

THE
BANTU WORLD
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IN
ENGLISH
AFRIKAANS
SESUTO
SECHUANA
ZULU AND
XHOSA

THE BANTU WORLD

SOUTH AFRICA'S ONLY NATIONAL BANTU NEWSPAPER

Authorised to Publish Government Proclamations and Notices of the Native Affairs Department.

SUBSCRIPTION
RATES
9/- PER YEAR.
5/- HALF-YEARLY
2/- QUARTERLY.
WRITE TO
P.O. BOX 6663
JOHANNESBURG

VOL. 13

TWELVE PAGES

SATURDAY 17, MARCH 1945

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

PRICE TWO PENCE



The Rhine and the Oder, which constitute natural barriers protecting Germany east and west, are shown in the picture. The American forces crossed the Rhine at Remagen. According to German reports, the Russians are reported to have crossed the Oder east of Berlin.

American First Army Advancing East Of The Rhine

ALLIED FORCES MASSING FOR SUPREME EFFORT

The Germans have lost the battle of the Rhine. American First Army troops, after crossing the Rhine, have occupied more than twenty-three towns and villages, and have now pushed to within two miles of the Great Cologne-Frankfurt highway, threatening to split the Ruhr and the Rhineland fronts.

Other Allied forces are now regrouping and preparing for the task of crossing the Rhine in force. The United States Ninth and Canadian First Armies are shelling Germany's vital Ruhr war plants in preparation for thrusts across the river north of Remagen. The whole front is waiting for a great explosion.

23,000 GERMANS TRAPPED

General Hodges' First Army forces have thrown another bridge across the Rhine near Remagen. It was built within 96-hours of the Allied capture of the Ludendorff railway bridge.

Four scattered German counter-attacks against the bridge-head were repulsed. The most severe counter-attack lasted two hours, was made by tanks and infantry in the area of Hargarten, three miles east of Remagen.

Eifel Pocket Attacked

In its southward advance the First Army smashed against the northern side of the Eifel pocket, where the remnants of eight German divisions, estimated at 23,000 men, are trapped. The American Third Army is reducing the pocket from the south.

To the south the Americans took high ground overlooking Honningen, four miles southeast of Remagen, after repulsing an early morning counter-thrust.

A security blackout has been imposed on the American Ninth Army, which is now solidly against the Rhine, says the United Press.

An American patrol probed across the Rhine north of Duisburg and met considerable opposition before withdrawing.

Men, tanks, pontoons and masses of supplies are being built up in

numerous areas of the north-western front, and it appears that when Field-Marshal Montgomery decides to unleash his next punch it will be the biggest he has ever struck.

Malan Turns Down Joint-Front Offer by Van Rensburg

Dr. D. F. Malan, leader of the Nationalist Party, has been invited by Dr. J. F. J. van Rensburg, leader of the Ossewa Brandwag, to hold consultations with a view to forming a "joint Parliamentary Front against common dangers."

In his reply Dr. Malan analyses the purpose of the formation of a Parliamentary Front and indicates that it envisages the destruction of parliamentarianism, and the institution of a National Socialist dictatorship system.

Dr. Malan also says that the whole of Afrikaanderdom may well ask if Dr. Van Rensburg is seeking unity, or is trying rather to reach his "un-Afrikaans aim" by holding a pistol at the head of the party and, no doubt, also at every other Afrikaans political group.

"Obviously neither the party nor I can lend ourselves to it," he adds—SAPA.

Million Prisoners Since D Day

Since D Day the Germans have lost two field-m Marshals—Rommel and Kluge—16 full generals, 37 other generals, five colonels commanding divisions, and more than 1,000,000 prisoners. More than 4,000 tanks have been destroyed.

Excluding the Rhineland operation, 58 German divisions, including four paratroop divisions, have been destroyed; 32 of these were not reformed but of the remainder seven were destroyed twice. Tank divisions are not included, as they are always reformed.

The First Army has taken the biggest number of prisoners—274,837. The Third Army has taken 202,553, the Canadian First Army 138,433, the British Second Army 104,347.

The exact total of prisoners is given as 1,009,331, of whom only 5 per cent. were non-combatant.—Sapa-Reuter.

Commission For Prison Reforms

In the House of Assembly on Tuesday the Minister of Justice, Dr. Colin Steyn, accepted a motion asking for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the administration and working of the prisons of the Union and the Union's penal system, with a view to effecting such changes as might be deemed to be in the national interest.

Dr. Steyn said that the time had come for an impartial and able committee to go into the matter thoroughly and to make a full report to the Government.

He agreed that something should be done immediately, without waiting for the report of the commission. The Secretary for Justice, as a one-man commission, had been working extremely hard, and some of his recommendations had already come into operation.

"We are already preventing men from going to gaol who, in the ordinary course of events, would have gone to gaol. I am confident that before the end of this year we shall be able to bring into operation all the recommendations."

RED ARMY'S DRIVE ON BERLIN

The Russians have captured Kuestrin, one of the two main German fortresses guarding the approaches to Berlin. Kuestrin is 45 miles from the German capital. According to the German News Agency, a savage swaying battle is taking place on the west bank of the Oder in the Berlin sector.

Reuter's correspondent in Moscow says that Soviet long-range guns and bombers are battering the whole area of the German defenses beyond the river. One of the main German defence belts, whose location is not disclosed, but is presumably on the west bank, has been smashed.

It is a concrete and steel "underground fortress," which has an underground railway and an arsenal. It is studded with steel cupolas projecting from the ground.

Far to the north-east on Poland's Baltic coast Marshal Rokossovsky's forces are smashing closer to Danzig and Gdynia. Less than 40 miles of the Danzig bay coastline is now held by the Germans, who are fighting with their backs to the sea.

The Russians are close enough to drop mortar shells into the outskirts of Danzig. Soviet aircraft are also bombing the city. Other Russian troops are close to Gdynia's suburbs.

The two parts and all neighbouring anchorages are being ceaselessly attacked by dive-bombers and torpedo-planes.

In Hungary, north-east and east of Lake Balaton, the big German counter-attack is still raging. The German news agency claims that small gains have been made by the Wehrmacht.

The United Press says that with the capture of Kuestrin the narrow triangle between the Warthe and Oder Rivers has been cleared. The fighting there was perhaps

the most savage of the war, and the entire Kuestrin garrison was annihilated or captured. Only a handful of Germans got across to the west bank of the Oder.

Nazis Paying For Tyranny Says Montgomery

Field-Marshal Montgomery, speaking in Brussels, told cheering crowds: "Final victory is certain beyond any possibility of doubt. The only one thing still in doubt is exactly when."

"There is not a German soldier on Belgian soil and the enemy will never come back—never. We have been through some bad times in this war but those days are now over. We have fought back."

"One by one the Allies have torn away the outer defences of the Nazi stronghold and now in the east and in the west we fight on German soil."

"In the west we stand on the Rhine and indeed over the Rhine. The central citadel of Germany stands exposed to the full might of Allied land and air power."

"If ever a nation brought misery to millions of decent people it is the German nation. They are now paying the full price for their tyranny."—Sapa-Reuter.

Inqubeko kwa Sofasonke

Ezinyecele lapha, zithi eShanty Town, umuzi ka Sofasonke e-Orlando, imizi engu75 izokhishwa emadlangaleni, isive kulezi ndawanyana zika konkriti ezisanda kuphela. Kulamasonke edule kughubeka kahle kakhulu. uNdabazabantu wakwaMasipala wenza konke angakwenza ukuba azame ngakho konke ukuze kuthi ebusika bonke abantu abasasele abawu3.000 emadlangaleni, babe sebenamakhaya angangeni moya namvula ebusika.

Omnywe waseS.A. oke wabambela lendawo, uthi ubone amahle ngamanele ezitini zika simende zoma zenekwe elangeni—kumasonto amathathu edule, kwenziwe 100.000 wazo. Ngesikhathi zoma zona, kwenziwa imfowundishi, indlu inye inamakamelo awu24, iolwe namuhla ngakusasa sekuphele ixenye. Sekukhona ubuciko obungonwawana emsebenzini. Awokucala amakamelo, kwakuyiyele njena eliqondile, kodwa manje lezi ezina24, zakhiwe isikwele zishiya ibala elikhulu phakathi, ukuzibekhona ukuziphatha kahle. Iminyango yonke vanaqambili zibhekha phakathi ukuze izinqola zihambe ngaphandle zithathe udodi, besizingena kahle futhi lapha ebaleni.

ISHUMI LEZINDLU NGELANGA

Manje izitini ezakhiwa ngelanga ziphakathi kwe7.000 ne 8.000, abantu abayikhulu (100) kunye nabelungu ababili benza lemsebenzi. Imizamo iyapheniwa ukuba isibalo sikhule siye sifike ku20.000 ngelanga izitini. Amakamelo ayishumi ngelanga asephela manje.

Uma izitini seziningi nemvela esezilungile, kobalula ukwakha phakathi kuka20 no30 wezindlu ngelanga (rooms). Lezizitinike zithatha amasonto amabili (14 days) ukuba zize zome ukuze zibambeke.

Imakamelwana (log cabins) akhiwa angu40, ngesikhathi simende ufinyele, kwenzelwa isibonelo, lezizindluke, zilungisiwe zavalwa kahle manje amanzi amanzi awasangeni.

Enye indawo ngakwiOrlando Power Station Siding, iyalungiswa ukuze kwenzelwe kuvona izitini. Usimende uzothunyelwa khona ngesitimela, nomlotha ovela kusifeshi lesi eKagosi ophahlanganiswa nosimende kulevondawo, lokhuke kosiza kwimicikilisho eminingi.

IMIZI ENGU 1,000 ISITHUTHUKILE

Manje sekusishe kube 1.000 yemizi esiphumile yathuthela kwizindawana lezi. Muva-nje abasanda kuthutha, kade belungisa izindonga beziphastela bakha novulungo phambi kwazo. Enye inkosikazi, ecele invume ethize ukuba yakhe ixhiba (kitchen), ababika lend'w' n'hi uma esho, "ifudumele ilungile." Kwenye indlu, uMkhari wezicathulo usehlome isibonelo, yena ubesebenza elangeni.

Abagibela Abantu base Alexandra Bayasolwa

Mayelana naBaqhubi bezingqola, izimoto kunye namaLoli, sizwa kuthiwa amanyathelo ayathathwa malungana nokubasola ngesenzo sabo esingavumelekile sokuba banike abantu abatelekile usizo ngokubakhweza ezingqoleni zabo noma kumalorry noma ezingqoleni njena zomsebenzi. Lokhu phela kwenzeka ngalesikhathi abantu base Alexandra Township behamba phansi betelekile, kodwake (abamangalelwe) abasolwa ngokwaseNkantolo yamacala.

Iningi labo lalethwa phambi kwabengamele imigwaqo—iTransportation Board, abanyeke babo bemukwa neziTifiketi lezizabo zobuZemiti. Abaqhubi bezingqola abathize kunye nabanini bezimoto bayasolwa ngokugibela izihambi nangokusebenzisa uphetiloli ongavunyelwanga kubo ukuba bawusebenzise ngaphandle kokuba bewusebenzisa bona ngokwabo uqobo lwabo, lezindabake zabezithethwa ngomsombuluko kweledule kodwa kuzwakala ukuthi izoke igudlelwe emuva noma isonto lonke.

AbeKomiti eqaphele uBuhle noXolo yonake khona muva njena ike yadibana noMmeli omkhulu bamcela ukuba lezinsolo nezigwebokufanele zinyathelwe uma kucatshangwa ukuma kwezinto kulezozinsuku.

UMmeli omkhulu uphendule wathi, lapho okubonakala khona ngokusobala ukuthi lesisenzu ukwephula umthetho, "akusiko okwakhe ukuba angaqhila inso." LeliKomiti labuye futhi ladinabana no Major Robin Stratford, K.C., beqophisa ukuthi ukugudulwa kwalamacala kwenzelwa ukuba bona Komiti bazebakwazi ukuthatha udaba lolu baluse Komkhulu owengamele Inhlalakahle (Minister of Justice).

Iningi laboQhubi bamaloli abathathelwe amapheshana abo obuzemiti bangamaSotsha abuye Mpini, ngakhoke bephucwa impilo yabo. Omunyeke walababantu, unguMakhi njengamanje njena njengoba selemukiwe izemshini kasakwazi ukuqedela izikotraki zakhe zokwakha.

Zitholakala emaphepheni esilungu.

Neklinawozi entsha (clinic) ibikade ihanjelwe ludendwe impela labantu abafuna usizo, khona oNesi ababili onke amalanga. "Ngokubanzi" sekusho omunye wabaphathi kwaNdabazabantu, "impilo yabantu nokho iseyinhle. Lokhuke ngokubanzi kwenziwa ngoba imigwaqo siyayilunisa kunye nemihujana ephakathi kwamadlangala, futhike siyabakwazi ukuhamba siye sifike eduze nemizi sisize."

Ngangithi Sezaphela Izinyanga

(NguMoses J. Ndela)

Mhleli ohloniphekileyo, Ngiphe isikhala kwelakho lodumo. Ngifisa ukuxoxela abafundi bakho mnumzane, baningi kakhulu abantu bakithi abahluphekayo bengazi ukuthi bangasizakalaphi. Bakithi mina ngineminyaka eyisihlanu ngashada nomkani engadlulwa nayinyangale, okuthe ngo1940, ngelulekwa umhlobo wami wathi ake ngibhalele kwaMaqondana's P.O. Box 42, Richard, Natal ngioaxoxele. Impela ngakwenza lokho, bangiphendula masinyane bathi angithumele inkosikazi yami, bazoyibona. Impela ngakwenza nalokho ngikwenza sengilahle ithemba. Angingeluli indaba mhleli, namuhlanje ngingezingane ezintathu ziphiile ngokusizwa yibo, lababantu bakithi. Nami sengizizwa ngiqinile impela ngoba ngangihlala ngokugula izinsu nesinqe nokudangala komzimba njalo.

Okuyikhona kungisusephansi ukuba ngibhale namuhlanje kwenzeka indaba enganginhlala ngiyizwa ngendaba. Kuthe kusa khona emzini wami kwabe kumi olukhulu ugadhlagadhlala lwemfene, lyodwanje, saphuthumake ukubiza abantu, sathumela khona le kwaMaqondana, bakha bayibulala. Bhakake befika ilanga seliyoshona kuyilokhu ime ebusuku. Kodwa bakha isemile. Impela ikhona imithi bakithi, "Ngangithi sezaphela izinyanga" ezimisa Umthakathi kuzekuse nemfene yakhe. Kanti basekhona abantu, nomasakhathazwa amashayakhothenje. Namuhlanje ngizibonele ngamehlo. Bhake ngoba umlungu wami, oyena ebephuthume abakwaMaqondana ngemoto, u-shive eyikhuleke ngeketanga imfeneleyo, bathe befika bona bathi ayikhunyulwe ingeke inyakaze, nempela bayikhumula yazi-melanje. Baze bayibulalisa okwembuzi imfene vasondo ukuba ibanjwe ilaliswephansi.

Neimudala namuhlanje. Neisize mhleli ungangifeli umona. Kuyafuneka abantu bakithi bazi lapho, bengathola khona usizo. Sikhathele abthakathi, nenzalo singayitholi kanti kukhona abantu abanokusisiza.

Abanecala Lokubulala

Ngesikhathi kulungiselelwa icala lokubulala lika Percy Palesha no Daze Martin, bobabili ngabantu, eNkantolo yaseKrugersdorp, uMn. L. F. Dawson, uMantshi omkhulu wafunda isitatimende—okwashiwo yilababantu uma bebuzwa mayelana nalelicala.

Icala leli lisukela ekufeni kwe Nkos. Zoquina del Ponte ogane umlimi wase makethe, owafa ngokuhlwa ngo July 31, 1942.

UMnu. Dawson uthi, uPalesha kwisitatimende sakhe wathi wayenomunye umuntu owathi kuye kuhle bavimbezele iNtaliyana elithize elinesitolo balemuke imali. Bayake esitolo, lapho iNtaliyana lazabalaza ngesikhathi lomunye umuntu elishaya eliphosa phansi. Bamkhuthuza bayifumana futhi mali, base behambake bobabili. Isikhathi eside sedlula emva kwelokho kwase kuzwakala ukuthi iNtaliyana lifile.

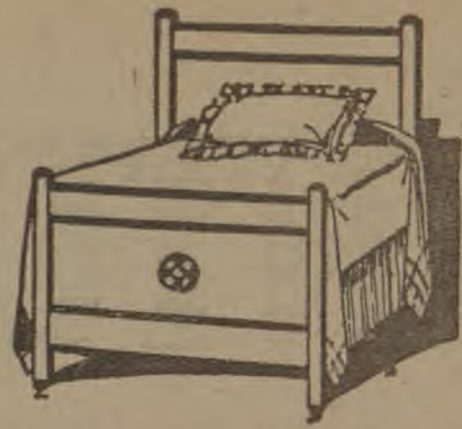
Emva kwalokho uPalesha uthi ngabe athi kusitatimende sakhe umuntu lowo kwakungowesifazana.

Isitatimende esenziwa ngu Martin sasifana, ngaphandle kokuba wathi lo owayesitolo wayengumfazi enomunye wase Putukezi. Wabalusizi kakhulu ukuzwa ukuthi inkosikazi yalimala yafa ngoba yena wayengazimisela ukubulala kodwa wayegonde imali. Manjeke bagwetshwa ngenzolo yokubulala okuyikhona beboshele khona.

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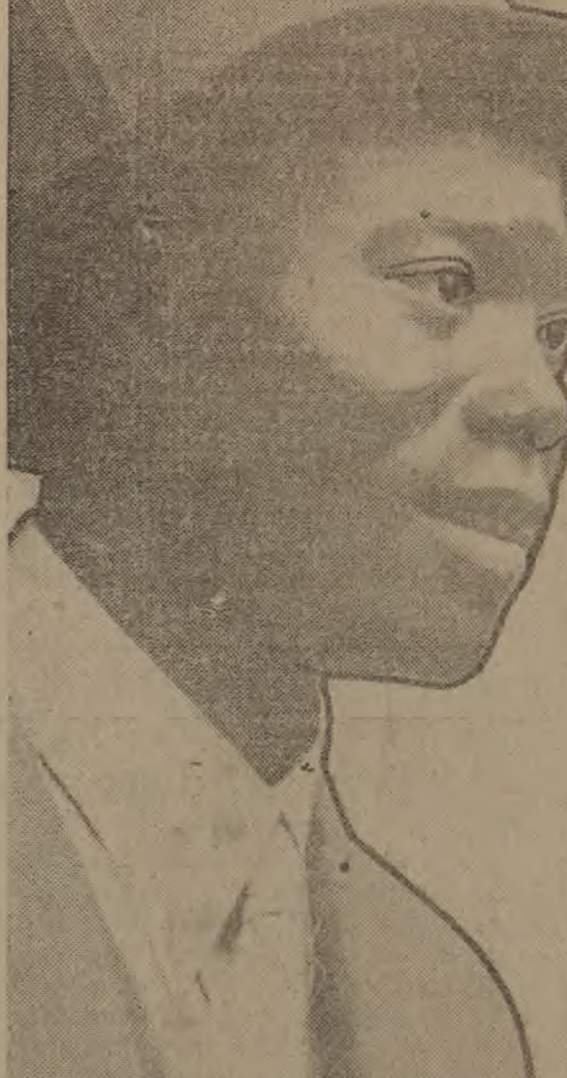
"I prescribe Intestine for all my patients who are constipated, or who show the effects of constipation in other parts of their bodies," writes Dr. Bester (Report No. 886).

