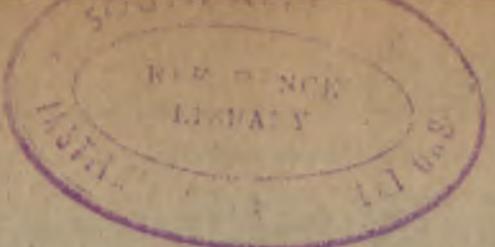


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THE BANTU WORLD



SOUTH AFRICA'S ONLY NATIONAL BANTU NEWSPAPER

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

Vol. 11 No. 50

TWELVE PAGES

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1944

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

PRICE TWO PENCE

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
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5/- HALF-YEARLY
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JOHANNESBURG



The results of the tremendous impact when an African passenger bus and a municipal trolley bus came into collision at the corner of Klein and Smit Streets, Johannesburg, can be seen in this photograph. Two people, an elderly European woman and an African, were killed. Seven passengers in the two vehicles were treated for minor injuries

LARGE NAZI FORCE TRAPPED IN RUSSIA

The German armies in Southern Russia are retreating towards the River Dnieper. The Russian Army is already on the Bug River. At the Black Sea end of the 400-mile battle front, the Russians have captured Kherson, an important German stronghold on the mouth of the Dnieper.

A Russian communiqué says that Ukrainian front (there are four Ukrainian troops of the Third Ukrainian front) destroyed 115 tanks, 64 have trapped a large force of several self-propelled guns, 390 guns of various calibre, 230 mortars, 950 machine-guns, 68 armoured cars and troop carriers, 57 tractors, and 3,830 lorries. The enemy lost more than 20,000 dead.

"In the same period the same forces captured 87 tanks, 60 self-propelled guns, 338 guns of various calibre, 142, mortars, 1,077 machine-guns, 8,200 automatic rifles, 48 armoured cars and troop carriers, 121 tractors, 5,340 lorries as well as more than 300 guns.

Some indication of the losses the Germans are suffering is given in a Soviet communiqué, quoted by Reuter. After announcing the storming of and a large number of ammunition and Kherson it says: "During the week supply dumps. We also captured 2,500 ended Sunday forces of the third prisoners."

Mendi Memorial Service

About 10,000 Africans attended the Mendi memorial service at Lady Selborne last Sunday afternoon. Mr. G. Mears, Under-Secretary for Native Affairs, said it was fitting that the Africans should have their national day of commemoration when they paid homage to the brave men of the Mendi.

"Those men formed only a portion of the Native labour contingent," he said. "Let us remember also those who died in the sands of South-West Africa and in the marshes of East Africa."

Again Africans had answered the appeal of the King and country for arms, and glorious deeds had been done.

There were growing indications that some of the things for which Africans were striving on the home front would be brought about.

Gaol And Whipping For Burglar

In the Magistrate's Court, Adam Motibe was sentenced to six months' hard labour and six strokes with a cane for housebreaking and theft at the home of Mr. David Lees, Alexander Street, Johannesburg, on the night of February 18.

Mr. Lees said that the articles stolen were worth £150. They were all recovered in a bundle about 50 yards from the house.

Appreciation From The Director of N.E.A.S

The Director of the Non-European Army Services has, on behalf of thousands of N.M.C. and C.C. soldiers expressed his very great appreciation of the magnificent gesture made by the Gold Producers' Committee and Native Recruiting Corporation for their donation of a cheque of £200. 0. 0. for the holding of the Sports Meeting on March 4 at the Wanderers Grounds.

Native Plague Death In Johannesburg

A Native case of plague which proved fatal and a suspected Native case have occurred on the Rand. In its latest bulletin, issued in Pretoria, the Union Department of Public Health explains that the fatal case occurred in the municipal area of Johannesburg. It is suspected to have been infected at Grasmere in the Roodepoort district.

In the Roodepoort district itself a suspected Native case has occurred at Grasmere. An assistant health officer and a plague inspector are assisting in both areas and all precautionary measures have been taken.

Reporting on the malaria position in the Transvaal, the Department states that malaria-carrying mosquitoes have now spread from the river valley areas to breeding-places created by the recent heavy rains, and several new cases of malaria have been reported.

One Killed In Faction Fight

One Native was killed and about 20 injured in a fight at Palmford station, Volksrust district, between Blantyre Natives and Zulus. It appears the trouble started with Blantyre Natives trying to drive the Zulus out of an Indian store.

the best authorities. The van Eck Report had found that a greater degree of industrialisation and urbanisation of the African labour force was necessary for future industrial expansion.

Both industry and agriculture could only stabilise their labour supply on the lines suggested by the Report-economy in the use of labour and raising the efficiency of labour.

Any laws which in any way prevented men from taking advantage of the competitive value of their labour-as the Pass Laws did-was out of tune with modern civilised government.

In March, 1942, Colonel Reitz, then Minister of Native Affairs, had said in the Senate, "nothing is so conducive to irritation, bad feeling, hatred and disturbances of race relations than the Pass Laws and the way in which they are administered. If the Pass Laws are abolished in the Transvaal and the Free State, you will see a tremendous change for the better in our race relations as between White and Black."

Mr. Molteno said that since then there had been a relaxation of the Pass Laws, but that relaxation had not touched the basic necessity of a man having to get a permit before he could do any particular work or before he could move about.

The experience of the older countries was that the best way to regulate labour was a system of labour exchanges. If they seriously intended to plan the country's economic future, such a system would be necessary.

The present war represented a clash that would decide on what principle western civilisation would rest. The Union Government itself had promised a new economic policy after the war and had been reminded by its experts that a system based on restrictions and the forcible ruralisation of Africans could not operate to the benefit of the country.

The Government had an opportunity to strike a blow for future harmonious relations in the country and lay the foundations of a healthy economic life. An essential measure in that direction was the repeal of the Pass Laws.

Mr. G. K. Hemming (Nat. Rep.)
(Continued on Page 4)

Parliament Asked To Abolish Pass Laws

(SAPA'S PARLIAMENTARY SERVICE)

A motion asking for the repeal of all proclamations and regulations that constitute the pass laws, and for the introduction of legislation to repeal the provisions under which the pass laws were framed, was moved in the Assembly on Tuesday by Mr. D. B. Molteno (Natives' Representative, Cape Western).

The motion asked the House to express the opinion that the pass laws, including service contracts, permits to seek work, restrictions on entry into urban areas and the curfew are in conflict with the democratic principles and values for the maintenance of which throughout the world the Union is taking part in the war; are inconsistent with the Union's healthy economic development; are conducive to inter-racial friction and ill-will; and are inimical to the efficient and equitable administration of justice and of the penal system.

MR. MOLTELNO'S MOTION IN THE ASSEMBLY

Mr. Molteno said it was a fundamental right of the individual in his own country to work according to his opportunities and abilities, to move freely in search of work and to live with his family at the place where he found work. The Pass Laws denied this fundamental individual right and vested the decision on all these matters in an authority.

The only country in the world which placed upon any large body of its citizens restrictive laws of this type was South Africa. Any State which imposed such laws upon any large body of its citizens was denying them an integral and constituent part of its economy.

The effect of the Pass Laws had been to increase the supply of labour in certain areas and for certain occupations, and in their effect, had lessened the aggregate supply of labour available and also lessened the efficiency of labour. The Pass Laws could only hamper rural industrialisation and prevent free competition for the labour of the African population.

The process of industrialisation necessarily involved a drift to the towns. That was to the benefit of the whole country because it entailed a higher degree of economic specialisation and, therefore, encouraged the growth of the national income. The Pass Laws had the effect of limiting this process by discouraging the permanent organisation of a Native peasantry which must inevitably become the future working class. That in turn meant that industry had to rely on temporary and casual labour, and its efficiency was thus lessened.

Any system which begot a system of migratory labour and low consuming capacity must hamper industrial development. Mass production required mass consumption and could only be ensured by a reasonably high rate of earning. These considerations had been urged by (Continued in column 3)

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SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1944

Imali Yotshwala

Izenzo salowo opote iZulu. Zafuna sokuha ati imali leza engema ibe yimbuyiso koMasipala ngokontengisa ntshwala kufanele ukuba manje isetshe-nziso skututakiseni inhlalo enble yabu-sundu sizohagcisa abamngi abansundu.

Kuyaseka ukuti oMasipala abamngi a-bogaya ntshwala buzusa imali eyenhe-hayo ngokwa; temali ebese beyorbenza skukukaleni lenzinto ukufanele ukuba ba-nga-ho bozokokela bona; basone baiki-koko ke ngokwa yahamunda. Ngokendela imali efanele ukusebenzedu abansundu emadlobhenti yongesa. Manje, una imali yotshwala izozoya ekubheioni inhlalo ya-hamunda emadlobhenti, loko kusokurula amasango ukuba ezindaweni zifana na-malokishi abansundu bukazi ukuba ba-benizibheli zukubeteletu nezokunye; bukazi ukuba babenamaNesi amaningi, kanyi nodoketela abasedu.

Okunye okukalisa abansundu ngokuti nitoz izindla fezi zaMasipala shakelwa zona abansundu ngendela eshibile zibza kakulu ngokwa Rent. Lemali yotshwala nyenzo yonke ukufanele ukuba abansundu ibuziso kuye kuselkheliseni amaRent abina kakulu. Ngapambi kwaloku imizamo seyake yenziva kwamanyi amalokishi yokua amaRent ehlsw. Kepa loko kwehloka kakusizangzi ngaluto ngoba amalokishi aknde kakulu namadolohlo lopo abansundu besebezena bona, ngako impale kwiRent xifile sigwinywe yi-timela kanye namahasi ukufanele u-kuha akwibwe kuyira noma kubuya emsebenzini. Konke loku kusakomka kon-ku behi ukuti abansundu bukawele ka-nzima; umsi kungavela insfela yomuni-pisa omntu onzima wamaRent' nezit-mela, loko kungabasiza kakulu.

Kukona nthlangoti lokubekisaiswa kule-sienzo sikaMpati we Zahambudu loko ku-ndokutu loMayango nyakwensha ukuba abansundu abenzelwa bona hukokelene bona. LoMayango umisa efekuti bufanele ukuba batu abansundu beriza ekukokeleni okutinta bona, nahamblopo lemo Masipala nabo behetka isandla ngakwanye ukukokela inhlalo yahamunda lopo ifa-nele ukuba bukoke bona lopo besizakala bona. Loku ngukomisa inkambiso efune-hayo ngoba lopo embhabeni kastiko isizwe abumpofana baso esibatibusayo ukuba bukolele konke abenzelwa bona. Lento seyenza kuleli isikati eside, kodwa kugiyisa amate ukuti skongreni noHulu-men iusebile ukuti kayilungile, ngaku-uehlekana naya.

Inhlosi Amadodana Akwa Zulu

Mhleli,

Hengisagubekela pamili ukwenekela u Zulu okusondwe ilomhlangano wa Madodana aka Zulu.

Igulalo siki "D" siti:— Ukwenza ukuba wonke amaZulu atande izizwa nezwe lwo, nako konke okulangile ezindabeni zakudala zokoko betu; ukuvana ukuba sifunde konke oko kuhla-kanya jwakwa Zulu, izifidha hamaculo; ukuguya amasiko alungile akwa Zulu, nako konke okukusijabuliso kwe-siZulu.

Lobigala se Constitution simumete okuyazona ximpande zalomhlangano; okungenakuma noma imipi umhlangano ngapandle kwazo.

Uhuze buhantu noma abalupi ubho-bo baziwa kweziye izizwe ngotando a-balubonakaliso iwasizwe sabo nezwe labo lomdala.

Izizwe sakaZulu njengezitye, sine-zinto esinjini okungafanele silahleke-iwe izona; izinto ukufanele ukuba zi-fundwe ilowu nayilown mZulu; oku-kezi zilondoloselwe ukufundwa izuzu-kulwana.

Konke okulangile okusenokisebenza sikuqo-siye nako entuinkweni yesizwe. Sivekhe njaloh loko okungasenakusebenza pakati kwele.

Namha kuyatokozisa nza ufumana abanye otisha befandisa opimbili we-mfundu u music ngesZulu ezikoleni. Sesigala ukutola izinewadi esimnandi zesiZulu, bona zisembalwa, ngoba aku-kenziwa luto nma iHistory yakwaZulu isafundwa ngestNgisi, ihlahwe ngakselu-nga ngezindelé esivumelana nabo futi nezitandwa yilo.

Pela miti wakwetu siyalabonga nge-mfamo abyelinyo kusenmyama ku-Zulu. Iqiniso elikona efekuti aeko u-muntu ngegalobsa izindala zokuthlala, nekopila kwezisizwe ngokupelele engesiye owalesostre.

