

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

THE BANTU WORLD

THE



SUBSCRIPTION
RATES

9/- PER YEAR

5/- HALF-YEARLY

2/- QUARTERLY.

WRITE TO

P.O. BOX 6663
JOHANNESBURG

SOUTH AFRICA'S ONLY NATIONAL BANTU NEWSPAPER
Authorised to Publish Government Proclamations and Notices of the Native Affairs Department.

Vol. 11 No. 61

FOURTEEN PAGES

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1944 Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

PRICE TWO PENCE

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 High Way 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 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 Janini, 11 miles south-west of Lanuvio and about three miles inland from the coast.

Here the Germans are resisting with tanks, flame-throwers, artillery and machine-gun nests. The British troops fighting on the coastal flank of the line are

pouring in strength across the Moletta River, says a Reuter dispatch. British troops have also straddled the secondary lateral road immediately to the west of Carroceto. North of Arce, near Valmontone, American guns command Highway Six, and the Germans have been forced to divert traffic from this, the most important of their escape routes, on to secondary roads.

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 Ceccano 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 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 Mamien 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."

ROMMEL HAS A NARROW ESCAPE

Rommel escaped death by a few minutes last Sunday, according to the newspaper "La Suisse."

"Rommel was due at 9.30 a.m. at an important German headquarters located in a French castle," says the newspaper. "He arrived a few minutes late. This saved his life, for the castle was bombed and destroyed at 9.30 a.m. precisely."

(The Air Ministry in London on Sunday announced the destruction of a German military headquarters in northern France by rocket-firing Typhoons.)

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 Kilnerton 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 Rohrshheidt, 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



BIG BEN

TURKISH CIGARETTES

KWAKHELWA KWA BANTU EMHLABENI OTHENGWE NGU HULUMENDE KANGWANE

1. Ngomnyaka ka 1942 iNgwenyama ye Sizwe saka Ngwane yenza isicelo ku King phesheya eNgilandi, kwathi lolunye ludaba phakathi kwezikhalo kwakhanyiswa ukuthi baka Ngwane bayakube solo bakweshela emuva nje ngaphandle kokube bathole ligama lelisesimo ukuthi umhlaba wekwakha Bantu unekuthi wandiswe lapha eSwatini.

2. Nempela wathi Lusibalukhulu nathi ufuna liqiniso laso lesikhalo 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 bakhe nalabo laba swele indawo, bahleli ngoku hlupheka emaplazini. Empeleni Hulumente wazi bona abophelelekile ukuthi ahawuke ababonele laba Bantu labaphansi kweluphiko lwakhe ngoba kungumthetho ukuthi abone mayelana nenhlalakahle yabo.

3. Sigcino ke wase athatha amanyathelo uHulumente ukuthi athole, athenge kubelungu umhlaba lofanele ngemali lephuma e Ndlunkhulu ye Mangisi letholakele "ngomthetho wokwakha nokonga" izizwe leziphansi kweluphiko lwa-wo. Futi kwengetelele kulamazwe lathengiwe Hulumente uzimisele ukuthi elekelele ngokuthi labanye bantu abakhele ezicintini zaka Hulumente (Crown Lands), manje ke sekuhleshunwe umhlaba longango 64,000 morgen (135,449 acres) kuthi bakhelwe khona labanye bantu. Kubonakala ingathi incenye yalomhlaba waka Hulumente imbana kunalona lothengiwe; kwavele kwacikelelwa nawukhethwako. Sekubonakala ke ukuthi labo labakhelwe kulona mhlaba lombana bona bazabonikwa kubanzana. Futhi ke incenye lesalako yalomhlaba waka Hulumente izosetshenziswa nguye Hulumente, kuthi kwakhiwe khona imizi naleminye imisebenzi ledingekile le fana nemasimi emboniso naleminye imisebenzi lemayerelana neziphatha-mandla zelu "Limo ne mfuyo."

