

Ref.:

R E P O R T S

P R E S E N T E D

A T

3RD GENERAL STUDENTS' COUNCIL

O F T H E

SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS' ORGANISATION

ST. PETERS' SEMINARY, HAMMANSKRAAL

2 - 9 JULY, 1972

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St. Peter's Seminary
Hamanskraal

EXECUTIVE REPORT

Black brothers and sisters, we, the Executive Committee, acting by a mandate granted to it at the 2nd General Students' Council in Durban in July 1971, present to you this report, as a true record of the actions and activities of the SASO Leadership, Executive and staff for the period 1971-1972.

We have decided to submit a composite report because it is in the nature of our mutual involvement that our activities overlap. This co-responsibility is one aspect which has rendered it pleasant to work together as a team and face all the problems that confront us, meet all crisis situations and together uphold the image of SASO and the challenges that have faced the organisation during the ensuing year.

Saturday 10th July, 1971 was a very memorable afternoon at the Alan Taylor Residence Student Union Hall when the elections were keenly fought and the following were given the task of steering the organisation for the next year:

PRESIDENT: Temba Sono (UNIN)
VICE PRESIDENT: Aubin Phillip (FED. SEM.)
SECRETARY-GENERAL: Nyaseko Pityana (UNISA)
PERMANENT ORGANISER: Ranwedzi Nengwekhulu (UNISA)
PUBLICATIONS DIRECTOR: Strinivasa Hoodley (UNISA)

This structure formed part of the new constitutional amendments approved by this G.S.C. in order to improve the general functioning of the organisation.

We hope that from a reading of this report will emerge the full growth of SASO, its commitments and its frustrations. The year has also been an historic and memorable one marked by confrontations of power between the authorities and the students sparked-off by the proverbial 'Tiro Affair'. This led to a real reorientation of thinking about education etc. SASO has thus played a fundamental role in not only vocalising the frustrations of black students and the wider community and truly paved the way for community action that is healing and self-fulfilling. We see our role as that of providing a true basis for a meaningful social revolution.

Through our programmes then we have confronted our young and older generations with the determination to effect development - "an expression of a common will to meet the needs and opportunities of tomorrow's world with all tomorrow's techniques and tools" (UNESCO). It is in the light of this common determination that we call upon all blacks to stand up and voice the prophetic call to

"..... commit ourselves to the realisation of the worth of the black man, the assertion of his human dignity and to promoting consciousness and self-reliance of the black community".

In presenting this report we wish to thank all member or non-member students and unions for their love and dedication to the cause and the support they gave us at all times this was required, to all the black people to whom we have, from time to time appealed for help, supportive, professional, technical or financial - they have not failed when the hour of need came. We urge you all to keep up the good spirit of brotherhood which has caught tongues wagging because of its potential as a political force. We are, no doubt, faced with greater challenges and only the measure of our commitment will make the D-Day possible. Yet, meantime we shall continue saluting every black brother and sister, every oppressed soul on the land of our forefathers.

POWER AND SOLIDARITY!!

MEMBERSHIP:

Since last year's G.S.C. there has been a considerable increase in enrolments in all Black universities. In this way our membership increased in those centres which are centrally affiliated.

We also received enquiries from individual students in schools and others studying by correspondence about membership. A great urge has been evident from correspondence in our files, to identify in some way with the Aims and Objects of SASO.

Membership, therefore, stands thus:

University of the North (Centre Affiliation)	1300
Reef SASO Local Branch	100
University of Zululand (Centre Affiliation)	750
University of Natal - Black (Centre Aff.)	481
Durban-West SASO Local Branch	150
Lutheran Theological Seminary	20
Federal Theological Seminary (Centre Aff.)	102
University of Fort Hare (Branch)	150
Western Cape SASO Local Branch	100

In addition we have received an application for membership from the Pretoria SASO Local Branch (25). Enquiries have been received from Eastern Cape, Springs and Northern Cape who hope to have representation at this Council.

This year has seen a real breakthrough in the Western Cape where the mood is very ripe for affiliation to SASO. This was mainly due to the pioneering efforts of the Western Cape branch under H.E. Isaacs and the S&C under Peter Lamoela. It is estimated that the University of the Western Cape will become one of our strongest branches very soon.

It appears that the idea of 'City branches' must be given concrete appraisal at this Council. The availability of branches outside the campus gives another dimension to effect a real grass-root organisation. This would make students a part of the people without having to identify with them. Also on a purely strategic basis the mood accentuated by the May student protests will lead black students away from the campus. There is to be expected also that bureaucratic control will affect the peaceful functioning of SASO on black campuses. As we begin to experiment on the FREE UNIVERSITY idea we are then catering for the interests of the students who haven't got a place on the campus of Black universities as they are.

AROUND THE CAMPUSES:

Our expense on travelling this year has been by far the highest in the history of SASO. The availability of the President in the latter half of his term of office meant that he was able to make frequent visits to all the campuses. This Council owes a word of thanks to Temba Sono for his readiness to meet all the needs of his office - he has travelled extensively and sometimes at personal cost. His duties largely entailed travelling and this has effectively contributed to the standing with which SASO today prides itself on Black campuses.

Zanwedzi Nengwekhulu also travelled extensively as Permanent Organiser. As part of preparations for Conference, Strini also undertook a campus tour in April/May and helped to put some depth into our interpretation of culture and helped organise drama groups for presentation at the Arts Festival.

We do not intend to present centre reports in this column but a quick campus survey and the position of SASO on each is about to be examined.

Strange enough this year has seen the real 'test of strength' on Black campuses. There have been rumblings on various campuses and the position of SASO was hanging precariously for a time.

Controversy was sparked in Zululand by the President's statement in Umtata in July last year that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was shortsighted in accepting even with reservations the policy of separate development. He argued that this would stimulate tribal competitions and accentuate the policy of 'divide and rule'. To these students this was an unrealistic attack; hence they withdrew their support of SASO and increased attacks on the organisation. An attempt this year to force disaffiliation failed when the authenticity of the signatures on a petition could not be established and the SRC and SASO Local made themselves available to answer all queries on SASO and its functions. Unfortunately Ngoye is still divided on the question of central affiliation to SASO.

At the University of Natal - Black Section matters came to a head after the Turfloop crisis when a significant proportion of the student body voted against a 2-DAY SOLIDARITY PROTEST and the call for a boycott as from June 1 by SASO was rejected by a majority vote. The statement by the SRC President that the vote showed a marked racial cleavage raised a controversy which resulted in a petition calling for his resignation and another calling upon SASO to explain its aims and objects after which a referendum would be held. It is reported that this is scheduled for the next semester.

A smear letter was circulated on the campus of the University of the North attacking SASO for including Indians within its ranks and claiming that SASO was behind the DIARY ISSUE at the beginning of the year.

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-SEC 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

Staff:

Last year G.S.C. took a new dimension in streamlining its administration and increasing the effectiveness of the organisation on all fronts.

The constitutional provision Section 4 (3) e. making provision for the Secretary-General and the Permanent Organiser to be appointed to the staff on a 3-year basis subject to ratification by each annual G.S.C. has paved the way for increasing efficiency and maintaining continuity in the administration.

Harry Nongwekhulu assumed duties in his new appointment on the 1st of August and he shared his time between Durban and Johannesburg.

In my report to last year's G.S.C. I mentioned the fact that Strini Moodley was taken as an additional staff member. This appointment was unfortunately not ratified by that Council but Strini was elected Publications Director. This, however, did not entitle him to being a staff member. However, he has continued to be a considerable asset to the organisation.

On my recommendation the December Executive Council effected the following provision:

"That this Executive Council noting the amount of work involved in the Head Office, ratifies the appointment of Strini Moodley as Administrative Assistant".

"That this Executive Council NOTING THAT:

- i) it has ratified the appointment of Strini Moodley as Administrative Assistant
- ii) the President will be serving part-time for the remaining part of his term of office
- iii) the payment of the two Executive staff officers was not accommodated in the budget;

THEREFORE RESOLVES:

to assess the salary of the Permanent Organiser and the Secretary-General and paying the latter two staff members and the Administrative Assistant plus the President R120,00 per month

The effect of this is that Strini is on a permanent appointment as an Administrative Assistant. This is a very useful arrangement with regard to the factor of permanency and continuity. On his shoulders will rest the piloting of the organisation. We envisage problems with the appointments made by G.S.C. even on a three-year basis with problems of permits, accommodation and other manifestations of bureaucracy that a senior staff member outside the Executive is required to maintain stability and continuity.

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COMMISSION

EDUCATION

The Commission reviewed the aims and working machinery of the present education system for blacks in S.A. and the following were its findings:

- a. that the system is primarily subservient to the political philosophy of the country.
- b. that it is totally irrelevant to the needs and aspirations of the Blacks in the present situation of deprivation and
- c. that it aims at localising the mental and physical set up of the Blacks in S.A.
- d. that it envisages the subjugation of the black masses.
- e. that it weakens self-hate,
- f. that it ultimately creates a gulf between the intellectual elite and the people.

The findings were accepted by the majority of the commission and the next move was to define education with relevant adaptation to the black situation.

