

## AFRICA ON THE MARCH—5

Last week 200 people were killed and hundreds more wounded in clashes between Africans and the police and military forces in the Belgian Congo. Cause of the disturbances is reported to be the Africans' growing demand for independence, which is being bitterly resisted by the Belgian imperialists.

In this article are set out the history of imperialism in the Congo and the growth of the conflicts which were brought to a head in the recent crisis.

# THE BELGIAN CONGO IN REVOLT

"Any visitor who has seen the strength of the independence movement throughout the world will wonder if the Belgians, like King Canute, are not trying to curb a force that eventually will become irresistible."  
—Chester Bowles.

MR. BOWLES' prophecy, made only a few years ago, has come true sooner than he thought. The Belgian Congo is 77 times the size of Belgium, its parent-owner. It is also the goose that lays the golden eggs. The Congo produces 70 per cent of the world's industrial diamonds, as well as huge quantities of uranium and copper. Five enormous holding companies control probably 70 per cent of all Congo business, probably the greatest concentration of economic power anywhere today. The Belgian government has a controlling share in the Big Five companies, thus milking from them not only taxes but also dividends.

### ANNEXATION

When the missionary, Stanley returned from his voyage of exploration to the Congo he tried unsuccessfully to get Britain to annex the territory. A Belgian missionary later contacted Stanley and he was soon on his way back to Africa on a secret mission for the Belgian King's International Association. Annexation by Leopold II came soon after and until 1908 this huge territory was the King's exclusive property. A number of concessionary companies were created, financed first by Belgian, and then later by British, French and American capital. In return the concessionaries had to give Leopold a quarter share in the companies in his Congo Free State. This was not all. In 1891 Leopold carved out a "Domaine de la Courenne" of about 1/4 million square miles which he presented to himself and this alone provided him with an income of £3 million in the first ten years.

The exploitation of the Congo's

### VOTE DEPUTATION

(Continued from page 1)

"In the Cape the Coloured community has enjoyed the municipal franchise and the right to sit on municipal councils on the same basis as Europeans since 1840," the Administrator was told. "These rights have always been responsibly exercised. Nor are we aware of any suggestion from any quarter that this is not the case.

"To disfranchise the Coloured voters would be grossly mischievous in its effects on all groups in that it would deprive Coloured ratepayers who contribute revenues on the same basis as those of other groups, of all effective voice in the expenditure of municipal funds; it would place the administration of civic affairs in the complete control of Europeans and no people could ever be expected to consent to place themselves entirely at the mercy of another group."

rubber and ivory was the scandal of the early years of this century. African workers were ordered to fulfil rubber quotas and those who could not or who rebelled against forced labour had their hands lopped off to be produced by labour gang bosses as proof that they were working efficiently. Leopold's rule is believed to have cost between five and eight million lives.

Men like E. D. Morel and Roger Casement exposed these atrocities and in time, in 1908, Belgium annexed the Congo Free State and reforms were instituted, though forced labour remained part of the system.

The essence of Belgium's colonial system is maximum exploitation carried out with the greatest possible efficiency. African discontent is diverted by giving economic opportunity and technical training — up to a point — to the African, who is, however, completely cut off from political rights and development.

### UNHOLY TRINITY

John Gunther says: "Three things run the Congo — Belgium, the Roman Catholic Church, and Big Business." The Congo Governor has autocratic powers vested in him, there is no Congo representation in the Belgian Parliament (not even for Belgians in the Congo), and no legislative council to check on the Governor. In 1957 Africans and Belgians in the Congo were permitted to vote for councilmen for the first time but the administration reserved the right to annul the elections of candidates of whom it does not approve. The voting is called a "consultation" rather than an election.

The five enormous companies that control 70 per cent of the Congo's economy are: (1) Brufine, which controls the Banque de Bruxelles and various industrial organisations; (2) Cominiere, which is linked with the Nagelmacker financial interests and has huge agricultural properties; (3) Unilever, through its Belgian subsidiary Huilever; (4) the Banque Compain, having considerable interests in the transport industry; and (5) The Societe Generale de Belguie. This organisation has capital reserves of more than two billion francs (£14,000,000). Gunther has written of it that it is "the kind of colossus that might be envisaged if, let us say, the House of Morgan, Anaconda Copper, Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, the Pennsylvania Railroad and various companies producing agricultural products were lumped together, with the United States government as a heavy partner. This is monopoly with a vengeance."

