TRIBUTE TO THE FOUNDER OF BLA, FIRST PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRE: THE LATE DR G M PITJE.

April 27th, 1994 is the day that all South Africans exercised their democratic right to vote a government of their choice into office. This was historical. This day has been declared a Public Holiday and is appropriately called Freedom Day. Many South Africans have paid the supreme price for its realization. May their souls rest in peace. Dr Godfrey Mokgonane Pitje dedicated his life to the liberation of South Africa. Dr G M Pitje died on the 23rd April 1997 three years after the first democratic elections after a short illness. He had hardly enjoyed the fruit of the struggle for liberation that he had dedicated his whole life to.

I had worked with Dr G M Pitje after my firm was appointed by the South African Council of Churches to investigate the 21st November 1985 Mamelodi massacre by the security forces. Dr G M Pitje was part of a three person Commission of Enquiry which included the former Chief Justice, Arthur Chaskalson and Reverend Ndwandwe.

The African Law Review¹ published an article on the life of Dr G M Pitje and his contribution to the struggle as a student, teacher and attorney. I have decided to pay tribute to Dr M Pitje and am therefore contributing the space for the April Aluta Continua issue to the life and struggle of Dr G M Pitje as it appeared in the African Law Review. I am convinced that our young members and the Student Chapter members will gain much benefit from the article.

The article reads as follows:

“PROFILE
DR. GODFREY MOKGONANE PITJE – A VITAL COG IN THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE

The African Law Review honours the practising pioneer of the Black Lawyers: the oldest practising attorney in the Transvaal, the first director chairman and

founder member of the Black Lawyers Association (BLA) and the first director of BLA Legal Education Centre, Dr Godfrey Mokgonane Pitje. It was a revitalising experience to interview Dr Pitje in his homely house, “Lefakong” at stand number 13759 Mogane Street, Daveyton in the warm and kind hospitality of his wife, Molly Pitje.

Dr Godfrey Mokgonane Pitje was born on 20 July 1917 at Phokwane in the Nebo area of paramount Chief Sekhukhune in the Transvaal. After passing standard six he obtained the teacher diploma called Third Year and began teaching at Eersterus Primary School next to Pretoria from 1938 to 1941. He had as some of his pupils at that school Mr Sam K S Makhambeni who is now practising as an attorney in Pretoria (as well as the father of Morole and N Bogoshi).

While teaching at Eersterus Primary School he studied and passed the Junior Certificate (1938) and Matric (1941) examinations through a correspondence College. Thereafter he enrolled for the B.A degree at Fort Hare in 1942 on full time basis. Amongst his contemporaries at the University were Professor P C Mokgokong (presently the rector of the University of the North at Pietersburg. Dr C N Phatudi (late Chief Minister of Lebowa), Professor H Ntsanwisi (Chief Minister of Gazankulu) and Sir Seretse Kgama (the late President of Botswana). At that stage there were four blacks on the staff of the University amongst whom there was Professor Z K Mathews, who was teaching Native Law and Social Anthropology.

Dr Pitje graduated in 1944 majoring in Northern Sotho and Social Anthropology. At that stage his plans were to improve the academic record so as to better equip himself for the teaching profession. He however became deeply involved in Anthropology and, inspired greatly by Professor Monica Wilson he turned to research in Anthropology which research later led to his obtaining a Master degree.
In 1945 he took up a teaching post at Orlando High School in Soweto and at the same time registered for a BA (Hons) in Anthropology at the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits). Having done only preliminaries at Wits he went back to complete his BA (Hons) degree at the University of Fort Hare. He immediately continued with his MA degree at the same University graduated in 1948 and started lecturing as a junior lecturer in Social Anthropology at the same University. The title of his MA thesis is “Traditional and Modern System of Male Education amongst the Pedi’s and Cognate Tribes”, part of which was published in a journal on Sociology.

In 1953 G M Pitje obtained the B.Ed degree through the University of South Africa and was awarded the LL.D degree (*honoris causa*) by the University of the North on 17 July 1987.

**Politics and the ANC Youth League**

While at Orlando High Godfrey Pitje says “I found a highly public spirited politicised student group”. Amongst this group there were Lekgau Mathabathe, Rozette Ndzimba, Ambition Brown, Prince Vilakazi, Armstrong Mphahlele, Francis Majambe and others.

