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# THE BANTU WORLD

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## Allied Advance Into Germany Intensified

### AMERICANS CAPTURE CITY OF COLOGNE

The Germans are fleeing across the Rhine—their river of destiny—before the Allied onslaught. The American First Army has captured the city of Cologne. Other cities which might fall into Allied hands in a few days are Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Wessel all of which are situated on the banks of the Rhine.

American First Army Units together with the Canadian First Army and the United States Ninth Army are fighting to exterminate the remnants of the German armies on the west bank of the Rhine.

### NAZIS FLEEING ACROSS THE RHINE

It is officially estimated that 85 per cent. of Cologne is in ruins. Air Force officials say that there are 65 other German cities just like Cologne, and Dusseldorf will probably be worse.

American First Army units together with the Canadian First Army and the United States Ninth Army, are fighting to exterminate the remnants of the German armies on the west bank of the Rhine. The Allies control practically all the Rhine between Cologne and Arnheim, and more and more artillery is being brought up, bringing larger areas of the Ruhr within range of heavy guns.

Welsh troops of the First Canadian Army have driven almost two miles into the centre of the German bridge-head round Wesel, on the west bank of the Rhine. They are only 5,000 yards from the river itself.

A late United Press report says that the Third Army is now 20 miles from the Rhine after making an advance of 32 miles since Monday morning.

In the far south the Seventh Army has mopped up Forbach, at the approaches to Saarlautern.

The Fourth Division jumped off from the River Kyll, just east of Bitburg, at seven o'clock on Tuesday morning and crossed the River Lieser a little later. The Little Kyll River was crossed at Oberstandt, and one column is now across the Uess River and is pressing eastwards without meeting serious opposition.

### Nazi Commentator's Gloomy Survey

The German political commentator, Rudolf Schendler, in a broadcast over the German radio said: "Never in our history have we been in such a grave situation. Never have so many enemies assailed us at once. Never have we stood so totally alone. It is painful beyond words to have to give up so much of our cherished soil; but, often in our history we have overcome our opponents, not by beating them in the field, but because we showed them that they could not beat us decisively. If we can do so once again we shall have created the prerequisite condition for remaining masters in our own house."—Sapa-Reuter.

### Churchill Speaks From Germany

Mr. Churchill visited General Eisenhower and Field-Marshal Montgomery at their headquarters during last week-end, reports Reuter. Addressing the officers and men of the 51st Highland Division on German soil on Sunday, the Prime Minister said: "Soon we shall be across the Rhine—anyone can see that. One good, strong heave all together will end the war in Europe."

The men were gathered round the parade ground, on which were drawn up the massed pipe bands of the Division. It was Mr. Churchill's only speech during his tour of the Western Front.

It can now be disclosed that Mr. Churchill arrived at a Belgian operational field on Friday. He said as he landed: "I have come to see the British and American Armies engaged in the present battle."

### German Boys of 15 Called up

The Germans have begun enrolling in the regular armed forces all boys born in 1929. This is the first time, says the Stockholm correspondent of The Times, that boys of 15 have been compulsorily recruited for active military service, although most of them have been undergoing preliminary training for a long time and have been serving in some auxiliary organisations. The whole 1929 class will be enrolled within 10 days.

### Japanese Losses on Luzon

Six out of 10 Japanese divisions on Luzon have been destroyed "together with their main supply depots," it is officially stated at General MacArthur's Headquarters in Manila (reports Reuter).

The remaining Japanese forces have been split up into a number of isolated groups which are bottled up in the mountains.

The Japanese positions along the Antipolo-Wawa line have been enveloped.

A United Press message says that Japanese losses in the Philippines campaign since October now total 262,000 soldiers and Marines, compared with 24,164 American casualties, which include killed, wounded and missing.



In the picture above is shown a portion of the wreckage caused during the terrific explosion in the Munitions Magazine at Pretoria last week.

### Serious Explosion in Pretoria

Devastation extending over a square mile was caused last week when an explosion destroyed the old Grand Magazine, one of the central Army magazines in Pretoria. It was stated that 34 persons were killed—16 Europeans and 18 non-Europeans, 53 persons were seriously injured and many slightly injured.

The names of some of Africans who were killed are as follows:—

John Sediea, 6 Coley Street, Claremont Location. Joseph Segone, 36 Cartwright Street, Lady Selborne Location. Andries

Mosed, 9 Church Street, Pretoria. Noah Mongule, Eerste Rus Location. George Malatsi, Alexander Street, Lady Selborne Location. Lazarus Marake, Selogo Street, Atteridgeville Location. William Rametsi, Municipal Compound, Pretoria.

Abel Tshukudu, Newclare Location. Swartbooi Mziza, Artillery Barracks, Pretoria. Koza Machlangi, Pokwani, Middelburg, Boy Matibela. Willie Matsepene. (Six native males not yet identified.)