### "STABILISED" LABOUR

The most significant economic force in the Congo is, however, listed indirectly. The Union Miniere du Haut Katanga is a subsidiary company of the Societe Generale but it accounts for no less than 50% of the Congo's taxes and it has been its socio-economic policy that has led the way in the Congo. The Union

Miniere realised that migratory labour was inefficient labour and gradually they brought it to an end. Thus in 1925 96% of the Union Miniere's African labour force was migratory. By 1930 this figure had dropped to 63%, and by 1940 was down to 11%. Today stabilised labour — the transferring of whole families to urban places of employment — is the trend.

The creation of a stable urban working class has meant that the Belgian capitalists could advance beyond the stage of crude direct plunder. A stable labour force has meant the development of a skilled and semi-skilled working class, which in turn has led to a huge increase in the rates of exploitation. The African workers' production is already rated as being about 70%, that of the Belgian worker, who has long lived in an industrial society. Since the African workers get less than half the wages of their Belgian counterparts, we can see why the capitalists were so eager to be enlightened.

The Belgians claim that their colonial system is different from that of the other imperialist powers, and they are quick to take visitors to their show piece housing schemes and to boast of the benefits that "their" Africans obtain. Yet the mass of the Congolese population is depressed by poverty. The following figures give some indication of the standard of living in the Congo.

Skilled workers 12%, 1954 daily wages 4/- 133 fr.; semi-skilled 32%, 1954 daily wages 2/- 30 fr.;

unskilled 56%, 1954 daily wages 1/- 14 fr.

When it is remembered that there is virtually no work for women in the Congo and that these wages will generally have to support a family, it is obvious that the Belgians have not created a Utopia. Today the problem is aggravated by widespread unemployment resulting from the slump in the capitalist world. There are over 50,000 unemployed in Leopoldville alone.

### ISOLATION

The Belgians have tried desperately to isolate the Congo from the mainstream of progressive ideas. The education of the young has been placed in the hands of the Catholic missionaries and only one African has studied abroad. The Belgians have tried to bribe the existing middle-class with privileges and certain concessions, but this has not proved very effective.

Not all the attempts to obstruct political development in the Congo have been able to stifle the demand for African participation in government. There are over 7,000 Congolese interned for anti-government activity — and 7,000 men are not interned for nothing. Yet in the past political organisation has been sporadic and without any clear programme. It is only within the last few years that any political demands have come forward, and these have been hesitant and ill-defined. One manifesto called for self-government in 30 years — compare this with the Ghana slogan "self-

government now" around which the fight for independence was fought and won.

But the Accra conference has changed all that. New ideas are sweeping through Africa, despite all the attempts of the imperialists to stop them. They find fertile ground amongst the thousands of skilled and semi-skilled African workers, the men who drive the trains and run the factories, who have begun to acquire the industrial and commercial know-how, and don't see why they shouldn't acquire the political know-how as well. A new organisation called Abako has come into existence, pledged to independence and winning wide support from the people.

The recent disturbances are a sign that the old order in the Congo is changing fast — far faster than the Belgians ever bargained for.



Nathan Mdllele.



Miriam Makeba.

## "KING KONG" WILL BE A SMASH HIT

JOHANNESBURG.

EVERYBODY is looking forward to seeing "King Kong," the all-African-cast jazz opera which stages its "first night" on February 2 at the Witwatersrand University Great Hall. This will be the first local production of its kind. With a line-up of 50 artistes, close on £10,000 is being spent on the production. The props alone cost a few hundred pounds.

A special bus transports the artistes to rehearsals and a canteen has been provided to supply them with coffee and hot dogs.

Meanwhile great excitement surrounds the production as the final touches are put to it.

Many of the actors will be appearing in a play of this sort for the first time. Nevertheless big names in professional theatre have been marshalled to handle the production.

Leading South African actor Leon Gluckman is director and producer. The sets and costumes have been designed by well-known painter Arthur Goldreich. Choreography is handled by Arnold Dover and a special man Spike Glaser has been imported from Cambridge as music director. The book on which the play is based, dealing with the life of the late African boxing champion King Kong, has been written by Harry Bloom.