It was his contact with this group which jolted his interest in politics. He became interested in the group and on coming closer to them he realised that they were disciples of Anton Mziwakhe Lembede. It was also during his short stay at Orlando High that he met A P Mda who was then a teacher at a local Catholic School and Chairman of the local Transvaal African Teachers Association.
(TATA). From his position as Chairman, A P Mda spared no words in criticizing the graduate teachers for not being involved in community work. Mr Pitje was politically inspired by Mda.

Mr Pitje then decided to talk to A Oliver R Tambo, who was then a teacher at St Peters College at Rosettenville, Johannesburg about the group, their views and possible relationship with the Youth League. The view of O R Tambo in this regard would have mattered most in view of the fact that he was one of the founders of the Youth League. The impression G M Pitje got at that stage was that the League regarded itself as being in the melting pot and was not keen to expand its membership. The youth League, however, appeared to be taking every opportunity to make their views known to the students and to teach them politics whenever they could, but without making them join as members. He then decided to remain in close contact with the student group, at the same time keeping in touch with the Youth League – especially with A P Mda.

As fate would have it, when he joined the staff at Fort Hare in 1948 he once more came in contact with that politicised student group from Orlando High who had then passed Matric and enrolled for their degree studies at Fort Hare. The group remained coherent and maintained its political discussions although they had no clear political “home” at that stage. At Fort Hare the group was met by a contingent from St Peters who were products of O R Tambo and other politicised students from elsewhere. Some of these politically alert progenies of Africa were P P D Nokwe, Golden Makgethi, Nathaniel Masemola, Martin Kaunda, Herbet Chitepo (Zimbabwe) and Charles Njonjo (Kenya). This group of student was highly advanced in politics and its presence was immediately felt amongst the students at Fort Hare.
On arrival at Fort Hare Pitje was keen to widen his horizon in politics and to find a political home. He tried to learn as much as he could about the ANC and the Native Representative Council from Professor Z K Mathews, under whose department he was doing his studies and later lectured. He also maintained contact through correspondence with A P Mda, who had then replaced Anton Lembede as National President of the Youth League. Stimulating the political debate at campus were editorials by J K Ngubane of Inkundla, a black Newspaper based in Natal, who was very critical of the Youth League, and a weekly column in the same newspaper by A P Mda in which he replied to Ngubane’s criticism. The Inkundla newspaper was read enthusiastically at the campus. The criticism of Ngubane spurned Mda to expound on the philosophies of the Youth League and explain its Programme of Action which Ngubane was criticizing.

A P Mda, through correspondence with G M Pitje, encouraged G M Pitje to establish a branch of the Youth League at Fort Hare. Although there were already semblances of Youth League presence in various parts of the country, the Forth Hare branch became the first formal branch of the Youth League outside the Transvaal. G M Pitje was the first chairman with Joe Mokoena as his vice. Joe Mathews was the secretary. At its formation the branch had no more than 20 members and they took as their first drive the recruitment of new members. In their search for influential people amongst the students they found Robert Sobukwe, who was already influential in his own right. After some deliberations he agreed to join the Youth League with his group. Other members who were in the branch included Herbert Chitepo, Ntsu Mokgethe and Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The extra parliamentary political debate was fanned by the coming into power of the Nationalist government in 1948 and this further motivated G M Pitje in his short active political life.
As Chairman of the Fort Hare branch of the Youth League, G M Pitje was invited to attend the Cape Congress of the ANC together with his Executive Committee at Port Elizabeth in December 1948. At this congress the Fort Hare branch came up with the raised clenched fist as a sign of unity. The raising of the clenched fist by this small group caused a snap debate on what symbol was to be used. The movement ultimately decided to adopt the thumb down sign symbolising the map of Africa. The Fort Hare branch of the Youth League under G M Pitje also played its role and was influential in the ANC congress of December 1949 in Bloemfontein. It contributed to the decision to appoint Dr Moroka as the next National President of the ANC, replacing Dr Xuma on the basis of the Youth League document, the Programme of Action. This proved, in Dr Pitje’s view, that clarity in thinking and a strong commitment to a clearly drawn out programme of action is stronger than numerical strength in influencing decisions.