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



ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Springs Can't Use Beer Profits For Location Expenses

Although it has acted through-out with the authority of the Minister of Native Affairs, Springs Town Council now finds itself in a serious financial predicament because the Minister will not permit the cost of extensive improvements, carried out in the Payneville location, to be defrayed from the big profits made from the sale of kaffir beer. So serious is the position that the Council proposes to send a deputation to interview the Minister in Cape Town.

As matters stand, the Council faces a deficit of £20,176 on its Native Revenue Account and £4,740 on general revenue. Against this, the anticipated surplus from kaffir beer this financial year will be £40,393.

The extraordinary popularity of the municipal beer hall brings in more than £63,600 gross per annum. In proportion to population, the turnover is the highest in the Union.

Natives Employed in Gold Mines

The Minister of Mines, replying recently to Mr. M. C. De Wet Nel (H.P. Wonderboom), said 292,692 Natives had been employed on the Gold Mines in December last. Of these 165,500 had come from outside the Union—101,500 from Portuguese Territory, 36,000 from Basutoland, 11,000 from Bechuanaland, 5,000 from Swaziland, 6,000 from Nyasaland and the remainder from the Rhodesias and other Territories. During 1944 a total of £12,900,000 had been paid in wages to Natives on the gold mines. The wages of Natives from outside the Union were not separately reported.—Sapa.



BATTLE HONOUR

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HERCULES CYCLES



FROM ALL
THE LEADING
DEALERS

(By WS/Sgt. J. P. Tutu—N.M.C. War Records)

The Campaign Medal Section of the N.M.C. War Records, at Welgedacht, certifies the eligibility and the qualification of N.M.C. Personnel by checking each soldier's attestation and service record, and then grants authority to them to wear the Africa Star, the 1939/43 Star or the Africa Service Ribbons, as the case may be.

(1) The Africa Star is instituted for service in certain operational Commands in the Middle East and Africa from the date of the entry of Italy into the War, on the 10th of June 1940 up to the date of cessation of operations against the enemy in North Africa on the 12th May, 1943, both dates inclusive. A member qualifies for this medal provided he has been within the stipulated dates, in the undermentioned operational Commands, even if for a short period:—

NORTH AFRICA: Africa Force Headquarters, and Middle East Command, excluding formations not West of the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, 10th June 1940 to 12th May 1943.

ABYSSINIA: Kenya, Italian Somaliland and Anglo Egyptian Sudan 10th June 1940 to 27th November 1941.

The colours of the Ribbon are:—Pale buff with Red, Dark Blue and Light Blue stripes. The back symbolizes the desert. The Red stripes stand for the Army, the Dark Blue for the Naval Forces and Merchant Navy, and the Light Blue stripes for the Air Force.

(ii) The 1939/43 Star Medal Ribbon is awarded to those who have served in Madagascar. The Colours are:—Red Dark-Blue and Light Blue and stand for the same as the Colours in the Africa Star.

(iii) The Africa Service Medal is awarded to those who enlisted between the 6th September and the 13th May, 1943. Its colours are Red which stand for the Army and Green and Yellow which are the Springbok Colours.

Officers and other ranks are eligible for the award as well as discharged personnel. It is forbidden to wear any unauthorised version of the ribbon or clasp and locally manufactured products are not approved of.

(iv) Wound Stripes: These are awarded to personnel in an operational theatre of war (accidents and self-inflicted wounds do not count towards wearing a wound stripe). One stripe is worn in respect of each occasion on which the individual is recorded as wounded, e.g. Pte. Jack Zitha has three wounds which he sustained in one engagement, will he be entitled to wear three wound stripes? No, those wounds were received in one engagement only

—so he is entitled to one wound stripe. A wound stripe is of gold braid of 1½ ins. length. A single wound stripe will be worn 4 ins. from the bottom of the cuff, vertically in the centre of the two seams.

(V) SERVICE CHEVRONS:

These are issued as follows:—One chevron for every completed year of service in the army (Illegal Absence and leave without pay do not count towards qualifying for a service chevron). N.M.C. Discharged soldiers may apply direct to the Officer in Charge, N.M.C. War Records, Welgedacht, for both the wound stripe and Service Chevrons, as well as for any of the above mentioned Ribbon Medals. They will then be issued with a free initial issue of any of these. Wound stripes and Service Chevrons are not to be worn on great coats or shirts. Discharged personnel are also permitted to wear these on plain clothes. These stripes and chevrons are NOT WASHABLE. Should one lose these free issues, a second free issue will not be issued. When applying for any of the above, ex-service men should also give particulars such as exemplified below:—

Military Regimental Number e.g. N5387. Rank: e.g. L/Cpl. Name (Surname and Christian): e.g. Sithole, Jack Ci'impli. Full Postal Address: e.g. c/o Bantu Social Centre, 29 Beatrice Street, Durban. Units served with: e.g. (1) N.M.C. att. 3 S.A.A.F. U.D.F. M.E.F., (2) 101 S.A. (N.E.) General Hospital, Middle East, (3) N.M.T.T.C. Spaarwater, (4) 2nd Battalion, Durban. (2nd).

One should then call, say once a week at the Local Post Office to enquire whether any registered packet in one's name has arrived. When the war is over the Medal will be manufactured and all will be told how, when and where to apply for them.

WANTED

Two Christian Native Nurses for Mission dispensary. Must be of good moral character. Please write, stating where trained, and send reference from former employer or hospital where trained.

Address: Nazarene Mission Dispensary, P.O. Acornhoek, Transvaal.

93-17

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

Temporary Shelters : Orlando

Africans with experience in building work are required to undertake employment on the erection of temporary shelters at Orlando.

Apply weekdays between the hours of 8.30 and 9.30 a.m. at Room No. 401, His Majesty's Buildings, Eloff Street. L. I. VENABLES, MANAGER.

6th March, 1945. Adv. No.456

X-24



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JONES' RHEUMATICURO ena le thata ea go gakolosa chefu e. Ha e gakologile ele metsi e tla coela ka koantle ga mmele, go nne gona botoka ka lobaka ye le telele.

Botlolo ea nthu ea JONES' RHEUMATICURO e tla shupa thata ea cone. Feberu e tla fokotsega. Go tla nna gona boitumelo le boikhuco. Ditokololo le mmele o tla gololesega me molwetsi a itse go boela mo tirong ea gagae.

Go molemo gore ka dipaka le dipaka motho a noe molemo o

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THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1945

South Africa's Native Policy

Mr. Heaton Nicholls' defence of South Africa's Native policy, in his address to the joint meeting of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society in London, has not surprised any intelligent African who has been a student of his political career in this country.

Mr. Heaton Nicholls has constantly and consistently maintained that South Africa's Native policy as embodied in General Hertzog's Native Legislation was a safeguard for European civilisation in Africa and that it made the European the trustee of the African. It is because he is genuinely convinced that this policy is designed to ensure European security in Africa that he was able to paint a picture which captured the imagination of his audience. He did not only speak as South Africa's ambassador to the Court of St. James, but as a protagonist of General Hertzog's policy which is wrongly called the segregation of the races.

For this policy is not designed to bring about the separation of the races, but to enable Europeans to dominate Africans for all time. It is a policy which, as Mr. Nicholls says, "had a logical and consistent basis, derived from many years of experience gained long before the British colonies in Southern Africa were known or explored." But its logic and consistency are based on theories and ideas which were evolved in the stormy days of the past when Africans resisted the impact of the so-called European civilisation upon their lives. It cannot be denied that those who conceived this policy in those far off days did not visualise a South Africa such as the one in which we live to-day—a South Africa which is rapidly becoming Europeanised and in which Africans, whether they like it or not, can no longer continue to pursue their primitive ways of life. Again they did not foresee the forces which to-day have made Europeans and Africans economically interdependent. They saw the Africans, not as human beings capable of progress, but as creatures destined to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the white race. Such are the foundations upon which South Africa's Native policy is built, and such a policy is wholly unacceptable to Africans who, in spite of repressive and restrictive legislation, are making rapid progress along the path of civilisation.

"South African Native policy," says Mr. Nicholls, is designed to adjust and harmonise the changing relations between a primitive people and a highly-developed western civilisation. In Native South Africa development is planned in accordance with Bantu wishes, as expressed through their indigenous institutions. To those who are unfamiliar with the relations between white and black in South Africa, this declaration might seem to prove the justness of this policy, for it implies that parallel development in South Africa is possible. But is there such a "Native South Africa" where "indigenous institutions" can function without coming into conflict with the interest of Europeans? The answer to this question is provided by General Smuts's declaration that "segregation has fallen on evil days." The significance of this will be highly appreciated when it is remembered that General Smuts himself was once a staunch advocate of the policy of segregation and parallel development.

The truth is that no two peoples can, in the economic life of to-day, develop along their own lines in the same country and under

THE REPORT OF THE HEALTH SERVICES COMMISSION

(By Dr. L. E. Hertslet)

For those who would like to read a fuller summary of this remarkable Report than these short articles, I would like to recommend a pamphlet issued by the Institute of Race Relations. It is called "The Health of the Nation."

I do not know by whom it was written, but it is well done, and gives a fair and all-round idea of the Blue-book.

It is one of the Institute's N.A.P. series, and can be obtained from their Book Depot, Box 97, Johannesburg. Send 1/6d. in Postal Order—and give the name and address to which the paper is to be sent.

If you can afford 5/-, so as to have a few to give away, so much the better for all concerned.

At the time of writing these paragraphs, it seems as if the Government mean to push through the plans (most of them) suggested by the Commission.

The majority of the doctors appear to agree to these plans, and are willing to fit into the new big picture that has been painted. Steps are being taken to start some of the work that is needed to make possible all the changes that are proposed.

A training centre, where the workers can receive part of the necessary teaching is shortly to be opened, and in other ways, the wheels are beginning to move.

I hope, a little later on, to be able to tell you of real, practical progress that has been made.

Let me say this as my last word. I am gravely concerned about the state of African Health. I firmly believe that most of the Health Authorities feel the same way about it, and want to see much work started to bring about real improvement in the position.

But this will not happen unless we all say and say together "It must be done!"

In the meantime I want to urge all my African friends not to wait for help from outside but to do the best things to help themselves.

1. Learn the ways of Healthy Living.
2. Walk in those ways.
3. Teach them to their children (at home and in school).
4. Refuse to walk in the bad ways that help Disease.
5. Fight all the time, against those many Enemies that harm our Health, Ignorance, Drink, Dirt, Laziness, Wrong Foods, and the rest.

PROBLEM OF NATIVES IN URBAN AREAS

Many aspects of the Native question were discussed in the Assembly last Tuesday week when the debate on the second reading of the Natives (Urban Areas) Consolidation Bill was resumed. The need for stabilising Native labour as between agriculture and industry was emphasised by several members. The Minister was urged to put an end to the migrant labour system.

Mr. VAN DER BERG (Lab. P., Krugersdorp) said that as soon as possible the Minister should take steps to remedy the fluctuating Native labour force so that industry could be efficiently operated.

Mr. NEL (H.P., Wonderboom) said a proper census should be carried out soon so that the Native question could be tackled effectively. The tribal system should be preserved. There was an unparalleled wastage of Native labour. Thousands of Natives were constantly seeking work. If there was a proper system of discipline for young Natives, based on the Native patriarchal system, that would not happen. Locations should be properly controlled.

CONTRADICTIONS

Dr. FRIEDMAN (U.P., Hillbrow) said the Minister must reconsider the country's Native

the same Government. When he was a senior member, of the Native Affairs Commission, Mr. Nicholls used to speak not only of the creation of "Bantu nation" but also of the "Bantuisation of Native education." We do not profess to know what was at the back of his mind, but it does appear to us that his aim was not to bring Africans within the ambit of the "highly-developed western civilisation," but to perpetuate their primitive life in order to facilitate their control by Europeans.

South Africa's Native policy is certainly not compatible with the principles of democracy, and, therefore, not in keeping with that philosophy of life which rejects the domination of one race by another, while demanding that "in the eyes of the law there should be no discrimination based on race, colour or creed." The world today stands at the threshold of a new era in human history—an era which will, undoubtedly, be dominated by the spirit of friendliness and brotherliness among the peoples of the world if permanent peace is to be achieved. South Africa will be well advised, therefore, to revise her Native policy in order to fit herself into the new life which will emerge from the struggle into which Nazism has plunged humanity.

policy, which seemed to stand on two fundamental contradictions—fear of Native advancement to the detriment of the European and a desire to exploit the Native. The time had come to solve these contradictions.

The Agricultural and Industrial Requirements Commission in its latest report said the reconstruction of farming would require a smaller farming population which, with more effective labour and farming methods, would provide an abundance of protective foods. It stressed that the development of farming and of industry must be side by side. Industry must be developed to absorb those displaced from the land, who would be chiefly Natives. In industry the Natives would be far more productive per head. They would learn more and be able to buy more. The result would be a considerable increase in the national income.

The Minister must put an end to the migrant labour system by establishing the urban Native population in their own townships close to their work. Once the congestion in the reserves was relieved by this process those left in the reserves would have a better chance.

If the view of the gold mining industry prevailed there would be no industrial development and the reserves would remain squalid pools of casual labour. Fortunately there was a "progressive wing of the gold mining industry which was entering into other forms of industry on an extensive scale and which realised that stabilised labour did not conflict with the interests of gold mining.

He did not suggest that a change-over from a system of migrant labour should take place overnight. The transition should be gradual, but it must be in accordance with a planned policy. For example, new mines might be induced by suitable tax concessions to make provision for a stabilised labour force.

The point was that even in the gold mining industry there was a force ready to co-operate with the Minister in a progressive labour policy and he should take that into account.

—SAPA.

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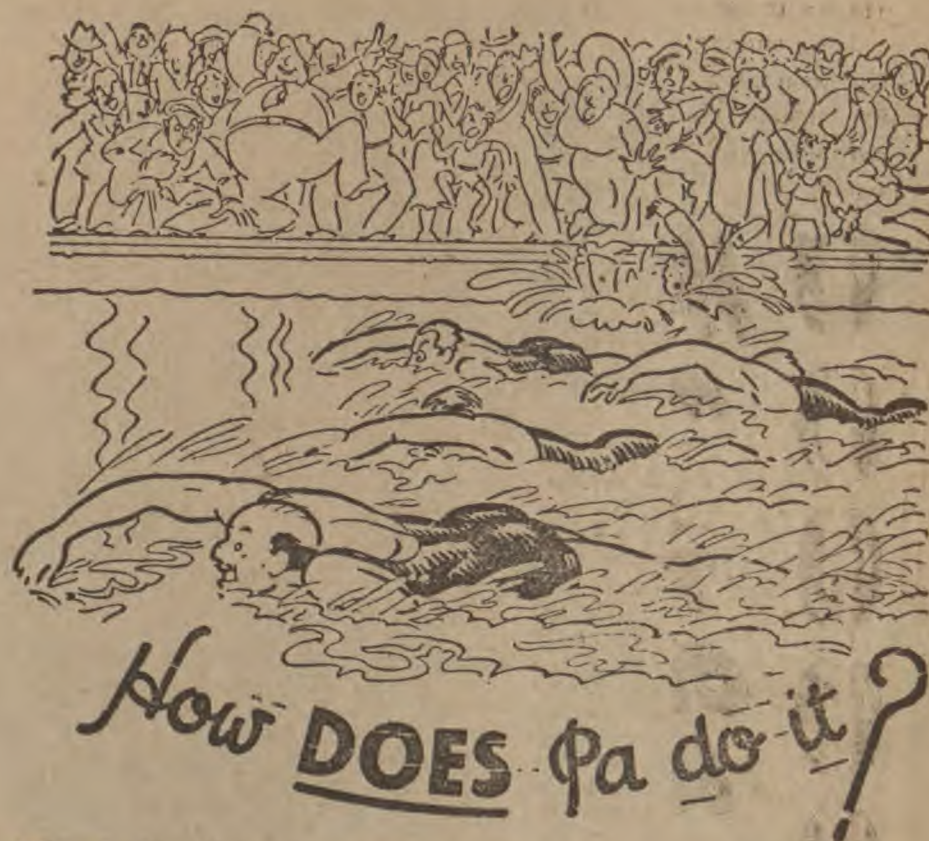
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PARTON'S PURIFYING PILLS

Along The Colour Line

(By Wayfarer)

NO COLOUR BAR

In the last session of the Union Parliament a Nursing Act was passed without colour bar. The Act established a Nursing Association to which all nurses of whatever race or colour, will belong. Differentiation in salary scales, however, still exists.

One wonders how this Act escaped the notice of those men in Parliament who think that colour bar is a protection to Europeans. But perhaps Parliament was influenced by the fact that disease knows no colour bars.

NEGRO GENERAL DECORATED

Thousands of Negro soldiers are fighting with United States armies in Europe and the Pacific islands. In these theatres of war they are proving themselves worthy of American citizenship.

General Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied forces in Western Europe, recently conferred the Distinguished Service Medal upon Brigadier-General O. Davis, the United States Army's only Negro general. The award was made for "exceptionally meritorious service" as inspector of troop units in the field and as special consultant on Negro problems.

D.C.M. FOR AFRICAN SOLDIER

African soldiers from East, Central and West Africa are fighting the Japanese in the jungles of Asia, and they are showing the fighting spirit of their warrior ancestors.

Writing under the well-known heading "Cabbages and Kings" The Rhodesia Herald's regular commentator who signs himself "The Carpenter," says, "More news of Nyasa Natives under Japanese fire has reached me from East Africa Command, with the information that two Nyasa Natives in the K.A.R. have recently received the D.C.M. and another the M.M."

As an instance of the bravery of a Native who may well at one time have been a Salisbury cook-boy or a farm worker in the Colony, take Sergeant Berrison Chinyama. On the night of October 29, 1944, he led a section of his platoon forward under a strongly held Japanese position in spite of showers of grenades thrown by the enemy down a precipitous slope. Eventually he found himself right under the lip of an enemy position with only a small tree between himself and the Japanese grenadier in the trench four feet above him.

Drawing the enemy's whole attention to himself and developing a grenade battle, Sgt. Berrison sent his platoon on an encircling movement. One grenade would have landed on him, had it not lodged in the tree and burst just above him.

By now he had located two Japanese grenade positions and he silenced them both, seriously injuring one grenadier and killing the other. He withdrew only on orders from his company commander when his men were being showered with grenades from the other Japanese positions. Chinyama got the D.C.M.

TRAINING OF TRADE UNIONISTS

The Campaign of Right and Justice has decided to establish classes for the training of African Trade Union leaders on industrial legislation, office management and other matters relating to the Trade Union movement.

It is to be hoped that African Trade Union leaders will take advantage of this splendid opportunity to improve their knowledge of the work they are doing for African workers.

The school is due to start on April 10, and it is hoped to run three courses per annum, in various parts of South Africa.

CAMPAIGN OF RIGHT AND JUSTICE

This organisation was established in Johannesburg. For a long time it confined its activities to the Rand, till it found its legs which were carried it into the

Rev. Saul Mokapela Passes

The passing of Rev. Saul Moeketsi Mokapela at Benoni on Sunday, February 18, marked the close of the successful career of an eminent ecclesiast and great preacher; an outstanding spiritual leader and stalwart in the Methodist church missionary circle.