The play is full of surprises, fun and humour. The music, composed by Todd Matshikiza, is good and some of the songs are likely to be the hits of the year. I have in mind, for instance, the theme song "King Kong." Then there is the "Wedding Song" and a song sung by Miriam Makeba "Things Happen." I understand that a recording of the music will be made soon and the long-playing records will be on sale on the

opening night.

The actors include personalities like the Manhattan Brothers, Woody Woodpeckers and so on. Six foot six leader of the Manhattan Brothers, the bass singer Nathan Dambuza Mdllele, is King Kong. Performing opposite him is Miriam Makeba, who plays the part of the shebeen queen, Joyce.

The township atmosphere in which the play is set is sustained throughout, with shebeens and the interfering police, the washerwomen and the hawkers' wagons and of course the inevitable penny whistle music. All this gives remarkable originality to the play. My personal opinion, after having a quick peep at the rehearsals, is that it will go down very well. Should it be the success that is expected, then African artistes will have taken a big stride forward in the field of theatre.

T.M.



**T**HIS diagram, which we reproduce from the News Chronicle, confounded the U.S. State Department in the recent discussions on outlawing atom tests.

In reply to the Soviet proposal for the immediate stopping of nuclear tests, Dulles and Eisenhower replied that America could not agree because there would be no way of knowing if the Soviet Union was keeping its word.

Scientists from all over the world, including official U.S. representatives, met at Geneva last October to discuss the question of detection of nuclear explosions. They agreed unanimously that a detector system was perfectly feasible.

**WORLD NETWORK**

Their plan involves the setting up of a world network of 170 detector stations—the black dots on the mesh—mainly on land, but with ten of them on ships at sea. (Most of those which appear to be on the sea in the map are in fact on conveniently situated islands.)

The posts would be about 600 miles apart on land, and about 2,000 miles apart at sea. A staff of 6,000 people would be required to man them day and night.

Nuclear explosions could be detected by sound waves, radioactive fall-out, shock waves travelling through the earth or water, or light and radio waves.

With their own scientists agreeing that such a system would be fool-proof, the U.S. has been forced into negotiations.

**NEW OBSTACLES**

But they are still raising every possible obstacle and while agreement in principle has been reached on the need for a cessation of tests and for a detection system, the Americans are insisting that the investigators should not be confined to their posts but should be able to move about at will.

The Russians say that this is unnecessary and are suspicious that the proposal masks an American desire to conduct spying operations freely inside Soviet territory.

**THE MAP THAT GAVE THE LIE TO DULLES**



*With Independence from Foreign Rule secured, the people of*

**SYRIA AND EGYPT FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY**

**DURING** the past two weeks over 100 progressive trade unionists, journalists and professional people have been arrested in Egypt and over 300 in Syria. Several newspapers

and journals have been closed down.

Because Egypt fought to free herself from British and American domination the right-wing newspapers have always described Nasser as an ally of Communism. Now they are suggesting that the arrests are a "new development" and show that Nasser is becoming pro-west.

In fact the Nasser regime has at no time relaxed to the slightest degree the terrible persecution of Egypt's working-class leaders which was a feature of King Farouk's government. Not only were Farouk's prisoners kept in jail, but mass arrests continued.

The Communists — smuggling their statements in some cases from the prison cells — have made their position clear. On international issues, in spite of persecution, they supported Nasser wholeheartedly. And as long as the main and most urgent task facing Egypt was the building of complete unity to oust foreign interference, Communists subordinated everything to the achievement of such unity.

**NEW POLICY**

Now that independence has been consolidated, progressives have renewed the fight for democracy and a better life for the people, and have come forward with a new policy to govern the relations between the different Arab states.

A considerable measure of unity has been established between the Communist Parties of the Middle East, and a recent forthright statement by the Iraq Communists—possibly the strongest of the parties—announces strong opposition to any policy of merger between Iraq and the United Arab Republic. Instead of merger, it favours a federal union, with each state retaining full autonomy.

The Iraq Communists declare: "The political system in the United

Arab Republic has not, in fact, developed to the democratic level which the Iraqi people desire." They say that their first job is to build a healthy and democratic system in Iraq.

It was the merger of Syria and Egypt which made possible the drastic limitations on freedom in Syria where the powerful progressive movement had previously been flourishing under relatively democratic conditions.

Merger took place because progressives failed to see the dangers inherent in the drive by the dominant right-wing Baath socialists for union with Egypt on Nasser's own terms.

