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## British And American Troops Closing In On Italian Capital

Since the capture of Foggia by the Eighth Army, the Allied forces in Southern Italy have captured the city of Naples, which is the largest in Southern Italy, and have made rapid progress towards Rome. The Fifth Army, thrusting with tanks towards Volturno River, are about 120 miles from the capital; in the centre an Eighth Army spearhead is reported to have reached Isernia, 95 miles south-east of Rome; and at Termoli General Montgomery's men are 130 miles due east.

The latest reports say that two of the most important airfields in Southern Italy—Pomigliano and Capo Chino—have been occupied by the Fifth Army in its drive north of Naples. The German News Agency on Tuesday announced that German troops had evacuated Bartolomeo in the Foggia district. Vichy Radio said that the bulk of the Germans had already withdrawn to the North from Volturno line, and that rear guards were left behind to cover the work of sappers who were mining the path of British and American advance.

### IMPORTANT AIRFIELDS CAPTURED

Fifth Army troops, in spite of increasing enemy resistance and expertly placed demolitions, have made a six-mile advance north-east of Naples to capture Matesarchio. On the right flank, Eighth Army troops have strengthened their positions at Termoli and have thrown back a number of German counter-attacks.

#### FLANK TURNED

The capture of Termoli by the Eighth Army has turned the flank of the German forces and by-passed strong enemy defensive positions provided by the Biferno valley.

The Germans have also lost a vital railway centre which had served them well for their withdrawal from the untenable flat plain round Foggia.

#### GARRISON SURPRISED

The British raiders who landed at the seaside village of Termoli, on the Adriatic coast, caught almost the entire garrison in bed, says war correspondent with the Eighth Army.

"Our men swamped the few outposts on the beach and then tore through the street of Termoli, spraying every German they saw with Tommy-gun and rifle fire," he says.

"German soldiers ran from buildings, while several German officers ran out in their underwear. Within a short time after coming ashore, the men of the Eighth Army seized the entire village, taking a number of prisoners and establishing a firm perimeter around Termoli.

### 7th Army Reported Ready to Invade the Balkans

Troops of the United States Seventh Army and other fresh troops are concentrated along the Italian Adriatic coast ready for an invasion of the Balkans, according to a message from the Budapest correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet."

They are said to be stationed between Bari and Foggia, and to have half-a-dozen excellent airfields at their disposal.

The German-controlled Scandinavian telegraph bureau said on Monday night that the Allies have been secretly landing lorries, arms and ammunition at night on the Dalmatian coast and sending them inland for the Yugoslav Patriots.

It was claimed that three such columns were intercepted.

The correspondent of the "Svenska Dagbladet" in Budapest says that political quarters in south-west Europe presume that an invasion of the Balkans will take place after the Allied three-Power conference, as the British and Americans want to be sure that the Russians have nothing against such an undertaking.

The United Press quotes officials in Washington as saying that it will be impossible for the Allies to invade the Balkans this autumn, but they prophesy that an attack will probably be made next spring, and that Turkey may join in with the Allies.

An autumn attack is ruled out, because the roads in the Balkans are usually impassable for motorised equipment in November.

#### SATELLITES' FEARS

Nazi circles in the Balkans and Germany's satellites there fear that an Allied landing near Salonika or elsewhere on the Aegean

### R.A.F. Bombs Six German Towns

Six German towns were bombed by the R.A.F. on Monday night. They were Frankfurt, Ludwigshaven, Offenbach, Mannheim, Worms and Saarlautern.

Frankfurt was the main target, the R.A.F. raid following a daylight attack on the city by United States Flying Fortresses. It was the R.A.F.'s first "substantial" attack on this centre, which means that more than 300 tons of bombs were dropped.

Frankfurt, which is on the River Main 24 miles above its confluence with the Rhine and the Mainz, is the main centre of the German chemical industry, and is also an important inland port.

#### CHEMICAL WORKS

Ludwigshaven, the R.A.F.'s second target is the home of the I. G. Farben chemical factories, the greatest in Germany. The office headquarters of this concern are in Frankfurt.

Ludwigshaven is also a most important inland port and faces Mannheim across the Rhine. It was last raided by the R.A.F. on September 23, at the same time as Mannheim.

Large fires were left burning in both Frankfurt and Ludwigshaven.

Offenbach, says a German communique, is a sister town of Frankfurt. It has a population of 90,000 and is an important railway centre, with lines running to Berlin, Nuremberg and Munich. It is a centre of the German leather goods industry and manufactures machine tools for munition works.

Twelve R.A.F. bombers were lost in the raids. The force sent out consisted of Mosquitoes as well as heavy four-engined aircraft.



FIELD-MARSHAL SMUTS WHO IS NOW IN LONDON

### Field-Marshal Smuts Flies to London

General Smuts is in Britain, for consultation with Mr. Churchill and other British war leaders.

It was officially announced at Pretoria on Tuesday that General Smuts left Pretoria for London by air on September 25. On the way he spent a few days in the Middle East for discussions. He was accompanied by Lieut-General Sir Pierre van Ryneveld, Chief of the General Staff, and Brigadier E. Williamson, financial adviser to the Department of Defence.

The Dominions Office in London officially announced General Smuts' arrival in the following words: "Field-Marshal Smuts, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, has arrived in this country for consultations and discussions. He comes at the invitation of the United Kingdom Government, and while here will act as a member of the War Cabinet."

Sapa's correspondent in London says that General Smuts' plane landed at a Home Counties aerodrome shortly before 8 a.m. (G.M.T.). In the party waiting to welcome him were: Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Chief of the Air Staff; Lord Cranborne, Dominions Secretary; Field-Marshal Lord Wavell, Viceroy-Designate of India; Colonel Reitz, Union High Commissioner in London; Admiral Bionley; Mr. John Martin, and a number of officials from South Africa House.

There is speculation to-day in London on whether General Smuts will go on to the United States before he returns to Pretoria. It is understood that his acceptance of President Roosevelt's invitation to visit America will depend on the demands made on his time in London.

### RUSSIANS MAKING STEADY PROGRESS

Despite heavy rains, the Russians on the central front are making steady progress towards, Vitebsk, Orsha, Mogilev and Gomel.

The United Press correspondent in Moscow says that a series of strong enemy counter-attacks were broken in the Mogilev sector of the White Russian front and the Russians expand-

ed their bridgeheads on the west bank of the Pronya River, 25 miles east of the city.

The enemy's counter-attacks at the northern approaches of Gomel also failed to arrest local Russian advances.

Despite these successes, the Russians are now faced with the extremely difficult tactical problem of crossing the 25 miles of swamps, hills and numerous water courses which separate their bridgeheads from Mogilev. The position is also complicated by the fact that the autumn rains have turned the terrain into mud, and the bad weather has reduced air support.

#### INITIATIVE HELD

The Russians still hold the initiative everywhere on the central front, although the fighting has entered the autumn stage, which should normally have begun several weeks ago.

### Many Japanese Craft Sunk

A major Japanese attempt to evacuate troops from Kolombangara Island, a few miles north of New Georgia, in the central Solomons, apparently to Bougainville Island, 100 miles to the north, has been intercepted by Allied warships and planes, says the United Press correspondent at General MacArthur's Headquarters. A Japanese gunboat, 42 barges and several other craft were either destroyed or seriously damaged.

The engagements, in which the Japanese suffered heavy losses, occurred on Friday and Saturday nights. An Allied Headquarters spokesman said on Tuesday that enemy planes which were trying to cover the evacuation caused light casualties in one Allied ship.

Japanese positions on Kolombangara, particularly those at Vila, have been heavily attacked by all types of planes almost every day since the enemy was cleared out of New Georgia. The Japanese have also been subjected to harassing artillery fire. Many barges trying to take reinforcements and supplies to the island have been destroyed.

### Germans Driven out of Corsica

Bastia, the last stronghold of the Germans in Corsica and their only escape port to northern Italy, fell to French troops on Monday morning.

The French communique, announcing the capture of Bastia, said: "Corsica has been liberated. Mopping-up operations are proceeding."

Renter's correspondent with the French forces in Corsica says that it is expected that about 1,500 German prisoners will be rounded up. The rest of the Germans apparently escaped in the evacuation operation which began almost as soon as the first French commandos landed at Ajaccio after the capture of Sardinia a fortnight ago.

#### GERMAN CASUALTIES

Many Germans, however, were killed in the fighting on the island as they withdrew up the east coast to Bastia; and many more were lost in Allied air attacks on evacuation craft and transport planes as they left the island.

### Mr. Hofmeyr Acts As Prime Minister

Before General Smuts left Pretoria it was arranged that Mr. Hofmeyr, Minister of Finance, should act as Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs during his absence and that Mr. Sturrock, Minister of Transport, should become acting Minister of Defence.

The same arrangement was made when General Smuts last visited Britain. For security reasons no announcement could be made until General Smuts had reached his destination.



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The Bantu World

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1943

Ukupungula Izingxabano

Emlhanganyeni kaKongresi ohe use. Goli kusuka ngoSonto kubo kubo ngoMombuluko kulo leli uMn. R. V. Selope-Thema, M.R.C., nte, lavo enanzela amazwi kaPresident-General okuti kukotelelanwe amanzi, kwenziwe umfelandawonye kuKongresi endaweni yokwandisa amaqembu, ute kuyingosi efanele ukuti yaba abantu bahlukaniswe ngoba okwamanje kuzanywa izindlela namasu okucima izingxabano ngobuzwe, ngako kazifuneki futi izingxabano ngokwePolitiki.

Lesi yiselileko okufanele ukuba wonke onsumo okwaziyo ngempela ukubhuluka konnyama asifalelise, sigxile emoyeni wako, kufi mlapo ecbhanga ngezindaba zesizwe, ngale ngokuba umqondo awawenege ngaso.

Abansundu namuhla bangamaqembu qembu ngobuzwe. Umuntu wakwaZulu ubabukela pansu abeSutu namaXosa; nomSutu ubabukela pansu abakwaZulu kanye namaXosa; neXosa libabukela pansu abakwaZulu nabeSutu. Uma kukona into ehle eyenziwa ngonsunda, abantu bahambe beheloga umoya befunya ukuzwa ukuti unaliponga lini, noma elomSutu noma elomuntu wakwaZulu, noma elaseXoseni. Inxa ipunga kunge lakwaZulu, ezinye izinhlanga sezihlabisa izandla, kazisafuni luto ukuzwa ngalowo; kanjalo noma engumSutu noma eHXosa.

Loku yingosi kitina luhlanga olunsumo ngoba uma simi sizingqezu ngezingezu zesizwe, kasikwazi ukubamba izwi elilodwa. Nokuhlakanipha kwetu kasikwazi ukuba sikhulanganise ukufumana isu lokusikula isizwe esinsundu.

Ukushumayela ukuti njengoba abantu ke benazizingxabano, kufanele ukuba bahlukaniswe ngezingezibano ezintsha ngokubhedha okupindiwe. Abantu lapa omnyango tababe bebaza ukuti uKongresi yinhlangothi yePolitiki na noma akasiyo. Abantu lapa omnyango bazi ukuti ngokwempela uKongresi uyinhlangothi yePolitiki. Kabanayo leyomiqondo elowe yimfundo eFort Hare napesheya yokwahlukanisa pakati kukaKongresi J. eseyihle lePolitiki zona nalapo engesilo. Inxa kuxebeka iqembu elilwela amalungelo abansundu, lawo alwelwa nguKongresi, abantu basuke ebese beti kuxakshewe, kubekona abamvunayo, kubekona abampikisayo. Umbuzo uti: Kukugukhulakanipha na ukwedukisa nokungalinga imiqondo yabantu ngokwandisa izingxabano, endaweni yokuzipungula umhlaba umubi kangaka?

Umbuzo NgesiBhunu Nezigebungu

Mhleli, Ngiela isikadlana kwelako lodumo ngrike ngicole uMn. T. K. Jele ake angilindele malungana nesibhunu ukuba usandapi kanye nekambi lezigebungu malungana nendaba yake ebonga amazwi kaMhleli eyapuma epepeni mdlana zingu 7/8/43 ngoba mina angiyiboni into ayisolayo nati isibhunu silungile ayi isi Ngesi.

Daniel M. P. Ndblovu Johannesburg.

ISIKALO NGEZITIMELA EZICINANAYO

Mhleli, Ngi vumele ngifake esami isikalo kwe lako lo dumo "Bantu World". Ngi ngumntu obamba kakulu ngalesi timela esiya eDalakubhe. Ngo suku lwangoMgqibelo nangoSonto abantu baningi kakulu abahamba ngalemeyila. Iningi labantu yitina esikwela ku 3rd class.

Futike na masotsha amaningi akwela kuyo i 3rd class.

Poke yini opete izitimela angasiboneleli ukuti siyahlupeka uma ikeriyaji ibilnye kupela le 3rd class? Abantu abaningi bahambe besala lapa eziteshini, kanti futi abanye baya kade, kanti kupakati kwobusuku.

Anginakulandisa ukahlupeka engakubonayo ngesonto mhlaz zingu 4-7-48. Into nje engiyicelayo Mhleli, tumelani isikalo setu kubapati bezitimela. Safa ma-Afrika.

Yimina engikalayo, Philemca Ngornane Pretoria.

kwagceni ngokuba bobahli labe ngo-President, bala. Kwezompi kube ude Giraud; lewezwe kube nguDe Gaulle. Lesisimo senziwa ngabomvu, ukuze uGiraud ngemva kwempi abe namandla empi ukamisa uHulumeni ofunwa zicebi eFransi, njengoba uMarshal Badoglio emiswa eItaliya njenge. Lenibhango engapeliyo kaDe Gaulle noGiraud ikomba imbangano okana pakati kwezicebi zaseFransi, Melika, Ngilandi kanye noIntukazana laseLamazwe. Umntukazana lufunwa ukuba lube ngamaKomanisi namaSocialisti eFransi. Izicebi lentu kuzifuneni. Kudela ovyona okuti iyozula ukomont mbla waya uHitler. Kodwalo eFransi hize izicebi epumalide ntingola zipamelele eItaliya, zaze zasindisa u-Mussolini, wapanyuka ebhekweni gampi epelele.

Kuzo zonke lezintu, iRussia ibhekwe ngabuhlanga amhlo. Ukumhlo kweyo kusenokwenge imisindo emahlangeni kwezinye izindawo.

Umhlaba Ngalelisonto Umi Kanje :

(Ngu J. K. N.)

UDE GAULLE NOGIRAUD

Ekusokeni kwalempi uGeneral de Gaulle wayengesiyi umholi wempi yama-Frentshi owayelabazake ngokufika kuParis, aciteke uHulumeni kaPaul Reynaud, kwadaleka ngemva kwawoko amaFrentshi ayezimisele wona ukuyilwa impi, kwaba yikati igama lika De Gaulle livelayo obala.

Kwako kwabakona isikati lapa amaNgisi ayelazisa kabi, kodwa namuhla selifapazwe ngebika Giraud. Loku kubangwa yini? Ngoba pezu kwempuczeko yawo enkulu kangaka amaFrentshi, namuhla lozu kawakawumelani; ayawo.

Impendulo okayikude kakulu. U General de Gaulle ekusokeni kwake wayesengati umbaba nezebi. Izicebi ke kuwo wonke umhlaba ziyezwana, futi ziyezwela. Kwakukona itomba lokuti kungati uma epaswa uDe Gaulle, izicebi zaseFransi zihlangene zingaze zakukulwa ngamaKomanisi noma amaSocialisti. Kabonakala ukuti uma epaswa usenokubola amaFrentshi acite amaJamane, kubuye kupinde kudliwe ngengxwembe endala.

Kepa kuhamba kwahamba kwabonakala ngokusobala ukuti labo ababala namadlamane abangamaFrentshi kakusizo. Izicebi. Izicebi zona ziti okungenani kakadalwe ubuhlobo namaJamane eFransi ngoba yase yahlulwe iFransi. Ngaloko amaFrentshi aqala ukoklayeka pakati. Amaqamba ahlelwebeka, elika De Gaulle lasulke lagawala oluntukazana. Kwati abaholi bamaKomanisi kanye nama-Socialisti bamaFrentshi bamamela ka-De Gaulle. Izicebi zibe sozibeko uLaval ukuba nguPrime Minister pansu kukaMarshal Petain, sezayicimile iFrench Republic, zemisa uHulumeni ofapa nowamaJamane, endaweni yokuba uPetain kutiwe nguPresident of the French Republic, wabizwa ngokuba kutiwe yiChief of the State. Konke loku kwakomba ngokusobala ukuti uLaval nezecebi eFransi ufuna ukuba ngakumaJamane ngoba amadlamane yizita zobuKomanisi.

Lalingeko itaba lokuba izicebi zangakiti zishomane nulezi ezingakulaval ngoko kwafaneka ukuba kufunwa umholi omusha okuyoti uma impi ama-Demokrasi eyingqoba, kube ngayena oventenja ukuba eFransi alwe nama-Komanisi ngoba kwase kuvele obala ukuti uDe Gaulle usengumholi wolutukazana. Lomholi waqele wakishiswa yilezo zicebi zaseFransi ezingabazayo ukuti amadlamane ayoyingqoba impi. Lomholi waba nguDarlan.

Pezu kokuba uDarlan wayekombise ubaba obamangalisayo kumaNgisi kanye namaMelika angenkati epansi kwepiku lamaJamane, kodwa wati ukuba akulume ulimi olutandwa zicebi, wankwa amandla okubasa wonke umbuso wamaFrentshi owase utenzandeni zam-Demokrasi. AbaseMelika vibonyo moshosholela amakulu ayeti uDarlan akanikwe onke amandla. AbaseNgilandi ataningi beti uDe Gaulle ngumholo wempela, ongazanga abahlamke abahlobo ngisho sekukubi, kodwa izwi elisindayo leMelika lamolizela ocaceni uDe Gaulle, labeka uDarlan. Loku kwadala ukungezwani pakati kwamaNgisi neMelika. IMelika yati imi lapa imi kons. Atamba amaNgisi, nebala wabekwa uDarlan. UDe Gaulle wafashazwa.

Elofeni kukaDarlan, izicebi eFransi zatumela emunye ezimetembayo, u-General Giraud ukuba angene esikundleni sikaDarlan—nakuba ayenesenikati kulali. Endaweni yokuba umbuso wamaFrentshi owayopansi kukaGeneral Eisenhower (waseMelika) unike umholo obomdala uDe Gaulle, ngalokati uDe Gaulle wayesengena ngokusobala, amandla ainkwa uGiraud. Kwawushaqisa nje umhlaba loku. IMelika kayafuna noma imbono uDe Gaulle. Yagxana noGiraud, yamsema waya eMelika, wasala pansu uDe Gaulle Nezecebi zamaNgisi zaqala ukumewasa uDe Gaulle.

Lapo sekundiswa iKomiti lokubasa iFransi olwayo, kwawuka esikulo isidom uDe Gaulle noGiraud behanga. Kwazo (Ipelela ohleli lokuqal)

J. K. MOHL: OUTSTANDING AFRICAN LANDSCAPE PAINTER

(Continued from Page three)

has been observed, throughout all of them, the struggle of an inward soul, seeking after freedom contents us in his brush-strokes and colour-tones and amidst the radiant freshness of Africa's landscape, John Koenackee Mohl re-minds us that Africa is in prison. His realistic, idealistic and impressionist inclinations represent a search after something deeper and greater; the search that is shaping the thinking of the new Africa and the thoughts that motivate this search are faithfully depicted by Mohl on the canvas.

"Outdoor painting" is his motto and brush and palette accompany him in his excursions in the natural wild and there, amidst the quietude of the South African country-side, he records on canvas his impressions, thoughts and feelings on the landscapes of his beloved Africa. He has a remarkable knowledge of a number of districts in South Africa for he frequently takes long excursions into the country to study and paint at first-hand, his subjects. Grass is a subject that is receiving his growing attention and he makes conscientious efforts to depict this as faithfully as he has done his other favourite subject, Water. South African artists have not given Grass as our veld the attention that it deserves and Mr Mohl's progress in this direction will be watched with interest.

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W. K. HARTLEY, Town Clerk.

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Amaqawe akuqala ayepiz impilo yenkululeko, yaphandle. Beqinile, bepibile. Namhlanje noma uhala edlobheni elikula, ungaqina ube namandhla ama ul'azi isu.

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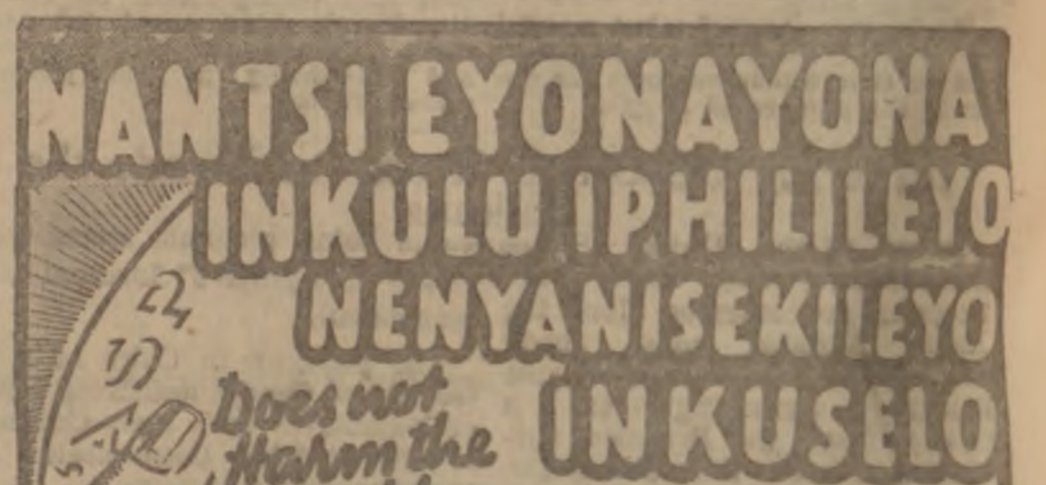


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Kukuthini ukuzuza ukhusele, kwingqaqambo nokugula? Ngumbuzo lowo. I'ASPRO' yimpiculo. Ingoyena mkhuseli mkhulu ngenxa yobucukubedu bamayeza eyenziwe ngawo. Naanku umzekelo. I'ASPRO' ngumtshabalalisi weembewu yezifo. Ngapha koko i'ASPRO' ingumthomalalisi we mfixane. Kwakhona amacwecwana e'ASPRO' anendlela emangalisayo yokutshisha iintlungu ngendlela ezolileyo. Kuyinyaniso ephelileyo ukuba i'ASPRO' inazo zonke ezindlela ziphilileyo zokunyanga, kanti ayinangozi ephaphini—ingaqumbeli kananjalo.

