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# THE BANTU WORLD

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## Gigantic Battles Raging South Of Rome

### ALLIED FORCES DRIVE WEDGE INTO NAZI STRONG DEFENCES

The British and American forces have driven back the Germans to a point within sixteen miles of Rome. Gigantic tank and infantry battles have developed along the whole 26 miles of the German defences before Rome. Despite the stubborn resistance put up by the Germans, the British and American troops are slowly battering their way forward.

The Eighth Army has advanced five miles astride Highway Six towards Frosinone, after the capture of the town of Arce. This move is squeezing the Nazi Tenth army into an ever-narrowing trap, the main outlet to which, Valmontone, is in danger of being blocked by the American assault on the Germans' Alban defence line.

### BITTER GERMAN RESISTANCE

Front-line dispatches from the United Press correspondents report that United States troops and tanks have forced a wedge into the German defences in the Alban Hills with a drive across the Velletri-Valmontone road, but stiffened German resistance has limited the gains to yards instead of miles in most sectors of the front which curves within 16 miles of Rome.

The Americans have also pushed to the outskirts of Lanuvio, four miles south-west of Velletri, and have pounded both Velletri and Valmontone with artillery and mortars from advanced positions less than a mile away.

A spokesman at headquarters says that the Germans have apparently halted their general retreat on the Fifth Army front for a desperate defence on their new line—the last before Rome—hinged on the Alban Hills and based on Valmontone, Velletri and Campo Jemini, 11 miles south-west of Lanuvio and about three miles inland from the coast.

Here the Germans are resisting on the extreme right flank of the Eighth Army, have taken Atina, a German strong point three miles north of Belmonte.

#### EIGHTH ARMY DRIVE

At the south-eastern end of the front British troops of the Eighth Army have captured Arce and pushed another five miles along the Ceprano-Avezzano lateral highway to Sora. The important road junction of Frosinone is threatened by converging forces of the Eighth and Fifth Armies. These forces are within sight of Cecano on the River Sacco, which lies five miles south of Frosinone on Highway Six.

French troops driving north from Prossedi have captured an important hill eight miles south-west of Frosinone.

New Zealand forces, advancing on the extreme right flank of the Eighth Army, have taken Atina, a German strong point three miles north of Belmonte.

### JAPANESE GARRISON ISOLATED IN BURMA

Once again striking swiftly and unexpectedly behind the Japanese lines in northern Burma, General Stilwell has cut the vital Kamaing-Mogaung highway and riverway and thereby virtually isolated the Japanese garrison defending Kamaing, says the United Press correspondent with General Stilwell's forces.

The road-block, which was established three days ago and firmly held against the enemy, is located six miles south of Kamaing and 19 miles north of Mogaung. The Chinese who outflanked Kamaing hacked their own trails and plodded along through mud and rain towards their objective.

The only means now for the Japanese to withdraw or bring up reinforcements and supplies during the monsoon season is over tortuous mountain trails, or south-east through the Indawh Valley, which has few good trails and no motor road.

#### IN MYITKYINA

The attack on Myitkyina, another important Japanese stronghold in northern Burma, went into the eleventh day on Tuesday. The outlook is brighter, as a third Chinese column gained a foothold in the town. Better weather is permitting a greater influx

of supplies to that area, and, once again, close air support has been given to the ground troops.

#### MORE SUCCESSES

In the Bishenpur area Allied troops have surrounded and eliminated the Japanese at several points, taking considerable booty. British and Indian troops moving from Bishenpur southwest of Imphal have made contact with the Gurkha brigade which formed a road-block at milestone 33.

The whole of the Kohima area about 87 miles north of Imphal—except for one corner of the Naga Valley—is now in Allied hands.

Chinese troops, advancing into Burma across the Salween River, have captured a village on the Mamiem trail more than 8,000 feet above sea level. They are now attacking the last Japanese pocket of resistance in this region.



A mother looks on, while her baby is inoculated against typhus by a trained African medical assistant. This is one of the preventive measures being taken in the Transkeian territories.

### Rome Will Be Freed Before Many Days Says Gen. Clark

"We stand now on the threshold of Rome. Before many days have passed we shall have freed this first European capital from Nazi tyranny." These remarks were made by General Mark Clark, Commander of the Fifth Army, at a memorial service held in the Allied cemetery at Nettuno. The service was held in honour of the Allied soldiers who had given their lives in the Italian campaign.

General Clark in his address said: "Our Fifth Army has been the pioneer for other Allied victories to come. Ours has been truly an Allied Army. The men, who have cherished liberty and freedom as life itself, have come from many parts of the world to form this fighting team here in Italy."

"Our British and Canadian Fifth Army companions rest here alongside their American teammates.

"Likewise, the dead of our gallant French forces lie in other cemeteries of Italy."

### Hitler Salute No Longer Fashionable

One of the recently repatriated prisoners of war, describing conditions in Germany, said:

"The Germans are always asking when the invasion is going to come off. They will never speak if there are two together, but, if you can get one alone, he will tell you 'We are finished.'

"When we were first taken prisoner the Hitler salute was being given all day long, but now you hardly ever see it. You can buy a second-class Iron Cross as a souvenir for 20 cigarettes, and a Crimea badge for ten cigarettes."

The ex-prisoner is a Yorkshire private who was captured in Crete.

structions from enemy intelligence. We must prevent this column of millions from learning more than they already know by avoiding careless talk."

### Protectorates Will Be Consulted On Transfer To Union

Pledges by the British Government that no transfer of the Protectorates to the Union will take place until the inhabitants—both European and African—have been consulted, and until the British Parliament has been given an opportunity to express its views, still stand.

This was made clear in the House of Commons last week when, in reply to a question, Mr. Emrys Evans, Under-Secretary for the Dominions, said: "His Majesty's Government adheres to these pledges," and added that the Union Government had made no request for transfer.

### African Teachers' Salaries

The Administrator, General J. J. Pienaar, has appointed a committee to inquire into the salary scales of African teachers in primary schools.

It consists of Mr. T. Newby, representing the Education Department, as chairman, the Rev. J. Reyneke, of the Institute of Race Relations, the Rev. J. Rist of the Kilmerton Institute, Dr. W. Eiselen, representing the administration; Mr. S. Lesolang, representing the African Teachers' Association, and Mr. R. V. Selope-Thema, member of the Natives' Representative Council.

The Committee will start its inquiry on June 5 at Pretoria.

### SPY FEVER SWEEPS GERMANY

A wave of spy fever sweeping Germany finds expression in an article by a senior officer published in the provincial newspapers. The officer, Colonel von Rohrheidt, says:

"Enemy agents in German uniform range from private to general. They use uniforms taken from German prisoners. Everyone must also be warned against aiding baled-out airmen who may appear in civilian clothing, and who are provided with large sums of German money and ration cards."

"Foreign workers in our factories are of four classes—those who sympathise with Germany, those who are apathetic; those who want a German defeat; and, finally, those who act under in-

(Continued at foot of column 3)

Old Time Flavour and Mellowness



TURKISH CIGARETTES

## Isithathiselo Sezasekhaya

(Kukhona isihloko esisha esivele, esinenga kuleliphephandaba lethu—lesisi-hloko kuthiwa yiSithathiselo sezase-khaya.)

Lesithathiselo sizokhuluma ngezi-ndaba zokulima—nezokufuya izilwane—nezokukhukhuleka kwentabathi—ne-zempilo kanyeke nokunye okukanjalo. Injongo yasoe enku lu ngukuba sivezele inqubekela phambili kwabeNdl'emyama, baphile kahle—bahlae futhi ngoku-thokoza okukhulu.

Yonke indaba iyobhaiwa nguMptha—aahale aqondanise nodaba Iwakhe a-zokhuluma ngalo—uma kuphumeteleka kuyofawa nemifanekiso yendaba oku-xoxwa ngayo.

Phela selokhu lavumeleka laliphepha ndaba lethu—sekudule iminyaka emine bekuthiwa yiphepha "Lezindaba Ze-mpi." Kodwane sekwhanakala ukuthi nezinye izindaba okungezona exempli zi-ngabatru kulona. Lelike lesithathiselo sezindala zempi kalizukhuma ngamabutho empi—lizokhuluma ngezindaba eziyingozi nokuthi kungaiwiwa kanjani nazo lapha ekhaya nakhona le lapha ibambene khona.)

## OKUNGOKWETHU — INHLABATHU

Konje abantu beNdlwemnyama balaphu kweleUnion bayabona njena ukuthi ingxene yemihlabo yabo yakuleli-zwe iyagaga mnyaka yonke: bayabona njena ukuthi ingxene yelesouth Africa abangayibizi ngokuthi ingamakhaya abo iyezinjeni na?

Konje bayakubona yini lokhu ukuthi una kuqhutshwe kanjena izabelo kanye nonokhesheni babo lapha bangahlala khona ngendlela abayithdayo zizophenda amahlane na?

Bakunazile yini konje abantu lokhu ukuthi lamazwe amasha abanikwa wona kuthiwe mabazillalele kuwona azongenwa masinyane yilesisivo uma bengaqalibusha balime ugenye indlela—bayeke isidala na?

Umantu angakusho lokhu una abaho-li beNdlwemnyama bekuza lokhu, izi-sebenzi nje, zesilisa nezesikhoskazi kanye nezingane ezikhulayo kazikakwazi.

## ABANTU ABASEIQHINGINI

Abantu abakhe ezabeweni namuhla bafana nabantu abakhe esiqhingini somfula ogijima ngamandla, izinkomo za-bo seziziqede zonke izinhlanga ezise-siqhingini—manje amanzi asedlinhlabathi—amuka nayo. Isiqhingi lesi siya ngokuncipha zonke izinsuku—bhosha khona eduzenze umfula uzosigwinya sonke isiqhingi nhambha naso ngaphandle kokuba kophuthunywne ngezabu zokvumbe lokho.

Uma labantu befuna ukuzisindisa, kumele basukume khona manjalo babiye bavimbele inhlabathi ukuze ingakbukhulwa ngamazwi futhi bazeluse izimpahla ukuze zingaziedi zonke izinhlanga—benzela uba ziphinde zimile futhi, xizante.

Make sithike kukhona indoda lapho esiqhingini eyaziyo ukuthi kuhanjisa kanjani kulumsebenzi. Uma ke beyilale lendoda ingahlengwa inhlabathi leyo—nabo basinde. Lendodake ngu-Mbuso okuyiwona phela weleka i-Ndlwemnyama ngamasu okuvikela inhlabathi ekukhukhulekeni.

UMA sibuka osengathu bambalwa ababonayo ukuthi lapha esiqhingini inhlabathi iyakhukhuleka ngaphansi kweziyawo zabo. Impela kufanele ukuba kuthi labo abakubonyo lokho badonselabu abangahoni ngamadlebe, ukuze phela babambisane sandlasinye—ngothando nenhulanihlo boqasindisa lokho abanakho.

## ESINYE ISIQHINGI

Lomhlabo omusha uMbuso owumika abantu ufana nesinye isiqhingi esikhona lapho eduzane. Abanya abantu bathi, "masinetatazeli madoda ngalesiqhingi esinaso, okungcono asihambeni siya kweishwa." Kodwa basho ifjalonje khona izinto ezmibili abazikhohdayo: Okokujula, labantu ubuningi babo banela zombili leziqhingi. Futhi kabakwazi ukuba bamele ukulahle-kelwa yisiqbini esidalu kumbhe yile-sisha.

Okwesihili, naso futhi lesisi-qbingi sizokhukhuleka ngaphandle kwo-kuba benze lokho abakwenza kulesiyana esidalu.

Uma kukhona umunin ongayizwa kakhe lendoba yokulukhuluka kwenhlabathi koNokheshesi babanta, akabuke naku umfanekiso wesithombe. Ngoba phela izinto eziyama nalezi sivamile ukenzibona. USamandla wasinika inhlabathi ukuba sihlale kuyo—nokuba futhi siyisebezise ngokuhlanipha okukhulu. Una sivuma ukuba imosakale ngendlela enjona, siyolitheza olunenku.

## AKUMSEBENZI WAMI

Akakho noyedwa umuntu ognanesibindi sokuthi lendoba kanandaba nayo. Umhlabo ungakanje abantu uyabahlulela ngesimo abayisona—abazakha ngaso laphakwelakubo lokudabuka.

Umake lelozwu labo beliphendula hla-ne, kuyakuthiwa "bangamasaphasapha—kuthiwe ngabantu okungafanele nakufana nku ka kubekhona isiqetshana uje ababiza ngaso.

Kwaziwakamhlophela phela ukuthi u-Mbuso, usubenze into enku lu abantu ekubasizeni ekukhukhulekeni kwenhlabathi yabo—loklu-ke ukwenza ngaboso-Mbuso wakwaNdabazabantu kanye no-wSouth African Native Trust. Esikhuluma nje kukhona odedangendla bama-zwe abanhlabathi yayikhukhulekile—wakusukumela ngezinyawo lokho u-Mbuso—wazivala izindonga—walungisa kable, manamuhla kalokhu uphezu kwa-wo lowomsebenzi. Kodwane phela kuyazeka ukuthi umuunto angeke abasiqethwane uma elokhu ephiliswa abu-ye asikwe. Kufuneka ukuba afune indlela yokuphila kahle mangokuthokozza. "Esithike kungeono ukuyivika isesa into kumukuba uthi uyoikupha isingapakathi njengesisho esidate.

## INJA EZIDLUMSILA

Intoko engenza ukuba amazwe abantu ahlae isikhathi eside kahle—asetshen-ziswe yizukulwane ngezizukulwane ngukuba asetshen-ziswe ngengqondo enku lu zonke izinsuku. Sekuvela kwasih-wu phela ukuthi uMlimi othi uzofuya imihlambihlambi yempahle endaweni yakhe ufana neuja ethi izophila ngoku-lla umsila wayo. Ngaphumi kokuba kudlule isikhathi eside uzoziyuwa matupha. Kwabaye oNokhesheni namuhla, lagha sekusa kwaphele isikhathi eside abantu befyu imihlambhi emi-khulu yempahla, izwe laze lalimala ka-khulu, uma umuntu ebuka uyanibonela nje ukuthi awu inja isiwule yauwquda umsila wayo manje isingenela isidumbu sayo.

## Litaba Tsa Ntöa

(Li tsoella qepheng la 14)

## KAYISHE OA KHALAHALI

Ke ithutile haholo ho Kushi moetsi oa mameha. Ke ne ke mo lebela ha a lokisa likhoele tsa moqeche oa hae. Pele o na a seha makala a maalele a setla-ma sa mofuta, ebe o tulu mahlaku ka-lejon a ntse'se likhoele, a li pitikisi seropeng sa hae ka letsoho ho hlahe khoele e thata.

Bohlale ba Kushi ha a cheba bo no bo le joale ka bohlale ba hae ha a eta meqechi, 'me moo a neng a lula teng nama e ne e sa hlokehe. E ne ole setsoni se seholo empa tsebo ea-hae e ne e le ho ts'oareng ho feta ho bobaeng. O na a fapano le banna ba bang, a atisa ho tsamaea a le mong, a bina ka seocelo. O na se a shoela eo e neng e le molokane oa hae ho tloha bo-shanyang, 'me ho tloha moo Kushi o na a se ee mehobeleng ha khoeli e tolokile. O na a atisa ho nyamela ka nako a telele, ho sa tsebe motho hore o le, kapa o tla khutla neng. Ha a ne a botsoha ha a khutla o na a arabha ka bolchuts'oanyane le ka ho phema lipotso. Ke ne ke bo tsota bo-hale ba letsolo le hae; ke ts'epa hore ka tsatsi le leng ke tla ta matla joa-ka eena; ke ne ke bile ke mo etsisa, ke thola ha balekane ba ka ba e-ja meqoqo, ke atisa bo ea merung ke le mong, ha ba bang ba ke-na mohobeleng ke ne ke luha thoko.

Ke ne ke lakatsa ho felethesi Kushi maotong a hae a malelele, 'me ka tsatsi le leng ha ke 'mona a tloha a nkile seqha sa hae le metsu, le mofaho, ka mo latela ka lenyele. Re ne re e-so ho be hole ha a 'mpona. A nteleka a nts'ora a ntelekile sebaka se selele a nchapha ha ba ha e'a mai. Hona ho etsahetse habeli. Ka lekhetlo la bararo 'ha ke ne ke mo latete a nts'ora a ntlaembla sefateng. Eitse ha a nts'a thiqa ea hae ka ultoa hore lefu le loufi. Empa a khutlisetsa thiqa selateng, a lula fats'e kapele ho na a ntalimile sefahlehang.

"Ke eng seo u se batlang ho 'na ngoana oa khaitsei ea ka?" ho riato eena. "Ke ka baka la'ng ho uphehella ho ntatela ha ke lakatsa hore ke he mong?"

"Raugoane," ho arana 'na, "Ke lakatsa ho tseba tshele tseu u li tsebang. Ke lakatsa ho ba matla joaloka uena le ho ba bohlale ho tsomeng le ho etse meqechi. Ke ne nka ba 'molai oa liphofofo tsu kholo le motsamaasi ot sechaba sa heso. Ke lakatsa hape hore ke honesphele ke batho."

"Empa ke ka baka la'ng" ho botsa ena ha u batla ho ithutha ho 'na?"

"Hobano" ho araba 'na, "tsebo ea hao e kholo joa'lo ka matla a hao. Har'a banna ba heso ha ho ea ts'oanang le nena, 'me na ha u khaitsei ea 'me?"

(Li sa tia)

Lendaba yanamuhla iseyibika-nje le-nkulumo ephelole ezayo ekbuluma ngokuhlela infilabathi, ibhalwe nguMajor Roberts, Chief Engineer eMbusweni wa-kwaNdabazabantu. Sezongena ujalo-ke lezizindaba knoleliphepha kusukela ku-lelisonto elizayo. Ziyogavisa kahle ukuthi kubangwa yini ukukhukhuleka kwe-nhlabathi nokuthi lesisifo singelashwa kanjani.

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## NAWE UNGAFANA NAWO

Wena ungapila kanjani una usebenza ka-nzima endlini imini yonke, ufumane ituba elincane kabi lokushaywa ngumoya noku-kuza umzimba pandle? Kakumangalisi ukuba ubenzewela kangaka.

Usenokwenza abaningi abansundu abapam-bili asebekwenzile, Ungayi "guna" imizwelo yako, uzhilalise ummandi, upapeme, unamandla, egewe, ngokuba uidle i-Phosferine, ewona "muti wegazi odu'u yonke eminye."

Uma ushesha ukatale, nezinto ezincane zi-kucasula masinya, uswele ukudla i-Phosferine yona ezokulungisela imizwelo yako.



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## KWAKHELWA KWABANTU EMHLABENI OTHENGWE NGU HULUMENDE KANGWANE

1. Ngomnyaka ka 1942 iNgwenyama ye Sizwe saka Ngwane yenza isicelo ku King phesheya e-Ngiland, kwathi lólunye ludaba phakathi kwezikhalo kwakhanyiswa ukuthi baka Ngwane bayabube solo bakweshela emuya nje ngaphandle kokube bathole ligama ielimesimo ukuthi umhlaba wekwakha Bantu unekuthi wandiswe lapha eSwatini.

2. Nempela wathi Lusibalkulu nathi ufuna liqiniso iaso lesikhala wabona weneliseka mpele ukuthi kudingekile ngoku jakekile ukuthi Bantu babuye bahleliswe busha ekwakheni kwabo, kulungiswe mayelana nemfuyo yabo, futhi kubonwe indlela yekuthi bathole indawo yokuhlala bakhale nalabo laba swele indawo, baheli ngoku hlipheka emplazini. Empeleni Hulumende wazi bona abopholelekile ukuthi ahawuke abalone laba Bantu labaphansi kweluphiko lwakhe ngoba kungumthetho ukuthi abone mayelana nenhlahakahle yabo.

