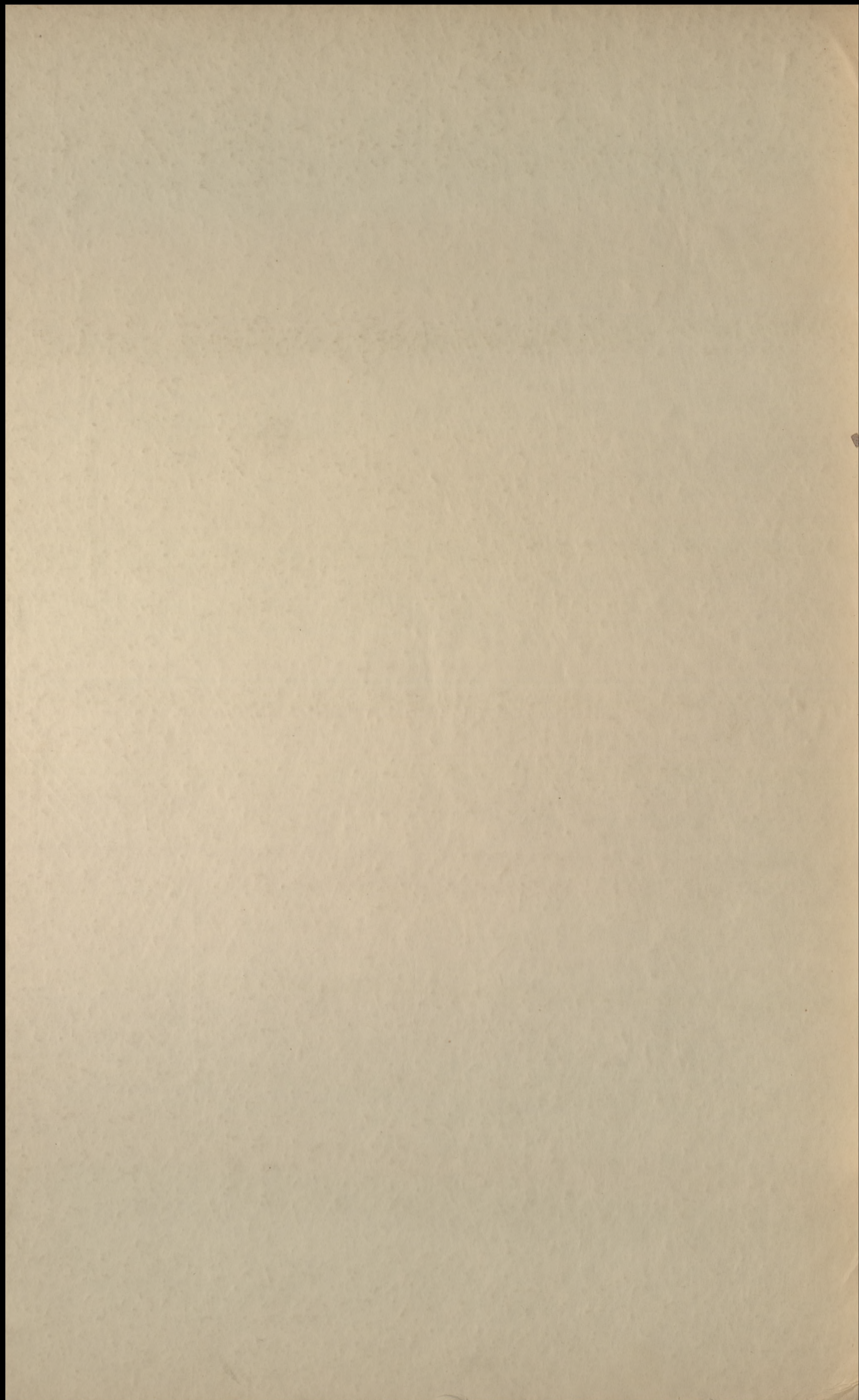
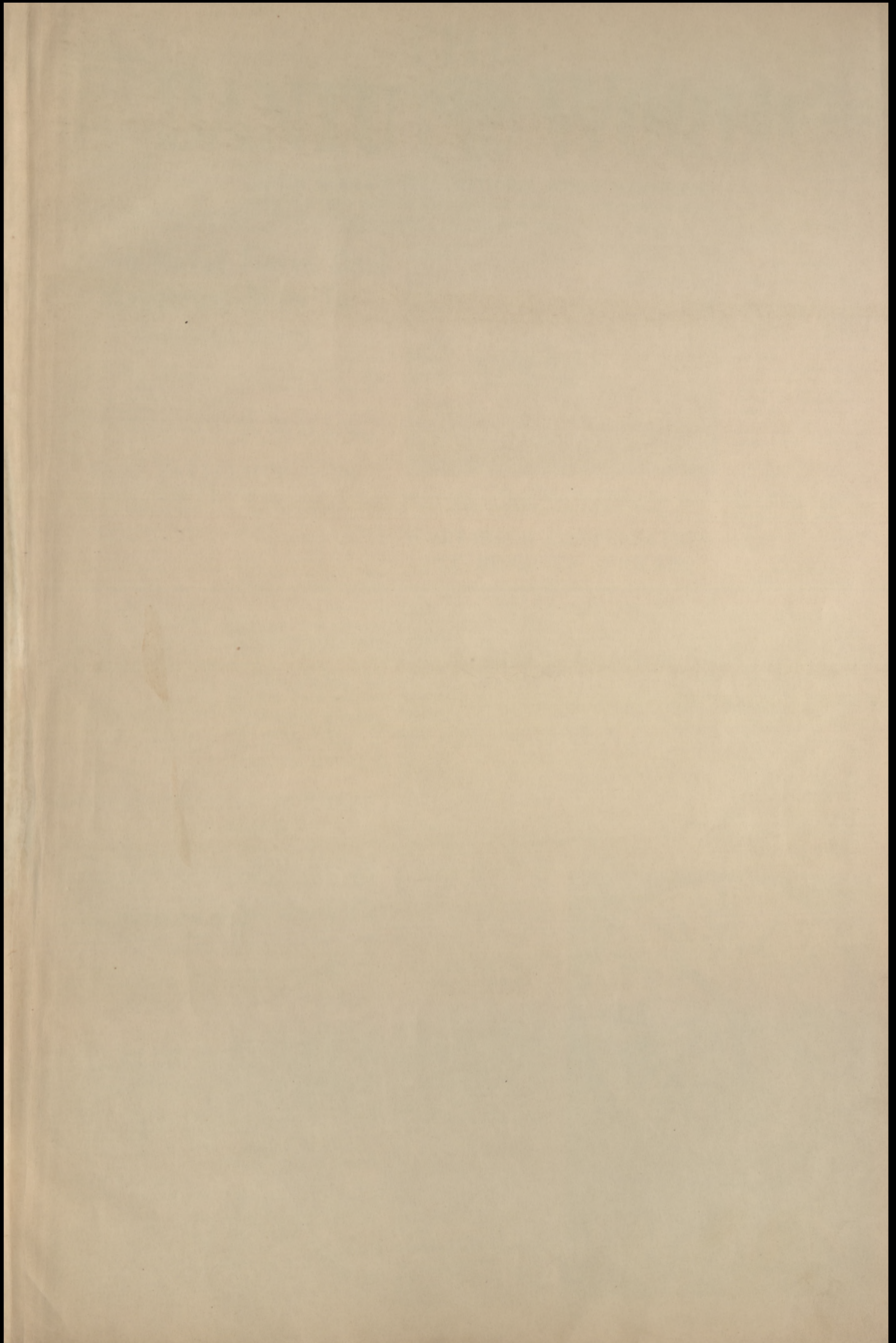
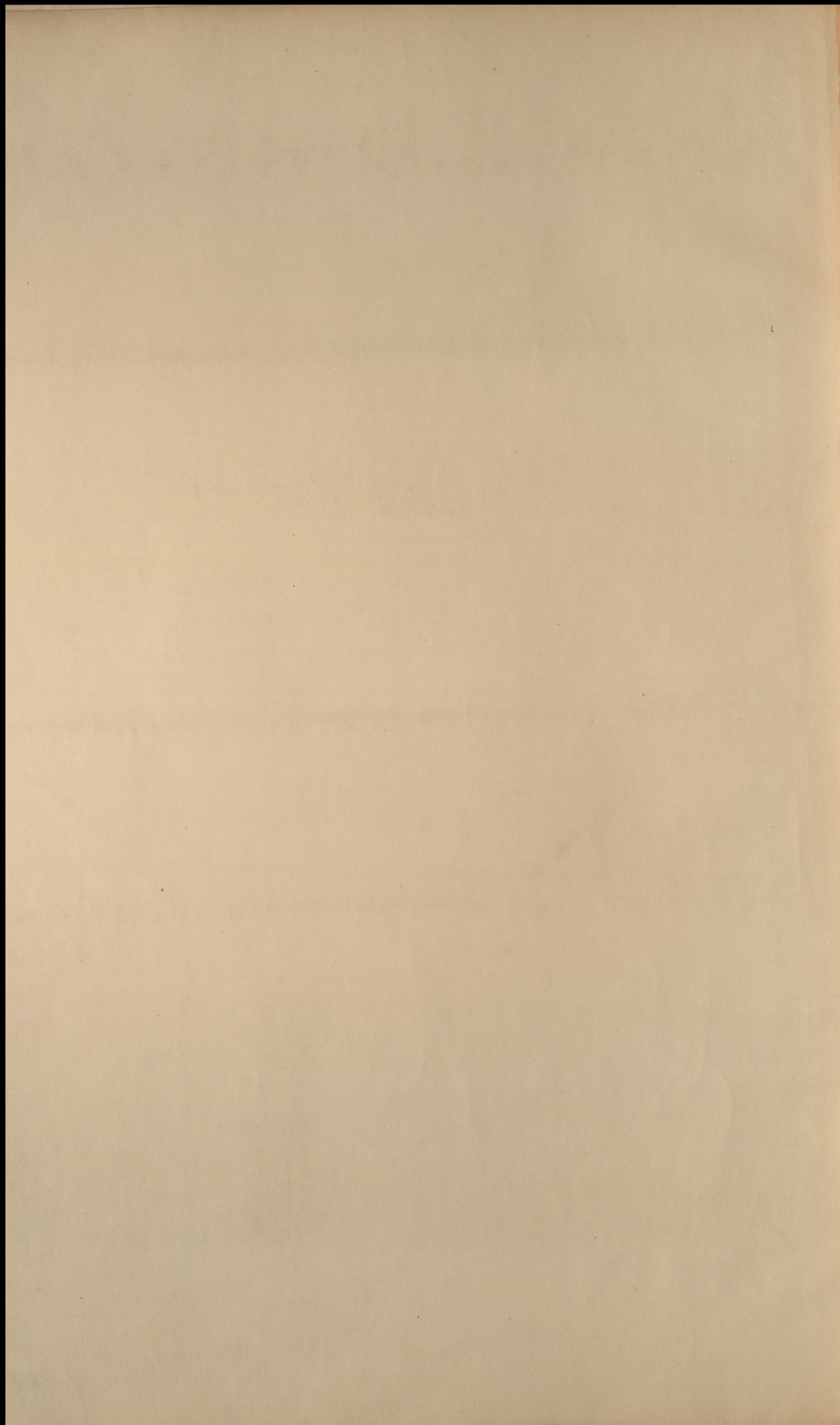




