

THE
BANTU WORLD
IS PRINTED
IN
ENGLISH
AFRIKAANS
SESUTO
SECHUANA
ZULU AND
XHOSA

THE BANTU WORLD



SOUTH AFRICA'S ONLY NATIONAL BANTU NEWSPAPER

Authorised To Publish Government Proclamations And Notices of the Native Affairs Department.

VOL. 10 NO. 83

FOURTEEN PAGES

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1942. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
9/- PER YEAR
5/- HALF-YEARLY
2/- QUARTERLY.
WRITE TO
PO BOX 6663
JOHANNESBURG

GERMANS ON RETREAT IN ALL WAR THEATRES

ALLIED OFFENSIVE DRIVES IN SOVIET RUSSIA AND NORTH AFRICA

THE GERMANS ARE ON THE RETREAT IN ALL THE THEATRES OF WAR IN RUSSIA. THE RED ARMY HAS LAUNCHED OFFENSIVES WEST OF MOSCOW, IN THE STALINGRAD AREA AND IN THE CAUCASUS. IN THE STALINGRAD AREA TWENTY NAZI DIVISIONS ARE TRAPPED. THE POSITION OF GERMANS IN RZHEV, WEST OF MOSCOW, IS GRAVE ACCORDING TO A MESSAGE FROM MOSCOW.

NORTH AFRICA

IN NORTH AFRICA, BRITISH, AMERICAN AND FRENCH FORCES ARE DRIVING THE GERMANS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA. THEY ARE SHELLING TUNIS, THE CAPITAL OF TUNISIA, AND CLOSING IN ON BIZERTA, TUNISIA'S NAVAL BASE. PART OF THE GERMAN FORCES HAVE NOW BEEN THROWN RIGHT BACK TO THE COASTAL ROAD NORTH OF TUNIS. AND THE FORWARD ELEMENTS OF THE ALLIED FORCES HAVE CUT OFF AXIS COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN TRIPOLITANIA AND TUNISIA.

Twenty Nazi Divisions Trapped

In one of the most savage battles of the war the Russian Army is maintaining the force of its onslaught in the triangle between Rzhev, Vyazma and Velikye Luki, and a United Press message from Moscow says that the German defences are reported to be crumbling in spite of the enemy's desperate resistance.

Soviet forces have cut the main German line of supply—the railway line from Rzhev to Vyazma—and the German forces at Rzhev, the key German citadel on the Moscow front are gravely threatened.

Strong German counter-attacks have failed, and the German plight is admitted in Berlin; but Reuter's correspondent in Moscow says that immediate leaps forward by the Russian Army over large stretches of territory cannot be expected in an area in which the Germans have been building very strong fortifications for nearly a year. The Germans have been ordered not

to retreat under any circumstances, and special machine-gun detachments have been posted to fire on any German units trying to move back.

NAZI LOSSES

Since the start of the Soviet offensive on this front the fighting has been characterised by heavy German casualties and the comparatively small number of prisoners taken by the Russian Army.

Some of the heaviest fighting is going on near the Rzhev-Vyazma railway line, Reuter's correspondent says. This one-track line became the main route for the transport of German supplies and reinforcements of Rzhev after the capture by the Russians of part of the Rzhev-Riga line last year.

Now the Russian Army stands firmly on the line to Vyazma, and Soviet tanks and infantry have advanced westward and fortified themselves strongly.

Mr. Churchill's Warning To Fascist Italy

In his broadcast on the eve of his 68th birthday, Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain issued a grave warning to Italy. He said: "Our operations in French North Africa should enable us to bring the weight of the war home to the Italian Fascist State in a manner not hitherto dreamed of by its guilty leaders, or still less by the unfortunate people whom Mussolini has been led to exploit and disgraced. Already the centres of the war industry in Northern Italy are being subjected to harder treatment than any of our cities experienced in the winter of 1940."

But if the enemy should in due course be blasted from the Tunisian tip—which is our aim—the whole of the South of Italy, all the naval bases and all the munition establishments and other military objectives, wherever situated, will be brought under prolonged, scientific and shattering air attack. It is for the Italian people, 40,000,000 of them, to say whether they want this terrible thing to happen to them or not.

One man and one man alone has brought them to this pass. There was no need for them to go to war. No one was going to attack them. We tried our best to induce them to remain neutral, enjoying peace and prosperity in a world of storm.

But Mussolini could not resist the temptation of stabbing prostrate France and what he thought was helpless Britain in the back.

MAD DREAMS

Mad dreams of imperial glory, the lust of conquest and of booty, the arrogance of long unbridled tyranny, which seems to indicate that it is in contact with the nucleus of the enemy's resistance."

British And American Drive In Tunisia

British and American forces have driven their wedge deeper between Tunis and Bizerte, according to information received in New York from Allied Headquarters in North Africa. The New York radio announces that United States and French troops in Tunisia had cut the Axis communications with Tripolitania.

Radio Morocco says that Allied troops have reached the Tunisian coast between Sfax and Gabes.

Radio Morocco added: "The First Army has already crossed the minefields, which seems to indicate that it is in contact with the nucleus of the enemy's resistance."

American Flying Fortresses and light and medium bombers attacked Bizerte, Tunis and Gabes, says Reuter's correspondent at Allied Headquarters.

He adds that the air assault may be the forerunner of a big land assault by the First Army.

It is reported that the Allied forces are throwing more and more aircraft into the operations hour by hour, and have beaten down the German Air Force.

Agony grips the fair land of Italy. This is only the beginning, and what is there to show for it? A brief



African Soldier Awarded D.C.M. For Bravery

A story of grim courage and zealous devotion to duty lies behind the immediate award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to Lucas Majosi, of Zastron who, although wounded in the leg, hip, buttock and neck, continued to bring wounded men to a first aid post while under continuous enemy fire.

Majosi, a stretcher-bearer, is the first African to win this decoration.

The citation to the award says: "On the night of October 23-24 Majosi accompanied his company into action as a stretcher-bearer. In the later stages of action, when within 100 yards of the enemy and under heavy fire, he thought nothing of his personal safety and continued to evacuate casualties assisted by a comrade.

"He was then wounded by shrapnel in the leg, hip, buttock and neck, but he continued to evacuate the wounded. When he was told by a medical corporal to go back to the regimental aid post, he replied that there were many wounded men still in the battlefield.

"DID NOT WAVER

He went back, and, with the assistance of other stretcher-bearers, brought back more wounded. After his comrade had become a casualty, he did not waver, but carried wounded men on his back to the aid post.

"When he was eventually told by the company commander to go back, he smilingly refused, and remained on duty, working incessantly until he collapsed next morning through sheer exhaustion, stiffness and loss of blood.

"His extreme devotion to duty and gallant conduct while under continuous enemy fire throughout the night saved the lives of many wounded men who would otherwise have died through loss of blood or possible further wounds."

Eighth Army's Drive For Tripoli

British combat patrols have lashed out at advanced elements of the Afrika Korps in a prelude to the expected Eighth Army's drive for Tripolitania and for a junction with the Allied Army sweeping through Tunisia, says the United Press correspondent in Cairo.

General Montgomery's patrol action was a necessary preparation for the renewal of the Eighth Army's drive. The patrol's task was obviously to feel out whether Rommel intends to make a real stand at El Agheila or, after a more or less formal resistance, he intends to retreat to the next natural defence line at Misurata, 300 miles to the west.

Interesting Motions For The Representative Council

The sixth session of the Representative Council opens on Monday December 7, at Pretoria. According to the agenda it looks as if it is going to be longer than the previous ones. The Council will deal with education, labour and social welfare, public health, the land question, the status and salaries of chiefs and headmen, and laws specially affecting Africans and the Native Military Corps.

But the most interesting debates will be on motions dealing with the representation of Africans in the House of Assembly, the Senate, the Provincial Councils and the Representative Council.

The first motion is that of Dr. J. S. Moroka which reads as follows:

"That as the Act does not provide satisfactory and reasonably adequate representation, steps should be taken to amend it in this respect."

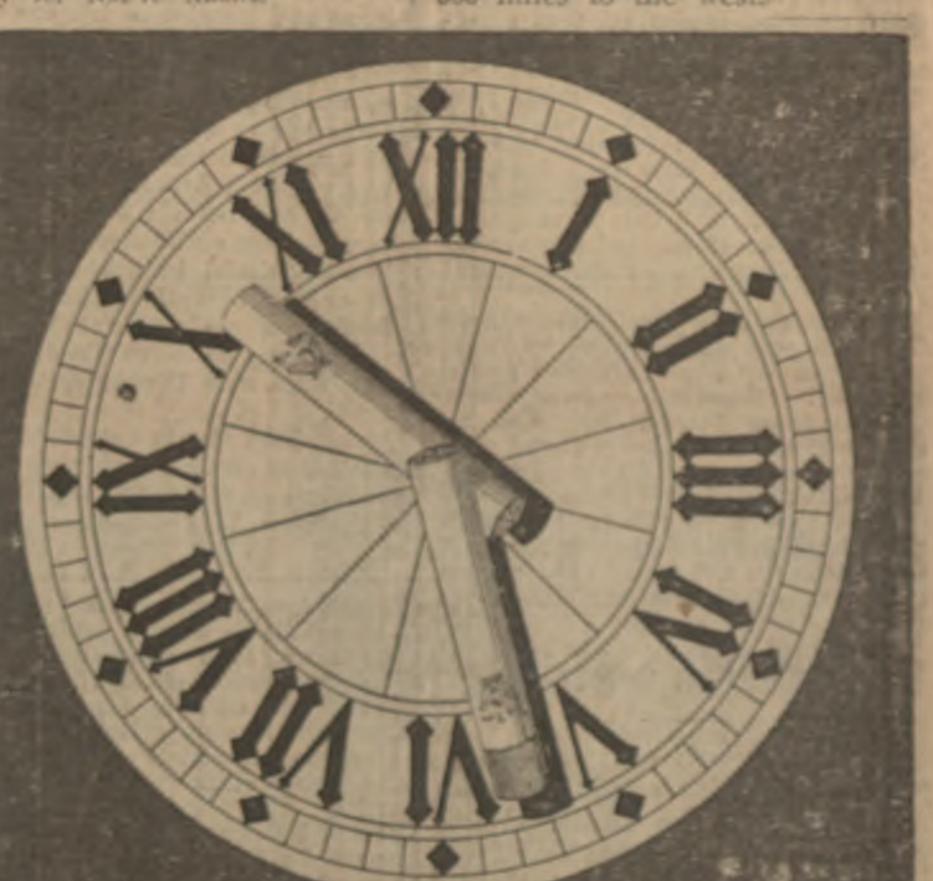
Mr. R. V. Selope Thema will move: "That this Council is firmly convinced that the interests of eight million people cannot be adequately served by the present members of its membership. It therefore requests the Government and Parliament to amend the Natives Representation Act so as to enable its membership to be increased to one hundred."

Mr. Z. K. Matthews will move: "That this Council requests the Government to take steps to amend the Native Representation Act so as to make possible increased representation for the Native population in the House of Assembly, the Senate, the Provincial councils and in this Council."

Again Mr. Selope Thema will move: "That this Council is of the opinion that the time has come when the Cape Native Franchise rights under the Native Representation Act of 1926, should be extended to Africans of the Northern Provinces. It therefore urges the Government and Parliament to amend the Act so as to give Africans in the Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal representation in the House of Assembly and Provincial Councils."

Mr. B. R. Xiniwe will move: "That as the Representation of Natives Act No. 12/1936 is the adopted Native policy of the Government, this Council requests the extension of the Cape Franchise to Africans of the Provinces of the Orange Free State, Transvaal and Natal, so as to enable the representation of the Africans of the three Northern Provinces in the House of Assembly and the Provincial Councils."

Dr. Moroka will move: "That the



Any time's the
time for a

BIG BEN
TURKISH CIGARETTE

The BANTU WORLD

NGOMQIBELO, DECEMBER 5, 1942.

Colour Bar In Industry

There are people who think that the white man is enriched by the impoverishment of the African. This idea has begotten the minds of most of the politicians and is, therefore, responsible for the policy which refuses to recognise the African as a citizen who should not be denied the rights and benefits of civilised life. He is not, as the result, regarded as part and parcel of the population of South Africa. He is not encouraged to contribute his quota to the prosperity of the country except as a labourer and payer of taxes. These people seem not to think of him as a consumer and therefore as a potential market for producers and manufacturers.

But it is gratifying to find men in responsible positions to-day educating public opinion on the need for the improvement of the economic conditions of the African people, and stating that the raising of their standard of life would give impetus to the expansion of commerce and industry.

Last week Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Finance and Education, told members of the Joint Council of Europeans and Africans that "it is often stated that South African markets are small, but that is due to the poverty of a large portion of the population, and it is only by raising the rate of pay and the scope of the work open to the African that the position can be improved."

Just imagine what would happen to South Africa if the black man's standard of living were raised to that of the European, if his earning capacity were improved and his spending power thus increased! The African is a fertile but uncultivated home market to which the eyes of the producers and manufacturers should turn. There can be no doubt that the opening up and the cultivation of this market will increase South Africa's prosperity and enhance its position as the centre of Africa's commercial and industrial activities.

But fear which has been fastened upon the minds of some of our politicians is robbing this fair land of golden opportunities and possibilities

of a splendid chance to play a leading role in the civilisation of the African continent. Thus what South Africa needs, above all, are statesmen who are capable of shaking off the fear-complex, and willing to teach the two races to live together in friendliness, in the unchallengeable belief that they need each other.

But thank God such statesmen are now available. At the present time they may be just like John crying in the wilderness, but the seeds they are sowing will sooner or later germinate and bear fruits. Mr. D. L. Smit, the Secretary for Native Affairs, is one of those statesmen who are not afraid to tell white South Africa that all is not well with the African people.

The other day he told a Christian organisation for post-war reconstruction that: "We must be prepared to recognise that Native and Coloured men, who are the mainstay of all our prosperity, should take their place, not merely as drawers of water and hewers of wood, but also in the skilled and semi-skilled occupations."

We hope that this statement, made by one who is closely connected with Native Affairs, will stir the hearts of white South Africa: Mr. Smit, unlike some of our statesmen speaks not merely as a liberal-minded man, but as one who knows the position of the African people. He knows what progress they have made and under what con-

ditions they are living.

There is no getting away from the fact that "if we in South Africa are to make anything of the new world after the war, we shall have to bury all our hatred and fear, and it should be one of the first principles of our Christian programme of reconstruction to educate public opinion on these lines."

It is our firm conviction that if the Christian churches in South Africa would adhere more to the simple teachings of Christ than to theology, prejudice and fear could be banished from this fair land of ours. It is no exaggeration to say that the Church as a whole is largely responsible for race and colour hatred. It is in the church where discrimination and segregation started, and it is to be hoped that the church, in order to help in the post-war reconstruction of the world, will abandon this unchristian attitude towards the human race.

"Bury Hatred And Fear" Says Mr. Smit

The resources of South Africa can be developed effectively only if we are prepared to embrace all the races of South Africa in our scheme of reconstruction," said Mr. D. L. Smit, Secretary for Native Affairs, in an address at a meeting arranged by the Pretoria Ministers' "Fraternal" in furtherance of a Christian programme of reconstruction.

"We must be prepared to recognise that Native and Coloured men, who are the mainstay of all our prosperity, should take their proper place, not merely as drawers of water and hewers of wood, but also in the skilled and semi-skilled occupations," Mr. Smit continued.

"At present there is the strongest opposition to Natives and Coloured persons being employed on skilled and semi-skilled work. The result is that we are not making the best use of the labour of some 8,000,000 of our people, who are mostly relegated to a position of great poverty in our midst.

"We will never reach the standard at which we are aiming until we abolish all colour bars and make the best possible use of all our human resources," Mr. Smit stated.

A large section of the European community suffers from a fear complex in this matter, and one of the greatest services we can render South Africa is to overcome this prejudice.

BURY HATRED

"If we in South Africa are to make anything of the new world after the war, we shall have to bury all our hatred and fear, and it should be one of the first principles of our Christian programme of reconstruction to educate public opinion on these lines.

"One conception that is largely accepted by the country is that

the Native problem will be solved by buying more land and segregating the Native in areas specially set aside for him, and allowing him to come into the European areas for labour only. Those of us who are seeking a solution on these lines are chasing a shadow.

"In the first place, if all the land contemplated by Parliament in 1936 were to be bought, it would not be possible adequately to provide for the needs of 8,000,000 people. Large numbers of these people must look to industries in European areas for their living, and industries can never hope to prosper without them."

conference will enable our President to catch up."

Delegates are further advised that railway travelling facilities are limited, owing to war conditions, and the South African Railway Administration is finding it very difficult to cater as usual for the public. It is therefore, extremely necessary that delegates should book their accommodation well in advance. The Station is UITENHAGE.

I tender my sincerest apology for the lateness of this notice.

S. P. MQURULI,
General Secretary.

How Jan Note Became A Criminal

(By Scrutator)

The statement by the Minister of Native Affairs, Colonel Denys Reitz, that it was his desire to bring about the abolition of the pass laws has raised a storm of protest from a section of the population. Letters of protest have appeared in the European press, stating that the abolition of these laws would result in the increase of crime in the urban areas and the shortage of labour on the farms. Also meetings of protest have been held in certain parts of Johannesburg. Apparently those who would not agree to the abolition of the pass laws are convinced that these laws are a protection to life and property, and that it is only through them that the farms can secure African labour? The fact that there is less crime in the large cities of the Cape and Natal, where the pass laws do not operate, than in Johannesburg and Pretoria, does not seem to have any influence on their attitude; nor are their thoughts influenced by the fact that in the Cape and in Natal the farmers are not as short of labour as the farmers of the Transvaal, and Orange Free State, where the pass laws are vigorously enforced.

No doubt they will be surprised to learn that pass laws are largely responsible for the growth of lawlessness and hooliganism among the African people. It was on account of their oppressive nature that such gangs as the "Ninivites" and the "Amalata" came into existence. Jan Note, the notorious African criminal and one of the founders of the Amalata movement, is said to have started his criminal career as a result of his imprisonment under the pass laws. Jan Note was working for a farmer in the Orange Free State, when the farmer, it is alleged, made him work without receiving any wages, either in cash or kind. One day he demanded his pay, and the farmer refused to pay him. Thereupon Jan Note went to the nearest town to report to the police. As he was at loggerheads with his master, he naturally went without his permission and without obtaining a special pass from him.