45, Barrington Road, Brixton, S.W. 9. Manene, Ekwisithaba seminyaka esi 8 eyadulayo ndikhe ndanibhalela ukuzaziya ngelungelo elizuzwe ndim no nokosikazi kwi'ASPRO'. Ndingine akokuba iyaku nchwayitisa into yokwazi ukuba ndisanduluki nomenela umhlobo wam obehulawa sisifo sokutyatamba kwamathambo. Undibikela ukuthi akanalanga nje kufumana umyalelo wokuyazaziya ngelungelo, kodwa ngathi seleyakuphila naphakade. No nyana wam ufumane zange ndazi ukuba PASPRO' inokoyiswa ngumkhumbano xa ithathwe xa kulalwayo nobisi oludikidiki. Ndingarsho ukuthi andingonwabi, ngaphandle kwawo endini. —Owenu, ngenene, W. T. WILKINSON.

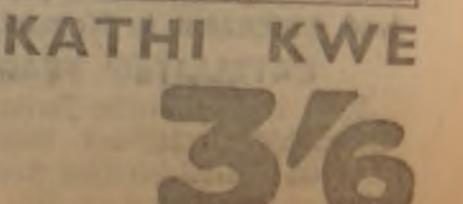
PHELISA NGEPHANYAZO INTLOKO EBHLUNGU

44, Kidare Road, Newlands, C.P. Ndinovuyo ukuzaziya ukuba ndine nkholo ku macweco e'ASPRO' esitoko ndinawo ndingemakubamba ngaphandle kwawo, xa kukho ukubuhlanga, pangaphandle kwe mfixane, ezithi nyamalala wakusebenzisa i'ASPRO'.

Nangamso, Owenu wene, H. WATSON (Mrs.)

I'Aspro' yoku krakraza

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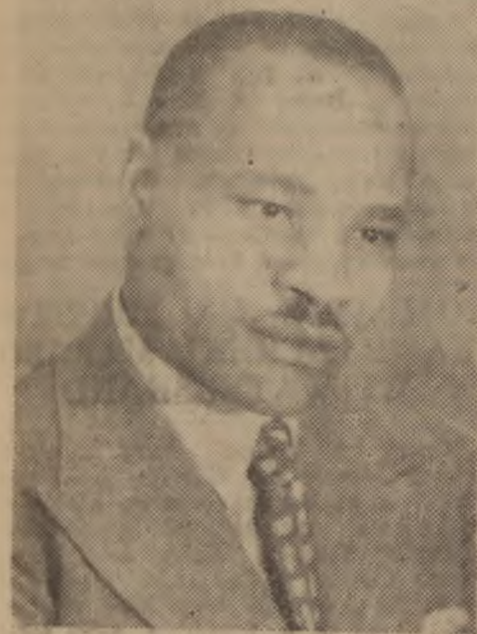
AMAXABISO PHAKATHI KWE

9 1/9 3/6

# J. K. MOHL: OUTSTANDING AFRICAN LANDSCAPE PAINTER

Few Africans have taken very seriously to painting—more from the absence of facilities for training than lack of inclination or talent in this direction, but Mr. J. K. Mohl, referred to in a recent issue of the "Bantu World" by Mr. S. L. Job in a letter to the editor of this journal, has not only taken painting seriously; he has been steadily building a national name ever since he first made his appearance in the Empire Exhibition of 1936.

He has an interesting history behind him. Born at Serowe, Bechuanaland, about thirty-eight years ago, he showed unusual interest in drawing and painting at a very early age. The story is told of him that when he went to school, he spent more time and energy studying pictures or drawings and did not conceal his contempt for reading, writing and arithmetic. Quietly behaved and somewhat reserved, he soon became the despair of his History and Geography teacher whilst he at the same time became the delight of the Art master.



MR. J. K. MOHL

His unusual talent in his chosen art soon attracted the attention and interest of African and European friends of his grandfather, under whose care he was and efforts were made to persuade Grandpa to send the young Mohl—then not yet fifteen—to schools where he would receive education that would give scope for the expression of his particular talents. But Grandpa had other ideas and at the age of fifteen, John Koenakeefe Mohl was sent to Tigerkloof for his Teachers' Course.

Teaching, however, was not in the mind of this young countryman of Solomon Plaatje's and before many years had elapsed, the old man was convinced that his grandson would never be a teacher.

Encouraged by this conviction, the African and European friends of the Mohl family came in force upon the old man and finally got him to agree to give the youth a chance in the vocation of his choosing. Arrangements were made for his transfer to Luderitz, South West Africa, where he was to receive training at the Windhoek School of Art under a French lady teacher, Miss Collac.

For three years young Mohl devoted himself with zeal and ardour to the mastery of the principles of painting. At the end of that period he returned to his beloved Bechuanaland. An irresistible love for travel took him to Pietersburg and then to Johannesburg. From Johannesburg he went back to Bechuanaland and after seeing a little of the greater South Africa, he could no more resist the urge to convey his message on canvas and back to Johannesburg he returned and started in earnest on his career.

In the Golden City he made the acquaintance of a number of Europeans interested in painting—chief among whom was Mr. Sutherland Millar, M.A., Cambridge, an artist, journalist and publicist expert who helped him further in his art.

When the Empire Exhibition came, he had already won for himself a growing circle of admirers and these persuaded him to send exhibits to the Empire Exhibition. Of twelve such pieces he sent, the most outstanding were "Chief Tshbedi, Paramount Chief of Bechuanaland," a portrait and "Father's Beloved Son" a group in which the tenderness of age and the love of youth were delicately contrasted. He was the only African who sent in his exhibits independently.

The years that followed he used in the perfection of his technique and in 1942 his picture, "Snow falling in Sophiatown," was accepted by the South African Academy at its exhibition in the City Hall, Johannesburg. He made history here by being the first African landscape painter to be accepted by the Academy.

This year, he sent in another entry, "Magaliesburg in Midwinter" and this also, was the only entry by an African artist at the Exhibition. Of 420 artists who sought acceptance by the Academy, 113 only were accepted and of these John Koenakeefe Mohl was the only African, as Mr S. L. Job's letter to the editor of the "Bantu World" recently pointed out.

**THE MAN**

Mr Mohl is a Mochuana by birth; a countryman of the great Solomon Plaatje and like him too, he bears himself with that graceful humility of the conqueror which was so marked a characteristic of the translator of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" into Sechuana.

Mr Mohl is young both in appearance and in the broadness of his outlook. Success has not spoiled him. He is deeply conscious of his duty to the community and this makes him at ease in

the company of rich and poor and old or young.

He was once approached by a White admirer and advised not to concentrate on landscape painting but to paint figures of his people in poverty and misery. Landscape, he was advised, had become a field where Europeans had specialised and they had advanced very far in perfecting its painting. In a humble voice and manner humbler still, he smilingly replied: "But I am an African and when God made Africa, He also created beautiful landscapes for Africans to admire and paint."

As for appearance, he looks a little younger than he really is, with a large head, hair closely-cropped and a face that combines features of sadness and firmness. When he talks, he does so in a subdued voice and is not easily drawn out; but once a tender chord is touched, his whole face beams with a very persuasive smile and throws his small sensitive eyes—about the only thing which tells the story of the sensitive artist in him—into an almost fiery glow, whilst in quick but emphatic syllables he drives his point with telling effect.

In his home at 24, Annadale Street, Sophiatown, Johannesburg, he is a gracious host and though a widower, has a very lively companion and friend, in his four-year old son Archie; himself a little jewel in the artist's somewhat lonely home. Archie attends Kindergarten classes and whilst he is away, all is quiet in his painter-father's studio. But when Archie returns, the whole house is agog with activity; with his voice echoed from wall to wall as he discusses with his Daddy his reasons for preferring bananas to apples and jam to butter, in perfect English! When the father is not busy, they engage in long discussions and arguments in which sweets, cakes, bread or fruit figure very prominently in the thoughts of a healthy boy of four. Then in addition to these, and next in importance, come talks of other boys, games, school etc. And his is a devoted father!

**HIS WORK**

When the representative of the "Bantu World" called on Mr Mohl, he found him busy on a number of pictures whilst nearly half a dozen complete ones showed the elasticity with which the painter expresses on canvas the impressions he gets of and thoughts on the landscape of his Africa. At one stage, he is a realist, at another an idealist and at yet another, he seeks to convey to the beholder the impression of what he has in mind—yet, throughout all his works, one discovers that insistent consciousness of inward beauty in his works and his struggle to express that on canvas.

In his "A Quiet Evening at the Wemmer Pan" (Johannesburg), for instance, he has succeeded in portraying a realistic picture of a pan of water near one of the Rand's Mines at sunset. The main theme in this picture is the pan and the mine headgear and dumps in the background are adjuncts serving the purpose of giving balance and rhythm whilst some admirable effects of light on water have been successfully produced. If the colour-tones and the representation of the sun's rays reflected on the surface of the water are a trifle grating, that is because the

representation of water is better handled. Mr Mohl, of course, is at his best in painting water scenes.

"The Pond Scene" is another remarkable effort. Here the artist has not emphasised the realism of the former picture and has conveyed to the beholder an impression of a pond and its surroundings in Pan Kop near Pienaar's River in the Northern Transvaal. The artist's colour-tones produce a pleasing effect of calm, peacefulness and the beauty of our landscape. Here, however, Mohl has not succeeded to avoid a jarring rhythm in the relation of his water idea with the ideas with which it contrasts. A tall tree, almost in the centre of the picture, has its shade reflected on the water and the shade idea is not treated with the delicacy one naturally hopes for in order to appreciate it as a harmonious portion of a symphonic whole.

But in "An Evening on the Vaal River" (near Vierfontein, O.F.S.) Mohl has risen to great heights in painting the ideal in Nature. His very delicate light effects on the clouds and sombre shadowiness of the trees along the river and the silvery representation of the water make this a "thing of beauty" which overshadowed all the other pictures then completed. In his representation of trees, the artist has delicately given an impression, whilst water has been idealised in a manner that is peacefully pleasant. Little wonder that this picture was the favourite of



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the late Mrs Mohl. It could not have been otherwise to a woman deeply cultured and sensitive to beautiful things. "Stream Through Black Soil" represents a stream in a valley between two mountains just before a rainstorm and represents the painter's best effort in this group of pictures at representing

the artist's impression of the few minutes before a storm. There is in this picture a marked note of quiet sadness whilst loneliness is the general feeling it makes one experience.

These four pictures are fairly representative of Mr Mohl's works and as (Continued in Page two)



## Grand news!

Some Tootal Fabrics have arrived! Not a vast quantity, of course, so fill wardrobe-gaps while you can. The new colours and designs are perfectly charming, and you know how well Tootal fabrics stand up to strong sunshine and hard wear.

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And combined with this digestive cleanser is a strong tonic which puts dash into everything he does. He's glad to be alive. He's A 1. He's "the goods." Look at him!

You, reader, can be like Pa. Do as he does. Take Parton's Purifying Pills which are sold everywhere in bottles of 50 at 1/6.

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# BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1943

## Is it the Voice of Jacob?

The Chairman and Secretary of the African Democratic Party have replied to our criticism of their party, and this reply is published elsewhere in this issue. They deny that their Party is in anyway connected with any political party. "Neither the Communists nor the Fourth International," they tell us, "will be tolerated in this Party."

The readers of The Bantu World will remember that we did not actually accuse the promoters of the A.D.P. of having allied themselves with these parties, but merely pointed out that "the similarity of their supplementary programme and the 'alternative' programme suggested by the Fourth International was such that we could not resist the temptation to say "although the hand may be that of Esau, the voice is that of Jacob." In our last editorial we purposely refrained from quoting both of these documents. We, of course, expected the leaders of the African Democratic Party to reply to our criticisms, and thus give us the opportunity of giving our readers the chance of comparing the two programmes to which we have referred, and see for themselves whether or not our inference is not justifiable.

But before we quote from these programmes, we would like the leaders of the Democratic Party to tell us how the original manifesto which they did not print, came into the hands of the Fourth International whose "members supported the idea of the formation of the new party" and whose "criticisms were of a 'constructive nature.'" A passage in this unprinted manifesto according to the critique of the Fourth International reads as follows:—

"We hasten to disabuse those who misinterpret this call to united action as a call to arms and bloody revolution. Nothing could be farther from our minds. Nothing could be more foolish and suicidal than such a course. We believe in the method of peaceful negotiation." How is this any different from "appeasement?" asks the Fourth International.

With this question, however, we are not concerned. What we are concerned with and what the public would like to know, is how this unprinted manifesto fell into the hands of an organisation which is "not tolerated" by the Democratic Party? That is a question which the leaders of the party are asked to answer.

Now we proceed to quote, as we have promised, certain passages from the two programmes issued by the African Democratic Party, and the Fourth International respectively.

### DEMOCRATIC PARTY SAYS:

"The expropriation of the land-owning companies and rich farmers; and the division, on a basis of equality (taking due regard of the quality of the soil) and the needs of the land hungry family, of the expropriated land among the land hungry and land-less people.

"State credit, on easy terms, and state technical assistance (with tractors, fertilizers, dipping, etc.) to the poor farmers.

"The expropriation of the rich landholders and the division of the land on the one hand, and the industrialisation of the rural areas, on the other hand, these will do more to eradicate soil erosion than any other measures which are defeated by the present colour bar land and farming system which prevails in the South African countryside today.

"National independence and self-determination of all the national groups of South. That is, each national group, whether majority (e.g. African) or minority (e.g. Coloured, Indian, English, Afrikaans) to be able to decide its own national destiny.

"Rejection of the useless method of petitioning, (a petition is valuable only as a means to organise the people, and not as a means to realise an object), deputations, resolutions to the ruling class government and its subsidiary institutions.

### THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL SAY:

The expropriation of the land-owning companies and rich farmers; and the division, on a basis of equality (taking due regard of the quality of the soil) and the needs of the land-hungry and land-less people.

State credit, on easy terms, and state technical assistance (with tractors, fertilizers, dipping, etc.) to the poor farmers.

The expropriation of the rich land-holders and the division of the land on the one hand; and the industrialisation of the rural areas, on the other hand; these will do more to eradicate soil erosion than any other measures which are defeated by the present colour-bar land and farming system which prevails in the South African countryside today.

Self-determination, at a gathering of all national groups under this republic. That is, each national group, whether majority (e.g. Bantu) or minority (e.g. Indian, English, Afrikaans) to be able to decide its own national destiny.

Rejection of the useless method of petitioning (a petition is valuable only as a means to organise the people, not as a means to realise an object), Deputations, Resolutions to the ruling class government and its subsidiary institutions.

Although the leaders of the African Democratic Party disown the authorship of the supplementary programme to their published manifesto, the fact remains that such a programme has been circulated as their property. It is now for the public to say whether or not the voice is not that of Jacob. To the leaders of the Democratic Party, we would like to say they should either own the authorship of the document or plead guilty of plagiarism.

## Democratic Party

The Editor,

May we correct a number of misleading statements that appear in your leader of October 2, 1943.

It is incorrect to say that the founders of the African Democratic Party are "in entire agreement" with the criticisms made by the Fourth International. No such statement was ever made by any member of the Party. "The Critique of the Manifesto of The African Democratic Party was shown for the first time to the founders of the Party at the meeting held at the Ritz Hall, and we had no opportunity of scrutinising these criticisms. Nevertheless we were satisfied that these criticisms were of a constructive nature, and that members of the Fourth International supported the idea of the formation of the new Party.

We have no knowledge of a supplementary manifesto authorized by our Party, and copies that were circulated at the meeting were extracts from the alternative programme suggested by the Fourth International and did in no way constitute part of our official programme. Inferences that the African Democratic Party is not a genuine African Movement and that it is merely disguising the Fourth International are completely false and baseless. Neither the Communists nor the Fourth International will be tolerated in this Party. No person who is known to be a member of either organizations will be admitted into our Party.

The statements so frequently made by you and others that the new Party aims at the destruction of the National Congress are incomprehensible to us. We have repeatedly and emphatically assured you that the A.D.P. is an organization within the framework of the National Congress it is a political party that will work within parliamentary framework of the National Congress. In the circumstances opposition to the party can only arise from deliberate distortion of facts or political stupidity. No lover of the Congress has ever accused the Communist Party for organizing the African people and seeking positions in the cabinet of the Congress, but today when African men want to do the same kind of work within the Congress all manner of base accusations are levelled against them. The Congress must choose between supporting the Communist Party and the African Democratic Party.

(Continued in next column)

## All-African Convention

Special meeting of the Executive Committee held at Bloemfontein August 27, 1943

In response to Acting General Secretary's Circular dated July 28, 1943, a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the above organisation was held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Batho Location, Bloemfontein, on Friday, August 27, 1943. The special meeting was, in the unavoidable absence of the President, presided over by the vice President, the Revd Z.R. Mahabane of Kroonstad, and was attended by Revs J. S. Luthako, E. E. Mahabane and T. P. Tshabangu (President of the O.F.S. African Congress) Messrs I. B. Tabata (Cape Town) M. L. Kumalo (Inanda Natal) I.G. Masu (Durban) and A. Sefothelo (Bloemfontein).

The meeting proved to be a success, from the point of view of business transacted. The meeting made suggestions in regard to the Agenda of the forthcoming Conference of the Convention to be held on Dingaan's Day this year, and adopted for submission to the Conference a Manifesto. The Manifesto is to be circulated to all African organisations, religious, industrial, educational or political, as well as other Non-European organisations of the Union of South Africa.

The Manifesto makes a cursory review of the deplorable politico-social conditions under which the African people are suffering as a consequential result of the segregation policy of the Union as well as the operation of the repressive and oppressive legislation of the last period of Seven or Eight years. It also reveals the dismal failure of the Union Government to redeem the solemn promises made when the Native Acts of 1936 were piloted through the Union Parliament. The Pass System has not been abolished nor has the treatment of the Poll-Tax defaulters been improved while practically no additions to the land have been made.

The Manifesto makes a Clarion Call to the African Organisations to send delegates to the Conference in such a manner as to make this 1943 Convention most memorable in the history of our race. At this gathering, ways and means will have to be devised to seek an amelioration of our conditions described in the Manifesto, while the Convention will be called upon to give serious consideration to the following points, among others viz:—

(a) The desirability of calling upon the other Non-European organisations to come over to join forces with us in a strong Unity Movement of all the Non-European Groups in the Union of South Africa, in a determined struggle for full Citizenship Rights.

(b) The imperative NEED for sending a strong Delegation to the coming Peace Conference so as to place before the bar of this International Tribunal the claims of the Non-European races of Southern Africa for their recognition as Members of the Human race, and as such, are entitled to all rights, privileges and responsibilities of Citizenship in the land of our birth, adoption or domicile, and as being entitled to the Four Freedoms of the famous Atlantic Charter of President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill.

To the Manifesto is attached two Addenda. One, giving a summary of disabilities that are common to all Non-European groups of S. Africa, the other giving a detailed programme of the All African Convention. The Preamble to the programme defines the All African Convention as a 'federal body which affiliates all organisations whose constitution and policy are in keeping with the aspirations of the oppressed people of S. A.' and also defines the term 'AFRICAN' as meaning 'All people in the Continent of Africa who are not European'. It also recalls the fact that the All-African Convention was established as a permanent body in 1937 for the purpose of co-ordinating the activities and struggles of all African Organisations in their fight against oppression and as a 'Mouth Piece of the African people'.

The Special Committee of the All African Convention expects and respectfully calls upon all and every African organisation to organise or re-organise and mobilise its own forces as to be amply represented at the forthcoming Convention, and it cries, 'African', the hour to demand your rightful place in the political sun in the land of your fathers has arrived! And it reminds them of the weighty words of a great poet,

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune, Omitted, all the voyage of their life Is bound in shallows and in miseries." Vice-President, All African Convention, Kroonstad, September 1943. Tatus L. N. Sondlo Acting Secretary A.A.C.

It is significant that Dr. Xuma who realised the unanswerability of the case presented by the founders of the party at the inaugural meeting did not want to make himself ridiculous by opposing the party. In this case those who oppose us will be well advised to follow his leadership.

Criticism or no criticism the people continue to register each day, the party is growing and we can only say that we know something of the character of the man that fears when none pursues. Chairman: Paul R. Mosaka Secretary: Self Mampuru

## African Farm Labourers

The need for improved working conditions for Africans on farms is stressed in a circular on the subject of African farm labour which has been prepared by the Department of Native Affairs and is being distributed through the South African Agricultural Union to farming organisations throughout the country.

In its circular the Department points out that the all-important and difficult question of the shortage of farm labour was one which had for years past engaged the attention not only of farmers individually and as a body, but that of the Government and particularly the Department of Native Affairs. The question was also thoroughly investigated by a Farm Labour Committee which included several of the country's most prominent farmers. Various suggestions to alleviate the position had from time to time been put forward, but these had usually been found to be impracticable.

While farm labour is generally unpopular, there is ample evidence that on many farms conditions are satisfactory and that on these labour is normally sufficient and reasonably efficient. When abnormal circumstances arise, the farms on which conditions are satisfactory suffer, because of the general unpopularity of farm labour, particularly when distant areas are the source of supply.

### ESSENTIAL

"The first essential, therefore, is to create on all farms certain minimum conditions so that no employer may affect the reputation of any district, or of the farming industry as a whole, and so that when the African is recruited for farm labour he has some assurance in regard to the treatment he may expect."

A farm labour committee which investigated the matter recommended certain amendments to the Native Labour Regulation Act, says the leaflet. The adoption of the amendments would enable the Department to appoint inspectors with various powers to prescribe particulars of the housing, feeding and treatment of African workers wherever these were brought within the definition of "African labour"; to have prosecuted those who did not comply with requirements, and to operate a registration system to be charged to the employers.

The Department is willing to introduce these amendments if they are desired, but it is felt that they might be burdensome to farmers, and, owing to great distances and the difficulty of controlling both employer and worker, that results might not be commensurate with the work and expense involved.

If possible, other ways of obtaining the same end should be tried first, says the leaflet.

### CO-OPERATION

The Department feels that success can be achieved only with the full and willing co-operation of farmers themselves, and with the minimum of legislation and regimentation.

The Department suggests the employment of African labour officers whose duties would be:

- (1) In consultation with the Labour Advisory Board, or the farmers' association of each district, to draw up for the district standards regarded as suitable, such as for minimum feeding requirements, minimum housing requirements, minimum wages, and maximum daily tasks of hours of employment.
- (2) By inspections, and, if necessary, by representation through the appropriate board or association, to endeavour to secure conformity with these standards.
- (3) To advise recruiters and attesting officers, on application, of the conditions of employment agreed upon in any district or section of a farming industry.
- (4) Generally, to keep responsible farming organisations and individual farmers, as well as the Department, informed on matters affecting African labour with a view to measures being taken to improve the position.
- (5) To mediate between the employer and worker where difficulties arise.

### FARM SCHOOLS

The leaflet adds: "In addition to these measures the Department would do all in its power, wherever co-operation from farmers can be obtained, to assist in supplying those needs, which at present make farm tenancy and labour less attractive to the African than residence and labour in or near towns; namely, the Department would be glad to assist in creating farm schools as was recently done in various districts at the request of local farmers.

