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PRICE TWOPENCE



The black lines indicate the approximate positions of General Eisenhower's armies in the west and Russian armies in the east of Germany.

Three Great German Cities Stormed

NORTHERN HOLLAND CLEARED

The great German cities of Leipzig, Magdeburg and Nuremberg are being stormed by the American forces. Nuremberg, the spiritual home of Nazism, is to-day the scene of fierce street fighting as strong American infantry forces are clearing out the Germans.

In the north, British and Canadian forces have practically cleared the whole of Northern Holland, other troops in a triple drive to the Elbe are within striking distance of Luneburg, the last big town before Hamburg.

The great German centres of Leipzig, Magdeburg and Nuremberg are being stormed by United States forces. Leipzig has now been encircled by the Fifth Army.

At Chemnitz the Germans have rejected an ultimatum calling on them to surrender.

The First and Ninth Armies have linked up at Bernburg, 20 miles south of Magdeburg, and have encircled several thousand Germans who are still resisting in the Hartz Mountains, where half the German pocket has been cleared.

After a three weeks' stalemate American Seventh Army troops have made a spectacular dash into Nuremberg, the scene of many Nazi Party rallies. Strong infantry forces are cleaning up the Germans in the streets.

In the north, says Reuter, Field-Marshal Montgomery's forces have practically cleared the whole of northern Holland. The Germans are reported to have opened the sluice gates of the Zuider Zee and to be flooding the Hilversum area.

The Canadians have advanced nearer to the North Sea coast and have come under shell-fire from enemy batteries on the Frisian Islands.

DRIVE ON HAMBURG

The German defences south of Hamburg are beginning to crumble as three thrusts by British armour crash north-east in advances from five to 18 miles towards the Elbe estuary.

In the Ruhr, only 30,000 Germans remain to be cleared up. Already 175,000 prisoners have been taken. Fierce fighting is going on in the outskirts of Dusseldorf.

RUSSIANS SAID TO BE 17 MILES FROM BERLIN

A report from Berlin which is not confirmed in Moscow, says the Russians have launched a large-scale offensive east of Berlin on a front of 145 miles. It adds that at one point the Russians are 17 miles north-east of Berlin.

The United Press says that the Russian offensive against Third Ukrainian Army troops, Berlin from the Oder bend was advancing west from Vienna, are being "intensified hourly."

He added that the main fighting centres were west of Kuestrin, south of Frankfurt, and round Riezen, 32 miles north-east of Berlin and ten miles west of the Oder.

Another German report said a German Foreign Office spokesman said on Tuesday that it was still not quite clear

Council Calls For Action on Elliot Report

Johannesburg City Council decided at a special meeting to urge the Government to implement the recommendations of the Elliot Crime Investigation Committee and the additional report presented by the advisory committee appointed to consider how far the recommendations could be carried out.

In order to cope with crime on the Witwatersrand on a long-term policy, the Elliot Committee recommended the setting up of a standing committee for Native welfare and rehabilitation, to deal with economic and social problems; housing, educational facilities, recreation, the rehabilitation of Native offenders and the co-ordination of welfare work.

The advisory committee's recommendations included vocational training for Natives according to their ability, the appointment of a controller of Native man-power, the provision of suitable housing at reasonable rentals, and more facilities for recreation.

CURFEW PROPOSAL

The Council meeting was called in order to discuss a proposal by Mr. J. J. O'Connor that the curfew regulations in Johannesburg, which prohibit Natives from being on the streets after 11 p.m., should be more strictly enforced, and that the sounding of a curfew signal should be reintroduced. An amendment in terms of the meeting's decision was moved by Mr. James Gray, chairman of the Non-European Affairs Committee. Mr. O'Connor intimated that he was prepared to accept the amendment.

whether the Russians intended to drive straight on Berlin, or whether, for the time being, they "will content themselves with occupying the west bank of the Oder."

The report said that perhaps 2,000,000 Russians were ripping Berlin's eastern defences on a 150-mile-wide front.

PRETORIA JOINT COUNCIL OPPOSES MASS ARRESTS

At the request of Police authorities in Pretoria, the Pretoria Joint Council of Europeans and Africans has prepared a memorandum concerning the arrest of Natives for failure to produce passes and poll-tax receipts.

The Joint Council considers that Natives should only be arrested for the non-production of these documents if there is a reasonable suspicion in the mind of the Constable making the arrest that the Native has committed or will commit a crime against the common law. This principle has been enunciated by the Minister of Justice and should in the opinion of the Joint Council be implemented.

NEW SPIRIT NEEDED

Non-compliance by the South African Police in carrying out this principle in spirit and in deed had caused a feeling of resentment and frustration. Among the manifold effects are that the Police instead of being regarded as the guardians of peace and order are held in contempt and fear by the majority of Africans and the number of short-term prisoners is increasing which in itself is a negation of the policy as laid down by the Government. The Police are not assisted by Africans in the detection of real crime, a factor which increases the difficulties of an already difficult task.

"To work for the good of a hostile population is almost impossible. A prison sentence has not the stigma socially as it has amongst other sections of the population."

The memorandum goes on to quote instances where Natives have been waylaid by the Police at entrances to schools for non-production of passes. One school-master had stated that even after complaints had been lodged with the police, instances had been repeated a week later.

INSTANCES OF ARREST

A school-master and an Anglican Priest could both give instances where they had been stopped and asked for passes by Special Constables on leaving the meeting of the Joint Council of Europeans and Africans. When Constables were asked to produce their warrants of authority, their attitude was one of deepest resentment. Other instances vouchered for by Europeans could be quoted of Africans being arrested at the entrance to Marabastad between 8 p.m. and 9 p.m. All these persons said the Memorandum, were prepared to make statements.

"We sincerely hope that our statement will be of benefit to you and we wish to stress that these statements are not put forward in a spirit of carping criticism but rather in the hope that we may be of some assistance to a body which we admire and respect. We feel that if the position were rectified, the majority of Africans would also regard the South African Police in the same light and offer you their fullest co-operation."—SAPA.

Seamen Surrender

The first German warship to arrive in Sweden, the torpedo-boat Schlange—formerly the Eagle, of the Royal Norwegian Navy—has steamed into the Swedish harbour of Stromstad, at the mouth of Oslo Fjord, flying the white flag, says the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent.

The 12 German seamen on board stated that they would not return to Norway, because Germany had lost the war.

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Along The Colour Line

NEGRO SOLDIERS IN EUROPE

Black men are dying on the battle-fields of Europe for the liberation of white men, women and children from the tyranny of Nazi Germany.

According to Sapa-United Press, Mr. T. G. Gibson, adviser to U.S. Secretary for war on Negro matters, Negro infantry in the European theatre are fighting as well as other troops. Mr. Gibson who has just returned from a tour of the fronts said that the Negroes were fighting well because they were trained and treated like other soldiers and knew that they were being used in the same way.

GEORGIA MARCHES TO DEMOCRACY

The valour and sacrifices of Negro soldiers in the various theatres of war, have set the democratic spirit of the United States in motion.

Governor Ellis Arnal recently placed before Georgia's State Legislature a proposal to give full civic rights to Negroes.

"Georgia traditionally adheres to the white ballot box," and the whole of the South is awaiting the result of the daring move by the youthful governor who said that if the measure would be rejected he would enact it by Executive decree."

JEWISH WOMEN TAKE A HAND

The spirit of inter-racial co-operation, created by the sufferings and miseries caused by race prejudice and hatred, is abroad in the world. In the United States, where the fight against race intolerance is relentlessly maintained, the United National Council of Jewish Women in New York donated its council house, valued at about £125,000 plus £3,500 for two years maintenance, to the Negro community as a token of racial co-operation. Mrs. Roosevelt, who attended the presentation ceremony, stated that the gift was a contributing pattern which should be developed for the world as a whole.

Yes, that is what will make the world safe for democracy. It is the spirit of brotherliness, and not of Cain, that the world stands in dire need to-day.

THE CLASH OF COLOUR

The enemies of democracy in South Africa are busy mobilising their forces against the forces of liberalism. "It is now perfectly clear," says "Common Sense," "that the Nationalists are bent on provoking a clash of colour in South Africa. They hope to do so not out of sheer hatred of Non-Europeans, although that emotion is not lacking, but for deeper political reasons. They are astute enough to realise that colour is the weakest side of the United Party and they are hitting hard where their enemy is most vulnerable."

The campaign of "provoking the clash of colour" is being vigorously conducted in the Nationalist Press and is extremely reminiscent of the 1929 "Black Manifesto" which carried the Nationalist Party into power.

AFRICAN BANK

The rising tide of African progress is irresistible. According to "Observer" in "Common Sense," a new bank known as the National Bank of Nigeria has been opened in Ibadan, a town with 350,000 inhabitants. It is a wholly African enterprise and is said to be making great strides.

BLACK BISHOP

The Archbishop of Cape Town recently went all the way to Nigeria, says "Observer" "for a notable event in the history of the Anglican Church in Africa. It was the consecration of an African, the Ven. S. C. Phillips Archdeacon of Lagos, as assistant bishop of the diocese." The tide is rising, and our political King Canutes cannot stem it.

THE WESTERN SU BURBS—AFRICAN OR EUROPEAN?

The following article is continued from the issue of March 31st. **Father Trevor Huddleston discusses further aspects of African rights in the Western area of Johannesburg. Father Huddleston writes:**

UTOPIAN PROMISES

To return to first principles: The argument most commonly used to defend the expropriation scheme is that it will be of the greatest benefit to the Africans themselves. Instead of the squalid conditions, the ugliness, the restrictions of Sophiatown (and that other municipal squalid the Western Native Township, be it noted!) there is offered the prospect of an Utopian Township, with fair homes, gardens, recreation centres and all that is most lovely and inviting. The only condition for the enjoyment of this new life is that it should be enjoyed as far away from Westdene and Newlands as possible. It is proposed, on the other hand, to convert the slums of Sophiatown and Martindale into a suburb where Europeans will delight to dwell, and to transform the Western Native Township into an extension of Coronation Township for the coloured community—improving and rebuilding everywhere for the new tenants.

Now there is no doubt—the Town Planning Committee clearly states as much—that Sophiatown will make a truly admirable suburb; the site is a splendid one: it is close to town; it is well served by Municipal Transport. But if it can become such a suburb for Europeans, why not for Africans? If thousands of pounds are to be spent on pulling down all that is bad, and rebuilding and replanning for the European and coloured communities, why not for the Africans? The answer is brutally plain. Because the Europeans do not want to have an African suburb next door to them. It is an objection on purely racial grounds. And the underlying assumption of the City Council's proposal is that such is

a perfectly valid reason for the removal of the Africans, lock, stock and barrel. The Christian cannot allow such an assumption to pass unchallenged, and, moreover, he has very solid grounds for calling it unjust in the present instance.

THEY STAKED A CLAIM

The history of the Western Areas, and of Sophiatown in particular, makes it quite plain that the African is entirely right in regarding them as areas set apart for him by the Europeans a generation ago. Europeans refused to buy land in Sophiatown owing to the then proximity of a refuse dump. Mr. Tobiansky, we are informed, after taking the City Council to law about the refuse dump, sold his land to Africans who were able and desirous to buy it. Thus in a unique way Sophiatown stands for the right of the African to own the title to his land, just as the European owns it, and it does so because, with the City Council's full knowledge and consent, he bought that land and made his home there. The building of the Western Native Township was done because it was clearly recognised that such a township would fit in harmoniously in a predominantly African area. (Incidentally the money used in the building of that Township was money from the Native Revenue—African money—and the rents paid by the Africans there over so many years have more than redeemed the original outlay on its building. The Township, we may claim, as much as the suburbs around it, belongs to the African by right.) For thirty years and more the Western area has been the home of a large part of Johannesburg's urban African population—his home in every sense as truly as Parktown or Melrose is the home of the European.

Need For Mass Education

(By Walter M. B. Nhlapo)

We have called attention from time to time to the serious problem which the uneducated Bantu presents in our struggle, progress and development. It is, of course, a phenomenon with which other nations have had to deal. They have gallantly tackled and solved the problem by mass education. But the Bantu have not as yet embarked upon this well-meaning programme. No self-respecting nation would permit its masses to for ever grope in ignorance, yet hope that they can participate in higher politics. Ignorance of the masses subsequently brings a sharp and profound gap between us. And as such, our unity, progress and development is handicapped.

One of our national policies should be mass education, a formula to which much importance should be attached. Mass education, as our end and goal, must be broad and as much inclusive as possible. It must be possible of achievement. Our aim in raising the educational state of affairs of the masses is not to create a bundle of separate characteristics but rather an organisation of them in such a way that they function together as an organism. Furthermore, for us a strong unified organism able to read and write would not merely be an accumulation and achievement, but a force that would easily be geared to a clearly defined ultimate purpose or objective.

It is only when the masses are above ignorance that our ideals and interests will be interdependent. It is the education of the masses that must be the controlling springs of our unity, progress and development. Therefore mass cultivation must not be left to chance or accident or with a vague assurance that they will emerge with the educated elite keeping aloof and forming themselves into a middle class clique, whose struggle alone can achieve nothing.

Educated Bantu should be conscious of the fact that their indifference to the ignorant masses will lead them nowhere. Educated Bantu must realise that the

real soul of Bantudom is the masses, and as such should bear in mind that their role is in the process of mass education.

We cannot unite, nor progress and develop when our soul is in deep dyed ignorance. We cannot attain recognition by any other techniques or methods which can profitably be used other than raising our soul.

The fate of educated Bantu is bound up with the fate of the uneducated Bantu. And as we are divided into two categories: One placed in a most intricate and difficult position by ignorance and the other elevated to better spheres through education. This division brutally persecutes us, makes us live under the most unbearable state of affairs; what hope or prospect then, is there for unity, progress and development? Indifference or sincere pity is a strange tendency that avails nothing. The world does not judge us by minority but by masses. Thus we realise one important fact, that two sharply divided and defined sections retard any move for betterment. If such be the case nothing will be definite, nothing stable and the politics of the educated few will be misunderstood, misheard and ignored by the real soul. This is a reality.

The ignorance of the mass is a hindrance and a danger. The only reasonable way to get on is to give the Bantu soul salvation

(Continued in column 4)

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through education which shall will above all others affect our not only be self attainment but whole present position. national achievement.

Let us sing far and wide mass education, which thing entails people to judge for themselves, a solution to our forward. Once the masses are able to judge, march; that the failure or to understand, then, only then neglect of this aspect of growth will we be able to be organised spells unhappiness and misfortune. Pulling together will come the nation in 1943 said: "The future of the world is in highly educated races."

But do we Bantu care enough freedom and recognition. Every one should understand the need to see that the masses receive a bit of education? Mr. Churchill, in a broadcast to the nation in 1943 said: "The future of the world is in highly educated races."

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THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY APRIL 21, 1945

Dinku Tse se Nang Modisa

Ba-Afrika ka baka la kगतello le hloriso, ba fetogile dinku tse se nang modisa, empa tse boea bo mabusabusa. Sechaba se sa tshapaneng, se sa rataneng, se ganang kopano, setshuane-tse bofelong ebe lefa la ba bohlae. Gape sechaba se nyatsang boetapele ba banna ba madi, se ke ke sa lokologa bokgobeng le bohlangeng, gobane baetapele ba merafe e meng ga ba batle go bona tokologo le phagamo ea Ba-Afrika. Seo ba se batlang ke go re thusa go lla, ele gore bona ba tle ba kgone go iphatela mona Afrika. Kगतello le hloriso ea rona, go bona ke maene oa gauta. Ga rona re duletse, bona ba kotula.

Ka baka lena ba iphile matla gore rona re seke ikगतhatsa ka leruo kapa lehumo la fatshe lena. Seo re tshuanetse go etsa ke go loutsa marumo a go thuba bao ba rona ba le kang go aga mesebetsi ea kgoebo, le go thuba bao ba rona ba le kang go aga sechaba le go kenya moea oa bochaba dipelong tsa Ba-Afrika.

Rona ba koranta ena, re ikemise ditse go rerela sechaba evangedi ea kopano gobane re tseba gore kantle le kopano sechaba se ke ke sa lokologa, se ke ke sa phagama, se ke ke sa tsuela pele. Poloka ea rona, Ba-Afrika, e diatleng tsa rona. Ke rona re ka agang mesebetsi ea kgoebo, gomme ra kgobokanya lehumo le leruo la sechaba sa rona gore le seke la uela diatleng tsa badichaba. Lega re ka rata, re ke ke ra lokolloa bokgobeng le bohlangeng ke go thujoa ga lehumo le leruo la banna ba chaba tse ding, re tla lokolloa ke lehumo le leruo le tla agoa ke diatla tsa rona.

Kajeno lehumo lena le uela go badichaba; ke bona eleng baja-lefa la sechaba sa rona; ke bona ba humang ka mabele a lengoang ke banna le basadi ka chaba sa rona, ke bona nonang ka dikgogo, mae, dikolobe, dinku le dikgomo tsa Ba-Afrika; ke bona ba kotulang moo ba sa lelang.

Go ga tsela eo re ka kgobokanyang lehumo la sechaba sa rona ga ese ka lekgotla la kopano ea chaba sa rona, eleng African National Congress. Ke lona lekgotla le tla re bontsha tsela ea tokologo le poloko; ke lona le tla ba Areka ea rona. Kabaka lena ke tshuanelo gore Mo-Afrika ofe le ofe—monna, mosadi kapa nguana—ebe leloko la African National Congress. Ofisi ea kगतla lena e Rosenberg Arcade, 58, Market Street, Johannesburg. Ga Ba-Afrika ba ka tsena kगतleng lena, ba tla tsua dihaleng tsa banna ba chaba tse ding bao ba tlant go bona ba apera matlalo a dinku anthe ka gare ke diphiri tse gagolang. Dinku tse hlokanang modisa ke sejo sa diphiri.

Ditabana

Lefu la sekhlopane le haketse mane Newcastle, Natal. Mohlahlobi oa bakuli o nts'itse kele-tso gore lefu lena le kotsi gampe, me a bolella batho ba ganang go entoa gore o tla ba romela teronkong. Go boletsoe gore Ba-Afrika, ba bahlano lokeisheneng la Dordrecht, ba kenoe ke bohloko bona.

Ba-Afrika ba bararo ba bolailoe ke mokoti oa maene, oa Springs Mines No. 3 Shaft.

Ntlo e ngoe Nande Street, Gauteng, e thubilo gaufinyane, ga utsoa liaparo tsa £68.

Ba-Afrika ba ne ba tsoile letso'lo la go utsoa gape. Ba ile ba thuba lebenkele la moo go hlatsuoang liaparo, la Main Reef Road, Langlaagte, Gauteng. E itse mapodisi are a bats'oara, ba thunya mapodisi. Goa lla likulo gare ga magodu le mapodisi. Qetellong magodu a balega a siea liphahlo le motorokari.

Liaparo tsa theko ea £116-12s. li utsoitsoe gaufinyane, Third Avenue, Orange Grove, Gauteng. Le liaparo tsa £50 li utsoitsoe motorokaring e neng e emisitsoe Hoek Street, Gauteng.

Hitlara oa Puruma

Hitlara o boletse mashole a gagoe gore, ka nako ena ea bokete le lefu le ba atametseng; ha mongoe oa mashole a gagoe a ka bo-noa a sa etse mosebetsi oa hae, o tla nkioa joale ka sehloela se batlang gore lefatse la Jeremane le timetsoe.

O boletse batho ba hae gore ba bule mahlo, ba bone li-offisiri tse tla iketsang ba koenehe, ka go tena liaparo tsa lira ba loantsa sechaba sa habo bona. A tsoela pela are, masole a ka bochabela a bona kotsi e tla hlalaha bana ba bona le basali ba bona. Are; haesale ka khoeli ea Pherekhong lira tsa bona khale di itukisa, ke ka moo di nang le dibetsa tse matla. A bolela gore nako ena ntoa e imetse bona joale ka hae e le go Asia. Gape a bolela gore motho ea tlang boela morago, kapa a re go mashole a gagoe a boele morago, o tla tsoanela gore a thungoe, leha e kaba mang kapa mang. O bolela gore ga leshole le ngoe le le ngoe le ka ikemisetsa go loana, e tla re ka matsatsinyana a se makae, ba tla be ba thibetse dira tsa bona ka gotlhe, go rialo molaetsa oa Sapa.

Ba Thuntsoe

Gaufinyane tjena banna ba ba-bedi ba Ma-India ba ile ba hlaheloa ke kotsi ga ba ne ba eme pelantlo e ngoe go se seng sa diterata tsa Gauteng. E mong o ile a shoa.

Go boleloa gore erile ba ntse ba eme, ga feta mebotokari e mebedi gaufi le West le Commissioner Streets ka shoalane. Batho ba qhobang mebotokari ena ba be se ba betsa dithunya go banna bana ba Ma-India.

E mong o phetse mme emong o ile a shoa goba a filhe sepetlele.

Ge banna bana ba ntse ba thetega fatshe ke bohloko ba sethunya, baqhoabi ba motokara ba qhoba go feta tekanyo ba itsamaela.

Maphodisa a Marshal Square a e na le offisiri e kgolo, a ile a tla go tla bona kotsi ena.

Monna o mong o boletse gore mabitso a Ma-India ana le moo a dulang teng ga go so utluagale, gape ga go tsejoe gore na a bolailoe ke Makgooo kapa Ma-India a mang kapa Ba-Afrika.

Lega go le joalo, go na le mogopolo oa gore libetsa tse ileng tsa sebedisoa polaong ena ke ravolo-ro.

Ke eo ge mehlole e etsagalang mehla eohle mona Gauteng fasheng la menate.

Parlamente le Tlala

Tona ea temo, Mohl. Strauss, o boletse gore mona gola kopano tlala hae e na hoba kholo goo batho ba ka tsogang, joale ka eo e tla bang mafatseng a mang. Ka baka la komello, poone ha ena go ba ngata joale ka ea lemo se fitileng, empa le ka hoo tlala ha se e ka ts'osang.

Muso o ile oa bona gore na a poone e ka romelloa mafats'eng a mang go tla go la kopano, 'me goa bonahala gore poone e kanna ea latoa, Kenya le Southern Rhodesia, le Afrika e leboea e ka nna ea latoa ha eba e teng.

Ka baka la go hlokahala ga likepe go bokete gore poone e ka latoa Argentine. Theko ea poone ga ena go begoa go filhela go be go bonoa gore go na le poone e kae. Ka morago gore e bonoe, molaetsa o tla tsoa oa lekhotla la lijo o bolelang theko ea poone.

Koro e santse e hlokega. Go ea hlokegalo gore go nne go sebelisoa borotho joo bo ntseng bo sebelisoa; go seng joalo go tla batlega gore go romelloe mekotla e 900,000 ea koro go tsoa mafatseng a mang. Free State lilemong tse peli tsena tsa 1944-45 koro e bile nyane hampe. Go ea hlokegala gore selemong sena go fumanoe mekotla e 80,000, go tsoa mafats'eng a mang.

Leha ntoa e entse gore nama e hlokahale, mekhato o teng o hahiloeng o tla etsang gore nama e fumaneha. Go simolotsoe go ahua tulo tse batang moo nama e ka beoang teng, nako e telele ka ntle le go bola. Go etsoa maqheka a go selaga liphoofolo le go boloka nama South-West Africa.

KGOTLA LA TSHUANE LE TSOARO EA BA-AFRIKA KA PASA

Ka kopo ea ea Maphodisa koana Tshuane (Pretoria) Lekgotla la teng la Ba-Afrika le Makgooo le lokisitse pukana e hlalasang mabapi le go tshwaroa ga Ba-Afrika ge ba hloloa ke go hlalaha mangolo a dipasa le a gafo.

Lekgotla le hopola gore Mo-Afrika a tshwaroe ke lephodisa ge e le gore le hopola gore ga a na mangolo ana kapa o na le go tlola molao. Polelo ena e dumeletsoe ke Tona ea tsa Toka mme lekgotla le gopola gore e phethoe.

Go se sebetse kgahlanong le molao ona hoo Maphodisa a South Afrika, go tsoitsoe go se utloisise ho ho holo. Maphodisa bakeng sa gore ba nkoe ele bona badisa ba kgotso le kutloano, a ea telloa ke bongata ba Ba-Afrika. Baholehuoa ba nako e khutsokane ba ea ata, mme gona ke sesupo sa gore molao ga o tsamae ka go ea le Mmu-so.

Maphodisa a a thusoa ke Ba-Afrika go fumaneng batho ba tloang melao, mme eona taba eo e baka boima ba morero o so ntse o le boima.

Go sebetse molemo oa sechaba se se ntse se le sera ga se ntho e ka etsagalang. Go bereka chankaneng ga se tabe e bohloko joaloka ga e le joalo merafeng e meng.

Lengolo la thaloso le hlagisa nako tseo Ba-Afrika ba eeng ba botsoe mangolo ana ga ba ea dikolong. Tichere e kgolo ea sekolo se seng e boletse gore hona le moo batho ba eeng ba tshoarwe ga ba e tsoa seko-long sa bosiu, empa go se go hlakisi-tsoe dipelaelo ka taba ena. O boletse gore taba ena e sa tsoa etsagala gaufinyane.

President Roosevelt o Hloketse

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Mookamedi oa sechaba sa America, o tshetse noka ea Jorodane ka Labone kguedi ele 12. Ka lefu la gagoe, eseng sechaba sa America feela empa dichaba tsohle, di lahlegetsoe. Mookamedi Roosevelt e ne ele e mong oa banna ba tshageditseng le-fatshe lena.

Pele ga ntoa ena, ga Hitler le Mussolini ba ne ba loutsa marumo a go hlalaha dichaba, Mookamedi Roosevelt o ile a ba kgalemela, a re le papala ka mollo. Gape o ile ga utlwa gore sechaba sa Japan se etsa selekane le Hitler le Mussolini, a etsa boip'letso go Emperor Hirohiti Kgosi ea Japan are tsela eo sechaba sa gago se e nkang e ea timeleng Empa kgalemelo le boip'letso ba ga-goe di utse tse beng tse thibaneng.