Born in 1878 at Heremon, Basutoland, Saul Mokapela received his early education at the local primary school and proceeded to Bensonvale Institution, Herschel, in the Cape Province, where he trained as teacher. On completing his studies, he entered the teaching field, his first post being at Vaaldrift in the Transvaal. Later, he taught at one of Johannesburg's popular Bantu primary schools commonly known to this day as the "Albert Street Methodist School."

It was while young Mokapela was at Vaaldrift that he met Rev. E. Bottrill, of the Methodist faith, who enticed him to take up ministry. In 1905, he married Junia Meleka Modise, and eight years later, he joined the ranks of the Methodist clerical order.

His first ministerial circuit was at Warmbaths; then, later, he ministered to Methodist congregations at Kilnerton Village in Pretoria, Pimville, Krugersdorp, Mabeskraal, Vereeniging, Pretoria, Albert Street in Johannesburg. Three years ago, he was transferred to Benoni, his last port of call, where, after doing exceptionally good work, he was through death called to rest. His remains were interred at the Benoni Location cemetery on Wednesday February 21, and is survived by his widow and five daughters.

A man endowed with rare gifts of personality which commanded respect of all who came in contact with him, he was, in addition, a semblance of humility, a virtue, which accounted for the very wide circle of friends attached to him both within and without his church.

The large attendance at his funeral, the warm tributes paid

national arena, bearing the banner of progressive democracy for everybody, regardless of race or colour.

It is gratifying to note that in spite of the germs of Nazism and Fascism, which seem to be taking root in the national life of South Africa, there are men and women who are dedicating their lives to the cause of democracy.

him by the lay and clerical fraternity of the many and various religious sects represented at his funeral, the aid and assistance rendered in many and several ways to his widow and family during their sad bereavement, bore testimony of the high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him.

Despite failing health, he insisted upon carrying out the work he loved so much, and to which he had dedicated himself heart and soul, preferring to die, as he eventually did, in harness, than yield to the affliction sapping his vitality over a protracted period. Because of the saintly life he led, the inspiration he imparted to others, and the example he set for all professing Christians, one would, with the poet and his hymn repeat the lines:

"For all the saints, who from their labours rest,
Who Thee by faith before the world confessed,
Thy name, Oh Jesu, be forever blessed, Alleluia!"

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 Panbaine Powder and Panbaine Oil unequalled. They relieved me completely of my suffering, and I recommend them highly to all my friends and acquaintances."—L. Bruwer.

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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). Panbaine Powder immediately renders the acid harmless and absorbs the gases. Panbaine Oil spreads a protective layer of oil over the ulcers, and is excellent for Bowel Anaemia. PANBAININE POWDER AND PANBAININE OIL are obtainable from all chemists. 5705-3

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THE BANTU WORLD OkaNicholls Nempatho yoNtsundu

NGOMGQIBELO, MARCH 17, 1945

Bagalela Badlule AbaNcedani

Kuphauleka ukuba ngathi abaNcedani se besukela ixesha ngoku, kuba batshayeela phambili bedudula njalo kuwo onke amacala. Uthaba balududule baya kuluphosa ngaphaya komlambo oyiRhine, bathimba nedolophu enkulu yamaJamani, i-Cologne. Imikhosi yamaNgesi yona ilaula ingingqi enkulu yezi-kluselo ephambi kumlambo oyiRhine. Umkhosi ophantsi ko-Njengele Patton utyhalele phambili udlula kwiingxondorha zentaba eyiEifel ezijikeleze idolophu yaseCoblenz. Akusekudala le dolophu imi ekudibaneni kwemilambo eyiRhine neMoselle ithatyathwe, kuba omnye umkhosi se ubaleke wehlisa iMoselle waya kutsho kwindawo ezimayile ezili5 ukusuka kumlambo oyiRhine. Ne mikhosi yamaMerika ilumbokra njalo utshaba, yaye ithimbe idolophu nezixeko ezininzi.

Ngasempumalanga imikhosi yamaRashiya yenza okwayo. Ithe rhoqo ukuchwechwele utshaba, kodwa kusathe cwaka malunga nomkhosi kaMarshall Zhukov osingisa ngoko eBerlin. Kubonakala ukuba amaRashiya akholelwa ukuba kungcono ukwenza ukuze kuthethwe kamva. Emnye imikhosi yamaRashiya ilwe amadabi aqatha emva kokudubuleka iwelele ngaphaya komlambo. Lo mlambo awuxelwa igama lawo, kodwa ngathi yiOder, mhlambi iNeisse okanye omnye umlanjana. Imikhosi yamaRashiya ityhalele phakathi kanye kwizixeko zamaJamani. Nawo amaRashiya athimbe izixeko ezibaluleke kakhulu eJamani. Iindawo zezixhobo ezikhulu nezeetanki zithinjwe ngamaRashiya, kanti wona athumela nezawo izixhobo ukuya kudlakaza amaJamani.

Okhetshwe babaNcedani nabo baluncedo olukhulu ukudlulula iindawo ze-oile neendlela zamaJamani. Uhlasele lwabo luqutywa imini yonke. Aaba khetshe ngamahlasele abo banceda imikhosi esempumalanga nasentshonalanga. Ngoku imikhosi yabaNcedani ihlulwe ngama300 eemayile. Amakhulu-khulu ookhetshwe athunyelwa edabini ukuya kuhlasela iindawo ezibalulekileyo zotshaba, ngakumbi kwisithili saseDortmund.

Kwihlelo laseItaly imikhosi ye-Fifth Army, emva kokuthi cwaka ithuba elidana, ibe nempumelelo enkulu yokuhambela phambili imayile ezintlanu idlula iintaba ezikumhlaba ombi kakhulu phakathi kwemifuta yeReno nePanaro. Apha yathimba ngaphezu kwe-1,200 lamabanjwa, yathabatha iincopho ezibaluleke kakhulu ezivala indlela ebheka eModena.

Kuvakala uming-ming lokuba uMarshal Tito, igorha lama-Yugoslav nenkokeli evunyiweyo emikhosi, uza kuphatha uburhulumente baseYugoslavia emva kwale mfazwe. Nguye ochungwe ukuba abe yiNkulumbuso yakhona.

Kwicala lasePacific imikhosi yabaNcedani ineetanki nezixhobo zayo izimayile ezine kuphela ukusuka eMandalay. Le mikhosi yatyhalele phambili yakuphula ukuba uxhathiso luya luthotha. Nalapha abaNcedani bazimisele ukuba benze izinto zamehlo. Bazama ukukhalelisa nokucutha umlo. Maninzi amaJapan athinjweyo, nabuleweyo nangxwelerhiweyo. AmaTshayina nawo aluncedo olukhulu kuba aneedawo ase-zithimbile zamaJapan.

ngokubalekela ezidolophini bathi bahlukane nolaulo lwabo lwasezilalini, bazilahle neenkolo ezazinceda ukubaluleka. Uchaze nokuba kodwa emnye yaloo mithetho iya ipheliswa ngoku.

Akayilibalanga into yokuba abasingathe imicimbi yabaNtsundu benza konke ekusemandleni abo ukulungiselela intlalo-ntle yoNtsundu, ethemba nokuba amazwana amaNgesi akwandiswa aphuculwe ukuse abantu balapho bangaphumeli ngaphandle kwe-mida yawo. Kodwa ulibalule elithi nje ngoko elomDibaniso liza kwakha amashishini amaninzi baninzi abaya kubalekela khona.

Xa ebethethe malunga nempatho yoNtsundu emZantsi Afrika eLondon kweduleyo uMn. G. Heaton Nicholls, umMeli welomDibaniso eNgilani nobesakuba kwiKomishini yezabaNtsundu kweli lomDibaniso, waxela ukuba ifanelekile yaye ingqinelana imipatho yoNtsundu kumZantsi Afrika, kuba yakhiwa ngamava eminyaka emininzi afunyanwa kudalapha ngaphambi kokuba amazwana amaNgesi asemZantsi Afrika aziwe.

Wayenza le ntetho kwintlanganisano yendibano yeRoyal African Society neRoyal Empire Society, esihlalweni kuchophe uEarl of Clarendon, lowa wakhe wayiRhuluneli yomDibaniso ngaphambili.

Impatho yoNtsundu wasemZantsi Afrika ngumcimbi obanzi kakhulu, waye u-ethe-ethe, kwaye ekuphumeleleni nasekuweni kwawo kuxhomekeke impucuko nemfundiso zabamHlophe kulonke elaseAfrika, uhambise watsho.

Imicimbi yabaNtsundu lisebe lemicimbi emininzi kaRhulumente wasemZantsi Afrika kuba ichukumisa intlalo yalo lonke elo. Nayiphina impazamo emthethweni, okanye empahweni, iya kuba mesiphumo kuluntu lonke lalapho. Ngako oko ke imipatho yoNtsundu ayinakuba yinto ekude lee kwintlalo ntle yomZantsi Afrika. Ukulunga kwentlalo yoNtsundu, nokuba abanye bathini na, sisiseko sokuphucuka nokukhula komDibaniso ube sisizwe.

Kuwiwana Kulunyukiwe

Unabise wathi lo gama abamHlophe basemZantsi Afrika bengqinelana ukuba abaNtsundu kufuneka bencediwe ukulungiselela ixesha elizayo, kukwawisiswana ngelokuba kulunyukwe kungenziwa nto iyakuthi idemeshe impucuko ese ikho. Konke oku kwa kuba kwenziwa ukulungiselela abamHlophe nabaNtsundu ngokufanayo.

UMn. Nicholls ukhe wacaza nemeko yabaNtsundu kwelomDibaniso ukususela kwixesha lokufika kukaVan Riebeeck, wachaza neendlela abamHlophe abathwala iidleko zokuphuculwa koNtsundu. Uxele ukuba iminyaka engama-20 eduleyo ilali zabaNtsundu zaphuculwa ngokumangalisayo, kodwa phezu koko kusekukhulu ekufuneka kwenziwe.

Uthethe nangeenkomo waxela ukuba mazo ziya lungiselelwa kuba isigingatha sazo sesabantu abaNtsundu abaya bevuleka ingqondo yokugonda ukuba iinkomo azizizo zokulobola kuphela, koko zikwa bubutyebi.

Kwicala lombuso uMn. Nicholls ubike ukuba abaNtsundu baseKoloni bamelwe ePalamente, kwaye bavune lukhulu ngaloo nto. Amanye amaPhondo amathathu angasentla nawo amelwe kwi-Senate. NePalamente kaNtu ivule ithuba lokuba abaNtsundu bazi-thethele ngokwabo.

Malunga nokhetsho (colour bar) uchaze ukuba akukho mithetho uvala abaNtsundu bangenzi okwenziwa ngabamHlophe bangasebenzi imisebenzi yobuchopho, kwaye nemithetho yentlalo ayikhetanga bala. Akukho nto ivala abaNtsundu bangafundi, ngaphandle kokuba bona ngokwabo baphuke bangabinako. Akunakugxekwa uRhulumente welomDibaniso ngezi zinto. Eneneni kuzanywa ukuba kwandiswe amashishini kwiindawo apho kuhleli abaNtsundu.

Ubike nokuba enye into enzima kukunqanda abaNtsundu ababalekela ezidolophini, bengaveli kumaphandle elomDibaniso kodwa, koko nakwamanye amazwe angaphaya kwemida.

Uncoma Imfundo

Uyincimile imfundo yabaNtsundu, athe ihambela phambili ngamandla. Unike namanani enkitho ngemfundo namayeza nangezinye izinto ezenzelwa abaNtsundu. Phakathi kwezinye izinto ezininzi ezenzelwa abaNtsundu ubalule nokuba imithetho emisiweyo efana neyamapasi yenzelwe ukunceda bona baNtsundu, kuba (Khangela kumhlathi wokuqala)

Ine Kakhulu Imvula

Kwizithili ezininzi zeli lomDibaniso, ngakumbi Phesheya kweLigwa, entla eKoloni, eFreyistata naseNatala kune imvula enkulu. Imbalela igxothiwe Phesheya kweNciba, kodwa kwezinye iindawo apho ifuneka kakhulu, ezinje ngeKaroo, entshonalanga eKoloni nasentla kweLigwa, akukhange kubekho nomkhumezelo.

ERhautini imvula ine iintsuku eziliqela zilandelana, into ke leyo esuke yabanga ukubanda, kanti bekusoloko kushushu. Izisele zeevenkili zazalisa amanzi, kwademesheka imphala eyayilapho. Nakwezinye iidolophu zeli laseGoli kune imvula enkulu.

Oololiwe abathuza ngaseSouth-West Afrika bavaleleka ababinako ukudlulela phambili, abanye bade bajika ngenxa yokuzala kwemilambo.

Ezi mvula azinanga kulo lonke eli, kodwa kwezo ndawo ine kuzo itsho ngamandla eNatala umlambo uMhlautzi uya phuphuma, kwaye iindlela ezilapho zikaloliwe zivaliwe.

Nookhetshwe babambezelwe yile mvula. Omnye ovela eMonti ufike mva kakhulu kwisikhululo esise-Rhautini.

Zincede Impahla

Ezi mvula zakuba noncedo olukhulu empahleni ehambayo ekuhlaziye-ni izilimo zempahla zasebusika, kwaye ke ngoko zobanga ukuba kubekho ubust oluninzana, kodwa ke izilimo zasehlotyeni zona aziyi kubasancedakala.

Ngenxa yembelela eduleyo ukutya kwempahla, kwasebusika besekuya kuba kuphela. Ezi mvula zize kanye ngexesha ebezifuneka kakhulu ngalo, kuba ukutya kwasebusika bekonakala. Iigusha neenkomo ezisengwayo zakuncedakala kakhulu.

Ngenxa yezi mvula kulindeleke ukuba ibhotolo eyakwenziwa ibe nintzi nangona ixesha lokwenza yona se limbovu ukudlula.

(Zivela kumhlathi wesine)

kwezenziwa ngo1939. Ke ngoko akunako ukuba kuthiwe iingubo zinqabile, kuba zonke ezi azenzelwanga mikhosi.

Kuyinyani ukuba ezimabala-bala, ngakumbi ezithandwa ngabaNtsundu, zinqabile. Kodwa emva kwemfazwe, xa onke amashishi engubo enako ukwenza olu hlobo, nazo aziyi kunqaba. Okwa ngoku abantu bangonceliswa kukufumana ezingenamibala, kuba kakade eyona nto ifunekayo kukukhuselwa engqeleni.

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Nje ngoko ubusika busondele ucinge ukuba kuyimfanelo ukuba acacise ngemeko yazo khona ukuze kungaxekwa yena. Uxele /ukuba ukususela ku1939 kwenziwa iingubo ezingaphezulu kuneminyaka engaphambili koko. Kunyaka odluleyo kwenziwe za1,500,000 ngaphezulu (Khangela kumhlathi wesithathu)

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7127-3

EzaseKlerksdorp

(Ngowakhona)

Lilifu elimnyama elikhe laphezu kwalo mzi lokufa komfo ongu-Philopolis Choana. Lo mfo ubengathi ubuphambanarha esenza izinto zokungaphili kwengqondo kodwa ethetha ngomlomo.

Kuthe ngentsasa ye26 February walegana nabantwana. Uthe ukusuka apho wagqotsa ukuya emlanjeni. Uthe obemsukela wamshiya waya waziphosa esizibeni kwabe kuyaphela. Ushiya umhlokokazi nenkedama. Ungewatywa ngenkonzo yamaLutherian ngu-Mfundisi Motsemane beligela abantu. Siya zililela izihlobo zakhe sithi mazilale ngenxeba, yimini yakhe abizwe ngayo ngumDali.

UMfundisi J. N. Ntoyi webandla lamaPresbyterian ukhe wenza owenkawu umtsi ukuya eMafeking apho afumane ibandla elikuma350 elagoxa apho limane lihanjelwa ngumfundisi wase-Kroonstad. Kulindeleke ukuba baye noNobhala weSynod ose-West Rand ukuba kuya vumeleka. Kunga nganjalo ukwanda komsebenzi, siya yibulela loo nto siyincoma.

AmaSabata abhinqe emifutshane ukulungiselela ukuya kuntlanganiso yabo eya kuba se-Johannesburg kuyo le nyanga.

Kwangoku njalo namaTiyopiya emi ngazo zombini ukulungiselela ulwamkelo loMongameli noMongameli kazi Matambo e-Potchefstroom oluya kuba nge17 March. Kuya kubekwa umongameli kazi esihlalweni, endithemba ukuba yonke iTransvaal West iya kuba lapho kuya kusala izigqo-gqa. Uyavuya oya kuba elapho ngalowo mhla. Se kulungiswe ityuka yelori eya kunduluka ngo-4 p.m. Asazi ke naantso into yakho Potyi.

ABANTU NEZINGABO

UNKosk. Jane Moyake ukhe wegxada eMilledora ukuya kuvela umyeni wakhe apho ongu-msebenzi kwaloliwe.

UMn. Moloantoo uya yeka kule nyanga, ungumsebenzi kwaloliwe uza kufumana umhlalaphantsi (pension). Uzungayithathi yonke ngexesh' elinye kuba ukufika oko kwayo iya kuvuthelaka ingathi igalelwe ipetrol. Ndifunga u-Nototyi uya kuyibona le nto endiyithethayo. hamba necebo lam.

UMfundisi J. Kwebulana bazilungiselela ukuya eKroonstad kwiPassover eya kuba lapho, sekwenziwe namalungelo aya kugutywa apho.

UNKosk. Matilda Fongosa ukhona phakathi komzi lo, ulundwendwe kwaUNKosk. Dwayi apho azalwa khona. Noko ke izinto azimntakaGqika njengoko sakhe sambika kule mihlathi ngempilo yakhe ukuba nkene-nkene.

Ugqithe apha uMongameli Lishosi ukuya eMaseru apho alathelwe khona. Usashiye intsapho yakhe ebukhweni kwaUNKosk. Zuma akhe egxada okucwangcisa andule ukuza kuphuthuma intsapho. Uhleli ixesha elide eBothaville, 11 leminyaka. Uthe esuka khona wayesuka nendwe yobongameli. Kude kwavokotheka. Kunga nganjalo, siya libulela eloo nyathelo lokunyukela entla, ukuzithoba bakubone abangaphezu kwakho bakuthi jize. Uzifake zitshone inzipho, akwaziwa mhlambi ungothuka uwelwa ngumqa esandleni wobuPresident.

EzaseTshantolo

(NguSindiya KaNtaba)

Ziyenzeka izinto ezinkulu nezinicini kulo mzana. Kuveki ephelileyo iBella Tempile yalapha ibihanjelwe ngoomqhubu abangoo-Brother A. G. Buti, A. Tshipi, A. H. Tontsi, noDade Alice Kunene, Mabel Mtshinga nabanye ababini. Kwangoku suku kwakusamkelwa amalungu asixhenxe azimanye nabazili.

Sikhe sabona phakathi komzi lo uMn. M. Bhotile nowakhe noSis. Tokazi Julia Stemele, bonke ngabaseOrlando.

NgolwesiNe lwe22 February bekufhlwa uUNKosk. Agnes Skenjana, umkhulu umngcwabo, uqhutywa nguMlu. L. Dumse we-Rhabe kaMzimba noMlu. Moses Mfazi weBantu Methodist noMkgosi weA.M.E. Church. Ubekho noMn. George Mbizela we-Abbasinian Church. Baya bulwela kakhulu abongi balo mkhuhlane, kakhulu uUNKosk. Dastile osingethe umfikazi kwada kwasekugqibeleni.