"Leading farming organisations are asked to discuss these proposals with the farming community in general, and in due course to advise the Department of the reaction thereto.

"Should it be desired, the Department will then be pleased to discuss the matter further with a few leading representatives of the farmers. It is felt that this procedure is likely to bring about more satisfactory results than the holding of meetings with farmers in various parts of the country when divergent views are likely to be expressed."

## WITWATERSRAND MINE NATIVES' WAGES COMMISSION

It is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has authorised the abovenamed Commission to examine and report on the remuneration and conditions of employment of Natives employed by the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company, Limited, on their undertakings in the Transvaal, and to make any recommendations which may seem meet in the circumstances.

The Commission desires to hear the evidence of persons or bodies who are interested in, or have special knowledge of, the subject of its enquiry and will commence its public sittings for this purpose at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, October 12, 1943, in Room 60-New Law Courts, von Brandis Square, Johannesburg.

Persons who wish to give evidence are requested to communicate immediately with the Secretary, whose address is Room 58, New Law Courts, Johannesburg, and to arrange with him suitable times and dates for the hearing of their evidence. Witnesses are further requested to furnish the Secretary, in advance, with a resume of the evidence which they propose to give.

## KOMISHINI EA MEPUTSO EA BABEREKI MERAFO WITWATERSRAND

Mona ho tsebisoa hore officiri e busang Mmuso oa Kopano, e boleletse khotla le ka hodimo lena ho lalaho'a le ho porota maemo a Ma-Afrika a sehatsang Victoria Falls le Transvaal Power Company, Ltd., ka boemo ba bona Transvaal, le hore khotla le etsa majokisetso ao le hopolang ka khotla.

Komishini e lakatsa ho utlula boukhi ho ba ratang kapa ba tshang taba ena. Mme ena e tla dula ka hora ea 10 mpsaare ka la Bobedi, mola 12 ho Mphalane. Pits'o e tla ba Room 60, khotleng le lecha la Maniki, Von Brandis Square, Gaudeng.

Ba ratang ho nebela bopaki, ba ba ngolle ho Mongodi (Secretary), Room 58, New Law Courts, Johannesburg, ba lokise le eena nako ea Pits'o. Dipaki di kopano ho nebela mongodi taba tsa bopaki hoo ba batlang ho bo nebela.

## LEKHOTLA LA TUELO TSA BASEBETSI BA DIMAENE

Mona go tshagisoa tsebiso ka bopano, gore Motlotlegi Mosimaga 'Muso oa le-batshe lena la South Africa o abisa lekgotla lena le boletsweng ka galelo gore le tshatshabe le be le lebele 'muso ka tuelo ea basebetsi la Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company Limited, gamogo le ka bodala ba basebetsi bana, le ka mosebetsi oa Victoria Falls Company, le keletso ea ka tshagisiwang malapeli le tsamaiso ea mosebetsi oa bona.

Komishini ena e kopa ba botlho go tshagisa bopaki pel'a eona; thata-thata hoo ba nang le tsebo kapa tsamaiso ea taba ena e tshatshobwang ke eona; 'me Komishini ena e tla simolla mosebetsi ona oa go amogela bopaki ka nako ea 10 a.m. ka October 12, 1943 ko Room 90, Von Brandis Square, Johannesburg.

Ba ba ratang go tshagisa bopaki ba ngolle ho Mongodi 'me adereese ea gageo ke: New Law Courts, Johannesburg. 'me ke eena ea tla bakanya nako ea go etsa bopaki fapele ga Komishini ena. Dipaki go batlega gore di ronele go Mongodi oo bopaki ba tsama kafokhu-tsoane hoo ba ratang go bo tshagisa fapele ga Komishini ena.

## LATE NEWS

Tsa Tshoane

(Ke "Khangoaana")

Lekhotleng le phahameng la lit'sui'su...

Mafelo a khoeli a fetileng re bile le...

Ke ka masoabi a maholo ho tsebisa...

Madireng A Seleneke

(Ke-Mofeta-Tsela)

"Yo-yo o-o-o, re tla chabela kae...

Sello sena sa ka godimo se nehe...

MONYANYA OA LENYALO

Kgoeding e fetileng re bile le...

Baeng Johannesburg, Mrs. Lepoon...

Pretoria Masemela, Mr. and Mrs. Nkomo...

Mrs. Mojekwa mookamedi e mogolo...

MANYAMI

Re soaba go tsebisha babadi le...

Tsa Vryburg

(Ke Padi-dia-Sisa)

Ka di 13th August, 1943 go timetse...

Mr. J. Otsbeleng eo o dirang ko...

Mr. K.T. Ngaba le ene o tsamale...

Bangi ba motse ono ba sa shwaila...

Thoko-la-Tsela are: Bagaecho a re...

Ka atloa Thoko are: Antse jaana...

Katjibane-Kalkfontein

(Ke P. J. Ray-Lepaak)

Ke ka masoabi a magolo le tahlego...

Mofu ga a ka a kula nako e telele...

Se masoabinanya ke gore go ne go...

Poloko ena kamoka ene ele matsong...

(Li tsoa serapeng sa 1)

Maloba ga ke ne ke chaketse...

(Li tsoa serapeng sa 5)

pele thuto ya Morabe, Kgosi eo ke...

Mafoko A Bainsvlei

(Ke Sethunya)

Maswika a tulo e a kile a etelwa...

Go kile ga dirwa molatlo wa Dipina...

Football e epile matla gae. Be...

Re oletsa Motl. C. Keleheng Athibon...

(Li tsoa serapeng sa 2)



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Why is Ben laughing at Jim?



Ben and Jim are both employed in the same factory. They work very hard all day amidst nerve-racking noise and bustle. Jim is tired and irritable at the end of the day.

Yet Ben is still fresh, cheerful and ready to go out to a dance. He laughs at Jim for being tired and says, "you should take Phosferine like me. Phosferine keeps me fit and well."

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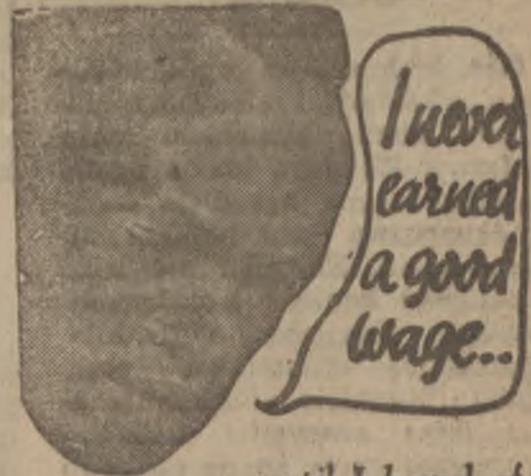
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UNION COLLEGE

# The Bantu World

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1943

## Alunikwa Khefu Utshaba

Oko lubhexeshwe njalo utshaba ngabaNcedani alukhange lunikwe khefu kumahlelo onke emfazwe. ERashiya khona ngathi imphepha ingene ngendlela engasenkucedwa nto emikhosini yamaJamani. Kungoku nje iziko elibaluleke kunene lamaJamani eRashiya iSmolensk ayithathile amaRashiya efunzele eVitebsk ngoku. Kwihlelo elingasentla amaRashiya awuwelile umlambo oyidnieper emva komlo obukhali ngeyona ndlela axhwithwa kakubi kanye amaJamani. Sele tyhalela ngamandla kwidolophu yaseKiev amaRashiya; lubhelela lubhexesha ngokuzimisela utshaba. Nedolophu yaseGomel sele yisekeleze shushu amaRashiya. Lo dolophu ingentla kweKiev.

KwelaseItaly nakhona abhexesha ngaphandle kwenceba amaJamani. Iwe kweduleyo idolophu yaseFoggia ithathwa yi8th Army yodumo. I-5th Army kunxweme olungasentshonalanga seyikumasango aseNaples, aye amaJamani sele phuma apho ekucingwa ukuba azimisele ukwenza umxhathiso oqinileyo ngentla kweso sixeko. Kwisiqithi sase-Corsica esingenelwe yimikhosi yamaFrentshi selumi ngamlenzana maye utshaba kuba ubukhulu baso sebusezandleni zamaFrentshi. Namagalelo ookhetshe babaNcedani eYurophu abalasele kwaye iziphatha mandla zithembisa ukuwenza qatha ngaphezulu mihla le. Ziindlavy idolophu zamashishini emfazwe zotshaba kwelo zwe.

Empumalanga basenzi utyobo ookhetshe babaNcedani kwizikani namaziko amaJapan. Lamagalelo angxamele ukubalasele ngokungaphezulu eBurma apho into enkulu ikukughekeza iindlela zoololiwe zotshaba. Kumzantsi Pacific ookhetshe babaNcedani baqhekeze abotshaba ngokubabhada ezikhululweni zabo eWewak. Onke amalinge otshaba okuseka izikhululo zookhetshe eNew Guinea aya phanziswa. Kithonisiwe kweduleyo iveki neeqanawa ezilithoba kwelo zibuko laseWewak. Kuxelwa, nokuthathwa kwesinye isiqithi ePacific saseNanumea ngentla kwesaseGuadalcanal. Neziphuma eChina naxa zinqaphazeka zixela ukubanjelwa kufuphi kotshaba ngamaChina.

## Amabal' Engwe

(Ngu' Zamuxolo')

**Iindidi-ndidi:** Thina bendu kaNtu sizenidi ngoendidi. Iintlanti ezisahluka hlukanisayo yimimoya ephambeneyo esiyifakwa ziimvaba zokholo nezemfundo. Kaloku bathi abanye bakugqoboka basuke babakhangela phantsi abaqabayo, babalo ukuba kanene le nto ilugqoke ayifiki ngamini-nye kumntu. Ka ngoku neqaba elithandayo isuka loyike ukugqoboka kuba kaloku loyike ukanyokeleza amakhohlwane ebe-iviviyama nawo ebaqabeni.

Amagaba wona athe nqa ukuba kutheni na, le nto ajongwe kakubi kungaka ngamagqobhoka. Kaloku wona akaboni nto imbi kwezi ndyala zawo neendombe neemitsho ngaphandle kokuba kuziayolo zawo nje ezintlobonye nezama-khumsa.

**Uphambano lwezimvo:** Kaloku amagaba wona akaboni nto imbi kwezi ndlanganiso neemvuselelo zamakhohlwa, ngokumbi njengokuba nolutsha lwamaKhelwa ludantsa lubholotho luqhuba nezinto ezimanyumnyazi ezinjengomhulo.

**Imfundo:** Umzi oNtsundu uyinxakamele imfundo wayo uqhubela phambili. Izindala zithumela elizweni ntsuku-zonke umkhosi oxhobe waphela le weongond' zokukhanyisela isizwe. Imikhosi yobumnyama iya bona ingcangazele, ikwazele. Ngokunjalo ezi zinala zamkela ulutsha olutshisekayo kukulangazela kwazona izixhobo nezikhali namakhakha eli zeha lentshukumo.

**Gqwidi:** Naantsi ke ingxuba kaNtu, lobandlululo olukhuthazwa nangabazali phakathi kwezi tyubululu, nee khwa. Abantwana babantu abanti befuna koko baziswele iintsaba zokuya ezinaleni badaniswa kukuzifumana abothwele igama elibi, se kusithwa bazijakha, ijakha esingazi ukuba zimbala unjani.

**Usizi:** Naasi ke usizi: Iqaba alisafuni uguquko; nongafundanga akasafuni mfuno. Umzi kaNtu antlantlo mbini. Kulufu abathuki abathukwayo. Kukho abathukwayo abathukwayo.

**Iyeza:** Linye iyeza. Ofundileyo wakha nyiselwa makamphathe ngobubele mangovawano osebumnyameni wosasetwa. Ubuso obunononco nothando nezibelo banyibilikisa neqandoke yagangathoko nje ngelitye intilizyo.

## Abantu Nezingabo

UMn. Mac B. Matodlana, wase-Cala ebaThenjini, ugaleleke e-Park Station eGoli, ngomGqibelo malanga, September 25, eze kuvela unyana wakhe uMbebe, osele nethuba elide egula. URhadebe lo uhlangatyezwe esitishini ngumntwana, uMn. W. Matodlana. Ma sithembe ukuba izihlobo zomana ukuwukhumbula lo mkhuhlane emithandazweni yazo.

## Umtshato NabaNtsundu (NguMbaleli Wethu)

Umzi wesithili seBofolo ukhe wanentlanganiso engqindilili noMantyi ngomhla we 14 August. UMantyi uwuchazele umzi ukuba iSebe labaNtsundu liphethe umcamango wokuguqula umthetho osingisele kwimithato yabaNtsundu, phantsi kwezi ngongoma:

1. Phambi kokuba kutshatwe makuthatwe imvume kuMantyi. Umzi uyimangele le ndawo usithi yindlela yokufaka iRafu esecaleni (Indirect Taxation) kuba loo mvume iza kuba ne revenue Stamp ye 2s. 6d.

2. Ikazi malibhalwe phambi ko. kuba kutshatwe. Umzi uthe wona kokwawo ukubona uRhulumente makangayenzeli mthetho konke i-pto yamakhazi makayikelele kwa-baNtsundu asiyonto yakha yayqitywa. Lakuba ke lenzelwe umthetho iya kubulawa amandla injongo yalo nesidima salo siphele, kuye kwinto esoloko ithethwa zizizwe ezingalazyo into yokuba lelokuyithenga intombi.

3. Umntu otshate ngokwase-Caweni avunyelwe ngumthetho ukuba angabe atshate omnye ufazi amdude. Intlanganiso ayikholarwa ukuba le ndawo mayenzele umthetho kuba ukuba yenziwe umthetho kuya kubakho umonakalo ongaphezulu kuya kwanda ushwesho, kuba nokuba akavunye. Iwa ngumthetho lo mfanu ukuba ayitshate le ntombazana umthetho awuzukumnganda ukuba angayishweshwi.

4. Makubekho umthetho woku-nganda abafana abasike babaleke nabamantombazana ngaphandle kwemvume yabazali bawatshate ezidolophini. Intlanganiso ayikholarwa ukuba le ndawo mayenzele umthetho kuba ukuba yenziwe umthetho kuya kubakho umonakalo ongaphezulu kuya kwanda ushwesho, kuba nokuba akavunye. Iwa ngumthetho lo mfanu ukuba ayitshate le ntombazana umthetho awuzukumnganda ukuba angayishweshwi.

## Akasekho uMn. S. B. Mnyanda

(NguMcJannet Mnyanda)

Kulusizi ukuvakalisa ukushiywa kwethu ngutata wethu othandekayo kanye, uSimon Bomvana Mnyanda ngomhla we 11 July, 1943, ngentsasa yeCawe. IHlubi eli ligule lihambha. Akakhange aphathwe ngazandla. Wasweleka esazinxibela ezihambela. Wemka ngephanyazo esadla ibreakfast yakhe, lwafika ubizo kwaphela kwaba kuphelle. Wafihlwa ngomhla we 13 kaJuly ngenkonzo ezuke kunene ecaweni yakowabo komkhulu kwaMnyanda eQuquwala. Izidweshwa zamaNgqika zazikho ngokwaneleyo. Athetha amadoda soma imilomo, echaza imisebenzi emihle yomfi lo, kuba ube ilungu leBunga, eligosa lesekethe yase-Tamarha.

Amalungu eBunga ayelapho, linto zooJabavu uMac. yena namanye. Iinkonde zesekelethe yase-Tamarha naseMount Coke zilapho. Zathetha ngokwaneleyo ngokwemisebenzi yakhe ngokwase-Tyallkeni. Besithi, "Namhla silahlekelwe yinkwenkwana yethu." Amalungu eBunga ahlikhla malunga nezomBuso, besithi, le ndoda ibibuthanda ubuzwe bayo. Ibiyimela, inyaniso nokuba kubi. Ichalapha elikhaliphele nokufa; kuba akubonakalisanga bukhosi phezu kwayo.

Wafihlwa ngabefundisi abathathu: Rev. Jojo waseWesile eQonce; Rev. Langeni waseWesile eTamarha; Rev. Yibe waseRute kwalapha kwaMdushane, nomVangeli wesekelethe yaseTamarha. Abantu ababekho etyallkeni ngaphandle kwabafika sekuhanjwa okanye sekusemalindini nabalungiseleli ekhaya yaba ngama 250. Izihlobo ezikude mazaneliswe ngulo mbiko. Akafike ulele.

Ushlye oonyana abahlanu neentombi ezimbini nomhlokokazi Eyonanto inkulu, abantwana bakhe ubafundisile bonke. Ititshala, ititshalakazi iDemonstrator in Agriculture noonobala. Akashiyanza ntsizana.

## Umbulelo

Nqibulela ngokuzulu umzi waseCity Deep kwakunye nezihlobo eziphume kwindawo ngendawo, zandixhisa, zandithuzela, ngemisebenzi oangamazwi angummangaliso, aphilisayo ekushiyweni kwam ngumolokazana wami ongoMiriam Ndazamela.

Ubhubhe nge 18 August, 1943 wangowatywa nge 20 August. Umsebenzi waqhutywa nguRev. A. A. Mafusini ngeculo le 332 kwa waseMethodist Church. Wafunda kuMakorinte 15 ivesi 20. Umfikazi lo ube nama 26 iminyaka abudala. Imali eyancedisa kulo msebenzi yaba £18. Eshye sikhlanjwa sesinye, bendinokuthini ke mna?

A. A. Ndazamela.

City Deep, Johannesburg.



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Ukomelela kwemisipha kufuna INKUTHALO ukuze kusebenze. Inkuthalo ivela Ebucosheni nase Mithanjeni, ayiveli emistsheni. Xa Imithambo ithumela umyalelo wesenzo ezinamandla emzimbeni indoda nokuba umfazi odiniweyo uyomelela, adlanke, anyameke, aphaphame, akhuthale, onwabe, NGOKUBA AMANDLA EMPILO ANCEDISA ISAKIWO SEMITHAMBO.

I VIRATA kukudla Kobuchopho Nemithambo okhona kufancele ukwondla nokuvuselela Amandla Empilo. Abadlali be Football nabe Cricket bayayisebenzisa ukukwazela inkuthalo ezezikeleyo ebanfaneleyo. I VIRATA yenza amadoda atyafileyo omelele, nawomeleleyo omelele ngaphezulu, ngokuba ibanika inkuthalo.

Lenewadi ilandelayo yezinye ezininzi esizifumanayo. Yifunde. Uthi xa ngaba uwele Inkuthalo, ulinge I VIRATA. Ngokominyane iyakubonakalisa amandla ayo.

U Mr. Richard Muthlabane, P.O. Kloofplaatdrift, via Ventersdorp, Tol. obhala esithi:

"Ndandiyafike ndifuna umomozila. Nalokuba ndisebenzise ibhotile ezimbini ze Virata ndeva kukho into etsazayo emithanjeni yam. Ndalomana ukuba i Virata yenza imimangaliso. Abantu bandibona ngoku ndinenkuthalo engaphezuyo, bathi ndiyakhauleza ndinamandla ngokwe Nesika. Andinibuleli njengokuba ndibulela u Tixo oniphe ubuhlonko bokuthaka i Virata. Ndziyiva ndonwabile, ndomelele ndikhuthale. Ndzizisa bonke abantu nge Virata."

I VIRATA itengiswa kuzo zonke indawo nre bhottle ye 1/9 (30 pills) ne 3/3 (40 pills) mhlambini ngqo ku P.O. BOX 742, CAPE TOWN ofake inlulo yayo. Zize pakethini elimthabeni.



### Izinto Ngezinto Ezibeleni KuKomani

(Nguntanomhle)

Ngenye imini ndivele abantu ababini bethetha ngezi tithalalazi zifundela eli nqanaba kuthiwa yiL.S.T. litsha, utli omnye komnye, "Mfo ndini qhuba intombi yakho ingenele eli bakala." Omnye uphendule ngelithi, kunceda utoni na nezi sizibonayo se ziyithabathile zinganikwa ntsana nje (beginners), zifundisa oo 1 noo 2."

Kanti ke eneneni umphunga wenjongo ngowokuhlangela ezi ndwadunge zingazi nokuba kuyasa zinobutshungeshu obungenamonde wokusebenzisa ukucinga nokuthanda isikolo. Eneneni intle kwaphela into le yale mfundiso kodwa impumelelo yayo ixhomekeke ekumisweni kwezo tithala ngumphathi weso sikolo ukukhawulelana nemfuneko le. Esinga ootithala bangayihlakamphela le ndawo ingehlisa namanani abo ezikolweni into embhi efana neyokuthi bathi abantwana emakhaya hayi asifuni ukuya kwesa sikolo ngokuba itithala zaso zipase u 6 qha.

Umzi usijongile isakhiwo sale Higher Mission yasekhay'apha, ubaze indlebe ngakumbi njengoko kusandul' ukugokelwa ngenye ikonsati enale njongo yokwandisa ingxowa yesakhiwo esi. Ngathi sikhangele unxamele ukudikwa yeyokosa. Kwanga noko akungebinjalo nzi ndini wakulonesi amaqobokazana angalal' endleleni kunyembhelekile.

#### ABANTU NEZINGABO

Akaphilanga uMn. J. W. S. Mahluthana ulele nzima, siya velana kakhulu nalo mzi wakwaGwanini. Lixhanti eli lithe gogololo phantsi; nakwezintlobo yintong' esekhosi kaNonesi. Wanga uSombawo angabuya ngenecaba sibe sibone esiphathela nakwezintlobo uMija lo, esempilweni.

Ulele ngandletyana nye apha e-sibhedlele uNkosz. Winnie Mji obelapha kwaMvungeli A. M. Pono ngezempilo. Naye siya myaleza emithandazweni.

Ulishiyile eli phakade umakhulu uNkosz. Bena Peter.

Kwangokunjalo uMn. H. Sizani oza emva koMn. Sol. Sizani walapha ulishiyile eli phakade ngomhla we 9 ku-September wafihlwa ngomhla we 11 ngomGqibelo.

NakwaMn. F. P. Gxoyiya, ngunyana nje wakhe uMn. George M. Gxoyiya oshiywe yintwana yakhe ngokuhlwa komGqibelo ngomhla we 11 kuSeptember, yafihlwa ngeCawa ngomhla we 12 nguMn. W. Nxazonke okholele lo mngcwabo.

Siya velana kakhulu nabashiywe zizihlobo zabo sibabopha ngabant' enye ngokuthi, "Akuhlanga lungehlanga, nguThixo onikayo nguye othabathela kuye. Ma zaneliswe izihlobo nezalamane."

UNkosz. A. Pono noNkosz. L. Gxoyiya bakhwele apha ngomhla we 12 ngokuhlwa ukusuka eMonti ngezempilo. Bobabini bakhala ngamehlo abulalayo. Sinethemba ukuba bobuya behlaziyekile empilweni.