The definition reads:

- (1) that education has as its aim not only the inculcation of essential knowledge but also and principally the development of all aspects of the personality of the pupil.
- (2) that the underlying purpose of Education is to liberate people from the shackles of ignorance and frustration, and to further their search for the truth and liberty to provide the talented with opportunities for a further use of their abilities.
- (3) that Education is a realisation of the peculiar responsibilities due to the Blackman's oppressive situation.
- (4) that Education is a preservation and promotion of what is treasured in one's culture and history.

Further Education is a process whereby the Blackman should:

- (a) get his learnings with regard to the world in general and with S.A. in particular;
- (b) interpret and understand his relationship to S.A. and show his responsibility to the community;
- (c) begin his physical and spiritual training to meet and eliminate not only the hardships that are common but also try to eliminate planned wrong, concerted injustice and applied prejudice.

The Commission took full cognisance of the problems and difficulties involved in the implementation of an educational system consistent with the principles outlined in the definition above, namely,

- (1) the fact that there is general poverty in the black community and this results in the rejection of all overtures made by the student community and other enlightened groups to improve their economic lot as well as offer a available system of education which takes into consideration 2/-

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.

N.I.C.:

The N.I.C., founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1894 was revived through the efforts of Mewa Ramgobin last year. Mewa was later banned. Although some of us felt it to be a political anachronism in the 70s we sent a message of support to its inaugural meeting after last year's G.S.C. We maintained that NIC's attempt at relating to the entire Black community would meet our support. At that meeting the mandate given by the people was broadly based on the lines of Black Solidarity.

After that meeting there developed an unofficial working relationship between NIC and ourselves. However, after the NIC convention, where Black Consciousness was heatedly discussed, the relationship seemed to cool off. This was due mainly to blame being laid at SASO's door for the controversy that was sparked off by Black Consciousness.

It was when this controversy was at its pitch that an official of NIC made the irresponsible statement that "SASO was propagating the policies of the banned PAC". We, at head office, decided to demand an apology from the official in the matter and this exposed, what had been an indirect controversy, into an open confrontation, between NIC and SASO, moreso because NIC decided to support this official.

Our subsequent action at head office was to take legal advice. During negotiations with the lawyers NIC decided to invite us to a meeting to attempt to settle the matter amicably. But the meeting proved to be of no avail. And to date this is where the matter stands.

Other organisations we have come into contact with have shown an interest in SASO.

COUNCIL OF S.R.C. PRESIDENTS

This Council was formed during the May-June strikes in black universities as an attempt to bridge the gap which may be caused by allegiance or not to SASO before unity of students can be found to implement any action programme aimed at redressing student grievances on campus.

The SASO Executive and representatives from the various campuses had a successful meeting in Durban on June 17 where coordination and consultation was established and the following resolution was passed there:

That this meeting as SASO Executive and SRC Presidents

NOTING:

- 1) that the confusion in direction of the recent boycotts throughout Black campuses;
- 2) the fact that this was the result of debate over the question of allegiance to SASO;
- 3) that this could have been avoided by proper consultation between SASO and the SRCs

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

3. Post-Primary School Period.

This is the period of initial political readiness. Use must be made of the already existing dramatic, debating societies and high school organisations. Students should be encouraged to sell SASO Pamphlets and read Black literature in general. These students should also be involved in Community Development Projects.

Vocational Guidance.

It is a matter of paramount importance that young people should be given the necessary and proper voc. guidance.

4. Social Drop-outs.

Voluntary group workers and professional social workers and other relevant and interested parties should join in the recruitment of the so-called "Outcasts", towards redirecting their thinking towards Black Consciousness. (See Motion 2)

111. WORKERS PROGRAMME.

The following plans are brought forward:

- i) to organise and establish Trade Unions after thorough research by the Permanent Organiser.
- ii) EDU-PLOY - to organise and orientate workers. Here the Permanent Organiser has made negotiations with certain industrialists with a view to getting the exiled students employed. The aim here is that the employees should learn and experience the working conditions in these industries.
- iii) Foreign firms, operating in S.A., should be urged to recognise Trade Unions.

IV PLANNING FOR 1972/1973.

1. Literacy

Literacy Projects should receive priority because:

- i) It is the most effective and practical method of conscientising people.
- ii) it affords creation of a better rapport with the people .
- iii) it does stimulate self-reliance, and
- iv) ensures continuity.

2. Leadership Training.

- i) Leadership training should be carried out amongst SASO ranks,
- ii) SASO should organise leadership courses in which leaders from various communities are invited for training, and experts in leadership training are invited to such sessions.

3. Education.

Here different centres must advise as follows:

- a. They should, in areas, in their immediate vicinity, help students in high schools with their own subjects and in the process conscientise the students and make them aware of the proper outlook towards education.
- B. Get students or recommend to them suitable and relevant literature.
4. Sporadic Physical Projects.

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 resolutions:-

".....

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 etc

and to IUEP 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 Scandinavian 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 Scandinavian 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 NCFPS 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.

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 Mosibufi Mangena which will undertake the continuation of the scheme.

International Bodies:

- a. As regards International Bodies this commission felt that these bodies must be made aware that SASO cannot be held responsible for any of the actions of white racist regime has usurped political power and implements it against the will of Black people.
- b. Namibia: The Commission here has founded no involvement whatsoever by SASO; and regrets that, is so - especially when SASO could have started this during the Ovambo strike.
- c. Pearce Report:

The Commission noted with interests the rejection of the settlement proposals by Black people in Rhodesia. The rejection of the proposals demonstrated *naminecontra dicente* to the outside world that the white minority regimes of Southern Africa are not representative of the Black people of Southern Africa.

Foreign Investments:

This commission upholds Resolution 50/71 of the 2nd SSC.

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

- (b) The regional field workers will be housed in the regional SASO offices and will be the same workers as implied under "Administration".
- (c) The Director shall only be responsible to the G.S.C. but will be required to keep liaison with the SASO Secretary-General.
- (d) The Permanent Organiser shall from time to time visit the areas where the projects are operative and report to the Director and the SASO Secretary-General.
- (e) The Director and regional field officers will obtain all volunteers for projects from the student population via the Secretary-General.
- (f) Students will act mostly as trainers and the actual projects will be handled by local inhabitants.
- (g) The method used will be one which includes expansion on conscientisation methods.

The appointment of the Director will be by the G.S.C. for a 3 year period. The Director will then report to G.S.C. yearly on progress in his/her field.

As far as SASO plans are concerned all the appointments in literacy should be made to take effect as from the beginning of January, 1973. In the period between now and then, an appointment should be made to prepare mainly for the December and January projects and for a smooth start in January. It is suggested that the Director should be sent for a period of training in the particular method chosen for literacy.

UCM, TRANSFER:-

An agreement between SASO and UCM, for the transfer of the UCM Literacy Project from UCM to SASO has been arrived at by the two groups. The terms of agreement were that SASO would undertake to retain the staff already in the literacy project. It is recommended by this group that the transfer be handled by the new SASO Executive.

EDUCATION:

(a) Free University

Structure: Must be run by a committee of experts and committed people with the normal departments that one finds in a real University.

Lectureship: Committed and qualified lecturing staff both from inside and outside university, both black and white. These are to be invited by the Secretary-General according to the various disciplines catered for by the scheme.

Locality: The scheme must operate in major towns, starting with one in the following provinces, Natal, Cape, Transvaal. The lectures are to be held in available halls/schools/ or other buildings in the area. St. Peters has already been offered as a possible venue by the authorities

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.

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 Nyamako and Soma 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 "dompas".

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/...

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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 Chairsan's Fund	R500
ASBECA	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 IUEP 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.H. 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 Sector 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

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 SRC'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: SASOPolicy 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.N. and all the Black campuses. No reply was received from S.C.N. however.

Res 56/71: Apparently this Religious Education Committee of IDANASA 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.N.

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 invities bothered even to reply to our letters. Messrs. Bakoena Moloto 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.L. Khoapa	- Durban
Fr. R. de Maar	- P.E.
Mr. C.M. Somyalo	- P.E.
Fr. C.S. McBride	- Cape Town
Fr. P.S. Mkatshwa	- 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

Reports presented at 3rd G.S.C. of the S.A.S.O.
St. Peter's Seminary, Hammanskraal 2-9 July, 1972

REPORT OF UNIVERSITY OF NATAL (BLACK SECTION)

COMPOSITION OF THE SRC: 10 members as follows:-

President:	G.B. Biko	} EXECUTIVE
Vice President:	M.H. Kathree	
Deputy Vice President:	G.M. Mody	
Treasurer:	F. Elias	
Minutes Secretary:	D. Itsheng	
Correspondence Secretary:	M.H. Anla	

Other Portfolios

Publications: P.A.L. Solalo

Academic Freedom:

Duties of these portfolios

Fresher's Reception:

expired before the election of the new SRC

Graduation:

Other Members:

I. Scudisalla

Members performing and assisting

J.J. Masepa

in general duties.

C.M. Basse

Following mass resignations from the SRC elected last September a student body meeting in March passed a vote of no confidence in the entire SRC and elected an interim SRC to conduct new elections in the subsequent elections the above SRC was elected to office.