3. Sigcino ke wase athatha amanyathelo uHulumende ukuthi athole, athenge kubelungu umhlabala lofanele ngemali lephuma e Ndlunkhulu ye Mangisi letholakele "ngomthetho wokwakha nokonga" izizwe leziphansi kweluphiko lwa wo. Futi kwengetelele kulamazwe lathengiwe Hulumende uzimisele ukuthi elekelele ngokuthi labanye bantu abakheli ezicinthini zaka Hulumende (Crown Lands), manje ke sekuhleshunwe umhlabalongango 64.000 morgen (135.449 acres) kuthi bakhelwe khona labanye bantu. Kubonakala ingathi incenye yalomhlaba waka Hulumende imbana kunalona lothengiwe; kwavele kwacikelela nawukhethwako. Sekubonakala ke ukuthi labo labakhelwe kulona mhlabala lombana bona bazabonikwa kubebanzana. Futhi ke incenye lesalako yalomhlaba waka Hulumende izosetshenziswa nguye Hulumende, kuthi kwakhiwe khona imizi nalemnye imisebenzi ledingekile le fana nemasimi emboniso nalemnye imisebenzi lemayelana neziphatha-mandla zulu "Limo ne mfuyo."

4. Imali iekwaku catshengewa phezu kwayo lenguyona iphuma kulelibandla "Leliphethe izakhiwo nenqubela phambilu yamazwe laphantsi kweluphiko lwa Mangisi," yayingu £150,000. Lokusho ukuthi £100,000 yokuthenga umhlabala £30,000 yaleminye imisebenzi yokuqala lomsebenzi, bese kuthi i £20,000 imali lezakusethenziswa kumnyaka ngomnyaka kuze kuppele iminyaka lesihlanu (njengomhlobo noku vusa izindlu leseziwa noma lusalada). Kubekeke ukuthi kuzakwenziwa lesinye sicelo semali lengango £40,000 lelingene kuthenga lamanye emave lese kulgisiswe ukuthi atholakale. Niya-kuqonda ke ukuthi ekupheleni kwalesikhathi lesingimnyaka le sihlanu, lengu yona kubekeke ukuthi sikhathi sokuwakha nokuwugamba lomsebenzi, kufanele kuba, kucashelwe indlela lokulinwa ngayo nemfuyo yalabo labakhelwe kulawo mave, kungasho futhi kuthi lokucapela kophela khona labo. Kuleminyaka lesihlanu abantu kufuneka kuba solo bafundiswa izindlela lezfanele zokulima, nezindlele zentengo e "maketi" kanye nalokunye labazakubona labo labahleli khona kula mazwe babebe umsebenzi. Laba bantu bayowenza lomsebenzi sanakekele baqonde ukuthi une kuleminyaka lesihlanu. Empeleni nje impumelelo nomi kwehluleka nononakalo kulezindawo kuyakwenziwa kunakekela nemachinga langawo noma kunganakekeli kwalabo labaphele lomsebenzi wokufundisa babonise labantu labakhile kulamazwe kusukela mzukwana bakhelwa

wekulima, kanye ne mpopoli. Laba bantu lababili kufuneka bavale baqale bahlolisise indlela lokuzo phathwa ngayo kulima kulamazwe lathengiwe, nalawa lakkishwa ngu Hulumende. Kufuneka bathi nabenza lamalungiselelo emizi labaziyabelo khona babe banomqondo wekuma kwele, imisebenzi yoku khuphula nokujabulisa isizwe, nalapho kuzothengiswa khona tilimo nako konke lokuvela kulomhlabo. Bakhumbule futhi kuthi babebe indaba yamanzi ekusetshenziswa emakhaya amanzi ladingeke emadleni, nakwenza emalungiselelo emigwago nezinto lezifana nalo lucingo lokukhulunywa ngazo; Izikolwa bazikhethela izindawo lezfanele, babone lapho baobeka emadibi, izinkambu zezinkunzi nalapho bazoshiya emadlo ngakhona. Kufuneka bakhe imisele yamanzi, babone labanokukwenza e-zindaweni lezingamatele lapho kuhkona imbo nomkuhlane khona, babone naloefanele kwenzive lapho kudilika izisele khona. (Zizoqutshwa kwelizayo)

## VUSA INYONGO YESIBINDI SAKO—

ngapandhle kwe Calomel—  
wovuka unesivinini  
somhlandhla.

Inyongo yakokuswe leke ideigobhoza izilinganiso ezimbili ipuma esibindini sako iteleke ebibilini nsuku zonke. Uma lenyongo ingateleki kahle ukudila kwako kungeze kwagayela. Kuyobela ematunjini. Isisu sako sigwale umoya omubi. Usenge leke. Umzimba wonke wako ungcote uziwe ujiyezile empilweni yako ungtandi luto.

\*Ukunyakaza kupela kyesisu kakwe lapi. Okwelapayo yizo izinhamvana zika Carter's zesi Bindi ezenza inyongo leyo iteleke emzimbeni wonke, uziwe unguo uqobo. Kawunangozi, usebenza kahle ngamandila inyongo igobhoza. Bleka igama eliti Carter's Little Liver Pils emapaketeni abomvu. Ungawunu amanye. Inani: 1/3.

- (i) Kwakhiwa kwemigwago leya emplazini ne madeli;
- (ii) Kwakhiwa kwemithombo yamanzi kanye nama Dibi;
- (iii) Kwakhiwa kwelu dalada lwezinkambu zekugcina l-zinkunzi, nezinkambu zamadlo kanye namahlathi lazakuhlanyel;
- (iv) Kwakhiwa kwezindlu zeziphatamandla nabasebenzi;
- (v) Umsebenzi wekugciba izisele lezona zimukisa umhlabala;
- (vi) Ukwakhiwa kwezikolo lezifunekayo zabantu abazo kwaka kona;

Leminye imisebenzi lezakudla izimalo njalo ngulena-

- (i) Umsebenzi weku capela nekulwa nembo nomkuhlane;
- (ii) Umholo weziphatamandla zalmsebenzi, nompopoli kanye nezisebenzi zonke zakhona.

7. Kuyakhanya ukuthi kuze lamine, lathengiwe kwenza lomsebenzi alondeke angonakali kulima lokungasiko, kuze kuthi banta (Swazis) labalko lapho kanye nezizkulwana sabo bathole lusizo lolugewe, kufuneka ukuthi izindlela zokwakha nezokulima zicashele zensiwe ngendela.

8. Ludaba lolabalulekile ngapezu kwako konke kuthi kulungiswe kahle kubekisiswe ukuthi kuzolonywa njani kuhlamazwe lathengiwe kanye nezicinti zaka Hulumende lezimisewo lomsebenzi wokwakha bantu kuqaliwe ke manje li Hhovisi lekuphatha imizi leyakhele izindaweni lezithengwe ngu Hulumende (Land Settlement Department). Kukhethwe umpathi

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BATTERIES SOON



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# BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1944

## Old-Age Pensions For Africans

All right-thinking people will agree with Mr. Abbott, member of Parliament for Sea Point, that the Minister of Finance, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, should be congratulated for having made the Pensions Laws Amendment Bill applicable to Africans and Indians. For over twenty years, African leaders have been urging the authorities to extend the old-age pension scheme to the African section of the nation. Unfortunately, the authorities could not accede to this request until this year, when Mr. Hofmeyr mentioned in his Budget speech in the House of Assembly that the Government had now agreed to include Africans and Indians in an old-age pension scheme. This bold and courageous declaration was highly appreciated by African leaders as a sign of the shape of things to come. They felt that the authorities had taken a step in the right direction, and they also felt that gradually White South Africa was becoming conscious of the fact that every section of the community was entitled to the same protection and treatment as other sections.

But this noble proposal of the Government is today being challenged in certain quarters. Mr. Serfontein, a member of Parliament for Boshof, is complaining that "in the last few years, there has been a growing tendency to grant more and more services to Natives, though in the last fifteen to twenty years there has been no increase in the amount of taxation imposed upon them." Mr. Serfontein made this statement when he moved in the House of Assembly, that the Pensions Laws Amendment Bill should not be read a second time unless the Minister of Finance deleted the provision for pensions for Indians and Natives for the time being and conducted an investigation into the question of paying such pensions.

This Amendment was supported by several members of Parliament on the Opposition benches who argued that the extension of old-age pensions to Africans was placing a burden on the country which it would probably not be able to carry, since there were 7,000,000 Africans in the Union, and there was "an avalanche to the north with the boundaries wide open."

Arguments such as these are not new. When the old-age pension schemes were first introduced in the countries of Europe, there were men who contended that their adoption would ruin the countries concerned. But when they were put into operation, it was proved that such arguments were fallacious. No country of Europe was ever ruined because the State extended its helping hand to the aged and the helpless.

To say that, in the last twenty years, there has been no increase in the amount of taxation imposed upon Africans, is a misleading statement which cannot be allowed to go unchallenged. Apparently Mr. Serfontein is conveniently not aware that educated and civilised Africans pay practically the same indirect taxation as any other section of the community. Then apart from the Poll tax, there are other direct taxes which they pay to the State, whereas there are Europeans who, because of their poverty, are exempt from any form of taxation.

It cannot be denied that Africans, considering their economic status, are the most heavily taxed community in South Africa. In the reserves and in urban areas they live in a state of abject poverty, and yet they are required to contribute their share to the coffers of the State. If Africans are not taxed the same amount as Europeans, the fault is not theirs, it is that of White South Africa which refuses to recognise them as an integral part of the nation.

and refuses also to give them equal duties and opportunities.

There are people who think that the granting of old-age pensions to Africans would upset their family life. For instance, Mr. De Wet Nel, member for Wonderboom, says "that the proposal will dislocate the entire structure of Bantu social life." On paper, this argument appears to be sound. But the fact is that one of the reasons why the aged among Africans to-day are finding no support from their relatives, is because "the entire structure of Bantu social life has been dislocated," by the laws which Parliament has imposed upon us, and which have reduced us to a state of poverty in rural as well as in urban areas.

## Pensions Laws Amendment Bill

When the Debate on the second reading of the Pensions Laws Amendment Bill was resumed in the Assembly on Monday, Mr. Serfontein (H.P., Boshof) moved an amendment that the Bill should not be read a second time unless the Minister of Finance deleted the provision for pensions for Indians and Natives for the time being and conducted an investigation into the question of paying such pensions.

In the last few years, he said, there had been a growing tendency to grant more and more services to the Natives, though in the last 15 to 20 years there had been no increase in the amount of taxation imposed on them. At the same time there was a tendency to decrease services to Europeans and to increase the taxation imposed on them, and particularly on the poorer classes.

Natives on active service received more money than they had ever dreamed of. Mr. Serfontein added, and their wives did not know what to do with it.

The SPEAKER ruled the amendment out of order. He said Mr. Serfontein could not on the second reading move an amendment which would anticipate any amendment which could be moved in the Committee stage.

Mr. ERASMUS (H.P., Morreburg) said the Minister of Finance, in extending old age pensions to the Native population and increasing war pensions to Natives, was placing a burden on the country which it would probably not be able to carry. The Union had a population of about 7,000,000 Natives and there was an "avalanche" of Natives to the north, with the boundaries wide open. There was no proper census for Natives and hardly any control over the movement of Natives from the northern territories into the Union. Within a short while the Union would be paying pensions not only to its own Native population but to large numbers of Natives from neighbouring territories.

As pensions were essentially a long-term policy, no party had the right to bind subsequent Governments without previous consultation. What would happen if a subsequent Government found that they could not meet the burden?

The scale of the pension was so high that a great number of Coloured and Native families would be able to live on it without working.

**MINISTER CONGRATULATED**  
Mr. ABBOTT (U.P., Sea Point) said he wished to congratulate the Minister on making the Act apply to Indians and Natives. He did not believe that rural Native pensioners would refuse to work, for the pension would amount to only £6 a year.

Mr. DE WET NEL (H.P., Wonderboom) said the proposal would dislocate the entire structure of Bantu social life. The cities and larger towns would be converted into old-age homes for Natives from the entire continent.

Mr. SWART (H.P., Winburg)

said the Herenigde Party would not vote against the second reading because, while they objected to the Native provisions, they approved of several other provisions.

--S.A.P.A.

## THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

(D. P. MOLTENO, M.P.)

After the stormy debates on the Natives Laws Amendment Bill in both Houses, the past week has been comparatively uneventful from our point of view.

### THE GOVERNMENT AND THE GOLD MINES

One debate of first class importance did, however, take place during the week—that on the Estimates of the Minister of Mines. In this discussion issues of fundamental importance to the future economic development of the Union, and to the African workers in particular, were raised, though it is to be feared that the replies of the Minister gave little ground for confidence as to that future.

Dr. Friedman, United Party Member for Hillbrow, led the attack upon the policy of the Minister of Mines. That policy the latter had outlined earlier this session in the Senate. He there repeated the complaints of the President of the Chamber of Mines, made at the last annual meeting of the Chamber, that secondary industries, by paying to African unskilled workers, in terms of Wage determinations and industrial agreements, higher wages than those paid by the mining companies, were attracting African workers away from the mines, inducing a shortage of unskilled labour and thus hampering mining development.

Dr. Friedman contended that the low wages paid by the mining industry to unskilled African workers was due to the low pay limit per ton of ore milled involved in the mines' policy of working the lowest possible grade of ore. The low wages thus paid, argued Dr. Friedman, set the standard for wages generally, limited the domestic market for industrial goods and thus impeded the development of South African industry. The growth of the national income was thus retarded. Moreover as the low wage paid by the mines made it impossible for them to employ African labour other than migratory labour from the Reserves—i.e. workers whose wages were subsidised to some extent by the produce of rural land holdings—and as the periodical absences of the male population of the Reserves meant the withdrawal of their labour from their lands, the policy involved stagnation and deterioration of the Reserves.

By working a higher grade of ore, Dr. Friedman urged, the mines would be in a position to pay a higher unskilled wage, would be in a position to compete with Secondary industry for labour on equal terms and a proper balance between the amount of the national labour and material resources devoted to mining and industry respectively would thus be struck.

Dr. Friedman's arguments were supported by Mr. Burnside, Labour Member for Fordsburg, who also complained of the vast proportion of the product of the mines that went into the hands of speculators. Mr. Kentridge put in a plea for the stabilisation of the African labour force on the mines in order to improve efficiency, economise in labour and make possible a regular family life for the African worker.

### AFRICAN MINE WAGES

I threw in my support for the general line of policy advanced by the above speakers, dealing in detail with the low wages paid by the mining companies to African workers.

I pointed out that the Native Mine Wages Commission had recommended increases in minimum

wages of 5d. per shift for underground workers and 4d. per shift for surface workers, boot allowances working out at about 1d. per shift and cost of living allowances of 3d. per shift. Small as these recommended increases were, the Government had only undertaken to see that the increases in minimum wages and the boot allowances were paid, but not the cost of living allowances.

I contended that for the past 30 years the real wages and the income generally of the African mine workers had been falling. Apart from the fall in income of those who had holdings in the Reserves, due to the deterioration of the Reserves, cash wages on the mines had only risen by 3d. per shift on the average between 1914 and 1939.

As the available evidence was to the effect that the cost of living had risen during this period to an extent that more than offset this small increase, the real wages of these workers had actually fallen. As for the recent increases, they represented about 25 per cent on the cash wage. As the cost of

living for these workers had probably risen between 40 per cent and 50 per cent since war broke out (the Commission's Report appeared to bear this out), there was still, despite the increases, a fall in real wages since 1939.

I suggested that there was a limit to the expansion of an industry at the expense of the steady fall in the wages and living standards of the vast majority of its workers. I contended that the mines were in a position to pay a living wage, at all events if State policy would permit them to do so by abstaining from taking so large a proportion of their output for distribution among the general public.

### THE MINISTER'S REPLY

The Minister, despite the fact that he had raised, the issue of competition between industry and mining for African unskilled labour in the Senate, declared that he had nothing to do with wages and labour, but was concerned solely with the mining of gold. He reaffirmed his previous attitude as to the danger presented to the mines by the development of secondary industry and expressed his confidence in the continuance of low grade mining.

It is now for the Government as a whole to make up its mind whether it accepts the economic policy of the Minister of Mines, based on the priority of the gold mining interests in South African economic development and the continuation of the low wage and migratory labour system or whether it accepts the recommendations of the Van Eck Commission to the effect that the national income must be raised by means of a planned policy of industrialisation based on a living wage standard for the unskilled worker.

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## LATE NEWS

He was the first black man to achieve this rank, though a greater stir was caused when he was placed in command of Chad, the largest province of French Equatorial Africa.

He was still Governor of Chad when France collapsed in 1940, and thereupon he rallied to the side of Britain, bringing his colony with him.

This bold step started a movement of resistance to Vichy in the whole of French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons. Disposing of the Vichyite Governor-General at Brazzaville, General de Gaulle appointed M. Eboué Governor-General of the whole of French Equatorial Africa, a territory more than twice the size of the Union.

Under him this backward colony prospered, greatly increasing its production and giving the Allies valuable bases during the Libyan campaign.

M. Eboué revolutionised colonial policy, integrating certain progressive features of the British system of indirect rule without detracting from the long-term objective of assimilation.

His policy was acclaimed by the assembled Governors of French Africa at the Brazzaville Conference early this year.

## URGENT NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT

## NUTRITION COUNCIL

Mainnutrition is rife in the African areas, and there is an urgent need for improvement, says the Nutrition Council in its report covering the period June, 1940, to December, 1943, which was tabled in the House of Assembly on Wednesday, May 24, by the Minister of Welfare and Demobilisation, Mr. H. G. Lawrence.

At its very first meeting, says the Council, it considered the question of the improvement of the nutritional state of the African, especially as regards the larger production and use of protective foods by country Africans.

The general opinion of the Council, the report continues, is that there is definite deterioration in African physical health in the Transkei and that this, to a very large extent, is due to a shortage of protective foods, such as milk, meat and vegetables. They have to live increasingly on mealies, in which there is a definite shortage of first class protein, lime (and especially in the case of refined mealie-meal), vitamin B1.

In considering the Bantu Nutrition Survey, undertaken by Dr. S. Kark and Mr. H. le Riche of 7,000 African children of school-going age, the Research Committee of the Council expresses the opinion that there is no escaping the conclusion that malnutrition and preventable disease among African children is very high. Science, says the committee, has given the necessary knowledge to eradicate, or at the very least to reduce considerably the occurrence of these diseases.

## REMEDIAL MEASURES

The Department of Native Affairs, continues the report, was requested to advise the Council not only as to the work done to improve the nutritional condition of the Africans in the territories, but also what further steps were to be taken in the future. The Department pointed out that future policy would have to be based on soil conservation. Overstocking was destroying the productive capacity of the land and unless steps were taken to restrict the numbers of livestock, no material improvement could be expected. The increased production of milk, amongst other articles, was the pressing aim, especially for consumption by school children who were a growing concern of the Department. The establishment of centres for milk production and distribution was being encouraged.

It was hoped that with the co-operation of the Native Affairs Department and the different municipalities, the development of milk schemes and co-operation schemes for distribution of cereals, vegetables, fruit and possibly meat, would come into being, pending the more permanent solution of protective foods.

On the question of soil conservation, says the report, the interesting suggestion was made that in very congested areas draught animals should be largely dispensed with and cattle should be confined only to milk production. Ploughing would then be done collectively, at a very reasonable charge, under the direction of the Native Trust. There would be a great saving of draught power, the lands would be ploughed at the correct time and there would be both soil and moisture conservation. The danger in this form of assistance, says the Council, which was already receiving the attention of the Department of Native Affairs, was that it might destroy the industry and initiative of the African farmer.

## FARMING AND MALNUTRITION

The Council feels that it should be a comparatively simple matter, through Government or Native Trust guidance, to improve the self-sufficiency of the African in relation to his nutrition. An experiment has been conducted, the report continues, to do this through communal farming on an irrigation scheme. The results are astonishingly encouraging, and it would be no exaggeration to say that under such conditions it would be possible to increase the self-sufficiency of the African by a thousandfold. Under the settlement policy, owing to a shortage of land, the African cannot hope to become self-sufficient and as a result, in most years, he has to be away from his home for 6-9 months to earn a livelihood.

It is considered, says the Council, that the time has now come that provision should be made for the urbanised African in the general Native settlement scheme, and suggests that a possible solution would be to develop small agricultural holdings, outside the larger cities and other industrial sites which would enable the wage-earner to frequently visit his family, and at the same time would provide the facilities to assist in maintaining

the family budget.