Ihleli iJaji uJustice W. Piltman apha ukususela ngomhla we 9 kuSeptember. Kusungulwe ngetyala loweBala lokuuba ama 50 eponiti zebhotolo ubanzima exabiso lizi £4. 11s. 8d ederi. Ugwetywe iminyaka emi 5.

Elokuhlaba loNtsundu waseKomani ugwetyelwe ngaphandle iminyaka emi 3 aze athi apho abe wona khona lingaphelanga eli xesha agwetywe iminyaka emi 2 etolongweni.

Elobusela lomnye oqhekeze iVenkile kaMn. J. Oelofse waseLuthuthu weba neebicycle, ugwetywe iminyaka emi 4 esebenza nzima waphulelwa emi 2, iminyaka emi 3 ngokuziphatha kakuhle kwakhe.

Elokudlwengula, oweBala waseAlvana odlwengule intombi eNtsundu eminyaka emi 14 ubudala ugwetywe iminyaka emi 8 esebenza nzima. Ndawonye nowase-Dorodrecht oNtsundu oli 19 ubudala odlale nentwazana ngokungekho mthethweni eli 14 iminyaka ubudala, ugwetyelwe ukukatswa kule Kantolo yalapha imivumbo emi 6.

Omnye umangalelwe ngokutyhefa abulale iinkomo ezili 9 ezixabiso lili £130, ugwetywe unyaka onenyanga ezi 6 nekatsi imivumbo emi 5.

IDike (Lovedale) libe lapha ngomhla we 2 kuOctober lizo kudlala nezi ncutshe zasekhay' apha zeUniversals R.F.C. Isiqhamo sibe singekaziwa.

Kugqityezelwe imidlalo ye 1st league apha kuthi ngomGqibelo ngomhla we 11 kuSeptember kudibene iUniversals neeSpring Roses emva kweyesibini kuvuthela uMn. M. R. Masabalala zagutywa iSpring Roses nge 50 points -3.

Kungene iHamiltons neeAll Blacks azabikho iAll Blacks zathabatha ii-points nje iHamiltons, isisulu.

Akasekho uMn. Joseph Putumana walapha obengumsebenzi waseNdima-ageni ungewatywe ngomhla we 15 kuSeptember.

Sinovuyo ukubalula into yokuba u-Sibonda wethu wedolophu uMn. H. T. Glover ube wanyulelwa ebusondeni kwintlanganiso yeKansile ebihleli ngomhla we 13.

### Umge' Obomvu Red Cross

Ndithanda ukhlokomisa imibulelo yabaguli abangamajoni ngokongiswa nangezapho abazifumene ngabomge' obomvu (Red Cross) eziba noncedo kubaguli abangamajoni emsini. Le mibulelo ke ibhawa okwezibongo zesiXhosa phantsi ko "Umge' obomvu" (Red Cross):

Umge' obomvu unebala elicicileyo,  
Ucaca kakhulu xa wenziwe kwinto emhlophe,  
Ibal' elibomvu lenz' umbon' oqaqambhileyo,  
Litsal' amehlo azo zonk' izidalwa.  
Umbal' obomvu uhamba nokhanyo,  
Uya hlaziyeka kakhulu ngexesha lo khanyo.

Usakuwathi ntsl' amehlo kulo mbala Usakud' ube ngath' uya khula,  
Ngenxa yomkhitha kwa nokubukeka,  
Kuthi kusakuba moyama ungabonakali Uyoyikana ngob' isak' ingabonakali-sani.

Ngaxa limbi lo mge' obomv' uyoyikeka,  
Kakhulu x' ubonis' igazi yeka!  
Ujongeka kakubi ngokupheleleyo,  
Nokwenziwa kwawo kubi ngokugqithisileyo.

Lo mge' usisiphamban' esibomvu,  
Wenziwa ngumntu kwint' emhlophe;  
Ungafana nendyatyamb' ezibomvu Ezimagatyana ngath' anezimbo,  
Wenziwa ngumntu ngentliziyo emhlophe Awusasaze ke kulo lonk' ilizwe.

Nabani n' uyawuthanda  
Ngob' intle nemhlonakalo yawo.  
Ngaba ziindyatyambho ziya nence-shelwa  
Ukuze zikhule zikwazi nokwanda.  
Ngak' oko k' asingetsh' ukub' eli sebo siya libulela,  
Ngoba kuthiw' umnt' ubulelw' esakweyela.

Linge nje lingasoloko likhanyis' izibano kusakuhlwa.  
Sisoloko sicacil' esi siphambhano sibomvu,  
Ukuze singathi kanti sise silelwe ngumbhwa.  
Eli sebo lisisikis' iinkaba  
Ngoba nolzakhiwo lolwamanina,  
Amanin' aman' ukuth' esakuv' inimbha Asifundimbe ngezinyoboy' esiphulula kwezibuhlungu. (Mayibuyee iAfrica) Nceincilili.

No. 5014 Johnson Sophazi, Corporal.

Kwangokunjalo noMn. Domo esikhe samkhankanya kule mhlathi usenjalo naye, usesibedlele. Naaba sibabeka kumakhosikazi nakuzo zonke iiphame-nte.

Ubuyile uNkosz. Lindiwe Nxazonke eRhautini apha ubekhe wegxada khona, ubuya ehlaiziyekile empilweni.

### EKoppiesfontein

(Ngowakhona)

Khe saba nomkhulu umsebenzi apha esikolweni eKnoppies umsebenzi wokuvulwa kwendlu yeetithala. Umsebenzi omhle kakhulu uyulwe nguMn. J. Mapupeng umvangeli wehlelo leNed. Gepef. Church ngomthandazo. Watsho kamnandi ecaphula kumazwi amnandi eNkosi.

Wawunikela ke umsebenzi emva kokuthandaza kwitithala zale ndawo okokuba zibonakalise umsebenzi wazo kubantwana besikolo. Kusuke umdengontonga nekwaya yakhe uprincipal wethu apha eKnoppies amfo kaSeaga, watsho ngento eneamisayo. Kwathi emva koko kwasuka utithala wethu umfo ka Jikela apha eKnoppies.

Lo msebenzi mawethu ulungiselelwe ngala madoda alandelayo: abaNuz. John Mtombeni noLukas Mtombeni amadoda akhuthalayo wona emsebenzi ni wawo isasuka phantsi indlu le kwada kwasekupheleni. Nomfo kaNdala uRev. D. Ndala akhe wagabisela ngezagweba kwakunye nobawo wethu uMahlangu.

Siya nibulela mawethu nabebekhona kulo msebenzi mzi waseKnoppies ngokungakumbi uMn. K. van der Walt umoini ndawo apha eKnoppiesfontein owenzele abantu abanyama indawo yokufundela intsapho yabo. Phakamani madoda aseKnoppies ningabi sabuya ngomva. Mfo ka-Mtombeni ndibulela namazwi owathethileyo abonakalisa okokuba akulogwala njengabanye.

### EzaseKlerksdorp

(Ngowakhona)

Kubekho intlanganiso ngomhla we 12 September kuze omnye waseRhautini ebiza zonke intlobonolobo zabasebenzi ngentsimbi ngo4 p.m. Kwalle okunene ngelo xesha yangumntu phezu komnye kukho nonoLali uMn. Fourie kunye nosajini wabacupha Uthe esaloneka udaba eze ngalo kwewu savakala isi-Ngesi mfo ndini watsho umntu watli "Isakwatsha safel' ekhithshini" yaa yiloo ngxolo yamakalikhuni akwawiwana bemka abantu bengevanganto kanti be-beze belangazelela ukuya. Hai umntu omnyama; kwatsho gusha yati hai abantu abanyama kwaba kukuphela kwantsomi.

Impilo yoMfundisi S.P. Maduna ayimandi noko; esi sicaka seNkosi asinampilo konke na kodwa ke noko asilalanga phantsi, simyaleza emithandazweni.

Ubeke wabonakala uMongameli T. J. Ndima wasePotchefstroom ezokubamba anyanga ntatu; oko wagulayo, uya kukhetha ukutya, unokutya angakutyayo noko ngoku uwuthile kula nto wayeyayo yobukhulu.

Ibivikomfa yama I.N.C. phantsi ko-President Mahabanele waseSchmidtsdrift, Douglas district, ibente kakhulu yanenqubela. Hamba Kushe noko ngathi kuyeyeka kuya kude kuvokotheko.

Kukho abongikazi ababini emva kwe-thuba elide kuhleliwe ngaphandle kwa-bo, nabo siya kubona sesingasababoni. Baphi abokuqala, ukhe weva ntoni ngabo ubona sovngasababoni nje?

Usalele ngandletyananye uMn. Daniel Motlana kukudumba kwenyawa olipolisa kwaMasipala.

(Khangela kumhlathi wokuqala)

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## MY BOY WON A PRIZE AT SCHOOL



"MY BOY JOHN HAS DONE BADLY AT SCHOOL AGAIN."

"TRY GIVING HIM TEA WITH HIS MEALS. IT WILL MAKE HIM THINK MORE QUICKLY."

"DO YOU LIKE YOUR TEA, JOHN?"

"YES, FATHER. IT TASTES VERY GOOD."

"JOHN HAS WON A PRIZE THIS TERM. IT WAS KIND OF YOU TO TELL US ABOUT TEA. WE ALL DRINK IT NOW."

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

### IT IS VERY EASY TO MAKE TEA

Buy your Tea in 1/2 lb. packets or larger. You get better value that way. Use a teaspoonful of Tea for every cup you want to make. Always make your Tea with boiling water and allow it to stand for five minutes before pouring it out.

The happy TEA DRINKER family always drinks TEA

They say:

# TEA is good for us!

# LETTER TO AFRI CAN WOMANHOOD

## Part-time Health Visiting Course

In very many ways, South Africa is adopting a most constructive attitude to African health. African doctors can now qualify fully within their own country and it is generally believed that soon South Africa will be producing men and women better qualified in this field to practise in this country than men trained overseas. There is also talk of training African Health Inspectors.

Already, we have an exhaustive course for Health Visitors. Students who wish to take this course must have the South African Medical Council's certificate. Already, they are being trained in Capetown and Johannesburg. Something that is being discussed is the turning of this course to a part-time study.

The advantages of this arrangement are obvious. First and foremost it would attract a large number of African Nurses who feel that they cannot afford to leave employment and for some months have no source of income to rely upon. Large numbers of Health Visitors are required for our urban areas in particular. Whilst rural areas are in very bad need of medical services, the training of a Health Visitor lays emphasis on full knowledge of urban conditions. This is as things should be. We find that malnutrition and a high rate of adult and infant mortality are more marked in urban areas—and here, the services of a skilled helper of the African Community is in greatest demand. But this helper, the Health Visitor, cannot be trained in sufficient numbers because of the fact that the course as it is at present, is full-time.

Apart from Nurses in employment, it will attract the married ones as well. And the more of them we have, the better it will be for poor Africans in slums and locations around our towns and cities. The Health Visitor is more than a Nurse or Midwife. Her training enables her to appreciate the influence of environment, wages and conditions of employment on the health of the African family. This appreciation makes her a useful member of the community because she is in the best position to be of help to the sick and the poor. One hopes that the day is not far when Pretoria, Durban and Bloemfontein will provide Health Visiting courses for qualified African Nurses. The schools already opened in Johannesburg and Capetown are doing some very fine work for the health of the African and it is not too much to hope that they will be encouraged to make it possible for the largest number of qualified African women to make use of the course by making it part-time. A lead from Johannesburg would have the very best and healthiest of results.

Edith

# WOMEN'S PAGE

## Take Care of Your Health

### BWARE OF BRUISES AND CUTS

People are always shocked when a small scratch on the finger by a rusty fork or knife or a small bruise by a piece of iron results in the death of one so injured. We know that the human blood wants no foreign element in it. If anything enters it unnaturally, something very serious is sure to follow.

Take iron for instance. Now iron is one of the most important elements that make blood rich and keep us healthy. But it must enter the blood via the digestive system, through vegetables and certain weeds or green things. Chemical processes turn the iron into something that builds the body. Thus, you find that the human body makes use of such poisons as hydrochloric acid, strychnine or arsenic—poisons which kill the moment the human hand interferes with the dose which Nature requires for good health.

Cuts and bruises are serious things. The knife or fork may have a little crust of rust and this rust, which is a salt of the metal, enters the bloodstream the wrong way and leads to blood-poisoning. The injured part swells up, matter develops within it, circulation is interfered with and the whole body becomes affected. Before people know what is happening, a loved one is dead.

But there is another danger which is equally, if not more, to be feared. A cut or bruise may be the opening of the way to infection by that dreadful and very painful disease, Tetanus. Patients into whose bodies have entered Tetanus suffer very painfully. Jaws are locked, breathing is very difficult and the spine becomes painful. The slightest touch or noise causes the most acute pain and suffering. Death usually follows.

Tetanus is a very difficult disease to cure even in normal times. But now, it is doubly so. The virus that is injected into the body to neutralise the Tetanus germ is scarce and very expensive and poorer members of the community may easily die from Tetanus infection.

The Tetanus germ is found mostly where there is manure or some similar dirt. A scratch or bruise got in a dirty place must not be ignored as it may pave the way to sure death.

Many deaths could be avoided and grief kept away from the race of men if people knew just what to do at the right time. A good and wise mother is never without a little permanganate of potash, or iodine or even Dettol. The first thing to do with any wound or scratch is to wash it with something that will kill any germ that may think it will make its way into the human body. This is how hospitals save lives of people. They have no magic! They use plain commonsense! So, beware of bruises and cuts.

Love may have fooled you but if it approaches you, naturally, you welcome it in a friendly manner. It takes time and experience for a person to know Love. She who knows love knows God for God is love.

Do not think for a moment that I belittle youthful emotions and the warm hearted generous enthusiasm of love. Love and love if you can, but marry. I cannot belittle true love; it has no beginning and no end but is everlasting. Yes, I failed, that does not follow that all girls must fail.

"Cheer up—if you think you are going crazy it is a pretty good indication that you are quite sane."

—Louis E. Birsch, M.D.

## PHEHELANOE

HLASELO E FEDISOA KA METSOTSO E 30

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

## EPHAZONE

Heal Bad LEGS and ULCERS



USE ZAM-BUK HERBAL OINTMENT

# LET'S TALK IT OVER

## JOYCE SPEAKS OUT

By W. M. B. Nhlapo

Love is a funny thing. It has been portrayed in music and poetry as the greatest thing; the sweetest thing; the blindest thing; the strangest thing; the oldest yet latest thing. Who would not willingly fall in love again and again after having tasted the bitter juice of LOVE? Who would not willingly read about, write about and sing about love even after having been slighted by puppy love which is for a short while?

Love is a funny thing! and where, I wonder, would the bioscopes be without it? Oh, I know that it is a romantic stage to love and be loved; courted and be left a fading mushroom in the field; to suffer the pangs and the heartbreaks, the grief and worry that is embraced by the broken, meaningless sentences of love!

Sweet eighteen not sixteen, was a glorious age for me. Every girl has a glorious age in her life. I, Joyce, am glad that I know its delights and excitements, which have rewarded me with spinsters'om bating; everything that love gives to the fortunate and unfortunate ones. Though in the autumn of life, I am thankful that I still can clearly look back on the past and be thankful at least for a few delicious joys.

I was barely eighteen, that was in the good old days of Victorian maxims and platitudes, when I had my first love affair. At that time I was quite dazed when the boy I loved, left me and fell in with my pal. In solitude, I was very sorry and tears filled my eyes but I did not bow down to my plight. I began to figure out why I had been unable to hold

(Continued in column five)

## DOES INDIGESTION WALLOP YOU BELOW THE BELT?

Help Your Forgotten "28" For The Kind Of Relief That Helps Make You Rarin' To Go

More than half of your digestion is done below the belt—in your 28 feet of bowels. So when indigestion strikes, try something that helps digestion in the stomach AND below the belt.

What you may need is Carter's Little Liver Pills to give needed help to that "forgotten 28 feet" of bowels.

Take one Carter's Little Liver Pill before and one after meals. Take them according to directions. They help wake up a larger flow of the 3 main digestive juices in your stomach AND bowels—help you digest what you have eaten in Nature's own way.

Then most folks get the kind of relief that makes you feel better from your head to your toes. Just be sure you get the genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills from your chemist. Price 1/3.

him. When I think how unhappy I was over this first love affair, and the pain and disappointment it caused me, I now want to laugh at my poor self—to laugh and cry a lot, too. I have always forgiven that age; its mistakes, its sorrows, because it did not know what love was and would ever be, and also did not know its end and why it took that direction. I loved blindly then. I had no thought, no view forward.

After the first novelty is a washout, a girl is liable, even if she had sworn to be a nun, to feel love crazy again over someone. Boys are live snakes. They can express sincerely their love, make vows to ensnare you. It is then that troubles begin. But love is natural and what would the world be without it?

(Continued in column three)



## WOMEN VOTE FOR... WHITER WASHING!

Keep dingy YELLOW out of your wash, with a last rinse of Reckitt's BLUE. It's magically quick and easy—just a wash or two of Reckitt's Blue will ensure a successful wash day, with all your lovely white things dazzling white.

Washing removes the dirt but it's the Blue that brings the whiteness back.

RECKITT'S BLUE keeps YELLOW out of WHITE clothes

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## GOOD TEA

is precious in days of war, so everybody tries to buy

## FIVE ROSES


You may find it harder to get Five Roses Tea, but it is worth the extra trouble, because it . . . . .

## TASTES BETTER

## and GOES FURTHER

# Is your baby OFTEN CRYING?

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



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

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

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

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

# NUTRINE BABY FOOD



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

# What a big wedding Edith had!



## ... HER LOVELY SKIN MADE FRIENDS FOR HER, AND Palmolive Soap KEEPS IT LOVELY!

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

The creamy lather of Palmolive Soap cleans the skin thoroughly, makes it soft and glowing, and the perfume gives the added charm of dainty fragrance. Palmolive is a wonderful soap for our skin, yet it costs a very little—and a tablet lasts a long time!

PRICE PER TABLET 5d

To help the war effort PALMOLIVE SOAP will NOT be wrapped in future



# Palmolive soap



# MAFOKO A NTWA



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

TLHAGISHO No. 188 (TSHIPI E KHUTLANG KA LA 2nd OCTOBER, 1943)



A TS'ELA LEWATLE

Sena ke tshwantsho sa mashole a mararo a Afrika a leng ka sekepeng. A ts'ela Jewatle ho ya etsa mosebetsi ope le ope oa a ka o abeloang. Ha a ea ka tselo. A ea ka boithatelo.

### NTWA MO RUSSIA

Mephato ya Russia e udubatsa go ya bophirima me jaanong ba ipopile go thubaka motse wa Kiev o ba ka o dikeletsang kafa bokone le borwa. Mephato e kwa pele ya Russia e saletswe ke malle tse 20 go tsena mo motseng o ba tsentseng ba bona ditlhoa tsa matlo a ona.

Majeremane a ne tshetpile go tshetsa noka ya Desna mo marigeng me ba ne ba ikepetse mo lobopong lwa yona iwa bophirima.

Russia o ba thubahile mo nokeng ya Desna ba bo ba tsena mo tshireletsong tsa Jeremane.

Boitshireletso jwa noka ya Desna bo mo bo ikantswe me Russia o bo thubile. Go feta moo Russia o tshetsa Dnieper yo heplwang ke Desna. Ditsha tsa Jeremane tsa Kiev le Smolensk di mo diphateng. Mafoko a bolela jaanong na Smolensk le Roslavl kafa borwa ba tlogelwa ke Majeremane.

### NTWA YA ITALIA

Ka thubako e ncha mophato wa Bohlano le bohera e dubakile Jeremane. Sephiri sa tiro ya mophato wa Montgomery se dule ka kgapo ya setsha sa Potenza ebong bosakanelo jwa diterena le kamogedisa mafoko mo Italia borwa.

Mophato wa bohera o sosola hela me o udubatsa mmaba. Naples, go tsogile kgoberego e kgolo. Majeremane a a thohla basimegi ba Italia gore ga ba ba thuse me le batho bangwe hela ba setse ba hutswe.

Jeremane o bolaya Matadlana ka boiketlo me dikete di bolallwa ka di gana go ntsha dijo le metse.

Ntwa ya Matadlana le Majeremane mo Piedmont le yona e ntse e lomana e kgaogane. Matadlana mo gongwe a itsetsepetsa.

### MAFOKO KA BORIPANA

Mephato ya Jeremane e setse e apara dikhal tsa mariga mo Russia ntswa ba ne ba re ke ntwa ya lethabula.

Ditso di re ruta gore mariga ke kala ya Russia me a nyedditse mephato e le mentsi e neng e gopotse go gataka Russia. Mophato oo o ne wa khutla me wa tshwarwa ke chelang ya Russia. Mariga a Russia a gaufl.

Mo Italia mephato ya bathusanyi jaaka e atamela e simolola go inela ya Jeremane mo Naples. Ntwa e boitshengang ya dichaka e bonala mo tikologong ya Naples. Tatlhegelo tsa Jeremane di kgolo.

Maruarua a Britonia a udubaditse kepe tsa mmaba ka di stisa mephato mo setlhakeng sa Corsica kepe di le shome di ne tsa nwedlwa me tse dingwe tsa udubatswa.

Sekepe se tletseng se patilweng ke tse tlhometsweng se ne sa nwedlwa gaufl le losi lwa Fora. Dikepe tsa Holland le tsona di ne di le mo ntsweng.

Go begilwe ha Majeremane a le 16 a tserwe ditshwarwa mo ntsweng ya di-

kepe le maruarua ko wateng ja bokone. Mashole a Britonia a ne a busa a Jeremane gore a late mokoafatswa wa bona ba mo tlogetse.

### ITSHIRELETSO KA TAOLOCO

Ke kgopolo e tlhagisitsweng ke Jeremane sesha jaana me e tlhaloganngwa ke bone ba le bosu, me re bona e utlwana le puo tse Jeremane tse tshwanang le "Re-shutha ka thulaganyo," go sa kgathalege gore a ba tswa ka ngoba o sa fothlwa kgotsa ka setlhako se le sengwe. Jaanong ba bolela ka go shutha ka taologo mo Russia. Ga re tlhaloganye ka rona re bona ba tswa ka go latelana mo ditsheng tsa bona. Ba bua ka go lolamisa tsela ya tlhabano tsa bona ka go katela kwa morago. Nako yotlhe ba re ke ka thulagano. Batho ba Jeremane le bona ba setse ba tennewe ke meinanatho ka ba rata go itse boamarure. Kgomotso tsa basimegi ba Jeremane di tsadidi ka batho ba rata go utlwa ka phenyo. Batho ba Jeremane ke gona ba lemogang ga ba henntswa.

### MEPHATO E MESHA A SANTSE E BATLECA

Mo mafokong a maloba Colonel Werd Muller, mosimega-phatho ya Mephato e mesha o ne a bolela ha go santse go batlega makolwane a mophato.