It was in December 1949 at the Bloemfontein conference, barely a year after forming the Fort Hare branch of the Youth League, that Dr G M Pitje was elected as the third National President of the Youth League, succeeding A P Mda and Anton Lembede, with Robert Sobukwe as his National Secretary. Three factors have to be borne in mind when the role and quality of G M Pitje’s national presidency of the Youth League is assessed.

Firstly, at the time of establishing the Youth League branch at Fort Hare he was himself not a Youth League member.

Secondly, his appointment came as a salvage or compromise move at a time when most possible candidates were unavailable to take the leadership (he saw his role as more of a co-ordinating national president acting together with the
other vice presidents than as a single philosophical leader in the sense and vein of A P Mda and Anton Lembede).

Thirdly and most importantly, his appointment as the national president coincided with his “forced” resignation from the staff of Fort Hare due to political pressure (mainly arising from his condemnation of the system as the chairman of Youth League branch at Fort Hare) forcing him to go to his home province of the Transvaal leaving his political base. His effectiveness was bound to be limited. His resignation at Fort Hare followed on a tip off about the University administration’s plan to manipulate things, and work him out of campus. One of the means to be used to achieve this would have been through non-promotion. The Youth League was understanding and its senior members, including A P Mda tried to find him a job. Initially all his applications for a post were turned down. He even became suspicious that the intelligence service had a hand in it.

HE FOUND ORLANDO HIGH A POLITICAL MELTING POT

Wilberforce and Jane Furse Combined

In early 1950 he was given a post as a teacher at Wilberforce Training College after personal application. Of his whole teaching career it was the period at Wilberforce that Pitje enjoyed the most. He held the post for three years until he accepted a principal’s post at the Jane Furse Combined Primary and Secondary School early in 1952.
In the same year that he went to Jane Furse, Dr Pitje relinquished his position as national president of the Youth League and was succeeded by Nelson Mandela.

It was during his principalship at Jane Furse in 1953 that the notorious ‘Bantu’ Education bill was debated in parliament and Pitje, along with Nathaniel Masemola and others, were vociferous through the TATA in their opposition to the introduction of ‘Bantu’ Education. He spoke strongly against the bill whenever he got an opportunity to address a group of people and he more he spoke against the bill, the more invitations he received as the bill was most topical during that year. “Nineteen Fifty Three was the turning point”, says Pitje.

Decision to become a Lawyer

It was, ironically, his unwavering and openly expressed opposition to ‘Bantu’ Education that ultimately ushered Pitje out of the teaching profession and into the legal field. The cannon was ‘fired’ at a parents’ day meeting at Wolmaranstad on a Saturday in December 1953.

A certain Dr P A W Cook, former inspector of education and member of the Eislen Commission on Native Education, was to address the audience and it was not hard to predict that he would tow the government line in dealing with the proposed legislation. The organisers invited Pitje (then a teacher) to deliver a speech at the same occasion. He was expressly requested to represent the Black view on the introduction of ‘Bantu’ Education, lest the ‘gospel’ government line predicted to be taken by Dr Cook became the only line given to the audience.
As predicted, Dr Cook spoke in favour of the proposed bill and Pitje came out strongly in opposition to the bill in an address which drew a thunderous applause from the mainly Black audience. It was clear that the message was home. So hard-hitting was his address that halfway through his address Dr Cook, who had already spoken, interrupted through the chairman, requesting an opportunity to reply before Pitje had concluded his address. The opportunity granted could not dispel the truth that the audience had been told about the evils of ‘Bantu’ Education.

The system was not to take too kindly to this.

By the following Monday a panel of white inspectors arrived at Jane Furse Combined Primary and Secondary School without an appointment or prior notice to the principal, Pitje. They inspected various aspects of the school and went through all documents. The motive was transparent. “They found nothing right”, remarks Pitje with tongue in cheek.

“I saw the writing on the wall. There was no doubt and I started looking for alternative employment”, he adds. He tried to look for a position at Rhodes University and at various other institutions but by December 1954 he had not yet found a new position and was still principal at Jane Furse Combined School. The doors opened when, at the annual conference of TATA in that month, a constitutional issue which could not be resolved arose and the conference decided, at the suggestion of G M Pitje, to consult the only Black firm of attorneys, Messrs Mandela & Tambo. Dr G M Pitje was then deputized by the conference to go and consult the attorneys on the point.

