

Apathy is being reported on other campuses and branches but the position of SASO is in no immediate danger.

Events sparked off by the Alice Declaration are worth mentioning here. No issue by SASO has had such an overwhelming response. Despite all the arguments (relevant though they might be) that there was no consultation with SACs and there was generally a lack of coordination between the centres during the boycott, the students came out in full support. This can be attributed to the fact that black students were gradually identifying with each other and SASO was merely vocalising a latent resentment against a system of education that was merely 'certificating' them. Blacks hunger for true, meaningful and relevant education. Thus what appeared to be a 'Tiro speech' was the concern of hundreds of Black students who file past the door of these institutions daily. They are in fact, saying like Langston Hughes:

"Because my mouth
is wide with laughter
and my throat
is deep with song,
You do not think
I suffer after
I have held my pain
so long."

Yet in these institutions young Black folk 'suffer' and they set in motion a whole process of ridding themselves of an enslaving production belt.

To SASO, these crises were a lesson in various ways:

1. the need for coordination and planning
2. the need for consultation and organisation at grassroots
3. the need to lay out a follow-up machinery.

These are all aspects of criticism levelled against SASO. Yet SASO found itself in a position where it had to tie the loose ends in the entire crises as the effective national machinery for Black students. At all times we had to be careful that we interpreted student opinion sufficiently. AT local level SASO was kept out of the picture by the leadership which shunned 'agitators' 'infiltration' charges by the authorities. This effectively kept SASO out of the picture.

ADMINISTRATION:

Up to the last G.S.C. we were operating a central office at the Alan Taylor Residence with the permission of the S.R.C. and the Warden. Immediately after conference, however, we were served with an eviction order by the then Acting Dean of the Medical School. It was obvious that they were acting under pressure from the security police and they did not want to give the impression that they were protecting SASO. After several negotiations the university Principal agreed to extend the order until November 30.

Meanwhile we started hunting for alternative accommodation in town where it was felt that the central situation would make the Head Office easily accessible to the students. Hence we ignored a 'stay order' from the UNB-SRC in defiance of their administration. We very much appreciated the stand they took and they faithfully stood by SASO during all these times.

The Natal Regional Council of the U.C.C.S.A. kindly agreed to rent office premises to us at a very reasonable rate. These have been used to great effect and served as a stabilising factor and coordinating the work of SASO throughout the country. A word of appreciation was extended to the Natal Regional Council by the December Executive Council meeting.

Office Furniture: Last year we were promised by IUEF a grant for office furniture. It was reported at the last G.S.C. that the furniture was bought from our funds and when a grant was received at the beginning of this year we furnished our office. The following is the inventory:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 4 office desks | 3 filing cabinets |
| 6 chairs | 2 tables |
| 1 typist's chair | 2 typewriters |
| 2 easy chairs | 1 duplicating machine |

Considerable improvements were effected gradually since we took occupation of the offices. With the cooperation of UNB SASO Local Committee the place was cleaned, painted and floored. Later on lighting was improved to make it possible to work in the evenings. This year we had a telephone installed. This has been a very useful acquisition and puts us in touch with the world by merely moving one's index finger on a scale. However in an office like ours it has also been very expensive and control measures are proving very ineffective. Hence the very high expense on that account.

Correspondence:

The volume of correspondence handled by the office has increased considerably this past year. This was due to the staff increase, communications commitments both with centres, the Black community and the world at large. This will also be reflected in the high postage account

The above was merely a stop-gap provision taking into consideration the financial problems the organisation was faced with at the end of last year.

The position of the President needs to be settled by this Council. Last year's Structures Commission found it very important that the President be a full-time student for at least half of his term of office. It was felt that this was important to root the organisation on the campus. However he should be available for part-time services mainly of a travelling nature.

Using the above argument the Executive Committee rejected the Executive Council resolution above and maintained that the Presidents office should remain an honorary one and that all his expenses and nominal maintenance be paid.

It was in this position that Temba served in the latter half of his term of office. His ready availability meant that he could effectively meet his obligations on campus and supplement the work of the Permanent Organiser.

The Secretary/Typist: After the initial problems we had about getting a Secretary/Typist since Josephine Mjwara left our services in August last year for 'health reasons'. It was not until November that Soma Reddi joined our office. This was a very useful acquisition because Soma has already proved herself very efficient as a secretary/typist. She is a UNISA B. Com Student and her knowledge of bookkeeping and office administration has straightened up our bookkeeping etc. Mainly through her untiring efforts we hope to be able to present an audited balance sheet to this G.S.C. from the moment SASO was established three years ago.

We need to commit ourselves to a review of her salary position because she is worth much more than the R70,00 per month SASO has been offering her.

I repeat here a suggestion I made to the Executive Council in December. There is a growing need for another typist/clerk who will help Soma and allow her to concentrate on the Secretary/Bookkeeper aspect of her work. We believe that this should be as soon as possible.

The Johannesburg Office:

The Executive Council passed the following resolution:

- "That this Executive Council mandates the Executive to
1. investigate the feasibility of setting up an office in Johannesburg.
 2. use its discretion as to when such an office could be opened and how it should be fitted out."

Working on this suggestion Harry Nengwekhulu was mandated to find accommodation in central Johannesburg. The main motivating factor behind

this was the need felt to have a presence in Johannesburg which could effectively offset problems envisaged about a centralised office. Such an office could be used as a regional office and to give practical effect to ER 33/71 and establish a Resource and Amenities Centre.

Unfortunately this experiment hasn't worked very well and the office has not functioned to its full potential. It seems that it is becoming a rather expensive venture running two offices for a young organisation like ours. It is also obvious that this makes administration and coordination very tardy. I believe that in an organisation like ours where consultation is essential and consistent programming necessary, all Executive staff personnel must be together. Hence I strongly suggest that this office be discontinued and all Executive activities be centralised in Durban. This is a personal opinion. Regional activities can be undertaken by the branches themselves and they can on their own acquire maintain and utilise.

There is a possibility that we may expand to adjoining premises in Durban and have a Permanent Organiser's Office and a Committee Room for meetings and also establish an Amenities Centre. It seems to be that Durban would be the conducive atmosphere in which we can work effectively to meet our needs and serve the Black student community.

MEETINGS:

Executive:

The arguments proffered for a small Executive was adequately realised this year. No member of the Executive resigned and the Committee is still as it was elected at the Durban G.S.C.

Due mainly to the size of the Committee we were able to get to know each other rather intimately. This, despite our various shortcomings, at least made it possible for us to hold on till the end. As a team we have managed to undertake our tasks and maintain the high esteem of our organisation.

