

S.A. PEOPLE READY **TO FIGHT BACK**

WITH the ignominious collapse of the Parliamentary Opposition during the closing stages of the last session of Parliament, democratic-minded South Africans are realising that only the struggle of the South African people outside Parliament can effectively halt Nationalist aggression.

The United Party sell-out on the Coloured Vote Bill last week provides a fitting curtain-raiser to two conferences this week-end at which the voice of the true opposition in this country will be heard. At both conferences resolutions will be discussed to raily and organise the South African people in the struggle for full democratic rights for all.

Congress of Democrats

JOHANNESBURG.

THE doctrines of apartheid, white supremacy, trusteeship and segrega-tion, like all other doctrines of racial discrimination, are inimical to the peace, happiness and prosperity of South Africa . . . "We proclaim our support for the thirty articles of the 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights' . . . "We therefore resolve to found an Association to advocate the principles of equality and the brotherhood of man." These are extracts from a draft resolution to be submitted to the national conference of democrats which will take place in Johannesburg on October 10 and 11, sponsored by the Congress of Democrats, the Springbok Legion, and the Democratic League.

Cape Beauty Queen

Malan

Blocks

GoldCoast

Freedom

(See page 6)

An encouraging response is reported by the organisers of the Conference. Mr. J. Hodgson, joint secretary of the Con-gress of Democrats, informs Advance ban, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, a number of individuals invited from various parts of the Union have already signified their intention of attending the conference.

A draft constitution has been circula-ted which lays stress in its aims and ob-jects on uncompromising adherence to the principles of equality of civil liber-ties, political rights, economic opportuni-ties for all South Africans "regardless of race, creed or colour". It also provides for the proposed association to work for "friendly international relations, based on the equality and independence of all nations and negotiation to settle interna-tional disputes, in order to secure a pro-longed era of world peace".

In addition to organisations and indi-viduals already invited, it is proposed that delegations from the African Na-tional Congress, the South African In-dian Congress and the South African Coloured People's Organisation should also attend this constituent conference, as well as other fraternal delegates.

Arrangements are being made to accommodate delegates from outside areas.

Tvl. African Conference JOHANNESBURG.

Wide interest is being displayed by frican National Congress branches roughout the Transvaal in the forth-African coming provincial conference, which opens on Saturday, October 10 at the Communal Hall, Western Native Town-ship, and continues on Sunday at the Odin Cinema, Sophiatown.

Militancy and determination to strug-e against apartheid are the keynotes gle of the many draft resolutions submitted by branches for consideration.

The Western Areas Region of Congress has sent forward a strong resolution on the "Verwoerd Plan" to remove the people of the Western Areas of Johan-neshurg, condemning it as a "wicked rg, condemning it as a "wicked which will "not only deprive the nesburg, plan'

(Continued on page 6)



DEATH OF **JAN VENTER**

JOHANNESBURG.

Advance regrets to announce the death of Mr. J. J. Venter, President of the South African Trades and Labour Council. Mr. Venter died in a Johan-nesburg home early on Monday after be-ing confined to bed for four weeks with a beart complaint a heart complaint,

Mr. Venter was born in Middelburg, Cape, 57 years ago. He had been Presi-dent of the T.L.C. since 1951, and an executive member since 1938. He was also President of the National Council of Transport Workers and of the Johan-nesburg Municipal Workers' Union and general secretary of the Johannesburg Municipal Transport Workers' Union.

Mr. Venter represented South African workers at I.L.O. conferences in Geneva in 1947 and 1953.

A farmer's son, Jan Venter came to Johannesburg in the 1920's. After a period of unemployment he got a job in 1923 in the Parks Department painting a fence at the Zoo. He became a tram driver in 1925. A former Nationalist, Venter threw himself into the workers' struggle. He was elected President of the Transport Workers' Union in 1934, holding that position until he became holding that position until he became general secretary.

COURAGEOUS FIGHTER

Mr. Venter was a member of the mili-tant left section of the trade union movement and a courageous fighter for im-proved conditions for the workers, es-pecially the unskilled workers. He helped found and develop other unions than his own, for example taxi drivers, textile, food canning, glass, and fishing workers.

A leading target of Nationalist attacks on the trade union movement, Venter was once the victim of a physical assault resulting in a long confinement in hospi-tal. He was deeply upset by the recent spate of bannings of trade union leaders by the Minister of Justice.

Mr. Venter is survived by his widow, Anna Scheepers the President of the Garment Workers' Union, four children and two grandchildren.

Throbbing Headaches

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-0SP is not ordinary aspirin

Mag-Aspirin Powders, 2/- per box. Also available in Tablets at 2/6 at all chemists and stores.



This is Miss Kathleen Blakeley, a Cape Town school teacher, who won the Miss Cape Province Beauty Competition organised by the Club Don Amigo at the Zionist Hall, Cape Town recently,

COLOUR-BAR JUSTICE

LONDON.

Two recent trials have been concluded in Kenya with results characteristic of the situation in that colony. In one, 44 Kikuyu tribesmen were found guilty of the murder of one year-old child. They were all sentenced to death.

In the other case Sergeant J. L. Ruben of the Kenya Regiment, and R. G. Keates, an officer of the Police Reserve, Keates, an officer of the Police Reserve, were accused of having caused the death of an African school teacher and were charged alternatively with manslaughter or assault causing bodily harm. The evi-dence was that the African, a sufferer from tuberculosis, was beaten to force him to disclose information, and that he died as a result of the beating.

The case probably would never have been brought before a court but for the fact that Mr. Peter Evans collected the information on the crime and made it public. For this service he was deported from the country. The public prosecu-tor was forced to assert that the death of the teacher was "a disgusting, discre-ditable incident".

The all-white jury found the accused guilty of the minor charge and recom-mended mercy "in view of the heavy re-sponsibility placed on a small section of the community by the 'emergency'.". Judge Rudd imposed a fine of £50 on Ruben and £100 on Keates, saying the sentence would not have been much more even if the two men had been guilty of manslaughter. Keates admitted ordering the dead man to be flogged by Askaris, but said he "ordered only three succes".

NYLSTROOM DECLARES WAR **ON INDIANS Have You Lifted**

"Christian" Plan For Group Area

NYLSTROOM

"I CAN only imagine an understanding between the Europeans and Indians if the Indians are set right out of the town. If they are deprived of their businesses, that is not the concern of the churches," said Mr. Nicolaas Botes, spokesman for the three Dutch Reformed churches in the Nylstroom area before a two-man Committee of the Land Tenure Advisory Board last week last week.

He was supporting a proposal by the municipality that the two hundred Indians of Nylstroom should be expelled to a "group area" in the bush a mile away from the town.

Cross-examined by Dr. G. Lowen, who appeared for the Indian commu-nity, Mr. Botes, who is "scriba" for the Dutch Reformed Church said he was also branch chairman of the Nationalist Party. He considered that this was a Christian, fair and just way of solving the problem the problem.