The SRC represents the Black Students of the University of Natal - a break down of which is:-

1. Faculty of Medicine 467
2. Other Faculties- Arts, Engineering, Law - 107
3. Diploma Nurses -33"

Total: 607

Medical Students form the major proportion and since they are at one place they virtually control most student activities.

The SRC has the following Sub-Committees:-

1. The Medical Students Council
2. University Cultural Society
3. SASO Local.

Central Affiliation

- (a) South African Students Organisation -- SASO
- (b) Association of Medical Students of South Africa - AMSSA

RELATIONS WITH:

- (a) Administration:

Structural:-

The method of approach to the University Council can be through the Liason Committee (students & staff) has indicated that direct student representation to the to the University Council is required -- a commission for this purpose has been appointed comprising of staff and University Council has responded that it shall allow the SRC's to present any specific case to Council provided the existing channels have failed to solve the problem. Direct representation via the principal is also possible.

FUNCTIONAL: -

Functionally the SRC (consisting of medical students) has very little central relations i.e. the Principal and members of the administration but representation at Faculty level is sometimes engaged but usually taken care of by the MSC. The SRC is free to meet the principal - such meetings could easily be arranged. From our experience of such meetings it has been realised that:-

- (a) No proper rapport has been established between the black section and the principal.
- (b) Not much has been achieved as a result of such meetings.

The SRC does not require prior ratifications by the principal or any University authority before exercising normal functions of the SRC eg.

1. Affiliation to Central Bodies
2. Publications
3. Issuing of Press Statements
4. Tours and Inter visits

b. Lecturing Staff

As a general principle the SRC does not come into contact with lecturing staff as an SRC however, because of smallness of the centre, individuals on the SRC are personally known by lecturing staff. Although no direct incidents of intimidations are recorded, it is known that some staff members tend to regard the SRC activities as interfering with student "academic" progress. Following the recent student unrest, some members of both lecturing staff and administration staff have tended to blame some SRC members for giving "irresponsible leadership" to the student body. However for records sake it should be stated that some departments co-operated very well with students during the 3 day boycott and others requested that they be given prior notice in the event of further boycott so that they could adjust teaching programmes. At the beginning of the '3 day boycott' the SRC received an assurance that no Disciplinary Action would be taken by the faculty or university against students inspite of their interpretation that boycotting lectures was a contravention of the University Rules.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES:

(1) Academic:-

Being largely a medical faculty most of the academic student functions are held by the MEC and its numerous sub-committees. The major events of the year are :-

- (a) Symposia on medical education organised by the Medical Publication Committee
- (b) Cultural education in line of arts, drama, music, are organised by UNICUS.
- (c) Students Clinical Conference -- to which leading academicians are invited and students are requested to present papers on various aspects of medicine.
- (d) Films on aspects of medicines are screened by scope -- Internal -- Local sub-committee of A.M.S.G.A."

We note that there is a swing by all sub-committees, on their contributors in the various fields.

(2) Extramural:

INTERNAL

1. Intervisits:- The SRC is encouraging the practice of intervisits from student groups of other campuses -- late last year we had a faculty society from Fort Hare visiting and staying at the campus during their tour of the Durban Area. This year we have already had a visit from DORSET Training College, Uitenhage, and will be receiving Fort Hare Scientific Society in September.

Attention is drawn to this from all campus groups that might want to visit the Durban Area for whatever purpose.

2. Sharpsville Day:- following the decision by the 2nd G.S.C. to make Sharpsville Day a national day -- our centre has continued to observe this day -- At a function attended by 1300 people on our sports ground, a commemoration service was held on 19/3/72 with Rev. S.N.S. Ngidi of the Congregational Church as officiating minister.

3. Public Meetings:- our SRC continues to accept requests by several public organisation inviting speakers from SRC or the student body -- several of our student leaders have spoken at such meetings.

As part of the protest over the "Tiro Affair" a meeting between parents and students was organised at Galton Hall on 5/5/72

(3) Community Work:

a. HAPPY VALLEY CLINIC -- The HMC Committee continues to run its clinic based at Alan Taylor Residence for the service of the Happy Valley, Merebank, Austerville and Durban -- south complex. Attendance figures have this year risen to about 200 per Sunday. Various interested individuals now planning a mobile clinic to serve the townships and the Durban area which is further afield.

b. SASO Local Projects -- these are contained in the SASO Local Report -- briefly they include literacy projects in DUDUDU, UMLASI, KWA MASHU, PHOENIX and for workers at Alan Taylor Residence.

(4) Publications:

The SRC has this year launched a new publication DIMYANGA to replace KATITONIA - This is meant to be a proper news paper type publication and is hoped that the frequency of publications will be increased.

(5) Boycott:

Following the 'Tiro Affair' at Turfloop at a student body meeting attended by two thirds of the student body it was decided through a narrow majority to stage a three day boycott of lectures and other teaching programmes. The boycott was supported by over 90% of the student body. Subsequent to this there was a call from the Alice National Formation School to boycott lectures as from June 1st. This call was rejected at a even bigger student body meeting than before on grounds that we have already shown our 'solidarity'. A press statement released by the SRC president stating that voting on matters was mainly on racial lines with mostly Indian students voting against and African students voting for resulted in a petition by a sector of the student body instructing the president to resign and apologise publicly. The petition was signed by less than 40%. In the mean time the president's statement had been ratified by the SRC by a two thirds vote. The president refused to resign on the following grounds:-

- (a) that he was not constitutionally bound to resign.
- (b) that the petition had been improperly conducted ie arguments put forward in the petition and interpretations were included rather than the actual press statement.
- (c) this statement had already been ratified by the SRC.
- (d) that some of the prime movers of the petition had been known to actively collaborate with some staff attempts to interfere in student affairs.

The SRC accepted the presiden stand and instead appointed a commission of inquiry into group relations on the campus.

Shortly after the rejection of the Alice Declaration the hostel students draw up a list of grievences amongst which were, a demand that the Warden be removed and replaced by a black warden, the food be improved and the recent retrospective rise in fees be reversed. Students resolved to go on a food boycott and threatened to take further drastic steps if their demands were not met. After a few days the boycott fizzled out apparently because of a verity of reasons but the students are threatening to revive the whole affair.

EXTERNAL

Intervarsity

(a) Sports:- following objection from the medical authority regarding use of Alan + Taylor Residence for intervarsity sports and also the fact that the new grounds were not yet finished the UNB Athletic Union decided to request Ngoys to act as hosts and or provide grounds for the 1972 intervarsity which our centre was supposed to shoulder. An agreement was reached to the effect that UNB would pay all expenses and Ngoys will provide the venue.

(b) Inter SRC's -- our practise of holding regional SRC's meetings have not been adhered to this year because of unfortunate circumstances. However, the UNB -SRC decided to convene a meeting of SRC presidents in Johannesburg following the National Boycott. This meeting would co-ordinate petitions sent to all centres by UNB calling for the readmission of Tiro and the student body at Turfloop. This meeting resulted in the creation of the council of SRC's presidents whose duties are to coordinate and initiate all national plans requiring mass support. The meeting also drew up minimum demands for black students in S.A. A copy of which is annexed to this report.

(c) Communication with other centres - since 1970 minutes of our SRC meeting have been sent to all black campuses but unfortunately only FEDGEM and occasionally UNIZUL ever respond in a like manner. Of late Rome University through their president, Mr. N.S. Ndebele, has been attempting to establish a steady inter change of minutes and letters. Personal contact between our SRC and Springfield College Westville University and University of Zululand has been very good.

2. SASO

Contact between us and head office continued to be good. The SRC uses the machinery at head office extensively and return the head office receives a lot of assistance from us regarding accommodation for large meetings and for delegates and general student men power for merial tasks. As indicated earlier SASO Local continues to be well involved in community work in the Durban area although progress is not as good as the SRC would like to see. Following the Alice Declaration a petition was presented to the SRC signed by 170 students calling for presentation to the student body of SASO's "aims and objectives" and for a subsequent referendum two days later on the centres continued affiliation to SASO. The SRC granted a meeting but refused a referendum on the grounds that such a decision can only be taken at a meeting and anybody interested would come to the meeting. A meeting for the discussion of constitutional changes, report from the SRC group relations commission and SASO petition has been scheduled for the first week of August.

3. AMSSA

The annual conference of AMSSA is being held at UCT - our MSC has sent a delegation accompanied by members of the student body.

4. COMMUNITY ORGANISATION

a. NIC - Initially relations between SRC and NIC were cordial with both parties exchanging speakers at meetings. Following the NIC -SASO squabble a dubious role played by NIC in the student NIC and of late unseavoury comments of the SRC president (see annexure) relations have cooled greatly and are threatening breaking point.

b. SPRICAS 2 - Black community programmes - Relations with with black community programme office have increasingly become good with students offering their services for some of the projects piloted by this office and constant usage of reference materials from this office by the students.

c. TECOM: Continues to be the drama group of choice for UNB students with some TECOM members volunteering to direct plays and other times of cultural activities undertaken by students through UNICUS.