BANYU WORLD  
1944









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# THE BANTU WORLD

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## British Naval Forces Deal Staggering Blow To German Navy

British Naval forces have dealt a staggering blow to Germany by sinking the battleship Scharnhorst last Sunday. Full details of the action in which the enemy battleship was sunk are given in an Admiralty communique.

### NAZI BATTLESHIP SUNK

The convoy was diverted to the north, and the cruisers opened fire on the Scharnhorst.

One hit was claimed by the Norfolk, and the enemy then turned away from the direction of the convoy. She was later seen taking evasive action to the north-east, and proceeding at maximum speed.

Several hours later the Scharnhorst again attempted to close on the convoy. She was once more engaged by the cruiser squadron, and in the engagement which followed the Norfolk received one hit.

The enemy then turned south and made at speed for the nearest refuge on the Norwegian coast. Cruisers and destroyers continued to shadow the Scharnhorst throughout the afternoon, reporting her position to the Duke of York, which was moving up from the south-west to intercept her.

By this time darkness had closed in, and the Scharnhorst, continuing at maximum speed, held to her southerly course until, at about 4.15 p.m., the Duke of York made contact with her.

The Duke of York altered course to bring a full broadside to bear on the enemy, and quickly obtained a hit. In an effort to evade the forces converging on her the Scharnhorst turned back to the northward, and a few minutes later she again altered course, proceeding at maximum speed to the eastward.

The British forces, with the Duke of York to the westward and cruisers and destroyers in positions from where they could shadow and attack, took up the chase of the fleeing enemy battleship.

The destroyers Savage, Saumarez and Scorpion, and the Norwegian ship Stord, which had been steaming at full speed to get ahead of the enemy, turned in, and, practically unsupported, attacked with torpedoes.

The Scharnhorst was hit, probably by three torpedoes, in this attack, which reduced her speed and enabled the Duke of York to close range and engage again.

Shortly afterwards the Scharnhorst was seen to be on fire, and the cruiser Jamaica delivered the final torpedo attack, under which the Scharnhorst sank at 7.45 p.m. in a position about 60 miles northeast of North Cape. Some survivors were picked up and made prisoners of war.



NAVAL BATTLE. H.M.S. Duke of York, under the command of Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, firing the guns that sent the German battleship Scharnhorst to the bottom of the sea.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT BENEFITS AFRICANS

Africans have benefited considerably by the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1941 which came into operation at the beginning of this year. The new Act established a State-controlled accident fund and substantially increased benefits to workmen.

A senior official of the Native Affairs Department said in an interview with The "Star" last year 28,424 accidents to Africans were reported and £101,737 paid out in compensation. This year, until the middle of this month, 47,238 accidents had been reported and £190,172 paid out in compensation for accidents already assessed.

Until this year there was no State controlled accident fund, although employers were bound to insure against workmen's compensation risks with private insurance companies. When an employe made a claim on his employer for compensation and agreement could not be reached the matter was taken to Court. Under the new Act employers contributed to a common fund and the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner assesses compensation in terms of the Act and makes payments out of the fund. There is no need to ask a Court to arbitrate, for machinery exists for the reconsideration of the Commissioner's decision if objections are made to it.

Under the new Act it is compulsory for employers to report accidents arising from employment and submit medical reports to local magistrates or native commissioners.

The larger private employers are individually liable unless they insure with the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, but all other employers are compelled to insure with the Commissioner under the State controlled scheme.

## Canadian Troops Capture Ortona

The evacuation by the Germans of Ortona is announced in a German communique. SAPA-Reuters special correspondent at Allied Headquarters says that the town was taken by Canadian troops of the Eighth Army after seven days and nights of desperate fighting from street to street and house to house.

Crack German parachute troops had been brought up for the defence of Ortona, and heavy tanks lowered into the basements of houses presented a formidable "wall" to the assault. The German defence was described by an Allied staff officer as having the "fury of Stalingrad."

The German rearguard in Ortona used flame-throwers in an effort to hang on to the tiny part of the port still in their hands.

Severe fighting has developed for Crecchio, where the Germans retreating from Ortona are defending high ground immediately north-east of the village.

Eighth Army infantry have captured another village—Villa Baccile—half-a-mile away.

## CHURCHILL'S CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. Churchill has sent the following message to Admiral Fraser: "Heartiest congratulations to you and the Home Fleet on your brilliant action. All comes to him who knows how to wait."

## RUSSIANS DRIVING ON THREE NAZI BASES

The Red Army at both Nevel and Kiev sectors are continuing their advances. They are menacing three great German bases—Zhitomir, Berdichev and Vitebsk—in their great winter drives north and south, says a message from Moscow. The Russians have recaptured Korostyshev, north-east of Zhitomir.

General Vatutin's forces, speeding up their advance, are now approaching both Zhitomir and Berdichev. One Soviet force is within ten miles of Zhitomir, the west Ukraine railway centre already won and lost by the Russian army in the battle of the Kiev bulge.

In the south a second Russian formation is less than 15 miles from Berdichev, on the Zhitomir-Odessa railway.

It is reported that the German position on the Baltic front is now hopeless. General Bogranyan's armies now encircling Vitebsk are threatening the last two escape routes—the road south-west to Minsk and the railway south to Orsha.

The advance is developing so rapidly that the Germans are leaving behind piles of smashed and burned vehicles.

In the Kiev salient General Vatutin's Army has pushed about 40 miles south-west of its starting point in the Brusilov area and has cut two of the Germans' east-to-west railways. It is now back close to the Zhitomir-Odessa railway.

Troops advancing from the south-east are rapidly approaching Zhitomir.

To the south, a co-ordinated drive is pushing towards Berdichev, a railway centre now threatened from several directions.

Further east, along the edge of the salient, Russian troops pushing along the roads and the railway south-west of Fastov, captured within a few days of the fall of Kiev, have advanced well beyond the points of their original November drive.

## Enemy Has Felt "Sting" of U.S. Secret Weapons

"Secret weapons are being used by United States forces against the Germans and the Japanese," said Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, at a Press Conference.

"Japanese and Nazis alike," he said, "have felt the destruction wrought by weapons not known to them, and will continue to do so."

The Japanese had also felt the sting of weapons which, although greatly improved, were of conventional types, Colonel Knox added.

## "Hitler's Last Card In Sea Warfare"

The Scharnhorst was Hitler's last card in sea warfare, says the newspaper "Red Fleet."

"The failure of the U-boat campaign forced Hitler to bring out his surface ships," says the newspaper. "With the loss of the Scharnhorst, however, the German surface fleet in service practically ceases to exist."

## French To Fight In European Operations

The French Committee of National Liberation, in a communique issued in Algiers, says that it had approved measures taken by the National Defence Committee, in agreement with the Allies, with regard to the participation of French forces in the operations in Europe.

It is understood that the committee's approval covered the question of agreement on the number of French forces to be made available.