In the meantime the farmer reported Jan Note's desertion to the police by phone, and when he arrived at the police station he was arrested and charged for desertion and for being without a pass. The next day he was brought before the magistrate and convicted and sent to gaol. Jan Note, who was an ignorant and unsophisticated Native, could not understand the meaning of all this. He had been cheated, he thought, of his wages by a Whiteman, the wages for which he had worked for many months. And now when he went to report this man with a view to securing the assistance of the guardians of law and order, he was imprisoned. What could be the meaning of it all? This is a question he repeatedly asked himself as he lay on the cold floor of his cell. There must be something radically wrong somewhere, he thought to himself, and when he recollects that Africans had a saying that "Whitemen never testify against each other in cases where white and black are concerned," Jan Note decided to take an oath of revenge against the white race. He came to the Rand without the possession of a pass and was again gaoled.

Although he was helpless and defenceless, he decided to declare "war" against his persecutors. Without arms, the tragic story of Jan Notes reads like fiction, yet it is a true story, and what hundreds of Africans are doing and experiencing to-day. The pass laws have taken the fear of gaol out of their hearts, but failed to prevent them from committing crime.

Many people think that it is the "passless Natives" who go about the city robbing and stealing, but it is not so. The real African criminal is never without a pass. He knows that the pass is a protection to him against detection, and that it gives him the "right of way." So before he sets out on his criminal expedition he sees to it that he is properly armed with a pass.

Soldiers' Friend Column

Below we publish further replies to enquiries from Africans in regard to themselves or their dependants in connection with the Non-European Army Services.

Letters of enquiry should be addressed to the Editor, "Bantu World" marked "Bantu Soldiers' Friend." These letters will be passed on to the Department of Defence, and a reply to the questions asked will be published in the columns of the paper when space permits.

SGT. IOSIA LEDWABA, of Holfontein, wants to know:

Q. (1) Is there any money which is being saved by the Government for the payment of Non-European troops after the war has ended.

ANSWER. In respect of members without dependants or members who have not made an allotment, 9d. per day in the case of Privates and 1s. 6d. in the case of N.C.O.'s will be regarded as deferred pay, and will be kept by the Army for member concerned. This deferred pay is paid out on discharge of the soldier or at end of the war.

Q. (2) Are there any arrangements made to release a soldier from duty for the purpose of writing his personal examinations.

ANSWER. A soldier cannot normally be released for the purpose of writing examinations, but he can apply to his Commanding Officer for leave, who will no doubt treat the application sympathetically.

Linda of Rietfontein XI, wants to know what is being done about Native Education.

ANSWER. This matter was referred to the Department concerned, and a reply has now been received to the effect that the Administration is doing its best to improve, as rapidly as possible, educational facilities for the Natives in South West Africa. (It is impossible at this stage to state what the post war policy will be, but the needs of the Natives in South West Africa will receive sympathetic consideration.)

"John Martin" of No. 148 Location Kopjes, O.F.S., has asked some personal questions. A letter has been addressed to him direct replying to his queries.

R. ROAMER, Esq. K.A.

On The Council

It is with great pleasure that we inform our readers of the sitting of the Natives' Representative Council next week. The opening date is Monday, December 7, 1942. All the old and new members of the Council will be there—with their M.R.C. degrees polished and glittering like gold or silver.

Unfortunately, Jeremiah Mai Mai will not be among the new members. He lost the election. But this will not make any difference in the programme arranged. Perhaps, the new members will at first appear shy and confused, not knowing on which seats to sit. But the old members will certainly help them and point out the seats they should occupy.

The Council follows closely on the elections and this will help the members to remember what they promised the people. We are sure they will have all the promises in their attaches cases, ready for use when the Chairman calls for "Promises." We are sure too, that some members will come with the Resolutions passed in meetings they addressed. These they will place before the House.

We sincerely hope the new members—and the old ones—for that matter—will not forget the Mandates. A mandate is a "political" instruction supposed to be given by electors to their representatives. We remember a sitting of the Council which revealed the distressing fact that some M.R.C.s had gone to the Council without the mandate from the people on the question of "Arming the Natives."

Some members said they had no mandates from the people on this Question, so they could not discuss it with authority. That is why we hope nothing of the kind will happen this time. We advise all members of the Council not to forget their Mandates, Resolutions and Promises. It is nice for a Councillor to stand up and confess that he forgot these things at home. It shows he does not love his people as he should.

The Council will be opened with prayer and then a Roll will be called, if we are not mistaken. Members are expected to be present each day until the close of the session. So on each day the Roll is called so as to find out if everybody is there. This will thrill the new members who will be reminded of their school days. But after the Roll business will begin in earnest.

We hope this time the Press will report the proceedings of the Council more fully. Last year one Councillor complained about the Press neglecting the Council. Why we are never sent to report these proceedings has always been a question mark to us. There would be no complaints in this respect if we were sent there to do the Council justice.

It is disappointing to some Councillors to find that after spending hours on a thorny question, the outside world is not told about it. Perhaps that is why when they go back to the people they are asked: "What did you do for us?" That is not nice, true. Let the Press make the speeches of the M.R.C.s widely known, so that people may see what is being done for them. We'll have to see the Editor of this newspaper about sending us to Pretoria next week.

We do not know how the degrees of the Councillors are seated inside the Council. We mean the letters M.R.C. But we doubt not that a place is arranged somewhere for them. Here they sit quietly until they are asked for advice by their respective owners when a knot appears in a discussion. That is how our degrees help us along. When we are at work, we place them inside our pockets within easy reach.

No question or problem can beat us when our degrees are within our reach. That is why we fervently hope the Councillors will not forget to seek advice from their degrees when in doubt. We are watching this session closely, for our candidate Jeremiah lost. If Jeremiah lost after he had slaughtered that innocent goat for us, we want to know what abilities have those who beat him.

As everybody is now sure of his position for the next five years, we hope to see some good done during that time. One of these "goods" is visiting the people and getting their views and opinions. If you cannot visit your constituency because you have no car or money you have no business to be an M.R.C. In fact, M.R.C.s should be rich, independent people who can move about at will and speak their minds openly.

We fail to see how a poor man who depends on his work for his bread and jam can be a successful representative. He can speak all right; but most of his speeches are based on "half-a-loaf-of-bread" principle. He is always compromising, because he thinks of his work all the time. He cannot visit the electors from time to time in order to get their minds, because he is poor.

If we do go we shall describe to you how the Councillors are dressed and how they address the chair. Some of you think more of a man's clothes than of his brain. To these, our description of what the Councillors are wearing will be of greatest interest. Then we shall tell you how each Councillor speaks. Whether or not they are given glasses of water to drink when their throats are dry after long speeches.

It will be interesting too, to read how many Councillors say "ahem" and "Er—er—" before each sentence. This is called tactics of speechifying. A speaker who begins each sentence with "Ahem" is very learned indeed and should be listened to with close attention.

(Continued in previous column)

Prizes For Historical Place Essays

Dear Sir,

The following letter has been received from Mr. Malcolm who so kindly judged the essays. We are much indebted to Mr. Malcolm for all this trouble in selecting the prize winners from such a large number, and I would like to express my grateful thanks to him for his kindness, and my congratulations to the winners and others who have helped to make the competition such a splendid success.

The best essay sent in was more of an historical account of the Makhanya clan than descriptions of historic places which had been specially asked for, therefore this essay was awarded only third prize.

The best description of a single site and a description of several sites of interest were bracketed together, and will thus share the first and second prizes.

Quite a number of competitors made the error of writing a description of events such as one might read from any history book, whereas what were required were accurate accounts of places of historic interest outside of the ordinary school book.

The response to Miss Campbell's appeal was very gratifying in that 101 contributions were sent in. Many of these contained matter of great interest, and it is hoped that there will be sufficient material to form the basis for a publication on Zulu historical sites, to which many of those who have not been awarded prizes will have the keen satisfaction of knowing that they are contributing, and thus helping to preserve the interest in their own history and traditions.

The following is the list of awards:

2 prizes of £6 each: J. J. Msomi, Imfule M.S. P. O. Melmoth; (1st and 2nd together) Charles J. Mpanza, P.O.Box 90, Pietermaritzburg. 3rd prize of £3: N. B. J. Sabelo, Overton School, P. O. Collessie via Dundee. 4th prize of £2: Henrietta V. Mhlongo, Fair View M.S. Umzimbi.

CONSOLATION PRIZES

Consolation Prizes: 5 prizes of £1 each: S. N. Mbhele, Imushane Govt. School, Thring's Post, via Stanger; E. E. Mgunguni, P.O. Eshowe; Leonard Cele, Umphumulo Institution, P.O. Ananias L. Xaba, P.O. Nkande, via Blood River; Josiah Mtshali, Banya School, c/o Inkamana M.B. P.O. Vryheid.

10 prizes of 10s. each. Thomas D. Dhlamini, Hammarsdale Govt. School, P.O. Hammarsdale. C. J. Magwaza, Malaria Assistant, Embabeni Store, P.O. Kwambonambi; Rev. T. W. S. Mthembu, Ekhombe, P.O. Kranskop; Abengnego, B.C. Xaba, 229 Boeren Street, Vryheid; E. J. Magwaza, Mafitleng Mission, P.O. Nquthu, W. Gumbi, Amahlwana School, P.O. Lower Umkomas; J. J. Zibisi, Engoleleni Govt. School, P.O. Bryn's Hill; Osborn W. Qwana, Vryheid Govt. School, P.O. Vryheid; Anthony Nzimande, Umlazi M.S. P.O. Reunion; Nesther J. Buthelezi, P.O. Mavuma, via Dundee."

It is hoped that after the war,

(Continued in column three)

Gordon Memorial News

(By Sypio)

Once again after every quarter of a year, a meeting of the Natal Bantu Teachers' Union (Msinga Branch) was held at the Gordon Memorial School on November 7. Owing to bad weather which was almost unpromising, the meeting opened late. The teachers especially ladies show interest in these quarterly meetings. Mr. N. Sabela (Head Teacher—Overton) presided while Mr. M. E. Mdladla (Head Teacher—Gordon) recorded all the proceedings.

It is, however, disappointing to note that even though this is an old branch in the field, one still finds that misunderstanding occurs to a great extent. It is now high time that all N.B.T.U. rules in respect of how all its meeting should be run, should be strictly adhered to. Mr. M. E. Mdladla sang well and delighted the teachers.

Indeed a variety in the procedure in our meeting is necessary in order to take the place of the usual monotonous procedure of the Umsinga Branch meetings.

For the first time in the history of Gordon Memorial, a Tennis Court has been put up—and a club is under formation by the Gordon Staff. The preparation and expense of the Court went cost about £20, and could not have been completed had the teachers not sacrificed their voices and health making concerts and actually doing the job themselves. The first service ball swished across the centre net of this Tennis Court was on Friday afternoon, November 6. This day will never be forgotten by the Gordoners, the heartfelt thanks of which will ever remain with the Gordon Staff.

THANKS TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN GIFTS AND COMFORTS COMMITTEE — FROM UP NORTH

Sir,

Please I shall be grateful if you can please help me through your columns, to thank the South African Gifts and Comforts Committee for their great work which they are doing, to their fellow men and sons or Fathers which are here in the line and behind, meaning hospitals.

So I am happy now that I had time to publish this in "The Bantu World" to be seen, and that everybody may know that every penny or 3d. which she or he throws, it comes into the hand of the mother of the soldiers, which you know, is Mrs. J. C. Smuts. And then, before it is sent up here—is to be multiplied. So it doesn't matter, penny or a pound, but all for all to be multiplied, first by our kind, intelligent mother. And there to be divided, and sent to different dealers or stores, where she knows there is wool to be sent to African ladies for knitting our socks. Some for other articles, toothbrushes, soap, shaving brushes, pipes, cigarettes, tooth-powder, chocolate and other different articles, and there they will all be put in so many bags, known as glory-bags, by experienced sorters too! All as they are each one, and you will never be short of anything as I have mentioned.

And every bag will have its letter wishing luck. I want to bring this to your minds, that your money comes to the destination being up to a vigorous number indeed.

And we are all thankful in the way how your mother lead your work. And I would like to suggest to you this, all in the four provinces of the Union, that we indeed feel the painfulness of the inter-war period, and you are only keeping this by charity and faith. Brothers and Sisters, we are all wishing the same thing with you. Let us all pray, God and He shall hear us. Let us combine and pray for the light of the world to come, Peace or no Peace, but for life ever eternal, let us pray to be people again after our peace, all laying our confidence in their dear son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ.

Pte. S. J. MONNAHELA

(Recorded by Miss Bertha Modiba—Std. VI and Miss Tryfena Tawana—Std VI)

On November 7 a very interesting party and concert were staged at the above school. The most outstanding thing worthy of note is the opening address which was given by the Principal, Mr. K. R. Makoala. The Church Hall of Dikgading was crowded out. The school military display company under Mr. Junius Makagama, a scholar, gave the audience a vivid display. During the course of the address, which mainly touched

Thaba 'Nchu News

We are glad to bear witness of the zeal and earnestness with which our Representatives in the Native Representative Council for the Rural and Urban areas of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, Dr. J. S. Moroka and Mr. P. R. Mosaka B.A., respectively, are tackling their work. Already they have organised and held a series of well-attended public meetings in widely scattered areas in the O.F.S. and the Transvaal, and have contacted the masses that are eager to follow the Doctor and a Teacher wherever they lead.

Thaba 'Nchu welcomed them heartily and burdened them with weighty and far-reaching resolutions; when they met the tribe on Saturday, Nov. 14, Mr. I. T. Makgothi, Chief headman, brought the inspirations of the tribe; Mr. F. Moyanaga represented the Thaba 'Nchu African Farmers' Association and Mr. M. Makae the Thaba 'Nchu African Teachers, while Mr. M. Ntja, B.Sc., represented O.F.S.A.T.A. This very successful meeting was blessed with the August presence of The Paramount Chief Albert Setlogelo Moroka, of Thaba 'Nchu. With confidence Thaba 'Nchu sent them off to fight for and bring about the emancipation of the Bantu, in every sphere of life.

Dr. Moroka also wishes me to convey his gratefulness and thanks to the Chiefs, Reserve Boards, Electoral Committees of both the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, for the support they gave him during the recent election, which resulted in giving him the first position amongst other candidates. He promises to work hard for the interest of not only the Transvaal and Orange Free State but for the advancement of all Africans. He desires me, however, to request you to keep him informed of your difficulties as he also will inform you from time to time of his struggles for you.

J. N. Matshidiso, Thabanchu.

photographs of these Zulu historical places will be taken, and much of the information sent in by the competitors will greatly help to establish these sites.

Our grateful thanks are also due to the many interested Europeans who have sent much valuable information, and to the Press and Broadcasting Company who have so kindly helped by giving publicity to the competition.

Killie Campbell

Botlokwa Amalgamated School

on the obedience of all subjects of the King in South Africa, it was interrupted conveniently by the fine drill of the boys with smart beating of the drum. It was a sight worth seeing.

After the Principal had spoken, Lt. Reed, accompanied by Corporal Mr. and Mrs. Werritt, Mrs. Ringer and Miss Ringer,

spoke very well of the military display. Chief Edward Machaka spoke of the African men in front who are bearing the brunt of the battle.

The concert was organised specially to raise funds for the war. The concert realised three pounds four shillings and eight pence three farthings.

Our school boys have a fine record as far as military drill is concerned.

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Yours faithfully, M. GROBLER (Miss).

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THE BANTU WORLD



CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER AND FAMILY SUPPLEMENT

Serial 87

CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER SUPPLEMENT TO THE BANTU WORLD

DECEMBER 5, 1942

The Editor's Column

Every age produces its great figures: they stand out in History, and later generations, reading of them, stop to say, "This was indeed a great man!"

Such a figure, in our time and country, is General Smuts. A true South African, son of her soil and sunshine, General Smuts has, by reason of his own personal integrity, his shrewd foresight, and his great driving power, built up a world-wide reputation as a statesman of the front rank.

In the last war General Smuts was a member of the War Cabinet, the little handful of men who were behind the Allied victory. His advice was sought and taken on all kinds of strategic problems, and in the difficult days after the war, he had a voice in settling many of the situations in Europe.

And now General Smuts has been revisiting the scenes of his former triumphs, and we, here at home, are proud to learn of the tremendous welcome he has received, and to know that his speech to the combined Houses of the British Parliament has made political history. Never before has any Dominion statesman been accorded so great an honour. Politicians everywhere have found wisdom in General Smuts's words, but for us they carry a special message of hope for the future.

General Smuts looked forward to the great Allied offensive, and he predicted a complete change of outlook after the war. He said, "We cannot hope to establish a new heaven and earth... but certain social and economic evils could be tackled on practical lines on an international scale almost at once. We must achieve common justice and fairplay for all. Health, housing, education, decent social amenities, provision against avoidable insecurities, all these and much more can be provided for all, and thus a common higher level of life be achieved for all."

These are brave words and express the spirit of all that the United Nations are fighting for, they echo the words of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt at the Atlantic Charter, let us hope that as soon as hostilities cease, steps will be taken to fulfil their hopes.

The Editor

Air-Gunners Ordeal

There is a Rhodesian air-gunner in hospital up North who owes his life to the courage and resourcefulness of three naval ratings. His bomber crashed into the sea during the night, a few hundred yards from the shore. The ratings heard the crash and put out in a launch. They found him trapped by his feet in the rear turret of the smashed aircraft. As he was a man of more than six feet tall, he was just able to keep his head above water.

The only way to get him out was to saw away the framework of the turret. So one of the rescue party hurried back to his base and returned with a hacksaw. Then for three hours, he laboriously sawed away at the turret under the surface. Every time he came up for air he encouraged the gunner by saying how well he was getting on. The other two ratings sustained the trapped man by swimming out with hot tea for him to drink and kept him cheerful.

Eventually the gunner's leg was drawn clear and he was helped to the waiting launch. Of all the discomforts the rescuers underwent—thick oil on the surface of the water, jagged wreckage underneath—probably the worst was hundreds of blue jellyfish, which covered the men's bodies with stings.

Do You Read?

Reading is one of the easiest ways to culture and education, but many people read carelessly, without noticing the names of authors, or remembering afterwards who were the characters in the book. See if you can answer these questions about books.

1. In what Shakespearian play does Banquo appear?
2. Who wrote Pickwick Papers?
3. Did Tennyson write chiefly novels or poetry?
4. Who said, "The quality of mercy is not strained?"
5. Who was the author of Treasure Island?
6. Is Hamlet a Comedy or a Tragedy?
7. What is an Anthology?
8. In which fairy story does a lady lose a slipper?
9. A novel is divided into Chapters. How is a Play divided?
10. In which play did Shakespeare write of fairies?

Solution on Page 4

Tickey Tale

We pay Half a Crown for a Tickey Tale. It must be just long enough to be told over a cup of tea.