4. Imali lekwaqo catshengelwa phezu kwayo lenguyona iphuma kulelibandla "Leliphethe izakhiwo nenqubela phambili yamazwe laphantsi kweluphiko lwa Mangisi," yayingu £150,000. Lokusho ukuthi £100,000 yokuthenga umhlaba £30,000 yalenyinye imisebenzi yokuqala lomsebenzi, bese kuthi i-£20,000 imali lezakusetsenziswa kumnyaka ngomnyaka kuze kuphele iminyaka lesihlanu (njengomhlobo noku vusa izindlu leseziwa noma ludalada). Kubekeke ukuthi kuzakwenziwa lesinye sicelo semali lengango £40,000 lelingene kuthenga lamanye emave lese kulungiswe ukuthi atholakale. Niya-kuqonda ke ukuthi ekupheleni kwalesikhathi lesingiminyaka le sihlanu, lengu yona kubekeke ukuthi sikhathi sokuwakha nokuwukamba lomsebenzi, kufanele kuba kwacashelwe indlela lokulinywa ngayo nemfuyo yalabo labakhelwe kulawo mave, kungasho futhi kuthi lokucapela kophela khona lapho. Kuleminyaka lesihlanu abantu kufuneka kube solo bafundiswa izindlela lezifanele zokulima, nezindlela zentengo e "maketi" kanye nalokunye labazakubona labo labahleli khona kula mazwe babeke umsebenzi. Laba bantu bayowenza lomsebenzi banakekele baqonde ukuthi ume kuleminyaka lesihlanu. Empeleni nje impumelelo noma kwehluleka nomonakalo kulezindawo kuyakwenziwa kunakekela nomaohinga langawo noma kunganakekeli kwalabo labaphele lomsebenzi wokufundisa babonise labantu labakhile kulamazwe kusukela mzu kwana bakhelwa

khona. Kuyavama ukuthi uma abantu banganakile bawuthande, umsebenzi wokucapela kahle nokubonisa laba labakhile umsebenzi wonke ulimale. Baka Ngwane lele bamthembe futhi lowo lobafundisako ababonisa uma yena gobolwakhe azimisele evana nabo. Kuyakhanya ke ukuthi nje ngoba sengishito, kuyobesolo kukhona izimali lezifunekayo zokughuba umsebenzi wekucapela lulimo, nemfundo, nalokunye ke.

5. Nanku ke umhlaba lese uthengele walungiselelwa kube sale kuqutshwa lomsebenzi ama 108,609 morgen, lokusho kuthi ngama "Acres" langu 229,375. Onke lamave lathengiwe phose kuthi asondelelene nezicinti zaka Ngwane. Futhi na athengwa beku cikelelwe kuthi onke lawa lathengwako abeseduze nalezo zicinti lese zaminyana kakhulu bantu noma zi sondele kulawo maplazi lanemizi leminingi. Phose kuthi onke lamave lakhethiwe athengwa, ngaphandle kwalinye, ngamazwe lanabantu labaningi lavelo alungele ukuthi kwekhele bantu kuwo. Leli lelinye live ke lona ngama hloko-kholo ezintaba namatshe, kodwa linemifula leminingi lilungele emadlelo kodwa miningi imizi levele yakhile kulo.

6. Kufuneka lenye imali ngaphezu kwa leyo levele idingekile kuphamba umlilo, lengu yona kusetsenziswe yona ekuthengeni lamave. Lemali izosetshenziswa mayelana nalemisebenzi lengizoyibala lapha ngenzansi lokufuneka ukuthi yenziwe kuwo lamave athengiwe, kanye nawona lawa lebe kuzicinti zaka Hulumente lesezikusetsenziswa kulomsebenzi--

- (i) Kwakhiwa kwemigwaga leya emaplazini ne madeli;
- (ii) Kwakhiwa kwemithombo yamanzi kanye nama Dib;
- (iii) Kwakhiwa kwelu dalada lwezinkambu zekucina izinkunzi, nezinkambu zamadlelo kanye namahlathi lazakuhlanyelwa;
- (iv) Kwakhiwa kwezindlu zeziphathamandla nabasebenzi.
- (v) Umsebenzi wekuciba izisele lezona zimukisa umhlaba;
- (vi) Ukwakhiwa kwezikolo lezifunekayo zabantu abazo kwaka kona;

Leminye imisebenzi lezakudla izimali njalo njalo ngulena--

- (i) Umsebenzi weku capela nekulwa nemo nomkuhlane;
- (ii) Umholo weziphathamandla zalomsebenzi, nompopoli kanye nezisebenzi zonke zakhona.

7. Kuyakhanya ukuthi kuzelamave, lathengelwe kwenza lomsebenzi alondeke angonakali kulima lokungasiko, kuze kuthi bantu (Swazis) labakhe lapho kanye nezizukulwana sabo bathole lusizo lolugwele, kufuneka ukuthi izindlela zokwakha nezokulima zicashelwe zenziwe ngendlela.

