



Albert Johanneson of Leeds United

Brilliant Coloured cricketer, Basil D'Olivera was excluded from official South African cricket despite his reputation. He ultimately accepted an invitation from the Middleton Club in Britain to play in the Lancashire League in 1960. In 1962 he was selected to join an international team which toured the Far East. He now plays as a professional for Worcestershire, 1964 League Champions, and is widely considered to be one of the best all rounders in international cricket.

As so many South Africans have achieved international distinction despite the obstacles of apartheid in sport, how many more men and women have had their talents wasted by South African racialism?

Oppose Apartheid in Sport

Apartheid in sport will only flourish if it is tolerated by the rest of the world. This is widely recognised, and it is for this reason that apartheid's South African teams have been boycotted abroad. The International Olympic Committee, after persistent requests to South Africa to abandon racial discrimination in sport, finally decided to ban the participation of the South African Olympic Committee from the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo.

The Federation of International Football Associations (FIFA) has also refused to tolerate racialism by suspending the South African apartheid soccer organisation from world football.

Many countries have stopped exchanging sports tours with South Africa. International tennis tournaments have been the scene of frequent demonstrations by individual tennis players, who have refused to play against white South Africans. Rev. David Sheppard, the distinguished English cricketer refused on grounds of conscience to play against South African apartheid teams. In Dublin recently thousands of spectators boycotted the International Rugby match in which South Africa played. In Norway crowds of demonstrators have protested against visiting South African tennis players who are members of apartheid organisations.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement supports and encourages these protests

Only by refusing to attend matches played by apartheid teams from South Africa can we show our opposition to the introduction of the degrading practices of racialist politics into South African sport. Refusal to attend will also encourage and strengthen the brave efforts made in South Africa (as by "Precious" Mackenzie) to foster decent and civilized standards by organising sport on a non-racial basis only.

Our boycotts are not aimed at individual white sportsmen as such. Rather the Anti-Apartheid Movement campaigns against the practice of apartheid politics in sport. But those sportsmen who choose to remain the willing agents of apartheid politics and do not themselves oppose racial discrimination in sport, bear a substantial responsibility for the crimes being perpetuated against their fellow non-white citizens. In the same sense responsibility also rests with all those outside South Africa who become willing accomplices by continuing to give their support to apartheid teams.

It is for these reasons that the Anti-Apartheid Movement opposes the forthcoming cricket tour by a racial team from South Africa and appeals for a complete boycott of all its matches. Every spectator at such a match, whether he means to or not, is giving support to apartheid politics in sport. We therefore urge the cricketing public to demonstrate its opposition to racial discrimination by supporting our call:

Boycott the White South African Cricket Tour

I wish to become a member of AAM
students 5/-, others 10/-, organisations £1

I wish to subscribe to AA News (10/- p.a.)
(delete where inapplicable)

Name

Address

I enclose a cheque/P.O. for £..... made payable to
Anti-Apartheid Movement.



Posters, leaflets, stickers for cricket campaign available from: Anti-Apartheid Movement, 89 Charlotte Street, London, W.1 LAN 5311 This brochure: price 3d.

Apartheid isn't Cricket

"No discrimination is allowed against any country or person on grounds of race, religion or political affiliation"

- from the first fundamental principle of the Olympic Charter.

No country adopts a more frankly political and racial approach to sport than South Africa. Apartheid permeates every aspect of sporting life. The African, Indian and Coloured peoples, who make up eighty per cent of the country's population, are effectively excluded from joining in and enjoying the immense facilities for sport available to the white minority. The official sporting organisations have all along maintained firm policies of apartheid - by refusing to admit into full and equal membership non-white South Africans - and yet they claim to be national and to represent South Africa in international sport.

Cricket

Official cricket in South Africa is controlled by the South African Cricket Association (SACA). Africans and other non-whites are debarred from full or affiliate membership. Although it is true that government policy is against non-racial sport, SACA is all-white out of choice. There is no law in South Africa forbidding non-racial sport. In October, 1962, when the state attempted to prosecute soccer players of different races who had played together, the Natal Supreme Court held that non-racial sport was not illegal. SACA has refused to entertain any changes in its racial policy or to support legal efforts to break down the colour bar in cricket. In SACA's case, the policy of exclusive white membership is of long standing, i.e. long before the present government's attempts to enforce apartheid in "public places." The Association's racialism is not confined to membership alone. A rigid system of racial seating is enforced at cricket grounds - non-white spectators are confined to special enclosures (often "caged in" by wire fencing), separated from the more comfortable seating arrangements for white spectators. There have been occasions when some white sportsmen have pleaded

for a relaxation of the stringent colour bar regulations, but SACA has persistently refused. It has also rebuffed all the approaches of non-racial organisations for co-operation. It has deliberately excluded able cricketers from its organisations and from teams for overseas tours, because the colour of their skins offends the country's white racialists.