During the consultation O R Tambo suggested to G M Pitje that he should join the firm as an articled clerk. Then perception of the firm whose partners had come to know G M Pitje was that he had no future in teaching with his views. At about the
same time, an offer came through from Rhodes University for a position as a research officer. Having heard of the conservatism at Rhodes, G M Pitje had no hesitation in opting for the independent legal career. It was largely due to the persuasion of O R Tambo that he left the teaching profession for law.

With his departure from Jane Furse Combined it was decided to separate it into two schools: the Primary and the Secondary under two difference principals.

Pitje at Mandela and Tambo

G M Pitje started working for Mandela & Tambo as an articled clerk on the 1st April 1955. However, his contract of articles of clerkship only started running from October 1955 apparently due to the fact that his principal, Nelson Mandela, only then qualified to take on an articled clerk.

On joining the firm he immediately enrolled for the three years Law Diploma and at the same time registered for Matric Latin, a prerequisite for admission as an attorney. He completed his diploma at the end of 1957 through private studies, having in the mean time also passed Matric Latin, largely through the assistance of Professor P C Mokgokong, presently rector of the University of the North, who was then a Latin teacher.

Although his formal contract of articles of clerkship was signed with Nelson Mandela, G M Pitje became much closer to Oliver Tambo and has clear memories of the long hours he and Tambo used to work together at the office even during the evenings.
In 1958 he wrote and passed the Law Society board examinations and was admitted as an attorney on the 24th March 1959.

When he joined Mandela & Tambo he was asked by the partners to stop his political activities so that he could be able to go to areas where the partners would not be able to as they were banned and their freedom of movement was restricted in terms of internal security laws. Be that as it may, he was invited on several occasions to gatherings of the African National Congress, at times without having known in advance what the nature of the gathering would be. It became difficult for him to sever ties with the movement due to his earlier prominence in the Youth Leave. It was O R Tambo who was particularly concerned about the

THE EVILS OF BANTU EDUCATION LED TO A PARTNERSHIP WITH MANDELA AND TAMBO

several invitations with ANC connection which G M Pitje received, fearing for the viability of the office.

The firm Mandela & Tambo handled most criminal work of varying nature, ranging from common criminal law matters touching on racial friction to human rights matters of a wide variety. The firm was briefed from Limpopo River in the North to the Cape of Good Hope in the South and the partners were so busy that they would often be seen at the offices only on Saturdays. There was no way they
could avoid working on Saturdays as that was their main consultation day. They also handled matters arising from the vigorous enforcement of the Black Administration Act of 1927, especially the forced removals and penal provisions thereof. Later on the firm did more ANC cases than any other. “They were really regarded as ANC lawyers, they were very popular .......” says Dr G M Pitje. “but of the two as far as the public was concerned Mandela was the man”.

G M Pitje speaks non-stop about the countless problems of the early black lawyers which, if elaborated upon, would form a major article for publication themselves.

Problems Of Recognition

- Their mere qualification as lawyers was often placed in doubt by Magistrates and other state officials. They literally had to carry their admission certificates on them like pass books;

- Our own black people did not accept that African lawyers could be as good as white lawyers;

- their performance in court was watched more critically by the bench than when a white lawyer was involved. Black lawyers often lost cases because of the colour of their skin. This became a double edged sword as several conservative magistrates made bad decisions which were overturned on appeal and the successful appeals tended to enhance the popularity of the firm Mandela & Tambo. Several liberal advocates like Joe Slovo and Jules Browde also became even more sympathetic to take their cases;
- racial discrimination virtually in all public facilities at court, including toilets;

- entrance to the Clerk of the Court offices for black lawyers was through different doors from the ones used by their white colleagues;

- main entrances to court buildings were themselves racially segregated and the entrance for blacks was through the dim back door;

- at various counters within the court buildings and even within courts blacks would only be served when all the whites had been served;

- court public galleries were physically partitioned for blacks on the one side and for whites on the other, and with the bench and the rest of the court officials being all white the black attorney in court was immediately placed at a disadvantage in that he represented a section of the court room different from the one represented by the bench and the court as constituted;

- the Group Areas Act made it impossible for black attorneys to acquire offices in town except under a permit which, even when granted, was subject to being withdrawn at any time without reasons being furnished;