Ga tse e ke ntwa ya makolwane, go bua mokgalaje, ka metsofetsi ga e kella e emelwana le matlhalathale a dintwa tsa gompiano, me mophato o batla mongwe le mongwe wa makolwane a itekanetseng.

### BOPELONTLE LE BOITHOBO JWA BANTSHO

Ka beke le beke re tlhagisa kologano ya kabelo tsa Bantsho. E kare karolo euo ya mafoko ga e tlhokomelwe ha ese motlhaope ba maina a bona a tlhagang mo karolong e.

Jaaka mohumagatsana wa peni mo Bebeleng kabelo tse di tswa mo bathung ba sa amogeleng madi a mantshi. Jaaka Modisana ka peni tse tharo, le monna mogolo yo o huneletseng madi mo ntlheng ya kobo. Monnamogolo o itse ha mpuru a faretse me moja wa kobo o hunololwe.

Re rata go tlhagisa gore kabelo tsa Bantsho di elelela ka tsosii mo pedung le boithobo ya boitherololo le bopelo ntle gammogo le boithobo.

Go hitlha di 31 August maloba bantsho ba ntshitse gotlhelele £26,863 mo godimo ba ntshitse £369 mo dincing le dinametsing tsa mashole a ditshwarwa.

### IPELO

Re tlhagisa lokwalo lo lo tswang mo go yo o dirang ko Afrika Bokone. Lo no lwa romelwa kwano go rona ke

mosimega dincing le dinametsi Pretoria 4446 V/ Cpl. Johnny P. Skosana N.E.A.S. Depot Admn. H.Q. U.D.F., M.E.F., c/o A.P.O. Durban 18th September, 1943

Borra/Mma, Madume. Jaaka nako e ntletsetse ke na le go tlhagisa boipelo jwa me ka tiro e dirwang ke dincing le dinametsi. Ba kgotla ya Komitee, ke utlwa ke tletse ke boitumelo ha ke bona tiro ya boitho ba pelo tlhomogi ba direlang batho botlhe ba dirang ka fa tlasa ga kgosi kgolo George VI me ba leleka mmaba gore re tle re bone kgololo le gagisho mo lehatshing ja rona, gape re tle re kgaogane boipelo jwa phenyo ha e tla. Ke mokgwa wa me wa nako tsoitlhe ya gore ke lebogetse ditsala tse rategang. Ba ba tlogetsweng e le batholegadi rea ba kgohatsa me komitee e fithise mafoko a rona. Gape ke tsenya le kwalo tsa mafoko. A ke a amogetseng. Ke nna wa lona. J. P. Skosana

### TSE KE KABELO TSE KE DI AMOGETSENG

1st Kgweidi: 2 pkts. 50's Springbok cigarettes, 1 bag tobacco, 1 piece twin string, 2 rolls fruit drops, 2 handkerchiefs, 1 comb, 1 face towel.

2nd Kgweidi: 1 shaving blade, 1 steel mirror, 1 tooth brush, 2 pkts. chewing gum, 1 writing pad, 2 pencils, 2 prs. socks, 1 face towel, 1 Kolynos tooth paste.

3rd Kgweidi: 2 prs. socks, 1 pkt. Valet shaving blades, 1 pkt. Springbok 50 C, 3 boxes matches, 2 pencils, 1 twin string, 1 face towel, 1 handkerchief, 2 rolls of peppermint sweets.

4th Kgweidi: 1 face towel, 2 rolls black jack gum, 2 boxes matches, 1 bag Big Ben tobacco, 1 50 Springbok C, 1 pkt. minor blades, 2 handkerchiefs, 1 pencil, 1 pr. socks, 1 tooth brush, 1 Colgate tube, 1 writing pad, 1 bar sweets, 1 bar toffee sweets.

5th Kgweidi: 2 50's Springbok C., 1 bag tobacco, 3 boxes matches, 2 face towels, 1 pr. socks, 1 pencil, 2 shaving blades, 1 piece twin string, 1 writing pad, 1 cake lux soap.

6th Kgweidi: 1 pr. gloves, 1 50 Springbok C, 3 boxes matches, 2 handkerchiefs, 1 pr. socks, 1 tube Kolynos, 2 tooth brushes, 1 hair brush, 2 twin strings, 2 bars milk chocolates, 1 tin mixed sweets, 1 tin lime juice powder, 1 face towel.

7th Kgweidi: 2 cakes lux soap, 2 50's Springbok C, 3 boxes matches, 1 bag tobacco, 1 writing pad, 1 face towel, 2 rolls mints, 1 sweater, 24 prs. socks.

### MOTSHAGISA BATHO KGOTLA

Bogologolo dikgosi le dikgosana di na le batshegisa ka dipina le dihela. Batho ba bo na ba le gona go itamedisa kgosi le baeti ba yona.

Mo Afrika Borwa kgosi di na le baleti ba tsona ba nang le maboko a kgosi le lolo lwa yona. Mokgwa wa moreti o, o tshwana le wa Motshagisa kgotla tsa sekgowa tsa bogologolo.

Ha mephato e bolela moreti o tilaka a ba a menagana fa pele ga mephato. O kaya tiro tsa bona ka leleko lwa gagwe. O tlhabeletsa sehela sa ntwa se ba se binang le ene. Jaaka mophato o ya pele bojang bo a papatlega jaaka mophato e tswela pele.

Motlhaope ga o ese o bone tiro tse. Moreti o, jaaka re boletse o reta dikgosi le merafe, a feta a gatelela diphenyo me a sa umaka diphenngwa. Ha a ka bua ka diphenngwa a ka fokodisa mophato. Maikaelelo a gagwe e ne e le go nonofisa mephato mo nakong ya ntwa le go itamedisa batho mo nakong ya kagisho.

Mo gape o ka bapisa le phala tsa Scotland, tse di binang ka meletlo ka tsa japaana ga yona. Mo ntsweng pina tsa bona di nonofisa mophato. Jaaka re setse re bonye fa gare ga merafe. Ha Scottish di utlwile phala ga ge merafe o lwang jaaka bona.

Hitler o na le moreti wa gagwe Ngaka Goebbels mosimegi wa kako. Mo tshwantshong tse shupang Dr. Goebbels o ba utse a athlame thata hela a nyenya. O ithoma a bua tse eleng tsona me mo malatsing ano ga ba sa mo utlwa. Mereto e ba tenne me nako ya moreti ga e sa kgathalelwa ke batho ba batla nnete.

### RAISIN

Mo motseng mongwe mo sekutlong sa Pondoland Afrika Borwa go no go

na le monna mongwe ba re Raisin. Leina ja gagwe je le retelelang batho go le tlhalosua le kaya sengwe se se shwabiling jaaka moretswa wa sekgoa me ka tselo e jalo o bidiwa Raisin.

Jaaka monna mogolo e ne e le marapo a le matsutuba, ina ja gagwe le ne le mo tshwanela.

Ke ne ke itse Raisin sentle-ntle ka o se a tlhola a tsile mo tlunkwalela va me ka seipato se le sele. O ne a dira jalo gore a iphumole monkgwa wa gore ke moja kgomo tsa batho.

O ne a tlhola a tsisitswe fa pele ga kgotla ka tshekiso ya nku tse a di utswang me ere jaaka bajelwa ba sa itse go pea dipotso le go tlhagisa boipaki jo bo tletseng Raisin o ne a tswa ka bona. Ka tsatsi lengwe Corporal wa Mapolisi o ne a bega ka ipelo a re "Me re tshwere mokgalaje Raisin ka nama mo lung ya gagwe". Batho ba latlhelwang ba mo tlhoma leitlho me yare ka tsatsi lengwe nku ya latlhega, Corporal yo a leng mo tikologong eno a ipopa ba batla nku ya bona.

Mo tikologong euo, mapututso a bonala gaufl le motse wa Raisin me ba ikemisetsa go batla mo motseng wa mokgalaje. Monna ha a bona mophato o leba motse wa gagwe a pna le matlhoko dikobong a dutse fa pele ga ntlo. "Dumelang," go bua Raisin, "a go na le ntwa" go bua Raisin "ga go na ntwa" go bua Corporal. "Re latlhelgatswe ke nku me re tsile go e batla mo ga gago." Ithobogeng bakaulengwe me e tlare lo sena go ithoboga ke tla tsena mo shomong lwa lona re batle legodu jeon." Ba pututsa ba se bone sepe. "Lo senya nako" go bua Raisin "a re tsweleng pele re senke legodu je ja dinku." Mophato o no o setse o eteletse ke Raisin pele ha mongwe wa pelaele e kgolo a tla a sala a batla me yare re ese re e kga-kala a re goa gore re boe, o bonye nama mo lung ya Raisin. "Jaanong ke'ng se! go tsile jang gore nama e bonale mo thulelong tsa ntlo ya me" mafoko ke a gago go buo Corporal "ke wena o tla re tlhalosetsang hela jaaka re itse ha ntse nta e bonwang mo kobong tsa gago e le ya gago."

"A re botseng mosadi le bana motlhaope ba ka re thusa mo motlholong o" go bua Raisin. Basadi le bana ba itatola. Raisin a itlatsa ka makgasa a shupa ka a sa tlhoke baba ka gonne a utlwana le Magistrata me batho ba mmelegisa bogodu gore magistrata a tle a mmone ha a le legodu.

"Gape ke rialo. Ka re tlhalosa, me tsoitlhe o tla di mo tlhalosetsa ko kgotla. Ka katlholo Raisin o ne a bonwa molato wa kgweidi tse tharo a le kgole-gong me mafoko a kgetse a tlhatlhoiwa ke moatlhodi o mogolo. "Erile Raisin a utlwa mafoko a rialo a phuraka mesunkwane ya gagwe e a ntseng a chopola ka yona ka nako tsoitlhe, me e tshwanetse ya mo chopodisa mo moahlodong o mogolo. Amarure a chopola. Ha a tswa a re "gape ke itsitse baahlodi ba na le tshiamo," me mo pedung a re "dirokolo tsa borre di nkgolotse." Ka nako e telele ka seka ka tlhola ke utlwa sepe ka gagwe ha ese ka bogodu jwa mo benkeleng mo mafoko a neng a fokola go mo tsenya mo tshetsoing. Ka nako e go no go utlwetse tatlhegelo ya sala le tomo tsa monna a ne tlogetse pitse kafantle. Ka temalo mapodisi a fetla fa go ene a mmotsa me a nna mosetlhanyana. Ka tsatsi lengwe kafa morago ga kwedi di le thataro. podisi. podisi mongwe ya re a heta teng a bo-

na morago wa sala, o tlhagile fa gare ga dikgetse. Ha a batlisisa a fithela e le tsona. Kgotse ya iswa pele. Kafa kgotla mokgalaje a bolela ba a ne a bone pitse e sena mong wa yona me a ne a rata go boloka sala eo o ne a e boloka gore mong wa yona a tle a mo atswa ka sengwe. Mafoko a jalo a seka a amogelwa. Raisin a latlhelwa mo kgolegong. Ko teronkong ga lemogiwa ha Raisin a na le lepera. O ne a romelwa kwa tulong ya Maperu. Baphirimelwa me bosigo a tswa ka bonokwana a sia. Kafa morago ga matlatsi a tshwarwa gape a romelwa kwa kokolong ya Maperu. Jaaka botshelo bo no bo mo temie mokgalaje a ipakanyetsa go shwa. Kafa morago ga kgwedi mokgalaje a omeletsa nko.

### KABELO TSA BANTSHO TSA NTWA

Letona Niyato Landile le baagi ba motse simolola kabelo tsa beke ka £15. 13. 0. Madi a tsile ka Magistrata, Tsolo.

Madi a Red Cross a okeditswe ka £14. 9. 0. ka tselo e: J. Jubase, £1. 10. 0; Letona J. Gwabe, 10s; Letona A. Njekelana le bangwe £1. 13. 5, Letona Thabankulu le bangwe, £3. 5. 7; Letona V. Mokobosi le bangwe, £1. 10. 0; A. Ludidi le baagi ba Mdeni Location, £6.

Ka kabelo ya £6 Ludidi le barongwa, Enoch, N. Nkholo, H. Mputwana le Amos Tshikelo ba neile Magistrata, Qumbu, ba re "Rona ba Mdeni re eletsa bapa le batho botlhe ba Maditsebe mo nakong tse thata tse ke ga re kake ra tsena rotlho me phemelong ya kgosi le lefatshe, re tla nonofisa batho le go ntsha dikabelo go tsweditsa ntwa pele. Re lebile pele a ditsholofelo gore batho ba Afrika Borwa ba tla bona maungo a dikgololo mo kgatelelang tsa mabela ya bona me ba tle ba bone kgololo ya batho botlhe mo hatsheng ja Britonia ka bophara."

"Neo tsa rona di diunye me ga re di bapisa le thata tsa rona re sholohela ha di le kgolo. Kabelo tse ke seka sa boikano le sa boithobo."

Ka Kommissinara, Witbank, go tla kabelo ya Rev. Mabilungu le Eginias wa Oogies Witbank. Bana ba mashole ba mo Oogies le bona ba ntshitse £1. 9. 0. ya ditshwarwa tsa ntwa.

Mo go Kommissinara, Keiskama Hoek, go tla £1. 10. 3. ya moletlo wa kabelo tsa ntwa.

Ka Cetshwayo Sitole Zulu go tla £3. 8. 0. ya dincing le dinametsi. Magistrata, Standerton, rometse £2. 5. 5. ya Klaas Modibedi le bangwe. Maina a mantshi go tsena mo kwalong lwa rona. Letona Modibedi o re "Ka kabelo e, re re fepa mashole a rona a kgore me a betse mmaba."

St. Mary's Mission wa Bantsho e ntshitse £1 ka Magistrata, Colesberg, £1 gape e tswa mo go D. Kona me madi a tla ka Kommissinara, Willowvale.

Diamond Mokwena kajeno o ntshitse 17s. 6d. me e tlele ka moderela Kgotla. Maina a bantshi a mantshi me a tla mo kwalong tsa mmusho.

Mwaledi wa Merero ya Bantsho o ipela thata ka tiro e ya Diamond go tloga December, 1941. Tiro ya gagwe e itamedisa thata.

H. M. Mqomo thogo, Upington, o neile Magistrata 14s. mg a akotsa ka madume a batho ba motse me madi a ka diriswa hela mo a batlhelang gona mo ntsweng.

Miss Rose Gwebo le Mr. G. Gwebo ba rometse ka Magistrata, Frankfort, 1s. 3d. le 2s. mo dincing le dinametsing tsa mashole a Bantsho.

Bantshi botlhe ka lokwalo lo, Mokwaledi wa kegetse tsa Bantsho o eletsa go romela Bantsho tsebo tsa gagwe ka bopelothomogile le boithobo jo bo kaitwang ke kabelo tse.



General Smuts o eme le Lt. Smythe yo a mo roesitseng V.C.

**Who's Who In The News This Week**

Miss Maud N. Makalima, late of Inanda Seminary staff, and Howick Government Native School, has joined the staff of Pholela Institution as Domestic Instructor. Miss Makalima is very much interested in social activities.

Mrs. R. G. Sibeko and son Phemba returned after spending a successful holiday in Durban, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. L. Ndimande.



Mr. Joseph Simon, of Allwal North.

Mr. Joseph Simon, of Allwal North, will be marrying Miss Elena Motume, also of Allwal North. The marriage will be taking place on October 13, 1943, at the Wesleyan Church, Allwal North. 8331-9



Miss Elena Motume

To Mr. and Mrs. Bishop Ntuli, a bonny boy has been born. Mother and baby well.

Nurse Vivian Motlhabi, of the Pretoria General Hospital, left for Mafeking last Saturday on a month's leave. She was seen off at Park Station by Messrs. Richard Jonas, Jimmy Dondolo and Jackie Mqwa.

Mr. Boyce T. Ndazi, of Western Native Township, was the guest of Mr. J. Majozi, of the Bantu clerical staff, Rose Deep.

Miss Marjorie Pretorius, of Orlando, spent last week-end with friends at Plumville.

Mr. Nimrod Mahlangu of Sophiatown, has returned from a fortnight's leave spent at Magaliesberg.

Mr. G. Motafole, of Johannesburg spent last week-end at Potchefstroom, with friends and relatives.

Mr. P. N. Raboroko, B.A., of the Potchefstroom Bantu United School, is spending a few days' stay with relatives in the city.

Miss N. M. Matseke, of the Bantu Girls Hostel, Pretoria, who has been on a fortnight's leave to Pankop, visited Miss Eva Mothware of Makapanstad, and was taken to many places of interests.

**HO BATLEHA**

Banna ba nyatseng ba lokileng, tsephang, hlompheang, polasing ea dikhomo, Metsi ke a diforo, Ngola ka sekhoaa kapa sehuru ho:

Nelsvley Estate, P.O. Beekfontein, N. Transvaal. 8279-16

**TSEBISO**

Nna eo letšiso la ha le natsong tšiso mona, ke tšiso Johanna Mofalibe le Fred Nontso, hao ke sa tšiso mona ha long tšiso hura ha ha sa the ha letšiso phabho tsa bona tšiso le tšiso mona ha nna, pele ho ka le 16 October, 1943, ho the le rekisa hore ke the chelete ea rante or ho. Phabho tsa Mafalibe ke tšiso: Khehe deeser, Bed, Deseh, 4 pots, 1 plate, 1 fish, 2 Bockels, 1 Bockle, 2 cyclo wheels, 1 Lantern, and 1 Basket. Tsa Nontso: 1 Bicycle, 62, 18th Avenue, Alexandra, Karel Thigo. 8342-9

**TRANSVAAL N. RUGBY F. UNION**

At the presentation of cups ceremony at Crown Mines last Sunday afternoon the N.R.C. Cup was not presented through the winning team having not been declared as the result of a protest involving the finalists—Crusaders and Venterspost.

The Teyana Cup which should have been presented to the loser of the N.R.C. cup final has still to be handed over to the Union by the donor, Mr. P. Teyana, Mr. S. B. Ndazilwana appealed to all clubs to send their delegates to the General meeting of the Union at 3.30 p.m. to-day (Saturday). Most important matters are waiting to be settled.

**INTER-MINE RUGBY**

Mr. J. G. Millar, Chief Compound Manager Crown Mines, requested the N.R.C. to encourage the formation of inter-mine rugby competitions which will exclude the Municipal clubs as they play rough rugby.

Mr. G. O. Lovett, Manager, N.R.C., stated that the N.R.C. never promised the moon. They always fulfil all their promise. The re-silvering of the Nogaga cup and the donation of the Wellbeloved Cup which were both promises made last year have been fulfilled. People should always remember who their best friends are and should always stick to them.

Mr. H. Wellbeloved supported what Mr. Lovett said about the N.R.C. not making wild and impossible promises to be fulfilled. He assured the audience that Mr. Lovett has in his heart the interests of the Native races. "People are not all the same but they all have some good points which should be made use of. Good feeling and fellowship in the pursuit of life are most essential, he observed. If these are properly used we will all be wellbeloved by every-body indeed.

Mr. N. Mqand, of "The Bantu World," appealed to the N.R.C. to consider the damage that will be caused towards the interests of sport if Municipal teams were to be excluded in any of the sports. After conveying good wishes of "The Bantu World", he said that that newspaper was sorry not to be able to give enough space to sports news through war stringency on newsprint and newspaper space.

Mrs. Maud Natal appealed to players to support their clubs in playing the game and not only for individual purposes. She asked the Union to encourage the formation of the Ladies section in Rugby which will assist in many ways.

**"COW WITH TWINS"**

Mr. H. B. Piliso, whose experience of the N.R.C.'s actions towards the Natives dates as far back as 1910 stated that no other people had done more than what the N.R.C. has done. Zwelinyaza (Mr. Lovett) has given birth to twins (the re-silvering of the Nogaga Cup and the donation of the wellbeloved Cup). He told the boys last year to look after the cow as it was in calf. "May God help this cow to give us plenty of milk," he concluded.

Mr. Gwele, P. S. A., said, he was proud of the Mannie Kotobe Cup as it was donated by a sportsman in Rugby and Cricket as he knew him. "In losing there is much to be gained and those teams that have won no cups, have gained something besides," he said.

Mr. I. J. Majavu warned the winners of the Du Toit Cup not to look at the size of the Cup but beyond that—to the man who donated it—Mr. Gerry Du Toit, one of the best rugby players during his time.

Miss Constance Nogaga thanked the N.R.C. on behalf of the Nogaga family for the renewal of what proves that the late Mr. E. J. Nogaga was a sportsman.

Mr. M. Nyangiwe thanked India for their wealth which attracted Europeans and was directly and indirectly the cause of bringing culture which might be denied South Africa some thousands of years.

**ROUGH PLAY DENIED**

Mr. G. B. Makalima strongly protested against what Mr. Millar alleged. "It is unfounded and misleading to say town teams play rough," he said. He observed further that without the town there could be no mines and without the mines there could be no town.

The N. B. C. has made no restrictions among its children, he said. It has put it on paper that municipal clubs and Mine clubs affiliated to the Union will enjoy all the privileges given to the Union.

**Rugby Cup Winners**

- Wellbeloved—Queenspark
- Dig Ben—Queenspark
- The Bantu World—Crusaders
- Maud Nasal—Queenspark and Olympic (Zone)
- City Council—Venterspost 'A'
- Mannie Kotobe—Wallabies 'A'
- Du Toit—Venterspost 'A'
- G.N.A. (Venterspost 'A' and 'B' and Lily White (Zone)
- Nogaga—Venterspost 'A'

**IN MEMORIAM**

**MAMOGALE.**—In loving memory of Eileen called to rest 10-10-41. God gave us courage to bear it, and courage to fight the blow, but what it meant to lose you Eileen dear, no one will ever know. Sadly missed by Auntie Carrie, Aggrey, and Pearl, Springs. X9

**IN MEMORIAM**

**MAMOGALE.**—In loving memory of my dear sister Eileen, called to higher life 10-10-41. A loving sister, true and kind, a beautiful memory left behind. Missed by Aubrey, Kilmerton. X9

**MCKINNON CHAIN**

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**NANKU** umabil 'ebanda, onokumenza nge phanyazo . . . Zamisa nje icphe elizeleyo mhlambi mabini e Eno's "Fruit Salt" e magini kungenjalo egilasini ezele ngamanzi uyakuva isiselo esimandi nesibandayo.

I Eno's "Fruit Salt" sisiselo esimnandi, sikulungele nawe . . . Yenza ungaqunjelwa sisisu, yenza igazi lakho lityebe, libe ngcwele, womcele, ubenempilo, wonwabe.

Tenga ibotile ye Eno's "Fruit Salt" namhlanje . . . Igcinwa emgutyeni, ibotile enkulu uyakuba nakho ukuyisebenzisa ithuba elide . . . Kodwa qiniseka ukuba ubiza . . .