The prize this week goes to Justice Puza for his story of

WIVES AND WORRIES

Vumazonke had two wives, both married by Native Law and Custom. Nowam was his first and great wife, and Neinci the second wife. Nowam was as old as her husband, if not older. She liked to sit quietly over the fire with her tea, and tell tales of the old days, with a shawl round her bent shoulders, and her feet in slippers. But Neinci was young and lively. She could walk for miles, and carry heavy burdens, and her eyes sparkled as she talked.

Poor Vumazonke! He loved his wives dearly, and dearly they loved him in return, but for each other they had nothing but the greatest contempt and dislike. Neinci would jump up and fetch anything that Nowam wanted and beg her to rest her old bones, until Nowam felt about a hundred years old and could have died with vexation. On the other hand, Nowam was always ready to give Neinci good advice and to explain the simplest things for her as though she had been a child at school. And each tried to steal the affections of Vumazonke for herself.

"Let me pull out those ugly grey hairs," Neinci would say, drawing her husband's head gently towards her, "you look as old as Nowam!"

But in quiet hours when Neinci was busy about her duties, and Nowam had Vumazonke to herself, she would hold his head firmly on her lap and tweak out the black hairs, and Vumazonke allowed them both to do as they would.

Perhaps it was no wonder that Vumazonke found himself bald at a comparatively early age. After all, no man can please everybody!

IN COURT

Seth was being tried for stealing chickens. As the case was about to begin, someone said to him, "Are you the defendant?"

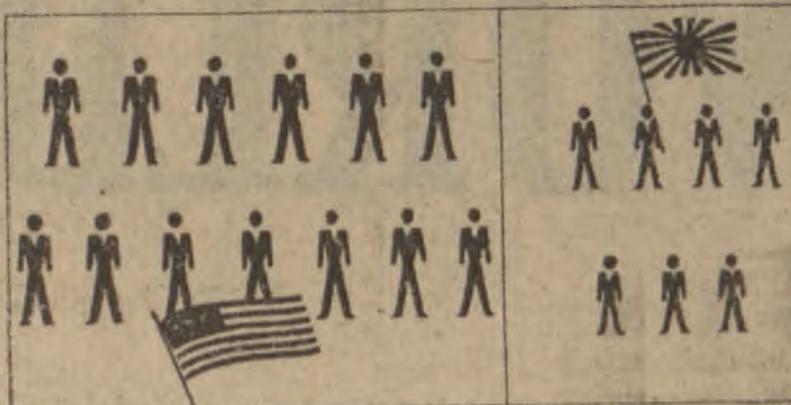
"No, baas," answered Seth. "I never did anything to be called names about."

"Then who are you?"

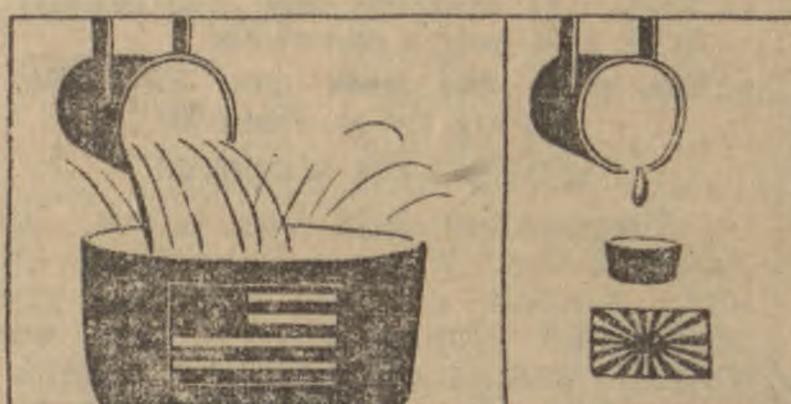
"Oh baas, I'm just the feller what stole the chickens."

AMERICA AND JAPAN

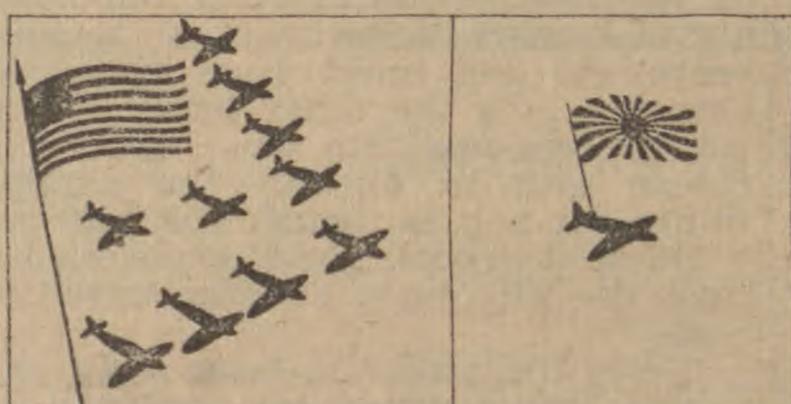
Japan and the United States of America both came into this war together, and many of us wondered just exactly what difference their entry was going to make to the united strengths of the nations. Everybody knew that America was a great and wealthy country: Japan was some thing of a mystery. Here are some interesting facts about their respective resources.



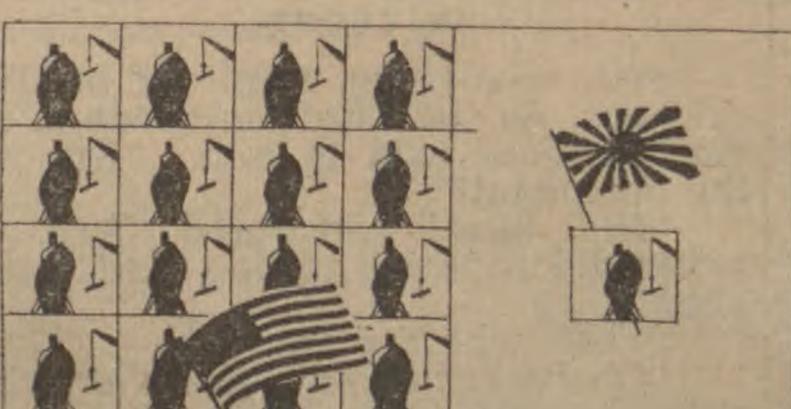
The basic need of any country is her food supply, and here again we have an interesting comparison. Japanese people live largely on rice, with a good supply of fish. America, on the other hand, has a tremendous range of all kinds of food products. The actual figures are shown in the diagram: for every single sack of farm produce grown in Japan, America grows as many as twenty-five sacks.



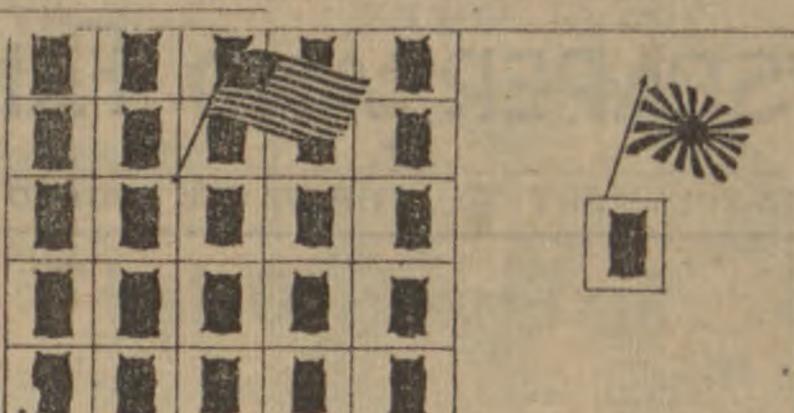
The guns shown in the picture represent all kinds of weapons in their comparative strengths. Science has made war much more complicated than it was in the days of the canon and the rifle. Now there are guns for every purpose. The Naval 16 inch sends 2,000 lb shells a distance of anything up to twenty miles, while the newest machine guns can fire 1,200 rounds a minute, which is very much faster than the eye can see.



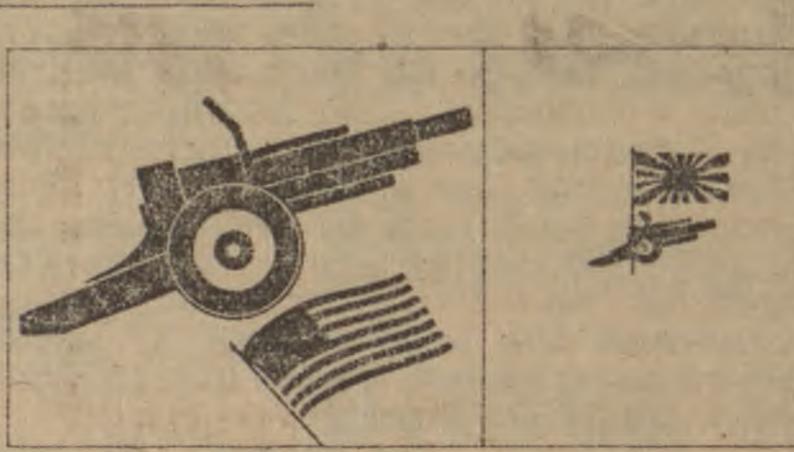
Armies these days go to war by car, or at least by army lorry, as we know, because we have so many of our boys driving them. But America is the home of automobiles as they are called there. Most of the well-known makes of cars have been coming from the States for years, and most other countries including Japan, have been buying their cars from America. The actual proportions of home-produced cars can be seen here.



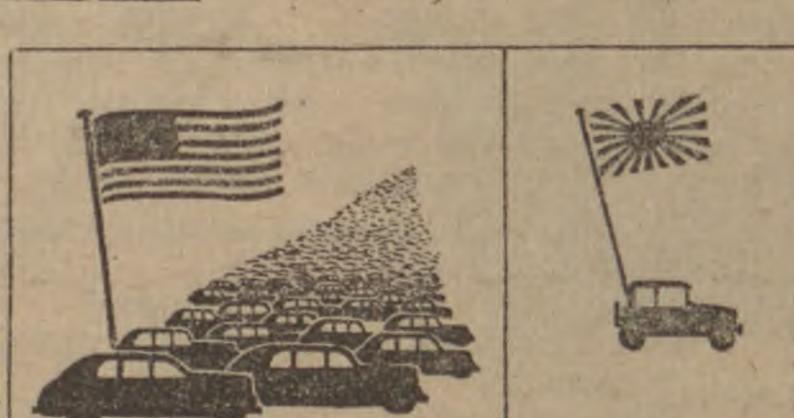
Japan has always been known to be very over-populated. A good deal has been said about her swarming millions, but the impression of overwhelming numbers has been helped by the fact that Japan is a fairly small country, and has little room for her population. This picture shows you the actual proportions. For every seven Japanese citizens, America has thirteen, or nearly twice as many.



Before any country goes to war, she must be able to command a good supply of the iron and steel necessary for the making of war-machines. This picture shows the comparative quantities found in the two countries. Before the war, Japan had a thriving war industry, but she was then importing her raw materials from other lands. Since she entered the war, these supplies have been cut off.



When Japan made her spectacular entry into the war, she gained sweeping success by reason of being able to take the rest of the world by surprise. Whether she will be able to keep this up is a different matter. Now that American aeroplane production is settling down on to a war footing, Japan is no longer having things her own way. Already America can produce ten planes for every one of Japan's.



Japan is an island country, and to any island country — like England herself — ships are all important, both for carrying troops long distances overseas, and also for bringing supplies to maintain them. Although Japan has always been a maritime nation, she has bought many of her ships from other countries, and has few ship-building facilities. Building one ship to America's sixteen, she will find it very difficult to replace her extensive losses.

Sister Sophie Explains

The other day I got a letter from a young girl I used to know in her school days. Now she is married and living some distance away, she has a little boy of three, and she writes to ask my advice because he is sickly. "He is not exactly ill," she says, "but he is never really well. He catches colds and takes a long time to get over them. What should I do? Can I make him strong like other children?"

This problem is such a common one, that I am going to answer her letter here in this column so that other people may also read my advice and try it.

The very first thing I have to say is that too much coddling often makes a child even more delicate, and although we must take care not to let him become overtired, we must be very careful not to let him get into the habit of being ill. Never talk to a child about himself, or ask him in an anxious way how he is feeling. He is very quick to pick up the idea that there is something wrong with him, and our minds and bodies are so sensitively balanced that often we become ill by thinking about it.

The four things necessary for children are these: Fresh air, Water, Good food, and Sleep. A good many people are afraid of fresh air, and they carefully close their windows to protect a child from night draughts — "so that he won't catch cold." This is absolutely wrong, because the closed in air gets used up, and trying to breathe used-up air is like trying to drink out of an empty tea cup. So, be sure your window is wide open, or better still, if you can fix up a draught screen, let our delicate child sleep out of doors on a verandah. Dr. Fresh Air will work while he sleeps.

Secondly, a good many people neglect to make use of their skins. Your skin breathes, and it gets rid of waste poisons, but it needs some attention. A child's whole body must be washed every day, in order to keep the pores open and working, and it will work better if a bath is finished off with a quick sponging with cool water. A cold splash every morning is a most valuable way of keeping healthy, but a cool sponge, following a warm bath is very good to begin with. As the child grows stronger, the water may be made colder. This is most worth while even though it may be difficult to arrange.

Good food means regular food. A child who eats little bits between meals can never be healthy because his digestion is working overtime. Give him a small quantity of food only, and see that he finishes it. Then wait until the next meal time. See that he gets some fresh foods like oranges or salads. A raw carrot is full of the right kind of vitamins. Beware of feeding him only on starchy foods like porridge and bread and potatoes.

And lastly, see that he has plenty of sleep. Arrange a rest in the afternoon, and on no account let him stay up late in the evening. See that his little corner of the stoop is quiet and put him to bed early.

These four rules may be more bother than giving doses of medicine, but if you carry them out faithfully, you will certainly see a big difference in a very few weeks.

Uncle Arthur's Letter



P.O. Box 792,
Johannesburg.

My dear Friends,

In response to my recent remarks on the question of Social Security, I have had several letters, most of which have asked the same question: "What is this Social Security Code, what does it mean and what does it cost us?" So I think perhaps I had better begin today with a little explanation.

First of all, I should like to say that the Code as published, and as it stands, is far from complete. Nobody even claims that it is perfect, and it is very unlikely that it will be passed into law without considerable alteration. It is, however, a beginning, a basis for discussion.

Now let us examine the proposition. Briefly the idea is to do away with the fear of insecurity arising out of unpreventable misfortunes of life: illness or accident, unemployment and so on. We may be good, industrious workers, getting along very nicely, and keeping our families to the best of our ability, when suddenly one of these things crops up, and through no fault of our own we begin to get into debt. The fear of such happenings is constantly in the heart of any father of a family. The Social Security Code seeks to take it away.

Now people's needs vary with their circumstances. My smart little niece Susan, for example, who works as a typist in a certain legal office, finds good clothes a real necessity. They are part of her job. But my other niece, Nomusa, who lives on a farm in Zululand seldom worries about dress except on the very rare occasions when she goes into town. In the same way, Nomusa's father has few financial worries. If he falls ill, the farms runs along much as usual because his family all do their share. On the other hand, Susan's father who drives a van, and lives in one of the urban locations, has always the worrying feeling that he might someday lose his job and be unable to find another.

With this idea in mind, the Social Security people have divided up the South African population into four groups, and this grouping has caused a good deal of controversy. They have decided that the needs and conditions of the four races of people in the country are so distinct that they can be considered each in a separate group, i.e., European, Coloured, Asiatic and African. The Europeans, whose standard of living is so much higher than the rest, pay a contribution of a shilling in every pound they earn, and receive a very extensive set of benefits: free health services, old age pensions, family allowances where necessary, widows' pensions and unemployment benefit, and so on. Coloured people, whose earnings are less, would pay 6d in the £1, and receive fairly similar benefits but on a lower scale. Asiatics would pay 4d in the £1 and receive health and sickness benefits, family allowances and old age pensions, again on a similar scale.

The fact that Africans, taking a survey over the whole country, do not work for wages on an economic basis

has led the organisers of the plan to suggest that they should not as yet make any cash contribution to the fund. The benefits they would receive would be largely health services. A Native Medical School would be set up to train large numbers of doctors and social workers. Many more Native nurses would be trained and more hospitals set up in all districts. These hospitals, apart from being clinics, would also be centres of social welfare work, and would be empowered to pay out money allowances to families who had genuinely fallen upon bad times.

That is, briefly, the idea that is being put forward. It has already been arranged in Johannesburg that representatives members of the different races shall sit on the Action Committee, and we may be assured that these representatives will have our welfare at heart.

One thing I would say to you very earnestly: We may feel that we have many crying needs not as yet touched by the Code; but do not let us reject any scheme for our betterment simply because it does not go all the way. Great things have small beginnings and this scheme, in whatever form it is eventually adopted, will be, at least, a good beginning. I hope some of you will write and tell me your views.

*your
Uncle Arthur*

War Terms Explained

A Little Dictionary of the Expressions you read in the Papers.

1. Fifth Column

When the Spanish war was raging, General Franco had, at one time, four columns marching on Madrid. They were fighting men, wearing uniform and in the army. One of his Generals, discussing the position, said, "We have also a FIFTH column in the city itself." He was referring to civilians who, though not in the army, were sympathetic to Franco's cause and were working for him by spreading doubts and rumours among the people. Since then we have seen a good deal of fifth column work in this war. The Germans have proved themselves expert at this method of undermining the strength of a country by planting their spies and sympathisers inside that country before the fighting actually began.

An extension of this policy took place in several of the smaller countries Hitler invaded. For some weeks before the real invasion took place, numbers of German "tourists" arrived there. Their papers were in order and they appeared to be genuine holiday-makers, but as soon as the Germans attacked, all these people turned out to be German soldiers in disguise, ready to join in with the troops as soon as they arrived. Thus the way was prepared and made easy for the fighting troops.

A Family That I Know



THEY SETTLE DOWN

Over breakfast next morning, N'gombi thought about the days when he was a youngster, learning to ride a bicycle. He had just gone on trying and falling off again until he found he could ride. He wondered if it was the same with a car. He thought of all the mysterious buttons and handles there were to make mistakes with, and the thought of all these difficulties made him feel quite upset.

"What's the matter?" asked Reuben, noticing his friend's worried expression.

"Oh nothing," answered N'gombi, "I was just thinking about how difficult it must be to learn to drive a car. Wouldn't it be dreadful if I couldn't learn? What do you think would happen?"

"I'd rather think of something more sensible," said Reuben cheerfully. "It isn't my business to do the teaching: that's someone else's worry. All I have to do is listen, and do what I'm told. You too."

This seemed pretty good advice, so N'gombi stopped fretting and went on with his porridge, but Reuben had more to say.

He drained his tea-cup with a satisfied air and put it down.