Ke mookamedi Roosevelt ea entseng gore sechaba sa America se tsene ntoeng ena go thusana le Mangesemane ao e neng a setse a loana ale nosi. Kajeno o shua masole a gagoe a se ale gaufi le motse oa Berlin, moshate oa Germany, a se ale gaufi le motse oa Tokio, moshate oa Japan.

Ke eena le Mohl. Winston Churchill, ba ileng ba kopana Leoa-tleng la Atlantic go ngola Lengolo la tokologo ea dichaba, Kamorago ga moo o sebeditse ka matla go kopanya matla a dichaba tsa Bathusani, ka dipitso tseo 'a neng a di tshuare le Mohl. Churchill koa North Afrika, le Quebec koa Canada gape le koa Teheran le Yalta le Mohl. Churchill le Marshal Stalin. Lefu la gagoe ka nako ena, ga ntoa e ea bil-feleng, ke tahlegelo e kgolo go di-chaba tsohle tsa lefatse.

Mookamedi ea tseneng legatong la President Roosevelt ke Mohl. H. R. Truman, eo e neng ele motlatsi oa Mo-okamedi.

Makumane a Ditaba

Molebeli oa mavenkele bosiu, o ile a makatsa mashodu a mahlano a neng a utsoa levenkeleng le Central Road, Fordsburg, Gauteng, ka go letsa phala.

Maphodisa a mang a lisang mavenkele a ile a tla a phalletse, ha ba utloa phala. Motorokari ea bona e ne e khannoa ke lekhoa. E mong oa Ba-Afrika ba mashodu o ile a shupa matjekelane enoa ka ravoloro.

Bekeng e ngoe ha e ilo feta maphodisa a ile a tsoa letsole hape 'me a tsoara batho ba 2.305, ba qhala li-gallon tsa joala tse 1.843. Tsena kaofela li etsahetse tikologong ea Gauteng.

Ntlo ea ho robala ea basali ba Ba-Afrika e Doornfontein, Gauteng gaufinyane e ne e kentse pitso ea eona ea go qala, haesale e hahuoa lilemo tse 37 tse fitileng.

Mobishopo oa Gauteng, Rt. Rev. G. H. Clayton, o ile a bolela gore o tsepha gore 'hostele ena ea St. Martin's e tla atolosa. A tsoela pele a bolela gore go ea tlhokahala gore hostele tse ngata tsa mofuta ona di hahoe motseng oa Gauteng. Empa o boletse gore mesebetsi oa mofuta ona o lokile ga o ka nkioa ke lekhotla la motse, hobane o boi-ma go batho ba likereke.

Tichere le Moruti e mong oa Chaehe ba kile ba fumana taba ea go botsoa mangolo ana ba e tsoa hona kopanong ea Makgooo le Ba-Afrika.

Maphodisa ge a botsoa go hlagisa gore ba na le toka ena a na a hlagisa go se utloisise ho ho holo. Makgooo a mang a hlagisa ge Ba-Afrika ba kile ba botsoa dipasa go kena lokishe-neng la Marabastad ka hora ea 8 ka-pa 9 bosiu. Kaofela batho bana le, ngolo le boletse gore ba ea dumela go negela bopsaki.

Lengolo le tsoela pele go re: re tsepa gore polelo ena ea rona e tla thusa bohle ebile ga se boikemisetso ba rona go nyefola feela re gopola go ba molemo go lekala leo re le hlomphang, re le ratang.

WANTED

A Female Teacher

Letters of application, are hereby, invited from lady-teachers of the Union to commence duties with the least possible delay. Applicants should answer the following—carefully in tabular form:-

1. Where Std. VI passed, if the province, what grade?
2. Where trained, year of entry and completion.
3. Teaching experience, if any, if once discontinued, give reasons.
4. Present occupation and reasons for relinquishing it.
5. Actual age.
6. Extra-mural activities such as Way-farer, and First Aid.
7. Interest in Needle-work and girls' sports, a strong recommendation. Only copies of testimonials should be sent, if any.
8. Knowledge of Afrikaans.
9. State whether married or single, and mother-tongue.

Forward applications immediately accompanied with stamped, addressed envelopes to:-
Mr. A. F. Sharman,
Superintendent,
Brick & Tile Location School,
Vereeniging, Transvaal.
X-21

"Re ikutloa gore ga taba ena e ka lokisoa, boholo ba Ba-Afrika bo ne bo tla nka Maphodisa a South Afrika ka eona tsela ena, mme a thuse gago-lo.

KI-NO
CURATIVE PLASTER

"KI-NO HEALS IT"

"I have a young pedigree bull worth at least one hundred pounds. He damaged his leg in a barbed wire fence, and the wounds turned septic. He became so bad that I made up my mind to shoot him. My neighbour suggested that I should use KI-NO Ointment. I did, dressing the wound daily, the result being a perfect cure at a cost of less than a pound."
Mr. J.S., Aliwal North.

From all Chemists 1/9.

NA U SOKELOA KA TLAS'A LEPANTA?

Thusa "28" oa hao ea lebahetseng hore u fumane thuso eo e leng khatholloho ho uena.

Boholo ba mesebetsi oa mala a hao bo ka tlas'a lepanta la hao—bare-hare ka malang a hao a bolelele ba 28 feet. Joale he ha u sokeloa, sebelisa moriana o tlang ho felisa ho sokeloa, moriana o tlang ho filha teng moo ka "tlas'a lepanta."

Moriana oo u o batlang ke Carter's Little Liver Pills hore o u fe thuso e batlehlang mabapi le "28" oa hao ea lebahetseng.

Ja pilisi e le 'ngoe ea Carter's Little Liver Pill pel'a lijo le ka mor'a lijo. Li sebelise ka molao o theloeng oa ts'ebeliso ea moriana ona. Li atisa ho phalla ha mero e meraro e thusa-nang le mesebetsi oa mala oa ho sila lijo ka mpeng.

E be ka mokhoa oo, batho ba bangata ba fumana thuso eo e etsang motho hore a ikutloe e le eena bape ho tloha hlolohong ho isa men-oaneng ea maoto. Etsa feela hore u fumane tsona pilisi tsena tsa Carter's Little Liver Pills ho mokhemisi oa heno. Theko ke: 1s. 3d. © Se

Lebaka Leo Frank A Nang Le Mosebetsi O Betere Ho Feta Joseph



Frank le Joseph ba tsoa motseng o le mong. Frank o na le mesebetsi o motle, oa bolisa bo boholo polasing e kholo, o na le moputso o moholo le ntlo e hahloeng hantle ea ba-ntlo ba hae. Morena oa hae o rata hore a lule le eena ho isa neng.

Joseph, ka nga engoe, o sa ntsane a sebelelsa chelete e fokolang ka hoba mesebetsi oa nako tse itseng, a thatika le mesebetsi aohle.

Joseph ke hoba o khathala feela 'me ha a khathetse o ea hloko-fala. Ke ka hoo a ke keng a sebetse ha lelele. Methapo ea hae e batla ho lokisoa.

Frank o latela mehlala ea Ba-Afrika ba pele 'me o nona Phosferine neng feela ha a ikutloa a khathetse a tepelle-tse. Phosferine e etsa Frank a be betere kapele 'me e be sa le a le mafolofolo a lakatsa ho sebetse.

Uena u ts'oana le ofe? Joseph kapa Frank? Haeba u ts'oana le Joseph, simolla ho nona Phosferine. E tla u etsetsa molemo.

PHOSFERINE

Poho Ea Meriana Eohle

E reke Mokenising ofe fela lela e kaba lipilisi kapa moxiana oa metsi. Beng ke: Phosferine (Ashton & Parsons) Ltd., Watford, England.

THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY APRIL 21, 1945

Home-Brewing

It was recently reported in the Press that the Non-European Administration of the City Council of Johannesburg was in favour of granting African families the right to brew Kafir beer under a permit system for domestic consumption. Whether or not the proposal will secure the sanction of the City Council it is difficult to say, but the news has certainly filled the hearts of many Africans with joy, because since the enactment of the Natives Urban Areas Act in 1923, they have been agitating for the right to brew and drink their "own national beverage" without fearing molestation by the Police.

The advocates of home-brewing have reasons, some of which are understandable although not convincing. The first is that the introduction of this system will automatically eliminate poisonous concoctions and lessen, or free the people from, Police raids. They rightly point out that at Bloemfontein where home-brewing is allowed there is less drunkenness, less crime and less hooliganism. No sane man can deny that that is the position in Bloemfontein. But what we cannot lose sight of is that Bloemfontein is not Johannesburg, and that the African people of that city are in the mass more civilised than those of this city. They live a settled family life, and are not surrounded by thousands of ignorant and uneducated men herded together like sheep in compounds and hotels, where they live an abnormal life. In Bloemfontein there are hardly any detached men and boys working in the kitchens and in flats. So that over the week-ends the Bloemfontein locations are not stormed by thousands of men from outside in search of the society of the fair sex, pleasure and drink. Thus there are no week-end drinking bouts in the Bloemfontein locations.

What is the position in Johannesburg? Here we have a different picture of African life. We have thousands of Mine and Municipal workers living in compounds, hundreds of factory and commercial workers living in hostels and hundreds of men working in the kitchens and flats, all of whom are leading an abnormal life. It is some of these people who are responsible for the disturbances and fights in our townships at the week-ends, and they are the great patronizers of the "skokiaan" and "Barberton queens." We do not blame them. No men, be they black, white or brown, can be herded together in hostels and compounds, away from the society of their fellowmen, and yet be expected to behave like ordinary human beings.

In view of these facts, then is it wise, may we ask, for our leaders to advocate a system which must inevitably bring suffering and misery in our homes? We know it will be said that what is being asked is not the right to brew and sell beer but the right to brew it for domestic consumption. But there is no getting away from the fact that no African woman will brew beer only for family purposes. The fact that it has become a commercial commodity cannot be ignored. Even in Bloemfontein it is not brewed for home consumption but for sale. There can be no doubt that home-brewing will mean that nearly every house in our townships will be a bar and this will lead to the disintegration of family life and to the demoralisation of the whole community.

The question which will naturally be put to us by the advocates of home-brewing is

this: "If you are opposed to home-brewing, are you in favour of Municipal beerhalls?" This is not a difficult question to answer. We are as definitely against Municipal beer-halls as we are opposed to home-brewing. There is no difference between the two systems, so far as the demoralisation of the people, and the disintegration of our family life are concerned. We have always advocated the third alternative provided by the Urban Areas Act and its amendments and that is the granting of licences to Africans to open beer-halls under the supervision of the authorities. That is to say under the same restrictions as European bars.

This is our solution of the problem of Kafir beer brewing and drinking. It may not commend itself to those men who call themselves leaders but who rather follow than lead the masses. But it is a sensible solution all the same.

Native Corps Police Help to Reduce Crime

A remarkable decrease in crime has been reported by the police in areas now patrolled by specially selected soldiers of the Native Military Corps who have been seconded to the police.

The N.M.C. men wear military uniform, with an armband bearing the word "Police." They assist the police on patrol duties at night, operating in pairs under the supervision of a permanent member of the force. They are under the direct supervision of their own corps officers, and are fed and clothed by the military authorities.

Police officers commanding the districts in which the Native soldiers are stationed have, without exception, furnished the military authorities with excellent reports of their conduct, and have declared that crime has decreased since their arrival.

Book Review

'In Quest of South Africa' Maurice Webb South African Institute of Race Relations 1/-

The theme of Mr. Maurice Webb's Presidential address to the Institute of Race Relations, of which this booklet is a reprint, is the transience of much of the South African scene and the urgent need to find stability. This need is particularly noticeable in the present lack of homes and home-life for large sections of the population. Mr. Webb quotes the example of Durban which has an African population of 83,000 of whom no more than eight per cent. enjoy any stable home life.

The author has some interesting remarks to make upon the problems of race, which he says accentuate in South Africa the fundamental economic, social and political problems that all countries have to face. He warns us that: "Unless we can see race feeling for what it is and overcome it in ourselves, we are in danger of defeating the Nazis while being overcome by Nazism."

The 'exploration' of our country is no light adventure for 'it will take us into many fields, economic sociological and psychological. And we must keep in mind that South Africa cannot be truly seen in isolation. It is involved with the outer world: it is particularly involved with other territories of the African continent. South Africa's future policies and future industries will be much affected by the policies and produce, by the commodities it will need and the ideas it will not be able to resist, of the other sections of the continent.'

Mr. Webb concludes the booklet with a reference to William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania whose penal system 'was in 1682 well in advance of that of South Africa in 1945.'

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OF 'IMMORTAL RENOWN'

In the tributes that have come from all over the world to the memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, perhaps that of General J. J. Pienaar, Administrator of the Transvaal, sums up most succinctly the character of the great American President. General Pienaar said: 'The world has lost its best friend, and America one of her greatest sons.'

It was this gift of friendship that endeared President Roosevelt not only to his own people, but far and wide throughout the world. Although we may have known no more of him than his voice, yet the extraordinary magnetism of his personality carried confidence that no spacial separation could limit. President of the United States four times, a record far surpassing that of his thirty predecessors at the White House, Roosevelt always retained the support of the 'small man' because he stood four-square for justice, honesty and fair-dealing. He put country above party and humanity above country; no statesman can do more.

Himself an aristocrat, he was the champion of the poor. Each one of us may well feel a personal loss in his passing but may take heart in the knowledge that the policy he followed had



THE LATE PRES. F. D. ROOSEVELT

the support of the majority of Americans and will live after him. He stood for a way of life which was the antithesis of Nazism whose evil plans for world domination he recognised long before the majority of his countrymen. When the British Commonwealth stood alone against victorious Germany, in the background there was the sure knowledge that in Roosevelt democracy had a powerful friend who would give all aid he could short of a declaration of war for which he had no mandate from his people.

20,000 Africans Fail to Apply For Army Gratuities

There are still about 20,000 Native ex-volunteers, discharged from the Army before November, 1944, who have not yet applied for their gratuity of 5s. a month for every month of service in the Army.

All Native ex-volunteers who have served for at least six months in the Union Defence Forces should, if they have not already done so, obtain the forms from the nearest post office. If the ex-volunteer is unable to complete it himself he should take it to a Native Commissioner, a magistrate or to the Discharged Soldiers' and Demobilisation Committee in the nearest town and ask for assistance in completing the form, which must be sent to the Officer in Charge, Native War Records, P.O. Welgedacht, Transvaal. Native commissioners who have ex-volunteers in their area will also be supplied with gratuity forms on application to this officer. Native ex-volunteers who are unable to find employment or who have other troubles which arose because they were on service should go to the Discharged Soldiers' and Demobilisation Committee in their town and ask for assistance.

Roosevelt was a man of supreme courage for in 1921 when still a comparatively young man he was struck down by infantile paralysis. He fought this disease and mastered it, although he was to remain a cripple for the rest of his life needing continual treatment in the waters of Warm Springs, where he had his own cottage. It was in this 'Little White House' that he died last Thursday. He was to have gone for a picnic that afternoon on a near-by mountain, but instead it was left to his physician Admiral Ross McIntyre to tell the sad news to waiting correspondents that the end had come. It is some measure of the love that Americans had for their President, that when these correspondents heard the message from Admiral McIntyre, they wept.

Amongst them must have been men who had attended many of those famous 'Press Conferences' at the White House in Washington where even the most bitter political opponents had been won over by the geniality and friendliness of the President. In recent years that smile has not been seen so often, for the strain of war told heavily on him, but before he died he knew that Nazism was all but broken and that in the Far East the Japanese had been forced on the defensive with their mainland itself threatened.

President Roosevelt was a leader in the finest Liberal tradition, for he believed in the sanctity of human life and the progress of mankind. His outlook was the antithesis of that of Hitler with his hysterical emphasis on the 'master-race' for whom all other men must slave. In these two men, the world was offered two ways of living—domination and abject obedience or freedom and co-operation. Through the sacrifice of the battlefield, we have our opportunity to choose.

A hater of force, Roosevelt nevertheless was the first to realise that for the future no aggressor nation must be allowed to demand subservience from its neighbours. For this reason, he knew that world peace must rest upon something stronger than an unarmed League of Nations. As far as he could, he had drawn Americans away from the path of isolation and had brought them to the realisation that one of the strongest nations on earth must accept the responsibilities becoming to its position.

President Roosevelt's philosophy was summed up in the famous 'Four Freedoms'—freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear.



President Truman

These freedoms are still far from universal application but they stand as a beacon towards which mankind will irresistibly march. With justice, Mr. Churchill could speak of the great President's 'immortal renown.' He was a man the weak and poor will ever remember and revere.



Today you rely more than ever on the accuracy and dependability of your BIG BEN.

Fortunately, your Big Ben is built to last—because it may be difficult for a time to obtain another. Westclox, like other manufacturers, is bending every effort to win this war.

If your dealer hasn't the Westclox you want, bear with him. Meantime, take care of the Big Ben you own. To get the most from this dependable clock, have it oiled and cleaned at regular intervals.

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LATE NEWS

IKOENIGSBERG IWILE

Njengoba sesike sasho ukuthi isimo sompi singesibabazekayo, kuleli eledlule kuzwakala ukuthi kade kulwa kakhulu emzini othize phakathi ezitaladini zakhona eKoenigsberg. AmaRashiya ase-liphangile lelidolobha, okuyilona muzi omkhulu wase East Prussia. Lendaba itholakale ngesikhathi kufika umbiko ovela kuMarshal Stalin. Lempi enkukazi kulumuzi iqale ngomsombuluko odlule, sekukonkeke iziboshwa ezitholakele lapho zibe 27,000 kunye nendunankulu yabo, yenqanawa. Abase Rashiya futhi bacindezele ngokunzima emizini emkhulu emibili—iVienna neBreslau.

Kulokhu kulwa okukhulu kangaka kuzwakala ukuthi umuzi omkhulu wase Austria iVienna ushaneliwe, ubungqongoshe bamaJamani buyancipha khona. Emva kokushanela kwamabutho amaRashiya emadolobheni amakhulu, enyakatho nase ningizimu, wona amaButho ombuso wase Rashiya ayalwa ngokwesabekayo ahamba ngomgwaqo, oyiwona uzunga umuzi omkhulu okuthiwa—Ringstrasse Road.

AmaJamani ayazama kakhulukazi ukuba anqande amaRashiya izigaba ngezigaba, kodwa abakwazi ukuthikameza imibutho yamaRashiya, abathatha amabanga athize (izitaladi) nge-awa, ihora lilinye njena.

Amanye amabutho ase Rashiya ayashanela futhi ngasentshonalanga yomuzi lona iVienna aqonde ngase Linz, azama ukuba anqamule amaJamani ngase mfuleni wase Jamani lona okuthiwa yi Danube.

Ukubhujiswa Kwase Vienna
Kuzwakala nokuthi futhi ulayini westimela osuka eVienna uya ePrague unqanyuliwe. Idolobha lase Koenigsberg liwe emuva

kokulwa okwesabekayo izindizamshini zase Rashiya bezehlisa amabhombo kusha kuvutha izindlu nama bhilidi.

Kufudulwana Emaphethelweni
Abasizanyo sebegadla khona emaphethelweni amadolobha akhona eJamani imbala: iBremen neHanover. Imibutho yamaNgisi neyamaCanada yakha isibaya esikhulu ngase Nyakatho.

Ngesikhathi amaNgisi namaCanada akha isibaya esikhulu ngaseNyakatho. Ibuthe lokuqala lamaMelika liyasondela futhi, bedudula amaJamani bewasa phakathi enhliziyweni yomuzi manje.

Abasizanyo sebe hlanganisile kumaDolobha aseBremen nase Hanover, manje sebelwa emabaleneni ase Essen nase Dortmund khona belu eJamani. Ibuthe lamaMelika lesiThathu nalo liyaqhubeka libheke ngase mpumalanga kodwa bona kabajahi kangako.

AbaseCanada sebehlangene nabomoya bezambulelana lezi okwehliwa ngazo, sebetshaleke ngase nyakatho-mpumalanga yelase Holland khona busha njena sebevale indlela yokubaleka okuyiyona ebisisele ukuba kuthi lamaJamani angalinganiswa nge 50,000, abengaphuma abaleke ngayo.

Imizamo ngemizamo iyenziwa ukuba kuthi lamaJamani asophathe lwase Ruhr angange 100,000 ukuba ancishiswe.

Amakhulu ngamakhulu emibutho yamaJamani, abanye abandizayo ngezambulela lezi, abanye abashayeli bamathangi, kodwa iningi labo ngabasebenzinjena kwesikhashana emishinini, bonke laba banethuba elilodwa njena ukuba babaleke ngaso lwendle okuthiwa yiNorth Sea, ogwini lakhona.

EZOMHLABA ZIMI KANJE

"Impi kulezinsuku zanamuhla imi endaweni okuyiyonayona manje" lamazwi ashiwo ngungqongoshe welase Japhani. Uyaqhubeka uthi: "Impi elwayo, esiyilwayo nabasizanyo, yimpi eqondene nomhlaba wethu okuyiwona siwulwelayo ukuba ume njalo. Impi isifike ebangeni okuyilona."

kusho yena uNgqongoshe wase Japhani, uAdmiral Suzuki, uma

kutholakala ezomoya ezivela eTokio kwabezindaba zakhona, zifinyelele lapha ziphuma khona ngqo.

AmaJaphani azisiwe ukuthi mawalindele ukhulaselwa kwezwe lawo sekusondele. "Ngaphandle kokuba izindaba ziguquke nesimo siphenduke, akufanele ukuba sibuke ngasolinye nganhlanye siqaphele ukuphila kwethu njenge sizwe kuphela noma thina ngokwethu. Iawa lifikile (isikhathi)," kusho uAdmiral Suzuki.

Ngama Bhasi e Sophiatown

(Shetty Mbaso)

Ngenyanga ka February kwakungene umhlangano ngamabhasi ase Sophiatown. Kulo mhlangano kwacelwa abaphathi bawo uba baveze icebo elingcono lokuba abantu baphatheke kahle nabekhwela.

Ekuseni bam' udwendwe belindele wona amabhasi. Kodwa iyo- nele ifike leyo bhasi angeke bakhwela kahle, bayonyathelana njenge zimvu zeq' ucingo, amadoda angabesabona nokuthi kukhona abesifazane nezingane. Bazichilezele nganhlanye izalukazana nemithwalo.

Lesi sicelo sivunyiweke ngabaphathi mabhasi, babazwela impela abantu. Sekukhona abantu ngamabili, elamadoda nelesifazane, sebekhwela kahle abasanyathelani.

Asazi-ke ukuthi kwalani ukuba kwenziwe isicelo esiya kwaHulumeni njengoba nakhona abantu bahlobhwa njengezinkomo ziyothengiswa. Amakalishi abantu abamabili noma libe linye, ikakhulu ngamasonto. Lokhoke kubonakala ingozi enkulu.

Kufuneka sicele abanuzwane bakithi abakhulu, basikhulumele, bachaze babeke amabanga nie- ngokubona kwabo. Sifa bakithi, sagundwa sibhekile!

Ubugelekeqe Kweledlule

Owesifazane omHlophe ugawaze nguMuntu othize ngesikhathi ehamba bude buduze njena nomuzi wakhe ose Wicklow Avenue, eParkview, ngolwesi- Thathu kusihlwa. Umgwaze khandanda okunamanje kuzwakala ukuthi kubi kakhulu kulowo wesifazane esibhedlela.

Omunye umlungu othize ohlala eRoodepoort naye ugawaze engalweni ngumuntu. Yenake nokho kuzwakala ukuthi akukubi kangako futhi ukhona umuntu obanjwe mayelana nokusolwa ngalesi- senzo.

Umlungu uRobert John Doig uhlaselwe wahlaselwa ngabantu abane abansundu kodwa abaziwa. Lokhu kwenzeka eElsburg, emzananeni osesifundeni sase Germiston, mhla ka 31 ku March. Ufileke lona kweledlule esibhedlela sase Boksburg-Benoni.

Khona kweledlule isonto, eBrak- pa, umlungu uMr. H. Wakefield uhlaselwe endlini yakhe. Wethuka elele ngoba sekuwa amabhodlela afileyo wasevinjelwe ngabansundu abathathu abafuna imali kuye bemethusa. Wabanikeza imali eluhlwezana. Abantu labo bathatha nezimpahla bahamba. Sekuboshwe abathathu futhi mayelana noludaba.

AmaMpondo NamaGaika eKapa

Endaweni yase Blaauwvlei, esifundeni sase Retreat, kwelase Kapa, bekukhona impi phakathi kwaMampondo nama Gaika. Emuva kokulwa okukhulu kulimale abantu abane, abayiswe esibhedlela benezingozi ekhanda.

Izinsizwa ezingamashumi ayisithupha ezazihlome ngezagila nezinduku okuyizona kanye ezazilwa kulowo mubango. Abanye babo balimala kakhulu ekhanda abanye nasebusweni.

Ngesikhathi amapholisa efika lapho eshashalazini kwasekwadlule ukulwa lokho.

Izisebenzi Zobisi Zanelisiwe

Ngemizamo eyenziwe ngomkhulu uDokotela J. H. Botha, kuzwakala ukuthi abantu abasebenza emadeli kunye nabeNyonyana banelisiwe imali ephoswe umnumzane lona engezelela amaholo ezisebenzi zobisi, njengomsebenzi okubonakala kuthi bayewenza futhi basebenza kanzima nangamasonto noma lina.