5. WHITE STUDENTS

The SRC acting on precedents and principles declined unanimously invitations from Stellenbosch and NUBAS to attend the inter-SRC meeting at Stellenbosch and NUBAS Congress at Cape Town respectively.

The UNB-SRC has been operating on two major principles :-

- (a) To consolidate student function internally introducing a degree of efficiency in running of student affairs.
- (b) Working for the realisation of our aspirations as black students in the context of the wider oppressed society.

Special thanks go to the SASO Executive, TECOM and other black organisations that have shown interest and given advice to students.

PRESENTED AT: 3RD GENERAL STUDENTS COUNCIL

VENUE: ST. PETER'S SEMINARY, HAVELANGKRAAL

DATE: 2-9th JULY 1972.

SASO LOCAL REPORT TO 3RD GSC, HAMBANSIKRAAL.

1) STRUCTURE OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE

The structure has been radical changed, for maximum efficiency, following the recommendations of the past Chairman, Mr. V. Mafungo.

The Committee also functions independently, though it is still a sub-committee of the SRC. We have the power of calling our own student body meetings.

The Composition of the Committee stands as follows:

- i) Chairman - (Mr T. Mazibuko, Mr K. Mokoape)
- ii) Vice-Chairmen (Mr B. Mgijima - Mr A.S. Solombela)
- iii) Secretary (Miss V. Sokolo)
- iv) Treasurer (Mr E. Konoshi)
- v) Fundraising (Chairman + 4 elected members)
- vi) Social Concerns: (Chairman + 1 member)
- vii) Students Benefits: (Chairman + 1 member)
- viii) Kupagani Sub-Committee (Chairman +3 members [scrapped off])
- ix.) Field Work (Chairman + 3 Members)

From the committee of 18, we had several students being excluded from UND at the end of 1971. Among these was the Chairman, Mr T. Mazibuko. Mr. B. Mgijima acted as chairman until a new chairman was elected - April.

2) FUNCTIONAL ASPECT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES

(1) Field Work Sub-com

Under the chairmanship of Mr. A.S. Solombela, this sub-committee has gone through tough times. The people of New Farm could not establish a basis of communication until the problem of water supply was first solved. This water scheme was obviously too costly to be implemented by a Local Committee alone. Hence the scheme was taken over by SASO National. Collection sheets were issued, calling on the Black Community to donate towards this project. It was envisaged that 2 water tanks, approximately 7,000 ft of water piping and an electric pump would be purchased. The Black Community did not respond very favourably. The Phoenix Settlement Committee, too, refused accommodation for a work camp during the summer vacation. This latter matter has not been resolved yet.

It is on this basis that the Phoenix Project has since been suspended.

DUDUDU PROJECT

Dududu is a few miles from Scottburgh, along the Natal South Coast. It is an African reserve.

That this project is getting smoothly off the ground, is largely due to a group of corresponding students there, under the dedicated leadership of Mr. Dlamini, a school-teacher. They have organised themselves into what is called a Home University Education School, with workers who correspond from Std. VI up to UNISA Level. The whole idea is that students from UND will assist them in the problems generally encountered by a corresponding student, and train them as literacy teachers. A parent-student meeting was held on Saturday, 24th June.

Wentworth Workers Project.

This is a literacy scheme geared towards helping the workers on campus. 23 workers have enrolled, and our group of literacy teachers has been having smooth progress until the boycott issue caused temporary suspension of the classes.

Kwa Mashu Project:

Metric students at Isibonelo High School (the only one in Kwa Mashu) were assisted in their Mathematics classes by our students. On almost every Saturday from September up till exam time our students visited Isibonelo. An 80 % pass was realised in the final metric class.

The Isibonelo scheme has made us seek ways of organising refresher courses for teachers in the neighbouring high schools. We hope to embark on this immediately after the vacation. Teachers at Umhlati have already been spoken to. Other areas for which we have budgetted are Chatsworth and Adams Mission.

(ii) Social Concerns Sub-comm:

Malebo Malebo has been hard at work. His sub-comm sees to it that paper cuttings are on the notice boards each day. He has been organising group discussions Friday evening. It is through this that students have come to realise that their contributions are necessary to give SASO direction wherever necessary. SASO Day (May 10) was well-organised, with Miss Davi Woodley, a social worker at the University of Natal, as guest speaker.

(iii) Kupagard Sub-comm:

This has been scrapped off, and the members have been incorporated into the Field Work-Sub committee. Their business was to see to it that increased supplies are sent to the clinic at Phoenix, and to any other clinic that we would be having contact with. This sub-committee was really redundant.

(iv) Student Benefits Sub-comm:

This sub-comm has established a tent on the campus (which was later taken by the SRC) Identity cards have also been disturbed.

(v) Fundraising Sub-comm :

George Tsala and Norman Dubazara are the key figures in fund-raising. The R2,000 target for UND could not be reached. Fund-raising has been mainly by organising balls/dances on Saturday and film shows on Sunday. Two major schemes are to be launched after this vacation:

(A) "Operation Bumper Jumble Sale" - to collect old clothes from students, nurses and generally from the public in the Durban Complex. On a specific day these clothes will be sold at very low prices to the people. We hope to net at least R1 000 with this scheme.

(B) Film Promotions:

Norman is in the process of making arrangements with a cinema to offer us a Sunday for fund-raising.

RELATIONS:

Internal: The image of SASO on the campus has been marred by the boycott issue to an extent where UND is clearly divided. A petition has been handed in to the SRC demanding of the SRC to call a student body meeting where SASO Local must explain the aims and objectives of SASO. This we shall gladly do.

Unicus is a culturally society (Chairman- A. Chabalala) which works towards a cultural realisation of the black man in this country. Unicus and SASO Local have very close ties. An art production, ENCOUNTER, shall be staged at this Conference.

The Medical Students Council (MSC) is also a sub-comm of the SRC, with Mr. K.D. Valjee as President. An SRC resolution has called

An SFC resolution has called on the MSC to attempt to establish a black medical and para-medical association, incorporating black medical students nurses, radiology, pharmacy students, etc. which association would then have links with SASO. This has been taken favourably by the MSC, and yet still remains closely knitted to AMSSA (Association of Medical Students of S.A) the member centres being UND, Wits and Cape Town. The MSC has sent a large delegation to an AMSSA Conference in Cape Town, which is coinciding with the SASO Conference here.

In October, 1971, some students requested the MSC to revive our stand with AMSSA. A referendum of "TO pull out or not to pull out is the question" was held. 87% of the student body voted for remaining with AMSSA. SASO Local relations with the MSC are cordial.

External:

We are in constant contact with students at Westville, SASO Durban-West branch, Springfield, M.L. Sultan, Lenontville Cultural Society, Isibonolo High, Mariannhill, Adams College, Inanda Seminary and Ngoyo. At all these places it has been either SASO Local or UNICUS.

A students association along the lines of ASM is being formed in the Transkei by one of the students excluded from UND. Our Chairman has been invited to a meeting scheduled for Sunday, 2nd July, where a foundation is to be laid towards black identity and solidarity. It is hoped they will later affiliate to SASO.

POWER & SOLIDARITY:

.....
Knith Makoopa
.....
CHAIRMAN

Background

On January 17th the Pretoria Branch of SASO was formed at a meeting held in Memolodi, the greatest motivating factor being the maintenance and continuance of the Winterveld Project by Preso after the return of students who were engaged in the project to their respective universities. The steering committee consisted of Mr. B.M. Remose as Chairman, and Mr. F. Mazibuko as secretary, while 5 other people were chosen as organisers in different areas of Pretoria.

Between January and May 28 one symposium and a discussion meeting was held under the auspices of Preso, both of which were fairly successful in terms of attendance and discussions.

On May 28 - 1972 elections were conducted. Office bearers are as follows:-

1. Mr. M. Mangena - Chairman
2. Mr. P.M. Somo - Vice Chairman
3. Mr. E.S. Chauke- Secretary
4. Miss L. Khoza - General Organiser
5. Mr. I.N. Mohapa- Vice Secretary - Organiser

The membership is 10, although there is quite a number of people associated with the branch who in terms of subscription fees, may not be called members of the branch.

Finance:

The financial position of the branch is weak. Initial fund raising attempts by the branch, mostly on a small scale, were mildly successful. Here, jumble sales may be quoted. Recently the branch had embarked on an earnest and methodical drive to raise funds on a large scale. Letters authorising branch members to collect donations from black businessmen, professional people and others in the Pretoria area were printed. The response from the public has been fairly good. Contacts had been made and film shows for the purpose of fund raising are being planned. Football matches and music shows are also being planned. The procedure of the execution of the above plans has been worked out.

Relations:

Contact with local people has been made but plenty remains to be done in order to establish meaningful relations between the branch and the public. We have a list of appointments with some people we are to meet in the near future.

Community Development:

The Winterveld project has been the main preoccupation of the Branch thus far. Members of the branch have been conducting adult literacy classes there during week-ends.

Children, not less than 70 in number, and who could not be accommodated in schools due to either over-crowding in local schools or parental poverty are also attending lessons conducted by branch members in Winterveld. There are also about 5 people who are studying for the J.C. Examinations, in Winterveld who are assisted by Reeso members.