## DR. XUMA'S New Year Greetings

Fellow-countrymen! I wish you and our soldiers a Happy New Year. I hope the following New Year will find our soldiers at home for good with their loved ones.

After victory against Nazism and Facism abroad—a battle to win the peace will be waged at home—a battle for our soldiers to enjoy all benefits of demobilisation and rehabilitation—through land grants, loans, and self-improvements through technical training and so on.

In the coming fight against racial discrimination, racial domination and other forms of oppression, which must be a prelude to right and justice, freedom and recognition of human values in all people, I ask you one and all to stand behind your mouth-piece, the African National Congress.

A. B. XUMA, President-General African National Congress

## Allies Preparing For Invasion of Europe

It is announced from London and Washington that the Allied forces to carry out the invasion of German-occupied Europe and Germany itself in the assault from the west and south will be commanded as follows:

To be Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean theatre: General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

To be Commander-in-Chief, Allied armies in Italy: General Sir Harold Alexander.

To be Commander-in-Chief of the British group of armies under General Eisenhower: General Sir Bernard Montgomery.

To be commander of the American Strategic Bombing Force operating against Germany: General Spaatz.

The announcement from Downing Street, which said that the appointments "have been the result of conversations between the President of the United States and the Prime Minister," added that "various consequential appointments of other commanders will be announced shortly."

Any time's the time for a **BIG BEN** TURKISH CIGARETTE





# THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1944

## EXIT 1943 ENTER 1944

The year 1943 has come to its close. At midnight on Friday, as we write, the bells of joy will be ringing out the old year and ringing in the new. Those of us who were fortunate enough to escape from the clutches of death in 1943 will be making thanksgiving to our God and congratulating ourselves for seeing the advent of 1944.

But the year 1943 has not passed into the limbo of forgotten things, but into history. And it is absolutely essential that while standing on the threshold of 1944, we should review briefly the events that took place during the passing year—a year which will be remembered with a sigh of relief by all the freedom-loving peoples of the world. For it was in this year that Hitler's forces in Africa and Southern Russia were routed and their invincibility exploded.

The story of the chasing of Rommel's Afrika Korps by the British Eighth Army through the Libyan desert into Tripolitania and Tunisia and from there by British and Americans to Cape Bon where the final blow was struck, is still too fresh in our memories to be recounted here. Suffice it to say all the world, which hitherto had believed that the Nazi war machine was unbreakable, wondered when the German and Italian forces surrendered with their generals unconditionally at Cape Bon. That was the end of the war in Africa and Africa's liberation from the clutches of Nazi wolves.

Africans, no doubt, will feel proud of the fact that this great victory was planned and achieved on the soil of this continent. It was at Casablanca, in North Africa, where Mr. Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt with their military advisers held historic conferences which sealed the fate of the Axis armies in Africa.

From Africa the victorious armies of the United Nations drove Hitler's and Mussolini's hordes from Pantellaria, Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica and are now on the march to Rome, carrying the banner of liberation to the peoples of Europe who are groaning under the iron heel of Nazi Germany.

On the Eastern Front, the Red Army exploded the myth of the invincibility of the German army by smashing it at the gates of Stalingrad and by driving it from there across the Don, the Donets, and the Dnieper to almost the borders of Rumania and Poland, where now the German army is fighting desperately in an attempt to check the march of the Russians on Berlin.

With the crushing Allied victories in Russia and the Mediterranean, came the downfall of Mussolini and the subsequent surrender of Italy. These events showed that the decay of the Axis had commenced. Again the Allied bombing of Nazi industrial cities, including Berlin and Hamburg, brought war to the German people in their homes, and made them realise as never before the inevitable doom which awaits them.

On the political and diplomatic front Hitler also suffered heavy defeats in 1943. He failed to destroy the unity of the United Nations, to win the friendship of Turkey, Portugal and Sweden and to keep even that of Spain. The conferences which were held at Quebec between Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt, in Moscow between Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Cordell Hull and M. Molotov, and at Teheran between Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin, clearly showed that Hitler had been diplomatically routed on the political field. They showed that the unity of the Allied Nations was firm and unbreakable,

and that co-operation was the keynote of their plans of operations against the common enemy.

In South Africa in 1943 we saw the expulsion of Nazi hordes from our military borders in North Africa and, no doubt, we felt that we were out of the danger of Nazi tyranny and domination. In consequence, we began to revert to our race and colour prejudice. The Police intensified their drive against passless Africans, and 11,000 men and women were arrested on the Reef and Pretoria. The Ratepayers of the northern suburbs of Johannesburg demanded the removal and expropriation of Alexandra Township. In the Pietersburg district, Africans gave expression to their disapproval of the Government's land policy by defying the authorities. Surrendering to the demands of Europeans in Natal, Parliament enacted a discriminating law against Indians. These are some of the events which took place in 1943 in this land of ours, and which have become part of our history.

No one can as yet foretell what the year 1944 has in store for mankind. But one thing is certain. The bloodiest battles of this war are going to be fought on the soil of Europe. Already the United Nations are preparing for assaults on Hitler's "Fortress Europe" from the West, the East and the South, and they are confident of victory.

## The African Democratic Party Calls For Day of Prayer

The African Democratic Party recently took stock of the present political position of the African people in South Africa. They came to the conclusion:— That since the outbreak of the present war the position of the African people has deteriorated in all directions, and that Parliament has not passed a single measure calculated to ameliorate the conditions of the African people.

That since the expulsion of the Fascist hordes from Africa, the authorities have adopted an attitude of open harshness to the African people as evidenced, to mention only a few instances, by the mass arrest of twelve thousand Africans along the Reef early in 1943, by the shooting that took place in the Pretoria riot, by the acute land hunger caused by regulations under the Native Land and Trust Act which have precipitated the recent disturbances in the Pietersburg area, and by the shameful way in which African soldiers are treated in the matter of pay and discharge from the army.

That the affirmation by the government of the policy of segregation in the 1943 Parliament is a retrograde step, and that the establishment of the Coloured Affairs Commission and the passing of the Pegging Act against the Indian community are a further entrenchment and extension of the segregation policy that has been so successfully used as an instrument of oppression against the African people.

That nevertheless there exists among all people in South Africa in varying degrees the leaven of reconstruction that seeks a larger South Africa of ten million people and not two million people, that seeks in short a bigger, better, and a richer South Africa for all people irrespective of race and colour.

That a new and better world can only come through the defeat of the forces of reaction which today have sway in the Government of this country, and that the African people who constitute the bulk of the population of this country can contribute materially to the creation of a better world and of the winning of the peace by an assertion of their right to live and a claim to a full recognition as an integral and indispensable element of the population of South Africa.

That the African people as a voteless people must seek methods of struggle other than those they have hitherto employed.

The African Democratic Party hopes that in the campaign for the observance of the African Day of Prayer all African organisations shall take part and to this end a meeting will be convened on a date and at a place to be announced

## NO GOODWILL PREVAILED IN THE CITY ON CHRISTMAS DAY

Since Friday evening, in what the military and civilian police describe as one of their busiest Christmases since cases of assault among Europeans and Africans occurred in Johannesburg.

The bodies of five Africans who died as a result of stab wounds and head injuries sustained in street fights were taken to the mortuary. For three nights ambulances from the Johannesburg Central Fire Station were kept busy until the early hours of the morning taking victims of assaults to the casualty wards of the Johannesburg General and Non-European Hospitals. A number of patients who received serious injuries such as concussion and stab wounds are still in hospital.

Attempts were made to overturn several cars, and a number of parked cars were "borrowed" for joy rides and later abandoned in other parts of the city.

Motorists endeavouring to leave the central area after midnight were held up by mobs of young men and women, singing and shouting, and the police were forced to make several arrests when obscene language was used in the presence of women.

In Eloff Street a ricksha was turned upside down and the rubber tyres torn from the wheels. The European passengers of other rickshas were forced to dismount.

### ASSAULT VICTIMS

As the result of assaults, the following were admitted to the Johannesburg General Hospital during the week-end.

Marithinus Swanepoel, a labourer, who received concussion when he was knocked down by Europeans in De Korte Street, Braamfontein, early on Christmas morning; K. Powell, of Jeppe Street, who sustained concussion when assaulted by Africans in Smit Street, Braamfontein; Albert Matthews Rudolph, aged 38, of Second Street, Booyse, who is believed to have been stabbed by another European on Christmas morning; James Prentice, aged 30, of Barbican Buildings, who sustained concussion when he was assaulted by Europeans; Sarel Vlok, aged 22, a bus conductor, of Fourth Avenue, Melville, who was stabbed in the stomach by an African on Christmas Day; Josie Joubert, aged 19, of Third Avenue, Melville, who received concussion when assaulted by Europeans in Eloff Street on Christmas Day.

### STABBED

Sergeant Johannes Christoffel van der Westhuizen, aged 49, was admitted to the military section of the General Hospital on Christmas Day, suffering from concussion as the result of an assault in Braamfontein. He is unable to state who assaulted him. Trooper Isaac Jacobus Kroukamp, aged 36, was admitted on the same day suffering from concussion and multiple abrasions, also as the result of an assault. Corporal Johannes Ferreira, aged 56, was admitted suffering from stab wounds in the chest.