"I've got a feeling I'm going to enjoy this," he said. "I've always wanted to go tearing along the roads at the wheel of something fast and powerful. I shouldn't wonder if they make me something really important — perhaps a dispatch rider."

Next time : Training begins.



WHAT NEXT

Beware, when you are writing an advertisement, that you do not give rise to misplaced humour. Here is an example:

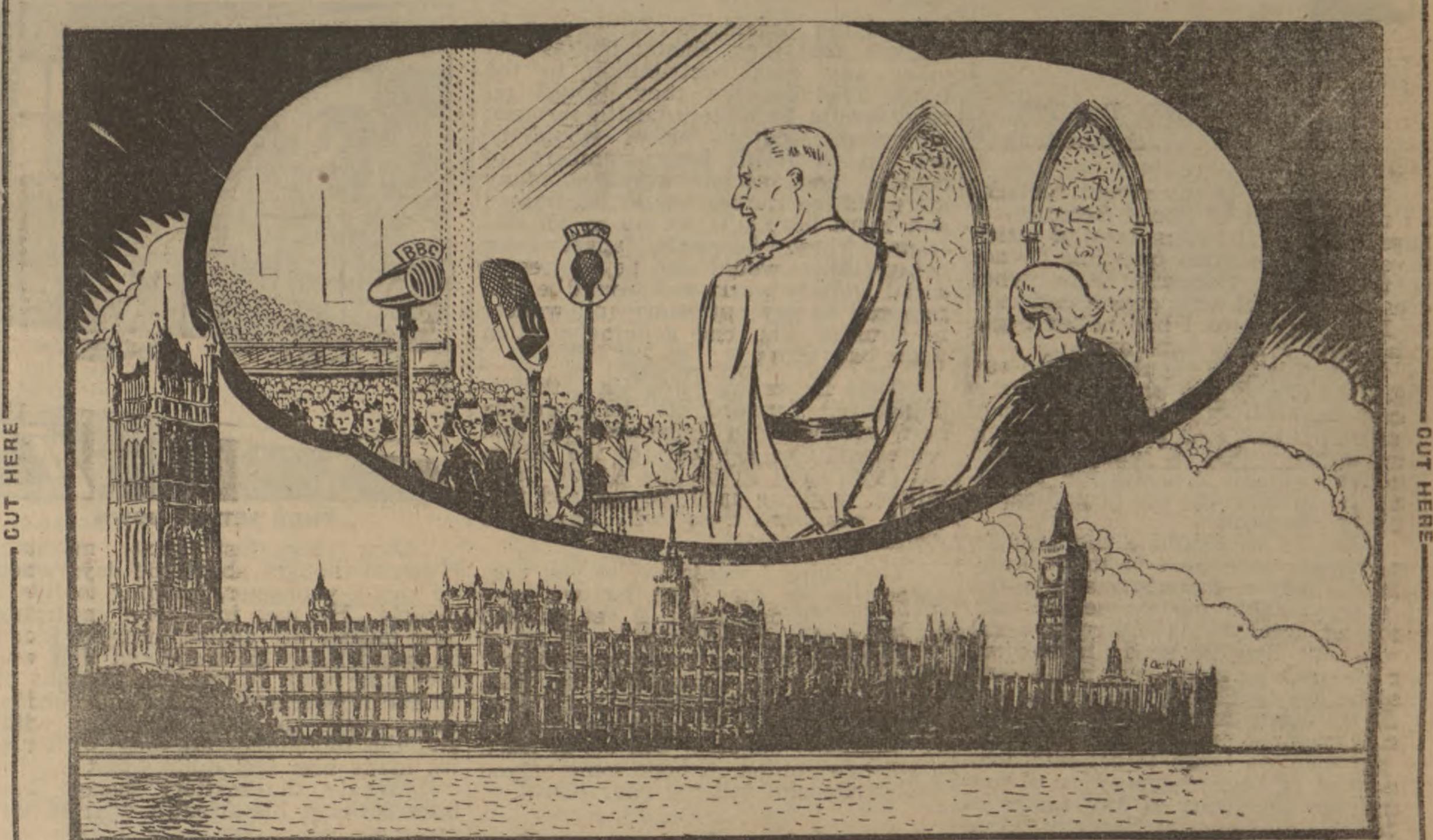
WANTED—Piano for young lady with mahogany legs.

HE KNEW

Aunt Martha: (to nephew climbing out of pot-hole) Oh dear, I meant to have told you about that hole. Nephew: It's all right—I found it.

HISTORY IN THE MAKING

CUT HERE



CUT HERE

CUT HERE

GENERAL SMUTS IN LONDON

Here are the Houses of Parliament in London, showing Big Ben, the famous clock. Inset above you see General Smuts making his historic speech to the British Parliament. On his right is seated Mr. Lloyd George, Prime Minister during the last war.

CUT HERE

TEA TABLE ACROSTIC 87

By L. C. NYONI

- 1st UPRIGHT: Heavy hammer.
2nd UPRIGHT: Courteous, well-mannered.
CLUES ACROSS:
1. Find this Geographical Diagram in an Atlas.
2. This kind of pear is eaten with salt and pepper.
3. Leaves of this tree were an emblem of victory.
4. This tribe of Israel inherited the priesthood.
5. Badge of the Non-European Army Services.
6. Time for Tea.

CAUTIOUS

Prospective Employer: Do you drink, Moses?

Hopeful Applicant: Well sir, if that's a request for information, I don't; but if it's an invitation, I do!

CHINESE PROVERBS

Today people are often so anxious to be broad minded, that they seem quite unable to make up their minds at all. They look all round a subject, and in the end they come to no decisions at all. The Chinese say:

"He who considers everything, decides nothing."

SOLUTION TO DO YOU READ ?

- Macbeth.
- Charles Dickens.
- Poetry.
- Portia, in Merchant of Venice.
- Robert Louis Stevenson.
- A Tragedy.
- A collection of poems or prose writings by different authors.
- Cinderella.
- Into Acts and Scenes.
- Midsummer Night's Dream.

SOLUTION TO TEA TABLE ACROSTIC 86.

S l a t E
C o r a L
O d D
U m p i r E
T e a p l a n t e R



When Tommy got out of the pond he stood and shivered. Then he took off his shirt and hung it over a bush to dry in the sun. Spot shook himself and sent a shower all over the place.

Bantu Press (Pty) Ltd.

Then they went to find their lunch. First they had a drink of Tommy's cold tea. Then Tommy gave Spot his bone and sat down to eat his mealie. When he had finished he noticed Old Sammie's goat standing looking at them.

Spot began to bark, but Tommy just ran. He had heard people say that the goat would eat anything, and he was afraid it might want to eat him. So he ran and he ran, with the goat chasing him, and Spot chasing the goat.

Ezase Morokwen

(Ngu D. Ph. Mahlangeni)

Sisaphilile kweli laBarolongu, ititshala zime ukuma ukulangiselela tholide ze-Krisnesi. Sineminqweno yokukwa siyokubona abazali esabashya emakanya kudala, kaloku ngoothixo bethu basembala-beni aabo, ababonwayo ngamehlo enyama. Kudala silijikeleza sifuna indawo zo-kuphila.

IMBALELA NOSIZI

Into ebuhlungu apha kukubaleda kwe-langa. Akukho nalo nto kuthiwa ngumkwitsho, kungekho nalo nto kuthiwa Iya thembiisa ukuba lakuba linethi. Akukho neliu elibonakalayo emazulwini, ligqatse kunqanqaza oonongqaza ezicithini.

Usizi olubi kwasebantwini, kuba kwan-yaka ophelileyo yayikwa yile mbale-la.

Akukho namnye owayenokudla nje-

ngesiqhelo. Ndithi mna kuya nkingwa,

Mabe abeLungu bengavumi ngetylala kwi-

calu lokudala, andithethi khona kumtu-

ongasebenziyo. "Babe nabo abeLungu be-

ngensakudla konke, kuyaphela kuthaba-

the ixesha ukuze kufumanekane. Kubhi lo-

mbla kwafika kuphele loo mini.

Uya ku-

fika ezivenkileni kungekho nendawa yo-

kunyathela, kuhkalua ngamabele, mmidi,

dinawa, papa (amazimba, umbona, im-

botyi, umgubo wombona). Ezi zinto zi-

thengwa ziphele ngoko. Kaloku nkosi

akukho holide esiswini, xa sifuna isixhaso

saso annako ukuthi makhe silinde.

UKUSETYENZISWA KWESWEKILE

Amadoda angconwana ngalime esipo-kothweni, kuba wona ayanikwa nangetyala netakanana lebhokhwu ayakwazi ezivenkileni, kuba elizweni andlikibomi ukukhe alithenge abantwana babone umhlazi. Apha kuphela kuphele neswekile ilizwe elisebenzisa iswekile njengeli lase-Morokwen. Apha ayisetyenzisela kuh-phunga kuphela. Kukho isiselwa abasenza-vo apha ekuthiwa yi'khadi' abanye bat-hi xa beyiteketisa yi'Japan." Itshe ko wehluu atayakehe.

Kukho umthi okhiwayo ethafeni, kuxo-tyulwe amaxolo-wawo, akhandwe omiswe kuthiwe ukubizwa kwayo "serete," igal-lewe egogweni, kuthiwe quba amanzu, quba iswekile, ibile into yakhona iselwe kwaloo mini. Abanye bebebephila yilo. Asazi ke ngoku ukuba bothini na iinkosi ziya babamba abenzi bayo.

Usizi empahleni. Eli lizwe alinamila-mbo ngumhlala weesanti. Ungazihamba imayile eziyi 90 ungakhangue udibane namlomo. Ungeku apha uye kungena e-Kuruman ungakhangue uwubone umlamo. Ukuba wawukhe wawabona loo mathafa aseFree State kunjalo kanye. Umahluko ke apha ukuba kukho izicithi ezinamewa (stunted bush) abathi ukuzibiza "diki." Amanzi akiwa emapitsini nakwi-wind-mills. Ubnunzi ngamapitsi.

Apho usizi lukhona uyakufika inkomo, ibhokhwu, igusha, zigxwala phetu kwalla mapitsi, zufuna amanzi. Ndandingazi ukuba impahla ikhe iwakhalela amanzu. Kaloku akweluwa apha, zithi zakunxa-nwa zizibuyele. Bayeke abantu mhlambi emenvi kweyure zime apha, baqale bazi-khelele amanzu amane egaletwa emacwe-cweni amatye, zide zigqibe ukusela. Ngusmebenzi lowo.

Kungeono ezinkameleni kuba zona za-zisele namhlanje, zingaphinda emva kwe-veki ezimbini.

KWELASE-RHODESIA

KwelaseRhodesia emazantsi, ndandisithi kunzima khona xa libalele kuba nabo amanzu angabile kubo, hayi kubhetel-e kusalapha. Bona bahamba besakha iintla-nti ngeentlanti apha emathafeni, ukuze phakathi bafake ezifati zentsimbi itshos-nisse esantini, amanzu enyuke ngayo. Ukuze kwenziwe umkhumbe omde wom-thi ufakwe phakathi ebuhlanti. Kukhele-lwe amanzu kulo mkhumbi. Kunigenye inkomo ngasibhizo nangalithoba kubo buhlanzi, zisele kulo mkhumbi. Abantu ke phofu bayasbenza nkqi, babila beso-ma bekehelela kulo mkhumbi.

Sifake kakubi thina kulo mhlaba se-kwafa noMprofeti walapha owayekwazi ukuthandazelza imvula inethi kwangalo-mini. Unelitye lakhe elikhulu elinom-gxuma kwalapha, apha wayethandezela khoma. Xa abafundi phepha benomgwe-no wokwua ngaye, lo mprofeti, ndingakhe-ndiwayetha amabini namathathu kwi-phpha elilandelayo.

ndelwe yimimoya ebandayo. Sisikolo se Secondary esessekude kufuphi nokuba masiphele. Udonga setuphale loma, sekuxhonywa iizinti, yaye into ka-Coombers ingabhaduzi ithe ngcumbu, kubonakala umfana wenza into ayiqo-ndayo.

EZIVAKALAYO

Siva sisemoyen ukuba kuya kuqhu-tvelwa kwesti kikolo, ngaphandle kwe-J.C. kuya kuguytvelwa iDomestic ne Medical Science courses. Kuya kuba lancedeo olukhulu kubantwana balapha nabeendawo ezisingeqingileyo. Mayikhulu iAlvani.

Ezobuxuki zithi ngathii kukho abanye abafundi abaya kutshintshwa ukusuka apha eAlvani ukuphela konyaka kanti besikhalwano noko yinkqubo entle yabo ngakwicala lezinti ezibumoya.

Anehlo abomvu kuhangela phambili ukupheleni kweeviwo zonyaka, kwakuyo inyangwa uNovember makwekaDecember eyoMnga.

Izinto Ngezinto
Ezibeleni Ku Komani

(NguNtanomhle)

Kuluvuyo ukvakalisa ukuba amatem-pile Esibane kuLukhanji eKomani aqale kwata ngomVulo we 9 ku November ukungenela. Ezi nkonzo ze Tempile Ezakhiwani aesi sivulwayo no December lo 12 phantsi koMzal. Robert J. Balfour in-kulu ephinde yanyuiwa, F. P. Gxoyiya obeyinkulu, A. M. Pono uMongomeli, J. Mbekwana umcindisi wakhe. Sinovuyo ukubona ulutsha lwethu iuthabatha ezi zihlalo zobunkulu zisikho ezi ngewu sikhonza nazo khon' ukuse kungabukhe matidala zukusithela, okanye nazo zihame intiziyi zibuhlungu qgenxa yoku-ndwa ukuba zakufa ezi nkonzo beko kowda oonyana habo bephilile nasengqondweni.

Le ndawo imelz ukucelwa nokubulelwu kuThixo Ongumpumhezi noMfezekezi we-zinti zonke.

Ighubela phambili iTempile yeThemba laseKomani kwidlu yayo entsha, Ngoku ifake umbane. Loo nto yinkqubela pham-bili engathethekiyo phantsi kwala ma-xesha anzima olo hobo. Simele ke ngoko ukuvuyisana kakulu nala maTempile si-siti phambili edabinu kude kufiwe.

Kufike apha ngomhla we 10 kuNovember ber uMn. Lern Mabuto osebenza kwezi entle eBhai ukhangelele esempilweni entle kunene, encomu ubumandi base-Bhai.

Ngomhla we 11 sibone kugaleka u-Nkos. Gertrude Masoka ophuma e-Burghersdorp eyindela esinga eMacibini kowabo kwaMahonga. Ubelundwende lawkawamsakwabo uNkos. V. R. Mahonga, umhama nosana Iwakhe uNTombise Nora M.

Kuluvuyo ukwazisa ukubangomhla we-29 kuDecember 1942 uNkos. V. R. Mohonga ongumfundisi-ntsape ekhay apha eBaptist School waseMacibini uza kutshata noMn. J. S. Matshikwe wase-

Kuwa unyana kaMfu. Matshikwe. Sibangwenelel impumelo sabu baza kuzimanya ngeqhina lomthato ongcwe-

se, saye sibalela impilo-ndetle kubone obutsha abaza kungenu kuba.

Ngomhla we 9 ibe yintlangano yeKomiti yengxowa yemafarwa ekha-gelele zonke umali ezipolelele kwil-

oku bloko ngelBloko esibala uBlock 6 opume phambili okwangoku nge £68; kulandale uBlock 1 nge £50; kuze uBlock 4 nge £39 kuze Block 3 nge £20. 3s. Od. kweza uBlock 2 nge £6. 10s. Od. Iyonke le malo ngokwakaloku nje iwkibulu elivisayo lee-ponti. Ilinge ke ngoko lomzi O-Ntsundu wakuKomani esibalela kakulu ngokuhelela kumsebenzi ongileyo, kubo kakade ibengakuya emafazweni kodwa ngayo yonke eminye imisebenzi exhasa imfazwe.

Ulipha uMn. N. D. Mafuna ukuya ekampini. Kambe lo mfo wasemaBheleni seligala. Iminyaka seyhambile yona kodwa akongeze utsho kuba uzige-

nsebenzi walo obalulekile, o. Kukho into eyonakeleyo phakathi kwezigidli ngezi gidi zentwantwana zo kuhluu izari nokukupela

ngandie ukuncola okunje lo nje tyefu yomchithonja-lo njaio.

Kukhwelelele oko ku-nchola, kuphela ngapa ndie ukunchola okumini-xe zentwantwana zi ngabahlusi begasi; khwe

Imfundu YoNtsundu
NezaseAlvani

(Ngu S. F. Badura)

Ukhanyo lufuna umanyano kuso zonke izizwe, kodwa ulhlo osamanu ubona abantu abamnyama bephathana, bezama ukwisanza ngalo ungasuke wakhe umkhanya ukuba sibeka phi-kukho ukukhanya, bukho ubumnyama!

Entlo into endisayithele nqa luhlo esithanda isilangu ngalo kangangoku-ka ndide ndibone ukuba umntu uyazi-caphukha nangolu hlobo adalwe ngalo ngulThixo. Khangelelndibone apha

emagameni ukuba igama lama ndingu Buthi, andisafuni ukuba libhalwe ngolo hlobo ndifuna ukuba makufakwe u "e" ekugqebeleni libe nguButhi. Mihambu igama lomthu nza into ka-ingu Hamani, kufuneka emfacile u "e" ekupheleni kwelo gama ukuze ibe nge Hamanie, uYakobi ibe nge Yakkobie za-inguHamani ibe ngulafamanie.

Ikholisile into enjalo phakathi kwe-mfundi, kanti umntu ofundileyo usi-bane sokukhanyisele abangafundanga-babe ngumzileko wokhanyo, babafu-nisile ngako, babacebisce gothando ukuba bayeke izinto emzimbi ubantu -isizwe, babalonise naabo bathanda ukuya extilongweni nangenza yesinto ezincinci exinye ngokuthaka nokulwa phakathi kwabo bodwa. Ukuba silu-khonya nje olungakhanyiseli aabo bantu bakowethu silukhanyo (imfundu ezi) olunjani na?

IMFUYO YEZINJA

Entlo into endiyiphauaylo kulo mzi-wethu waseGqili abantu abangafumi-ba klapha bafika malunga ne 3,500, baye abantu imfuyo yezinja phantsi ukuba umntu ngamnye abe nezinja ngambini, yimfuyo engakani leyo! Le nto yona abeLungu balapha ayi-khuzi kangleko, kodwa imphala enje-gehasti, nkomomo kufuneka ibenyi emntwini uxubone into embi mhl wa-phuma uNzuniza ukufuna irhaufi ukube abantu bezakekile ukuba haya kuzirha-fela ngantoni na? Hayi uzi za ubona ipolisa likawaMasipala za selihamba hiziqahambela ezi nza ngoku, zya

ezisingeqingileyo.