Of late, branch members have expressed concern about a lack of progress and direction of the Winterveld Project.

The following were some of the points raised:

1. The contents and message of the literature used (Bureau of Literacy) were repugnant to Branch members. It was stated that the literature contributed nothing towards conscientisation of the people. Reading material in line with the policy and aims of the community development projects was advocated for.
2. Literacy campaign as a method of conscientisation was scrutinised. Members came to the conclusion that the method is ineffective since the members of the branch and illiterates concentrate a great deal on the mechanism of reading and writing while very little time is devoted to the problems of the Black people. It was also noted that illiterates were not a very fat target for the conscientisation exercises.

Branch members held meetings on their own with Reeso members, the Permanent Organiser and other interested persons, in which it was agreed that a new approach should be worked out and the literates in the Winterveld Project should be involved in community projects. It was also agreed that Head Office should be drawn closer to the project.

3. Concern was expressed about the conduction of classes for children by branch members. It was noted that the children's educational problems were not being solved by exercises. It was decided that the legal consequences of the exercises be investigated. Progress in this direction was not appreciated so far. Nevertheless it was decided that children were to be kept busy while things were being sorted out. In recent meetings with Harry and Reeso members, and others, the possibility of building a school was discussed. It is hoped that more discussions with a view to the adoption of some strategy will be held.

The general prospectus as the name implies skims the surface, and to emphasise the "absence" a relationship in the various faculties each has its small prospectus. This ensures that we recognise our differences as various faculties, and makes sure that we know as little as possible of other faculties. I am sure most students do not know the seriousness of of this scheme. Each faculty as a result now becomes completely removed from the others.

Student Administration:

Student administration at Fort Hare is a very difficult topic to deal with. In the first place there's no SRC and student administration is on the house level or on University Administration level. The various house Committees deal with individual hostel matters and the now defunct joint - house Committee used to operate to some extent outside the ambit of the hostels. Owing to certain hitches this had to disband last year - and there has been created a vacuum. Now the administration comes into play immediately. For instance, for any offence a student commits the student has to appear before the Disciplinary Committee. The D. C. is the court of 1st instance. Pity.

On the Academic Side the various societies are supposed to act in the interests of the students but these societies are totally ineffectual.

Sports Administration falls under the Athletic Union. All sports clubs come under this body, though I must say it has limitations because it cannot dictate policy to the clubs and I personally don't see how they can dictate policy. The primary aim is to channel all funds, organise for Inter-variety and such-like activities.

A little background into the SRC question is necessary. We don't have an SRC because this was rejected some twelve years ago, and this has been the pattern through the past years. Various approaches have been attempted by the pro SRC camp but each time after some time their plans are frustrated. This year's attempts were thwarted by the same group, using almost the same tactics. Some people from various centres were around that night when it all happened. So Fort Hare remains without an SRC up to this date. And to me this has high lighted the role of the Local Branch in campus politics.

SASO Local consists of the executive and five sub committees namely fund raising Publications and Publicity, Social Concerns, Student Benefits and Field Work. We altered the structure of the various committees to suit the local situations. The whole campus looked to SASO Local for guidance, direction and inspiration. Surprising! People were always urging us to give direction to the other societies and some even thought we were the only group that could and should be concerned with all campus matters irrespective of jurisdiction. The role of SASO was heightened during the days of demonstrations. Almost invariably the whole campus to SASO protagonists to take the lead, and after doing so they were followed honestly.

Because of lack of a campus newsletter use was made of nocturnal cartoons, open letters and pamphlets. Attacks on the Rector, Administration and the System and even "misguided" student leaders were launched and maintained through this kind of medium.

This helps to a certain extent in student administration. You organise this way, disorganise this way; You rally people to a certain point and you drive them away; you tell students what to do and at the same time you tell them what not to do. These are the many ways we use in student administration.

SAC Composition:

No SAC as already mentioned above. Refer to student administration.

Relations:

a. With Administration:

There are no concrete student administration relationships because of lack of a coordinating body. So relations are basically individualistic, societal or something on that plane.

SASO Local is on indifferent terms with the administration. We deal with them when we ask them for the year's subsidies, when we book the hall for any functions and when we answer question on certain happenings on campus or in the national situation. The administration has not openly declared its stand towards us.

b. With Lecturing Staff:

Except for a few cases the relations are absolutely poor. This is one factor we attribute to the listlessness of some students and indifference or open hostility of some lecturers. The recent strike complained bitterly about this point and things were not any better after this strike. Unless Lecturers are appointed on a different plane than this one, hostility can be expected to continue, and who knows, it might lead to an open confrontation. Most lecturers are racist in attitude and most are just there for ideological reasons. These the students do not relish though they may keep quiet.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

a. Academic:

Academic student activities come mostly in the form of addresses, tours and visits. Many speakers have been requested to come to campus by a number of societies, and some of them have left the campus with a different idea of the "GANTU".

SASO has organised this year two major meetings; Heroes Day (March 21st) and SASO Day (May 10th). On Heroes Day we had Rubin Phillip addressing us, and the Hall was full. It was solemn occasion, and people avoided questions because they argued this would destroy the mood of the day.

Then next we had a visit from Temba but because of certain hitches this meeting was jointly by Fed Soc and Fort Hero. I suppose, it was a success. On the 10th May we had Stridi Moodley talking on "The Black Artists and Creativity". It was a most inspiring address --- he won a lot of admirers and he changed the general picture of SASO in the minds of many people. I ain't gonna say much on this except that people attach SASO to personalities. Strange set up. When he called for questions, there was a strange, unusual silence. Up to know this question why there was no response has not been answered. After the show a large crowd remained and opened discussions.

That's where Strind explained everything clearly.

It was during this period that Strind and members of the Local executive were harassed by State pigs. Ask me to elaborate on this point later on.

b. Extra-mural Activities:

The AU is responsible for most of these sporting activities but individual sports bodies do organise their own fixtures. The year's sporting highlights are the inter-institution athletic sports and the inter-varsity. The AU finances transport for away Inter-varsity meetings and prepares everything for any meetings on the campus. Athletics is the most comprehensive as it encompasses the whole campus. Next come soccer and rugby which two vie for the same position. Tennis comes not far off and then we have a number of other sports. It is amazing though that despite a large array of sporting activities a large number of people are uninvolved.

To conclude on activities I must say we lack symposia and debates this year. We do not have a debating society for that matter and such activities used to be arranged by societies like Comparative African Studies Society or The Society for the Humanities. When these societies organise other cultural activities some activities must falter. Our local branch had brilliant intentions of making use of Friday Evenings for activities, but we found ourselves not able to come through. But we had planned to have this thing happening after arriving back from vacation. Most of us are now college rejects, drop outs, and so this will have to be suggested to the new executive.

We however, did have a poetry reading night on Heroes Day. It was warmly appreciated by our crowd and we were just waiting to have a repeat performance and generally include some black music. On SASO Day we read a few poems and played some music.

One programme that we were now embarking upon was disturbed by our walking out. We were now using Sunday afternoons for discussions on relevant topics. Unfortunately we had one session and on a Sunday when we were to discuss "Black Consciousness" we found ourselves already drop-outs. I am now told instead of that meeting there was a mass meeting of revolutionaries at 8.00 pm and at that meeting Black Consciousness wasn't discussed but was manifest when this meeting adopted a resolution to tell the Rector to close the University within 24 hours. You know what happened, I needn't relate.

External Relations:

It is of course difficult to term relations with the Federal Theological Seminary as external in the light of our great proximity, to each other. But they are not on Fort Hare ground and are such.

We had the best of relations with Fedson which was manifest by numerous meetings between our executive and theirs. Many problems of a common nature were trashed out, and we were generally working as a team. Our first problem was SMS (Student Voluntary Services) which was greatly misunderstood at Fort Hare., and this problem is solved by dissolving amorphous body.

Then we touched on possibilities of having joint-community development projects. Though none was actually tackled, we were unanimous in the resolve that whatever we do, we would do together. We also wanted to build a bridge across the river Tyumie, and it was a question of time, that prevented this coming through.

When Temba was supposed to speak to us at Fort Hero we realised that arrangements could not be adequately made there and we shifted the meeting to FEDGEM, and we ran this programme jointly. On Heroes Day Jerome and myself were asked to take part in the commemoration service there. We did. At our general meetings, invitations would go out to FEDGEM and they would do the same to us. This was wonderful. Also, regarding meetings and speakers we had a good understanding that the afternoons would be for FEDGEM and the evenings be ours. Formation school was run jointly by us and FEDGEM.

Then there's another college just the other side of us -- AIDA (African Independent Churches in Africa). Whenever we had a do going on on our campus we would invite them. We had years problems here, with their principal who was obvious anti-SASO. He generated such hostilities between himself and his students that they had to take very stern measures to have him chucked out of that campus. This they successfully did after having him spend part of the night in a wardrobe and part of the night under the bed. Here we could not operate openly. We had to meet in the rooms of those black people who stayed there. On Heroes Day AIDA was invited, they rendered some very solemn musical pieces and lent us their drums and sound system. This was real brotherhood. Now that the principal has been sacked we hope a branch is coming up there.