If such a scheme could be developed, it would greatly relieve the land shortage in the Released Areas and so give those Africans who are agriculturally-minded an opportunity of developing in the Reserves, the Council's report says.

Council expresses in the report its strong appreciation of the action taken by the Department of Public Health in bringing about the appointment of a council to promote the general health and welfare of the African people of the Transkei.

**IT IS OUR INTENTION TO PUBLISH ARTICLES ON THIS PAGE, AS OFTEN AS POSSIBLE, WHICH WILL TELL THE AFRICAN PEOPLE IN THE UNION WHAT IS HAPPENING AND WHAT THEIR NEIGHBOURS ARE DOING IN ADJOINING TERRITORIES.**

## The African Health

Some time ago, the East African Command started a Dietetic Centre, at one of the biggest hospitals under its command, expressly for the purpose of discovering facts about the physique of the African, and his health deficiencies. Much time and patience had already been given to a study of diet in relation to the health of the African but it was realised that the large number of men in the army presented a unique opportunity for extending the practical work in connection with health problems. It was with this idea in mind, that the army authorities in East Africa formed the Dietetic Centre.

The method adopted to obtain the information on which future policy can be based, is for the Dietetic Centre to select a dozen or so African askaris who have been in the army for over three months and on the records of these men to compile a series of cases histories. It is true that the men have had the benefit of three months good food and physical training on standards considerably above those which are set by African life in normal village or town conditions, and therefore they do not come to the Dietetic Centre "in the raw", as it were, when examination could profitably be made de novo.

But the important point is that a system of regular study and recording of ascertainable facts has been started on which policy can ultimately be based. Details of the tribe and tribal habits are noted, the medical history of each case is studied, personal and tribal preferences in respect of diet are ascertained, weights and measurements are taken, hair, teeth and eyes are scrupu-

lously examined. Each man is given a test for night blindness and is X-rayed for malformation of the digestive tract. When a thousand of these individual records have been gathered, they will be analysed and studied.

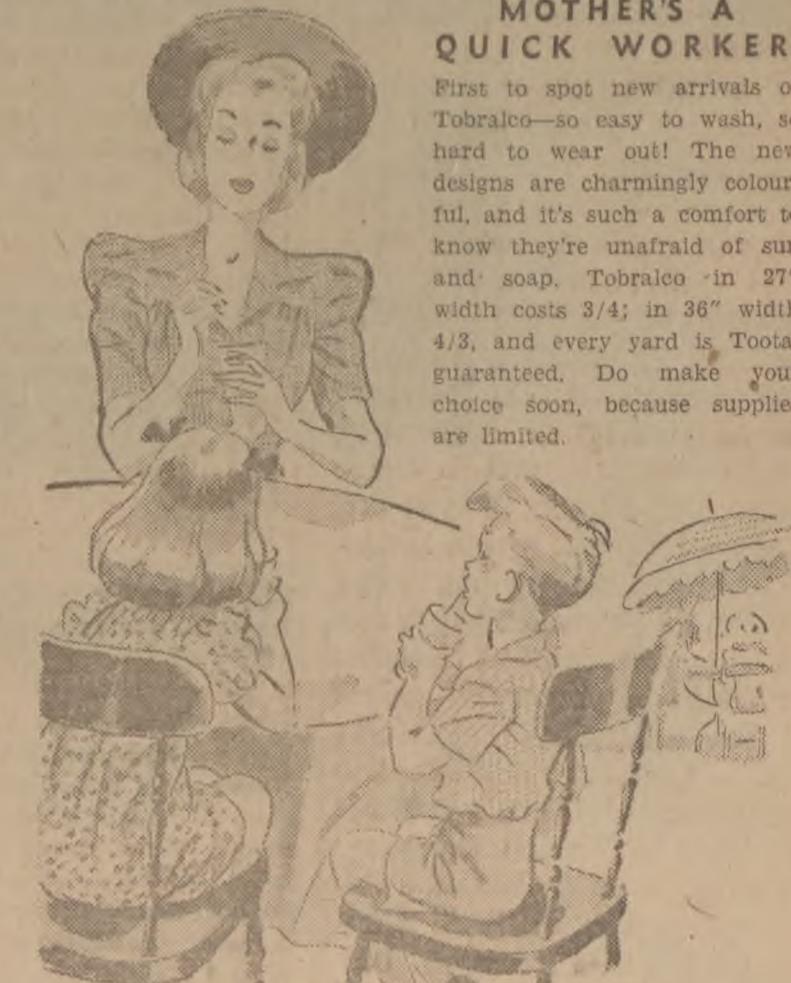
We may be permitted the hope that the results of these and other tests and experiments on the subject of African health and physique will be made available for public knowledge in due course. Much more has been done in the practical field of dietetics during the war than is commonly realised for it was essential to make the African literally fighting fit in as short a time as possible, and to counter every kind of problem set by climate and terrain. Having regard to the often poor quality of the physical material, everybody who has come into contact with the East African Forces will readily agree that the result in terms of health and energy has been magnificent.

If so great a change can be effected for the purposes of war, there is no reason to suppose that the same cannot be made in conditions of peace, if the difficulties created by dispersal can be overcome and if standards can be so raised that a healthy mind in a healthy

African body is a normal and possible condition instead of being a phenomenon, is to prove that these things can be done. But before that can be done there is a long way to go by systematic policy and practice, and that the African can and will respond quickly.

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**The Bantu World**

NGOMIQIBELO, JUNE 3, 1944

**Bagqobhozile Eltaly**

Ukulandisa umthiba omkhulu abawuvulileyo eltaly abaNcedani kwiveki eduleyo batsho ngamagalelo aqatho bagqekesa kumakhuselo kaNjengele Kesselring umphathi wamaJamani. Ngoku onke amakhuselo amajamani apha aqhekeziwe. Imikhosi yamaCanadian ithumele iintlola zeetanki kumfula oyiliri iimayile ezi12 ukusuka eCassino. Iqelana lamaJamani ebelixhathisa ePontecorvo irhangqwe kakubi, kwaye kungekho nowempuku elingabaleka ngawo. Idolophu yaseTerracina i-thinjwe ngamaMerika xa ayethalala kwinqaba yaseAnzio, ama20 eemayile kude, ukuya kuhlanganeminye imikhosi yabaNcedani exhathisa apho. Behlaba umkhosi kwakhona abaNcedani ukuphuma kwinqaba yaseAnzio bahluthelutshaben iindawo eziliqela, bathimba namabanjwa amaninzi. Umkhosi weentlola zamaMerika utshayele kwindlela enkuwagxotha imikhosi yamaJamani. Ockhetstshe babaNcedani nabo badyakaze imikhosi yamaJamani elhasela e-Anzio nakumfula oyiliri. Ngokunjalo bagxoge iindlela zotshaba eziphakathi kweRome neendawo ekquhuma umsi kuza, batshabala-lisa il150 leenqwelo.

AmaKomkhulu amane ase-Europe—iBerlin, Vienna, Paris ne-Zagreb—akhe ahlaselwa ngookhetshe babaNcedani emini lihlabe umhlaba. Abavele eNgilani oockhettshe bandwendwela eBerlin na-kwitsihili saseParis. EVienna nase-Weiner Neustadt nezinye iindawo eItaly kuhlae ookhettshe abavele eItaly. Iziko lookhetshe eAustria nezikhululo zabo ezbini eVienna naseWiener Neustadt zeazona ndawo zaifungelwe.

Abantu baseJamani baphehwe kakubi ngoontam' inani bakhona kuba ukufeda kwemikhosi yabo emadabini kugcinvwe ngokwendaba yakwamkhozi. Umutu oviwa ethetha ngokoyiswa kwemikhosi yamaJamani ubanjwa ngoko nangoko adlakazelise abethwe nokubethwa. Kutsha nje amaJamani abulele ngokudubula abaphathi ababini beenqanawa bamaTaliyana. Abanye ababini bagwetye-Iwe ukuxhonywa bengekho bona ematyaleni.

Kwezasempumalanga kuvakele ukuba imikhosi yabaNcedani ihlu-the iindawo ezintsha kwiindonga eziphezu kwaseKohima. Ama-Japan agxothiwe kwindawo ebetshe kuyo, isixeko saseBishenpur, ezantsi ntshonala kwasewa-Imphal. Imikhosi yamaTshayina entshonala kwasewaMyitkyina ihambele phambili yaya kufika kwisiphambuko sendela kaloliwe nenyi indlela yeenqwelo ephuma ngaselwandle. Amanyi amaqela ale mikhosi avale indlela ephakathi kwsikhululo sookhettshe nedolophu yaSheMyitkyina. Nangase-mpumalanga komfula waseMogaung imikhosi yamaTshayina ihambele phambili, kanti ngase-ntshonala komlambo oyi-Mogatung amaTshayina athabathe iindawo ezintandathu zamaJapan kulo mlambo.

**AmaPolisa AkwaNojoli**

(NgoNikiwe)

Kuphumele aabsa kwizicelo zobuPolisa beLokishi (Municipal Location Police) kwaNojoli (Somerset East): baNumzana Lennox Sandy Mavela (mine clerk, Ex-S.A. Police), Benoni (Johannesburg); noStephen Saul (Ex-S.A. Police) Pearston (Cape). Boqala umsebenzi ekuqaleni kJune.

**KwaLanga EKapa**

(NguMhafeli Wethu)

Umzamo weBatters' Club wkuvala ikhaya labantu neendwendwe, uphethwe nguMn. R. M. Moes okwayi President yeKongress kwe'araNtshonala. Uneedwa nguNkosz. A. Jali oliehulekazi, Eli k'saya likewa18 Cedron Street edolphini. Lishushu ngezyito namalangiszelolo ukulala kwaBaiki nabafana abase-beza edolphini. Ngeveki bahlavniswa ixabiso elibalingeneyo ukuze habe nendlela zokumeokola badlaqle imidala lo vangaphakethi kwsKhaya eli. Kuhi nkenwaba nobume beKhaya nje ngoko bunjalo umntu esekhyseni lakkhe. Umthetho uwangqongoqo ngokugqitha amak'aya. Is'nxilo samaWeta (Waiters) sible sihlambukile samkelekile emehlweni; kanti bawha njalo nasebuswani abalungise'eli. Babomakala ingabuna abanepilo nababololo doloziyelo entshwenni. Ngamaxhesa athile kubakho imbiza yezyithethi ezilahulekileyo.

Ngo'wesi Thatu lombla we10 kuMay bekudibene uwanlu IwahaNtsundu ukuzu kqphabphulu abuNumz, Basner, Mclemo, Hemming, Malecomess, Brookes, Nkosz. Ballinger nabanye abameli abamHlophe kwiSeneti. Esih'halweni ibiengMn. Moes, besamkewa ngumongameli woKhaya uMn S Mankazana. Ingoma nezimuncumunu ziphume kwa kubartu beKhaya eli. Ivalwe ngor "Nkci sikelola."

**INCUBABUCHOPO EYUNUVESITI**

Kungovyo ukuphala ezi udeleba eYuniyesti yaseKapa: Mn. Mphahle B.Sc., ohabathu iM.Sc.; Mr. Mda, B.A., ohabathu iLL.B.; Mn. Ndlovu ohabathu umthetho. Mn. Maku, B.Sc., osihi idiploma yokufundisa ukuba azixhobise ngeMathematics neM.Sc. Kanti Ekapa ikhe yan-embeko vokuhnjewa ligorha lemfundu uMn B. Vilakazi, M.A. Wanentsuku eDolphini olundwendwe kuMn I. D. Mkize, B.A., M.Ed., oyintloko yeSekondari yaseKapa. Iza kubuya nokubi kumuya ma!

Ibenku yabafuloja iKomfa-Jikele'e yamaA.U.N. Baptist Church ephantsi kulaMongameli J. Mahlungu wase-Harding ephabhuw nguXhego (Moderator Emeritus) E. B. P. Koti. Ivalwe ngeutsa yolwesiNe kwezipheliyeo iiveki. Ngosuku olundelayo knfike abefondisi W. P. T. Ndibongo, J. Loyilani, Mgidilane, C. Nontshinga-Citashe, ukubuwa undwendwe. Intsho zeziphilisaye kurucala omatvini. Esih'halweni ngalo ntasa nguModerator Eemeritus Koti. Kubefundisi beendawo sibala naba: F. M. Ndzeke, J. Peter, J. Ndaliso, D. Khena, L. J. Tshalatha, M. Mate, J. Spengane, A. Cele, E. B. Tsosane, E. Mgadisa, P. M. Mahlungu, H. B. Miti, nabanye. Bandulwue ngenkonzo ebisesikoiwezi samalModi. Umzi ngokubanzi uya mbulela uMfundisi Majodina ngembeko ayenzileyo yekvula isitolo sakhe kubenta basemzini.

UNkosz. Nyobho umkamfi Mfundisi Nyobho waseTiyopiyi obhubbile ema-Xhoseji ngqebeluary evela eKomfan, thanjwse ngafundisi ngolawo nusaku bekhokela nguMfundisi W. P. T. Ndibongo ephabhuw nguMongameli Mahlungu waseHarding ukuya tukhiza okumileyo nokumbophu umfundikazi nentsiphe yakhe. Siphawu abefundisi Loyilani waseA.M.E., J. H. Ndzeke noC. Nontshinga-Citashe beEthiopian Church of South Africa, noH. Mabeca wePresbyterian Church of Africa, J. Ndaliso weA.U.N. Baptist Church, Ivalwe yavalwa ngeculo nomtndzo. Kubulele uMn. A. Z. Hewu egamei ionzi waseTiyopiyi Oda.

**IMINYAKA EMA 25**

NgeeCawa ezipheleliyeo bekuzele eHo'wene kwaLanga kukhanjuwa iminyaka ema25 (Silver Jubilee) esebu-fundisini baseTiopiyi yoMzantsi Afrika uMn. C. Nontshinga-Citashe waseThebeni kwaLanga, Esih'halweni ingoMfu. J. Ndaliso weA.U.N. Baptist Church, ephabhuw nguMongameli J. Spawne noMongameli C. Spawne, laVang, G. Debi, B. Maki (Ethiopian Church of S.A.) Mongameli no Mongameli kazi M. J. Gauw, Mfu, noNkosz. J. Monareng (Seventh Day Baptist Church) Mfu, noNkosz. J. H. Ndzeke (Hopefield Ethopian Church of S.A.) baNumz. I. D. Mkize, B.A., M.Ed., H. Geilishe, J. Z. Fuku, Sibonda M. S. Myinjewa, Mfu. Loyilani (A.M.E. Church) G. Nonqauza (Seventh Day Adventist) Mfu, noNkosz. A. Mabeca (Presbyterian Church of Africa) Mfu. W. P. T. Ndibongo negosa (Bantu Presbyterian Church) beFundisi kazi Ndzeke, V. Ndaliso, C. N. Citashe, Ingoma iphume kuMongameli kazi M. Gauw, Jefro G. Monareng, Rosie, Katie Georgie Nkosi (Bodumo lweMimoya-Wireless) nakubaNumz. Ntshunthe, Tshabala, P. J. Sturman, J. Makam, V. Kumalo, J. D. Mngese, Evang. A. Ngubana (Abashumayeli bakwaLanga) nakuBrother G. Daniel nekwayala yakhe, nakuEv. Derby benoMn. noNkosz. A. (Khangel) kumhlathi wesithathu)

THE BANTU WORLD JOHANNESBURG

Matthew, A. J. Maile, Nkosz, Setembha nabanye bey-kwayala yaseAthlone. Emvepi kweentetho ezifundisayo ezive EubaNumz, Mkize, Ndibongo, Myinjewa Fuku, Geilishe, nabanye kwalwa kuhphethwe ama25. 17, 3½.

AmaTiyopiyi omZantsi Afrika aza kuhanjewa hundwendwe Iwawa ololahulekileyo uPresident S. M. Magasela. Luya kubeka iitye legumbi kwaLanga, eku-dibaniemi kweJungle Walk no-Livingstone St. kwaLanga ngo3 entloko, ukuze luvule indlu yeKerike Newton Avenue, Athlone ngeCaws, 4 June ngo3 entloko emva komhla.

Iza kude ibuye bo!

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## Izinto Ngezinto Ezibeleni KuKomani

(NguNtanomhle)

Kuluvuyo ukuvakalisa ukuba ku-April uMn. noNkosk. W. Xesha balizwe ngonyana, baya phila unina nosana kakuhle. Sivuyisana nabo kakhulu.

Kwa ngokunjalo uMn. noNkosk. S. Tamba nabo baumene unyana ekupheleni kukaApril, baya phila usana nonina.

UNkosk. J. H. Mjodo ngomhla we6 kuApril wenze ugxada ekhaya eBhai phaya kwaNqikela eFair View ngelephya kwaseWalmer ngezempi. Simnwenelela ihambu entle nexeha elimandi unkoskazi lo.

Sithe tshe apha ngomGqibelo ngomhla wama29 uNkosk. Patricia N. Nikani waseTuturha kwaGcaleka eyindela esinga eRhautini. Ubelundwendwe ekhayeni kwa-Nkosk. R. Pelem.

Kwa ngalo mGqibelo sibone izihlobo zethu zakuCofimvaba ezino-Mn. C. Mzinyati. Sikhе sazibona ebeleni lebhola pha xa bekudla-iwa.

Ulapha eholideyini yakhe yeveki ezintathu uMn. N. Kati ose-Once ngeentsebenzo. Ufike ngomhla we11 apha kuMay. Ukhangeleka esempiweni entle.

Sivuyiswa kukubalula into yokuba uya uhambela phambili umzi wakowethu oNtsundu kancinane. UMn. O. Kati lo yena uqhuba ienkile yakwabo uvule elinye iseba kula venkile kuthiwa yeyaseBhai. kuba yaqalwa lityendye elalipuma eBhai, kwasekusithiwa yiven-kile yaseBhai.

Ngomhla wokuqala kuMay sikhe sanondwendwe uMza. Bacela wa-seRhautini weTemple ekuthiwa yiCrown Spes Bona apha kule Temple yeSibane kuLukhanji. Ube-nentetho encomekayo, Ube kanja-lo wakugqibela kwayasemini iTemple yamaxhegokazi, hai khona apha watsho waqwa. Abuye-za nguMza. F.P. Gxoyiya loo ma-zwi ammandi kunene. Ukhwele kulo veki kunye noNkosk. C. Memenza ukusinga eRhautini.

Selebe wabuya uMu. L. Soga weBantu Baptist Church eHarris-mith apha ebetinge khona kwezi-phellleyo liveki kwingqungquthela yeli Bandla. Simbone apha phaka-thi komzi ngomhla we16 kuMay esempiweni.

Ukhe wenendwendwe zaseKapa uNkosk. Gretta Filiti neeTyulu a-pha, kuMay, uMn. noNkosk. Maso, selebe bajika besempiweni.

UNkosk. Sophia Langa walapha uwubambe utshisa owaseKapa e-kuseni ngomGqibelo ngomhla we-13 kuMay. Ubeke wanethutyan-aapha nasekhaya ngaphandie.

UNkosk. Linda Mankazana wesibhedi saseGlen Grey wenjen-jeya ukusinga eKapa ngomhla we6 kuMay. Ubelundwendwe la-kwaNkosk. Mildred W. Bekwa.

Kudala uMhlekazi G. Toise wa-maGasela eTshoxa elapha ekhaya ezibeleni, ubelapha ngomhla we3 kuApril. Ukhangeleka esempi-lweni uMhlekazi kunene.

## UTSHINISHWE UMLU. RUNE

Kungosizi olukhulu ukuvakalisa utshintsho loMu. J. A. S. Runa walapha wamaDipende' obelapha phakathi kwethu ithuba elide ese-benzisana nathi kakuhle kakuhlu. Siya velana neli Bandla lakhe be-selimqhelile. Ufumene ubizo kwe-lakowabo eOnce kwaBrownlee. Sibawenelela ixesa eliminandi nempumelelo.

Ibe ngumakelo kaMu. L. Soga ngokuhlu komhla we16 kuMay, kuba inguye obambe eli Bandla ilapha ekubeni emkile uMu. J. Mbhekwa, noxa ngentalo uMu. Soga lo ehlala eQuqqwarhu.