**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"**

The words "Eno's", "Fruit Salt" and "Vrugte Sout" are registered trade marks.

Prices in South Africa 2/- and 3/6 (double quantity).



"Ndisebenzisa ngamaxasha onke ezihlangwini zam iPolishi ye Nugget. Izigeina zisoloko zizihle zikhazimla, izenze zikhonze ixesha elide kananjalo."

**Njalo Biza I**

**NUGGET BOOT POLISH**  
—Izinika inkonzo ende izihlangu

PLEASE RETURN YOUR EMPTY TIN WHEN BUYING A NEW ONE.

**The Bantu World**

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1943

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

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**BALOETSI:** Melcin Gintner: e pheko laho, ho hlalona le Bolotai ba letlala, e pheko sefahleho sa naga le mahadi. Theko ke 1/9 le 3/3. Melcin Purifier e pheko malostri o senya, moroto o sa hloekang, dihlati tsa moroto, malada le liso. Theko ke 5/6, 10/6 le 21/0.

**TEMOSO:** Alassyane e pheko la ho hlola, serame, sefcha, mafahla, mokhohlano, ho hatsela, mometao, ho feheleana mphikela, ho etimula, ho bolaea diboko tsa nang le kotei mo metsong, o hloekisa dinko, e thura ba bacha le ba-batale. E foelisa ho Lohola le serame kapela. Theko 1/3 le 2/6. **RIGHHOUSE'S** Chemists, 71, Loveday Street, Box 5090, Johannesburg. Mahlo a hlaloha kantle le tofo. Theko ea dibrela e tlase.

**HAWKERS AND SHOPKEEPERS**  
Blankets, large range. Hosiery, Clothing and Underwear. At: S. D. Levy, 105 Market Street, Johannesburg. T.C.

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Good Pianos and Organs for sale. Cheap for cash. Apply: General Radio Co., 76, Small Street, Johannesburg. Phone 22-9083. X18/12

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2 1/2 ton Chev. truck. Licensed for the year. £85 cash. Apply: T. T. Tangelane, No. 1, 11th Avenue, Alexandra Township, Jhb. X9

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**WANTED**

(a) A graduate to teach Mathematics and Arithmetic up to and including Matriculation Classes: A knowledge of Afrikaans is a strong recommendation. (b) Two (2) Female teachers, fully qualified, able to teach the medium of Sotho: A knowledge of both official languages is a strong recommendation. Applicants should enclose recent testimonials in their applications. Successful applicants shall be required to commence duties on the 19th January 1944. Apply to: The manager, Bantu High School, 7 Bikes Street, KROONSTAD. X9

**TEACHERS WANTED**

Well qualified teachers in the Witwatersrand Schools for beginning of 1944. Must be able to teach Afrikaans, English and Sotho. Send affidavits/copies of recent testimonials, State church membership and whether willing to help in church organisations. Rev. C. H. Badenhorst, Parsonage, Witwatersrand X16

**WANTED**

Assistant teacher for the Secondary School of Bothasabelo Institution to begin duties in January 1944. Applications, which should be accompanied by certified copies of testimonials and certificates, should be sent to the Principal, Bothasabelo Institution, P.O. Middelburg, Tyl., not later than 31st October. X90

**ADAMS COLLEGE**

Applications are invited for the post of Head Teacher of the Training College department of the above Institution. Applications will be considered from both European and Bantu applicants. Applications should be sent in before October 31 to, and particulars of salary, etc. may be obtained from: The Principal, Adams College, P.O. ADAMS MISSION STATION, Natal. X36

**WANTED**

Wanted, Senior Mistress to take charge of Domestic Science Department in the Nigel United School, Nigel as from January 1944, or as soon as possible thereafter. The successful candidate will be required to give instruction to (1) Full time domestic science pupils. (2) Primary School pupils. (3) Pupils preparing for University Junior Certificate. Qualifications: Teachers certificate plus Special training in Domestic Science. Candidates with Standard VI plus Domestic Science Only need not apply. Salary according to Department Scale. Apply stating languages known to: the Superintendent, Nigel United School, 25 Parkgate Mansions, Nigel, Tvl. X23

**WANTED**

**MARQUARD BANTU SCHOOL**  
Applications are invited for the vacancy of (1) A principal, member of Dutch Reformed Church. (2) Qualified lady assistant. (3) Qualified male assistant. Apply: W. H. de Plessis, Manager, Marquard Bantu School, Marquard. X29

### GO TSAMAEA KE GO BONA

(Ke Mosupa-Tsola)

Mohle: "U re mohlankana eo u ileng oa utlula a bolela le mose-tswana ka tsa lerato ke Rathosa?" Betty Betina: "Ee, mohlomphegi, o ne a bua le Boniwe."

Mohle: "Hlalohetsa lekgotla lena ka botlalo seo ba neng ba se bua."

Betty Betina: "Ke utluile Rathosa a bolela Boniwe gore o a morata. O ne a bua ka leleme le bolela, leleme le tsebang go thetsa le go tsetsa. O rile: 'Boniwe, ga esale ke kopana le uena pelo ea ka e tletse thabo le nyakallo, ke iphilela ke le jualeka Adama mohleng a neng a simolla go bona Eva, gomme jualeka Adama ga a ile a re ga a bona Eva a re eona ke nama ea nama ea ka, ke lera-po la marapo a ka, le nna ke rialo go uena. U lengoloi la bophelo ba ka, u lesedi le mponesatsang lefifi la bophelo ba fatshe lena; u naledi e laolang tsela eo ke tsa-maeang go eona letsatsi ka letsatsi; u pheko e fedisang pelo ea ka ga e tepeletse. Mollo oa lerato leo ke go ratang ka lona o tla tuka pelong ea ka go fihlela lefu le nkukela legodimong go Mong a ka. Ke seo ke utluileng se boleloa ke Rathosa go Boniwe Mohlomphegi."

Ga a rialo, Betty Betina a akgele nko ea gagoe godimo, ga bonagala gantle gore o kgotsofaditsoe ke seo a se bulleng. O ne a hlabile pelo ea Rathosa ka lerumo le sehlogo, le ileng la etsa gore a be a timeloe ke hlaloganyo. Rathosa o ile a bona moo Betty Betina a lebitseng teng. O ile a lemoga gore Betty o batla go senola bobo ba gagoe, jualekaga le eena a ne a ikemiseditse go ribulla bobo ba ntlo ea Betty Betina. Go bolela nnete karabo ea Betty e ne e mo-tseditse, e mohlakantsitise hlogo. O ne a sa tsebe gore ga a ka tseu-la pele potso tsa gagoe Betty o tla di araba juang.

Mohle go Rathosa: "U sa ntse u e-na le potso tse ding?"

Rathosa: "Ea, Mohlomphegi, ke rata go tseba go paki ena gore na e nna feela go a ileng a utluana le mosetsana ka tsa lerato?"

Betty Betina: "Ke utluile uena feela."

Rathosa: "U tisa gore meketeng ena eohle ea setokfela sa'gago, ke nna feela eo u mo utloileng a bua le metsana ka tsa lerato?"

Betty Betina: "Ee, ke utluile uena."

Rathosa: "U ra gore ke nna feela gare go bahlankana ba bangata bao beke e ngue ba tsamaeang mekete ea setokofela eo a neng u hlantshoa ke lerato?"

Betty Betina: "Ga ke tsebe ga u ne u hlantshoa ke lerato, seo ke se tsebang ke go u ne u bua le Boniwe ka tsa lerato."

Rathosa: "Ke ea utlula ka tsa Ea le Boniwe, empa ke rata go tseba gore meketeng ea gago ea setokfela sa gago ga go bahlankana bao u ba boneng ba bua le base-tswana ka tsa lerato, ke seo ke ratang go se tseba, ke seo ke batlang gore u se bolele lekgotla lena."

Betty Betina: a latola gore ga go mohlankana ea bulleng le mosetsana ka tsa lerato, ga ese eena Rathosa. Gape Boniwe jualeka motsaalle oa gagoe a moleletse tsho tseo Rathosa a di boletseng.

### Tsa Tshuane

**KHUDU-MOROHO E SHAPA NAMUNE**

(Ke Semanya-manyane)

Sechaba sa Eerst Rust le River-side se sa loana ntoa ea khumamela le tsamaiso ea libese tsa Great North. Maoba ka veke e fetileng ba ne ba tlele doropong ka bongata-ngata ho bontsha gore ga ba nyake libese tseo ka baka la hore patala ea tsona e boima hampe. Banna ba motse ba eme ka maoto ho loants'a patala ena e boima.

**NAMUNE LE KGUDU**

Mohla tsatsi la 29 Loetse motseng oa Tshuane eleng Pelindaba, New Clare le Marabas ho bile teng kgetho ea maloko a Lekgotla La Keletso. Ho no ho eme bonkgetheng ba mashome a mabedi a metso e mebedi eleng ba mekhahlo ea Diphura-mollo., Khudu-Moroho, le Namune. Mrs. Rebecca Mashishi le sehlopha sa babadi ba Moroho ba etsa pitso e kgolo manne leralleng la mofu Matseke. Sehlopha sa Namune le sona se gaketse ke morena I. B. Moroe. Vouto e bile bakeng tsa Dougall Hall le Ntlong ea Libuka motseng oa Pelindaba. Ha ke khaola lihloho nka nkaretsa ka hore. Khudu-Moroho e shapile Namune hampe haholo. Thaka tsa Mushi oa Tagane e gaketse ba eja moroho banna ba Bakgatla le Matebele. Bao eleng maloko selemong sena ke marena C. B. Mbolekwa, Ezekiel Mafole, N. M. Komane, Sam D. Legodi, Abel Mahlatjie, Moruti Saul Modiselle, J. K. Matli, O. R. Mushi, le morena Enoch Kekana. E bile tsatsi le letle etsoe pula e ne letse e nele bosiu bo tla tsoha eleng vouto. Che a bereka morena Wm. Lepule le mora hae Modise. Phiri e jeoa moreneng qetellong ka mora nako e telele monguaha ho fedile. Lekgotla lena le tla lula ho fihlela ka jara ea 1945. Banna bao ba tsoanetse ho berekela morafe taba tsa tsoelopele, katleho le hore ba bolele le Masepala a hahle matlo a macha. Tabo tsa morafe li nyaka tlhogo tse phodileng tse senang mona, le lintoa. Che re tla lebella go morena J. K. Matli ho tsamaisa hantle. Jualeka ha ele maikaelo a sechaba go tsoanetse gore le fetole leina la Sekhooa la motse oona ebe Pelindaba-Motsemogolo le maina a mecha (literata) a fetoloe.

Lekgotla la South African Native Advisory Boards' (Location) le tla tla kopanela mona Tshuane go simolola ka di 17 Tsitoe (December). Re tla lebella banna ba Lekgotla La Keletso ba moroho hore ba ke ba ilise phetolo tse ntle. Ke utloa eka bofufu ba bolela hore go tla etsoa Ward system gape le gore go tla kgethoa majoro oa mo-Afrika. Eka hoja morena Abel Mahlatjie e tlaba eena mongoli oa doropo (Resident Secretary) morena C. B. Mbolekwa ebe majoro oa Tshuane. Che ke teng nke le se kokomale, kgale le senyaka go simolla ka 1939.

**BAETI**

Miss Agnes Mokhadhi oa Kroonstad e bile moeti oa ha morena le mofumuagadi F. J. Mareka.

Miss Soga oa sekolo se tumileng sa Bantu High sa Bodibeng ba Likubu o bile mona ka phomolo.

Mrs. Mbobo eleng ma-tichere morena V. V. Mbobo, B.A., B.Econ., o tsoa Matatiele o teng koano ho tla bona mora le ngoetsi 'me o tlele le bana ba hae.

### ALL AFRICAN CONVENTION

The triennial conference of the above is fixed to meet this year 1943 in Bloemfontein at 9 a.m. on Thursday, 16th and Friday, 17th December under the Presidency of Professor D. D. T. Jabavu. Indian associations are especially invited for the consideration of united action. All organised bodies are requested to file their agenda items with the undersigned on or before the 10th December.

The Executive Committee will meet from 9 a.m. till lunch on Wednesday 15th, followed at 2 p.m. by a meeting of the Cape Native Voters' Convention. Those interested in an African Indigenous Church will meet at 11 a.m. on Thursday 14th. This will evidently be an epoch-making week, and consequently all organisations are advised to arrange for their official delegates by times.

(Sgd.) Tatius I. N. Sondlo, Actg. Secretary, All African Convention, 2154 Sokopo Street, Western Native Township, Johannesburg. 8387-9

### Taba ea Dilamuni

Lekgotla la Social Welfare, le tsebisitse hore taba ea ho nebela dilamuni ho ma-Afrika, e tla akaretsa le ba dipolasing.

Hore taba ena e tle e loka, bo-rampolisi ba kopiloe hore ba tsebisise basebatlali ba bona, kapa ba tumamisise ho bona hore na ba ea e rata mpho ena.

### Ba Bolaile Dikhomo

Ma-Afrika a mabedi a mofuta oa Majosi, fantseng la Dundee, a ile a hlaha pelo masteratu ka taba ea ho bolaea dikhomo.

Banna bana ho utloahala hore ba ile ba bolaea dikhomo tseo eleng tsa batho ba mofuta o mong. Ba ile ba fumana sehlobo ea selomo charianeng, ba bereka ka thuta.

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J.W.T. 8

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Adrese ea Mabasotho, **Koo Jeppe ha ho Tlaire e e Phalang** Tsebang ke nna. Tailare ea banyali. Mose o reki-loeng o mosoeu kapa oa chench'i o bitsa ho tloha ho £1 ho isa holimo. **ECONOMIC DRAPERS** 313, Marshall Street, Jeppes town, JOHANNESBURG

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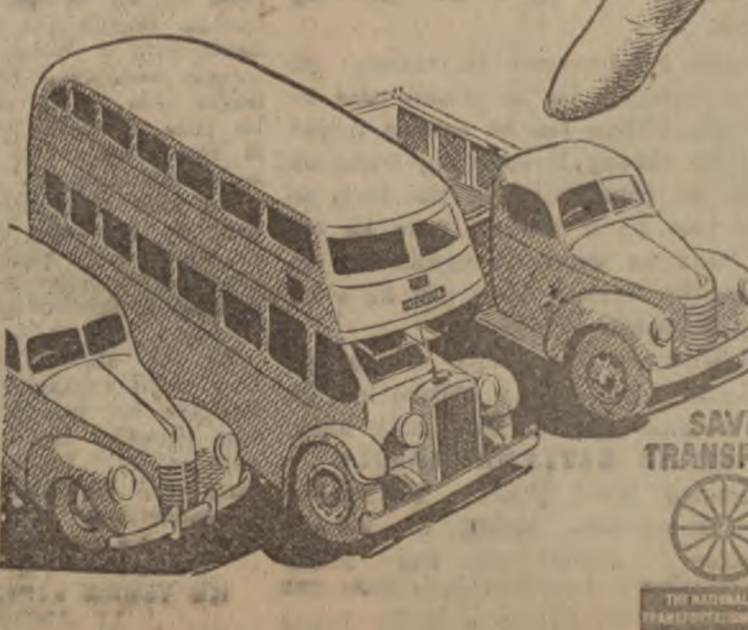
### ... Moriana O Molemo Oa Hlooho le Serame

Tla u ikutloa u na le serame kapa hlooho uka pilisi tse pedi tsa CRYSCO ka metsinyana. Hang feela matla a CRYSCO a ho fodisa a tla tlosa mahlaba oohle a u pholose ho kuleng. Dingaka tse khoho di roris'a CRYSCO, ka hoo se tsabe ho e sebedisa.

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Mebotokara, dikatakata le dibese ke tsona tse nathang ho tloha hae ho ea toropong, polasing le marakeng. Empa mebotokara e mene hodima e mehlano e tsamaeang meoleng ea South Africa kajeno e se e le lemo di hlano e tsofete. Ka baka la eona taba ena, ho ka nna ha khutsufatsoa transporto pele le ho 1947, ha ho lebeletsoe chenche tse ding. Chenche eo e ka tisa tselisi ho bo rampolisi le ho lefatse lohle. E ka thibeloa ka tsela e le ngoe feela—basebedisi bohle ba transeporoto oa lokela ho fokotsa maoto. Seko ua nna beto le se nang mosebetsi. Ad-man'a ka motokara kapa lori ea hau le motsaalle oa hau.



# LITABA TSA NTOA



**HLALOSO E HLAHISOANG KE LEKHOTLA LA MERERO EA BABATSO ELEBISOANG HO MA-AFRIKA 'MUSO OA KOPANO EA SOUTH AFRICA**

**HLALOSO No. 188 (EA VEKE E FELANG KA 2nd OCTOBER, 1943)**

(Bona sets'oants'o qepheng la 9)

## A TS'ELA LEOTLE

Sena ke sets'oants'o sa masole a mararo a Africa a leng ka sekepeng. A ts'ela Leotle ho ea etsa mosebetsi ote le ofe oo a ka o abeloang. Ha a ea ka taelo. A ea ka boithatelo.

### MOHL. CHURCHILL O HLAHISOA SEEMO SA NTOA

Ho khutleng ha hae United States Mohl: Winston Churchill Tona-Khoho ea Mangesemane puong ea hae e telele Palamenteng ea Mangesemane, o ile a hlahisa seemo sa ntoa ka bophara.

Puo ea hae e hlahisa moea oa ts'epo nakong e tiang empa monna enoa ea tsebang tsa lefats'e le ea hlokomelang see a se buang o lemosa Bathusani hore ho sa ntsane ho tla loanoa ntoa ea khumamela, pele hlole e fumanoa. Baking sa hlole qetellong teng ha a na pelaele.

"Puso e sehloho ea Ma-Nazi le moea oa ho-ratat ntoa oa Prussia ke lihloho tse peli tse kholo bopelohang ba Majeremane tse ts'oants'oeng ho bolaelea ruri" ho rialo Mohl. Churchill. Li ts'oants'oeng ho fothola ka metso ea tsona ha re rata ho thibela ntoa ea boraro le e ts'abehang ka ho fetisa Europa."

Moea oa ts'epo oa a buang ka 'ona o ts'ehetsoa ke litaba tse etsahetseng tseo ho seng ea ka li hanelang. O hlahisitse ho lahleloa kante la makhotla a Axis Africa, ho nkua ha Sicily, ho keneloa ha Italy ka ntoa ke makhotla a Bathusani, ho ineloa ha Italy le litsetsi tsa Majeremane naheng ea Russia le tsoelo pele ea makhotla a Ma-Russia, phuthuhelo ea lifofane Europa e ka bophirimela le lithoaloana tsa eona, ho hlolea ha phuthuhelo ea Majeremane ka lithala-boliba (U-boat) eo ka eona Jeremane e neng e nopotse ho bolala Britain tala ka ho thibela tsohle tse tisoang ho eona li e-tsoa mafats'eng a mang.

"Nakong ea likhoeli tse 'ne ho tla filha ho la 18 Loetse ha ho le se seng sekepe sa khoebotse se kileng sa qoelisoa ke sera leotleng la North Atlantic. Liveking tse peli tsa pele khoeing ea Loetse ho ha likoeli tsa Bathusani leha e le kae le kae tse kileng tsa qoelisoa ke lithala-maliba tsa sera" ho rialo Mohl. Churchill.

"Lehlohono le lehlole leo re le fumang ka ho ineloa ha Italy e bile la ho fumana ilikepe tsa eona tsa ntoa. Taba ena e fetotse seemo sa ntoa ea leotleng 'me ea re matlafatsa ka ho fetisa" ho rialo Mohl. Churchill.

E telele haholo puo ea monna enoa ea tsebang tsa lefats'e 'me re sitoa ho e hlahisa ka botlalo ka mantsoe a makhuts'oanyane. Re lekile ka hohle kamoo re ka khonang ka teng ho le qotsetsa lihloho 'me re ts'epa hore ha rea siea letho. Puo ea hae e ntle lihora tse peli 'me qetellong ea eona litho tsa Palamente li ile tsa opa mats'oa ka nako e telele haholo, hoo e leng bopaki hore sechaba sa Mangesemane se o amohela ka botlalo moea oa ts'epo oo puo ea Mohl. Churchill e o hlohleltsang.

### NTOA EA RUSSIA

Makhotla a Russia a ntsa a phalisa lira ho ea nqa ea bophirimela. A se a loketse ho futuhela motse oa Kiev oo a o hlahang ka leboea le ka boroa. Makhotla a kapele a Ma-Russia a se a le limaele tse 20 ho tloha ho 'ona 'me matio a phahameng a 'ona a se a bile a bonahala.

Majeremane a ne a ts'epile hore a tla ts'oarella nokeng ea Desna 'me a e etse mola oa 'ona oa ts'ireletso ea mariha. Lebopo la eona le ka bophirimela a ne a le matlafalitse haholo ka liqobosheane a thibele makhala ohle mahareng a mola o hare le o ka nqa boroa.

Ma-Russia a phunyeletse nokeng ea Desna 'me a thua mola oa Majeremane oa ts'ireletso. Majeremane a ne a nahane hore ha ho letho le ka fetang ho 'ona. Ma-Russia a se a ts'etse noka ea Dnieper oo Desna e kenang ho eona. Liqobosheane tse peli tsa Majeremane tse Kiev le Smolensk li kotsing.

Ho tse fihlang morao ho utloahala hore motse oa Smolensk le Roslavl e tlohetse ke Majeremane.

### NTOA EA ITALY

Makhotla a Bohiano le a Borobell a ntsa a thuaka Majeremane khafetsa 'me a bile le kateho hape Italy.

Taba eo e neng e le lekunutu ea moo masole a General Montgomery a leng teng e tsoa hlahela ka ho hapjoa ha Potenza motse o leng makopanoang a liporo tse ngata tsa literene Italy boroa. Lekhotla la Borobell le khannela nqa ea leboea ho tloha Potenza 'me

khanyetsonyana e leng teng moo ke e fokolang. Sera se bile le tahlehelo e khoho masoleng.

Joaloka ha Bathusani ba atamela Naples, ho utloahala hore batho ba lu tse ha bohloko teng. Litaba tse fihlang ho bolalo ba makhotla a Bathusani Saierno li paka hore ho loanoa ntoa e ts'abehang mahareng a masole a Matallana le Majeremane. Liofisi tse ngata tsa Matallana le masole a bolalo ke Majeremane ka baka la ho hana ho a thua. Batho ba bangata bao e seng masole le bona ba thuntsoe, Majeremane a bolaea Matallana feela kamoo a ratang ka teng. Ho bolalo batho ba bangata 'me ba hlokoang metsi le lijo.

### MAKUMANE A LITABA

Majeremane Russia a se a qabile ho apara liaparo tsa kahare tsa "wool" tsa mariha joalo ka ha serame se a tamela. Athe a be a lekantse hore phuthuhelo ea 'ona ke e tiang ho fela le lahlabula.

