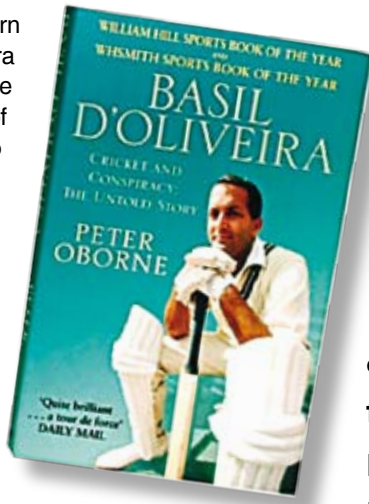


Basil D' Oliveira — Test Cricketer

CAPE TOWN born Basil D' Oliveira was one of the rare breed of athletes who excelled in more than one code. He represented the SA Coloured Football team in the 1950s and was consistently the best all rounder in Coloured cricket.



After he had led a joint African-Coloured and Indian SA team to East and central Africa in 1958, British journalist and broadcaster John Harlot suggested Basil's name to skeptical semi-professional Lancaster League teams in England.

After making his debut at Lords in 1966 Dolly was nominated as one of *Wisden's* five *International Cricketers of the Year* in 1967. He achieved the outstanding batting average of 40 per innings.

His selection for the proposed 1968 England tour of South Africa, led Apartheid Prime minister John Vorster to cancel the tour.

Many people complain that the subsequent isolation of white South African sport cost the likes of Mike Proctor and Dr Ali Bacher their careers while they were in their prime. They make no mention of D' Oliveira's contemporaries from the other side of the tracks.



Jake Ntuli: Commonwealth Flyweight King

LIKE SIMON Mkhize and Tiger Gono,

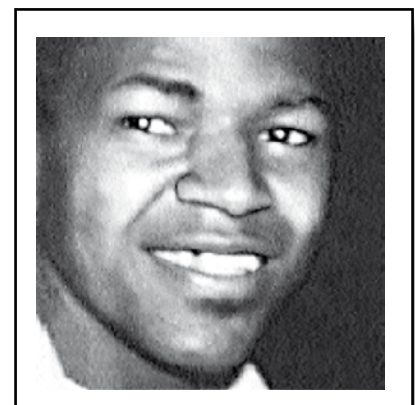
Basil D' Oliveira, Steve "Kalamazoo" Mokone and Jake Ntuli were amongst the first Black athletes from South Africa to make international headlines. This was despite restrictions imposed by the Colour bar of the old English Union of South Africa administration and later Apartheid. Dozens of other players had greater reputations abroad where they were able to compete once they left their motherland for better opportunities. VUYISA QUNTA pays tribute to South Africa's black international champions who beat sports apartheid to achieve excellence before 1994

Unsung heroes of SA sport

boxer Jake Ntuli achieved international acclaim without leaving home. He won and defended the Commonwealth professional flyweight title several times in the early 1950s. Jake Ntuli pioneered international boxing for South Africa and also had a popular pop music hit celebrating his status. Sport tends to enable people to succeed against all odds, if they have enough desire.

Steve 'Kalamazoo' Mokone: European Football's Maserati

DR. STEVE "Kalamazoo" Mokone earned his title as a psychologist at a top US college after his playing days were over. It was, however, football which took the skilled youngster from Sophiatown to the



capitals of Europe and North America.

Kalamazoo was the first Black South African to play in the English premiership in 1956, representing Coventry. Though the club paid him a £10 000 **To p10**

signing fee, English managers had not caught up with the *Kassie* dribbling style Mokone brought to the club, so they off-loaded his talent to Dutch club Heracles, with whom, two years later, Kalamazoo secured the European title.

The city of Amsterdam named a street after the exiled star. With the international football scene dominated by aging England star Sir Stanley Matthews and rising Brazilian strike Edison Arantes 'Pele' do Nascimeto, the brilliance of Mokone led Italian sports journalist Beppe Branco to declare: "If Stan Matthews is the Mercedes Benz of Football and Pele is the Rolls Royce, then surely Kalamazoo is the Maserati of the game."

Italians seem to worship sports cars more than limousines!

Precious McKenzie — Commonwealth and Olympic Weight-lifter

THE DIMINUTIVE Durbanite overcame a sickly childhood in the 1950s by getting into gymnastics.

Finding an attraction to weightlifting, McKenzie started competing locally in 1951. Having achieved all a black athlete could achieve in South Africa, McKenzie migrated to England, and won four consecutive Commonwealth Games gold medals. He won the British powerlifting title ten times and was crowned World Champion five times. He represented Britain in the Olympic Games held in Mexico, Munich and Montreal in 1968, 1972 and 1976. McKenzie was inducted as a Member of the British Empire in 1974. He studied for a certificate in physical exercise and migrated

to New Zealand where he is a consultant on back injury prevention.

Louis Newman and Enslin Dlambulo — Rugby Pros

AS PUPILS playing rugby at Cape Town's Trafalgar High and Langa High in the 1950s, loose-forwards Louis Newman and Enslin Dlambulo's highest dreams were playing — possibly against each other — in the annual Coloured vs Bantu test series mainly staged in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.

Former Springbok centre, Louis Babrow, who followed Black rugby and SA based journalists had referred a number of players to Professional League Rugby clubs in North England. Port Elizabeth's Winty Phandle had an unsuccessful stint at Barrow and Ghoolam Abed, a club senior to Louis Newman, had made it at Leeds and at Wakefield.

Enslin left South Africa with two white Springboks, Collin Greenwood and Charlie Nimb, in 1963.