Kwalapha kuMay ngomGqibelo womhla we13 umzi weva lindaba eziuhlungu zokuhlahlu kwenyen inkosikazi yafa yindoda esetolo-gweni sithetha nje.

Akasekho uMn. Nkwenkwana Fulumeni wakwaDlomo. Ubhube ngomhla we15 kuMay esibhedi-ngesizathu sokufumana ingozi e-mdialweni ngomhla we6 kuMay. Sivelana kunene nomzi wakwa-Dlomo, ndawonye negela elo la-khe labadiali, namhla nje lipulu-kehe nomwi.

Imidalo, yomhla we13 kuMay imi ngolu hlobo. Kudibene emva ko2 iSpring Rose neHamiltons, kuvuthela uMn. Palla. Zagutuya-Hams nge4pts nil. Emva koku

## Umbuliso ERhini

(NguH. Sekalo)

kwangena iAll Blacks neBreakers phantsi kosompempe uMn. Palla, zadlala idraw ezi 3-3.

Kwi2nd League emva ko2 kudi-bene izikolo, Schools A vs Schools B, wagutya uB. phantsi koMn. L. Sihlali usompempe. Kwabe kwa-dibana kwaphantsi kwakhe i-Hamiltons neAll Blacks zagutuya iAll Blacks ngokungaphumelei u-kuthumela abadali aboneleyo.

Sikhe setshe uNkosz. A. Mantini esixekile esinga eRhautini. Ubelundwendwe ekhaya eRhautini. Ubelundwendwe ekhaya eRhautini. Ubelundwendwe ekhaya eRhautini.

Usuka apha uMn. Ngcongo wa-seLanti, ebelapha ngesizathu so-kungaphili kwentwana kaMn. A. Cele waseLanti ezsise lo mntwana koogqirha kunye noNkosz. A. Cele. U.Mn. Ngcongo lo ukhe walun-dwendwe e'Tala', apha enze iin-tsuku ezimbini wajika ngentsasa yomGqibelo womhla we13 ukusi-nga ekhaya, kwasala kufika uMn. A. Cele. Naye ke selebe waphumha kunye nonkosikazi ukusinga e-Macibini ngomhla we16 kuMay. Umntwana yena lowo, izinto azi-fani noxa oogqirha basafun'ku-mtanya iindlala ezi.

Ubelapha uMn. C. M. Nzukuma wakuNdonga eLady Frere ngomhla we16, naye uze ngezempi. kuba eseselifini esikolweni. Ulu-ndwendwe Iwase'Tala.'

## Ilifa ERetreat

(NguW. Mbanga)

Sinelifa apha eRetreat athe niflo ka-Matshikwe wasishiyi nalo lesikolo, ekuthu ngesiquphe iititsbalakazi zambini. Ngoku ndithetha nje sifake eyeshithu uNkosz. J. Matshikwe. Kukho ilizwi elithi kumaHeber: "UAbele nangona efile usathetha." Noxa uMatshikwe efile usathetha, kuba siphawula imisento yakhe, kukhona ilandelayo, kuba sinento enkule yesakkhiwo somzi wetyalike apha eRetreat, kungoko ndithi thime sisemafeni apha,

Abantwana bethu bebefundiswsi ulwi-mi lwabantu beBala, kodwa ngoku ngenxa yamafa kusasa nje bafunda ulwimi lwakwabobo. Ma kabongwe uThixo wasempumalanga owabonakala kulo ngewvu. Nalo mthandazo ulusizi ubunga nawe mlesi ungawuwa. Sithandaze sithandazele ukuba uThixo asinike omnye umalusi aze kukhokela efi bandla, kuba lo msebenzi ungaka awukabi namalusi, kuse zigusha ezilala edde-lweni, kodwa ngenxa yomthandazo ziya buya zodwa zizo kulala ekhaya

Ngomhla we9 besine nkonzokazi enku-hu iphethe ugmfundisi Pons. Ithe eyakusasa yaphathwa ngumDala Tsho-ngweni. Umde ngentonga lowo utsho ngesiqhazole sentshumayelo, ayifunde ku-Mprofeti Isaya: isahluko sama63 kuma-zwi athi: "Ngubanina lowo uvelayo e-Indom ongubo zakhe zimbheje-mlehe." Ungqine ngale vesu kuMateyu isahluko sama28 ivesi yesithandathu, kumazwi athi: "Akakho apha kuba uykile nje ngoko watsho, yizanj niyibone indawo apha ibele khona iNkosz."

Nomfundisi wethu ngenkonzo yase-mva kwemini akuba egqibile ukubhaptiza abantwana, uthu phambhi kokuba angene enkonzeni, yesidlo seNkosi, watsho ngamazwi angasokuze abuye alibaleke.

## EzaseAlvane

(NguVeritas)

Umfila wonyuko IweNkosi apha abe ngumhla wemidlalo iqela laseLuthuthu (Sterkstroom) lentenetya lalilapha nge-menetya latyatulywa kakuhlu yiUnion yentenetya yasekhaya apha. Alvani 110 games, uThuthu 63 games. Loyiswaa nge47 games.

iBisdolophu ibilapha nayo ngomdiale weRugby, 2nd teams Alvani 11, iBis-dolophu 3, 1st teams Alvani 38, iBis-dolophu-0. Yoyiswa iBisdolophu.

Akasekho umf Elias Xintolo, ubhube ngowama20 May, wafihla ngemini elandelayo nguMlung. R. L. November okhuthaze ngala mazwi: Luka 24, verse 26, "UKristu ubengamelwe na kukuthi abuve obu bunzima aze angene eluzu-keni iwakhe."

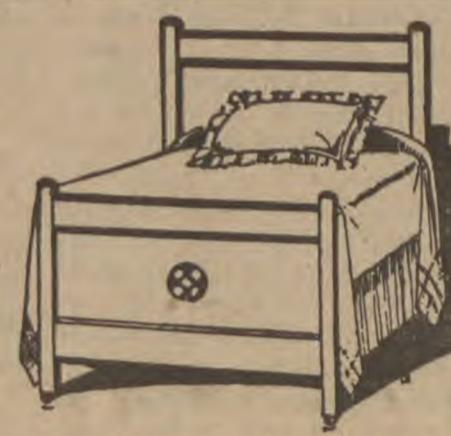
Imidalo, yomhla we13 kuMay imi ngolu hlobo. Kudibene emva ko2 iSpring Rose neHamiltons, kuvuthela uMn. Palla. Zagutuya-Hams nge4pts nil. Emva koku

## (NguH. Sekalo)

Ngomhla wel4 kuMay besinembutho emnandi engasoze ilibaleko kobekho. Kwakuzokubulisa abafundisi abatsha bebandla likaThixo neengcwela zika-Kristu abaza kuya eziseketini zabo zo-kushumayela uElder D. Ntsiko ePestoni apha aya kuba ngumfundisi khona noR. Matshaka eCawa.

Bathi abantu abebekho benza amazwi amnandi okubakhntha. Sibangwenele indlela ntle. Kwaebekho singabulala T. Moyake, N. Wasashe, S. Sxaba nento kaMjusa, A. Ngxizela nama-khosikazi abo. Imbutho leyo yonganye-ye uRev. A Matshaka umfundisi welo banda.

Osathe tsi eTrasvaal kwela kowabo nguMn. D. Masinya ukuya kubona izihlobo awazigqibela kudala kweleokunzalwa kwakhe. Naye simnwenelela indlela ntle.



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## Umqolo Obuhlungu.



leiselsa esinyini komke ukunchola okute rha s malungwini omqolo, oku ngxwelerha kuhaze imi thambhe e-etha-etha. Yithi ukuyilwa intlungu uye esinchanjini zaye intse.

I Dewitt's Pills ziyaka kwenzela lonto, ziyense ngokujinisekilleo ngapazu makweypina enye into Kuba zisembenza ezintsweni ni ngqo.

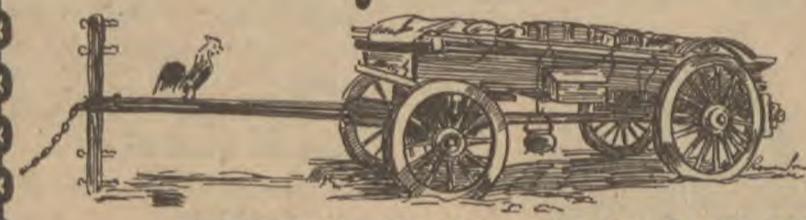
Zikhwelelise eke ku-nchola, kuhela ngapa ndie ukunchola okumi-nxe ezintwanantwana zi ngabahluzi begazi; khwe

## Pills

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## THEY WENT DANCING AFTER ALL!



I CANNOT GO DANCING TO-NIGHT, JOHN. I AM TOO TIRED



② IN THE ARMY WE DRINK TEA WHEN WE ARE TIRED. LET US HAVE SOME NOW



③ THIS TEA IS VERY GOOD. I AM FEELING BETTER ALREADY!



④ LET US DANCE AGAIN, JOHN! THAT TEA MADE ME FEEL FINE!



They say:

**TEA is good for us!**

Tea is easy to make and costs very little. When we are tired, a cup o' 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 1lb. 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.

## LETTER TO AFRICAN WOMANHOOD

Which shall it be? Shall we hurry the patient to the hospital or shall we try to nurse him at home? Fortunately the more educated amongst us have no doubts when it is a question of serious illness. But unhappily there are many who, through ignorance, still prefer to muddle along with the help of neighbours, quacks, local herbalists, or others equally unqualified to diagnose or treat a really sick person.

We women should realise that the responsibility in times of illness rests largely with us, and we should make it

our concern to find out all there is to know about the hospitals, clinics, and dispensaries to which we can go for help or advice. It is interesting to note that in the official Typhus Regulations, the government emphasizes the fact that it is the responsibility and the duty of the citizen, not only to be on the look out for, but also to notify the authorities of any suspected case of typhus. Failure to do so is punishable by law. It is equally interesting to read that so far "no single prosecution has taken place." This statement shows that thousands of Africans, even in remote country districts are beginning to appreciate the benefits of scientific medicine, and to understand that in illnesses which may be transferred to others they have a duty to the community, namely, notification of the proper authorities. The old beliefs and fears, the power of the witch-doctor who alone was thought capable of casting out the evil spirits of disease and death, are gradually disappearing with the advent of the clinic, the efficient hospital, and the less formidable local dispensary. More and more of us have discovered the value of injections and inoculations, and the wonder of modern drugs. But there are still too many who are afraid—of the unknown, of possible separation, or of surgical treatment; and who, for one, or for all of these reasons conceal alarming symptoms until they cannot be hidden any longer. Driven desperate by pain and fear the sufferer is then only too ready to be taken to the Out-Patient Department of the nearest hospital. But, alas, the disease has already advanced so far that the authorities can do little to help him;

(Continued in column 3)

## BAKOLI!

**Aldén's Healing and antiseptic Ointment** e se e thusitse likekete tsa ba bulaoang ke mafu a matsoafo, liso, matopa maqeba a ho sehoa kafa ho cha. Theko 2/-, Ka poso 2/8d. O reko ha: Border Chemical Corporation, Box 295, East London.

## YEARS of Suffering

Acidity and Chronic Indigestion



Pain, Burning, Acid and Wind are WARNINGS of the Peril of Neglected Indigestion.

"The year 1938 will always remain in my memory as the year of my terrible stomach trouble. For years I had been suffering from indigestion, due to too much acid in the stomach, but in 1938 things reached a crisis and the acidity made my whole life a misery. It gives me great pleasure to testify that I found Panbanine Powder and Panbanine Oil unequalled. They relieved me completely of my suffering, and I recommend them highly to all my friends and acquaintances." —L. Bruwer.

## How Ulcers Form

Acidity and Heartburn are symptoms of the approach of many chronic stomach troubles, including ulcers on the walls of the stomach, or in the small intestine. Pain commences soon after acidity and heartburn have set in. Stomach ulcers are usually recognized by pain after meals, accompanied by vomiting, and Duodenal Ulcers by pain before meals (hunger pain). Panbanine Powder immediately renders the acid harmless and absorbs the gases. Panbanine Oil spreads a protective layer of oil over the ulcers and is excellent for Bowel Anæmia.

PANBANINE POWDER and PANBANINE Oil are obtainable from all chemists. 5709-3

(Continued in column 3)

## WOMEN'S PAGE

and he returns, if he is still able to do so, to his family, a frightened, hopeless man. His old prejudices strengthened, he spreads amongst his friends and acquaintances his version of the matter, and casts discredit on hospitals and doctors, thus doing his people a great disservice.

To derive the full benefit from medical services, one must seek advice in time, and more important still carry out the doctor's or nurse's instructions, no matter how painful or irksome they may be. It is equally important to continue with the treatment for as long as it is considered necessary, even though in some cases the condition may appear to be cured.

The medicine-man of eighty years ago might possibly cure, by means of herbs, a poisoned wound, or a stomach complaint; but what he could never do was to prevent epidemics and infantile mortality from ravaging his tribe. Preventative medicine is one of the greatest triumphs of modern science. Typhoid, diphtheria, typhus, and smallpox may all be avoided by inoculation and vaccination, while many dreadful diseases such as tuberculosis and syphilis may be arrested in their tragic course by early diagnosis and treatment. In the case of T.B. we should try to overcome our mistrust of institutions and put aside our natural dislike of separation from our husbands or children. When it is necessary we should be prepared to be parted from them for awhile if it is in their interest that they should spend some weeks, or even months, under the care of specialists, who, we may be sure, will do all that is in their power to restore the patient to health. A misplaced sense of shame often causes us to conceal the symptoms of venereal disease or to try and cure them by the use of worthless patent medicines. Such behaviour is tragically foolish and can only end in disaster, not only for ourselves, but for our children.

There is no magic or guess-work in modern medicine. Years of practice, scientific experiments, and great discoveries, have made correct diagnosis and reliable treatment a certainty. Medicines, injections, surgical operations, and periods of observation and supervision in hospitals, are never recommended unless the doctor is quite certain that they will be beneficial. A patient to-day may make use of the various medical services at his disposal with every hope and confidence.

The Municipality is responsible for various dispensaries and surgeries, notably those at Pimville, at the Eastern and Western townships, and at Orlando. These are open daily and are run by African nurses and a full-time medical staff. Of course there is always the Central Non-European Hospital in Johannesburg, while new medical centres such as the Coronation Hospital at the Western township are being built for our use.

There is a much more cheerful aspect of the momentous question which heads this article, and that is the considerable help we get from Child Welfare Clinics both for ante and post-Natal care. We all want chubby, sturdy, contented babies and these clinics are there to advise us as to food, childhood ailments, and to give us simple remedies and wise advice on how to bring up our children in the best possible way. The Public Welfare Department holds Child and Ante-Natal Clinics once a week in each township. These are run by African nurses and mid-wives in the charge of a Health Visitor who is there to deal with special cases.

It is up to us to make use of these splendid opportunities of improving the health of our people. We may at times feel despondent at the poverty and malnutrition around us, but that is no reason for clinging to primitive prejudices and an unenlightened outlook. We should make the best of what we have and so give our children every chance of health and happiness in the future.

—Editress.

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

**PALMOLIVE**

**Zam-Buk**  
HERBAL OINTMENT  
Price 1/6 or 3/9 a box, at all chemists & drs.

READY  
For Any  
EMERGENCY  
The World's Greatest Skin-Cure.

## MARY PROTECTS HER LOVELY SKIN WITH Palmolive Soap BECAUSE IT MAKES SO MANY FRIENDS FOR HER!

To have a beautiful, soft skin that attracts friends to us, this is what we should do. Use Palmolive Soap regularly! Rub the rich, sweet smelling lather into face, arms and shoulders, and then rinse off with warm water. That is a "beauty treatment" that lovely women all over the world use regularly! Palmolive Soap is famous for softening and beautifying the skin. The perfume oils from fresh flowers are used, also, to give us the charm of dainty fragrance.

So many women use Palmolive Soap to protect their charm. Yet it costs very little, and a tablet lasts a long time!

PRICE PER TABLET 5d.

To help the war effort  
PALMOLIVE SOAP  
will NOT be wrapped  
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**Palmolive Soap**

## Advice To Speakers

Think all you speak; but speak not all you think,  
Thoughts are your own; your words are so no more,  
Where wisdom steers, wind cannot make you sink,  
Lips never err when she doth keep the door.

## For Husbands

"Love" is a wife's pay. Don't scrimp in your wages.

A woman's life is made up of little things. Make her life happy by little courtesies.

Never find fault with her before others.

Bear all the burdens for her: Even then she will bear more than you do.  
If you want her to submit to your judgement, never ask her to submit to your selfishness.

(Continued from column 5)

For the very young there was the Athlone School for Coloured and African Blind in Cape Town, but the council often experienced difficulty in getting African parents to agree to sending their children away to school.

Vocational training for youth over 18 could be had at Roodepoort, where the training centre at present had 14 women and 25 men in their hostels. Eight married blind Africans had been sent from Roodepoort to Hammanskraal, 25 miles from Pretoria. There they had their training and were forming a small village where they were able to carry on with their work and earn a living.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT  
KEEPS YOU HEALTHY

The words "Enos" "Fruit Salt" and "Vrugte Sout" are registered trade marks. Prices in South Africa 2/- and 3/6 (double quantity).

## Is your baby UNDERWEIGHT?

Poor little FRED is weak and underweight. This is because his food doesn't contain enough nourishment. What a pity that Fred's mother hasn't heard about NUTRINE, the best food for young babies.



Babies must have nourishing food, so that they can grow properly. FRANK, who you see here, is fed regularly with NUTRINE, specially prepared for young babies. That is why he is so strong and fat. Babies who take NUTRINE are always smiling and happy.

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



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

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

NUTRINE  
BABY FOOD

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

## Care of The Blind

## TRAINING CENTRES IN UNION

"There is no reason why a blind African youth, otherwise healthy, should have to beg in the streets for a living," said Mr. D. J. van Wyk, organising secretary for S. A. National Council for the Blind, in an interview in Pretoria on Wednesday.

The number of blind persons registered in the Union was 4,000 Europeans and Coloured people and at least 25,000 Africans.

(Continued in column 4)

## A BAND

Always needs a good piano player. Learn Piano Playing in a new and interesting way through our "Lessons in Letters," Box 4826, Johannesburg.

## Lady ashamed of her own body

Mrs. George Delaporte wrote: "I am very thankful for what Felaform Soap and Ointment have done for me. I had a nasty skin eruption which gradually spread over almost the whole of my body. I was ashamed of my own person, and tried various treatments without success. This lasted for about 20 years. Now, after the use of Felaform Soap and Ointment, my skin is beautifully clean. I cannot adequately express my gratitude."

Hundreds of sufferers from eczema and other skin troubles have obtained complete relief from pain, itching and disfigurement, by using the Felaform remedies. All chemists sell Felaform Ointment, Felaform Soap, Felaform Skin Powder, Felaform Blood Tonic and Felaform Shaving Sticks.

## FELAFORM

FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES 5709-3

## Lenyalo Le Legolo Ga-Matlala

(Ke Pudi ea Tsela)

Ka kguedi ea November ge e nale matjati a 28 ka ngoaga oa 1943 go bile monyanya o mogolo, oa moroedi oa kgoshi F. Shikoane Maserumule Matlala ge a nyaloa mosadi oa Tima-Mello ea Pokwani ke sona Sechaba sa nthse, ka Michael Leshalabe Maserumule. Monyadioa ke Makwetle setlogoloana sa Bantwane; o nyetjoe ka tje ka filekago lekgolo le lesome se motjo' o tee (111) chelete le dihusoane; go hlabiloe kgomo tje se swai le pudi tje seswai.

E be e se nama ebe, ele ntla le boneng; e llwe gore ebe e tene baj; moo ba ilego ba e lebelala. Gona moo monyanyeng go be go tlie le ka Barutishi ba Sekolo sa Jane Furse; bao barutoana ba bona ba ilego ba dira dimakatj le matete a mabotse pele ga batsoadi ba bona; ba be ba otleloa ke Morutishi J. K. Mabitsela yeo a ka shabaloego le ge a tlogetje Sekolo sa Jane Furse.