NGEZEBHODI NABANTU

Amadoda alo mzi waseTshantolo noko ngathi onwabe gqitha.

IZINTO NGEZINTO EZIBELENI KUKOMANI

(Nguntanomhle)

Nje ngomkhonzi okhonza isizwe sakhe ndiziva iyimfanelo yam nje ngenkwenkwana yalapha ebaThenjini ebikhonzela ikhonza umzi oNtsundu jikelele, ukuba ndicele uxolo kwizihlobo zethu, zam ke ngoko, ezingabaxhasi beli phepha likaNtu libalulekileyo elikhe langumama isithuba seenyanga ezimbini ezivisayo ngenxa yesizathu esibonwe saziwa ngumntu wonke, ekuthe ke phakathi kwesi sithuba akwabikho ndlela yokuvakalisa amasuka ndihlala ethu, njengesiqhelo ngamangaku kuyo le mihlathi ibalulekileyo.

Ngoko sithi ngxe, Umzi ulale ngenxeba. Saye phezu koko sibulela nabanini maphepha ngokwenza unako-nako phakathi kwesithuba esifutshane kangaka abe abuye avele la maphepha; sithi ke ngoko sonke ndlu iNtsundu eNkosi.

Sihleli apha eziBeleni emva kwethuba elide sinqatyelwe yimvula ebesingazazi ukuba u-Sombawo angabuye asikhumbule. Sibone sifumana imvula entle ethathe iintsuku ezimbalwa, saza sabe ke siyambonga uSombawo kweli lasebaThenjini, kuba bese-kukubi kakhulu.

INGQUNGQUTHELA

Sinengxikela apha enkulu ye Ndlu Enkulu edibana ngomhla wama29 ngoMarch de kube ngumhla wesi2 kuApril. Sazisa zonke izihlobo zethu ezikude nezikufutshane ukuba mazilazi ixesha lokuhlalanga kweNdlu Enkulu yelaseMpumalanga apha kwaNgube-nchuka. Sithanda ukuba bonke abantu abeza kwiNdlu Enkulu ii2/6 zabo mazikhokele ukuza kwiKomiti yamalungiselelo. U-Nobhala weKomiti leyo ngu-Dade Emily Ntsodo, nakuMzal. S. B. Mankayi uMncedisi wakhe. Nangona sihlalanga kule Ndlu-Nkulu sishiywe linyange lethu uThambo-dala kade bemqongqotha uMfi uMzhl. H. Mama, G.T.T. obesele ngumphumi ebufundisini nakwesi sihlalo sobuG.T.T. ngenxa yokwaphuka kwempilo. Uzibekhe iintonga zobuNkulu beNdlu Enkulu ngoDecember, 1943 Emgwali.

ABANTU NEZINGABO

Sivelana kakhulu noMn. no Nkosk. Daniel Xego balapha e-New Brighton BB9 ngukushiywa ngabantwana abebesandukuvela amawele kuFebruary. Sithi akuhlanga kungehlanga. Ndawonye noUNKosk. Tenjiwe Nojekwa olahlekelwe ngumyeni wakhe siya velana kakhulu naye siqokela ukuthi akuhlanga kungehlanga.

NakuMn. H. M. Mgidlana walapha oshiywe yinkosikazi yakhe naye kulo nyaka, ibikade ingenakuphila ncam, siya velana kakhulu ndawonye nomzi wakwa-Mgidlana, noThixo Onikayo ikwaNguye othabathayo.

Kuluvuyo ukuvakalisa ukuba uMn. A. S. E. Bongco, omnye weetitshala zasetseshetshi; uzithabathele undofa naye, obengomnye wabongikazi kwesi sibhedlele sisedolophini, iFrontier Hospital. Sivuvusana nabo, saye sibangwe-nelela ubom obumnandi.

UMn. H. M. Malotana okhaya liseZwaartwater ufike apha ngomhla wa24 kuFebruary ukuvela eRhautini apho alijoni khona; uze ngokugula kwenkosikazi yakhe intombi yakwaMgcodo.

Sitsho kuba kwiweki ephelileyo bekumenywe intlanganiso yabantu abaneziza apha elokishini. Injongo zaloo ntlanganiso xa sivayo ibikuzi kuxoxa ngamalungu aseBhodini engenabafazi, namalungu angenaziza zawo (abaqashi), nokuvota kwamakhosikazi elunyulweni lweBhodi.

Phofu lona iBhunga ledolophu liwanikele la malungelo kuye wonke umntu ohlala ipemete. Eyona nto singayigondiyi luca-lu-lwano lwabantu abaNtsundu bona ngokwabo. Siya qiniseka umLungu njengomntu olichule lika "Divide and rule" uya kuyivulela avikhuthaze le nto. Madoda "Umanyano ngamandla".

UMn. John Matsie usathe gxada ngaseLartinberg ngeholidi ye14 days.

Sikhe sabona phakathi komzi lo uMn. Simon Phetoe waseNew Clare noMn. Menoe waseKoster, bebehambela kwaMn. M. W. Sontunzi.

UMn. Kolo ongumakhi zindlu usathe gxada naseFreyistati. Ngethi nalapho uvokwakha.

Ubelanpha uMlu. E. E. Mahabane waseRandfontein ngoCawa enca-nhaya ezokukakaza iigusha zedlelo likaBawo ngamanzi obom ezisehuhlantini bakwaDyan, savuya ukumbona.

Usathe gxada ngasekhaya uMount Eliff uUNKosk. Pauline D. Nkone okwethuba lenyanga.

UNKosk. E. N. C. Manuel ubuya encoma ixesha elimnandi kakhulu eMonti apho ebeye khona ngeze-mpilo elundwendwe kwamninawe uMn. D. K. Manuel. Uncoma ikakhulu ukulima kwabantu base-Monti ezigadini umbona abasebewutya.

Akukazeki ukuba iInter-town Tournament iphi na nonyaka nje noxa bekuvakala ukuba yoba lapha eziBeleni, le nto ayinangqiniseko. Kobe kuvakale kaka-msinyane noko.

Umzi ume bume apha ngalo mcimbi wezakiwo zeKansile nokufuduswa kwale lali iphatsi kwePelem's Rd. apha eKomani. Iziphatha-mandla ziseqokobheni. Kuthetheka ngeepan zalo mzi mtsha. Anga amawethu anga-onda mhlophe ngamaxabiso ezindlu zawo, kuba kambe into yona yokuthintela ukuba kungakhiwa ziiKansile ngamampunge. Umlungu elibonile nje irhoba lemali akathintelwa nto.

Ulapha uMn. B. S. Nqunqa waseNgcobo ebaThenjini, ugalele-ke apha ngowaseMonti kusasa ngeCawa ngomhla wa25 ku-February elundwendwe loMn. I Kobus.

NguMn. R. I. Mona osinge eKapa nentombi yakhe uNkosk. Mildred Mona ngemicimbi; undluke ngomhla wa21 kuFebruary. Singabalula sinovuyo ukuthi uMn. F. S. Mandindi walapha uvule iivenkile nonyaka nje simnqwenelela impumelelo.

Usathe ngcumbu uMn. Mbambisa nemiboniso yakhe ye"Bioscope," naye simnqwenelela impumelelo engaphezu kophelileyo unyaka. Kwephelileyo iCawa uMn. E. B. Mahlutshana obengumthunywa kumdibaniso weBodi yezibhalo, wenze ingxelo eMoriva ngolwesi-Bini ngomhla wa20 kuFebruary.



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X-17

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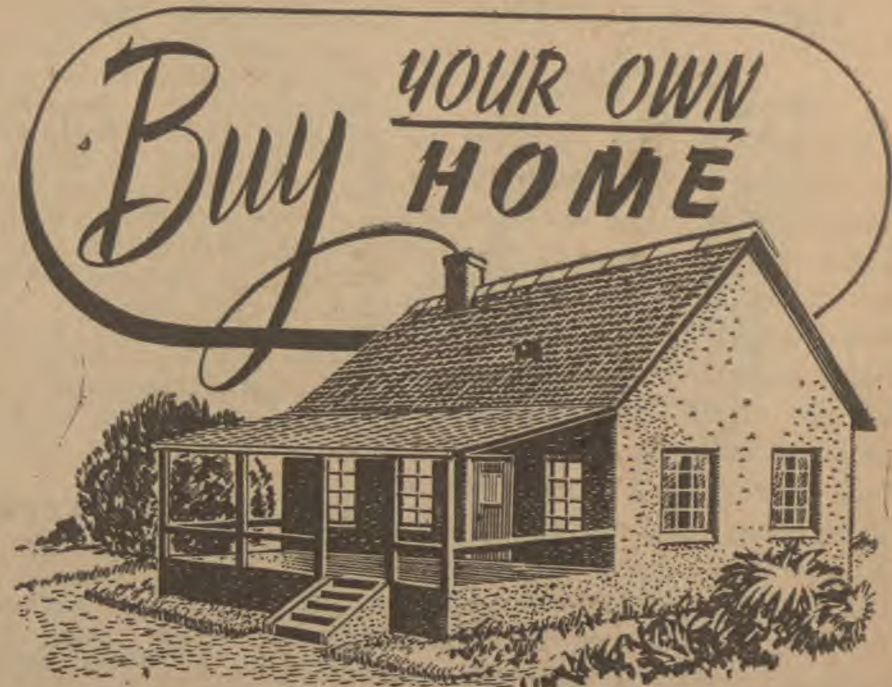
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6506-1

Lekgotla la Bakgatla Bakgafela

(Ke Mokate P. Disemelo)

Jaka le badile mo "Bantu World" oa 14 October, 1944, tse-beng ea 9, ke opa diatla Bakgatla kere busetsang matlho a pelo tsa lona morago. Katjeko ke le itsise gore chelete ea Bakgatla ba-Kgafela бага kgsi Mofifi Pilane V. e amogetse mo pankeng (bank) ka leina la "Ipelegeng Bakgatla" mo pankeng ea "Barclays Bank" (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas); ka melao e tlhomameng ea 'Muso, ebong melao ea lekgotla; melao e sireletsang tshenyho le bofereferere, senofelelo sa 'nete.

Go ikobela foko la kgsi le melao ea yona fela jaka yona kgsi e ikobetsi bogosi bo bo mookame-tsing ba England a bo agela lesa-ka a tlogela bana ba gagoe le mo-rafe oa gagoe a lebana le dikanono tsa ga Hitler tsa masitla pelo, mothabane oa 'nete o matlho a me-tsu. Ke gona ge kere se se diri-loeng ke Modimo ga se na go di-rolloa ke thata ipe mona lefatshe-sheng esita le teng legodimong ga e teng. Goile ga sitoa dinatla tse kgolo bo Morena Satane o a-neng a sa lekane le sipe ka matla le ka tlhomphe magareng a tsa legodimo tsothe kante go oona Modimo.

Kare uena mmadi tlogela go tlhakanya kgopolo ea gago. A ko u bule tlhaloganyo ea gago u na-gane ka dichaba tse di tsoetsing pele, tse di tlhagang koa mosetja oa maotile u bone kamoo di e-meng kateng bakeng sa mekgoa le masigo ao Modimo o di tlhodi-leng ka oona. U tla fumana mekgoa le masigo ao e le ona motheo oo di emeng godimo ga oona, go tlhomphe Modimo le lefoko la kgsi eo Modimo o ebopetseng go-dimo ga tsona, le go rata oa geno fela jaka o rata le eene a ka go rata. 'Me sagetso se setsho sa fu-larela kgsi le ditaeo tsa yona; sa fetoga metsoedi ea badichaba. Didimala moro'a Motshudi, kgabo etje borekhu.

Tsa Theunissen

LEFU LA E. S. LALELA

(Ke E. P. McK. Taiwe)

Metsotlale ea hae le bohle ba mo tsebang ba tla hlolloa le ho makala ke ho utloa hore Ezekiel Latela ha a sa phela. O hlokahe-tse ka 16/2/45 kamora ho kula ha veke tse peli feela. E ne e le e mong oa matichere a sekolo sa Kopano mona Theunissen, motsa-maisi oa sehlopha sa libini se se-holo (Senior Choir) seo ka sona a ileng a bea thorisio holimo ha se-kolo ka makhetlo a itseng ka ho tliša hae likopi tse bineloang se-terekeng sa Winburg. Na moshe-mane o na tseba ho tsoka molamu eo! Ruri ha ho tume li melala! Mosotho o qetile ha a ile a rialo. Sekolo sohle se lahlehetsoe, mo-tse ohle o lahlehetsoe, mokhatlo oa matichere a Central Branch o lahlehetsoe ke setho se matla le mekhatlo e mengata ea likereke le e meng eo nke keng ka qeta ho e bolela le lahlehetsoe. Seroki se seng sa mane Whites sa re: "E ne e le ngoan'a-se-tsoha-le-pelo-ea-mabane."

Tsamaiso ea kepele e ile ea tsa-maiso ke Evang. P. Phakeli oa Wesele 'me batho ba bangata ba likereke le mekhatlo eohle ba ile ba e-ba teng le ba tsoang liba-keng tse hole, har'a bona re ka bolela Benghali Molelekoa, Win-burg, E. Ntsoi, Virginia, W. Latela Johannesburg. Batho ba neng ba le teng ba ne ba le 818. Koleke ea e-ba £14-9-8. Ba ha Latela ba ts'eliso ke Modimo. Mofu o sia mosali le bana ba bararo.

Tsa Tshwane

MAHLOMOLA A LEFA

(Ke "Semanya-manyane")

Naha eohle ea Africa e mahlo-moleng a ts'abehang empa baahi ba Tshwane ba hlomohile ka ho fetisisa ka leru la lefu le oetseng Babereki ba lefapha la Menteng moo ho etsoang dibetsa. Ka nako ena ke ngola ho shoele 38 makhoaa le Ma-Afrika 90 mahla-tsipi 'me ba esong ho fumanoe. Motse oa rona o lefifing le fero-lang dibete la lefu. Ha ho tsejoe gore ekaba koluoa ena e qalehile joang; e ruri lefu le qoleng ea kobo (in the midst of life we are in death). Majoro eleng Mr. G. H. Brink o etsa boipiletsa ho bohle ho bokella chelete ea mats'ediso. Re shebisa tabagadi e-na ho morena, baruti, mesuoe le go baetapele ba mora-fe. Ho batleha thuso ea chelete ke tseo ka molekeng oa tsimo!!

KGOPOTSO EA MENDI

Mokete oa kgopotso ea sekepe sa Mendi motseng oa Pelindaba, monongoaga e bile o mogolo ho fetisisa lilemong tsohle. Re le-boha batsamaisi (organisers) S. M. Mongalo; T. W. Keble 'Mote; baetapele Rev. H. M. Maimane; A. T. Seele, B.A., (Secretary) 'Mho le bohle haholo mesuoe E. J. Masiuane; P. Ramasodi, V. V. T. Mboho, B.A., le batlatsi ba bona le morena Bale oa Iscor. Mr. H. H. Lekhetsoa, B.A., L.C.P. (London) a etsa polelo e matla e rorisehang lipelong tsa sechaba. A buoa mahlomola, masa—a-kokometse. Liboleli tse ding moruti J. M. Segola; Staff Sgt. C. Doyle Modiakgotla; 'mogo le Cr. Sidney. Morena Senamolela likhutsana Mr. C. W. Prinsloo; eena o nyaka Kutloano le go ts'epana. Tichere Mr. Marivate a bintsha koma tse hlabosang. Sechaba se ne se kgobokane ka bongata-ngata. Ha bokelloa chelete ea Thuto ea bana.

Kgele ra boela ra mo utloa mora Selematsela maoba ka mona ka Lady. Tsa Lady monongoaga ke di lesella "Pat" etsoe mohlatsi la mokete oa Pelindaba o na ts'abile a ile Matatiele. Khele oeso oa ana le go utloa seba-pele-di-senke sa ha Mphoko kapa Bampa ea 'mongaane 'Ma-Thabo koa Water Kloof a ko botse go buti Gomba. Selemong se tlang, mo-kete oa sekepe sa Mendi o tla qojoa ke Mafumagadi le baroetsana. E kaba kea fosa ha eba ke sa hlalise liteboho tsa Lekgotla go Mrs. S. P. Chiloane le baradi ba hae le tichere A. More oa Salvation Army School, Bantule 'mogo le tichere B. H. Mngadi oa St. Teresa School, Bantule. Re tsebisoa ke tichere Mr. V. V. T. Mboho, B.A., B.Econ., mookamedi le motsamaisi oa sekolo sa African High, Pelindaba gore (jareng) selemong sena gore ho qaliloe thuto ea sekolo sa phirima (Evening classes). Ho tsebisoa bahlangkana le baroetsana, gore kenang nako esale teng. Ea bohale o ithuta kamehla. Eka hoja Lekgotla la Boroto (Native Advisory Board) le lona le hlokometse taba ea thuto ea bana gore ba isoe liko-long tse phahameng. Ha ho lefa le fetang thuto.

MOOKAMEDI OA LOKESHENE

'Masepala oa motse ona eka hoja a rata ho hahla metse e mengata e metle. Ka nqa Eastwood kapa nka hla ka re motse oona oa Eastwood le metsana eohle eohle e haufi e oetse ka tlasa puso ea morena Ramosa, J. R. Brent le lehlahana la hae Senamolela dikgutsana, C. W. Prinsloo. Re utloa ka Pudi-eta-sela gore Eastwood e tla hahloa go botse (hantle) le go feta "Peli." Motseng oa Newclare go tla kgethoa Mookamedi e mocha le Ma-Afrika a butsens dihlogo, ka ga re tsoa utloa gore mora Selematsela eena o ea Pelindaba go sebetse le mookamedi e mocha Mr. P. de Vries, mohlankana e mocha ea mafolo-folo, ea pelo e jeoang ea ratang sechaba le baagi ba thabetse morena P. de Vries—Re lebeletse tsamaiso, puso le katleho (nala) bodiseng ba hao.

Hara ba tsoa amoheloa koand ke morena le mofumagadi Ishmael Petlane; Mr. le Mrs. Ishmael Moloantsoa; Maruma George Sello; J. G. Motlamelle. Ba tsoang maetong ke Mr. H. K. Binda, (Kroonstad) Eph. Tele-tsane (Karys).

Pula e nele haholo ea mariga qalong ea veke e-na ea kgoedi ea Hlakubele (March). Eka hoja baagi ba kalemajalo tsa meroho. Mr. William Lepule o tsoa Hospital, che o phetse kgotsa!

Ditaba le Ditabana

Mo-Afrika o ts'oeroe Brixton, Johannesburg, bakeng sa polao ea Mohl. John Priestley polasing ea Vlakkfontein, gaufl le Pretoria ka khoeli ea Phato 1943. Mapodi-si a C.I.D. khale a mo batla ka nako ea khoeli li le 18.

Mo-Afrika o shule ka baka la go tlhola mo loring mo polasing ea Elandsfontein, gaufl le Pre-toria, Satertaha mo mosong. O bolailoe ke maebe.

Ka baka la ho thuloa ke Bus ea Ba-Afrika mo Boom Street kwa Pretoria, Mo-Afrika ea neng a pagame bicycle o shoele.

