Is This Apartheid?

SOVIET UNIVERSITY FOR **UNDERDEVELOPED** COUNTRIES

of the 500 young men and women cans are "segregated" from Soviet ship University get the same stipend and fail to study, repeatedly fail enrolled in Friendship University and European students. during the first term of the institution last year.

They were selected from 35,000 who applied. The lucky-one-out-ofevery-70 beginning the five and six year courses was chosen on the basis of general educational level, knowledge of Russian, and family con- reasonable people understand that ditions. The selectees are "the most the needs, interests and problems capable and gifted from families with the worst economic conditions," declares Sergei Rumyantsev, the rector.

Since very few youth from the underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America-to whom admission is restricted - have had an opportunity to learn Russian, their first year's work revolves around Russian studies.

A preparatory faculty of 120 teachers of Russian language and literature — one teacher for every five students-gives the main course. Moreover, because educational practice in underdeveloped countries suffers, as every other aspect of life there, from a lack of resources and equipment, the students are being drilled this first year in basic work for their selected future professions, such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geography, history, etc.

BARBS FROM THE WEST

Although this university is not a government institution-being sponsored and subsidized by Soviet social organisations such as peace committees and friendship societies the students are beneficiaries of the government's policies of peaceful coexistence and aid to underdeveloped countries. The very classrooms where they study and the dormitories where they live are state property formerly occupied by the Ministry of Defence, which vacated them after the recent general demobilization of 1.2 million servicemen.

Needless to say, it was to be ex- Stipends: tuition is free for every-

that Friendship University is an in the first year and yearly increases authorities. No student, Soviet,

This invention is so crudely hypocritical — originating in countries whose governments have made racial and national discrimination and segregation a state policy that no one here bothers to take it seriously. It is assumed that all of students from underdeveloped countries differ from those of students from developed countries.

In point of fact, Friendship University may be considered a pro-

An On-the-spot report by American journalist JOHN PITTMAN

jection on a world scale of policies and methods with which the USSR in four decades eliminated backwardness and created an intelligentsia and skilled working class among each of the 196 nationalities formerly exploited by the brutish and benighted Russian bourgeoisie and landowners before the 1917 revolution.

HELP GIVEN

Though a non-governmental institution, Friendship's facilities are not inferior in any respect to those of state institutions. On the contrary, as in the case of foreign students, and particularly African students in the University of Moscow under governmental or United Nations exchange agreements, students at Friendship enjoy advantages which are not accorded Soviet students. For example:

students.

Clothing allowance: on admission, Africans at Moscow University get a 3,000 ruble clothing allowance, of which an overcoat of good quality costs 1,000 and boots and a fur cap total 200, leaving 1,800 for other clothing needs throughout the course. Such allowances are not given to Soviet students, but all Friendship University students receive them.

 Accommodation: all students, African as well as Soviet, if they live in University boarding houses, occupy rooms for four during their first, second and third years, but have individual separate rooms during their fourth and fifth years. However, owing to the Soviet housing shortage, some students are referred to non-University boarding houses where facilities such as hot water are lacking. On investigation, I learned that no African student is ever referred to a house without hot water. Moreover, Africans who need special conditions for health reasons receive individual rooms. Moscow University students pay 30 to 40 rubles per month for rent; Friendship students pay no rent.

• Transportation: Africans receive free plane tickets to Moscow, and free round-trip "open" tickets to their homes every two years. An 'open" ticket is one which permits a student from — say, the Sudan — to return home not directly through Cairo, but via Amsterdam, Paris, Rome and Cairo. In the intervening years, African students may vacation on the Black Sea or elsewhere, and are given a 1,500 ruble vacation allotment, or 200 rubles more than the standard 24-day rest home ticket of 1,300 rubles. None of these special allowances is given to Soviet students.

• Discipline: A Soviet student who fails his examinations loses his fact is the number who have applied stipend and may be expelled. Not to enter Friendship University. If so an African student; he is given a tutor or special classes to help him overcome his mistakes.

CREAM of the crops" — that's "apartheid" institution, in which up to a maximum of 420 in their African, or any other kind, may final year. All students at Friend- continually neglect his school work continually neglect his school work given Moscow University African his examinations, get drunk, assault others or engage in what Soviet people call "hooliganism," or entertain youth of the opposite sex in his or her room. A single infraction may bring nothing more severe than a lecturing from representatives of the Komsomol or a reprimand from the administration. But repeated violations invite expulsion.