Umhlaba Ngaleli Sonto Umi Kanje:

(NguJ. K. N.)

Indala yokuta amaFini angazamukeli ngazimba zombili izibizo zamaRussia biye yahanesicfana esitile ngoba kuya mangaliba ukuba amaFini ati eboma ukuti una elwa neRussia zokwefulwua kahlo; eboma futi noku ukuthlala wonke ngakwifilia, ngezixa yokubele ekukokeliso yelihwani zayo, wonke abe eloka eshaya isiyangi okungahomakafu ukuti ngempela isipeti sasa yini.

Imusa leRussia eliseSwidi, aMadalas Koidontay, lawatshela koma kwaselkale-ni amaFini ukuti iRussia hayifumi ukwanda ibwe layo, una ibwa nama-Fini. Latu skufumyo knpela ngukula amaFini spume empini, koma iRussia izolihikana kahlo nosita esukulu, ama-Jalimane. Lagxila kwelokuti iRussia ifuru ukuba izizwe ezincane esakeleni mayo ibe ngumhlobo omukulu wazo, ngako una amaFini tpuma empini, yona izimiso ukuba ingawagidla-bezi nguziwo kubebiwa esubwane bawo. Lobuluputo amaFini shublangabe ngokuba akombiye ukuti asenetenha loku iSiemupuma empini kukono azukhelo kwiRussia. Nemphla awinzwizina ati izifiza zinzima kakulu, nakuba umhlala wonke wase uti katinjalo. Anamphela epuswini lokuti ukubekwa pansi kwezizeli ngo 1940 kwawetwesa imitwalo elimaza ubuze lawo.

Kuzokumbalelo ukuti ngo 1940 kwati nome iRussia iwhalele amaFini, kayaze yatafa izwe lawo ngokungkhona; yasi-me nyenzo yagudulana eduze kwe-Leningrad, ufa yesaha ukuti amaFini amokhlangana nerita zayo, iLeningrad ibwengozini isedane kwemingeze ye-Finland. Kukufatanga sicatu kwensikile loku, amaFini ase shlangana nam-Jalimane enueloh iFinland. Kualobanalo ngokumbalo ukuti kanti iRussia yabe spinile.

Okwesibili kwala yiziqingi zaseHango etyengori kwabaseRussia. Leziziqingi kabaze baxidla kumaFini abaseRussia; kapekha baxidla kumaFini abaseRussia; amashumi ati eminavaka. Konke loku kubuvuma abaseFinland, kwaze kwasayiwu.

Nakuba kulempu abaseRussia amaFini esibakataze kaningi, bona batu makumini we nje esiyumelwani lesi abaseFinland abasepela lepuma ekusisayineni. Ama-Fini ati loko kawakuloni kahlo; ali kufakala isitunzi soberwe bawo.

Kulempu kulempu abaseRussia amaFini seRussia sokuti impi yamaJalimane spansi kukaGeneral Dietl eveFinland kapecwe izikali. Kepa kuyamangalisa ukumadala kwamaFini ngoba iRussia istisho yati una amaFini shuluka ukwenza loku, mawayekie iRussia iwe-nzelo bona. Nepezu kwaloko namah-ndawonye nezihlobo zonke ndisiti akhlanga lungelhangha mai ndini wakwa Mlambo obeshbalo ngumtshana A. M. Mgulwa, Rhatini.

UMPHANGA

Kulusizi ukuvakalisu into yokukuba apha kweli lase Orlando sifumane lingingeo exiphuma kwehlaKapa xizela okokube akasekho uAlbert Magadla oshiyhe nomi we 11 January. Kudlale inyanga walandela udade walo ngombi we 6 March, uRhoda uNkos, A. Mgijima kwakwelo laseKapa. Simvelwato kakhulu nomzi wakwa Mlambo, nowasemaNgunini, nowasemaBheleni, ndawonye nezihlobo zonke ndisiti akhlanga lungelhangha mai ndini wakwa Mlambo obeshbalo ngumtshana A. M. Mgulwa, Rhatini.

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Umkosi ka Mnu. Ngazana Luthuli

Mhleli.

Ayahongeka amazwi kaSagila Somtakati apume lapa ezinhleni wako zemhla we 1 March, maqondana noMhleli kaZulu uMnu. Ngazana Luthuli osebeke paans izintambus zokwaka isizwe ngenxa yobudala ukuba ashaywe umoya wobudala uSomandla esambekile emhlabeni.

Njengoba nami ngingomunye walabo alapekwa ezikweni lase magomunye as'Ohlange, ngizolula kancane ngalo-Baba maqondana nesimo sake kubantuwanababefunda Ohlange. Kungaba yiputa uma ngingasalela kulomkosi wamazwi ngoMnu. Luthuli. Ukuqala ukumazi kwami kwakusezinsukwini ehela "Ilanga." lisangswa ngabantwana beSikolo ukuba litole iposi langomuso uma selipumile ezandleni zabashiceli.

Ihlovisi lake lalisengosini eJune Building esitezi ukwenzela ukuba ashaywe ngenuya nokubheko izinto eziyayo nekulusa abantwana bakese Sikolweni ngoba futi wayengumcini wezimali zibafundi. Wayesazi sonke njengomzali ovazi abantabake; izikalimo nezeluleko zake zisipenyeli ayekufuna kitif, namiklanje omazwi ake ayekalipile ukusiza nokufulu uswazi olugohlekile ayabongeka kuwo onke amagumbi omane omhlaba lapa izinsiziwa nezintombi ezakula ngeziluleko zake zipete imisebenzi epambili netembekayo ngenxa kaMnu. Ngazana Luthuli.

Wayezwakala njalo pakati kwabafana besonga ipepa eti: "Come on boys! Where is so and so? Monitor got him down and send him to me to-morrow." Isiposiso somunye nomunye wayesijezi-sisa okomzali ngemfano nangomyalezo wokwaka ubudala. Naselhovisi lake kwakungu "Come in" njalonjalo, izinqwabanqwaba zezincwadi namapela epambi kwake, emukela izikalo nezibuzzo zetu ngapandise kopazamiso oluncane kumsebenzi ayewupete—kanti ukube wayengomunye ofana nabananamhlanje wayeyokuti ubambekile asifulatele. Ca! Wayengenalo uMnu. Luthuli. Wayeyi-zinto zonke komdala momcane.

Naselhobeni wayeyisikweweli samawa Wild Zebras odumo Iwas'Orgwini ukuba noma sekunjani inkomishi (cup) ibuye skaya.

Kulomsebenzi omkulu kangaka wayenahasekeli abatembekileyo uBaba wetu sonke uDr. Dube (uMafukuzela) uMqambi: weSikolo, oChas. Dube no-qweqwe uTisha Maseko (nimfana we-Sangema) nehele eliningi engihuleka ukuliveza lapa ngenxa yesikala esingeko. Impela wayeyizinto zonke uMnu. Ngazana Luthuli kuzo zonke izizwe ezada netula lokuhlangana naye zikulume naye ngomloko noma ngamaxoxo eLangeni.

Uma sekuldhala ngaye (Biography) ugiyatembu ukuti kuyevunjulidwa konke wayeyiko kwabadalababancane, kakulu izinshumayelo zake kubantuwanabase. Sikolweni esaka zamilia izifelo eziluguge las'Ohlange kuZulu wonke.

Vukantike naZulu nibunge amaqawem esapila niyekelo ukunwabonga esefile. "Dead men tell no Tales."

Makandakanda, Boksburg.

Umdlafo Wamasotsha Obabazekile

NgaloMgqibelo bekukona umdlafo obabazekile wamasotsha obe usenku-adleni yokudala yabelungu eGoli yase-Wanderers, lapa amasotsha ansundu kanye namaKaladi abe encitelana em-dialweni eminingi.

Kwakukona ihola elishisayo, kugijinya, futi kukona nabeqayo. Kepa o-kwafike kwakanga amehlo ezibukeli kakulu kwaba ngabansundu abagibleko izitutu, lapa ababekombisa ubunyonico habo kulosi. Oyedwa agibile isitutu agile yonke imikuba lena sihamba, abuye ayeke izimpando zaso, asishayele ngezintambu sempe samatomu ehhashi.

Ngazo izitutu futi batwalane ka-ngangokuba isitutu sisinye sitwale abantu abayisishiyangalomibili.

Ekweweni, ukona umlisa owayeqa intambo ngendlela eyinqaba njena; aye ngekanda, ati lapa, esemoneyi ashaye umgomqo, abe weqile njalo.

Lomdlalo omkulu wabe ulungiselwe ukuoqa izimali zokusiza amasotsha, wongangewelwe ngabakulu kwaHulumeni, njengoGeneral Smuts kanye no Major Piet van der Byl opete izindaba zaba-nzundu.

Laba ababencitelana iningi labo lase li-vela enhla nezwe lapo liwa kona. Imiklomo yanikewa ngu Major Stubbs. Ababencitelana lapa abanye babenge-siwo amasotsha.

IN MEMORIAM

Zini.—In loving memory of our dear James Somsi who passed away on the 15th March, 1934 in Benoni. Ever remembered by O. B. Im. and Zolile. Rest in peace.

SAGILA SOMTAKATI

IPUPO LIKAMAKOTI

Indaba ka Om Pitoli lena kusobala ukuti ifuna ukushinga ngoba kuti nge-muva kokuba ikehla libhale incwadi yo-kuxolisa, lisitshele nokuti libizani ngo-mntanalo, u Om Pitoli usesutuma futi ukuba tina bakongi sobatatu sibange kwaPigogo nezibizo zalo kanye nezinye izimfezo zakona.

Yiti labaya sikhela isitimela sibanga kwaPigogo. Sibasafike esangweni, siti ukuqalaqalaza, sibone esongati kade kwemukwa kulomzui. Siye emnyango si-ngqongqoze; kungabuyi mpndulo.

Omunye wetu abese eti ake siye kwa Next-door siyobu ukuti kwayiwa nge-pi lapa kwaPigogo na. Nebala ke si-bange kona.

Siti nje lapa sisaya ugasesangweni lakona, kugamukw inganeyalapa kwaNext-door, ibuze ukuti sifuna abakwaPigogo na. Siti singavuma ebess imemezile: "Ma! We Ma! Lababantu batu bafuna abakwa Pigogo!" Siti sisemi nengane, abese eqamukile wesimame, uqamuka nganxanye upete ummese, nganxanye u-longise inkuku ese ihatshiwe, yacutwa nezimpape. Anele asibone abese ema-njenja kona kwavulandi wakwake amem-zeni matisesangweni, esesithela ukuti abakwaPigogo kabeko. Sibuje ukuti ba-yepi na abese eti: "Baye le kwaMjantsi ka Tobela, ukukona inyangeni enku lapa okutu hleze isize umakoti wakoma."

Kusetuse loku, sibuze ukuti ubegula yini umakoti. Owesimame ayitamunde indaba ati: "Pela umakoti wakona ube ekulewe. Kute ngelinje ilanga ekuseni watshela indoda yake wati upupe ebe-lela, kepa walebeta amaxogo ezinkuku amabili; elinye lilique, elinye li-yisikukazi. Lati lipuna elequde lali-kilikiliza, elesikukazi lakekela. Abakwa-Pigogo ka bati loludabu kufuneka ukuba baluyele enyangeni ekude eshaya amatambo, kebeze ukuti mhlola munu lona opushwa ngeMakoti."

Kwale kitina ukuba singahleki. Sipu-buke sibleke lendaba isasimangalisile. Kuti ngelikade sivalelise, sibuye size ku Om Pitoli okusobala ukuti naye isineke sekuya ngokuya simpelela manje. Po, ipupo likaMakoti wenkosana lipupo lika-Makoti. Umuzi wonke ke usaye enya-ngenzi ukuyobhula.

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THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1944

The Black Man's Burden

The appalling conditions under which Africans live and labour in urban areas are agitating the minds of a growing number of Europeans who have made it their job to champion the cause of the underdog. Last week Mr. E. Gordin, chairman of the Pretoria Joint Council of Europeans and Africans, stated that "it is of fundamental importance that Parliament and the municipalities should be made to understand the true meaning of the influx of Natives from the land to the cities so that they should cease to use restrictive and punitive measures, such as the Urban Areas Act, in dealing with a population they should welcome."

Indeed Parliament should be reminded that it is responsible for the migration of Africans from the land to the cities. In 1913, Parliament passed the Natives' Land Act in the face of a strong African opposition. This iniquitous law deprived Africans of the right to purchase, hire or lease land anywhere in South Africa without the consent of the Governor-General; it brought about the evictions of hundreds of families from European owned farms, and rendered them homeless wanderers, some of whom found asylum in the already congested reserves, while others found their way into the urban areas.