Two hundred European men, 400 women and 1,000 Africans who had been employed at the loading-field destroyed in the Pretoria magazine explosion have

not been re-engaged by the South African Mint. Each European will be given a month's salary in advance, and the stated that every effort will be made to re-employ these workers as soon as possible.

A complete list of names would be submitted to the Department of Labour in order that the idle workers should have priority in re-employment. The Minister of Finance, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, gave an assurance at question time in the House of Assembly on Tuesday that proper compensation would be paid to all victims of the Pretoria explosion.

### Russians Reach Baltic Sea

Within two days of Marshal Zhukov's and Marshal Rokossovsky's armies reaching the Baltic shore of Pomerania, the Russians have spread out and now hold a 75-mile-long stretch of coast eastwards from the mouth of the Oder River.

Marshal Stalin has addressed an Order of the Day to Marshal Zhukov announcing the capture of Kammin, at the mouth of the Oder and three miles from the Baltic.

Other places captured include Treptow, 20 miles east of Kammin and five miles inland, and other important communications centres and enemy strong points in western Pomerania, among them Belgard, Griefenberg, Plathe and Gulzow. In all, more than 500 places were occupied.

Marshal Rokossovsky received an Order of the Day which said that the stronghold of Grudziadz, on the lower Vistula, had finally been overcome after a two-weeks' siege. More than 5,000 German officers and men, including the city's commander, Major-General Fritche, and his staff, were captured.

Another 1,000 Germans, including their commander, Lieut-General von Selow, and his staff, have been rounded up by Marshal Rokossovsky's men south-west of Koslin.

Old Time  
Flavour  
and  
Mellowness



# BIG BEN

TURKISH CIGARETTES

AFRICA  
22  
PER  
ST  
AN  
B2







## SCOTS DOCTOR HONOURED

### Health Services Pioneer

Dr. Neil McVicar, former superintendent of the Victoria Hospital, Lovedale, will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the graduation ceremony of the University of the Witwatersrand on March 17.

A memorandum prepared by the university, recommending the honour, says that at a time when so much interest is being taken in the provision of health services for the under-privileged, and the training of Africans to minister to the health needs of their own people, it would seem appropriate for the university to honour Dr. McVicar. He was a pioneer of both these causes more than a generation ago, and gave them a lifetime of devoted service.

Dr. McVicar was born in Scotland in 1871, and graduated M.B.C.M., at the University of Edinburgh in 1894. From 1896 to 1900 he was engaged in medical mission work at Blantyre, Nyasaland. He returned to Scotland for further study and took the D.P.H.

### AFRICAN WELFARE WORK

In 1902 he began work at Lovedale, where medical work had been in abeyance during the South African War. He at once reopened the Victoria Hospital with 16 beds. Here he worked for 35 years with only one break in 1923 for a holiday in Scotland. He was single-handed until his daughter joined him in 1925. When he retired in 1937 there were 175 beds, and the Lovedale hospital had become famous throughout Africa.

He founded the South African Health Society in 1909 and it immediately began to publish its health magazine. Dr. McVicar used the magazine to make known current advances in nutrition, control of infectious diseases and other matters to help Africans improve their health. It would be hard to assess the effect such continual educational propaganda must have had on more than a generation of Africans emerging from the superstitions of animism.

"Not only are his contributions to current thought on a great national problem invaluable, because they come from one with a lifetime of first-hand experience," the statement concludes, "but their incisive quality and eager acceptance of new ideas are a clear indication of the vitality and youth of his mind."

### Industry Planned S.A. Cotton Textile

The establishment of a cotton textile industry in the Union is now being planned by the Industrial Development Corporation, and if the feasibility of the scheme is confirmed it is probable that the Union will import quantities of cotton from African States such as Egypt, the Sudan and Nigeria, said Mr. S. F. Waterson, Minister of Economic Development, in a recent interview.

The scheme has been fully discussed with the Government, which is prepared to approve the establishment of the industry once the details have been finally checked and further overseas opinion has been obtained.

A well-known British cotton authority has visited the Union to confer with I.D.C. experts.

The scheme provides for the establishment of a plant of approximately 60,000 spindles and 2,000 looms, capable of producing more than 50,000,000 yards of fabric a year and employing more than 3,000 persons.

Mr. Waterson said that cotton growing was essentially a "peasant industry." He suggested that there was an opportunity to start growing cotton in the Eastern Transvaal. This would mean the employment of large numbers of African families. Until the Union could start producing her own cotton on an appreciable scale it could import from African countries, which grew huge crops of some of the world's finest cotton.

### PURCHASE GUARANTEED

The British Government has guaranteed the purchase of Egypt's cotton crops during the war. If the Union opens a market for this commodity, it will inevitably lead to close relations between North and South Africa and a stimulation of coastal

## Burns and Scalds

(By "Red Cross")

Fire, one of man's most useful tools when controlled, is still one of the most destructive forces on earth. In peace time, statistics show that in the U.S.A. fire kills more than 8,000 men, women and children per annum, and ranks 4th amongst the causes of accidental death.