Go be go tlie leshaba la batho le ka baloang dikete tje pedi (2,000) eupya kamoka ba ile ba khurishoa; ebe e se dino, ebe ele ntla le boneng; banwi ba ile gonoa ba be teno.

Batho ba legae ba ile ba tlosha baeng ba bona boduto ka go ba direla molemo le mathakga. Monna o ile a bonoa a itia kati, a thala-thatja ka gare ga kgoro, a be a kena ka lapeng. Batho ba shale maketje ka ge ebe e se motho oa mahlahla kamehla.

Dikgarebe le Mathumasha ba ile ba bina kosha e kgolo ea sesothe, eo barego ke "Marara-Nkodi-Magolla-Pelo" ka bothakga byo bogolo. Batho ba ile ba thabela ditiro le mathakga ge makoa ka bontji bya bona ba tjoela mogoera oa bona dikete. Mr. Madiseng le Mr. Peter Mogadime ba ile kgobela chelete e lekanang ponato tje lesome (£10) ea dimpho.

Mr. M. Magolo oa Lepaka o ile a fa Thero e kgethoa, ele mphago oa monyadioa ge a e ea bogadi. Kgoshi M. Mogashoa o dutje matjati a se makao ele moeng oa Kgoshi F. S. Maserumule Matlala; o ile a thabela monyanya ka kudu. Bantoane ba Kwaariéaagte ba Kgoshi Mathebe ba be ba legona monyanyeng, le bona ba thabetje monyanya kamatla.

Monyanya o dutje beke tje pedi ga gabo monyadioa, ka ea boraro monyadioa a ishoa bogadi, a epeleloko kosha ea bogadi "Ngoana Rena O a ea" ea be ele gona ge a ile. O be a apere mathebo a theko e kgolo a dibata tje hlokoago, a thomisha bogoshi bya gagoe.

A re rapeleng Modimo gore A mo dishe, a bushe ka go iketla go busheng ga gagoe; a be le lerato la Modimo go kamoka tjeo di diriloego ke Modimo; a lemoge gore o dishetja eo Maatla. Re mo legela mahlatsi kamoka, gotee le eena Molebedi oa gagoe, gore ba bushe sechaba ka thabo le leago.

## Tsa Makeleketla

Maoba ka li 17 Mots'eanong re ne re pata Mofumahali Aser Mantje (Mamoholoane) Mofumahali enoa ha a kula, o ile a ithoballa feela. O patiloe ke Monere Saayman oa D.R.C. Bana ba bo le bana ba hae ba bile teng kaofela.

Hape ka li 20 Mots'eanong ra pata Au-Petros Lekone cena ke khalenyana a ntse a kula. O patiloe ke Moevangeli Matsepe oa Methodist. Banababo le bana ba hae ba bile teng kaofela. Molimo o ts'elise bantlo ea Mantje le ea Lekone.

Lipapali li tsohile ka matla joale; re se re bona Rangers le Tigers li eme ka maoto li F.C. tsena tse peli. Maoba ba sa tsoa futuhela Vintersburg. Le Tennis e iphile matla lemong sena. Teng Vintersburg maoba ka li 18 e mong oa libapali o hlahetsoe ke kotsi, a robeha leoto papaling eleng Mong. Jacob Kgoabane-cheha ka ba mo romela Hospital-ba mo okela hona hae mona.

Ba ekang ba fokola haholo joale Lipapaling ke bana ba Sekolo. Mehenga pele bana bana ba rona ba Sekolo ba ne ba sa hlolahlofeel, joale esita le Theunissen e se ipapalla ka bona. Kea kholoa lebaka ke ho hloka tsamaiso e hloekileng joaloka pele.

Ba sileng liholiteng ke Jefrou Magooa-Durban le Moruti Tau le Mong. Aser Mantjie o sa tlio phomola hae mona matsatsinyana.

## Tsa Ottosdal

(Ke P. G. Motupi)

Monghali ke sa boetske re qho a tse beng li-etsahetse "Letso-pa" moo ho bupuoang dipitsa le masisoana. Maoba ka di 13-5-44 ho no ho ena le mokete oa lenyalo, ho nyaloa moralis oa Mashoalo. Monyaloa e le T. Mashoalo. Monyaloa e le S. Moremi. Re ne re qala ho bona, le joalo leo ke si-loang hore nka le qhaqhsa joang, bao eleng ba Moshoeshoe ba se ba hlolahantse.

Eare Sondaha e be e le selallo kerekeng ya "St. Mary" ba phuthile hantle ebile ba khahlisa.

Tse bohloko tsa, hlahka la Mandaha ho seng, eare le dala ho ama dithaba ea be e le seboko feela, monna ja bitsoang J. Mangwejane moruki oa lieta ha a sa phela. Ra utloa ka pudi ea tsela ho re o fumanoe a robetske hara mila 'me eitse ba mo isa hae ho ea mo futhumatsa 'eabe ele motsotsa oa qetello, khele! banabeso Molimo o sebetsa ka tsela tse ngata tseo e reng ha li hlahka e be e ka tse ncha ho rona.

Ke tsebisa babali ba koranta ea Moifo hore peo ea lejoe la Ntate Moruti Motupi e tla ba ka di 9-7-44 ba ratang ho tla ba 'ne ba itukise.

Heela ba eme ka maoto banna ba "Advisory Board" ba rata ho suga marapo a omeletseng bakeng la bophelo ba baahi ba mona, fela batho ba mona ha ba rate ho mamele se buuoang lekgotleng, ke sa li hata ka maoto tseo, li santsi li tsoela pele ka nako e tleng.

## Tsa Zeerust

(Ke S.K.M.)

Ke maswabi thata go kwala jaana ke itsise ditsala tsa rona mono seiatlhane kutlo bothoko ye e re diragaletseng. Maloba ka lwa bothlano mo mosong kgwedi e fetileng e le 12 mo mosong ra tlogeila ke tsala ya rona ye e rategang Mmanna—Letsuji yo o tsetseng e le (Eliza M. Pilane) a tlola tsatsi jeo a fithilwa ka Matlhatso ka nako ya 3 tshokologo.

Tirelo ya phithlo e ne e tshwene ke Deacon L. J. Modise wa phuthego ya Congregational Union of South Africa; a rera thero ye e gomotsang thata ka mahoko a a reng 'Tsala ya rona leha a sulu o robetske me o tla tsoga,' a tswelela ka mahoko a monate a laela ba ntlo ya ga Letsuji le di tsala tsotlhe tsa yo o re tlogetse gore le ha a re tlogetse o tla tsoga ka tumelo. Mahoko a thero a bonwa mo lokwalong lwa ga Johane 10. Palo ya ba hitlhe ke 357. Dikabelo £3. Os. 9d.

Jehova ke modisa wa me ga nikita ke tlhoka sepe o mphutisa mo mahulong majang a matalaná—Kgoge ya gagwe le tsamma tsone di a nkgomotsa Ps. 23, Robala ka kagisho.

## Loso La Moruti Makhlutle

(Ka moruwae, R.M., Atisang)

Ka bofutsa jo bogolo ke kwala mo pampiring e ya "Bantu World," go phatlala tsosa loso lwa yo mongwe wa baetledi-pele ba bagolo, eleng Moruti G. A. Makhlutle, wa Batlhars—Kuruman.

O tlogetse lefatshe jeno ka April 30, 1944, a na le dingwaga tse di fetang 80.

Nna, mokwadi wa mafoko a, yo ke leng morwarwe tota, ke tla kaya ka bokhutshane ditiro tse dikgolo tse o di dirileng mo botshelong jwa gagwe. Tse dingwe ke tse o di mpoletseng ka molomo, mme tse dingwe ke tse ke di bonyeng ka mathlo a me, fa ke simolola go tlhalefa.

Ke dingwaga tse di ka fitlheng mo go 40, a tshwene tiro ya Boruti (Evangelist), mo Phuthegong ya London (L.M.S.).

O simolotse kwa Maropeng-Kuruman. O dule fong a ya Mosaweng (Mampstad), mme go tsawa fong a ya Maubelo. (Li tsoella serapeng sa 3)

ntlheng ya kgagadi (Kalahari), kwa o deng a swela ke mosadi gone, teleng mme yo o ntsetseng), ka ngwaga wa 1915.

Ka 1916, a yi kwa Seodin-Kureman, a tshwara tio ya Potuise le ya sekole gone. Ka 1917 a somelwa kwa ga gabu kwa Buitlkarsa, mme ka 1921 a boela gapa kwa Maropeng, Ka 1932 a ya Gathose (Khosis-Kuruman), kwa p swetseng gone.

Mo mafeleng otibe z, o tsamaileng mo go one, o tlogetse diputhego tse dikgolo, a ba a tihabolola le matlamima (Hereros), a le gorpjene a sa nseng amo gopola.

A a robale ka kaziso, mme a re tlogele "Masego!"



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E KHOLO** ea banna, basadi le **WOODS** e loketse bana.

**WOODS' GREAT  
PEPPERMINT  
CURE** is good for men, women, and children.

It cures chest and throat troubles and stomach ache. Thousands of people have been cured by this medicine.



**'SEHLARE SENI  
SELOKILE'**

Ha u boloa ke sefuba, u re ho se noa u ikutile u le monate. Bana ba bangata ba fodisitsoe ke sehlare sena. Ha se turi.

REKA LEBOTLOLO KAJENO U LE BOLOKE.

**BATLA**

**'THIS MEDICINE'  
IS GOOD**

When you suffer from chest ache, you feel a different person after a dose. Many children have been cured by this medicine. Its price is very low.

GET YOURSELF A BOTTLE NOW AND KEEP IT.

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**'THIS MEDICINE'  
IS GOOD**

**Major Ney At Inanda**

(By Mirriam Dlomo)

On Ascension Day May 18, Inanda Seminary was visited by Major Ney, Vice-President of the National Council of Education in Canada, accompanied by Mr. Emanuelson, our District Inspector, Mr. and Mrs. Beresford and Mr. Ward of Durban. There was a large gathering of students and teachers from Ohlange Institute, students of the Inanda Seminary, senior pupils and teachers of the Inanda Day School, and members of the Inanda Community. As our Assembly hall, could not accommodate all the visitors plus ourselves, arrangements were made for Major Ney to address the gathering in front of the Industrial Building.

After welcoming the visitors, Miss L. Scott, our Principal, asked Inspector Emanuelson to introduce Major Ney. Mr. Emanuelson said that Major Ney was the founder of the Empire Youth Movement. Then the Inanda Seminary choir sang "U Godukile Umah Edwards," after which the Inanda Church choir sang, "Sing Praises unto God."

Addressing the gathering, Major Ney reminded us that the British Empire was a family of which we were members. He stressed the importance of selfrespect for both white and black, and then mentioned the existence of the Empire Youth movement, whose ambition, he said, was to erect a beautiful building in memory of the young men who died in this war, "for our welfare, happiness and freedom." He hoped that we should also contribute to this work, as it would give us joy to know that we also had helped in the erection of this wonderful monument. "I could imagine," he said, "all of the Empires' young people, each with a brick and bucket of water, going towards the building to help. If this, which seems to be a dream, comes true, then in all the Dominions there will be small buildings of this kind. I therefore appeal to you all to help, because by your help this dream will come true."

After this inspiring speech, Mr. Habedi, the headmaster of Ohlange High School, was asked to propose a vote of thanks. Mr. Habedi, in an eloquent speech, thanked Major Ney on behalf of the gathering, and wished him good luck and success in his noble undertaking. The Ohlange choir sang, "Umzi waseKapa," after which the gathering sang, "Nkosi Sikelela i Afrika," and "God Save the King."

**Intense War On Typhus**

Anti-typhus vaccines for use in the Transkei are now being produced in substantial quantities at the serum laboratories of the South African Institute for Medical Research at Rietfontein, a representative of the Star was informed on Friday.

"There has recently been a gratifying drop in the incidence of typhus cases in the Transkei," said an officer of the Medical Institute who has been associated with the campaign against the disease in the territory. It was feared at one time that the disease might get out of hand, especially as July and subsequent months are those in which typhus is especially prevalent.

All that could be done, until fairly recently, was to deal with each outbreak as it occurred. That was unsatisfactory, as by the time it had been dealt with in one area the disease had probably spread to other regions. Medical men were never able to catch up with the spread of typhus in the Transkei.

"Through the mass campaign now undertaken, we can combat typhus in the Transkei thoroughly. Five more medical officers have been seconded from the S.A.M.C., and each has been given several districts where they supervise the cleansing from vermin and the immunisation of the Africans. They have staffs of one or two European health inspectors with African medical aids and African assistants.

"While it is unwise to prophecy, we hope that these measures will at least check the spread of the disease now and eventually eradicate it entirely."

**Along The Colour Line**

(By Wayfever)

Along the colour line one sees, hears, and meets many things. Some are interesting, some amusing, some inspiring and some startling. The other day I read in one of the European dailies an amusing letter headed: "Too Many Liberties." The writer complains that "educated Natives take too many liberties, and have no respect for Europeans," and she concluded by saying that "Natives should never be taught more than the three R's." It is amusing, is it not?

But listen to what another European says to her: "With regard to respect, make no mistake, those who are worthy of respect receive it, in nine cases out of ten; those who are courteous receive courtesy, and those who are considerate, considerations."

"The other day," writes a European in one of the dailies, "while I was waiting for a tram, a Non-European tram drew up and a Native passenger was forcibly pushed off. When outside already he was kicked in the mouth by the conductor and left with his mouth bleeding while the tram moved off. I cannot say whether the conductor was right in insisting that the passenger leave the tram, but there is certainly no excuse for assault, and it is time the public of South Africa insisted that physical violence is not the way disputes are settled. There seems to be an impression that Natives are not human beings with human dignity." Many people have witnessed treatment of this kind meted to Africans by tram and bus conductors.

But after reading the above, I was surprised may startled, to read in another paper a letter written by an ex-detective, in which he says: "I have handled Natives for 33 years, having been in the Johannesburg C.I.D., Native section, and able to speak their language." The writer says "the Pass laws are not a hardship. It is only those Natives who come here to loaf and steal, who do not want the pass because they must get employment, which means work. In the large prison centres it will be found that fully 80 per cent. of long sentence prisoners are educated, and the better educated the bigger the criminal. I have no objection to a Native being able to read and write, but beyond that I look upon him with suspicion."

He looks with suspicion upon any highly educated African and that perhaps explains the reason why there are so many "educated criminals" in our prisons.

I was tickled when I read the following passage in a letter published in one of the dailies: "The average



Yes, Cocoa is actually a food — a food that you drink! It is a real foodstuff; doctors say so because they know that it contains many valuable ingredients. Therefore, it is a food

that gives you more energy and strength and it's also a drink that is really delicious. Bournville Cocoa costs only 1/3 for 1 lb. which makes 56 cups of cocoa.

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Dr. William's Pink Pills have helped many sickly women to find health and happiness because these pills make new supplies of blood. Get some and take them after every meal. Before very long you will be a different person.

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## Who's Who In The News This Week

The following nurses have completed the final examination of the South African Medical Council's General Nursing Certificate: Eunice N. Peter, Harriet Tshezi, Elizabeth Duiker, Lizzie Mashiyane, Gertrude Masaku and Sarah Manculwane.

Mr. Frank P. Mogoye, of Blyvooruitzicht Mine, Oberholzer, spent last week-end with parents at Potchefstroom.

Mr. Samuel Monjelele, of Alexandra Township, Johannesburg, is at Louis Trichardt, Transvaal, on holiday.

Mr. S. Thabo, superintendent of Payneville hostel, Springs, spent a few days with relatives at Ladysmith, Natal.

Mr. W. A. Thembu, of the Johannesburg Railway H. Q., visited Rev. G. M. Radebe, of Sopiatown, the other week-end.

Mr. J. S. Gregory, managing-director of the Gregory Agencies, Ladysmith, Natal, attended a wedding reception in honour of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Kumalo, of Vryheid.

Cpl. Simon J. Monama and his soldier friends of Kennilworth camp were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lefuma, of Cape Town, the other week. Accompanying their hostess, they attended a service conducted in the local Lutheran church by a principal teacher of Lunga Location.

The official opening of the Kroonstad African Dancing Club takes place to-day (Saturday, June 3.) at Kroonstad, O.F.S. Mr. P. Sechele, general-secretary of the South African Bantu Ballroom Dancing Board will give an address.

The Mabieskraal inter-denominational Ministers' Association convened a public meeting at Mabieskraal hall on May 13. The purpose of the meeting was to outline to the laity the aims and aspirations of the clerical fraternity's order. Rev. W. H. Moalosi, founder of the Association, presided. During the meeting, music was rendered by Mabieskraal school choir, and A.M.E. Church choir.

Rev. Joseph Modisa, of the D.R.C. faith, is now stationed at Mabieskraal. On May 14, a welcome reception in his honour was held at Mabieskraal.

Mr. R. R. R. Dhlomo, editor of "Ilanga Lase Natal," Durban, was in Johannesburg last week-end.

"Busy-Bee," writing in the "Ilanga" a Natal contemporary, states:

Mr. M. Moerane, the musician, has made a very great contribution to our culture and prestige by composing a symphony which it is announced, will be broadcast by the B.B.C. in London. That this is a nasty knock to European experts who want to confine Africans to what is called their own music—as if Africans cannot work their traditional tunes into symphonies, string quartettes, opera arias and choruses and so forth.

Mr. Herbert L. E. Dhlomo's book of poems, "The Valley of a thousand hills," has gone into a third edition. Taking into account the fact that Mr. Dhlomo's work is not used as a school text or set book—this being the sole field in which an African author can get some kind of reward for his efforts this third impression goes a long way to speak for his excellent work. Like his brother, R. R. R. Dhlomo, who edits the "Ilanga," Herbert Dhlomo, a prolific writer, has erected many a milestone in the cultural road of the Africans.

### BALLROOM NEWS

(P. Sechele)

A meeting was held at the Bantu Social Institute, Bloemfontein, on May 7, to complete the work of inaugurating a South African Ballroom Dancing Teachers Association.

Representatives were present from the Transvaal, Free State and Eastern Province.

Mr. Morris Motshekoe, President of the South African Ballroom Dancing Teachers Association presided. In his opening address the president encouraged all Representatives towards uplifting the association's efforts.

Mr. Phillip Sechele, chief organiser and general-secretary of the South African Bantu Ballroom Dancing Association, addressed the gathering for an hour, and raised points of improving the Association.

Mr. Ben Solo was elected Treasurer of the S.A.B.D.T. Association.

### Tennis Match

(By L. M. Bopape)

On Sunday, May 18, the Northern L.T.C. played a friendly tennis match against Winter Roses L.T.C. The Northern L.T.C. won by a lead of 6 games.

Northern L.T.C. was represented by Misses E. Khumalo and E. K'umalo; and Messrs. P. Mamabolo, S. Mpilo, F. Burkland and L. M. Bopape (Captain).

Winter Roses L.T.C. was represented by J. Mogorose, H. Mogorose (Captain) and H. Motshomkhomo; Mrs. M. Mogorose and Miss E. Ntsie.

## Western Tyl. Sports

(By Mbethi)

Klerksdorp Primoses visited Wolmaransstad and played against the Home Defenders in a tennis match on Easter Monday. Primoses brought the laurels home with a lead of 18 games.

**ASCENSION DAY:** On this bright May holiday at Klerksdorp, a friendly tennis match was played between Klerksdorp Primoses and Kliptown.

Kliptown was represented by Mr. Ngubeni (Captain), Miss Britz, Mr. and Mrs. Moatse, Messrs. Lentswe and Mac. D. Sepamla; Misses E. Lekalekala, E. Moree, M. Moree (Captain), Sokomane, Maziko and Maleme "defended" Klerksdorp.

The game was a keen one from the start. The ladies' doubles, particularly, drew much attention as Ethel and Eva defended their home-town tooth and nail.

Sokomane (Ha ke Rango?) was as usual ruthlessly offensive in his top form, and certainly gave the visitors a "visiting card."