It was the operation of the Natives' Land Act which disturbed the economic and social life of the African people on the farms, in the reserves and in urban areas. At the time of its passage through Parliament, the late John X. Merriman told the House of Assembly that "they were sowing the wind and would reap the whirlwind." These were prophetic words, and white South Africa today knows that Merriman was right. Instead of solving the land problem, the Natives' Land Act has created a number of economic and social problems, the solution of which it is difficult to find.

The policy under this Act is that of segregation, but this policy, according to General Smuts, "has fallen on evil days." It has failed to provide a solution for the so-called Native problem, because the land set aside for African occupation is insufficient, and, therefore, unable to maintain the population. That is the reason why Africans are trekking from the reserves to urban centres, and this migration cannot be stopped by legislation.

South Africa must abandon the policy of segregation, and recognise the fact that the population of this country is not 2,000,000 but 10,000,000, and that differential treatment of the African is not in the best interests of the white man. Dr. F. E. T. Krause told the Study Circle of the Pretoria Rotary Club last week, that "it has been proved that the low wages paid to the black man act like a boomerang and hit the white man, economically, harder than the Native. Raise the standard of living of the black man and the purchasing power of the community will be increased with benefit to all, especially the white man."

This is the gospel we have been preaching since the establishment of this journal in 1932. We have repeatedly pointed out that the payment of higher wages to African workers will increase South Africa's prosperity, because it will improve their spending and purchasing power. The African is a fertile but uncultivated home market to which the eyes of the farmer and the business man should turn. The opening up and the cultivation of this market will enable South Africa to enhance its position as the centre of Africa's industrial and commercial activity.

But the cultivation of this market will have to be preceded by the repeal of all those laws which retard African progress so as to enable the African people to take their place in the national life of

the country. These laws to be borne in mind, the Africans have played and are still playing an important part in the development of South Africa. It was they who helped in clearing the jungle, constructing the roads and the railways, and building the towns and the cities; they have contributed no mean share to the development of the mining and the farming industries. Consequently they are entitled to the good things of civilisation, and to relief from the burden of repressive laws.

Debate On Pass Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

Transkei), seconding, said 50 or 60 years ago the Pass Laws might have served some useful purpose. That was not the case today. The Pass Laws had done nothing to prevent or reduce lawlessness. Lawlessness increased with the deterioration of economic circumstances and the Pass Laws had never done anything to ease difficult economic circumstances affecting the Natives:

"We wish to see the African people, as they develop, brought into the economic and industrial life on a basis that will give them something to live for. Unless we can do that, I say, candidly, I fear for the future of this country."

Thousands of Natives were arrested every year and prosecuted under the Pass Laws. Many of them did not have the money to pay their fines and had to go to gaol. It should be remembered that prisons maintenance to-day was nearing the £1,000,000 mark, and this amount was in addition to the millions of pounds wasted in time and money through the Pass Laws. The position was quite untenable.

It was popularly supposed that Native labourers could return to rural areas where they had land, but in the Transkei there were 50,000 or 60,000 male Natives who had no land. Many rural Natives had to come to the cities and try to be integrated.

If a Native could work where and when he liked and sell his labour for what he could get, the advantage would far outweigh any particular administrative difficulty. They must see to it that the dice were not loaded in favour of any particular industry, primary or secondary, to enable that industry to secure labour irrespective of what it paid its workers or of the number of workers needed for other industries.

The debate will be continued.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

(D. B. Molteno, M.P.)

This week has been largely given over to the annual Budget debate.

The first of the Africans' Representatives to participate in the debate was Mr. Hemming. He refrained from discussing the wider financial implications of the Budget and concentrated on several important matters of direct concern to the African people.

Commenting on the statement of the Minister of Finance upon the extension of old age invalidity pensions to Africans and the contribution from general revenue—as opposed to the existing proceeds of the General Tax—to the cost of African Education, amounting to £225,000, Mr. Hemming stated that he welcomed these reforms as a token of goodwill and as auguring further progress in the future. He effectively answered Mr. Strydom, the Nationalist M.P. for Waterberg, who had criticised the extension of old age pensions to Africans on the ground that their cost would be met by the European tax payer and that that cost would be considerable. Mr. Hemming's reply was that all taxes come from the proceeds of the national income, that the production of the national income is essentially a social process and that the Africans, by their labour, make a contribution to the national wealth of South Africa that is quite indispensable. As the production of the National wealth is entirely dependent on African labour, the African people have as legitimate a claim as any section of the population on the proceeds of the national revenue for the support of their aged and unfit.

The Member for the Transkei then proceeded to make some valuable criticisms of the organisation of the Native Affairs Department. He pointed out that, as compared with its "sister Department," that of Justice, Native Affairs offered few attractions to able men, since the number of highly paid posts, to which its personnel can aspire, are very few. There are far fewer Chief Native Commissioners than Chief Magistrates and they are paid the same. Yet while the Chief Magistrates in the Justice Department have routine duties only, a Chief Native Commissioner is burdened with responsibilities comparable to those of a

NATIVES' LOW WAGES A BOOMERANG SAYS DR. KRAUSE

"It has been repeatedly proved that the low wages paid to the black man act like a boomerang and hit the white man, economically, harder than the Native. Raise the standard of living of the black man and the purchasing power of the community will be increased with benefit to all, especially the white man," said Dr. F. E. T. Krause, former Judge-President of the Free State, in an address to the study circle of the Pretoria Rotary Club last Wednesday week.

In suggesting measures for lightening the burden of the Native, he said, no one should be perturbed by the fact that all reformers who pleaded for justice for the underdog generally met abuse instead of encouragement from those determined to protect "vested interests."

It was the old fight again between the "haves" and the "have-nots." The terms negrophilist, "kafferboetie" and other equally offensive terms were used to stifle argument and obscure the issue.

and privileges Natives enjoy were paid for by the Natives. The funds were mostly derived from the taxes and other indirect impositions they had to bear. Secondly, the contributions made by the European population to secure these services would be of the greatest benefit to them because the general health of the community would be safeguarded, the labour supply (which the European must have) would be increased and the efficiency of the labourer improved.

Dr. Krause also urged the repeal of "colour bar" legislation, the granting of the opportunity to Natives to develop on lines similar to those secured to the white man and the overhaul of the penal system and prison policy as it affected the Native. Imprisonment for failure to pay a fine for contravention of the pass laws, municipal and other statutory regulations, not involving moral guilt or badness, should be superseded by a system whereby the law could be enforced, but the accused spared contamination with hardened wrong-doers and the taint of prison.

EQUAL CHANCE FOR ALL

The same opportunities for "reform" should be given Native prisoners as was, or would be, provided for European prisoners, miscegenation should be discouraged, if not entirely prohibited, and the pass laws and other "restrictive and oppressive" enactments—with due regard to the protection of the community as a whole—should be repealed.

Instead, legislation should be introduced by which equal opportunity would be granted to the black man to develop his natural abilities and become an asset to the community.

"The black man has as much right to live as the white man," said Dr. Krause. "He is entitled to develop his faculties and should not be prevented from using the skill he has acquired to further his own interests and that of his compatriots. Economically, he should be paid the wage his work merits. He should enjoy, equally with the white man, all the amenities of life the State is prepared and in duty bound to provide for its citizens."

NATIVE PAY

It was a fact that the limited services

Governor.

In consequence of these arrangements, Mr. Hemming drew the conclusion that the Native Affairs Department had not the personnel, nor is it attracting men of the calibre necessary, to cope with the tasks with which it is faced.

Other important points in his speech were the necessity for providing further openings for the employment of Africans of education, particularly in the Native Affairs Department, and the injustice of putting obstacles—such as Proclamations under the Urban Areas Act, Section 5 bis—in the way of Africans, whose economic conditions have forced them to leave the rural areas in search of employment, to enter and seek such employment in the Cape Peninsula and other industrial centres.

The Rising Cost of Living

In my speech on the Budget I also welcomed the extension of old age and invalidity pensions to Africans as a gesture, but stated that I could regard such extension as a gesture only since the rates of benefits foreshadowed by the Minister of Finance are only about half those recommended by the Government's Social Security Committee.

In regard to the contribution from general revenue to the current year's cost of African education, I expressed gratification, and also the hope that in the very near future the finance of African education will be put on a sound basis, the necessary funds being automatically forthcoming in proportion to the number of children requiring education.

I then concentrated on the Government's failure to take the necessary steps to arrest the progressive increase in the cost of living. According to official figures, the cost of living has increased 26 per cent over the pre-War level. Actually there is reason to believe that for the poorer sections of the population, including the Africans, the cost has risen considerably more than the official figures indicate.

I emphasised that the system of cost of living allowances payable to the lower paid workers, necessary as they are in existing circumstances, can never fully compensate a worker for the loss to him that a rising cost of living involves,

Following are the results of the fixture matches played at the Bantu Sports Club last Sunday for the Netherlands War Fund Cup.

C. V. Rangers 3 vs. Cream of Happy Hearts 4. Naughty Boys 1 vs. Young Rainbows 1. All Nations 2 vs. Moroko Lions 2. Crocodiles 1 vs. Simmer and Jack combined 1. Vrede Zebras 1 vs. Jupiter Wanderers 1.

since increases in the allowance scales are only brought into operation after a rise in living costs, as officially calculated, has already taken place. Moreover there are large sections of the population, particularly among the Africans, who receive no cost of living allowances.

I recommended that the Government take counter measures to put a stop to the process of increasing living costs by ceasing to finance so large a part of its expenditure by borrowing. This method simply enables the banks to extend credit to those who buy Government stocks or for the purpose of buying such stocks themselves. More money is thus placed in circulation without a corresponding increase in national production, there is more money to buy the same amount of goods and therefore prices rise.

I also recommended the prevention of the above practices by Government control over the banks and the stabilisation of food prices by a more extensive system of price control, fixing maximum prices, not only in the cities, as heretofore, but in the countryside also.

If these measures result in a short supply of any necessary commodity I asked that its distribution be rationed. If it proved impossible to hold prices at sufficiently reasonable levels by these means, I requested that the consumption of essential foodstuffs be subsidised out of national revenue, as has been done in the case of bread, and, on a small scale in that of surplus oranges.



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LATE NEWS

THE BANTU WORLD

NGOMQIBELO, MARCH 18, 1944

Iifu Lookhetshe Phezu KweBerlin

Kwiriki eduleyo ookhetshe bama-Merika benzilu iflu eliminyama phezu kwe-Berlin, ngokwesikumbi phezu kwentsimi. Kwathl kusenini kwanga kungo-rhatya. Benzilu olona blasele luhazile emini imbalini yemfazwe za bagisoga ngaphetu kwama 360,000 eebomblo kwela bhothwe. Nangoma knugazelwanga manani ookhetshe abahlepho kodwa kuya qondakala ukuba babengaphetu kwe 1,100. AmaJamani alanga ukuba kweli nazi ademesha ama 60, kodwa skukho ngxelo ikungqinayo oko. AmaJamani azama okuhathiba ngokuzimela nangaphetu kwamahlaselo aduleyo. Eli dabi haliwa kuthu newo, kuzole kungekho nelifu elinye estibhakbhakeni. Ama-Jamani abim bonke ookhetshe bawo ukuta kokhusela.

Nangoma amakhuselo otshabu nyeqine kangangoko ookhetshe bama-Merika be-nedisa ngabamaNgesi bahanga idemeshi engathethikiyo kule dolophu. Kurakele ukuba abantu abahulawayo aplo bangama 4,000. Yabo nguMbo nomXesiba abantu abahaleka besinku eBerlin kuba kusilindlu amanye amahlaselo. Ika-khulu kugxogwe eFriedrichstrasse na-kwizindlu zikhulumente. Izixeko zaininzi ngoku azinamanzu nambane. Ngangendilela ankwantya ngayo amajamani ngoku abhahisa ookhetshe ubusuku bonke elindele ulaselo lookhetshe bobaNeedani abazeka ngokuba banenjongo yokushabalalisa konke okuphambi kwabo. Ngokunjalo bokwajonge ukutshabalalisa bonke ookhetshe bama-Jamani.

Kumthila wamaRashya uMarshal Zhukov, elwandisa ulaselo Iwakhe olukhlu eUkraine, ugeine uvon Mannstein ebunyayameni bokungazi aplo aza kubetha khona. Ilwow, Odessa neCarpatica zonke zivulelekile kuye. UMarshal Zhukov uya waphamba amajamani ngokulengisa aplo kanti akazimkubetha aplo. Athi amajamani esalungele ukumhula aplo, yena abethe phaya. Loo nto ibanez uku abide. Imikhosi yunkupha yomthiba waseUkraine itahaya isaqhuma, ngoku ithimbe iCherni Ostrom, esembidini wesikezo saseKamenets-Podolsk nangaphetu kwekhulu lesinye hindawo. Umlo aplo upatha ngokugithileyo, kwaye imo yeli lizwe imbi kakhalu, into eyenza ukuba umlo ubenzima nhambekade.

