

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

THE BANTU WORLD

12 PAGES

SUBSCRIPTION
RATES
9/- PER YEAR
5/- HALF-YEARLY
2/6 QUARTERLY.
WRITE TO
P.O. BOX 6663
JOHANNESBURG

SOUTH AFRICA'S ONLY NATIONAL BANTU NEWSPAPER

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

VOL. 10 NO. 58

JOHANNESBURG SATURDAY JUNE 6, 1942

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

PRICE TWO PENCE

R.A.F. CARRIES WAR INTO GERMANY

OVER 1,000 BRITISH BOMBERS ATTACK NAZI CITIES AND IN FRANCE

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IS CARRYING WAR INTO GERMANY. IT LOOKS AS IF THE PROMISE MADE RECENTLY BY AIR-MARSHAL HARRIS, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE R.A.F. THAT "GERMANS WOULD SOON SCREAM FOR MERCY" IS BEING FULFILLED. MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT "GERMAN CITIES, HARBOURS AND CENTRES OF WAR PRODUCTION WILL BE SUBJECT TO AN ORDEAL THE LIKE OF WHICH HAS NOT BEEN EXPERIENCED BY ANY COUNTRY IN CONTINUITY, SEVERITY OR MAGNITUDE OF ATTACK."

VAST SEA OF FIRE

THIS BIG AIR OFFENSIVE STARTED LAST SATURDAY WHEN 1,250 BOMBERS OF THE R.A.F. ATTACKED THE CITY OF COLOGNE, ONE OF GERMANY'S GREATEST INDUSTRIAL CENTRES, AND LEFT IT IN A VAST SEA OF FIRE. ANOTHER SMASHING BLOW AT HITLER'S WAR INDUSTRIES HAS BEEN DEALT BY THE R.A.F. WHEN THE CITY OF ESSEN, THE INDUSTRIAL METROPOLIS OF THE RUHR, WAS ATTACKED BY 1,036 BOMBERS.

DEVASTATING RAIDS ON COLOGNE AND ESSEN

Another mass raid on the west of Germany on Monday night, in which more than 1,000 bombers—every one made in Britain—took part, was carried out by the R.A.F. and concentrated principally on Essen, the industrial metropolis of the Ruhr, coal and steel region.

Near Essen is located the huge Krupp metallurgical enterprise, the plum of Hitler's war industry.

Thirty-five planes are missing. No details have yet been received, but a communique says that the preliminary reports of the crews indicate that the attacks were pressed home most effectively.

Soon after the return of the great bomber force from Essen, British fighters continued the offensive over enemy-occupied territory in daylight with a big sweep over the Gravelines-Hardelot area. Spitfires were accompanied by bomb-carrying Hurricanes. One section of Spitfires went down to ground level and attacked gun positions and German troops.

More blows were struck over northern France. Waves of aircraft were seen returning from the direction of Calais and Cap Gris Nez.

In a message to Air Marshal Harris, congratulating the Bomber Command

on "the bold and brilliantly successful raids on Cologne and the Ruhr," Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, said:

"This double blow at the centre of the enemy's war industry and transport is the climax of months of patient work and cunning contrivance. The enemy knows that the next climax will be more tremendous still."

The message adds: "Your crews are splendid, your maintenance personnel have done magnificently, and the workmen who built the British aircraft, of which your force was wholly composed, share your triumph. Good luck to you and your men."

German military circles admit that the heaviest damage has been done to Cologne, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Swiss newspaper, "Basler Nachrichten."

Swedish correspondents say that the fires caused by the attack on Cologne on Saturday night were still burning to-day. It was admitted in Berlin that the people of Cologne had only succeeded "in limiting most of the fires."

It is also admitted that several big works have been burnt to the ground. Widespread "help" has been started to assist the many homeless.



Throughout the present campaign in Libya the Germans have resorted to usual tactics of trying to disorganise British and Allied troop movements and supply communications by dive bombing. This time, however, British air superiority has frustrated these attacks and the tables are turned on the enemy. In this picture Nazi dive bombers, which attempted to disorganise a British motorised column, are seen being destroyed by British fighters.

Native Military Corps Display At Ellis Park

A varied programme of events has been arranged for the Native Military Corps display which is to be held at Ellis Park this Saturday afternoon in aid of the South African Gifts and Comforts Fund. The display is under the patronage of General and Mrs. J. C. Smuts and Their Excellencies the Governor-General, the Rt. Hon. Sir Patrick Duncan, G.C.M.G., and Lady Duncan.

A football match between the Native Military Corps and the Bantu Sports Club, beginning at 2 o'clock, will open the display. This will be followed by an exhibition in physical training and platoon drill, and a display by stretcher-bearers "under fire." The ceremony, to be performed at 4.20, will be the concluding event.

At 3 o'clock, Colonel E. T. Stubbs, Director of Non-European Army Services, will receive Colonel G. C. A. van Dam, Officer Commanding the Witwatersrand Command, and the Mayor, Mr. A. R. Thorburn. At 3.5, Colonel van Dam will receive General Smuts, and at 3.15, General Smuts will receive the Governor-General. There will be a guard of honour.

Lull On The Russian Front

There is a lull on the Russian front but it is only a lull before the storm.

Both Timoshenko's and Von Bock's armies are busy regrouping and repairing the havoc of the last three weeks, and there is nothing yet to indicate whether either will be able to resume the land battle at Kharkov, or anywhere between Kharkov and the Black Sea, in the near future.

Eyes are now turned expectantly to the Kursk region and the central front, between Smolensk and Moscow. (Continued in column 5)

Nazi Offensive Smashed In Western Desert

Axis offensive in Libya, started last week, has been smashed by British and Allied forces. Rommel's Afrika Korps has been hurled back with heavy losses of 260 tanks and large numbers of transport vehicles.

Rommel's already badly mauled Afrika Korps and their Italian Allies are not given a respite, as they are continually being harassed by the Allies.

Lieut.-General N. M. Ritchie, commander-in-chief of the Eighth Army, is flinging powerful new American heavy cruiser tanks into the Libyan battle in a stern attempt to shatter Rommel's already badly mauled Afrika Korps and their Italian allies.

American Kittyhawk dive-bombers are ceaselessly battering the Axis forces.

A considerable part of the enemy's worsted "Tobruk army"—it has lost at least 200 tanks—was still fighting hard east of the Allied forward positions. It attacked a hard-bitten British North Country infantry brigade while it was itself being constantly hit and harassed by British armoured vehicles and aircraft.

The area of this amazing battle lies west and south of Knightsbridge. The Axis forces are striking east, with British tanks harrying them from the west. Their object may be to try to keep open the gaps in the Allied minefield through which the remainder of the Axis forces are passing on their way to re-form at the point from which they started last week.

One gap in the mine-field is north and the other south of the present fighting. The Axis force is likely to prove a considerable nuisance unless and until it is liquidated, although the chances of its survival are certainly thinning.

It was revealed in Cairo says S.A.P.A.'s war correspondent, that the new American-built tank—the "General Grant"—was a big factor in thwarting Rommel's plans.

This 26-ton heavy cruiser tank is the answer to the Afrika Korps Mark III tank, which, with its 50-millimetre gun, was able to outrange all the British tanks in the last campaign.

German General Captured In Libya

It is officially announced in Cairo that General Ludwig Crüwell, commander of the German Afrika Korps, is a prisoner-of-war. He was in a reconnaissance plane which was shot down into the British lines.

Allied Planes Destroy 1,000 Vehicles One Week

Allied aircraft operating over Libya depleted Axis motor transport columns by approximately 1,000 vehicles in the week which ended on Tuesday, it is learned in authoritative circles in Cairo.

The vehicles destroyed included petrol lorries, ammunition wagons, armoured cars and tanks.

Air Struggle In Russia Unabated

In the Kharkov and Izum-Barvenkova sectors fighting has died down to sporadic attacks by small German detachments, while on the most of the front local engagements are going on as both sides are girding themselves for the forthcoming onslaught, according to the front-line dispatches to the United Press.

Only the air struggle is continuing with no slackening in intensity. The Russian Air Force is maintaining the ascendancy, and reports show that the Russians destroyed 432 planes in the past seven days as against 134 lost by them.

A series of daring raids resulted in the destruction of or damage to more than 100 German planes massed at various airfields from Leningrad to Sevastopol.

General Zhukov's forces have repulsed a new German thrust in one sector of the Kalinin province, north-west of Smolensk, according to Reuter dispatches from the war zone. The German casualties are put at 850 killed and more than 1,500 wounded. Two enemy tanks were knocked out.

In two days' fighting in another sector of the Kalinin front, Soviet troops considerably improved their positions, and killed more than 1,000 Germans. For several days fighting has been raging in the streets of an inhabited place in this sector.

Soviet troops launched a feint attack on the enemy flanks at this point and then gained ground in frontal attacks. Many German counter-attacks were repulsed.

says the correspondent of The Times at Stockholm. The storm is expected to burst also in the Leningrad area, where both sides are but waiting for the ground to dry.

The next important move is most likely to be on General Zhukov's sector, which includes the large "sacks" in the area of Vyasma, Gzhatsk and Rzhev. The Russians have accumulated strong forces around this "sack" and so have the Germans at its neck, through Smolensk and also at Velikie Luki.

Printed and published by the Bantu World (Pty) Ltd., at their Offices, 14, Perth Road, Westdene, Johannesburg.

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THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY JUNE 6, 1942

Izindatshana

Emuva kokubika ukuti aseyi-nqobile impi yaseKhar'kov eRussia, amaJamane kutiwa ahlulekile ukuwela umfala iDonets. Kodwa imibiko yawo yokuqala yabe iti asewuwile. Silobe kusatule kulolupondo. Izinhlangoti zombili zisaziqinisa zaka izinqaba.

Impindezelo eyenziwa amaJamane eNgilandi eyokuba ahlasele idolobha lase Canterbury ngomsombuluko ekuseni. Apihliza izindhlu zamasono nezinye ezinonganga luto nolunzi. Bakala esika Nandi eJamane ngedolobha labo lase Cologne okutiwa livuta imililo yesikoti. Asebuyele futi eFrance amabhaloni amaNgisi apinda sona eSontini. UMkize ugodola libalele ngalezinsuku. Pela kusinwa kudedelwane.

Umbuso waseMexico loku kade umkandhu wawo uhlangele ukipe isinqumo esiti sewuyimpi wona neJamane nezihlobo zayo. Lombuso noma ungenawo amabuto amaningi uzoba nolukulu usizo kwabaseMelika ngezinqaba zawo olwandle napakati ekaya. Uzoba nosizo futi nangezindhla eziningi. Oyinhloko yawo ngu President General Manuel Avila Camacho okunguye ote ukatele imikuba emibi yamaJamane.

Libhokile izulu lap'eGoli ngalelisono. Lati lipela elidhlu kwabe kubanda emkantsheni. Kwabasobala-nje ukuti uBani noBani kabazange-nje babenawo amajazi. Isobho lapuzwa laze lashona. Sisho pela isobho lika hwibi-hwibi ngamakala. Kazi kunjani oKahlamba uma kunjelapa?

Asisodwa

A love song of the withering leaves in Autumn; in memory of the trees I have seen in Milner Park, May 17 1942.

(NGU B. W. VILAKAZI, M.A.)

"Qha, asisolwa Mamina!"
Ngezwa izwi lisho njalo
Odlebeni lwami ntambama
Lapho libantu bahle. Ngema!

Iqabung' elishaziwe lathi qatha
Lathi sheshelezi lama, laphumula
Nomzimba wami wagodola
Nompimbo wabubula. Ngahquha!

Kwaquhuq' umphefumlo wami
Kwawaban' ulimi, ngaqalaza,
Ngawezw' amaz' eqina phansi
Naphenzul' emhjinj. Ngalalela!

Amaqabung' emithi ahashazela
Ngabon' izinyoni zihlangene
Ngamkhanda zishweleza
Nomoy' uzishushisa. Ngazizwela!

Umoya nobusika waqandula kade,
Kwaqathak' amany' amaqabunga,
Ngez' unyembezi luthi ju-u
Eshlathini. loma Ngakhumbula!

Kufanele ngikulilele Busjka,
Ngob' ufik' umhlab' usqanda, umhlophe,
Wendlalwe ngongqoqwane neqwa
Nezinkonjane zezulu zibalekile wi—!

Kububula udwani selomile
Nezinhlanga zombila namabele
Aphundwe ngumvuni ayekel' inkomo,
Nenhlabath' imhlophe—Ngiyabuka-nje.

Imithi nomoya kuyakhuluma,
Ulimi namazw' akho kujulile,
Kuphic' izihlakani phi namaqili,
Ngiyakuzwa ngendlebe, kodw' aNgigondi.

Umlilo wobusika uvuth' eziko
Usukhahlilik' ubomvu imbuthu,ma,
Uze ubohloke wembeswe ngumlotha:
Naw' unolimi lobusika, Ngigqinile.

Nas' isikhathi sokujula, Mamina,
Ngiland' umkhondo wamadlozi,
Namathong' angidale ngabona wena.
"Qha, asisodwa, Mamina."

Isibalo Sabafayo

Impi yaseKhar'kov yabe ibikwa ukushisa okwesabekayo ngelidhlu. Kabonakala ukuti uMarshal Timoshenko wasRussia uwabambe ngempela amaJamane. Uyaqoqoza.

Kutiwa abafayo ngosuku bayi 1,500. Empini yase Crimea kwafa amaJamane ayizi 75,000 eti atata indawo yase Sevastopol.

Enyakato eSmolensk nase Leningrad kwafa izitimela ezine zamalimane zitwele amabuto. Empini kwafa amabuto ayi 1,200.

Silobe amaJamane esetela inqwaba yezikali namabuto ukuba avimbele amaRussia asebhikwa ukuqubela pambili lapa eKhar'kov.

Izinhlangano Zezisebenzi

UHulumeni usevumile ukuba izinhlangano zezisebenzi ezitwa Trade Unions zamukelwe emtsetweni. Loku kuvuzwe nguMnu. Walter Madeley opele uMnyango wemisebenzi kwaHulumeni. Uti wabagculisa apete nabo uHulumeni ukuti abantu sebeyakwazi kakulu ukuzibumba ngezinhlangano.

Watike lesisinqumo sika Hulumeni sizobanika amalungelo ezinye izinhlangano zezisebenzi ezikona zabambhlope.

Uyabongeka uMnu. Madeley ngesinyatelo sake esikulu kangaka asenzile. Namhlanje uvule umnyango okade wawalwa owabe uvimbela izisebenzi ukuba zitole amaholo angcono nezikati ezihle zokusebenza nokunye okunjalo.

Inyongo YeNyati

Satsho sati utando uHitler analo kuLaval umtengisi wezwe laseFrance kumaJamane, buyopela mila usizo ayilo kumaJamane u Laval lwapela. Kuyakanya loko namhlanje. Njengoba amaFrench ekombisa umoya wokungawafani amaJamane pezu kwokuba abaholi bawo beyizicelankobe zikaHitler, uHitler kasamambiti kashle uLaval.

Sekukona nomoya wokuba acitwa. UHitler kaneliswa ukuti yindoda engamenzela okukulu eFrance. UHitler ufuna iFrance insekele ngako konke, imniko imikumbi yempi, inkandele izikali. Itikameze amaNgisi, Kepa abantu bas'eFrance umoya wabo ungakumaNgisi abaholi babo bayehleleka ukuba buyisele ngakumaJamane.

Yikoke-nje sokuhlebezwa ngokuba uLaval alahliswe okwenyongo yeNyati. Naye uPetain lowo sekuyisitunzi-nje eFrance. Yiho pela laba ababecabanga ukuti ngokutengisa amazwe abo kuHitler bazicelela ubukulu nodamo. Namhlanje badhla udaka. Ubinhlobo noMkize bufana nobuhlobo pakati kwempisi nemvu.