Executive and staff meetings were held on a monthly basis. This made it possible for us to review the operations of the previous month and consult on plans for the next period. This tended to avert any possible major differences amongst ourselves and we kept each other informed about our various tasks.

Executive Council:

A highly successful meeting was held at the Edendale Lay Ecumenical Centre in Pietermaritzburg on 1-3 December, 1971 and all the centres were well represented. The meeting served a very useful purpose in providing a review of the activities of SASO at midpoint. The main task of the meeting was in the area of planning- administration, conference and projects for the coming year.

On the 7th April advantage was taken of the presence of SAC Presidents and other campus representatives at the Intervarsity Sports held at the University of Zululand. The main thrust of this meeting was to report on the ground covered in effecting the decisions of the December meeting. An underlying current of dissatisfaction emerged from the Centre Reports, as a result of expulsions of students and other bureaucratic measures the authorities had effected.

RELATIONS:

Internal

On this aspect we have had several meetings with various black organisations. In many ways SASO has established itself as a real force in the Black community and this evoked a dapple of emotions from the already established group. On the positive side we pose a real challenge to many of our elder groups. We have attempted to relate to as many groups in the community as possible - hence controversy was sparked off around the theme of black consciousness. I believe this to be a healthy sign because Black people must begin to talk about themselves. SASO is in this manner committed to widening the circle of 'real' black people - true liberationists.

Black Organisations:

Relations with a number of black organisations have been normal - there is no necessity to report on every organisation. I will, in this paragraph, mention specifically ASSECA and the NATAL INDIAN CONGRESS.

Asseca: Those who read the May issue of the SASO Newsletter and the report on the ASSECA Conference held in Port Elizabeth in April will notice that the relationship is now strained.

This stems out of events which led to that fateful P.E. Conference when the ASSECA took a definite stand against SASO. This feeling was also substantiated by discussions we had with the President of ASSECA.

We needn't pull wool over our eyes - the leadership of ASSECA seems to be going out of its way to besmirch the name of SASO on all fronts where they have had an opportunity to do so. Yet we, in the name of Black solidarity continue to maintain a one-sided fraternal relationship. Yet if we have to build our nation we ought to be critical of ourselves and help seal off any blemishes that might reflect on our people.

Hence we have always supported ASSECA and issued our strong recommendations whenever our opinion was sought.

This Council must then revise our attitude and relationship towards ASSECA and analyse to what extent our continued association with ASSECA in its present form, is to the good of the entire Black community and whether it is serving the interests of black students.

THEREFORE RESOLVES that:

- a) in the event of decisions requiring mass student support, all powers of decision regarding direction be left to the Council of SRC Presidents.
- b) the said council should at all times invite a member of SASO Executive to its meeting.
- c) detailed programming and strategy during whatever action is being undertaken should primarily be the responsibility of the SASO Secretariat whose machinery should be made available to the said Council at no cost.
- d) the Council shall remain a structureless body with only the convenor as an elected official.

This move is to be strongly commended and the relationship is to be encouraged. This resolution sets out the mutual roles of the two bodies.

BLACK PEOPLES' CONVENTION:

The meeting of African Organisations which was held at Orlando in December last year and in which SASO was represented, accepted in principle the idea of setting up a political organisation to cater for the interests of black people. An Ad Hoc Committee was formed, whose task was to investigate the possibility and call within six months, a convention of all Black people whereby a political forum will be established.

The idea of this meeting has had considerable publicity and preparations are now afoot for the 1st Black Peoples' Convention which will be held at Edendale on 8-10 July.

This Council must then investigate how Black students will relate to whatever decision is arrived at in Edendale. We are presented with a challenge to which we must respond and set up our role in the true principle of our involvement.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS:

U.C.M.: Relations with UCM have been maintained as per Res 44/71 of last year's G.S.C. UCM is undergoing a very radical transformation expected to be effected by their Council this year. This year has seen strong attacks levelled at the UCM.: the major supporting churches have either withdrawn or cut their annual grants, three of its Executive staff have been served with rather stringent orders - one had to flee from the country because of nagging police surveillance and at the opening of this year's parliamentary session Mr. Vorster announced that a Select Committee would be appointed to look into the affairs of the UCM. We expressed our support and solidarity with UCM in the light of all these bureaucratic measures.

We understand that UCM is dissolving itself this year. Three independent projects will be maintained, however, BLACK THEOLOGY, LITERACY and WHITE CONSCIOUSNESS. This has resulted out of a realisation that UCM in its present form would not appropriately serve the Aims and Objects which

it had set itself due to the manifestations of polarisation.

Of interest to us here are two programmes: BLACK THEOLOGY and LITERACY.

BLACK THEOLOGY:

G.S.C. Resolution 58/71 instructing "the Secretary-General to form, together with other relevant religious groups a permanent commission on Black Theology to study, direct and popularise this concept", meant that we had to have discussions with the Director of Black Theology Project with whom we had been cooperating. From this discussion it was resolved that both groups would sponsor a conference of Black Churchmen to establish an independent BLACK THEOLOGY MOVEMENT. Subsequent to this, however, both staff members were lanned and the idea sunk in the hands of the new men in UCM.

New approaches made recently indicate that such a conference will be held in November and the cooperation of IDAMASA, AICA and SPROCAS 2 Black Community Programmes would be sought to make a success of the venture. Meanwhile the Acting Director of Black Theology will be available to a Working Committee which is making arrangements for the November conference.

This sounds a very workable arrangement and the Planning Commission will look at it in detail.

LITERACY:

It was UCM which piloted a new approach to Literacy in South Africa. In the light of the pending dissolution, a scheme for the merger of this project with SASO was worked out with the UCM Executive recently. The transfer would include all its assets and skills which would be a real boost to the SASO Literacy Scheme. Again the Planning Commission will investigate this and present its findings to this Council.

THE CHRISTIAN SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

This fund sponsored by the UCM is successor to the fund set up as a sequel to the expulsion of 21 students after the 1968 Student protests at Fort Hare. Its articles were expanded recently to make it possible for any Black student who has been victimised because of his political stand or finds that he wouldn't in conscience attend any of these universities.

Last year we were invited to sit on this Scholarship Committee and the Permanent Organiser has been our representative there.

Howes to attach the Fund to a Black organisation failed and it was decided to give C.S.F. an independent Fund. But all the administrative work done by U.C.M. It was recently resolved to form a Board of Trustees to administer the fund as an independent body.