Kwihlele laseltaly kuliwa ngobanuka kwizistrato zaseCassino, kumthiba we-Fifth Army, lo gama amajamani aqukelale ukuphinda ahleselie ingaba yabaNeedani eAnzio, agzotho yonke imikhosi yabo elapho iye aplo ibiyela. Njengko amamerika aphethi isigendu sesithathu sole dolophu szama ukugxotha amajamani akwezinye iindawo kwakule dolophu, kwabakhlo imiliso eqathu estrateni ngobusuku. Amazulu ezandla abaNedani nawaamajamani ayesenzibeni ingenta kwale dolophu anukisa irihulwa encida imilo esexziteleni. Ama-New Zealanders adlavula isikhululo sikaloli eCassino.

Kuvakele ukuba eFinland akuvunye-lwa mnta ukuba agqite khona ukuya eSweden ngena yekuba kungafunsi, bantu bayi kubona imikhoi egcine khona. Akuxelwanga nokuba le mikhos yeyamaFinnish nokuba yesyamaJamani. Nokube umphathi wamaJamani ucama-nga ukufoduka akwazeki. Nangoma amajamani ayefungile ukuba aya kuyikhul-sela eFinland de kuiphanku unobuthana, kubonakala iimpaw zakuba arhoxisa eminye imikhosi yawo, eyithu-mela kwezinye iindawo eribhetele kuno-kuha ifele eFinland.

Kwelasempalamanga ihlelo kuvakele ukuba amajapan awungazele umthiba wavo kwiwihili saseArakan. Itanki za-baNeedani zatshabalalisa iindawo exithile zotshabu empasalanga nasentla mpumalanga kwaseMaingdaw. Kufuphi nendile enku Ephuma kule dolophu abaNedani bathimba imiblaho ehalule-kileyo. Uxathiso iwamaJapan alubanga nampamelelo. Kwathinjwa amabanjwa nezikhobo. Kumthila weBurma iintsalu remikhosi yamaJapan zirhoxela ngaphaya kwoShingban. Kuwo onke amahlelo aplo abaNedani babenempumelelo a-nkulu, ngokunjalo namaTshayina athi-mba izixeko exibalekileyo lo gama amajapan acela kwabanentsente.

Umphanga ETinarha

(Ngusoxesa)

Kutshabu ngokufa eTinarha uM. Benjamin Toba ngomhla wama21 kwe-yomMdumba inkwesi. Umfi ubi yindoda enkula neyaziwayo ngokuhanzi. Wazalwa nguNqquise kungyaka sal857, eHankay, enya koNogumisa wokuphas. Utshabu ekumas7 eminyaka ubudala, bokwala ngosuka olundelayo ngenkomo-zukileyo yaseTshetshi. Inkonzo ipale emzini wabu iqabuwa yaguMn. J. Gazi esedisa nguMn. H. Nyati. Kwa-kube kufikile styaliken inkonto iqabu-wa yaguMn. T. Limekaya waseTshetshi.

UBULUNCU ETYALIKENI

Echasa ngokupathethile abulungwini bombi etyalikeni uM. Limekaya uthe, "Ute yindoda yesifingo sayo esadla u-hom, engazange waghawukana nazo, ngoko ma simbulele uSomandla kuba esifexile iinfango sakhe kwada kwalu se-kufikile iwkab. USathanu uluwamyla, sisiphamiazo kubo wonke ubani soku-makupha esitabeni subotyalike. Sya themba ukuba uBenjamin Toba usemli-ndweni wokwalo skuya kuthi ngalo nza zonke izozu zilhanjulule emhlabeni. Lo mbla busuku lokugqibela olandelis ilente (izilo) ngokwenkono yase-Tshetshi. Imithi emikhulu iya shungu-lwa, sifundiswa ukuba izembe likekiwe exingeanji zomthi smkhulu nomoci."

NCOBOM BAKHE

Kweli thaba kucelwe uM. T. Kopu ukuba enzi inkaco ngobom bakhe, athe uM. Kopu wenza imbhali yembe-ko yokugqibela ngobom bakhe. Uhambu-ko ngokuthi: "Alsant halimdele ukuba imimangalia ngolom bombi kanti ku-fikile iyure yokugqibela ebomini." Isithethi sihamhise ngokuthi olo sathe samazzi sumfumana enzulu elukholweni Iwakhe, engazange waxingea ngobukho-lwa bakhe komnya umhlu. Esethalatna umda kakhu kwinwadi yobom. Ma-sifundiso ulutho thina ngaye kuba ubi ngumzekelo ngokupathethile kwintoboko abenayo, ngalo lunku ithuba ubese-zantsi engaziphakamisanga, soloko wa-bu seluxolweni into shontsa ukuba uxolo luhlu aplo kuhku ubulungisa, aluhali aplo kukho inkohlakalo, ukulwa menzo-nodo. Ube lulama ngendalo yakhe enobubelo ellandela igama lakowabo Iwakhe kuba ubi ngayithandi into ublungisa omnye umntu.

Nangsthulu esadla ubom phantsi koh-Rhalumeni ngesizelengo sohuPolisa apha eTinarha phambu kwemfaarwe ka-Oom Paul Kruger (yamaBhulu) ngo-1899, eyayeka ngo-1902 waye ngumzakelo, ekwathi naxa sele phumile kweso sixeleng sohuPolisa wahuye wahizwa. Akazange avume ukubuyela kuso wathi ukohliwe ukithethelo icala letyalike.

Ushya inkosikazi yakhe nentombi eyendileyo uNkosik. Julia Nyanga. Ku-de kubekwakaloku nje uishabelo ebulungwini betyalike yakhe yaseTshetshi into smaima leyo kumakholwa.

Emva koku kuvele intetho kuMn. V. R. Kwathla engqina amazwi athethwe-kuMn. Kopu. Ekubuyene emadikeni kabuyelwe emzini wakhe aplo iinfago ilmetho zokubopho usapho Iwakhe exi-velo kubuNumz. W. Pasha, J. Matayi, J. Memela, I. Daku noJ. Mbombela-Kulandeli ngokufundisa kugxululula Iwamagama alsantu abaphose imikhonto ekulasizi ukungalutakupapashwa kwa-wo aplo ephepheni.

Iyonke imali ehanganiweyo ekubu-nzeni ibeyi£5-0-0. Uya bulewa ngokubanzi umzi waseTinarha ngesenziso sohu-lungisa osenzileyo ekubu-nzeni imikhono.

Isithethi sokupala kulo mbutho saba nguMn. C. P. Matebe obawulela ubukho boMn. E. Tabata. Wavala ngelithi uva into embi ngokungabikho kwakhe kwa-Nojoli nje ngomntu ambonayo ukuba umondla kuzinzi zomzi.

Kulandeli uHeadman B. B. O. M. Ngozi, obhe yeno iSomerset East ayincinci kwezinye iindawo kuba nayo ivelisa amadodana atbemisayo mayidumisayo iSomerset East kwezinye iindawo, wabonisa novuyo ngobulungu bakhe kwit-Advisory Board yaseCradock nakhwi-Congress.

Esukumile uM. E. Tabata ubulele imbeko ayenzelweyo, wancomu ubahlle abekhiko ngayo abantu xizibonda. Wa-vala ngelithi inethamsanga iSomerset East ngokube nesibonda espase iMatrix njengo B. B. O. M. Ngozi.

Ubuyile umvangelu wethu uM. D. Peta nenzokazi yakhe oNomashini kwi-Kompa yamaTopiya ebiseMonti kunya-na ngaphetu kwisibon. Bancoma impatio entle abayenzelweyo eMonti. Kwababemba naye singahalula uM. B. Malamile ne-nokuzaki yakhe noMn. W. Solomon.

Icawe yeBanta nayo ibe nenyhweba yokuhanjewa nguMn. J. Njoliza wase-Xesi nabadalisa abaNumzana C. Mpophoshe waseKhobonqaba noS. Daka waseThorn Grove.

EzaseSomerset East

(Ngusofibanza)

Invala ikhe yagalela kwaNojoli kunyanga eduleyo, yatho kamnandi kunesa Nakuba zolimo senzakale, kodwa bokho afaya kuphila nangona kunjalo. Kona kala enye kade zekulunge nyse.

Phakathi kwilahambi esasimabo knyanga eduleyo, singabulala utah-wekasi G. Mtswalisa eBhambisa ngensebenzo noNkosik. E. Mbambisa okhaya lisCawa noMn. E. Tabata waseCradock, noMn. L. Lambata waseKapa noNkosik. E. Nusele esebenza eTinarha.

Sikhe sahanjewa nanguMn. J. Xaba waseDundee eNatal. Eyakusasa eWisili ngomhla we 13 kunyanga eduleyo ya-banjwa nguye, malanga eRhabe, ngokuhwa wagqibela eWisili. Intshumayelo zakhe zonke zahanomila.

Kwangalo mbla we 15 malanga uMn. E. Tabata wenzelwa iti ngamanzi-azi alapha kwaHeadman C. P. Matebe e-New Brighton Location. Babehanini abuhemeyiye. Kwababekho singabulala abuNumzana B. B. Ngozi, J. Mall, L. Maila, K. Nomo, J. Pieters, homanene-kazi L. Groothoom, noE. Groothoom.

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tins as a
WAR-TIME
Measure

EZOMZI KWALANGA EKAPA

(NgumBhaleli Wethu)

Yenganyelwa nguMn: J. Mbhuqe, usihalo weKomiti yeNgqungquhela yeSizwe kwelaseKapa, intlanganiso yengxelo edisehlofweni kwaLangas kweziphelelileyo. Ivulwe ngeculo nomthandazo. Usihalo wenza amabal' engwe ngemigudu yeKomiti yakhe ukuhlangabeza abantu bawalaLangas nezinye iindawo ngokumulanga neNgqungquhela yeSizwe. Uthe akufeza waselebiza uMn. Jayiya unobhala wabaVoti owenze kwa amabal' engwe aphilisayo ngeKonvenshini yabavoto.

Kulandele uMn. Tabata othe qgabagaba ngeKonvenshini, watsho yancwina indlu ngodaba lokufuduka kukaKongresi kwiNgqungquhela yeSizwe, waye umutu esithi "Namhla ke lugalekile, uthanda phakathi kwabaNtsundu." Indlu ibethe izandla malunga nemvunme-Iwano yokusebenziana kweNgqungquhela namaIndiya, Slamsi nabeBala nezizwe zonke ezingeMhlope. Emveni kwamasolotya nemibizo intlanganiso 1-valve ngomHobe weSizwe.

UNITY MEETING

Ingene kwangeeyezi ezimbawala emveni kokuba unyaka uqalile intlanganiso yoManyano iqalela eClaremont yeza eDolphini kanye yada yaza kuthi thaphu kwaLangas ehlofweni. Esihalweni ibe nguMn. J. Mbhuqe, izithethi yanguCeba weKansile uNkosk. Gooi, Dr. Gool, Ceba Ishmail, Jayiya, Tabata (ilungu leZetyetivu) na-baunya ababulekileyo. Indileke kumene intlanganiso, amadoda ebeke indlebe eyamkela ngamandla ijongo yokuhambhisa ngezandla kwaLangas manene. Emveni kwemibizo nempendulo ezbakhaniye-vo abangazito, yavalwa ngoMhobe weSizwe.

SIMTHULELA IMINQWAZI

AmaMethodi noluntu kwaLangas luvuyana neNgqonyela yeSikolo sawo nge-impumelelo yosapho Iwayo uMu Ngambu kwibanga lweisib kuvivo lokugqibela ekude kwaphuma uMongami Ndibongo ephethi ihhasari yeKoloni ekhutshwa yiDipatmente yeMfundu. Kaloku oyise wayeyiNgqonyela yeetishala, nambla seytshetsheula yoMfundisi weBantu Presbyterian Church eyakha engasange-nwayo inqanawa yokubheshda aphi-be-

Izinto Ngezinto Ezibeleni KuKomani

(NgumNtanomhle)

Icawa yombla wama27 kuFebruary ibe yinkonzo yokucela imvula endilimella kwelali; athe amabanda ayimkozo kwasemva kwentsimbhi yesibini kwada kwaye yesithathu malanga. Kuthe noxa nje isifundisi sasekhay' apha singabangakho ngexesha amagosa abe esombhela. Ithelele kanobom le ndibano ngawo onke amabanda. Inkonzo iquthuwe nguMf. J. Mbhekwa waseBantu Baptist ngamazwi aphakamileyo nakethethiwe. Kuleseshe uMdala W. Ngase, kuhlabela uGosa P.S. Banisi, Kuthandaze uMn. Mtia watsho ngomthandazo obhalbe enyongweni, waleka udade Nkosk. Sondi, Silapho njalo athe qgaba-qgaba kanobom amachaphaza, laye lindla nezulu.