- influx control laws and curfew regulations seriously eroded their freedom of movement and restricted the right of black lawyers, especially articled clerks, to practice their profession where they wanted;

- their offices were often raided from time to time by inspectors in search of people suspected to have entered the cities without permits as such people would often seek assistance from attorneys’ offices;

- Pass Law Problems
G M Pitje was himself once arrested and locked up for “failing to produce” in spite of the fact that he had his pass on him – apparently because he did not hear the officer well at first when the officer demanded the pass from him – he was later released through the intervention of Oliver Tambo;

- language problems – especially regarding the use of Afrikaans;

- in court the black lawyers often faced the embarrassment of being refused to address the court from the same desk as their white colleagues. This lead to the reported decision of R v Pitje 1960(4) (SA 709(AD).

Background to R v Pitje

G M Pitje willingly gave a brief background to the above case of inter-curia racial confrontation between the bend and the black legal profession on the question of racial segregation. In a sense R v Pitje typifies the position of a black lawyer in a white court in South Africa. Much of the elements of that type of racial confrontation unfortunately still exist today on the emotional level in some South African magistrate courts, which in the so-called central government areas, are still presided upon by white magistrates exclusively although much of it has disappeared on the physical and verbalised level.

Dr Pitje, like most clerks, followed in the footsteps of his principal to court both in the literal and figurative sense. In his case the following distance was much closer due to the fact that politically they were on the same wave length.

While still an articled clerk on 20 March 1958 he was sent to the Boksburg magistrate court to represent a client on a minor charge of trading without a licence. Little did he know that O R Tambo had previously gone to the same court on the same case and had withdrawn as an attorney of record when the
A magistrate ordered him to take a seat at a different desk in court from the one normally occupied by white attorneys and articled clerks.

On his arrival at court, G M Pitje says the court interpreter showed him to and offered him the seat somewhere at a corner between the public gallery and the bench. G M Pitje ignored him and took a seat at the desk normally occupied by attorneys in court.

“Get away from there and go and sit over there”, ordered Magistrate Johnly, pointing to the seat at the corner, specially put aside for black lawyers. Dr Pitje refused to obey and after some verbal exchanges between him and the magistrate, he withdrew as an attorney of record.

As he walked away from his desk after being excused, before getting out through the door, and without anything further being said to him, he was summarily convicted for contempt of court and sentenced to five pounds or ten days imprisonment. He was locked up in the cells determined not to pay the fine and rather too serve the term of imprisonment.

He was, however, later released the same day apparently after one “Samaritan” attorney had paid the fine on his behalf. Dr Pitje says “it is to my shame that up to this day I have never been able to establish who paid the fine for me”.

The conviction and sentence were appealed against. The Appellate Division, which is the highest court in the land confirmed both the conviction and the sentence. Readers are referred to the South African Law Reports where the reasons of the appeal court are given.

The fact that the highest court in the land has by a unanimous decision sanctioned racial discrimination in the courts is certainly a disturbing feature
of the system of justice in this country. One has to bear in mind that in the USA and other ‘civilised’ countries racial discrimination by a judicial officer would without hesitation have been ruled to be unconstitutional and against internationally recognised fundamental human rights.

1960 onwards

G M Pitje had as his colleagues, Messrs Douglas Lukhele (who came from Swaziland) Stanley S Sikhakhani and B A Dlamini.

With the banning of the ANC and PAC in 1960, G M Pitje was virtually the only lawyer around. With the coming of Andrew Lukhele into the picture later the two of them jointly worked on and submitted a memorandum to the authorities on group areas, racial discrimination and problems surrounding the pass laws.

Own firm

G M Pitje started practising for his own account on the 1st of April 1959 and practiced continuously until he left practice for a short while in 1985 to become the first director of the BLA Legal Education Centre. His first offices were at Albret Building in Fraser Street, Johannesburg from which he later moved across the street to Peterson Building. He also had offices at various times at Machosa Building and later at Adviser House in Commissioner Street from which he moved when he went to head the Legal Education Centre.

In his distinguished and self fulfilling career as an attorney, G M Pitje has had as his articled clerks Mr J N Madikizela, Ms Finca, Messrs Pat Machaka, S K S Makhambeni, Lloyds Peters, Michael Kgaka. Solly Makenna, Ms Puleng Molamu (née Moloto) all of whom were subsequently admitted as attorneys at various times. After stepping down as the first director of the Legal Education Centre, G M Pitje went back to private practice in 1987 in Johannesburg, where
he is to date practising as sole practitioner with one articled clerk. His practice is predominantly Family Law.