In Iraq, where the Baath socialists are much weaker, and where the people had learnt from the Syrian example, a Baath plot for merger was quickly suppressed and the right-wing socialist leaders placed on trial for plotting with the Cairo regime.

**NEW CAMPAIGN**

The arrests in Syria have taken place on the eve of a new campaign to end the ban on political parties which was introduced as a result of the merger, and they probably herald the beginning of a bitter battle by the people of the newly independent nations of the Middle East for democracy and a better life.

Just as in the days of foreign domination, Syrian Communist leader Khaled Bakdash has gone underground, as has the newspaper Al Noor.

**FOREIGN POLICY**

Nevertheless there are no indications at all that the heightening of the class struggle inside the United Arab Republic will in any way affect the country's foreign policy. The semi-official Cairo newspaper Al Ahram was careful to stress on the eve of the new

wave of arrests: "Nothing must be allowed to affect in any way the great victory we achieved in earning the friendship of the Soviet Union."



*Hey diddle diddle . . . (Jon in the News Chronicle)*

**COAL: CHINA OVERTAKES BRITAIN**

From Alan Winnington

**C**HINA has achieved in one year what Western sceptics said she couldn't do in 15—overtake Britain in coal output, said the Peking People's Daily last week.

Chinese coal output in 1958 was 270,200,000 tons. According to the British Ministry of Fuel and Power, Britain produced

215,780,000 tons.

The Peking paper said that everything in the Socialist world was forging ahead while the capitalist world was in decline.

Underscoring the contrast, the Ministry of Coal has issued figures which show that more than 90 modern pits went into operation last year.

More and more pits are using hydraulic mining methods by which coal is cut and conveyed by water thus reducing dust and heavy work. This method will be more widely used in the coming period.

**Soviet Penal Reforms**

New laws adopted by the Supreme Soviet which met recently reduce the maximum term of imprisonment from 25 years to 10 except for certain grave crimes for which the maximum becomes 15 years.

The Soviet state has decided that it is not yet able to do away with capital punishment but under the new laws its application is to be greatly limited.

It will be applied in peace-time only in the case of espionage, sabotage, assassination, deliberate murder under circumstances aggravating the crime, and banditry.

It cannot be applied to persons under the age of 18 at the time the crime was committed, nor to expectant mothers.



**Premier of Ghana, Dr. Nkrumah, returned home last week after a triumphal tour of India, where he was greeted by large and enthusiastic crowds. This was Dr. Nkrumah's first visit to Asia.**

**War Profits Up**

Profits of the major companies in the United States during the third quarter of 1958 "reflect a sharp improvement over 1958's first two three-month periods," said the Wall Street Journal last week.

A recent survey by Fortune magazine reveals the extraordinary profits made by companies engaged in all aspects of war work. 12 companies receiving the largest volume of military orders last year each had profits ranging from 14.7 to 21.3 per cent.



# TRIBAL AMBASSADORS NOT WANTED

## Verwoerd's Plan Condemned by African Leaders

JOHANNESBURG. THE "tribal ambassadors" to be appointed by the Government in all cities and towns will be vigorously opposed by all Africans in urban areas, said Mr. J. J. Hadebe, Transvaal ANC Secretary, in reply to the Government's announcement that it will introduce legislation this year to provide for the appointment of "tribal ambassadors" in urban areas.

"It is a well-known fact that ever since it came into power this Government has been forcing through Parliament one backward law after another with the aim of switching the clock back to tribalism," he said.

### SHAMEFUL RECORD

The Government already has a shameful record in its attempts to impose its hated Bantu Authorities scheme, and has destroyed completely the formerly peaceful tribal communities of Zeerust and Sekhukhuleni.

"We shall do all we can to defend and save ourselves from the re-tribalisation forced upon us through tribal ambassadors and other Government-paid renegades, puppets, and stooges. No legislation based on force and fear will stop us. We shall use all means possible to make our voices heard not only here but throughout the world," he said.

"We call upon all those that have eyes to see and all the ANC branches to organise and reject the appointment in their midst of these 'tribal ambassadors' and Government agents."

The so-called "emancipation" of Bantu territories in exchange for the Native Representatives in Parliament and the Advisory Boards is an illusion, said Mrs. Viola Hashe, former member of the Roodepoort Advisory Board, in an interview with New Age.