8. Ludaba lolubalulekile ngaphezu kwako konke kuthi kulungiswe kahle kubekiswe ukuthi kuzolinywa njani kulamazwe lathengiwe kanye nezicinti zaka Hulumente lesezimiselwe lomsebenzi wokwakhela bantu kuqalwe ke manje li Ehovisi lekuphatha imizi leyakhelwe izindaweni lezithengwe ngu Hulumente (Land Settlement Department). Kukhethwe umpathi

wekulima, kanye ne mpopoli. Laba bantu lababili kufuneka bavele baqale bahlolisise indlela lokuziphatha ngayo kulima kulamazwe lathengiwe, nalawa lakhishwa ngu Hulumente. Kufuneka bathi nabenza lamalungiselelo emizi labazayiqabela khona babe banomqondo wekuma kwelive, imisebenzi yoku khuphula nokujabulisa isizwe, nalapho kuzothengiswa khona tilimo nako konke lokucela kulomhlaba. Bakhumbule futhi kuthi babeke indaba yamanzi ekusetsenziswa emakhaya amanzi ladingeke emadlweni, nakwenza emalungiselelo emigwago nezinto lezifana nalo lusingo lokukhulunywa ngazo. Izikolwa bazikhethela izindawo lezifanele, babone lapho bazobeka emadibi, izinkambu zezinkunzi nalapho bazoshiya emadlelo ngakhona. Kufuneka bakhe imisele yamanzi, babone labanokukwenza ezindaweni lezingamatele lapho kukhona imbo nomkuhlane khona, babone nalokufanele kwenziwe lapho kudilika izisele khona.

(Zizokutshwa kwelizayo)

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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 shade 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., Morreesburg) 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.

Death of Negro Governor-General

The death occurred recently in Cairo of M. Felix Eboué, the Governor General of French Equatorial Africa.

M. Eboué was one of the most remarkable personalities in Africa and without doubt the most outstanding black man of our time.

Born in Cayenne 61 years ago as a West Indian negro of good family, he was sent to France to prepare himself for a colonial career. As soon as he passed out of the colonial university he was given a post in French Equatorial Africa, then still a most unpopulated and unruly part of Africa. He was promoted District Commissioner after a few years of service.

His studies in African languages, culture and history made him one of the principal anthropological authorities of Central Africa, and he published several distinguished papers. He remained attached to this colony during his career, except for one interim period when he was Governor of Martinique, in the West Indies.

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

HOW TO MAKE FOOD TASTE BETTER

MY WIFE WAS ANGRY WHEN I TOLD HER THAT THE FOOD SHE COOKED DID NOT TASTE GOOD



THE NEXT DAY SHE BROUGHT HOME A BOTTLE OF BROOKE'S WORCESTER SAUCE



NOW WE ARE HAPPY, BECAUSE BROOKE'S WORCESTER SAUCE MAKES OUR FOOD TASTE BETTER



LATE NEWS

URGENT NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT

NUTRITION COUNCIL

Malnutrition 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. C. 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

This 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 case 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 scru-

tinised. 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.

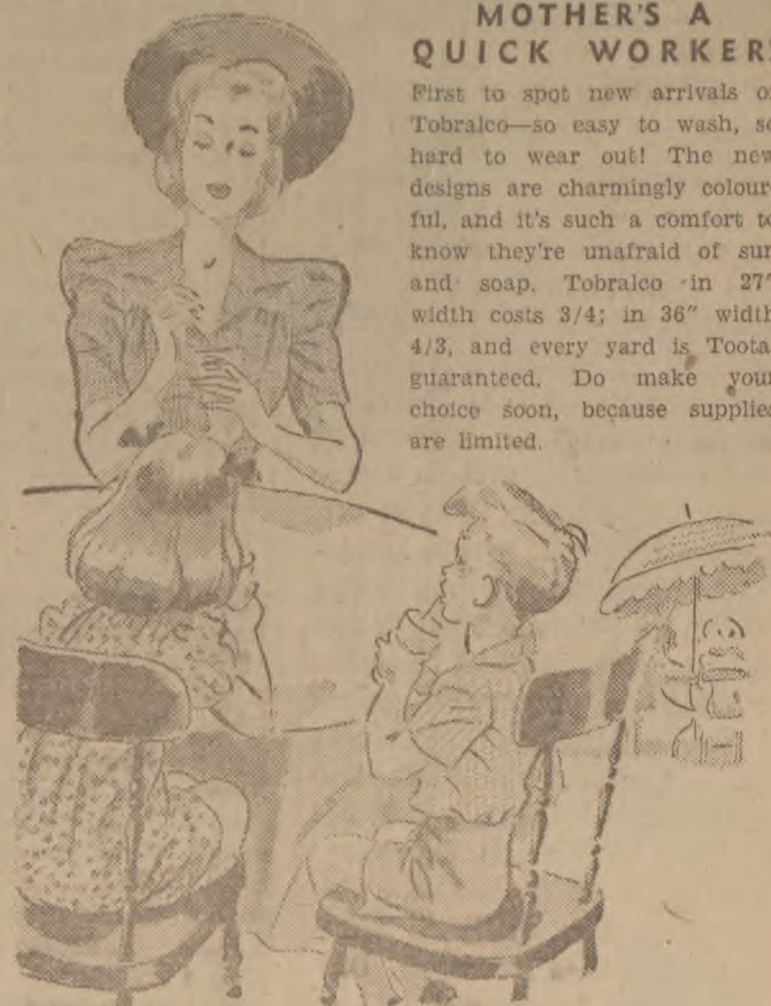
We may be permitted the hope that the results of these and other tests and experiments on the subject of African health and physique will be made available for public knowledge in due course. Much more has been done in the practical field of dietetics during the war than is commonly realised for it was 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. But before that can be done there is a very great deal in the field of Social Security which has to be achieved for the African. What the Army has done is to prove that these things can be brought about by systematised policy and practice, and that the African can and will respond quickly.