SPROCAS 2 BLACK COMMUNITY PROGRAMMES:

This Special Programme for Christian Action in Society - an action programme and follow-up to the Commission set up by the Christian Institute and the S.A. Council of Churches in 1967 to implement the MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF S.A., appointed Ben Khoapa as Director at the beginning of the year. In a booklet it set its goals as:

1. To help the Black Community become aware of its own identity.
2. To help the Black Community to create a sense of its own power.
3. To enable the Black Community to organise itself, to analyse its own needs and problems and to mobilise its resources to meet its needs.
4. To develop Black leadership capable of guiding the development of the Black Community.

Since one of its aims is also to "co-ordinate the work of and co-operate in a meaningful way with black groups" we have been co-operating with SPROCAS since the beginning of the year. This relationship has worked well so far without challenging the ideological stance of either group. We hope that the Internal Relations Commission will also investigate how exactly our relationship with SPROCAS needs to be structured.

NUSAS:

The 47th Congress of NUSAS passed the following resolution:-

"....."

Notes the emergence of SASO over the past two years
Instructs the Executive and recommends to constituent centres to involve themselves on the Black campuses and seek affiliation from Black campuses only where this is requested by SASO or where the activity is requested by the centre or individuals concerned, and to give and receive information."

This rather non-committal resolution was meant to assure us that NUSAS has no active interest on Black campuses and would never take the initiative in involving Black campuses. It is also a reluctant admission that white students are irrelevant on Black campuses. Yet their commitment to the liberal thinking would not have them declaring that they shall actively bar Black students from participation in a predominantly white NUSAS. I repeat, the emergence of SASO has caused real soul-searching in NUSAS ranks and the events sparked off by St. George's Cathedral in June are reflective of a new mood to keep preaching to white society. This is a difficult task but it is unfortunately the only one that will determine the future of S.A.

Mandated by E R 52/71 of the December Executive Council a meeting was held in Alice in January between the President and the Secretary-General (representing SASO) and a 6 man delegation from the NUSAS Executive. It was decided in broad outline -

1. to set up an independent Trust Fund to administer scholarships.

2. that both SASO and NUSAS would have representation in their Committee;
3. that SASO would handle and recommend applications by Blacks
4. further fundraising would be undertaken by the Trust in its name.
5. a joint letter by the two Presidents be written to both WUS and IUEF who are sponsors of the NUSAS Medical Scholarship.

Subsequently, however, the SASO Executive did not take kindly to this partnership and argued that the ideal situation would be for NUSAS to hand over its Scholarship Fund to SASO completely since they maintain that the major beneficiaries are Black students anyway. This above agreement was thus aborted.

INTERNATIONAL

On the international front the message of SASO is receiving greater and greater attention and the credibility of SASO is established. This is perhaps due to the impatience of the World with a regime and a system based on race prejudice and sectarian interest. The emergence of SASO has thus pricked the conscience of the world about its own complicity in the crimes perpetrated by white S.A. against Black people.

Visits: During the past year we have been hosts to teams of visitors from overseas who had come to study various aspects of South African life. They have found the opinions and programmes of SASO, perhaps reflective of a new mood by black people here, a logical step towards liberation by a people who have endured for too long the effects of oppression.

We have had visit from:

- a group of American Churchmen investigating foreign investments; November 1971.
- President Nixon's Advisory Council - Sub Committee on Southern Africa - March.
- U.S. Information Officer's - Africa - April 14
- IBM Executives - April 11

Other individual Executives from Ford Foundation, USSALEP, Germany, Australia etc.

EUROPE:

The main coordination of our involvement and relationships in the Continent is handled by the World University Service and the International University Exchange Fund. Both agencies are based in Geneva.

There was, however, misunderstanding with WUS at the beginning which led to a resolution passed by the outgoing and the newly elected Executives immediately after last year's G.S.C. SASO did not approve of the underhand manoeuvres of WUS to effect cooperation with NUSAS on projects. We resolved not to submit any more projects to WUS.

Subsequent progress indicated, however, that it was not WUS's intention to dictate local policy. To avoid duplication between WUS and IUEF we submitted New Farm, Literacy, Preventive Medicine, Workers' Project et.c

and to IUEF Administration, PRO-BEAT, Leadership Training, Publications. It seems that this arrangement will work rather well. We have also asked for support from them for the Black Students' Relief Fund set up after the Turfloop crisis.

During the summer vacation we spent sometime with a visitor from Denmark. The Scandanavian states have committed themselves immeasurably to promoting SASO. It is even reported that the SCM in Denmark declared last year SASO year, to help raise funds for our projects. It would be appreciated if one of our representatives visit these states. This would help strengthen the already sound relationship with the students and the community in the Scandanavian States.

With WSCF we have had more of a historical relationship. They were the first to support SASO at its initial stages. However most of their aid has been tied to UCM. This, obviously, has not always worked to our advantage.

The resolution on the Education Commission started a fruitful relationship with UNESCO. They responded very handsomely to my appeal for books and other publications for background information to the Commission. To our proposal for PRO BEAT they replied that this would not be considered because South Africa is not a member of UNESCO. Surely we cannot be held responsible for the sins of white racism and their isolation by the world surely does not apply to blacks. Black South Africans are themselves victims of white racism. On a similar vein we need to regard our association with the International Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN).

We have also had fruitful discussions with Pax Romana recently when one of their staff visited South Africa recently. It seems that the pull out by Black students from NCPS made the International Secretariat look up to SASO where Black students held their allegiance. There is hope that stronger relations are promised with Pax Romana.

The relationship with NUSUK and its member unions has continued to be cordial. Most of these unions have scholarships for South Africans. In February I wrote to all of them declaring our right to be consulted if real and committed applicants are to benefit. The response was overwhelming and we have already been consulted about scholarships available at

Jesus College, Oxford
Churchill College, Cambridge
Durham University, etc.

Unfortunately no one has responded but these scholarships have been advertised.

The support we received from NUSUK and her member unions during the recent crises in our universities has been overwhelming. The activities of Black students have drawn support from all over Britain and NUS has undertaken to gather support for the BLACK STUDENTS' RELIEF FUND.

Support in this regard also came from the Third World Groups from Switzerland.

In Belgium the IIEE has had contact with us and we receive regularly their informative publications on youth and students throughout the world.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

Interest in SASO in the States seems to be growing. Americans have also committed themselves abundantly to support SASO. Of importance here are the church groups who, led by the United Methodist Church, have been of tremendous support and giving courage whenever required.