Shortly after dinner, the match was resumed with renewed vigour by both invaders and defenders. The match ended in favour of Klerksdorp though by a narrow margin viz: 109 for Kliptown—106 for Primoses.

### Soccer At Springs

(Contributed)

A large crowd of people watched Springs soccer eleven play against a visiting team from Germiston at Payenville. The match was played under the auspices of the Transvaal foot-ball league on Sunday, May 21, 1944.

The C.D.B.F.A. which represented Germiston, played a wonderful game in the face of the opposition they had from the home team. Nevertheless the visiting team showed itself superior both in tact and ball control.

The score was 3—1 in favour of Germiston. The C.D.B.F.A. was represented by the following players: B. Nkuna (alias Bob Shilling); G. Moffat (1st Stop, Jeppe); N. Ntshona (Electric Power); M. Mangeni, Zulu, Mshongu Tshabalala and L. Ntsila.

The team was under the able management of H. H. Makgola.

### Western L.T. Club

(By Dan. G. Bleem)

The Tula Ndivile of Western played Germiston T. Club, on May 21 at Germiston. The following represented Tula Ndivile: Messrs. Mabusela, Bleem, Mongalo and Nyembesi; and Miss Martha.

After a hard contested game, the Tula's won by 8 games.

### Havelock Mine Bantu Football Association

(By E. S. Kubheka)

Competition of the above Association commenced on May 7, 1944. There are three teams competing this year: Stonebreakers (Swazis), Young Learners (Shangaans), Nyasaland. Tsetse Fly (Nyasas). Floating trophies competed for are the L. Franklin's Trophy, under the point system in two rounds; and Havelock Asbestos Mine Trophy, under the knock-out system.

### TRANSVAAL AFRICAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

—THE MAY—

### Inter-District Games SMART AND SPARKLING FOOTBALL

at the Bantu Sports Club  
(Von Weilligh Street, South,  
Johannesburg)

**SATURDAY, 27TH MAY—SUNDAY 28TH MAY—SUNDAY 4TH JUNE**

—Three days of real joy —

Nine districts, namely E. Tvaal, Far East Rand, East Rand, West Rand, Alexandra, Johannesburg, and Germiston, Vereeniging and the Steel works will demonstrate their best in the 26 players they will each present on the grounds.

**ADMISSION**—1/- each day. Season tickets obtainable for 1/6 from District Secretaries and from the Manager Bantu Sports Club—Phone 22-5245.—x3

### TO LET

Small farms 5, 10, and 20 acres lots. All in Released Area, the following farms: Boschplants—near Hamaskraal, Witgatboom—near Pienaar River, Wildebeestkuil—near Makapan, Oskaal—near De Wddt. Prices from 10/- per month. Apply to: HARRY BRAUDE, No. 18, Velra Huis (second floor), Bureau Lane, Pretoria, P.O. Box 75, Telephone 2-4506.

### SUFFERERS

**BOLOETSI:** Meloin ointment e pheko-la a liso, ho hloholo meleng, mahlala sefahlehang. Theko 1/9 le 8/6. **Meloin Purifier:** Pheko ea senya, mahlabi a moroto, bololu le maqeba. Theko 5/6, 10/6 le 21/6.

**TEMOSO:** Allassyn ke pheko ea mo-kholane, sefuba, mats'bafo, febera, Liso 'metsong, pheleloano ho ethimola. E blocksa linko, e loketse bana le ba bahlo. Theko: 1/6 le 2/6. **RIGHT HOUSE'S CHEMIST:** 71, Loveday Street, Box 5595, Johannesburg. Mahlo a hlahlo-joa kantle ho tefo. Librele theko e tlase.

## BANTU WORLD JOHANNESBURG

### THANKS NOTICE

I wish to humbly and most heartily extend to all friends and relations my deepest gratitude for their contributions towards the death of my darling mother Julia Miyali, aged 60, who passed away peacefully on Tuesday afternoon, 9th May, 1944, in the Dunnottar Hospital. Inserted by Isaac H. Miyali, Box 12, Breyton. 9030-3

### WANTED

**VULCANIZING HANDS:** 1 for Tyre Repairs, 1 for Building Treads, 1 for Machines, 1 for Tyre Examination, 1 for Fitting tyres.

Reply with particulars to Box 1264, Pretoria. x3

### FOR SALE

Erf No. 65, New Pietersburg Township. Price £1650.0. Apply to Payneville Agency, P.O. Box 5, Payneville Location, SPRINGS. x3

### WANTED

A Catholic Teacher, male or female, Not necessarily qualified, knowledge of Zulu and Sesotho essential. Married man preferred. Duties to start on July 31st, 1944. Apply to Rev. Father in charge P.O. Box 9, White River, E. Transvaal. x3

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1944

## THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1944

The Management of the "Bantu World" cannot accept any responsibility for business arrangements entered into, as a result of advertisers offering money-making opportunities. In their own interests, readers are advised to make sure that when they enter into dealings to make money in their spare time, that they are satisfied with the genuineness of the people with whom they have dealings.

### WANTED

Applications are invited for the post of male certificated assistant teacher in the Brakpan Amalgamated Mission School, senior department. To assume duty 31st July. Full particulars and copy of testimonials must accompany application. Apply: Rev. J. Dexter Taylor, 17 Priscilla Street, Belgravia, Johannesburg. x10

### WANTED

For schools in Swaziland—(a) Teacher with Matriculation or Degree with teacher's certificate; (b) Teacher with T.3 or N.P.H. qualification; (c) Teacher with T.4 or N.P.L.S. qualification. Apply to Dr. D. Hynd, Bremersdorp, Swaziland. x3

### WANTED

A qualified teacher for the Swinburne Bantu School, to start July 26th. Apply before 12th June to: The Principal, Bantu School, Swinburne, O.F.S. 9051-3

\*H. L. H. Barberton Leaf Tobacco. Strong and dark. Best for Native trade. Send for Price List. H. L. Hall and Sons Ltd., P.O. Mataffin, E. Tyl, x24

### GRAMOPHONE REPAIRS BY EXPERTS

We manufacture all parts, springs etc. Good reconditioned gramophones and thousands of Bantu record stocked. Country orders promptly executed. Rand Cycle Works, 305 Marshall St., Jeppe, Johannesburg. P.O. Box 26, 'Phone: 24-1591.

### WANTED

A young energetic male T3 Teacher of sober habits who takes a keen interest in organising school activities (sports and singing) suitable for an urban school as from July 31st, 1944. A thorough knowledge of Afrikaans and Sesotho sa Moshoeshoe, a strong recommendation. Applicants should state age, whether married or single, full particulars of education and certificates held, and previous experience. Apply: Mr. A. F. Sharman, School Superintendent, P.O. Box 117, Vereeniging, Tyl. x3

### WANTED

Good Native Clerk, well experienced in the following languages, English, Shangani, Zulu, Sesotho, Xhosa and Dutch. Start in July 1944, willing to £6 per month, his own food and lodgings; able to type or learn. State age, Apply: S. A. Herb Agency, Box 2446, Durban. 9036-3

### KROONSTAD UNITED BANTU SCHOOL

Applications are invited from female teachers for a post in the above school. Qualifications: N.T.3 certificate, or higher; able to teach through the medium of Sesotho; knowledge of English and Afrikaans; and a knowledge of needlework will be a recommendation. Applications to be in by June 6th. Appointment to begin duty on July 26th. Recent testimonials essential. Rev Paul Hume, S. S. M. Manager, Kroonstad. x3

### WANTED

Teacher—Graduate or Matriculant. Able to teach Afrikaans and Sotho. Preference given to teacher who can commence duty on 1st August. Apply: Secretary, High School, P.O. Orlando, Johannesburg. 8998-3

### ROMA CLOTHING AGENCY

Dress suits, top hats and all clothing requirements for weddings and parties may be hired from Roma Clothing Agency, 110 Jeppe Street (cor. Diagonal St.) Johannesburg. Pay us a visit or phone 88-7742. 8958-17

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## Parlamente Le Tsebetso Ea Ba-Afrika

Tona ea taba tsa Ba-Afrika, Mch. Van der Byl, o dumeleitse taba ea gore batho ba sa sebetseng mona Gauteng le mathokong a ecna ba nkuoe ba eo thusa go koluta dipcone tsa Maburu koa dipelasang.

Go tla nkoua batho ba le makgelo a mabedi ba ee bophirima go Transvaal, ba bang ba palo e kalo ka e ka golime ba ee bochabala. 'Me batho bana ba tla ba ka tla'sa tiso ea Tona-kgolo.

Dits'enyegeko tsotle tsa go lefa batho bana le tse ding di tla bona ke 'Muso.'

Mch. Van der Merwe, M.P. ca Petchefstroom, o bceletse boera-mapclasi bohole ba ditereke tsa Klerksdorp, Petchefstroom le Vereeniging gore ba itokisetse go nka batho bana.

Go boleloa gore batho bana ba tla isoa me dipone di leng ngata, 'me ga eba mosebetsi ona ba bona o na le thuso, o tla etsoa gohle.

## Masepala Le Dibara Tsa Ba-Afrika

Dibara tsa Ba-Afrika tse ba di etseditsoeng ke masepala di keny chelete e ngata mokotleng oa Lekgotla la motse oa Gauteng.

Ka kgaeli Masepala o fumana £17,000 mo go tsona, 'machelete ena ea eketsha ka masepala le ena a leka go etsa joala bo ratoang ke Ba-Afrika.

Lekgotla la motse le tla kopana haufinyane le tla phahamisa chelete e kana ka £500 gore go lckise dibara tsotle tsa masepala.

Gaufinyane lekgotla le tsoa phahamisa chelete e dikete tse leshome tsa diponto go lokisa bara e kgolo gcre e lekane batho ba tlang go cona.

## Lemohelang Bo Ra-Ditlama

Ditaba tsa polao ea motho di ne buua likgotleng, le leholo kapele ho Ralefatla Ramsbottom, kca Tzaneen. Baqosuo ke banna ba babedi ba Ba-Afrika, Keshe Mswazi ea dilemo di 56, le Matimane Malepe ea dilemo di 80. 'Me ea bolailoeng ke ngoana oa Matimane ea dilemo di 'ne ea bitsoang Germane.

Mohl. Ramsbottom ea neng a thuca ke Mr. Geard le Mr. Ramsay ba fumana baqosuo ba le mortato. Eri le ga ba botsoa gore na ba na le se ba ka se buang, ba bolela gore ba ka lefa ka dikgomo.

Go bceleloa gore ka letsatsi le leng semeleng se fetileng, Matimane, Keshe le Jim Malepe ba ile ba bolela ngoana enca hore go etsoa meriana ka nama ea hae.

Ha Germane a batlca ke 'mige, eba Matimane ca ts'aba, a ea lula thabeng.

Jim Malepe, o neng a le teng ga ngoana a bolaca, 'me ga morago a fetoha pakie ea lekgotla, o bceletse gcre Madisane, eo e leng ngaka e kgolo, o se a tla shoa, 'me bongaka ba hae bo ts'oanetse ba nkoua ka Matimane, ka baka lena go tlhckebo hore setlhabelo sa motho se etsoe.

Go ts'canetse ha bclaca ngoana ca mosemane, Germane a kengoa ka mokotleng, ba nka thiqa e kgolo, ba ea nokeng. Matimane a mo kgacila molala ka thiqa 'me mali a hae ba a ts'ela mangeng a ditlhare.

Matimane o bceletse go metsealle ea hae go o utlce bchloko ka go bolaca ngoana oa hae, empa leha go le joale, o molaile gore e be ngaka e kgolo, 'me a se ka ba lula a sebetsa.

Ralefatla, Mr. Ramsbottom o bceletse gore eena le ba mo thusang ba fumana banna banna ba le mokotleng ka gore ba bolaile ngoana enca gore ba ruoe, le gore ba fumane ditho tse ding 'meleng ca hae ba etse meriana ea bona.

Banna ba mafatla ba boleste gore ga go kamoc ba ka ts'orelang baqosuo kateng, leha Matimane a se ntse a le dilemo tse 80, ba ts'yanetse gore ba ahlelelo lefou.

Taba ena ke la bobedi e lhala joale. Go kile ga ahlelelo lefou jangaka tsa peli di bolaile mtho.

## Kotsi Morafong

Ba-Afrika ba babedi ba shoelie kaa East Rand. E mong o oetsce moketing, e mong o holailoek'e keso, o ne a sebetsa No 4 Shaft, Van Dyke Mine, Boksburg.

## Ba-Afrika Bare Pasa Di Fediswe

Ba-Afrika ba ka tihlang diketeng tse tharo ba ne ba tsumaea har'a motse oa Johanesburg ka nako e fetileng, ba bina ba bolela hore dipasa di tsanetse ho fediswe.

Ha ba tsumaea har'a motse oa Gaudeng Mapolesa a ne a tsumaea le bona le mafokisi ho bona hore ha ho eiseo mofere-fere.

Dihni e bile Dr. Xuma eo e leng mookamedi oa iekhotla le ioantsang dipasa, le Dr. Y. M. Dadoo eo e leng molula—setulo hona lekhotleng lena. Ba ile ba eltsa Ba-Afrika haholo hore boekemisetso ba lekhota ke hore dipasa, di fedisoe ke muso, 'me batho ba ts'yanetse hore ha its'oare hantle, ho se ke hla eba mofere-fere.

Ka mogehelo pitsong e neng e kopane Ghandi Hall, Dr. Xuma o boletsse hore diposo tse entsoeng ka 1919 di ke ke tsa etsoa hape kajano, hohane re ne re hopoka hore makhooa kafela a ne a ene le rona.

Me kajeno re tla leka ho sobetsa ditaba ka bohlale bo fetang ba pele.

Hona pitsong ena e neng e na le baromme ba ka bang 500 ha Makhooa le Ba-Afrika, le dikereke le mokhetlo e meng e meagata, ho ile ha dumella non hore dipasa di sitisa batho ba South Africa ho logna ntaa ena hantle, 'me di entse Ba-Afrika makhooa.

Di eta hore naha e se ke ea tsoda pele joaleka dichaba tse ding, di eta hore batho ba South Africa ho khethane ka mala, di etsoa hore Ba-Afrika ba isoe teronkong kantle ho malaka, 'me ba fetoha ntho di sele.

Pitso e boletsse gore e batla gore dipasa di fedisoe le melao, e meng ea tsona e fedisoe e kango melao ea mafase, molao oa 1927, sa puso ea Ba-Afrika, molao o amang moahlao go mohiri le mohiria, e leng e sebedi soang haholo Frei Stata le Transvaal.

Taba ena pele e tla etsua ne hore ho fumane batho ba "million" ba tla ngola mabitso a bona lengolong le tla romela musong pele ho khedoi ea phato e fela.

Lekhotla le ile la lehoba haholo ka go lokolloa ga Mahatma Ghandi teronkong 'me hoa boleloa gore ba bang batsannaisi ba mokhotla ba ntseng ba le teronkong koau India le bona ba le.

Dr. Xuma o boletsse gore taba e ngogeo eo Ba-Afrika ba tla e tseka ke gore go fedisoe melao ea khethollo le go se neor vontu ke muso.

## Ba Ahlotsoe Ka Polao

Banna ba ba-Afrika ba babedi, ba ne ba le kgotla ka molato oa Polao, mo go shoeleng batho ba robong.

Dingaka tsa Makgoen di bolela gore batho bana, eitse ga ba qeta go otloa ka maru mo monhatong oa bona, April le Selele ba se ke bitsa ngaka.

Eitse ha mapolisa a utloa gore batho bana ba shele, a hela gore ba nts'ueo mahiteng a bona, gore ba hla'lojoe.

April le Selele, ba dumellatsoe go bela ka £50.

## Lefu La Dinta Lea Feela

Lekgotla la tia bophelo go bonagala e ka le hlotse lefou la zhaefase le la neng le ts'oreng batho koau Transkei.

Ha hilahile batho ba babedi feelsa ba sa ntseng ba eua la loma, ha pele ba na ba eba mashome a mararo ka heke.

Mohl. H. G. Lawrence, mookamedi oa lekgotla la bophelo o bceletse hore leha eka batla hlole hlole bona, dingaka le hlole ba thusang ho phekola batho, ba 'ne be tise matla, hohane lefou le ka na la tsola.

## METSOALLE HLOKOMELANG

Adres ea Mabasotho  
ECONOMIC DRAPERS  
313, Marshall Street, Jeppesfontein, Johannesburg

KOO JEPPE HA HO TLARE E E PHALANG

Tsebang ke nna. Tallare ea banyali. Mose o rekiloeng o mosoeu kapa oa chenchi o bitsa ho tloha ho £1 ho isa holmo

MABASOTHO  
Hape rena le di phahlo tsotle tsa basadi le tsa bana

## Ditaba Le Ditabana

Koa Hercules, Pretoria go boleloa gore magodu a ile a kena ka tlung ea moruti ca D.R.C. gomme ba mo utsotsa diphalo tsa chelete e kalo ka lekgolo la diponto (£100).

Saterateng sa Verneulen gona Pretoria go utsotsa chelete le diaparo. Ke gore tahlego eohle ke masohne a maklano a diponto (£50).

Ntlung nogue mo 83, Pierree Avenue, Germiston, mashodou a thubile me ba nka diphalo tsa theko ea £22.

A mangoe masohne a rile a sa ntse a leka go thuba gona tulung ena, ea ba a tshuarova.

Gaufinyana Mr. J. Pienaar on Meyers Street, Krugersdrift o tsoa ikuelu mogosi go mapheidisa gore motsekora oa gagos oa hloahloa e kana ka £250 o utsotsa.

## SWAZILAND GOVERNMENT VACANCY: SUPERVISOR OF NATIVE SCHOOLS

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Native teachers for the above post.

Salary £114 on the scale £144—£204.

In addition the following allowances are at present paid: Commuted transport allowance of £30 per annum; subsistence allowances when travelling of 2/- per day; cost of living allowance: single £26 per annum, married £52 per annum. The post carries with it free ordinary medical attendance.

Applicants must have had previous experience as teachers and should be Zulu speaking.

Original testimonials should not be submitted in the first instance.

Applications should reach the Superintendent of Education, P.O. Box 39, Mbabane, from whom further details and general forms of application may be obtained, not later than June 30th, 1944.

## TOWN COUNCIL OF BRAKPAN NATIVE FEMALE NURSE MUNICIPAL LOCATION

Applications are invited for a Native Female Nurse on the salary grade £120-10-£150 per annum, plus temporary cost-of-living allowance, 10s. per month cycle allowance and four uniforms per annum. Furnished quarters are provided in the Location with free water and light.

Applicants must be under 40 years of age and in possession of the General Nursing and Midwifery Certificates of the Medical Council. Applications in candidate's own handwriting stating age, previous experience, race, standard of education, and accompanied by a certificate of Health and copies of not more than three recent testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than Tuesday, 20th June, 1944.—W. J. LAGRANGE, Town Clerk

Notice No. 42-27.5.1944.

## LION BLOOD TONIC

No. 12

Liketekete tsa batho se lithusistoe ke phoko ena, "Morena" oa meriana.

E hloekisa mali, e felisa mochecha, hloloba, lisu, thuruho, mali a mabe, matthopha, ho khophoba, ho tia, ha litho. E hloekisa liphi le senya—"me hona ho tla pakoa ke moroto o tala. E felisa mahloka a mokokotlo ho basebetsi. E uha takatosi es a ja, e mathafatso litho. tsu hao, 'me e sireletsu 'mele mafung. Theko ke 3/6 lebotiolo, 'me 4/6 ka Poso.

RE TIISA KHOLOSO KE PHERO ENA, HO SENG JOALO, RE U KHUTLISE TSA CHELETE EA HAO. Romela Postal: Ordoro ea 4/6 kapa litempe ho latea bottolo hona KAJENO.

BORDER CHEMICAL CORPORATION, P.O. BOX 295, EAST LONDON: Kapa kopa Rra-levenkena ho heno a re ngorre mabapi le dikhatshato le mahloko a hau. Re bolelle hantle se u jang mme re tla u eletsa moriana o u loketseng. Hopola re na le digubu tsa meriana e feletseng ea Baetsi ba meriana ea "LION BRAND".