Tsa mehla e fetileng tseo re li balang libukeng li re ruta hore Mariha e leng Mothusi oa Russia a kile a timetsa lekhotla leo ho nong ho nahanneo hore ha le ka ke le hlolea ke letho leo ka lilemo tse lekholo tse fetileng le kileng la haseela Russia. Lekhotla leo le khutlile Russia le balehla le hlotsoe le tselitsoe ke serame se ts'abehang sa mariha a Russia. Mariha a atametse.

Ma-Russia a ntsa e a ja setsi, a phunyeletse moleng oa Majeremane oa ts'ireletso 'me a hapa liqobosheane tsa Majeremane ka ho hlahlamanana.

Koana Italy makhotla a Bathusani le 'ona a ntsa a tsoela pele 'me hona joale a soketse makhotla a Majeremane a ntseng a bokella masole ho sireletsa Naples. Haufi le motse ona ho loanoa ntoa e ts'abehang ea li 'bayonet.' Litahlehelo tsa Majeremane e bile tse ts'abehang 'me a thata-falloa ke ho tsetsa masole a loang libetsa le lijo le tsohle.

Lithala-maliba tsa Mangesemane li etselitse sera litahlehelo tse kholo ha Majeremane a ne a leka ho balehisa masole a 'ona Bastia, sheke-hlekgeng sa Corsica. Ho qoelisoa li-kepe tse leshome tsa sera ha sengoa tse ling tse 'ne Three.

### MOLA O SAROLOHANG OA TSIRELETSO

Polelo ena ke e tsoang ho hlahisoa haufinyane ke Majeremane. Ho thata ho utloahala hore na e bolelang empa eka e lumellana le hlahisoa e atisang ho tsoa ho Majeremane ea hore hona, hola kapa hoane "ho entsoe ka morero," leha e ka ba kholo hakakang tsietsi eo morero oo o e hlahisitse.

Joale Majeremane a ts'oants'etsa sechaba sa 'ona hore ho suthela ha 'ona morao ntsoeng ea Russia e mpa e le ho sarolla mola oa ona oa ts'ireletso. Ha ho bonolo ho utloahala.

Hlahisoa ena, ha e khohisi joaloka re bona Majeremane a ntsa a lelekoa ho tloha qobosheane 'ngoe ho ea ho e'ngoe. Polelo ea 'ona ea hore a khopamisela mola oa 'ona oa ts'ireletso kapa ea hore a suthela morao ka morero ha e sa le e khotsofatsang batho.

Batho ba Jeremane ba ratang ho utloa 'nete ha ba sa ikemiselitse ho amohela hlahisoa tsa ho suthela morao tseo ho thoeng li etsoa ka tseo ea ntoa. Ba rata ho utloa tsa hlole empa tseo ba li utloang feela ke tsa ho boela ha makhotla morao ho entsoeng ka morero. Taba ena ha e ba nee khotsofatso.

Majeremane ke bona a qalang joale ho ehlola hore a hlotsoe le hore ha ho hlole eo a sa tiang ho e bona.

### HO SA BATLEHA MASOLE

Colonel Werd Muller, Motsamaisi oa ho amohela banna ba kenang bosoleng, puong ea hae matsamatsatsing a tsoa feta o re naha ena ea heso e sa ntsane e batla banna kaofela ba phelang hantle le ba ti-leng bosoleng.

Ntoa ena ke ea bablankana, banna ba hohlekgeng ha ba sa na matla a ho tsetsa thutong e thata eo ba ts'oants'oeng ho feta ho eona le ho loaneng 'me lekhotla la ntoa le batla mohlankana e mong le e mong ea ka fumanehang.

### MOHALA OA MOEA

(Re li ngoleitse)  
Tafoleng ea hao ea ho ngolla mohlomong u na le lekosenyana leo ho hoketsoeng litarata ho lona. Ke 'wireless set', mohala oa moea 'me leha motso a batla a sa khole, lekosenyana leo le etsa hore u utloa litaba tsa lefats'e lohle. Ha ke lakatse ho khopisa oa tsebang kamoo mohala oa moea o sebe-tsang ka teng, empa kapele ho lekosenyana lena konopo e teng eo e reng ha u e fetole ebe u utloa tsa London, ha u fetola hape u utloa tsa Berlin, Moscow, New York kapa tsa litulo tse ling. U utloa mantsoe a batho ba hote le uena ka likete-kete tsa limaele ba hlahisa tseo batho ba ma-fats'eng a hote ha li nahanehang. Litaba tsa linaheng tsa bona 'me ho feta tsohle u utloa ba hlahisa tsoelo-pele ea ntoa kamoo e ba amang ka teng. Mahareng a litaba tseo tsa ntoa ba kenya le lipinanyana tse monate.

Hosasa tjena ke ne ke mametse tsa Berlin 'me ka utloa hlahisoa e sa utloahlang hantle ea tsoelo-pele ea ntoa Russia le litulong tse ling.

Lihlahisoa tseo e seng tsa 'nete li hlahisoa ho khotsofatsa Majeremane a seng a sa batle ho thotsa. A leka ho nahanela seemo ka ho 'ona.

Phapano ke ena mahareng a litaba tse hosang ka mohala oa moea tsa Lichaba tsa Bathusani le tsa Lichaba tsa lira tsa Axis: Bathusani ka mehla 'nete ba e hlahisoa joalo ka ha e le joalo, theso ha ba e batle taba leha e ka ba ha e le joalo ka ha li le joalo. Majeremane mehlang ena a leka ho khotsofatsa batho ba hapa ka boithoriso ba lefela. Lipelo tsa batho li se li tsepeletse. Litaba li tsamaea hampe ka lehla-koreng la bona. Ba tsoile hae ba batla ntho tse kholo empa ba se ba lahlehetswe ke tsohle tseo ba neng ba se ba li fumane. Ba lelekeloa morao ba khutlissetsa mokoteng oo ba tsoileng ho 'ona.

Ke ena ntho eo re neng re e batla, ka mohala oa moea ho tla pina e monate ea khopisa. Hore na e tsoa kae ha se letho, feela e tisa khots'o moeng oa motho.

### PHANO LE BOTS'EPHI BA MA-AFRIKA

Ka veke e 'ngoe le e 'ngoe re hatisa lenaneo la lineo tsa Ma-Afrika mekoting ea ntoe. Mohlomong mananeo ana ha a hlokomeloe haholo ke batho ha e se feela ke ba mabitso a bona a ngotsoeng ho 'ona, empa pheello ea rona ke ho pakela sechaba phano e kholo ea Ma-Afrika ka limpho tsa 'ona mekoting ea lichelete tsa ntoe esita le mpho e tsoang ho mosali oa mohlolohali 'cheletana ea qetello eo a nang le eona.'

Limpho tse li nts'itsoe ke motani e mong le e mong kamoo a nang le matla ka teng—molisoana oa likhomo o nts'a moputsonyaneng oa hae lipeni tse tharo, monna-mohole ea neng a ipoketse se tiang ho mo thusa botsofaling o nts'a bonyenyane le eona ho thusa. "Ntoa ea loana" moshanyana o utloa ho boleloa. Monna-mohole le eona o tseba hore ntoe ea loana 'me ka bobeli ba bona ba ehlola hore lintoa li ke ke tsa loanao kante ho methapo—ke hore chelete. Ka mokhoa oo, moshanyana le monna-mohole, mosali oa mohlolohali, ka limpho tsa bona ba nchafatsa le ho matlafatsa methapo.

Re lakatsa ho hlahisa hore lineo tsa Ma-Afrika mekoting ea ntoe li nts'itsoe tsa ke 'ona ka hore rata le ka moea o lokohileng o banahatsang phano le bots'ephehi ba 'ona e leng lintho tse a tsetsang hlomphe e kholo.

Ho tla filha ho la 31 Phato ea sele-mo sena Ma-Afrika a se a nts'elitse mekoting ea ntoe £26,863 'me kante ho eo a se nts'itse £369 ea thuso ea baholehuoa ba ntoe.

### TEBOHO

Re hatisa lengolo lena le tsoang ho leole la mo-Afrika oa mona South Africa le makhotleng a leng Africa Leboea. Le rometsoe ho rona ke Motsamaisi oa Komiti ea Limpho le Lithabiso tsa masole Pretoria: "4446, V. Cpl. Johnny P. Skosana, N.E.A.S. Depot, Admn. H.Q., U.D.F., M.E.F., c/o A.P.O. Durban, 18 Loetse, 1943. Monghali/Mofumabali Ea Raichang,

### LITUMELISO

Ke thaba haholo ho fumana sebaka sa ho-bua mantsoe a se makae maloka le bohoto ba mosebetsi o tsoang ke litho tsa Komiti ea Limpho le Lithabiso tsa masole ea South Africa. Ke lemoha hore ke ts'oanelo hore re 'se litoboho ho ba ba ikabetseng mosebetsi oa ho ts'elisa banna kaofela ba tsetseng bophelo ba bona ka ho kena khlotleng la Kopano la Ts'ireletso ho loanela Motlotlehi King George VI, ho leleka sera le ho se timelatsa ruri le ho tisa tokoloho le khotso lefats'eng la heso hore re le re baloe hammoho le bahlabani molia re fumanang hlole.

Ho tlele maikutlong a ka hore bakeng sa balekane ba ka ba ratehang ba tlohetseng bahlohohali, ke lebohe litho tsa Komiti tseo ka lilemo tse fetileng li sebelletseng ka boitelo le ka bohale.

Ke tla itumela haholo ha uena u leng molula-setulo oa Komiti u ka fetisetse ho ba ba joreng mosebetsi ona litoboho tse tsoang botebong ba pelo ea ka. Ke kenya lenaneo lengolo lena la liphallo kaofela tseo ke li amohetseng.

Ke ena mona ka boikokobetso, J. P. Skosana.

### KE TSENA LIPHALLO TSEO KE LI AMOHETSENG

Khoeli ea Pele: Lipaki tse peli tsa 50 Springbok Cigarettes, mokotla oa kose, ts'oele, lilekere, sakatuku tse peli,

kama le fesela la ho omisa sefahleho. Khoeli ea bobeli: Lehare la litelu, seipone, borosolo ea meno, paki tse peli tsa lilekere, pampiri tsa ho ngola, potoloto tse peli, para tse peli tsa likausi, lesela la sefahleho, sehlahre sa ho hlatsoa meno.

Khoeli ea boraro: Para tse peli tsa likausi, paki ea mahare, paki ea 50 Springbok Cigarettes, litosi tse 3 tsa mollo, lipotoloto tse peli, ts'oele, lesela le sefahleho, sakatuku, pakitse peli tsa lilekere.

Khoeli ea bone: Lesela la sefahleho, lilekere, tosi tse tharo tsa mollo, mokotla oa kose Big Ben. Paki ea Springbok Cigarettes, mahare, sakatuku tse peli, potoloto, para ea likausi, borosolo ea meno, sehlahre se hlatsoang meno, pampiri tsa ho ngola, lilekere.

Khoeli ea bohlang: Paki tse peli tsa Springbok Cigarette, mokotla oa kose, tosi tse tharo tsa mollo masela' a mabeli a sefahleho, para ea likausi, potoloto mahare a mabeli, tsoele, pampiri tsa ho ngola, sepepa.

Khoeli ea bots'ela: Para ea likausi tsa matsobo, paki ea Springbok Cigarettes, tosi tse tharo tsa mollo, sakatuku tse peli, para ea likausi tsoele, lilekere (chocolates) lilekere tse kopa-kopaneng, sehlahre se hlatsoang meno, borosolo, tse peli tsa meno, tni ea phoho ea lime juice, lesela la ho hlatsoa sefahleho.

Khoeli ea bosupa: Kuku ea sepepa, pakitse peli tsa 50 Springbok Cigarette, tosi tse tharo tsa mollo, mokotla oa kose, pampiri tsa ho ngola, lilekere, lipotoloto tse peli sakatuku tse peli, hempe e lohloleeng ea 'wool', para tse peli tsa likausi.

### SESOASO SA KHOTLA

Mehlang ea khale marena le likhosana makhotleng a bona ba ne ba e-na le banna ba lulang teng ka baka la kelelo le bososoi le tsebo ea bona e lipina tsa mehobelo. Banna bana ba ne ba bolokeloa ho thabisia morena le lekhotla la hae le baeti.

Monna South Africa marena a Ma-Afrika a na le baroki ba eona, bao mosebetsi oa bona e leng ho roka morena le ho-ntatae moholo le sechaba. Mosebetsi oa moroki o batla o ts'oana le oa sesoaso sa moreneng makhotleng a mehlang ea khale a marena a Makhoosa.

Ha lekhotla la ntoe le e-ea ntoeng moroki o na a tala kapele ho bahale ha ba ntsa ba tsoela pele a etsisa bahale ha ba loana. O no o qaloa ka eona morokotlo mpho u no u ka fumana joang ho robetse kamora eona ho etsoa ke maoto a bahlabani ha ba bina mokerotlo. Taba ena ba bang ba e bone 'me ba teng ha ea e bonang.

Moroki ena, joalo ka ha ho se ho boletsoe, o na a tseba lithoko tsa morenena le sechaba; a utloahatsa hlole ea sona haholo empa a sa re letho ka ho hlolea ha sona. Ho ama malimabe le ho hlolea ha sona ho no ho ka tepeletsa lekhotla la ntoe. Morero oa hae e ne e le ho khotsofatsa sechaba ka nako ea ntoe le ho thabisia batho nakong ea khots'o. Ke taba e ts'oanang le ea baletsi ba liphalo ba Ma-Scotch. Ha ho entsoe mokete mokerotlo oa 'ona o letsetsoa liphalo. Nakong ea ntoe pina ea baletsi ba liphalo e halefisa le ho khathatsa makhotla ka meloli e tsoang liphaleng le ho tsokotseha ha mese ea bona. Ha se a keneo ke moea oa ho loana, ha ho masole a bohale joalo ka Ma-Scotch. A khotsofatsa ke lithoko li baletsi ba liphalo 'me ke mokhoa oa li-habo 'ona oa bohohloho.

Hitler o na le sesoaso sa hae, moroki le mothabiso oa hae Dr. Goebbels Mohasi oa Litaba. Lits'oants'ong tse ngata hahlang likoranteng u tla fumana a ahlamisitse molomo a bontsi; sefahleho se bososelang, a hopola hore seo a se buang ke nepo. Morao tjena hangata o busa phoso 'me Majeremane a mo mamelang ha a sa kholea ke eona hobane a ee a fumane haramorao hore tseo a le boletseng ha se 'nete. Sesoaso lekhotleng la Hitler se sitoa ho khahla le ho thabisia batho ba se utloang.

### RAISIN

(Li ngotsoe katumello ea Corporal Wanzi)

Monna o na a le teng koana Pondoland eo leboto la hae e neng e le Raisin. Lena ke leboto la Sekhoba hobane 'nete la hae le ne le thata. Sefahleho sa hae se ne se sosobane e se e, le monna ea hollileng.

Ke ne ke mo tseba hantle. O na tloaetse ho tla ofising 'a ka, ho bontsi' a batho hore leha a ne balaelloa hore ke lesholu, o na a tsebana 'me a utloana le Mastrata.

O na a ile a qosoa ka makhetho a mangata ho utsoa linke empa ka hloko-ha ho paki ho tletseng o na hlole a lokolla.

Ka letsatsi le leng Korporala oa mopollesa aka a Ma-Afrika a re: "Kajeno re mo ts'oere Raisin. Re fumane nama ho eona."

Batho ba neng ba lahlehela ka linke mehlangeng ea bona ba ile ba phuthela ba rera ho lisa metsamae ea Raisin. Ka letsatsi le leng ha lahlela nku, banna ba kopana ba eteletse pele ke Korporala ba tsoa lets'olo. Ba fumana moo nku e hlabetsoeng teng haufi le motse oa Raisin. Ba ea ha hae 'me ba fumana monna moholo o orile letsatsi kapele ho ntlo ea hae. "Lumelang banna" ho rialo Raisin ka mosa. "Le batla eng. Na le tli'o loana?" "Ha rea tla loana" ho rialo Korporala. "Ho utsoitse nku 'me re tli'o batla nama mona motseeng oa hao." "Le ke ke la fumana letho mona," ho rialo Raisin. "Le ka 'na la batla kamoo le ratang ka teng 'me ha le qetile ke tla tsamaea le lona ho le thusa ho le batlisa lesholu." Ha batloa hohle ha buloa lipitsa kaofela ha pota motse empa nama ea hloko.

"Re senya nako feela mona" ho rialo Raisin. "A re tsamaeng re ee ho batla leshola la linke."

Ha ba tloha Raisin a ba eteletse pele e mong e neng a saletse morao a ntsa a qamaka a ho a re: "Nama ke ena, re le ts'oere lesholu." A supa holim'a ntle moo ba ileng ba bona serope sa nku teng.

"Ke'ng? Mohloho oo ke oa eng?" ho rialo Raisin. "Nama eo na e theohile lehohimong. E baloe ke eng holim'a ntle

ea ka?" "Ho tla hlahisa 'nena" ho rialo Korporala. Se tiang ea hae ke ea hae joalo ka ha lintu tse kobeng ea hae e le tsa hao."

"A re botseng basali le bana," ho rialo Raisin "mohlomong ba ka re bea tseling bakeng sa mohloho oona."

Basali le bana ba re ha ba tsebe letho, ba qala ho bona mama eo. A makala Raisin a re "Ha ke ts'oanye motse empa leha ho le joalo ke na le lira tse ngata. Batho ba tseba hantle hore Mastrata ke motsoalle oa ka. Mona or bona o hlahla ka baka leo. O teng ea beileng nama ena holim'a ntle ea ka hore ho tlo ho thoe ke 'na leshola le hore ke tie ke tlotlotlehe pel'a Mastrata."

"Ke u boleletse hore u tla ikarabella pel'a Lekhotla la Mastrata bakeng sa nama ena," ho rialo Korporala.

Raisin a ts'oara 'me khotla a filha a hlohleloa khoeli tse tharo teronkong ka ho fumanoa le nama eo a sitoang ho hlalosa hore na e tliang joang ho eona. A boleleloa hore litaba li tla fetisetsoa ho Moahloli hore a bone ha a ahlotsoe ka toka.

"Moahloli o tla lokisa litaba" ho rialo Raisin, o boletse joalo a ker'a sekotoana sa motso ka molomong oa hae. Moriana ona o mo thusitse mehlang e fetileng 'me le joale o tla sebetsa ha li hlahla ho Moahloli. Oa fela oa sebetsa.

Moahloli a re ke 'nete pelaele e cholo holim'a moposana ea hore ke ena ea beileng nama holim'a ntle ea 'na empa bopaki ba ea mo honeng a se ha ho eo. Mohlomong e baloe ke notho o sele. Raisin moahloli a re ha e mo bone molato 'me a lokolla.

Raisin a tsoa teronkong a re ke sehile hore Moahloli o tla lokisa litaba. Empa Raisin ona a ts'epa moriana a hae ho feta tsohle. Ha tsa sebakana ka utloa ho ngoa leshola la hae tabeng ea leventsoe le thuloeng empa bopaki ea tla ho fokolang hore a ka qosoa.

Monna e mong a tsebisa mapolesa hore o lahlehetswe ke qhana a ne a tlohetse pere ea hae le eona ha e na joala. A fumana pere ka le hlahlamang e se e se na eona. Mapolesa a tla a botsa Raisin 'me ena a re ha a tsebe letho ka taba eo.

Kamor'a khoeli tse ts'elitseng lepolesa le ile la chakela ha Raisin. La bona qhana e hlahile metheng oa poona. Ha ho batlisoa ha fumanoa hore ke ea monna eona ea ilang a tseng mapolesa lahlehelo ea nae. Raisin ts'oara a isa knotla ka bohohlo. "thoe a ikarabelle. A re 'ho tjena Morena, ka bosu ho bong ke ne ke e-ea hae 'me ka fumana pere e qhanehileng. Mong a sona o na le sieo 'me ka nka qhana eo ke nahana hore li tla utsoa. Ka e isa hae le hupotse hore mong a eona o tla tla a mpotse ka ho mo bolokela eona. He bilela joale ke nise ke batla mong a eona."

Mastrata ha a ka a amohela hlahisoa ena 'me Raisin a hlohleloa likhoeli tse peli teronkong. Ba a le teronkong ba lemoha hore o na le lefu la lepera 'me ba roma lepolesa hore le mo tse moe ba khotsoeng teng bats'oereng ke lefu leo. Ba phirimela tseleng 'me ba robala motseng o mong. Raisin a kopa ho tsoela kante ahe a tla tsoa le semotlolo a tsoela lepolesa ka tung. Ke ho balaha ba hae. Lepolesa le tsoile moo ka batlata le otla mohala ho tsebisa hore Raisin o thobele. Motse oa hae oa lisa 'me a ts'oara hape a isa lepereng. Qetellong monna ea kileng a 'na a qala mola a khaloalo moo ho isa lefung la hae. Ha a ka a phela halelele hobane o shoete kamora khoeli feela lepereng.

### LINEO TSA MA-AFRIKA MEKOTLENG EA NTOA

Rumotse Mityalo Landile le baahi ba liqobosheane ba qabile lenaneo la lineo tsa veke ena ka £15,13.0, e rometsoeng koano ke Mastrata oa Tsoa, C.P.

Mokotla oa Red Cross o sekeletsoe ka £14,9.0 e nts'itsoeng ka mokhoa ona: J. Jubase, £110.0, Ramotse A. Njikelana le ba bang, £113.5, Ramotse J. Gwale, 10/-; Ramotse Tala-skulu le ba bang (ho lenaneo) £1.3.7; Ramotse V. Mgozoli le ba bang (ho lenaneo) £1,10.0, Ramotse A. Landile le baahi ba Mdeni Location, £5.

Ho tliang ha bona £6 ena ho Mastrata oa Qumb'u, Ramotse Albert Laididi le ba bang ba neng ba mo felehelitse bo-Enoch James, N. Nkholi, H. Mphahane le Amos Tshikole, ba mo ne ile lengolo lena leo re hlahlang a mang a mantsoe a ngotsoeng ho lona mona katlase:

"Tona baahi ba Mdeni Location re lakatsa ho hlahisa bopaki ba bots'ephehi ba rona 'musong haholo-holo nakong empa ea botlata. Leha re ke ke rona keraofela bosoleng ho loanela Motlotlehi Morena oa rona le naha ea heso, re ikutloa e le mosebetsi o re tlammeng ho thusa hore ntsoeng empa makhotla a heso a loane a he a hlole. Re ts'epa hore Bathusani ba tla hlole hore Ma-Afrika kaofela a li taeMm hore Ma-Afrika kaofela a tle a fumane litholana tsa hlole e leng tokoloho litsitsitsing tse hlahisitsoeng ke khetlollo ea mala. Re ts'oana hore a tla fumana litokelo tsohle ka ho leleka le libahla kaofela tse katlas'a puso ea Mangesemane. Nyehelo ea rona ke e nvenyane empa re khohle hore ke ea hlohleloa ho babusi ba rona 'me ke ke bopaki takatse ea rona ea ho 'husa le bopaki ha bots'ephehi ba rona ho sa fetoheng."