World War No. 2 has seen many burn casualties, partly because it is a petrol war. The mere handling of millions of gallons of petrol for fuelling planes and moving highly mechanized armies, has been attended by numerous accidental fires with resulting casualties.

It is no wonder then that Medical Science has directed its energies during the past four years to the alleviation and treatment of the many thousands of casualties resulting from burns. Old treatments have been revised, and many new forms of treatment initiated, and the outcome of all has been the elaboration of a few salient facts for the treatment of burns and scalds, which hitherto were not recognised.

In the first instance, it is necessary to recognise that burn patients do not die from their burns. They die from complications, of which shock is the commonest. Shock is the quiet killer in seven out of ten burn fatalities. Infection usually accounts for the balance.

Shock is a very complex thing and even to-day is not fully understood. However, the main fact about it when associated with burns, is the rapid oozing of the fluid part of the victim's blood out of the capillaries, which have suddenly sprung leaks.

A word has been coined to describe this oozing of the liquid portion of the blood, namely "white bleeding." This occurs in the majority of burn cases and usually does most of the damage. It forms watery swellings or blisters, and the burnt flesh itself weeps profusely.

Worst of all, as the blood fluid leaks out of the normal channels and stagnates in the tissues, the blood pressure drops to a dangerously low level. The vital parts of the body can no longer receive enough blood-borne oxygen and nourishment, and if this shock is not checked life finally ebbs away.

Now the new treatment of burns is aimed at damming back this precious life fluid, and the means of doing this is by applying firm pressure dressings to the damaged area. This "damming back" of the plasma, or liquid portion of the blood, helps in part to maintain the patient's blood pressure to within the safe limits.

In regard to the actual treatment of burn patients, it is of primary importance then to combat shock in the first instance. If the burned area is large, sterile white lint or gauze should be applied to the part, having previously been dipped in a solution of common salt, one teaspoonful to a pint of water, of bicarbonate of soda of equal strength. This lint is then covered by the pressure material, and this material is sterile mechanic's cotton waste. Several layers of this waste are placed evenly over the area, and the whole is then bandaged firmly.

There is general agreement that this mechanical pressure in itself, when properly applied, does smoothing highly beneficial for the burnt patient. For, in addition to helping to check shock, it eases the agonizing pain almost immediately. Furthermore, it acts as a splint to the injured part.

For the treatment of burns involving small areas, some medicament such as vaseline may be used on the lint in place of soaking it in saline or bicarbonate solution. The area is then treated with a pressure dressing as above.

In addition, patients should be kept warm and given fluids to drink, such as weak tea, freely. If the burn is of any magnitude at all, the removal to hospital should not be delayed.

It cannot be over-emphasized that in the initial treatment of burns, there should be as little interference as possible with the burnt area itself. It is to be remembered that one is already dealing with a patient who is suffering some degree of shock and any undue interference may tip the scales against the patient, thereby impeding his recovery.

As far as one can judge, the lowly handful of mechanic's cotton waste should find plenty of work to do for a long time to come.

## 130 Years Old

A message from Benin in Nigeria says the death has occurred there of Chief Arasa Erhumusa who was said to be 130 years old. He is survived by 50 children, 40 grand-children and more than 50 great-grand-children. — SAPA-Reuters.

shipping flying between Union ports and Alexandria and the Red Sea ports of Port Sudan and Suez.

It is only within the last ten years that Egypt herself has established a cotton textile industry, but the production of cotton in Egypt and the Sudan is of such proportions that more than sufficient quantities would still be available for export to the Union. Sakellaridis, a long staple cotton, is the type which would probably appeal most to Union importers. It is in wide demand all over the world.

## Opening of University by Bishop Bonhomme O.M.I.

(G. Wm. Poho)

Basutoland, the most blessed Protectorate in South Africa, has had her University College opened by his Lordship, Bishop Bonhomme, O.M.I. The day i.e. 12th February, will not be forgotten in a hurry by anyone who lived to see the ceremony.

His Lordship arrived just a fortnight before the ceremony from Canada where he spent his five years leave in profound endeavours towards the establishment of the University College, other than in mere repose. He brought with him four French Canadians who to our happiness passed on to Uganda and to Nyasaland in twos; also for the purpose of seeing Africans fully equipped intellectually, industrially and morally.

The Church that accommodates well over 4,000 people was filled to the brim and hundreds of the Basothos were simply obliged to remain outside. The University students were respectfully seated to the front—B.A. group—and indeed they there and then realized the fact that they were in all ways the pioneers of this altruistic body.

The Provincial of the Oblates, Father De Rosiers, D.D., D.Ph., Professor in Economics was present in this huge gathering. With him was Father P. E. Beule, the Rector, who arranged for this ceremony.