Entlo yona ethandekyo nakula mala-

nya aaneemvula exinti zakuna zila-

(Ziphelela kumhlathi woknqala)

EzasMafikeni

(NGOWAKHONA)

Ndikhangeli eje ndibona ukunqaba kwemuva besikhe safumana noko umthambo oxilisayo sithe sisakhangeli nalo sabona ngathi neko umyaka ungramele ukubamhle. Ngoku sesibona ngorophi olitsho lube yngxaki epeheleleyo. Kodwa neko asikancami kuba izi-gcawu sezigatulywe zintlo. Xa ithe yafika siyakubalela Kophezu.

Akusentsuku zatalwa szibeki phantsi intiongo zemfundo yabantwana sikhe siphozise neendumu zo-yaka, kuba kajolu ikhaba alibonansi. Iyileyo naleylo ixhenta ngesayo isidabane. Akhelelele ngolwakhe ubhlo. Kudala sijikajika nezi newadi. Hayi ke bethu!

ABANTU NEZINGABO

Kuso zona ezi nisiku ziphelelo kule veke kufike udala lokuba kukho ngekwanza umthambo umtshuwa kuhass imi iyanetha, asazi ke secuphume iziqhamo zazo.

ngexinto ezihambisa igazi ezi kuthiwa ngamakhumsha zExercise. Apho adiale khona.

Inivo rikaRhnumente zebakala lesi e zigqityiwe kwaye bezingeyondiwana iyanetha, asazi ke secuphume iziqhamo zazo.

Funda

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Kuqala

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ECONOMIC DRAPERS

313, Marshall Street,

Jeppestown,

JOHANNESBURG

Koo Jeppe ha ho
Tialre e e Phalang

Tsebang ke nna. Tailare ea banyali. Mose o reki-loeng o mosoeu kapa oa chenchi o bitsa ho tiba ho £1 ho isa holimo.

MABASOTHO

Hape rena le di phakiso tsolle tsa basadi le tsu bana

Umqolo Obuhlungu.

De Witt's
PILLS
KIDNEY
AND
BLADDER

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Pills

Ielisela esinyini komke ukunchola okute xha's malungwini omqolo, oku ngrwelerha kuhass imi thambho e-e-the-e-the. Yithi ukuyilu intlungu uye esinchanjini says intsto.

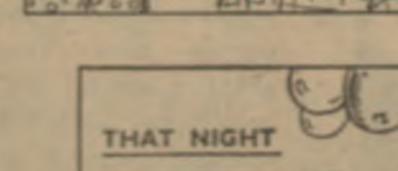
Zikhno kuso ikhemisti li Dewitt's Pilli nge 3s 3d nanje 6s 6d ibhotile. Musukulazilaxa nomzuzu lo ukuphila kwezintso kukukhuseleka kwe-kwae kwi nkathazo somqo.

HIS WIFE IS VERY HAPPY NOW

MY HUSBAND SAYS WE CANNOT COME TO THE DANCE TO-NIGHT. HE HAS WORKED HARD AND IS TIRED.



WHAT HE NEEDS IS A CUP OF GOOD, HOT TEA. TEA WILL REFRESH HIM AND CHASE AWAY HIS TIREDNESS.



I FEEL SO FRESH I COULD DANCE ALL NIGHT. WE MUST ALWAYS DRINK TEA WITH OUR MEALS AND WHEN WE ARE TIRED.



Tea is easy to make and costs very little. When we are tired, a cup of Tea soon makes us fresh and strong again. Everyone likes Tea, it tastes so good. Both children and older people should have Tea with every meal and when they are tired

Wayfarer Day At Brakpan Location

The Brakpan Municipality has set aside nearly 16 acres for the Amalgamated Bantu School. The ground is fenced and completely planted in grass. Three blocks have been built—a Senior School of 10 classrooms with adequate cloakrooms, store rooms and offices; a similar Junior School Block; and a large and excellently equipped Industrial Block with carpentry room, needle-work room, kitchen and pantry, and laundry (with adjacent dry-

ing ground) and a charming little furnished flat for house-wifery training.

On Saturday, November 14, the combined Wayfarer Detachments held an all day parade and the Pathfinder Scouts and Clubs attended to help inn the proceedings. Over a hundred new recruits were enrolled.

Nearly a hundred Sunbeams in their attractive blue uniforms gave a display of their songs and games. Many African games and songs have been adapted for their use by their officers and special songs had been written for the occasion. The Wayfarers added their many items, the traditional stone tapping song-game being particularly well developed, as well as introduced country dances.

Lunch and tea prepared by officers and girls in the new kitchen were served; "Dinner" Proficiency Badges being issued to those who were responsible for the menu, viz Brown Stew with Rice, New Potatoes, Decorated Green Salad, Fruit Salad.

At the end of the proceedings Mrs. Rheinallt Jones, Provincial Superintendent addressed the gathering to which some hundreds of onlookers had come and Mrs. Meecham of Mt. Silinda, S. Rhodesia brought greetings from Pathfinders and Wayfarers in S. Rhodesia.

The proceedings closed with Nkosi Sikelela i Afrika. After that oranges provided by Mrs. Ray Phillips, Joint Divisional Supt. were consumed with equal gusto and less formality!



WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE —

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, weak and the world looks punky.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get those two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red pack. Refuse anything else. Price: 1/3.

The proceedings closed with Nkosi Sikelela i Afrika. After that oranges provided by Mrs. Ray Phillips, Joint Divisional Supt. were consumed with equal gusto and less formality!

Is your baby OFTEN CRYING?

DICK is often crying and screaming, which is a great trouble to his mother and father. He cries because his food does not nourish him properly. If little DICK was fed regularly on NUTRINE, he would soon be a happy, smiling baby, like DAN.



This happy, smiling baby is no trouble to his mother. She knows that growing babies must have food containing extra nourishment. DAN is fed on NUTRINE every day. NUTRINE is specially prepared to make young babies strong and healthy.

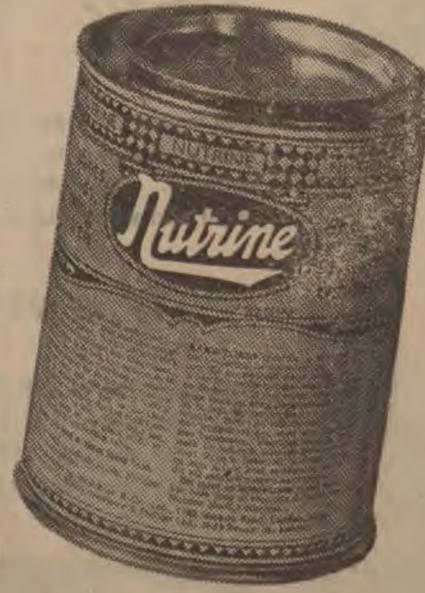
If your baby is often crying and troublesome, it is because he is not eating the proper food. Babies are growing *all the time*, so they must have *nourishing* food. NUTRINE is specially prepared to make babies strong, fat and healthy. NUTRINE BABIES hardly ever cry.

WHAT DOCTORS SAY: Doctors and nurses advise mothers to feed their babies on NUTRINE. Babies like it, and it is no trouble to prepare.

FREE BOOK FOR YOU. If you are worried about your baby, write for a free diet chart, which will tell you the best times to give him his NUTRINE. When writing, say whether you would like your book in English, Zulu or Sesuto. Address the letter to Hind Bros. & Co., Ltd. Dept. 54N Umbilo, Natal.

NUTRINE BABY FOOD

If you cannot breast feed your baby, give him NUTRINE, next best to mother's milk



WOMEN'S PAGE

"What Shall We Do With Our Girls"

(By Mrs. Rheinallt Jones, M.Sc.)

Last week many hundreds of girls in our schools sat for their Standard VI examinations and in a week or two very many will take one or other Junior Certificate examination. Where do they go from there?

When I ask them what they want to do with their lives a very large proportion say they want to be nurses.

There is already a demand in South Africa for far more nurses than our hospitals are training, and there are likely to be considerable expansions in training in the near future. Nurses are playing a very big part in the progress of the African people. It is on the whole a well salaried profession. It is one of the few professions in South Africa where training of exactly the same standard as that given to Europeans is available to African girls. The training does not entail any financial strain on the parents.

There are three courses of training for recognised certificates open at present to African girls and young women. Many hospitals prepare for the Medical Council certificates in General and Surgical nursing. The minimum age is eighteen. The minimum entrance qualification is Standard VII, but few of the good training hospitals will take a girl under Standard VIII. A girl who has passed Standard VIII or Junior Certificate has a good background of general education and can understand her nursing lectures and read English text books. This course usually lasts 4½ years.

The midwifery course is intended for young women who are at least twenty-one years old. It is one year's course, but registered. General Nurses are permitted to take the examination after six months. Most Midwifery Hospitals charge an entrance fee.

The Health Visitor and School Nurse Course is a six months course which is only open to nurses who have either the General or Midwifery registered certificate. A certificate is granted to successful candidates by the Royal Sanitary Society.

In addition to those which train for these registered certificates a few hospitals take probationer-nurses after Standard VI or Standard VII and train them for a Hospital Certificate which is not registered by the Medical Council. Such nurses do not get as good salaries as the nurses who have obtained the full registered certificate. If a girl wishes to be a nurse she should make every effort to get the Junior Certificate first.

Any teacher or parent who wishes to have fuller information about nursing training may write to Mrs. Rheinallt Jones, S.A. Institute of Race Relations, P.O. Box 97, Johannesburg, for a copy of the booklet "Nursing as a Profession for Non-European Women." This booklet contains lists of training hospitals.

Do not delay making application for a place as probationer-nurse, if you wish to start the training next year and if possible try to get a month or two of domestic training after you leave school before you start your Hospital work.

N.B. Letters to the Editor, "Bantu World" asking for advice about educational matters should be marked "Education" and a stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed for reply.

scalding tears drip.
Were you brother of his when the time came for need?
Did you offer to help him or didn't you need?
Did you give him a lift?—He's a brother man
And bearing about all the burden he can.
Did you give him a smile? he was downcast and blue,
And the smile would have helped him to battle it through.
Did you give him your hand? he was slipping downhill,
And the world, so I fancied, was using him ill.
Did you give him a word; did you show him the road
Or did you just let him go on with his load?



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HERBAL OINTMENT
Price 1/6 or 3/9 a box, at all chemists' & stores.

"Christmas Is Near"

(By Charlotte D. P. Slinger)

"Prepare the way for Him that is coming." His was no land of ice and snow,

It was a sunny land like ours, To which, two thousand years ago,

He came, a Child among the flowers.

He came, they say, one bright night
To little quiet Bethlehem;
The angels sang, while very bright
His own star glittered like a gem.

No room was found for Him in the House
They laid Him in the scented hay,
Where round Him breathed the gentle cows,
And close beside His mother lay.

And only shepherds humbly bared,
And three Kings who were old and wise,
Heard what it was the angels said
And saw the wonder in the skies.

And came to see the new-born child,
And at His feet their presents piled
And then rejoicing went their way.

Two thousand years ago—how long!
But still the little children sing;
And mothers love to hear that song
They sing to Christ, the babies' King!

Meditation

Do you know what it means to be losing the fight
When a lift just in time would set everything right.
Do you know what it means—just a clasp
—of the hand—
When a man's borne about all a man ought to stand;
Did you ask what it was—why the quivering lip—
Why the half-expressed sob and the (Continued in column three)



It's Smart to have straight hair

Naturally, men prefer the girl who has beautiful smooth glossy hair. With "GRO-STRATE" you can be that girl in 10 minutes. Just rub the Cream well into the hair, comb well, and WASH thoroughly. Pepper corns disappear like magic and your hair becomes sleek and straight.

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Post free. Directions sent with every jar—read them carefully. Write today for

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Hair Straightener

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FOR HER, AND *Palmolive Soap*

KEEPS IT LOVELY!

All the friends at Edith's wedding, as well as her husband, agreed that they were first attracted to her by her lovely skin. It is so clear, and so delightfully soft, because she uses Palmolive Soap regularly. In fact, lovely women all over the world protect their complexions with Palmolive Soap. This famous soap is made from

a SECRET blend of Olive Oil and Palm Oil, with the addition of the perfume oils from fresh flowers. The creamy lather cleanses the skin thoroughly, the oils leave it soft and glowing, and the perfume gives the added charm of dainty fragrance. Palmolive is a wonderful soap for our skin, yet it costs a very little—and a tablet lasts a long time!

PRICE PER TABLET

5d.

Try Palmolive Soap for Beauty!



Palmolive Soap

Mafoko A Sediba Reserve

Mokgwedeng e fetileng re ile ra lathegelwa ke mofumagadi Mrs. Jerry Gopane yo o neng a tsecwe e le Jane Toolo. Phitlho e ne e chwerwe ke Moruti S. Matshai wa Chache. Moshwi o togetse monna wa gagwe le bara ba bararo bo John, Mark le James.

Mofumagadi eo mongwe eo o thokafetseng kwa Bloemfontein ka Lwa-Bothlano 13-11-42 ke Mrs. Mogkosi, kgantsadi a Mr. Bethuel Mashune mono Digojeng (Sediba). Ba baileng phitlhong ea gagwe kwa Mangaung ke Mr. Bethuel Mashune (mmadi wa Bantu World), Mrs. Sophia Mashune, Miss Emily Mokhele, le Mrs. Jemima Ditshegwane Setouto gammogo le Little Magdeleine Gadibolae (moradi).

Ka di 7-11-42 Sekole sa St. Monica se ne se tlisite concert mono. E ne e le monate-nate ka mokgwa wa ga Mr. Boland. Bo mosala gae lo fetiwa ke dillo tsaweloapele. Ba ba neng ba tilde le bana ke bo-tichere S. Motshai le Mr. Walaza (St. Monica) le Mr. Henry M. Bidi (Broadbent) le Miss M. Seshume.

Setulo se ne se kokomecwe ke Mr. Ezra Seata, mme a chwara motshameko sentile ka bocwiriri. Re ile ra itumela thata go lala re itisite le Rra-rona Moruti S. Mokae (Berlin Mission). Fela bagaecho re ile ra belaala thata ka go se bone beng ba metse.

Ditlhathlobo tsa sekole di simologile mme ga re bone bana? Batsadi tisetsang! Dikorong di budule lesa sefako se batille se re gau maloba ka Iwabobedi. Re itumela banna ba motse bo W. W. Mokhoa le Dr. Morgan ka go se potlaka.

Mme legale ke lo loma tsebe reetsang—Miss Selina Mpoetsi Segalo moradi eo mogolo wa ga Ex Ser Jacob Segalo boardman ea rona (mongwe wa babadi he Bantu World) o setse a le gaufi go se tilhole a iuita ka sefane sa ga rragwe. Ditlhagetse diretlo banna! Haioa Rasalala!

Mrs. Ruth Mokae (Mma Moevangel) le matichere a Kana School ba dirile Lekgotla la Helping Hand T. Society. Re utlwa go tue sechu sa teng se feta sa 'A lo kile lwa o bona!' Ka monate. Se sengwe sessa eta ke sa bo Mrs. Melita Mosotho, le Mrs. G. Kali, Mrs. W. Mokhoa le Mrs. P. P.

Mo pitsong ea morahe ea mabola Rra rona Mr. France Mokhele (Ex police) o ile a bua thata go kopela dikgomo tsa matsetsi kampo e mo gae. Ke eo monna ea buileng sense. Eo o mogae a tliscive ke botlhoko ke Miss Salmita Seata (moapei eo mogolo wa ga Miss Lucas Kgantsadie Mr. Fitchard, Bloemfontein). Re itumela thata go bona a nna botoka. Lesbole tichere J. J. Sibitoane wa Driefontein M.R.C. e ne le moeti wa na tichere O.S. Seata. Mr. Zachs Moipolai (clerk) wa Mokoto o na a etefet tichere G. N. Phutieagae ka Sontaga.

Tsa Skietlaagte

(Ke Sol. Ral. Madia)

Mohatasi ea khabane, eba mosa ha nkenyetsa melana ena, mona moraba-rabeng oa banna ba 'ne-te, "The Bantu World". Re leboha Morena Molimo, ka kamohelo ea sekolo sa rona mane Musong, leka teacher ea bobeli le ts'episo ea moaho oa sekolo oa 'Muso'. Hloho ea sekolo, ena Mongoli le Miss R. M. Mafohla, Motlati ba qalile ho hlahloka bana.

Re bile le pula e monate veng tsewa tse fetileng. Mr. le Mrs. Sol. Ral. Madia le bana Rheinallt Bokang le Horace Motlati le morali Maseabata ba kile bare khalo ho ea Shackleton. Mr Ed Matsoule le ena o kile a re nyare mona ha Mr le Mrs Madia. Mrs. D. Shebe le Miss A. Shebe ba kile bare khalo ho ea mane Phateng ba tla le mafura a nama Ha rea khora batho ba Koakotsi!

Skietlaagte Bantu School e itumkisetra mokete o moholo on picnic e tlaa teng kali 12 December. Re leboha ho bona banna ba motse oa rona ba rata Bantu World ka mokhoa o makotsing!

Ea nkileng leeto ke Mrs. R. Matsose ho ea mane Modderfontein, Lekoa. Re bona eka Mr. Sol. Ral. Madia (Principal) o tla re khalo ho ea Ladybrand le Winburg ka December ha Mrs. Madia eena le bana batla sheba Germiston. Ke tso he! tsa Koakotsi.

O Re Siile Ntate Makanya

Tsa Lindley
(Ke Wireless)

Ntate J. Makanya o hlakalene ka Sontaha ka li 15 November 10.15 p.m. A patos ka li 17 ke Mor. S. V. Motywa (A.M.E.) L. Sethabela (Bre. Church) Mntabu, Moloya (Bafolise), Mokoabu (Ethiopian Church), Mor. M. Motywa a bala ho Ts'eno 21 Ver. 1.

Mohlanka o oa Molimo a re khothatsa hamonate, ruri; hore le rona basetseng re sebelitse Le holimo le lecha.

Mookameli oa Lokeishe Mohlompheli Dan Bring ea neng a tliile le Mof. Bring, o ile a buna mantsoe a monate haholo a re:

"Ke sebelitse le mofu lemo tse 25, empa mofu o sebelitse Town Council lilema tse fetang 35."

Pele a kula haholo, mofu o ile a re a ka thaba ho ka bolokoa ke Mor. Motywa. Ha a se a kula a re; ho Bro W. Toli, (moholi on hae) "ke utloa e ka moruti on tsamaea, 'me ho na le mosebetsi o moholo o tlanguka utloa bohloko ha moruti a ka tsamaea o so phethahale."