"The extension of the Bantu Authorities system to the urban areas will not set us free but will, instead, give the Government an opportunity to use those 'ambassadors' as its agents to make sure

## 150 Women Discharged

JOHANNESBURG.

ANOTHER round in the Johannesburg mass trials of some 2,000 women who were arrested during the anti-pass demonstrations at the end of October, 1958, ended when 150 women were found not guilty and discharged last week.

On the same day, out of a group of 141, only seven women who had been identified by the police were convicted. They were fined £5 each. Some 52 women were absent from court, however, and their case will come up again on January 22.

The October women's anti-pass protest will go down in the annals of the history of women's resistance. In all, 1893 women appeared in court in 18 trials. The charges were holding, organising or participating in illegal processions or creating a disturbance. In some cases the women were in addition charged with contravening the Criminal Laws Amendment Act.

Some 543 women were discharged and charges were withdrawn against a further 385 women. The rest were convicted, sentences ranging from three to six weeks imprisonment. In all cases those convicted have appealed.

that there is no opposition to the Government's policy," she said.

"What we want is direct representation in Parliament. The strength of real democracy lies in extending rights and liberties to all the people."

Mr. Moses, George Goch Advisory Board, said:

"The introduction of Government tribal agents in urban areas will create a clash between the urban Africans and their rural Chiefs. The people are aware of what is happening in Zeerust. Bantu Authorities in urban areas cannot work.

"Nobody can stop the people when they are marching forward to freedom. If the Chiefs stand in their way the people will remove them," he warned.

## 20 Charged with Illegal Procession

CAPE TOWN.

Twenty people have been summonsed to appear in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court on January 26 to face a charge that they organised or took part in an illegal procession at Langa last November 16 following an ANC meeting protesting against the issue of passes for women.

The accused are Annie Silinga, Francina Mamfanya, Zollie Malindi, Elizabeth Pharela, Leticia Sibeko, Nora Tholeni, Clara Sekamotho, Maria Khakane, Louisa Mkonto, Angelinah Kgosinoka, Girlie Qalinga, Bealah Mabandela, Evelinah Xhosa, Elsie Sungulwa, Lelie Madakali, Evelinah Klaas, Adelaide Mabuda, Josephina Jamani and Cornish Mqakayi.

## SPORTS CONFERENCE CONDEMNS RACIAL TOUR

DURBAN.

THE conference of the South African Sports Association held here last week-end called for the cancellation of the proposed tour of South Africa by a West Indies team on the grounds that it would be made "under conditions of racial discrimination."

The resolution condemning the tour said that it would be a betrayal of international sporting principles since the West Indies would play non-whites only teams.

Another resolution "enshrined the principle of full status and deplored sectional bodies and subservient status."

The conference called on Mr. Frank Worrell who is heading the touring side, the West Indies

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# SPORTLIGHT

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## NO OPPOSITION FOR W.P. IN CRICKET TOURNEY

THE South African Coloured Inter-Provincial Cricket tournament which took place in Cape Town concluded last week with Western Province retaining the Sir David Harris Trophy for the second consecutive time, thus firmly consolidating themselves as the premier province in the country.

The tournament, which took place at two separate venues, was well arranged, with the grounds in tip-top condition, especially at Princenton, Wynberg, but the disappointing factor was the poor attendance. This is indeed surprising, for the Cape, with its huge cricket following, can surely attract bigger crowds. One has only to go to Newlands to see how many thousands of Non-Europeans patronise cricket which is sometimes much inferior to that provided by our own players. Perhaps this can be attributed to the unsuitable situation of the grounds, and also the lack of seating facilities.

### Away With Racism

One point which can be made is that these tournaments, as long as they are run on a racial basis, will never draw the crowds that can be confidently expected in a non-racial game. The Indian, the Barnato, the Bantu and now the Coloured tournament in succession, have proved a financial "flop," and many more such tournaments will meet the same fate. But let there be a provincial match with no racial barrier, and we shall really see the turnstiles click. This was proved when the Kenyans met Western Province.

The standard of cricket seen at this tournament can be judged as very low, for besides Western Province, none of the other participating centres was above the club level of a Cape side. Western Province could have selected four sides all of whom could have run through the visiting opposition. All told this tournament has not done our cricket any good. Besides the poor impression given by the visiting centres, a false sense of superiority has been given to the Western Province players, for with the mediocre opposition, fantastic figures were achieved by both bowlers and batsmen. This may prove harmful in the long run, as these figures may over-value a player, whose real ability has not truly been tested against good opposition.