Many other victims of assaults were attended to and allowed to return home.

### MOTOR ACCIDENTS

As a result of a motor accident in Westdene on Christmas Day, Johannes Petrus Hendrik Strydom, aged 18, of Banbury Road, Westdene, was admitted to the Johannesburg General Hospital suffering from a fractured skull.

Petronella Johanna Heilman, aged 48, of De Korte Street, Braamfontein, was also admitted to the Johannesburg General Hospital on Christmas Day suffering from concussion as a result of a motor accident in Braamfontein.

William Alfred Close, aged 37, of later. At this meeting, the leaders will plan out in detail the intensification of propaganda and how to give the campaign the national character that it deserves. It has been suggested that the Day of Prayer be observed as **Atlantic Charter Day** in order to symbolise the fight for freedom, the sacrifice which our participation in the war entails, and the inspiration that emanates from that historic document which the oppressed of all lands rightly or wrongly regard as the Charter of Freedom for all men.

We therefore appeal to all Africans to rally round this call for the demonstration of our unity and our determination to struggle for freedom. We shall therefore be glad to have the collaboration of organisations that believe in the strength of united prayer; we shall welcome also any suggestions you can make by letter or through the press about the way in which the observance of the African Day of Prayer can best be made effective.

Paul B. Mosaka, Chairman.  
Self Mampuru, Secretary.

Twist Street, Hillbrow, was admitted on Sunday to the Johannesburg General Hospital suffering from concussion and injuries to his legs. He had been knocked down by a car on the Main Reef Road.

J. Dukas, aged 27, a Greek, was admitted to the hospital early on Monday morning, suffering from concussion. The taxi in which he had been travelling had collided with a robot in Eloff Street.

## Historic Conference of African National Congress in Bloemfontein

(By "Adm" Official Reporter)

Among the prominent Africans at the Annual National Conference of the A.N.C. one can mention: Dr. A. B. Xuma, President-General; R. V. Selope-Thema, M. R. C., (Speaker of the House); Rev. J. A. Calata, (Secretary-General); Mr. Mac. Lepolesa (Assistant Speaker); Chief Mandlesilo; Revs. Z. R. Mahabane, J. S'komolo, S. S. Tema, Messrs. J. T. Gumede, R. H. Godlo, M. R. C., B. B. Xiniwe, M. R. C.; Revs. E. E. Mahabane, A. G. Mpitso, Tshabangu; Messrs. Clements Kadalie, E. Mofutsanyana, Moses Kotane, T. M. Maphikela, W. Nkomo, B.Sc., M. F. Ntja, B.Sc., L. L. M. Majombozi, B.Sc.; Prof. Z. K. Matthews, M. R. C.; J. M. Nhlapo, B.A.; Don. Mtinkulu, M.A., Ph.D.; M. T. Moerane, B.A.; S. B. Ngoboo, M.A., B.Econ.; L. K. Ntlatshu, B.A.; C. Mbata, B.A.; Dr. S. M. Molema; Dr. R. E. Bokwe; Rev. Mtinkulu; Messrs. T. D. Mveli-Skoto; L. T. Mvabaza; Rev. B. G. Molefe, M.A.; Ganner Makabeni; D. Gosam; Mbele; J. B. Marks; G. Letele, M.A.; R. G. Baloyi, (National Treasurer); L. D. Mtinkulu; O. Phoko; C. R. Ramohane; Rev. Tantsi; E. Moretsele; and others.

Of the European section one can mention Cr. A. C. White, the Mayor of Bloemfontein, Mr. Green, the Chief Magistrate of Bloemfontein, Mr. J. R. Cooper, the Manager of Native Affairs (Municipal Department, Bloemfontein), Rev. Tagman, Dean-elect of Bloemfontein, and few Police Sergeants and Detectives. There were 84 accredited delegates distributed as follows: Transvaal 32, Cape 27, Natal 8, O. F. S. 17 about 400 people were present on the opening of the Conference, and the first address was made by the Cr. A. C. White, the Mayor.

### PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The Presidential address was a long, closely reasoned thought-provoking and moving exposition of African disabilities. The reporter feels constrained to touch on only one aspect of the problems dealt with.

"A nation is the architect of its own salvation. Sometimes it is wiser to judge people by the type of obstacles they had to overcome, rather than by the yard stick of their achievements," declared the President in his opening speech. He then paid a warm tribute to the past presidents of the African National Congress, namely, Dr. J. L. Dube, S. M. Magqatho; Rev. Z. R. Mahabane; and J. T. Gumede; on whom Congress has decided to confer Honorary Life Presidency.

The Policy of this country, continued the learned Doctor was based essentially on race domination, colour discrimination, and segregation. In that respect it was hardly distinguishable from the Nazi-Fascist mentality, which the United Nations were bent on extirpating from the face of the earth. To-day the African was a criminal though not arrested, a prisoner though not in gaol. He was being taxed without representation in Parliament. The Cape Africans had been deprived of their citizen rights, and instead were given a 'toy Parliament'—the Native Representative Council, which was really a sort of 'Native Advisory Board' to the native affairs department. Considering the number of our European representatives even in Parliament one felt justified in designating the Representation of the Native Act of 1936 "The Misrepresentation of Natives Act." The African had to struggle for full political rights and nothing short of granting of these, would secure to the African the enjoyment of the fundamental rights due to the human beings. He appealed to the rank and file of the African masses to close ranks and prepare for the liberation of the African people.

coming struggles for the national **VOTE OF THANKS**  
After passing severe strictures on the Native Education policy of the Union; the disastrous economic conditions and disabilities; the deteriorating social and health position, pointing out that Congress was clearing the decks for decisive action which it was not necessary to declare in advance, the national president set down amid prolonged applause.

After a full dress discussion on the Presidential Address it was decided to have it printed into 4 Bantu Languages and distributed among the people. Rev. Mtinkulu who passed the vote of thanks said that it was one of the greatest addresses he had ever heard. The speech could be used as a programme of action by the African National Congress.

## HOW TO MAKE FOOD TASTE BETTER

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



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



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



## Germans Retreat Under Yugoslav Pressure

A communique from the Yugoslav Army of Liberation, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio, says that German troops, under pressure from Yugoslav units, are retreating in the province of Banat, Croatia.

In Eastern Bosnia, hard fighting continues at Kladaj and Zivinier. In the Sanjak, Bosnia, Yugoslav units exerted pressure in all sectors, fighting against both German and Chetnik troops.

At Novo Selo there was an engagement against General Mikhailovitch's Chetniks, who were defeated with heavy losses. In Western Bosnia, fighting is going on along the railway between Vosanska Krupa and Bonsanska Novi.

## U.S. Device Aids Bombing Through Clouds

The development of a new day-bombing technique, employing a scientific device facilitating bombing through thick cloud cover, is announced by the headquarters of the United States Eighth Air Force Bomber Command.

The new method has been used on missions involving more than 8,000 bombers and fighters. They include the recent attacks on Wilhelmshaven and Kiel.

The "overcast bombing" technique has also been used in raids on Bremen and Emden.



Pitso Ea Sechaba

(J. S. K.)

KHAOLO EA II

Titus Molapo joaloka ga le se le utloile ke mohlankana ea rutegileng...

Mantsoe a banna-baholo a ile a mubathatsa moeeng. Mme ke ka gona a ibang a phagama ka nako e fetileng...

O ne a rata go bua ka tsela eo Basotho le Maphoto ba neng ba hlabana ka oona ga ba bua...

Titus a bua a bolela gore batho ba bats'o moo ba hlologang teng, ke gona ba rata gore ga go etsuaa utlo, e be sale ka khetha ka botsoalle...

A tsela pele are: "Boetapele kapa bona borena, ke ntho tse boima ka go fetisisa. Taba ea Morena ea mong ea tla busa sechaba sena kaofela..."

"Ka lona lebaka lena ke fumana gore kutloano ga e ka ke ea le teng. Joale moo kutloano e leng siso, re ke ke be ra ba le gona go kopana..."

"Taba e ngoe eo ke ratang go e hlalisa ke em: Mona nakong tsena, re phela mehlang oa tsolo-pele. Lona ho Ntate le ho ntate-mogolo..."

"Lea tseba le lona hahlomphegi gore gutho metsi a khale a nta'oa ke a macha. Ke bolela gore mohlala le tsamiso ta khale, ga di sa loka joale..."

"Gape le ka bona le lona gore rona ka rona batho ba morao go feta dieha ba tsebe mona lefats'eng. Gar'a mafats'eng a tsaelletseng pele, le ke se fumano Morena oa sa rutegang..."

"Moshosho le eona e ne e se motho ea rutegileng, feela o ile a hlalola a kopanya sechaba na gabo. Lebaka ke go bane o ile a ikopanya le Makhoaa..."

"Joale ke rata go dula fats'e. Feela monong eaka, ga kea bulela gore Morena a tsoa kae, joale ka eaka kelele e fokolang, ke re Morena a khethoe go rona batho ba rutegileng..."

Tsa Reddersburg

Re bile le mokotlo oa lenyalo la Mr Daniel Mats'eo le Miss Susan Tinda ka li 3 November 1943...