Father Ward, our English Professor who is from Aliwal North, addressed the throng. He delivered a speech that actually took one hour but which seemingly was of 15 minutes. He laid down ably and vividly the part played by the church as early as from 4. A.D. through Middle Ages, Dark Ages, Revolutions, Renaissance, etc., and that the Catholic Church under the hierarchy of the Pope during the Dark Ages was the only oasis in the intellectual desert. This mighty spokesman commanded his language and matter very wonderfully. He made the listeners realize the fact that although the Mother Church has been accused to be the friend to ignorance, enemy to progress and supporter of superstition, nevertheless all modern science, philosophical and theological courses taught in the modern universities of the world are the direct descendants of those which were taught in the twelfth century's universities and that the accusations are not only impracticable but also demonstrably untrue.

After the Benediction, the Bishop left the Church. He was followed by a train of Fathers and Brothers, Sisters and the Girl Students; the procession being very solemn and quiet. Music played by brother A. Rakuoane on a magnificent and an indescribably wonderful church organ of protruding tune-pipes ruled the passions of our hearts.

### BETHAL HOSPITAL BOARD

Vacancies: Two Non-European nurses

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned posts at the following salaries:—

With a three years' training certificate: £52 x £6—£70 per annum plus board, quarters, laundry and uniform and shoe, cost of living and special war allowances.

With a four years' training certificate: £63 x £6—£84 per annum plus the above privileges.

Applications, stating age and experience together with a medical health certificate must be forwarded to the undersigned, P.O. Box 46, Bethal, Transvaal, as early as possible.

D. PREIS, Secretary.

Bethal 23/2/45

### 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.

### OBITUARY

The death of Solomon Bassie Mpawu occurred on Sunday the 11th. February at 5.30 a.m. after a short illness. The funeral took place on Wednesday the 14th at Rodepoort Location cemetery and was conducted by Rev. S. Mosikidi of the A.M.E. Church who said a few words of encouragement to relatives and friends of the deceased. People at the grave side numbered 233. He was 14 years old. He is deeply mourned by his mother Nozimanga sister Tandie, and his brothers Meshack, Stanford, Alfred and Dennis. We thank all the helpers in every form. Inserted by his mother Manga and his brother Krebe. 9541-17



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**THE BANTU WORLD**

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1945

**Congress Must Lead**

At the annual conference of the African National Congress which was held at Kimberley during the month of December 1944, a resolution was passed calling upon the National Executive "to take steps to ensure that Congress does in fact become a mouth-piece and leader of the African people by (a) attending promptly to political issues, (b) seeing to it that Congress committees throughout the Union interest themselves in the economic and social needs, and take up the day-to-day grievances of the people and (c) instructing Provincial Committees to attend promptly to correspondence."

That the conference should have deemed it necessary to pass such a resolution is, in our opinion a clear indication that between the National Executive and the Provincial Executives, and between the Provincial Executives and the district committees there is no co-ordination of efforts, no harmony and no mutual respect. This may be regarded as a sweeping statement by those who are at the head of affairs. But we feel that the conference would not have passed a resolution of this kind if things were going on smoothly.

At the outset, let us make it quite clear that in commenting on this resolution, we are not prompted by ulterior motives but actuated by an ardent desire to contribute our share towards the proper organisation of Congress. This is not the time to apportion blame, like the gods of Olympus, to this or that leader, but to offer constructive suggestions which we hope will enable Congress leaders to work together harmoniously for the good and advancement of the African people.

The National Executive has been empowered by the conference to take such steps as will ensure harmony and co-operation between itself and the Provincial Executives, and between the latter and the district committees. It cannot be denied that some of the Provincial leaders do not realise that the African National Congress is one and indivisible, that the National Executive is the only body entrusted with the framing, directing and carrying out of Congress' policy and programme, and that it is the bounden duty of the Provincial Executives and district committees to obey and carry out orders from the National Executive with regard to matters of national character. This, of course, does not mean that they cannot take the initiative in matters falling within their jurisdiction. But what we want to emphasise is that the African National Congress, like any other organisation, should be run on business lines. Its leaders must work and pull together like a team of oxen; otherwise this national organisation will never be able to achieve the purpose for which it was established. This is an irrefutable fact. Congress cannot be properly organised if its leaders are men who are unable to pool their intellectual resources, and who cannot work together in harmony.

One of the objects of Congress is to unite the African people and build a national life which will enable them to play their part in the affairs of this country. But this unity can only be achieved through the efforts of men who know the value of team-work and who are prepared to sacrifice their personal ambitions for the greater ambition of our race. Where there is no co-operation there can never

be success. Leaders who are not united, and who cannot work, and plan together will fail to rouse the enthusiasm of the people for national unity.

We hope that the National Executive will comply with the request made by the conference and take such steps as will ensure co-operation and consultation among the leaders. It is absolutely essential that there should be co-ordination of efforts and harmony among those who are at the head of our national organisation.

**Mr. Heaton Nicholls on Native Policy**

In a survey of South African Native policy Mr. G. Heaton Nicholls, High Commissioner for the Union in London, said that the Union's policy had a logical and consistent basis, derived from many years of experience and gained long before the British Colonies in Southern Africa were known, or had been explored.