Throughout his career Dr Pitje has been concerned with the problems of the black lawyers. On more than one occasion he raised the plight of black lawyers at meetings of the Law Society of the Transvaal. He was asked to document such problems.

Dr Pitje and B L A

This led to the coming together of several Black attorneys in mid 1970 first in Johannesburg and Pretoria areas – to discuss common problems. The discussions of common problems, most of which had been referred to above, led to the formation of the Black Lawyers Association which was formally launched in 1977 with Dr Pitje as its first chairman.

He was re-elected to office as chairman from 1978 through to 1984. Besides being a founder member of the Black Lawyers Association, Dr Pitje has for a long time been the centre force and a symbol of unity in the Black legal fraternity, especially in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

Dr Pitje has through the years served the community and the profession in various committees and capacities. He is the former member of the Johannesburg Attorneys Association Committee on black courts with special reference to problems of black lawyers, national executive committee member of Lawyers for Human Rights and the South African Institute of International Affairs.

Besides his busy practice Dr Pitje continues to serve the community in various ways. He is, for instance: Deputy Registrar of the Anglican Church: Diocese of Johannesburg, Trustees of Centre for Applied Legal Studies,
Member of Standing Committee on Practice Rights, Member of the Fees Panellists, Trustee of Operation Hunger, Trustee of Lesedi Private Hospital, Member of South African Institute of Race Relations, Member of the governing council of the Wilgerspruit Centre, Chairman of Ipelegeng Community Centre. He has delivered several papers in South Africa and abroad.

Dr G M Pitje is an active member of the Anglican Church and through his position as Deputy Registrar is one in a group of lawyers who give legal advice to the Bishop of Johannesburg. Dr Pitje states: “The church has to me become a very important instrument in the liberation struggle of our people as evidenced by the strength and organisation of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference and the far reaching resolutions recently adopted by the Methodist Church. In the absence of formal political organisations and in the absence of black leaders because of bannings and detentions churches have become the only available instruments for galvanising the black people on a liberatory struggle”.

Dr Godfrey Pitje and Mrs Molly Pitje have two children, Legwai Pitje who is an advocate on the Johannesburg bar and Matlhomeledi Matlou (born Pitje) who is a qualified teacher but is now a business lady.

Dr Pitje Became A True Symbol Of Unity In The Black Legal Fraternity”
The following founding members of the BLA who were appointed trustees of the BLA-LEC are:

1. The late Jonathan Ndamase Madikizela
2. The late Acting Judge John Felix Tholi Vilakazi
3. Deputy Chief Justice Dikgang Ernest Moseneke
4. Judge George Sammy Shane Maluleke.

The trustees were also the founders of the Centre excluding Judge George Sammy Shane Maluleke but included Judge Dimpeletse Johannes Stanley Moshidi.

The objects of the Trust as stated in the Deed of Trust establishing the Trust are:

1. “To establish and maintain the Black Lawyers’ Association Legal Education Centre or Centres, where –

2. Prospective Articled Clerks will be trained;

3. Continuing legal education will be provided;

4. Research into all spheres of the Law will be conducted;

5. Legal clinics will be conducted.

6. To support, in addition to the Black Lawyers’ Association Legal Education Centre, any other similar undertaking, and to engage in any other related activities which, in the opinion of the Trustees, are likely to further the interest of Law and Justice.

7. To provide legal assistance in the public interest and free of charge to persons needing such assistance and also to generate legal education and legal research.

8. To provide financial and legal assistance to bodies or persons engaged in research in matters concerned with Law and Justice, subject to the provisions of this Deed and also if, in the opinion of the Trustees, such research is in the interests of the community.

9. To create, maintain and administer a Fund out of which grants to deserving Law students and other deserving causes will be made.

10. To uphold, protect and foster the rights and interests of Lawyers.
11. To conduct lectures, symposia, seminars and study courses for members of the legal profession and others.

12. To co-operate with any other national or international bodies committed to the achievement of similar objects as those of the Trust.

BLA WILL CONTINUE WITH THE LEGACY OF DR G M PITJE.