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RECKITT'S BLUE keeps YELLOW out of WHITE clothes

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These famous machines are scarce now, but after the War B.S.A. will build a Bicycle for you that you will be proud to ride.

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IT SAVES TIME AND LABOUR—MAKES CLOTHES LAST LONGER!

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IT PREVENTS SICKNESS—WILL HELP KEEP THEM STRONG AND HEALTHY



MUCH BETTER THAN ORDINARY BAR SOAP in value and quality!

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THE FINEST VALUE IN SOUTH AFRICA

FOR EASY, COMFORTABLE SHAVING



IT KEEPS THE SKIN FRESH AND FREE FROM PIMPLES AND MAKES YOUR RAZOR LAST LONGER

TO KEEP YOUR HOME CLEAN



ITS EXTRA-SOAPY LATHER WILL KEEP EVERY CORNER OF YOUR HOME CLEAN AND SWEET-SMELLING & HEALTHY

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IT WILL KEEP YOU HEALTHY AND MAKE YOUR SKIN SOFT AND SMOOTH!

A LEVER PRODUCT

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)

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.

BAKOLI!

Alden's Healing and antiseptic Ointment e se e thusitse liketekete tsa ba bulaaang ke mafu a matsofo, liso, matopa maseba a ho sehoa kafa ho cha. Theko 2/- Ka poso 2/9d. O rekoa ha: Border Chemical Corporation, Box 295, East London.

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.

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.

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FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES 5709-3

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

Look at all these invitations!



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 56

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



Palmolive soap

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, childish 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.

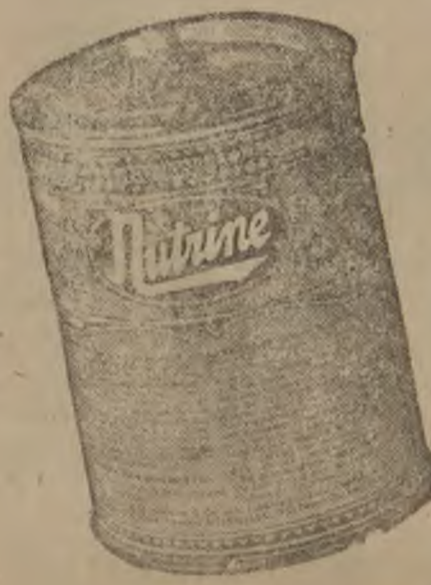
Is your baby UNDERWEIGHT?

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 Hing 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

READY For Any EMERGENCY
The World's Greatest Skin-Cure.
Zam-Buk
HERBAL OINTMENT
Price 1/6 or 3/9 a box, at all chemists & stores.

Lenyalo Le Legolo Ga-Matlala

(Ke Pudi ea Tsela)

Ka kgoedi 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 nthuse, ka Michael Leshalabe Maserumule. Monyadiao ke Makwelle setlogoloana sa Bantwane; o nyetjoe ka tje ka fihlekgole leosome se motjo o tee (111) chelete le dihosoane; go hlabiloe kgomo tje se swai le pudi tje seswai.

E be e se nama ebe, ele ntle le boneng; e llwe gore ebe e tene baji; moo ba ilego ba e lebelela. Gona moo monyanyeng go be go tlile le ka Barutishi ba Sekolo sa Jane Furse; bao barutoana ba bona ba ilego ba dira dimakatjo le matete a mabotse pele ga batsoadi ba bona; ba be ba otlolea ke Morutishi J. K. Mabitsela yea a ka sebalaloego le ge a tlogetje Sekolo sa Jane Furse.

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

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 mahlaha kamehla.

Dikgarebe le Mathumasha ba ile ba bina kosha e kgolo ea setsotho, 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. Madi-seng le Mr. Peter Mogadime ba ile kgobela chelete e lekanang pon-tjo tje lesome (£10) ea dimpho.