Ka Komishinara oa Witbank ho tlele £52.9 e bohelletsoeng ke Baruti Johannes Mphahane le Enginas Malola ba Oogies, Witbank. Bana ba masole a Ma-Afrika ba lulang Oogies le bona ba nts'itse £1,9.0, hore e kene mokotleng oa chelete a Bahleluma ha ntoe. Re amohetse £1,10.3, e tsoang ho Motlatsi oa Komishinara, Keikama Hoek e fumanoeng ka mokerotlo oa lipina o entsoeng ke Ma-Afrika a sebang offising ea hae.

# THE BANTU WORLD



## CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER AND FAMILY SUPPLEMENT

Serial 35

CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER SUPPLEMENT TO THE BANTU WORLD

SEPTEMBER 6, 1941

### The Editor's Column

Something definite ought to be done about the social and moral welfare of Native children in Native Urban Locations. If immediate steps cannot be taken to prevent children from roaming location streets at late hours of the night, there is the danger of the race ultimately becoming a third-class, intemperate, thieving, knife-stabbing community.

The Natives are naturally very averse to any form of law or regulation that takes away the liberty and free movement of the community, but how can the Native people expect the authorities to respect their views if they cannot live up to a respectable standard? Parents of young boys and girls should compel their children under a certain age—like the Europeans—to stay indoors after certain hours of the night, because if they cannot do this, somebody else may be compelled to do it for them by regulations.

In many of our large Urban Locations many children roam the streets, unrestricted, at late hours of the night, during which time they are exposed to all kinds of vices and dangers. It is indeed alarming to notice boys and girls of between 12 and 16 years of age, walking about arm-in-arm with rowdy persons far older than themselves. This is done before the very eyes of parents and teachers, at times when these young people should be usefully employed at their homes, such as making tea or cooking food for their elders.

It is at this age that young Africans of both sexes are most easily led astray, as they do not know the difference between good and bad behaviour and in any case think that the ways of their parents are out-of-date and silly despite the fact that their parents were brought up in the best Bantu traditions.

This is a "burning" question and should be attended to by parents and teachers, in collaboration with Location Advisory Boards, because if nothing is done soon, the law will eventually have to step in and curtail their movements. Then there will be a hue and cry against "THESE WICKED REGULATIONS."

H. D. TYAMZASHE



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

This week S. S. Mbobo tells us a good story about:—

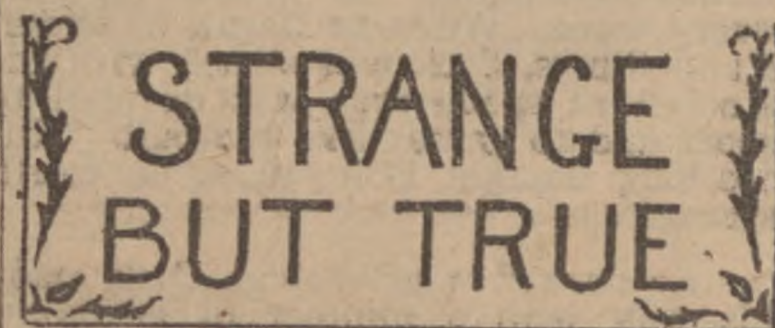
### How A Wise Dog Got His Dinner

In a certain town in Europe nearly a century ago there lived a very clever dog called Saucer Eyes (because he had huge eyes just like saucers.) Now it happened that a serious famine was raging in that district and so a certain number of poor people were served with dinner every day. And so Saucer Eyes, being a clever dog, used also to be present at the meal watching for the scraps that were sometimes thrown to him.

The guests, however, were so poor and hungry, that they had nothing to give. And so the poor dog hardly did more than smell the feast, of which he would have liked a share. Now there was a rope bell which every person could pull once for his dinner and twice for a cup of hot tea, but as the person served the food and tea through a very small hatchway, it was impossible to see who received these good meals.

Well, one day Saucer Eyes who had waited patiently for hours without getting anything to eat, lost patience as all the poor people had now gone, and so he reached up and took the rope between his teeth and thus rang the bell. A grand dinner was at once handed out to him, and he ate this with great delight.

This went on for some days until the servers thought it very strange that of all the poor people there was only one who did not want tea with his food; and so one day they watched and caught him in the act. However, they were so amazed to find such a clever dog that they continued to feed him for his sagacity.



We Pay One Shilling for every Strange but True Fact that we can use, provided that it is told in less than 50 words, and concerns Africa or Africans.

### DO YOU KNOW

that the distinguishing feature of the language of a certain tribe of South Africa is the strange repetition of the syllables "Hot" and "Tot." The Dutch settlers at the Cape noticed this peculiarity and called them Hottentots ("en" is Dutch for "And.")

JONA MC SWEET KGOSIEMANG



Editor,

In your issue of July 12th 1941 in the column "Tales behind Zulu Proverbs" by Mr. R.R.R. Dhlomo I found some errors. He says (Mr. Dhlomo) it was Nodade Biyela who said to Shaka "Swallow a stone." (Gwinya itshe.)

No! Editor, Gala said these words. Gala was a son of Nodade of Biyela (Biyela surname.) Nodade had long died and had left a son Gala who was a man of mature age too. Again he was not of Biyela clan but of Biyela surname.

NDODANA NZIMA

### SPECIAL SERVICE TRAINS.

Members of His Majesty's Forces travelling long distances in Britain now go by special trains, fitted with buffet cars, where the lads can buy tea and sandwiches to refresh themselves during the journey.



## Dick Xhosa Comes To The Rand

(BY J. S. K.)

### CHAPTER SIX

#### DICK WINS FAME.

You may remember that early in Dick's career on the mines, he learned to read and write. As the months passed, both became easier to him, and every week he looked forward to paying his tuppence for a copy of a Bantu newspaper, in which he read every word. When he began to understand things, Dick was struck with the amount of space that was devoted to sport and to games like football. This football, thought Dick, must be worth seeing.

So on a free afternoon, Dick made his way with a number of acquaintances to a nearby football field. There he fell in love for the second time in his life. Everything about football enchanted him. The restless excited crowds, cheering their favourite players; the players so splendidly dressed in bright jerseys and white shorts, the soaring ball, the ever-swinging play, the exciting clash of players, left Dick in a daze. He left the field after the game with the firm determination that at whatever cost, he too would be a hero of the crowds. He would learn to play football surpassingly well.

So thereafter, when he came off shift in the afternoon, he would rush to the bathroom for a quick plunge, and then to the kitchen for his food and tea. Scarcely waiting to dispose of this, he would hurry to the football field and join other learners who were beginning to get the "feel" of a football. At first it was tremendously difficult, and Dick often cursed himself as the clumsiest of louts. He would jump to head the ball, and it would land on his nose; giving him great pain, or he would kick at a flying ball and miss it entirely, almost kicking his leg off. The other players would laugh or would call "Uyinkomo" (What a cow), and Dick would leave the field vowing never to play again. But the next afternoon he would bolt his food and scald himself with his tea in order to have more time to spend at this engrossing game.

Perseverance is the mother of success, and after a few months, Dick found his feet, in both senses of the word. He learned how to time his kick and his jump; how to carry the ball at his feet and at the same time swerve away from attacking players; how to tackle ball carriers and take the ball from them. Until one day one of the smart office Natives came up to him, and said, "you seem pretty good at this game. Would you like to play for one of our teams?"

It was the great moment of Dick's life. He could only stammer his thanks. That night he drew his kit from the club secretary, spread it on the bed and worshipped it. There were

the football boots with the curious round cleated soles, the blue and yellow striped stockings, the white shorts and the blue and yellow striped jersey. It was too late to play that day, but Dick dressed himself in his uniform. If he could only have had a mirror. He felt he was much more beautiful than he had ever been before.

But he still had a long way to go. At first he was only a reserve. He was allowed to dress in his kit and to kick the ball around with the other players before the game. Thereafter he sat on the sidelines. There was no hot tea or oranges for him at half time; these were reserved for the actual players. Then one day, his name was on the list of players, and his excitement knew no bounds. Indeed he was too excited to be of any value to his side. He bolted his food and tea, and after the first few rushes up and down the field was suffering from violent indigestion. He was a passenger for most of the game, and was dropped from the side for the next match.

His ability was too marked, however, and he was soon chosen again. Experience had taught him something, so, before the game Dick ate very sparingly, and contented himself with a cup of tea drunk slowly. He turned in a good game, and late in the second half dashed through on a loose ball and drove it smartly into the uppermost corner of the goal. The other players crowded around him, slapping him on the back and shaking hands. Then Dick knew one of the greatest thrills in the world—the admiration of one's fellows. After the game the manager approached him.

"You were good today," he said. "Soon you will be in the first team. But before that, I want to drop you to the third team for a match or two. You have had more experience than the younger boys in that team, and I want you to captain them."

Dick's heart sank. The third teams played on rough grounds far away from the cheering crowds. They scarcely knew the game at all. But an order was an order. So on the following Saturday Dick gathered his young players together, and spoke to them.

"I was just as new at this game as you a short time ago," he said. "I became excited and played badly. Now we will all go to my hut, and have some tea and sit together quietly until it is time for us to go. We shall talk about the game over our tea, and I am sure we shall find ways to win."

Dick was right. He captained his young players with great success, and they won game after game. Indeed the habit of a conference before the game spread to the senior teams. When Dick, in course of time, became a player on the team that represented the mine against other mines, he found that these meetings before the game were known as "Xhosas' Tea parties," and were regarded as a necessary prelude to a winning game.

(To be Continued)

Save For  
Victory

Any mother should be proud to possess such a thrifty daughter as Sophia Sekgaphane who receives 5s. this week. She is 14 years old and goes to St. Cyprian's School Sophiatown. She has given examples for all 14 waste articles suggested by the Editor, and so we are printing them in full although some of them have appeared already.

- 1. MEAT BONES** can be sold for making cups, knife handles, or burnt in the fire which ashes can be put on the garden as manure.
- 2. COOKED VEGETABLE WASTE** such as potato peels and turnip tops can be given to cows, sheep, pigs and fowls to eat and can be put in the garden as manure.
- 3. UNFINISHED TEA** left in the tea pot and tea leaves can be used for cleaning clothes in the place of benzine and petrol.
- 4. STALE BREAD AND CAKES** softened with milk or tea make a good pudding for children or grown-ups. This also can be fed as a mash to fowls.
- 5. DRIED MEALIE PORRIDGE** or other mealie waste can be put in milk and this is good for eating and also can be used for feeding our cows, dogs, and pigs.
- 6. EMPTY BOTTLES** can be used for storing milk and jam, or as flasks for tea for taking to school or work. They can be sold too to chemists or bottle stores.
- 7. BROKEN GLASS** can be used as knives for scraping potatoes, razor blades for shaving our heads or shaping our nails, or to put on yard walls to keep out thieves.
- 8. EMPTY SMALL TINS** can be used for keeping sugar, tea, rice, salt, meal, or as mugs for drinking tea. They can also be made into paraffin lamps.
- 9. EMPTY PETROL TINS** can be used as water buckets, kettles, tea pots or for storing the groceries.
- 10. WOODEN BOXES** can be used as benches, shelves or cupboards in the kitchen.
- 11. CARDBOARD CONTAINERS** can be used for storing wool, pins, buttons, old stockings, and knitting needles.
- 12. OLD MOTOR CAR TYRES** can be used for making soles for our shoes or even the shoes themselves; whips for silly children, school rubbers. They can also be used as door stoppers or be sold for re-treading purposes.
- 13. NEWSPAPERS OR WRAPPING PAPERS** can be used for lighting fires or cleaning glasses.
- 14. OLD BLANKETS** can be sewn together and covered with material to make a blanket for children or cushions to kneel on.



## Uncle Arthur's Letter

My Dear Friends:

The mails from the north have been regular of late, and George, my sister's son, never seems to be too busy to write to me. It must be the broadening effect of travel; for just as a man who has been to the mines has a different outlook, so George, who has now travelled from one end of Africa to the other, has a lot of new ideas which he visits upon me, his uncle. He has now written as follows:—

"My Dear Uncle:

Last week I told you something of what we saw when we first landed in Egypt. Since then we have had leave in Cairo, and have now moved to the Western Desert. That is to say, we are moving towards the war. But of that I shall tell you later. Now about Cairo.

"It was very strange to me when first I came into Cairo, to think that the streets upon which I walked had been trodden by men for perhaps four thousand years. The town, my uncle, lies beside the great river Nile; and behind the town, on either side, the desert stretches away to the horizon. All about the town, on every side, much water is led cunningly from the river, in flumes and ditches. When poured on the desert sand, the land grows green almost overnight. Every manner of fruit and vegetable flourishes. This, I am told, occurs for a great distance along this river, so that the river is truly called "Mother Nile." That is to say, the mother of all Egypt.

"The city of Cairo is a strange town, for it is really two towns.

"There is the modern city of fine houses, and of squares and gardens; but there is also the old town, which has scarcely changed in a thousand years. In the centre of the old town is one of the famous markets of the world, called the Muski. This bazaar has not altered since it was built. It is a most curious place. The streets are not so much streets as wandering tunnels between masses of shops; often these shops are no more than open stalls. But they are so close together that you can barely walk between them. Sometimes, they meet overhead, and make the street a true tunnel. When you have wandered far, it is like being lost in the bushveld. You may walk for an hour and never find your way to the open streets.

"I cannot begin to tell you of all the different shops in the Muski. In many the shopkeepers make the goods that they sell. For instance a great many workers in metal sit before their shops, heat their metal on tiny braziers, and fashion it into shape on small anvils. There are others who inlay metal, tracing a small line or trough in hard brass or iron, and filling the line with silver, as an ornament. Then there are the workers in wire, who take silver coins and draw them into the finest thread; they make bracelets and brooches very much more beautiful than any that we see in South Africa. There are others who burn designs on leather, and still others who weave cloths on small looms, with wonderful patterns appearing as the cloth grows, inch by

inch. Indeed, every manner of handicraft is found in this great marketplace.

"Now to me, my uncle, the great wonder was that all this skill and art really belongs to us in Africa. For these people are not greatly different from us. They are not rich people, nor schooled in the use of great machines. Their craft lies in their hands; and if in theirs, why not in ours? It seems to me, my uncle, that it is perhaps more necessary to use our hands than our heads. For certainly, if we had the cunning and the skill of these Egyptians, we would be a happier and more prosperous people.

"When I had gazed in wonder in the street of metals, I found myself hungry and thirsty, and began to look for food. In another street I found a shop with strange smelling fishes frying in oil, and meats cooked in curious manner. The bread was hard flat cakes, and the butter was of a smelli that I did not like. However, we who have soldiered in Abyssinia are used to strange foods, and indeed, to no food at all. So I bought certain foods, and asked the keeper of the stall to bring me tea with them. Now first he endeavoured to sell me sherbet, which is a sugared water, not unpleasant to the taste, but no drink for a man and a soldier. When I said "tea" and "Char" (which is a soldier's name for tea) very firmly, he brought me a small bowl without a handle, and in it some hot yellow water, which tasted like nothing that I had ever tasted before. Then I was angry with this little man, who had given me two drinks that I did not want, and had not given the tea that I did want. We had words, and he called me names which I did not understand, but which sounded unflattering. So I took him by the beard and by his baggy trousers, and threw him into the street. Whereupon there was a great commotion, and from every corner, like birds from a weaver-bird tree, dozens came running and threw themselves on me. I thought I saw a knife or two, and was beginning to think that my end had come, when two white soldiers came down the dim passageway. To them I shouted, and with a rush that made me very glad to see, they threw themselves into the battle. I heard their fists strike—smack, thud, thump—and then there were a few of these Egyptians on the ground, and the rest were gone to earth.

"Then—I saw these soldiers' badges, and there was a springbok head in the small circle. They said, in Afrikaans, "Hello, man, and how did you come here?" Then I told them of the tea, and they slapped their thighs, laughingly and said, "We had better see you out of here." And because I was a soldier and they were soldiers, they guarded me until we came out of that market into the open town.

"When we came to a cafe open to the street as are all cafes in Cairo, they sat at one table, and I at another. One said to the waiter, "Bring to us three cups of good English tea and milk and sugar also. Two are for us, and one is for this other soldier of ours. So look lively." Indeed in this strange land we were all South Africans together."

George has been seeing life, and I hope to hear more from him in future.

YOUR UNCLE ARTHUR.



## A Family That I Know

MITSELI

We have asked our artist to draw us a picture of a typical young Bantu girl, such a picture as you might obtain if you photographed ten thousand young Bantu girls on the same negative, and allowed their faces to blend into one composite likeness.

So here we have Mitseli, a very happy young woman, who has grown up in the shadow of the Basutoland mountains. As she looks across the valley, she sees her young brother herding the cattle along the stream, where the grass is richest. Her elder brothers go riding across the hills on their hardy little ponies. One of these days (thinks Mitseli merrily), some young man will come riding back across those hills, will spring from his pony, and will demand to see her. That will be a great day. There will be food and tea in plenty, and many jokes at the young man's expense. As you see her here, smiling over her teacup, she is wondering what the young man will be like, and what the future holds for her. Lucky Mitseli!

## GOOD SAMARITANS.

Mr. and Mrs. Richards, of Norwood, Middlesex, have given three thousand cups of tea and biscuits to soldiers, without making any charge.

## OLD SOLDIERETTE

Among the workers operating a fleet of tea-cars at a South London Y.M.C.A. is a nurse who served through the whole of the Spanish Civil War.

She was wounded thirteen times, twice by stiletos. Now she drives a Y.M.C.A. tea-car by day and at night acts as a Red Cross nurse at the local hospital.

## STAGE-DOOR JOHNNY TURNS ANGEL

A novel—and exceptionally practical—method of expressing admiration is that of one modern "stage door Johnny." He sends his favourite actress, now playing at the Palladium, London, a hamper each week. It contains tea, sugar and butter—and, oh boy! is that lad popular? With proverbial stage generosity the actress shares her gift with others. As soon as the hamper is sighted, the wardrobe mistress rushes to put on the kettle and the unknown admirer's health is drunk in a cup of good pre-war strength tea, well sugared.



CUT HERE



CUT HERE

CUT HERE

**8½ DAYS IN A MINEFIELD**

These poor men that you see here drifted 8½ days in the English channel in an open dinghy. No ships passed their way because they had made a forced landing in the middle of a minefield; while many aeroplanes flew overhead without even seeing them. According to a B.B.C. broadcast the first thing they asked for after they were rescued was a cup of tea.

**CLUES ACROSS**

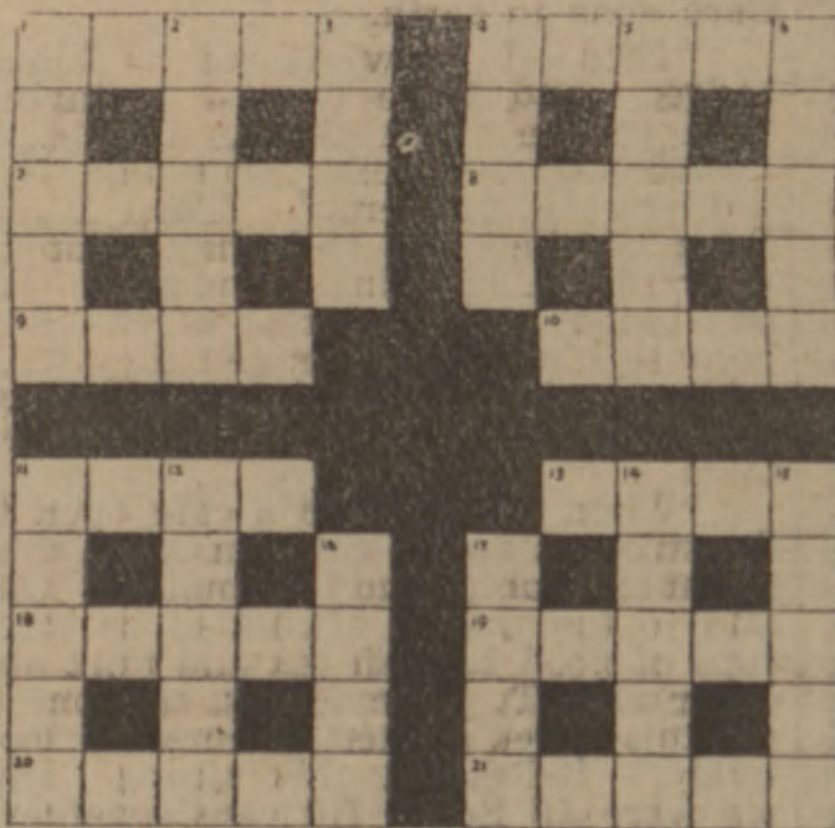
- 1. End of life.
- 4. A wool-grower.
- 7. Defects.
- 8. The name of a girl.
- 9. Exactly alike.
- 10. To close.
- 11. A spirit that lasts.
- 13. Sand left by flood.
- 18. A tea producing country.
- 19. In relation to.
- 20. A mistake.
- 21. Complete.

**CLUES DOWN**

- 1. Challenges.
- 2. Clock that wakes you for early morning tea.
- 3. Outside of a mealie cob.
- 4. To agree with.
- 5. What the tea bushes grow in.
- 6. To braid the hair.
- 11. Illuminate.
- 12. The milk in your tea comes from here.
- 14. Inactive.
- 15. To sum up.
- 16. A German mining area.
- 17. Tea-party pastry.

**Tea Table Quiz No. 35**

(BY B. B. HOPA)



Bantu Press (Pty.) Ltd.

**Solution Of Tea-Table Quiz No 34**

ACROSS. 1. Story. 4. Match. 7. Break. 8. Rhine. 9. Rust. 10. Flea. 11. Well. 13. Caps. 18. Mason. 19. Cadet. 20. North. 21. Risen.  
 DOWN. 1. Sober. 2. Opens. 3. Yoke. 4. Morn. 5. Trial. 6. Hyena. 11. Women. 12. Loser. 14. Andes. 15. Satan. 16. Inch. 17. Scar.

**TEA CARS FIGHT FIRE BOMBS.**

A Y.M.C.A. Tea Car was being driven to a British aerodrome when bombs falling near caused the driver and his girl assistant to run for cover. No sooner were they in the shelter of a doorway than they saw a Molotov breadbasket fall in the road, scattering incendiaries in all directions. The driver noticed one bomb burning beneath the petrol tank of the Tea Car. He ran out, taking the fibre mat from the shop doorway with him, crawled under the car and smothered the incendiary. Then he and his girl assistant drove on to the aerodrome, where they apologised profusely for keeping the pilots and ground staff waiting for their nightly cup of tea.



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