## QUEENSTOWN HOSPITAL BOARD VACANCIES — NATIVE DISTRICT

### NURSES

Applications are invited for the undermentioned posts of District Nurse under the Queenstown Hospital Board:

Native District Nurses for work in the Shiloh and Hackney Native areas.

**Salary:** General and Midwifery trained: £96 x £8—£128.

Midwifery only: £60 x £6—£84.

In both cases plus £48 p.a. for Board, lodging and laundry; Cost of Living Allowances at Government rates and a special 5 per cent War Allowance are also paid.

Nurses who wish to apply for these posts are requested to communicate with the undersigned as soon as possible.

G. W. JARMAIN, Secretary and Treasurer, P.O. Box 107, Queenstown.

**BRASSO**  
- it gives a lasting shine

THE QUALITY METAL POLISH

**ALL OUT OF THE SAME BOX**

INSTANT PAIN RELIEF  
SOUND SLEEP  
STEADY NERVES  
FREEDOM FROM COLDS & FLU  
HEADACHES  
RHEUMATISM  
NEURITIS  
ETC.

Many of the world's health problems are solved by 'ASPRO', for 'ASPRO' brings within the reach of all freedom from pain—the means to banish 'flu', colds and rheumatic attacks. 'ASPRO' is acclaimed everywhere. It's the medicine that stops pain without harming the heart or stomach. 'ASPRO' is now firmly established as

**THE GREAT UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR PAIN!**  
*Acclaimed all over the world*

**WHAT 'ASPRO' DOES**

Dear Sir,  
For three years I have been doing dress-making and have been suffering from the most severe headaches. Then I saw your advertisement in the paper and made up my mind to try your 'ASPRO' tablets. I am very glad I did so. Since I've had a few tablets, I feel quite relieved of my bad headaches, and there is a wonderful change in my whole system. I will in future never be without a box of 'ASPRO' tablets. I hereby recommend 'ASPRO' tablets for sufferers of all nerve complaints.

Yours faithfully, M. GROBLER (Miss)

**HOW TO GIVE 'ASPRO' TO KIDDIES**

Two simple methods of giving 'ASPRO' to the kiddies are—(a) with a little milk; or (b) break the tablet up and administer in a teaspoonful of jam. The dose is: children 3 to 6 years, half tablet; 6 to 14 years, tablet; 14 to 18 years, 1½ tablets. 'ASPRO', like any other medicine, should not be given to babies under 3 years of age without medical advice.

**9'D 1'9 3'6 PER PACKET**

The cheapest way to buy 'ASPRO' is the 3/6 packet. It contains 60 tablets, equivalent to 4/3 worth of 'ASPRO' for 3/6.

**COUGH! COUGH! COUGH!**  
ALL NIGHT LONG

**Broncolax COUGH REMEDY**

**Broncolax STOPS COUGHS**

Early treatment with Broncolax will prevent the development of coughs. Painful, hacking coughs respond quickly to this new treatment which soothes inflamed membranes, relieves congestion and helps nature to restore health quickly and surely.

Do not neglect a cough. Take Broncolax and get immediate relief.

Obtainable from All Chemists and Stores

## LITABA TSA NTOA



HLALOSO E LHLISIANG KE LEKHOTLA LA MERERO EA BABATEL  
LEBISONJ MO MA-AFRICA A' MUSO OA KOPANO EA SOUTH  
AFRICA

HLALOSO No. 221 (EA VEKE E FELANG KA LA 27 Mots'e anong, 1944)

(Bona sets'oants'o qepheng la 11)

## SEMO SA NTOA ITALY

Joaloka ha ho tsejao, Italy, ha e ne e sa loana le Lichaba tse kopaneng e ile ea futuhelo pe se schleke-hlekeng sa eona sa Sicily se leng hauji baholo te naha ea Italy ka nqa ea boroa, ba bo-phrimela.

Schleke-hlekeng seo se ile sa hajjoa 'me makhotla a Bathusani a kena ka ntao Italy e ku boroa a leleka makhotla a sera ho hang Italy Boroa. Sera se ile sa suthela morao sa ea ema lighobsheaneng tse matla hojimo le naha ea Italy.

Mussolini ka nako eo o ne a se a ba-lehile Italy a tlohetse sechaba se inots'i. Ha hio ea tsebang hantle-ntle hore na o ho kae le hona ha ho ea its'oaroying ho tseba hore ha leng teng. Hoo e leng 'nete ke hore ha a eo fats'eng la Italy.

Tsoe-o-peleng ea oona ho ea nqa leboea makhotla a Bathusani a ile a tlameha ho loana naheng e makhereloa e maloti-loti, naha eo ho leng bonolo ho e sirelets'a le eo ho leng thata ho e futuhelo.

Makhotla a Bathusani a tsoela pela a ba a iphumana a le kapele ho mola oa 'Gustav' mola oa lighobsheane tse matla o limate tsa mashome a mararo ka holele. Meo a ema. Joale a tsoela pele hape. A se a thule mola oa Gustav 'me a itahela likheong tse a li phuntseng, kamorao ho oona a tlohetse makhotla a Majeremane ao ho qaqieng hore a tla teeloa hare, 'me a fielos kaofela.

Lekhotla la Bathusani le theohileng likepeng lebopong la Anzio, limate tse 30 ka nqa boroa ho Rome le se la hona teng leha Majeremane a lekile ka matla ho qhala. Ho ka etsahala joale hore lekhota lena le kopane le makhotla a Bathusani a ka thekong e ka bochabela ho lona, athe a mang hape makhotla a Bathusani a ntse a theoha ka nqa bochabela ho Italy ho tla kopana le a mang a habo a ka bophirimela.

Khoreletso e blahlamang eo Bathusani ba tlang ho shebana le eona joale ke mola oa Adolf Hitler, mola o mong hape oa lighobsheane tse matla. Hore mola o nee lebitso la Adolf Hitler ke ts'upu ea kamoo Majeremane a tiling ka teng karolong e ka leboea ea Italy e sa leng matsongh a oona.

Ha o se o thulioe mola oo joaloka ha re ts'epa hore o tla thujua e eso ho be hole, hoo ho tla bolela ho ripitleloa ruri ha Adolf Hitler ee mola ona o reletseng eena, empa a tla ba kamor'a a ntha e boima.

Hitler o hlolehole likhutlong tsehle tsoe a loanang ho tsoa ke hore Africa, Russia nteng en bophirimela le Italy, Likothe tso kholo tsa nama tsoe a neng a leka ho li koenya ha mo khama.

Phutuhelo e ncha e qalehileng Italy ea Bathusani e re tliisa seemong se tla qetella ka ho hloleloa ruri ha Jeremane.

Joaleka ha a boleste General Alexander: kotole ea pele e phethilo e tse tlang ho hlahlamana tso Bathusani ba halositseng ka molomo oa baetelli pele ba bona hore e tla qala bochabela, bophirimela le boroa.

Ha ho ea tsebang ha e se Balaoli ba Bathusani feela hore na phutuhelo e qalang bochabela le bophirimela e tla si-hile ka ho thujua ha mola oa Gustav ke Bathusani oo ba seng ba bile ba o tlohetse kamorao, le o hlahlamang oo o bitsoang Hitler line o se o phuntsoe. Paleho efe le efe ea Majeremane ho tloha lebopong la Anzio e tla tliisa kotsi ho masole a oona a loanang ka nqa boroa.

Kotlo ea Majeremane Italy e se e fi-hile 'me a ea tseba hore tse ling lia tla tse kholo ho feta eo.

Majeremane joale a ea latola hore mola ona o seng o phuntsoe a ne a o fi-le lebitso la Adolf Hitler. A tlohole ho oone 'me a balehela ho mong o sa reoang lebitso. Lighobsheane tsa oo ha lia tiea joaleka o Gustav the Hitler.

Moo Bathusani ba thuleng mela eo Majeremane a neng a nahanne hore ke e ke keng ea thujua ke hore ha ho sa le e meng e ka fumanong e matla hore bane eo ke ka beng e ahilos ka potlako.

'Mpa o ka holimo ho leqephene a bonts'a karolo ea Italy moo, mola oa Gustav o nong o eme teng le moo mola oa Adolf Hitler o emeng teng. Lihloho tsa marumo li supa boemo ba Bathusani le moo ba lebileng teng tsoela-peleng ea

## LITABA TSE TSOANG LITEREKENG

## TSA NYASALAND

## NYASA LEBOEA

Job Silungwe o ile a rekha likhomo tse peli tse ts'ehali ho Lazaro Kapila ka £3 e 'ngoe le e 'ngoe Moreki a kopa morekisi hore a etse

tumellano ea hore ha li ka shoa ho e-so ho fele veke, o tla neoa tse ling tse peli. Morekisi a lumela mabaka ana ha hopaki bo tletseng bo ka ba teng ba ho shea ha likhomo tse peli 'me J. Silungwe a neoa tsona 'me ba khahana.

Kamor'a matsatsi a mabeli moreki a se ke a its'oonya ho kenya likhomo tsa hae tse peli ka sakeng 'me a li tlohole ka boomo hore li sole ka ho rata har'a bosiu. Liphiri tsa li bolaea 'me tsa e-ja nama kaofela, ha se ke ha sala letho. Moreki a hopola tumellano 'me a ea kopa morekisi khomo tse ling tse peli; 'me morekisi Lazaro Kapila a bolla moreki hore tumellano ea mosuta oo ha e eo ea hore ha likhomo li tlohetsoe ka boomo li sa lisoa 'me tsa bolaoa tsa joga ke liphiri moreki o tla neoa tse ling tse peli. Moreki a' hloka karabo 'me a khutela motseng oa habo ha Malema.

Stanley Mwamulasya o na a itokise-ta ho tloha Karonga ka sekepe ho ea Boroa. A hloka nako ea do itokiseta ho snobela ngoanana e mong ea neng a rende ho baenia ka eena. Ila a ntse a emets'e sekepe koung ea tsona a roma Overtoun Mwagombi ka baesekeli a hae ho tsamaa leeto ja limele tse 12 ho a lita ngoanana. Morongoa a' ba le katleho ho fumana ngoanana 'me a mo belesa baesekeleng ho ea fiha lebopong la leotie Karonga, empa jo!

Stanley Mwamulasya o na a se a isamaile ka sekepana sa qetello se mo isang sekeping se seholo 'me sekepe se seholo se ne se se tlohole. Morongoa a rera ho khutlisetse ngoanana ho batsoali ba Mwamulasya, empa bao ba mo hana. Morongoa a rera ho mo khutlisetse hahofo ka baesekeli. E ne se e le bosiu bo boholo 'me tseling ba kopana le nat'a ngoanana a mo batla, 'me a hla a mo tseba le hoja e ne e le bosiu 'me a le baesekeleng; morali a lemosu morongoa hore a khanne baesekeli ka matla ho seng joalo ntatae o tla mo ts'ora 'me a ba otla. Morongoa a jaha baesekeli 'me a ita monna-moholo. Eaba morongoa o theosa ngoanana baesekeleng 'me a mo laha hore a e hahabu 'me morongoa a palama ho ea hahabu 'me morongoa a e neng a leka ho mo shobela. Ngoanana a re morongoa Overtoun Mwagombi o na a romilos ke' Mwamulasya hore a mo tliise hore e tlo'ba mosadi oas has lengolo le bletsang morongoa Overtoun Mwagombi la nts'ua khotla 'me a lefisoa khomo le 10/. Morongoa a otloka baka la molato oas motsoula oaa hae. Ha re tsebe hore na Overtoun o tla itsa joang empa o ts'eere baesekeli. Eka o tla hana ho neha S. Mwamulasya baesekeli eo a e-so ho mo khutlisetse khomo eo a e-lefling le 10/- ea hae khotla.

Hona ke thuto ho bohole, "u se ke ua ba morongoa mosebetsing o sa lokang, moo molato o u isang khotla o ka ts'ohang o hlahe."

## LITHOKO

Hoba mokhosi o ntao o hlahe

Ke Hitler, moja-kolobe

O ile a harasoanya lichaba

A li metsa.

Li e-so tsebe hore kotsi e haufi,

Tsa futubeho tsa sithabetsa

Mokgalo

Ha phutbehla lekhota la litsetse

Bahlankana batsosa lero la marole.

Ba bina mekorotlo,

Ea banna ba loketseng ho tela bophelo

ba bona.

Bo-ntat'a bana ka ha ba ne ba se ba

tsofets'e ho ka loana

Ba nyehela ka lerno la bona

Hore ho rekoe libetsa tsa ntao ea mechla

ena.

Ba ne ba tseba hore England e bile

mosebetsi oas bona

Ho tloha mehleng ea Mofunahali

Victoria

'Me ho tloha mehleng ea hae

Naha ea bona ha e ka ea tlatlapue

Leha e ne e soketsoe ke lira tse tee-

tseng hare.

Ka mokhosi o joalo banna ba Molgalo

Ha ba utloa mokhosi

Ba tile ba nkile lithabe tsa bona,

Ba sasanika ka bohale,

Lipelo tsa bona li le thata joaleka le

joe.

Ba ts'eala maotle a sa tsejoeng

Ba re:

Na a ka fenethoa joang moja-kolobe

A ke ke a ama noko

Eo kobo ea eona

E leng meutloa e nchoncho

Ka mokhosi o joalo re re ho Hitler

'U utsoite likhomo

Ha li oroha

Ua tsosa ntja e robets'e

Ipomele!

Ntja ea u haroasanya

Bahlankana bhezo ha tla khutla

Ka lipina tsa hlo.

(Eno ke hlahoso ea lithoko tse ng-

tsoeng ke mo-Afrika oa Beechuanaland)

(Li tsoela qepheng la 2)

## KAYISHE OA KHALAHALI

## 1. TSA BOPHELO BA MORA

(Li hatisitsa ka tumello ea mongoli oa "Corporal Wanzi")

Ho batho kaofela ba sechaba sa Kha bikau, 'na, Kayishe, ka e moholo ho ba feta, ke hore ha tsoalo.

Joleka matsatsi a kaa a bophelo a se a khuts'ufala, ke nahana tsa mehla fetileng joaleka ntho e sebekeng se hole.

Mona le bona leqebku leo letlalo la lona e seng e le matsikatsika leo moriri oa lona o seng o le mo putsoa leo mpa ea lona e seng e honyest'e le leo mehat'a a lona a kobiloeng ke botsofati.

Mehleng e fetileng ke ne ke le mohlankana ea matla ea mafolofolo, ea nang le thato le takatsa eno ba moetelli-pele oa bato, ntho e ka fuma-

noang feela ka behlale lephallong, banata kotsing le hlafe lekhotleng ho rera litaba.

Motho a ke ke a nahana tsa nako e

tlang, empa tse fetileng a ka li nahana.

Ha ba etsi joalo a phele hape.

Ha ke le moshanyana ke entse joalo ka

bashanyana boh'e. Re tsomile liphoof-

tsaana, ra cheha linonyana, ra khola li-

tholaana ra cheha lihoe tse lokelang ho jeoa.

ke tla sala. Ke pitsa e letlere, seaparo se

lahiloeng, segha se robekile. Ho tla

ba jalo ba baheso ba tsoela pele. Nako

ea qetello e tla fiha, moholong e tla

lahisoa ke bohloko ba lenyora kapa be-

bloko ba tla kapa meno a nchocho a

sebetana. Empa ha ho hlokehe ho nahana

tse joalo. Re batho ba tloaetseng ho

sheba tsa bophelo ba joale re sa nahana

letho ka ba hosasane. Kajeno ke na le

lilo bo bots'abelo.

Motho a ke ke a nahana tsa nako e

tlang, empa tse fetileng a ka li nahana.

Ha ba etsi joalo a phele hape.

Ha ke le moshanyana ke entse joalo ka

bashanyana boh'e. Re tsomile liphoof-

tsaana, ra cheha linonyana, ra khola li-

tholaana ra cheha lihoe tse lokelang ho

jeoa.

Ponto e romets'e koano ka Mastrata

oa Richmond, Cape, ea mokotla oa ba-

holehuoa ba ntao.

Mphahane o romets'e 10/- ka Komi-

# CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER AND FAMILY SUPPLEMENT

Serial 109

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BANTU WORLD

June 1944



One of the urban African's greatest faults is that he has lost that natural respect for the women-folk of his own race, says John Lewis Nzima of Natal. We find men sitting in buses and tram-cars whilst women have to stand all the way. They argue that they pay the same fares, and also that the women need not enter the bus if it is full.

This argument may satisfy them, but they do not realise what a sorry sight it is to see men sitting while there are ladies standing and it only makes Africans fall lower in the eyes of other nations. It really does grave injury to our national pride, perhaps we do these things without thinking, but this excuse does not justify our negligence. If we do not see that our women-folk are well-treated, who will? We talk about the hardships and poverty our women have to suffer, and we are up in arms about it, yet we ourselves neglect the opportunity of showing them kindness and courtesy ourselves.

I do not think we shall ever return to the days of knight errantry but we can easily practise common chivalry, and this would make us more respected by those around us. It is no use our fighting for bigger rights until we can show that we are worthy of respect.

Cyril D. Nquza writes about Happiness. Everybody wishes to be happy and indeed happiness is necessary to mind and body, but true natural happiness arises from contentment.

Certainly most of us know that many rich people are always gloomy, they seem to be worrying all the time about their possessions, and they have not learnt the secret of being happy inside themselves.

When you watch a small boy try to stand on his head, you become curious to see how he will manage it, and as you observe his queer contortions you find yourself becoming interested and you derive happiness from what you are seeing. This sort of happiness does not cost money; already in my young life, I have noticed that the happiness that comes from luxuries and the spending of money does not last, while really observant people have always a kind of quiet happiness about them.

Many people see things superficially, without really noticing the wonderful things that go on in the world about us, but once we practise the habit of looking out for interesting and curious things, we take a new interest in what goes on, and then we find ourselves being really happy.

We welcome contributions to this column.



We publish here two good entries in our Competition which is now closed. Final results will be published next month.

## THE CAT THAT KNEW ITS MASTER

By D. Ncapai

We are a number of school pupils coming back from Johannesburg every evening from school. Reaching our destination we always see a European gentleman getting off the same train and we have discovered that he works on a mine shaft just beside the road leading to our location.

The most surprising feature, we found out as days went by, is that there is always a cat waiting for him at the gate whenever he comes, and it always follows him at a definite time, 6.45 p.m.

The cat never makes the mistake of going to the gate at any other time, nor did it ever mistake another individual for its owner because it knows its owner very well by his foot-steps and his voice, just as Jesus said in the Bible. "I know my sheep and they know me."

Just at his appearance, the cat runs to him and he takes it by his hands and pats it thus showing that he loves it dearly. When he gets to his office he personally gives it food, and afterwards he starts to play with it and utters words of love, and makes jokes which the cat enjoys. Then when this is over, he starts his work for the night.

We soon found out that this was a daily affair which is still going on up to this day.

I think it will be a very sad day when death comes either to the cat or its owner because these are friends.

## AN UNUSUAL BIRD'S NEST

By S. S. Mbobo

This is a description of an unusual bird's nest I once observed. This bird is known as the Rain-bird or the Hammer-bird, and its nest is usually found on cliffs near water-falls.

Its huge nest is of clumsy appearance when viewed from afar, although one cannot believe how neat and well-decorated it is inside, insomuch that one can really appreciate its skill and intelligence in keeping clean.

Sheffield table-knives, forks, broken mirrors and even old combs are to be found in abundance carefully placed on the top of the roof outside; whilst the nest internally is embossed with numerous beads of different sizes and shapes. And fancy! Here are to be found even table napkins and rings!

This nest is fascinating indeed, and nobody knows really when or how this clever bird collects these requirements for its nest at our homesteads—but he must be a regular visitor, inspecting our progress in tidiness and furnishing, to adopt the same principles himself.

## *a Family that I know*



## N'GOMBI HEARS EXCITING NEWS

N'gombi driving his Y.M.C.A. Tea car up in the Desert was a very different person from the N'gombi who had joined the army so long ago. In the old days he had been a shy, timid boy, now he was a man, full of self-confidence and ready for anything. He was better physically, too. He had grown heavier and even an inch taller. And beside all this, he had now got a trade: he could drive any sort of van and do any sort of running repairs. He often thought of Mitseli, his wife, and looked forward to peace and home again.