He was speaking at a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society, under the chairmanship of the Earl of Clarendon, a former Governor-General of the Union.

South African Native policy was both a vast and a vitally human subject, on the success or failure of which the future of European civilisation in Africa depended. The issues, in the main, were more ethnical than political; as much socio-anthropological as economic.

South African Native policy was part of the whole concept of South African National Government. It touched every phase of national make-up, and there was no place for academics on the subject.

"Any mistakes in policy, any errors in Native administration, have their immediate, or will have their future, repercussions on the lives and fortunes of all sections of the community. Native policy can therefore never be something distinct and remote from South African national economy. The justness of our Native policy, whatever else may be said about it, is considered by all parties to be fundamental to the growth and development of South Africa as a nation."

With regard to the political side, Mr. Nicholls mentioned the representation given in the House of Assembly to Africans in the Cape. Some of the most vigorous opponents of the change in 1936 had now admitted that the Africans had gained greatly by the new measure. In the three northern provinces, with regard to African representation in the Senate, it could truly be said that never before had the interests of the African people received such Parliamentary consideration.

The Native Representative Council had given unique opportunities for African self-expression. The paramountcy of European interests in European areas attracted all the attention, yet it was in the European areas that Native policy had been necessarily subject to continual adjustment, and was most difficult to carry out.

**THE COLOUR BAR**

Much misunderstanding existed about the colour bar, which was of very limited application under the law of the land. There was nothing in the law of South Africa to prevent the African from exercising many of the skilled trades, and the Apprentice Act and the Wages Act contained no differentiation of any kind against the African. There was nothing that prevented the admission of Africans to any of the learned professions—except the professions themselves.

No charge could be hurled against the Government of South Africa of differentiation in these matters. "Indeed, the whole efforts of the Native Administration is towards the widening of industrial opportunities for Africans in the areas where there is a settled African population."

**THE REPORT OF THE HEALTH SERVICES COMMISSION**

In Part II of the Report we are given a full picture of the Health conditions right through the country, of all races.

We are told what is being done and not being done for the people, and by whom the many services are controlled and carried out.

They go, faithfully and carefully, into all the matters that relate to health, and they report honestly and fearlessly what they have found.

This long section alone marks this Blue Book as a unique record, a book that needs long study, a report that will be quoted for many years to come.

The picture that results is an ugly one, the Colours are bold, the outlines bold, and the details unpleasant, but it is clearly so honest in its painting that we feel bound to look at it again and again.

Especially in its descriptions of the state of Bantu health it is worth our study. The slum conditions of town and country are exposed; the bad feeding of the people is described; their grave poverty is condemned; the dreadful lack (for them) of nearly all Health Services is faithfully told.

Here, in their own words, is a summary of the situation—I give them without comment—they are simple, forceful and terribly damning.

**"The (Health) Services are NOT organised on a National basis—they are disjointed and haphazard, provincial and parochial.**

**They are NOT in conformity with the modern conception of 'Health'—for they are mainly directed not to the promotion and safeguarding of Health, but to the cure of ill-health.**

**They are NOT available to all sections of the people—but poorly supplied to the sections who require them most.**

Moreover, existing administrative, legislative and financial measures, are NOT adequate to provide, by any mere process of expansion, a National Health Service of the range and quality demanded by our terms of reference."

Surely something big and drastic must happen as the result of such words!

No self-respecting Government dare neglect such a condemnation by one of its own Commissions.

"South African native policy 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. If it is not as rapid as one would wish that is because the native is, of all human beings, most conservative, and the policy of the Administration is to lead and guide development rather than to raise discontent by forcing the pace.

"Only by these means will the natives of Southern Africa make their own special and peculiar contribution to the cultural structure of our many-tongued evolving society and contribute to the wealth of the whole.

**Need for Control**

"But, in European South Africa, the emphasis is differently placed as the native urban population becomes more permanent. At these points of economic and social contact, in the absence of all indigenous restraints and with the shedding of tribal beliefs which imposed rigid self-discipline on all natives, the new freedom would quickly degenerate into licence and disorder if uncontrolled.

"Hence the continued existence of the Masters and Servants Act, and the various pass laws which serve to identify and protect the native as well as limit his freedom to roam all over the European areas. But even these restraints are loosening.

They cannot leave matters in their present rotten and chaotic state; they must not play with the people's health any longer.

The whole muddle needs to be straightened out, and the services re-built along the lines laid down by the Commission's Report.

This can be done, and we must insist that a strong, united move be made in this direction at once.

We wait with keen interest to see what will happen in Parliament—who will have begun to discuss the matter before these words actually appear in print for you to read.

On their decisions must largely depend the future of our nation, especially the great mass of the African people in the Union.

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**BETHEL NORMAL COLLEGE**

Applications are invite for following vacancies as from 1st April or as soon as possible thereafter.