Enhla Naleli

Seyibambene enhla naleli. Yaqala ekuseni ngolwesiBili oludhlu. Eyama Jamane yawogandaganda etywa 25th no 15th ipetwe ngawo General Bismarck no General von Nehring. Ayipake amaJamane yaqonda eBir Hakheim. Yatolana neyamaNgisi eyabe seyibhekile. Kutiwa amaJamane aqonde etekwini lase Tobruk afuna ukulingoba.

Emoyeni eyakiti isizwa amabhaloni okutiwa avimbezela kwakubi. Awafica amaJamane engazelele, yawenza kabi. Yahlehliswa eyezita emva kokuba eyakiti seyiyicande pakati. Ibambene ngamasongololo okutiwa tanks. Isimo semp kasiakabonakali kahle ngoba kusaloku ibambene njalo-nje.

Ezilandelayo zibika ukuti amabuto amaJamane adumileyo atywa Afrika Korps asecinzelwele kabi amabuto amaNgisi. Kutiwa kawasalwi ukuba angobe impi leyo aselwela ukuba azisindise ogibeni atelwe kulo yinduna epete impi yamaNgisi u General Ritchie. Manje uvavimbazele pakati amabuto lawo. Aselahlakelwe amasongololo amaningi amaJamane kilempi. Kutiwa bayavuma eBerlin ukuti lempi eltwa manje eLibya ngeyeyinkani.

Ezilandelayo zifike zabika ukuti induna epete impi lena etywa Afrika Korps uGeneral Ludwig Cruewell ubanjwe amaNgisi. Kutiwa wabe esebhalonini elabé lhlola isimo semp, amaNgisi alidubula lawa, Ambamba.

Izibhelu ePrague

Kwenzeke ubhici edolobheni lasePrague ngelidhlu. UNdunankulu wamaPoyisa aseJamane atywa Gestapo okuyiwona abhika inhla-kahle emazweni apansi kwamaJamane, usinde beti bayamcama abalo abatakutelayo.

Lomnumzana ngu Rheinhardt Heydrich oyisandhla sika Himmler. Bamhlasele emgwaqeni osuka ePrague uya eBerlin, bamlaza. Silobe kutiwa ubangwa nezibi.

Kutiwa kuhle'emini kulelolobha elilokote impilo yesikulu sika Hidhla! Wonke uwonke kwatiwa angapumele pandhile pakati kuka 9 ebusuku no 6 ekuseni. Kwavalwa izindhlu zotshwala, zemidhlo kwema izinqola emigweqeni.

Kwema nezitimela imbala, Kwamanyezelwa ukuti oyohaveza abagile lomhlobo uyopiwa imali engango £65,000. Obafihle wodutshulwa. Lomfo okalelwa kangaka abakubo izandhla zake zivuzwa agazi labantu basamazweni anqotshwe nguHitler.

Uheminyaka engama 87 mude ulapaya ngayo owamisa imiteto yokuba uma kusuka ututwa ezweni, kuvolve abang'one lito badutshulwe. Kutiwa eNorway wabe wadubula abantu abaningi ngangoba kwaze kwalamula bona abaseJamane isibili.

Namhlanje uficwe ng'owabo.

Isibhedhlela Esisha

Opete isifunda sas'eTransvaal ubecacisa ngomlomo womunye wamalunga alilandhla ukuti njengoba isibhedhlela esisha sabantu esizokwakwa e Coronation Township besizoba nemibhede engama 400 sekubuye kwatiwa izoba 300 kupela. Okwenza loko yindhla yemali. Imali eseyitoliwe yokwaka isibhedhlela ingama £150,000 kuleyomali ezitolakala ngawo lonyaka iyizi £60,000.

Batike abapete kunoma ume umsebenzi wokwaka isibhedhlela makuncitshiswe imibhede. Kungati uma ituba livela sibuye s'andiswe. Lesi esakidwayo sizotata iminyaka emibili s'akiva. Esinye isibhedhlela esesizopela yileso es'akelwe uHulumeni waPeshya samasosha alimeleyo ngulayo.

Siseduze-nje kwaseOrlando emgwaqeni oya ePotchefstroom. Kutiwa sizoba nemibhede eyi 1,750. Kwetembeka ukuti emva kwempi lesisibhedhlela siyoba ngesabantu.

Ubhici eCologne

Udaba olusemateni pesheya nase Melika nakwamanye amazwe ngolwobhici olwenziwe amabhaloni amaNgisi edolobheni eCologne. IaseJamane elitiwa Cologne, Kutiwa kucatshangwa ukuti amabhaloni ayelhlasele aye- ngapezulu kwenkLungwane. Ateleka ngeziwombe ezesabekayo, alihlohloza ngamabhomu ayinqaba.

Kutiwa kuyaqala seloku yastka pansi lempi ukuba amaNgisi ahlasele ngesifudumezi nangobuningi obungaka. Futi enza omkulu umonakalo idolobha lelo laba yisibi. Kutiwa uti uMnu. Churchill lolobhici lwesahukazi luzoba yindaba egudwini kumaJamane. Uzowafundisa ukuti sesifile isikati sokuba amaNgisi agadhle nawo ngezinkani manje. E Melika kushaywa izandhla, E Jamane bancela izitupa, Mpande!

Amazwi Ka Tojo

Lona nguyena nbhoko kaHulumeni waseJapan. Ufaka izingilazi emehlweni lemfu. Ubekuluma ebandhla lake eti udonsa abas' eAustralia ngezindhlope uti uma bengavezi umoya omuhle kwabaseJapan, bako ubukulu be Asia laseNtshonalanga bazokutola abakufunayo. Uti lona maJapan bagine okwedwala. Futi uti impi basazoyilwa namaNgisi namaMelika.

Abuye ati ubuhlobo babo neRussia buqinile.

Ati futi kabaqonde ukucita igazi lelidwa iNdiya e India. Wacela ukuba abaholi baseNdiya bavuke bakulule elaseNdiya.

Usho njaloke u General Tojo was'eJapan abafishane abati inkosi yabo yindodana yeZulu. Abati ukufela empini wukutola umqele womoya ongafyo. Abadhlala inhlanzi. Okuti lapo inkosi izohamba kuvulwe amafasitele ukuze amehlo abafokazana angayelamele iNkosi.

Ukuvalwa Kwamasilaha

Kusukela ngo June 2 amasilaha enyama lapa eGoli naseMapetelweni azovalwa kunge: NgoMsombuluko, lwesiBili, lwesiNe, lwesiHlana azovalwa ngo 6 ekuseni avalwe ngo 8 ntambama.

NgelwesiTatu avulwe ngo 6 avalwe ngo 12 emini.

NgoMgqibelo avulwe ngo 6 avalwe ngo 4 ntambama.

Awomaquzu Bas'eMelika

Kubikwa ukufinyelela eNgilandi kwabapete impi eMelika bezoxoxa nabapete impi eNgilandi. Laba bapete eyomoya, yamanzi neyapani. Kuzwakala sengatiti igalelo elikulu eliqondwe yilembuso kumaJamane lizobusemoyeni. Kutiwa uma lipumelele nawo amaJamane azobona-nje ukuti akulokota okukulu.

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THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY JUNE 6, 1942

Ubusika Nembaula

Phantse yonke iminyaka ingadluli kungekho ngxelo yababulewe yimbawla yamalahlale kaloliwe ebusika, ngokusuke balale endlini kuvaliwe yonke imithunja engangena umoya endlini. Kungoko ke esimana ukuthi ekungeneni kobusika siphinde eli ngaku ukulumkisa abangekayiqondi okanye abasebeyilibele ingozi yembanula endlini.

Tlahleko yobom enje ngale ibingenakwehla xa bekusaziwa ukuba eyona nto ivuthisa umlilo nowaluphina uhlobo yinxenye yomoya ekuthiwa yi "Oxygen" le kanye ifunwa ngumzimba kumoya ophefumlwayo ngabantu. Umililo ke uwusebenzisa ngokukhaleza okukhulu loo moya, kuthi apho indlu ivalwe iintunja zomoya ihle iphele iOxygen leyo badangale baphelelwe ngamandla abantu abakuloo ndlu. Ngaphezulu koko, ekuvutheni kwawo umililo wenza omnye umoya ombi okhunyushwa ngokuba yi "Carbonic Acid Gas" onganqinelaniyo nomzimba ekuphefumleni.

Owamalahlale kaloliwe wona umililo ude ugqithise ubungozi, kuba uthi xa sowuvutha ngeso-nti ngokuyondeleneyo nje ngasembauleni ungatamani moya waneleyo, ujike usebenzise le "Carbonic Acid Gas" wenze eyona gesi iyingozi ngokugqithileyo ebizwa ngokuba yi "Carbon Monoxide" ekungathi urhogole iliqha elincinane layo ufe fi kungenjalo,

ngethamsanqa nakhona, ungxwe-lerheke ingqondo unaphakade.

Xa uwujongile kakuhle umlilo wamalahlale embauleni sowuyondeleneyo wobona amadangatye adelekileyo aluhlazana. Loo madangatyanke ke abangwa kukuyutha kwe Carbonic Acid Gas eseyixeliwe ekuphuma kuwo le gesi inengozi kakhulu iyi Carbon Monoxide. Ingozi ihla apho ke ngokuthi le Carbon Monoxide igqib' indlu le irhogolwe ngabantu abaleleyo.

Ngoko ke bubulumko into yokuthi xa kulelwe nembawla endlini zingavalwa zonke iintunja zomoya khon' ukuze ningaphelelwa yiOxygen ngokugqitywa ngumililo nokuze umlilo ungafuman' ithuba lokwenza le gesi iyingozi. Kodwa kufuneka kulonyukelwe ukungenisa umoya ohlabayo (draught) abantu belele. Intunja ephakamileyo emandlalweni yabantu ilungile ukuba makulalwe ivuliwe okanye ifestile engangenisani ngqo umoya ebantwini abaleleyo

Kwizindlu okanye amagumbi aneetshimili kulunge ukuba ibekwe phantsi kwetshimili apho imbatula phezu kwento ephakamileyo xa kulalwayo. Kanti xa kungabandi kangako kulunge kanye ukuba ikhutshelwe phandle imbawla xa kuza kulalwa.

Siya themba ukuba abafundi bethu abayikusidela esi silumkiso ngokukodwa abasezidolophini nakwelase Karr'o elibanda kunele apho kungahlalwa ngaphandle kwembawla.

Ezomdlalo EBhai

(Ngu Ndoziphela) INGXELO YE E.P.B.R.B.

Kintlanganiso yeP.E. Bugby Beard ngoMay emva kwemibandela esele ichaziwe kweleleki eduleyo uMn. C. Nginza, uSihlalo, nece uMn. D. G. Maliza obengumthunywa kwiBhodi ye-Eastern Province yomboxo, athe ebaza kuloo ntlanganiso zibentathu ii-centres ezibe nokufikelela kuloo ntlanganiso ye-Province ibe zezi: Uitenhage, Cradock, neBhai. Isithethi sithe ivulwe ngomthadazo loo ntlanganiso yakwawalwa kwagawo nguSihlalo obesigqibeni uMn. D. L. Dingaan. Uhambise ngokuthi uMn. Maliza kufundwe intetho ebhaliweyo ye-President, athe wachaphazela nangenkqubo eyahlakileyo kweye P.E. Board.

Uchaze ngomdlalo weTransvaal ebekuyimfuneko yokokuba udalwe kodwa ngenxeni yemeko ekuyiyo akukhondlela yokokuba ungadlalelwa ngoJune. Kwangokunjalo uthethe nanomdlalo weBorder ebekuyimfuneko ukuba nawo udalwe ngoMay lo nakuloo mdlalo akukho ndela.

Kufikelelwe kumcimbi weWynnes Trophy esisipho ukususela kunyaka ka 1904 ekuyimfuneko yokokuba idlalwe ii-combined teams, ekothi imali yomchumo ihlulwe kuMn. P. P. Mati' oyi-Treasurer yeProvince. Le ngxelo iphakanyiswe yamkelwa yintlanganiso ngokubanzi. Yakube igqityiwe iimcimbi yentlanganiso uSihlalo uthi loo ntlanganiso mazizonuyelele uSihlalo wayo ngokusemthethweni weBhodi njengokuba yena ubelimbamba njengoko ibingekanyuli uSihlalo wayo. Kugqatswe amagama amane kwisikhewu sikaSihlalo weBhodi abanumz.:— A. E. Magaba, C. Qumana, P. J. B. Kwaza noD. G. Teka, iivoti zihambe ngolu hlobo luxeliweyo:— D. G. Teka, 10; P. J. B. Kwaza, 9; A. E. Magaba, 6; C. Qumana, 4; wabe ke uSihlalo weBhodi nguMn. Teka yabayinto ephelileyo.

Kulandele isekela likaSihlalo, kanjalo amagama abemane ibe ngabanumz.:— Budaza, C. Qumana, A. E. Magaba, noP. J. B. Kwaza, iivoti zihambe ngolu hlobo:— P. J. B. Kwaza, 10; A. E. Magaba, 6; Budaza, 4; C. Qumana, 4. Ngokweziphumo zevoti uSihlalo kulo nyaka 1942 nguMn. D. G. Teka, isekela likaSihlalo nguMn. P. J. B. Kwaza.

Emveni koku kwintetho kubaNumz. Teka noKwaza, abathe ibonile loo ntlanganiso ekubeni mayibonyule ekubeni bayiphathele iimcimbi yayo, nokuba mayibe nokubathamba kwimcimbi yeBhodi batsho behbenela eBhodini ekubeni izame ukusebenzisana nabo ngemvisiswano kwimcimbi yayo, nabo bakuzama ngako konke okusemandleni abo ukuyincedisana ngokomthetho wayo (kwadunywa). Emveni koku iphumile intlanganiso.

Ezomdlalo KuKomani

(Ngu Ntanomhle)

Ubadile kakhulu ukuthwasa kwakhe uCanzibe apha Ezibeleni, yabe loo nto ibingalidelekanga kangako tuba noko umvulo bezithe rhoqo ukuna.

Ngeholidi yomhla Wonyuko lweNkosi ibe ngumbodakanyokazi oqatha naba kubadlali benetya kudibene iFear Not Tennis Club neComet Tennis Club yase-Skapu (Tarkastad). Lo mhla we 14 ibeyenye yeemini ezimnandi kakhulu Ezibeleni nezulu lilihle kakhulu kwimini yakusasa lenza ithuba elihle kunene kubadlali nakubabukeli.

Kwazisesuka ayiqhelisanga iComet Tennis Club. Kwa kwigalelo lokuqala idlale yabala ka 6, iFear Not 2, ngedimala iyodlule iFear Not nge 19 ibethe 57, iFear Not 38. Emva kwemini isuke yathath' unyawo. Umdlalo ibe ngophakamileyo nonchomekayo. Sakukhohlwa nokubachalula abadlali kuba loo nto mhlambul' idal' isheyi. Phofu masitsho ukuthi igalelo likaMadiba ingqonyela yetishala yaseSkapu aliqhelisanga nelikaHlathi noTshangisa Eric Takane, kodwa uMaduna noGeneral Supae (nie-name) bakwazile ukuphethela ndawonye ke nabanye abanjengo (Pats) J. Sizaba, Kuma, R. F. Nalana, Xaba, Victor Pahlana, namanenekazi: Mike Mdanokomo, Kitts, Grace Gantsho njalo njalo.

Ezase Ngqurha

(NGU THENJIWE)

Sibone umsebenzi omhle eNgqurha ukuthwalisana kwabantu ngeenzima zabo. Umzana wase Ngqurha ngumzi onesisa kakhulu okwanovelwano, into leyo uhlanga oluNtsundu befuludla lunayo. Sekumaxesha maninzi ndibonela ukusebenza kunye kwabantu balapha eNgqurha mhlamb' nawe mfundi aya kudingqinela.