Nevertheless, in spite of a good conscience, he was a little nervous when he was told one day that the Officer Commanding wished to speak to him. "Me?" asked N'gombi, "Are you sure he said me?" There was no mistake about it, N'gombi was wanted.

"You've been exceeding the speed limit again," said his friend, the Corporal. But N'gombi did not wait to hear, he marched off very smartly and knocked at the Officer's door where he soon found that there was nothing to be afraid of. "It seems that you have brought a great honour to the Unit," said the Officer, smiling kindly. N'gombi could hardly believe his ears. "I have a message here saying that in recognition of your gallant conduct during an Air raid some time ago, when at great risk to yourself, you were able to rescue two persons from a burning house, it has been decided to recommend you for a Decoration."

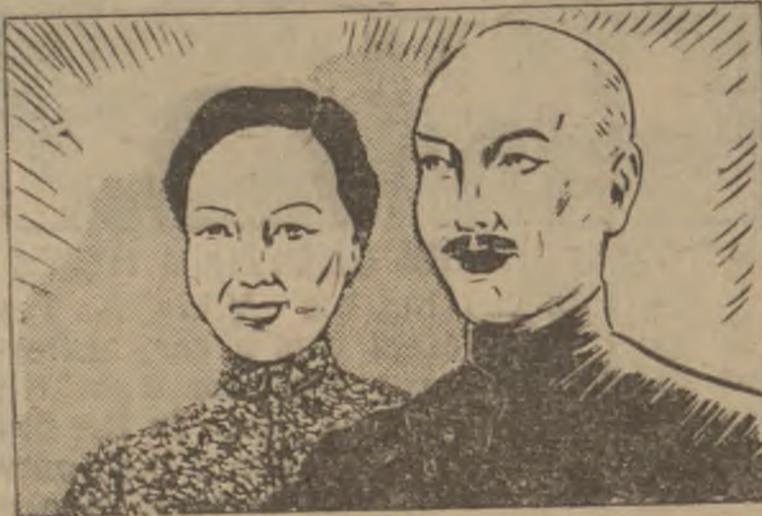
Just at first N'gombi could hardly understand, and when the Officer congratulated him he was almost too shy to speak. "Does that mean I'm going to have a medal?" he stammered at last. "You will receive the actual medal some time later on" answered the Officer. "the next time a presentation takes place."

NEXT TIME: N'gombi in Jerusalem.


**AROUND THE WORLD  
at TEA TIME**
**CHINA AT WAR**

Not very long ago, China seemed to be a kind of fairy tale country where things went on, year after year, just as they had done for centuries, without any changes at all. Rich people lived beautiful lives, full of old ceremonies and courtesies, poor people worked hard for very little money, lived very simply and grumbled very little. And from time to time, famine or disease would sweep the country, partly because of un-hygienic conditions and superstition, and partly because of climate or floods. And all the time, here and there, hordes of bandits roamed about, plundering villages and living on the people.

In no more than ten years time, most of these conditions have changed. China has been waking up, and the country is now united as never before in her history.

**General and Madame Chiang Kai Shek**

The reason for this change has been the terrible invasion of China by the Japanese. Long before the European war had started, Japan was saying much the same thing to China as Hitler was later to say to the rest of Europe. Japan wanted more room, more "living space," and she calmly began to help herself to pieces of China. At first the Japanese were successful: China was not organised for a war, and as the Japanese advanced, the Chinese people simply stayed where they were and put up with being conquered, or they ran away and settled a little further off and hoped to be left in peace.

But great disasters often produce great heroes, and this has been the case in China. As the war went on, we began to hear a certain name mentioned over and over again in the newspapers, this was that of General Chiang Kai Shek, a fearless and outstanding soldier who loved his country beyond everything else, and was prepared to do everything in his power to bring his country to victory. Equally famous by now is the name of Madame Chiang Kai Shek, his brilliant and dearly loved wife.

China has tremendous difficulties to face in this war. She is practically cut off from her allies by her Geography, if you look at the mountains around China in your atlas you will understand why. Almost her only source of supply was through Burma, and the famous Burma-Road has been cut off by the Japanese. Such supplies

as we send have to go by air, and you can imagine that this is not a very satisfactory method when such things as tanks are wanted. With the better news from the East, however, this problem may soon be easier, and in the meantime, the Chinese themselves are working together and fighting as they have never done before.

**Chinese youth is united**

Madame Chiang Kai Shek was educated in America, and she has all the Western ideas and energy. She has organised schools, she has made speeches over the radio to encourage people in banding together to work for the war effort. She has worked herself as a Red Cross nurse, and travelled long distances by plane to be on the spot where dreadful air-raids were taking place, and everywhere she has left enthusiasm behind her. Young girls who, only a generation ago, would have been sitting at home with bound feet, doing no work more strenuous than embroidery or household tasks, are now out in the streets, digging people out of the ruins after air-raids, or bandaging the wounded right on the battle front.

**Madame Chiang Kai Shek as a Red Cross Nurse**

Her faith in the future of her country is unbounded, and faith can move mountains—if, as with Madame Chiang Kai Shek—it is allied with hard work and ceaseless striving. Her name will continue to be an inspiration long after our time has passed, and her written words will be read long after the Japanese have been driven back to their own soil. Here is what she says in one of her articles, it gives us some idea of her spirit, "I am with my husband in the heart of the danger. Constantly exposed to dangers, I am unafraid. I know that nothing can happen to the General or to me until our work is done. After that, what does it matter?"

**TOMMY TEA and SPOT**


While Tommy Tea was sitting in the cave, eating his banana and waiting for the storm to stop, he thought he heard a noise. At first he was frightened but it was only a very little noise.



Spot sat up and sniffed. Then his ears stood up and he growled, but Tommy held him still. Soon a little animal ran across the ground and began to nibble the mealie stalk. It was a bush baby.



Tommy Tea was delighted. He stayed quite still and the bush baby came nearer. Then a second one ran up and began to nibble too. Spot was furious, but Tommy held him tight and stroked him.



Tommy found a crust in his pocket and held it out till one of the bush babies came nearer and began to eat out of Tommy's fingers, but Spot jumped and they both ran away. Tommy was sorry they had gone.



Box 792,  
Johannesburg.

My dear Friends,

The other day I spent a long visit at your Editor's office, and I was so interested in all he had to show me, that I thought perhaps you would like me to tell you something about the way a newspaper office is run.

I think perhaps the thing that impressed me most was the tremendous importance of the word "Space." I knew, of course, as we all do, that space these days is limited, and that the Children's Supplement appears only once a month instead of once a week, but I confess that I hadn't realised this fact quite to the full. I saw neat little piles of stories, or jokes, or articles and I said to the Editor, (who very kindly let me read some of them) "But these are very good—why don't you print them?" And then he repeated to me very patiently what I have just said about space being limited. It is truly remarkable how little good material you can use when you publish only a very small paper twelve times a year.

Another thing that interested me very much was to hear of the questions some readers ask. "How much does it cost to have a Tickey Tale in the paper?" said somebody. And the answer is, of course, that nobody can pay to have a story in the paper: the paper does the paying, and, of course, the choosing, so that only the best ever appears. I expect the reader who asked that one was thinking about advertisements which, we all know, have to be paid for in such papers as accept them. Other people wanted to know what kind of things could be accepted by the Children's Supplement, and the Editor's reply to that was that he was glad to have items for the Five Cup Matter Column, jokes, puzzles and Acrostics for the Smiles Column, interesting facts for short paragraphs, and also Tickey Tales. It seems that Tickey Tales are very difficult, and very many people still send in re-written versions of old stories out of school reading books. This is unfair in two ways, first because the readers are getting old stories instead of new ones, and secondly because the writers of these stories are being paid for something which is not theirs to sell, since they have not made them up themselves. And sometimes it is very difficult for an Editor to spot these second-hand stories, which makes it worse.

The first job the Editor has to do, then, apart from writing letters and keeping things tidy generally, is to choose his material once a month, by a certain date, and see that it is all neatly typed for the printer. Then he enters each item on cards bearing the name of the writer, and these cards are put away ready for pay-day. Regular writers have to be reminded to have their articles in by the date given, and when everything is ready the whole bundle of "copy" as it is called, is posted off to the printer.

A few days later it arrives back at the Editor's office, but by now it has been printed in single columns on long sheets of paper. Now the Editor's job is to cut up the columns to the right lengths, and to paste them on to a blank paper, exactly the size and shape of the supplement. This is called "Making up the Dummy" and it has to be very carefully done on the exact measurements of the real page. After this the whole thing is corrected very slowly and accurately, because mistakes nearly always creep into a printer's first copy, and every Editor tries very hard to have no mistakes at all in his paper.

The corrected dummy is posted back to the printer who arranges his print according to the Editor's arrangement on the dummy, and he also corrects all the mistakes that have been pointed out. Then just to be on the safe side, he sends a new copy, or "proof" back to the Editor for final checking.

The drawings are collected at the same time as the original stories, the artist having been asked to draw certain illustrations to fit the various articles or stories. His drawings, however, do not go straight to the printer. They have to be turned into "blocks"—this is, metal representations of the drawings, with all the lines and shading raised up to catch the ink. This is a very complicated business which I do not pretend to understand, but it is done by photographing the drawing, and the blocks are sent to the printer to fit into their proper places.

And at this rate I shall be forgetting the paper shortage and exceeding my own space so I had better stop!

*Your Uncle Arthur*

#### THE MULTIPLICATION TABLE

Everybody learns the multiplication table, even little children in Standard I have made its acquaintance. Have you ever wondered what it would be like to do Arithmetic of any kind without it? Suppose you had to find out how much was seventy-three times five pounds six and fourpence, and you had never learnt to multiply. What would you do? Can you imagine setting that sum of money down seventy-three times and adding the whole thing up?

Yet only two hundred and fifty years ago, the multiplication table was not known at all among ordinary people. Reading the Diary of Samuel Pepys, the famous Secretary of the British Navy, a clever man who held a most responsible post in the Government, we find him saying, "July 4th 1661. By and by comes Mr. Cooper of whom I intend to learn Mathematiques, he being a very able man. After an hour's being with him at Arithmetique (my first attempt being to learn the multiplication table); then we parted till tomorrow."

And Mr. Pepys took four days over learning his tables, he being then twenty-nine years old, and found them most useful to him ever afterwards in reckoning the accounts of the King's Navy!

#### OUR SMILES COLUMN

##### TEA TIME ACROSTIC NO. 109

By Elijah Nkomo

1st UPRIGHT: The first country to chase the Nazis from their soil. 2nd UPRIGHT: To assault: opposite of defence. CLUES ACROSS: 1. The mother of Esau and Jacob. 2. Number under ten. 3. Beginning of nightfall. 4. Wife of Abraham. 5. Son of Abraham. 6. This vessel saved the world from flood.

x x x x

SOLUTION TO ACROSTIC NO. 108  
FIRST UPRIGHT: Scythe. SECOND UPRIGHT: Temple. CLUES ACROSS: 1. Saint. 2. Checkmate. 3. Yam. 4. Teacup. 5. Hail. 6. Eire.

x x x x

##### JUMBLED WORD

Northway Mahlati sends this good word puzzle. I am a word of five letters meaning a small fish. Rearrange me and I mean portions. Rearrange me again and I am snares, once more and I become a strip of leather for binding purposes. Answer in this issue.

x x x x

##### CAN YOU GUESS?

S. Boo! sends some good riddles for you to ask your friends. Here they are:  
1. What is better than presence of mind in a railway accident?  
2. Why is a newspaper like an army?  
3. What must be added to nine to make it three less?

x x x x

##### DO YOU KNOW?

Test your general knowledge with these questions: a person who reads the newspapers intelligently, and listens to good conversations should manage to get at least seven out of ten. The answers will be found elsewhere in this issue.

1. Which European capital is on the Spree? 2. What piece of water divides England from France? 3. Which of the vitamins prevents a disease called scurvy, and where is it found? 4. What unpleasant parasite carries the disease Typhus? 5. What is the name given to the science of rocks and rock formation? 6. What happens to the money we pay out in rates and taxes? 7. What is a carnivorous animal? 8. What kind of water should be used for making tea? 9. What is the South African name for Maize? 10. Who is the Prime Minister of Great Britain?

x x x x

##### ANSWERS TO CAN YOU GUESS?

1. Absence of body. 2. Because it has leaders, columns and reviews. 3. Nine can be written IX. Add the letter S and you have SIX, so by adding S you have three less than nine.

x x x x

##### ANSWERS TO DO YOU KNOW

1. Berlin is on the River Spree.  
2. The English Channel.  
3. The vitamin known as "C," and found in fresh fruit and vegetables.  
4. The body louse, commonly found in the hair and also in the seams of clothing.  
5. Geology.  
6. It is used for public works: Libraries, making of roads, police and military services, pensions and administration and so on.  
7. One which eats meat, or live animals.  
8. Freshly boiling water.  
9. Mealies.  
10. The Right Honourable Winston Churchill.

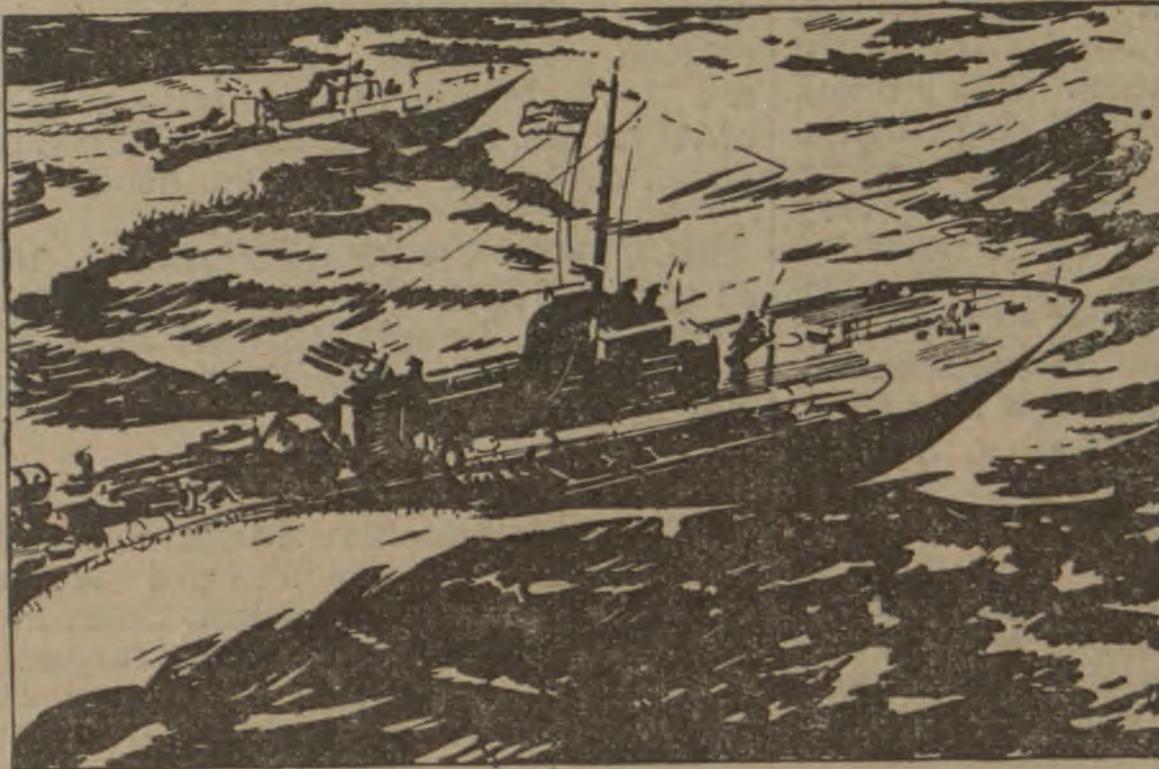
x x x x

##### JUMBLED WORD

Sprat, Parts, Traps, Strap.


**HISTORY IN THE MAKING**


## LITTLE SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY



When war began Britain had only 25 motor torpedo boats. To-day, hundreds of these fast fighting craft are based all around Britain's coastline.

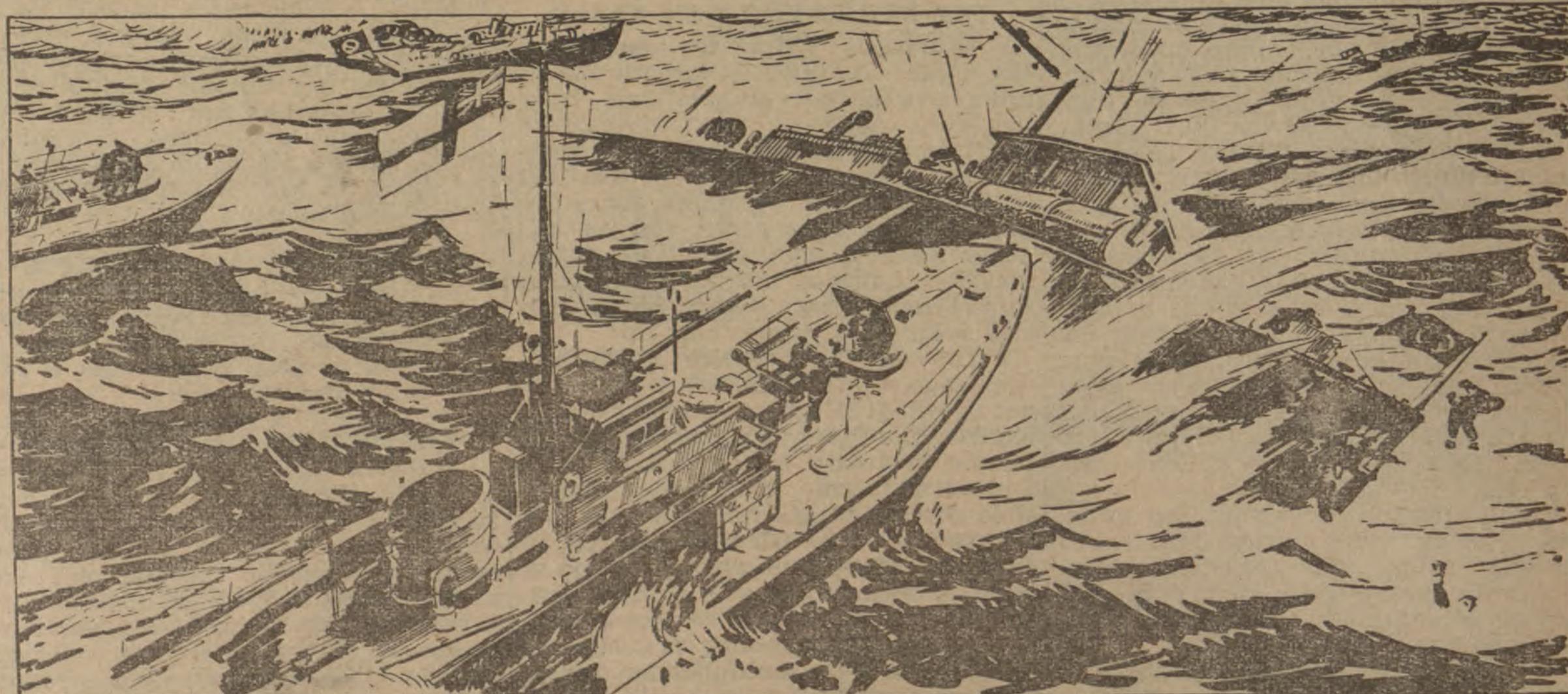


Able to race into battle at nearly a mile a minute and carrying two 21-inch torpedo tubes, firing forward Motor torpedo boats have caused great damage to German shipping.



The confusion caused by the fast Motor torpedo boats among enemy craft is great and has been obvious from reports describing how, in a general mix-up, German ships

have been firing at each other while the British motor torpedo boats which started it all have watched the fun from a safe distance



Another type of "Little Ship" is the motor launch. Recently, two British Motor launches rammed and sank one German E-boat, damaged another by gunfire, put a

third to flight and captured 16 German prisoners in one North Sea action. Motor launches are larger than Motor torpedo boats but not so fast.

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