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### Along The Colour Line

(By Wayfarer)

#### COLOUR BAR UNDERMINED

Commenting on the fact that there are 95 non-European students at the Cape Town University, 113 at Witwatersrand and 148 at N.U.C., the Transvaaler says no one will deny the non-European the right to education. The question, however, is whether it is necessary that this should be done at institutions designed for Europeans, and whether the non-European who does so is not being led astray from the ideal of serving his own people.

When European and non-European students share the same bench this can lead only to clashes or greater intimacy. Such intimacy will not be limited to student life—and the non-European students will, in later life, demand equality in all spheres.

This means that the whole of the colour bar policy is being undermined in a few English-orientated universities. The State is not subsidising them with the taxpayers' money to destroy the very foundation of White civilisation in South Africa.

I must confess that I fail to see how the education of non-Europeans in European Universities will "destroy the very foundation of White civilisation in South Africa," unless by the word civilisation, "Die Transvaaler" means domination. Between the two words there is vast difference. In short, the words are not synonymous. It is not my intention to define what civilisation is, because all civilised human beings ought to know its meaning. But I would like to point out that civilisation is not a monopoly of white skinned peoples. It has its roots in Asia and Africa. To bring the non-Europeans, therefore, within the pale of civilisation will not spell its destruction, but will strengthen it by the infusion of new ideas new philosophy of life and new human qualities, which the present war has proved that they are lacking in the peoples of European descent.

#### ABOLITION OF COLOUR BAR URGED

While in South Africa some politicians are trying to keep the world as they found it for their own ends, men of vision the world over are working hard for the improvement of the world. They realise that all races of mankind were created in the image of God to bring their gifts into the gathering achievement of the human race.

(Continued in column two)

"I AM PROUD OF MY STRONG LITTLE SON"



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### Fined For Overcharging

A fine of £50, with the alternative of four months' imprisonment, was imposed in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court recently on Joseph Langa, of Orlando Native Township, when he was convicted on three counts of contravening the Price Control Regulations.

The indictment stated that Langa had sold a tin of condensed milk at 1s. 3d. instead of 3d.; a dozen large boxes of matches at 1s. 6d. instead of 1s.; and a pot of petroleum jelly at 1s. instead of 3d.

Langa pleaded not guilty and said that another native, Abbie Sitole, had sold the goods. Abbie Sitole, Langa's brother-in-law, said that he had actually sold the articles during Langa's absence, but that he had done so under instructions from Langa.

#### PLEADED GUILTY

Mahomed Ebrahim Sirkhat, of Alexander Street, Ferreiratown, pleaded guilty to contravening the Price Control Regulations and was fined £40, with the alternative of four months' imprisonment, £10 or one month was suspended for one year on condition that Sirkhat did not contravene the Regulations again.

#### SOLD BLADES FOR 2s.

Mahomed Essop, of Commissioner Street, pleaded guilty to selling an 8d. packet of razor blades for 2s. and 12 large boxes of matches for 2s. 6d. instead of 1s., and was fined £40, with the alternative of four months' imprisonment. Half of the fine was paid immediately, and Essop was given until March 1 to pay the remainder.

The other day, I read that some delegates to the World Trade Union Conference which is being held in London, have demanded "the abolition of racial restrictions against the admittance of African and Coloured workers in existing white trade unions."

Other immediate demands are the abolition of the colour bar and all racial discrimination in public and private employment and equal pay for equal work, irrespective of race, colour, creed or sex. Humanity has struck its tents, and is on the march in spite of the angry protests of men who are incapable of understanding the purpose of God's scheme of creation. There is no going back. The caravan of human progress moves on to destiny.

#### SOWING SEEDS OF HATRED

The other day I read in one of the "Dailies" that friezes will be used in the Voortrekker monument in Pretoria, showing how the Voortrekkers, their women folk and children, suffered at the hands of Dingaan's hordes. Every intelligent African, no doubt, deeply deplores the attack on the defenceless Voortrekkers and the massacre of innocent women and children at Weenen. But it must be admitted that this tragedy shows one side of the picture of the relations between the Voortrekkers and Africans. Not all the tribes were hostile. There were those who helped the Voortrekkers in their struggle. Are those also to be shown on the monument?

I am glad, however, that already certain Europeans have protested against friezes which are "likely to foster racial and political animosity."

The Pretoria branch of the South African League of Women Voters has objected to the use of friezes in the Voortrekker Monument if they are "likely to foster racial and political animosity."

The League has passed a resolution deprecating the use of such friezes, and pointing out that they should not be allowed since the Government was contributing to the cost of the monument.

### Reformatory Chief Wants Penal Reform

There was often much good in the worst of men, but the present prison system made it impossible to find this out, declared Mr. Alan Paton, Principal of Diep Kloof Reformatory, at a luncheon meeting of the Johannesburg Rotary Club. Hundreds of men in prisons would sink deeper and deeper unless an opportunity of reclamation was given them. Yet the punishment of the offender dominated South Africa's prison system today.