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

Monyanya o dutje beke tje pedi ga gabo monyadiao, ka ea boraro monyadiao a ishoa bogadi, a epelelea 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 mahlatse kamoka, gotee le eena Molebeledi oa gagoe, gore ba bushe sechaba ka thabo le leago.

Tsa Makeleketa

Maoba ka li 17 Mote'anong 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 Mote'anong ra pata Au-Petros Lekone eena ke khalenyana a nte 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 Ventersburg. Le Tennis e iphile matla lemong sena. Teng Ventersburg maoba ka li 18 e mong oa libapali o hlalhetsoe ke kotsi, a robeha leoto papaling eleng Mong. Jacob Kgoabane-cha ha ka ba mo romela Hospital-ba mo okela hona hae mona.

Ba ekang ba fokola haholo joale lipapaling ke bana ba Sekolo. Mehlang ea pele bana ba rona ba Sekolo ba ne ba sa hloloahloloe feela, joale esita le The-unissen e se e ipapalla ka bona. Kea kholoa lebaka ke ho hloka tsamaiso e hloekileng joaloka pele.

Ba sa ileng lihohiteng ke Jefrou Magooa-Durban le Moruti Tau le Mong. Aser Mantje o sa tilo phomola hae mona matsatsinyana.

Tsa Ottosdal

(Ke P. G. Mothupi)

Monghali ke sa boetse ke re qhoa tse beng li-etsahetse "Letso-pa" moo ho bupuoang dipitsa le mafisoana. Maoba ka di 13-5-44 ho no ho ena le mokete oa lenyalo, ho nyaloa morali oa Mashoalo. Monyaloa e le T. Mashoalo. Monyali e le S. Moremi. Re ne re qala ho bona, le joalo leo ke siloang hore nka le qhaqhisa joang, bao eleng ba Moshoeshe ba se ba hlalohantse.

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

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

Ke tsebisa babali ba koranta ea Moifo hore peo ea lejoe la Ntate Moruti Mothupi 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 santse li tla tsoela pele ka nako e tlang.

Tsa Zeerust

(Ke S.K.M.)

Ke maswabi thata go kwala jaana ke itisise ditsala tsa rona mono seiatlhane kutlo bothoko ye e re diragaletseng. Maloba ka lwa bothano mo, mosong kgwedi e fetileng e le 12 mo mosong ra tlo-gelwa ke tsala ya rona ye e rate-gang Mmannana—Letsufi yo o tsetseng e le (Eliza M. Pilane) a thola tsatsi jeo a fihlithwa ka Matlhatso ka nako ya 3 tshokologo.

Tirelo ya phitlho e ne e tshwe-re 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 sule o robetse me o tla tsoga,' a tswelala ka mahoko a monate a laela ba ntlo ya ga Letsufi le di tsala tso-tlhe tsa yo o re tlogetseng 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 hitlile ke 357. Dikabelo £3. 0s. 9d.

Jehova ke modisa wa me ga nki-tla ke tihoka sepe o mphutisa mo mahulong majang a matalana—Kgoe ya gagwe le tsamma tsone di a nkgomotsa Ps. 23, Robala ka kagisho.

Loso La Moruti Makhutle

(Ka morwawe, R.M. Atisang)

Ka bofutsana jo bogolo ke kwaia mo pampiring e ya "Bantu World," go phatlalatsa loso lwa yo mongwe wa baeteledi-pele ba bagolo, eleng Moruti G. A. Makhutle, wa Batharos—Kuruman.

O tlogetse lefatše 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 mpoleletseng ka molomo, mme tse dingwe ke tse ke di bonyang ka matlho a me; fa ke simo-lola go thalala.

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

O simolotse kwa Maropong—Kuruman. O dule fong a ya Mosaweng (Mampes-tad), nna go tswa fong a ya Maubelo, (Li tsoela serapeng sa 3)

nthong ya kgolagadi (Kalahari), kwa o tlang a swelwa ke mosadi gone, (eleng nme yo o ntsetseng), ka ngwaga wa 1915.

Ka 1916, a ya kwa Seadin—Kuruman, a tshwara o o ya Poruit le ya sekole gone. Ka 1917 a romelwa kwa ga gabo kwa Batharos, mme ka 1921 a boela gape kwa Maropong. Ka 1932 a ya Gathose (Khosis-Kuruman), kwa p swetseng gone.

