His work highlights the socio-political, economic, and educational challenges faced by Black men in every sphere of their lives and aims a closer look at their experiences in higher education. Extensive reviews of the literature (e.g., Sedlacek, 1987; Willie & Cunnigen, 1981) over the last five decades report stereotyping and stigmatizing remain major problems for Black men in academia and the issue persists today. These stressors have deleterious effects on Black men trying to secure higher education. Black Males on White Campuses: Still Invisible Men? Article. This book examines student politics in South Africa during the period 1968 to 1990, and specifically at two black higher education organizations: the South African National Students' Congress (SANSCO) and the South African Students' Organization (SASO), focusing on their ideological and political orientations, internal organizational structure, intellectual, political, and social determinants, and their contributions to the struggle against apartheid. The book's essential argument is that both were revolutionary national student political organizations that operated as organized. Following the banning of the South African Student Organisation (SASO), a new student’s structure was constituted to fill the void. The new structure, called the Azanian Student Organisation (AZASO), was established in 1979 by students from five black universities and one college of education.