Khaufunde ezi zipho eziphume ngomhla womfihlo ka Nkosk. Eleanor W. Vaaltein ukancedisana nabasebuhlungwini: Nomnganga 2/6, Oliver Nebe 2/-, Ntsimango 2/-, John Mhoxo 2/-, T. K. Mjoleni 2/-, Jane Mjongila 3/6, D. Mjoleni 2/6, Mrs. Tube 2/-, Cekisani Mjongile 1/-, M. Nteto 1/-, Simon Jolingana 2/-, L. Mintori 6d, sugar 6d, coffee (Bedford), Clares Robert 6d, coffee 6d, sugar (Bedford), Cekisani Mjongile 2/6, G. Nkotobe 1/-, W. Tshanyana 2/6, W. Jack 10/-, Kleinbooi Makana 1/-, John Nebe 2/6, Jessie Bhaya 6d, J. Mbunge 2/6, Henry Jolingana 6d., Kefana Gayiza 2/-, E. M. Ch. Matshisi 2/- (Golden Valley).

(Iphelela kumhlathi woku 1) Esi senzo senziwe ngalomhla womfihlo. Andizukuthetha nto ngexesha ebequla ngalo unkosikazi lo. Zininzi zona ngeyona ndlela.

Mandinibulele mzi waseNgqurha egameni loMn. J. Diwu, ndithi qhubani ngale ndlela niyakuzoyisa inzima zenu. Ningadinwa nangomso, phambili nto zo-Ntshanyana.

Ezemibutho ECawa

(NGU THOS, K. RUNELD)

Thina apha eCawa sizimisile iimbumba zokumela le lali yethu, nditsho kuba iKongolosi imisiwe kwakophelileyo. U Nobhala wayo ngu Mn. R. Mbambisa, uSihlalo ngu Mn. T. B. Mba, uNdyabo ngu Mn. T. K. Runeli, ngoko ke umntu oza ngomcimbi wayo akangethingazi. Kwakhona intlanganiso yomzi lo ngokubanzi nayo yamiselwa u Nobhala wayo ongu Mn. R. Pango, uSihlalo wayo ngu Mn. N. Qhuma, isekela ngu Mn. T. F. Junundu, ngoko ke umntu oza emzini akanakuthingazi.

Kwakhona nesiKhumbuzo sika Ntsikana Ongwele naso simiselwe u Nobhala waso ongu Mn. J. M. Vazie, uSihlalo ngu Mn. Hy. Tyali, umntu oza ngalomgca akanakuthingazi; ukanti ke ukuba uza ngomcimbi wabaVoti beAsembleli, indlu yeengxoxo zePalamente hlangana tanci no Mn. T. K. Runeli no Mn. H. Nkupa onobambiso kumanyano lwabaVoti kulo mmandla we Batisi, isengabo ababambi zintambo okwangoku de kunyulwe yintlanganiso yabaVoti bala mmandla.

EZINGABANTU

Sivuyiswe kukubona uMn. D. R. Moyake unvangeli wamaTshatshi e Mnyameni, eze ngemcimbi yakhe, kwaluvuyo ukuyibona le ndezana.

Kwakhona sibone uMn. J. P. Ngxokolo umfundisi-ntsapho e Dyumani, lo mnumzana ufike ngomkhango wakhe sele vela emaKikausi nasemaNyarha, iindawo eze azijikeleze ngesikhawu. Siyayibulela le ndez'ebe ngokumana isivelela.

Ebutsheni bukaMay sivuyiswe kukufika kuka Nkosk, L. Maganjana esempilweni ekubeni oogqirha bebemnike inyanga yonke ngenxa yempilo, bamzama, ke.

Ezase Golden Valley

(NGU THENJIWE)

Kungosizi ukuvakalisa ngokusweleka kukaNkosk, Eleanor W. Vaaltein ekhaxeni lakhe eNgqurha. Ubhubhe emva kwexesha elide egula. Ufihlwe ngu Mn. W. Ntshanyana encediswa ngabaNumz. Gwangqa no G. Nkotobe ngenkonzo ezuke kunene. Ubon' bomfikazi ubuchazile umnumzana lo wokutala bonke buphela. Umzi wase Golden Valley wabalele lama-Rhabe nawo ubulapho. Ibe ngumchwabo omhle kunene amadodana omanyano kwaneentombi, amanina omanyano atsho ngezinxibo zawo zomanyano. Siya velana kakhulu nomzi kwaneKhaya, bomfikazi ngokungakumbi amnyani wakhe W. Vaaltein. Sithi akuhlanga lungeliyo.

Sike sathi ishe abanumz. Six Ntlama ebamba nomkhuluwa wakhe okwangu-Mvangeli naye; ngathi la makhalipha ebhamba umjikelo wabo wvangeli be kwentle impilo.

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Ielisele esinyini konke ukunchola okute xha malungwini omqolo, oku ngxwelerha kukhaze imi thambho e-ethe-ethe. Yithi ukuyilwa intlungu uye ezinchanjini zayo izintso.

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THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY JUNE 6, 1942

The Need For African Church

Professor D. D. Tengo Jabavu of Fort Hare has recently published a pamphlet in which he pleads for the establishment of an African indigenous church. He urges the leaders of the African churches to unite their religious forces in order to facilitate unity among African people. Professor Jabavu tells us that in 1913 he made his first acquaintance with Negro religious life and organisation during a three months' visit to the United States and found that the structure of Negro advance rested on the rock of a self-ruling church. Ninety per cent of the Negroes belonged to one or the other of the big denominations: Baptist, Methodist and Zion, the leaders being Negroes. The Negro church fostered the national endeavours to the extent of offering special prayers for Negro commercial and educational leaders. Their church was the hub around which all Negro life and business enterprise centred.

We have hundreds of African churches some of which are doing more harm than good to the spiritual life of our race. These churches are not financially strong to render any useful service to the African people. They are unable to carry on the work of evangelisation among the African people, the majority of whom are still grovelling in the darkness of Africa's primitive life. What we need as a people, is not a multiplicity of churches, but a united church, well organised, financially strong and capable of bringing about the transformation of our national life so as to fit us into the new life which Western civilisation has created in Africa. "Such church," says Professor Jabavu, "efficiently organised, properly directed, and above all, correctly interpreting the spirit of Christ, would be the efforescence of European missionary enterprise in Africa."

All Africans who love their race and wish to see it taking its rightful place among the progressive races of mankind, will undoubtedly agree that a united African church would be a powerful agency for the advancement of the African people. It was the indigenous churches that revolutionised Europe and set it on the road to civilisation, and it will be an indigenous church that will do the same for Africa. It is true that missionary enterprise has played an important role in the evangelisation of Africans. "When the role of the church in African life is fully considered," says Professor Jabavu, "it will be realised that no single agency has so completely revolutionised African life as the church has done. It has produced more vital and progressive social groups. It remains the chief re-integrating factor amidst so many other forces that make for social disintegration and moral degeneration. For this reason a properly organised and effective African united church is not only theoretically desirable but is an urgent practical necessity."

While we are grateful for what the missionaries have done for Africa, yet we cannot be blind to the fact that as a people we need a church under the leadership of men of our own race, who share our customs, understand our character and sympathise with our aspirations. Christianity can only take permanent roots in our hearts when it is planted by men whether White or Black who do not regard us as members of an inferior race but as human beings, created in the image of God to occupy a nobler position than that of servitude in the affairs of progressive mankind.

Professor Jabavu has stated several reasons why African churches should unite. We do not propose to refer to all of them, but we shall mention the most important ones. He says: (a) The African churches should unite to emphasise their common African brotherhood and to enjoy a deeper and fuller Christian fellowship; (b) they should unite in order to enrich each other with those several aspects of truth for which the various denominations stand; (c) they should unite in order to improve their organisation of the church, to increase its resources, to eliminate wastage both spiritual and material, and to promote whatever will lead to the spiritual and moral rehabilitation of the African; and (d) they should unite that they may widen the scope of their usefulness, and that they may the better minister to the educational, health, and other social needs of their people.

These are important reasons and it is to be hoped that Professor Jabavu's appeal will not fall on deaf ears. It is abundantly clear that unless church unity is

achieved among Africans, national unity will not be easily achieved. Our spiritual leaders must understand, therefore, that for the advancement and unity of the African people, they are expected not only to think seriously of Professor Jabavu's proposal but to take immediate action in order to bring the scheme to fruition.

A Safe-Driving Record

The "Safety First" Association (Inc) has just issued its Annual report in connection with its Non-European "Safe-driving scheme which, amongst other things, brings to light a notable achievement by one of its members. His name is Koos Johannes Muloane, and he is employed by one of the leading Merchants of Johannesburg.

This driver has been in the service of the same firm for over fourteen years and during that period has been constantly engaged driving a commercial Motor vehicle in practically every district, town and city in the Transvaal also in many parts of the adjoining territories.

Altogether he has covered upwards of 443,000 miles by motor vehicle and has never once been involved in a road mishap for which he was either wholly or partially to blame. This total mileage works out at 31,640 miles per year and well over 2,600 miles per month. In other words, the aggregate distance covered, is more than equal to 17½ times round the world.

When it is considered that this huge road mileage has entailed the traversing of all kinds of road surfaces presenting all sorts of physical disabilities (curves, grades etc.) frequently under the most adverse weather conditions, and without being involved in an accident of any kind, one cannot escape the conviction that driver Muloane has made an outstanding record in safe and efficient driving on the public highways of the Union.

"We doubt not," says the "Safety First" Association, "that this African driver has, by his care and caution and by his strict observance, at all times, of the rules of Safety and Courtesy, prevented many accidents. He has saved much time and material and has proved himself to be not only a driver of the highest standard, but has also given an excellent example of good conduct and efficient service."

It may be mentioned that Koos Muloane has been a member of the "Safety First" Association's Non-European safe-driving scheme since its inception and holds the Association's silver and Gold Medals for completing three and subsequently six successive years "accident free" driving.

Unrest In Italy

Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, in a speech in Rome last Saturday said that the Italian policy had always been based on the conception that a clash between the Axis Powers and Russia was inevitable. Mussolini saw in the Spanish war the first harbingers of the conflict. Germany and Italy were already planning an attack on Russia a year before it was launched.

"Italy's policy towards Britain has been, and still is, to wage war wherever there is any opportunity for assault and combat. The road before us will still be bitter and long." Reports from Italy indicate greatly increased tension between the King and Mussolini, states a United Press message from Vichy. The King of Italy, it is stated, is increasingly consulting Marshal Badoglio, who is regarded as Mussolini's logical successor. It is thought that Badoglio could possibly replace the Fascist Party immediately by the Army in the event of the fall of Mussolini.

It is reported that anti-Fascist demonstrations have occurred in Milan on May Day.

In Libya, Italian troops and officers refused to take part in the offensive against Egypt, originally scheduled to begin on April 17. German troops ostensibly en route for Libya have been in Italy for more than eight months.

Orders were placed with a dozen women. On the day on which the purchaser went out to collect them, the women were coming down from every street of the location with a half dozen baskets on their heads. The car came back to town with handles sticking out of every window, and a second lorry load had to follow.

Every letter and every gift have been acknowledged. When the Cavalcade is over, while a substantial sum will have been added to the Governor-General's National War Fund, to those of us who deal with the peculiar generosity of the African people the most valuable part of the work will still remain in the spirit which engendered the contribution and which has forged friendships of a shared experience between the loneliest kraals in the country and those who work for African well-being in this City.

African Contribution To The Liberty Cavalcade

Visitors to the Liberty Cavalcade may have happened upon the African Village with its curio and basket stalls, its "Place of Eating" where African dishes are served, and the "Place of Dancing" where African men, women and children give performances.

The section is under the supervision of the wives and women members of the staff of the Non-European and Native Affairs Department of the City.

Behind the collection of goods for sale lies a significant contribution from the African people themselves. Early in the year Native Commissioners, Superintendents of Missions, Educationists and others, were circualised throughout the Union, the Protectorates and Rhodesia. The plan of the African Village was outlined, and help was asked in the collection of curios. In the first few weeks one wondered whether there would be any response at all. Then came the letters, and later, parcels, which ultimately filled the store-rooms of the Department to over-flowing and made it difficult to move from office without tumbling over spearheads and knobkerries.

The response from Europeans was more generous than one had dared to expect, but it was the Africans themselves whose contributions grew beyond the most sanguine expectations. Gifts ranged in size from large crates and voluminous parcels in sacking to tiny gifts which came in much-used envelopes. Several Chiefs and their people sent magnificent contributions; in one case fifteen crates of pottery, in another a large consignment of woven grass mats and baskets. One parcel from the Eastern Transvaal contained a group of carved wooden sticks showing the profound influence that the war is having on the material as well as the social culture of the people. Along the length of the sticks were carved guns, tanks and men in uniform. In one very convincing effort a South African soldier was lying flat behind his gun, with a very dead enemy stretched before him. One stick, with an intricately woven handle, bore the inscription on a piece of brown cardboard "To my Government—one stick"

Gifts are still coming in, although the Cavalcade has begun. A postal order for 10s. from the pupils of an outlying school in Swaziland has just arrived. The Native Commissioner of another district has written to say that the head teacher of a school, who had walked in thirty miles with the children's contributions, had brought eight pounds of butter as his gift. This was sold, and the money forwarded by the Commissioner.

In one of the local Native Municipal Hostels, which is also a Trading Bazaar, the traders made a collection, and then bought material from the different stalls. In addition, personal gifts were made. The carpenters presented a table and a chair, the tailors made a suit, the skin-workers, purses and belts, the shoe-makers, a pair of sandals, the wire-workers, bangles. The gifts were laid out and the traders assembled with ceremony, in the presence of their Superintendent, to present them to members of the committee. They did so with all the formality of a people acutely conscious of a public occasion. In the centre of the gifts was what they described as the most important gift, a little shield, spear and knobkerrie. These, they said, are our weapons of war and we are giving them for the war which is to bring us Victory.

Schools sent their presents individually, or through their Native Commissioners. Some of the most interesting donations were those in which each child had signed his or her name to a small handmade article. Attached to a very rusty safety-pin was a little length of headwork about one inch square from Mparze Ndimba-School. A group of Std. VI boys from a Native Industrial School made a reimpie stool, and sent it as their corporate gift. A certain amount of fancy-work beautifully preserved, was included with the more distinctively African gifts. One Native teacher wrote early in the year to say in response to the circular request, that she would like to help the Government and would "crash you some dalleys." True to her word, two days before the Cavalcade two beautiful crochet doilies arrived with a letter wishing us well and hoping "that the Right will prevail."

Many gifts of baskets have been made, but in order to be certain of a sufficient number, orders had to be placed with local Natives to supplement the supply. In one location on the Reef where basketry is carried to a fine art, (Continued in previous column)

R ROAMER, ESQ. K.A. On "Lights."

On Friday, May 22 we were absent among those present at the function organised by the African Study Circle in the B.M.S.C. The show was attended by the cream of society. There was little sour milk seen on that night. Only the cream was present. Although some of this cream cared more for the dance that followed than for the speeches and degrees, that did not make it less creamy.

The affair was great in that there was so much intellectual light that the management of the B.M.S.C. should have switched off the electric lights and saved its monthly bill. The light of knowledge from such an array of brilliancy could have lit that hall as did the searchlights at the Liberty Cavalcade. Here, we wish to say, it is all right about this light business; but what about the management business?

You will be surprised to hear that in spite of their great learning which is shown by degrees behind their names, a few of these people have not yet learnt to keep time. In this respect they are just like every Dick, Tom and Harry who went as far as Standard 4 in education. A few of these lights arrived late for the show. What dislocated their transport facilities is not known to yours truly, R. Roamer, Esq., K.A. of Timbuctoo University whose motto is "Punctuality."

Another "un-degree" incident was the number of speeches which, begun late, were confused in thought. The items together with vocal efforts, made the programme as long as Commissioner Street; and not even as lively. Our society organisers have yet to learn that most of our "cream of society" attend their shows just because there are dances at the end of the programme. The "cream" cares very little for speeches or for pomposity. The "cream's" idea of a good show, is the dance part of it. The earlier the dance begins, the better the "cream" appreciates the show.

