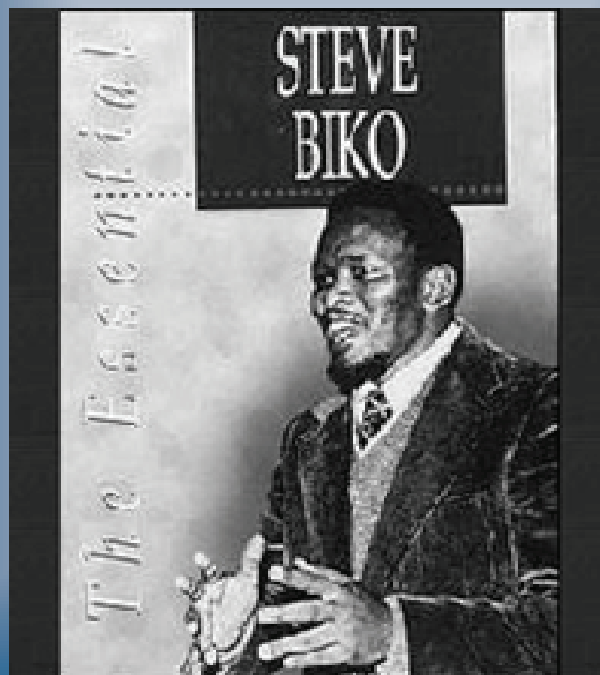


AFRICANA STUDIES

The Commemoration of the life of

STEVE BIKO



Monday, November 6, 2006

3:45 PM-6:00 PM

ILC Bldg., Room 141
(Integrated Learning Center)
1500 E. University Blvd.
(Underground / Below UA Mall)

The Commemoration of the life
of **STEVE BIKO**

Moderator/Welcome	Julian Kunnie Director, Africana Studies
Biography of Steve Biko	Lydia Okutoro
Dance	Eno Washington
Introduction of the Speaker	Dr. Julian Kunnie
Keynote Speaker	RENFORD REESE
Question & Answer Session	Participants

Closing Remarks
&
African National Anthem
(Refreshments in the ILC Courtyard)

Keynote Speaker:
RENFORD REESE



Speaks on:
"The Racial Paradox:
Politics, Policies, Pop Culture"

Renford Reese is an Associate Professor in the Political Science department at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona and the author of three engaging and provocative books: *Prison Race*, *Leadership in the LAPD* and *American Paradox: Young Black Men*.

STEVE BIKO BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY

Stephen Bantu Biko was born in Kingwilliamstown, Cape Province, on December 18, 1946, the third child and second son of Mr. and Mrs. Mzimgayi Biko. His father died when Stephen was four. He received primary and secondary education locally before proceeding to Lovedale Institution, Alice. He did not stay long at the Bantu Education Department-run school however, and his formative higher schooling was received at the Roman Catholic Mariannhill, in Natal. Matriculating at the end of 1965 he entered the medical school of the (white) University of Natal, Non-European section, Durban, at the beginning of 1966. Active at first in NUSAS (National Union of South African Students), he broke with them in 1968 to form SASO (South African Students' Organization), of which he was elected first President in July 1969, and in July 1970 he was appointed Publicity Secretary.

In December 1970 he married Miss Nontsikelelo (Ntsiki) Mashalaba from Umtata. From 1971 his heart was increasingly in political activity, and in the middle of 1972 his course at Wentworth was terminated. Immediately he began to work for BCP (Black Community Programmes) in Durban, but at the beginning of March 1973, together with seven other SASO leaders, was banned. Restricted to his hometown of Kingwilliamstown, he founded the Eastern Cape Branch of BCP and worked as Branch Executive until an extra clause was inserted in his banning order at the end of 1975 prohibiting him from working for BCP.

In 1975 he was instrumental in founding the Zimele Trust Fund. He was detained for 101 days under section 6 of the Terrorism Act from August to December 1976, and was then released without being charged. He was many times charged under security legislation, but never convicted. In January 1977 he was appointed Honorary President of BPC (Black People's Convention) for five years, an organization he had helped to found in 1972.

On August 18, 1977, he was again detained under section 6 of the Terrorism Act. He was taken to Port Elizabeth, where he was kept naked and manacled, as was revealed at the inquest after his death. He died in detention on September 12. The cause of death was established as brain damage. His death and the inquest have been so extensively reported that it is unnecessary to add further details here. He leaves a widow and two small boys aged seven and three.

The writings which follow belong or refer to the period 1969-72, when Steve was active in the Black Consciousness Movement, of which he is now regarded as the "father". After his banning in March 1973 he could no longer travel, speak in public, or write for publication. It seems logical, therefore, to place these before the memoir, which deals mainly with the period after he was banned. The evidence at the BPC-SASO Trial in Pretoria was given in the first week of May 1976, but refers to events which took place during the earlier period. Thus the book follows a chronological sequence as far as can be ascertained.

Taken From: *I Write What I Like*
By
Steve Biko
Bowerdean Publishing, London, 1996