We tried to "colonise" Lovedale College and our stumbling block was the principal again. The situation at Lovedale is interesting and nauseating at the same time, I am made to understand that there's an SAC and this SAC is manipulated easily by the principal by applying tactics of divide and rule. Those people are a middle-class lot and this comes about by the Principal giving them say eggs etc. behind the backs of other students. They definitely have preferential treatment and they bark when he says "bark!" They jump when he says "jump" and they bleed when that non-black says "bleed" So you talk about SASO and all to them and they agree with you, but the Principal tells them not to accept this thing and at your next meeting they are changed beings. Divide and Rule. Confuse. He's leaving to take a senior lectureship post at the University of Kwa-Zulu (Zululand) who knows what's going to happen.

At Healdtown we were caught off-guard and wouldn't make headway though students wanted to know much about themselves as black students. Our method of operating was leading us to a head-on collision with officialdom and so we had to cry down for some time. I hope those who go back continue here. It's a fertile ground for operation.

Umtata was one other place we touched. Before the strike I was asked to go to Umtata to see Mr. C.M.C. Ndlema, and put to him in the know about general conditions at our institutions, and we had a fruitful discourse on several topics. It was encouraging to note that we could rely on some of our parents in times of difficulty.

What actually prompted this meeting was our Rector's saying that Mr. Ndameo had indicated unwillingness to address us when in actual fact he hadn't said so. It came out that the Rector was generally hiding behind a smokescreen and was airing a personal opinion or ruling, but didn't want to come out straight and say "I don't want this man." Then we would have understood. He prefers this line. To clear up the obvious confusion I had to go to Ustata.

On another wing we wanted to be of an assistance to Malusi Gumulwana -- he had indicated willingness to harness his energies for us too. Unfortunately we couldn't have a meeting with them and the other guys who are together in the struggle.

You may realise I said little about community projects. We had our Fort Beaufort project in mind, but were short of cash until Head Office lent us R100. Then we tried to renew strained relations with the Fort Beaufort Community through the person of Rev Masiza. He was organising somebody for bricks and zinc, and just then there was a break and after that we were engaged in the strike and had to leave campus without really getting this relationship cemented. So it still is as it was.

Last but not least we had very cordial external relations with Head Office. And we hope all these including the last one will last for ever and bear fruits for us, the community and everybody.

If I have left out anything those who know about it may mention it. All in all I think this about presents what actually happened at Fort Hare and whatever happens in future will be guided by some of these actions, relations and suggestions. The branch at Fort Hare can only improve and we had entertained hopes of "Central Affiliation" later in the year. Our hopes have not been shattered. By hope we shall live and we shall overcome.

Compiled by: Ben J. Langa
(Chairman-SASO Local)

XX

PRESENTED AT: THE 3RD GENERAL STUDENTS COUNCIL

DATE: 2 - 9th JULY 1972.

VENUE: ST. PETER'S SEMINARY, HAMMANSKRAAL

UNIVERSITY OF ZULULAND

REPORT TO THE 3RD G.S.C.

No. of students: 730. There are 220 ladies

Faculties: 5 faculties viz. Science, Arts, Education, Law, Political & Economic Sciences, and Theology.

S.R.C. Composition: In terms of the new S.R.C. Constitution, the S.R.C. has the following offices.:

- i) President
- ii) Vice-President - Internal
- iii) Vice-President - External
- iv) Treasurer
- v) Minutes Secretary
- vi) Correspondence Secretary
- vii) General Secretary
- viii) A.U. President
- ix) Cultural Committee Chairman
- x) Constitutions Committee Chairman
- xi) Students Union Chairman
- xii) Director of Publications and Publicity
- xiii) Additional Member

Standing Committee of the SRC

SASO Local, Social, Film, Entertainment, Hostel Committee, Publications, Constitutions.

The SRC has a qualified typist in its office.

Relations with the Admin and Lecturing Staff

As would be expected in any political motivated institution, relations with the Administration and the lecturing staff are to say the least tense. This was probably aggravated by the graduation day affair when it is alleged, students assaulted whites and damaged their property.

There is direct and indirect victimisation and intimidation on the campus. One lecturer is quoted as having doubted the presence of some of the students in his lecture next semester. Students view this with suspicion as it is of common knowledge that some arrogant lecturer have stated that they are going to revenge the graduation affair and the boycott.

Internal Activities of the Student Body and the SRC.

Internal Activities of the Student Body and the SRC.

The SRC, in conjunction with the SASO Local Committee organised an orientation week in the second week of the first semester.

The intervarsity as you would remember, was held on the first week of April. Ngoyo hosted on behalf of UMS.

On the 17th April students staged a boycott of lectures. This was a demand of a certificate of the students choice. The students won the battle. New certificates were issued on the 20th May (the Graduation Day)
A Number of students sacrificed tests.

The first issue of "SENZANI" the students own publication, came out in May.

On the 20th May (i.e. on the graduation day) students picketed the graduation ceremony in protest against the atrocities and inhumanities committed by the whitemen in Turfloop. There were scenes afterwards. Students being soaked wet in the rain, could not control their tempers and some interferences with the white men was witnessed. However, SRC managed to control the students. The lecturers, in reaction to this, punished students with tests at very short notice.

On the 4th week of May the students staged another protest against the letters of intimidation sent to them by the rector. Students were threatened with withdrawal of bursaries and loans if the students boycotted lectures as from June 1st. Those who were to attend on the June 1st were assured of the rector's protection. The letter also hinted that the SRC was inciting the students to violate rules. Students resolved to dump his letters near the white coffee bar during the white lecturer's tea time. This was accordingly done.

The great boycott started on June 1. On the first day of the boycott, the protesters were divided into groups. The following are some of the groups which were formed; Rangobin, Timol, Tiro, Solpow (Solidarity & Power) Blaco (Black Consciousness), Bobukwa, Luthuli, Zenzeleni, O.S.S. (Operation Stress and Strain), Mafukuzala, The Enthusiasts, etc. Each group had to conduct its own fund-raising campaign.

Every day of the six day protest was begun with a protest march around the campus. The people would then assemble for directives and separate into groups and discuss problems which were submitted to them by the student leaders. The protesters became very active in fund raising both during the day and during the evening. Teach-ins and music-ins were conducted. A people's service was held in the main hall on Sunday the 3rd June.

All other sectional services were cancelled. The boycott was called off in the evening of the 6th June.

Quite a number of people have left the campus in protest and some are expected not to come back for the second semester either on their own or through suspension.

Committee of the SRC

The work of the SRC Committee has been over shadowed by the very active SRC.

Cultural Committee:

This department has been responsible for the social activities for every week end.

Athletic Committee:

This has organised sporting activities inside and outside the campus.

Student Union.

A hostel committee has been formed and this works in conjunction with the S.U. Chairman.

Constitutional Committee:

This committee amended the SRC constitution. These amendments were passed by it self and approved by the SRC and the student body. This constitution was rejected by the Rector who gave the SRC a Draft Constitution of the SRC. This draft was made by the staff of the Faculty of Law. It makes the students fall under the control of the Law Faculty. The SRC rejected this Draft Constitution and the students are expected to do the same.

Publications and Publicity:

This department has been responsible for publication and then issuing of the "SENZANI" (What are we doing?) the students publication. This has received a good welcome from the students.

SASO Local Committee:

In as far as its composition is concerned, we may say that it is composed of 27 people and is divided into five Co-ordinating sub-committees.

A literacy campaign has been run by both the members and non-members. Some thirty students were enrolled with this 'school'. Some of these thirty students have enrolled with correspondence schools. This good work of the committee was disturbed by the people's struggle through whole semester. We haven't succeeded in tracing some of our students after the struggle.

A local formation school was organised. It was well attended by students. Spokers have been invited. For the Heroes Day, we had S. Moodley from Durban. His paper was appreciated by the students.

For SASO Day, the day on which we expected T. Sono from Durban, we had S. Buthelezi, a local field-rigger and Mthuli Shezi addressing us. The field work has been obstructed by official red-tape.

Due to the anti-SASO feeling prevailing on campus, the people have decided to form a branch. This is also an attempt to heal student disunity on campus.

ANNEXTURE TO THE UNIZUL REPORT

LITERACY CAMPAIGN:

Classes started on the 15th March, 1972 with an initial registration of 8 people whose educational standards range between standard 6 and those who never got a chance of being educated.

Word spread like a wild wild-fire in the Kwa-Dlangezwa Community as many people came for registration. At present we have about 12 students who are guided in their work (those correspond through Domelin). We have 14 people who are struggling with Book I (i.e. those who are introduced into reading and writing). So far most of these people show progress in their work, because those who came here not knowing a thing about reading and writing can now identify combined alphabets.

Another group is composed of those who left school in their lower primary school, and who are presently being taught English & Africansans. So far progress is being shown by the people and they encourage us by enthusiasm they display. Our only handicap is the shortage of teachers.

This Literacy Project was disturbed by a number of protests meetings, we had in the last two months of the first semester. We have failed to trace some of our students after the struggle.