The visit early this year of Prof. Eric C. Lincoln of Union Theological Seminary (who was originally supposed to open the Conference but had to withdraw at the last minute) put us into contact with the Black Caucus of the Union Theological Seminary, a group of Black students who have indicated that they would appreciate links with SASO.

AUSTRALIA:

Association with NZUSA is still continuing and the visit by Dr. Warbiton from Australia also promises greater contact with Australian students.

AFRICA:

Our longstanding commitment to closer liaison with student groups in Africa has not really borne much in practice. We have attempted to maintain contact with student unions throughout the continent. Postal difficulties are insurmountable.

A real breakthrough, however, came when we received an invitation from NUGS to attend the 1st All African Students' Conference in Kumasi from July 14 - 20. Unfortunately we couldn't make the necessary preparations in time and the money factor was also a stumbling block. We have, however, sent a message of support to Kumasi. This is the first major international link we have and it is a real tribute to SASO that we were invited to take part in a venture of uniting students of Africa and help them play their rightful role in the socio-political, economic and cultural development of their fatherland. Having adopted the Kumasi Declaration at last year's G.S.C. we shall feel free to participate in the projected conference in Kumasi.

This conference will have an international flavour with the presence of observers from Rhodesia, Malawi, Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland. We hope to take advantage of their presence here and discuss closer union in our sub-continent.

Recently we received information about OSAA - an organisation formed about March by Black South Africans studying in U.S. and Canada. It aims at putting across the Black South Africa viewpoint and transcends political affiliations. OSAA aligns itself with the Aims and Objects of SASO and would like to act as a conduit for contact with the Americas. They seek cooperation:-

1. exchange of information.
2. helping SASO financially and otherwise.

The Preamble to their Constitution reads:

We, S.A. living in America, realising the urgent need for the formation of an organised body to:

1. Channel our collective energies towards the liberation struggle;
 2. Speak and act in a united and effective voice on matters pertaining to the struggle of the oppressed in S.A. and
 3. Act on our various problems (visas, passports, scholarships, and general welfare) in the spirit of self-reliance;
- do hereby adopt this Constitution."

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

Field Projects :

Field projects are one measure of actively involving students in the physical development of the Black Community. This is geared at instilling a sense of self-reliance in the minds of both students and the community at large which is a prerequisite for self-emancipation and liberation. Involvement in the Black Community is necessary for blacks so as to acquaint themselves with the suffering of their people and to give something of their skill to the people.

New Farm Project on Preventive Medicine

This project was initiated by the UNB SASO Local Committee last year. Although initially a research project, phase II of it had to deal with counselling on preventive medicine and the use of medical students at the local clinic run by the Phoenix Settlement Trust. The logical progression of this project involved identifying the great need for a healthy water supply system, the root cause of the diseases, there being the stagnant and unhealthy pools people use for water. The rate of illiteracy on the community also necessitated a Literacy Scheme.

The cooperation of the community was sought and they committed themselves to contribute nominally to the drawing of water and setting up of water-pipes, which project was thoroughly investigated and the first grant towards it came from WUS in December. Students were organised in December from all the universities but the authorities of the Phoenix Settlement Trust who own the land refused permission on the last moment. No reasons were given. Hence the regular visits of students to the clinic were discontinued and the project is virtually at a standstill.

Attempts to approach the officials of the Phoenix Settlement Trust were not successful. We shall, however, persist in seeking an interview with them or find alternative means to continue with the project.

Winterveld

Ideas for this project were extracted from the New Farm Project. A piloting scheme, though purely experimental, had a successful run there during the summer vacation.

The initial project was to help build a school but there were problems with officialdom about the siting of the school.

There is a privately run clinic and maternity home at Mabopane which is very deficient in its services to the people mainly because of staff shortage and lack of modern amenities. This means that the clinic has to be very expensive for the rural folk because it has no government grant. Attempts to establish it as a welfare organisation have not been successful.

Unfortunately it was not possible to get a team of clinical year students to go to Winterveld and only one turned up. She did a very good job reorganising the clinic and offering tuition to the staff to keep them up to date with the latest trends in medicine.

With regard to the Health Education and Preventive Medicine Scheme the students conducted a house-to-house investigation: emphasis on home hygiene. There were prevalent slum conditions.

The main thrust of the Winterveld Project was in the area of Literacy. With the cooperation of the Catholic Parish the project got underway. With only one trained literacy instructor, this meant that teachers had to be trained first. Material was obtained from the bureau of Literacy. Because of the demand for literacy there were not enough teachers to meet the need."

The inhibiting factors of the scheme were:

1. poor planning,
2. lack of funds
3. insufficient teachers, transport problems.

Yet this was the only project which went on during the vacation.

Because students had to return to varsity in February, a group under Ben Ramose and Fr. Clement undertook to continue with the project. Breakdown in communications between Mr. Ramose and the Permanent Organiser meant that the continuation of the scheme was in jeopardy for a while. Subsequently a SASO Branch was formed in Pretoria under Mosibudi Mangena which will undertake the continuation of the scheme.

Subsequently a meeting with the Winterveld group and the SASO Executive resolved to continue with the Scheme and cooperation was promised.

PRESO is currently working on a scheme to establish a women's club and a youth club. These, we hope, will be able to bring the local people together.

DUDUDU:

We have had lots of contact with the area of Dududu on the Natal South Coast mainly through Mr. Dlamini and his COSEDO, a voluntary welfare organisation. We planned with Mr. Dlamini a work camp for the summer vacation. The project was going to consist of health education and literacy. It was indeed very embarrassing when none of the students who had indicated an interest in the Dududu camp turned up and the whole scheme had to be cancelled.

COSEDO's interest in SASO never waned as a result. Being a rural area and an unquenchable thirst for learning having been detected by Mr. Dlamini and many people in the area are continuing privately with their studies. The aid of SASO to provide students for tuition. In this manner was born the SASO-COSEDO Home Education Scheme. In a circular the objects of this scheme were set out as:-

1. to boost adult education where post literacy awareness and the wider horizons, builds in them an urge to study further.
2. to provide tuition from formal school to university level;
3. to stimulate literacy skills and encourage readerships, group discussions and debates.

Greater cooperation with Mr. Dlamini and COSEDO is promised. We heartily congratulate him for his untiring efforts in the service of his people. We hope to have representatives of COSEDO in this Conference.

EDUCATION BY EMPLOYMENT (EDU-PLOY)

This Scheme was conceived in conjunction with the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre Industrial Mission Project. It is designed to help students experience working conditions and together discuss their findings and be able to forge links with the working community and to understand the conditions under which black people work and contribute to the economy of S.A. Counselling can then be offered on workers problems and build up a liaison with them.

