A case for political involvement:

1.   On the whole black students identify with their poor family background – concern for social upliftment of people decidedly genuine.

2.   Amount of uncertainty about future of most blacks dissatisfaction with disparity in wages, unemployment and generally maltreatment by illeducated white supervisors who are prejudiced against non-conformst educated Blacks.

3.   Intellectual discovery – non-universal nature of South African politics – the variance between the academic and the practical.   Originality, departure from what is established and officially accepted is a central value in the outlook of modern black intellectual.

4.   The situation in the black universities: Difference of ideals and lack of intimacy and commitment within the academic community e.g. "where the society, the university, and the student are committed to the fullest development of research and teaching in an atmosphere of complete academic freedom, and where adequate resources are available in the form of faculty, libraries, laboratories and financial support, students are less likely to engage in extreme political activity and are more likely to allow themselves to be assimilated into the corporate life of the university as an institution devoted to the interpretation of what is inherited, the discovery of new truths, and the training students to do both these and to prepare themsleves f for careers based on these activities.   Universities to be successful must form a community that embraces students as well as faculty and research workers". (Lipset P. Wolin, p.9)

The aim of political activism

1.   To record dissatisfaction and to express opinion about the political needs of students.

2.   To instil confidence and a new awareness on people and generally political education.

3.   To rally adequate bargaining power that will be effective in getting a hearing for student demands

4.   To spread the front for activism so as to develop ways of determining long term and lasting change.

5.   Protest aimed at arousing the consciousness of black people.

Political Realism and Protests:

(a)   problem of confronting powerful Establishment
(b)   lack of solidarity & cohesion in black world – widespread indifference, apathy and general fear

(c)   economic insecurity and dependence on white for support

(d)   desire for educated leadership – victimisation – as chances of successful involement

(e) desire to create a political climate and atmosphere among blacks.

Priorities and objectives:

1. Alleviating suffering and dependence on whites

2. Developing self-help and exposing political implications – awareness

3. Solidarity and cohesion (sense of belonging)

Possible forms of protests:

(1) Community development projects – social and political awareness – self-help schemes
                        – mobile heath clinics
                        buildings & installations

(2) Expose all attempts at seeing blacks as different and generally encourage black solidarity.

(3) Develop black theology as a theology of protest

(4) Educating the community

(5) Placards, statements, meetings

(6) Co-ordinating all black activities

(7) Boycotts