"We, the Afrikaners have the right to set aside areas of land for other people with a lesser right of occupa-tion in the country,' he said.

The municipality was also supported in its proposals by the "Sustervereni-ging" and the "Burgelike Vereniging". An alternative scheme by Dr. Donges' own "Planning and Reference" Commit-tee also proposed the segregation of In-dians in the bush at the same distance

The Town Engineer, Mr. A. van Wyk, gave evidence for the Town Council. He estimated the cost of establishing the group area at £5,697. After a detailed cross-examination of his figures, Dr. Lo-wen asked Mr. van Wyk:

"Will you admit that you are talking through your hat about the costs of the electricity scheme?"

Mr. van Wyk: "Yes".

Will you agree with me that after giving all these nonsensical replies your evidence is not even worth discussing?" Mr. van Wyk: "Yes".

Other extracts from evidence given to the Committee were:

Rev. M. H. Horak (D.R.C. minister): "The Afrikaner in this district regards his church square as sacred, and the pre-sence of Indians on its borders as an unjustifiable intrusion."

Commandant H. L. Venter (a school-master, who appeared in his Skietkom-mando uniform): "They (the Indians) can go to work as market gardeners. They can go out here to work on the farms. They can use their own hands to build up again. And if they do not like this they can approach the Government and ask for repatriation."

LOSE ALL

LOSE ALL Dr. Lowen put it to the Town Clerk that if the scheme were put into opera-tion, the Indians would lose all the com-munity buildings erected by them with their own money including a govern-ment school, with teachers' houses and sports grounds, erected on ground at pre-sent leased to them by the Council at a nominal rental of £4 a year. The Town Clerk said the lease provided for com-pensation if the Indians had to leave. Dr. Lowen demanded the contract be produced. produced.

When the contract was produced it revealed the exact opposite . . . that should the Indian community have to give up the buildings, the property would revert to the Council without

compensation. The hearing continues this week.

AFRICAN TEACHER DISMISSED

CALA (TRANSKEI).

Mr. T. T. Letlaka, a teacher at the Dutch Reformed Secondary School at Cala, has been dismissed from the ser-vices of the Cape Education Department. His notice, which was served on him on September 17, stated that the Superin-tendent-General of Education had de-cided that he should be dismissed from cided that he should be dismissed from his post as a teacher with immediate effect as a result of his conviction on March 26, 1953, in the Port Elizabeth Circuit Court under the Suppression of Communism Act. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with com-pulsory labour suspended for 3 years.

In 1951 Mr. Letlaka became the first President of the African National Congress Youth League in the Cape and he is also a member of the National Executive of that organisation.

Commenting on his dismissal Mr. Let-laka said: "By victimising me in this taka said: "By victimising me in this fashion the government hopes to terro-rise and scare teachers, one of the most articulate groups in our country, from playing the real role expected of them by the people. The struggle will con-tinue,"

a Finger?

It costs us £400 a week to produce Advance.

- That sounds like an awful lot of money. It is an awful lot of money. The bulk of it goes on paper and printing costs. Don't forget, we produce tens of thou-sands of papers every week.
- Unless we get that £400 regularly, week by week, we cannot continue to bring out our paper.
- Some of the £400 we get from sales of our paper. The tickies of our readers add up to a tidy sum, but a large proportion of sales revenue is swallowed up in turn by commission, wages of street sellers, postage on subscribers' copies, etc.
- Some of the £400 we get from advertising revenue. Not enough, unfortunately.
- The bulk of the £400, readers, we must get from you.

YES, YOU.

Far too many readers pay no attention to our appeals for funds. They always leave it to the other fellow, thinking he can always be relied on to do the trick

But YOU ARE THE OTHER FELLOW TOO.

- Ask yourself these questions: Have you made a donation to your paper this month?
- Have you asked your friends to make a donation to the paper this month?
- Have you helped organise a rummage sale, or a musical evening, or a house party for your paper this month?
- Have you lifted a finger for your paper this month,
- If you can't answer "Yes" to any of these questions, it's time you got cracking NOW. We must get in £1,400 in donations this month.

Last week's donations totalled £203.

RACING MARITZBURG

Following are selections for the City Sporting Meeting, by Owen Tudor:

First Race: Favourite.

Second Race: 1. Custodian; 2. Biography; 3. Musketeer.

Third Race: 1. Life Guard; 2. Park; 3. Chilford Sands.

Fourth Race: 1. Balde Quin; 2. Highland Mary; 3. Bagacillio.

Fifth Race: Favourite.

Sixth Race: 1. Chal Romano; 2. Umta-rara; 3. Red Rogér.

Seventh Race: 1. Shemmozzle; 2. Vita-min; 3. San Michelle.

Eighth Race: 1. Wealthy Chief; 2. Lily Pond; 3. Disturb.

Ninth Race: 1. Bomber's Moon; 2. Sia-mess Cat; 3. Brilliant Dawn,





McCARTHY, CHARGED WITH CRIN stated McCarthy did not have the guts to answer the charges. But it says the Senators themselves haven't the guts to DEFIES SENATE

U.S. Paper Tells Sordid Story

A CCUSED of "about every crime that a public official could be charged with" Senator Joe McCarthy has defied the United States Senate committee which is trying to investigate him, and so far has virtually intimidated his fellow legislators into a frightened

The big farming journal, Southern Farm and Home, published have not the "guts" to make McCarthy answer the accusations.

The Senate sub-committee investigating McCarthy listed in a report to the Senate the following questions to which it demanded answers from him:

CORRUPTION

1. Whether it was proper for Sen. Mc-Carthy to receive 10,000 dollars from the Lystron Corporation?

2. Whether funds supplied to Sen. McCarthy to fight communism were diverted to his own use?

3. Whether Sen. McCarthy used close associates and members of his family to hide receipts, income, commodity and stock speculation and other financial transactions for ulterior motives?

4. Whether Sen. McCarthy's activities on behalf of certain special interest groups such as housing, sugar, and China, were motivated by self-interest?

5. Whether loan or other transactions Sen. McCarthy had with Appleton State Bank or others involved violations of tax and banking laws?

Whether Sen. McCarthy violated Federal and State corruption practice Acts in connection with his dealings with Rav Kiermas?

SENATE SNUBBED

When asked to come before the subcommittee, the report informed the whole Senate, "he refused denying the sub-committee's jurisdiction". The sub-committee then "invited him to raise the question on the Senate floor. He refused to do that". The report goes on to say:

So the sub-committee placed Mc-Carthy's challenge before the Senate. NEW YORK.

and ignominious silence.

in Alabama, has come out with a courageous exposure of the charges and declared that the 95 Senators who know the record

By a unanimous vote 60-0 the Senate upheld the sub-committee. Yet Mc-Carthy still refused to testify. The sub-committee concluded:

"Such action on the part of Sen. Mc-Carthy might appear to reflect a disdain and contempt for the rules and the wishes of the entire Senate body . . ."