Suit-case e tsentseng likoalo tsa boshole tsa botlhokoa e latihagi-le mo Beatrix Street kwa Pretoria. Motho ea ka nehang mohlala, kapa ea e thotseng o kopjoa hore a ngollane le ba C.I.D. kwa Pretoria.

Litho tsa Coronation Civic Guard ka Labohlano li bone Makhoaa a mararo a matha ho tsoa mo motokareng e neng e le naheng Langlaagte, hona mona Gauteng. Ba ile ba matha 'me ba ts'oara e mong. Ba eleloa hore motokari ona o ne o utsoitsoe, le-ha go le jalo motokari o na o ntse o siame.

Diphahlo tsa chelete e kana ka £20 di utsoitsoe ka Labone mo tlung e ngoe ko Voorhout Street mo Troyville gona mona Gau-teng. Magolu a ile a thuba vens-tere.

Tsa Quthing

(Ke Molula Fika)

Ka la 24/2/45 Mr Petrose Mqedlana ba bile mafats'eng le J. A. J. Mosu-nkutu mane Zastron teng ba kopane le Mohlomphehi Morena Bereng Lerotholi Ntong. Lerotholi, Wm. Mafoso le Solomn Wepener, 'me bohle ba ne ba tlile ka mabaka a mesebetsi 'me Morena Moho le Mafoso hane ba talimeha hantle ele Marole a matle.

Basali ba bo Malithari ba Masetise ba bile le kopano ea phutheho mane pokane ka la 4-3-45 'me etlaba ko-pano e kholo ba ea ka Khubelu No. 4. Ke eona feela koloi ea Maja-jakane mona phuthing.

Ba Lekhotla la setereke ba ne ba kopane mane moyeni ka la 26-2-45 tsa teng li sare sita hobane ke hona li tla ea hlolotha koana mejameta-lana ke lekhotla la Sechaba.

Ka veke e fetileng re bone mona Quthing monna moholo Mofo Se-hlohlo a e tsoa koana Hershel le chakela bang ka eena. Ruri ebile thabo e kholo ho mo bona mona eo Ntata rona.

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D. PREIS, Secretary.

Bethal 23/2/45

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Matla a likhoka a batla KHOT-HALO hore a phethe mosebetsi oa ona. Khotlalo e tsoa Bokong le Methapong, eseng likhokeng. Ha Methapo e tsamaisa melaetsa e matla ea ho sebetse eba monna kapa mosali o ikutlua ale matla, a phaphame, ale hlaha, ale mafolofolo, a khotetse, a thabile, HOBANE MATLA A BOPHELO A HLASI-MOLOTSE METHAPO EA 'MELE.

VIRATA ke Sejo sa Boko le Me-thapo se loketseng ho fepa le ho tsosolosa matla a bophelo. Liba-pali tsa Football le Cricket li ea e sebelisa hore e li fe cheseho le ho khothala hoo li ho batlang. VIRATA e matlafatsa banna ba fokolang, 'me ba matla e eketsa matla a bona hobane e ba etsa hore ba khothale.

Lengolo le latelang lena ke le leng la makholokholo ao rea amohelang. Le bale. 'Me haeba u batla ho Khotlala, leka VIRATA. Kapelepele e tla u bontsa matla a cona.

Mr. Richard Mothabane, P.O. Klipplaatdrift, via Ventersdorp, Tvl., o ngola are: "Ke ne ke ikutlua ke fokola ke batla moriana o matlafatsang. Eitse hoba ke sebelise botlolo tse peli tsa Virata ka utlua ho tsunya lintho methapong ea ka. Ka lemoha hore Virata e sebetse mehloho. Batho ka-jeno ba mpona ke tletse matla ke khotetse 'me ba mpitsa hore ke Phiri-Phamola. Ha ke lebohe lona haholo ke mpa ke leboha Molimo o le fileng bohale ba ba ho etsa Virata. Ke ikutlua ke thabile, ke le matla, ke khotetse. Ke bolella mang le mang ka Virata."

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Sello sa Hitler

Ntoa e emetse Majeremane gamp. Ka bophirima go Europe, Mangesemane le Ma-Amerika a beteletse Majeremane nokeng e kgolo e bitsoang Rhine. Noka ena ka noka ea Badimo ba Germany, gomme go nkoa ga eona ke Mangesemane le Ma-Amerika go tla fetsa Majeremane matla. Masole a Ma-Amerika a setse a tshetse noka ena.

Ka bohlabatsi, Ma-Russia a eme kgorong tsa motse oa Berlin, Moshate oa Germany.

Motato o tsuag London o bo-lela gore Hitler o lla sesegolo selo. O re: "Re tsheneletsoe ke manaba ba-badichelete tsa Ma-juda le Makhomanisi. Re hlana-metsoe ke bao re neng re entse selekane le bona gomme re roele boima re nosi."

Ke Gauteng Mona

Lekgona le leng mona Johannesburg le begetse Maphodisa maloba gore le otlile ke Makgo- oa a tshetse ka ketoane tsa dipasekela.

Mohlankana oa Lekgona, eo a neng a ithutela bongaka, o ipolile ka go ithunya ka ravororo. O ipolile ka baka la gobane a ile a hlola ke hlahlobo tsa gagoe. Lebitso la gagoe ke Francis Pierre du Toit.

Lekgona le leng le begetse Maphodisa gore le khuthositsoe ke Lekgona le leng.

Lekgona le bitsoang Johannes van der Walt le thuntshitsoe ka phoso ka ranguane oa lona koa Ferndale, Johannesburg. Gothoe erile bosigo ka nako ea 10.15 Monnamogolo a utlua ntja e go-bola, gomme a bona monyako oa khithi o bulegile gape a utlua le gore go teng motho khiching. A botsa gore ke mang, ga hlokagala karabo.

Ke ga monnamogolo a tla nka ravororo a thunya, anthe o thunya motlogolo oa gagoe. Eena o ne a fopitse go thunya leshodu.

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BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1945

Molao ea Dipasa

Selemong se fetile go bile teng pitso e kgolo mona Johannesburg. E ne ele pitso ea go loantsha melao ea dipasa. E ne e o-kametsoe ke Dr. A. B. Xuma, mookamedi oa African National Congress. Pitso ena e ile ea tlama gore dipasa di tshuanetse go loantshoa ke Ba-Afrika kaofela le banna le basadi ba chaba tse ding, bao ba utluelanang bohloko le rona. Gape ea tlama gore go ntshue lengolo la kopo gore le saenoe ke bohle ba loantshang melao ena ea kgetellong. Go ne go oatlaga gore lengolo lena le saenoe ke batno ba ka fetang 1,00,000.

Ga re tseoe gore catho ba saeneng ba kae empa re lakatsa go bolella sechaba sa Ba-Afrika gore ke tshuanetse ea monna ofe le ofe le mosadi ofe le ofe go saena kopo ena. Go teng Ba-Afrika ba gopolang gore ntoa ea tokologo ea bona e tshuanetse go loana ke banna ba bang. Kgopolo ena e ea lahlegisa. Ntoa ea tokologo e tshuanetse ea loana ke mang le mang.

Bao ba sa saenang kopo ena ke dira tsa tokologo ea Ba-Afrika melaong ea bokgoba, gobane bao ba seng ka hlakoreng la rona ba re loantsha. Empa ga re dumele gore go teng Ba-Afrika ba ka e-mang ka lenlakoreng le reng dipasa di lokile gobane ke tshireletso go Ba-Afrika. Re kgoloe gore Mo-Afrika e mong le e mong o tseba ga dipasa ele sona sera sa pele se tshuanetse go loantshoa. Dipasa ga se tshireletso go Mo-Afrika, ke diketane tsa bokgoba. Ke tsona tse etsang gore Ba-Afrika ba se ke ba sebetse mesebetsi ea tsebo; ke tsona tse etsang gore meputso ea bona e se ke ea phagamisoa; ke tsona tse thibelang Mo-Afrika go rekisa matla le tsebo ea gagoe marakeng oa bao ba batlang basebetsi; ke tsona tse thibelang makgotla a basebetsi go tsejoe ke Mmuso; ke tsona tse isang makgotlogolo a Ba-Afrika chankaneng. Ke ofe Mo-Afrika ea ka se loantsheng melao e joalo? Ga a teng. Ga a le teng, ga tshuanetse go bitsoa Mo-Afrika, gobane ke sera sa tokologo ea chaba sa rona.

Bao ba sa saenang ka baka la go se tsebe moo ba ka fumanang lengolo la kopo, re ba eletsa gore ba ngolle Mongodi oa Congress ea Transvaal, Mr. D. W. Bopape, c/o African National Congress, Rosenberg Arcade, 58 Market Street, Johannesburg. Ba leng mona Johannesburg le tikologong, re ba eletsa gore ba ee ofising teng tulong ena resetseng re e boletse.

O Lefisitsoe £50

Monna oa Lekgona, ea bitsoang Jacobus Johannes Bosman, o lefisitsoe £50 kapa go ea chankaneng kguedi tse tshetse, ke Magistrata oa Cape Town. Molato gothoe o ile a utsua mese-tana oa Lekgona oa dilemo tse 18 gomme a mo etsa mosadi. Mosetsana ona ke kgaitisadi ea mosadi oa Bosman, eo go utluagalang o tseleng e eang lebitleng.

Mosetsana o boletse lekgotla gore Bosman o nyetse kgaitisadi ea gagwe, ebile ba na le bana ba ba bedi. Ka September 1944, Bosman le ba ntlo ea gagoe ba ile ba etela batsuadi ba gagoe koa Paarl, gomme a mmema gore ke ba etele koa Cape Town. Ka dumela ka ba etela.

Ga ke kgutletse gae, ka amogela lengolo le tsoang go Bosman le reng: "Moratona oa ka ea rate-gang kea go rata ka pelo ea ka eohle." Kamorago Bosman a nthomela chelete gore ke mo etele Cape Town. Ka ea Cape Town ka di 22 tsa December, gomme Bosman a nkgahlanyetsa seteisheng; a nkisa Hoteleng moo re robetseng teng go fihlela tsatsi le latelang.

Kgopotso ea ba
Kobesegileng

Batho ba bangata ha ba ka ba lumelloa Holong ea motse oa Pretoria (City Hall), ha ho etsoa khopotso ea mahlatsipa a kotsi, haufinyane. Ba fetang 4,000 ba ne ba le teng, 'me ho ne ho buoa ka ntho tse eketsang lentsoe la motho (Loud speakers). Ba-Afrika ba ne ba eme kantie puleng.

Khopotso ena e ne e le kholo. Plataforomong ho ne ho e me Tona ea Transvaal, (Administrator) General Pienaar, ea neng a emetse General Smuts le Goromente, Majoro ea Pretoria, Mohl. G. H. Brink, motlatsi oa hae Mohl. A. B. Sidey, le matona a motse, le mobishopo oa Pretoria, Rev. Wilfrid Parker ba ne ba le teng. Mekhatlo kaofela ea kereke e ne e emetsoe, le Kereke ea ma-Greek e bitsoang "Orthodox Church." Moladi oa makhotla Lieut.-General A. J. E. Brink le H. B. Klopper ofisiri e laolang ba Leboea ba ne ba le teng.

Tona ea motse o boletse hore bohle ba ne ba le mafolofolo ho tla khopotsona ena, ba ne ba bontsa ku-tloelo bohloko ho ba neng ba lahle-tse ke ba habo, le ba neng ba kobese-hile. Lefats'e le tsohile ba keng sa ketsahalo ena. A boela a boela hore ena e tlisitse kutloelo bohloko ho o utloela bohloko bohle ba shoe-tsoeng ke bahabo, le hore o lakale-tsa bakuli hore ba fole kapele.

Mobishopo o ile a bala temana mangolong, a ba a buoa le bamemeli. A boela hore ba tllilo buoa le Molimo ka thapelo, bakeng sa bana ba hae bao a ileng a ba bitsa kapele. Motho a ka botsa hore, "Ke eng a ile A ba bitsa kapele tjena?" Karabo ke hore ba biletsoa monateng o sa feleng.

A boela hore ba tllilo ho tsilisa ba lillong. A boela hore ha e kaba kutloelo-bohloko ea folisa, oa lumela hore batho ba llang ba tla fola.

Ka mor'a moo ho ile ha binoa se-fela sa Seburu, 'me Moruti W. M. Nicol, motlatsi oa kereke ea Dutch Reform a buoa ka Seburu.

A boela hore bohle ba mahlomo-leng, Ketsahalo eo e ba rutile thuto ea hore motho ke Seburuoa se ka nngang sa bitsoa ka nako tsohle. Taba bohle, Berlin, London, kapa Tokio.

Baletsi ba liphala tsa ntoa ba ile ba letsa pina ea motsamaeo; 'me bohle ba khutsa. Ka mor'a tsebetso koleke e ile ea nkuoa e le mabapi le mahlatsipa.

Ho iloe ha buoa bakeng sa Tona-khoho, hore Goromente o khethile komiti e 'itseng,' e nang le baemeli ba tsa mesebetsi (Labour Social Wel-fare), litaba tsa Ba-Afrika, Chelete le motsamaisi oa nts'o ea eona, hore ba hlalohle taba ea ho thujoe ha moo ho etsoang chelete, le moo ho etsoang liphomane, 'me le ho boela hore batho ba na ba teng ba sa hiroang ba tla etsotsoa melemo e joang.

E. Williamson o khethile ho tsa-maisa litaba le modula-setulo oa Komiti. Joale o nse a bopa Komiti e tla kopanang Pretoria haufinyane.

Mofu. A. L. Hall, molula setulo sa basali ba South Africa ba ba-vouti (Voters), o itse basali ba bolailoeng, le ba Sepetlele ba ba ngata. Hona ho bontsa mesebetsi o etsoang ke basali, le hohle ntoeng.

Mongolileli oa mokhatlo ona, o ile ho Mofumahali F. Engela, eo e leng mongolileli oa Kopano ea ba sebet-sang moo ho etsoang Chelete, ho mo-botsa ka bothata boo fumanang ke ba sa khutlelang mesebetsing ea bona, le ho utloa hore mokhatlo (League) o ka ba thusa joang.

Ho utloahala hore moo ho etsoang chelete ho khutletse batho ba 150, 'me ba 32 ba khutletse moo ho etsoang liphomane. Leha ho le joalo, ho sa na le 400 ba sokang ba kena mesebetsing.

Ba fumane tefo ea khoeli, le tse-piso ea hore ba tla khutlela haufinyane ho ba taba li loke.

Kopano ea basebetsi moo ho etsoang chelete, e kopa hore ba moo ho etsoang chelete ba lefe basali ba-na ba sa sebetse £8 ka khoeli, ha ba sante ba tsoile mesebetsing. Mofu, Hall o kholoa hore mokhatlo (League) e tla lumellana le keletso ena.

A tsuela pele mosetsana are ke ile ka bona gore ke ntho e mpe go ratana ka sephiring le monna oa kgaitisadi ea ka.

WANTED

One male assistant teacher for the Higher Primary School, Villiers. Must have thorough knowledge of two official languages. Must be qualified and have knowledge of Sotho and Zulu. State denomination, experience, age and whether married. Services to commence as soon as possible. Apply with recent testimonials to Rev. D. J. Barnardo, Manager, P.O. Box 33, Villiers.

45/72-17

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Dress suits, top hats and all clothing requirements for weddings and parties. May be hired from Roma Clothing Agency, 42B, Diagonal Street (off Bree Street), Johannesburg. Pay us a visit or phone 33-7142. 9345-18

IN MEMORIAM

Mrandi Jonathan Sililo: In loving memory of our dear brother who passed away on the 6th March, 1934. Ever remembered by his sister and dear wife. 9547-17

METSOALLE HLOKOMELANG

Adrese ea Mabaso

ECONOMIC DRAPERS

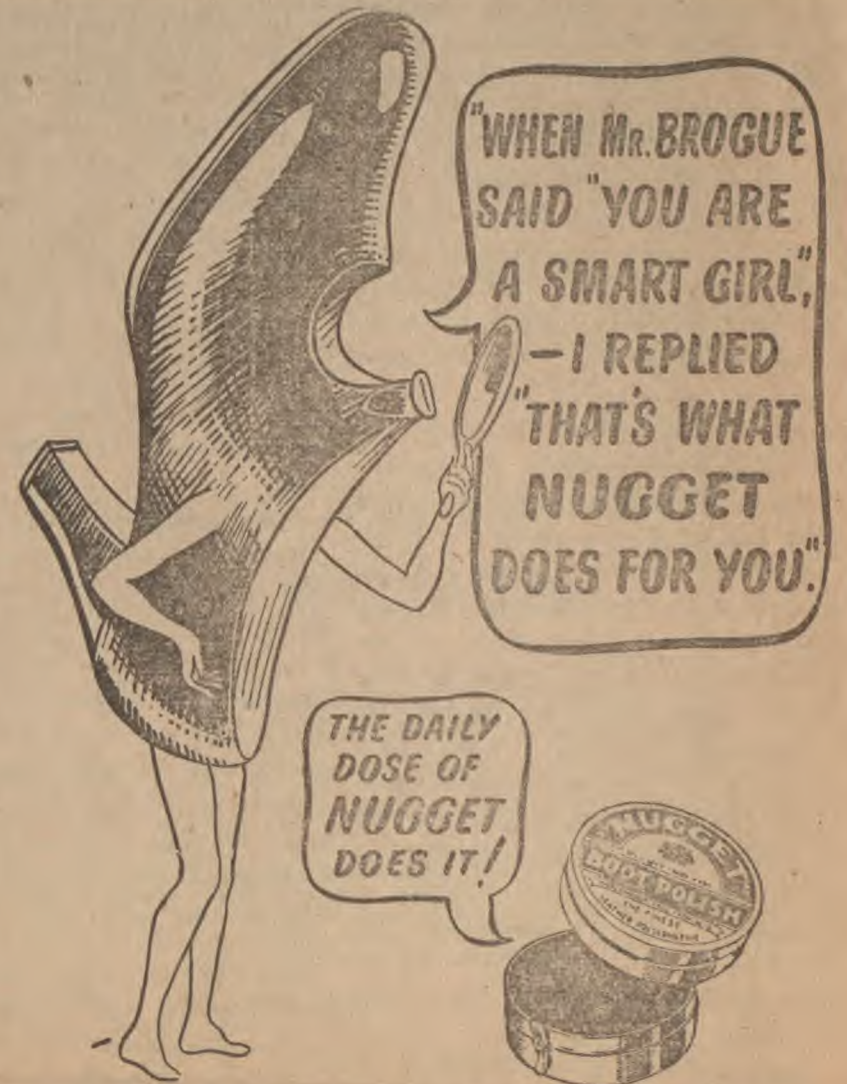
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Mose o rekiloeng o mosoeu kapa oa
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Ha Lesea Le Tsoha Le Lla



Seke Ua Ts'oha

Ha leseha la hau le mela meno nts'a leseha la hau kotsi. Seo u se le tla be sale le tsoa ke bohloko etsang ke hore u e behe holim'a marereneng le moea ka mpeng. leleme la hae. Leseha le ka tiase U tla fumana hore photo ea ma-ho khoedi tse tseletseng le loke-sea ea Ashton and Parsons e tla-tsoe ke hahlole ea photo.

lokollela khathatso tsena ka bobedi oa tsona, isa ngoana diphateng ho ea roabala u lesela 'me le nta-te ba roabale hantle. Photo ena hohang e molemo-ha e ka ke ea holo.