A pilot scheme scheduled for December/January failed because the Director of Wilgespruit unilaterally cancelled the programme mainly because no adequate preparations were made.

In order to obviate any similar embarrassment the Permanent Organiser has been in contact with industrialists in the Reef and Natal about the possible placement of Black students in such jobs. The response has been rather encouraging.

The report on the experiences of a group theological students in July last year is available.

LEADERSHIP TRAINING:

A highly successful National Formation School on BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT was held at Edendale Lay Ecumenical Centre on 3-8 December, 1971. This seminar was very well representative and evaluation of delegates indicated that the participants benefitted greatly. This was scheduled to provide the motivation for the work camps which planned in various parts of the country afterwards. It is only unfortunate that only one of these could be held.

The seminar took the form of the examination of the concept, black consciousness, its practical implementation, the dynamics of student leadership, Action training and community development and Planning. The seminar was adequately structured with use of trainers from outside and from the SASO leadership to be personnel.

A smaller seminar was held in January 17-21 at the same venue mainly for the benefit of SRC, SASO Local or any students who are in actual leadership positions on campus. By its very nature the seminar was a technical one, grappling with day-to-day leadership problems on campus: administration, finances, public relations, budgetting, etc.

On May 11-13 another National Seminar was held at Alice. A very crucial one indeed since it was the first coming together of Black students on a national level since the events which led to over a thousand students from Turfloop being expelled. Hence the seminar had to assume a new form and constitute itself into centre representatives.

A discussion, on the obligation of campus in terms of their self-professed solidarity led to the now famous Alice Declaration which gave rise to the June 1 countrywide boycotts. A wideranging discussion on leadership problems was gone into in depth. This was aimed at helping leadership meet its problems.

A purely local effort was undertaken in April under the auspices of the Turfloop SRC when a Transvaal regional seminar was held at Wilgespruit. This is to be applauded and in keeping with constitutional provision on regional organisation. Although staffed by the Turfloop SRC, two Executive staff officers were invited to help run this efficient service.

PUBLIC RELATIONS:

It is part of the task of the Permanent Organiser to act as PRO for the organisation. This involves the maintenance and preservation of the good name and image of SASO. In this respect it was his task to meet community leaders and individuals or attend meetings and gatherings on behalf of SASO.

The Permanent Organiser reports that the message of SASO is spreading into all black organisations and affects their decision-making in one way or another. The black consciousness concept is gaining ground and urgency.

STUDENTS'

The Permanent Organiser has been in contact and had discussions on mutual issues with the following groups, which operate on schools in the Transvaal.

1. African Students' Movement
2. Springs Students' Association
3. Nigel Students' Association.

It is hoped that representatives of all these groups will be present as observers at this G.S.C.

STUDENT BENEFIT SCHEME:

This scheme still at its embryonic stage has been organised by the distribution of the SASO Identity Cards which very few centres bothered to return. Both the December and January seminars recommended that centres organise with local commerce to get discounts for students on production of the I.D. Card. Regrettably very few centres did this apparently. In Durban Strini did get various Black businessmen to commit themselves to offering substantial discount for students. Unfortunately this wasn't circulated even in Durban mainly because no centre returned their cards.

PROGRAMMING:

Systematic programming was undertaken by Head Office mainly with a view to fundraising and setting out programmes for SASO. These include detailed project proposals on

1. PROMOTION OF BLACK EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT TRUST
2. BLACK WORKERS' PROJECT
3. LEADERSHIP TRAINING
4. LITERACY CAMPAIGN
5. HEALTH EDUCATION AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

COMMENT:

It is to our regret that we report that our field work projects still leave much to be desired. As yet we cannot claim one completely satisfactory project. The only one which was partially effective was the Winterveld one and that too was bedevilled with many frustrating problems

which confronted the participants."

One of the main contributing factors is inadequate finances. This greatly militates against the implementation of self-reliance in our projects. It is again because of lack of funds that we have no vehicle which will make the work of the Permanent Organiser easier. Without transport it is almost impossible to penetrate deep into the rural areas which are our main concern in terms of the conscientisation programme.

Another reason is that the Permanent Organiser has been rather unwell for a while. This has rather ill-disposed to the rugged travelling his portfolio requires. Added to that we still require trained literacy managers in this office hence both the Permanent Organiser and the Secretary-General are taking a course in this aspect. We hope to make more students available for training as literacy managers in the near future.

It need not be lost sight of the fact that students are also responsible because of their lethargy towards projects. This is one area which has not really gained much commitment by Black students especially if it means a sacrifice of vacations.

It is then suggested that in order to make a real success of our community development projects we must concentrate on the present projects: Dududu, New Farm, Winterveld etc.

It is our conviction that through Literacy Projects we will be able to reap an appreciable harvest in terms of progressive conscientisation. These are the easiest projects to organise. Hence a real need for a qualified literacy manager on our staff. The training of both Executive staff officers as literacy managers is meant to meet this need.

Another recommendation is that our Leadership Programmes need to be expanded to benefit the wide community. A seminar is being planned, for instance, for schools in August/September over a weekend.

PUBLICATIONS

The Department of Publications has developed into a very extensive portfolio that demands constant attention and a team of workers on its own. I must admit that it has grown to such an extent that I don't think it possible for one person to maintain.

Since the last G.S.C. in July there have been four newsletters, one pamphlet and one bulletin. Besides this the constitution has been printed as well as a few fact papers. Contact has been made with the African Bibliographic Center, UNESCO, Hoover Institute on War, Peace and Revolution so that a library can be set up.

I think it is necessary at this stage to dwell on some aspects of Publications in much more detail.

Policy:

In any field of Publications it is necessary to have a general policy in the running of the department. Perhaps, it goes without saying that the publications put out by SASO, especially the newsletter, are avidly picked up by people, in the country and outside. As is its duty the publications put out have become the "showpiece" of SASO. Almost every week there are requests from all over the world and from all parts of South Africa for the SASO publications.

It was in this light that a general policy was taken to highlight the thinking, the feeling and the direction of SASO in general terms. To add to this we were faced with the painful decision of having to choose articles of a high calibre to maintain the standard of the newsletter. While we realised that this was a student publication we were also faced with the fact that to maintain the standard and thereby the refreshing quality of BLACK thinking some firm policy had to be maintained in choice of articles and themes.