The paper says the Senate's cowardly conduct in knuckling under to this man places in jeopardy the rights and freedom of every man, woman and child in the country.

SORDID STORY

Describing the "sordid story" of Mc-Carthy's shady background, the paper says, boiled down, the charges McCarthy is under are:

1. Taking 10,000 dollars from a corporation which was seeking money from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

2. Having his secretary withdraw 10,000 dollars of the money contributed to fight communism and using it for hisprivate purposes.

3. Having income in conjunction with a man by name of Ray Kiermas during the period from January 1, 1948, to November 12, 1952, of 144,501.84 dollars which he refuses to account for.

4. Having borrowed 20,000 dollars from a Washington D.C. representative of a big soft drink company. The cir-cumstances of this deal make it difficult, says the report, "to determine whether Sen. McCarthy was working for the best interests of the Government, or for Pepsi-Cola".

The paper records that Sen. Lehman

WE WANT OUR SECRETARY BACK"

Food Workers-continue struggle

INDIGNATION amongst food and canning workers at the banning of the General Secretary of their union shows no signs of abating. Strikes in Western Province factories continued last week.

On Tuesday 2,000 at 3 factories in | meetings decisions were taken to carry On Tuesday 2,000 at 3 factories in Worcester came out on strike. Workers at Boland Packers and Union Vinegar stayed away from work the whole day but some of the workers at Standard Canners agreed, with their Union's ap-proval, to return to work in the after-noon because the factory was threatened with losing £5,000 worth of peas.

The management at all 3 factories signed a statement that there was com-pletely unanimous support for the deci-sion by the Food and Canning Workers' Union to hold a one-day strike and ex-plained why some of the workers had re-turned to work at midday.

"In making this arrangement," says the statement, "the workers point out that their protest is political, and hey have no quarrel wih the employers".

Miss Ray Alexander returned on Monday from a tour of the branches of the Food and Canning Workers' Union. She attended and addressed meetings of mem-bers of the union in Saldanha Bay, Wor-cester, Ashton, Robertson, Mossel Bay and Port Elizabeth. Everywhere she went she met spirit of determination and militancy amongst the workers and at all

make McCarthy answer these and other equally serious charges.

GET UP AT 3 a.m. TO **BE AT WORK AT 7**

JOHANNESBURG.

African workers who live at Alexandra have to get up at 3 to get to work by 7. They spend up to three and a half hours a day in queueing and travelling time: at peak periods 2½ hours to get from home to the city. These are from home to the city. These are some of the facts which emerge from a 12-month survey conducted by the Johannesburg Ju-nior Chamber of Commerce at Alexandra and Western Native

Township. Mrs. L. Francey, public rela-tions officer of the chamber, told Advance that the 80 buses run-ning from Alexandra to town carry 1,768,598 passengers a month over the ten-mile route. A survey team had made detailed observations of travelling conditions, with the full co-operation of

the bus company. There was inadequate shelter, in rainy and cold weather, for pas-sengers waiting in the queues. Of-ten workmen would arrive at

work after hours in damp clothes, cold, hungry and exhausted. "In the prevailing conditions of malnutrition," she said, "this must lead to an increase in the in-cidence of tuberculosis and other cidence of tuberculosis and other

diseases." The Chamber has made recom-mendations to the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, and to the national association, but the problem is not easy to solve. The number of buses in operation cannot be increased because Louis Botha Avenue, the only available route, cannot bear any more traffic. Proposals for a direct railway line to Alexandra, possibly underground, have been made, and also for an alternative traffic route. But these have been shelved, partly because of the ever-recurrent agitation for the removal of Alexandra Township itself.

on the struggle until the ban is withdrawn.

News of a spontaneous strike by 100 workers at a factory in East London, greeted Miss Alexander on her arrival in Port Elizabeth. All the workers, who are African women from the Transkei, had stayed away from work for half a day when they heard that their general secre-tary had been banned tary had been banned.

Everywhere she went she received pre-sentations from the workers at the fac-tories she had organinsed. These were often accompanied by tributes such as this:

"By encouraging African workers to organise you have brought new hope and dignity to thousands of workers. Sobuye Sibonana (We will meet again).'

A seventy-four-year old woman who is a foundation member of the Food and Canning Workers' Union in Worcester made a presentation of stinkwood articles to Miss Alexander on behalf of all the workers of Worcester. She raminded the workers of the past when they wore rags and were treated like servants in the factories.

Machines stopped for ten minutes at the United Enterprises factory in Wel-lington last Thursday as a protest by 200 workers against the banning order served on Ray Alexander. The same day 150 workers at Associated Canners Limited in Wellington staged a three-hour protest strike hour protest strike.

At a crowded meeting of food and canning workers at Wellington early this week it was decided to send a telegram to Mr. Swart—"We want our leader, Ray Alexander back, withdraw banning order at once." At the same time the workers resolved to carry on a relentless struggle for the return of their secretary.



What a wonderful way to banish CONSTIPATION

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ADVANCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1953

"SWART MEDDLING WITH A TEMPEST" BUNTING

Expulsions Will Not Halt People's Forward March

CAPE TOWN.

LESS than 24 hours after the House of Assembly had adopted the Select Committee report on his case, Mr. B. P. Bunting, Natives' Representative for Cape Western, had received a letter from the Minister of Justice, Mr. C. R. Swart, notifying him that in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act he was no longer a member of Parliament.

In his last speech in the House before his expulsion, Mr. Bunting said: "It is a recognised principle of history that if a government degenerates into a tyran-ny under which the liberties of the people are destroyed, they are justified in certain circumstances in using force to overthrow such a government and to bring about a different and better society." The Mising of Mrs. Partington and her mop has been taken as an example

The Minister of Justice himself had taken part in the 1914 rebellion, and had been put in gaol. But, speaking in the Senate earlier this year, the Minister had stated he had nothing to regret and was quite prepared to be judged by his past actions.

Quoting the American Declaration of Independence of 1776, Mr. Bunting pointed out that the United States had been born of revolution against Bri-tish suzerainty, and Britain, France and other countries had also experienced revolutionary movements when their peoples rose up against the despotism of absolute rule.

The South African Communist Party had never advocated the use of force or had never advocated the use of force or violence in the solution of political prob-lems in South Africa, Mr. Bunting went on. The aims and objects of the Party were contained in its constitution and published programme, but the Party had never committed itself to any form of action by which those objects were to be brought about brought about.