Ho banti re ka hlalisa Mr Elias Mats'eo nala monyali ea tsoang Smithfield, Tsa Mats'eo Harrismith...

Re sa lla ka metsi hore a kenye moeeng, hobane Seliba (tap) sehohle hampe le motse re ka thaba ha a ka ba bahanyane...

J. J. Sebalela

Tsa Motse Wa Doornkop

(Ke B. E. Tshichula)

Ka la di 22 October, 1943 go be go na le mogahlano wa basadi ha Merapelo, ba bowa ka mathoko ohle...

Taba ye kgotsishang ke ye: Gobokano ke ya Basadi eseng ya Banna. Byale le to mpsang! Baswana ha re: 'Ge eta ke tse thadi pele e wela ka mangope...'

Byale ke lemoga taba e botse. Ga ke tsebe go e bona ke nna fela. 'Ke gore Basadi ha ba ka thusha Mathithere mo ditabeng tsa ditluto...

Lena Basadi ba Setleme ke rata go le kgopotsa taba e fela. Ke rata gore le e boloke le e shetse. Go na le mantsu a mabose a ke a kgethileng...

Fapano se sekgethwa se, Go fegilweng Jesu Kriste Morwa Modimo a phelang. Fapano se mo roba byang. Basadi ba itemileng, Hlokomelang mo medirong...

Ke rata gore le hlokomela mants'a a, le go sheta'e gore Moopedi o rata go hlaba eng, dipelong ts'a rana. E pots'isheng ka gogolo mo temaneng...

Makgathung a basadi-ba e be e le Rey. Motshabi le Rey. J.J. Matlala. Ka moka palo ya Basadi e be e feta 72...

Sepatala se secha sa Coronation Hospital sa bae seng Makhoaa, go gopolom gore se tla fela esale go simoloheng ga ngoaga o mocha...

Sepatala sena se pe'a motse oa Newclare. Moo go soga go tla be le bethe tse 315, tseo theko ea tsona e kopana le tse ding e nang goba £180,000.

Mona sepataleng se secha go tla shabanta le malotsi a se nang matla a magolo. Malotsi a matla a tla nne a hlalhojoe sepataleng sa Toropong...

Go lebeletson gore sepatala sena se secha, se tla thusa mabapi le go patlana go sepataleng se segolo sa hao eseng Makhoaa...

Pele go ne go ikemiseditson gore go be le libethe tse 400, empa ga theoloa ga fihlisoa go 300, ele gore go tle go be hobebe go simolla mosebetsi o motie. Motheo oa ntlona na oa na oa bea ke General J. J. Pienaar, Administrator oa Transvaal...

O Sekisioe Ka Polao Mokakallane Pretoria

MOSEBETSI TEKONG

Mano Lekholeng la Maasterata oa Gaudeng mosadi oa le Swazi ea bitsoang Mary Nkosi o ile a ahlolea. Mosadi enoa ho utloalala hore e ne a batla ho bolaea mong a hae ka chofa...

Mosadi oa Lekhoaa lena, o bolela hore Nkosi e ne e le mohiriroa oa hae ho tloha ka October ho fihla November. Ka mohlomong, a laela Nkosi hore a hlakole tloha moo a luisana le eona ha bohloko...

Ka la latelang hape letsatsi a boela Mrs. Engels a kopu Mary hore a hlakole ntlona, mme Mary a hana. Ha a mo buse ka mantsoe a bohloko, Mary are eona a ka mpa a tsamaea. Empa ha a ka a tsamaea, O ile a nna a tsoellisa mosebetsi oa hae pele, a ba a hlakola le setolo...

Moona ha a fihla, ba dumellany hore Maty a nne dijo pele ho bona. Mary a se ke a di ama dijo tseo. A bo-tsoa hore reisi e joang, eaba o re e batla e mojaka...

Nkosi eena a nka dijo tsa hae a di koahela, a e le tsona moo a dulang. Ha a botsa a bolela hore ha a so-lape, o tla tloha a je bosu. Mrs. Engels o boletse hore o se a beha soda ka thung. Nkosi ha ho letho leo a la etsang ka dijo...

Diyo tsa na di hlalhojoe ke ho keatseba, ho fumanehile hore di na le soda. Nkosi eena o itse ha a na molato.

Go utloagala gore mame Pretoria, go na le lefu la mokakallane. Batho ba hileng ba leng bangata ba ya le ona. Mokakallane ona lega go le joale, o bakoa ke boemo ba mahodimo mataatsing ana...

Mongodi oa kala la tsa Bophelo, nka ka Peter Allan, o boletse a le Pretoria gore ga go esole letsoa la mokakallane o tsoang mafatsing a mose. Gohle-ditshining tsa dikepe le difofane, go lekoa ka matla go thibela lefu lena gore le jalehe...

Remember Wise folk. Smoke Tricolor Virginia Cigarettes. 50 FOR 1/7

INCUMBE helps him teething. It balances his diet. Teething babies need calcium and a specially well-balanced diet...

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Dear Sir, I would like to express my gratitude for the way Chamberlains Tablets cured me of constipation, sick head-aches and loss of appetite...



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Name, Address, Subject

Please write your name clearly in CAPITAL LETTERS. UNION COLLEGE





LETTER TO AFRICAN WOMANHOOD

NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS
The New Year is often regarded as the time when most people resolve afresh to do certain things or not to do them.

made all intelligent human beings think very seriously about the creation of a world which shall be free from those curses that continually plunge the world in war.

A second challenge on which we should resolve to do something is the plight of the African child, particularly along the Reef. For years now African women's organisations have fought shy of this challenging problem.

The Representative Council recently urged the provision of ambulances for Africans, particularly in urban areas. This demand draws attention to the sad plight in which our womenfolk are placed by the lack of means of conveyance to and from a hospital.

Yet, the African must soon learn that it is a bad habit to rely on the mercies of the powers that be for everything. He must learn, very quickly too, that if he wants a thing, he gets it sooner if he does it for himself.

The second good resolution for the New Year, therefore, is that the Africans—and the African woman in particular—must learn to do things for themselves.

The third and last resolution for the New Year may be a little vague for some minds; but, has time not come when we should learn to treat our leaders with better regard? Of course, they too, on their side, must set a good example of what an African citizen is.

These three New Year resolutions are about enough to see every reasonable

WOMEN'S PAGE

Take Care of Your Health

NO INFLUENZA SCARE

Very many of our people are beginning to be a little worried by the news that influenza has broken out in England and one or two other countries on the Continent. This worry is not as yet necessary because the Health authorities have assured us that every precaution is being taken to keep the disease out of South Africa.

Remembering the heavy toll it took on the African population, the worries of these people become easy to understand. In 1918 the slums surrounding our towns were not as bad as they are to-day. Locations were still few and less crowded than they are to-day.

But one thing must be remembered: at that time we did not know as much about influenza as we do to-day. And, what is more, we now can take effective steps to check the spread of Influenza as we have now a certain form of virus which makes the body immune from Influenza attacks for some months.

It will assure very many people to know that South African scientists have played a very important role in the discovery of means whereby to combat Influenza.

As soon as the Health authorities suspect anything along the lines discussed above, they will take the necessary precautions to stem the tide of this disease. In the meantime we need not allow ourselves to be unduly alarmed.

Make, Sgt. T. T. Mamfanya who spoke on historical experiences which were a general account of his experiences "Up North." Chief L. R. Pilane's speech was very brief. He thanked the N.M.C. members for their bravery in enlisting to serve anywhere in Africa and wished, by God's grace, they would bring the victory home.

Sgt. V. Moss thanked those who came to patronise this party, and expressed high hopes for a better post-war world, and that the position of the African will be bettered. Mr. J. Mathole (Sgt. F. Cindi's ex-scholar) spoke very warmly seconding Sgt. Mokoane in his speech on "Social Obligations." He said "honour to the deserving." The men in uniform, he said, deserve our respect, and we trust and hope they will not regret it after the war, but the S. A. Government will consider that these men stepped forward, when help was surely needed.

It is gratifying to learn that Sgt. Cindi will soon be principal of a school of 400 pupils near Pretoria—success to you Sir. You have been a good soldier and why not a good principal! After closing remarks, Sgt. M. P. L. Xaba brought to an end a very splendid day.

The N.M.C. members are on their way to opening up a very useful fund for post-war use and purposes.

African woman through the coming year with its moments of trial and strain. It does not pay to make too many resolutions which are rarely fulfilled, just because of their being too many. One resolution, carried and translated into actual action is better than a dozen excellent ones which are never carried very far!

What an African Woman Has Done For Soldiers

(By Sgt. H. C. Zet, Solwazi)

On Sunday, December 12, 1943, Mrs. Fanny Make of 78 Tucker Street, Sophiatown, gave a grand party in honour of local members of the Native Military Corps, as an appreciation of the noble spirit of these men, who left parents, homes, friends, and comfort, to represent the Bantu races in the struggle to stem and destroy the Nazi menace to the world; men who volunteered to sink their differences, if any, with the British Government, now combine and pull their weight against the common foe.