Remember, that the "cream" and the small fry went to this show to learn. They went there to copy the "It-is-not done" and "this-is-how-it-is-not done" etiquette from their leaders. Now, why did some of these people come without partners to their own show? Do not tell us they have no partners. Why, even Jeremiah and Joshua have partners who share their dances with them. We did not like this. In Timbuctoo University we never went a big show without our Better-halves or Ribs. It made us look so dignified being seen with our Mesdames or Best Girls. Sort of isitunzi—like to quote Greek.

Well, we saw some gowns that night. We saw some hats. Maan, we saw some gowns. Some of the gowns would not keep quiet. They just kept on slipping away from the shoulders of the wearers; so that each time the wearer wanted to cough politely he had to touch his gown lightly on the shoulders to get it back to its place. This made the wearer more dignified than ever. It also made his speech more learned. Some just lifted up their shoulders and the gowns got "all right."

Man, it was really nice on our word honour. And these guys can speak, members. One nearly burnt his tongue out rolling long, lugubrious words out of his mouth. This example of deep tireless learning got the house electrified. Even those who did not understand what the Bachelor of Arts was saying, clapped their hands wildly. Of course, one lady Bachelor of Arts was actually nervous. She read her speech as if she hadn't written it. This hurt us a lot. What was she afraid of? Could she be afraid of our degrees?

We asked the Editress who was with us what it meant. She said "the poor child is just nervous." We are not surprised "the poor child" was nervous, the way some speakers were introduced to the audience. It was too sweet, maan. As each speaker was called we were told something about him or her. If we are not mistaken one lady had her dress described as she rose to speak. What her dress had to do with her degree, we cannot tell, members. The ways of educated people are at times puzzling.

One speaker wanted to know where our M.R.C's were. This made us look all over the hall, in an effort to find out the lost M.R.C's. Who were these people who should have been there but were not? What kind of degrees are these—M.R.C's? Unfortunately the speaker, like Pilate who asked "What is Truth?" did not wait for an answer. So we are still anxious to know as to what became of the M.R.C's who were expected in that function but did not come.

We hope next time this learned group organises another show it will have discovered the whereabouts of the lost M.R.C's. We felt really hurt when we heard one speaker wanting to know where these graduates were. Anyway, we hope to be present in the next show in our official capacity as the representative of Timbuctoo University. We shall need no funny introductions by whoever will introduce the speakers and singers. Our degrees will do the introduction.

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THE BANTU WORLD



CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER AND FAMILY SUPPLEMENT

Serial 72

CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER SUPPLEMENT TO THE BANTU WORLD

JUNE 6, 1942

The Editor's Column

The other morning when we opened the Editorial Post Bag, we found a letter that made us think. It accompanied a Tickey Tale, and it was quite short. This is what it said,

"If you please, Sir, why do you always not accept our Tickey Tales? Don't you want us to write these tales?"

Well, this little letter sat on the top of our correspondence and bothered us all morning. From time to time we reminded ourselves that we receive every week as many as twenty Tickey Tales, and that we can print only one. We reflected that even the best ones have to take their turn on a very long waiting list. And then we pushed everything aside and wrote Miss G.S.M. a reply. We mentioned the arguments we have just quoted. We reminded Miss G.S.M. that in any case, when we rejected a story, we usually gave detailed reasons, and made suggestions for re-shaping it. We told her too, that none of the big journals did this kind of thing: they merely send back stories with a plain rejection slip.

We explained, moreover, that it wasn't easy to become a writer, and that nobody ever succeeded without a few failures first. We told Miss G.S.M. that if she were really keen on writing, and was prepared to go on trying, then we on our side were prepared to go on criticising, until, profiting by her mistakes, she would come to regard her rejection slips as stepping stones to success, and that we would be proud as she, to see her first story in print.

And then we made a careful criticism of the story and pinned it to the letter. Last of all, we went through the manuscript with a red pencil, and corrected the English. And even then we were not quite comfortable. The thought remained with us that if Miss G.S.M. had had that forlorn feeling that we did not really care about her work, then perhaps other disappointed young writers were feeling the same way. And since we consider the encouragement of young writers to be a main part of our work, we decided to put all this in print to reassure you.

(Continued in column three)

Tickey Tales

We pay Half 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 MISS GLADYS MTSHALI, for her story of

The Pointing Finger

A great statue once stood in a market square. Every day hundreds of people hurried by with no more than an occasional glance that way. But one morning there came a man who stopped and looked. He was a travelling pedlar, and his living depended upon his sharp eyes. As he looked, he noticed a peculiar thing. He said to himself, "This statue's finger is pointing downwards, I wonder what that means?" And he went thoughtfully to the Mayor to ask his permission to dig a hole in the market place. The Mayor laughed at him for a fool, but gave his permission providing that the ground was left tidy again afterwards.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

All contributions and correspondence should be addressed to:

The Editor,
Box 792,
Johannesburg.

So the pedlar fetched a spade and began to dig. And for a long time he went on digging, until he had a hole as deep as a man's height, and a little crowd of village boys had gathered round to watch the fun. At length, his spade met a hard surface, and scraping away the soil he saw the lid of a great iron-bound box. When he dragged it out into daylight, he opened it and found a treasure of silver and jewels. And at the bottom of the box, written in small, old-fashioned writing, was a message from the man whose statue had stood so long in the square. This is what it said,

"To the man who has the eyes to see, and the wit to read, the meaning in my monument, do I gladly give and bequeath all this my fortune."

And so, observation brought its own reward.

SOME
AFRICAN
CUSTOMS AND
SUPERSTITIONS



When the Zulus go hunting, they take care to carry home the game with the head pointing backwards. Failure to do this was supposed to scare away all the rest of game in the neighbourhood, as though the dead buck could actually send a message behind him.

Another Zulu belief has a foundation of solid sense. A man may never take food while he is lying down. If he does, his affairs will cease to prosper and eventually he will lose all his property. Apart from the fact that in the old, unsafe days it was always wise to be alert and on the look-out for the enemy, there is something very lazy about the habit of taking meals lying down. And a lazy man seldom prospers.

Joshua R. Danisa

A curious burial ground superstition has a very reasonable explanation too. The Zulus used to believe that anyone who jumped over a grave would be punished by the spirits. They believed that his feet would be turned upside down so that he could not walk. And so they ensured dignity and respect in their grave-yards.

Abel V. Solomon

(Continued from column one)

We do want your work, and we are anxious to help you. So go on sending it, but if you have to wait a little while for your reply, just remember that we have a heavy post bag.

The Editor



TEATIME TALES

A Doll For Susie

(BY M. DE GRAAFF MATODLANA)

Susie was a little piccanin who lived away out in the country, with her Mammy and her Daddy. Susie's Daddy had a little mealie patch, and Susie's Mammy worked in the farmhouse across the veld. Sometimes she brought home a frock for Susie, too short for the farm children. Sometimes she brought home a jersey or a pair of pants for big brother Sam. But one day, the most wonderful thing in the world happened: Mammy came home with a doll. It was the first time in her life that Susie had seen one, and for a little while she was too excited to say a word. She just stood and stared. She was shy. And then she picked up the doll, and ran away out into the yard to be all by herself with her baby.

It was not a beautiful doll. The golden curls were matted and soiled, and there was a chip out of the china nose. The toes were missing too, but to Susie it was the most perfect baby in the world. Mothers are like that.

As soon as she got her breath back, Susie began to walk about, holding the precious doll as though it were made of glass. Then she jogged it up and down and talked to it. Growing bolder, she even began to scold the lovely thing. Then she laid it on her knee, and very solemnly, and without either words or tune she sang it a little song.

Just then big brother Sam passed that way. Sam had no motherly feelings about dolls. He preferred football. The sight of Susie cuddling her bundle of rags tickled him in what he thought of as his sense of humour, and with one startling whoop, he had snatched up the unfortunate doll, and cleared the fence at a single bound. Susie rose to her feet and stared after him, speechless. Sam galloped round the house and back again, expecting his little sister to join in the chase. When she stood still he was disappointed. Teasing was no fun if your victim didn't answer back. He stood just out of reach and swung the doll over his head. He grinned.

"Want it?" he asked, "Want your baby back?"

No answer. Susie had a peculiar look, almost as though she might be sick. He tried again.

"What'll you give me for it?" Still no reply, though Susie clenched her fists.

"All right, if you won't answer," he said finally, "shall I throw it away?" And with one final swing, away went the doll, high into the air, and came to rest in the branches of the old blue gum tree.

Sam went whistling off to his own affairs. That night, the cup of tea, which was Susie's bed-time treat stood untasted on its saucer. Susie's Mammy was worried, it was unusual, and when she went in later for a last peep, it seemed to her that there were tear-marks on the little face.

But the Dream fairies, who bring rewards and punishments to good and bad children alike, were not overlooking Master Sam. In dreams all night long he was chased by monsters and set upon by giants. And always the monsters and giants bore the features of Susie's doll. And always, somewhere at the back of his mind, he could hear his little sister sobbing.

At last he woke with a jump, to find the moon shining in at his window, and throwing the long shadows of the blue gum to his bed. At once he remembered. Sam did not like the darkness and the shadows, but there was something to be done, and he set his teeth. Five minutes later, he was climbing up the gum tree.

The next morning, the first thing Susie saw when she opened her eyes, was her doll sitting propped up on the bed. She never found out how she came there, but any hard feelings she may have had for Sam had completely disappeared. They were forgotten on the day he presented her with a dolly's bed, all made of little branches, and tied together with pieces of string.

Tea Ransom

The Senussi tribe, who still roam the three deserts of North Africa, are suffering from money trouble. The Italian lira is ruined, Egyptian money is mostly paper, and regarded as rubbish, while South African and English money is strange. So they have turned for a currency to tea. They now trade eggs, chickens, sheep—and even Flying Officers—for tea.

Of all the people who appear in the desert these strange days, the Senussi like most of all the "Birdmen," who make unexpected landings from the sky, or arrive dangling at the end of a parachute. All our airmen carry a letter in Arabic, offering a reward for their safe return to camp.

A short time ago, a young R.A.F. officer was shot down and rescued by the Senussi. They escorted him safely to Head-quarters and claimed their reward. When the airmen and officers began to empty their pockets to pay up, the Senussi intervened. "A little money, yes." But after that, a sack of tea." Five pounds of tea sent them happily away.

Victory Brief

Kitchen soot is cheaper than the insecticides you buy at a store, and every bit as effective. It should be kept for some time before use, and then applied in powder or liquid form. Soot is particularly good for onions.

Charcoal or wood-ash is of great value to anyone who keeps poultry. It should be ground into a fine powder and added to their food.

Wheat or barley straw should never be burnt after threshing. It should be ploughed into the land, where it rots and forms good humus, which preserves the moisture of your soil.

S. S. MBOBO

TEA-TIME SMILES



Ask Your Friends

(BY D. D. K. LANDZELA)

What tune makes everybody glad? (Fortune.)

Which letters are the hardest workers? (B's—Bees.)

What is the difference between a school teacher and a station master? (One trains the minds and the other minds the train.)

What has a mouth but never speaks, a bed but never sleeps? (A river.)

Which is the longest word in the English language? (Smiles—because there is a mile between the two ends.)

What kind of fire-arm resembles the earth? (A revolver.)

What word of three syllables comprises twenty-six letters? (Al-pha-bet.)

Tilly Tea Time's Teasers

A few weeks ago, we had some Double Anagrams. Can you remember how to do them? You mix the letters of the first word, with the letters of the second, and make a word meaning the third—remember? Here are some more to test your wits:—

TEA plus HERB makes INHALE.

TEA plus DIRT makes DRESSED.

TEA plus HORN makes ONE MORE.

TEA plus BUY makes LOVELINESS.

News From America

Now that the Americans are in the war, they are making every effort to win it, both in the fighting line and at home. We hear from New York that the people there have been asked to give their tea an extra good stir. In case you wonder what this has to do with the War effort, let us explain that sugar requires valuable transport, and more stirring means less sugar used. It has been calculated that New Yorkers in ordinary times leave three and a half tons of sugar at the bottom of their tea cups every day!

Chinese Proverb

All of us wish to order our lives so that we shall be free from the worst misfortunes. We try to save a little money against times of sickness. We keep our children away from others who are suffering from measles, in order that they may not catch the disease. But there are some people who think so much about possible troubles in the future that they positively spoil the happiness of the present. Those people would do well to ponder over the Chinese saying:

"Disaster falls on those who try hardest to avoid it."



Uncle Arthur's Letter

Box 792,
Johannesburg.

My dear Friends,

I told you last time that Sam, our Sergeant friend, had promised to spend an evening with us before he left the city again. He came in on Wednesday, and once more I plied him with questions about his life in the remote corners of Africa where the war had taken him.

Most of the time he served with the Imperial Army, and met men from all parts of the world, Indians, Australians, New Zealanders, and, of course, the British. He said he and his fellow Africans all thoroughly enjoyed it; they were so well treated, and they really felt that they belonged to the Empire. In some ways the Imperial forces were not so well off as the Springboks; the British cigarette ration is smaller, for instance, but they didn't mind. They were all treated alike.

We asked about the game they saw, and he told us that they had seen so many animals that half the time they didn't even know the names of them. There were all kinds of people too. In one part of the Sudan, for example, the inhabitants wore nothing at all. This seems to have impressed Sam a good deal, and certainly in this Johannesburg winter weather it makes a chilly hearing. They must have been a fairly primitive people anyway because when they were offered money they had no idea what it was. "At night," said Sam, "they made fires in their huts, and slept round them, but they didn't wear any clothes at all."

It was up in this part of the world that Sam's football came in useful. They had instructions from the authorities to make friends with the people of the district and to arrange for games together wherever possible. A little further on they came across the Watussis who are exceptionally tall. I don't know if you have ever heard of them, they measure about seven feet high and that is pretty big. It was no wonder that Sam and his friends found it quite impossible to beat them at sports: long jumps and running were quite literally walk-overs. One of them could throw an assegai two hundred yards. (Now if you are interested in sports, you just measure off two hundred yards, and see how far you can throw. But don't try it on near the houses or you may break a few windows.)

We wondered what sickness had sent Sam down here, thinking it was probably fever, but he told us he had got his hands poisoned in some way. For a long time, he explained, he was too much busy to go into hospital, but when they insisted, he was glad of the rest and care. It was a British Military Hospital, and he says that he had never been so happy in his life.

I enquired about his pay. "Well," he answered, "I get three and six a day, but on active service we are only given fifteen shillings a month to spend, the rest is kept in the bank for us down here." I said I supposed he was spending it fast enough now, but he told me he hadn't touched it. "We get a ration allowance on leave," he

explained, "so I am leaving my money where it is until after the war. Then I shall have a lump sum to look forward to." We worked it out on the back of an old envelope, and I was surprised to find that it mounted up to over fifty pounds already. Sam is a wise fellow, and when he goes looking for a wife after this business is all over, some one is going to be a lucky girl. She will have a husband who is not only comfortably off, but is also every inch a man.

I was anxious to hear about the voyage down, but apparently Sam travelled overland, first coming down the Great Nile in a steamship that steered its way calmly through masses of crocodiles. The thought of crocodiles gives me a shiver, but our friend told me that in some parts, the small boys swim in and out of the rivers without the slightest fear. As they grow older they are no longer allowed to. It sounded a bit improbable to me, but perhaps crocodiles like a maturer taste—I shouldn't trust them, though, if I were you. I don't know that the ones in our rivers have the same ideas.

I hope I shall see Sam again before he goes back, but next time, I really must do the entertaining myself.