Kuzwakala ukuthi abansundu banelisiwe ngothuthuko lolo, futhi bayawemukela lawomaholo. Kuzosukela ngomhlaka 16 kuyo lona uApril ukuba bathole lawo maholo akhushuliwe. Kodwanake kuyafumaniseka ukuthi ngahle kwenzeke ukuba inani lobisi nalo likhule ngakubathengi bobisi ukuzekutholakale leyo mali eyenyusiwe ezikhonzini. Bazokhokhelwa kanje iminyaka emibili.

Amalaya Asebuyile Futhi
Amalaya aobansundu asecalile futu ukugijima ezitaladini zomuzi emva kweminyaka emibili benyamalele. Kweledluleke isonto babonakele emaphethelweni omuzi uqobo lwawo.

Esinye isiqumbi esasicishe sibe namasumi amahlanu amalayitha sibonakele ngase Zoo, behamba becula begida. Abanye phakathi komuzi impela, kodwa bona bebenge- ngenamsindo kangako.

Manje lendaba yamalayitha iyisiphazamiso phakathi komuzi lapha. Amaqumbi lana akhiwe ikakhulu ngamaShangaan kunye namaVenda kanti futhi iningi labo libeenza emakhaya abelungu. Amalayitha lana abonakala ngokugqiza ezingalweni nasemilenzeni, bayaphuca futhi ekhanda bashiye isiqhovana ngaphambili. Onkabi bayakuthanda ukudansa behambisa izandla emoyeni.

Ngo 1940, amalayitha aletha ukwesaba kubantu, ngesikhathi amaqembu aoo ehamba ehlasela abantu nabelelu nabo bengabansuyi, amapholisa aze enza imizamo yokunqanda lokhu. Kwazekwazi ukuba amalayitha ahlasele uZulu apneia ngoba pneia bayazongana. Lokhu kwenzeka ngoJanuwari, 1940 ekhonzini lika Village Road no 1101 Street. Impi yathatna imzuzwana elisnumi, kundiza isitini, kushaywa ngisao nangensombi, induku noma imoazo uqobo. Ngesonto elilandelayo futu kulokho, abantu abangu 1,000 behlome ngezinduku namawisa bahamba phakathi komuzi befuna wona amalayitha kodwa kwakungasekho noma elilodwa.

Kufanele Kwenziwe Izindawo Zokudlala

Kukhona umqondo wokuba kwakhiwe izindawo zokudlala ukuzoke lababantu babe nendawo lapho bezokwenza khona imidlalo yabo nazonke lezizinto zabo.

Banamaqembu abo okudlala. Kusukela ku 1931 kuya ku 1933, amalayitha ayengabahlali base Bantu Sports Club, kodwa baxoshwa ngoba babelwa njalo. Kukekwaphakanyiswako khona muva nje ukuba kubekhona indawo yabo enjalo, kwabonakalake ukuthi kungalungiswa besekufakwa ucingo kahle kuvalelwe indawo ethize engapha eCity Deep, kodwa amapholisa athi awakwazi ukuyigada.

Omunye omkhulu phakathi komuzi uthi, uyabona ukuthi lababantu bayakhathaza lapha phakathi komuzi nangomsindo wabo; ngokhoke kufanele ukuba bafunelwe indawo yabo lapho okothi thi uma bengasebenzi bazithokozise khona. "bathambise nezinhliziyo lezi zabo ezivuthayo."

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NGE PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA



Ngokuthiwa nesisa esithulanga kanye nokusongeka okwenza abantu amntanako, ayazise. Ngakho zenzele ibe lozo nazo Isu eledlule onke amanye yiPhillips' Milk of Magnesia. Kuyo yodwa indawo, onke abapholisa ubuhlungu ezingoneni zabo ngalomuti owetembelele. O Dokotela namaNesi bancoma wona. Ukuke U- NGEKO ENGOZINI inxa uselenzisa iPhillips' nakubantwana abancane imbala.



FUNDA NGOKUNYE ESIZA KUKO PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA
1. Yixube nobisi lwenkomo okuzi igayeka kahle, ingavutwa. 2. Hlikhila izinsim zomntwana ngayo inxa equma abatakati. 3. Yiti ukuyiti fahla esilondeni kumntwana noma esikumbeni esipotukile, ukupolisa ubuhlungu.

UQAPELE EFANA NAWO INCESIWO ! Biza iPHILLIPS' Milk a leligama elazinywe leni elihlaza, ebeso ubekof Magnesia elihodile epepeni: "Chas. H. Phillips".

Inani 1/9 no 3/6-kuwo onke amakem'i nazo zonke izitolo.

PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

UMLUNGUKAZI WAKHE UMPHE INTO ENEXABISO KUNE MALL.

Akuba ebuyile unoThem- bie dolophini ngo Mvulo nempahla yakhe azakuyi hlamba indoda yakhe ya- phaula into yokokuba inkosikazi yakhe ichwayi- tile. Yabuza indoda nge lethi. "Yintoni Nothe mba! Ukhangeleka ngo kungathi uchole imali." Waphendula ngovuyo u Nothemba.



Ndifumene into engaphe zulu kwemali iza iso, nge thamsanqa ndixelele u Mlungukazi wam ukuba u Ntombana ukhohle kango kokuba angajali ebusuku. "Kodwa wena uisidhe- nge" watho u Makanda equmbile, ndithenge ichiza kwezintso zinta thu zidlulileyo eXhwele ni Ngani ukuba uthethe ku Mlungukazi wakho ngo kungathi asifunelanga yeza umntwana! Asinalo, Makanda kungoko ndim- buzileyo Ingqele ku Ntombana iya isendele mihlale, yaye lemchiza



yakho avinamsebenzi U Mlungukazi wam undini- ke elicebo lokokuba ndise- benzis- iyeza kanye, naye alinika owakhe umntwana Kutiwa igama lalo yi Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Yabinceda aban- twana bache; iyakum- ceda u Ntombana masi- lilinge Makanda. Waske u Ntombana waphila



THE BANTU WORLD

NGOMGQIBELO, APRIL 21, 1945

Bagalelekile e-Elbe

Iveki edluleyo ibalasele ngamahlasele aqatha ngolona hlobo, ngoku ngakumbi kwihlelo lasentshonalanga eYurophu apho imikhosi yabaNcedani igalela ngamandla ihambele phambili ngokukhauzeleza okumangalisayo. AbaNcedani babe nempumelelo enkulu kweli hlelo. Omnye umkhosi, ukhokele kugqato olukhulu olusingisa eBerlin, ude waya kufikelela kumlambo oyiElbe kufuphi eMagdeburg, kwindawo engama80 eemayile ukusuka eBerlin. Omnye umkhosi wamaMerika uxelwe ukuba uli14 leemayile ukusuka eBerlin, omnye wona uli130. Eminye imikhosi yamaMerika emibini ihlangana noxhathiso olunzima, loo nto ke yabanga ukuba ihambele phambili kancinane. Idolophu enkulu yaseEssen ithinjwe, nenye yaseCoburg, ekwankulu ngokwayo apho kugcinwa khona izixhobo ezikhulu, ama60 eemayile entla kwaseNuremberg, nayo ithatyathiwe. EyaSeSchweinfurt yona irhangqiwe. Ngasentla imikhosi yamaMerika iqalise uhlaselo olutsha ibhekisa entshonalanga ngaseHolland, yayakunqumla ngenkani kumlambo oyiJssel. Imikhosi yamaNgesi ethalela ngaseHamburg ilubethile njalo uxhathiso lwamaJamani. Omnye umkhosi wona uya usondela kunxweme lasentshonalanga lomlambo oyiAlder, kwaye apho uthimbe indawo ekufutshane kakhulu kule dolophu yaseHamburg.

Kwihlelo lamaRashiya kwidabi laseVienna kuvakala ukuba imikhosi yamaRashiya ilubethile utshaba eVienna, kwaye olona xhathiso luqinileyo apha ngoku ludambile. Phantse yonke iVienna yashayelwa mpela. Irhangqiwe ngokupheleleyo ngoku le dolophu, kwaye kungekudala kungavakala ezokuba eli Komkhulu laseAustria lithinjwe ngamaRashiya. Kwiziphalka zale dolophu ezingama22, zezingama21 ezitshayelwe mpela. Apho amaJamani asankaniza khona kukwisixeko sangasentla saseFlorisdorf, empumalanga kweDanube. Imikhosi kaMarshal Tolbukhin yona ivelele ngaphaya komfula walo mlambo yawagxotha amaJamani kwisondo lasempumalanga lala dolophu phakathi komfula nomlambo. Kwa kulapha kanye apho amaJamani ayezimisele ukulwa ngamandla. AmaJamani wona axele ukuba imikhosi yamaRashiya ihlasela ngamandla isingisa eWachu, ama42 eemayile ukusuka eVienna. Eminye imikhosi yamaRashiya ephantsi koMarshal Malinovsky ivelele eMoravia, isithili esisembindini wasoCzechoslovakia, lo gama eminye imikhosi yakhe yangasezantsi ihlasela ngamandla. AmaJamani axele kananjalo ukuba arhanela uhlaselo olukhulu lwamaRashiya ama60 eemayile ezantsi mpumalanga kwaseBerlin kwa kamsinya.

Lo gama imikhosi yeenyawo ihambela phambili ngokukhauzeleza okukhulu inxenye yempumelelo yayo iphunyezwa ngamagalelo angaphele ndawo ookhetshe. Akugqithi mini aaba khetshe babaNcedani bengakhange bagxoge indawo ezithile eJamani, into ke leyo efunxa amandla amaJamani.

Emva kokuthi cwaka ixesha elidana imikhosi yabaNcedani eItaly ivuke phantsi ngoku. Iwelele ngaphaya komlambo oyiSenio kuhlaselo oluqatha leEighth Army. Loluhlaselo kanye oluqhekeze izikhuselelo zamaJamani. Ngoku idolophu yaseBologna isesichengeni sokuthatyathwa nanini na. Imikhosi yeFifth Army yona ithimbe idolophu yaseMassa kunxweme lasentshonalanga, kwaye ithalele phambili isingisa kwizibuko laseSpezia. Kweli hlelo amaJamani abuyiswa umva njalo.

Empumalanga eOkinawa imikhosi yamaMerika ihambela phambili ngetshova kunxweme lasempumalanga nakwelasentshonalanga lesiqithi. Nawo amaJapan aya kuvuma oku. Nangona imikhosi yamaJapan yayincediswa zizixhobo ezikhulu nezinqinileyo ayizange iphumelele ukugxotha abaNcedani kwiindawo abakuzo. NaseBurma umkhosi wamaNgesi utyhalele phambili waya kutsho ngaphaya kwaseThazi. Ngoku ifunzele ukuya kurhanga idolophu yaseHlaingdet ngasentla nangasentshonalanga. Nalapha ookhetshe banceda kakhulu.

EzaseTshantolo

(NguSindiya KaNtaba)

Uvukile! Uvukile!! Itshilo inthsholo yengoma zabavuseleli abebevela eNgcwabeni leNkosi yethu ngejivane yeCawa yeEaster.

Ingqungquthela yamanina akwaDyani ihlangene eKandfontein ngolwesiThathu ngo 4 yaza kuvavala ngeCawa ye 8. Awalapna kutni aouya encoma intlaziyeko ayitumene apno kwiintshumayelo ezifundisa ubunye ekunlaseleni utshaba olunguMtyholi. Makabanjwe abotshelelwe kaloku maKrestu, liphelile kakade ixesha lakhe.

Apha ekhaya kumaTshatshi bekulahlange ingqungquthela yosapho olungamantombazana eGili-kaMaria Ongwelele phantsi kolongamelo lukaNkosk. Adelina Zokolo. Ubekho umfundisikazi uNkosk. M. P. Monala. Hali nganye ikhuphe usapho negqiza lamakhankatha angamakhosikazi. Sixelelwa ukuba injongo zale ntshekumo kukuza kufundisa usapho olungamantombazana ngobunyulu bentombi encomekayo uMaria.

Kokwethu ukubona olu manyano luthatyathwa ngamaTshatshi alufanelwanga kukhuthazwa ngamazwi nje odwa, lufanelwe kukulandela, abagxobi bobunyulu bamantombazana ngamakhwenkwe, kwaye ukuba asahamba uvakalala nje yonke le migudu ayisokunceda.

UMaria noJosefu abazange bamyeke uKrestu. Makudalwe iGili yamakhwenkwana akwangaka kwalapha phantsi kobuKrestu. Ubunyulu mabufundiswe bukhule macala omabini.

Abantu Nezingabo

Umabhalana omkhulu waseNkomponi apha eEast Champdor onguMn. Nkosi, owaziwa ngokuba nguDlamini, ubuyele kwasemsebenzini emva kokuba ebechithwe ngesizathu esingephi.

Uyiniatunele apha ekhayeni i-houise yakne uNkosk. Dorcas nomlaba Xashimba ofundisa e-royistrom. Sele buye waphindela.

UNkosk. P. D. Nkone ubuyele ekhangeleka phileleyo ekhaya kwabnaca.

Ube phakathi komzi lo umfundisikazi uNkosk. Mary Ann. P. Monala wamaTshetshi ebutsheeni beveki ephelileyo. Savuya ukuyibona le ngwevukazi efanelwe lunwele olumhlophe inge ithwele iBeret.

Usetlapha ekhaya ngenxa yempilombi uNkosk. Selina D. Mohlathi obefundisa eBarbaton. (Transvaal).

NguSamuel Mpama ongasiphilisiyo ngesinqe esimthe zinzi kakubi noMlu. George Nongogo osoloko ezibika. Phofu zombini ezi ngwevu azilele phantsi. Sivelana noNkosk. Mabandla ngengozi yokubanjwa konyana wakhe otshayise umLungu ngemoto, esiva ukuba uhlile sitnetha nje.

Selebe waohetele emva kokuhlaselwa ngumtulanja uMn. Jas. Dastile, noNkosk. Emily Sontunzi osele veki mbini naye ebanjwe kwa ngulo mkhonyovu.

Sikhe sahambela malanga kucawa yamaTshetshi eQongeni bekugwexa uMlu. MacDonald Siminya, watsho kweqwenge umaneli lo. Bekunani kodwa akushiya iKrugersdorp azokuhlal' apha eTshantolo? Nam bendiya kugqobhokela apha eTshetshi. Nototy' uma.

Ezibeleni eKaladokwe

(NguMagqabi)

Usetlapha uNkosk. M. Nyevane elundwendwe lukaNkosk. K. Makedama. Sibona kungathi izinto azifani nje ngokuba wayeze ngokungaphili.

UMlu. Jorha waseRhini ulundwendwe lukaMn. noNkosk. F. H. Jacobs usendeleni yokusinga kwikomfa eyakuba kwaKomani. Ukhe wanentlanganiso namaTempile nje ngoMongameli wazo zonke. Ngolwesihlanu ongapheya kubekho intlanganiso yomzi phaya esikolweni saseTshatshi. Apho uMlu. Jorha achazele umzi ngeSikhumbuzo sikaNtsikane Ongwelele. Ulichaze nokunzulu ibali lakhe ezama nokufundisa ukuba injongo zesi khumbuzo zibekamile.

UMn. F. H. Jacobs ubengekho (Khangela kumhlathi olandelayo)

Ukhuzo NgokaMaphikela

(Mhleli)

Ndivumelele bawo, ndikhuze esi siwo sivelele thina sonke somZantsi Afrika. Sive ngeli phephandaba ukuba into kaMapikela ilishiyile ihlabathi ngomhla we 19 kuMarch. Sothuka sabuya ngelithi ewe, sivile mhleli.

Siya khuzisa sithi ihambile okunene inkokeli yezokuqala. Siya vuma ukuba wawela ngo 1909 neento zoJobavu noRubusana ngenxa yokhetho lwebala. Kanti siya vuma ukuba wawela kwakhona ngo 1914 neento zoDube oMaFukuzela, nezooRubusana, ooMpilo Nopanyaza nezooPlaatyi ngenxa yemithetho yomhlaba.

Kanti okunene sambona kuloo mbutho uyiCongress apha e-Queenstown ehamba neento zoMini nezooMahabane nezooMsimang ngo1920 ngaloo mini umProfite Enoch J. Mgijima wayixhelela iCongress inkabi yenkomo ebomvu uRoilane esithi ibumba umzi oNtsundu. Kanti nango 1935 December sambona kwinqungquthela yezizwe ezingemHlophe eBloemfontein eneento zoJobavu uProfesa, neento zoXuma ugqirha, nooGodlo, Xiniwe, Sakwe, Mahabane, umfundisi ongumxolanisi, Thema noJ. A. Sishuba nabanye.

Ma sithi ke siya khuzisa ngawe Thomas Mthobi Maphikela mfo ndini wasemaHlubini kwaBhungani:

Hau! isikrokro esidla silila sililela imihlambi yabanye; Indlovu eluphondo lunye eqhayisela ezimpondo ngambini.

Hau! Mlotya uya fulwa Bhungani kuze.

Kuze imbuyisa zibe mbili nezi-Jabanqa.

Abantwana boMpila neziGodi zaseBunguni.

Hau! Bhungane, hamba uye kusikhonzela kuloo mzi ungewele.

Uthi abaseJamani nabaseTaliyane sibagxothile eAfrika. Naabo phesheya bayishiya iJiphethe neziphalka.

QomaAlmein nomaTobruk, bagodukile.

Ngoku makuthethwe ngathi thina midaka yasemZantsi Afrika Sicela indawo ngokuba nakule ngxokolo ikhoyo nathi silapho.

Kanti nango 1917 iMendi yatshona nathi.

Naabo koamaBerlin kwelakoZazilapho iinkosi ooEdward Ndamase, iMpondo, nooWokop, abefundisi.

Ngoko hambani ngoxolo nto kaMaphikela.

Awuwedwa, nathi iBede lilahlekelwe

NguElder Sol. Gwenzane noChristian Kresdyan Mdudu, ititshala endala.

Mc. Nkopo Mceula, Kamastone.

kwiveki engaphaya esinge eBloemfontein ngomphanga wokusweleka koMn. Manikela ongumkhosi wakhe. AbaNumz. M. M. Ngumbela, J. K. Lusi, M. Mbanda, P. T. Mali, F. Mda, bebesinge eBedford kwintlanganiso yanvaka yeMidlands Rugby Football Union. Umdlalo wokugqibisa abadlali abaya kudlela kwiTrento eya kuba seBhai nva kuba ngo24 kaMay, ubuya kubekho umamhlo wendwendwe kwangobo busuku.

abaniniso abantwana begazi, abantwana bezinxibamxhaka, abantwana bezithwalandwe, abantwana benegazi zakumakomkhulu. Yizani izokulungiswa le nto yesi sikhumbuzo sikaNtsikane. OseRandfontein kuse kooSprings kwimhombho zono zaseRhautini masihlangane ePimville neale kaTshazizwe 28 April, 1945.

Isikhumbuzo SikaNtsikana

(Ngu Rev. A. Fasi)

Sibe nesiKhumbuzo sikaNtsikana Ongwelele ePimville kwiveki engaphaya. Sibe nobuhle ngendlela ebingalindelekanga, kuba asibanga namalungiselelo mahle ngexesha elifanelekileyo. Kuthe ngeempembelelo zomfundisi uRev. A. Fasi waseTiyopiya iveki seyinye engaphambili, wanyanzela ekomintini yaso ukuba mayiqhube kungathi cwaka.

Athe amalungu angamatshantliziyo agibiselela izikhova zeeponti ukuba kulungiselele, kuba uRev. A. Fasi weza nencwadi evela kuRev. A. J. Calata waseKala-dokwe, onguMongameli wesi sikhumbuzo eKoloni.

Wafika umhla wesikhumbuzo ongalinyo wona. Kukhe akwaqondakala. Wayivula inkonzo uRev. A. Fasi ngo12.15 p.m. encediswa nguMn. R. Salezi. Kuthe entshumayelweni uRev. Fasi watshila kHezekile 37.4—kumazwi athi: "Profitesha ngala mathambo, uthi kuwo, mathambo ndini, liveni ilizwi likaYehova." Kuthe xa akuloo mazwi yaqala indlu yaya izala.

Emva koko uChairman wesikhumbuzo ufunde amangaku ebalikaNtsikana abhalwe ngeinki emaphepheni. Kwangchina uRev. G. Soni weBantu Methodist, seyizele ngoku indlu yeHall yasePimville. Yeka ke emva kwemini yangumntu kwelo bala zityityimba iintokazi zimbi zibhinqe imipaulo ngokwasemakhaya.

Ngokuhlwa kutsholozile ichoir ezimbini zonelwa kukucima kwegesi ukuza kubetha ko12 wasebusuku, saxhasa ngezibane (candles) ukuya ku 1.

Hoyini! matol' amawaba akwaNtu. Ithambo ethanjeni! Ithambo ethanjeni! Kwakha kwanje phi na? Isikhumbuzo sikaNtsikana sifuna Ziphelela kumhlathi ongapambili

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IZINTO NGEZINTO ABANTU EBHAI

(NguBhayilyatsholozza) Kungosizi ukwazisa kule mihlathi ukutshaba koMn. Peter Nqadini. Umfi lo utshabe ngomhla wama 31 kweyoKwindla inkwezi, wafihlwa ngomhla wokuqala kuTshaz' impunzi, ngenkonzo ezukileyo yamaMethodi.

Emva kokuchitha iiveki ezimbini eBhai uNkosz. H. N. Mekuto ongumxelengi waseKapa, ubendwendwele udade wabo uNkosz. E. T. Mekuto ohlohla kwika Lower Primary School, eNew Brighton. Udulele kowabo eKeiskamahock ngomhla we 5 kuTshaz' impunzi, eseholideyini yakhe yonyaka.

NguNkosz. E. T. Mekuto ompilo ikhe yakhathaza ukusukela oko zithe zavula izikolo noxa ngoku izinto zingemntakaNgqika.

Sivelana noMn. noNkosk. T. H. M. Kwaza baseRhini ngokutshaba komkhuluwabo wabo kwephelileyo inkwezi yoKwindla (uMn. Robert Douglas Kwaza) obefudula enguNobhala kuNew Brighton Offices, phantsi koNolali Grattan, isephantsi koRhulumente le Lokishi yaseNew Brighton ingekathayathwa yiKansele yaseBhai. Umfi lo ubetshatshela kumdlalo weqakamba ekubholeni nasephini, elithemba laseBhai kusadlalwa iPelem neJabavu cups kusemiwe eQonce lingeakubayeli. Ngokunjalo sivelana noMn. noNkosk. P. J. B. Kwaza base Bhai, ngesi sihlo sokutshaba koyisekazi wabo; noNkosk. E. Mpolongwana waseSt. Matthew's College, ngokutshaba komalume wakhe, ngokunjalo noNkosk. S. Siqwana waseKapa ngokutshaba koyisekazi.

UMn. noNkosk. F. F. Matomela baseMcNamee Ville, bayivume eTinarha impela-veki yePasika kwamninawa wabo uMn. noNkosk. J. Matomela.

NguMn. Attwell G. Mgubela ompilo inkenkene, sekuzinyanga ezimbini engaxelengi yinkathazo yomlenze.

Ngombutho Wezentlalo

Umbutho weCivic Committee (KwezeNtlalo) ungandelo mbini ngoku ndibhalayo kuba kukho igumgedle eliqhekekileyo lingenela ezalo zintlanganiso eDubula Street kwaMn. Joe Z. Kondile, eli qela zingceba ezihlabayo kuKomkhulu lawo elingenela kwaMn. W. W. Jabavu, asazi ukuba eli qela liwuxelela ntoni na umzi waseNew Brighton Village kuba lathi kaloku lona linamehlo okubona izinto zaseNew Brighton Village, asazi ke ukuba liwubonisa umzi ekubeni ube zingceba ezihlabayo na kuKomkhulu lomzi waseNew Brighton Village.

Phantsi koMr. H. Evans oyigqonyela kulo mzi weChamber of Mines (kwaToba) uva qhuba iNobhala uMn. D. B. Mama nabayayi abaNuz. R. Rafa noD. Cola. Sixela amanani abantu ku-

thuba ebekhe waseholideyini uMr. H. Evans ebanjelwe nguMr. S. B. Taylor, obefudula eyingqonyela kuStandard Bank yaseBhofolo ngolu hlobo luxeliweyo: kweyoMqungu inkwezi 200, kweyomDumba inkwezi 308, kweyoKwindla inkwezi 174, bebonke abantu ngokwamanani 682 abajoyinileyo.

Uvukile Umboxo

NguMn. N. T. Matomela okhwele apha ngobusuku be 7 kuTshaz' impunzi wasinga eHighlands apho ayokuhloka esikolweni sakhona. Iyulile iBhodi yombhoxo yaseBhai ngomhla we 14 kweyoKwindla inkwezi phantsi koMn. A. A. Toba, uMongameli noW. M. Yaya, isekela likaMongameli, nabaNumz. J. H. Mjekula uSihlalo, P. J. B. Kwaza isekela likaSihlalo, C. M. Singapi, B.A. uNobhala noE. S. Mdoda isekela likaNobhala. Inkqubo yeziphathamandla zika1945 yinguqulelo yomdlalo kulo nyaka mtsha kundlela ebifudula kudlaliswa ngayo le minyaka ngeenjongo zokuba asine ededelana ngokwemidlalo yombhoxo neqakamba. Umdlalo uqalise nge 14 kuTshaz' impunzi uyokuthi xhaxhe kweyomSintsi inkwezi, ibe ke ngoko kudlalwe iinyanga ezintandathu embhoxweni ibe zinyanga ezikwa ntandathu eqakambeni ngaphandle kwehethethe, kuloo mizibelo ikuma 16 inani layo.

Abadlali beFirst Division (amaquthu) bodlalela iindebe ezimbini eyesithafu yoba yeeyebhoso kuloo mbutho uya kuba neepoints ezodlule eminye imibutho, esinethemba elikhulu kulo nyaka ukuba kobakho inguqulelo entsha kuba kudaleke neReferees Association (iQumrhu looSompempe) ngempebelelo zoMn. Michael Davids (uThambo dala) kumdlalo wombhoxo.