For Western Province there was no opposition whatsoever. I pity these self-same players if they have to meet players like Worrell, Weekes, Sobers, etc. They would be 'murdered' on the cricket field.

Some of our tried and experienced players showed their worth and deserved their success, but, as I have stated, any other player even if he played in the fourth Western Province team, could have met with similar success. So much for the opposition.

### A Fine Side

Western Province, in all five matches which they won by an innings and many, many runs to spare, had a fine side, with batting right up to No. 10, and practically every member a bowler of no mean ability. Basil D'Oliviera who met with so much success in Kenya as a bowler besides enhancing his reputation as a batsman, did not bowl an over throughout the tournament, and his batting also suffered, as other members did enough to register the big scores they got. When he did bat, it was only to hit up runs as fast as he could, for the interests of his team had to come before his personal tally of runs. His captaincy and field-placing were masterly. The only blemish throughout the tournament was his failure to bat No. 4 in the first match. He allowed his team-mates to enjoy the run-making spree. This is the type of sportsman Basil is. He puts his team before personal glorification.

Mr. Varachia, one of the three National Selectors who came

### LEADING AVERAGES

BATTING						
	Inn.	N.O.	H.	Score	Total	Ave.
C. Abrahams (W.P.)	4	0	110	273	68.3	
H. Carelse (W.P.)	4	0	129	165	41.3	
S. Raziet (W.P.)	4	0	108	152	38.0	
N. Francis (E.P.)	4	0	68	135	33.8	
G. Hendricks (E.P.)	8	1	44	236	33.7	
BOWLING						
	O.	M.	R.	W.	Ave.	
C. Abrahams (W.P.)	35.6	14	35	15	2.3	
G. Potgieter (E.P.)	13.4	0	53	16	3.3	
O. Williams (W.P.)	72	15	166	34	4.9	
A. Sabotker (W.P.)	102	19	161	21	7.7	
A. Philander (E.P.)	109	22	294	33	8.9	

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down to the Cape to do duty, found nothing worth his while during his short stay in Cape Town, just as the many spectators found that there was no attractive cricket. Day after day, it was the same story—Western Province slaughters the opposition—and slaughter it was. Good bowling followed up their big scores, making the opposing batsmen look third raters. At times they shrank away from bowlers like Sabotker, Abrahams and Williams, apparently fearing their reputation more than their bowling. Most batsmen were out before they went in, so much did they suffer from a complex.

### Not Serious

A lack of seriousness in their cricket was noticeable among the visiting players, which is a fault that has to be remedied if our cricket is to improve. A typical example was the Eastern Province-Transvaal match, in which the latter team simply threw away their wickets in order to finish the match the same day, with the result that the Eastern Province bowler, G. Potgieter, who had hardly shown any ability in the first four games, was presented with 10 gift wickets. On paper this looks impressive, but in reality it tends to over-rate a bowler with average capabilities.

Among the other provinces, players like A. Philander (E.P.), J. Niekerk (Diamond Fields), P. Sampson (Tvl.), A. Coericius (S.W. Districts), R. Montgomery (Natal), and G. Hendricks (E.P.), did shine, but only amongst themselves and not against the champions, with one exception—42-year-old A. Philander—Eastern Province's opening bowler, who was still able to show the younger cricketers a thing or two by capturing 33 wickets in the tournament for an average of 8.9, a fine achievement for one who has played representative cricket since 1942.

Eastern Province with a young side, did best among the visiting centres and with a little maturity and experience will blend into a force to be reckoned with in the near future.

### For the Record

The following were the outstanding performances recorded:

Highest score: 129, H. Carelse (W.P.), vs. Diamond Fields.

Highest aggregate of runs: C. Abrahams (W.P.), 273.

Highest aggregate of wickets: O. Williams (W.P.), 34.

Scorers of centuries: H. Carelse (W.P.), 129; P. Sampson (Tvl.), 124; J. Niekerk (Diamond Fields), 112; C. Abrahams (W.P.), 110; S. Raziet (W.P.), 108.

Most wickets in a match: 14 wickets for 39, by G. Potgieter (E.P. vs. Transvaal). This included his 10/26 in an innings.

Hat trick: P. Snyman (E.P.), 4/6, vs. Natal.



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