In making policy it also became apparent that some kind of Publications Board (not of control but rather of planning the various channels of publications) was a grave necessity. Until quite recently policy was not implemented in various areas such as fact papers SASO Bulletins, SASO pamphlets and the Library and Resource Centres. For the most part, one had to "keep ones ear to the ground and follow instinct". I must admit that I did not do justice to these areas and feel that much more can be done. I did attempt to set up a Publications Board of four people with myself - it did not work out at all. I nominated two students and two well oriented members of the community. Due mainly to a lack of communication on my part this did not work well at all.

To be more specific on policy with regard to the newsletter, here again, there was no firm policy until quite recently. The May, June and September issue of 1971 picked up topics at random. Two reasons for this procedure were: 1. Very few articles were being submitted by students for publication and

2. Due to the fact that the printers need approximately a month to prepare copy one had to grab the first available article that was of standard.

However with the last two issues the March/April and May/June we decided on a policy of dealing with a particular theme for each newsletter, e.g. 'Education', and the 'Student Crisis' were the respective themes for the last two issues. Themes that have been planned for the future cover "Culture", "Black Arts", "Economics", etc.

THE NEWSLETTER:

Besides its general policy, the Newsletter has quite recently been planned to cover various areas of the Black Experience. During its initial stages the Newsletter had an Editorial, Campus News, News in Brief, From the Presidents Desk, Africa Series and Letters to the Editor besides the main article and Frank Talk.

It was decided to drop "Campus News" and replace it with "Arts & Letters: Reviews" and "Focus". Unfortunately, "Frank Talk" became indisposed and "Africa Series" was coming in irregularly. "Letters to the Editor" was renamed "Speak up Blackman" and not many Black men were really speaking. Quite ironically a whiteman wrote a letter after the March/April issue and we decided to put it in as a "Letter to the Editor". It was only after the plates for printing were prepared that we got word that the whiteman was banned. So out came his letter.

The reason for the "regular features" was to facilitate the collection of articles from contributors.

While on this I wish to quickly speak about the "lifting" of articles from the Newsletter. Prior to my takeover there had been a flexible policy as regards "lifting" of articles from the newsletter to be reprinted in other magazines. Thus when I was approached to allow Steve Biko's article, "Black Consciousness and the Quest for True Humanity", to be reprinted in Reality - a white liberal magazine. It later turned out that they used the article to get Alan Paton to reply in the same issue of "Reality". Not that the reply from Paton was in anyway convincing but that the underhand manner in which this was done convinced me that I should insert a piece in the Newsletter reserving copyright.

Since the newsletter has become more than a student magazine it became necessary to approach members of the Black community to contribute articles to the newsletter. Individuals are approached in advance to prepare articles on a particular theme or if they have delivered papers which are relevant to our newsletter then permission is sought to reprint the paper.

The last contributor, Revd. T.S.N. Goubule, who prepared "Higher Education for Blacks" has reported to our office that he has been asked to make a public apology or face charges from the University of Fort Hare for his comments in the article on Fort Hare.

However, we have not left out the student element and student articles are picked up or requests are made on students to submit articles that reflect the theme of the newsletter.

At executive council meeting in December I proposed that the newsletter be printed once every two months - meaning that there will be six issues per year. The main reason for this was to avoid having to register the newsletter which would have to be done if 12 issues are to be printed
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per year. The other reasons deal with finance which I shall come to later.

The newsletter has a present circulation of 4,000. There are approximately 80 to 100 paid up subscribers and about 300 on our mailing list.

There is a dire need to organise a system of keeping a master mailing list. The only way to ensure delivery of the newsletter is to perhaps purchase an "addressograph" system. Again I must confess that I have not been able to handle this efficiently.

The entire process of editing copy, proof-reading, planning lay-out and chasing-up printers besides seeing to postage, to office work and the normal paper work - replying to letters, etc. seems to be almost impossible to handle at one go and despite my inefficiency Nyameko and Sama have really been propping me up a great deal.

SASO BULLETIN:

In October of last year a SASO Bulletin was pushed out and we thought it would be a great idea to alternate the newsletter with the bulletin. The Bulletin was intended to cover "Campus News" in the main and deal with campus politics in particular; and serve as a communique between head office and the various centres and branches. Unfortunately, during this year it was impossible to get off the ground. This was due mainly to the non-communication from the Pubs. men at the campuses and branches who were - it was decided at executive council - to send monthly reports on campus activity. This came in so sporadically and many campuses did not respond so that went "down the drain".

SASO PAMPHLET

At the beginning of this year - to coincide with fresher week a SASO pamphlet was published. The pamphlet has been widely distributed on all campuses. It was received well by students but was termed "sedetitious", etc. by the authorities who were extremely perturbed with the pamphlet.

Hoping that we would get the pamphlets circulated as wide as possible we printed 5,000 copies. Of these there are just over a thousand left. Together with the pamphlets we printed the SASO Identity Card which we hoped would go together with the pamphlet. The identity card was intended to serve as a "passport" to SASO members - to shops, to holiday schemes, to other services - so that they obtain concessions at student rates. Whether these have been a success is hard to surmise as we have not received adverse or favourable reports although there was some grumbling in certain quarters that this was like a "dampas".

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

During this year we decided to print the Constitution at a Printing Press. We saw the need to make this most important document a more permanent and durable booklet which could be sold to the centres and branches 27/...

to be kept for reference - the Standing Rules were also printed.

Besides this quite a few fact papers have been prepared. Among these are "Foreign Investments in South Africa", "A Fact Paper on Heroes Day", "The SASO-NIC Controversy", "The ASSECA Conference", "The December Leadership Course", "The Dialectics of Higher Education for the Colonised", "The Student Crisis", "Memorandum on Local Organisations",

There are already on the drawing board numerous other fact papers that will be prepared. Because of the pressure of work it was impossible to do more than what had been done.

LIBRARY and RESOURCE CENTRES

At the December an omnibus resolution was adopted to initiate the Library and Resource Centre. Contact has been made with various organisations outside and inside the country to build up a library. A number of book lists are available and a number of books are being ordered from UNESCO, African Bibliographic Center, Washington Task Force on African Affairs, Hoover Institute and IIEE. Together with these organisations we have established an exchange system with numerous Cultural and Student organisations.

With regard to the Resource Centre we have had an advertisement in the Newsletter of the Washington Task Force on African Affairs, HABARI.