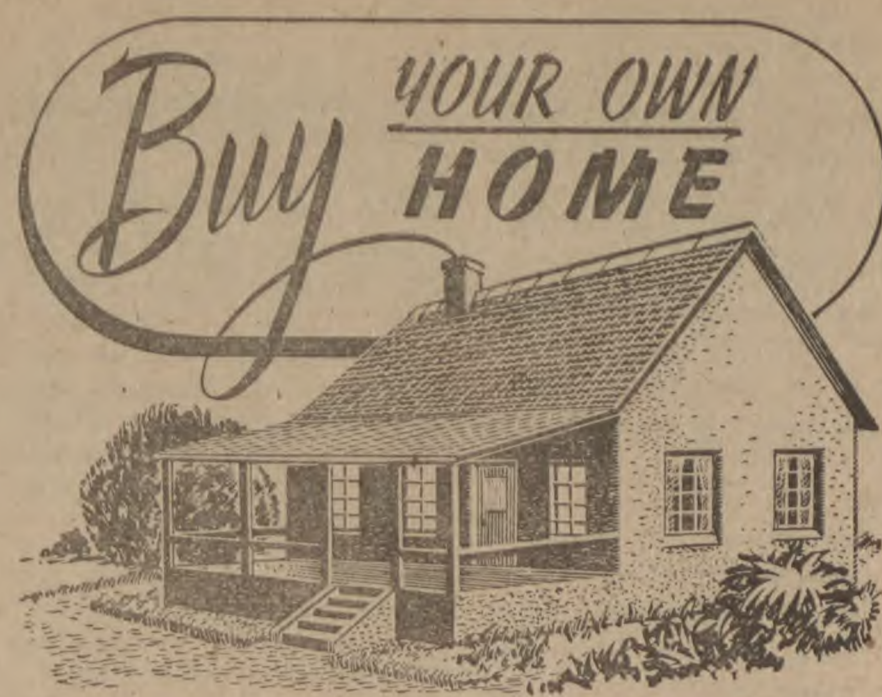
Mo mafelong otlha e o tsamaileng mo go one, o tlogetse diputhetso tse dikgolo, a ba a thabahlala le matlamma (Heveros), a le (Kampjens) a sa tseing a mo gopola.

A a robale ka kagiso, mme a re tlo-gelele "Masego!"



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Major Ney At Inanda

(By Mirriam Dromo)
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 self-respect 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 Inten Typhus On

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 prophesy, 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 Wayferer)

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 on 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 53 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

Native we have here on the Rand, especially the well-dressed ones, are among the worst types South Africa possesses, and until we get back to pre-Beer war days we will never manage them."

I wanted to reply to these remarks, not because I thought they were of any importance, but because I wanted to show the writer that he was behind the times. Just as I was going to dip my pen in ink, a newspaper boy delivered my morning paper and in it I read a letter in reply to the one referred above. The writer said inter alia: "One who knows" (this is the pen name of the other man) states that he would like to see the Native governed as he was prior to the South African war. That is not likely to happen. Surely "One who knows" cannot expect the conditions of 1900 to prevail in 1944—that day is gone for ever."

WANTED

A Catholic Transvaal-qualified (T3) teacher, preferably married, wanted at the Nelspruit United Christian Native School, to start duties on July 31st, 1944, or earlier. Apply to Rev. Father in charge, P.O. Box 9, White River, Eastern Transvaal, N.P.H. and knowledge of Afrikaans recommendations.

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CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER

A N D

FAMILY SUPPLEMENT

Serial 109

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BANTU WORLD

June 1944

5-CUP Matters



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. Mboobo

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

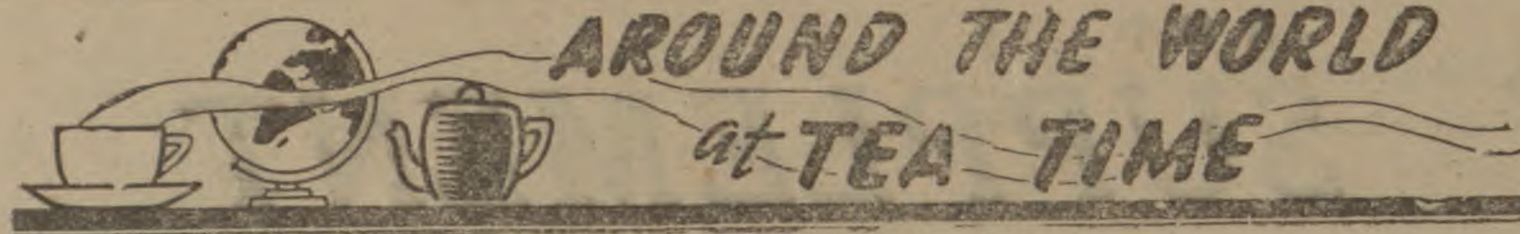
N'gombi driving his Y.M.C.A. Tea car up in the Desert was a very different person from the N'gombi who had joined the army so long ago. In the old days he had been a shy, timid boy, now he was a man, full of self-confidence and ready for anything. He was better physically, too. He had grown heavier and 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.