Siya libulela eli galelo labantu baka-Thixo kuba sitetha nje ilizwe linevumbiha eliminadi lombetha wase-zulwini; kuba ine gxi ubusuku bonke hungeCawa.

INKUTHALO KAMFU. NJOLOZA

Ubonakalisa ukusebenza ugenkuthalo ngeNjoloza. Uya tsheleza ephahlwe ngamadodana aseBantu. NgeCawa ngombla wama27 ukhe wakuvelela iziphalukana ezipafama.

UmVangeli A. M. Pono naye ngale Cawa uthe tshalala ebekise ngaseLady Frere kwangevangel. Ubuye nge-nitasaya yangomVulo ngaloo ntshizana ngelori yaseLady Frere.

EWelgedacht

(NgumH. C. Zet. Solwazi)

Kuhleliwe kule ngingqana yase-Welgedacht, sibona imvula enkufo esiyiphiwa nguSombawo. Imidlalo, yeka!

Ngombla wama 23 kuFebruary knqubense into ekade zizondana kuidlalo we-qakamba iDriefontein neWelgedacht kudlalo eWelgedacht. Kugalwe nge 1.30 p.m. UCappie wasekhaya uTzitule P. Moleko akuba eyifumene itoss uthumele icala iakhe ukubu lingene, bagongqoza abafana baseWelgedacht baxhoma 184 baphela. Ngaba abazibaluleyo, J. Nel 35, K. Msingata 22, J. Mia 17; H. Mqhayi 17, E. Lumko 10. Yangena i-Driefontein yaxhoma 60 yaphela baqhu-be kakuhle aaba: McKay 33 noPetros 8 March idiale neVenterpost.

Ukho kwakhona uSgt. J. P. Tutu wase-Registry Office evela eDurban aphi ebeke wabetha yimpepo uTshezi lo, ingwev'entsha mfo ndini.

NoSgt. (Chief) Lehana ufkile ukuvola ekhaya eMt. Fletcher aphi ebethe tsituthuyana elite tyi.

Sikhe sanenylwe yokuhanjewa aphi ePayneville nguNurse Lehane ovela e-Victoria Hospital Lovedale.

IMIDLALO YENTENETYA

Ngombla we 22 January iWelgedacht ibuhulewe obengxowa yiGeduld nge games. Geduld 60 Welgedacht 55.

kungko ni! Inayo ke nale into imfusa yona ayinani nanto iihudwa ngumntu.

UMn. I. D. Mkize, B.A., M.Ed. wasabela akubizwa nguyise kaMongami. Ye-koko ukubheka kwiDipatmente etho yakwela intloko ngumbuso wala manene. Yadilika yavuma okukuba le bhasari inokusetyenziswa nalapha kweyasekhaya iSekondari. Wababoma uMn. Ngambu wanumea waya kungema eKlasini yakhe azimisele ukyibhexesa ngamandla ngalo wona wodwa unyaka. Wange ufungi-le okukuba iSekondari yaseKapa iya kuzala ngabakhe bodwa nokuba abanye basahilizile.

Ibeyimiyezelo nengoma nezyungu-ma, abantu bephuma bengena kwa826 nkwala827 Junge Walk, Ethembhalo, kwaLangas kulinjiselawa umthabo o-phakathi kuka Winch Ntoni waseQonce, isoka elidala lapapha kwaLangas, no-Evelina Sikiwe Mguqulwa intombi ya-seXesi ehlaa kwammakwayo uMn. A. N. Mguqulwa. Le'mizi yomibinj isonde-lene. Yahulwa ngumnyantgo omnye. Batsatiswe nguMf. C. Majodina eWesi-nya ngomGqibelo wombla wellth ku-March ngo2 emva kombla. Umamkelo ube seskolweni eso saseWesile. Umamke lo ubufanele ukube seholweni kwathi ngenza yesikhumbuzo sabesu kwabonakala ukuba makwenzive amalungise-lo eskolweni.

UTITSHALA J. KWEBULANA

Utitsala uMn. J. Kwebulana uhlala March ngo2 emva kombla. Umamkelo ube seskolweni eso saseWesile. Umamke lo ubufanele ukube seholweni kwathi ngenza yesikhumbuzo sabesu kwabonakala ukuba makwenzive amalungise-lo eskolweni.

Umzi umthulela iminqwazi uMfund. W. P. T. Ndibongo ngomsebenzi wakhe obalulekileyo wokwakha ibhotwe elinga-sayiwayo emantla kuLangas. Ikhwele libi.

Amanina ekhokelwe nguJevr. Ndibongo sele vela kuya kurhida (ngabula) ngolwesiNe lomhla wel6 March ngo3 emva kombla.

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WHAT ARE OUR LEADERS DOING?

(By Rabah S. Pejje)

What are our Leaders doing and what are they thinking? How long are they going to stand and gaze at their lost sheep, straying and falling into ditches, caught in brambles, torn and bleeding, crying out pathetically for all that makes life worth living? How long are they going to stand on their high pedestals, self-satisfied, fighting among themselves for positions, when all the time the future of their country is at stake?

Once more, I am going to appeal to the same class of Johannesburg Africans, for at least among them there are those who are observant and

thoughtful. Our leaders should be an example to us parents so have "died" prematurely before they actually die.

Without the insight of the leaders the unfortunate parents, the children are doomed. The future of our country depends entirely on the good upbringing of these unfortunate creatures, who go from place to place on the markets picking up ruined fruit and food to fill their empty stomachs. There are so dirty, shabby and ragged creatures who go from street to street, trying to Europeans in order to get a few pennies from which to make a living. Where is Progress and Liberation? Are the fetters of bondage still binding your wrists, Leaders? Are you blind to all this?

All Africans should open their eyes and know that these troublous times will either bring Freedom or Slavery once more to us and it is for us to decide and make up our minds.

"SECTION 17"

Just now we have a menace by the name of "Section 17". It attacks us in the streets and on our way to work. It haunts us even in our homes. It hits the old and the young alike, and haunts the living in their dreams. What a calamity!

Perhaps the Leaders are not to blame but naturally we have to look to them for protection, for have they not stood on high places and proclaimed to us that they will ward off any evil that may threaten us? What do they do now? They stand and abuse the positions of their fellow-Leaders, as if latter have "Removed Mountains." This is not the time for idle talk, nor should you wait until one of your fellow-Leaders has made a gesture. Be an

HOUSEBOYS

Increase your pay—study by mail for your cook-houseboy Certificate. Write for prices and free information to "Lessons in Letters," Box 4326, Johannesburg.

Is your baby OFTEN SICK?

This baby's mother does not know about NUTRINE. Little JIM is often sick, because his food does not contain enough *nourishment*. He is often crying and screaming, which is a great trouble to his mother. Someone should tell her that NUTRINE would make her baby strong and fat and healthy, like JOHN.

Isn't JOHN a happy, healthy baby? He has never been sick, because his mother feeds him regularly on NUTRINE. Babies must have food containing extra nourishment, so that they can grow big and strong. NUTRINE is specially prepared for young babies. That is why JOHN is always well and smiling.

IF your baby is often sick, it means that he is not eating the proper food. Babies are growing all the time, so they must have nourishing food. NUTRINE is specially prepared to make babies strong, fat and healthy.

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

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

NUTRINE BABY FOOD

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

**WOMEN'S PAGE****A Still Tongue In a Wise Head**

(By C. Magagane)

In the Epistle of St. James we read quite a lot about that terrible little member, the tongue. The number of proverbs we have in common use about the tongue serve as further confirmation—if confirmation we need—of the mischief that small member may effect. "Speech is silver, Silence gold." "A still tongue in a wise head," and the Netherlands one: i.e. "to think and keep silent is to harm no one or among the commonest."

Sometimes our tongues lead us merely into flippancy. If we are ready speakers with eloquent tongues and the trick or gift of holding or charming audiences, we readily find that our tongues run away with us. We are unkindly witty at somebody else's expense perhaps, or we find we are such a fellah that before we know where we are we are poking fun at things which are really and truly sacred and should be inviolate.

I am afraid that if people were so suddenly and awfully punished today as they were in the Old Testament times for the idle things they merely said, few of us would escape the avenging bears that ate the children who mocked Elisha

example to our parents so that from them we may learn the doctrine of Freedom.

What causes crime today? Because of the evergrowing strife, our parents refuse to think. Their minds are "dead," as a result of the drinks which are taken today. Such habits on the part of the parents render the children free and incapable of being responsible. It makes them so indisciplined, that they decide for themselves how to make a living. The parents see their children misbehave come in late at night. Young men and young girls who are supposed to be mothers and fathers of tomorrow, make money by foul means and their parents ask no questions, nor raise any objections. What they do is to accept money and presents from their children money that has not been bestowed for.

This manner of behaviour on the part of the children eventually lands them in jail. When they leave jail, their little minds are already twisted. They feel that the world is where people have no right to live. They then revolt against their own parents. And what is the reaction of the parents? They disown their children and make no efforts to be responsible. They do not even take the trouble of finding out the root of these abnormal forms of behaviour.

The children then become the victims of "Section 17," and again, what is the reaction of the Leaders? They start to blame the White man. Where does the White man come in? What will they then say if the White man leaves us to continue slaying one another? How can the White man treat us well if we do not treat one another well? What sympathy can he show us if we lack sympathy among ourselves and to one another? How can the White man recognise us as citizens if we massacre one another while the Leaders look on and smile?

The White man says his object in creating "Section 17" was to protect us from evils which we were subjected to if we happened to be out late at night. If there are any objections to this cruel manner of protection, why don't the Leaders devise a better means of protection? We give the White man power to oppress us because we oppress one another.

(Continued in column 5)



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AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

There are organisations among our Leaders and one of them is known as the "African National Congress." This is a body that is still growing. No one is responsible for its growth other than the Body itself together with the public to support it. It is a delicate flower that has to be nursed. But to my greatest consternation, I have often read in the papers how some of the Leaders abuse the Body in a loud voice, saying that it has done nothing for the people. What impression does this give us, we the uneducated class? We feel that these Leaders are busy playing Hide-and-Seek and not doing their work. If some of them abuse these organisations, surely it means that they are capable of building stronger and useful bodies. If you laugh at a cripple, you must yourself walk up straight.

Beware the signs of**CONSTIPATION**

1. BILIOUS HEADACHES
2. COATED TONGUE
3. IRREGULAR MOTIONS

Neglected constipation is bad enough, and may be positively dangerous. It can give rise to many ills in later life, including Piles, Colitis, and Gall Bladder trouble.

But don't give strong purgatives. The bowels are lined with a delicate membrane and must be treated accordingly.

Intestope is a gentle, natural laxative, combining fruit and herbs with blood-purifying alteratives. It clears away waste matter from the body, removes bad breath and headache and purifies the blood. Children and adults like its pleasant flavour.

"I prescribe Intestope for all my patients who are constipated, or who show the effects of constipation in other parts of their bodies," writes Dr. Beser (Report No. 886).

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MAFOKO A NTWA



TLHAGISHO E TSWANG MO KAROLONG YA BABUSI BABANTSHO EA KOPANO YA SOUTH AFRICA GO ITSISE BETSWANA KAGA NTWA

TLHAGISHO NO. 210 (TSHIPHI E KHUTLANG KA 11th MARCH, 1944)

o tsentswe mo kgareng me ga go tshopola. Palo ya mophato wa Jeremane ga e ese e bolelw me go itsge e le kgolo.

Kgare motse wa Pskov kafa bora ga letsha ja Peipus e tsweleste.

Kwa borwa gape thubako e ncha ya Russia e tswelela ka boatlhamo jwa maila tse 30 me e phunyededitse setsha sefemetsweng tota sa mmaba. Mo karolong eo mephato e mene ya digaigai le e he-rang mebedi ya ditlhobolo e ne ya phalwa. Setsa se segol sa diterena sa Izysalau se gaplwe gammgo le metse e mengwe. Mo ntweng ya tsatsi le le lengwe mo karolong ngwe Jeremane o ne a latlhewgal ka mashole a 3,200 ka palo. E ne e le mo karolong ya Krivoi Rog.