Your

Uncle Arthur

A Fishy Tale

(BY HENRY SENTSO)

Once upon a time a Mammy fish took her little ones to a place where they could play games and practise new styles of swimming. They had races, and some of them won, and some of them didn't. One said he could even jump out of the water, though the other brothers and sisters said he was only doing ordinary somersaults near the surface. One went down to the bottom, and pretended he couldn't get up again until the others came and pushed him. In fact they had fun.

Presently along came a number of big fish leaping. All the big ones were swam races, and they really could jump out of the water, and land on their noses too. They enjoyed themselves very much and made large splashes, but the little fishes felt that something had gone wrong. It was no fun racing against these big fellows, they were just not in it at all.

Just then a fisherman threw down a net into the water, right on that very spot. Perhaps he had seen the big fish leaping. All the big ones were caught, but all the little ones managed to wriggle away through the holes in the net.

Sometimes it pays to be only small and unimportant.

Something About Animals

Everybody is interested in animals, here are a few little-known facts about them.

Elephants and horses usually sleep standing up, while bats and the South American sloth hang themselves up by their toes. Foxes and wolves curl themselves up so that their noses and the soles of their feet are almost touching. Hares, fishes and snakes sleep with their eyes wide open. Most birds sleep with their heads tucked backwards into their feathers. Owls sleep in the daytime, and to shut out the strong light, they have a kind of screen, as well as eyelids to draw across their eyes. The long-legged birds draw up one leg under the wing, and sleep standing on the other.

Now a few words on speeds in the animal world. A race horse can run at forty miles an hour, which is ten miles an hour over the usual town speed limit for cars. Elephants, when they really want to, can manage about twenty miles, and some hunters say thirty. The wild cheetah, and the trained greyhound both top the list with fifty-six miles an hour.

Eagles and pigeons fly at sixty miles an hour, and that is as fast as most express trains, but the swallow beats them all with a hundred and forty, which is pretty good going.

And right down at the other end of the list, bringing up the rear, is the humble snail who causes no road panics at all, at eighteen feet an hour.

(MARGARET T. PHAHLANA)

There is nothing so stupid as an educated man if you get him off the thing he was educated in.

The Chinese Finger Game

Here is an amusing game that two people can play anywhere, without paper or pencils or anything else, except their own two right hands.

When you are ready to play, you first let your hand hang down loosely on your knee. Then you count slowly, one—two—THREE! At three you both shoot up your right hand into one of these three positions. Read them carefully, and practise them:—

A closed fist represents "STONE."

Wide-spread fingers mean "PAPER."

Two fingers in a V-shape mean "SCISSORS."

Of course, both must shoot at once, without waiting to see what the other is doing.

Now, if both have chosen the same position, neither of you has scored, and you must start again, but if you have chosen two different positions, then one scores over the other. Here is the list of scores:

PAPER wins over STONE, because you can wrap a stone up in paper.

PAPER loses against SCISSORS, because scissors cut paper.

STONE wins over SCISSORS, because scissors will break on stone.

STONE loses against PAPER, as we said before.

SCISSORS win over PAPER, (as above) but lose against STONE.

Now if you are sure you can remember all that, go and find someone to play with, but don't get so interested that you forget to come in for tea.

HISTORY IN THE MAKING



One dark night, British ships sailed right up into the Harbour of St. Nazaire, in German occupied France, blew up the dock gates, destroyed the harbour facilities and burned down many ware-houses. This dangerous piece of work succeeded, and here is one port where the German submarines will no longer be able to shelter.

CLUES ACROSS

1. The tea-cup stands on this.
5. Flying mouse.
8. Curtail the Men, and I am there.
9. South-East.
10. Ancient.
12. Exist.
14. Also.
15. Tea comes from this direction.
16. Pay this for your house.
19. Require.
22. Den.
23. "End." (Anagram.)
25. Same as 12 across.
26. Mix up this Tea. (Anag.)
27. Preposition.
29. Medical Officer cut short.
30. Everything comes to this.
31. Fervent.

CLUES DOWN

1. Topsy-turvy "Pots." (Anag.)
2. Un-tie.
3. Family of Nations.
4. Royal Engineers. (Abbr.)
6. Viper curtailed makes a preposition.
7. Arabs live in these.
11. Felled tree.
12. A big one tells the time in London.
13. Consume.

Tea Table Quiz No. 72

(BY HILDA MCANYANGWA)

1		2		3	4		5	6	7
				8				9	
10	11						12	13	
							15		
				16	17				
18		19	20						21
22								23	24
			25					26	
27	28			29					
30				31					

CLUES DOWN (Continued)

17. He offers you this paper.
18. Undo a "Pleat" and put it on the Tea Table.
19. Use this for writing.
20. Before.
21. Not dry.
23. Challenge.
24. Bird's Anagram of "Sent."
28. Opposite of "Off."
29. Mother is often called this.

1. BREATHE
 3. ANOTHER
 2. ATTRED
 4. BEAUTY
 TEASER SOLUTION

Solution To Tea Table Quiz No. 71

CLUES ACROSS: 1. Moses. 4. Drink. 7. Negro. 8. Guide. 9. Yard. 10. Xmas. 11. Come. 13. Weep. 18. Khaki. 19. Loses. 20. Style. 21. Yield.

CLUES DOWN: 1. Money. 2. Sugar. 3. Stop. 4. Dogs. 5. Idioms. 6. Knæs. 11. Cakes. 12. Mealy. 14. Ensue. 15. Posed. 16. Mile. 17. Play.

THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY JUNE 6, 1942

Dipasa Le Ba-Afrika

Tona ea merero ea Ba-Afrika Colonel Deneys Reitz, o laetse Maphodisa gore a seke a hlola a botsa Ba-Afrika dipasa...

Ke nnete gore gare ga Makgoba le merafe e meng go teng dikebeke le Mashodu, empa re tshuanetse go tseba gore rona jualeka sechaba se nyatsegang...

"Motato" O Tsoang Egepeta

(PENE-LE-ENKE)

Amogelang "motato" o tsoang Egepeta ka pelo tse tsoeu "please." E nne e le rona ba maloba le maobane ausi...

Ka "motato" ora tsebang gore ausinyana oa Parkview ga a lebona o bone "elemyama" gobane ausinyana oa Cairo o tlija...

Ka "motato" o na le tla tseba gore moruti Kombese o hloile di tente fa'seng la Egepeta...

Ka "motato" ona le tla tseba gore re agile mona fats'eng la leboea go Afrika, feela re tsoenyane ke bo mangaria mo metseng ea Egepeta...

Ka "motato" ona le tla tseba gore dithapelo tsa lona di fivela tse legodimong gobane matla...

Heil lona bana ba South Africa tieng le khotlhale gobane muna o fatse lena ke oa ba ikokobeditse...

Boithoriso Ke Kotsi

(KE MONATS'ANYANE)

Mohlankanyana ea itseng, o ne a hlola a hloile batho le metsoalle ea hae ka ho re eena ke mohale oa 'nete, haholoholo o ne a hille a ithorisa ka mokhoa oo eena...

Naheng ea habo mohlankanyana enoa ho ne ho atile haholo litsomi, banna ba ne ba ee ba e lets'olo ho ea tsoma liphoofofo, e sita le tsona litau li ne li tsumoa haholo bakeng sa matlalo a tsona a khahlehang...

Ka ha liphoofofo li ne li le lebelo, li phakisa kapele ho no ho lokela hore litsomi li tsamae li nkile lithunya tsa tsona lets'olonz.

Monna oa setsomi le mohlankanyana eo a neng a ipolela boqhobane ba hae ba tsoa hae, ba tsamaea lecto le le letsana ho ea moo liphoofofo li leng teng naheng...

Tseleng ha mohlankanyana a re oa sheba a bone mohlala oa Tau, 'me ho bontshala hore tau e ne e sa tsoa tsamaea hona tseleng ho ea noa metsi mo'atsoaneng...

Hitler o tshuere tau ka dingana meeding ea Russia, Madira a Marshal Timoshenko a gakaletse go thuba Majeremane lepetle'a.

Ha se eena feela mohlankanyana enoa ea neng a ena le mokhoa oa 'ho ithorisa, ba bangata ba joalo ka ena empa e re ha ba lemoha booa'la ba ho ithorisa ba leke ho fetola mokhoa ea bona.

Boithoriso bo bolalle ba bangata, lekhoa ba le ne le lahle'oe ke nama eo le neng le e setse, ka baka la ho mamela thori'so.

Go Tuka Mello North Africa

Le role le ea thunya lefelling la Libya. Banna ba tshuarane ka memetso, go rialo motato o tsoang Cairo. Go loana dikgorogoro (tunks) tsa Majeremane le Mangesemane...

Marabele A Gaketse

Marabele a gaketse le Mmuso le oona o gaketse. Bekeng e fetileng go tshuere Maburu ana—Dr. G. Eloff, Moreri oa sekolo se segolo sa Witwatersrand University...

Banna Ba Sa Tshuarane Ka Memetso

Hitler o tshuere tau ka dingana meeding ea Russia, Madira a Marshal Timoshenko a gakaletse go thuba Majeremane lepetle'a.

MATLAFATSA NYOKO EA SEBETE SA HAO

Kantle ho Calomel—mme u tla rahoha diphateng u tletse mafolofolo le matla.

Sebete sa hao se tshuanetse ho tshollela diphaene tse pedi tsa nyoko maleng a hao ka letsatsi.

Ho etsa feela hore mala a sikinyeha ha ho thusi. Ke feela Carter's Little Liver Pills, tse tumileng tse etsang hore diphaene tse pedi tsa nyoko di sebete ka tshuanetso...



Basadi bohle ba Rata ho ba BATLE

Sephiri sa botle ke bophelo ho bloekileng. Ha mosadi a otille, a fokola a sa phele hantle o senyeheloa ke botle ba hae. Hore u tle u fumane bophelo bo monate nontsha le ho nchafatsa madi hobane ke ona a fepang mmele.

Williams' Pink Pills di phakisa ho u nontsha le ho u nchafatsa. Di noe tsatsi le leng le leng ka mor'a dijo ho nchafatsa le ho nontsha madi a hao, hobane di etseditsoe morero ona.

Mabenkele le dikhemese di rekisa Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Di reke kajeno me ka beke di se kae u tla ikutloa u phetse hantle.

Dr. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

Di Ho Nee Bophelo Le Botle

GTF-1N

KGORO YA BOPEDI KENG?

(Li tloha qepheng la 8)

Kgoro ke selo se segolo. Ke mo bana ba dilago gona. Le bashimanyana ba dula gona kgorong le ge go dula ga bona kgorong go sa swane le ga bana...

Ke kgopela go lena magageshu. Ke kgopela ka magoswi a mabedi. La mona kgorong ga le segwe. Ke kgopela byalo ka ge le nna ke le Mopedi. Le nna ke hile ke dula le ba bang Bapedi...

lono ya go tla ka ga "Kgoro ya Bopedi ya Gauteng" e le gore ge e re kgallila le rena re be re le lekala la yona mokwi re le go gona.

Tabu Tse Molemo

SENO SA SECHABA SA HAU. Se tumisoa ke dingaka 'me se entsoe ka mmela oa HADET o tumileng. Empa hore u tle u fumane pheko ea sona e re u batla Migdol's Finest Malt (Mo'omto) ho khookeng ha lekholo...



DI THUBA MOKHUHLANE KA BOSIHO BO LE BONG DI KOKOBETSA BOHLOKO DI NOLOFATSA KHATHATSEHO DI FEDISA HO OPA HA MENO

Ho matla a maholo ho thoroana ea 'ASPRO'. E thuba mokhuhlane e fodisa sehuba e kokobetsa bohloko kapela ka nnete. 'ASPRO' ke pheko e phekotseng maloetsi a ba dikete-kete...

'ASPRO' JUALEKA MOTSOKOTSO

Thoro tse pedi tsa 'ASPRO' ka malepola a mahalo a mane a tletseng metsi ke motsokotso o fodisang mometso o bohloko, me o thibela maloetsi



Koesterfontein, P.K. Magaliesberg. Moshimane ea sebetsang kichini e ka o be a ena le mokhuhlane me a thothomela, a ena le bohloko ka mokokotlong le hlohong le molaleng...

THEKO TSE KHONANG KE MANG LE MANG 9 1/9 3/6

OTUKULULAYO (MATJUKULULA)

O Feta Meriana Kaofela 1/6 O Feta Meriana Kaotela 1/6 Matsetsele

Moriana o etselitsoeng ho thusa batho SEHLARE SE TSOLLISANG-SE HLAPELLANG Mahloko ohle a 'meleng ea batho. Se Hlatsoa 'Mele Kaofela

Se etselitsoe hore se thusa batho. Se rekoe ka marena le matona Le batho ba hlafileng ba tseba hore sehla re sena se bitsoang Otukululayo (MATSETSELE) ke sona sehla re seo ba tsoanetseng...

U ke ke oa sebetsa mosebetsi o moholo o qaqileng, ha 'mele oa hao o tletse mahloko. Otukululayo (MATSETSELE) o etsa hore pelo e betsoeu, u kothale, u be matla, u thabele lijo le bophelo ba hao.

A. H. Todd, Ltd., Mokemesi, ENDHLOVINI, RED HILL, NATAL. Mo meriana elokileng haholo o etsoang teng

Nako Dia Fetoga

(J. Nkoli Mohlamme)

Ke ka thabo e kholo ha ke ngola tjena hape. Ke bona e ka matsotso a rona a ntsa e leleloa hore dinako di a fetoga, ho tla fihla moo re tla iphuma re le batho fats'eng lena. Phe-togo e tla ka mokhoa oa eona feela ha se ntho e ka hatelloang ke motho ka thabo ea hae. Ka hoo di ntho di a ts'episa hore bophelo joo rona bo phe-togong e kholo ha eba re ka its'ora hantle joalo ka nako ena.

Re se re ile ra joetsoa hore rona ba Bats'o ba S. Afrika re na le hlomphe e ntle haholo, ka hoo moea oo o motle ha o ate. Khotso ha e ate. Hlomphe e atiseo lefatsheng ke ba Bats'o ba Afrika. Mefereferere ena e teng e se ke ea dubakanya botho joo rona, nako di tla re fetogela di re tshisetse monono joalo ka chaba tseo tse kileng tsa tshetsoa monono ka baka la hore nako e ne e fihlile.

Ke ntho e khalisang haholo ho bona sechaba sa Bants'o ba S. Afrika se mo bosofeng. Nkile kare ha masole a ba Bats'o ba South Africa ba ne ba ka fihla palong ea 75,000 re ne re ka buoa.

Nako dia fetoga baheso ha e le mona baholo ba lefats'e ba qoqa ka rona dipha-posing tsa mehaho ea bona ea borena, ba qoqa ho re lokisetsa bodulo lefa-t'seng lena ka baka la boots'ora jo bottle joo re ba bonts'itseng e sale joalo ka ha mofereferere o tsoha lefa-t'seng. Ba ithaburanyang, ke hore, ba hopolang hore ba ka supaka bats'ori ba lefats'e lena ka menoana ho batla bodulo, ke mahlasoa.

Nako dia fetoga di re atametsa moo re lakatsang ho ea teng, 'me ho leho-honolo chaba se kokotang monyako ka boikokobetso hore se buleloe tsoelope-le; e seng sechaba se thugakang menyako ea tsoelopele ka matlapa le ka difeisi gobane chaba se joalo ke sa banna le basadi ba malaita, 'me ga hona motho ea ka buleng lelaetha hore le kene ka thung ea hae.

Nako dia fetoga di fetola ke bots'epi le hlomphe ea sechaba ba lefats'e la ba baholo le aparelo ke mollo oa khatello 'me lentsoe la ea hoang felleng le ntsa le re "atamelang me-qhakang ea ts'ireletso." A re atame-leng, 'me re sa lebele hore ngoana ea sa leng o shoela tharing, e seng joalo ka ngoana ea lomang 'mage magetleng oa betsoa.