PHYSICAL PROJECTS:

Attempts to enter into physical projects failed mainly because of official red-tape: the local chief has to be approached through the local tribal elders who have to meet the chief via the indunas. We, however, hope to strike success in the near future."

FINANCE:

The SASO Local Committee contributed R50,00 which is gained through jumble sale, to the head office. This year as a result of a highly negative attitude of a section of the student body as well as a section of the S.R.C., SASO Local couldn't manage to launch its well-planned fundraising scheme. But we managed to sell fruits and cheese during the Intervarsity and during the graduation. This netted R35,60 in all. A jackpot, prepared by the Fundraising Co-ordinating Sub-Committee of the SASO Local Committee, was published in the June issue of "SENZANI" This made R1,60 for us. The total amount of money gained on fundraising is R37,40. This sum, or a part thereof, will be donated to the Head Office.

Seeing that a sum of R22,50 was sent to the Head Office for SASO skippers and that this is a part of the R37,40 referred to supra, the SASO Local Committee will be in no position to donate this immediately after re-opening for the second semester.

REPORT OF WESTERN CAPE

SASO LOCAL BRANCH

TO THE 3RD G. S. C.

The branch has at present 120 members while the majority of the 1226 students on campus subscribe to the policies of SASO even though we are not centrally affiliated.

After the last GSC the Western Cape SASO Local Branch set about on an intensive and extensive conscientisation campaign at bush and Hewat campuses and at high schools. To launch this campaign with the cooperation of Clive Mc Bride we held a workshop at his place in Factreton, Cape Town. At this successful effort we had representatives from UCT, Hewat, high schools and UWC. This was followed by black poetry and another workshop. Simultaneously we made futile efforts to raise funds. Through out our endeavour we were hampered by the absence of an SRC on the campus in that we had no venue to hold local meetings nor could we hold mass meetings to get the point across to the entire student body. In view of these difficulties it became clear to us that we had to concentrate our efforts on campus.

Plans for community development projects etc. had been laid out but alas! these had to be shelved since the members of our local branch were engaged in the formation of an SRC. Our task in this regard was rendered formidable by the existence of a mighty anti-SRC element on the campus.

The new academic year found us concentrating on the formation of an SRC. Tackling the problem on two fronts the members of the branch served on the constitution committee which redrafted the SRC constitution and demolished the strong resistance to an SRC. By mid March after several meetings with the action committee and the executive of the Senate and after several amendments and mass meetings we wound up some type of an SRC constitution. At this stage the student body decided to do their thing on campus despite the constitution. Elections were held on the basis of this constitution and after a rather low poll of 29% we had an SRC of 10 members.

Intersarsity loomed at this time and we managed to rustle up a contingent of 35 students to j&g along by lorry to Ngoye. These 35 returned to Belville ambassadors of SASO and in the campus struggle they were a force to be reckoned with.

Early in March, Nengwekhulu called in at the Western Cape. Sono then dropped in the 2nd week of April. An abortive attempt by the Rector to prevent Temba addressing the student body was foiled by the firm stand taken by the SRC and before a packed hall he spoke on the "White lie in Black dependence." This was indeed an historical occasion at UWC. This address was followed by several other informal meetings between students and Temba.

A week thereafter Strini made his debut at UWC and once again a packed hall listened to him as he spoke on the black artist. These visits by the SASO office bearers served to stimulate interest of SASO and as well as to win over many doubting 'Thomasases' and fence sitters to the cause of Black consciousness.

At this juncture the Rector followed up with a letter questioning the SRC's existence on having Temba Sono and Moodley on campus. In the North, Tiro made us all restless and on the 9th May in support of our black brothers and sisters at Turfloop we had a successful sit-in and protest meetings at which we reviewed and analysed events at our black campuses. The same evening the SRC was summoned to a joint meeting of the white university council, the Rector and the Non-White advisory council. Here they were hauled over the coals for the events on campus and threatened with action. Following on this meeting the SRC members who were formally in writing in their individual capacity for "defying the rector" by inviting Temba and Strini to address the students and "calling upon the students to stay away from lectures" and for generally "inciting the students".

On the 19th May (the 2nd Anniversary of the "Demas Tie Affair") the entire student body marched to the ad block presenting the rector with memoranda on the status of the SRC, objecting to the letters and calling upon him to withdraw the allegations made in the letters to the individual SRC members.

The hostel students had in the meantime organised themselves and presented their demands to the Rector in the form of resolutions. Orders that they respond to these demands within 9 university days had, up to the demonstration of the 19th May, been ignored.

Suddenly on the Monday the Hostel Committee was invited to a session and that evening they presented the resident students with a few insignificant concessions. The hostel food boycott had been planned previously - was launched on the 29th May. This was preceded by the submission of renewed demands contained in memoranda.

Simultaneously the hostel committee constitution was suspended by the students effectively kicking out the non-white warden who had been chairman of the hostel committee.

The moral and physical support rendered to the residents at this time by their fellow campus goers as well as the black community of Cape Town was very heart warming and augurs well for black solidarity.

On June 1st the SRC presented the authorities with the general students demands. The Executive of the Senate informed them that no action will be taken against them following those threatening letters. They were further notified that the SRC constitution had not been ratified - a blue lie! - and that the SRC existed (for them) de facto and not de jure. They promised to ratify the constitution as soon as possible.

The hostel boycott had been in progress for two weeks when the White Council suddenly reacted very predictly and ruthlessly by expelling all the residence students from participating in the boycotts and "unauthorisedly" preparing their meals in the cafeteria and ordering them to reapply for admission to the residence in the 2nd semester.

The white students at UCT then staged their premiere on the steps of St. George's Cathedral. The effects on our campus of this so called grand battle of St. George's Cathedral at which the pink liberals vied with each other for publicity and "martyrdom" was that overtures were made to us to support a petition drawn up by the UCT - SRC. The black students on both the UCT and Belville campuses disassociated themselves from the incident at St. George's Cathedral and rejected the petition.

A hostel delegation had an unsuccessful meeting with the Rector with regard to the hostel expulsions. He however, indicated that all the residents will be conditionally readmitted in the 2nd semester, but when called upon to put this assurance in writing he refused. Soon after this the final crunch came in the dying days of last term, when the SRC was informed in writing that they were not officially recognised. This decision was somewhat influenced by the scheduled addresses of Prof. Robert Winks and Sonny Leon. The two were banned from campus. But Sonny Leon and his side kicks eventually met Belville, UCT and Hewat students at an off-campus venue where we set about attempting to conscientise them.

UNIVERSITY OF THE NORTH REPORT

TO

THIRD S.S.C. OF S.A.S.O

INTRODUCTION

The report compiled here is a composite one, giving a coverage of both the SRC and the SASO Local Committee from the time we got into office last year in September, 1971.

THE SRC REPORT

a. Structure: The following is a structural pattern of the SRC:

(1) EXECUTIVE:

President: A.D. Makoona
Vice-President: V.T. Molewa
Treasurer: E.S. Kubeyi
Corr. Secretary: A.C. Kgeera
Mins. Secretary: M.P. Lehota

(2) OTHER SRC PORTFOLIOS

Cultural Committee:	D. Daloyi
Students Union:	K.K. Schularo
All Sports:	P. Mabetpa
Constitutional Committee:	D. Modiso & I. Ntsho
Publications & Publicity:	J. Nefalovhodwe & J. Mamabolo
Students Visiting Lecturers:	
Trust Fund:	J. Maloka

ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS

1. Completers Ball:

Towards the end of last year we had this traditional ball. This is a function at which all finalists are given a send-off message by students.

2. Diary Episodes:

Last year the SRC planned to compile a diary for the students. This was ratified by the student body and finally enjoyed the blessing of the rector. So we went on with the printing of the diary over the summer vacation. To our chagrin, early this year the rector raised an objection to the contents of the diary and completely denied its knowledge.

The next logical step that the SRC took was to bring that to the notice of the student body in the mean time much water running under bridge; The rector expurgated the SASO Policy Manifesto and the Declaration of students rights as enunciated by SASO, as undesirable items to be included in a students diary. The student demanded the original diary. Since Beshoff could not accede to this, they then called upon him to resign.

He reluctantly refused to resign and the students to condemn the expurgated diaries to combustion. This closed the diary episode.

3. Freshers' Reception:

The Admn conducted its reception at the beginning of the year and the SRC was invited to take part. Subsequent to this was our orientation programmes which was geared towards unlearning the indoctrination effected by the Admn. This was successful.

4. Students' Blazer:

A contemporary project to the diary was the acquisition of the students blazer. This was soon fruition.

5. Intervarsity :

As we all know, the inter-varsity was hosted by Zululand, on the cost of UND. This was momentous occasion in the respects;

a) Apart from the fact that every black campus was represented with the exception of UDM, this intervarsity gave birth to the South African Black Intervarsity Council and also made it possible to hold a National Executive Council Meeting.

RELATIONS WITH ADMIN

Our relations with the University Authorities were "cordial" at the beginning but gradually degenerated. Tension grew in large proportions. The contributory factors to this were the series of the rejections of the proposals we made to them and their unchecked and uncompromising totalitarian attitude towards the students.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Shortly after inter-varsity we despatched a cheque of subscription fee for the current year to head office. This was worked at 50c per student on a total of 1200 of them. It is further worth mentioning the fact that this was below our initial agreement (r1) The reason for this rather parsimonious gesture was the numerous financial transaction we were suddenly faced with.