Imibutho yengoma (Male Choirs) ilele ngokungaphandle weKwezi Male Choir; enangoku ke lo omkhulu, kuba lo mbutho wona wazenza idini lokuvumela nasiphi na isisusa yekuphathelele kwelaseBhai kumcimbi weSizwe ngaphandle kokufuna intlalo, loo nyaniso ingumlala phandle nokuba ibuhlungu kweminye imibutho yengoma, mayifunde kulo mbutho weKwezi Male Choir; enangoku lo mbutho awukhange ube ufile eminye ifile nje, kuba wona souzenza amalungiselelo engomeni niengokuba uza kuthabatha uhambo lokusinqa eQonce nakwaGaxa kweyeThupha inkwezi.

Abathabathe Iiholide

UNKosk. Amelia Kondile ongumpheki kuGrosvenor Hotel uyichithele emzini wakhe iholide yakhe yonyaka naseBhelerha (Tinarha).

NguNkosk. A. Z. Tshiwula okhe wahlaselwa nzima yintshabusuku emnweni noko ngoku unobuchono.

EzaseKlerksdorp

(Ngowakhona)

Kujinga ilifu elimnyama kwaDlangamandla, kusweleke unyana ophakathi, uHenry Fanelo Bhotile emva kwethuba elide egula lidolo. Uwe evuka naye umkhuluwa wakhe uMn. Mountain Bhotile esenza iinzame zokulinga impilo yakhe. Akukhonto ingavelelwanga elicebo kodwa kukholekile kuMninintozonke ukuba ambezile kuye. Ungcwatywe ngenkonzo yaseChurch of Christ nguMfundisi D. Rubuxa.

Ndiyayikhumbula imisebenzi yakhe xa kwakusakhiwa indlu yecawa ekho encedisana nomzalwane uBoisie Msweli, ugqogqosha wegosa laseChurch of Christ bemana belumana indlebe ngesakhiwo secawa Ngelo xesha xa babesakha indlu yecawe wayekho lo mfana kaBhotile, kude kwasekupheleni kwesakhiwo ezifake zatshona inzipho.

Ibengumngcwabo ozuke kunene noyakulibaleka kudala ezingqondweni zabaninzi. Kwabebekho singabalula kubefundisi D. Rubuxa. S. P. Maduna. Mahlamvu, noJ. Kwebulana. Boxola nabangapapashwanga amagama abo. Siyanililela nina baseMaTolweni nani baseMaNgwevini akuhlanga lungehliyo, akafile ulele.

Inkohlakalo YamaDlagusha

Kuthe ngomhla we31 March xa lijikayo ilanga kukhwele ekarini yamahashi uGilford Moni. Oupa Mhlakaza noMlungwana Nontolwane bephuma edolophini begoduka. Kuthe xa besePhilipsloob apho kukho ulungana ecaleni kwendlela kwakho amaBhulu amahlanu akuloo mingana Bathe xa bewanikele umva beva ngesithonga sombu. Sitshe kuGilford ekhosi wahlaba ngobuso waphela kwoko. Baye kuplaas ekufuphi yetishala babika le nto.

Okunene isukele phezulu itishala yomLungu yathatha isidumbu eso. Kuthe xa bezayo ngemoto aphakamisa izandla le maBhulu azixela okokuba esi senzo senziwe ngawo. Ibalayishe bonke ititshala levo bakufika emapoliseni. Lithe iBhulu bendidubula ihobe. Likhululwe livo kwaziswa ngemini yetyala. Ungcwatywe ngenkonzo yamaTiyoniva nguMfundisi S. P. Maduna. Ungcwatywe emzini wakhe eBraksvuit. Abantu ababekuloo msebenzi babeku? Kwabasedolophini ababave ngalori singabalula aaba: Rev. S. P. Maduna, W. C. Ntabeni, Jane Moyake, A. Maduna, Jefron Edda Dwayi, Jane Ngogo, Nkosk. Nofemele. Kwabasemalasinini eNobhala aaba: mVangeli L. Hlwele, Gideon Sotvantva kunye nenyambalala yabantu. Sithi lalalani neehxeba nina bakwaNyauza nabakwaTshatshu kukholeke kuThixo ukuba lo mfo wasemaMpodweni ambize nqale ndlela, ve bemethusa. Wabanikezela imaUshiya umhlolokazi.

kumbhi njengoko ngoJune lo iyitumente eBhai.

Kubi ukohlukana nezihlobo zethu ebekade sihleli nazo kulo mzi womoya ulapha Ezibeleni. Ndithetha la maqunyana eonwelo zabo zihla zinyuka zibathuthela esitishini. Sithi ndlelantle yaniziphathe njengokuba benziphetha apha phakathi kwethu niyiphakamise iN.M.C.

Kwephelileyo iinyanga (February) besigcwaba enye yeN.M.C. indodana yamanye ala madoda eyahlaselwa kwa yerye yayihlaba valala neoko nangoko. O. yalaba le ndodana ngenxa yaaba sisi banobubele.

Umzi wakwaGcina neomhla we 22 kaMarch uzuye umntu omtsha oyinkwekwe. Sivavuyisana nammi wakwaNdamoyi. Bayaphila uninina nosana.

Sivelana noMn. noNkosk. James Mjo ngokutshaba kosana lwabo ngomhla we4 kuTshaz' impunzi wafihlwa ngosuku olulandelayo.

Emva kweenyanga ezisixhenxe esekhayeni lakhe eRhabhula ngeenjongo zokuphumba ubuyile uNkosz. Esther Mqotsi ongumxelenge walapha eBhai, ubuya ekhangeleka esempilweni.

NguNkosk. N. Manyela ongumxelenge eZwartkop oyibambe itshisa imeyile yasemaXhoseni ngomhla we 6 kuTshaz' impunzi ngeholidi yakhe yonyaka, usinge eRhabhula ngokwekhaya lakhe.

Ezomdlalo Nabantu KuKomani

(NguNtanomnie)

Iwintlanganiso yeUnion yalapha yombhoxo ebidibene ngomhla wa 22 kuMarch eHolweni ngokuhlwa, unyulo lumi ngolu hlobo nonyaka nje: President, Mn. E. B. Mahlutshana; 1st Vice President, Mn. R. F. Nalana; 2nd Vice President, Mn. J. W. S. Mahlutshana; 3rd Vice President, Mn. Stanley Sizani; 4th Vice President, Mn. J. Sixaba; General Secretary, Mn. H. Mbusi; isekelalake, Mn. J. X. Mbozi; Treasurer, Mn. Theo. Ntumbuka (unoppos); Auditor, Mn. L. Sihlali; Executive Committee: Hamiltons, L. K. Xintolo; Universals, S. S. Tolashe; Spring Rose, C. T. Mgbolwana; All Blacks, S. Kebelele; Schools Combined, J. D. Zeka. La masosa siwanqwenelela impumelelo inga-

(Khangela kumhlathi wes3)



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Home Corner For African Women



When the British troops entered Blerick on the Maas last December the town seemed deserted but the civilians were soon out and about gathering what belongings they could and being helped out of the town which was being shelled by the Germans from across the river Maas. Picture shows two small refugees packed into a wheelbarrow ready to be evacuated with their parents. They are enjoying an army biscuit.

For The Children

The fox asked the stork to dinner one day. He was fond of a joke, and wishing to amuse himself by making fun of his visitor, he gave him only a large flat dish of soup. Thus the stork, who could but dip the end of his long beak into the dish, was not able to eat anything; while the bad and rude fox was able to lap up every drop laughing all the time at his clever trick. The stork did not say anything but went home very hungry and in deep thought.

In a few days the fox received from his friend an invitation to dinner at his den. On arriving the

smart visitor found that they were going to have mince-meat for dinner and he smacked his lips for he dearly loved mince-meat. However the stork put the food into a jar with a long neck. Then he told his visitor to begin, and thrust his long bill into the jar and had a good meal, but all the hungry fox could do was to lick the brim. "I am glad you are enjoying your dinner," said the stork.

At first the fox was very angry, but afterwards he confessed that it served him right, for it was he who had set the bad example, by breaking the laws of kindness and hospitality.

Contributions to this page will be welcomed by the Editress. Mark your envelopes "The Home Corner."

A Brave Woman

Here is the story of Dorothy Field, a brave English woman who was matron of a big hospital ship. Hundreds of wounded soldiers were being brought from the field of battle to hospitals in England on this ship when it was hit by an enemy's bomb and began to sink very rapidly. Without thought of her own safety Matron Field began bringing the wounded up to the deck and getting them to safety.

The ship was almost in two pieces and it was difficult to stand anywhere but this brave woman went back time after time to get other wounded men who could not save themselves. The ship was sinking when she went back for the last time. She was not seen alive again though she could easily have saved herself for she was a good swimmer, but her only thought was for the wounded men in her care. Altogether Matron Field and another nurse saved seventy-five stretcher cases on board the ship, all the men agreed that she was the bravest woman they had ever known.

A Bachelor's Budget

(By S.M.)

After reading the family budget in a recent issue of this journal, I thought I should submit what in truth is a Bachelor's budget, first, with a view to getting patriots to follow my example, and next to obtain criticism, advice and help from "experts" and others on the subject of budgets and budgeting for various classes.

Now here we go: I review this budget from the point of view of the week-end when I have rent to pay. Sounds rather unusual, but I believe there are many ways of approaching a subject. So £1. 10. 0d. enriches the coffers of my landlord!

This leaves me with £1. 10. 0d. out of my weekly wages. Some time back, owing to circumstances beyond my control, I borrowed £3. 0. 0d. from John, a co-worker, and am repaying this loan at £1. 0. 0d. per week. So John snatches his pound the moment I get paid. As a bachelor, I cannot, for several reasons, do my own cooking, and I keep a primus stove for making occasional tea and other minor uses. So I have to get my meals at a restaurant at 7/6 a week.

The laundry takes 1/- for service rendered and I am left with a meagre 1/6! All this goes to fares.

I am a man ambitious to "get on" in life. There is the question of studies to be considered; I have to read newspapers and attend social functions and the like. The need to save also comes in. How to fit these in sets my head all giddy.

Perhaps some of my friends, such as students of the Hofmeyr School of social welfare work, who, I believe, include the subject of economics in the curriculum, might write a few articles to help

Two More Hot Puddings

VEGETABLE PUDDING

Ingredients: 1 cup sugar, 1 cup meal, 2 teaspoons Baking Powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon bicarbonate of soda, 1 cup grated raw carrots, 1 cup grated raw potatoes, 1 cup seeded raisins.

the vast army of bachelors who like myself, are lost in the maze of home economics and budgeting.

PUMPKIN FRITTERS

Ingredients: 2 cups mashed cooked sweet pumpkin, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 egg, pinch of salt and enough meal to bind.

Method: Mix the ingredients well and drop spoonfuls into a hot pan with melted butter or fat. Fry on both sides and sprinkle with cinnamon mixed with sugar.

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FINE AFRICAN HOMES BUILT AT SOPHIATOWN

The two questions, whether the urban African really wants better housing and surroundings than are provided by the average shack of the African location and whether African artisans under African supervision can build decent houses, are answered very definitely and conclusively in some districts of Sophiatown. The answer to both is a decided "Yes".

COMFORTABLE HOME

Inside was the normal accommodation found in the house of the average European: entrance hall, lounge, dining-room, three bedrooms, kitchen with electric stove, pantry and bathroom.

The housewife, a motherly woman with small children, was a domestic servant before her marriage, and was now proud to

saving up until they could build a home. Outside these there was, he said, a remarkably high percentage of urbanised Africans who would set out on the same lines if land were available.

There was no land to be bought to-day in Sophiatown. It was full up, and other areas were closed to the African. That was their complaint.



Piloted by a member of the joint advisory boards of the Johannesburg African townships, Mr. Tattius Sondlo, I was shown such evidence of African thrift, perseverance and desire for improvement as was almost unbelievable; and was assured that, if facilities were available, these instances would be multiplied indefinitely.

HARD UPWARD STRUGGLES

After passing through some of the more unsavoury parts of Sophiatown, which have often been described in the past, we came to a district which is in urgent need of the attention of the municipal roads department. Here and there, among sturdily built African shops—the work of African artisans—and nondescript erections of various types, there were scattered buildings which were obviously "houses" in the European sense.

A large brick house, with iron roof, a double-bay frontage and entrance stoep, and small surrounding garden plots, the whole fenced round with brick topped with ironwork, was the first home visited. This belonged to an African trader who started as a landless man in a small way and gradually improved his position, bought a site out of his savings and had the house built by an African builder and African artisans.

The house has been standing for some years, and shows no more evidence of deterioration than European-built houses of about the same age in adjoining suburbs.

show what she could do with a house of her own in no way inferior to those in which she had worked.

A trader's house, however, could hardly be regarded as a fair illustration of the ordinary Bantu worker's attitude towards the betterment of his conditions. The guide was asked, therefore, if he could show anything comparable which had been built up by a workman earning his eight or nine pounds a month.

He led the way to a house on the opposite side of the street, very similar in quality to the other one, but having the advantage of a tiled roof, which had evidently



"If the urban Africans who want their own homes had reasonable facilities to acquire them and bring up their families, there would be a rapid decrease in African crime and destitution," he added, "for, apart from the additional employment of the urban African in erecting the buildings, the Bantu is well known for the extent to which he is prepared to help his less fortunate brother. We have many cases here, among those who have their own homes, of help being given freely to the poor and sick in free accommodation, food and other things."

(The Star)

been added comparatively recently. The building appeared somewhat smaller, but had the same number of rooms, was equally well furnished and quite as neat and clean as the one previously visited.

The husband was in hospital, but his wife told the story of how they had lifted themselves from the kya or shack standard. The house and its contents, she said in excellent English, were the result of their combined efforts of more than 30 years. The husband was an ordinary working African, and she was a washer-woman. She still has her washing clientele, and, with assistance, earns perhaps £3 a month.

"It has been a very hard struggle for both of us," she said, "and often our health has suffered. That is what happens to many Africans who try to build up a decent home. We lived on my husband's wages, and saved what I earned and anything else that came in, getting our furniture bit by bit. When the house was built eight or ten years ago, we were able to add a little by taking one or two lodgers, usually children of old friends who were in Johannesburg to study. Sometimes we have been able to help friends who were poor or in trouble."

BURDEN OF RATES

All spoke of the heavy burden of rates on their enterprise, but none wanted a house unless it was freehold. Asked how many houses of this quality there were in the township acquired in the manner indicated, Mr. Sondlo estimated them at about twenty. Many others had bought land and were

(Continued from column 4) Justice, that, in effect, there was no increase in crime in the large cities, and no cause for alarm and strict measures of control.

While it is true that there does exist a criminal element among Africans, it is illogical to impose curfew regulations on the bulk of Africans who are law abiding. Besides African criminals, there are European criminals who are as much a nuisance and pest to society as their African counterpart. If, because a few blackmen upset peace by their nefarious practices and escapades, it is necessary to penalise all Africans for this, then it follows logically too that Europeans be treated likewise.

As an African, I would like to know from the Mayor why the actions of European suboters who did a lot of damage in the city, bombing this and that place; breaking this shop and the other, did not evoke application of "strict curfew regulations" on the European community as is now proposed with Africans? Is this the "democracy" for which our men are fighting? Is the Mayor, and all those who are aligned with him in this move aware of newspaper reports stating that African criminal gangs are in league with Europeans of the same calibre?

One feels that if the proposal to enforce curfew regulations be carried out, it should apply equally to black and white citizens, and not to one section only, otherwise such an enforcement would be a travesty of justice—an undemocratic and Nazi action.

The Curfew And Africans

Sir,

According to a recent report, the Mayor of Johannesburg is alleged to have said Africans are getting out of control, and because of this, curfew regulations are to be strictly enforced, so that no Africans be allowed on the Streets after 11 p.m. other than those exempted.

The Mayor has shown no facts to support his statement, and against this is a statement made several times inside and outside Parliament, by the Minister of (Continued in column 3)

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2 The ships, which used to bring much of the tea to South Africa from India, Ceylon and the Netherlands East Indies, are now being used to carry soldiers and guns, tanks and other war materials. But the day will come when they will once more be able to bring to us all the tea we need.

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Mafeking News

(Contributed)

The twenty-fifth anniversary of chief Lotlamoreng Montshiwa was celebrated at Mafeking on March 17.

Chief Lotlamoreng K. Montshiwa is the son of Kebalepile—eldest son and heir of the great Chief Montshiwa of the Tshidi section of the Barolong.

Kebalepile (born 1849) "Hero of a dozen Battles" died before his son's birth, and also predeceased his own father, so he never reigned, and his infant son Lotlamoreng directly became heir and successor presumptive to Montshiwa.

Montshiwa (born c. 1815)—Brave and sagacious Chief, a father of his people—died in October 1896 after a reign of 46 years (1850-1896), and his eldest son Kebalepile having predeceased him, his second son Besele became regent Chief.

Besele (born 1854) a hilarious and immaculately dressed chief—died in 1903 and was succeeded in the Regency by his half brother Badirile. Badirile born in 1874, was educated at Lovedale under Dr. James Stewart.

Lekoko (born c. 1850) the highest in rank of the surviving nephews of Montshiwa, then succeeded to the Regency. In patriotism and wisdom, he was a second edition of Montshiwa. His reign was brief but brilliant. He died in June 1915.

Bakolopang (John), a twenty-year-old brother of Badirile was appointed Regent for Lotlamoreng, then 19 years of age. This obviously was a fait pas. He was removed in 1919.

Lotlamoreng was now invested as chief in his state. Born on February 18, 1896, shortly after his father's death and immediately before Montshiwa's death, he was baptised by the Rev. A. S. Sharp in the Methodist Church in 1897.

He received the usual training of Ba-Tswana boys in animal husbandry at the cattle post; attended the day school at Mafeking and Kanye, learned self-help by working for a Dutch farmer at Pretoria in 1912 for a small wage, was instructed in Tswana law and usages by Chief Lekoko and subsequently by Seepapico—Chief of the Bangwaketse in 1914. He was trained at Healdtown under the Rev. R. F. Hornabrook in 1916, and was recognised by the Union Government as Chief of the Tshidi Barolong on November 17, 1919.

He married Mtsatsao—daughter of Dinku in 1920, who died leaving him two daughters. In 1930 he married Kwenakosi (Elizabeth) daughter of Andrew Tawana, who also died in 1935. In 1936 Lotlamoreng married Kelesitso daughter of Matshwarelo, with whom he has issue in two sons.

In August 1939 Chief Lotlamoreng had a break down resulting from overwork, and had to go to Cape Town in September for twelve months for recuperation.

SERVICES AND REFORMS

Among services and reforms he brought about for the improvement of the lot of his people are:

In 1921, the making of usable roads in the Barolong town at Mafeking, (generally misspelt)

(Continued in column 2)



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Roodepoort News

(By H. D. M.)

Over a hundred Girl Guides from various centres visited the Margaret Baillinger Home, Roodepoort, and spent a week-end there. Later a concert party was arranged. Music was given by the inmates of the Blind Institute. Misses S. Mohlaba, L. Mothibe, S. Sejake, B. Sibanyoni spent a fruitful time inspecting the Palmer Hostel. Sister O. Babele showed them round.

Mrs. M. Xuma had a successful Ezenzele Club Women's meeting at her house recently. Over 40 ladies attended. The Club recently organised a religious play in Sophiatown in conjunction with the Methodist Church. The next meeting will be at Mrs. B. Piliso's residence, Crown Mines, on April 21.

The Bantu Presbyterian Women's meeting was held recently in Pimville. Mr. S. Ndiki attended.

Mr. Walter Cohen and his Band entertained the students when the annual concert took place at the Ezenzele Blind Institute recently. Dr. and Mrs. P. Boshoff demonstrated a fox-trot dance. Mr. T. Rittoff, B.A., LL.B., served refreshments. Mr. and Mrs. A. Blaxall welcomed both European and Non-European visitors.

"Mafeking" 1922, the stabilising of the employment and pay of teachers in the Barolong Tribal and Mission Schools. 1923, Lotlamoreng was one of the founders of the African Advisory Council of Bechuanaland Protectorate. 1924, he helped to repair the Montshiwa Methodist Chapel in the Barolong village. This Chapel was originally built with the help of Sir Charles Warren's engineers in 1885. 1925, he purchased a house and office furniture for the use of tribal offices in his town; with the help of Tiego Tawana he built a school at the suburb of D'thakong. He sent a deputation headed by Silas T. Molema to Umtata, Transkei, to study the Government Council system for African tribes, and on its report he adopted the Council system as laid out in the Native Affairs Act.

1926, Lotlamoreng sent a deputation headed by Silas T. Molema to Prime Minister General Hertzog, at Cape Town, to successfully protest against certain provisions of the Native Administration Act, which threatened to take away certain powers and privileges of British Bechuanaland Chiefs entrenched in the British Bechuanaland Proclamations of 1885.

1927, he encouraged scientific farming and with the help of the Native Affairs Department of the Union Government, introduced Agricultural Demonstrators in the Barolong Reserves. 1928, he built and organised a Day School in the Barolong farms in Bechuanaland Protectorate. 1930, he introduced cattle improvement schemes in the Barolong farms—B.P. 1934, he built with the assistance of Joseph Tawana a Day School at Makarilla.

1935, the Chief deputed Dr. S. M. Molema to join issue with Chief Tshakedi and Chief Bathoen to interview High Commissioner Sir Herbert Stanley at Cape Town, to modify certain provisions of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Administration and Native Tribunal Proclamations.

1937, he built Tribal offices and a tribal hall (King George V Memorial Hall) at Good Hope, Barolong farms, Bechuanaland Protectorate. 1938, he introduced postal and telephone services into the Barolong town.

1940, the Chief built a High grade Tribal School—the Montshiwa Memorial School—in the Barolong town. 1945, Chief Lotlamoreng had the primitive Forum or Kgotla modernised by the Maa-ka-kgosi age group or regiment under Dr. S. M. Molema's plans and direction.

Lotlamoreng is Chief over the largest and most advanced section of the greatly ramified Barolong tribe. His people number 75,000 and among them are two medical practitioners qualified in Great Britain, two B. Sc's, 2 B.A's, 2 Attorneys-at-law, several ministers of religion, a host of qualified teachers, several artisans, tradesmen and businessmen. The tribe has also produced journalists, authors

Standerton News

(M. E. Zulu)

Mr. W. S. Mewabeni, the newly appointed head teacher of the United School, together with Mrs. Mewabeni, were given a welcome reception here on March 21.

Excellent speeches were made by Mr. A. W. Madi, chairman of the local T.A.T.A. branch, on behalf of the teachers; Revs. S. Madi and Mothiba on behalf of the ministers, Mr. Motloung and Mrs. Masina on behalf of the residents. Mr. Mewabeni replied suitably. Speeches were interspersed with music by the senior school choir under the baton of Mr. R. S. Ndhlovu.

Mr. E. Koza proposed the vote of thanks, Mr. C. B. Nginza was the M.C. Nkosi sikelela iAfrika brought the close of this successful gathering.

Messrs J. Ryn and S. Masina who are teachers at the Bethal United School, visited Morgenzon and Standerton respectively during the Easter holidays.

Rev. and Mrs. S. Mdayi, of the Bantu Methodist Church, were given a farewell last month. Rev. Mdayi has been transferred to Frankfort, O.F.S.

Mr. E. Ramela, of the S.A.R. Catering Department, will visit Cape Town at the end of this month.

Mr. A. R. Kubheka, our local butcher, visited Morgenzon and Bethal respectively during the Easter vacation.

Messrs J. Labersky and E. B. Koza visited relatives at Denver and Germiston respectively during the Easter holidays.

Mrs. E. J. Labersky, who has been ill for a long time, is on the way to recovery.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Faction Fight: As a result of a faction fight recently between Fondos and Gaikas at Blaauwvlei, Retreat, four people were admitted to the Groote Schuur hospital with head injuries. Close on 60 young men armed with sticks and knobkerries participated in the fight.

Amalaita Gangs: After a lapse of nearly five years, the dreaded Amalaita gangs are reported to have made a re-appearance in the streets. Ways and means to control their activities are being explored by authorities concerned.

S.A. Casualties: In the House of Commons the other day, Mr. Churchill announced South Africa's casualties from the outbreak of war until February 28 this year as 33,603. They consist of killed, including died of wounds or injuries, 6,030; missing 513; wounded, 12,622; and prisoners of war, including service internees, 14,629.

Ostrich Biltong: The ostrich is reported to be coming into favour again as a profitable sideline for farmers in the Oudtshoorn and other districts. Farmers say that feathers seem to be coming back into fashion, but the chief demand for feathers is for their use as dusters. The skin is also being used for making of women's bags and shoes, and the meat for biltong.

Benoni Location: In his annual report to the Benoni Town Council, the Acting M.O.H. says: "Appalling conditions are prevailing in the location, especially in the Asiatic section, overcrowding, unhygienic surroundings, the keeping of animals next to the sleeping quarters, the heaps of manure and sewage in the streets and on the stands and unmade roads all tend to fly infestation—a state of affairs which should not be tolerated. A ruthless policy should be adopted by the Council to remedy this menace to the public health and interests." Commenting on this a councillor said he agreed with the report, but there were local difficulties in the way of an improvement scheme. The problem of the location was only part of a national problem.

Mrs. Ghasta Makue Passes

(George J. Makhale)

Subsequent to a protracted illness, Mrs. Ghasta Sarah Tosie Makue, of Ntsala Street, Western Native Township, peacefully departed from this life on Wednesday, March 28, at her parents' home in Newclare.

Her funeral was conducted by the Reverend J. M. Molebaloa of the Bantu Methodist Church, and was laid to rest at Croesas Cemetery.