Tsa Manyatseng

(Ke J. M. Mokhitli)

Letsatsi la li May 14, e ne e le letsatsi le lehlo, mona moteng oa heso. Ka lits'ebeliso, tsa "Nyolohelo ea Morena" likereke li ile tsa qala ts'ebeliso ka nako ea 10 a.m.

Ha tsena li se li fitisitsoe, hoo qala-ha mosebetsi oa lipapali. Ba bapal-lang letlapeng "Mora-ba-ra-ba" ba ne ba bapala le ba Hlohloloane, ba koano ba hlola ba Hlohloloane ka papali eo, ba etsa 160 "games" ba Hlohloloane 82 games.

Ka nako ea 1.30 hoo qaleha papali ea "Kokokote" ea maoto, "foot-ball." Hoo bapala lihlopha tsa pele. Cloccol-an ea hlola ka 1-0. E itse ka nako ea boraro, hoo qala bo "Ragho" moletsa phala ene e le Mr. S. Mogorosi oa koano, 'me papaling ea pele e ne e le Mr. M. Sebusi. Cloccolan. Papali ea tsamaea hantle, ka 'mapalo o motle ka mahlakoreng a mabeli. Eitse ha 'mila o puta, tangtang e khangoa ke lerole ba Manyatseng ba e rula moo ba ntseng ba e qobokisetsa teng, ea ba e bone, ea phehella ho itahlela ka hare. Ha papali e emisa hoo fumaneha hore Manyatseng e entsa "4 goals" Cloccolan 2. Ho na le sejana se tla bapal-aoa qetellong.

Ka phirimana ea letsatsi lona leo, ho no ho phuthehetsoe Clarandon Hall. Eng e le tholisano ea 'mino, ka lihlo-pha tse tharo (3), sa Methodist ka P. Kgoare, A.M.E. ka Mr. Mazibuko Englican ka Mr. Malekele; lehoja lihlo-pha tsena li ne li ts'oanetse ho ba (4) Hoo bonahala hore D.R.C. le Congregation, lihlopha tsa tsena li ile tsa hloloa, ho kena tholisanoeng ena, ka mabaka ao, ba ileng ba a hlalisa komi-ting e emetseng Morero o na. E ne e kenoa ka li bini tsa kereke. "Church choirs," Ba basoju ba ne ba le bangata ruri, 'me e hlile e le tsena li "Nkoko" tsa koano; re ka bolela Mohlomphehi N. Coaker, eo eung e le molula setulo; Majoro oa toropo le mofumahlali, Dr. Harget, Rev. Mec. Creath, le bo Fat'ere, ba Lekhalong; le masustere a Roma, ao, bale bangata hle!

Bahloli, ba 'mino e ne e le mohlomphehi Mnr. Marias, mafumahlali Tutason, le Mec. Creath. Eitse hoba ho buoe ka puo ea Molula setulo le Mayor, hoo buoa ka pina ka li bini tsa sekolo. li taamaisoa ke Mr. Fokhati "Principal" e re ka ha ho etsa menyako e le ntho eo a etsebang, a bina pina "Pick-Up-Van." Khele a tsamaea a tsoetleha, a khorohe a be a thinye kapele. Ha ema thini tsa Wesele, tsa lateloa ke tsa A.M.E. ea eba tsa Chache. Ao! ba bina bana rona 'me o bile o bona hore, ba lukisitsoe kaofela. Empa mokhele oa oela ho ba A.M.E. O motle oo lekhotla la toropo, le fanneng ka ona.

Mmelega Segatakaboya Kgomoyamonola ke motlo vo a kilego a nyaka go ntlela le ditaba. Ke theresho ge ba re ya Ma-fusi ga e e tswale. Yena wile a re: Ke gopola gore Kgoro ya Bopedi ke kopano ya Bapedi ba Gauteng yoo lefata la yona le letona e lego go gopotja Bapedi ba Gauteng Bopedi Ma-rupeng. Na e ka gobane mokgalabye Kgomoyamonola o re-reshtitje? Gape e ka ba gobane o bolela maka? Ka ge e le motho wa go gwasha byalo ka mkgwa wa yona Kgomoyamonola?

(Li tsoella qepheng la 7)

"Kotsi E Tlelang Sechaba Sa Afrika"

(Ke Rev. J. M. Malachi Segola)

"Kotsi e ngoe e teng mahareng a Se-chaba sena sa ma-Afrika. Kotsi eo ha kena tsepho ea hore, a Banna baheso, bao ba etileng sechaba sena pele, ba e bona na.

'Na ha 'kentsa ke talimile ke bona Lefu ke lena, leo haeba le sa batleloe dingaka, tsa ka tsa le batlela Pheko, e bang he hona le tla kena maling a se-chaba sena sa ha Tau. Kotsi e tlelang Sechaba sa Afrika, ke ea Baradi ba rona, ba batle, bao bainyadising masogana ka bo bona mane dikiching tsa bo'Misisi ba Makhooa, ka moraho ho mona baradi bana barona, ba roala dimpa tseo ba bang ho bona ereng ha nako ea ho imo-loha ha Limpa tseo e fihlile, ebe ha si-toa le hooa mahae mo bahlahang, ho isa meroalo e-na ea bona, ho Batsoali ba bona, 'me ba belehele Masema a na a bona liKamoring tseo ba robalang ho tsona le Masogana ao bainyalisitseng ona.

Kamorao ho mona, ba fenetha maseana ana ka hoo bolaea ka litsela tse ngata tsa boloi yoa bana ba kayeno. Ebe ba-qala ho pata litoponyana tsena li bolaloeng yalo, ka mo bokoseng tsa ma-tlakala, ka mo dikloseteng, kapa ka mo teng ho li Pompo tsa metsa a li ts'ila, tse li eellang mekoting e khole ea lits'i-la. Yalo Yalo.

Ruri, Kotsi ena e bohloko, e etsoang ke hamdi bana barona, haebe e sa naha-neloe Pheko e ka e thibelang. Sechaba se tlang, sa banna le basadi ba ma-Afrika, e tllie hoba sechaba se ts'abe-hang, sa banna le basadi ba tsoalang bana se balahla linaheng le li thabeng yoale ka Liphoofole tse hlokang kelelo. Anke ke tlohele taba ena maikutlong a banna le basadi ba tsoetseng bana yoale ka 'na. Haholo, ho lona Baetapele ba-Se-chaba sena, ba tla balang lengolo lena, le ho legathalla.

Kgoro Ya Bopedi Keng?

(Ke S. J. Makgwanyane-Phaladi)

Maloba erile ge ke ituletje bothenyang, ka morogo ga kapoko ye sa tjwa-go gowa; ke ituletje ke knoshi le ge thereshong ke ke se ka dula ke knoshi, ka gore ke le ke dutje le mogo-polo yaka-gwa fihla gona kgopolo ya gore ga ke ke ke botjisha go lena habadi ba kuranta ye, seo "Kgoro ya Bopedi" e lego sona e se emetjego, e se dirago?

Ke botjisha byalo ka ge re kwa gan-tshi, le ge re ituletje bothonyang ka ga "Kgoro ya Bopedi." Le ho Pudi-yatsela go tee le bo motswalagwe Segatakaboya ga ba ome ka ganong ge ba le bolelela ka ga "Kgoro ya Bopedi." Feela go se ome ga bona ganong ga go ba thushe selo, ka gore u re ge u re ke ya ba botjishisha, u hoetje ba thibana melomo; ba re ba hlalosa gomme ba itoma ka ganong; ba rothisa le ka dite-te byalo ka ngaka e kilego ya swara-swara rraangwane wa Segatakaboya ga a babya.

(Li fela serapeng sa 1)

Tlhomamiso Ea Bana Phoso Ea Baruti

(E. E. Morei)

Esetse ele dinyaganyaga matichere a ntsa e lla ka tlhomamiso eo e ha amogong bana mo dikolong. Mme joanong ke bona gore ke tshwanelo ea rona ba re llang le bona gore re ba thusa ka go tihaloetsa bagolo gore phoso ea tlhomamiso e letse kae. Kea itse bontsi ba lona bagolo le gopolo gore matichere a ngala tlhomamiso ka poifo ea gore e tla ba feletsa mosebe-tsi: Nya, a ke kgopolo e sele. Matichere ke phuthego ea batho ba lwelang gore morafe wa bona o tswela pele ka go ithuta mat-hlale, goune motlha ono ke o go jang matlhale. Kana le lona le bua le re. Masilo ke mojo wa matlhale; ke mang eo o ratang gore ngwana wa gagwe e nne sejo sa motlhalefi?

Poelo morago e ea tlhomamiso ke bona e diragala gantsi mo dikerekeng tsa rona tse di gogwang ke baruti ba-Makgowa. Tlhang mono sekgwang tlhomamiso e ga e dirwe? A ge ene ele tswela pele bane ba ka rontsha ba ga bona ba e re naea? Bana bone ga ke ba nyaletse go ipela tlhomami-so, mme ke nyaletse lona ka le ba tsho-letse ditlhaloganyo le go bona kotsi e e tlang. Ke le bolella gape ke re matichere ke phuthego e e lwelang mmala wa eona gore o tswela pele; gase metlapa jaaka le gopola. Gape le utluisiseng, ga ke re latlheng dikereke le baruti ba makgowa, mme ka re batlang nnete.

Baruti, lona ke le kopa gore le nama-tshe bana gore ba se tlogele sekolo ba ise ba fete J.C. gongwe Std VI. Tlho-mamiso e senya bana gonne le a bona bontsi ba bona bo tlogella dikolo ba boe ge ba le dinyaga tsa tllaloa, ba itse gore moruti ga ana sepe le tse tsothe ge ese tlhomamiso. Kgotla-tsang bana gore ba batle botlhale bo ka bona ba ka ipaballang. Ka Feringong ke ne ka hua le moruti mongwe ka ga temo, mme ka mo gakolla gore a rute phuthego ea gagwe

MAPLANKA LE MARULELO

Re amohela mapolanka le marulelo a tsoang mering le lifektoring mose ho maotle, 'me tsona li kengoa makoleng Maydon Wharf, a li tlang litorong le lijareng tsa mapolanka ho rona, 'me hona ho bonts'a hlokomelo bakeng sa chelete tsa thomello ea liphallo ha rona. Ho na le byalalo ea 2d, thomellong ea phallo tse fihlang lekholong la lipozito ha li tloha mona Maydon Wharf.

Re bolelle lenaneo la lintho tseo u li hlokang, 'me chelete eo re e batlang ho uena e se e lokusitsoe, ha re romella liphallo ho uena. U tla salloa ke chelete e itseng ha u sebelisana le rona.

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temo (scientific method) gore ba tle ba kgone go iphedisa. Motho eo a kgo-nang go iphedisa a ka kgoona go tshet-getsa tumelo. Ke mang eo o ka tshet-getsang tumelo a letse le tala? Ga ba ba kae. Janong lesang bana ba batlang bophelo ka thuto. Lona baruti le bagolo, le senyetsang sechaba se se tlang? Akanyang ka thooafalo. Tlho-mamiso ke poelo morago, Tlhomamiso e senya bana. Lekwalonyana la tllho-mamiso le thusa eng mo botshelong?

(Eo o batlang kitso go feta fa, a ka nkwalla.

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Ke ka baka lang ha Eno e matlafatsa, e fodisa?

E etsa hore mala a hao a sebetse hantle.

E Natefatse mpa kapela, e ntshe ditshila tsohle tse maleng.

Seo u se batlang ke metsi a mangata. E noa a mangata, empa u etse hore a ho nce bophelo ka ho a noa le "Eno's Fruit Salt."



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Nigel News

GAMMA SIGMA CLUB

A meeting of the above club was held in the Board Room, Charterston Township, Nigel, on Monday, May 18.

Present were: The Mayor of Nigel, Cr. P. Urbani (Patron) Mr. G. R. Johnson (President) Mr. F. Smith, (Chairman) Mr. H. B. Nyati (Vice Chairman) Miss Makalima (Organising Secretary) Mr. J. Batho (Treasurer) Mr. E. B. Mhlambi, Mr. M. Manaka, Mr. Eric Moletsane, Mr. Agripa Mthethwa, Mr. S. Masina, Miss B. Temba, Miss S. S. Cwayi, Miss M. M. Kabana, and Miss C. Peete.

The Chairman asked Mr. H. B. Nyati to welcome the Mayor, Cr. P. Urbani who is Patron of the Club, and to explain to him in brief the aims and objects of the club.

Mr. H. B. Nyati delivered a well thought-out speech. He said that one of the aims of the club was to bring together all the educated Africans for the purpose of Self-improvement. To make up subjects for debates, and try to argue the subjects in the best possible way and thus broaden their minds.

The other aims of the Club were to have indoor games, to invite Lecturers from the Rand Unirvesity and some prominent Africans. To arrange for social nights etc.

He concluded by making mention of a very important fact, the Club is trying its best to form a Junior Section in order to keep children out of harm's way, and that "Satan still finds some mischief for idle hands to do."

Mr. F. Smith made a lengthy speech on indoor games and the equipment thereof.

The Mayor thanked the Committee for inviting him to their meeting. He said as a member of the Town Council he would advise the club to co-operate with such bodies as the Red Cross Society and the Women's Auxiliary. That in this time of stress, very little can be done for sports. The Women's Auxiliary in Charterston was the first to be formed throughout the whole Reef and work is prospering daily. He advised members to work hard to help African Soldiers Up-North, and to help as much as they could in raising National War Funds.

The Mayor donated Ten Guineas to the club to give it a sound footing.

Mr. G. Batho who is the founder of the Gamma Sigma Club in Nigel, passed a vote of thanks to the Mayor.

The programme for future meetings is:— 1. Tuesday, June 2: Indoor Games. 2. Monday, June 15: Debate: "That the coming of the white man has done more harm than good to the Africans."

Movers: Affirmative: Mr. F. B. Mhlambi and Miss S. S. Cwayi; Negative: Miss B. A. Temba and Mr. Agripa Mthethwa.

Mr. Masina suggested that the sports grounds be enclosed so as to raise funds for the Governor General's War Fund.

After a long discussion the meeting was closed.

Office Bearers for 1942 are as follows: 1. Patron: Cr. P. Urbani, 138 Commission Street, Nigel; 2. President: Mr. G. R. Johnson, Box 23, Nigel; 3. Vice President: Mr. D. Likobe, Bantu Batho, Nigel; 4. Chairman: Mr. F. Smith, Mackenzie Township, Nigel; 5. Vice Chairman: Mr. H. B. Nyati, P.O. Box 93, Nigel; 6. Secretary: Mr. P. L. Moroke, P.O. Box 93, Nigel; 7. Organising Secretary: Miss G. N. Makalima, (Ditto); 8. Treasurer: Mr. J. Batho, P.O. Bantu, Batho, Nigel.

PERSONALIA

Dr. A. Kasembe left Nigel on Tuesday, May 9 for Cape Town and will be returning very soon.

Mr. T. Twala spent the last week-end at Orlando.

The new teachers in the United Christian School are: Mr. Mackenzie Manaka, Pietersburg; Miss D. Makabana, Brakpan; Miss Judgie Springs; Miss G. Dhladhla, George Goch; Miss Ruth Serote, Heidelberg.

Mr. Canon Simelela of the N.A.D. has been transferred to Brakpan N.A.D. and he paid a flying visit to Mr. Mhlambi of Nigel over the week-end.

Mrs. Eve Nyati is spending a few weeks with relatives at Orlando. Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Twala on the birth of a bonny son.

cost much more than ordinary clothing. (c) Children are taught 'variety' in work in schools—variety in answering questions, in reproducing in their own words what they have read in books, etc. What about variety in clothing? (d) Uniforms encourage delinquency among African children. A child has no uniform—she is turned out of school or punished by the teacher. Interest in attending school is then 'killed' in the child and eventually that child keeps out of school altogether and delinquency is forced on to the child.

In conclusion, I suggest that the wearing of the school uniforms be made optional, and teachers should insist on neatness in clothing.