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Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, most-
naga linogo wa Amerika wa dikepe
sa watle ja Pacific.

WHO'S WHO IN THE NEWS THIS WEEK

Chief Solomon Mabevu Dhlamini, of Swaziland, is in the city on a visit to his people. During last week, he addressed school children at a school in Sophiatown, and he attended a service in the Sophiatown Methodist church last Sunday. A hearty welcome was extended to him by the congregation. He is accompanied by Mr. N. Nxumalo.

Staff nurses Maria Chaka, of Johannesburg and Mavuka, of Boksburg, visited relatives and friends in Benoni Location last week-end.

To Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Liphoko, of Cape Town, a baby boy was born recently. Both mother and son are well.

A reception in honour of Dr. J. M. Nhlapo, principal of Wilberforce Institution, Evaton, will be held at the Bantu Men's Social Centre under the auspices of the Transvaal Branch of the African National Congress, next Friday evening (March 23).

News has just come that Mr. and Mrs. Mtsieloa's son James, has passed the advanced junior theoretical examination in music conducted by the Trinity College of music, London. James who has been awarded a bursary by the Cape Education Department, has returned to Lovedale to undergo a further course of instruction under Mrs. W. C. Dreyer, L.T.C.L.



Late Rev. S. M. Mokapela
(Read story on page five)

Mr. P. Makae, of Alexandra Township, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. Mabaso, of Sophiatown, last week-end.

Mr. A. Laundr has returned to his post at Springs after a holiday spent in Nyasaland.

Recently several people attended the ceremony of the unveiling of the tombstone erected at Pretoria to the memory of Simon P. Matseke, a former President of the Transvaal African National Congress. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Xuma, R. V. Selope-Thema, C. S. Bamohanye, Revs. J. Kekana, N. Tantsi, C. B. Mholekwa, A. M. P. Mahlatjie, J. K. Matli and O. R. Mushi.

After spending a month's holiday in Basutoland, Mr. Theodore Nkoko has resumed duties at Iscor Compound, Pretoria.

Miss G. Mhini has returned to Nigel after spending a few weeks in East London.

Members of Schweizer-Reneke Advisory Board for the current year are Revs. J. Hoozo, P. P. Thobole, Messrs. S. Thakanvane, D. Motale, J. Botha and J. Mokhetli. Mr. E. Rano is honorary secretary of the board.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

Vacancy for a Native Clerk, Grade II, Eastern Caprivi Zipfel (120 x 12-180 x 15-240).

Attention is invited to a notice appearing in the Union Government and Provincial Gazettes inviting applications for the abovementioned post.

Sports Jottings

(Simon Malaza)

TENNIS

Following is the reading of the W.D.A.L.T.A. fixtures for tomorrow (Sunday, March 18):

1st division. Rose' Deep vs. Robinson Deep at Nourse Mines. Bakers Lawn vs. C.M. Reef at Bakers Park. W.N.L.A. vs. City Royals at City Deep. Winter Roses vs. Crown Mines at Crown Mines. African Shooters, bye.

2nd division. African Shooters vs. Glen Deep at Nourse Mines. Robinson Deep vs. Winter Roses at Robinson Deep. Nightingales vs. Crown Mines "C" at Wit Deep (near Delmore station). Crown Mines "B" vs. Fear Not at Royal Location.

G. Goch—Orlando Match. The friendly match between Eastern Roses and Orlando tennis clubs resulted in the latter leading by four games.

Teachers and Tennis. Teachers show keen interest in tennis. Last Saturday, two teachers, W.

Tshabalala and Robert Mdoda, entertained spectators with some brilliant play in a singles match at the Bantu Sports Club grounds.

Sportsmanship. Miss K. Nhlapo and Mr. S. S. Sikakana, both outstanding tennis champions in the Transvaal, are, by waging a battle against difficulties they encountered, paving the way for the day when they will have to give way for their successors.

Soccer. Spade work on football grounds reminds us that the great season of excitement, the soccer season, is at hand. Everywhere one goes, be it to the mines, locations or towns, one sees football grounds being prepared for the soccer season. Soccerites are looking forward with eagerness to the great matches coming on, and some are asking, "who will be top this year in the soccer log?"

Golf. Mr. J. Jass, who dominated the golf field for a number of years, has now been eclipsed. Mr. M. Swartz who wrested the laurels from him is now two years running Transvaal golf champion.

Kilmerton Tennis Match

(R. Meko)

A tennis team from Johannesburg, comprising Messrs. G. Mabaso, R. Meko and Makge, met with disappointment last Sunday at Kilmerton. Hoping that the match against the Kilmerton students' tennis team would result in easy victory for them, Kilmerton sprang a surprise on the visitors and lead by five games.

On the same day, Pioneers of Ladysburg, Pretoria, received a sound wallop at the hands of the Kilmerton students who lead the Ladysburg tennis team by 47 games.

NEW COLLEGE has new correspondence methods for your J.C., Matric, Music and Bible study. Apply: Principal, New College, 74 Victoria Rd., Sophiatown, Johannesburg. 9542-7

SONGS—Dipina-menete! by K. T. Motsete, M.A., B.D., L.T.S.C. 1. Salang ka Pula. 2. Prayer for Africa. 3. A. Sedi ja Lona le Phatsime. 4. Robala Sentle Moratiwa. Obtainable 1/- each from: New College, 74 Victoria Rd., Sophiatown, Johannesburg. 9542-7

Tyl. Bantu Tennis Union

Results of Competition

(J. J. Mkwentla)

In the inter-district tournaments for the season 1944-45, under the K.O. system, Witwatersrand Lawn Tennis Association are winners of the Baboyi cup and for the second time.

The N.R.C. cup doubles championship for males went to S. S. Sikakane and G. Xorile, who hold this cup for two successive years. For men's singles championship for the Masole cup, S. Sikakane remains unbeaten for three years in succession.

The "Kumalo sisters," secured the Jajbhay cup for women's doubles, while Miss K. Nhlapo remains the unbeaten champion for the N.R.C. cup for women's singles.

The Sally Natal Memorial cup for boys under 20 went to I. Johaar; the Masole cup for girls under 20 was taken by Miss M. Noliwane.



Feluna Pills will not fail. Their value has been proved. Thousands of women thank this female remedy for better health.

We do not exaggerate when we say thousands of women and girls to-day owe their strong Motherhood and success as wives to the strengthening and cleansing power of Feluna. Letters every day tell of wonderful cures achieved. Some say they have become happy mothers, after years of childless marriage, following a course of Feluna Pills. And these are not isolated cases. Feluna gave them the strong internal health previously lacking. Motherhood followed when and because Feluna had built up and strengthened the blood, organs and digestive processes necessary to that happy achievement.

Happy Motherhood comes only to STRONG WOMEN

If all women, before and during their early married life, were to take *Feluna Pills for Females Only* there would be more happy parents and fewer weakly children. For Feluna Pills undoubtedly prepare women for Motherhood and their improved health expresses itself in bigger, stronger and better babies.

A child's condition, at birth, depends on the parents, particularly upon the health of its mother. If she is a weakling her baby will not be properly nourished during the gestation period.

To ensure happy Motherhood a woman should prepare herself by strengthening her blood. Equally important is the cleansing of her digestive tract and the stimulation of the glands which promote the flow of those vital juices controlling food values in the stomach, duodenum and intestines.

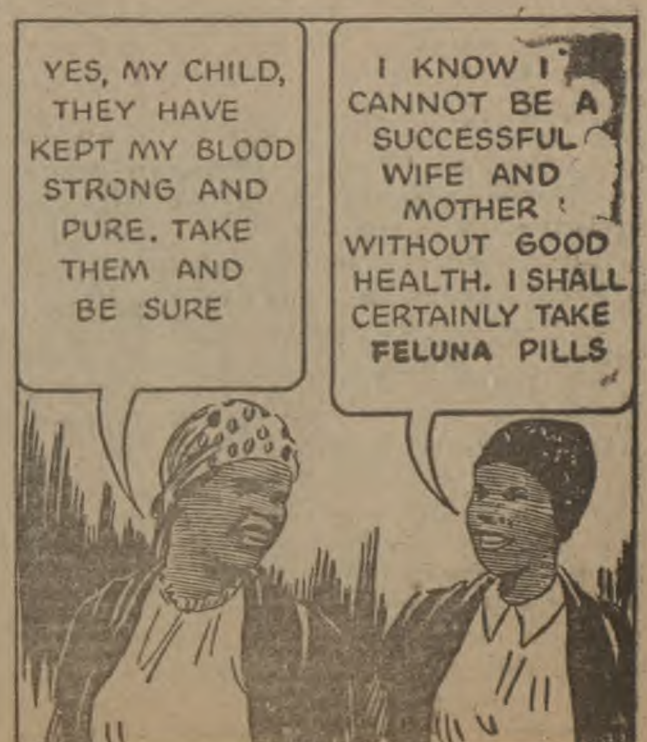
But how to strengthen the Blood—that is the question. For the quality of the blood, the number and strength of the red corpuscles, determines the difference between an anemic weak condition and that full-blooded health which is so essential to strength and vitality.

"The Blood is the Life" is an old and a true saying. *Feluna Iron* is prepared in a special form ensuring its immediate absorption by the Blood. Its strengthening power is quickly apparent in the new energy felt by hitherto weak anemic women and girls.



Give Feluna a trial. The first Feluna doses will prove their power. Spirits will revive, appetite will improve, that tired weak languor will disappear and a new feeling of energy, of action, will tell that Feluna cleansing and blood-building has begun. The dark clouds of depression will be lifted. Work will be a joy.

Feluna Pills for Females Only are sold everywhere at 3s. 3d. per bottle (Trial size 1s. 9d.) or direct from P.O. Box 731, Cape Town on receipt of price.



FELUNA

PILLS FOR FEMALES ONLY

"Feluna Pills have helped my wife who had been ailing for 14 years from sleeplessness, loss of appetite, bad circulation, painful arms, stomach troubles and gout, and bad face complexion. I tried in vain many kinds of medicines. I heard of Feluna Pills and bought two bottles. My wife, Sophia, has now completely recovered and gave birth to a fine baby boy on the 16th July, 1937.—(Sgd.) Peterus Mesadi, C/o C. Beukes, Esq., Doeringlag, P.O. Boschpoort, Transvaal. 44701

"I have no language to express my joy and gratitude to you for the efficacy of your wonderful Feluna Pills. Four years ago I was miserable and childless. On the fifth year, after spending vainly on other medicines, I decided on a course of Feluna Pills. Last May, on the 10th, I gave birth to a bonny baby, healthy, active and strong. Baby is 2 months old now. Again I thank you.—(Sgd.) Mrs. Lepinab E. Radebe, C/o Mr. J. H. Marshall, Gereside, P.O. Lidgetton, Natal. 33732

LITABA TSA NTOA

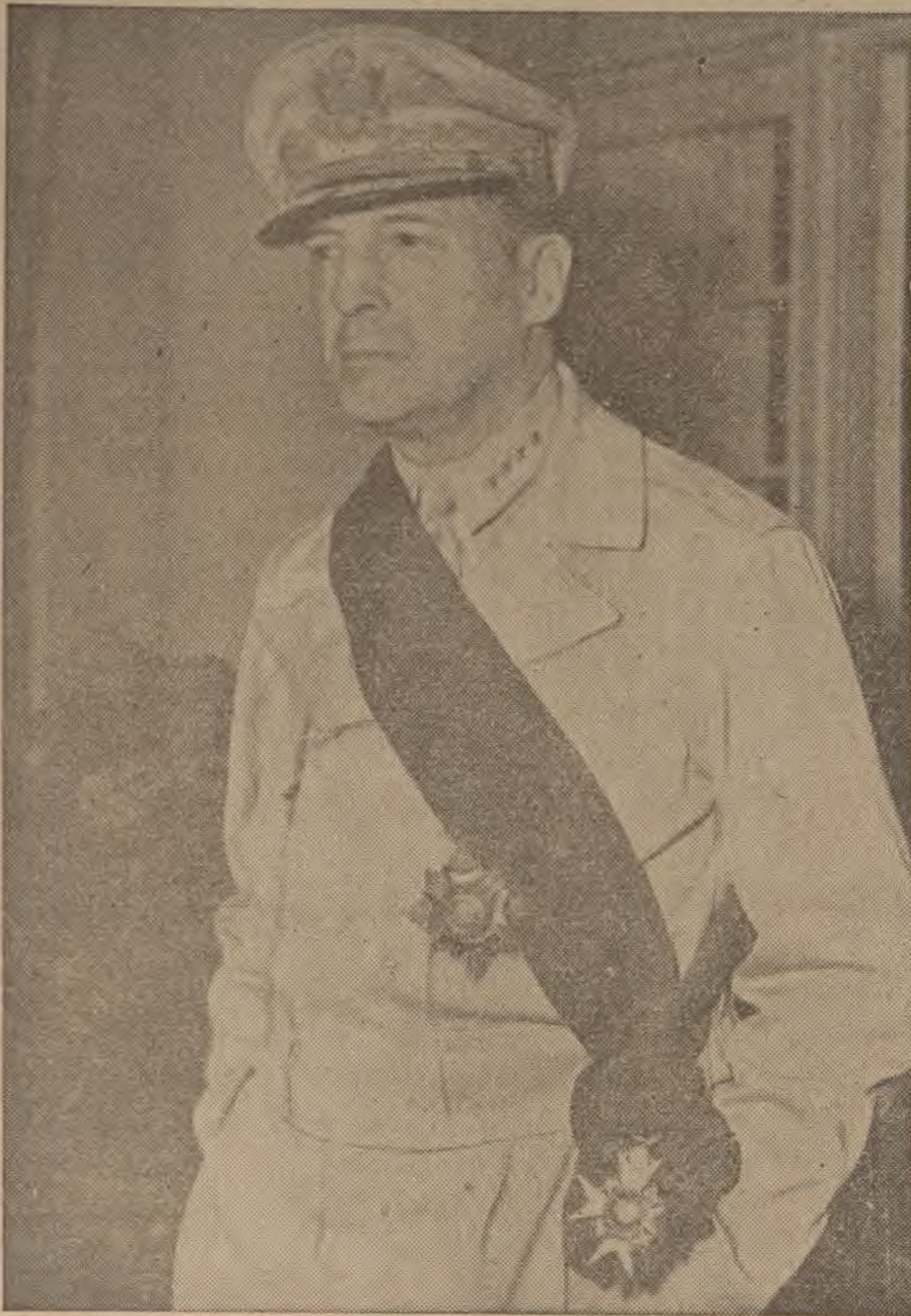
NOMORO

260

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

VEKE

3 March 1945



General Douglas MacArthur oa United States, Molao e Moholo
oa Makhotla a Bathusani, South West Pacific

HO THSOA HA LETLOOA LE LIKELELITSENG JAPAN

Masole a Bathusani, a loanang ho e nqa ea lebaka le lifofane la Motoyama, leo e leng la bobeli ka bohloko sehleke-hleke sa Iwo Jima, a se a tsoetse pele sebakas ka bang halofo ea maele. Iwo Jima, sehleke-hleke se seng se lihlosoaneng tsa Bomln, se li-maele tse 750 feela ho tloha moteng oa borena ba Japan—Tokio. Ha se ka haploa, khapo eo e ka ba le thuso e kholo haholo hobane e ka ba selao seo lifofane li tlohang ho sona ha li il'o thua-ka Japan.

Masole a likepe tsa ntoa tsa America ho bolelela hore a khannela pele Iwo Jima. Karolong e 'ngoe le e 'ngoe sera se tsitlilla ka bots'abebo bo bohloko lighoboshaneng tsa concrete, le liforo le mahaha. Tsa morao li hlalosa hore karolong e hare ma-America a se a nkile ntlha e ka borena ea lebaka la lifofane leo ma-Japan a neng a tloha ho lona ka lifofane tsa ho loana. Ka leboea tsoelo pele e ea butle, athe ka thekong e ka ho le letona American Fourth Marine Division e tsoetse pele ka 300 yards.

General Thomas Holcomb, Tona ea United States ho la Kopano, o ile a re puong eo a e phatlalalitseng ka mohala oa moea a Cape Town ka la 21 Hlakola; "Corregidor ke ea rona. Kou ea leatle ea Manila e bulehitse likepe tsa rona. Re tisa letlooa le likeletsang Japan. Ho tla nka nako e telele ho tisa letlooa leo 'me ho ke ke ha e-ba bonolo, empa masole a rona a ka le tisa. Ma-Japan a tla loants'oa ke ma-China, ma-Hollandere, ma-Filipino le ma-Fora le ka tsohle tseo British Commonwealth le United States li nang le tsona. Ho ke ke ha e-ba bonolo 'me ho ke ke ha tla kapele, empa ka ts'ebellano ea rona hammoho Japan e tla riptloa."

PHUTHUHO EA MA-JAPAN

Ma-Japan a kene ntoneng ena ka tsometso le ka keko e nvatsehang. Likepe tsa ma-America tsa Pacific li ne li eme kourng ea Pearl Harbour, Northern Pacific Ocean. Tsa ma-Japan le tsona li ne li nts'e tsa-tsamana libakeng tseo, ho se letho le etsang hore li lise ka ba America le Japan li ne li sa loane.

Hang-hang feela ka sehloho kante ho lentsoe le reng banna

tsebang rea loana, likepe tsa ma-Japan tsa futuhela tsa ma-America tsa ntoa, athe ketso eo e fapane le tloaelo lichabeng tse tsoetseng pele.

Ka baka la tsometso eo ma-America a lahlehela haholo. Ho lula ha oona a sa itokisetsa ntoa ho paka kamoo a neng a ts'epile ma-Japan ka teng. Ho tloha nakong eo ho fihlela joale ke taba e tsejoang ka bophara hore ma-Japan ke sechaba se senang hlonpho se sa ts'epahaleng le se kotsi. Ma-Japan a ikhopola e le sechaba se kaholimo ho tse ling kaofela 'me ha a hlola batho, a ba hanela litokelo le lits'oaello tse ba lokelang. Ho hlola ke Japan ho bolela timetso tla la le khatello.

Taba eo batho ba Formosa le ma-China le batho ba Korea ba ithutleng eona ke hore ha ho se letho ho etsa setsoalle le ma-Japan. Ma-Japan ha a kena naheng ea batho ba bang eba a se a ba etsa makhoba. Ke ka baka leo Lichaba tse Kopaneng li ke keng tsa lumella Japan ho amoha batho naha tsa bona 'me li tla amoha ma-Japan tseo a seng a li utsoitse.

Ho hloloeng ha Formosa ke ma-Japan, a ile a qobella batho ba teng ho etsa thato ea oona. Le joale ba sa qobelloa ho ba masole a loanelang Japan le ho sebetisa a sa fumane mopotso. Lithabang tsa Formosa ho etsoa ha mebila le ho lokisoa ha eona ke mesebetsi ea kobello. Phuthulo ea China ke ma-Japan e tlisitse masoabi feela. Batho ba bolaoa ke tla ba hloka mesebetsi, ba hlo-kile liaparo le mahae. Ha mariha a atamela, makholo-kholo a bana a bolaoa ke tla la le serame. Ka letsatsi le leng ho kile ha fumanoa litopo tsa bana ba 70 hoseng litrateng tsa Shangai.