Motse o Lindley o lla le batllo ea ntate Makanya tahlelong ea bona hamnoho le kerek ea Methodist eo mofu e neng e le moreri on eona, ha a shoa o robotse.

Motse S. V. Motywa o ea Kimberley. Re lahlhetsoe, Mong. R. Mooi, o se a eme ka matlo ho lokisetsa tumeliso en Mor. Motywa ka li 9 December. Matichere anna a ne a ile kopanong ea ona Arlington ka li 14 November: J. Molef e. Princepal; B. Khoanyane (Chicken Little) Nhlapo, R. Mooi le Misses Mochela le Mareka.

Ba ne ba tsamaisoa ke Mong. Mohlamme ka "Mamatutu oele."

T'soarello babali ke tla le tsebisa tsa tsu motse oa rona hape-hape. Kea leboha ntate.

Kitsiso Ya Loso Lwa Kgosi Archibald G. Mabalane

Mophiring

Ma Afrika a gaetsho, ke le itsitsi taba e botlhoko e e diragletseng banhiring ba Mabalstad. Ka di 15-10-42 Modimo wa botshelo le loso o biditsi kgosi Archibald G. Mabalane Morena wa setshaba sa baphiring ba Mabalstad. Morena o ne a tshwenya ke bolwetsi ka nako a telele, mme a nise a tsamaya ka jona. Ke ge morago a va ka Johannesburg go yo ipatlela dingaka, ge a fitlha teng ke ge bolwetsi bo mogalelela thata, mma kgosi le monnawae ba ya Johannesburg go yo mmona.

Nya ba fitlhela a gateletswe thata. E rile morago ga malatsi a se kae ke ge Modimo o mmitsa. Re laboga banhing ba ba kwa Johannesburg, le ditsala tsa gawe, ka mo ba ileng ba dira tiro e tona ka teng, va go tiola Morena wa bona la bofelo. Ba ne ba tsa kgosi Motseng wa gagwe go fitlhwa teng, ba le ka bonsi vo ba makatsang. Di Bus di no di le 3 di taxi di le 7. Batho ba ba neng ba le phitlhong ya kgosi ba ne ba le 961 le basou ba 10. Go ne go tlie le kgosi Sole wa Putfontein le kgosi Mosome wa Mthliko.

Tiro ya phitlhong je e tshweng ke Moruti E. Janseen wa Emmaus Mabalstad.

Moswi o togetse ki bohutsana mmagwe le bomonnawae ba le 6. A Modimo o gomotse setshaba sa ga phiri.

Tsa Edenville

Ka thaba e kholo re lebolsa 'moppi on rona ea kileng a re fa mareloli a re o nala ka la 20 Nov. 1942. O ho re o hubela hubola hohane liphefolo li ne li sa li fokola. Ka sa li 11 November 1942, re ile ra ba le mosebetsi o moholo on seitiem ka hore Lodge, me mosebetsi ona o ne o tsaamisa ke Bro. E. Pamoliki D. Malete, M. Ramoliki, le Susters F. Mochela, E. Mokgotsi, Barri e tlaa mosebetsi o moholo hahole, o teloblang satane ka hore mosebetsi on rona e leng jona.

Oho! re thuseng la thapelo mosebetsi on rona ea seya. Emma re kholsa bore o tla loka hohane Molimo o moholo mosebetsi o aha se araha thapeloeng ea rona. Re, ile ra smohela Mr. Mochela Mrs. Mochela le Moruti! Modimo a o tjae ma Lodge, joale ea kileng a re halo ho ea Parvs le Mosone S. H. Motse, ka tala ea lenyalo la

(Li isoella serapeng sa 3)

Tsa Pelindaba-Tshuane

(Ke "Semanya-manyane")

Baagi ba metse ea Tshuane ba bina "dihafeluju" matsatsing ka goba Mokgatla e mogolo Mr. Paul R. Mosaka o shapile di-phura-mollo 'me joale ke eena leloko le emetseng bangi ba Malokeshene a Frei Stata le Transvaal, Ma-Afrika a itumela haholo ba dikgosi le bothle ba kgethi-le Dr. Jas S. Moroka, Mr. R. V. Selope Thema.

Merafe ea Freistata le Transvaal e thabile, etsoe gare nyake di-phura-mollo ka meetlo ea Rusia. Re nyaka chelete ea thuto ea bana, mepusto ea basebetsi le naga ea ho rekoo ke Ma-Afrika.

Khudu le Marabastad

Lekgotla la Khudu-Morogo le tsamaisoang ke Mr. Mayford Adongeni le bathusi O. R. Mushi; A. Mametse ba buile le 'Masepala Morena Ramosa le 'Ma-disopo gore bahiri ba isoe Pelndaba. Re bothle gore malatsing aho kudu e kgolo, makoloi a roetsediphahllo. Banna ba Ehlhu ba etoa pele ke Mr. J. S. M. Lekgotla le thaka tsa hae, ba nyaka gore bahiri bothle ba isoe Pelindaba.

Mofafe le Setimela

R entlo go Morena William Lenule gore banna, basadi le methepama e nyaka gore setimela se bane Pelindaba, ka goba Bus tsu Great North ga di tsamaea ka ts'omelo. Pitsong e kgolo ea mosebetsi eo editsoe gore re nyake setimela. Ho feta moo mofafe o ratu gore bahiri ba matlo a Marabastad ba isoe Lekgotleng la Rent Board, 'Bo-My house' ba Marabastad le Hovers ba nyanya nodi a bahiri goba kamore ke £1-2-6.

C.P.S.

Mogkatto on Civil Protective Service o tselapele hantle. Ho hirilae Mr. Attewell Ngolase a thosua ke tichers Mr. A. T. Seela. Ha re sheba eka goja matichere a mang a teng a sa thuseng. Mereko ea C.P.S. o ts'oanetsa bahlahleli le batho ba tselapele, haholo matichere le bana bothle ba likolo.

Taba tse thabisang tsa Pelindaba 'me tsu tselapele ke tseore di utloeng pitsong gore bonmesdames Albertina Mbolekwa Rebecca Mashishi ba rata 'me ba sebetsa mereko oa go thusa masale ka tsu'ntoa, ho loma le vo esa mekhabo, ho lema dipalesa le Hijo tse tla rekiiso ho thusa masole a Ma-Afrika. Khudu e rata thuto e-ja thuto le lerato-kopano ke matla.

Ma Afrika a gaetsho, ke le itsitsi taba e botlhoko e e diragletseng banhiring ba Mabalstad. Ka di 15-10-42 Modimo wa

David Malete.

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Students prepared for

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES JUNIOR
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CERTIFICATE.

Sports facilities good.

Apply to:
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Umfazi 1:—"Kunganina okoku u lamazeleka sun?" inyanga kungkha mfundok yoo?"

Umfazi 2:—"Ndluakho na ukunc dwa?"

Umfazi 3:—"Ewe wenzire wonelelo wenswabe kgaphendu kwangolo xashe kunjalo."

Umfazi 4:—"Zenza ni ezi zinto ni ngumagalo?"

Umfazi 5:—"Nov-Apiol. Biholli eximbi sephisi kwipaketi nganye, clu ne ublobo twepifisi lokugotma intia zimba wahl, likondi igazi eltsa, na zimba wahl, likunki igazi eltsa, na-minda amaseka."

NOV-APIOL
(NO VAY-APIOL ukubizwa kwalo)
IYEZA LAMABHINQA
THE NOVAPIOL CO.,
5 BARRACK STREET CAPE TOWN.



OTUKU ULAYO (MATUKULULA)

O Feta Meriana

Kaofela

1/6

O Feta Meriana

Kaotela

1/6

Matsetsela

Moriana o ezelitseng ho thusa hetho
SEHLARE SE TSOLLISANG—SE HLAPOOLLANG

Mahloko ohle a 'meleng ea baiko.

Se Hlatsoa 'Mele kaofela

Se ezelitseng hore se thru-e batho. Se resoa ke meriana le matona Le batho ba hlafileng ba tseba hore sebialsar sena se bitsaeng Otukululayo (MATSETSELE) ke sonsa sehlare seo ba tsanetseng ho se sebelisa ha ba 'diktilo ba khathetsi' le tepeletse 'mele ba feletsok e matla le mavello na se tseba joaleka bo ntata bo na moholo ba neng ba joana lintoa seo khole ba hola lira tsu bona moriana ona oa Otukululayo (MATSETSELE) ke tipilis U koenisi pilisi ele ngele ba robala habeli ka beke etlare hosa-sa u tsuha u khofe tsolhe tse mpie tsu ka melang le mahloko. U ke ka oa sebetsa mosebetsi o moholo o nacieng ha 'mele ar hao o tletse mahloko Otukululayo (MATSETSELE) o eza hore pelo e betsoeu, u khothale, u be matla, u thabele lijo le bophelo ba hao. E mong oa maren a kileng a sebedisa moriana ona oa Otukululayo (MATSETSELE) ore "Ho ka nthabiso habolo ho 'le-hore batho bohole baka nala oona moriana ona. Ke ka baka lang ha u sa re tsebisa ka likoranta hore re utlo kaha moriana ona ba hole le ba haufi?" Moetsi oa mriana ona o le tsebisa hore le ka o fumana ho eens ka poso. kopa mong lebenke la heno pele kapa u romela Postal Order ea 1s. 6d.

A. H. Todd, Ltd., Mokemesi,
ENDHLOVINI, RED HILL, NATAL.

Mo meriana eloklleng habolo o ezelang teng

United BUILDING SOCIETY BUY YOUR OWN HOME

Loans at 5½%

(On the monthly balance) IN MARTINDALE, SOPHIATOWN, NEWCLARE</h3

Who's Who In The News This Week

Dr. W. W. M. Eiselen, chief inspector of African Education for the Transvaal, will speak at the annual general meeting of the Helping Hand Club for African Girls on December 9 at 3 p.m. The meeting will be held at the club, 76, Hans Street, Fairview.

The first Annual Conference of the council of non-European Trade Unions will be officially opened by the Hon. W. B. Madeley, Minister of Labour, in the Trades Hall (No. 3 hall), Kerk Street, Johannesburg at 2 p.m. to-day (Saturday). The conference closes to-morrow afternoon, and an invitation is extended to all.

Misses G. Paledi and B. Madisa, domestic servants employed at Dunkeld West, called at the offices of the "Bantu World," the other Thursday, and were shown round the works with which they were impressed.

To Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Ngobeni, of Atteridgeville, Pretoria, a baby girl was born on November 4, 1942. Both mother and baby are well.

On her journey to the Northern Transvaal where she intends to spend a few weeks, Mrs. A. Mathobela, of Pretoria, touched at Warmbaths as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Motsitsi.

Nurse Pauline Modise, who recently completed her course of training as nurse at Holy Cross Hospital, Pondoland, has taken up an appointment on the staff of Princess Alice Hospital, Sophiatown.

The Transvaal Workers' Union is leaving no stone unturned in its drive to organise the municipal workers. A series of meetings has been arranged, one of these held week before last, was addressed by Messrs B. E. Mamabolo, O. Maboa, H. Nkageleng-Nkadimeng, A. Kodisang, D. Kokolo and D. G. Tloane.

Miss Adelaide Monareng, of Orlando Township, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Monareng, of Eastern Native Township the other week-end.

Miss Hilda Ketsabile, of Yeoville, was seen in Eastern Native Township the other week-end.

Miss L. Masire, who left the City a short while ago on a visit to her parents in Bechuanaland, will return to the City next week.

Mr. F. I. Lentsoane of Benoni entrained last Saturday for his home at Marulaneng, Lydenburg District, and intends to return after three weeks.

Mr. A. D. Moloto, proprietor of the Botsabelo Cash Store, Kruiffontein, Saulspoort district, was in the City recently. During his visit, he had discussions with the secretaries of the Municipal workers' union, the leather, hide and skins' workers unions, including several other bodies of the same calibre.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Sibya, of Swaziland, are in the City on a short visit. Mr. Sibya is a court interpreter at Mbabane, and is also son to Rev. N. Sibya of Swaziland.

Mr. Jesh Gregory, of Ladysmith recently visited Durban on business. He also called at Dundee where, accompanied by chief W. S. Kumalo, he addressed the "Dundee Parents' Association."

The wedding reception of Mr. Robert Kuzwayo, of Amanzimtoti, and Miss Elsie Nontombi Sopazi, of Idutywa, will be held on December 20, at 24, Lower Ross Street, Doornfontein, at 5 p.m.

Nurses L. Mgojeni, M. Kobi and Qupe, of Waterval Hospital, visited friends in Sophiatown recently.

The South African Board of Bantu Ballroom Dancers' recent annual election of office bearers resulted thus: A. A. Thadiyane, president; Jackson Mtetwa, vice-president; Solly-Sola, chairman and temporary treasurer; Clever Tandi, vice-chairman; Phillip Sechele, gen. secretary; Climate Cecil, ass. secretary. Members of the committee are, Messrs Peter Miya, Davidson Dopadola, Johannes Rosebank, Silas Nkomo and Tom Governor.

An elaborate programme is being prepared for the Rheiobokspruit school closing concert at the end of the school year during the month.

A meeting of the Transvaal African Congress convened by the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Ramahane, was held in the Methodist Church school-room, Pimville, on November 18, for the purpose of establishing a local branch, and was very successful, the branch being duly inaugurated.

Office bearers elected are Mr. D. J. Koma, chairman, Mr. P. Makanya, assistant chairman, Mr. C. C. Bindle, hon. secy., Mr. S. R. Mpela, asst. secy., Mr. P. Seabehla, treasurer, Mr. Mtobela, asst. treas., Rev. H. G. Mpitsi, Chaplain. Committee members are Messrs L. Ndinga, G. Xorile, I. Moketsi, A. Monnaha and Tssekeng.

On his way on to Rheiobokspruit school, Natal, Mr. Meshack H. M. Sabela, Supervisor of Bantu Schools, Natal Province, called at Swineburn Bantu School for an interview with Messrs Amos Nkosi and Steven Moloi, of the latter school. During his stay at Rheiobokspruit, Mr. Sabela carried out his inspectorial duties and wound up his visit with seeing places of natural interest in the vicinity of Rheiobok-

x x x x x
Mr. C. T. C. Xabana wishes to advise the public to book seats early for the function coming on at the Inchape Hall on December 11 to avoid a rush and disappointment at the last moment. Bookings may be made with the Secretary of the Bantu Men's Social Centre, Johannesburg.

x x x x x
Mr. I. T. Matlapeng, of Klerksdorp, recently paid a visit to the City as guest of Mr. D. R. Peeloane, 10 Edith Street, Sophiatown. During his stay, he took a chance to see several other friends.

x x x x x
Messrs. C. S. Lerutle, A. R. Marokane and H. Nkageleng-Nkadimeng wish to thank through the columns of the "Bantu World", the Location Superintendent, the secretary and members of the advisory board, the ministers and residents of Heidelberg for their individual and collective assistance in making the meeting held on November 5 the success it was. Thanks and gratitude are also extended to Mr. and Mrs. A. Okker who provided boarding and lodging, and to the African clergyman in charge of the Heidelberg Anglican church for the free use of the church.

x x x x x
Payneville, known to many as Springs Location, will be the scene of the most outstanding "end-of-the-year" entertainment ever to have been staged throughout the whole East Rand when the East Rand Student's Association stages a fete in commemoration of the eighth anniversary of its existence. Primarily aimed at the entertainment of members, students, teachers and nurses and clerks on holiday the event to be held on Monday December 28, in the Payneville communal hall will be open to parents, relatives, friends and residents of all East Rand Locations, and any others who care to come.

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Mr. J. W. Mabitsela a former acting teacher of Sekgopa school, and founder of Klein Sekgopa School, has been transferred to Moila School at which he is busily engaged with the task of improving conditions.

x x x x x
Mr. N. Dickson, secretary of the Bantu Herbs Agency, Cape Town, is on holiday with friends in Zululand. He has already touched at various centres, including Mseleni school Uumbo, Ingwavuma, Nhlopukulu combined schools, Nongoma, and is now guest of Mr. R. J. M. Shezi of Vumanhlamvu, Nkhandla. He hopes to return to Cape Town during this month.

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Nurse Ernestina Khame, of Waterval hospital, recently paid a visit to her relatives in Pinetown.

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Mr. E. S. Follie, of Sophiatown, recently paid a visit to Khetleng, Rustenburg district, to see relatives.

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After a long period of absence from the City, Mr. Jackie Mongale, a famous tennis member of the Bantu sports club recently returned to the city, and in company of Nurse Esther Majoro, called at the B. S. Club offices.

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Mr. Templeton Ntswasa has been appointed assistant organist of Saint Cyprian's Anglican Church, Johannesburg. His wife, whom the Amajwara at Crown Mines style "Nolandia," is a member of the church choir. Mr. Ntswasa is also engaged in raking up a town cricket team to bring to full strength the old Stonebreakers cricket club.

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Mrs. E. P. Mchunu, of Sub-Nigel, who had been at Wesselsnek on a visit recently returned home accompanied by her two children.

Following on a protracted illness over a number of months, Harry Sephatule Mphahlele, of Pretoria, passed beyond the veil on November 5, his remains being interred at the Riverside cemetery, Pretoria. During his period of affliction, deceased never allowed himself to be pinned to bed, and only laid down when the moment had arrived to make his last gasp.

Among those who were present at the graveside were Mr. and Mrs. M. Mphahlele and Mr. N. Ntlane, who were chief mourners. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Mamosebo, Messrs Motjoudi, A. Mongoale, S. N. Maribe, T. Petje, E. Mphahlele, C. M. Mphahlele, A. M. Mabatlaje, T. P. Mathabathe (supervisor of schools), J. R. Chou, Revs. S. M. Makgatho (ex-President Transvaal African Congress) and M. Makgatho.

x x x x x
The South African Bantu Ballroom Dancers, a body in control of ballroom championship, will hold the eleventh anniversary ballroom dancing competition at the Inchape hall on Wednesday, December 2, 1942. Both professional and amateur groups will contest for the South African championship.

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Mr. P. E. Tsele, until recently an executive member and organiser of the General Workers' Union, is now secretary of the African cartage and contractors union. The Union's offices are at no. 8 Kerk street, Johannesburg.

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Mr. J. J. Nkuku, member of the Swazi National Committee, recently arrived in the City as delegate representing the Paramount Chief of Swaziland at the A.M.E. Church conference sitting at Orlando.

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I have earned a good wage..

x x x x x
until I heard of the Union College.

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Everyday I studied for an hour.

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x x x x x
until I heard of the Union College.

x x x x x
Everyday I studied for an hour.

x x x x x
I have earned a good wage..

