

now from Nursing Homes, the Home Health Agency provides continuity of service from the institution to the home, giving the patient a much needed sense of security.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. We urge Congressional initiative to emphasize home health care as a first alternative by extending Medicare's Home Health Benefits to the chronically ill and disabled; by eliminating the requirement for 3 days prior hospitalization and the skilled nursing component under Medicare parts A and B.

2. We urge Congressional action to broaden definition of reimbursable Medicare home health services to include prescription drugs and medical supplies which are reimbursable upon institutionalization.

3. We urge scrutiny of National Health Insurance bills to be certain of inclusion of broad home health care for both acute and long term illness by the non-profit sector as a cost containment factor.

4. We urge you to ask Secretary Callfano to maximize his administrative discretion to increase and promote comprehensive home care by the non-profit sector. This will result in cost containment and also the humanity of permitting the terminally and chronically ill to remain with their families while receiving necessary health care.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DRINAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DRINAN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE DEATH OF MANGALISO SOBUKWE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DIGGS) is recognized for 10 minutes.

● Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, with profound regret, I announce that Mangaliso Sobukwe, president of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, passed away at 6:20 p.m., South African time, on Sunday, February 26, 1978, while receiving treatment in a hospital in Kimberly, South Africa, the city where he has been living under house arrest and several restrictions ever since May 1969, when he was transferred from 6 years of detention without trial and solitary confinement in the notorious maximum security prison on Robbin Island.

The South African Fascist-apartheid regime totally refused to remove the house arrest order and other restrictions on the Honorable Mr. Sobukwe so that he could receive treatment abroad for cancer and other illnesses which began to take a heavy toll on his life, because of unhealthy environmental circumstances. The Fascist regime did this in spite of appeals from Sobukwe's family and a host of heads of state and governments from Africa and abroad. The Pan Africanist Congress lays the blame for President Sobukwe's untimely death squarely on the South African apartheid regime and has vowed to avenge the great leader of the Azanian people.

The Pan Africanist Congress has called on the world community to condemn the South African apartheid regime for murdering President Sobukwe by proxy, and has asked the governments of the world,

freedom-loving organizations and people and supporters of the Azanian people just cause to solemnly mark President Sobukwe's passing away and to intensify their support for the national liberation struggle in Azania.

Mangaliso Sobukwe was born in Graaf Reinet, a small country town in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa, on December 5, 1925. He grew up toiling along side his peasant family and attended a local primary school. His high school education was at the famed Cape Province's Healdtown High School, where his brilliant pass in matric (the final year) won him a scholarship to further his studies at Fort Hare University. Sobukwe graduated with a bachelor of arts (honors) degree and won a union education diploma. During his years at Fort Hare, he was elected president of the Students' Representative Council, and also served as secretary of the African National Congress Youth League, universally acclaimed as the league's most dynamic branch at the time. Sobukwe was instrumental in the drawing and adoption of the 1949 Programme of Action by the ANC in Bloemfontein. Among his colleagues at Fort Hare were such outstanding African leaders as Foreign Minister M. Waiyaki of Kenya; Herbert Chitepo, the late chairman of ZANU; and Central Committee Member of UNIP and former Prime Minister of Zambia, Elijah Mudenda.

Sobukwe started his working career as a school teacher in Standerton, Transvaal, and was dismissed from his post for leading the Defiance Campaign of 1952 in that area. Later he moved to the University of the Witwatersrand, in Johannesburg, where he won a post as a lecturer in African languages. This earned him the name of "Prof." among his friends, the name he was to become affectionately known by throughout Azania and abroad.

Sobukwe emerged as the foremost exponent of Pan Africanism in the 1950's and, when the Pan African Congress was formed in 1959, he was unanimously elected as its president.

In 1960, he became a household name not only in Azania but all over the world, when he brilliantly led the first "Positive Action Campaign" of the Pan Africanist Congress, on March 21. The cold-blooded massacre of 69 of Sobukwe's and the PAC's followers at Sharpeville and several others at Langa, Nyange, Vandenberg Park, and other parts of South Africa raised the fury of the Azanian people who came out en masse to join the campaign against South Africa's hated "pass laws."

The international community was moved by the courage of the unarmed African demonstrators and appalled by the callous mass murders perpetrated by the police of the apartheid regime. The internal crisis led to the first nationwide state of emergency to be declared in South Africa, and overseas it raised the strongest and sharpest criticism against apartheid tyranny. The Positive Action Campaign launched by President Sobukwe and the PAC in 1960 focused world attention on South Africa as never before, and ushered in the militant strug-

gle which is now growing into revolutionary armed struggle. The Daily Graphic in Accra, Ghana, said in a banner headline on March 22, 1960: "Sobukwe leads Africans into Chivalry," and Canon Burgess Carr of the All-African Council of Churches said at a Sharpeville Day rally several years later that "Sharpeville was the watershed" of intensified national liberation struggles all over southern Africa.

For his role in this historic campaign, Sobukwe was to remain a prisoner of the South African apartheid regime for the rest of his life.

The details of his torture are clear.

On May 24, 1960, he and his colleagues in the National Executive Committee, among them Potlako Leballo, the national secretary (now acting president), and Zeph Mothopeng, the secretary for judicial affairs, at present on trial for his life under the Terrorism Act in Bethal, South Africa, were sentenced to 3 years of prison.

On May 24, 1963, under a hurriedly passed special law, known as the "Sobukwe clause" of the Sabotage Act of South Africa, Sobukwe was taken from his 3-year hard labor term of imprisonment and locked up on Robben Island for 6 additional years without trial.

In April, 1969, he was transferred from Robben Island and placed under house arrest and a maze of restrictions in Kimberly (300 miles away from his home in Mofolo, Johannesburg) and remained a virtual prisoner of the apartheid regime, in this dusty mining town, until his death.

Mangaliso Sobukwe is survived by his courageous comrade-in-arms and wife, Zodwa Veronica, four children: Millswa, Dinllesizwe, and twin brothers, Dedani and Dalinyebo. The Azanian nation and its allies joins them in mourning a worthy father and totally selfless champion of the people's cause.

This tragic death also reminds us of Steve Biko, who was killed by the South African fascist police on September 12, 1977. On that same day Sobukwe was operated on, and had on lung removed, at the Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town. When he recovered sufficient strength, the news of the assassination of his good friend was told to him. Mr. Sobukwe responded with these words:

They aim to finish us off one after the other. . . . We must turn our grief into strength.

A freedom fighter to the end, Mangaliso Sobukwe dies as the No. 1 coconspirator in the largest Terrorism Act trial now underway in South Africa—the case of Mothopeng and the Bethal 18.

President Sobukwe's last wish was that he be buried at his place of birth in Graaf Reinet. It will be on the even of the launching of the International Year Against Apartheid on March 21, 1978, the anniversary of Sharpeville day, an epoch event the world community owes to the genius and courage of Azania's greatest son of the century—the first political prisoner of Robben Island in the 20th century—Mangaliso Robert Sobukwe. Hamba kahle Qhawe lama Qhawe—"Go well Hero of Heroes." ●