Batho ba China ba etsoa makhoba ke ma-Japan. Mofuta ofe le ofe oa batho o etsoa makhoba ke ma-Japan. Japan ha e kopanya naha ea Korea le ea eona ka 1910, e ile ea ts'episa hore e tla hlonpha meetlo le borapeli ba ma-Korea, ea re ke morero oa eona ho nts'etsa pele boketlo ba ma-Korea. Leha ho le joale ma-Japan ha a hlonphe bolumeli ba ma-Korea joaloka ha le bophelo ba oona a sa bo hlonphe. Tempele ea Leholimo ea Korea, tulo e khethehileng ha holo Korea, e ile ea heletsoa

ke ma-Japan 'me a haha hotele tulong ea eona.

Ma-Korea a qobelloa ho khumamela Meimo ea ma-Japan bakeng sa ea oona, 'me ha a hana a hlahleloa chankaneng.

Naheng e 'ngoe le e 'ngoe eo Japan e e hloang, tsohle tsa bohlokoa e inkela tsona.

Ka nako e fetileng re se re kile ra ama tsa sehloho sa ma-Japan. A tla li arabella kamora paki ba bosoro ba ma-Japan. Ho lelekoeng ha ma-Japan Manila, motse-moholo oa Philippines palo e kholo ea baholehuoa e ile ea lokolloa 'me e mong le e mong oa baholehuoa bao o bolola mathata a maholo le bohloki. Lijo tseo ba neng ba li fuoa tsa motho phelisanng le serobeile, leho- feela ho ts'ora moea le nama hammoho.

Rona mona South Africa re ke ke ra lebaka ho phonyoha ha rona ka letheke-theke mehlomoleng a kang ao.

Makhotla a ma-Japan a likepe tsa ntoa a ileng a ts'ela Indian Ocean a ile a fihla sehleke-hle-keng sa Madagascar a hopotse ho se etsa selao sa oona ha a futuhela South le East Africa. Madagascars ha e hole le lebopo la Africa. Ntoa ea oona mona e ile ea tsieleha. Makhotla a tsoang South le East Africa a ile a loana a hlola ma-Japan 'me a nka sehleke-hleke seo.

Ha makhotla ao a ma-Japan a e tla Madagascar, sekoto se seng sa oona se ile sa leba North Western Africa, se hopotse ho nyoloha ka Leatle le Lekhubelu le ka Suez Canal ho ea kopana eo e neng e le Italy le Germany. Moo le teng a hloloa. Ho hlola ha baheso El Alamain ho amohile ma-Italy naha ea Africa 'me ma-Japan a sitoa ho kopana le ma-Germans.

TSA MORAO

Berlin e qaqatlloe mots'eare o moholo mohlalahlapha tsa lifofane tsa Bathusani li neng li futuhetse lipakane Germany ka lekhetlo la bo-14 ka ho hlalamana ka la 26 Hlakola.

Lifofane tse fetang 1,200 tse roalang liqhomaneng tsa ma-America, tse neng li felehetsoa ke tsa ho loana tse 700 li ile tsa thuaka mesebetsi ea literene Berlin tsa lahela 1,250 tons tsa liqhomaneng tse bohale le 500,000 ea liqhomaneng tse hotetsang mello. Phuthulo ea Germany ka lifofane e nts'e tsoela pele.

Makhotla a ma-Russia a phunyeletse lits'ireletso tsa ma-Germans 'me a se a kene setsing sa Pomerania.

Thekong ea Bophirimela Cologne, motse o moholo oa Germany, o thuakoa ka likanono ke Bathusani.

Ma-Germans a fetang 6,500 a inehetse nakong ea lihora tse 48 tse fetileng 'me joale palo kaofela ea baholehuoa ke 11,000.

(Li tsoella qepheg la 10)



Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Molao e Moholo oa Makhotla a Likepe Leatlang la Pacific

TS'ENEO E NCHA EA PABALLO EA MAFATSE

(Li tsoa ho e fetileng)
Likomiti tse jereng mesebetsi li tla ela lihlolo tsona hloko tseo e leng motheo oa morero.

SEO MORERO O SE HAHAMALETSENG:

(a) Ho ahoa ha metse ka makhoo a atlehisanng, ho hlokomets'oe pele boemo ba tulo le kamoo e ka hlalisanng lijo ka teng.

(b) Ho sehloa ha likarolo tse lokelang hore ho aho e ho tsona, tse lokelang masimo le makhulo tulong e 'ngoe le e 'ngoe e hlalobiloeng.

Ho molemo ho behela likarolo tsona meeli li tle li sebetsoe ka makhoo a ka atlehisanng. Matlo ha a hasa-hasane hohle-hohle tulong ea masimo le ea makhulo phoofolo tse ruilong li ke ke tsa lisa hantle 'me tsieleho e tla hlola e e-ba teng. Lits'a tsa matlo li ke ke tsa atamela naha, li ka behoa ka lihlosoana na karolong tse fapaneng tsa lokeshene, li qalikitsoe ka ho lekane.

Litulo tse ngata tsa masimo li methipoloheng e meholo 'me ka baka la ho se sebelisoa ka ts'oaello ha li sa loketse masimo ha e se ho fetolea makhulo hore tulo ea ho lema e batloe nqe 'ngoe.

Makhulo ha a se a sehloa, a tla khahloa likampo ho fulisoa ho tsona ka ho hlalamana hore mobu o hoholehileng o khutlele boemong ba oona. Ka ho sebetsoa ka tsebo tulo e seng e sa mele letho e tla boela e khahisa, limela li tla boela li hlaha hantle e be e monono o ka khonang ho fepa liphoofole, moo ho ka fulisang mofuta o ateng ea tsona.

(c) Ho ahuoa ha metsana e nang le matlo a makhete a ma-Afrika a sebetsoang. Ma-Afrika a phelang ka tsela ena a ke ke a li sebelisa ka ts'oaello lits'a tseo a abetsoeng tsona 'me molemo o ka bang teng feela ke hore matlo a oona e be a makhete ao a ka phelang le bana ba oona ho oona. Ho ea batla moo metse ena e ka lokelang ho ahuoa teng Komiti e tla nahana mabaka ana:

(i) Bohole ba moo mesebetsi e leng teng le ho fihla ha bonolo ho eona.

(ii) Ho khethoa ha tulo e lokelang, e ka khonang ho noetsoa ka liforo moo meroho e ka lengoang teng.

Hantle-ntle ho ke ke ha etsahala ho lumella baahi ho rua liphoofole le ho li boloka motseng. Moo mabaka a lumelang ho tla reroa tsa phumano ea lebeso moo batho ba ka le fumana ka theko e tlase.

(d) Batho ha ba ka bangata ho feta tekanyo metseng ena ho ka batleha hore ba eketsoe tulo, ha e fumaneha, kapa ba tloae ba isoe tulong tse ling.

(e) Temo ea lifate, Ho tla lengoa lifate hore batho ba fumane tsa ho besa le tsa ho aha, le ho etsa libaka tsa ts'ireletso ea liphoofole le thibela ea khoholeho ea mobu.

Hona joale lifate tseo e leng tsa tlhaho tse neng li ts'oanetse ho sireletsoa lia fokotseha 'me moiteli oa masaka a likhomo le lithaka tsa poone tse hlokehang bakeng sa ho honnts'a mobu ho besoa ka tsona mollo.

Temo ea lifate hape libakeng tse khethilong e tla tisa chelete le khethilong la South African Native Trust 'me e tla ba le thuto le ho fa batho mesebetsi litulong tsa bona.

(f) Ho aheloa ha litulo tsona kaofela ka terata.

(g) Mekhoa ea Paballo ea Mobu. Ka bophara mesebetsi ena ke ea paballo ea mobu le ho hlalisa makhoo oa temo oo mobu o ke keng oa sengoa ka oona.

Mesebetsi tulong e 'ngoe le e 'ngoe e tla ea kamoo boemo ba eona bo leng ka teng, empa ke tse ling tsa litsela tse amohetsoeng ke bohle hore ho baballoe mobu ka tsona:

(1) Ho ahuoa ha mabopo a ho khelosa liphoro masimong.

(2) Ho etsoa ha litselana tse metseng joang ho tsamaisa liphoro butle tse khelositsoeng masimong.

(3) Kheloso ea metsi a tsoang mangopeng ka matamo a manyenyane a thibela le ho jaloa ha lifate le joang ho kata mangope ao.

(4) Liforo tse metseng joang ho nolofatsa temo le ho ts'ora mobu le mongobo.

(5) Ho ahuoa ha liforo tse nang le mabopo a ts'etsoeng mobu ho thibela khoholeho ea mobu.

(6) Methati e metheong e meholo moo ho lengoang teng.

(7) Ho kata ha mangope a fatehileng moo ho ke keng ha lengoa le ho fetola tulo e joalo makhulo.

(8) Liforo tse nyenyane meeling ea makhulo a senyehileng, ho ts'ora mobu, peo le mengobo hore makhulo a phakise ho khutlela boemong ba oona.

(9) Ho etsoa ha marako moo ho hlokehang teng hore e be ts'ireletso ea limela e sireletsang mangots'oa a fatehang.

(10) Tokiso ka nako le nako ea mesebetsi e entsoeng ke taba e batlang

ho hlokomeloa paballo ea mobu.

(h) Paballo ea liliba tsa metsi le ts'ireletso ea meru e imeletseng, mehloli ea linoka le mabopo a linokana. Sehlohong sena ho boleloa ka ts'ireletso ea liliba, kaho ea matamo, ho etsa liboro tse nyollang metsi, le machini ea lipompo le kakhelo ea metsi, hore batho le tseo ba li ruileng ba se ke ba hloka metsi.

(i) Tiso ea naha e bolela le ho khetsoa ha mofuta oa phoofolo tse ka behoang teng le palo ea tsona hore li se imele makhulo. Ho batleha hore liphoofole li lekanyetsoe lekhuolo li eketsoe ha le oona a tsoselile tsoe.

(j) Thibelo ea ho fefoha le ho hoholeha ha litutulu tsa mobu le lehlabathe.

(k) Noetso ea masimo ka liforo tsa metsi. Keletso e tletseng ea se ka etsoang hore morero oo o phethehe.

(l) Thoekeiso ea metsi. Ho hlalisoa ha mekhaka e molemo, ho ruta batho ts'ebello ea matloana a ho ithoma. Thibelo ea ts'ila liliba tsa metsi. Ho aheloa ha mehlaka ho thibela mafu.

(m) Mebila, liforo tse tsamaeang katlase, marojo le tsa ho tsamaea.

(n) Ho nts'etsoa pele ha mesebetsi ea tulo eo.

(o) Mekhoa efe le efe e ka lokelang ho atlehisa bolulo le bophelo ba batho.

(p) Tiso le hlokomeloa ea litulo tsona.

(q) Tekanyo ea ts'enyehelo bakeng sa ho phetha mesebetsi ena le puseletso ho bao ho suthisitsoeng metse ea bona.

PHOKOTSO EA LIPHOOFOLE

Mesebetsi ena e tlang ho nts'etsoa chelete e ngata e ke ke ea thusa letho paballoeng ea litulo tsona ha palo ea leroo e sa lekang hore e se e imele.

Lebaka le lehlo le eketsang ts'enyehelo ea mobu linaheng tsa ma-Afrika kante ho pelaeo ke ho rua haholo. Naha e ke ea khutlela boemong ba eona ha bolima e sa roloe bona.

'Musu o lebeletse baahi linaheng tsa ma-Afrika ho bona kotsi ea boemo ba mofuta ona. Ho fihlela joale batho ba iphokolelitse e le bona leroo la bona 'me 'Musu o ts'epa hore ho tla 'ne ho 'ne ho be joalo.

Ts'enyehelo naheng tsa ma-Afrika e eketsa ka phakiso 'me batho ba ts'oanetse ho utloisisa hore 'Musu o ke ke oa shesha ka santhao tabeng ena 'me o tla etsa ka hohle kamoo o ka khonang ka teng ho pholosa naha nako e sa le teng.

Ho pakehile litulong tse bitsoang Betterment Areas Thaba Nchu le Tanga (Butterworth), hore tekanyetso ea leroo le tiso e ts'oanelehileng ea makhulo hantle-ntle li eketsa monono oa oona. Thaba Nchu moo pele khomo e ne e fula e le 'ngoe morogong tse 3 joale ho fula e le 'ngoe ho tse hlano. Monono o batlile o phetoha habeli.

Theko ea Linaha

Morero oa 'Musu oa theko ea mafats'e o ferekantsoe ke ntoa, empa khopolo ea 'Musu ke hore theko ea oona e tla tsamaea hammoho le mesebetsi oa ho lokisa ts'enyehelo linaheng tsa ma-Afrika. Likomiti li tla rera theko ea mafats'e hammoho le ho tsoeletsoa ha naha tsa ma-Afrika.

Ho fihlela joale, 'Musu o se o fumane ka ho reka, boholo bo lekantsoeng mona katlase ba naha literekeng tse fapaneng ka chelete e balieng ho lebaka le tsona:

Transvaal, lefats'e le boholo ba limorogo tse 1,112,796, ka theko £2,607,592;

Cape, lefats'e le boholo ba limorogo tse 381,226, ka theko £1,544,502;

Orange Free State, lefats'e le boholo ba limorogo tse 52,020, ka theko £438,234;

Natal, lefats'e le boholo ba limorogo tse 42,082, ka theko £273,154.

Kaofela boholo ba limorogo ke 1,592,124; theko ke £4,863,482.

Ho feta mona, 'Musu o lumetse hore ho rekoe hape 58,407 morgen li naheng tse fapaneng ka theko e lekang £258,909. Ho nts'e ho rerisoana le beng. Kante ho linaha tse ntsing li le teng tsa ma-Afrika 'Musu o fumane tulo e ka batlang e e-ba halofo ea milione ea limorogo tsa Crown Land mafats'eng a lokelletsoeng ma-Afrika a oetseng 'Musung ka khalo 6 ea Native Trust and Land Act ea 1936.

Ho tloha nakong eo ho emisitsoeng molao ona ka eona ma-Afrika a se a rekile limorogo tse batlang ho fihla ho 100,000 tsa mafats'e.

Ka tumello ea molao 'Musu o ka reka 74 million morgen. Ho fihlela joale ho se ho rekile 3 million morgen 'me ho setse 41 millions tse sa ntsane li tla rekoe.

'Musu o ikemiselitse ho tsoela pele ka theko ena ha mabaka a bonahlang a hlaha. Empa re ts'oanetse ho hatella tabeng ena ea hore ho rekoe ha naha ka ho bona ho ke ke ha thusa tsitsing ena e linaheng tsa batho. Kekeletso hantle-ntle e tla thusa bakeng sa ho teteana ha batho le liphoofole tse ruilong empa ho lokisoa ha linaha tse leng teng e sa ntsane e tla ba eona tsietse e kholo. Katleho e ke ke ea e-ba teng linaheng tsa ma-Afrika ha morero ona o ke ke oa phethahala.

(Li sa tla)

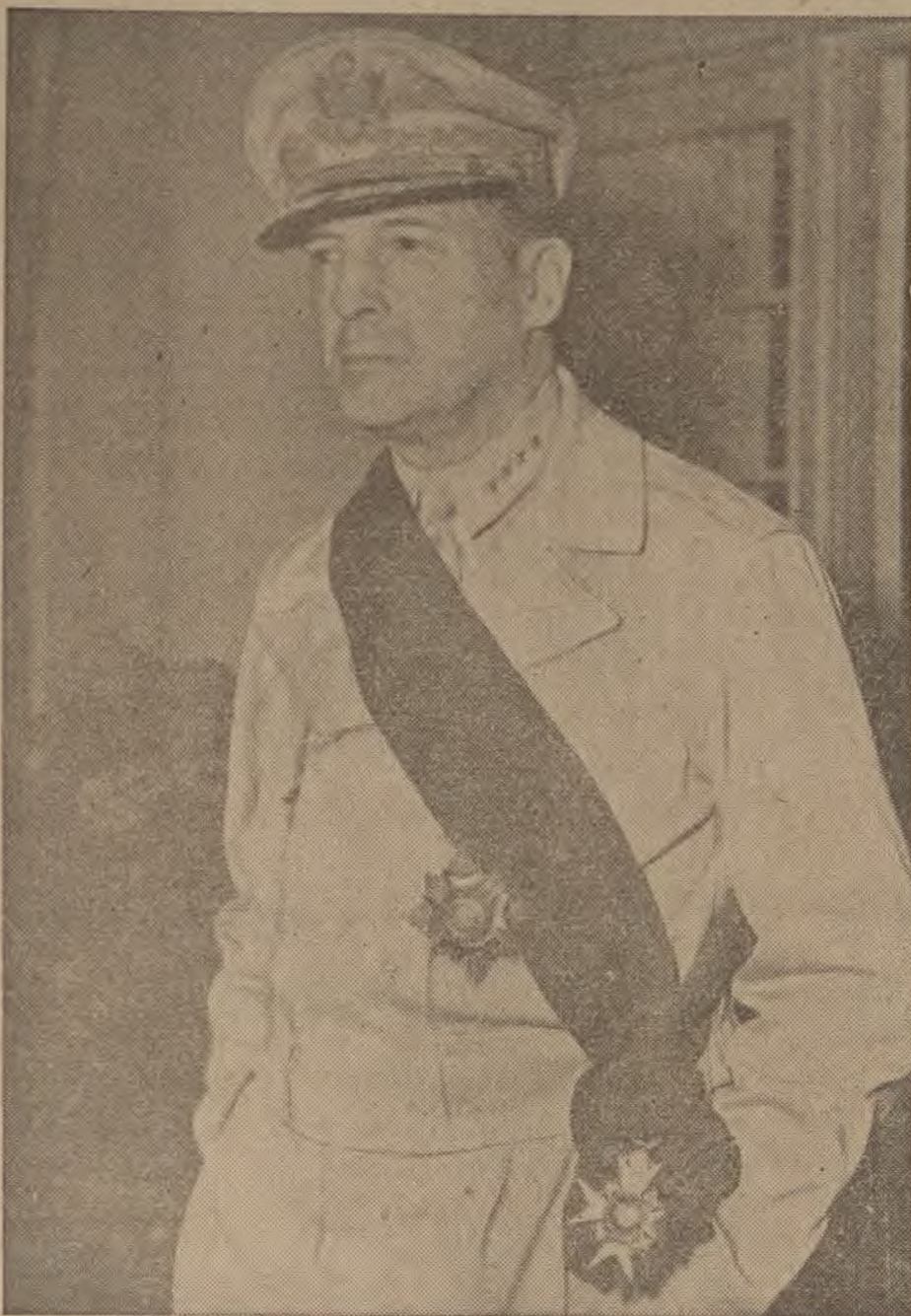
Printed and published by "The Bantu World" (Pty.) Ltd. at their works, 11 Newclare Rd., Industria Johannesburg.

LITABA TSA NTOA

NOMORO

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



General Douglas MacArthur of United States, Molao e Moholo
oa Makhotla a Bathusani, South West Pacific

HO THSOA HA LETLOOA LE LIKELELITSENG JAPAN

Masole a Bathusani, a loanang ho e nqa ea lebaka le lifofane la Motoyama, leo e leng la bobeli ka bohlole sehleke-hleke sa Iwo Jima, a se a tsoetse pele sebakas ka bang halofo ea maele. Iwo Jima, sehleke-hleke se seng se lihlosoaneng tsa Bomln, se li-maele tse 750 feela ho tloha moteng oa borena ba Japan—Tokio. Ha se ka haploa, khapo eo e ka ba le thuso e kholo haholo hobane e ka ba selao seo lifofane li tlohang ho sona ha li il'oa thua-ka Japan.