In the church, the following were speakers: Messrs. J. D. Sake, W. J. Mpolokeng, and Mrs. E. Mazibuko, leader of the Manyano Women. The funeral was attended by over 600 people who were conveyed in three municipal buses and sixteen cars to the graveyard.

Mr. J. J. Makhale of Randfontein, conducted the service at the graveside. Here the second speaker was Mr. Moses Makhale, who spoke very touchingly of the deceased's exemplary life. The gathering, in paying their last respects to the memory of the deceased, sang "Bulelani Ku Yehova" and "Count Your Blessings," the favourite hymns of the late Mrs. Makue.

Wreaths came from the following: Mr. and Mrs. Sauls, Mr. S. Marks, Mrs. F. Marks, Mrs. G.

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Marks, A. Makhale, D. Kambula, Mrs. E. Nkhapha, Mrs. Bucibo, Mrs. Molope, Boy and Leslie Mangail, Mr. Makhutso, Mr. and Mrs. Mallela, Mrs. S. B. Mebo, Nurse V. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Monlade, Mr. and Mrs. Khella, Miss B. Lesibe, Miss J. Olipnant, Mr. and Mrs. Makhene, Mrs. Elda Matshoba, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ndhlovu.

Tokens of profound gratitude go to all who attended the funeral, and assisted in every possible way.

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LITABA TSA NTOA

(Li tsoa qepheng la 16) MAKUMANE A LITABA

Ho lokolotsoe likete tse 'ne tsa baholehuoa ba ntoa ba mebuso e katlas'a England ba neng ba le kampong ea Mulhausen, Germany. Ho se ho fetile nakong e ka qetang veke lifofane tsa sera li sa bonahale England.

Ho hapiloe baholehuoa ba bangata ba noa no tona nakong eo Batnusi ba ileng ba tsoela Fora 'me ba bangata ka ho fetisa ba hapiloe livekeng tse tsoa feta hoba Batnusi ba tsele noka ea Rhine. Ho ka thoe paio ea bona joale e feta ea makhotla a General Kesselring a ma-Germane-Makhotla a United States a nkile baholehuoa ba 930,000.

Masole a Amerika ha a ne a kena ka ntoa motseng oa Muhlhausen a ile a makala ho bona flaga ea Union Jack e fofa holim'a ntle ea thitole ea joala. Ha a fihla teng a fumane liofisiri tse 261 tsa Manyesmane li a emetse teng. Ma-Germane a ne a fetotse ntle eo kampo ea baholehuoa ba ntoa. Flaga e ne e entsoe ke Molaoli 'me ea patoa ho fihlela ho utloahala litanka tsa ma-Amerika ha li fihla.

Tse tsoang moeling oa Switzerland li supa hore Southern Germany e ka oa ka nako efe le efe feela ho tloha joale. Batho ba Constance, motse oa Germany o moeling oa eona le Switzerland ba rapella hore Bathusani ba pnakise ho fihla.

Lifofane tse fetang 1,200 tsa Batnusi li futuhetse mapatlelo a litrene a mane le a mararo a lifofane, le litulo tse peli tsa libetsa le mafura ho tloha ka bo-pnirime'a ho Berlin ho ea Nuremberg.

Ena ke e 'ngoe ea liphutuhelo tse ngata tsa lifofane tsa Bathusani naheng ea Germany.

Re thabetse ho etloea ke Sgt. Ahrens oa Kaffrarian Rifles ea ke-reng bosoleng ka 1940.

Sgt. Ahrens o ile a etsoa moho-lehuoa hammoho le ba bang Tobruk. A romeloa Italy mo a ileng a thoba teng a tselela Switzerland. A ka be a re boleletse tse ngata tseo a li boneng ka mahlo empa ka baka la melao ea bosole ha a ka a rata.

Sgt. Arens o tsoa Peddie, haufi le King William's Town, C.P.

LITABA TSA MORAO

Ma-Russia a hapile Koenigsberg, motse-moholo oa East Prussia le kou ea leotale moo ho emang likepe. Baholehuoa kaofela ba nkiloeng e bile 27,000 hammoho le molaoli oa qhobosheane.

Ntoeng e bohale ea khumamela ma-Germane a se a nts'itsoe karolong ea boraro ea Vienna motsemoholo oa Austria 'me tsitlilelo ea ma-Germane e se e fokola.

Ho loanoa ea mahlo a mats'o Breslau, motsemoholo o tsetsoeng hare oa Lower Silesia.

Manyesmane le ma-Canadian a nts'e ho hoatletse ho nqa ea leboea 'me American First Army eona e nts'e e tsoela pele ho ea setsing sa Germany.

Bathusani ba se ba kene mathokong a Bremen le Hanover 'me ntoa e loaneloa litrateng tsa Essen le Dortmund.

Ma-Canadian a se a kopane le likete-kete tsa masole a theohetseng fats'e ka lisamperela leboea la bochabela ho Holland, 'me ho thibeletsoe masole a 50,000 a Ma-Germane teng.

Ma-Canadian hape a tsoetse pele 'me a soketse ho teela masole a ma-Germane a 150,000 ho ea ho 200,000 Holland, hare.

Bremen ea cha ke mollo oa likanoho tsa Manyesmane tse bokeletsoeng ka thoko ho eona Selao sa lithala-maliba se hapiloe ha ts'oaroa palo e khole ea liofisiri le masole.

Motse oa Einbeck o nehetsoe ke molaoli oa ma-Germane a ileng a tsoa ho oona a phahamisitse flaga e ts'oeu.

Vekeng ea pele ea Mesa ma-Germane a lahletsoe ke masole a 250,000 'me ha lekhotla la ntoa le lahlehela ke banna ba 1,000,000 ka khoeli ke hore le ke ke la tiisetsoa ho isa kae.

Ho fumanoeng lengolo le ngole-tsoeng General Eisenhower, Heidelberg. Le amohela Bathusani motseteng oo 'me le senya ma-Nazi. Lengolo le tsoang ho basali ba Heidelberg le re "Re feng khotso

e theiloeng holim'a bohale 'me ha le ka etsa joalo re tla le tsoa haholo."

Morena o lumetse hore mofu No. 21410 Samuel Gawe a fuoe mentlele leha a mpa a shoele, bakeng sa bohale le ts'ebelseto e khabano. Samuel Gawe ke oa Lekhotla la ma-Afrika la Bahlabani.

HO KOALOA HA THUTO JAPAN

Japan e bile molao osele-sele oo ka oona e lekang ho phema tsietsi e khole e e letetseng. Babusisi ba nts'itse taelo ea hore ho koaloe likolo kaofela tse nvenyane le tse phahameng Japan 'me li khaolets'o nako ea ngoaha o le mong. Ho tloha ho bana ba lilemo tse supileng le ho akaretsa bana kaofela ba kenang likolo, le litichere hammoho kaofela bao ba ts'oanetse ho kengoa mesebetsing e hlokehang ka matla ea ntoa.

Ho nyametsoa hona ho etsoang hang-hang ha tsamaiso eohle ea thuto, eo e leng e 'ngoe ea lintho tseo ma-Japan a ikhohomolang haholo ka eona, e tlamehile ho ba kotlo e se oetseng ha bohloko-hloko sechaba sa ma-Japan. Ho koaloe ha likolo ho hang-ka baka la ts'etsi eo Japan e leng ho eona.

Boholo ba molemo oo thuto e o etselitseng ma-Japan a mehla ena ha se ntho e lemohehang hangata cha-limong ea oona. Tsamaiso ea thuto e hlomiloe ka 1872 ea etsoa e 'ngoe ea lits'ela tseo hleko e ncha ea Japan e ts'oanetse ho ema holim'a tsona. Thuto ea bana e ile ea etsoa molao o tlamang e mong le e mong oa bana ba ma-Japan. Joale tsamaiso eohle ea thuto e se e felisoa ka mokhoa o sehloko ke batsamaisi ba ntoa ba ma-Japan, ho bonahala hore etsoa nyehelo bakeng sa mesebetsi ea ntoa e a tlamileng eo ka bothoto ba bona ba huletseng sechaba ho eona.

Babusisi ba Japan ho bonahala hore ba ba hlokele ka mokhoa o ts'abehang batho ba ho ts'ehetsa mesebetsi ea ntoa le masole, a ts'etsing e khole hoo ho bileng ho hlokeha hore bana le bona ba kene mesebetsing.

Ka ho koaloe ha likolo tsa thuto e tlase le e phahameng ma-Japan a koetse liliba tseo boholo le botumo ba sechaba ho tsoang ho tsona. Tsohle tsena li tsoa ho ikopanyeng ho oona le Adolf Hitler ea profetileng hleko e ncha ea litho le tsebo e phahameng.

Ha a eo monna ea nang le boikarabelo bo boholo ho feta Adolf Hitler bakeng sa ho bolaea thuto e phahameng ea mehla ena. Ts'enyoo eo e kallo o e tlistitse le ho la habo lefats'e.

Ho koaloe ha likolo e ka ba sesupo sa hore ma-Japan a ka ho thabela ho nvamela le ho ikoalla kante 'me a khutlela thutong e ntle ea bohoholo e ileng ea hlaha lihleke-hleke tsa oona 'me a tlohela ho kena l'abeng tsa lefats'e tseo e leng tsa ba bang tseo a seng nang taba le tsona.

Japan ka nako e 'ngoe e kile ea e-ba naha eo ho haneloang ba bang ho eona—ho ne ho se sechaba se seng se ka atamelang ho eona. Ho ne ho ka ba molemo haholo ho Japan 'me ebile ho ne ho ka e tlistisa leseo ha ma-Japan a ne a ka khutlela lehaeng la oona 'me a lula teng, ho e e na le ho leka ho inea sechaba se ka busang lefats'e lohle.

BERCHTESGADEN

Berchtesgaden ke motsana o monyenyane moeling oa Austria le Germany. O naheng e makherehloa hahole 'me ke limaele tse seng kae ho tloha mo ho ea mono Hitler a ahileng teng lithabeng tsa Salzburg.

Motsana oo o thabeng o ile oa hollisoa ke Hitler ka sebele sa hae.

'Mila o matsoelintsoeke o isa motho khohleng e mafikafika, e patehileng eo ho seng motho oa lefats'e a ka e bonang. Ho ea fihla teng qhobosheaneng ea Hitler motho o theoha ka seroto. E lehoateng la lithaba tsa Bavaria.

Hitler lehae la hae le hona mona 'me o phela bophelo ba boonots'i teng. Batho ba Bavaria ba hopots'o Morena oa bona Ludwig II ea ileng a aha liqhobosheane litulong tse patehileng, a lula boinots'ing 'me qetellong a hlanya.

Mona ke moo Hitler a lohileng morero oa hae oa hleko e ncha ea lefats'e, a lora ka makhotla a mahohali a ke keng a hloloa, so ka libetsa tsa oona tsa sephiri a neng a tla ripitla hohle feela moo a tsamaeang. Litoro tsa hae li fetohile lefeela 'me qetellong o tla iphumana a le moqecheng oo a o entseng ka matsoho a hae.

Ha ho bonahale lebaka le ka etsang hore Hitler a nts'oe tulong ea hae. Ho ka thoe ke eona tulo e lokelang motho ka hlanyang, tulo eo a ke keng a phonyoha ho eona, ha e se e tsetsoe hare. Mohlomong ke hona moo moo a tlang ho qobelloa hore a ngole lengolo la ho tsebisa hore oa inehela. Makhotla a ma-Russia a limaele tse 150 ho tloha Berchtesgaden.

HO NOELOA KE METSI HO CHA KAPA HO SHOA KE TLALA

Ka lilemo tse ngatanyana tse fetileng Hitler ha a ne a rerisana le ba-



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laoli ba hae ba ntoa, o ile abotsa potso, 'me a araba ka hore ha ma-Germane a ka hloloa, o tla theolela malakabe lefats'eng. Eo e leng eona feela karolo ea lefats'e e leng malakabeng kajeno ke Germany, ke bona boemo boo a bo tlistiseng naheng ea habo.

Dr. Goebbels Tona e qotsatsang sechaba litaba, ea bitsoang "ntjanyana e boholang" o re: "Boemo ba kajeno bo tla etsa hore lira tsa Germany li noeloe ke metsi ha li ke ke tsa lumeloa ho felisa phapang ea tsona ka ho abelana khapo ea tsona eo e leng Germany. Europe e soketsoe ke thala, 'me boemo ba sera bo nts'e bo e ea bo thatafala. Re ts'oanetse ho thea tsamaiso ea rona ea puso ho-

lim'a taba ena. Sera se ts'oanetse ho felisa ntoa ka phakiso hore se tle se khone ho hlola mathata a sona. Ha ho ka mokhoa o mong re tla tiisetsoa."

Ha ho hlokehe ho lebisa mehopollo ea lona puang ea Hitler ea bohlanga empa moekanyana Goebbels seo a se buang seka arabuoa. O supa hore Lichaba tse Kopaneng li na le phapang mahareng a tsona mabapi le ho arola ha Germany. Bathusani ha ba batle Germany ka sebopoho seo, empa seo ba se batlang ke sechaba se ts'ehetsang molao hare ho Europe, sechaba se ke keng sa hlola se ferekanya khotso ea lefats'e. Lichaba tse Kopaneng ha ho moo l. sa utloaneng teng kapa moo phapang e leng teng mahareng a tsona.

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BOPHELO BO HLOEKILENG BO ATLISA CHALIMO ENTLI



Ha u otle, mali a hao a fokotse, u ke ke oa ba le bophelo bo botle, bo hloekileng, bo atlisang chalimo e ntle. Bophelo ke lekuatu la botle, 'me tsela ea bophelo bo hloekileng ke ho atlisa mali a macha a leng khahlanong le bophelo. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills li thusitse basali ba seng kae bao e neng e le bababi ho fumana bophelo le nyakal'ojobane 'li-pilisi tsena li atlisa mali a macha. Ipatlele "lipilisi" tsena, 'me u li sebelise joalo kamora lijo. Etla-re e se neng, u tla ikutloa o le e mong hape motho.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

Li U Isa Bophelong le Nyakallo

Large advertisement for Sunlight Soap featuring the slogan 'KE SENA...' and various illustrations of people using the soap. Text includes 'Sesepa se fetang tsohle lefatseng ka preisi eo u e ratang!', 'Sebedisa SUNLIGHT e matla', and 'SESEPA SE SETLE SOUTH AFRICA'.

Ke Gauteng Mona

Bo gaketse boshodu Gauteng. Joale baroetsana ba se ba nkile mosebetsi ca bahlankana ba bona oa go utsoa. Basadi ba Makhooa Gauteng ba lla joale ka khoho e lihlehetsoe ke bana. Gothoe ngonana o hiroa kajeno; e be hosane o tsoha a mathile ka liphahlo tsa Misisi.

Go thoe makhehlong a mang banana bana ba hiroa hora e la ngoe feela ba be ba se ba ile ka liphahlo tsa masadi oa Lekhooa. Banana ba etrang mosebetsi ona oa ho utsoa, ha a tsamaea u tla ka mor'a hae, u ka tsiama gore ke mosadi ea Lekhooa; kamoo aparo tsa hae li ntle ka teng.

Gaufinyane e mong oa banana bana, ona hirile moe bana ba banyane ca Makhooa ba sa'isoang teng (Johannesburg Babies home). Go ne go notletsoe, empa e rile beng ba lipache ba re ba li bula, tsa nna tsa re: "U no u nnehile eng?" Ngoana enoa o ne a ile ka chelete tsa basali ba Makhooa bao a sebetlang le bona.

Mapodisi a boletse gore basali ba Makhooa ba seke ba hira ngonana ka ntle ea gore a be le lengolo le mo pakang la Reberense (Reference).

Ngoanana oa Mo Afrika ea ipitang Jane gaufinyane o ile a bolella Makhooa gore mosali ea ba hlatoetsang oa kula; 'me o tillo lata masela a hae, a go hlatsua. Makhooa a mo nega masela. Tsatsi le latelang mohlatsomasela a fihla; me eena a sa tsebe motho ea joale ka Jane. Go bonagala gore, mohlomong Jane o ile a eelloa gore mosali ona ha ee go lata masela. Eaba eena ka a ikemiselitse go ba leshodu, a lata masela ana.

Go bonahala eka batho ba Germiston ba se ba itukiselitse go boloka molao. Gaufinyane mapodisi a boletse gore ke la ho qala mafelong a veke, Germiston e eba le bats'aruoa ba palo e nyane. Go ts'oeroe batho ba 55, 'me mapodisa are palo eo e nyane hampe. Springs ho ts'oeroe 120, Brakpan 113, Nigel 80, Boksburg 48, Benoni 168, palo ea bats'aruoa ca Gauteng e bochabela kaofela e fihla go 584.

William Matsege (26) o ne a e-me pel'a bamafatla ba Germiston, a tsekisoa ka molato oa go thuba matlo; a bile a utsoa liphahlo tsa beng ba matlo. O rometsoe lilemo tse peli le kholi tse ts'elentseng chankaneng a sebetse ga boima. (Li tsoella serapeng sa 2)



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Bokebekoa bo Qadile

Malaeta a boitse a qalile mokocho oa bona Gauteng. Ke nako e ka bang lilemo tse hlano a ntsa, sa bonahale. E mong oa ba Rand "Daily Mail" o ile a bona sehlopha sa malaeta se tsamaea se ntsa se bina. A ne a tsamaea ka tselo ea Jan Smuts Avenue, e eang Zoo Lake.

Sehlotsoana se se nyenyane, se bakang lerata, se ile sa bona se tsamaea Jeppe Street.

Malaeta ke ba-khathatsi ba khale ba mna Gauteng. Haholoholo lihlopha tsena ke tsa mohuta ca Machankane, le Mavenda; bongata ba bona ba sebetse li-khichining, Park Town, Houghton, Zoo Lake, Rosebank le Turfontein.

Malaeta a tena marukhoe a makhuts'oane, a sephara 'maraseng, a roala likhabiso tse ngata matsohong, a ikuta meriri a sala ka hloho tse bohote. A rata go hobela le go bapala feisi seteranteng le hohle.

Taba ena ea malaeta e ne e boits'ega haholo ka 1940, ha bongata ba oona bone bo tsamaea gotlhe bo shapa Lekhooa le Mosotho Gauteng. A ile a felisoa ke Ba-Afrika ba bang ba neng ba le matla go a feta.

Sontaha e ngoe ka la 29, 1940, malaeta a ile a loana le Ma-Zulu, moo Saterata sa Eloff se ts'elang sa Village Road. Ntoa ena ea nka metsotso e 10. Gone go betsanoa ka majoe, litena, lits'ipi, lilepe, le melamu. Ka letsatsi le hlahlamang Ba-Afrika ba 1,000 ba ile ba tsoa ba nkile melamu go ea batla malaeta ana; empa malaeta a ne a nyametse.

Go bonagala gore malaeta ana Gauteng ga a ka haheloa litulo moo a ka bapallang teng, bolaeta bona bo tla feela. Malaeta ana a na le litime tsa oona tsa' bolo. E ne e le litho tsa Bantu Sports go tloga 1931 go isa 1933, 'me a ile a tlogela bolo ka mora ntoa e ileng ea nna teng moo. Maqheka a ile a nahanoa a go etsetsa malaeta lebalala, City Deep, moo a tla bapalla teng feisi, empa mapodisi a ile a gana.

E mong oa ba lekholla la motse oa Gauteng o boletse gore, taba e ts'oanetse e etsoe e tla etsang malaeta ana gore a senye nako ea bona teng, 'me a lebele go tsamaea joale ka ntho tse hlanang, tse batlang go loana hela.

Ba-Afrika ba 10 ba ts'oeroe ka ntlung e ngoe e ka tlase (basement) gare go Gauteng gaufinyane. Mapodisi a belaela gore Ba-Afrika bana, ke bona ba entseng ketso tsa boshodu le go thuba matlo mona Gauteng. Ka nakonyana e khuts'oane hape, go iloe ga ts'oeroa Mo-Afrika e mong, eo mapodisi a belaelang gore ke eena a thubileng ntle e ngoe e Parkwood, Gauteng. Lepodisa la Mo-Afrika le neng le ts'oara motho enoa, le ile la otloa hlogong ka selepe; la ba la ea sepe-tlelang go ea go bofuoa leqeba.

Morekisi oa liborolosi o boletse gore taemane ea theko ea £100 e utsoitsoe lebenkeng la hae. Mo-Afrika o ts'oeroe hobane a ile a hloloa ke go bontsa' Mapodisi laesense ea ravorolo ea No.22604, ea a nang a na le eona; gothoe e ne e na le likulo tse supileng (7).

Satertaha e ngoe, gaufinyane, ntle e ngoe mane Emmarentia e ile ea thujoa go utsuoa liaparo tsa £117. Gona bosigong boo, selaga se ile sa thujoa, se Harrison Street, Gauteng, ga utsuoa nama ea £10.

Motsoalle e mong oa hae, eena o ahlotsoe selemo, ba bang hape ba ba beli ba ahloloa kholi tse ts'elentseng. Mashodu a mang hape a mabeli a ahloloa selemo e mong le e mong.

Mo-Afrika o ile a bolaoa ke metsi letamong la Hartebeestpoort Dam, Pretoria.

Tja ga Molepo

(Ke K. S. Molepo)

Ka la masome a mabeli a metso e mebeli a kgoeli ea Hlakola February 22, 1945) Mofumagadi oa sechaba sa ga Molepo o ile a bitjoa ke ba Musho Polokoane eaba o ea le matona a sechaba sa gage go tee le bakgomana ba moshate, me ge ba fihlile gona ba huetja sehlopha sa bana ba etile ke Rangwane a dikgoshi pele. Eaba ba Musho bare go Mofumagali o bitjoa ke rena, go rialo Kommosase, re go biletja banna ke ba, u theeletje se ba tlang go se bolela mo, ba ile ba t'a ra ba gomisha ra re ba tle ka lona letjatji le, byale le hloae tsebe. Kommosase eare bolelang re koe selo sa lena, lentsoe la re re tlishitje moshimane ke o, ke Mashoahla, re re a fioe setulo sa borena joa sechaba sa ga Molepo, Mofumagali eena mago sechaba a theoshoe setulong, bakeng sa gage go boe moshimane eo. Karabo eare na molato oa Mofumagadi keng; kapa o le ts'oentje kang? Lentsoe lare e se a re ts'oenya ka selo. Karabo eare mo libukeng tja Musho go re huetje mo go ngoaliloeng gothoe Mofumagadi o tla tloshoa ke motho o mong, ga ese feela ngoana oa gage e leng eena moajalefa, 'melentsoe la ba Musho lare ge eena Mofumagadi a sena molato kapa gots'oenya sechaba, re shitoa go koa selo, feela mantsoe a boletjoeng fa re tla a fihlissetja go bo ke ea tseba ga 'Mameloli Pretoria, me re sa theeletje karabo e tjoang Tshuane, di-Tlou. Motala o re ntle e lerole ga e tsoale kgoshi. Hlame e soere mogololi o soere tjea mphaka o lamole, le itsegsha lichaba bana ba Kgoshi.

la Bukwana ya Pankeng, e ngawlwe ka mkgwa wo sechaba se ratang. Leina Pukung ya Panka ke Doornkop Land Committee, Bareki elego sechaba bare leina e be Doornkop Land Buyers. Gomme kgabo ye kgolo ya tuka ka baka la leina la mathomo.

Banna bale ba bararo ya re ge ba kgethilwe ba dira lengwalo la gore ba ye pele go Komishinare ka lona; ba le dira ka bokopana. Ge ba fihla Middelburg, Komishinare, ya re: ga se leina elego molato eupya baboloki ebe banna ba bararo, ba tshepegang. Leina lona le ka fetola ka go rata ga lena. Yena a ba tlogela gona foo.

Byale banna bao ba bararo le Komiti ba kgobela leggotla bakeng sa leina le ke le boletseng. Maikutlo a kgoro bare leina ga le fetoge. Taba ye mpe Modula setulo wa Komiti o be a se gona Kgorong. Kabaka la moswara matlotlo Mr. D. Sehloa, le bona banna ba bararo bao Leggotla la amogela pego ya banna bao. Kgoro ke je-je-je. Ka morago ba kwana bare leina Pukwaneng ya Panka e be Doornkop Land Buyers. Taba ya semaka she: Doornkop Land Committee bogologolo e kile ya ba le chelete Pankeng ka leina lona le ba sa le rateng; leggolo la diponto le sheleng tse pedi £100.20.

Ge bareki ba tletse ke molato; Leggolo la ba tlogafala leggolo la diponto. Ba ntsha leggolo ba lefa molato woo; gwa shala masheleng ao a mabeli. Byale masheleng ao a shala gona moo pukung. Lehono ge ba boloka ya lehono yeo ya tsoemga Pukwana ba hwetsa masheleng a mabedi a mabedi ao a tswetse ponto tse shupang £7.

Chelete ba ntshitse ka ngwaga wa 1926 mo pankeng; babolokile chelete lehono 1944. Bvale ke gore go tloga fale go fihla ka 1944 chelete e bolokilwe ka ngwankong. Taba ve shetsego ke va go beela Komiti mollwane o filleng; wona obe bvale ka ngatana ya dikgong. Go be le kwedi yeo Komiti e tlo go begela sechaba tsa bolaki bva bona, ha hlatsa ke Balebledi ba dipuku. Thevang motheo byale, ka moso le tla e teboga.

Tsa Motse wa Doornkop

(Ke B. E. Tshivhula)

Ka la di 24 February 1945 kgoro ya re "tswiri" ka baka la taba ye elego gona ya bareki. Ke taba ya ngongorego maloka le seshego sa motse, ke chelete e lego ya bareki kamoka. Taba ye ya chelete e tsoshitse pelaelo ye kgolo ka kudu. Banna ba dumaduma makgotlana a boshogo ga a fele.

