



1. Born in Graaff Reinet in the Cape in 1924, Sobukwe proved an outstanding student and won a scholarship to Healdtown and continued his studies at Fort Hare with the help of scholarship money. There he became active in the Fort Hare branch of the ANC youth league and in 1949 was elected president of the Fort Hare Students' representative Council a position in which he distinguished himself as a militant nationalist and talented orator.
2. Sobukwe was an uncompromising proponent of the Programme of Action of the ANC which he claimed was the goal of true 'nationalists'.
3. In 1950 Sobukwe took up employment as a highschool teacher in Standerton (Eastern Transvaal) but was fired from his position when he spoke out publicly in support of the Defiance Campaign however he was reinstated after a time. X
4. In 1954 Sobukwe was appointed as a language lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand during which time his outstanding intellect and gift for leadership was recognized by the Orlando Africanists who nicknamed him "the Prof".
5. Sobukwe gradually assumed responsibility for editing 'the Africanist' and refining the ideology of Africanism. In November 1958 he advocated an 'Africanist' breakaway from the ANC and he was elected unanimously president of the Pan Africanist Congress at its founding in April 1959. X
6. Eloquent and impassioned on the public platform, and biting in his attacks on all 'enemies of the people'- white and nonwhite, Sobukwe had the makings of a powerful mass leader.
7. When the PAC launched its antipass campaign, Sobukwe optimistically surrendering to matrydom, gave himself up for arrest at the Orlando police station but was given a prison sentence of 3 years. 69 people were shot dead at Sharpsville on 21/3/1960
8. Shortly before the end of his sentence, Parliament enacted a General Law Amendment Act empowering the minister of justice to prolong indefinitely the detention of any political prisoner and Sobukwe became the first person to be thus detained under its so called Sobukwe clause.
9. During his 9 years imprisonment Sobukwe's prestige as a national leader grew in spite of the decline of the PAC as an organization and while in prison he obtained an honours degree in economics by correspondence from the University of London and began the study of law. X
10. After six years of detention on Robben Island Sobukwe was allowed to rejoin his family in Kimberly under conditions of restriction and house arrest. In 1975 he began his own law practice but is still under ban.

1. Born in Graaff Reinet in the Cape in 1924, Sobukwe proved an outstanding student and won a scholarship to Healdtown and continued his studies at Fort Hare . There he became active in the Fort Hare branch of the ANC youth league and in 1949 was elected president of the Fort Hare Students representative council, a position in which he distinguished himself as a militant nationalist and talented orator.
2. Sobukwe was an uncompromising proponent of the Programme of Action of the ANC which he claimed was the goal of true 'nationalists'.
3. After teaching at Standerton at a high school for a few years, Sobukwe was appointed as a language lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand during which time his outstanding intellect and gift for leadership was recognized by the Orlando Africanists who nicknamed him "the Prof".
4. Sobukwe gradually assumed responsibility for editing 'the Africanist' and refining the ideology of Africanism. He advocated an 'Africanist' breakaway from the ANC and he was unanimously elected president of the Pan Africanist Congress at its founding in April 1959.
5. When the PAC launched its antipass campaign, Sobukwe optimistically surrendering to matrydom, giving himself up to the police for arrest, but he was given a prison sentence of 3 years which was extended to nine years when Sobukwe became the first person to be detained indefinitely under the General Law Amendment Act.
6. In May 1969 after six years on Robben Island Sobukwe was allowed to rejoin his family in Kimberly under conditions of restriction and house arrest.

References

pages I47-I49 " From Protest to Challenge Volume 4" .
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