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MAFOKO A NTWA V

TLHAGISHO E TSWANG MO KARULUNG YA BABI'SISI BA BANTSHO BA KOPANO YA SOUTH AFRICA GO ITSE SET'WANA KAGA NTWA

TLHAGISHO No. 145 (TSHIPI E KHUTANG KA 25TH NOVEMBER, 1942)



A NTWA E CONE?

Ka go nyenya ga lesole je, go bomula sentle, ka lobaku leha re. sa itse gore ga a na komang le nootho. Tiro e mo atleng tsa gagwe ke e e itumedisang, o obola matokomane. Euo ga se yona tiro ya gagwe helu ya go obola matokomane; motlihaope o na le tiro tse dingwe ko ntle ga euo. Ka febo ya gagwe ka bophara le dipoko tsa beng-nka-ene, go shupa ha le tsona di na le pheteletso mo go ene, ke yona tselu e re bonang a ntse a nyenya leha a ntse a obola matokomane. Fa gare ga ntwa ya loapi. Monna yona yo ke mongwe wa baetapele ba mephato ya Bantsho, metswedi ea mephato e tswang mo go bona kwa bothhaba, le bophirima mo Afrika.

Mephato ya baetapele e dira tiro e ntle mo bothhaba gare gagwe le mo ditsheng tsa dikepe, diterena le ditsela. Banna ba tlhokomelwa e le ruri me ka nako le nako ba hiwa nako ya boitapolosho ya malatsi a ka nna 7 kgotsa 10. Kampa ya boitapolosole yona e gona mo ba itapologang gona. Leshole je le kwa kampeng ya boitapolosho—le ja matokomane.

KABELO TSA BOGANKA JWA MASHOLE A BANTSHO

Mosimiga mephato ya Bantsho o na le boitumelo jwa go tlhagis ha bangwe ba mashole a Bantsho segolo ebong lekau No. N. 4416 Cpl. Ruben Morupa o tswileng ka sekgele sa boganka mo ntewng.

Cpl. Ruben Morupa o tswa ko Randjiesfontein mo karolong ya Pretoria. O ne a tsena mo mophatong ka di 23 August, 1940 ko Welgedacht. O ne a tsengwa mo mophatong wa "Q" wa Karolo 2nd e ileng ko Afrika Bokone.

CORPORAL WA MONTSHO O TSHIKINGWA KE MOPHATO

Mosimiga mephato ya Bantsho moshong ono o amogetse kwalo lwa Corporal Isaiahs Godlana yo o reng: "Mo puong ya rona go na le polelo e reng 'E tla-re re tla re ke pitse, ra bona mebala."

Erike ke tsena mo mophatong ka bo ke na le kitso e nnye thata ya mophato. Ka mafoko a mangwe ke kaya tsala tsa me di ne di leka go mphetola mogopolo gore ke se tsene me e kabole ese tsala dingwe tsa makgowa nkaboke emetse kwa morago. Gompie no ke fitlhela botshelo jwa mophato bo gaisa jwa ko ntle. Botshelo jwa mephato bo ntirile monna ka gonne jaanong ke itse go boloka madi ke menaganya poloko ya ona gararo. Ke setse ke bonye mahelo a le mantsi mo hatshing ja Union nkabong ke sa o itse. Mo go ona a magolo ke Johannesburg. Pietermaritzburg, Bloemfontein, Pretoria le Cape Town.

Erike ke ese ke ineele ka uilwa ka tsamao tsa batho mo Afrika Borwa, ka mokgwa o di lebegang ka gona le botshelo jwa tsona, le tsalan e fa gare ga merafe e kgotlhaganyeng. Ke itumelela thata nako e ke e neilweng go tsena mo kolong sa mahoko a di-

ntwa me nako eou ke tla e dirisa ka bottalo ruri.

DIKGELE TSA BOGANKA

Bantsho ba 8 ba Gold Coast ba amogetse talama tsa boganka le tsa Britonia mongwe ona bona Sergeant o ne a thulwa ke segai-gai sa Matariana mme a sekwa a utiwa botlhoko go le go tona. A se leleka a tsona kafa teng a bolaya mongwe le mongwe mo go shona ka chaka.

TSHWANTSHO SA MOSOLINI

Leshole la Afrika Borwa Spike Tomali setschwärwa sa Tobruk me a golotswe go boleka ka tsa Mosolini ka a mmonye mo Tobruk. "O ne a itschema 'baas' a tsena mo mephatong ya gagwe a gakeste a goa. Erile a bua le mashole rata go tshega. Re ne re tshaba Matariana me ra tshegela mo nchung. Kwa morago mashole a boleka ha Mosolini a ne a ba gakalletse a re ba ntse ba kokoroga ba le botshwakga. Spike Tomali o ne a dira mo dikareng mo Lichtenburg me kajeno o dira mo kareng tsa ntwa.

MORABARA Ke motshameko o itsegeng ka bophara jwa lehatshe. Makgowa a na le wa bona Chess. Re tla re ntse re nanara ka kgomo tsu rona go hitlha re tsena mo sekhhlong. Mo ntewng ya Afrika Bokone Rommel o tshamekile morabaraba me mophato o santisce a saletswe ke kgomo di se kae mo seatleng. Me go shutha ga gagwe go mo mare-leading. Motlihaope ka go itse motshameko a ka shutha-gabedi ga roro, go lelefatsa motshameko. Ke yona tshopo e leng gona. 'Me e tlare a ese a e kgakala o tla bo a selo kgongwana tsa gagwe a tlhoboghe.

PILETSO MARUMONG
KGOSI YA ZULU ARTHUR EDWARD MSHIYENI KA DINIZULU

"Mazulu utlwang topo yame. Ke kgale ke ntse ke re lo bolele ye mophatong. Ke setse ke direle jalo. Tswang makau leye ntewng. Pusio yi rona ea lo bita. Se akabaling, se tshabeng. Mazulu ga a ese a nne bodishash. Tsogang Mazulu.

Mshiyeni wa Dinizulu.
TOPO KA KGOSI MCITEKI (MORAFE WA MANDLAKAZI) NONGOMA

"Mazulu, ke ctsa topo ya ntwa. Ke tshwanelo ya bothhe go bona boshulu jwa yona. Ke mafoko a magolo mo maenong a morafe wa Zulu. Ki ntata bogolo jwa ona ebole ke ema ka dinao gore re femele hatshe jeno. Kana le bogologo lehatshe le ne le tshegetswa ka marumo. Batho ga ka ba phutha mabogo. O tshwanetse go ipatleka kgololo. Huhulang, tsogang nyena. Mazulu, me lo tseye marumo. Kgosi ya nyena Mshiyeni o a le lopa, lo shupe boganka jwa nyena. Kea mo tlatsa o setse a tsenye mo ntewng. Kea lo lopa lothe Mazulu tsayang kgato ya kgosi ya loma. Kwa pele Mazulu."

TOPO YA KGOSI SEKOATI MAMPURU WA NEBO TRANSVAAL

Jaa ka setse e le kgale re nise re utlwa kaga molelo o boitshegang wa ntwa o lakaselang kwa Europa le Afrika Bokone ke tshwanelo ya rona go thusa mmu-

sho ka go romela mephato ya makwane, go tsena mo ntewng. Re se tshosweng ke dintsho le dikoafatsa tsa mmabu o lwang le rona. Re na le polelo e reng: "Ga le ke le tlhaba kgomo la feta motho". Lebang thuba e mmabu o dirileng kwa mahatshing a sele le khuduego e o e tsentseng mo bathong. Go botoka ha re kganele mmabu a ese a tsene mo gae go sa nneng jalo o tla ntsha mo gae. Thubako tsa mmabu mo mephatong ya rona ka nako tsa bo-June e ne e se phenyo tsa sepe. Re ne re sa tshabe. Go no go na le dintsho ka gouo ge lo se diege. Tlang lo ye pele lo eme mo tulong tsa batho wa beleng. A re arabeng pitso tsa mosimiga-lthogo wa rona General J. G. Smuts re tlatsi diphotha. Ke lopa gore topo yame e arabye ke mophate otlile, segolo setona makau a mo Nebo. Tlang mophatong. Sekoati Mampuru".

GO RETEELWA GA MARUARUA MO NTWENG

Hela jaaku mephato e megolo ya Amerika e bonye go tshelala kwano Afrika Bokone ke tshupo ya gore Maruaria a Jeremane aa retelelwa. Mmabu ga aa ka a ba a itshikinya mogatla mo kganelong ya mephato eou me e ne ya holoswa gongwe le gongwe mo losing lwa Afrika bokone mo e tsentseng mmabu legong mo maragong ka nako e. Kepe tse fetang 500 tsa dithoto di tletsi mephato le tse hetang 350 tsa ntwa di ne tsa gorogwa mo Afrika bokone. Erile maruaria a Jeremane a bona dikepe tsa Amerika a bo a tabogela kwa watleng ja Mediterranean go ya go simolola tlhaselo teng me malobu ya bo ele maabane.

Polo e ne ya nna sephiri se segolo. Se umake sepe kaga dikepe ke polelo ya malatsi ano. Amerika o ne a diragatsa thato ya gagwe ka setu mmabu erile a re thathatha a bo a shaiteste.

THOMELO YA MADI KO MAHATHING A PORTUGUESE

Bantsho ba ba ratang go romela madi kwa baneng ba bona ko Portuguese bona ba le mono hatshing ja Union ba ka dira jalo, ko ntle ga go eduisiwa ha ba dira le

Mo ntewng tsa gagwe General Eisenhower mo Afrika Bokone maloba o itshupile ka mebala ha e le lehatshe la maanente le maitsanape wa sebele. E ke taodiso ya rona ya General Eisenhower.

General Eisenhower o na le mokgwa wa khuparama mo phiring tsa gagwe—leha e le me mosading. Ka phiri se jalo me phato ya Amerika e ne ya bolawa e setse a gorgole mo Afrika Bokone. Generale yo ke mokutlelo wa monna o setse a tswa lethathla. O tswa mo losikeng lwa batho ba meraka me o amule sentle. O tswewe e le lehatshe me le mo karolong dingwe o itshupile ga gagwe. O na le tulero e kgolo ya lebaka le Amerika a le Lweling. Bo ntatagwe mogolwane ba ne ba sia mo Jeremane ba tsena mo Switzerland bogologolo—tala ba batla kgololo e Evangile. Ba tloga mouo ba tala ko Amerika a sale mosha. Go tla ga baetapele ba kgale go mo go ene ka bottalo "lefa la me la diphenyo ke la kgale" o bua jalo, gore nka nyelsetwa ke Hitlara. Mo ntewng tsa gagwe General Eisenhower mo Afrika Bokone maloba o itshupile ka mebala ha e le lehatshe la maanente le maitsanape wa sebele. E ke taodiso ya rona ya General Eisenhower.

ABYSSINIA O KAFKA TLASE CA PUSHO YA GAGWE YA PELE

Ha Mosimiga wa Abyssinia wa London a goroga mo London go no gwa itsesiwa ha mephato ya Britonia e tloga no Abyssinia e le gore go sala ba se kae le homitsanape ba se kae mo Addis Ababa.

Jaanong masemo a tsepameng a bonywe a sang a ga Haile Selassie heba me a lehatshe jeotlhe ja Etheopia mo ntewng. Etheopia hatshe je le neng je welwa go dimo gothlele kafa bophirima, gape e leng lehatshe ja ntiba je le neng ja gololiwa ke mephato a batlang pusho tsa lehatshe di diriwa ke batho ba lehatshe jeno. Jaanong go ka tla ba ma boitshing jo bo siameng jo bo itekanetseng.

Tumalano-fa gare ga Britonia le Abyssinia ke ya gore Britonia a bone lehatshe nyane ja go baya mashole hela me teng me Britonia o santse a tla ikemisetsa go emelana le diphetog tsa lehatshe le tse dintwa gone go karolong eno ya Afrika. Kafa gare ga Abyssinia gona, ga se gore ka go tloga ga mephato tlhaganyo tsa pusho le tlhimego ya lehatshe a hedle. Go santse go na le dilo di le dints tse tlhawaneseng tsa tsweletwa. Pusho ya Britonia legala e boleste ka e ka tusa mo tiroloong ya mathata otibe a mo gae, ga a ka lophya tlhoso, leha e le tsa ntwa ha e nkga mo setaataeng. Go gorogwa ga motimeng yo mosha ga mnogo le mafoko a go tswa ga mephato mo Abyssinia, tiro tla fa pele ga ntwa di simoligole. Nake e tla tlhoso ha mephato ya tshehanyi e tla golelang karolo tsotlhe mo mnogong wa Majeremane le malata a

ntewng.

GO BOWA GA GENERAL SMUTS

General Smuts o boetsi mono hatshing ja Union go tswa kwa keteng ya gagwe ya England. O agorogile mo Cairo ka di 21 me o jetse mephato mala mo karolong eno di distsa mo Afrika Bokone. O ne a amogelwa ka mepelwane e megole go gongwe fa o tseneng gona.

General Smuts o ne a rorisa mephato ka tiro ya yona mo sekakeng. O ne a bolelela ha a lehatshe go bellwa ga minabu mo hatshing ja Afrika ka mephato e tswang bophirima. Mo Britonia le gongwe le gongwe mo mahatshing a bathusanyi batho ga ikutwa ka kokobetswa makgwa ka kgato tse tabotseng ke mephato wa bohera me go sholohelwa tlhoso ba malatsi a botsho.

MOLETLO WA BANA BA MASHOLE A BANTSHO

Setlhophsa sa S.A.W.A.S. sa palo ya 12 se sa mo tlhimegong ya Mrs. P. G. Gossan se tla moletlo wa bana ba mashole mo Pretoria Zoo ka Lwabotsho 4 December, 1942, ka nako ya 3 p.m. Bantsho kotsolo e ya Rand Daily Mail wa di 19 November. Cairo, Lwaboraro.

Major A. H. J. Eaton wa direco le dinametsi o ne a goroga mo Tobruk hela kafa morago e sena go zapololwa ke mephato ya rona. O ne a tlisise dineo le dinametsi mo ditshwangweng tse zapololwa me gompieno o bolela ha ronhuhego va bantsho e gogwang ke banna ba tlleng e ne va tshe. getsa tirelo kafa ntle ka Sontaga o fitlheng fa gare ga tlhaselo ts

loapi tsa mephato ya Jeremane le Itana.

Ba sa longwe ke ntse leha difane ka marumo a gailang di ntse di galaka mo Tobruk. Bantsho ba ba direla moreri wa bona modiko me goa sekwa goa bonala pitikwe epe fa gare ga bona e ba tshoseng, banna ba opela dihecia.

Tirelo e ne e ntse a tsweletse ha tlhaselo ya bobedi e simologa. Bantsho ba ema ba ribamisitsc difatihigo wa reetsa foko ja moreri. Ba hetsa tirelo ya bona phuthego ya phatlala me hong ya leba kwa bosireletsong ha tlhaselo ya boraro e simologa ba tlhaselo ya mephato wa Amerika le Fora gape o tswa kafa borwa go tloga mo letheng la Chad. Go na letshupo tsotlhe tse kayang ha mephato wa Jeremane o tla simologa go Iwa mo Al Ghella go mafeng wa Sirte le mo Bengazi borwa. Ka malatsi a le mantsi mephato ya rona e ntse a thabaka mmabu fa gare ga koloi tsa gagwe a siela kwa a ipsakanyeditseng go emelana le rona. Ha re leba bawmo a mephato ya rona le kganelwa go tsamaela kwa Borwa. Mafoko a morago a shupa ha a setse a kganetswe.

Mephato ya Amerika le Fora e setse a kgadla tsela tsa mafoko a gagwe le setse sa losi sa Bizerta mo Afrika Bokone. Motihaope Rommel a ka leka go thulha le rona mo El Agheila go sanneng jalo a ka siela ke Tripoli. La kwa teng o tla nna a leleka, hu a sa eme ka bensko a thulhakan le mephato ya rona mephato wa gagwe o nyeletswe. Thabu ja go siela mephato ya gagwe ka tsela ya tla ke dikepe e tshehanyi. Ha setse sa Bengazi se gapiwa ditshwangwa tsa rona bontsi tsa India di golotswe.

Go na je dikai di le dints tse shupang ha mephato ya mmabu a tlhosa mahura a petoro. Go dirwa gotthe gife naye mephato ya Rommel e sieng petoro ka difofane. Mephato ya rona ya difofane e krahanyeditseng difofane tseu e ya di phatlala me e setse a nyelsetse di tsetsi di gongwe ka diphetikwe. Ka tsatsi le le losi, difofane di shupa tsu mmabu di ne tsu nyeledi e mo loaping di le tharo gape di le ha hatalhe di le 20 gape le tsona tsa nyalediwa di gogolwa di le ha hatalhe. Bontsi iwa tsona di ne di le kgolo tsa mewalo di tletsi mahura me e rile ha di thunyu tsu tona.

NTWA YA AFRIKA BOKONE

Mephato ya rona e gapile fotane tse fetang 120 mo Libya tse hetang 300 di nyelsetse mo godimo ga tsauo tse di tsekantseng di ne tsu fihlewa mo ditsheng di tsekantseng.

Ka mafoko a ntwang Afrika Bokone go utlawa ha mephato ya rona e kopela ka ntla tse tharo gore a ntse mmabu ka ngoba o sa fothwa mo Afrika Bokone mephato ya Britonia, America le Fora e tilhaga kafa bophirima. Mephato wa bohoro o tswa kafa bothibala ntwa mephato wa Amerika le Fora gape o tswa kafa borwa go tloga mo letheng la Chad. Go na letshupo tsotlhe tse kayang ha mephato wa Jeremane o tla simologa go Iwa mo Al Ghella go mafeng wa Sirte le mo Bengazi borwa. Ka malatsi a le mantsi mephato ya rona e ntse a thabaka mmabu fa gare ga koloi tsa gagwe a siela kwa a ipsakanyeditseng go emelana le rona. Ha re leba bawmo a mephato ya rona le kganelwa go tsamaela kwa Borwa. Mafoko a morago a shupa ha a setse a kganetswe.