Kgoro e tsene gararo, mabapi le pelaelo ka thokong ga komiti ya naga. Pelaelo e bile ka thoko ga chelete gore Komiti e ishitse Pankeng ka leina le sa swanelang. Sabobedi sechaba sa belae'a gore chelete e ile Pankeng ka sephiri, sona sechaba se sa tsebe. Ka baka leo sechaba sa kgetha banna ba bararo go okomela taba yeo. Banna ba kgethilweng shiba: Ke Mr. B. Mohlala, Mr. Ph. Moganedi le Mr. E. Mampuru.

Banna ba gesho le re romile ka di 27 November 1944, gore re ye toropong le banna ba komiti, go botsa Komishinare e fetole leina

(Li tsoella serapeng sa 3)



METSOALLE HLOKOMELANG

Advertisement for Mabasotho Economic Drapers. Address: 113, Market Street, Jeppestown, Johannesburg. Goods include KOO JEPPE HA HO TLARE E E PHALANG. Text: Tshang ke nna Tallare ea hanyali. Mose o ekolohong o mosoco kapa o e-bench o busa ho tloha ho £1 ho isa nolimo. MABASOTHO. Hape rena le di phahlo tsohle tsa ba nadi le tsoo oana.

Advertisement for ASPRO. Text: METSOTSO E SE MEKAE TOKOLOHONG BOHLOKONG. Image of an ASPRO tablet.

Ha ho ntho e sa hloekang kapa e belaelang tsebetsoeng ea 'ASPRO'. Batho ba makatsa ke ka moo bohloko ba bona le matsoanyeha a felang kapele. Ka nako e ngoe e teng—ka e ngoe e nyametse, 'me maikutlo a tokoloho le botho a fihla eka ke mohlolo. Mona ke ho bonoang ke basebelisi bohle ba 'ASPRO'. Ba tseba hore 'ASPRO' e ba pholosa mahlokoeng le siking tse fokolang 'me e etsa hore ba 'tsoelepele mosebetsing.' Ba tseba hore 'ASPRO' e etsa tsebetso ea eona e hlabosang, e folisang kante le ho kotsi pelong kapa maleng. Batho ba bangata ba re romella mangolo a makatsang. Ba rata hore le ba bang ba tsebe taba ena

Advertisement for ASPRO. Text: Tsebetso ea 'ASPRO' e ea phakisa ebile e 'nete. MORIANA O THULANG HOHLE. Mrs. G. Lamprecht, oa P.O. Box 53, Edenville, O.F.S. o ngola a re: "Ha ke soabe le hanyane feela hore ke ile ka tseba 'ASPRO'. Ke tisa ke re ha re ke be re e hloke. Ke moriana o lokileng oa hlooho, meno, serame, joalo. Re sebelisa 'ASPRO' le bohlokoeng bo bo nyane, le mahlokoeng a maholo, ka ha e nehela tsebetso e phakising ka nakonyana e khuts'oane. Ke se ke ile ka e hlalisa metsoalleng e seng kae, 'me le bona ba e fumane e lokile."

Advertisement for ASPRO. Text: FALIMEHO le BOHLOKO HLOOHONG LI FELISITSOE. P. A. Williams, oa 17 Durban Street, Worcester, C.P. o ngola a re: "Ke ile ka hlophua ke mahaba hloohong le ho falimeha. 'ASPRO' ea hloekisa bohloko bo hloohong ea ba ea nketsa hore ke fumane boroko bo monate. Ha ke sa tla lula kante ho 'ASPRO' ebile ke tla e tsebisla ho bababi bohle." THEKO 9D · 1/9 · 3/6. E ENTSOE SOUTH AFRICA KE NICHOLAS (SOUTH AFRICA) (PTY.) LTD.



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MAFOKO A NTWA

NOMORO
265

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

VEKE
14th April 1945

MR. WILLIAM JAMES GORDON MEARS, B.A., LL. B.

Mr. Mears o kgethilwe mokwaledi wa Native Affairs mo tulong ya Mr. Douglas Smit yo o neilweng boikhutso ka di 21 March. Motlhala o wa botshelo jwa Mr. Mears o neilwe ke basimegi: Mr. Mears o tse mo kgotleng ya Native Affairs ka 1913 ka kgwedi ya February. O dirile mo karolong di le dintsi tsa makgotla ebile o kile a dira nyaga di le nne mo kgotleng ya Toka. Ka 1932 o ne a kgethwa Magistrata wa bobedi le Kommissinara go fitlhela 1935 ga a kgethwa Modiredi yo mogolo eleng Chief Clerk.

Ka 1936 a kgethwa Magistrata le Kommissinara ko Umtata. Ka 1939 e ne ya nna ene matwetwe wa mahatshe a Bantsho (Native Settlements) mo setsheng segolo mo Pretoria.

Ka February 1941 Mr. Mears o ne a dirwa Kommissinara yo mo lo wa Kingwilliamstown me erile ga Magistrata yo mogolo a nwa boikhutso Mr. Mears a bo a dirwa Magistrata yo mogolo ka 1941.

Ka 1942 a bo a dirwa letsogo ja Mokwaledi yo mogolo wa Native Affairs. Mr. Mears o simolotse tiro ya Mokwaledi wa Native Affairs ka di 21 March 1945.

Mr. Mears ke morwa moruta-avangile me o fatlhogetse ko hatching ja Mathosa ja Transkei.

VIENNA

Vienna motse thogo wa Austria o gomelwa ke mephato ya Russia me Jeremane o ikaeletse go o femela. Austria e ne e le leha-tshe je le emeng ka losi me ka 1938 Jeremane a le gape. Kgapo eo ga tse e ne ya dirwa ka tumalano le batho ba Austria. Mephato ya Jeremane e ne ya tsena me lhatsho jwa fetolwa karolo ya Jeremane. Pele ga kgapo e, Jeremane o ne a sholohetsa ha a se kake a tsena mo mafokung a Austria leha e le go gapa Austria. Hela kafa morago ga nva ga tse tharo a bo a tsena mo Austria e le mogapi. Jaaka bontsi jwa batho ba Austria e le Majeremane, go no ga tlhokofala gore Austria a ka iphemela. Austria a inela. Jaanong Vienna o gomelwa ka nyeletso ka ntata bohohere jwa Jeremane. Jaanong go lebeleletse ga batho ba Austria ba tlaa tlaa ditlhabelo tsa thulaganyo e ncha ya ga Hitlera. A ba tla tlogela dikai tsa thuto tse ntle-ntle tse tse Hitlera a eseng a di bone gore di ka nyeletswa. Tota tota batho ba Austria ba ne ba ka kwanela nyeletso e, me hela thata di mo mabogong a Majeremane, me Majeremane a ikaeletse go o femela.

Jaanong go utwala ga mephato ya Russia e saletsewe ke maile tse pedi go tsena mo pedung ya Vienna. Ga tse motse o segwa ke mala a masesane. Digaigai tsa Marshal Tolbukhin di setse di hudua karolo ya borwa ya Vienna. Ikaelelo ke go gape motse o sa sengwa thata. Ka bomo mophato wa Russia o tlogetse phothla e tshesane gore mophato wa Jeremane o gone o tle o sie ka yona. Russia o dira ka gotlhe gore Jeremane a seke a bona nako ya go senya motse ba ese ba sie mo Vienna. Go kroberego e kgolo mo bathong ba Vienna. Dijo dia tlhokwa, dipone ga dio me basadi ba rototse matlho mo mebileng ba batla borotho.

Mebila e sephara e manyokanyoke e gasagatswe ka dikete-kete tsa ditloropo tsa mmaba le dimotorokara tse makgalo-kgolo.

Go begwa ga General Dietrich mosimegi wa mephato ya Jeremane mo Vienna a hutswe a ba a shwa. Go phepa o hutswe galhano me go bonala sentle ga a hutswe ke batho ba kafa tlase ga gagwe. Dietrich yo e neng e le mitemedi wa ga Hitlera o ne a nwa go femela Vienna sesha jaana. Go wa ga Vienna ke ponyo ya leitlho me ga a wa e tla bo e le phenyo e nngwe gape ya Buthusanyi. Mephato ya Russia e sa thubakane le Vienna e namaletse go leba Italia bokone me e seneka kgoro ya mephato ya mmaba ya go sia mo Italia.

Go kakabalo epe, kgapo ya Austria e tla atametsa bokhutlo jwa-ineelo gotlhelele.

MAFOKO KA BOKHUTSWANE

Dikete tse nne tsa ditshwarwa tsa mahatshe a Britonia di golotse mo kampeng ya Jeremane mo Muhlberg.

Jaanong go setse go fitile beke go se thubako ya Majeremane ya difofane mo Britonia.

Go tshwerwe ditshwarwa di le dintsi jaana ga e sale Buthusanyi ba tsena mo Fora segolo setona ga e sale ba kgabaganya noka ya Rhine gore palo ya tsona e ka nna

930,000. Palo e ya ditshwarwa e feta ya mephato ya General Kesselring. Bontsi jo jwa ditshwarwa bo gapilwe ke mephato ya Amerika.

Dichelete di le dintsi gammogo le dilo di le dintsi tsa tlhathlwa e kgolo di ne tsa gapiwa ke mephato ya Buthusanyi di patilwe ka mo mesimeng ya letswai gaufi le Merken.

Erile ge mephato ya Amerika e thubegela mo Mulhausen ka tlhakore tse thataro ya fitlhela go fofa sekgele sa Union Jack mo setsheng sa pedisetso ya majalwa. Kafa tlase ga sekgele seo ba fitlhela ba latetswe ke mashole le basimegi ba Britonia ba le 261.

Majeremane a ne a dirile setsha sa pedisetso ya Majalwa kampa ya ditshwarwa. Sekgele seo se dirilwe ke mosimegi me a se hitlha go tsamaya mephato ya Amerika e atamela.

Ka pegi tse tswang mo melwaneng ya Swiss go utwala gore go inela ga mephato ya Jeremane ke kgetse e potlana. Batho ba Constance mo Jeremane go bapa le melwane ya Swiss ba rapela gore bathusanyi ba tle ka bonako.

Go dule difofane di feta 1,200 tse kgolo me tsa thasela ditsha tsa diterena difofane marumo le mahura mo karolong e kgolo e namaletse go tloga Jeremane bogare go heta ka Berlin, bophirima go khutla ka Nuremberg borwa. E ke tlhaselo e nngwe ya mo Jeremane e senang bokhutlo.

Re tshogo ka re ne ra jelwa ke Sgt. Ahrens nala yo e leng wa mephato ya Kaffaria e tseneng mo ntweg ka 1940. Sergt. Ahrens o ne a tsewa setshwarwa ko Tobruk le ba le bantsi ba mephato ya Kaffaria. O ne a romelwa ko Italia me erile a le moo a siela le mo Switzerland. A ka re bolelela go le gontsi ka tse a di bonyeng me ka ntata ya dikhupharamama tsa nwa a seke a re lotlegela. Serat. Ahrens o tswa Peddie gaufi le Kingwilliamstown, C.P.

BERCHTESGANDEN

Berchtesgaden ke teropo e nnye mo melwaneng ya Jeremane le Austria. E agilwe mo nageng e Magwatata me maile di se kae go tloga moo ke mo Hitlera a dirileng mongobo wa gagwe mo thabeng ya Salzburg. Ka taelo tsa ga Hitlera motse oo o ne wa agewa wa bogega. Tsela e manyokenyoke e re isa ko logageng lwa maje-maje je le hitlhegatseng lehatshe jotlho. Moo go na le setsholetsa se se tlalogang dijarata tse makgolo a se kae me motho a fitlha fa kgorong. Ke mo felleng ya maje a thaba tsa Bavaria.

Mo ke gona mo Hitlera o neng a akanya ka tsa thulaganyo tse ncha, a lora ka mephato ya gagwe e boitshegang e thomeletsweng ka dibetsa tse sa itsegeng me ka tsona o tlaa rwala sengwe le sengwe se fa pele ga gagwe. Toro tseo di phatlale tse me e tla re a tsoaga a iphithele a setse a le mo serasing se a se dirileng

NTWA GAE.

GAO YA DIMELA MO KAROLONG TSA BANTSHO (TSWELEDITSWE)

(Mokwadi ke G.B.W. Wolvaardt)

DITHORO TSA DIMELA TSA MARIGA

Korong oats Barley, Rye le birdseed ke tsona dimela tse tlwaetsweng tsa mariga mo Afrika Borwa. Dimela tse di jalwa segolo setona ko karoiong e go tweng Western Province ko Kapa gaufi le Cape Town. Ko Ciskei, mo karolong e bonang pula mariga le letlhabula, korong le birdseed di jalwa thata ke Bantsho mo masimong a sa nosediweng. Jalo tsa mariga di batlile di jalwa gongwe le gongwe mo karolong tsa Afrika Borwa, mo go nosediwang go tshelwang le motshotelo. Dijalo tsothle tsa mariga di batla tshimo



MAJOR FREDRIK RODSETH, M.B.E.

Major Rodseth o kgethilwe go nna letsogo ja mokwaledi wa Native Affairs Mr. Mears yo e leng Mokwaledi jaanong.

Major Rodseth o ne a tsena mo kgotleng ya Toka ka March 1914. Ka 1918 ka kopo ya gagwe o ne a tsena mo kgotleng ya Native Affairs. Erile a sena go dira nako e telele mo Zululand o ne a tse ngwa mo kgotleng ya kalafo ka nako ya ngwaga gore a thuse go lwantsha bothoko jwa Malaria mo Natal le Zululand. Go tloga fao a dira sebaka mo Transkei jaaka Magistrata yo mmoatlana le Kommissinara.

Ka 1933 o ne a dirwa motlhatlho ba molao (wa Karolo tsa Ma-Location) kgetho ya mohuta oo e ne e le ya ntsha ya mohuta o. Ka 1938 o ne a dirwa modiredi yo mogolo wa kgotla me o ne a tswela go fitlhela 1940 ka June ha a gololwa go ya ntweg; L/Cpl. B. W. Martin le Major Rodseth (Captain) ka nako eo ya nna ba pele ba neng ba dirwa basimegi ba mephato ya Bantsho ba sentse ba bidwa balebedi. Ka tiro ya gagwe mo ntweg Major Rodseth o bonye M.B.E.

Ga a boa kwa ntweg Major Rodseth o ne a dirwa jaaka Kommissinara yo mogolo ko karolong tsa Bokone go fitlhela a dirwa letsogo ja Mokwaledi, ka March 21, 1945

Major Rodseth ke morwa wa Moruta-avangile wa Norway. O tsaletse mo botenyeng jwa naga ya Zululand.

(Mafoko a re a kwalang a re a bonye mo basimeging.)

ka mabogo a gagwe. Tota tota ga go bonale gore Hitlera a ka tshwanelwa ke go ntshiwa moo. Tulo eo e ka le jwa jaaka e siametseng setsonwa me go se mo se ka siang ka gona ga se dikaganyeditswe. E ka nna go na moo a tla konelenang ineelo gotlhelele gona. Mephato ya Russia e setse e le maile tse 150 go tloga mo Berchtesgaden.

KGANGWA, CHUJWA KGOTSA BOLAWA KE TLALA

Bogologolo tala, erile Hitlera a tshwere mafoko a gagwe a nwa le basimegi me a botswa potso a bo a re: "Ha Jeremane a ka fengwa nka gogela lefatsho lotlho mo kgabong tsa motlho."

e lemilweng sentle e nontshitsweng. Leha dijalo tse tsa mariga di sa batle metse a kana ka tsa letlhabula, leha gontse jalo go a batlega gore lengola lone le nne gona me leha dijalo di ntsha lotlho lengola le nne gona.

A Korong. Korong ke yona e itsegeng thata e le sejalo sa mariga. Ga se sejalo se fepang dikete tsa batho ebile ke matlho a manaana a nku tse namagadi le kgomo tsa mashi. Moroko wa korong o hepa dikgomo dikgogo le pholoholo tse dingwe tse ruilweng.

Diphetogo Tsa Loapi. Korong hela jaaka dimela dingwe tsa mariga e tla tswela sentle mo nngeng e lengola e tsiditsana hela ha go le botlithwana go omile ga e kotulwa. Dirame tse kgolo di bolaya dimela tsa korong ga e le nnye le e thunyang. Ga korong e setse e na le dithoro e sengwa ke pula e mouwane. Mo karolong tse bothitho tse lengola dimela tsa korong di tle di bolawe ke bolwetse ja matlhare a mahibidu me korong e seke e unywa sentle. Ka baka la karolo tse metse tse fa losing ga di siamela korong ga e se ya go hudisa hela. Ko Western Cape fa losing letlhabula la teng le tsiditsana. **Mbu.** Korong ga e keethe mohuta wa mbu. E batla mbu o nonneng hela o sa emeng metse. Lerobu le letsona-lerobu ke ona mbu o siameng. Korong ga e rate mbu o letswai leha e le o tletseng mere e bolayang dijalo. Mbu o tshwanetse wa lengwa tota wa egiwa. Metshotelo e lemelwe beke tse thataro go ese go jalwe. Masimo a tlopelwang mmutele ke ona a siametseng korong. Monontshane wa Superphosphate o tletse kgetse o thelwe mo ake-reng e tlopetsweng mmutele me motho ke gona a tla bonang thobo e kgolo. Gape temeelo ya ditala tsa menontshane le phetolo ya dijalo le tsona di thusa go oketsa thobo ya korong. Thobo e ntle e tle e bonwe mo masimong a neng a jetswe Lucerne leha e le bojang ka nako tsa pele.

Temelelo ya mababe a mehuta le yona e ka tsaya tulo ya mmutele.

Go Jala. Go jalwe peo e nonneng me ere jaaka phori e tshwenya peo e tshwanetse ya tlhatswiwa e ese e jalwe. E ka tlhatswiwa ka chirichiri hela jaaka go tlo go dirwe mabele. Chirichiri ke yona e botoka ka e bonwa gongwe le gongwe ka tlwaelo korong e jalwa ka go gasiwa fa pele leha e le fa morago ga mogoma. Ga e jalwa fa pele ga mogoma go tlhokomelwe gore peo e seke ya epelewa ka mogoma. E tshwanetse ya bo e le temo ya bobedi. Temo ya pele e tshwanetse ya nna boteng, tshimo e egiwe me korong e tla mela sentle ga mbu o papileletse ka tshilwana ya masimo.

Nako Le Mokgwa Wa Go Jala. Korong ka tlwaelo e jalwa ka April May le June. Mo tulong tse kwa godimo jaaka Basotholand e tle e jalwe le ka dikgakologo. Peo ka tlwaelo e gaswa ka bokete jwa 30 kgotsa 45 lbs. go tshimo e omile me go okediwe ka 40 kgotsa 50 lbs. ha tshimo e nosediwa. Mo masimong a mehero kgotsa ga go jalwa nako e setse e fitile go botoka ga motho a jala motlele jaaka dimela tsa teng di sa iphare jaaka tse jetsweng nako e sa le gone.

Nosetso. Ka tlwaelo go tlo go nosetswe gane kgotsa garataro. Go nosetswe tota ge dimela di thunya. Ha go na le dithoro nosetso ga e sa tlhale e batlega. **Kotulo.** Korong e segwe dithoro di le thata me eseng di setse di tlhotlhotlho. Ka tlwaelo letlhapo le tla bo le le leseltha ka mmala. Kotulo e ka dirwa ka go sega ka sekele leha e le ka sedihle se segang ebile se bofa ka nosi. Mo polaseng tse kgolo go dirisiwa didihle tse kotulang di be di phethe ka yona nako eo. Ha go segwa ka sekele dingata di tlhola letsatsi gore di shwabe me kafa morago di agiwe setha.

Jaaka go boifiwa pula dingwata di agiwa jaana gore metse a seke a senya dithoro. Ga go batlega dingata a dirwa setha di ese di ome. Go ka phothwa ka dithobane, ka dikgomo leha e le sedihle. Thobo e loaiwa ke go nona ga mbu, pula le mohuta wa korong e jetsweng mo masimong a omileng kotulo ya kgetse di le tharo ke e ntle. Mo go nosetswang kotulo ya kgetse di le shome e lebeleletse, **Mehuta.** Mo Afrika Borwa go jalwa mehuta e le mentisi. Mo mehuteng e tlwaetsweng go jalwa e: (i) Mo karolong tsa Western Province tsa pula tsa mariga go jalwa: Sterling, Koalisie, Renown, Regent, Spring Early le mehuta mengwe. (ii) Ko Ciskei ka go tshwenya bolwetse ja matlhare mahibidu go jalwa Kruger, Spring Early, Renown, Koalisie, Union 52 le mehuta mengwe e butswang ka bonako. (iii) Mo karolong tsa Transvaal le O.F.S. mo go nang le pula tsa letlhabula go jalwa:—Lulkasarwali, Rooikleinkoring, Red Egyptian le Scheepers. Mo tulong tsa bolwetse jwa matlhare a mahibidu go batlega Kruger kgotsa sterling. Mo masimong a omileng go batlega Scheepers le Red Egyptian.

Durum Wheat. Bantsho ba le bantsi ba jala korong e thata e go tweng Durum. Ke mohuta o thata mo komelelong. Hela ga se korong e ntle ya borotho e siametswe go dira Macaroni le Spaghetti. (b) Oats e jalwa go hepa dikgomo kwa dipolaseng le mo diteropong. Ke mohuta o siameng thata go o hudisiwa o le motala mo masimong a omileng. Ha e ka kgaolwa hela ha e setlhafala e dira sefepa se sentle sa dikgomo le dipitse le dipholoholo di le dintsi tsa diruiwa. Gape dithoro tsa oats di dirwa bupi jwa bogobe.

Fa e le mbu le phetogo tsa loapi mo go leng korong di tshwana le tse batlwang ke oats.

Algerian le Winter Dunn ke mehuta e itse teng. Ha go nosediwa kotulo e botoka e tswa mo mohuteng wa Laggewns. Mo karolong tsa bolwetse jwa matlhare a mahibidu go jalwe Boone le Sunrise.

(c) **Dijalo Dingwe Tsa Mariga.** Barley, Rye le Barley Wheat ke dijalo tse dingwe tse itsegang mo jalong ya difepa. Fa e le molimi o kobo di khutshwana Barley e mo siametswe gofepa ka yona. Ha e nosediwa e ka segwa gabedi gararo me o ka ba ya dira le mmutele wa dijalo tse tla jalwang gona kafa morago ga Barley eo. Mo karolong dingwe Barley e jalelwa go dirwa khadi wa makgowa. Barley Wheat yona e jalelwe go fepa e le tala. Rye yona e thata me e siametswe go jalwa mo mesaweng e senang dijo leha e le mo go leng tsididi. Thoro tsa yona di ka dirwa borotho leha e le go hepa pholoholo tsa mehuta. Bontsi jwa borotho jwa Rye bo dirwa ko Europe me letlhaka la Rye go rulelwa ka lona.

Birdseed e jalwa segolo setona ko Kingwilliamstown mo karolong ya Ciskei ke semele se kwenneng se tshwanang le bojang. Peo ya jone e rekisetswa go fepa dinonyane ka yona.

(tswelediwa pele)

KGETHO TSA MMUSHO

(Re abetswe)

Ka nako nngwe go tlo go twe ga batho ba nwa tiro mo mmushong go shushumeditswe sefo hela go kaiwa ga motho o kgethilweng a sa tshwanela. Ga re arabela mafoko a jalo re tle re re: Ga go ko go direga go re go bonale matwetwe me hela go tlo go tsewe ene yo o gaufi le go kgotsafatsa batho. Kgotla ya Native Affairs e tshogo thata ka kgetho ya basimegi ba babedi ba sesha ba Mr. Gordon Mears mokwaledi mogolo le Major Rodseth M.B.E. letsogo ja gagwe. Bobedi jo bo a tshwana go re tswanetse go bapisa mafoko. Ke bana ba baruta-avangile boobabedi me ka tlhadi-sho ya Native Affairs ke bone ba tshwanetseng. Bobedi jo bo setse bo dirile thata mo pushong tsa Bantsho. Boobabedi ba dikonyana me ga go le mashwe ba tle ba mele dinaka ba itsetsepele. Ba rata tiro ya bona ka pelo le moyo. Ba na le kitso temogo le ditso tse di tla thusang mo tirong ya bona e kgolo.

(Re itumelela go tlhagisa mafoko a Mokwala Mafoko a Ntwa.)

Soccer at Springs

(B. Nkosi)

March 31 is a day which will be remembered by residents of Springs Mines, because it was on this day that they saw the famous K.T.I. football teams play Winter Roses on their ground. First on the field were the second teams of both clubs, K.T.I. won this match by 3-1 goals.

The first teams' match started well and within the first 3 minutes, Roses' forwards took a smart pass which brought them a goal. This stirred K.T.I. to a fast and brilliant move which placed their opponents on the defensive until K.T.I. scored 2 goals, one a penalty kick.

After half-time the match became more exciting with Roses' forwards moving faster trying to make up the score, only to find K.T.I. in form to frustrate all their attacks. It was not until the last 5 minutes that Roses scored a goal which equalised the score to 2-2.

On Saturday, April 1 K.T.I. visited Benoni where they played Dunswart United. Here K.T.I. second team was unfortunate to lose the match by 4-1 goals, but the first team played a match which was in their favour all the way. The match ended with a 5-1 win for K.T.I.

K.T.I.'s last match was played on Easter Monday at the Bantu Sports ground. The second team lost against J.A.F.A.2, the score being 3-2. This loss was, however, compensated for by the first team which played the Dundee and District team. Had it not been for the Dundee players who proved their knowledge of football by their clever passing and ball control, this match would have been dull, because the K.T.I. players were already showing signs of fatigue. K.T.I., however, won this match by 3-1 goals.

Rugby at Kimberley

(E. T. K. M.)

CUP FIXTURES

This year, the rugby season in Kimberley opened on April 7. Fixtures were as follows: Red Eagles vs Barkly Road High School; Zebras vs Olympics A and B. The match between B.R.H.S. and Red Eagles was under the control of Mr Rodges.