MALAWIAN VISIT

Immediately after getting into office we were invited by the Admin to act as "hosts" to two students from the University of Malawi, who were touring the country. My council declined the invitation firstly on the strength of resolution 49/71 and secondly on the basis of the fact that amongst other reasons that are too obvious to warrant any mention these Malawian students were in the company of ASU President and a staff member from the department of foreign affairs. To the latter there was not much objection as we accommodated the fact that these guests had to be taken around by an official. But the presence of the ASU president - Wossals - was taken with scepticism. Hence the rejection of the entire invitation. Prior to our rejection of the invitation we had laid down some conditions.

1. That the common meal be served in our usual dining hall and not in a posh university tea-room.
- a. That the SRC should as far as possible be solely responsible for their entertainment. This implies that we would have access of communication to them. After our rejection surprisingly enough there was no official reaction from the Admin.

BLACK LECTURERS STAFF ASSOCIATION

A mass meeting passed a resolution congratulating the University black staff for having identified and defined itself as BLACK and having no dealings with the white staff save for professional and administrative involvement.

THE GRADUATION CEREMONY

The highlight of graduation was the speech made by Tiro, whose contents are well known to this house. Subsequently the Authorities felt that the speech was in bad taste. Consequently he was summarily dismissed without the S.R.C. being informed.

I do not propose to trace all the developmental stages of this crisis. I will only give an illustrative resume of the events. No soon er had the students heard that one of them was missing, than they demanded his reinstatement. The Authorities could not accede to this, instead they suspended the SRC and tried in vain to disseminate some declarations of docility to sign. Students burnt these. The Authorities then decided to close down the University, invited all intimidatory forces on campus. The campus was invested with police dogs. At one stage one would think we were in a timber-yard because of dogs that were barking ad nauseum, and which by far out-numbered the police who in turn out-numbered the students! The Admin hired buses to take us to the station, but students declined this paternalistic offer.

The following day we went home, as the food, water and current supplies were cut.

When at home, we received missives from the Admn formalising our expulsion. During the exile period, the SRC with the help of REESO, organised a parents meeting. It was at this gigantic gathering that the Vigilante Committee was elected. This Committee has compiled a memorandum, giving a cross-sectional picture of the grievances prevailing among the Black campuses. This monoch has been submitted to the so-called Commission Inquiry.

Further on this Committee will go to meet the rector of UNISA to make all arrangements for the students who have walked-out to be unconditionally enrolled with UNISA.

Lately, the SRC, has travelled through out the country to meet parents and expelled students and inform them of the envisaged plans in order to boost their morale. During our itonorary which covered 8 days, we had organised 12 tours and only came back on Saturday, 1st July. At Bloemfontein we saw the birth of OLOEMSO; at Kroonstad the formation is imminent; at Kimberley we saw the birth of Kimso. Our itonorary was interrupted by G.S.C. We hope to organise the Northern Transvaal after G.S.C.

A word or two would suffice to say that the second mass exodus of the students was as a result of 22 students were excluded from readmission. At present it is difficult to precisely say how many Non-white students are still at Turf. This difficulty is brought about by the distorted statistics that the rector gives to the press.

Nevertheless, the approximate number of students who left Turfloop is 600 plus. We do not wish to bother ourselves with that fractional percentage of non-white students who trickled back to campus. These students have completely divorced themselves from the aspirations of the Black Community. Their education is geared to selfishness, snobbishness and self-aggrandizement. We wonder what community they are going to serve.

SASO LOCAL COMMITTEE REPORT

Immediately after the SRC elections, one of the major tasks in the appointment of sub-committees, was one of SASO local Committee. Here we did not only appoint ardent SASO members but even those who were non-challant, with the view of sharpening their interest in SASO. This promising local committee consisted of 40 members, predominantly first year students. The rationale here being to ensure continuity and stability in leadership.

ACTIVITIES:

(1) The Black Art Exhibition

This was held on the 19th August 1971. It was one of the highlights of SASO activities on campus. The primary aim here was to cultivate interest in art and stimulate student ingenuity.

I feel obliged to thank Harry, for his informative speech on Black Art that he delivered that evening.

(2) The Jumble Sale

Subsequent to the Art Exhibition was the Jumble Sale. It proved successful in the sense that all the raiment was sold and that there was an unquenchable thirst for more. A portion of the proceeds was donated to the local primary school for renovations.

(3) Fact-Finding Commission.

The Local Committee appointed a commission to probe into the living conditions of one of the rural communities in the area of Mamtintane. Relevant statistics such as wages, number of children attending school, number of bread-winners in the family, area of arable land etc were accumulated. Working in this area, the local committee would embark on a definite project.

(4) Symposia

The Local Committee also arranged a series of such occasions on various topical talks. The objective being to bring students together for the cross pollination of ideas on matters affecting the Black Community.

(5) Heroes' Day

The observance of this day was another highlight of the activities of the Local Committee on campus.

(6) Regional Formation School

The Local Committee in conjunction with the FRC arranged for a Regional Formation School which was held at St. Ansgar's from Saturday 22-23rd April

This was a thought provoking occasion by virtue of whose isolated and conducive environment, students were afforded ample time to analyse and examine the policy of Black Consciousness. Strini Moodley and Harry Nengwakhulu helped in this regard.

Prior to the Regional Formation School, there was a heating Black Art Exhibition. To this occasion we had invited Strini who acquitted himself singularly creditable.

CONCLUSIONARY REMARKS

We wish to express our sincerest gratitude to all Black students for their unqualified support and solidarity that they demonstrated during this crisis. We further take cognisance of the fact that many student leaders have been victimised in the process. We also take off our hats to all students who walked out of other Universities. This is on the belief that one cannot fight the system from within. These tribal Universities, were established under a particular charter in 1969 and that no change can be brought by participating in these institutions with the view to reforming them.

Finally, we wish this G.S.C. fruitful deliberations and plenary sessions.

POWER & SOLIDARITY!!!

A. D. MOKCENA

(S.A.C. PRESIDENT)

SASO DURBAN-WEST REPORT

RESERVOIR HILLS -- DURBAN

BACKGROUND:

SASO Durban-West was established in August 1971. The initiative had been taken by both students from the Springfield College of Education and University of Durban-Westville. The branch operates over the following areas: Reservoir Hills, Springfield, Clermont and Clare Estate.

OFFICE-BEARERS:

Chairman: Alan Jefferys.
Vice Chairman: Yugen Naidoo.
Secretary: L. Reddi.
Treasurer: D. Chetty.

Membership: The branch had started with approximately 25 members. The present membership is 40. These constitute the registered member membership. We have another 150 on our mailing list. Members are drawn from Durban-Westville, Springfield College of Education, Technical College and the local high schools.

Activities:

Thus far activities have been confined to symposia, film shows and excursions. The Symposium entitled "Black Consciousness and its Relevance to the Community" was an outstanding success.

Our major projects for the year are: 1. Tuition classes for Matriculants
2. A community project at the Lakehaven Children's Home.

Future Programmes:

We hope to undertake the following projects in the near future.

- (a) "Project Contact" -- i.e. the development and nurturing of communication and relationship among black students in Durban. It is hoped that we shall be able to obtain a central venue in the city.
- (b) Establish a Theatre-Workshop -- to promote theatre and arts and to provide for the expression for Black Art and Literature.
- (c) Newsletters -- to print regularly news to conscientize the immediate public.

2/- (d) To infiltrate

- (d) To infiltrate bodies and organisations in our areas and thus gain control of such bodies/organisations

Difficulties:

1. Venue: the present venue is a Lutheran Church. Our meetings are restricted only to Executive and branch meetings. We are allowed to show films which are to be approved by the residing minister.
2. Special Branch: All our meetings are well attended by the security. Some of our members have been visited by the S.B. This has obviously frightened off many potential members and support for SASO.
3. College Rules: Students are afraid to become members because of the rules in their respective colleges which prohibits them from becoming members of a student's organisation outside campus.

Suggestions:

- (a) Due to our ignorance of the white enemy's tactics and attitudes we often find ourselves inadequate to deal successful with various difficult situations eg. SB visits. We therefore think it imperative that SASO embark upon a detailed study of the enemy and to distribute information to all branches immediately.
- (b) SASO should explain and clarify the terms "Nationalism", Separatism and Discrimination in order to eradicate the fear which has been planted in the minds of students by anti-SASO people and hence counteract arguments against SASO.
- (c) SASO should examine and give detailed information on the type and character of community projects that SASO can and ought to embark upon.
- (d) SASO's stand towards political organisations such as BPC and NIC should be made clear.
- (e) SASO should examine the feasibility of introducing a Black mode of dress by which all Black people may have a visible identification with one another.

PRESENTED AT: THE 3RD GENERAL STUDENTS COUNCIL

DATE: 2 - 9th JULY 1972.

VENUE: ST. PETER'S SEMINARY, HAMBANGKRAAL