SOCIAL CHANGE

"At the same time, it is clear that the country is developing in a way in which social change has become essential," continued Mr. Bunting. "We are undergoing an industrial re-

"We are undergoing an industrial re-volution. The Government is not unwil-ling to have that industrial revolution, but it is not willing to accept the social implications of the industrial revolution and it is unwilling to allow social changes to be brought about, which make the further progress of that indus-trial revolution possible. "If we do not have the social changes the further progress of that industrial

the further progress of that industrial revolution can be impeded, and the pro-gress and happiness of all our people can be blocked by the course of action which is followed by the present Government.

MRS. PARTINGTON

"It is in this respect that I wanted to quote, at the point at which I was in-errupted last week, the case of Mrs. Par-tington and her mop. Mrs. Partington was a woman who lived in the little sea-

her mop has been taken as an example of the way in which certain people try to hold up progress. In October, 1831 the Rev. Sydney Smith, speaking on the House of Lords' rejection of the Reform Bill, enfranchising large sections of the English people, compared it to Dame Partington trying to push back the At-lantic. lantic.

"He said she was excellent at a slop or a puddle but should never have meddled with a tempest.

meddled with a tempest. "I would like to bring this story to the notice of the hon, the Minister of Jus-tice when he returns to this House and to active politics. He may be excellent with a puddle or a slop, but he should never have meddled with a tempest. These banning notices, this exclusion of people from the trade unions, my expul-sion from the House, may be personal limitations upon the people concerned, but they will not hold back the will of the South African people to be free, and no action taken by the present Govern-ment under the despotic powers of the ment under the despotic powers of the Suppression of Communism Act can hold back the determination of the African people whom I represent in this House to break the bonds which bind them and to achieve free and equal citizenship."

SENTENCED FOR ATTENDING MEETING

KINGWILLIAMSTOWN. Mr. Elliott Mfaxa, former secretary of the Stutterheim branch of the African the Stutterheim branch of the African National Congress, was sentenced here last week to 9 months imprisonment, suspended for three years, for attending a meeting in one of the Stutterheim loca-tions after he had received a notice from the Minister of Justice forbidding him to attend any gatherings, other than those of a religious, social or recreatio-nal nature. nal nature.

It was alleged that Mfaxa was in a hut, together with about 10 other Afri-cans, while a meeting was in progress. Detectives standing outside the door said they heard Mfaxa's voice while discus-sion was in progress.



African Workers Want Say in Pension Fund

JOHANNESBURG.

The Furniture, Mattress and Bedding Workers' Union has written to the in-dustrial council for the industry, protest-ing strongly against the Council's refusal to meet a deputation from the Union to discuss the pension scheme for the in-dustry. Africans are contributors to the fund, but have no representation on the industrial council or the management committee of the fund.

Mr. Maeka, secretary of the union, points out in his statement that Africans are affected prejudicially by the rules, about which they were not consulted. Africans dismissed from work are liable Africans dismissed from work are hable to deportation from the urban areas un-der the pass laws. "A contributor so de-ported will have to wait for 24 months before a refund of his contribution is considered," he writes, and also draws attention to other disabilities of African contributors. While not opposed to the fund in principle, the union demands re-presentation on the administering com-mittee. mittee.

Who Will Take Mr. Bunting's Place? **Early Candidates In The Field**

WITH the expulsion of Mr. Brian Bunting from Parliament, a number of people have developed a sudden interest in the welfare of the African people, and more particularly in the fate of Mr. Bunting's vacant seat in Parliament as Native Representative for Cape Western.

First off the mark has been the Liberal | First off the mark has been the Liberal Party. While it has not so far issued any protest at the expulsion of the Africans' representative from Parliament, it is pre-paring to fill the vacancy by putting for-ward Mr. Leslie Rubin as its probable candidate when the election is pro-claimed claimed.

Textile Workers

Strike

Eight hundred workers at the Hex Tex factory in Worcester came out on strike last Tuesday in protest against the ban-ning of Miss Nancy Dick, secretary of the Cape Western Branch of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union.

Strike action was only decided on at a meeting of the Union the previous day

but the stike was 100 per cent successful

and there were no incidents.

CAPE TOWN.

claimed. Mr. Rubin, a former member of the colour-bar Toreh Commando, was nomi-nated for the seat last year at the same time as Mr. Bunting, but withdrew from the election saying he was satisfied the Africans did not want a representative in Parliament in Parliament.

CAN'T WAIT

CAN'T WAIT Possibly Mr. Bunting's resounding victory in the election changed his mind on that point. At any rate, during the debate on Mr. Bunting's case in Parlia-ment, Mr. Rubin was observed listening intently in the public gallery. The Cape Times correspondent referred to him as "the probable future member . . . who stands a good chance of winning the seat on the Liberal platform as soon as it is vacated by Mr. Bunting". Though there has not yet been an offi-cial announcement by the Liberal Party about his candidature, Mr. Rubin at-tended what was to all intents and pur-poses his first election meeting at Langa last Thursday night, only two days after Mr. Bunting's expulsion.

Five leading members of the Liberal Party were on the platform when the meeting opened—Mrs. Ballinger, Senator Ballinger, Mr. Donald Molteno, Dr. O. D. Wollheim and Mr. Leslie Rubin. Mr. G. Fesi was in the chair.

Soon after the chairman had declared the meeting open, heckling began from a few members of the audience of about 200. The noise soon rose to an uproar 200. The noise soon rose to an uproar and it was impossible for anyone from the platform to make himself heard. The disturbance was limited to about 20 young men who kept up a continuous din demanding that the speakers leave the platform and ordering the audience to retire from the hall from the hall

"We don't want white people, Libe-ral or not," was one of the slogans. Another shouted, "We won't listen to the Liberals, they say we are still primitive"

Most of those responsible for the dis-ruption belonged to well-known band of supporters of the All-African Con-vention and the Non-European Unity Movement, who specialise in wrecking meetings in any way connected with the election of a Native representative. Meetings called by Brian Bunting, Sam Kahn or Fred Carneson have been

wrecked by these same people in the

past. Many Africans who were anxious to

avoid trouble retired from the hall when the disturbance started. After waiting nearly an hour for the noise to subside the Liberal Party speakers and about ten other Europeans, including representa-tives of the local press, left the hall.

OBJECTION

After they had gone the uproar con-tinued as there were still a large num-ber of people who were in favour of giving the Liberat Party speakers an opportunity to air their views and who objected to attempts by the hooligans to ake over the meeting once the Liberals had left.

The meeting was finally abandoned after the singing of Nkosi Sikelele i' Afrika.

Another who will probably put him-self forward for election again is Mr. self forward for election again is Mr. Arthur G. Long, who has already twice unsuccessfully contested the Cape Wes-ern seat, once for Parliament and once for the Provincial Council. Although resoundingly defeated by Mr. Bunting and Mr. Fred Carneson respectively, Mr. Long is known to be willing to stand again should circumstances, in his opin-ion, be propitious. ion, be propitious.