From the onset, both sides showed determination, but within 10 minutes, R. Mzondek, (school fly-half) opened the score with a drop kick 10 yards from the centre. After this, Eagles pressed hard but their efforts were fruitless. School forwards lost a chance in the scrum due to weakness of their three quarter line.

Mokwena (Eagles scrum-half) did all he could, but each time he found Kleinbooi (school scrum-half) always on the "qui vivi." At half-time, the score was 4-0 in the school's favour. During the second half, the school team was always on the attack while Eagles were on the defence.

Ntshutshe (Lofty) made two brilliant moves in succession, but through excitement failed to score two tries. This, however, did not affect the play, because, not long after, E. Miti, the school hooker got the ball from Rasmeni and scored a beautiful try which R. Mzondeki failed to convert. The score was then 7-0 in favour of the school team. As wing on the right, I. Ramatswele did his best, but his three quarter wing disappointed him; thus he missed many tries. The front line forwards, namely E. Miti, A. Judge and E. Treasure, were outstanding in the scrums trying to keep up last year's record. Many other efforts were made but Eagles were forced to an "unconditional surrender," the match ending 7-0 in the school's favour. Those who represented the school team were: A. Kleinbooi, I. Ramatswele, E. Miti, R. Mzondeki, E. Ntshutshe, J. Pule, A. Judge, S. Rasmeni, S. Khumalo, J. Morolong, M. Lekwene, A. Klaas, J. Mpilewane, and E. Treasure.

Challenge Match

Bloemfontein is sending a picked soccer team to fight it out with Johannesburg's elect at the Bantu Sports Club, Von Weilligh Street, on Sunday, April 29.

A little while ago, the Johannesburg team which went down to play at Bloemfontein was beaten. The question soccerites are asking is: "which side will win this time?" Sportsmen and patrons will have this answered if they attend the match on that day.

Johannesburg players will be: G. Khomo, C. Denalane, J. Chips, Rand Daily Mail, A. Madlala, R. Monnathebe, L. C. Koza, J. Sibeko, A. Masitha, D. Gabuza and L. Monnathebe. Reserves are S. Mhayise, E. Dlamini, I. Sekue and J. Diloane.

Last Week-end Results

Brakpan High and the Bantu High School (W. N. Township) met for junior and soccer matches in football, basket-ball and tennis last Saturday.

Brakpan junior scored 7 points against Bantu High juniors' 30 in basket-ball. Senior basket-ball results were 5 for Brakpan and 20 for Bantu High.

The junior and senior football scores were: Brakpan 3:0, Bantu High 1:4.

In the tennis bout, Brakpan led by 95 games while Bantu High managed to get 61.

Amateur Wrestling More Popular in England

Wrestling is becoming more popular in England. This is evidenced by the fact that there are about twice the number of usual entries for amateur championships being held this month. An influx of a number of American wrestlers is partly responsible, but generally more attention is now being paid to this sport.

George Mackenzie, who has been to five Olympic Games and is now recognised as the leading teacher of the sport in England, has received a letter from the Belgium Wrestling Federation president wanting to arrange an international match at Brussels in May or June. The matter is being considered by the National Amateur Wrestling Association.

An Appeal

Last year the Transvaal Bantu Rugby Football Union spent well over £200 sending a Transvaal Representative Rugby side to the South African Bantu Rugby Football Board's Provincial Tournament at Cape Town, resulting in exhaustion of funds.

The Union is again faced with the same problem of having to send a Representative Rugby Side to the same Tournament to be played at Port Elizabeth from the 30th June to the 7th July 1945, inclusive.

The Transvaal Bantu Rugby Football Union is therefore appealing for donations from everybody who has the welfare of the Africans at heart and also all sports enthusiasts of both sections of the community.

Donations should be made to the Transvaal Bantu Rugby Football Union, and posted to the Assistant Secretary, N.10030 V. Sgt. S. Christian Mxakato, War Records, Welgedacht, Transvaal.

Donations will be acknowledged officially by the Union.

TSEBISO

Ke tsebisa mosali oaka Letia Mokuena, ea ntlahlehetseng ka li 26 February, 1945, hore a khutlele hae mo matsatseng a 21. Ha sa etse joalo ke tla nka Khato. Piet Mokuena, 12-17 Avenue, Alexandra Township. 9588-12

IN MEMORIAM

KGABO.—In loving memory of our dear brother late Billyboy Herold, who passed away on the 27th March, 1945 at the Potgieters-rust Hospital. "Music played by him still sounds in our ears. Oh s'leeb in rest till we meet again!" Deeply mourned by mother, brothers and sister.—Inserted by J. S. Kgabo. X28

Sports Personalia

(Simon Malaza)

(Under this caption, Mr Simon Malaza, a sportmag and regular contributor to this page, will give a weekly account of the activities of sportsmen. For obvious reasons, his account cannot cover sportsmen far but of his reach who deserve mention in like manner. Contributions on these lines from other writers will be welcomed.)

In this, the first of a new series in the sports page, Mr Malaza tells us something about the sports career of L. C. Koza, sisters Mngadi and Pule.

L. C. Koza: If I am not mistaken, Mr Koza is one of those who have the longest period in sport activities, more especially at the B.S.C. I happen to know him from Albert Street School, where, I am sure, his name also appears in the sports records of the school. His mates Shadrack Twala, famously known by the name "Up and Down" and others, are to-day unknown. He then went to St. Peter's Secondary School, Rosettenville, where he achieved fame as one of the school's best Athletes.

He left St. Peter's Secondary for Robinson Deep where he is clerk, and plays for Highlanders at B.S.C. Here he is always seen with men like "Joe-wee" who was Highlanders centre-forward, and what a player? "Look-Around" is Mr Koza's sports name. "Look Around" is still what Mr Koza is doing on our grounds today; though when we look around, we see none of those mates he started with, who had master-control of foot, head, and body-work. Today we shout "Look Around!" And when we see him look around, he seems to say: "Days will come when I to will leave this sport as many others have done, but let them not forget me." Recently, I read that Mr Koza is appointed Sports Organiser for the Goldfields Group. I congratulate him.

Nurse Georgina Leshoai: It is to the attention of those who know this Nurse during her probation period at the Victoria Hospital, Lovedale, that I use the above names. Most of them will remember that she used to be a good dancer, fond of singing

and a tennis player as well. It will be a joy to her many friends to know her whereabouts and progress. She is to-day known as **Sister Georgina Mngadi** of the Pretoria General Hospital. I was made to understand that there are two African sisters at that Hospital. The other is **Sister T. Pule**. I do not know much of her sports activities, but for the standard she has set for our present probationer Nurses, I foresee harmony in sport and work. **Sister Mngadi** is mother of two children, for whom she plans a high standard of education.



EW 21/4



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WHO'S WHO IN THE NEWS THIS WEEK

Mrs. Annah Nkuna, of Wonderfontein "N.G.Kerk," passed away peacefully on April 6 and was buried on April 7 on the farm of Mr. Wynhand Tafel. She was 122 years old, and is survived by four children, Johannes, Sanah, Mitha and Aletha, 20 grand-children, and 25 great-grand children.

Friends and relatives will rejoice to learn that after two weeks' illness, Mrs Mildah J. Wesinyane of Klerksdorp, has recovered and spent last week-end with her brothers at Shanty township.

Mrs. Bella M. Tshabalala, of Harrismith, is visiting relatives at Evaton, Germiston, Benoni and Sophiatown. She hopes to be back at the end of this month.

To Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Mogotsi, of Pholela Institution (Natal), a baby girl was born on April 7, 1945. Both mother and daughter are well.

Under the auspices of the Agree Society Club, what promises to be a grand tea party will be given by Miss L. Biyana, at 562 Mhlongo Street, Western Native Township on Sunday, April 22.

Mr. Richard Jonas of States Mines Compound was the guest of Mr. Jackie Mqwa of Sophiatown over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Legodi, of Orlando Township, spent a quiet Easter week-end at Vereeniging. They were also seen around Sharp'sville Township with Mr. and Mrs. A. Mogotsi and Mr. Dan. B. Molebatsi.

Mr. Dan. B. Molebatsi, of Vereeniging, paid a visit to friends in Johannesburg recently.

Private Samuel Gawe, (21410), of the N.M.C.Bn., has been posthumously mentioned in despatches in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the field.

Mr. G. Nxumalo and his Mexican company performed at the West Rand Gamma Sigma Club last week. The standard of the music, the rhythm and the continuous following up of the programme won the admiration of the visitors. Present were the Assistant Chief Compound Manager, Mr. L. Dauberman, Mr. D. Marsh, Mr. H. Pretorius and teachers from Krugersdorp. West Rand is definitely following up a high standard in its Gamma Sigma Club work.

A new party called the Hliso Lomzi is being formed in the Roodepoort Location by Mr. G. N. Sibidla. The party, local in nature, will cater for the welfare of residents of the area, and will be non-political.

Nurse Olga Africa, of the Boksburg-Benoni hospital, who has been spending a months' leave with her parents at Dundee, resumed duty at the beginning of this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fulane, of Boksburg, are spending their annual leave with their parents at Umtwalume, Natal South Coast, and will resume duties early in May.

IN MEMORIAM

Friends and relatives, far and near, will learn with regret that there entered into eternal rest our beloved and only sister, Virginia Dadda (nee Mbobo), on 28th March, in Durban, after a short illness. She will ever be remembered by Dad and Mum, Theo and Vic, (bros.), Ivy and Pamie (sisters-in-law).
Inserted by brother: V. V. T. Mbobo—Pretoria. 9582-21

HO BA NANG LE MATLO

Ke le tsebisa kaofela hore ke lokisa lifenstere kapa mesebetsi e meng ea li-galase. Ngollang: I. P. Molate, windows & Glass Repairs, 26, Marshall Street, West Gate, Jo'burg, 17-21

TOWN COUNCIL OF SPRINGS

VACANCY-TEMPORARY NON-EUROPEAN MIDWIFE

Applications are invited for the post of Non-European Municipal Midwife in the Public Health and Non-European Affairs Department on the salary grade £96-£120 per annum over three years, commencing on the minimum of the grade, plus cycle and uniform allowances.

Applicants must hold General Nursing and Midwifery Certificates, and must be bilingual and able to converse in Sesuto and Zulu.

In addition to midwifery duties, which include the imparting of suitable instructions to expectant mothers in Payneville Native Township, the successful applicant may be required to carry out duties usually performed by Non-European Health Visitors.

Applications accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, stating age, experience and period of residence in Springs (if any) will be received by the undersigned up to 12 NOON on SATURDAY the 21ST APRIL, 1945.

The successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination by the Medical Officer of Health, prior to the assumption of duties.

Personal canvassing for appointments in the gift of the Council is strictly prohibited and proof thereof will disqualify a candidate for appointment.

C. L. COLES,
TOWN CLERK.

Town Hall,
SPRINGS.
9th April, 1945.

(No. 40.)
X-21

Constables R. Fulane, Boksburg, and M. Simelela, Germiston, have changed posts. Constable Simelela goes to Boksburg on promotion as Corporal.

Rev. and Mrs. H. B. Make, of the A.M.E. Church, Randfontein, have arrived in Boksburg on transfer and have already shown christian interest in the affairs of the location.

A tea party was held last Sunday by Miss Lydia Mchunu, at her residence in Orlando. Many people from different parts of the Reef attended, including Misses C. Madela, E. Sithebe, J. Shambazi, I. P. Xaba and Messrs. P. M. Mene, Ndwandwe of Sophiatown. Two choirs were engaged for the occasion.

BENONI

Mr. Maleka is forming a baseball club. Many enthusiasts have already enlisted.

The intelligentsia of Benoni met in the social centre the other day to debate on whether "African girls should be educated beyond Standard VI". The debate was enlightening.

The Executive of the Benoni social centre state that the centre's attractions in the future will comprise debates, drama, choral work and games.

Amongst the local teachers who attended a sectional meeting of the Methodist church in Johannesburg, are Mr. Ben Tame and Miss G. Kwazi.

Benoni ladies who are furthering their studies are Mrs. Nyati, who is a J. Hofmeyr student and Miss Nkomo, who is doing her Kindergarden Course in Johannesburg.

Mr. G. Serekoana, of the Secondary School at Kilnerton, Pretoria, was in Benoni recently, visiting friends.

Rev. Mavi, of Randfontein, who is already on pension, has been appointed pro tem minister to the Methodist Circuit in Benoni.

A meeting of the T.A.S.A. was held at Brakpan the other day, to consider the possibilities of getting the E.R.S.A. and B.S.A. incorporating to function as one. Among those present were: Messrs P. Raboroko, L. Gama, Z. Mbalu, F. Kunene, E. Mbalu, Mafabatho and Seepe.

LADYSMITH

The farewell reception to P. J. Kemp, Esq. Protection and Welfare Officer of the S.A. Mint, Ladysmith, who is leaving for Vereeniging, was held at the Masonic Hall by the European Staff on April 6, and by Non-Europeans at the S.A. Mint Hostel Hall on April 7.

Chief W. S. Khumalo and Mr. Jesh. Gregory, will attend the Provincial Committee Council of the African National Congress, Natal Province, at Maritzburg to-day and tomorrow.

The Flying Birds choir conducted by Mr. E. E. Mchunu and managed by Mr. A. P. Ngcobo, sang at the S.A.M.H. Hall last Saturday, and at the G.S. Hall last Tuesday. The Flying Birds will tour the Union.

The L.A.D.A.F.A. had held its annual general meeting, and elected the 1945 officials as follows: President Mr. G. E. Smith; Vice-President Mr. E. M. Zuma; Secretary, Mr. H. G. J. Khumalo; Vice-Secretary Mr. A. Mbatha. Treasurer, Mr. J. Gregory, M.F.J.R.I. (London); Auditor Mr. L. E. Smith. Records Clerk, Mr. E. Myeza. Delegates, Messrs. A. E. Smith and L. A. Smith.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1945

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PROPERTY NEWS

Properties wanted for sale and to purchase in Alexandra, Sophiatown, Evaton, etc.

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Apply: Max Kramer, 4-5 National Mutual Bldgs., (1st Floor) Cor. Rissik & Market Streets, Johannesburg. Phone: 33-3742. X-28

WANTED

Wanted for Modderpoort Institution: August. Tswana-speaking teacher to teach Tswana Normal School and High School to Matric. Salary according to Government scale. Write, stating qualifications and other subjects offered: The Principal, Modderpoort School, Private Bag, Modderpoort. X-28

WANTED

Wanted immediately, Non-European certificated midwifery nurse for Anglican Mission Clinic in Location. Salary £84 per annum plus cost of living allowance, furnished quarters. For further certificates, salary accordingly. Apply with testimonials and medical certificate to:

Sister in Charge,
Tumelong Clinic
Lady Selborne,
PRETORIA.
X-28

UNIVERSITY BURSARY

A bursary to cover a full University course for Medicine, Law, etc., is available to African students who have completed the Matric Exemption. In applying state age, subjects passed, class obtained and course desired at University. Apply: Dr. Milne, Commercial High School, Johannesburg. 9579-28

Experienced Native harness and motor car seat maker seeks employment. Painting also undertaken. Testimonials obtainable. Write: Abel Morake, P.O. Box 8, Ollifantsfontein. 9581-21

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I, Francina Sempe (born Mofolo) of 1816, Orlando, give notice to Aaron Sempe, my husband, who deserted me on/about December 1930, to return to me on/about May 12, 1945, failing which I shall institute steps for a divorce. 9584-5

TSEBISO

'Na Francina Sempe (Ma-Mofolo), oa 1816, Orlando, ke tsebisa Aaron Sempe, mahats'aka, ea nhlalleng ka bolotsana ka/kapa Ts'itoe, 1930, hore a khutlele ho 'na ka/kapa pe'la Mots'eanong 12, 1945, hoseng joalo ke tla nka khato tsa hlalo Lekhotleng. 9584-5

SITUATION VACANT

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Pukoana ee rutago ka Sepedi maina a dikgoedi ka go hlalamanela ngoa geng ga tshona, ea phatlaladishoa. Theko ke 6d. ka poso 7d. Ngollang: Timothy M. Moloke, P.O. Box 283 Witbank Location. 9325-13

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MORRISON'S "INYANGA" PLOW, all steel, single furrow Plow with steel mouldboard and share with heel, 10 in. cut, weight 105lbs., 79/9; 12inch cut, 112lbs., 82/6. SHARES, "Inyanga" 10in. each 7/6; 12in. each 8/-. CULTIVATOR, "Mohon" type without expanding rod, a five tooth scuffler, 80lbs., 83/3; PLANTERS, similar to the "Avery" imported, complete with Fertilizer attachment. Strongly constructed steel frame and handles. No chains. Ideal single row planter. WHEELBARROWS, best electric welded all steel, tubular, 18 gauge, each 55/3. Terms. Cash with Order. Orders must not be less than 20/- in value.

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ESCOMBE — NATAL

LITABA TSA NTOA

NOMORO

265

HLALOSO E HLAHISOANG KE LEKHOTLA LA MERERO EA BA
BATS'O E LEBISOANG HO MA-AFRIKA A 'MUSO OA KOPANO
EA SOUTH AFRICA

VEKE

14th April 1945



MR. WILLIAM JAMES GORDON MEARS, B.A., LL.B.

Mr. Mears o khethiloe hore e be Mongoli oa Lekhotla la Merero ea Babats'o 'me o nka setulo sa Mr. Douglas Smit ea tlo-hetseng mosebetsi ka la 21 Hlakubele.

Makolopetso ana a ka tlase a mosebetsi e fetileng ea bophelo ba Mr. Mears re a amohetse mangolong a 'Musu.

Mr. Mears o kene mosebetsing oa 'Musu oa Lekhotla la Merero ea Babats'o ka khoeli ea Hlakola, 1913.

O sebelitse likantorong tse fapaneng tsa Lekhotla lena 'me ka lilemo tse 'ne a sebetsa Lekhotleng la likahlolo tsa Linyeoe.

Ka 1932 o khethiloe ho ba Motlatsi oa Mastrata le Komishinara Umtata, setulo seo a ileng a ba ho sona ho fihlela 1935 ha e tla ba Mongoli e moholo.

Ka 1936 a khethoa hore e be Mastrata le Komishinara, Umtata.

Ka 1939 e bile Motsamaiisi oa mosebetsi oa ho bona moo Ma-Afrika a ka abeloa teng a ts'oere mosebetsi oa Lekhotleng la Merero ea Babats'o Kantorong e khole ea Pretoria.

Ka Hlakola 1941, Mr. Mears ea e-ba Komishinara e khole, Kingwilliamstown, 'me eare ha Mastrata e moholo, Umtata, a tlhela mosebetsi ka Ts'itoe 1941, Mr. Mears a khetheloa setulong seo.

Ka 1942 o entsoe Motlatsi oa Mongoli oa Lekhotla la Merero ea Babats'o.

Mr. Mears o nkile mosebetsi oa ho ba Mongoli oa Lekhotla la Merero ea Babats'o ka la 21 Hlakubele, 1945.

Mr. Mears ke mora oa Mohlanka ea tlišitseng Lentsoe la Molimo lefats'eng lena 'me o holetse Transkei.

(Bona sets'oants'o qepheg la 13) MAJOR FREDRICK RODSETH, M.B.E.

Major Rodseth o khethiloe hore e be Motlatsi oa Mongoli oa Lekhotla la Merero ea Babats'o 'me o nkile setulo sa Mr. Mears eo joale e seng e le Mongoli oa Lekhotla la Merero ea Babats'o.

Major Rodseth o kene Lefapheng la mosebetsi ea Linyeoe ka Hlakubele, 1914. Ka 1918 ka ho ikopela e le eena, a fetisetsoa Lekhotleng la Merero ea Babats'o.

Kamor'a ho sebetsa fats'eng la ha Zulu ka lilemo tse ngata a romeloa Lefapheng la tsa Bophelo ba Sechaba a sebetsa selema a thusa mosebetsing oa ho loants'a feberu e bitsoang 'malaria har'a Ma-Afrika a Natal le Zululand.

Kamorao ho moo o sebelitse ka nako e teletsana e le Motlatsi oa Mastrata le Komishinara Transkei.

Ka 1936 e bile Mohlahlobi oa metse ea Ma-Afrika a sebetsang litoropong ka Molao oa (Urban Areas Act). E bile eena oa pele ho khetheloa mosebetsing oa mofuta ona.

Ka 1938 e bile Mongoli e moholo oa lefapha la tsa Ma-Afrika 'me a ts'oara mosebetsi oa ho fihlela ka Phupjane 1940, ha a lokolloa hode a ee ntoeng; Lt/Col. B. W. Martin le Major Rodseth (eo ka nako eo e neng e le Captain) e le liofisiri tsa pele tse peli tse ileng tsa khetheloa Le-

Sekene Se Scholo Sa Ntoa Sa Ma-Japan Se Ooelisitsoe

Admiral Chester Nimitz o tsebisitse hore ntoeng e loannoeng pel'a lihleke-hleke tsa Okinawa sekepe se matla haholo sa ma-Japan Yamato se qoelisitsoe.

Kantle ho sona ho qoelisitsoe tse ling hape tse hlano tsa ntoa, tse hlano tsa chesoa 'me ha senngoa lifofane tse 391 tsa ma-Japan.

Ka lehlakoreng la ma-Amerika ha qoelisoa likepe tse tharo tsa ntoa le tse ling tse nyenyane.

Koranta ea ma-Japan e bolela hore likepe tsa ma-Amerika pel'a lihleke-hleke tsa Okinawa li ne li le 100, tse khole tsa ntoa li le

NTOA EA MAHAENG

TEMO LINAHENG TSA MA-AFRIKA.

(Li tsoela pele)

(Ke G. W. B. Wolvaardt)

14. Koro, habore, garese le peo ea linonyana ke lijalo tse lengoang mariha mona South Africa. Lijalo tsena li lengoa ka lipula tsa mariha haholo-holo Western Province haufi le Cape Town. Naheng ea Ciskei, karolo e bang le lipula mariha le lehlabula, koro le peo ea linonyane li lengoa haholo ke balemi ba ma-Afrika mobung o omileng. Lijalo tsa mariha li lengoa litrekeng kaofela tsa South Africa, ka ho nosetsoa ha tsona moo mobu o lengoeng hantle 'me oa ts'eloa moiteli. Lijalo tsa mariha kaofela li batla mobu o motle o nonneng hore ho etsoe phate ea peo ho oona. Leha metsi a sa hlokehe haholo joalo ka lijalong tsa lehlabula, ho batleha haholo leha ho le joalo hore mongobo e be o lekaneng mobung ha li jaloa, hape le nakong ea ho palesa le ha ho mela liqoapi.

(a) KORO. Koro ke sejalo se tsejoang haholo sa mariha. Koro ke sejo se sehoho sa bongata ba batho, empa e sebelisoa hape bakeng sa makhulo a linku tse tsoetseng le likhomo tsa lebeso tse hangoang.

Mohatsela kapa mofuthu. Koro joaloka tse ling ka bongata lijalo tsa mariha e tla hlahisa lijo tse ngata ka ho fetisa moo ho leng teng mongobo le mohatsela, ha e le hore ha lijalo li se li butsoa ho chesa ho omile. Lebabo le boima le thibela ho hola ha koro ha e sa le nyenyane, 'me ha e se e entso liqoapi lebabo le boima le bolaea lijalo ka ho bolaea litlhaku tse nyenyane liqoaping. Lipula tse boima kapa moholi ha lipeo li se li hlahile li senya botle ba lijalo. Ha ho futhumetse ho le lesoe lijalo li atisa ho senngoa phori mahlakung hoo kotulo e bang e fokolang. Ka lebaka lena litulo tse futhumetse pel'a lebopo la leoatle ha li atise ho lokela lijalo tsa mariha ha e se feela ha lijalloa makhulo a matala. Koloni tulo eo ho lengoang koro ho eona ea Western Province e haufi le lebopo empa lehlabula ha le sa tsoa qala ho pholile 'me ho omile hantle teng.

SOIL. Koro e mela hantle mofuteng ofe le ofe oa mobu ha e le o nonneng e le o etselitsoeng liforo. Mobu o letsopa leha ho le joalo ke oona o lokileng haholo. Koro ha e rate mobu o letsoai o bolila. Mobu o ts'oanetse ho lengoa hantle o egoo. Moiteli leha e le o motala o ts'oanetse ho kopanngoa le mobu liveke tse ts'elseteng pele ho joalo ha koro. Moiteli o mongata o bolileng oa lesaka la likhomo (livraga tse hlano ho ea ho tse leshome tsa oona akereng e le 'ngoe) o lokile haholo bakeng sa ho nonts'a ts'imo. Superphosphate (mokotla o le mong oa 200 lbs.) akereng e kopantsong le moiteli ha ho ka khoneha) e atisa ho ba mononnts'a o molemo haholo ho sebelisoa. Moiteli o motala le ho jala ka litsela le ho fapanya lijalo ho hlalisa kotulo e khole. Kotulo e khole e fumanoa moo ho kileng ha lengoa joang ba makhulo le luerne ka lilemo tse ngatanyana pele ho koro. Moiteli oa litlama

leshome.

Tona e khole ta 'Musu oa Japan e re: Ntoa eo re e loanoang le Bathusani ke ntoa ea ho ts'ehetsa 'Musu oa rona. E se e fihlile bothateng."

Sechaba sa ma-Japan se bolelloa hore se letele ho kenelloa ke lira naheng ea oona ka nako efe le efe.

Motse oa Tokio o futhumetse ke lifofane tse fetang 300 tse thuang ka liqhomanane tsa ho loana.

Makhota a Bathusani a ile a hloa ntoeng e khole ea Burma. Ma-Japan a ile a qhaloa 'me a leka ho pholosa masala a makhota a oona ka ho balehela nqa ea boroa le bochabela lithabeng tsa Shan.

tse bolileng o ka 'na oa nka tulo ea oa likhomo.