> Thus, two Somali students who struck a girl and engaged in a brawl at a dance were expelled. They are two of the 13 among the approximately 550 African students at Moscow University who have been expelled. Both had records of drunkenness and brawling.

> A Uganda student in the Moscow University medical school, who subsequently peddled "expose" articles to anti-Soviet journals in the West, including U.S. News and World Report (Aug. 1, 1960), was expelled after neglecting his studies and failing his exams for two years.

EMBASSIES WATCH

It is doubtful if there are any responsible educational authorities, of whatever country, race or nationality, with unlimited tolerance of such practices.

It should also be mentioned that there are certain embassies in this capital which strive to perpetuate colonialism in their own way. Students from underdeveloped countries, especially from countries rich in mineral resources of strategic importance, may always find in these embassies keen ears attentive to every grumble, free food, entertainment, cigarettes and liquor and a "friendliness" never accorded these same students in their own countries.

One could guess, however, that less than a fraction of 1 per cent of the foreign students here are not serious-minded, purposeful youth, intent on making the most of such educational opportunities.

Perhaps a sound index of this conditions for students here were truly those depicted by proteges of the British, West German and other embassies, the word would certainly have gotten around in the underdeveloped countries. But today Friendship University is already getting applications for admission during the next school year.

AFRICA



Nkrumah on Casablanca Meeting **AFRICA UNITY FOUNDATIONS** ARE LAID

THE Casablanca African leaders' conference laid the foundations for the political unity of the African continent, President Nkrumah of Ghana declared recently on his return to Accra.

The conference opened a new era in African history, he said, and the decisions would ensure an early settlement in the Congo.

Representatives of Ghana, Guinea and Mali have started talks in Accra on establishing a political union with common currency and bank.

HIGH COMMAND

The eight-nation Casablanca conference-Morocco, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, United Arab Republic, Algerian Provisional (Government, Libya and Ceylon -took these main decisions:

1. Formation of a joint African High Command of Chiefs-of-Staff, which, said observers, might take action in the Congo independent of the

pected that people interested in one at Friendship as well as at state perpetuating the backwardness of institutions, but in addition, Africans underdeveloped countries would try at Moscow University receive 900 to disparage this new project. The rubles per month stipend through-Soviet press has taken note of the out their five-year or six-year fact that some voices in the West courses, whereas Soviet students rehave made the ridiculous charge ceive a maximum of 280 per month

LINE DRAWN

But there is a limit to the forebearance of Soviet educational

Call For Algerian Volunteers

A crowd of 100,000 Egyptians, massed at a rally in Cairo to condemn "barbarous massacres" in Algeria, passed a resolution appealing "to Arabs, Africans and all the youth of the world" for volunteers to fight the French in Algeria, Cairo Radio reported. Powerful transmitters of the Egyp-

tian broadcasting network beamed the proceedings direct from Republican Square to the Arab world.

The resolution appealed to the Governments of Arab, African and other States to facilitate the participation of their peoples as volunteers.

The radio also reported that President Nasser had cabled M. Ferhat Abbas, leader of the Algerian "Provincial" Government, that the United Arab Republic "places all its potentialities at the disposal of the Algerian people in support of their effort to attain freedom and independence."

United Nations.

The command is to protect African States threatened by colonialist aggression.

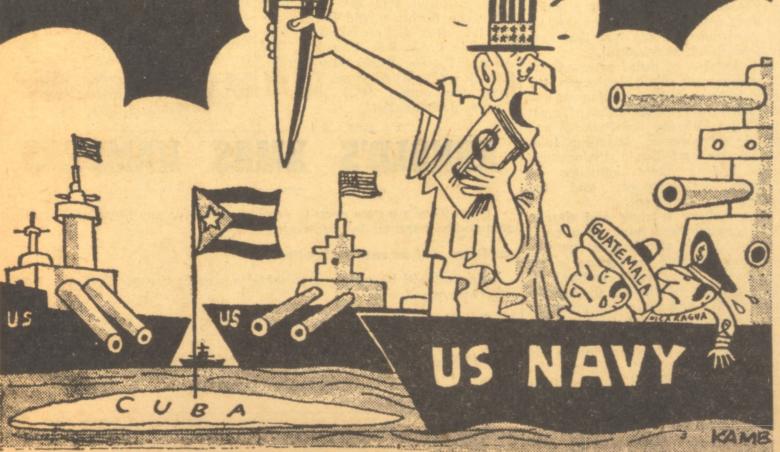
2. Withdrawal of African countries' troops from the UN command in the Congo and the taking of "appropriate action" if the UN fails to restore the authority of legitimate Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba, now held in jail by Belgian puppet Col. Mobutu.