He switched to the backline at Bradford Bulls and played for almost a decade, combining his training with karate in his spare time.

He stayed on in England, teaching martial arts, and is today one of the fittest men over the age of 70.

Louis played several seasons before being recruited by the South Sydney League Club in Australia, where he was player coach in 1971, when the white Springbok team made its last tour and captain Han-nes Marais made the famous comment that Coloured and Africans had no interest in sport.



Left: Zwelithe Gono receiving his triple green number from Bruce Fordyce.

Right: Simon Mkhize receiving his double green number from Brian Kurz, Chairman of Board of Trustees.

Below: Simon Mkhize with Sam Draai (1258) who received his green number.

(All photo's of Zwelithe Gono and Simon Mkhize courtesy of the Comrades Marathon Organisation.)

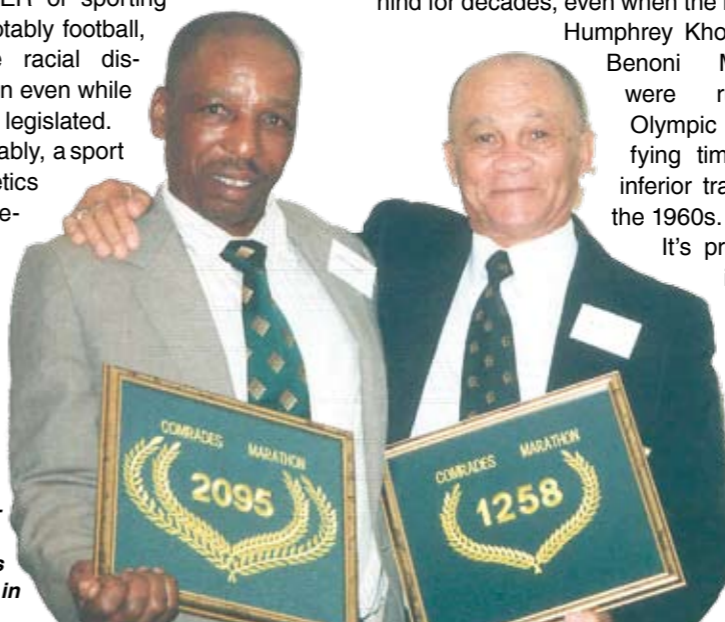


Tiger Gono and Simon Mkhize — Comrades Runners Regardless

A NUMBER of sporting codes, notably football, overcame racial discrimination even while it was still legislated.

Remarkably, a sport like athletics lagged behind for decades, even when the likes of

Left: Zwelithe Gono running the Comrades Marathon in 1987.



hind for decades, even when the likes of Humphrey Khosi and Benoni Malaka were running Olympic qualifying times on inferior tracks in the 1960s.

It's probably impossible for

someone raised in the 1990s to imagine, but back then the Comrades Marathon was an event for whites only.

But, in the 1960s, Simon Mkhize simply hit the road and ran the Comrades without registration.

Later, Transkei teacher Tiger Gono got into the 1973 race and ran every year without recognition. When the two made the cut for silver medals their accomplishment was more remarkable because they could not use any of the facilities such as the watering station on the course reserved for whites.

Some of the registered white participants protested the non-recognition of the two by surrendering their medals to the two.

In 1975, the Comrades Marathon Association changed its rules, recognizing Black participants henceforth. **YS**

Sport in the Struggle

SRSA RECENTLY received the final report of the Sport in the Struggle research project completed by the HSRC some time ago.

The objective of the study is to help preserve the history of the non-racial sport movements that were active during the Apartheid years, and who contributed much to the eventual establishment of a democratic South Africa. It covers the period from 1954 — the time when a co-ordinated effort to establish non-racial sport started, up to the advent of a democratic society in the early 1990s.

The most important outcome of the study was the collection of more than 30 boxes of sport related archival material from a wide variety of sources. The collected material includes minutes of meetings, correspondence, reports and much more, and includes material from local sports councils, clubs, and national organisations such as SANROC and SACOS.

After collection this 'raw data' was shipped to the National Heritage and Cultural Studies Centre (NAHECS) at the University of Fort

Mark Snyders, archivist with NAHECS, with some of the material that was collected during the research process.



research project finalised

Hare, where it will be catalogued and professionally archived to prevent deterioration of the material, much of which is in a fragile state. This process is expected to take about three months, after which a catalogue of the material will be published on Fort Hare's website.

In addition, the report contains a section listing existing South African archival collections that contain material related to sport boycotts and other sports issues of the day. These collections include the Mayibuye UWC-Robben Island archives housed at the University of the Western Cape and the Wits historical Papers Collection. In addition a number of private collections are mentioned as well.

Another important section of the report lists overseas collections that contain important sport related archival material. Most of these are located at US and European university libraries.

Several audio-visual sources are also referenced in the report, including several documentaries that were made

during the Apartheid era highlighting sport isolation campaigns. Also mentioned is the recent Total Soccer documentary series that was shown on eTV.

Lastly the report includes a comprehensive bibliography of sport in the struggle that will be most valuable to students in this field. The conclusion reached at the end of the report is that the job remains unfinished: Archiving is an ongoing process and much material remains uncollected and archived, specifically material on smaller sports. Another issue that cropped up was copyright, which prevented duplication of material, while several private collectors were unwilling to part with material without being paid for it. It urges action to locate and protect these resources before they are lost or destroyed.

Following this recommendation SRSA will be examining the possibility of commissioning further research and collecting of material to grow the wealth of material collected by this project. **YS**