Masole a likepe tsa ntoa tsa America ho bolelela hore a khannela pele Iwo Jima. Karolong e 'ngoe le e 'ngoe sera se tsitlilla ka bots'abebo bo bohlole lighoboshaneng tsa concrete, le liforo le mahaha. Tsa morao li hlalosa hore karolong e hare ma-America a se a nkile ntlha e ka borea ea lebaka la lifofane leo ma-Japan a neng a tloha ho lona ka lifofane tsa ho loana. Ka leboea tsoelo pele e ea butle, athe ka thekong e ka ho le letona American Fourth Marine Division e tsoetse pele ka 300 yards.

General Thomas Holcomb, Tona ea United States ho la Kopano, o ile a re puong eo a e phatlalalitseng ka mohala oa moea a Cape Town ka la 21 Hlakola; "Corregidor ke ea rona. Kou ea leatle ea Manila e bulehitse likepe tsa rona. Re tisa letlooa le likeletsang Japan. Ho tla nka nako e telele ho tisa letlooa leo 'me ho ke ke ha e-ba bonolo, empa masole a rona a ka le tisa. Ma-Japan a tla loants'oa ke ma-China, ma-Hollandere, ma-Filipino le ma-Fora le ka tsohle tseo British Commonwealth le United States li nang le tsona. Ho ke ke ha e-ba bonolo 'me ho ke ke ha tla kapele, empa ka ts'ebellano ea rona hammoho Japan e tla riptloa."

PHUTHUHO EA MA-JAPAN

Ma-Japan a kene ntoneng ena ka tsometso le ka keko e nvatsehang. Likepe tsa ma-America tsa Pacific li ne li eme kourng ea Pearl Harbour, Northern Pacific Ocean. Tsa ma-Japan le tsona li ne li ntse li tsama-tsama le likeng tseo, ho se letho le etsang hore li lise ka ba America le Japan li ne li sa loane.

Hang-hang feela ka sehloho kante ho lentsoe le reng banna

tsebang rea loana, likepe tsa ma-Japan tsa futuhela tsa ma-America tsa ntoa, athe ketso eo e fapane le tloaelo lichabeng tse tsoetseng pele.

Ka baka la tsometso eo ma-America a lahlehela haholo. Ho lula ha oona a sa itokisetse ntoa ho paka kamoo a neng a ts'epile ma-Japan ka teng. Ho tloha nakong eo ho fihlela joale ke taba e tsejoang ka bophara hore ma-Japan ke sechaba se senang hlonpho se sa ts'epahang le se kotsi. Ma-Japan a ikhopola e le sechaba se kaholimo ho tse ling kaofela 'me ha a hlola batho, a ba hanela litokelo le lits'oaello tse ba lokelang. Ho hlola ke Japan ho bolela timetso tla la le khatello.

Taba eo batho ba Formosa le ma-China le batho ba Korea ba ithutleng eona ke hore ha ho se letho ho etsa setsoalle le ma-Japan. Ma-Japan ha a kena naheng ea batho ba bang eba a se a ba etsa makhoba. Ke ka baka leo Lichaba tse Kopaneng li ke keng tsa lumella Japan ho amoha batho naha tsa bona 'me li tla amoha ma-Japan tseo a seng a li utsoitse.

Ho hloloeng ha Formosa ke ma-Japan, a ile a qobella batho ba teng ho etsa thoto ea oona. Le joale ba sa qobelloa ho ba masole a loanelang Japan le ho sebetisa a sa fumane mopotso. Lithabang tsa Formosa ho etsoa ha mebila le ho lokisoa ha eona ke mesebetsi ea kobello. Phuthulo ea China ke ma-Japan e tlisitse masoabi feela. Batho ba bolaoa ke tla ba hloka mesebetsi, ba hlo-kile liaparo le mahae. Ha mariha a atamela, makholo-kholo a bana a bolaoa ke tla la le serame. Ka letsatsi le leng ho kile ha fumanoa litopo tsa bana ba 70 hoseng litrateng tsa Shangai.

Batho ba China ba etsoa makhoba ke ma-Japan. Mofuta ofe le ofe oa batho o etsoa makhoba ke ma-Japan. Japan ha e kopanya naha ea Korea le ea eona ka 1910, e ile ea ts'episa hore e tla hlonpha meetlo le borapeli ba ma-Korea, ea re ke morero oa eona ho nts'etsa pele boketlo ba ma-Korea. Leha ho le joale ma-Japan ha a hlonphe bolumeli ba ma-Korea joaloka ha le bophelo ba oona a sa bo hlonphe. Tempele ea Leholimo ea Korea, tulo e khethehileng ha holo Korea, e ile ea heletsoa

ke ma-Japan 'me a haha hotele tulong ea eona.

Ma-Korea a qobelloa ho khumamela Meimo ea ma-Japan bakeng sa ea oona, 'me ha a hana a hlahleloa chankaneng.

Naheng e 'ngoe le e 'ngoe eo Japan e e hloang, tsohle tsa bohlokoa e inkela tsona.

Ka nako e fetileng re se re kile ra ama tsa sehloho sa ma-Japan. A tla li arabella kamora ntoa ena. Bo ntse bo hlahela bokaki ba bosoro ba ma-Japan. Ho lelekoeng ha ma-Japan Manila, motse-moholo oa Philippines palo e kholo ea baholehuoa e ile ea lokolloa 'me e mong le e mong oa baholehuoa bao o bolola mathata a maholo le bohoki. Lijo tseo ba neng ba li fuoa tsa motho phelisanng le serobeile, leho- a feela ho ts'ara moea le nama hammoho.

Rona mona South Africa re ke ke ra lebaka ho phonyoha ha rona ka letheke-theke mehlomoleng a kang ao.

Makhotla a ma-Japan a likepe tsa ntoa a ileng a ts'ela Indian Ocean a ile a fihla sehleke-hle-keng sa Madagascar a hopotse ho se etsa selao sa oona ha a futuhela South le East Africa. Madagascars ha e hole le lebopo la Africa. Ntoa ea oona mona e ile ea tsieleha. Makhotla a tsoang South le East Africa a ile a loana a hlola ma-Japan 'me a nka sehleke-hleke seo.

Ha makhotla ao a ma-Japan a e tla Madagascar, sekoto se seng sa oona se ile sa leba North Western Africa, se hopotse ho nyoloha ka Leatle le Lekhubelu le ka Suez Canal ho ea kopana eo e neng e le Italy le Germany. Moo le teng a hloloa. Ho hlola ha baheso El Alamain ho amohile ma-Italy naha ea Africa 'me ma-Japan a sitoa ho kopana le ma-Germans.

TSA MORAO

Berlin e qaqatlloe mots'eare o moholo mohlalahlapha tsa lifofane tsa Bathusani li neng li futuhetse lipakane Germany ka lekhetlo la bo-14 ka ho hlalamana ka la 26 Hlakola.

Lifofane tse fetang 1,200 tse roalang liqhomaneng tsa ma-America, tse neng li felehetsoa ke tsa ho loana tse 700 li ile tsa thuka mesebetsi ea literene Berlin tsa lahela 1,250 tons tsa liqhomaneng tse bohale le 500,000 ea liqhomaneng tse hotetsang mello. Phuthulo ea Germany ka lifofane e nte e tsoela pele.

Makhotla a ma-Russia a phunyeletse lits'ireletso tsa ma-Germans 'me a se a kene setsing sa Pomerania.

Thekong ea Bophirimela Cologne, motse o moholo oa Germany, o thua-koa ka likanono ke Bathusani.

Ma-Germans a fetang 6,500 a inehetse nakong ea lihora tse 48 tse fetileng 'me joale palo kaofela ea baholehuoa ke 11,000.

(Li tsoella qepheg la 10)



Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Molao- li e Moholo oa makhotla a Likepe Leatlang la Pacific

VEKE

3 March 1945

TS'ENEO E NCHA EA PABALLO EA MAFATSE

(Li tsoa ho e fetileng)

Likomiti tse jereng mesebetsi li tla ela lihlolo tsona hloko tseo e leng motheo oa morero.

SEO MORERO O SE HAHAMALETSENG:

(a) Ho ahoa ha metse ka makhoba a atlehlang, ho hlokomets'oe pele boemo ba tulo le kamoo e ka hlalisanng lijo ka teng.

(b) Ho sehloa ha likarolo tse loke-lang hore ho aho e ho tsona, tse loke-lang masimo le makhulo tulong e 'ngoe le e 'ngoe e hlalobiloeng.

Ho molemo ho behela likarolo tse na meeli li tle li sebetsoe ka makhoba o ka atlehlang. Matlo ha a hasa-hasane hohle-hohle tulong ea masimo le ea makhulo phoofolo tse ruilong li ke ke tsa lisa hantle 'me tsieleho e tla hlola e e-ba teng. Lits'a tsa matlo li ke ke tsa atamela-na baholo, li ka behoa ka lihlosoana karolong tse fapaneng tsa lokeshene, li qalikitsoe ka ho lekane.

Litulo tse ngata tsa masimo li methipoloheng e meholo 'me ka baka la ho se sebelisoa ka ts'oaello ha li sa loketse masimo ha e se ho fetolea makhulo hore tulo ea ho lema e batloe nqe 'ngoe.

Makhulo ha a se a sehloa, a tla khaoloa likampo ho fulisoa ho tsona ka ho hlalamana hore mobu o hoholehileng o khutlele boemong ba oona. Ka ho sebetsoa ka tsebo tulo e seng e sa mele letho e tla boela e khahisa, limela li tla boela li hlaha hantle e be e monono o ka khonang ho fepa liphoofolo, moo ho ka fulisang mofuta o ateng ea tsona.

(c) Ho ahuoa ha metsana e nang le matlo a makhetha a ma-Afrika a sebetsoang. Ma-Afrika a phelang ka tsela ena a ke ke a li sebelisa ka ts'oaello lits'a tseo a abetsoeng tsona 'me molemo o ka bang teng feela ke hore matlo a oona e be a makhetha ao a ka phelang le bana ba oona ho oona. Ho ea batla moo metse ena e ka lokelang ho ahuoa teng Komiti e tla nahana mabaka ana:

(i) Bohole ba moo mesebetsi e leng teng le ho fihla ha bonolo ho eona.

(ii) Ho khetheha ha tulo e lokelang, e ka khonang ho noetsoa ka liforo moo meroho e ka lengoang teng.

Hantle-ntle ho ke ke ha etsahala ho lumella baahi ho rua liphoofolo le ho li boloka motseng. Moo mabaka a lumelang ho tla reroa tsa phumano ea lebeso moo batho ba ka le fumana ka theko e tlase.

(d) Batho ha ba ka bangata ho feta tekanyo metseng ena ho ka batleha hore ba eketsoe tulo, ha e fumaneha, kapa ba tloae ba isoe tulong tse ling.

(e) Temo ea lifate, Ho tla lengoa lifate hore batho ba fumane tsa ho besa le tsa ho aha, le ho etsa libaka tsa ts'ireletso ea liphoofolo le thibela ea khoholeho ea mobu.

Hona joale lifate tseo e leng tsa tlhaho tse neng li ts'oanetse ho sireletsoa lia fokotseha 'me moiteli oa masaka a likhomo le lithaka tsa poone tse hlokehang bakeng sa ho honnts'a mobu ho besoa ka tsona mollo.

Temo ea lifate hape libakeng tse khethilong e tla tisa chelete le khethilong la South African Native Trust 'me e tla ba le thuto le ho fa batho mesebetsi litulong tsa bona.

(f) Ho aheloa ha litulo tsona kaofela ka terata.

(g) Mekhoa ea Paballo ea Mobu. Ka bophara mesebetsi ena ke ea paballo ea mobu le ho hlalisa makhoba oa temo oo mobu o ke keng oa sengoa ka oona.

Mesebetsi tulong e 'ngoe le e 'ngoe e tla ea kamoo boemo ba eona bo leng ka teng, empa ke tse ling tsa litsela tse amohetsoeng ke bohle hore ho baballoe mobu ka tsona:

(1) Ho ahuoa ha mabopo a ho kheso la liphororo masimong.

(2) Ho etsoa ha litselana tse metseng joang ho tsamaisa liphororo butle tse khelositsoeng masimong.

(3) Kheloso ea metsi a tsoang mangopeng ka matamo a manyenyane a thibela le ho jaloa ha lifate le joang ho kata mangope ao.

(4) Liforo tse metseng joang ho nolofatsa temo le ho ts'ara mobu le mongobo.

(5) Ho ahuoa ha liforo tse nang le mabopo a ts'etsoeng mobu ho thibela khoholeho ea mobu.

(6) Methati e metheong e meholo moo ho lengoang teng.

(7) Ho kata ha mangope a fatehileng moo ho ke ke keng ha lengoa le ho fetola tulo e joalo makhulo.

(8) Liforo tse nyenyane meeling ea makhulo a senyehileng, ho ts'ara mobu, peo le mengobo hore makhulo a phakise ho khutlela boemong ba oona.

(9) Ho etsoa ha marako moo ho hlokehang teng hore e be ts'ireletso ea limela e sireletsang mangots'oa a fatehang.

(10) Tokiso ka nako le nako ea mesebetsi e entsoeng ke taba e batlang

ho hlokomeloa paballoeng ea mobu.

(h) Paballo ea liliba tsa metsi le ts'ireletso ea meru e imeletseng, mehloli ea linoka le mabopo a linokana. Sehlohong sena ho boleloa ka ts'ireletso ea liliba, kaho ea matamo, ho etsa liboro tse nyollang metsi, le machini ea lipompo le kakhelo ea metsi, hore batho le tseo ba li ruileng ba se ke ba hloka metsi.

(i) Tiso ea naha e bolela le ho khetheha ha mofuta oa phoofolo tse ka behoang teng le palo ea tsona hore li se imele makhulo. Ho batleha hore liphoofolo li lekanyetsoe lekhuolo li eketsoe ha le oona a tsoselile tsoe.

(j) Thibelo ea ho fefoha le ho hoholeha ha litutulu tsa mobu le lehla-bathe.

(k) Noetso ea masimo ka liforo tsa metsi. Keletso e tletseng ea se ka etsoang hore morero oo o phethehe.

(l) Thoekeiso ea metsi. Ho hlalisoa ha mekhoba e molemo, ho ruta batho ts'ebeliso ea matloana a ho ithoma. Thibelo ea ts'ila litubeng tsa metsi. Ho aheloa ha mehlaka ho thibela mafu.

(m) Mebila, liforo tse tsamaeang katlase, marojo le tsa ho tsamaea.

(n) Ho nts'etsoa pele ha mesebetsi ea tulo eo.

(o) Mekhoa efe le efe e ka lokelang ho atlehisa bolulo le bophelo ba batho.

(p) Tiso le hlokomeloa ea litulo tsona.

(q) Tekanyo ea ts'enyehelo bakeng sa ho phetha mesebetsi ena le puseletso ho bao ho suthisitsoeng metse ea bona.

PHOKOTSO EA LIPOHOFOLO

Mesebetsi ena e tlang ho nts'etsoa chelete e ngata e ke ke ea thusa letho paballoeng ea litulo tsona ha palo ea leruo e sa lekannoe hore e se e imele.

Lebaka le lehlo le eketsang ts'enyehelo ea mobu linaheng tsa ma-Afrika kante ho pelaejo ke ho rua baholo. Naha e ke ea khutlela boemong ba eona ha bolima e sa roloe bona.

'Muso o lebeletse baahi linaheng tsa ma-Afrika ho bona kotsi ea boemo ba mofuta ona. Ho fihlela joale batho ba iphokolelitse e le bona leruo la bona 'me 'Muso o ts'epa hore ho tla 'ne ho 'ne ho be joalo.

Ts'enyehelo naheng tsa ma-Afrika e eketsa ka phakiso 'me batho ba ts'oanetse ho utloisisa hore 'Muso o ke ke oa shesha ka santhao tabeng ena 'me o tla etsa ka hohle kamoo o ka khonang ka teng ho pholosa naha nako e sa le teng.

Ho pakehile litulong tse bitsoang Betterment Areas Thaba Nchu le Tanga (Butterworth), hore tekanyetso ea leruo le tiso e ts'oanelehileng ea makhulo hantle-ntle li eketsa monono oa oona. Thaba Nchu moo pele khomo e ne e fula e le 'ngoe morogong tse 3 joale ho fula e le 'ngoe ho tse hlano. Monono o batlile o phetoha habeli.

Theko ea Linaha

Morero oa 'Muso oa theko ea mafats'e o ferekantsoe ke ntoa, empa khopolo ea 'Muso ke hore theko ea oona e tla tsamaea hammoho le mesebetsi oa ho lokisa ts'enyehelo linaheng tsa ma-Afrika. Likomiti li tla rera theko ea mafats'e hammoho le ho tsoeletsoa ha naha tsa ma-Afrika.

Ho fihlela joale, 'Muso o se o fumane ka ho reka, boholo bo lekantsoeng mona katlase ba naha literekeng tse fapaneng ka chelete e bali- loeng ho lebaka le tsona:

Transvaal, lefats'e le boholo ba limorogo tse 1,112,796, ka theko £2,607,592;

Cape, lefats'e le boholo ba limorogo tse 381,226, ka theko £1,544,502;

Orange Free State, lefats'e le boholo ka limorogo tse 52,020, ka theko £438,234;

Natal, lefats'e le boholo ba limorogo tse 42,082, ka theko £273,154.

Kaofela boholo ba limorogo ke 1,592,124; theko ke £4,863,482.

Ho feta mona, 'Muso o lumetse hore ho rekoe hape 58,407 morong li naheng tse fapaneng ka theko e lekannang £258,909. Ho ntse ho rerisoana le beng. Kante ho linaha tse ntsing li le teng tsa ma-Afrika 'Muso o fumane tulo e ka batlang e e-ba halofo ea milione ea limorogo tsa Crown Land mafats'eng a lokelletsoeng ma-Afrika a oetseng 'Musong ka khaolo 6 ea Native Trust and Land Act ea 1936.

Ho tloha nakong eo ho emisitsoeng molao ona ka eona ma-Afrika a se a rekile limorogo tse batlang ho fihla ho 100,000 tsa mafats'e.

Ka tumello ea molao 'Muso o ka reka 74 million morong. Ho fihlela joale ho se ho rekile 3 million morong 'me ho setse 41 millions tse sa ntsane li tla rekoe.

'Muso o ikemiselitse ho tsoela pele ka theko ena ha mabaka a bonahlang a hlaha. Empa re ts'oanetse ho hatella tabeng ena ea hore ho rekoe ha naha ka ho bona ho ke ke ha thusa tsitsing ena e linaheng tsa batho. Keketso hantle-ntle e tla thusa bakeng sa ho teteana ha batho le liphoofolo tse ruilong empa ho lokisoa ha linaha tse leng teng e sa ntsane e tla ba eona tsietse e kholo. Katleho e ke ke ea e-ba teng linaheng tsa ma-Afrika ha morero ona o ke ke oa phethahala.

(Li sa tla)

Printed and published by "The Bantu World" (Pty.) Ltd. at their works, 11 Newclare Rd., Industria Johannesburg.

Collection Name: BANTU WORLD, newspaper, 1935-1955

PUBLISHER:

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

Location: Johannesburg

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