3. African and other volunteers to help the Algerian liberation fight against France.

4. Adoption of "The African Charter of Casablanca' pledging non-alignment of African countries to any bloc, co-ordination of policies be-Itween African States and the setting up of an African consultative assembly as soon as possible.

Ecuador Peasants Seize Land

Five hundred Indians in the Cayambe region of Pinchincha province of Ecuador occupied the estate of Carrera. Shouting slogans against the landlords and "Long live land reform," the Indians drove out those in charge of the estate, occupied granaries and took over the farm tools there.



"If this goes on they'll be invading us next."

NEW AGE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1961

SAMAAI STILL S.A. TENNIS KING

From F. J. de Jager

THE outstanding feature of the South African Tennis Championships which started at **Kimberley on January 2 was the** final set became very interesting emergence of David Samaai as a triple title-holder. He won the men's singles, the men's doubles of tennis between both was fairly with W. Woodman and the mixed doubles with U. Sampson.

Men's Singles

Semi-finals: D. Samaai beat H. Abrahams 6.1, 6.1, 6.2. B. Smith beat R. Mogoai 7.5, 6.1, 5.7, 1.6, 6.2. Finals: D. Samaai beat B. Smith 6.3, 6.3, 6.0.

Once again the youthful Basil Smith from Rhodesia met the giant tournament was the finals in the of South African tennis, David Samaai. It goes without saying that and H. Abrahams, the holders of Smith has improved his standard of tennis considerably, but the match showed that Samaai is still our lost his service and Smith and Abratennis king.

game lead in the first set. In the hams and he lost his service bringfourth game things looked good for Smith when he took the first two points. Samaai, however, took Smith snatched service in the fourth immediate control and went on to game. Woodman's service in the take the fourth game. The deter- fifth game went to deuce which he mined Smith did not lose hope and finally lost. The score at this stage took the fifth game to love. Smith also took the sixth game giving Samaai only one point. Samaai took the seventh game to love, and the went on to take the sixth, seventh, eighth game was a battle to deuce, and eighth games. Determination which Smith eventually clinched.

favour, Samaai took the final game winning the first set 6.3.

The second set was a real battle first time, the score being 5.4. and the first three games went to deuce with Smith taking the first and Samaai the second and third. Samaai easily took the fourth game, with Smith managing to take one point. Smith took the fifth game and Samaai the sixth and seventh in beautiful style allowing Smith lost his service in the 12th his oponent one point out of the eight. Smith took the eighth game to love and Samaai finished the set man lost his service in the 13th by taking the ninth game, making game, thus giving Smith and Abrathe final score for the second set hams a lead of one game, the score 6.3 in his favour.

lthough there

played so well in the event that they | the winners 34. went ahead to win the first set in the finals. Losing the second set, the with both couples playing hard to win. It was just bad luck that one couple had to lose as the standard even.

Men's Doubles

Semi finals: B. Smith and H. Abrahams beat E. Rookes and A Poole 7.5, 7.5, 6.3. D. Samaai and W. Woodman given a walk over to Ramashu and Mogoai.

Finals: D. Samaai and W. Woodman beat B. Smith and H. Abra-hams 9.7, 2.6, 2.6, 6.1, 6.4.

The most interesting match of the men's doubles in which B. Smith the title, met Samaai and Woodman.