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



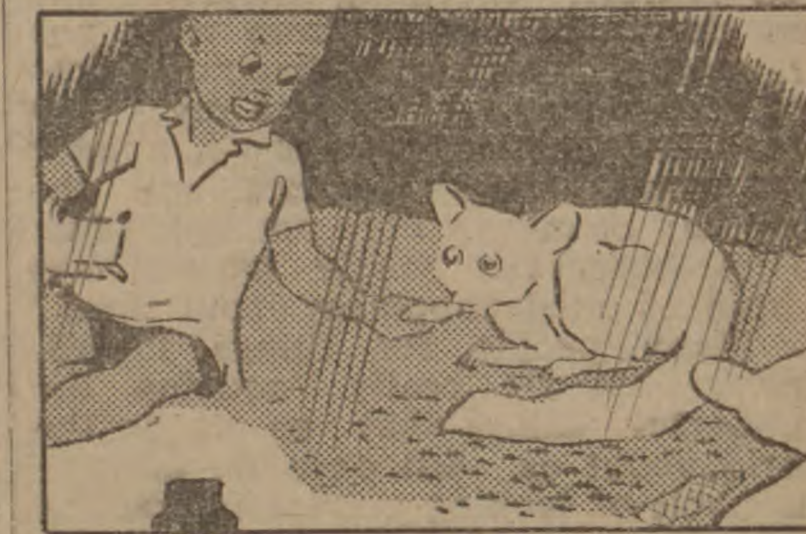
While Tommy Tea was sitting in the cave, eating his banana and waiting for the storm to stop, he thought he heard a noise. At first he was frightened but it was only a very little noise.



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.



Uncle Arthur's Letter

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. Tea-cup. 5. Hail. 6. Eire.

x x x x

JUMBLED WORD

Northway Mahlali 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. Booi 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