This very well-attended "Get-together" was opened by the chairman Sgt. M. L. P. Xaba of the War Records, Welgedacht, who made a few remarks and introduced Mrs. Fanny Make and her daughter, Miss Emma Make, to those present. He told us, inter alia, that the grand old lady had given her house free of charge to be used by the N.M.C. men for any occasion that they may need it, e.g. meetings, parties, dinners, in fact for any social gathering. An N.M.C. man stranded in Sophiatown only needs remember he has a home in No. 78 Tucker Street.

Sgt. S. R. Poonyane, who is chief sergeant in the Native War Records, was very suitable as M.C., while Mr. Jacob Lamola ably recorded all the voluntary contributions made by the incoming ladies and gentlemen.

Miss Emma Make executed her duty ably, and with a brilliant smile when she introduced all the ladies who, she told us were: Misses D. Pehle, S. Molefe, G. James (typist with Miss Rahab Petje at 33a West Street for the Investment and Trust Co. Ltd.) M. Goceni, M. Beki (teacher) Nurse Beatrice Vena of the General Hospital, Ros. Seitshiro (teacher), S. Thokoa (ladies hair-dresser), A. Oliphant, S. Mangole, P. Mashupela of Brits, Mrs. E. Silwana.

Sgt. S. R. Poonyane was in his usual high spirits when he introduced the gentlemen who, he said, were: N.M.C. Sergeants A. Moloi, F. Cindi, W. Sawana, W. Ndabana, T. Mamfanya, B. G. Moleko, R. Mohomane, M.

L. Naba, J. P. Tutu, J. Nel, J. Thele, H. Klaas, E. B. Lumko, T. Kosani, M. Tsheko, V. Moss, C. Setsheki, F. Mandondo, E. Makalima, David N. ka C. Mdingi, S/Sgt. Mark Radebe and H. Makgwa; Corporals A. B. Xaba, J. Gxalaba, S. Pambane. Sgt. H. C. Zet. Mqhayi of Welgedacht took notes for the press.

Messrs J. Lamola, B. S. Mathaga, I. Rabotapi, T. Kambule, J. Mathole, A. Rojie of the "Bantu World" with Chief L. R. Pilane. The African Male Quartette, Messrs W. Moeletsi (pianist), B. Sothoane, S. Skaledi, H. Moloto, L. Rapoo. This company rendered very brilliant music.

The Welgedacht choir specially trained by Sgt. M. P. L. Xaba also rendered a number of items like "Maseru" "Imfundo luVuyo," "U-Ngqika" "Abahedeni" and the Negro Spiritual "Climbing up the Mountain Soldiers." They indeed reminded us of the Wesley Quartette of Fort Hare under W. F. Nkomo, B.Sc.

Sgt. J. P. Tutu of the Central Registry Office, Welgedacht, kept the people feeling at home as close relative to the hostesses Mrs. and Miss Make. Among the speakers were Mrs. F.

(Continued in Column 3)

NA O SOKWA KE MALA KA MO FASE GA KHUBU?

Thusa mala a Gago a o a lebetseng a bolelele bo 28 ft. ka moriana o o tshedisang mme o tshela.

Bontsi ja tiro ya dijo tsa gago e dirwa ka fase ga khubu—ka mo maleng a gago a leng 28 feet ka bolelele. Ka lobaka loo, ge o sokwa ke mala, leka se seng se se ka thusang tshilo ya mala sentle ka mpeng le ka ko fase ga khubu.

Se ka gongwe o ka se batlang ke "Carter's Little Liver Pills" tse di ka go fang thuso go mala a gago a "bolelele bo le 28 feet."

Nka phili e le ngwe ya "Carter's Little Liver Pill" pele ga dijo le ko morago ga tsone. Di nke ka melao ya tsone. Di thusa go tsoa mehlole e mego e meraro ye e thusang tshilo ka mo mogodung le ka mo maleng—di thusa mala go sila se wena o se meditseng.

Ka lobaka loo, batho ba le bantsi ba hwetsa botshelo jo ba ikutlwang jone go simolla ka leoto go phula ke tlhogo. Dira boammaarure gore o imana tsone-tsone tsa "Carter's Little Liver Pills" khemeseng ya gago. Tefa ke Is. 3d.

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Is your baby OFTEN CRYING?

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



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

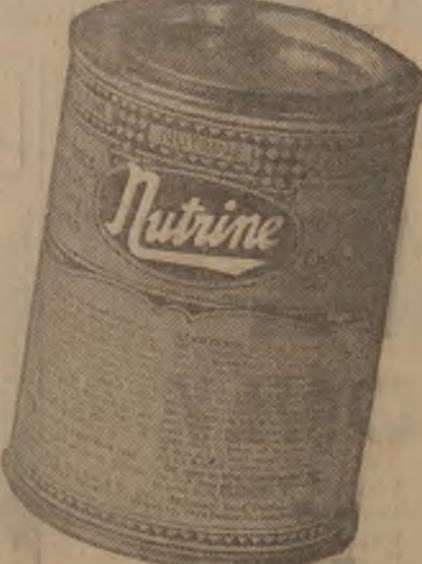
If your baby is often crying and troublesome, it is because he is not eating the proper food. Babies are growing all the time, so they must have nourishing food. NUTRINE is specially prepared to make babies strong, fat and healthy. NUTRINE BABIES hardly ever cry.

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

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

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



What a big wedding Edith had!



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

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

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# EAST AFRICAN ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

## FIRST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

### Public To See Workshops

On the 1st October, 1942, a new Corps sprang into being in the East African Command. This infant among older regiments and corps is to-day known as the East African Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, or in its abbreviated title the E.A.E.M.E., and is correlated to the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers—the R.E.M.E.—which incidentally came into being at the same time as its East African counterpart.

The objective in forming this new Corps was to enable the complex work of repair and maintenance of mechanical and electrical equipment, including vehicles, to be centred mainly in one organisation which would be free from other responsibilities.

There were many considerations which made the formation

from nearly every East African tribe. Seychellois, Mauritians, Malagash, Somalis, and of course officers and men from U.K., South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and East Africa. The cosmopolitan background to the E.A.E.M.E. completes a very vivid and inspiring picture.

Unheard of possibly in the annals of military history, and especially during hostilities, celebrations were given vent to on the occasion of the E.A.E.M.E.'s first anniversary on 1st October last year. Foremost among the celebrations, which included a birthday dance, Native ngomas, sports and a church parade—with personnel of the E.A.E.M.E. out in full force, were the opening to the public of two of the largest

## Death of Mr. Nathan Ntebe

(By His Family)  
Nathan Ntebe (tiny) age 57, dearly beloved husband of Regina and father of Esther, Mabel and Gertrude, passed away peacefully at his home in Evaton on Thursday the 18th of November, 1943 at 3 p.m. after a prolonged illness.

In 1936, he had to retire on pension owing to ill health after being interpreter in the Native Affairs Department, Johannesburg. Mr. N. Ntebe was also a local preacher of the Methodist Church in Evaton.

The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Mletwa of the Methodist Church in Evaton, who was assisted by Messrs Mashabane and Qupe, both teachers in Evaton.

Wreaths were received from Mr. Demas and family, Misses E. and G. Ntebe.

The family wishes to express its heartfelt thanks to all relatives and friends for their kind messages of sympathy and floral tributes, sent in during our recent sad bereavement. Special thanks are sent to Mrs. R. W. Solundwana (sister-in-law to the bereaved) of Benoni and Mrs. S. Qondeni of Evaton, Evaton residents contributed £2. 10s. 6d. Relatives and friends from Benoni £10. 8. 3. Grand total £12. 18s. 9d.

"Blessed are those who die in the Lord."

## Germiston Jottings

(By "Dukatole")  
The very busy school year is over. As reported in the past press contributions, we have had one of the most successful years—what the Germiston Schools Exhibition of Arts and Crafts, T.A.T.A. East Rand Branch Music Competitions, Interschool Sports, Examinations of the students of the Technical College in J.C. and Matric, which most of our teachers wrote!

The year 1944 seems to be coming with additional educational facilities. The new classrooms of the Public School should be ready for use at the beginning of the second term. These are being built by the Germiston Municipal Council at a cost of £7,350 and will include the woodwork and Domestic Science Departments. Provision will be made for the accommodation of a Kindergarten Department which will be opened next April.

The Standard VI results for this year are as follows:

Anglican School presented 15; Passed 13 in the third class; Methodist School presented 20; Passed 1 first class, 1 second class, 12 third class; Zion Thokoza School presented 11; Passed 2 second class, 6 third class; Alberton Methodist presented 3; Passed 2 first class, 1 second class; Sacred Heart R.C. presented 10; Passed 2 third class.

It is gratifying to state that the Inspector of Native Education Mr. J. De Jager has sanctioned the establishment of a Standard VII class in this location as from the 17th January, 1944. Students desiring to be admitted should apply to the Principal, Zion Thokoza School, P.O. Box 328, Germiston.

## Xhosa Examination Questions

Editor,  
Students sitting for Nat. P.L., Nat. N.H., Junior and Senior Certificate and Matriculation examinations are nearly always confronted with questions in the Xhosa paper not from prescribed books. I would very much like to know why that should be so. If it is to raise the standard of the Xhosa language then I would suggest the increase of the number of setbook from the usual three to say six.