In the first game W. Woodman hams were leading one love in the Samaai started off with a three first set. Second server was Abraing the score to one all. Samaai lost his service in the third game and was 4.1 in favour of Smith and Abrahams. Woodman and Samaai made a terrific bid after this and With the score 5.3 in Samaai's Abrahams, and after deuce in the ninth game to Woodman, they took the game to take the lead for the

It was a pity at this stage that Abrahams, who was serving, was unable to clinch the first set, as he lost his service to love. In the eleventh game Samaai lost his service after deuce, giving Smith and Abrahams the lead once more. game when everyone thought that he was going to make set. Woodbeing 7.6. Samaai and Woodman

R. Bailey and P. Carolissen game set, the losers scored 27 and

Mixed Doubles

Semi finals: D. Samaai and U. Sampson beat R. Mogoai and B. Theys 6.2, 7.5. B. Smith and G. Williams beat V. Orsini and E. Accom 6.1, 6.2.

Finals: D. Samaai and U. Sampson beat B. Smith and G. Williams 2.6, 6.4, 6.4.

In the finals Smith and Williams went off to a good start by taking the first 4 games in a row. Smith however dropped his service in the fifth game, making the score 4.1 in his favour. Samaai lost his service in the sixth game. The last two services were from the ladies, Williams having lost hers and Sampson having lost hers. The first set was thus won by Smith and Williams 2.6.

In the second set Samaai and Sampson, after having taken Smith's service in the first game, made good use of their services, and went on to win the set by taking each of their services in the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, and 10th games.

In the third set Smith and Williams started off well by taking the first two games to love off Smith's and Sampson's services. Samaai and Sampson made a recovery by taking the 3rd, 4th and 5th games off the services of Williams, Williams, Smith and Samaai. Smith was with the youthful Smith and and Williams took the 6th and 7th games, taking the lead of 4.3. Samaai and Sampson took the last three games by winning Samaai's, Smith's and Sampson's services in the 8th, 9th and 10th games respectively, allowing their opponents three points out of the 12.

OTHER RESULTS

Boys Under 21: F. Parker beat Dhiraj 3.6, 6.3, 6.2.

Girls Under 21: L. Accom beat B. Theys 6.1, 6.3.

FOR ANOTHER WIN D'OLIVIERA'S XI

From R. G. Doraswami

CRICKET

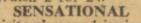
THE E.P. Cricket Federation Invitation XI was handsomely beaten by Basil D'Oliviera's Invitation XI on the Pirates Ground by the convincing margin of 131 runs after declaring their second innings closed at 139 for 4 wickets, Basil D'Oliviera being 94 not out.

The match was played on turf. The visiting side batted first and proceeded to lay a firm foundation by taking their time, particularly as all the players, with the exception of Basil D'Oliviera, had never played on turf before. The scoring was very slow though not unattractive: but the ball was coming through rather low and so impeded stroke-play. F. Brache was the first to go with the total at 24, having only made 7. He was out to an excellent left-handed catch by I Narkerdien at forward short-leg.

ACCURATE BOWLING

The E.P. bowling while not outstanding was very accurate. Even-tually, after nearly 5 hours batting D'Oliviera's side was out for 176, I. D'Oliviera being top-scorer with an attractive 39; B. D'Oliviera made 24 and C. Abrahams 25. The best bowler was I. Narkerdien with for 33. Throughout the innings Y Davids distinguished himself with some superb fielding close to the wicket, particularly at silly mid-off E.P. went in and never really

settled down. W. Kovu was out to the 3rd ball of Cecil Abrahams first over for nought. With the ex ception of a painstaking 12 from Narkerdien and a very fine knock of double figures and E.P. were all out for a paltry 72. M. S. Dollie took 3 for 12; C. Abrahams 3 for 14; L. Walsh 2 for 24.



The visitors' second innings began Wolfson & De Wet, F.N.A.O. sensationally putting E.P. right back into the game. F. Brache and B. February were both out for ducks and the score stood at 2 for 2. But the E.P. success was to be shortlived for the D'Oliviera brothers began to set about the E.P. bowling in no mean manner and reached the

century partnership in only 55 minutes. Basil D'Oliviera was the dominating partner hitting some glorious sixes (6 in all) and six fours. He was dropped three times however. I. D'Oliviera was eventually out for a very attractive 44. After lunch Basil D'Oliviera closed the innings at 139 for 4; leaving E.P. 244 to make in just under 4 hours.

E.P. fared even more badly than in the first innings and were soon 7 down for 39. The captain, C. Jeptha, however, in partnership with A. "Lefty" Adams became associated in a spirited and attractive partnership of 47 before Jeptha was foolishly run out at 86 with his own score at 23. All was over bar the shouting though Adams continued to hit out lustily before being last man out, caught right on the boundary for a plucky 37. E.P. were all out for 112, thus losing by 131 runs.