AFRICANS INDIGNANT

Meanwhile the African people are full of indignation at the Government's once again expelling their democratically elec-ted representative from Parliament. In a statement last week Mr. Johnson Ngwevela, banned leader of the African

Ngwevela, banned leader of the African people, said: "The African voters are agitated about the repeated interference with their rights as voters as this is the second suc-cessive Native Representative to become the victim of the Government's notor-ious and tyrannical powers under the Suppression of Communism Act. It has become quite clear to the Africans that become quite clear to the Africans that this Government is opposed to any re-presentative or person expressing faith-fully our opinions and acting as a true spokesman for our oppressed people.

"The African voters will.. not... render their right to elect one whom they like and consider suitable to voice their opinions. We know our selectheir opinions. tions will be hated by the Government but we are not going to permit the Government in effect to choose our representatives by telling us who we can elect.

"It is our vote and our M.P. until the day comes when we ourselves will have the right to go to Parliament and play our proper share in the Government of the country."

AFRICAN TROOPS RUSHED TO SAVE FRENCH IN VIET-NAM

U.S. Gives Dollars And Orders Victory By 1954

LONDON. A MERICA has given a new lease of life to the seven-year-old war in Indo-China by paying France another 400 million dollars and order-ing the French Government to pour more troops into the conflict. Signifi-cantly, the French are immediately switching not French troops but Africans to shed their blood in the Far East for the sake of the dollar.

African units, Moroccans and Alge-rians, already assigned for occupation duties in Germany under the NATO command, are to be shipped east to join the already large number of Africans fighting and dying in Indo-China. This admirably suits American policy since it weakens the military position of France as against Germany and upholds Ameri-can military strategic interests in the Far. East without spending the life of a single Yankee soldier. The Americans have ordered France to achieve victory by the end of 1954,

to achieve victory by the end of 1954, but in the face of the steadily growing power and organisation of the Vietnam People's Liberation Army, this is

another pipe-dream. The French collected their dollars on presenting the Americans with the "Na-varre Plan" which was designed to ap-peal particularly to Gen. Eisenhower. It was based on the Eisenhower doctrine of "Asians fight Asians" with the mini-mum number of metropolitan troops. Even these are now to be predominantly African.

Even these are now to be predominantly African. Shortly before the American 400-mil-lion grant was announced, Gen. Na-varre was claiming some resounding vic-tories in his mobile attacks along the Indo-China fronts. One such series of operations was aimed at the "mopping up" of an area in South Namdinh on the Gulf of Tonkin. Navarre divided up the area into small sections and threw in large con-centrations of forces spearheaded by European troops which went over the ground several times. The local population were press ganged into the puppet forces, villages were amalgamated and concentrated. As the French forces withdrew they left a puppet military garrison in each sector and a puppet administration. The net result of this operation was the uncertain holding down of a limited area at the expense of 1,300 losses. But while the army was busy in South Nam-dinh the weakening of other areas en-abled the guerillas to launch successful attacks and inflict still more severe blows against the occupation. In one of these counter-attacks, the against the occupation.

against the occupation. In one of these counter-attacks, the guerillas overwhelmed the French post of Ca Pagoda near the Gulf of Tonkin, killing 160 troops. When the French eventually fought their way back into Ca Pagoda they staged a "victory" cere-mony for what had actually been a de-feat. At the ceremony, the French be-stowed valour decorations on the few

African Unionists Crawl To Schoeman

JOHANNESBURG. The so-called "African Trade Unions Action Committee," which appears to consist of two members only—Messrs. G. Makabeni and J. Nyaose—is still per-sisting in its attempts to negotiate with Mr. Schoeman about the Native Labour Bill. A memorandum hey have issued pleads with the Minister "as a member and officer of a democratic Govern-ment and, above all, as a Christian" to suspend the operation of the Bill pendsuspend the operation of the Bill pend-ing discussion with them.

They say that the disappearance of the They say that the disappearance of the African trade unions (which have brought "continued prosperity" to "White South Africa") will "give birth to a...violent underground movement directed against European people," and they "urge the Honourable Minister to accept the findings of his (Industrial Legislation) Commission." "Should our representations be ig-nored," concludes this servile statement, "we shall do nothing to defy the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Bill."

African units, Moroccans and Alge- | remaining badly shaken soldiers who had remaining badly shaken soldiers who had escaped death by hiding in the drains. In the fighting in the famous rice-growing Red River Delta, in North Viet-nam, the French have been steadily pushed back, despite sporadic "mopping up" raids and airborne attacks, and they are nervously repeating that at any mo-ment they may be attacked by powerful regular units of the Liberation Army. These appeals have given urgency to the American offer of aid.



Representatives of the Moroccan people demonstrate outside the U.N. building in New York against French domination of their country.

MORAL REARMAMENT IS AGAINST WORKERS' INTERESTS

Right-Wing Report Exposes Phoney Tactics

LONDON.

WHILE Dr. Frank Buchman and the Moral Rearmament circus are telling the world that they have been "invited" by a number of Malanite big-shots in South Africa, the movement has got itself into hot water even with one of its former friends, the reactionary International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

For a long time genuine trade unionists in many countries have exposed the tactics of MRA as a strike-breaking body aiming to disarm the workers' organisations under cover of mystical religious fancies.

The ICFTU has woken up to the schemes of MRA and has issued a long report warning against the "half-truths and fabricated successes" of the Buchmanites and bringing up their past support of Nazism.

The report says the ICFTU has been | ty, purity and love. When the movement neutral in religious matters but was forced to investigate Moral Rearmament because it was trying to upset the trade union movement with its ideas, and trying, through minority groups, to intro-duce directives into the factories. These directives seldom correspond to the will of the majority and are "hardly aimed at the welfare of mankind in general"

"It is our view that MRA should be prevented from encroaching upon trade union preserves," says the report.

MRA is not built up from below by the masses, says the document. On the contrary, "Dr. Buchman's is not the path of a democratic movement, but that of distortion the built in the start of a democratic movement, but that of a dictatorship, since he builds up his movement from the ranks of the leaders . . " They follow Buchman blindly and unconditionally and include types who are an easy prey to mysticism. They have tried to found yellow unions (company unions controlled by the em-ployers) and the achievements they claim in the industrial field are largely imagi-nary. nary.

BIG MONEY

The inquiry attempted to find out where MRA gets its considerable re-sources in money, but failed to discover who is financing the movement. The sources of their wealth are completely unknown but "must be very rich", it concludes concludes.

The report traces some of the history of the movement since Buchman founded the "Oxford Group" in 1921.

In August 1936, says the report, Dr. Buchman was not merely opposed to Communism, but gave the following pro-Fascist statement to the New York World Telegram: "Hitler or any Fas-cist leader controlled by God could cure all the ills of the world."