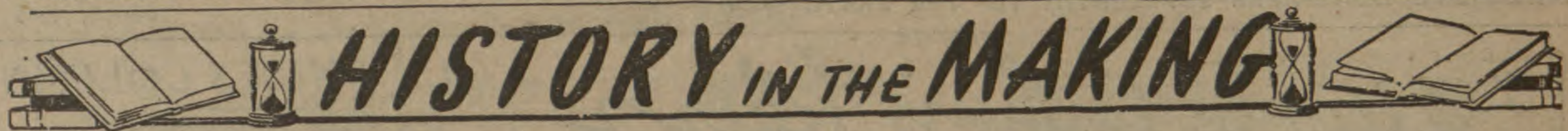
ANSWERS TO DO YOU KNOW

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

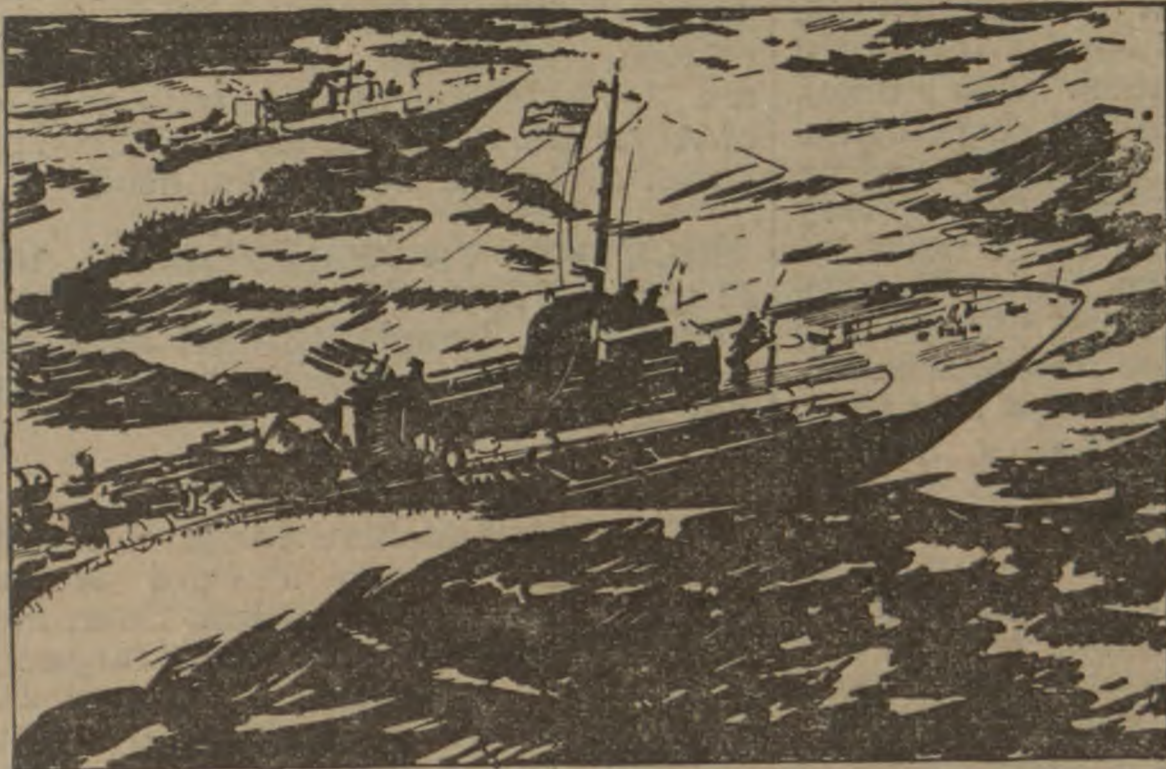
JUMBLED WORD

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.

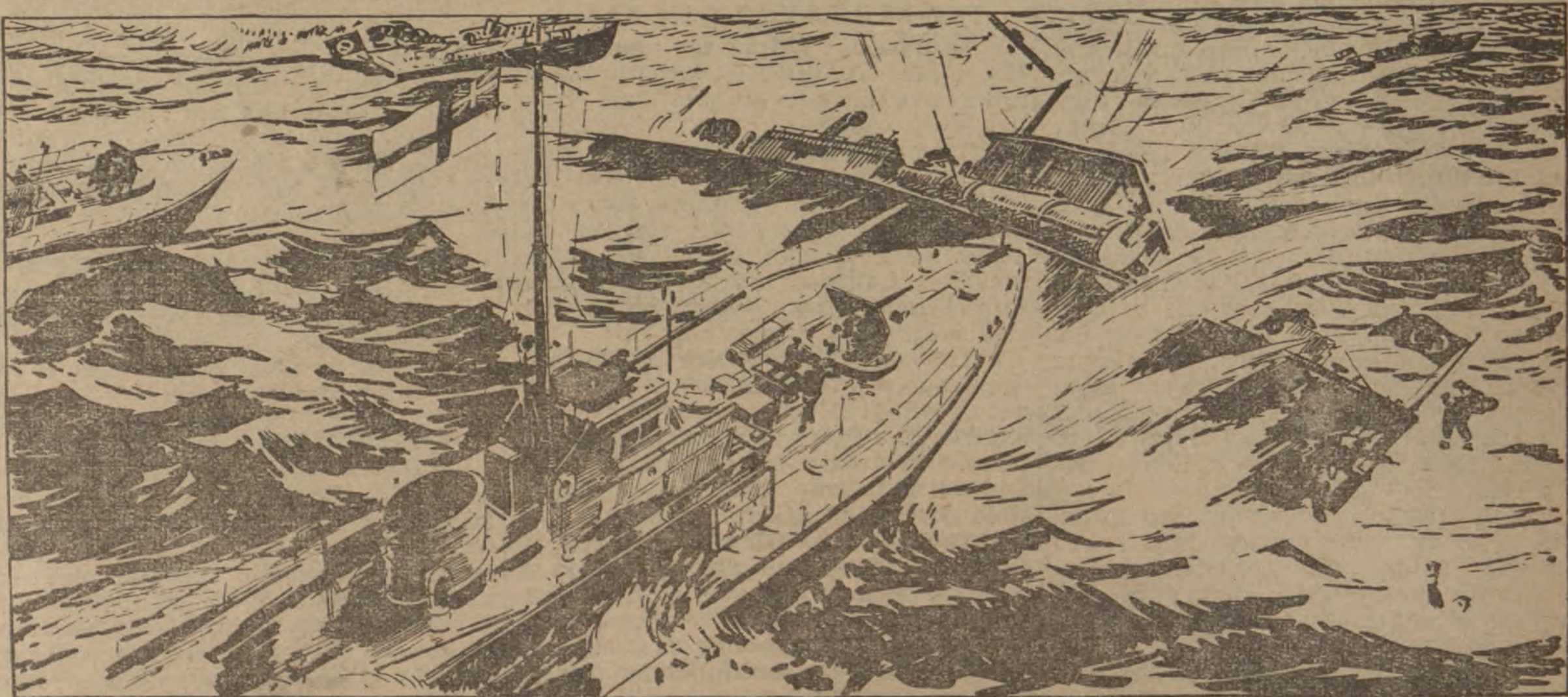


Able to race into battle at nearly a mile a minute and carrying two 21-inch torpedo tubes, firing forward Motor torpedo boats have caused great damage to German shipping.



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.

Collection Name: BANTU WORLD, newspaper, 1935-1955

PUBLISHER:

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

Location: Johannesburg

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