M. S. Dollie was the most successful bowler, taking 4 for 19; L. Walsh took 2 for 36 with his legbreaks.

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two deuce in the second and sixth games, Samaai proved to be the greater player by taking all six games in a row, winning the last set and the match by 6 games to love.

Women's Singles

Semi finals: P. Carolissen beat R. Bailey 6.2. 6.4. G. Williams beat E. Accom 6.1, 6.1.

Finals: G. Williams beat P. Carolissen 7.5, 6.3.

came when Miss P. Carolissen beat down and were making endless misthe champion R. Bailey. Miss Caro- takes. Woodman with his service lissen played a good game throughout the event to reach the finals. She even had the former champion Miss G. Williams a little shaky in the first set which she lost 7.5. Here Basil Smith dropped his service Miss G. Williams proved in champion style that she was still tops in all. Abrahams and Smith went on female tennis.

ment of Miss E. Accom who and Woodman 6 points out of the reached the semi finals by beating | 16. Sets were now one to Samaai U. Sampson, who with Samaai won | and partner and two to Smith and the senior mixed doubles event and partner. with Miss Williams the senior women's doubles event.

Women's Doubles

Semi finals, G. Williams and U. Sampson beat D. Palm and C Abrahams 6.0, 6.2, R. Bailey and P. Carolissen beat L. Richards and L. Cochrane 6.1, 6.3.

Finals: G. Williams and U. Sampson beat R. Bailey and P. Carolissen 3.6, 6.3, 8.6.

won the set by taking the last three games.

The second set was not what was expected. After taking the first two games Samaai and Woodman went into a real lapse. Samaai served four double faults in the seventh game. The set went to Smith and Abrahams who took six games in a row, making the second set score of 6.2.

LOOKED BAD

In the third set things looked bad for Samaai and Woodman, who just The major upset in this event did not seem to be able to settle took the first game. Abrahams took the second game with his service and then came the shock-Samaai lost his service. In the fourth game making the score at this stage two to win the set by taking the last Worth mentioning is the achieve- four games in a row, giving Samaai

> The fourth set went to Samaai and Woodman, the score being 6.1. The only service that was taken by Smith and Abrahams was that of Woodman in the fifth game. Out of the 28 points in the set Smith and Abrahams scored 12. The fifth and final set was played

with all spectators' eyes glued to the court where the only match was being played. There were no fewer than five deuces, in the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, and 9th games respectively.

History of Bechuanaland land Protectorate History and administration", by S. M. Gabatshwane, Published by the author, Kanye, 1957. 97 pages. Price 10s. 6d. This is a small book with a great heart. The author, who is head teacher at the Batlokwa National School, explains that he wished to give teachers and scholars a guide to their country's history and system of government. I am sure that they

find his book very useful. It consists of notes or essays on a number of related subjects: the early history of White settlement and administration; biographies of great chiefs like Khama and Bathoen and of the missionaries, including John Mackenzie and David Livingstone, who had a great influence on Tswana development; and the system of government.

The writing is clear and simple. Mr. Gabatshwane must be a good teacher. He is also a great patriot, with unshakeable confidence in his people. He leaves us no doubt about their distrust of the South African way of life and their determination to prevent their country from being swallowed up by the Union.

I hope that when he revises his book for a second edition, Mr. Gabatshwane will tell us more than he has done about his people's progress, the possibility of making themselves independent of migration to the Union's labour centres, and the prospects for bringing about a greater degree of national unity and Of the total of 40 points in the ten centralisation. He is careful to avoid

"Introduction to the Bechuaua- criticism of the administration and the chiefs. One can understand why he avoids controversial questions, but his book would gain much in value if he were to discuss the problems that are worrying the people.

The book is obtainable from the Book Store, Bangwaketse Tribal Administration, P.O. Box 1, Kanye, B.P., The Bechuanaland Book Centre, P.O. Box 4, Lobatsi, B.P., The Lovedale Press, P.O. Lovedale, Via Alice, C.P., The Rustenburg Herald, P.O. Box 170, Rustenburg, Tvl., and from the author, P.O. Box 45, P.O. Box 18, Daveyton, Benoni. Kanye, Bechuanaland.

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