Before the South African tour of Australia in 1963-4, many pleas were made for the inclusion of the coloured cricketer Basil D'Olivera in the national team, and Clive Van Ryneveld a former South African cricket captain appealed to the selectors to consider non-white cricketers, but only whites were considered, and a racist team toured Australia.

South Africa, in violation of the accepted standards of behaviour in sport, has introduced its racial policies into Commonwealth cricket. The country has never played a test series with India, Pakistan or the West Indies, and SACA has made certain that the touring sides from the white Commonwealth countries visiting South Africa did not include any non-white cricketer. It would have been impossible for an English test side to include so able and distinguished a cricketer as Ramon Subba Row. Touring sides have abided by these racial requirements of SACA. No English team visiting South Africa has dared to include a player not racially acceptable to the South African practitioners of apartheid.

South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth in 1961 has brought little or no change to this position. By this withdrawal, SACA was automatically deprived of membership of the Imperial Cricket Conference. Re-admission would have only been possible if the ICC amended its constitution. To do this would have required the concurrence of all the Commonwealth members, and this would have been impossible to obtain in view of the opposition to apartheid in the other member countries. At the time *The Times* correspondent reported that no constitutional amendment was "likely to be made, until there was a radical change in the policies of the South African Government". However, some Commonwealth countries have continued to exchange cricket tours with South African all-white teams. The ICC treated their tests as "unofficial", but they have become a regular event and have continued as if there was no change from the past. SACA thus continues to enjoy national status while practising and extending its apartheid principles into Commonwealth, and British cricket and has confidently declared, that the "official test" ruling of the Imperial Cricket Conference has in no way adversely affected its apartheid policies.

Opposite : Basil d'Olivera



Other Sport

Several years ago, Jake Tuli, an African boxer who was barred from fighting white boxers in South Africa, came to Europe and won the Empire Featherweight Championship. In 1961 the *Ring Magazine* included twenty-six non-white Africans in its world ratings.

South Africa's best bantam-weight weight-lifter "Precious" Mackenzie, is non-white. The white weight-lifting body in South Africa was not able to ignore him in the selection of a South African team to participate in the 1963 world championships in Stockholm. They invited him to go, but on two conditions. He was required to resign his membership of a non-racial weight-lifting organisation, and to join the all-white body through a special apartheid affiliate system which would have given him subordinate status. "Precious" Mackenzie refused to accept these conditions and chose to forego selection.

"Papwa" Sewgolum, the non-white professional golfer, won the Dutch Open Championship, both in 1959 and 1960. He twice unsuccessfully applied to compete in the Natal Open Championships. Finally in 1963 his entry was accepted, and he played against 103 other competitors all of whom were white. He won the Championship. However he was presented with the winning trophy outside the Clubhouse in pouring rain, because the Clubhouse was for "whites only". Because Sewgolum participated in the Championship, the South African Broadcasting Corporation cancelled its broadcast of the competition and explained "we cannot broadcast multi-racial sport". The enormous publicity given to Sewgolum's win led to a special statement by the Minister of the Interior, in which he said that the Government was opposed to "mixed" sport. Accordingly, the all white South African Golf Union decided to "reconsider the conditions of entry for future championships".

Are non-whites good enough?

The defenders of apartheid in South Africa (and abroad) sometimes argue that non-whites cannot be included in touring South African teams, because they do not merit selection. The facts set out in the preceding paragraph kill this argument. Despite enormous handicaps due to the lack of opportunity and facilities for sport, the South African non-white peoples have proved themselves time and again to be as capable and as proficient in sport as the white community.

Albert Johanneson played for Leeds United in the 1965 Cup Final. He was cheered at Wembley, but in South Africa, because he is not white he could not be considered for selection in national football.