Ho jala. Ho batleha hore ho jalo peo e ntle feela e khole e sa senngoang ke mafu, 'me joaleka ha phori e atile haholo ho batleha hore peo e hlatsuo pele e jaloa. Peo e ka inoa metsing a kopantsong le le-joje le letala joaloka ha ho etsa ma-bele, e ka kopanngoa le copper carbonate ke hore lerole la eona kapa formalin le tse joalo. Motsoako oa lejoje le letala ke oona oo batho ba ka o sebelisang hobane le fumaneha ha bonolo 'me le tsejoa hantle.

Hantle-ntle koro e jaloa ka ho hasoa ka letsoho pele kapa kamor'a ho lema. Ha e jaloa pele ho ho lema, ho ka hlokomeloa hore peo e se ke ea koaheloa ka mobu o botebo e ka bang 3 kapa 4 inches. Ho e tsoanetse ho ba ho lema ha bobeli. Ha pele e ts'oanetse ho ba ho tebileng. Ts'imo e batla ho e-goa hantle 'me peo e tla hloma haholo.

Nako le Tekanyo ea ho Jala.

Ka ts'oanelo koro e jaloa ka likhoeli tsa 'Mesa, Mots'eanong le Phupjane. Litulong tse phahameng joaloka Lesotho e nts'e jaloa le lehlabula 'me e jaloa selemo se sa tsoa thoasa. Peo ea hasoa 'me tekanyo e lokileng ke 30 ho ea ho 45 lbs. akereng e le 'ngoe moo ho omileng le 40 ho ea 50 lbs. moo ho tsamaisoang liforo tsa metsi. Moo lehola le leng lengata kapa eba ho liehiloe ho jala ho molemo ho teteanya peo hobane lijalo tsa morao ha li ka ke tsa etsa makala metsong joaloka tsa pele.

Ho nosetsa. Ka molao ho lekane ho nosetsa ka makhetho a mane kapa a ts'elseteng. Lijalo li batla ho nosetsoa hantle ka nako eo li thunyang ka eona ha peo e se e hlahile, ha ho sa hlokeha hore ho nosetsoe.

Ho Kotula. Lijalo li ts'oanetse ko kotulooa ha litlhaku li se li le thata empa pele li hlohloeha liqoaping. 'Mala oa litlhaka ka nako eo ke o mosehla. Ho ka kotulooa ka letsoho, ka machini oa ho hela kapa ka machini o helang o bileng o tlama lingata. (Lipolasing tse khole, machini e bitsoang 'com-bines,' e kotulang le e polang ka nako e le 'ngoe ea sebelisoa). Kamor'a kotulo lijalo li tlhela masimong e le lingata ka letsatsi le le leng kapa a mabeli ebe li etsoa litha hore li ome li sirelelitsoe. Seta se ka etsoa ka lingata tse 10 ho ea ho tse 16, tse emisitsoeng li kopants'e lihloho, hobane pula e ka senya lijalo ha li se li kotulsoe, lingata li ts'oanetse ho tlosoa litheng li etsoe qubu ea mangata a chitja kapa a mahlakore a mane. Lingata li etsoe liqubu li se li omile.

Ho ka poloa matsoho kapa ka machini oa ho pola kapa ka liphoofole li hata holim'a lijalo. Kotulo e fumanoang akereng bongata ba eona bo ea ka monono oa mobu, pula le ka mofuta oa koro e lemiloeng. Mobung o omileng kotulo ea mebethe e meraro akereng e lokile. Moo masimo a nose-tsoang mebethe e robeli ho ea ho e leshome akereng e ea fumanoa.

MEFUTA KA MEFUTA. Ho lengoa mefuta e mengata ea koro mona South Africa. E tloaetsoeng haholo kapa "koro ea bohobe" mefuta e lengoang ke ena:— (i) Likarolong tse neloang ke pula ea mariha tsa Western Province:— "Sterling", "Koalisie", "Renown", "Regent", "Spring Early" le e meng.

(ii) Koana Ciskei moo phori e khathatsang:—

"Kruger", o lokelang haholo. "Spring Early", "Renown", "Koalisie", "Union 52", kapa ofe le ofe mofuta o butsoang kapele.

(iii) Likarolong tse neloang ke lipula tsa lehlabula tsa Transvaal le Orange Free State:—

"Lalkasarwali", "Roorkleinkoring", "Red Egyptian" le "Scheepers" ke mofuta e tloaetsoeng haholo. Moo phori e khathatsang haholo "Kruger" le "Ster-

ling" ke mefuta e lokileng haholo. Moo ho omileng "Scheepers" le "Red Egyptian" li lokile.

"Durum Wheat." Balemi ba bangata ba ma-Afrika ba lema "Durum" kapa koro e thata, joaloka ha e tloaetse ho bitsoa. Mefuta e mengata ea "Durum" e hlo-la komello. Empa leha ho le joalo ha se koro e molemo haholo bakeng sa bohobe, e ka sebelisoa ho etsa Macaroni le Spaghetti.

(b) Habore. Habore e lengoa haholo South Africa, haholo-holo ho fepa ka eona liphoofole lipolasing le ho rekisa furu litoropong.

Ke lijalo tse molemo ka ho tse-tisa bakeng sa makhulo a matala, haholo-holo naheng tse omileng. Ha lijalo li heloa ha li qala ho ba le 'mala o mosehla. li ka etsoa furu e ntle haholo ea lipere le liphoofole tse ling. Litlhaku tsa habore hape li fetolooa phofo ea ho etsa motoho.

Mofuthu kapa mohatsela, boemo ba tsona haboreng bo ts'oana le ba koro. Mefuta e tsejoang haholo ke "Algerian" le "Winter Dunn" ea habore. Moo ho nosetsoang ka liforo tsa metsi e molemo haholo ke "Langgewens." Moo phori e leng bohale haholo teng ho ts'oanetse ho lengoa "Boone" le "Sunrise."

(c) Lijalo tse ling tsa mariha. Garese, le koro ea garese le tsona ke lijalo tse tsejoang tsa mariha tse lemeloang ho fepa liphoofole. Moo ho nosetsoang makhulo a ka hlaha le e ngoe ea heloa ha e le hore mobu o ts'etsoe moiteli le lijalo ha li liehe ho jaloa. Litulong tse ling garese e lemelo ho etsa joala ba Makhooa. Koro ea garese ho etsoa furu e tala ka eona kapa joang bo omisitsoeng.

Mofuts'o bitsoang 'rye' ke o thata haholo mobung o fokolang le litulong tse hatsetseng. Litlhaku li ka sebelisoa bakeng sa ho etsa bohobe le bakeng sa ho fepa mefuta eohle ea liphoofole. Bohobe bo bongata ba 'rye' bo etsoa Europe. Joang ba garese bo sebelisoa ho ruella matlo 'me bo sebelisoa haholo Europe bakeng seo.

'Birdseed' e lengoa King-williamstown, se seng sa litreke tsa Ciskei. Ke sejalo se thata se senyenyane se kang joang. Peo ha e se e potsoe, ea rekisoa ho fepa litsoere le mefuta e meng ea linonyane.

(Li sa tla).

KHETHO EA BAHLANKA BA 'MUSO

(Re li ngoletsoe)

Ho ee ho tnoe ka nako e 'ngoe maopai le khetho tsa bahlanka ba 'Musu, ho kentsoe sethakhisa se nang le mahakore a mane a lekanang le likou tse 'ne tse lekanang mokoting o chitja, hoo e leng hore monna ha a ea se lokela setulo seo a khetsetsoeng ho sona.

Bakeng sa karabelo ea puo eo ho ka thoe ha ho etsahale ka mehla ho fumana ts'ebeliso ea monna eo e leng eena ea lokelang mosebetsi. Ka mokhoa oo he ho nkua ea hlahlamang ka ho o lokela.

Lekhotla la Merero ea Babats'o le lehlolonolo haholo bakeng sa khetho ea bahlanka ba babeli ba tsoang ho khetheloa litulong tse phahameng haufinyane: Mr. Gordon Mears eo e leng Mongoli oa Lekhotla la Merero ea Babats'o le Major Rodseth, M.B.E., Motlatsi oa Mongoli.

Banna bana ba babeli ke batho ba sebepeho se le seng haeba ho ka lumeloa hore re bue joalo. Ke bara ba bahlanka ba Lentsoe la Molimo, 'me ka mokhoa oo mabapi le Litaba tsa Babats'o ho joalo ka ha eka ba tsoaletsoe ho tsona. E mong le e mong oa bona o bile le tsebo e sephara tsamaisong ea puso ea ma-Afrika. Kabobeli ba bona ba filoe mpho bonolo mekhoheng le ho beta pelo liketsong, e mong le e mong oa bona ha a lika-like ho sebetsa ka matla ha ho hlokeha, ka bonolo empa ka letsoho le tiileng. Ba mafolo-folo haholo mosebetsing oa bona. Ba na le tsebo ea tseo ba li boneng ka mahlo le tsebo ea tseo ba li neiloeng ka molomo e leng tsona haholo-holo tse etsang hore ba lokeleho ke litulo tseo ba leng ho tsona tse phahameng.

(Re thabela ho nts'etsa babali litaba tse na tseo re li ngoletsoeng. Motsamaiisi oa Litaba tsa Ntoa.)

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265

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Ka Hlakola 1941, Mr. Mears ea e-ba Komishinara e khole, Kingwilliamstown, 'me eare ha Mastrata e moholo. Umtata, a tlhela mosebetsi ka Ts'itoe 1941, Mr. Mears a khetheloa setulong seo.

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Kamor'a ho sebetsa fats'eng la ha Zulu ka lilemo tse ngata a romeloa Lefapheng la tsa Bophelo ba Sechaba a sebetsa selema a thusa mosebetsing oa ho loants'a feberu e bitsoang 'malaria har'a Ma-Afrika a Natal le Zululand.

Kamorao ho moo o sebelitse ka nako e telekana e le Motlatsi oa Mastrata le Komishinara Transkei.

Ka 1936 e bile Mohlahlobi oa metse ea Ma-Afrika a sebetsang litoropong ka Molao oa (Urban Areas Act). E bile eena oa pele ho khetheloa mosebetsing oa mofuta ona.

Ka 1938 e bile Mongoli e moholo oa lefapha la tsa Ma-Afrika 'me a ts'oara mosebetsi oa ho fihlela ka Phupjane 1940, ha a lokolloa hode a ee ntoeng; Lt/Col. B. W. Martin le Major Rodseth (eo ka nako eo e neng e le Captain) e le liofisiri tsa pele tse peli tse ileng tsa khetheloa Le-

khotleng la Ma-Afrika la Bahlabani (Native Military Corps) leo ka nako eo ho neng ho thoe ke (Native Military Guards). Ka ho eloa hloko ha mosebetsi ea hae ntoeng Major Rodseth o ile a abeloa khabiso (mentlele) ea M.B.E.

Ho khutleng ha hae mosebetsing oa ntoea East le North Africa Major Rodseth e bile Komishinara e meholo Litrekeng tsa Leboea, setulo seo a ileng a se ts'oara ho fihlela a khetheloa ho ba Motlatsi oa Mongoli oa Lekhotla la Merero ea Babats'o, ka 21 Hlakubele, 1945.

Major Rodseth ke mora oa mohlanka ea tlleng mona ka mosebetsi oa Lentsoe la Molimo, Mo-Norwegian. O tsoaletsoe thoko-thoko le naha ea ha Zulu.

Makolopetso ana re a fumane mehloping ea mangolo a 'Muso.

Sekene Se Scholo Sa Ntoa Sa Ma-Japan Se Ooelisitsoe

Admiral Chester Nimitz o tsebisitse hore ntoeng e loannoeng pel'a lihleke-hleke tsa Okinawa sekepe se matla haholo sa ma-Japan Yamato se qoelisitsoe.

Kantle ho sona ho qoelisitsoe tse ling hape tse hlano tsa ntoa, tse hlano tsa chesoa 'me ha sennogoa lifofane tse 391 tsa ma-Japan.

Ka lehlakoreng la ma-Amerika ha qoelisoa likepe tse tharo tsa ntoa le tse ling tse nyenyane.

Koranta ea ma-Japan e bolela hore likepe tsa ma-Amerika pel'a lihleke-hleke tsa Okinawa li ne li le 100, tse khole tsa ntoa li le

NTOA EA MAHAENG

TEMO LINAHENG TSA MA-AFRIKA.

(Li tsoela pele)

(Ke G. W. B. Wolvaardt)

14. Koro, habore, garese le peo ea linonyana ke lijalo tse lengoang mariha mona South Africa. Lijalo tsena li lengoa ka lipula tsa mariha haholo-holo Western Province haufi le Cape Town. Naheng ea Ciskei, karolo e bang le lipula mariha le lehlabula, koro le peo ea linonyane li lengoa haholo ke balemi ba ma-Afrika mobung o omileng. Lijalo tsa mariha li lengoa litrekeng kaofela tsa South Africa, ka ho nosetsoa ha tsona moo mobu o lengoang hantle 'me oa ts'eloa moiteli. Lijalo tsa mariha kaofela li batla mobu o motle o nonneng hore ho etsoe phate ea peo ho oona. Leha metsi a sa hlokehe haholo joalo ka lijalong tsa lehlabula, ho batleha haholo leha ho le joalo hore mongobo e be o lekaneng mobung ha li jaloa, hape le nakong ea ho palesa le ha ho mela liqoapi.

(a) KORO. Koro ke sejalo se tsejoang haholo sa mariha. Koro ke sejo se sehoho sa bongata ba batho, empa e sebelisoa hape bakeng sa makhulo a linku tse tsoetseng le likhomo tsa lebeso tse hangoang.

Mohatsela kapa mofuthu. Koro joaloka tse ling ka bongata lijalo tsa mariha e tla hlahisa lijo tse ngata ka ho fetisa moo ho leng teng mongobo le mohatsela, ha e le hore ha lijalo li se li butsoa hoo chesa ho omile. Lebabo le boima le thibela ho hola ha koro ha e sa le nyenyane, 'me ha e se e entso liqoapi lebabo le boima le bolaea lijalo ka ho bolaea litlhaku tse nyenyane liqoaping. Lipula tse boima kapa moholi ha lipeo li se li hlahile li senya botle ba lijalo. Ha ho futhumetse ho le lesoe lijalo li atisa ho sennogoa phori mahlakung hoo kotulo e bang e fokolang. Ka lebaka lena litulo tse futhumetse pel'a lebopo la leoatle ha li atise ho lokela lijalo tsa mariha ha e se feela ha lijalloa makhulo a matala. Koloni tulo eo ho lengoang koro ho eona ea Western Province e haufi le lebopo empa lehlabula ha le sa tsoa qala ho pholile 'me ho omile hantle teng.

SOIL. Koro e mela hantle mofuteng ofe le ofe oa mobu ha e le o nonneng e le o etselitsoeng liforo. Mobu o letsopa leha ho le joalo ke oona o lokileng haholo. Koro ha e rate mobu o letsoai o bolila. Mobu o ts'oanetse ho lengoa hantle o egoo. Moiteli leha e le o motala o ts'oanetse ho kopanngoa le mobu liveke tse ts'elseteng pele ho ho jaloa ha koro. Moiteli o mongata o bolileng oa lesaka la likhomo (livraga tse hlano ho ea ho tse leshome tsa oona akereng e le 'ngoe) o lokile haholo bakeng sa ho nontsa ts'imo. Superphosphate (mokotla o le mong oa 200 lbs.) akereng e kopantsong le moiteli ha ho ka khoneha) e atisa ho ba monontsa o molemo haholo ho sebelisoa. Moiteli o motala le ho jala ka litsela le ho fapanya lijalo ho hlalisa kotulo e khole. Kotulo e khole e fumanoa moo ho kileng ha lengoa joang ba makhulo le luerne ka lilemo tse ngatanyana pele ho koro. Moiteli oa litlama

leshome.

Tona e khole ta 'Muso oa Japan e re: Ntoa eo re e loanoang le Bathusani ke ntoa ea ho ts'ehetsa 'Musu oa rona. E se e fihlile bothateng."

Sechaba sa ma-Japan se bolelloa hore se letele ho kenelloa ke lira naheng ea oona ka nako efe le efe.

Motse oa Tokio o futhumetse ke lifofane tse fetang 300 tse thuang ka liqhomanane tsa ho loana.

Makhota a Bathusani a ile a hloa ntoeng e khole ea Burma. Ma-Japan a ile a qhaloa 'me a leka ho pholosa masala a makhota a oona ka ho balehela nqa ea boroa le bochabela lithabeng tsa Shan.

tse bolileng o ka 'na oa nka tulo ea oa likhomo.

Ho jala. Ho batleha hore ho jalo peo e ntle feela e khole e sa sennogang ke mafu, 'me joaleka ha phori e atile haholo ho batleha hore peo e hlatsuo pele e jaloa. Peo e ka inoa metsing a kopantsong le le-joje le letala joaloka ha ho etsa ma-bele, e ka kopanngoa le copper carbonate ke hore lerole la eona kapa formalin le tse joalo. Motsoako oa lejoje le letala ke oona oo batho ba ka o sebelisang hobane le fumaneha ha bonolo 'me le tsejoa hantle.

Hantle-ntle koro e jaloa ka ho hasoa ka letsoho pele kapa kamor'a ho lema. Ha e jaloa pele ho ho lema, ho ka hlokomeloa hore peo e se ke ea koaheloa ka mobu o botebo e ka bang 3 kapa 4 inches. Ho e tsoanetse ho ba ho lema ha bobeli. Ha pele e ts'oanetse ho ba ho tebileng. Ts'imo e batla ho e-goa hantle 'me peo e tla hloma haholo.

Nako le Tekanyo ea ho Jala.

Ka ts'oanelo koro e jaloa ka likhoeli tsa 'Mesa, Mots'eanong le Phupjane. Litulong tse phahameng joaloka Lesotho e nts'e jaloa le lehlabula 'me e jaloa selemo se sa tsoa thoasa. Peo ea hasoa 'me tekanyo e lokileng ke 30 ho ea ho 45 lbs. akereng e le 'ngoe moo ho omileng le 40 ho ea 50 lbs. moo ho tsamaisoang liforo tsa metsi. Moo lehola le leng lengata kapa eba ho liehiloe ho jala ho molemo ho teteanya peo hobane lijalo tsa morao ha li ka ke tsa etsa makala metsong joaloka tsa pele.

Ho nosetsa. Ka molao ho lekane ho nosetsa ka makhetho a mane kapa a ts'elseteng. Lijalo li batla ho nosetsoa hantle ka nako eo li thunyang ka eona ha peo e se e hlahile, ha ho sa hlokeha hore ho nosetsoe.

Ho Kotula. Lijalo li ts'oanetse ko kotulooa ha litlhaku li se li le thata empa pele li hlohloeha liqoaping. 'Mala oa litlhaka ka nako eo ke o mosehla. Ho ka kotulooa ka letsoho, ka machini oa ho hela kapa ka machini o helang o bileng o tlama lingata. (Lipolasing tse khole, machini e bitsoang 'com-bines,' e kotulang le e polang ka nako e le 'ngoe ea sebelisoa). Kamor'a kotulo lijalo li tlhela masimong e le lingata ka letsatsi le le leng kapa a mabeli ebe li etsoa litha hore li ome li sirelelitsoe. Seta se ka etsoa ka lingata tse 10 ho ea ho tse 16, tse emisitsoeng li kopantse lihloho, hobane pula e ka senya lijalo ha li se li kotulsoe, lingata li ts'oanetse ho tlosoa litheng li etsoe qubu ea mangata a chitja kapa a mahlakore a mane. Lingata li etsoe liqubu li se li omile.

Ho ka poloa matsoho kapa ka machini oa ho pola kapa ka liphoofole li hata holim'a lijalo. Kotulo e fumanoang akereng bongata ba eona bo ea ka monono oa mobu, pula le ka mofuta oa koro e lemiloeng. Mobung o omileng kotulo ea mebethe e meraro akereng e lokile. Moo masimo a nose-tsoang mebethe e robeli ho ea ho e leshome akereng e ea fumanoa.

MEFUTA KA MEFUTA. Ho lengoa mefuta e mengata ea koro mona South Africa. E tloaetsoeng haholo kapa "koro ea bohobe" mefuta e lengoang ke ena:— (i) Likarolong tse neloang ke pula ea mariha tsa Western Province:— "Sterling", "Koalisie", "Renown", "Regent", "Spring Early" le e meng.

(ii) Koana Ciskei moo phori e khathatsang:—

"Kruger", o lokelang haholo. "Spring Early", "Renown", "Koalisie", "Union 52", kapa ofe le ofe mofuta o butsoang kapele.

(iii) Likarolong tse neloang ke lipula tsa lehlabula tsa Transvaal le Orange Free State:—

"Lalkasarwali", "Roorkleinkoring", "Red Egyptian" le "Scheepers" ke mofuta e tloaetsoeng haholo. Moo phori e khathatsang haholo "Kruger" le "Ster-

ling" ke mefuta e lokileng haholo. Moo ho omileng "Scheepers" le "Red Egyptian" li lokile.

"Durum Wheat." Balemi ba bangata ba ma-Afrika ba lema "Durum" kapa koro e thata, joaloka ha e tloaetse ho bitsoa. Mefuta e mengata ea "Durum" e hlo-la komello. Empa leha ho le joalo ha se koro e molemo haholo bakeng sa bohobe, e ka sebelisoa ho etsa Macaroni le Spaghetti.

(b) Habore. Habore e lengoa haholo South Africa, haholo-holo ho fepa ka eona liphoofole lipolasing le ho rekisa furu litoropong.

Ke lijalo tse molemo ka ho tse-tisa bakeng sa makhulo a matala, haholo-holo naheng tse omileng. Ha lijalo li heloa ha li qala ho ba le 'mala o mosehla. li ka etsoa furu e ntle haholo ea lipere le liphoofole tse ling. Litlhaku tsa habore hape li fetolooa phofo ea ho etsa motoho.

Mofuthu kapa mohatsela, boemo ba tsona haboreng bo ts'oana le ba koro. Mefuta e tsejoang haholo ke "Algerian" le "Winter Dunn" ea habore. Moo ho nosetsoang ka liforo tsa metsi e molemo haholo ke "Langgewens." Moo phori e leng bohale haholo teng ho ts'oanetse ho lengoa "Boone" le "Sunrise."

(c) Lijalo tse ling tsa mariha. Garese, le koro ea garese le tsona ke lijalo tse tsejoang tsa mariha tse lemeloang ho fepa liphoofole. Moo ho nosetsoang makhulo a ka hlaha le e ngoe ea heloa ha e le hore mobu o ts'etsoe moiteli le lijalo ha li liehe ho jaloa. Litulong tse ling garese e lemelo ho etsa joala ba Makhooa. Koro ea garese ho etsoa furu e tala ka eona kapa joang bo omisitsoeng.

Mofuts'o o bitsoang 'rye' ke o thata haholo mobung o fokolang le litulong tse hatsetseng. Litlhaku li ka sebelisoa bakeng sa ho etsa bohobe le bakeng sa ho fepa mefuta eohle ea liphoofole. Bohobe bo bongata ba 'rye' bo etsoa Europe. Joang ba garese bo sebelisoa ho ruela matlo 'me bo sebelisoa haholo Europe bakeng seo.

'Birdseed' e lengoa King-williamstown, se seng sa litreke tsa Ciskei. Ke sejalo se thata se senyenyane se kang joang. Peo ha e se e potsoe, ea rekisoa ho fepa litsoere le mefuta e meng ea linonyane.

(Li sa tla).

KHETHO EA BHLANKA BA 'MUSO

(Re li ngoletsoe)

Ho ee ho tnoe ka nako e 'ngoe maopai le khetho tsa bhlanka ba 'Musu, ho kentsoe sethakhisa se nang le mahakore a mane a lekanang le likou tse 'ne tse lekanang mokoting o chitja, hoo e leng hore monna ha a ea se lokela setulo seo a khetsetsoeng ho sona.

Bakeng sa karabelo ea puo eo ho ka thoe ha ho etsahale ka mehla ho fumana ts'ebeliso ea monna eo e leng eena ea lokelang mosebetsi. Ka mokhoa oo he ho nkua ea hlahlamang ka ho o lokela.

Lekhotla la Merero ea Babats'o le lehlolonolo haholo bakeng sa khetho ea bhlanka ba babeli ba tsoang ho khetheloa litulong tse phahameng haufinyane: Mr. Gordon Mears eo e leng Mongoli oa Lekhotla la Merero ea Babats'o le Major Rodseth, M.B.E., Motlatsi oa Mongoli.

Banna bana ba babeli ke batho ba sebepeho se le seng haeba ho ka lumeloa hore re bue joalo. Ke bara ba bhlanka ba Lentsoe la Molimo, 'me ka mokhoa oo mabapi le Litaba tsa Babats'o ho joalo ka ha eka ba tsoaletsoe ho tsona. E mong le e mong oa bona o bile le tsebo e sephara tsamaisong ea puso ea ma-Afrika. Kabobeli ba bona ba filoe mpho bonolo mekhoheng le ho beta pelo liketsong, e mong le e mong oa bona ha a lika-like ho sebetsa ka matla ha ho hlokeha, ka bonolo empa ka letsoho le tiileng. Ba mafolo-folo haholo mosebetsing oa bona. Ba na le tsebo ea tseo ba li boneng ka mahlo le tsebo ea tseo ba li neiloeng ka molomo e leng tsona haholo-holo tse etsang hore ba lokeleho ke litulo tseo ba leng ho tsona tse phahameng.

(Re thabela ho nts'etsa babali litaba tse na tseo re li ngoletsoeng. Motsamaii oa Litaba tsa Ntoa.)

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