The advertisement reads:

"BLACK STUDENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA BUILD RESOURCE CENTER:

In an effort to foster Self-Reliance through Black education, the all-African South African Students' Organisation (SASO) is in the process of building up a library which will form the nucleus of a "Black Resource Centre". For this purpose, SASO is seeking relevant literature in terms of books and periodicals which focuses on Africa and the Diaspora in the build-up of a resource collection. SASO publishes a newsletter, bulletin and a pamphlet and is willing to exchange publications. For those interested in contributing to this vital effort send publications or correspondence to: S. Moodley, Publ. Director, South African Students' Organisation, 86 Beatrice Street, Durban, Natal, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

SASO SKIPPERS:

This has turned out to be an intricate problem and the banning of the emblem could have far reaching effects, on the organisation. The history of the banning begins with decision to print the skippers in Johannesburg - it was cheaper there, as the firm concerned - ROGILAN CREATIONS - dealt specifically with the printing of SKIPPERS.

Unfortunately, the firm did not inform us that it was their policy to submit designs before printing to the Publications Board of Control.

However, I have managed to strike an agreement with the firm to print a variation of the design. And by the time this report is read you should be wearing SASO skippers - If you are not, long sleeved skippers R1.75 and short-sleeved skippers R1.50.

FINANCES:

Perhaps, the one stumbling in the publications department beside the whole SASO head office has been finance. The Publications Department has been heavily subsidized by central funds and as much as we have tried to establish an independent bank account it has proved to be almost impossible as money has not been coming in as it should.

Centres and branches have not been sending in money or returns as regularly as they should. With one or two exceptions there has been no serious effort to sell the newsletter. Many centres/branches have brought in returns and while the ten cent increase on the Newsletter has brought in more money we have not been able to cover expenses as yet.

The printers have been extremely patient and the number of issues printed have only been possible at the goodwill of the printers. At present money is owed for the March/April and the May/June issues and this totals R820. Besides there are outstanding accounts for Constitution and other minor jobs - pamphlets, etc.

Students seem to have the impression that SASO is money-laden and tend to treat the payment of a 20c piece a light thing. The Publications Department is obviously crippling Administration of other SASO projects financially, and while one understands the financial situation Black students are placed in one cannot comprehend the inability of students to commit themselves to making SASO an independent and self-reliant organisation. This dependency by Black students on SASO financially can only be acceptable if Black students put into SASO what they take out.

PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS (See Annexure)

FINANCE:

Finance is one of the most inhibiting factors in the administration of an organisation like ours which is non-profit making. The non-availability of funds makes planning difficult and the little that is available is spent from hand to mouth.

Last year's Presidential report strongly recommended that we should find the major proportion of our money from fund-raising efforts within the country. The centres committed themselves to realising this need and they committed themselves to varying amounts by this G.S.C. Yet many centres have not made the effort and no report has been received by the Secretariat on fundraising schemes. A Working Paper on Fundraising was circulated at the beginning of the academic year. Deposits towards fundraising were received from Zululand and Turfloop.

We wish to reiterate that the subscription fees are very inadequate to meet the expenses of an ever-expanding organisation. The main burden of making it possible for the organisation to exist is for us, its committed membership to bear the burden.

Only the University of the North agreed in principle to the suggested fee of R1.00. However all the centres did commit themselves to paying 50c affiliation fees. This was appreciated and a step in the right direction. Most centres paid their affiliation fees except:

Fort Hare Branch

Western Cape Branch

Durban-West Branch

This is a vast improvement on last year's performance. These three branches will have no representation at this G.S.C. unless the outstanding fees are paid. Pretoria and Reef branches have paid R1.00 affiliation fees per member. This is to be appreciated because these 'City branches' can really get down to fundraising and the higher fees are quite appropriate seeing that most of their members are working.

Since last year's conference the financial position of SASO was very bad. We were unable to meet most of our financial obligations. We received some money to meet our immediate expenses from:

Group Chairman's Fund	R500
ASSECA	R200 - Loan
Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre	R200 - Loan
Christian Institute	R250

This precarious financial position was largely responsible for the uncertainty regarding the projects planned for December. We just about managed to have the Executive Council meeting at Edendale and the Leadership Seminar afterwards.

In December/January we received grants earmarked for specific projects. WUS sent a grant for New Farm and IUEF sent one for administration and projects. Later on the United Methodist Church of America granted us various amounts. Lately further monies were received from W.S.C.F. and from S.C.M. in Denmark.

(For the exact amounts see Financial Statement)

The amount of help we receive from the international community is their indication of support for and a declaration of their solidarity with us in our endeavour for social justice in our land. Let it be noted that this kind of financial aid is generally tied onto community projects and the membership is always expected to meet its administrative obligations. This always makes it very difficult for Head Office but it also teaches us Black students self-reliance.

In September we sent out project proposals to our overseas contacts and also to funding trusts in South Africa. We only now have an indication that the:

1. New Farm and Health Education and Preventive Medicine;
2. Literacy Campaign;
3. Leadership Training will be financed. Attempts to find the money within the country have not been successful mainly because of the name of the organisation. At best we get mere hand-outs, amounts far below our overall needs even for that project.

This year we set up the Promotion of Black Educational Advancement Trust Fund. We have submitted the proposal to many firms in operation in the country but without success. Only a few promised to submit these for their next Budget. This is a very important scheme and seeks to make our students independent from the government loans and other such and which tends to be very inhibiting particularly when they have to make decisions on student action.

The Black Workers' Project was also submitted to industrialists for consideration but there has been no response to our funding proposal.

BLACK STUDENTS' RELIEF FUND:

The expulsion of students from Turfloop meant that there had to be a relief fund which would help victimised students with any financial problems that might result from their protest action. Many students required money to go home, others are faced with the prospect of having to pay their state loans. For those and other reasons students require help and we believe that the organisation should be in a position to meet such a need.

The President announced soon after the Executive had met the Rector of the North, that such a fund was being instituted. A current account separate from SASO's was opened and the balance now stands at R43 collected

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mainly from the Parents' meeting held in Soweto. A further amount collected by the University of Zululand has been promised. Money has so far been spent from the Administrative Account of SASO to help students in a small way during these crises. We hope that this money will be refunded to SASO.

MINUTES G.S.C. '71

Res 1/71: All centres are reminded about their outstanding fees. None responded except Western Cape Branch. Fees for the Federal Seminary and Reef SASO Local Branches were never received. The reason advanced by Fed. Sem. was the fact that they were awaiting ratification of their central affiliation from the Governing Council. St. Peter's Seminary has been quiet since the last conference. The unrests at the end of last year meant that we were unable to maintain contact with the SRC which was dissolved this year.