Surely a reasonable examiner cannot expect a candidate to be well versed with the contents of all other language papers, it is nothing more than fair that the examiners must confine themselves to prescribed books. We Xhosa and other Bantu candidates are quite sufficiently handicapped by having to write our examinations in a strange language without having to answer unjust questions.

G. B. MFEKANE

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The attention of parents and intending students is drawn to the fact that at Adams College, in addition to the ordinary courses offered, the following special courses are available in 1944.

- 1. SPECIAL MUSIC TEACHERS COURSE:** This is a two-year course leading to a certificate which is recognised by the Natal Education Department as equivalent to T. 3 (N.P.H.) The normal qualification for entrance to the course is T.4 (N.P.L. III). In special cases, students who hold the Junior Certificate may be admitted if they satisfy us in a preliminary music test.
- 2. INDUSTRIAL TEACHERS' COURSE:** Applications will be considered from anyone who has either passed the T.4 (N.P.L. III) or had two years' Industrial training. The normal duration of the course is two years.
- 3. POST-MATRICULATION T.3.** The principal requisite for this course is the Matriculation certificate. On the successful completion of the two years' course a certificate is issued by the Natal Education Department, recognised by all the Provinces. The course includes three first-year B.A. subjects
- 4. FIRST-YEAR B.A.:** Five B.A. courses are now available at Adams College, making a complete first year B.A. course. Students sit as external students of the University of S.A.

Applications and inquiries should be addressed to: The PRINCIPAL, Adams College, P.O. Adams Mission Station, Natal.



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



**NANTSI EYONAYONA INKULU IPHILILEYO NENYANISEKILEYO INKUSELO**  
Does not Harm the Heart  
Kukuthini ukuzusa ukhuselo, kwingqaqambo nokugula? Ngumbuzo lowo. I'ASPRO' yimpendulo. Ingoyena mkhuseli mkhulu ngenxa yobucukubedu bamayeza eyenziwe ngawo. Naanku umzekelo. I'ASPRO' ngumtshabalalisi weembewu yezifo. Ngapha koko i'ASPRO' ingumthomalalisi we mfixane. Kwakhona amacwecwana e'ASPRO' anendlela emangalisayo yokutshisha iintlungu ngendlela ezolileyo. Kuyinyaniso epheleleyo ukuba i'ASPRO' inazo zonke ezindlela ziphilileyo zokunyanga, kanti ayinangazi ephaphini—ingaqumbeli kananjalo.  
45, Barrington Road, Brixton, S.W. 9.  
Manene, Kwisithuba seminyaka esi 8 eyadlulayo ndikhe ndanibhalela ukunazisa ngelungelo elizuzwe ndim no nkosi kazi kwi 'ASPRO'. Ndicinge akokuba iyaku nichwayitisa into yokwazi ukuba ndisanduluku ncomela umhlobo wam obetulawa sisifo sokutyatamba kwamathambo. Undibhela ukuthi akanelanga nje kufumana umnyaniso ezintlungwini, kodwa ngathi seleyakuphila naphakade. No nyana wam ufumanise okokuba i'ASPRO' iziphelisa ngephanyazo intlungu zesinyo. Ndingeleka ngelithi andikazange ndazi ukuba i'ASPRO' inokoyiswa ngumkhuhle xa ithathwe xa kulawayo nobisi oludikidiki. Ndingatsho ukuthi andingonwabi, ngaphandle kwayo endlini.—Owenu, ngenene, W. T. WILKINSON.

**PHELISA NGEPHANYAZO INTLOKO EBHLUNGU**  
44, Kildare Road, Newlands, G.P.  
Zinkosi Ezithandekayo  
Ndingavuyi ukunazisa ukuba ndine skolelo macwecwe e'ASPRO' esoloko ndinawo ndingenakubamba ngaphandle kwawo, xa kukho umkhuhlane, nangaphandle kwe mfixane, ezithi nyamalala wakusebenzisa i 'ASPRO'.  
Nangamso, Owenu wenene, H. WATSON (Mrs.)  
Yenziwe e Mzantsi Afrika ngu NICHOLAS (S.A.) (Pty.), Ltd., 50, Ugenti Road, Durban, Natal, Asithumeli ngqo. Cels i Kemist yakuni okanye u novenkile a kunike i 'ASPRO'

**I 'Aspro' yoku krakraza**  
Amacwecwana ama 2 e'ASPRO' kuma cephe ama 4 azelile amanzi enza eligqibeleleyo lyeza lokukrakraza xa unomqala obuhlungu, indlela ezibhulungu lize ke leithomalalise.



**AMAXABISO PHAKATHI KWE**  
**9: 1/9 3/6**



of the E.A.E.M.E. desirable, and which were governed by a long and carefully planned policy at the War Office, but they can be broadly summed up as the necessity for economising in time, in skilled men and in machine tools, in theatres of operations where smooth maintenance and speedy repair may be a decisive factor.

To-day, the E.A.E.M.E. can be very aptly called the handmaid for all units comprising the East African Command. It recovers vehicles in the field, and evacuates them to field workshops, but in many cases they come right back to base for overhaul. Supplies of almost every kind of mechanical part are manufactured, and it has been said that no job is too big for the E.A.E.M.E. to handle.

Asians of all creeds are employed as artisans in large numbers in almost every E.A.E.M.E. unit. It is also worth mentioning that many Chinese, our indifatigable and gallant allies in the Far East, are also assisting as specialists on armament and in repairing vehicles. Together with Africans

E.A.E.M.E. base installations.

It indeed requires many hands to cope with the multifarious and varied functions of the E.A.E.M.E. These functions can be described briefly as including the repair of tanks, wheeled vehicles, small arms and machine guns, artillery (including field, anti-aircraft and coast defence), wireless, fire control and all other instruments, tunnelling equipment, pumping sets and the installation of coast artillery machinery. The training of African artisans is accomplished at training centres in Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya from where after a period of training as fitters, turners, carpenters etc., they are posted to units in their trades. It is interesting to note that many of these E.A.E.M.E. African artisans, or "Jamboo" men as they were called when some of them arrived in Middle East with certain East African units, can be attached to the R.A.F. and R.N.A.S. for duties or find themselves serving in other theatres of war.



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Corporal Mfana

TUKISETSO TSA LENYALO

Joale Corporal Mfana nakong e feti...

Corporal Mfana o na se a t'aba le ho...

Eitse ho sa ntsane ho so lejalo utho...

Bo Bafaxini le Stompie, ba ne ba ho...

Ha a se a fumane nako ea phomolo...

Lengolo ha le filia, Tryphina a ma...

Ha a filile ha ba habo, Mfana a etse...

Ntlong e kholo ho no ho dutse banna...

Mfana ha a kena, a bitsa lebitso la...

Ka meso ka tsatsi le latelang, a tso...

Joale ba habo ba ea habo Tryphina...

Ho tloha moo ha ba habo habo mohl...

Bannana ba rekis mese ea bona ea le...

Ketso Ea Bokhabane

Ka Sondaga se seng kgoding ea...

Joale, kopano eo e lileng teng ea...

Sgt. S. R. Poonyane, eo e leng qho...

Mofumabatsana Emma Make a phea...

Matsatsi A Nala A Ea Tla

HO RIALO SEBOTA SA BLOEMFONTEIN

Ga a bula kopano ea Lekhotla la Cong...

Go paka taha ena, Mohl. A. C. White...

Mohl. A. C. White o ile a rorisa Cong...

Ga a bula ka khebo ea ma-Afrika lo...

Malokisetso a diteto tsa basebetsi ba...

Kajeno moputso o tlase ke 3s. 6d. ka...

Ka baka la meputso ena e mecha, go...

Ga a leboga Sebota, Ngaka Xuma o...

Malokisetso a mang a boletsoeng, a...

Maloka le boemo ba ma-Afrika lokei...

Ga a etsa puo ea gagwe, Ngaka Xuma...

Mafoka le boemo ba ma-Afrika lokei...

Khethollo thutong e bakile lenane le...

Ngaka Xuma o ile a kopa gore phutho...

Misses D. Pehle, S. Molefe, G. James...

Ba bang hape ebile: Beng. J. Lamola, B. S. Matlhaga...

Bashemane bana ha Welgedacht ha...

Tsa Nigel

(Ke Albert W. C. Mtsuonyane)

Tse re li bonang le tse re li utloang...

Mosebetsi oa buloa ke Rev. Miller...

Papali ea ba ntle, Matichere kaofela...

Mantshoana ha ba le lipina tsa sekolo...

Ba neng ba le teng ba akhela mantsoe...

A ema Moruti Moroke, ho araba li-bui...

Masole a loanangntoa ea mali care...

Marega G. Makapan

KITSISO

Mofumagadi Marega G. Makapan wa...

Phumano Ea Setopo

Setopo sa mosadi oa Ma-Afrika, se...

ba Principal sekolong sa bana ba 400...

Ba mokatlo oa N.M.C. ba rera go...

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Johannesburg: Department of Commerce...

Rooodepoort-Maralsburg: Technical College...

Germiston: Technical College Buildings...

Boksburg: Technical College Buildings...

Benoni: Technical College Buildings...

Brakpan: Technical College Buildings...