Mr. Paton advocated the establishment of a Board of Treatment and compulsory labour centres where wages would be paid and the workers could make provision for their dependents. There should also be testing prisons at the larger centres. The inmates should be given every opportunity to reform and the Board of Treatment should deal with each case on the merits of the individual, his or her response to the opportunity afforded, and the sincerity of the desire to reform.

For those who consistently failed to reform, there should be segregational prisons, and release should be subject to the discretion of the board.

If an offender must be sent to an institution it should be for a period sufficient to afford opportunity to effect his reform. In Johannesburg hundreds of short-term offenders were being indiscriminately released on to the streets of the city every week. Such persons became accustomed to prison conditions and did not care if they were in or out of gaol.

### Pretoria Board Approves Rise in Native Bus Fares

The Pretoria Road Transportation Board has approved an increase of 1d. a trip between the Lady Selborne location and Pretoria.

The increase has still to be passed by the National Transportation Board and promulgated by the Minister.

Mr. J. R. Brent, manager of the Pretoria Native and Asiatic Administration, in a report to the City Council, says that Africans are merely using the bus fares dispute as an excuse for obtaining a subsistence wage.

The system of selling bus tickets at a reduced price and then recharging employers individually is too cumbersome, costly and often impracticable.

"Employers could easily be advised to pay the increase to each African employee in advance weekly, and to tell the employees for what purpose the extra shilling is being paid," he continued.

He suggests that all the employers should pay the rebate into a central fund with the Native Commissioner, who could then pay out to the individual Africans.

### Immediate Grants Open to Native ex-Soldiers

Native volunteers awaiting discharge in the N.M.C. dispersal depot may now be made immediate grants on discharge of up to £20 by the dispersal depot committee.

This brings African volunteers into line with the rest of the U.D.F., said an officer of the Directorate of Demobilisation. Dispersal depot committees already had the authority to make grants of up to £50 to Europeans and up to £30 to members of the Cape Corps and the Indian and Malay.

Depot committees were given the authority to make these grants because employers found for volunteers sometimes make it a condition that they should possess their own tools or other equipment to undertake the work. The committees were given this power so that volunteers might not be delayed in taking up employment.

### City Natives Need 28,000 Houses

"If we can provide the natives with decent houses at a reasonable rental, then we as a municipality will have solved a great many of our other problems," said Mr. James Gray, M.P.C., chairman of Johannesburg City Council Non-European Affairs Committee, addressing a meeting of the Joubert Park Women's Branch of the United Party recently.

In Johannesburg it was estimated that 28,000 houses were required for natives, 5,000 for the coloured people, 2,000 for Indians and 5,000 for Euro-

peans. The native population of Johannesburg was estimated at 255,000. At present they had 9,473 houses for natives in the Eastern and Western Townships of Orlando and Pimville. They also had 7,270 beds in hostels for single native males. Rents ranged from 10s. to £1 8s. 2d.

So far, they had only touched the fringe of the problem. The overcrowding at Martindale, Sophiatown and Newclare was alarming. It was proposed to lay out the whole of Pimville by building houses to replace the present unsatisfactory buildings. At 'Shanty Town' the City Council was still faced with several problems.



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Tse ba" ba hlo'eha kaofel' ho bathusa le hoja Mavuka o ne a lele haholo. Lintho ile tea ea hampe.

Chelete ea hlokalaha. Lekgooa la ikemmisetse ho tebela Mavuka mosebetsing ha e-ba ha a matlofale. Mohatsa Mavuka, le eena o ne a emerl.



Ka mahlati, ha fibla Moruti, me a utloa kamoo Mavuka a hlophehang ka teng. A letsa hore ba reke "Chamberlain's Colic Diarrhoea Remedy" e ileng ea ba le thuso ho ba bangata ba neng ba khathatsoe ke boloetsi boo

Mavuka a etsa joalo. Eena le moshanyana' hae ba phedile



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### Chamberlains

COLIC AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY



THE BANTU WORLD KweseNgcwele eRhini Imfezeko YabaNtsundu Emisebenzini

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1945

Bacutha Umlo AbaNcedani

Kwiveki eduleyo imikhosi yabaNcedani itsho ngamagalelo aqatha kuwo onke amahlelo emfazwe, izama ukucutha umlo. Igqobhoze kwizikhoselo ezininzi zotshaba yatyobozela ngaphaya kweenqaba ezininzi.

Imikhosi yamaMerika egqaba kwihlelo lasentshonalanga ityhalele phambili yada yaya kufikelela kwindawo ezimayile ezilizi ukusuka eCologne, kwaye izimisele ukuya kungena kumaphandle ale dolophu emva kokuba inqumle umlambo oyiErfi kwiindawo ezintathu. Nomnye umkhosi wamaMerika unyanzelele phambili nangoona amaJamani exhatise ngamandla amakhulu. Lo mkhosi wokugqibela wona awuxelwa apho ukhona kanye, kodwa kuxelwa ukuba izixeko eziliqela zithinjwe nguwo, nazo ezo zixeko azixelwa amagama azo.