CONSTITUTION AND STANDING RULES:

This document was circulated last year with the minutes and reports of the 2nd G.S.C. Soon afterwards we received a critique of this document from the Academic Board of the Federal Theological Seminary, where they suggested rewording of various sections.

The December Executive Council meeting then passed a resolution mandating "the executive to implement them with a view to proposing amendments for the July G.S.C.". Since the suggestions reflected "errors and inaccuracies in our amended constitution" and in no way affected the sense or spirit envisaged by Council but we still had to redo the Constitution, it was decided to publish a durable document which will be the pride of SASO and its members. All the suggestions were incorporated in this printed Constitution. I bring these to your attention for ratification.

Section 4 1(d): This clause had to be brought into line with the one in Annexure 2: Standing Rules Section 5(2). The new provision allows for a minimum of adjournment time to avoid misuse of the clause by an unscrupulous Executive and "G.S.C. may meet, find that it has no quorum, adjourn for a cup of tea, and resume with full powers immediately thereafter".

The clauses in Section 4 have been systematically regrouped to avoid the confusion between Executive Committee and Council.

Clause 3 (g) iv) has been reworded.

Section 5 1 (e) has been altered to make Head Office have a say in the issuing of public statements. This was mainly because it was felt that the Secretary-General has more intimate knowledge of the day-to-day affairs of the organisation and should thus cooperate in the issuing of statements.

Section 6 2 (b): After consultation with the auditors it was suggested that it would be useful if our financial year ended on 30 April to give them adequate time to inspect our financial records in time for the G.S.C. in July. This suggestion was ratified by the Executive Council in April.

In Section 8, Clause 1 has been removed because it conflicts with Clause 2. This clause was removed by error and should still be regarded as part of the constitution.

The Clause on the interpretation of F.S.C. has not been included in the Interpretation Clause because this has been given in Section 4.

Annexure 2: Section 15, 3 the clause "after reasonable time has been allowed to members to express their views" to allow the Chairman to exercise some flexibility in debates he regards as important and require more than the allotted 5 minutes.

Section 21. 2(b) was altered to read:-

"If the meeting does not by its vote agree to adjourn, the Chairman" for greater clarity.

Lapsed motions have been removed from Section 31 because these are not likely to arise in view of Section 6.3

Res 25/71: The attention of the Rector of the University of the North was drawn to this resolution. In his reply Prof. Boshoff quoted two sentences from Mr. Moloi's address which caused "his downfall" and he was charged for misconduct under his conditions of service because "The reflection on the honesty and integrity of the university authorities and especially the lecturing staff in the science departments is such that no self-respecting man can take such statements lying down".

He insisted, however, that Mr. Moloi decided to resign and his "attack on separate development was not taken into account at all".

Res 35/71 was circulated to all Black campuses. When Stellenbosch was planning its conference of SRF's and various centres including Western Cape refused to meet them they attributed this to this circular which they regarded as an instruction to Black campuses.

Res 42/71: SASO Policy Manifesto has been very widely distributed and was the issue behind the contentious "Diary Issue" at the University of the North in March.

Res 49/71: Our stand on foreign investments and as the only Black organisation that has taken such a radical long-term policy has brought about a great deal of controversy. Further confusion was brought about by the stand taken by Congressman Diggs and the Ecumenical team which visited South Africa in November to research and report on the involvement

of U.S. corporations in S.A. and advocated a policy of moral engagement in terms of employment benefits, training facilities - "...believe that if American corporations adopted vigorous new policies they might, over a period of many years, make a contribution to improving the lot of the "non-white" worker.

To a large extent we need to look at this resolution again and work out in detail the practical effect of this stand. It has been suggested that this stand was impractical and most overseas groups believe that a 'pull out' stand is unreasonable. At the home front this has affected our fundraising attempts with overseas firms. We have reiterated, however, that if anything these people should involve themselves in the "liberation of the blackman"

Res 53/71: Has also been widely distributed. In the light of the recent activities on Black campuses we need to revise this Declaration.

Res 55/71: Resolution was brought to the attention of S.C.M. and all the Black campuses. No reply was received from S.C.M. however.

Res 56/71: Apparently this Religious Education Committee of IDAMASA never met and was learnt that this was done in conjunction with the Religious Education Committee of the Department of Bantu Education. This is the sort of involvement we need to guard against.

Res 57/71: No replies were received from Black seminaries and the orthodox churches about this Black Theology resolution.

Res 58/71 has been reported on under U.C.M.

Res 62/71: A National Theatre Convention is being held in Durban under the auspices of TECON. Such a venture deserves our unqualified support.

Res 63, 70, 71/71 were brought to the attention of all Black organisations for their consideration and support. A couple of them have replied promising to table these before their respective general meetings.

Res 66/71: Invitations were sent out to appointed members of the Commission of Education. Several of them declined for various reasons. One unfortunate reply was received from Mr. Sibisi of the University of Zululand who felt that "my membership of the Commission might seriously endanger my position at this University". It is remarkable that none of the Indian and Coloured invitities bothered even to reply to our letters. Messrs. Bakoena Holoto and Sabelo Ntwasa were unable to accept our invitation because of the banning orders served on them. Acceptances were received from Revd. T.S.N. Gqubule, Messrs. T.W. Kambule, C.M.C. Ndamse.

Money problems have made it impossible for the Commission to meet. A meeting with the Executive was planned for this July where terms of reference and scope of commission would be worked out. Another major meeting was planned for January. It is still necessary for this

Commission to get down to serious deliberations at this time when there is a real focus on Black education.

Res 68/71: The Permanent Organiser has reported contact with the Transvaal groups. A conference of Black schools has not been possible because of lack of finance.

Res 72/71: Attempts to contact students expelled from the Transkei have not been possible. This will be used by the Education Commission for direction.

Res 92/71: The following have kindly accepted our invitation to serve on the Advisory Panel:

Advocate T.L. Skweyiya	- Durban
Mr. B.A. Khoapa	- Durban
Fr. R. de Maar	- P.E.
Mr. C.M. Somyalo	- P.E.
Fr. C.S. McBride	- Cape Town
Fr. P.S. Nkatsywa	- Pretoria

It turned out that Mr. Duraj Behari was an unwise choice and we were pleased he never responded to our invitation.

Res 95/71: Such events are the subject of the Day of Compassion commemorated by SASO centres in August.

Res 96/71: There has been contact with the convenor of SABIC. However, there was no response to our invitation to him to sit on our Executive in an ex-officio capacity.

Thank you

POWER & SOLIDARITY

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State v S Cooper and 8 others.

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