NTWA YA ITALIA

Thubako e boshula ya ntwa ya Italia e fukeletso mo tikologong ya Anzio mo mephato ya Bathusanyi e neng ya tse na gona ya ba ya ikepela ka nako e fitileng. Ntwa e bothoko e tsweleste ka bophara jotihe jwa ntwa ya Italia. Me thubakano e bothoko e mo karolong ya Anzio. Moo Majeremane a latlhewgetswa ka ntwa di le ditsi tsa makatlanamanne tsa go le lekela Bathusanyi mo lewatleng. Mo tatlhelgo tsa bathusanyi di leng kgolo, tsa Jeremane dia boitshega. Leshole ja Amerika je le neng le le mo atleng tsa Jeremane ka malatsi a le matlano le ne la tshopola. O bolela ha ditopo tsa Majeremane di epelwa ka didili me di le ka bontsi jo bo boitshegang.

Ditsa tsa diterena le dikokwano mo tikologong ya Roma di thubakileng. Difofane tsa Bathusanyi di ne tsa thubaka hela ha mashole a Jeremane a ralala ditsho. Bo-ra-difofane ba bolela ha nepo ya tilhobolo tsa Bathusanyi di lo tanya jaaka kama. Tilhaselo ya tseli tsa diterena e ferekanya tsa-maisho tsotlhe tsa mephato le ditsa-ntwa.

Matariana a 6,000 mo Italia bone a neng a gapeletswa ke Jeremane go direla ntwa, a rukhutla. Ha le gone tsamaisho tsa madihelo a Jeremane di tla diegisa. Metse e meglo ya Italia bokone ga a sa tlhole a ipata a setse a lwa ntwa e boitloko kgatihanong le Majeremane. Kafa borwa kafa morago ma mephato ya Bathusanyi Matariana a boela kwa mahatshing a bona me ba simolola go tsosa thako tsa bona tse senyegileng. Ga go na kgapelets epe mo go bona ya go ba tlobekelola go direla ntwa. Ba tla ka boitherololo ka bontsi go tsena mo mephatong ya Bathusanyi.

NTWA LE JAPAN

Kwalo lwa Amerika lo re: "Mephato ya Amerika e leba ko Japan ka Matsobane a magolo me basimegi ba Japan ga ba sana se ba ka se hitthelang batho ba bona ka malotle a tlango."

"Ke shone se Tojo a hutseng mosimeta-tilhogo wa dikepe tsa Japan. Seo ke sekai sa thubako le ditatlhelgo tse kgolo tsa Marshall Island le tshoganyetso ya tilhaselo ya Truk.

Amerika o ya ka matsobane a magolo go ya Japan me ba rwelwe ke tshepo e kgolo. Majapan a itseta ka megatla mo thlaseleng ya boholo. Kana mephato wa Japan o setlhogo wa dikepe o kae. Ke o neng wa thubaka wa tswelapele ka diphenyo kwa tshimologong ya ntwa.

Mephato ya Amerika ya loapi le dikepe e ipaakanyeditse bophoko bongwe le bongwe jo Japan a tla bo lekang.

Amerika o mina ka nko e le-nngwe o re: "Tokio molora."

THUBAKO TSA MMABA MO LONDON

Mo bekeng tse hitleng London o ne a bona tilhaselo tsa loapi di se kae tse bogale. Difofane di ne di udubatsa di tswa di sia ka bonako. Dipitikwe di ne di latlhelwa hela motho a bo a sia. Leha di le

bogale, ga di bapisiwe le tihaselos tsa Jeremane tsa nyaga tse hitleng. Tsotlhe di shupa ha thata e nyelela ya Jeremane le go tshege-tsa mafoko a pusholosho ya thubako ya R.A.F. e botlhoko e se-nang bokhutlo e tsentseng ya fo-fana tsa Amerika fa gare mo metseng ya Jeremane.

Thubako tse di ka didimatsa bat-tho ba Jeremane ka di godiswana tsotsa mosimeta tshogo wa Britonia a re ke dinyane.

Sekai ke se: Ka February 2 kwalo lwa Jeremane lo no lwa re Jeremane o ne a romela fofane di le 900 ntswa go bonetse tse ka nnang 70 kgotsa 90. Kgodisho tsa koko tse jalo di dirisiwa ke Majeremane.

Ha Jeremane a setse a tla ika-nya go aketsa batho ba gagwe ka tsela e, rure tshega e gatogile mangatelo.

THUBAKO YA JEREMANE

Re patelesega go ikagatha molhalo go kotsola mafoko a mosimeti Goering Sebogodi se se neng sa re "Ga go na mmaba yo o tla malatsi le tswelang go latlhela dipitikwe mo Jeremane."

Jeremane o ne a tswelela ka go thubaka London, le mafelo a mangwe mo Britain le ha e le Britonia. Tshenyo ya nna kgolo, ga mmogo le dincho. Dikereke, dikokelo le dikolo di ne tsa nyeletswa. Batho ba mogae ba ba leng kgakala le ntwa ba ne ba gailwa ka go nne ba ne ba le mo mahatshing a Britonia. Erie Britonia a ntse a udubatswa jalo ba iphemela ka ditsela tsotlhe, Jeremane a tsamaya ka ikagthal ya tshenyo ya gagwe mo Britonia. Phoko je wa Jeremane ga tse Heilmann o kile a re: Thubako ya difofane ke yona e siameng go roromisa batho baa tshegeditseng mashole "Hitler e-ne e re" "Ke tla garaswanya ka sengwe le sengwe se kafa pele game." Hitler o ne a tswelela ka go umaka ntwa ya "Mere" (Gas) o ne a umaka ha dingaka tsa bone di tsweleste ka mere e o, mme e tshepisa. Mmolai yo setlhogo yo, o na a ipolela jalo fa pele ga ntwa. Ke ona mafoko a a tswang mo ditsa-ntwa.

Matariana a 6,000 mo Italia bone a neng a gapeletswa ke Jeremane go direla ntwa, a rukhutla. Ha le gone tsamaisho tsa madihelo a Jeremane di tla diegisa. Metse e meglo ya Italia bokone ga a sa tlhole a ipata a setse a lwa ntwa e boitloko kgatihanong le Majeremane. Kafa borwa kafa morago ma mephato ya Bathusanyi Matariana a boela kwa mahatshing a bona me ba simolola go tsosa thako tsa bona tse senyegileng. Ga go na kgapelets epe mo go bona ya go ba tlobekelola go direla ntwa. Ba tla ka boitherololo ka bontsi go tsena mo mephatong ya Bathusanyi.

TSALA NNCWE YA KISARISHU

Leshole je le re: "Tse na mephato ya Amerika e leba ko Japan ka Matsobane a magolo me basimegi ba Japan ga ba sana se ba ka se hitthelang batho ba bona ka malotle a tlango."

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Town

gi b... g mokwa
mer... ntsho).

Gon... re goetswa malotle a nyaga di le 7 kwa morago ha diganka

di le 600 tsa bantsho di inela setlhabelo sa lehatsha je ja bona. Ga re obonye meetlo ya boganka jwa bona ka ntata ya boitherololo jo ba shushumedi-

tseng go ralala mawatle a boteng go ya kwa lehatshing ba sa le itse le go lebaganya diphatsa tsa jeona. Me erile mo tseleng malotle a ba tlela ba a kanolalla dihuba a ba metsa. Ere ntswa re sa-

ntse re lelela dehatsha ja rona ka ta-thelgele, re tshepa go re dinya tse tele tsa malotle a di hodisitse mabadi-a mo dipeding tsa batsadi. Mo malat-

tsing ano re ka sheba tiragalo eo jaaka

karolo mangwe ya ditso tsia rona tsa se-

morafe. Ha re sheba mafoko jalo, set-

thabelo seo se se tshwanetsa Afrika

Borwa ka ga go morafe, ope o ka golang

o sena ditsihabelo. Jaanong Bantsho ba

lehatsha je ba setse ba hetotse marumo

a bona dipetlwana, jaanong ga se tshw-

anelo hela, go a patelesega go re le bona

ha nako e hitlha ya go re ba itshupe

botna, ba dire jalo. Hela jaaka thiqa e

tie e mne botswa e kgamathele ha e sa

diriswa le sebete sa bona le shone se

tie se mne boi ha se sa lodiwe ka leje

ji dipogo le diphatsa. Ra ikagthalha ka

kitso ya go re le mo ntweng e,

ba ntsho ba shupile boganka ba ntsha di-

tshabelo. Tse ke dichupo tsa go re madi

a bo-rabona-mogolo a boganka a santsa

a taboga le dithika tsa bona me diga-

naka de santse di le gona. Mo digenkeng

tseo, re gopola bu sheetseng mo dik-

keng tsa Egepeto, lehatsha je Modimo

o biditseng Moshe mo go jeone gore a

ntshu batno ba gabon mo bokgobeng a ba

ise hatshing ja mashi le dinotshe. Eket

mewa ya bona e ka agela mo pedung tsa

rona. Jaanong go na le ba re itume-

lang go itse ha ba sana le rona, ba re

tshepang rerapeling gore ba tla tshelela

go rorisa balekane ba bona le Makgoola

ahatshe je. Ka nako e re gopola Cor-

poral Lucas Majozie yo e leng mons-

tha wa pele mo ntweng e kgotsa tse dingwe

yobonyeng talama ya boitsharo jo bo

phapehatseng. Seganka se se lehatsha erile

mo bosigong jwa pele jwa ntwa e boit-

sheng yang ya El Alamein he mephato e

ne e tshwaranye ka matshiri goo sha

logong go sala molora, sa tsena gangwe

le gape mo tlaeng tsa losho sa ntsha

ba le bantsi se ba rwele ka lerudi.

Ere le ene a ntse a koafaditswe

gararo a gana go kgaotsa go rethno tsa

gagwe di hapiwe. Ere le moshong ba

zeakoatsa sa boholo se sena ho tloswa

mo pateleng ya gagwe, a bo a tsewa ke

sedili a ngatse ka ntata ya letsapa le

serame le tla le tatlhelgwa ya madi.

Corporal Lucas Majozie o ne a tla go

mpone mo tlung kwalela yame o mo tse-

leng ya gagwe go ya ko bono go dira

gape mo ntweng. Gape go na le bao ba

neilweng talama tsia boganka jwa me-

thathle. Lehatsha je tatlhelgwa ya

Janeng ba rateng go tsamaya le nna ba a

ba ye majeng." Motsoga wa tshwene yo e

simolotseng mahoko a o ne a lopa

Hlakanyana go a iketla ba sa ntse

fela re tla dirang ka mebele ya rona e

tletseng boboya—"a nka tswelela pelo?"

"A o ithaya o re ke ngwana" go bua

Hlakanyana. "Ha lo tshwene ke tla-

lo tla tsamaea le nna. Ba ba sa

tshwarwang ke tla ba ka na ba

boela kwa magageng. A go ne jalo.

Ha e le gore re tla tshwengwa ke bobo-

ya jo bo mo mmeleeng wa rona e le jone

hela, ke na le lerumo je le bogale me

ba ba tla tsamayang le nna ke tla

ba beola gore ba sale ba phatsima

jaka leshago la ngwana.

Ha lehatsha je tatlhelgwa ya

ntshwene tsotlhe jalo malatsi otthe

tsotlhe tsotlhe tsotlhe tsotlhe tsotlhe

tsotlhe tsotlhe tsotlhe

Who's Who In The News This Week

Messrs C. B. Mbulekwa and A. M. Percy Mahlatjie, who are members of the Pretoria Native Advisory Board, were in Johannesburg on official matters last week-end. They interviewed a number of African leaders, and were shown round Congress offices by Mr. E. P. Moretsele.

Dance fans turned up in their scores at the competition ball organised by the South African Ball-room Dance Association at the Cultural Club the other week. Sonny's Revellers Band rendered music, M.L.C.s being Messrs Jack Phillips, David Melati and Ben Solo. Results: Mr. Charlie Sprungbok and partner came first, with Mr. James Sera and partner, Mr. Shuping and partner second and third respectively for the amateur class. In the professional competition, the order of winners for the first three places was: Mr. R. Hama and Miss Frances Phillips, Mr. Nelson Gordon and partner, Mr. James Malumbeza and partner. In a brief speech, Mr. Philip Sechele, Secretary of the Board, congratulated the winners and addressed a few conciliatory remarks to the unsuccessful contestants. Mr. A. A. Tladiyane, President of the Board also spoke. Both Mr. Sechele and Mr. Tladiyane will attend the Board's conference to be held at Bloemfontein early next month.

The Bantu Presbyterian Church, W.N. Township branch, held a church fete in aid of funds the other day. Present at the gathering were representatives of the Bantu Presbyterian Church led by their circuit stewards thus: Messrs R. Tati, F. M. Makhunga and S. Makaya, New Clare; Rev. R. M. Molaba and Mr. Mapoto, Alexandra Township; Evans, J. Mabelo, Messrs S. Nkonyana and T. Tshedi, Roodepoort; Mr. S. Ntukwana, Orlando; G. M. Bokwe, Crown Mines; Mr. Vilem, Hospital Hill; Messrs Sibisi and Nkolezi Pimville.