The Oxford Group's programme then consisted of what were known as four absolutes—absolute unselfishness, honeschanged its name in 1938 to Moral Re-armament its fourth absolute was ex-tended to the "personal, social, indus-trial, national and supranational" fields.

"NICE YOUNG MEN"

During the second world war the group's activities were criticised in the British and American Press. One editorial comment described MRA disciples, "nice young tennis players and pink-cheeked Thespians" who were touring the country instead of defending it.

Analysing Buchman's methods of re-cruitment, the report says "he always tries to gain influence over a group mainly by making use of its special characteristics, and he worries very little whether the principle is always the same. These people were trained as a team of here men to win over converts who folkey men to win over converts who fol-lowed their leaders blindly and unconditionally"

The report says Buchman is now re-cruiting politicians, industrialists, trade unionists and former Communists as well as undergraduates.

PHONEY SUCCESSES

Having examined more closely some of the movement's own reports of its "trade union achievements" the Confederation concludes that "in all cases . . . they were found to be half-truths or fabricated "successes".

TORIES FOR CHIANG

LONDON.

The British Government has secretly changed its policy of favouring the re-cognition of the Chinese People's Republic, and is planning to swtich its full support to the puppet Chiang Kai-shek regime, declared Mr. D. Donnelly, La-bour M.P. at a rally in Newcastle last week.

"Worker Priests" Were Too Red

LONDON.

The Vatican, headquarters of the Catholic Church, has ordered the move-ment of "worker priests" in France to be stopped, because it was found that be stopped, because it was found that the priests were taking up a "political attitude almost indistinguishable from communism". The "worker priests" at-tempted to win over the French working class to a renewed faith in religion, and in order to maintain contact and confi-dence with them, they actually entered factories and took jobs as ordinary working men. But it appears that they were converted by the workers and in many struggles took up a militant stand with their comrades in the shops. In the big demonstrations against the American General Ridgway, "worker priests" General Ridgway, "worker priests" marched with the masses through Paris and two of them were among the victims of brutal police beatings. The Catholic Archbishop of Paris eventually forced the Prefect of Police to apologise for the beating up of the prists and this creater beating up of the priests, and this cre-ated considerable ill-will among the authorities towards the misssion.

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Commonwealth Crisis Over Gold Coast Independence Demand

Malan Vetoing First African Dominion

LONDON.

THERE are growing indications that a first-rate constitutional crisis is developing in the British Commonwealth on the question of granting the Gold Coast full independence and Dominion status as demanded by the Premier, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah. Dr. Nkrumah has not demanded immediate independence but he has asked Britain for a "declaration of rights" granting freedom for the country within the Commonwealth as soon as it is able to stand economically on its own feet. The chief obstacle to such a declaration is the attitude of the South African Government and Dr. Malan. Malan is presenting the Churchill Government with the alternatives: either keep the Gold Coast out of the Commonwealth or South Africa will break away. At the same time, Malan is exploiting Britain's awkward situation with new and provocative demands for the High Commission territories, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland.

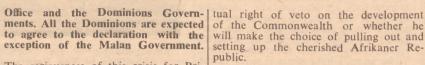
There is reason to believe that the British Government would be prepared to make a "declaration of rights" admit-ting that the Gold Coast will in future have the freedom to revise its constitu-tion on a basis of independence and be admitted to the Commonwealth.

Such a statement, however, must have the consent of all members of the Commonwealth and consultations have already been started between the London Commonwealth Relations

Add pleasure

The seriousness of this crisis for Bri-The seriousness of this crisis for Bri-tish policy goes far beyond the single question of Dr. Nkrumah's Government. It affects the whole British hold on its African territories and may involve the break-away of India, Pakistan and Cey-lon. The question which must be decided is whether Malan is to be allowed a vir-

with CAVALA



FATE OF PROTECTORATES

FATE OF PROTECTORATES In his recent statement on the Repub-lican issue, Malan admitted the weak-ness of the Nationalist position and the fact that the present Government rests on a minority even of the white popula-tion. In the event of a Republic being declared outside the Commonwealth, Malan's chances of forcing Britain to hand over the Protectorates would al-most disappear. British policy at the moment is to try

British policy at the moment is to try and find some means of delaying matters. One scheme is the proposal that there should be two grades of membership of the Commonwealth, Senior and Junior. It is suggested that the Gold Coast might be promised Junior status in the Com monwealth for an unspecified period of "apprenticeship".

But this idea was promptly killed by Dr. Nkrumah. He is in a strong posi-tion, and there is no reason why he should ask for half-measures when he has nothing to lose by demanding full independence. He declared he would emphatically reject any promise short of "full and equal partnership with other Dominions, including South Africa.

With their hands full in Kenya and the new and shaky Central African Fe-dération, and with a critical situation rapidly developing in other colonial areas including Nigeria and, across the Atlantic, British Guiana, the Colonial Office does not relish the prospect of a showdown in the Gold Coast.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT Only a few years ago this colony was the scene of bloodshed and military dic-tatorship and it is recognised that with the powerful development of the African nationalist movement there under the fa-vourable conditions of the Nkrumah ad-principation - resistance movement ministration, a resistance movement could develop as grave as anything in Malaya or Kenya.

Malaya or Kenya. Undoubtedly it is the crude and heavy hand of Tory colonial policy that is bringing to a head one crisis after another from end to end of Africa and beyond. This may mean that Mr. Lyttel-ton will not act over the Gold Coast until his hand is forced by another of fhose outbreaks of violence which have become tragically characteristic of his administration in the last few years. The Labour paper Tribune, comment-ing on the bloodshed, bitterness and anger mounting through the Colonial Empire, says:

Empire, says:

"Is that what Mr. Lyttelton wants all over Africa? That is what his poli-cy is breeding. If the worst Colonial Secretary of modern times is allowed to stay much longer at his post, the damage may be irreparable."

In a Press statement last week, Dr. Nkrumah put his policy in simple terms: "It is up to Britain to decide whether she wants the Gold Coast to remain within the Commonwealth. We are per-fectly happy to remain within the Commonwealth once we have achieved inde-pendence. That, in fact, is our prefer-ence. But we are not prepared to compromise in any way about our full in-dependence as soon as we feel the time is ripe to achieve it."

A.N.C. Conference

(Continued from page 1)

people of the area of their properties and houses, but will also aggravate the housing problem and intensify the mounting tide of racial animosity in our country

Another draft resolution, drawing at-tention to, the "fierce onslaught" launched by the Government on Con-gress leaders, declares the intention is "to immobilise the leadership, to create confusion, and to pave the way for self-seekers, splitters, disruptive elements, and a leadership more acceptable to the Government".

"At this critical stage of our poli-tical development, when the very ex-istence of our organisation is at stake, we strongly deprecate and deplore the activities of subversive cliques, whose aim is to paralyse the movement by sowing dissension and strife within our ranks," declares this resolution from the Western Region.

