

## NATIONAL STUDENT COUNCIL REPORT

The arrangements were made prior to the conference to have the expected delegation represented at this conference. Natal and Western Cape failed to send delegations and were thus not represented. Eastern Cape and Transvaal went on as arranged and thoroughly participated to make the whole conference a success. The results and the deliberations were as follows:

(a) Progress Report.

- (i) Transvaal Regional progress report.
- (ii) Eastern Cape Regional progress report.

(b) Matters Arising from Progress Reports.

After the Progress Reports were presented, it became clear that the students were faced with common problems in the affairs of SASM as a whole

- (i) The launching of S.A.S.M. as a student movement within school campuses, was now becoming a difficulty experienced everywhere.
- (ii) Confrontation had become inevitable.
- (iii) There has been a need for fluid communication from Region to Region; Region to Local branches; branch to branch (local) and finally from S.A.B.S.A. to S.A.S.M. and visa versa.
- (iv) Finance had proved to be the major stumbling block for the smooth running of the movement.

There was a paper given on the basis of the formation of an organisation, because this particular conference was aimed at Nationalising S.A.S.M.

(c) Formation of an Organisation.

This paper proved beyond any shadow of doubt that the speaker was giving a message which was basic and full of direction needed to gear S.A.S.M. to success. His definition about an organisation clearly indicated the technicality and the scope of the fundamental points put together for a purpose. They had the points such as:

- (i) "Group of people coming together with a certain purpose;"
- (ii) "Answer to the needs of the community;"
- (iii) "Black people is the sphere of operation;"
- (iv) "Selling the ideology and moving with the people and not ahead of them;"
- (v) "Day to day programme and regular routine."

After this paper (Formation of an organisation) was read, the following questions were asked; and the house divided into two commissions and both dealing with both questions.

Questions: (a) What are the aims and goals of a student movement in the National sense?

- (b) Draw up in constitutional language aims of the National Student Movement constant with the goals mentioned above.

The Report Back from Commission one read thus:

The Aims and goals of a National Student Movement. To liberate the Black community as a whole i.e. physically and psychologically, the movement shall have:

- (a) To promote the spirit of self-reliance amongst the students i.e. by writing Black poetry and organising relevant symposiums.

- (b) To promote the spirit of fraternity amongst the student; i.e. By solving financial problems facing individuals especially amongst students within school premises.
- (c) To heighten the sense of awareness amongst the students i.e. by the publication of newsletters and reading of poetry.

Newsletters should :

- (i) Criticise all racial segregated sport bodies.
- (ii) Criticise Bantustans.
- (iii) Criticise foreign investments.
- (iv) Bear clearly on the background of culture and education of the Black.
- (v) Promote seminars.
- (vi) Organise eventful days such as Heroes Day.

The student can organise community projects such as :

- (i) Giving clothing to needy individuals.
- (ii) Organise soup feeding schemes.
- (iii) Organise literacy projects.
- (iv) Initiate Black Theology.
- (v) Organise eventful days such as Heroes days.

Draw up in constitutional language the aims of the National Student Movement consistent with the goals mentioned above.

For the liberation of a Blackman, the National Student Movement Shall:

1. Heighten the sense of awareness.
2. Promote the spirit of fraternity, self-reliance and communalism.
3. Spread its tentacles by means of periodical Newsletters which shall:
  - (a) Criticise all racial segregated sport bodies.
  - (b) Denounce the Bantustan policy.
  - (c) Discourage foreign investments and military support for the racist power structure.
  - (d) Educate the students and the Black Community about the background of the culture and education of the Blackman.
4. Hold seminars.
5. Always remember, organise and observe eventful dates in the struggle of a Blackman in South Africa.
6. Organise Community projects namely
  - (a) Clothing.
  - (b) Soup feeding schemes.
  - (c) Literacy projects.
  - (d) Initiating Black theology.
  - (e) Working hand in hand with Black organisations in this regard:
    - i) Work Camps.
    - ii) Authorities at school.
    - iii) Parents at home.
    - iv) Studies