Springs: Technical College Buildings...

Nigel: Technical College Buildings...

Witbank: Technical College Buildings...

Vereeniging: Technical College Buildings...

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Std. VI. English, Afrikaans, Arithmetic...

Std. VII. English, Afrikaans, Arithmetic...

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National Senior Certificate (Matriculation Exemption)...

The number of subjects to be passed for...

Standard VI. Four subjects, including one...

Standard VII. Five subjects, including one...

Standard VIII. Six subjects, including one...

National Senior Certificate (Matriculation Exemption)...

As regards the Matriculation Exemption...

Normally the full course for Standard VI...

FEES

The yearly fees for the various courses are:

Std. VI.—4 Subjects (full certificate) £2. 10. 0.

Std. VII.—5 Subjects (full certificate) £3. 0. 0.

Std. VIII.—National Junior Certificate—4 subjects only £3 10. 0.

National Senior Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) 3 Subjects only £4. 0. 0.

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Examinations are held twice a year, in June and November...

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CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

Table with 3 columns: Course, Subjects, Fee. Includes Std. V, VI, VII, VIII and National Senior Certificate.

Special Concession to Those on Military Service

The Correspondence Courses fees for the ordinary Standard courses...

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30 per cent. reduction to those who are serving in Africa, beyond the Union.

For DEGREE COURSES, specially low fees have been arranged.

Refund of Fees

The Department of Union Education will refund 75 per cent. of the fee...

Full information in connection with the above may be obtained from the Director...

### AFRICAN MINISTERS IN CONFERENCE

The first annual conference of the Transvaal Inter-Denominational African Ministers' Association, (under the revised system) was held at Pimville on the 10th-11th November. Delegates from many branches in the Transvaal were present. The agenda included many important matters affecting the religious and social life of the Africans.

The delegates were welcomed by Rev. H. G. Mpitso. In the afternoon, the conference listened to important addresses by the Assistant Manager, Native Affairs Dept., (City Council), and the A/Director of N. Labour. The Assistant Manager spoke of the lack of co-operation between denominations, which was very puzzling to members of the public who were not Christians. The fact that human beings did not agree on all matters, should not be a ground for misunderstandings, said the speaker. Disagreements should be expressed with moderation. He emphasized the need for public opinion amongst the Africans, particularly on problems of irregular marital unions, desertions, and juvenile delinquency. The ministers should use their best influence to educate their churches and members on these problems. The problem of poverty had much to do with the conduct of our urban population.

The Assistant Director of Native Labour dealt chiefly with the Laws relating to African Marriages and Customary Unions. Vide (I Minute No. 13/366) issued by the Department of Native Affairs. He said the Department of Native Affairs would welcome any suggestions from the ministers' association. It was undesirable to have different laws dealing with the same subject, relating to the same people. The proposed Bill aimed at the consolidation of all Marriage Laws dealing with Africans. He pointed some evils caused by irregularities in marital unions amongst Africans. There are some difficulties in administering Estates because of these conflicting laws. In some cases it was a matter of Native Law v. European Law, operating two systems for the same community caused a lot of hardship. The proposed Legislation is aiming at the removal of existing anomalies. There was also the problem of the dissolution of customary unions, which brought complications because of these differing laws in the Provinces.

#### PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The retiring president, Rev. Mahlangu gave a very inspiring address in the morning session. His address was based on a word taken from the parable of the ten virgins in the Gospels. The word "watch." W—for words, a—for actions, t—for tongue, c—for conduct, and h—for heart. As ministers, we should watch our words, watch our actions, watch our tongues, watch our conduct, and watch our hearts. Much harm was done by words, actions, sayings, and irresponsible conduct of people who were not watchful. All these came from the heart. If the heart is pure, words, actions, and conduct will be good. The President also advised the ministers of the importance of the work of the Church. The smaller churches were expecting help from the bigger churches. It was very important that sounder relationship and co-operation should exist between European and non-European controlled churches. Denominational differences should not bar us from brotherly co-operation.

#### REPORTS

The reports of the various branches were considered. Apart from a few branches, progress was noted.

#### MENDI

The Secretary, who is organising the Mendi Memorial Fund, gave an encouraging report. The fund is gradually approaching the expected mark. A scheme to raise the fund was outlined. The fund has now reached the sum of £82. 18s. 11d. We are aiming at £1,000.

(Continued in Column 2)

### Business Men And Native Progress In East Africa

The Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa has issued a notable memorandum on the attitude of the commercial community towards the economic advancement of the Natives.

The memorandum says that the raising of the African standard of living is essential to increase the wealth of the country and to raise the level of labour efficiency.

The African should be given every encouragement to run his own business, i.e. to act as a collector and seller of produce and a buyer and distributor of consumption goods. The first step is to train efficient and honest shopkeepers. The second step is to organize a system whereby African traders can buy their goods at reasonable prices, but purchases must be supervised and controlled. The quickest way to secure a big expansion of active trading by Africans in the reserves would be to establish wholesale trading agencies under the existing Native councils. Such agencies would be considered worthy of credit by importers and they would be able to control their retail buyers.

Such a development would mean overhauling the present education system. In order to be able to acquire Western knowledge either orally or from books, the African must speak and think in the English language from an early age. Most of the technical terms in agriculture, mining, commerce, and industry cannot be translated into the Native languages and dialects. Natives cannot take their place as leaders, technicians, traders, clerks, or artisans unless they have a thorough knowledge of the English language.

The commercial community is in favour of the formation of trade unions for all skilled labour with the object of ensuring fair conditions for workers and employers.

The memorandum concludes by saying that its point of view is not altruistic, but plain common commercial sense. To raise the Native standard of living must mean a very large increase of trade, from which commerce would derive considerable benefit. The present value of imported goods consumed by all races in East Africa amounts to less than 1d. per head per day; so it will readily be seen that there is a vast area for expansion.

(There are in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda 35,000 Europeans, 100,000 Indians, and 12 million Africans.)

before the scholarship scheme can be put into operation.

The second day of the conference opened with devotions by Dr. J. R. Coan, of the Wilberforce Institution. He inspired the delegates by his address which was based on the sayings of the prophet Isaiah. The gist of the Dr's address was: "Attempt great things for God—Expect great things from God."

Three important reports were considered: The report on the work of the Christian Council of S.A., the African Convention, and the report on the Education Conference. The Association was fully represented on all these organisations. A few resolutions were passed.

The delegates were invited to the Salvation Army Training Institute. All were impressed by the good work done by the Salvation Army for the Africans.

#### ELECTION

The following were elected for the period 1943 to 1945:—Pres. Rev. E. E. Mahabane, Vice Pres. Rev. S. S. Tema, Gen. Sec. Rev. H. G. Mpitso, Asst. Gen. Sec. Rev. Maimane. Treasurers:—Revds. H. Nawa and Makgalemele.

The next conference will be held at Randfontein.

but "not slavishly," Mr. McDonald concluded. It is hoped another course, will be organised by the authorities. There is social contact in such courses, so necessary in building up a strong "teacher-body-politic."

### A Teachers' Vacation Course

Mr. C. A. McDonald, M.A., the new Inspector of the South Eastern Circuit, organised a very interesting and educative course recently at the Springs Anglican School. Lecturers were drawn mainly from the Eurafrican Training centre for teachers. Dr. Eiselen, the Chief Inspector for Native Education in the Transvaal opened the course, and in his usual persuasive manner dealt with teachers' responsibilities to the African child. The catering was done by the Springs lady teachers who were greatly assisted by Mrs. McDonald—an expert in calculating qualitative and quantitative food. The 20 teachers who were fed "officially" enjoyed the meals. It is a pity that the local teachers could not arrange for an entertainment for these visiting teachers who numbered nearly 100 during the course.

A most painstaking lecturer was Miss Hilda Purwitsky, B.A. Her drawings, wool teasing, painting, carving and modelling kept all teachers busy; and even some of our older teachers tried their hand at "potato" cutting, and you could laugh at some of their attempts. There were very serious moments too, particularly when Mr. Naude, M.A., M.Ed., outlined the duties of the "Head teacher and his relation to the members of his staff." The teachers all say he was one of the best lecturers in the course. Mr. Davis on Geography and Mr. Phatudi on Poetry were both good. The "fire-works and bombs" were left to Mr. Behr, B.Sc., M.Ed., when he delivered his lecture on Nature study—not Nature knowledge.

His was really an effective piece of delivery. Dr. A. Xuma, of Johannesburg, gave us hints on how to combat malnutrition. There was quite a stir and applause when he mentioned that the teachers were under-paid, and that Native education must be placed on a better financial basis. By the way, Dr. Xuma is president general of the African National Congress. The seriousness of some aspects of History were clearly brought out by Mr. Van Wyk, M.A., and at question time, several teachers wanted to ask something. Miss van Gelderen assisted Miss Purwitsky in the weaving and in making cardboard looms.

Thus ended a very interesting course, and many teachers left feeling that they had learned a great deal and were anxious to try some of these suggestions as the Circuit Inspector advised them.

(Continued at foot of column two)

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Ba a setseng ba adimile chelete, ba tla fumana thuso ya phokotso ya tefo yena go tloga ka April 1, 1943.

L.15

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