Nurses D. Figian and N. Jojo, of the Johannesburg Non-European hospital, were at the Bantu World offices last week-end on a "sight-seeing tour." After being shown round the works, they expressed profound admiration of the men's skill and also the advanced nature of the work undertaken.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. W. Benningfield, of W.N. Township, who have been presented with a bunny baby girl on February 27. Her names are Diana Kulu. Both mother and daughter are well.

An afternoon party will be given by Miss Edie Nan Nockpaal at the Communal Hall, W.N. Township on Sunday, April 9. The Jazz Maniacs band will be in attendance.

A meeting of the Central Temples (I.O.T.T.) Works Committee will be held to-day, (Saturday) at the Methodist Church, Albert Street.

Negro Holds World Light-weight Title

According to SAPA-Reuter message elicited from the New York State Athletic Commission Bob Montgomery, a 21-year-old Philadelphia Negro, regained the world light-weight title by narrowly out-pointing the holder Beau Jack, in a 15-round contest the other Saturday night.

Montgomery now meets Sammy Angott, the champion, according to the National Boxing Association for the undisputed title on March 31.

Montgomery won by superior in-fighting and hard rights to the head. After piling up points in the first 10 rounds he tired, and Jack, the former shoeshoe from Georgia, went all out for a knock-out, almost snatching the victory.

One judge voted Jack the winner by eight rounds to six with one even.

Montgomery sealed 1st. 9lb. and Jack 2nd.

Tvl. Golf K.O. Results

FOURTH ROUND

P. Rampa beat B. Kalane: 1 up.
M. Sanyarelo beat L. Mathe: 4—3.
M. Swartz beat M. Skosana: 5—1.

FIFTH ROUND

P. Rampa beat M. Sanyarelo.
M. Swartz beat S. S. Bogopane.

SIX ROUND FINALS

M. Swartz beat P. Rampa: 10—9.
In the final, Rampa's game was poor in the morning. He was 7 down at the eighteenth. In the afternoon both players showed a marked improvement both in drives and putting. Rampa's determined efforts to reduce Swartz's lead were obviously fruitless, as Swartz's putting was particularly deadly. Swartz is the winner of the Transvaal Knock-out Championship this year and is therefore the holder of the N.R.C. Trophy.

TVL. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

Matthew Swartz will be defending his title in the Transvaal Open Championship this year. Entries will close on 2nd April. Mr. Peter Louw, from Walvis Bay, South-West Africa, will take part. Queenstown may send a representative. Enoch Maseoyiyana, one of the longest hitters in the Transvaal Bantu Golf Union, has already paid his entrance fees.

The death occurred last week Thursday of Rodney Pembroke Shimbi, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Kid Richard Le-gwale, of Benoni Location. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. David Rakale, the local Anglican church parson at Benoni. Through the columns of the Bantu World, Mr. and Mrs. Le-gwale tender their sincere thanks and gratitude to all relatives and friends who so kindly rendered assistance before and after the funeral.

A meeting of the Central Temples (I.O.T.T.) Works Committee will be held to-day, (Saturday) at the Methodist Church, Albert Street.

Crusaders R.F.C.

(By J. W. Jijana)

The annual general meeting of the Crusaders Rugby Football Club will be held next Tuesday, March 21, in the Compound office, State Mines. All members and intending members are cordially invited to attend. Those who will not be able to attend should send in their written applications. On the agenda will be the Registration of members, Minutes, Correspondence, Presidential Address and Financial Statement.

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LOBA UBUZE OKUFUNAYO.

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HOFMEYR AFRICAN HIGH SCHOOL, ATTERRIDGEVILLE, PRETORIA

Wanted a teacher, Male or Female, to fill up a vacancy in the above school on 1st April, 1944. Subjects: Arithmetic and Afrikaans, the latter up to Matric; state other subjects. Apply immediately, enclosing copies of latest testimonials, to: Canon S. P. Woodfield, 179 Proes Street, Pretoria. 8824-18

FOR ROBUST HEALTH!



Wit. A.L.T Assn

(By A. Dhladhla)

The following are the office bearers of the Witwatersrand District African Lawn Tennis Association for the 1944 season: Patron, Mr. G. O. Lovett; Life President, Mr. L. G. Hallett; President, Stanley Sikakane; Hon. Secretary, A. Dhladhla; Assts. Secretary, R. Zwakala; Treasurer, H. Majoz; Delegates to T.R.L.T.A.: A. Dhladhla and S. Sikakane.

The fixtures will commence to-morrow, March 12 as follows: 1st Division: City Deep vs. Bakers Lawns at City Deep. W.N.L.A. vs. C.N.R. at W.N.L.A. Nourse Mines vs. Rose Deep at Nourse Mines. Crown Mines a by.

2nd Division: Glen Deep vs. Nourse Mines at Glen Deep. C.M.R. vs. Crown Mines at C.M.R. Fear Not vs. W.N.L.A. at Crown Mines. Bakers Lawns vs. City Deep at Boksburg (Stertonville).

WANTED

Wanted Female qualified assistant teacher for Sub-Standards also able to take sewing for higher Standards. Must have knowledge of the two official languages and Sesotho. State Denomination, experience, and age. Duties to commence April. Apply to: J. A. Foster, Manager, Anglo Alpha Bantu School, Henneman. 8824-18

THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1944

Printed and published by the Bantu World at their works, 14 Perth Road Westdene, Johannesburg.

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WANTED

Teacher, Male or Female, July 1944, for Nigel United Christian Native School, to teach Afrikaans, English, Sesuto. Qualifications, Native Primary Higher teachers' certificate. Apply with testimonials to: The Superintendent, Rev. R. L. Cranswick, The Rectory, Nigel. x18

WANTED

Two graduate male teachers with a professional certificate to take up duties at the Nigel Bantu Secondary School in April 1944. One must be able to teach History, Arithmetic and Xhosa; the other English, S. Sotha and Afrikaans. Apply with testimonials to the Superintendent, Rev. R. L. Cranswick, The Rectory, Nigel. x18

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A female Teacher for the Wilberforce Practising School to commence duties not later if possible, than the beginning of the second quarter.

Qualifications: Transvaal N.P.L. 3 or Higher Certificate. Must be Sotho-speaking. Apply with recent Testimonials to: The Superintendent, P.O. Wilberforce, Transvaal. x1

SITUATION VACANT

Applications are hereby invited for the Post of Principal Teacher in the United Mission School at Standerton as from the beginning of the third term 1944. Thorough knowledge of Afrikaans and English necessary. Academic qualifications a strong recommendation (Original Certificates and Testimonials to be attached, in registered letter). Church connections to be mentioned. Number of children 550. Staff 10. Prospects: Plans for the building of a twentyroomed school by the Standerton Municipality in the New Location (including Domestic Science and Woodworkrooms) are well advanced. This school when built will be the only Public School, will be entirely interdenominational, and will accommodate up to 1,000 children. Applications in Afrikaans and English must reach the undersigned not later than the 31st of March, 1944, accompanied by T.E.D. 88 fully completed. The school is registered, and salaries are fixed by the T.E.D. Rev. L. H. M. Jandrell, Superintendent, 39 Caledon Street, Standerton. x25

NON-EUROPEAN HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES COURSE

A course will be held in Johannesburg from 1st June, 1944 to 1st week of December for Non-European nurses wishing to take the Health Visitors and School Nurses Certificate.

Candidates must be qualified nurses and midwives. They must pay their travelling expenses to and from Johannesburg, and provide their own uniform and pocket money. Fees for the course £10. 0. 0. Accommodation will be provided. Applications must state age, educational standard, professional qualifications, names of training schools and details of subsequent employment. Applications must be received not later than 25th March, 1944, by Miss A. W. Simpson, Non-European Hospital, Johannesburg. x18

WANTED

Young Mosuto who has mechanical ability and some notions of precise and neat work, for training on Printing Press. Good pay and permanent position assured for capable young man. Must be Christian, belonging to Protestant Church. Apply, giving full particulars, to: Morija Printing Works, P.O. Box 5, Morija, Basutoland. x22

NOTICE

The Sitha Investment and Trust Co. desire to notify the public that certain advertisements inserted in the "Bantu World" by Mr. Booker T. W. Nyokana as Director and Secretary of the Sitha Investment and Trust Co. (Pty.) Ltd. were inserted by Mr. Nyokana personally and not on behalf of the Company, and that he was not authorised to insert the name of the Company in his advertisement. Furthermore, although Mr. Nyokana is a Director, he is no longer Secretary of the Company, and the Sitha Investment and Trust Co. (Pty.) Ltd. has no address in Durban. The Company also has no connection with the business advertised by Mr. Nyokana as Non-European estate agent and director incorporating the Nyokana Bros. x18

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THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1944

Congress E Sebeditseng

Bekeng e fetileng re ile ra blagisa se-tshuantsho sa sebepgo sa bophelo ba Ba-Afrika mona Transvaal pele lekgotla la Congress le lhongoa. Kajeno re tla bolela kamo lekgotla lene le ileng la lhongoa kateng. Go teng batho ba gopolang gore lekgotla la African National Congress ke lona la pele le ileng la lhongoa ke Ba-Afrika kabaka la hloriso le kgatello. Ante ga go jualo. Go bile teng makhota a ileng a lokisetza Congress ditsela. Mona Transvaal re bile le a mangata. Re bile le Native Vigilance Association, le neng le tsamaisoa ke bo Simon Phamotsa, Levi Kgomo le Simon Modisapudi; re bile le Transvaal Native Organisation le neng le tsamaisoa ke Mr. S. M. Makgatho le ba bang re bile le Basuto Committee le neng le tsamaisoa ke bo W. Letseleba le Makhotshi; re bile le Transvaal Native Congress ea bo Kayina, Mbavaza le ba bang.

Makgatla, lege ana a sa sebetse mogo, a ile a lokisetza Congress ditsela. Natal re bile le Natal Native Congress e tsamaisoa ke bo Dr. Dube, J. T. Gumede Chief Mini le Mari Radebe, Orange Free State re bile le Orange Free State Native Association e neng e tsamaisoa ke bo H. R. Ngcayiya, Kumalo, Twayi, Mocher le T. M. Mapikela.

Makgatla ana kaofela, rea pheta, a ile a lokisetza lekgotla la African National Congress. Ke oona a ileng a ruta batho gore kopano ke matla. Ke oona a ileng a bula batho mahlo gore ba tla ba kgone go bona boima boo ba bo roeleng.

Taba de di eme ka sebepgo sema, ga Alfred Mangena, P. ka I. Seme le G. D. Montsia ba goroga go tsoa England moo ba neng bi ithutha teng boagente. Go fihla ga bona e bile ntho e kgolo go sechaba sa Ba-Afrika, gagolo mona Transvaal. Alfred Mangena o gorogile pele gomme e bile pulamadibogo a boagente, empa pele a amogeloa ke Lekgotla le phagameng la South Africa gore e be agente, go ile ga tsoga kgaruru gare ga' Makgatla. Banna ba supa letsatsi ba "re ke ke ra dumela gore Kafra e be agente ka makgotleng a rona a tsheko." Bofelong Mangena a tsiea sefoka gomme a bula ofisi ea gageo kosa Tshuan Ga Mmamelodi.

P. ka I. Seme le G. D. Montsia ba fihla ba bula diofisi tsa bona le bona kantle le kgathatso. Ea Seme ea ba mona Johannesburg, ena Montsia ena ba Polokoane, ga Maraba (Pietersburg). Lesedi li hlabo gare ga sechaba sa Ba-Afrika. Ka kguedi ea December 1911, P. ka I. Seme a hlabo mokgosi o ile o utusugala kgutlong tso me tsa fatsho lena. E ne ele mokgosi o bitsang Marena, baruti le baetapele ba sechaba sena gore ba Kopane Mangaung ka di 8 tsa January 1912, go ea rerisana ka hloriso le kgatello ea sechaba. Marena, baruti le baetapele ba sechaba ba file ba phaloka mokgosi ona, gomme pitso e kgolo ea tshuaroa Mangaung. Kamorago ga therisana e kgolo, go ile ga lhongoa lekgotla la African National Congress, go kopanya Mazulu, Basotho, Mathosa, Bechuana le Matshankane, gore ebe sechaba sele sang, se te se kgone go loanela tokologo le phagamo ea sona. Go kgethiloe Dr. John L. Dube gore ebe Mookamedi oa lona, Sol. T. Plaatje ea ba Mongodi, P. ka I. Seme ea ba Ramatatto, G. D. Montsia ea ba motlatsoi ona mongodi. Keo ga pale en tshimologo ea African National Congress. Bekeng e tleng re tla simolla go halosa mesebetsi ea lekgotla lene, ele gore bo Thomas ba tla ba dumele ka go bona.