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NTWA FA RAPE GA JEREMANE LE RUSSIA

Russia o bonye phenyo e kgolo mo mephato ya Jeremane e neng e leha go gogabala d'dila tsa mahura mo Grozny mo thaleng ya Caucasus. Dintsho tse Jeremane di ne tsu tshwara 20,000 Tshoza tsa mephato ya Jeremane di ne tsu getoga mangatelo. Thab

Litaba Tsa Ntoa

(Li tsoa qepheng la 14)

seng Makhoa ba kopane. E ne e Bontate ba re rutile hore fentsoe la morena oa rona ke molao, a ka sletscoa empa ha a hametsoe. Re boleletseng hore Mpangazita e ne e le mohale, bontate ba ne ba e-na le cena lintoeng kaofela-Mtimkuu ke seboko sa hae-lintoeng tsa Tshaka, le tsa Matiwane le tsa Mantatise. Ho thoq qetelong Mpangazita o hlotsoe ke lira tsa hae a bolao 'me kamorao ho moo bathe ba heso ba fetola mahoo-hoo a sollang. O na sa le teng Sidiman mora Mpangazita. Ka eena ea phuthileng masila a sechiba 'me ka tlas'a puso ea hae se ile sa ineda ho 'Muso o ileng on se amoheka. Ka ntoa ea pele on Ma-Baru (1848) bontate the morena oa bona ka lehakorong la.

Ka in 21 Pherekhong, 1942. Lesole Stevens le ne le khanna kolo sekhopheng sa tse ling tse neng li e-ton kampoen a baholehuoa, le laetsie ba 30. Setefo sa marolo e ne e le se ts'abebang. Ka 3 mantisboea Stevens o ile a la-lehelenla le ba bang. Taeto e ne e le hore letsati le tsamane lohole hore Baholehuoa ba se ke barabotsa tseling. Stevens o na tseba tsela hanyenyane. A nahana hore tsela e nepahetseng, e sika litsiea tsu mobala oa telephone, 'me a latela tsuna. Atha ka nako e 'ngoe li feta lifting tsa li-nine. Ho no ho sa bahnhale baafle 'me a filila lifting a sa ellolog hobane lerako la tsoa le ne e na le masole a mangata. O qalile ho ellona ha lebili le ka morao le psatalha ke 'mire. A theoza a konya le leng 'me a leku ho boela morao. Lebili le kapela la pshatalha ke sefi se seng 'me kolo ea sitoa ko ho tsamane. E no e se e 4.45 nakong ea mantsiboa 'me Stevens a nahana ho isa baholehuoa tseling eo a neng a popola hore ke ei moto. Ba hama baholehuoa ho feta moo 'me a ba nku ka boneng ho ba fetisa. Hoba ba fete a eta hore ba cheke mokoti ba ipate teng bo-siung ho lefisi. Ea eba molebili on bona a pola-pola mokoti oa baholehuoa bao bosiu ba ba esa. Har'a bosisi e mong oa Majeremane o lekile ho thola a ema feelsa ha Stevens a tsamane. Majeremane so limase tse blano ea se filila seporong ga terene. A lokisetsoa hore ba realoe 'me a etla fika moo a neng a e ea teng ka la 22 Pherekhong, 1942. A uqelga baholehuoa ho Molaoli e moholo, a fine lengulo kampong ea Baholehuoa. O khutletska maoto le-khotleng la hae 'me a tsamane limase tse leshome.

Bao e seng Makhoa ba ila ba ikhomosha halulu-ka ho bona e mong oa bona a hlonaphnoa likalo. Ba halukson ka bokhalane ba phahamitsa. Hlolo ba phuthulotse. Bifuna ba bapaloa pina ke baletsi ba liphalo le meropa.

Ea neng a le teng ho baholeli e ne e le mongolei oa Koranta tsa Ma-Negro tsa United States, America, ea neng a rometsoe ho ta behela likoranta tsa habo ts'e etseng ke bao e seng Makhoa ba likhuluto tse fapaneng tsa lefats'e ntoeng ena. O ile a kahlololo ke bokhalane ba masole a beso a heso le ho bona ho apesoa ha oona hantle le ho fepiso ha oona le horntouha bona ke batho ba nang le mammelo le ba utloisang mokhoa oa bona. A re ho 'na Ma-Negro a America ke hore bohole ba motula le malu a kopaneng a Makhoa le bao e seng oona ba America ba terile ho kena ntoeng ena hobane ba lumela hore seemo sa bona se tla feteho molemong naeng ea United States. O re bao e seng Makhoa linaheng tsohle ba loanang ka bokhalane le bots'ephi ntoeng ena ea sera se ratang ho eta batho makhoa ka ho khantsa bohole se tla timela.

Hoa battsha ha ho le joalo hore ba bangata ho bao e seng makhoa ba kene ntoeng ena. Ma-Coloured a kine ka bongata ho feta Ma-Afrika a ka palo a leng mangata. Ho bonahala hore a mangata Ma-Afrika a setseng morao a ho se ke ha ngolom bukeng tsa Lichaba hore Babats'o ba South Africa ho thoe ba matha feelsa ba b Hale atha ho le hetho leo ba le ents'e ntoeng ena.

Oa lona,
NDABAZABANTU.
TOKOLO.

O mong oa mesebetsi e mengata ts'aneatseng ho ets'e ke Kemishinara ke ho ea hlahloba teronko ka nako le nako. O emisa baholehuoa moleng e be o ba bota hore na ba me le lillo.

Teronko eo ke e etelang ke e kholo eo ho tloisong baholehuoa ba litreke tse ling ba heteronko tsa tsone li tlets'e.

Matsatsing a mabeli a-fetling ke ile ka etela teronkon 'me eits'e ba baholehuoa ba emisoa moleng ha fumana hore ba bare ha ba eo. Molebeli oa teronko a re bao ba leng sieo ke ba sedlopha sa ba 17 ba tsone teronkon 'ngoe a re ke ba seng ba tsotfetsi ho ka sebetsa le joalo, ba seng ba hlohetsoe ho eta joalo ka ba rata. Ka ea karolong eo ba inlang ho eoma 'na ka bona bamma ba bane ba tsotfetseng haholo. Ha ke hopole ha a na a le teng ho bona ea katlas'a lifemo tso 70.

"Na la ma le lipelaelo?" ho bota 'na. "Banna-baholo ha ba 'kai' ba nthokomela. E mong a re 'lipelaelo tse joalo eng Morena?'" "Lipelaelo bakeng sa lilo ka ts'oro kapa eng le eng" ho araha 'na. "Re ka ba le lipelaelo joang?" ho viatsi moina eo lebitiso la hae e neng e viatsi le Duba. "Re mona tulong ena." "Le fepiso hantle le ts'oro hantle na?" ho bota 'na. "Re ka baetsa ke eng Morena?" ho bolela Duba. "Re ts'oro hantle ba bakeneng sa lilo ha ho letho le phoso. Ho thoq re hlotse molao 'me re mona ka lebaloa leo. Pelselo ea rona ke hore ha re beme ikhomo tsa rona ba li tle hlo hao ba bangoa ha re bone linkin tsarona ba li eca makhleng. Basili ba rona leba ba ka omonyana ho ka ba monate ho ba ulon joale. Re tsotfetsi 'me' ho riatsa Duba ho balskane ba hae. "Bua ba u'na e seo u'ka se Bua" ho riatsa Duba ho balskane ba hae. "Bua ba u'na e seo u'ka se Bua" ho riatsa Duba ho balskane ba hae.

"Morena" ho tsoda Duba nele. "Isoba hore re batho ba Mpangazita eo bontate e neng e le matona a had."

Vacancies For Two African Staff Nurses

Applications are invited for above posts. Commencing salary £96 per annum on scale £96 x 6-114 plus uniform allowance of £8 per annum.

Free Furnished Quarters, rations, laundry and attendance provided.

Applicants must hold both General Nursing and Midwifery Certificates and be registered with the S.A. Medical Council.

Applications in own handwriting stating when duty can be commenced if appointed, together with copies of testimonials and certificates of character and good health should be sent to the undersigned not later than 29th December, 1942.

J. W. STIRLING
Principal Medical Officer Bechuanaland Protectorate.

P.O.Box 106, Mafeking.

Final Reply To Mr. Resha's Criticism

(BY G. B. MAKALIMA)

I have taken nothing on my shoulders. Mr. Resha is ignorant of the fact that all articles appearing under the pen of the Secretaries of our Union are expressing the views of our Union as a body. The consequences of his ignorance, though a critic, will dawn later,—this is not the time and place.

CHANGED NOTE

Mr. Resha's last article has entirely changed from the trend of his previous articles. He has jumped from criticism to admiration. This is common with all people who are being made tools. Our Union, its officials, clubs or members seek praise from nobody, not even from Mr. Resha. They accept honest criticism from anybody who is not standing behind a cloud of prejudice and pretence.

Mr. Resha writes in his last article: "I am not afraid to say that during the season everything was carried through successfully from start to finish except this procedure." It is difficult to understand how Mr. Resha came to make public ridicule of our Union in the way he did, when he maintains that: "he was pointing out the only mistake the Board has made."

Even if the Union had made a mistake in giving judgment in the case in question, Mr. Resha, a delegate —therefore a member of the Board—had no right to go to the Press for what he was entitled to bring before his co-delegates. It pleased Mr. Resha, as a critic, when he got what he himself calls "first mistake," to rush to the Press without a word as though he had been waiting for this chance all along. Dirty linen is not hung for public observance if it is hung at all.

CONTRIBUTION TO UNION

We fail to know what Mr. Resha has done for the Union so as to claim that he has the welfare of the Union at heart better than anybody. This is a false statement. We challenge it! Mr. Resha may accept the challenge in any form which will suit him best!

Personally, I am neither a coward nor a liar. If Mr. Resha knew me he would never make such a blunder. I forgive him. If I could not stand criticism, Mr. Resha would not be enjoying today the labours of those who have done the Union great good. I happen to have contributed and I am still contributing to make Mr. Resha a big young man.

When Mr. Resha found fault with the secretary of the S.A.B.R. Board, he was publishing his views. I would have stopped him had he said those were our Union's views. When Mr. Resha refers to members of the Union, their duty towards the Union and what they should do to uphold its prestige, that is another matter, but when he refers to the public not to the Union, what he himself as a member does not done well, that is yet another. Mr. Resha is a critic and I am a social worker and I do not understand why he should expect me to put him right. This controversy is now closed.—Sports Editor.

LINED TSA MA-AFRICA MOKOTLENG DA NTOA

Litho tsa indlo ea ba Moloi li romets'e 10/- le lenaneo leo lebitiso la pele ho longa e leng la David Mokoena ea nts'itseng 7/1d, kaofela ke 17/1d.

Chelela ea rometsoe ke Mastrata on Vreda, O.F.S.

Mastrata on Bizana o romets'e 10/- e se porofetilang nako e ea tla en tokollo en hae e ble ka letsatsi le hlahlamang. Ha a phutufomola la qetello o le a hosa a re 'Mtikulu'! a fetela ho bahale ba habo. Balekane ba hae na a ne e se mona Morena oa rona, ha a ka a porofetsa hantle."

"E ka re lahlehisitsoe ke mofrofesta empa e ne e le taclio ea bontate hore re mamele Morena oa rona hantong tsobole."

"Mohlomfeng e tla ba 'nete seo e re ta tipa likhomo. Ra tlohela 'me ra qosoa kotha. Re lefisoa ke Mastrata 'me ka ho hloha chelete ra tloisa teronkon Maghukula a kang rona a ne a tla e nka kae chelete? Ka mokhoa oo re mona Morena oa rona, ha a ka a porofetsa hantle."

"E ka re lahlehisitsoe ke mofrofesta empa e ne e le taclio ea bontate hore re mamele Morena oa rona hantong tsobole."

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Mafoko A Ntwa

(Li tsou qepheng la' 11)

kwa go ene ke kgosi kafa morago ga na mo kgotleng jaaka bo-re me batho ba utiwa mantswe a rona. Zibi a ema Pasho ra lwanu le dirukhutli batho bangwe ba rona ba bolawa. Zibi a re busa ka kagiso e bibile go le kgora e kgolo ka nako ya gagwe. Nako di hotogile. Jaaka makgethe a thlatloga dijio le murumo dia tliokofala mome tshwanelo tse dia re gatelela. Ga tsoga ngwana wa kgosi ya rona a porofeta gore dipi ya dikromo e tlaa hela le makgowa a tla nyeloa mo kgora e tla tiela metsofetsi ka gotthe me ha mafoko a ra mo reetsa. Moporfeta, eseng morwa Kgosi a ga a porofeta se otlo malatsi a ikedlo? Seio sa pelsa taelo ya gagwe e ne ya nua go tlogela go dipi kgomo tsa rona ka go lira jalo ra atlhola. Magistrata a batia madi me a re raya a re ha a seyo re yo kgolegalo. Metsofetsi e tshwanelo e rona e tla bona madi kae. Jaasong mothlhaope re ne ra latlhola ke mafoko a moperofeta. Ka ge dira jalo re ne re diragata taelo ya kgosi e bo-re ha reng e agilwe lorako. Motlhaope o boetsetseennet e nako ya kgololo mo lokeeng jo etanmetse. Letia monna mogolo o ne a hinhusitswe ke mafoko a gagwe go no go bonala sentle gore thata di isitswe masogang. Kgololo ya gagwe ya tsoga e fitiba. Ya re a neela moyo a ntwatsa turnediso, ya morafe a re Mtikulu. Ka mosho ba lekane ba gagwe ba tsoga ba tsamaya ba ya kwa baneng ba bona me motshe a ya kwa batlhahasing ba galiso ba legolololo.

KABELO TSA MADI A NTWA

Ntlo ya 'ga Moloi' e romela 10/- me ka kwalo lwa kokwanyo Iwa David Jo ma le 7s. Id. Madi ethlo ke 17s. Id. Madi a rometswe ke Magistrata wa Vrede, O.F.S.

Magistrata, Bizana, o rometswe 18s. kabelo ya Charlie Cele. Palo e ema palo ya 3s. e Charlie o e rometseng malo.

Palo ya £3. 6s. 10d. e tla ka Kommissinara, Pilansberg, ka tsela, e Thomas Khunou, Davidskuil, Pilansberg, 3s.; Native employees ba S.A. Iron le Steel Corporation, P.O. Thohazimab, £3. 1s. 10d.

Kommissinara, Sterkspruit, o rometswe 2s. ga mmogo le lokwalo lo Iwa Miss S. J. November. Moetspele wa mphato mo sekolong sa Meyi, Herschel.

"Meyi School,
Blue Gums,
Herschel.
9. 11. 42.

Magistrata,
Sterkspruit.
Motlotlegi.

Ka thotolo ya madi a a sethano re abela Red Cross e thusang dikowa le ditshwawa tsa rona. Ke kabelo ya dinametsi tsa Kremose.

Ka rona,
Baamophato-wa-bakela,
(Miss) S. J. November."

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AFRICAN WOMEN'

The annual conference of the above Council will meet in Queenstown from the 16th to 19th December 1942. Delegates are requested to bring their own bedding as well as bathing costumes. The executive will meet on the night of the 15th December. All interested besides the delegates are cordially invited.

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Courses offered : Native Teachers' Lower Certificate (3 years).

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Kindergarten Course

Practising School

High School (J.C. and Matric.)

Fees : £10-10-0.

For further particulars write to :

THE REV. P. G. PAKENDORF,

Bothsabelo,

P.O. Middelburg, Tel.

Why endure that nagging BACK-ACHE?

Ha ho motlo ea la' danteng hunk la' re o se a tete. Likete-kete tsa batho ba kuleang ke lefu la Scholo-holo, mokokotlo, lipheo le senya li phekola kaipelo ke mokokotlo.

ABAPOZISI HERBS

Litiam tsela ba' II etlo II phekola mai ame ke be li phekola hape le mochachafets'e (rheumatism); ho rurha finoklong moriro o mothlang, le ho oya tsu masapo.

Theko 3- sephuthile, tsu tharo ke 9-teela.

Romela chelete o fumane modiana ons ho

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Ha a kula ke lefu lefeng kaja lefeng re u elsetsa ka batho. Modiana ea 'Green-Leaf' o feta noble.

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WANTED

Wanted immediately male Typist, must possess good knowledge of Afrikaans. Also two male Typists with suitable knowledge of Sesuto or Seswana. State experience and send copies of references if any to :—

I. ALEXANDER (PTY) LTD.,
P.O. Box 2319,
DURBAN.

WANTED

Teachers Wanted in the Bechuanaland Protectorate

Wanted for January next, teachers for African Primary Day Schools in Serowe and District. Applicants should state qualifications and experience and the Church to which they belong, and submit copies of most recent testimonials. Apply by December 31, 1942 to the Hon. Sec. Ngwato School Committee, Serowe, B.P.

WANTED FOR FARM SCHOOL

Male teacher : Basuto; fully qualified; member of D.R. Church. Capable of teaching Afrikaans, English, Sesuto and Zulu. Commence duties at beginning of next year. Applications and testimonials to reach the undersigned not later than 8th December, 1942.

REV. M. J. MEIJ,
Bestuurdier,
Verenigde Natuurlike Skool,
TWEELING, O.F.S.

x5

VACANCIES FOR TRAINED AFRICAN NURSES

NATIVE CLINIC—BULawayo, S. Rhodesia
Applications are invited for two vacancies at the Bulawayo Native Clinic. Applicants must be certified in General Nursing and Midwifery. Salary scale £100 rising by annual increments of £12 to a maximum of £180 per annum, plus uniform allowance of £15 per annum and cycle allowance. Free quarters are provided but no board.

Train fares and reasonable travelling expenses refunded after six months satisfactory service.

Applications to be forwarded to :—
The Secretary,
Native Clinic,
P.O. Box 740,
BULAWAYO.

x5

WANTED

Wanted—a qualified lady teacher who is a Christian. References required. Write to Superintendent, Arthurseat Boarding School, Nazarene Mission, Acornbank, E. Transvaal.

x5

TRAINED NATIVE NURSE

For Clinic and District work. Apply with references, stating qualifications and when available.

Sister in Charge,
Tumelong Clinic,
Lady Selborne,
Pretoria.

x5

WANTED

Teacher in the Nelspruit 11 Memorial School, Makapanstad. Applicant should be able to teach Tswana as far as J.C. To commence Jan. 20th, 1943.

Qualification : Lowest qualification—Matric. Others may also apply before 2nd Dec. Apply : Chairman, Bakgatla School Board, P.O. MAKAPANSTAD, Pretoria.

x12

(For other Small ads see pages 2 and 12)

NANKU umabil 'ebanda, onokumentza nge phanyazo . . . Zamisa nje icphe clizeleyo mhlambu mabini e Eno's "Fruit Salt" e magini kungenjalo egilasini ezele ngamanzi uyakuva isiselo esimandi nesibandayo.

I Eno's "Fruit Salt" siselo esimandi, sikulungele nawe . . . Yenza ungaqunjelwa sisulu, yenza igazi lakho lityebe, libe ngewe, womelele, ubenempilo, wonwabe.

Tenga ibotile ye Eno's "Fruit Salt" namhlanje . . . Igcina emgutzeni, ibotile enku uykuba nakho ukuyisebenzisa ihuba elide . . . Kodwa qiniseka ukuba ubiza . . .

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