AFRICAN PARENT

Morija College Elementary School News

(Continued from last week)

"Probably most of you have not noticed, that you also have been fighting hard for the whole of this quarter. You have fought well, and I have come to thank you for that. Some of you do not know how this school came into existence! Some of your teachers present may be able to recall that this very place, where we are now standing was a wild bushy place, overgrown by bushes and covered with undergrowth and appeared very untidy and dirty. You are gradually changing it into a spot of beauty. Through the generosity of some kind people in England, The Rhodes' Trust, we now have this beautiful school, and for this gift we are all grateful."

"You are now responsible for keeping this school and its environment clean and tidy, and I thank you for doing it so well. From Grade I to Standard VI you and your Teachers and the Student Teachers have all worked hard. I THANK YOU ALL for turning this once wilderness into a paradise."

"The Principal Mr. E. M. Motsamai came to us from the Bible School, where he was teaching for some time. He is a neat young man with christian ideals, I trust and love him, and I hope that he will help me through this difficult task. The Standard VI Teacher, Mr. S.K. Makote a brilliant sportsman, we look forward to the time when he will display his qualities among our pupils here by training our soccer team. Then there is now Mr. S. K. Mputsoe, who has taken charge of Standard III. Already he has reorganised the singing of the whole school. He has been keenly interested at the College both in Sport and Music as a student-teacher. Last year he won the College Competition as the best Choir Conductor. I am trying to secure the best trained teachers for our school and as time goes on we hope to be of great use to our community and the whole of Basutoland."

"Some people, who are poorly informed, say nasty things about our school. Others write silly articles in Newspapers, they do not trouble themselves first to find out the facts. You my boys and girls learn to find out facts before you criticise or write things in Newspapers which are not quite accurate, if you do such things you too will behave like animals who cannot reason. Tell those who are anxious to know how your school is progressing, to visit your school, and see for

PHEHELOANE

HLASELO E FEDISOA KA METSOTSO E 30

Ephazone e sebetsa kapela. E fedisa hlasele e utluisang peo bohloko. E etsa hore u phefomole ha bonolo. U robala ha monate bosiu. Reka Ephazone u tla bolokeha. Ha ho hlasele e ka tsuelang pele ha u ena le thoro ea Ephazone. Ephazone e thusa hlaha ea hao hore u seke oa kenoa ke phehelano. Tshebetso ea eona ka phakiso e ea thusa. E noa Ephazone ha u feheloa, ha u sa phefomole hantle, sefuba sa Mafahla le ho hohlola le Mokuhlane o sa foleng.

EPHAZONE

Ipozisa isikumba esenwayisayo



themselves, or to write or see Mr. van Hagt who will be pleased to give them all the information they need."

And now in conclusion Enjoy yourselves during this short holiday. Remember to begin and close each day with God. If you don't know how to pray yet say to God on your knees when you rise in the morning, "Please God look after me during the day, for Christ's sake, Amen. Aand at night say, "Thank you God for protecting me during the day. Amen."

After the singing of Onward Christian Soldiers and a prayer by Mr. van Hagt the pupils were dismissed.

Mr. Edward Matsau acted as interpreter so that even the small ones in the Grades could understand.

F. J. Matsoso, P.H.2.

"Hooliganism At Sophiatown"

(BY W. MATODLANA)

I wonder if those in authority are making any serious effort to exterminate the lawless gangs that haunt the streets of Sophiatown day and night? Is it impossible to annihilate these gangs of hooligans who prey on the law abiding and peaceful citizens of this town and community? I, personally, do not think so. But, so long as those in authority do not regard the attacks made on the peaceful members of Bantu Society, attacks which are almost of daily occurrence as being of more serious nature than the infringement of local bye-laws, then I pity those who, like me, are trying to live a decent life.

A few months back, there appeared in a journal, "The Bantu World," a letter by an interested person who drew the attention of the public to the fact that at the corner of Good Street and Main Road, outrageous acts, committed by hooligans on would-be bus passengers, were of regular occurrence. A few weeks later, the same writer assured us that these hooligans had been routed out through the efforts of the bus owners and others.

Well, if ordinary people could so successfully accomplish this, I fail to see why the police cannot also succeed in stamping out these lawless and undesirable elements in our midst.

I would suggest that, especially on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays, in order to achieve this object, the police should discard their uniform and scout the streets of Sophiatown in mufti. By way of a trap, one of their number in (mufti) should pace along such streets, indeed, notorious streets, as Edward Road, Victoria Road and Main Road. Following at some convenient pace and distance should be another constable; and the pick-up van to stand at some point of vantage ready to act with speed when the occasion warrants, as it surely will. As no good purpose would be served by using a White man, to have the desired effect, I suggest that a Native constable be used as a bait in this case.

The time most suitable for the rounding-up of hooligans would be 10 p.m. Please let us have the necessary police protection to which as citizens we are entitled. The law-abiding members of the Bantu community will, I know, give the police ample assistance in their drive to eradicate this evil from its very source.

The Municipality should also do something. I think the best assistance the Municipality can give, would be for it to see that Sophiatown is better lit. Light, and not twilight, is what is badly needed at Sophiatown.

LATE MRS. BARNICE LETSATSI

The Orlando residents were shocked by the sudden death of Mrs. Bernice Letsatsi of Orlando after an illness lasting four days. She passed away on May 26, at her relative's home at the S.A.R. Cottages in Braamfontein, where she had been taken the previous night. Her funeral was attended by a big crowd of mourners.

The Rev. C. N. Nthoba of the A.M.E. conducted the funeral service both at the church and graveside in Pimville.

The chief mourners were Mr. David Letsatsi and Andrew, husband and son respectively.

Mr. David Letsatsi and family wish to thank all those who were present at the funeral and those who sent messages of condolence, and further thanks the Orlando Taxi Owners' Club for the free use of the Club's Taxis: President Mr. Skosana; Sec. Mr. Tshabalala and Ass. Sec. Mr. Kunene.

School Uniforms In African Schools

There is a lot to be said in favour of school uniforms. But one wonders whether the stress laid by the teacher on their use does not make the parent view the matter with dissatisfaction and disapproval. The wearing of a school uniform has become the 'Open sesame' not only to the drill-grounds but also to the school itself. In most African schools the girls are forced to wear uniforms. Fortunately, the boys are not subjected to this form of enforced misery. While the gym-dress and white shirt blouse are common among schools, a girdle usually marks out a girl as belonging to a particular school. The girdle bought with the dress is in most cases never used, in its place a girl has to provide herself with a girdle

bearing the school colours. What are some of the advantages and disadvantages of school uniforms?

ADVANTAGES: (a) The children are branded as belonging to a particular school, and cannot be mistaken for those belonging to another. (b) Children in uniform look neater than those in divers colours. On the drill-ground they are more presentable to the passers-by. (c) If worn by every child in the school, uniforms tend to abolish 'snobbery' among children.

DISADVANTAGES: (a) "Marking" or "branding" is excusable and reasonable when practised on sheep, goats, horses, etc, but loses its flavour and misses its aim when practised on children in the form of uniforms. Uniforms are primitive and become objectionable. (b) The child's parent as the lowest paid worker, cannot afford to provide his children with uniforms which

(Continued foot of column 1)

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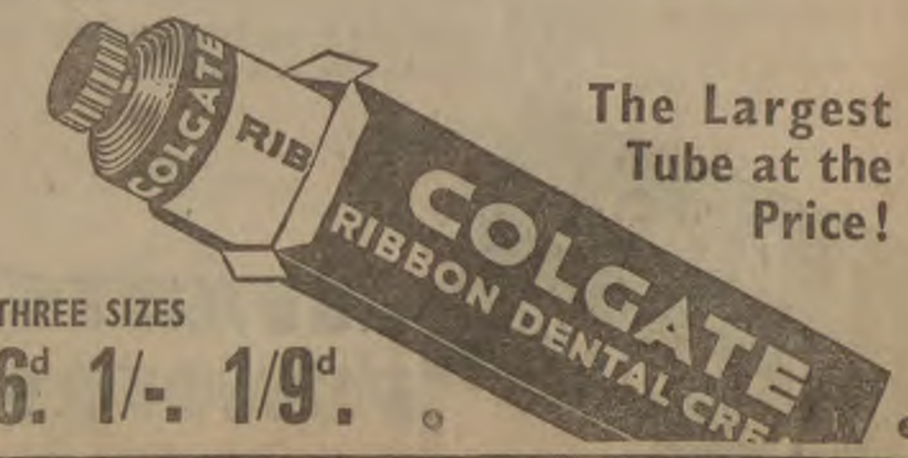
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"Sympathy"

(By Rabab S. Maabe)

Many people I daressy are not in full knowledge of what sympathy means and what it is capable of doing to mankind as a whole.

Sympathy is the food of the needy. It is nectar for the despondent and starved soul. If you have no sense of sympathy, you are not human at all.

There are many starved, and discouraged souls that today are crying for sympathy and are in the utmost need of it. Souls that can be filled with hope and joy, if only they could be shown and given the balsam of life which is sympathy.

There are many ways with which sympathy could be exercised. How many blind and crippled persons do you meet on your way from work each day? Tens and dozens of them whose souls are longing to be pitied. Do you know that by giving them a penny or a ticky, you make them realise that life is worth living and that they are after all not shunned by the world only because they cannot accomplish what an able-bodied could accomplish? Do you ever realise that a kind word here and a good deed there each day, makes you the supreme ruler in the kingdom of sympathy?

Unfortunately such a gift is lacking even in our homes. It is spurned and rejected. There is no place for it in our humble abodes, and how very unfortunate! Countless children today, are without homes. Others as I said some time ago have resorted to street singing, with the futile attempt at making a living, only because sympathy has been denied them by their parents.

We all have to get our education from parents. If sympathy is not shown to children, they learn to hate and to be inhuman; because they will go about dejected and rejected by the world. The world provides no soft beds for the spurned. They will go about with their minds full of crime and evil intentions of destruction, only because their minds have been twisted the other way round and faced with the fact that sympathy does not exist in the hearts of men, and that in order that life should be worth living, they should make their hearts a den of hatred, cruelty and crime.

There would be less crime today, if only our parents had exercised sympathy in the homes. It is no crime at all for a mother to sympathise with her child. It only leaves her conscious clear when she goes to "The land of the Here-after," because then she will have done her duty as a parent towards the child whose paths will have been made straight by her humanity and sympathy.

Modern Times And Marriage

Madam,

Please permit me to reply to Mr. Malaza. I agree with him that each side wards off the blame. But he does not seem, to me, to have grasped the difference between the perfectness of the law that was given by the one infallible and the imperfectness of the law that was given by the fallible one, a secular law-maker. Jesus Christ was asked on this important matter. He explained that Moses only granted divorces because of the people's hard heartedness, that is, to avoid crime.

We men on earth make ceremonial and God makes moral laws. Our law is changeable and God's unchangeable. A home is the highest institution given by God to earth and for that reason, He said no man shall put asunder. Note perpetuity.

"African"

Nongoma



Miss V. Sibusisiwe Makanya, of Imbumbulu M.S., Amanzimtoti, who has been giving lectures to the students of the Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Studies in the city. Miss Makanya is one of Natal's prominent women leaders.

WOMEN'S PAGE

"Thy Kingdom Come"

Dear Bantu Sister,

How wonderful it is that God, Our Father, Who made this beautiful world, and each one of us, wants us to share in His great work. We thank God for His faith in us.

We have noticed in the Gospels, how very, very, many times, Our Saviour Jesus, talks about His Kingdom. Our King, Jesus Christ, wants His Kingdom to come, on earth as it is in heaven, so much, that He suffered and died and rose again, just to make it possible for us all to enter into it. We only dimly understand how very much Our Master Jesus, wants to be the King of each person's heart. And He wants to be our King, now, today.

We kneel in wonder before Our Eternal King, the Ruler of the World, Who yet washed the feet of His servant, Peter.

We can help to bring God's Kingdom on earth by following His commandments:— Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbour as thyself. St. Luke, chapter 10, verse 27. A woman who followed this commandment of Christ's very wonderfully, was Pandita Ramabai. Pandita Ramabai was called the "Greatheart of India." Pandita Ramabai was a brilliant clever Hindu lady, who was left a young widow, with one little daughter. During her childhood Ramabai had suffered the great grief of seeing her beloved parents and only sister, die of starvation. Later her only brother died because he never regained his strength after the famine they had experienced.

THIS WEEK'S THOUGHT

It matters more what's in a woman's face than what's on it.

When Pandita Ramabai's clever and beloved husband died, she rose bravely above her sorrow, and established much-needed missionary homes for Indian widows and little children. These widows were trained to be teachers, and nurses. During three famines, Pandita Ramabai, and her helpers fed many hundreds of starving people. During an epidemic they nursed many people suffering from Bubonic plague. All this tremendous work of love, was done by faith in God, as Pandita Ramabai herself was poor. English and American Christians who had given Pandita Ramabai a splendid education, helped her in her noble work, by their prayers, and by sending money.

While Pandita Ramabai was busy caring for the bodily wants of those in need, she realised their even greater need of the Eternal Bread of life, Christ Himself. Everyday she and her helpers spent some time in earnest prayer. Soon many of those she had helped came to love and know Christ, their Redeemer.

Pandita Ramabai translated many tracts so that others could read the Good News of Christ's love for them. She accomplished the great task of translating the Holy Bible into the Marathi language. Worn out by her labours for others, this happy and much-loved follower of Christ died only twenty years ago.

PRAYER

"O God tear out of our hearts all that is not Christ-like. Pour into our hearts Your Perfect Love O Lord Jesus, Amen."

Your servant in Christ,
ROWENA PAVER.

Make Your Own Furniture Polish

PUT 1 pint of turpentine into a quart bottle. Shred ½ oz. of Castile soap and 1 oz. of beeswax and add them to the turpentine. Cork and stand for 24 hours, then shake well. Stand for another 24 hours, shake again, and fill up with water. The polish should be ready for use next day. Shake well before use.

The man who whispers down a well, About the goods he has to sell, Won't reap the gleaming, golden dollars Like he who climbs a tree and hollers. The man who lets a cough alone To wear him down to skin and bone, Won't be in health so sound and sure, As he who takes Woods' Peppermint Cure.

Needlecraft

FLANNEL PATCHING—Use this method for patching all flannel garments and household articles. Place the right side of the patch to the wrong side of the garment or article, over the worn part, taking care to see that the selvedge threads of the patch run in a line with the selvedge threads of the garments or article. Pin and press, then tack.

Now, beginning in the centre of a selvedge side, herring-bone over the edges on the wrong side. When herring-boning the edges, take the upper part of the stitch through both the patch and the article or garment to be patched, and the lower part of the stitch only under the cut edge of the patch. Turn on the right side, and trim off worn part.

PATCHING PLAIN MATERIALS.—Use this patch for mending lingerie, bed linen, and all other household linen, as well as all garments made of plain cotton, linen or silk material.

Cut patch large enough to cover hole and thin parts surrounding it, and the same shape as the hole, unless it happened that one edge has to be inserted into a curved seam. Fold in a narrow edge, ¼ to ½ inch to the right side of patch turning in the selvedge edges first. Crease down. Place on the wrong side of the garment with the warp and woof threads of patch running with the warp and woof of the garment. Pin and tack in place. Hem round four sides, then turn and cut the raw edges of the hole neatly all round to within half an inch of the hemming. Snip up the corners diagonally, and turn in ¼ inch all the way round. Tack and hem.

PATCHING PATTERNED MATERIALS.—Use this kind of patch for mending garments made of checked or striped material, or of fancy materials, such as shirts, frocks, overalls and jumpers. To make a neat patch, you must use a piece of material cut so that the design matches the part missing in the garment. If you are unable to obtain a piece of material from the garment, such as from the inside of the hem, or part of a belt, etc., try to obtain a new piece to match, but wash it first.

Follow suggestions given under **Patching Plain Materials** for shape, size and matching of sewing threads, but take special care to match the pattern of the material. Patch on the right side of the material.