Explaining the background of this re-solution, a member of the Region told Advance that, taking advantage of the banning of many leaders, certain ele-ments in the Congress had been active in a planned campaign of slander di-rected against progressives in the leader-ship. These elements went from one branch to another with rumours conbranch to another with rumours con-cerning the members now banned and others, and unfounded gossip concerning relations with the Transvaal Indian Congress.

It seems likely that a resounding re-buff will be given to these mischief-makers at the provincial conference.

BRITISH GUIANA CRISIS

LONDON.

LONDON. The little colony of British Guiana, only foothold of the Empire on the mainland of South America, has hit the headlines in a sensational way in the last week. The constitutional struggles of a long oppressed people feeling their way towards self-government are being representetd as a "Communist plot" to break away from the Commonwealth. The present situation arose in the colony as a result of a 25-day strike in the sugar industry. The strike was aimed against the strangle-hold of the British sugar monopolists who have dominated the country since the 18th century. The workers demanded higher pay and the recognition of their union. **GENERAL STRIKE** Towards the end of the strike, practi-eut on a 36-hour sympathetic general strike. The People's Progressive Party Government was also sympathetic to the strike. When the workers decided to re-turn to work, the Government intro-duced a Bill for the recognition of the

turn to work, the Government intro-duced a Bill for the recognition of the trade unions.

Even the British Colonial Office offi-cials, three of whom sit in the Ministry of nine, admitted that the Bill was constitutional, but the Speaker refused the request of the Minister of Labour that all stages of the Bill should be taken on one day.

CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS The Government Ministers repudiated the ruling of the Speaker and the P.P.P. members walked out of the Chamber in body

Employers are attempting to make out that the long-standing principle of re-cognition of trade unions is subversive and is directed by "foreign influences".

The Ministers announced they would boycott the Assembly until the Speaker's decision was reversed. They followed this up with sweeping demands for reform of the Constitution, which is less than a year old.

Among these demands are: abolition of the Governor's veto; withdrawal of the three official members from the Assembly and the Ministry; representative government with a ministry responsible to the Assembly.

The British reply has been a provoca-tive display of naval force in the seas off the coast of South America.

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ON PARADE

By SAM KAHN

PUT SEX IN ITS PROPER PLACE

The appearance of Professor Kinsey's further research into the statistics of sex life called "Sex Behaviour in the Human Female" has caused a flutter in the dovecotes.

[One South African importer of books has arranged to have a copy airmailed to Cape Town to hand over to Dr. T. E. Donges, Minister of Banning, to persuade him to read the book and indicate whether he would allow it to enter the Union or not.]

On the one hand, hidebound theologians and straight-laced moralists are screaming to high heaven that his book should be banned, while others are appealing to Senator McCarthy to have the Professor branded as a Communist and his work as subversive.

In spite of man's millions of years of sex life there are still to be found intolerant parsons, priests and prudes, who pretend to have a blind spot for sex. They pretend, too, that the rest of mankind has no biological or other instincts and desires.

On the other hand many welcome Professor Kinsey's companion work to his "Sex Behaviour of the Human Male" as giving some new dazzling insight into the facts of life.

Transformed Thinking

Sex ethics, unfortunately, are still very warped in the 20th Century. The work of Dr. Sigmund Freud transformed the thinking of many in the Western World, and his working concepts and principles were first treated as a revolutionary discovery. In fact, Freud and his disciples have done as useful and practical work in the field of sex and the emotions as the alchemists did over a large field of chemistry.

The Freudians certainly brought out the importance of the vicissitudes of childhood in the development of the adult and revealed at how early a stage sex begins to play an important part in life.

Freud began by trying to find the causes of the neurosis and emotional disturbances of people in his period, the later 19th century. These people were mostly adults of the middle and upper classes. He found a trail of sexual symbols everywhere in the sufferings of his neurotic patients; and since it ran counter to so many established ideas and prejudices, he found that to make his points he had to lay more and more emphasis on the sexual factors both in neurosis and in normal adult life.

Turned Into Mysticism

But Freud was not content to note the pervasive quality of sex. He attempted to abstract it as a kind of God-force controlling the individual. Freud, and the many Freudian schools that sprang up during and after his lifetime, saw the life process either mystically, as inherited drives, or instincts centring on a sexual war (between child and parent) or as a study of character formation.

of character formation. In both cases, they regard sex as something divorced from the real and actual life process, separate from the social and economic relations of society and the individual's place within them. Lacking a scientific theory of individual social behaviour, the Freudians became essentially religious in their explanations, methods and procedures. They taught that to achieve happiness we must change from within. Like the Oxford Groupers or Moral Rearmament fakes. To them the external world is base, hostile and above all, unchangeable. It is within the individual that one has to seek the clue to one's actions of life.

Couch and Confessional

The Freudians have their own variety of prayer, confession, penitence, original sin, pardon and the devil. They are described in their own secular and pseudo jargon but they are not much different from the age-old procedures of the Priest. The couch and the confessional are intense rivals for the control of people's minds. Dr. Freud himself commented on the similarity between the faith mechanism of his psyscho-analytic procedure and the faith mechanism of the Priests.

"I do not think," reports Freud in his New Introductory Lectures on Psycho Analysis, "that our success can compete with those of Lourdes. There are so many more people who believe in the miracles of the Blessed Virgin than in the existence of the Unconcious." A cure which is finally measured by

the degree to which the patient believes what his curer tells him and which cannot be objectively tested is not far from a variety of religious and mystical experience.

The Id and the Ego

Freud's medicine-man dream theory was based on the idealist notions of psychic energy and the unconscious. Freud did not realise that the brain is an organ which does not supply energy but only gives direction to the energy of the whole body as it mediates between sensations and action. The Freudian psycho-analyst can only imagine an inner unconscious which because it originates inwardly, must already be there and must be timeless, universal and biological, unfolding itself against the background of external events and happenings.

He invented categories: the id, ego and super-ego, a kind of Holy Trinity invisibly present and active, like the temper, the soul and the conscience of religion. His poetic myths hardened into dogma as do religious ones, because they are not geared to social realities and to the material world.

Ignore Society

To the Freudian, society is a multiplicity of individuals all injuring each other unnecesarily. They may realise that our social system is wrong and bad, but their chief concern as clinicians and curers of people is to adjust people to it. Their aim is merely to help their patients to become selfassured, and whether this is the assurance of social understanding or brassy optimism or opportunism, they do not seek to control.

They undertake to explain the individual to himself, not the real world to the individual. Their goal is to cleanse, in a small and fortuitous way, the individual, without cleansing the whole social world and its struggle between contending forces and classes. Like Social Democrats they conceive of themselves as standing above classes, judging them impartially.