Ba-Afrika Ba Bolaeane

Ba-Afrika ba tsheletseng ba bolailo ntoeng ea morafe oa Mahlubi a ga Kgosi Tataseka tikologong ea Thabamhlope go riilo mogala o tsuang Maritzburg. Ba sekae ba gobetse. Ba 28 ba tshuereng gomme ba tla sekisoa ka morago ga matatisi a 14.

Mo-Afrika o bolailo gomme ba 20 ba gobetse ntoeng ea Palmford Station, gaufi le Volksrust. Go go loana Ma-plantane le Mazulu. Gothoe ntua e simolos ke Ma-plantane.

Chelete Ea Batsofadi

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Ramatatto oa Mmuso oa Kopano, o boleste Phalameng a re Ba-Afrika ba tsotfetseng le ba golofetseng le bona ba tshuanetse go fumana chelete ea batsofadi le Kgofolalo. Gomme a re Mmuso o tlamilie gore ditropong ba fumane *El* ka kguedi, dipolaseng ebe 15/- ka kguedi gomme matreneng e be 10/- ka kguedi.

Babadi ba tla gakoloteloa gore maloko a. Platamente ea Ba-Afrika ka kgale ba ntse ba sekisana le Mmuso ka taba ena. Kajeno kopo ea bona e amogelose.

Dr. Krause O Gaketse

Dr. F. E. T. Krause o gaketse kajeno. O re tselo eo Ba-Afrika ba tshuereng ka eona ke Makgatla e npe gagolo. O purumile a le koa Tshuan ga Mmamelodi bekeng e fetileng mo sebeng sa Rotary Club, a re "meputsu-nyana e lefouang Ba-Afrika e tsisa Makgatla e oona ebe badiidi." Batho ba batho ba tshuanetse go lefouang meputsu e phagameng gomme ka go etsa jualo e tla ba re etsa gore mesebetsi ea kgooeo e tsuele pele gomme Makgatla e oona a tla kotula tse kgolo."

A tsela pele Dr. Krause, a re melao eohle ea kgethollo en mmala e tshuanetse go phumuloma bukeng tsa melao ea South Africa. Dipasa di fediseo,

gomme Ba-Afrika ba tshuaroe ka mokgatla oo Mmuso o tshuereng Makgatla ka oona.

Bekeng sa thuto, Dr. Krause a re thuto ea kgapeletso ea bathela gare ga Ba-Afrika e le gore ba tla ba kgone go thusa mesebetsing ea tsesolepe ea South Africa.

Dr. F. E. T. Krause ke monna oa Leburu, eo erileng ga masole a Mangesemane a gapa motse ea Johannesburg ka 1900, a neela Lord Roberts, Molaoigolo oa Mangesemane, dinotolo tsa motse omu oa Gauta. Pele a eba Moahlodi oa Kgatla le Phagameng, e ne ele agente e matla ea melao. Kamorago ga moo o biles Moahlodi mona Transvaal. Go tloga mo a phagametsa setlung sa hookama ba kgatla le phagameng la Orange Free State. Kajeno o phomotse.

Tsa Transkei

Ditaba tse blagang mose ho Kesi di bolela ga lefu la dinta le iphile matla motseng e mengata hamimogo le ntloko ebong Umtata.

Teng go boleloa ga batho bottle ba entilo esita le bana ba sekolo se seholo sa St. Johns.

Mono go boleloa gore ke eona feela tulo tikologong ea Umtata e so ka e keneloa ke feberu ena.

Tulon ea Mt. Ayliff gothoe ngaka ea Mmuso e ile ea e shoa e ntse e le mosebetsing ea go loanisha lefu lena.

Gona gaufinyane tje go boleloa gore dingaka di ile tsa tsoa letsholo toropong ea Umtata di soore tmariana go hlanika noa ena.

Re utloa gore Tona le Mongodi oa tsa ba Bats'o, le oa tsa Bophelo ba sa its'e khalo go ea ipontsa ka bo bona taba ena. Gothoe Mmuso o biles o tla lokolla dingaka ntoneng gore di tlo hlanaka taba ena.

Dingaka tikologong ena li boleloa gore di loanha ea khumamela ntoneng go fedisa lefu lena ja linta.

Mpho Le Thabiso Tsa Masole

MOSEBETSI O MOTLE GA ZULU

Mokhatlo on basadi on Natala le ha Zulu o sebetsi ka matla go otsa ts'ebe-tso e dimpho le dithabiso tsa masole. Mosebetsi ona o simolotse tulon ea Umbumbulu moo basadi ba 54 ba simolotseng esade 1940. Motlo on ntlha oa go nehela madi ke mosuoe oa sekolo sa Amanzintoti ebong Mr. Gillespie.

Mosadi oa Komishinara ee mono o ile a khohaletsa mosebetsi ona, mme ga fumanoa chelete e ngata e ileng ea bokolo, gore go rekow go be go romelloe diphalo masoleng a tsoang Umbumbulu na ntoneng.

Mona besadi ba ee ba sebetse ka thata go lokisetza banna ba bona ba tsoang ntoneng. Ka mohlomong gothoe ebile monyaka go lebella banna ba masole ba feta ka macha ka meropa.

Basadi banna ka mohlomong ba ile ba ea Thekong go ea bonts'a mosebetsi ona bona o motle. Ga joale ba se ba entse diphalo tse seketse tse sing di ile tsa romelloe masoleng.

Sekholopane Tereneng

Koana Thekong (Durban) Natala hlahile taba e makaditseng. Gotheba Ba-Afrika ba neng ba tsamaea ka terene ba ile ba fumanoa go le sekholopane go ba bona. Ga joale ba ntse ba le sepataled hona Thekong koana.

Go boleloa gore mosadi on Mo-Afrika erile a kena ka tereneng, a tsena a ipatile ka lesela mahlong joaloka monyaduoa.

Mohlahlubi on ditikitse erile ga a batla titiki a fumanoa mosadi ena, mme eena a bokolo gore o ma le boleoste.

Tereneng ena erile ga e fihla Thekong bolelo batho ba se ke ba dumelloa go tsoa.

Ntlo Ea Poloko Pelindaba

Go utloagala gore lokeishining la Pelindaba koana Tshuan ea Mmamelodi go tla aluoa ntlo ea poloko ea bana ba hlostseng batsoadi ka mekhao e ditsila. Ntlo ena go gopoloa gore e ka simolola ka Loetse.

Go fumanoe go le molemo kaga ketso ena e tla thihela bokhopo bo etsoang ke bana. Diteronko gothoe ga di na molemo, kaga teng bana bana ba eeng ba kopaengoe le mabetele ebe ba senyeha go feta.

Taba ea go aha ntlo ena e se e blahlo-biloe baholo mme e tla ba ka tla'sa tsamaisoa ea Kopano ea mesebetsi ea batho. Thuso engoe e tla tsoa Kgofoleng la "Social Welfare."

Permiti Ga E Fele

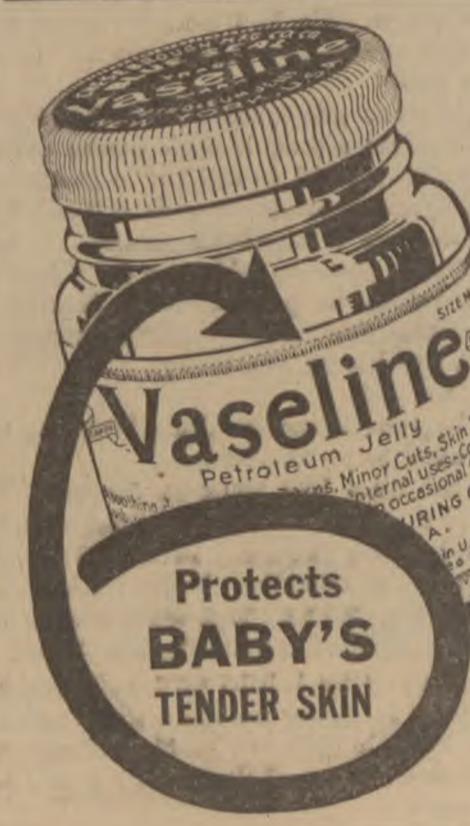
Koa Germiston Traisvaal, banna ba eme ka maoto bare permiti e fele motseeng wa Dukathole. Taba ena e se le ea fibla go ba bagolo mme bona ba arabile.

Karabong ea bona ba bolela gore taba ena ba tla e lokisa ga lokeishini le teng le floseditsoe Natal Spruit.

Komitii ea Lekgotla le kopaneng la Ba-Afrika le Makgatla lere permiti ga e fele, hobane kabaka la basebetsi-merafong, moferefere o ba mongata lokeishini lenga.

REWARD
£5. 5. od. will be paid to any person or any charitable institution named by the finder of a big brown picture album taken from Plymouth motor-car. Album is of sentimental value, and bears the name of Tony Fok on inside cover. Please telephone 33-3963 or write giving address to Box 3950, Johannesburg. 8809-25

WANTED
Experienced Native woman, able to do good plain cooking. Two people. Serviced flat. Salary £4 monthly, good home. Phone 66-2816, or write Mrs. Michelow, 11 Oliviana Mansions, Market Street, Krugersdorp. X18



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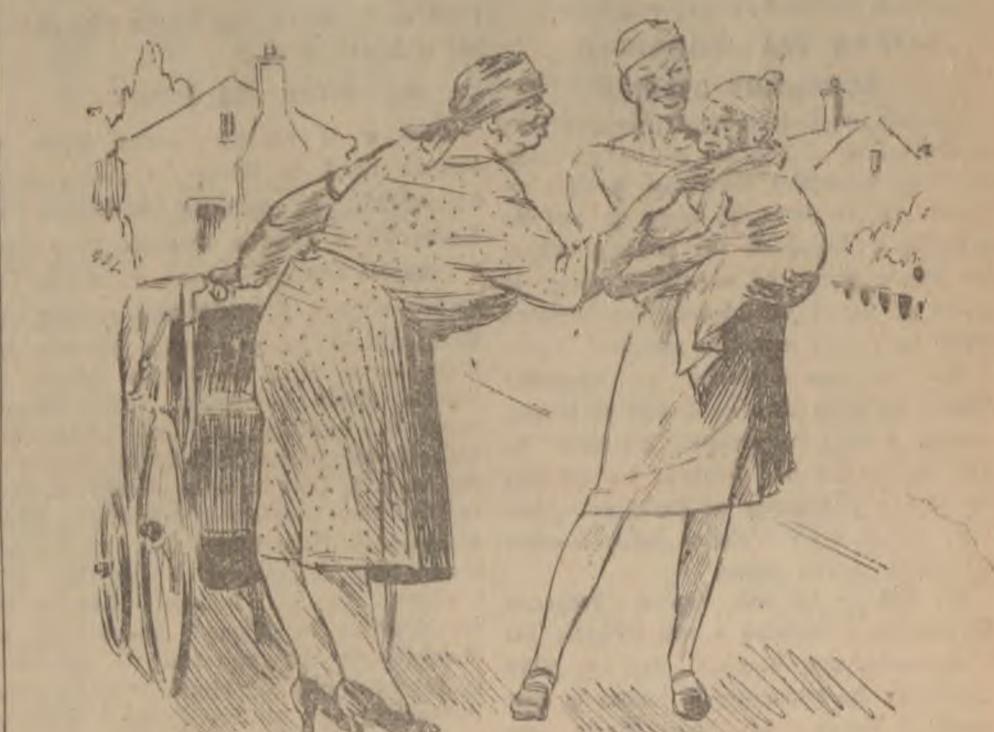
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O boetse a thagisa gore le basadi ba utloa, empa Ba-Afrika ba tsesoeng se ke ba be ba sale ba ts'oariso dipermiti.

A Ngoana E Motle Ea Nonneng!



Ana u limba ha kakang ha batho ba ema ba rorisna ngoana eo hao, ba bolela hore o shebela ho nona le ho TIA (natlafala)! Jona u thaba ha kakang ho bona sefallehonyana sa hae se ntse se khanya ke lets'eho le long ho sona, le ho bona a robetse ka lethabo bosio bokollisa le ho ba otisa ka baka ba tla ho sa qetelleng boroko.

Mavenkole kaofela le Ikemisi a rekisa Ashton and Parson's Powders ka theko e nyonyane. Mo-Kemisi o tla'o bolella hore u li sebelise joang.

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Collection Name: BANTU WORLD, newspaper, 1935-1955

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