Now fold the edges of the patch, beginning at the warp side, making folds ¼ inch wide. Pin and tack in place on to the right side of the garment. Hem neatly round the edges. Turn garment. Trim off any worn part to within ¼ inch of the hemming. Blanket-stitch the raw edges 1/8th inch distance apart, and 1/6th inch wide. Take care not to let the stitches go through to the right side. Only blanket stitch the cut edges.

STOCKING-WEB PATCHING.—Use this method of patching for all garments made of stocking-web. It is wise and economical to keep badly worn combinations, vests, pants, etc., for patching lightly-worn ones.

Cut a piece of stocking-web large enough to cover the hole and any worn parts round it. Arrange patch in place on the right side, seeing that the web of the patch corresponds with the web of the garment. Don't fold in an edge. Simply pin and tack firmly round. Apply patch with herring-bone stitch. Turn on to wrong side. Trim away any torn or ragged portions to within ¼ inch of the stitching. Now tack and herring-bone the inside edge.

PALMOLIVE'S

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MABASOTHO

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Vierfontein Sport

SCHOOL TEAMS MEET

(By R. J. K. Mminele)

Monday May 25 was a red-letter day at Vierfontein, when the Klerksdorp Iterele School and the Vierfontein Methodist School teams met on the Vierfontein grounds in soccer and basket ball matches.

The first girls teams for basket-ball started first. This was a grand spectacle indeed under the conductorship of Mrs. M. C. Moholobela of Vierfontein. The match ended with scores 6-20 in favour of Vierfontein.

Immediately after that the second boys teams started with Mr. Moabi as referee who is a teacher at the Klerksdorp Iterele School. This impressive match was well balanced throughout. Receiving loud cheers were heard from the spectators. A keen match ended with a drawn score of 1-1.

After dinner the spectators watched the girls' second teams in basket-ball match with the controlling referee as Miss Lebele, of the Klerksdorp Iterele School. This was also a very interesting match, and I daresay it was one of the best ever played here and the girls almost equal in height were very clever and alert. It ended with scores 3-20 in favour of Vierfontein School.

Shortly after that the last match one for the 1st teams started. All spectators were anxious for the last results of the grand sporting day. The match was refereed by R. J. K. Mminele, G.P.S.M., a teacher at Vierfontein School. This was the most impressive of the lot played in a most friendly baste. Real sportsmanship prevailed throughout.

The Vierfontein centre-forward M. B. Maqubela (Inkunzi-ye-Mnyama) scored most of the goals. The match ended with scores 3-4 in favour of the Vierfontein School. Thus Vierfontein had the honour of the day and has now no fear of inviting challenges from any teams which would like to measure themselves against this team.

Gala Day At Kilnerton

B. T. I. VERSUS K. T. I

(By E. D. Sidzamo)

It was a gala day on Saturday, May 23 when Bothsabelo students arrived at Kilnerton, with their staff by several cars, to play Tennis and compete in Athletic Sports.

The Sports ground was packed. Students ran to and fro between the Tennis courts and the athletic sports ground for the games seemed stiff on both sides. Loud cheers for B.T.I. were heard in athletics.

Although B.T.I. lost very badly in Tennis being beaten by a lead of 29 games yet they have not lost hope of getting their own back at their opponents.

On the other hand B.T.I. had a walk over in athletic sports and led by 21 points. It was with regret when the staff had to announce that we had to leave for Middleburg so thoroughly entertaining were the events that day.

On Monday, May 25, B.T.I. played a successful Tennis match against Bethal and led by 63 games, but they lost in soccer by 3 nil due to the absence of their best players who had gone to represent E.Tvl. in Johannesburg.

Potgietersrust Tennis

(BY A. S. LETSOALO)

On Sunday, May 24 the Khaiso African Staff played an enchanting match against P.P. Rust on the latter's court. It was interesting to see the way the captains of both teams matched their players. Fantastic spectators could not help watching the match on their knees praying for each game as it oscillated between 'van-in to duce and duce to 'van-out.

At sunset the match stopped with players in the peak of their form and the score was 72 games to 73 in favour of P.P. Rust.

3 Goals For Khaiso Against Sophiatown

(By Khaiso Captain)

The Khaiso first XI retained their unbeaten record this session when they beat the Good Hope F.C. from Sophiatown (Johannesburg) by 3 goals to nil on May 25.

The play was of the highest standard, and the ball moved across the brown carpet in a manner delightful to watch; while great excitement and interest was created. From the beginning both teams were well balanced and evenly matched. The Khaiso XI rightly deserved their opening goal which was scored after 20 minutes of hard struggling. Then the Khaiso forwards were ever on the attack and the Good Hope goal-keeper was called on to save successive drives.

Khaiso applied great pressure on the resumption and the wings had to concede several corner kicks which were easily cleared away by the opposing backs. The Good Hope XI's were dangerous whenever their wings got going, but as they saw little of the ball they could not register any goals pass the impregnable position of the opposing back line.

At half time the score was 2 to 0 in favour of the Khaiso XI's.

GOOD HOPE IN VAIN

In the second half the Good Hope were on the cleverer side and the Khaiso backs had to keep them out with great difficulty. This time the school team now played orthodox game, while the goalie played like a man possessed. Shot after shot rained in upon him, and these were dealt with in first-class style.

It would be hard to single out any Khaiso player since they all did so well on the occasion. This second half abounded with thrills before Khaiso XI's ran out winners by 3 to 0.

A crowd of about 1,000 watched the play, and there was a school roar every time Khaiso scored. This was one of the largest crowds ever seen in Pietersburg watching a soccer match.

The Khaiso team consisted of the following: S. Ramp (Serious), A. Ngoasheng (Sweet tattoo), I. Mphahlele (Artificial), P. Matlou (Simplicity), G. Mahlangu (Walls of Jerusalem), W. Monama (Magic), J. Matlebe (Englishman), I. Mogotsi (Slow poison), L. Sortino (Rubber-rubber), O. Modiba (Ekhuong) and R. Evans (Silver Fish) with referee Peter Thema.

Tvl. African Football Association

FINAL LOG: HENOCHSBERG CUP: INTER DISTRICT GAMES

	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pt
Johannesburg	6	4	1	1	24	14	9
Eastern Transvaal	6	4	2	0	17	14	8
East Rand	6	3	2	1	21	18	7
Witwatersrand	6	3	3	0	20	21	6
West Rand	6	2	4	0	9	18	4
Alexandra	6	1	3	2	18	24	4
South East Rand	6	2	4	0	14	14	4

WINNERS 1942: Johannesburg African Football Association. Presentation by Mrs. F. J. Modibedi wife of the acting president F. J. Modibedi on May 25, 1942.

Lou Nova Defeated By Lee Savold

NEXT WINNER TO FACE LOUIS

A heavyweight contest between Lee Savold and Lou Nova was won by the former on a technical knock-out last week, according to a message from Washington Savold will now be matched with Melio Bettina, the former cruiser-weight champion, in June.

The winner of this match will be entitled to a bout against Joe Louis for the world's heavyweight title in September.

The fight was dull and slow. The battle was halted by the referee in the eighth round after Nova's eye had closed. Nova weighed in at 200½ lbs. and Savold at 188½ lbs.

Tvl. Native Rugby Football Union

FIXTURES FOR 7/6/42

DU TOIT CUP—JUNIORS

O'Brien Rangers 'C' versus Wallabies, Rand Leases 9.45 a.m.; O'Brien Rangers 'A' versus O'Brien Rangers 'B', Rand Leases 10.45 a.m.; Queenspark versus Cape Defenders, Rand Leases 11.45 a.m.; Morning Stars versus Venterspost, Rand Leases 12.45 p.m.

N.R.C. CUP—SENIORS

Eastern Section. Universals 'A' versus Van Ryn Deep, Modder East 1.45 p.m.; All Blacks versus Eastern, Modder East 2.45 p.m.; Universals versus Crusaders (Semi-final—Big Ben Cup), Modder East 3.45 p.m.

Central Section Nourse Mines versus Winter Rose (Big Ben Cup) Simmer and Jack 2.45 p.m.; Swifts versus Boiling Waters (N. R.C. Cup), Simmer and Jack 3.45 p.m. Rose Rapids bye.

Western Section Venterspost versus Orlando Brotherly Rand Leases 1.45 p.m.; O'Brien Rangers versus Wallabies, Rand Leases 3.45 p.m.; Olympic versus Queenspark (Big Ben Cup), Rand Leases 2.45 p.m.

G. B. MAKALIMA
General Secretary

Wepener Soccer

HIGHLANDERS VS. BANTU F.C.

(By George Sedwanyana)

The Highlanders Football Club of Wepener is doing its best to keep association football alive in this area. A team from Mafeteng, Basutoland named Bantu played against the Highlanders club on its ground on Ascension Day.

The match started at 3 p.m. The Bantu opened the afternoon score by registering the first goal within a very short time. Highlanders were for the most part of the first half on the defensive, and for a long time there was no extra score. After the change over the game started in earnest and in a short time the Bantu scored another goal, and the match was called off with the score 2-0 in favour of the Bantu.

WEPENER VS. R.A.F.

Our second match was played on May 6, Wepener against R.A.F., of Dewetsdorp, under the captaincy of Mr. D. Th. Nteo. The match started at 3.45 p.m., and from the kick-off both teams got busy on the field of play. Highlanders registered the first goal by John "The Short". Thenceforth classical and systematic football was the feature of the game.

In a short time Samuel Marake scored another goal. A few minutes before half time the Dewetsdorp right-out, Ramamane, scored his side first goal. The referee, Mr. Peter Selebeli, then blew the whistle for the interval.

After resumption both teams put up rather a poor display by adopting bad rowdy tactics against one another as well as against the referee. Still the game continued and Highlanders registered their third and last goal of the match. Thus the visiting team lost by three goals to one.

Plea For Race Course At Orlando

An attempt is being made to establish a racecourse for Non-Europeans at Orlando.

Early this year the Orlando Horse Owners' Association was formed, and an application was made to the Johannesburg City Council for permission to operate such a racecourse. This was rejected.

Letters have now been sent to the Secretary of the Provincial Council, the Native Commissioner and the Town Clerk, Johannesburg renewing the application.

It is stated that the Bantu wish to have their own race track, and they feel that if the Provincial Council and the Native Commissioner intervene, some compromise can be arrived at, and the City Council's decision may be reversed.

Take a dose that does to-day, if a cold seems on its way. Don't debate the why and how, Mix it hot and take it now. Take the dose that does to-night, Put your doubts and fears to flight. Get busy with a steaming hot—Woods' Great Peppermint Cure made hot.

Cup Presentation To H. D. B. F. Association

(By Onlooker)

The Heidelberg Bantu Football Association, of recent establishment is keeping interest in the game of football among clubs and their players in the Heidelberg District including Nigel and Balfour. It accepts both Mine and Municipal Location clubs.

On Saturday, May 16, on the occasion of the presentation of the Wit Nigel Challenge Cup recently donated by the Directors of the Witwatersrand Nigel Ltd., a match was played between two teams drawn from the Rangers F.C. The match was very interesting and both teams played a tactical game.

On Sunday, May 24, the Compound Manager presented the cup to the Heidelberg District Bantu Football Association. Fixtures for the day were drawn and all Heidelberg clubs participated. All teams gave a good account of themselves and there is a promising future of yet better football in this district.

We thank both the Manager and the Compound Manager of Wit. Nigel Ltd., for their part in getting the Directors to present the newly born Association with so fine a cup.

X-Ray Showed an Ulcer



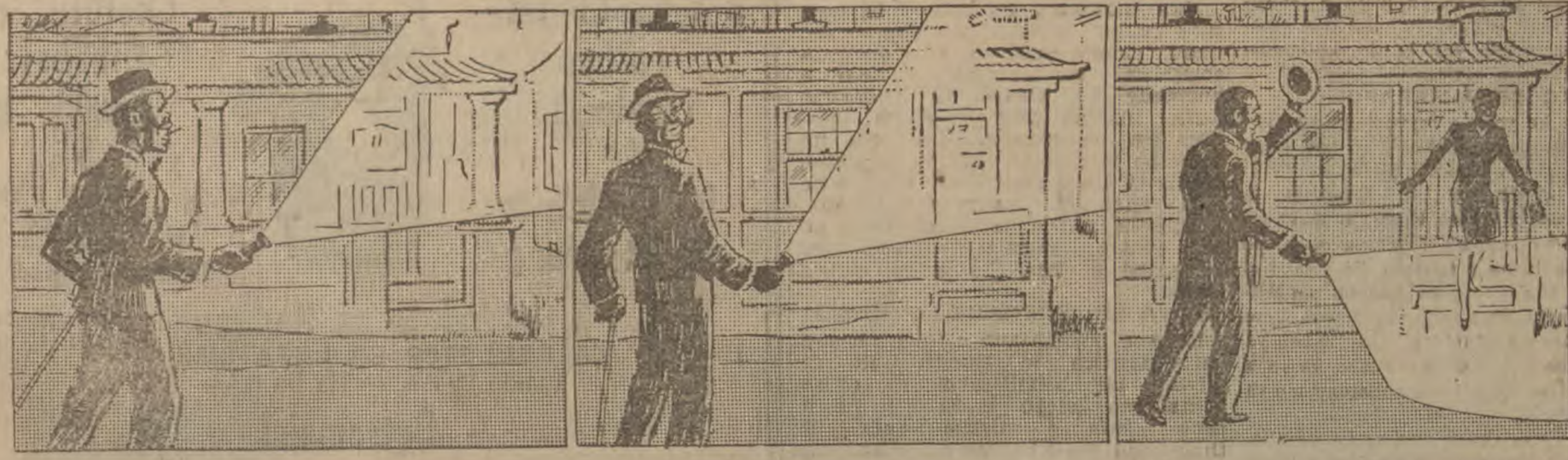
"To-day I can testify from the bottom of my heart that but for the famous Panbaine Treatment my husband would have been in his grave by now. During his illness he was attended to 15 times, at one time or another, but all in vain. He eventually had an X-ray, which showed a distinct ulcer on the lining of the stomach. From the very first day that he began the Panbaine Treatment he showed signs of improvement. His complete and speedy recovery was unbelievable to the people here."—Mrs. S. v. d. Mescht.

Stomach Ulcers
Panbaine Powder and Panbaine Oil have cured thousands of people of Gastric Ulcers and Duodenal Ulcers. Gastric Ulcers are usually recognizable by terrible pain, burning, wind and vomiting (sometimes with blood) after meals, and Duodenal Ulcers by pain before meals (hunger pain). Panbaine Powder costs 2/6 per small and 7/6 per large tin, and Panbaine Oil 10/- per bottle from all chemists.

Treatment for Ulcers
Sufferers from chronic ulcers in the stomach who are advised to undergo lengthy treatment, but can afford neither the time nor the money, can obtain complete PANBAININE TREATMENT from their chemist at 3/6. A full and satisfactory treatment, the Panbaine Treatment, being complete with the necessary medicine, food-stuffs, directions for use, and diet chart, may be quite easily taken in the sufferer's own home. 7787-1



NUGGET BOOT POLISH
—it makes shoes last longer



Tonight Jackson is going to call for Lucie at her home for the first time. He knows that she lives at No. 17, but it is dark and he brings his Flashlight along with him so that he can find the house.

"Here's Lucie's house" said Jackson, "I'm glad I brought my flashlight with me." It comes in handy so often.

Lucie was watching for Jackson and hurried to meet him. "Good evening" said Jackson, "I'll shine my light on the steps so you can see." "Thanks," said Lucie "your 'Eveready' torch is always so useful."

Buy an "Eveready" torch today! You will need it often, and be sure to always buy "Eveready" Batteries for your Torch. They last longer because they are made in South Africa.



Collection Name: BANTU WORLD, newspaper, 1935-1955

PUBLISHER:

Publisher: The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

Location: Johannesburg

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