The Only Reality

Unfortunately for them, the material sensuously-perceptible world to which we belong is the only reality. Our consciousness and our thinking, however spiritual and supersensuous they may seem, are the product of a material bodily organ, the brain.

ever spiritual and supersensuous they may seem, are the product of a material bodily organ, the brain. Matter is not the product of mind. On the contrary, mind, thought and consciousness itself is the highest product of matter. In the majority of cases it is not a question of curing a neurosis or mental illness acquired like a broken leg in an accident which will heal rapidly in a healthy person. It is a question of the whole environment of our capitalist society which produces and maintains, day after day, its huge and inevitable quota of fractured minds and mental disturbances.

tured minds and mental disturbances. Like most other psychiastrists the Freudians seek to remove the symptoms of a disease, rather than the basic causes of it. When the prerequisite basis of a mentally healthy society is created, preventive medicine will become possible in the field of psychology. Then there will be no need for bans and censorship to stem the river of pornography and sex trash which flows from the many publishing houses. It will have lost its audience.

Japan Pierces "Iron Curtain"

LONDON. Signs that Japan is finding methods of quietly sabotaging the American stranglehold on the country increased this week with new Japanese moves for trade and other exchanges with China and Russia. Last week a delegation of 128 Japanese businessmen and members of Parliament left Tokyo by air on a trade mission to Peking with the approval of the Ministry of Trade. Japanese timber merchants are negotiating an agreement for the supply of Russian timber. An unexpected move has been the appointment by the Japanese Council of Sciences of a 17-member team to make a study tour of the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.





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MAIN SUPPORTING BOUT:

(S.A. Heavy King)

KING KONG vs. SIMON GREB (No. 1 Contender to Jolting Joe's title)

> **Bantu Sports Ground** (Von Weilligh Street, Johannesburg)

Saturday, 17th October, 1953

NOTE THE TIME :

Afternoon Show: 2.30 p.m. PRICES: £3.3.0; £2.2.0; £1.10.0; £1.1.0; 15s.; 10s. Special Embankment Seats: 6s. 3d. SANCTIONED BY BOARD OF CONTROL



SPORTS PARADE by Bert Williams The Tuli-Villa Fight

Most Johannesburg promotions have flopped in the past because of bad or-ganisation. If the Tuli-Villa fight flops at the Bantu Sports Ground, Von Weil-ligh Street on Saturday, October 17, it will be no reflection on the promoters.

ADVANCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1953

The boys have really given the pub-licity stick. They've painted the town with Tuli and Villa. Large placards, calico posters at the back of cars and huge posters hit you in the eye every-where: YOUR TULI IS IN TOWN, they seem to say, COME AND GIVE HIM A BIG HAND.

Tuli himself is co-operating with the promoters in their publicity drive. He has made a number of personal ap-pearances at several cinemas in the city and ate a plate of curry and rice at the Crescent where many of his ad-mirers came flocking to see him.

Most surprised woman at the Cres-cent (incidentally run solely by women) was the Malay waitress, Fathima. She was the Malay waitress, rathima. She said she expected to see a giant of a man but got a big shock when she saw tiny Tuli. This happened in Cape Town also when Tuli was given a wel-come there. Everyone was surprised to see a small man instead of the giant of Jack and the Beanstalk.

Manager Mokwena was as upset as the promoters when the Empire Cham-pion failed to turn up for a publicity stunt during the week. He told Ber-nard and his associates the Incolor that Tuli bed hod a little merced with his nard and his associates the Incolor that Tuli had had a little quarrel with his sweet wife and in his anger had for-gotten all about the appointment. The pretty little woman should certainly have many bones to pick with her popular husband. He always seems to be occupied with hundreds of other de-tails except his wife and kids. Alas, such is the life of a profes-sional fighter. Tuli's missus is cer-tainly tolerant, but not so Joe Louis' Marva. She quit hubby because she thought the Bomber was not playing the game with her. Two divorce suits ended in a reconciliation but the third time Marva decided that it was for

time Marva decided that it was for keeps. Poor Joe he paid more than heavily for his conquests in the ring.

A Gold Mine

Tuli seems to be the nearest thing to a gold mine to many people these days. Countless advertisers want Tuli to say he wears Pinkerton's Pink Jackets or smokes Johnstone's Filter-tip cigars. But somebody got off the beaten track and suggested Tuli sings. With the famous Manhattan Brothers, Jake has made a record and there's as much publicity about his voice as there is about his punch!

With only a week to go for the big fight at the Bantu Sports Ground, in-terest is not unnaturally high. This is no publicity gag—the promoters tell me that they are about to set an all-



time record for an outdoor Johannes-burg show, and that the cheap seats, particularly, are selling very fast. Even though promoters are apt to exaggerate at times I think the Incolor Boys and Bernard of the Squarehill are not pulling anything across us. The demand has been given an impetus by the de-cision to make this a daylight contest. Moreover, Tuli is a hero and every body wants to see just how much he has improved after his overseas trip.

Apparently the ballyhoo about Jake and his alleged invincibility is not causing the Villa camp to lose any sleep. I believe Pancho goes to bed every night with a prayer of thanks-And Pancho's manager prays for a meeting with Alby Tissoung, now campaigning overseas.

Pancho and his good manager are not alone in their optimism. The bookie boys tell me that Pancho is hot favourite at 2-1. Reason for all this



KING KONG

optimism? Pancho's impressive gym workouts, during which he has put many sparring partners away. He is a natural bantam, with a decided advan-tage over Tuli in this respect.

However Jake has never been a complacent 'un nor has he under-esti-mated anybody. I think Pancho might get a big shock.

Supporting Bouts

Transvaal has been crying out for a Transvaal has been crying out for a Greb-King-Kong meeting. They should now be well satisfied because both these boys clash in the main sup-porting bout on the Tuli-Villa card. Greb made his debut in Durban as a middleweight but quit this division after his kayo by Jolting Joe. He got into the welters and won the title from Wally Thompson. He afterwards lost the title to Les Mackenzie.

King Kong is the national heavy-weight champion and Greb meets him at catch-weight. Unless you are a rare phenomenon like Henry Armstrong it's not healthy or wise to give away weight, especially over 50 pounds or so. Greb should have no illusions about being a Henry Armstrong or Jimmy Dixon. Just guts isn't enough.

I personally think that Greb is going to do a great deal of harm to himself by going on with this fight. He has already asserted himself as an out-standing contender to Jolting Joe's middleweight title and should be content with waiting for a crack at Joe instead of wandering from green pas-tures to eroded, barren valleys.

WAR MONGER IN SOUTH KOREA LONDON.

If the political conference on Korea failed to settle the Korean problem, there would be no alternative but war, Dr. Chun Cho, Syngman Rhee's acting Fo-reign Minister, told the South Korean National Assembly last week. "Only force can bring a solution," he said, calling on the "entire free world" to sup-port Rhee's stand.

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