Eminye imikhosi yamaMerika isukelisa ngasentla ifunzele kumfula womlambo oyiRuh. Apho le imikhosi ikhumbule khona kukwidolophu yaseDusseldorf. AmaJamani wona avume ukuba imikhosi yamaMerika ingene kwiziphaluka zedolophu yaseRheydt ekwisithili samashishini saseMuenchen Gladbach. Ezinye iingxelo zamaJamani zazisa ukuba amaMerika athimbe iindawo eziliqela.

Kwicala lasepumpalanga imikhosi yeetanki zamaRashiya zifikelele kwindawo apho zingalubonayo ulwandle laseBaltic kuhlasele lwayo olusingisa kwisithili saseDanzig apho ifunzele ukuxina imikhosi yamaJamani elapho.

Eminye imikhosi yamaRashiya ithabathe idolophu yaseNeustettin kwindlela enkulu ephakathi kweDanzig neStettin.

Nakwihlelo laselitaly amaJamani ngathi ancemile kuba kutsha nje imikhosi yeFifth Army iyuke phantsi yathimba iindawo eziliqela, kodwa kuko konke oko amaJamani akakhanga aziphindezele azame ukuhlutha iindawo zawo. Bathi abaNcedani belindele uhlaselo lwamaJamani kwasuke kwathi ewaka. Emveni koko kuvakele ukuba amaJamani abaleka ngamanye ukuphuma eItaly. Akwazeki nokuba na azama ukuya kufika ekhaya bengekafiki khona abaNcedani, namazibuko engekavalwa. AbaNcedani bona abawayekanga kuba ebaleka, bawahlasela njalo ngookhetshe nangezinye izixhobo ezininzi.

Akuba enike ingxelo yenkqubo yeenkulu ezintathu ebezihlangene eYalta ngeento-yinto zemfazwe nezenxolazwe, uMn. Churchill, iNkulumbuso yamaNgesi, ufumene inkxaso enkulu kakhulu kwiPalamente yakhe. Izigqibo ekufikelelwe kuzo malunga nePoland iPalamente izixhasile.

Kuvakele nokuba uNkosk. Churchill ufumene isimemo sokuba akhe aye eRashiya. Usivumile ezo simemo, waye ezimisele ukuhamba kwa kamsinya.

Empumalanga imikhosi yamaJapan isazama ukuxhathisa noxa kuqondakala mhlophe ukuba yonganyelwe yimikhosi yamaMerika. Kwisiqithi saseIwo Jima owona mkhosi mkhulu wamaJapan uqokelelana kufutshane nesondo langasentla lesi siqithi uzimisele ukuba ulwe de kushiyeke umntu abemnye ukuba kuya kuleyo.

NaseLuzon kukwaliwa amadabi aqatha kakhulu. Khona kwiintaba zaseSierra Madre empumalanga kwaseManila apho imikhosi emibini yamaMerika ihlasele amaJapan, atshatyalaliswa ngomlilo kuze alaulo lonke eelo umlo ugqithile. Ockhetshe babaNcedani nabobaya ncedisa. AbaNcedani abonele kukugxoga iindawo zemikhosi kuphela, koko naphakathi eJapan bagxoga ngamandla. AmaJapan ngoku aya khala, athi afuna ukhuselo kolo gxogo lugqithileyo labaNcedani. Ngaphezu kwama240 ezindlu eTokio, iKumkhulu laseJapan, latshatyalaliswa ngomlilo ngookhetshe babaNcedani.

Nokuba amaJapan namaJamani awayivumi inyaniso, kodwa zonke iingxelo zalatha ukuba abaNcedani sebewucuthe kakhulu umlo kuwo onke amahlelo namacala emfazwe.

(NguNtozakhe)

Kungene ekupheleni kwaphakade emva kwethuba elide egula uNkosk. Ngxingo ongumkhuluwa woMn. noNkosk. J. Ngxingo basekay' apho ngomhla we 17 ku February. Umfikazi ubelitungu elibalulekileyo kwihlelo lamaWesile ekwalilungo lomanyano lwamakhosikazi. Iinkenzo zedlaka lakhe zibe ngomhla we 17 zenganyelwe nguMn. J. Bam, Mvang. M. Mbonda noJ. Mzi.

Inkonzo yokuqala ibesetyaliki apho abomi bomfikazi buchazwe khona nguMvang. Mbonda yaya kugqityelwa emafihlweni apho kuvele umthandazo ochukumisayo kuMvang. J. Mzi. Intetho yesiyalo ivela kuMn. J. Bam. Abantu edlakeni babegqithile ekhulwini. Umfikazi ulandela umyeni wakhe osele nethuba engasekho, esivelana nzulu nabalulekile. Akuhlanga lungehlanga maKhushe.

Ubuyile noNkosk. N. Kopo eRaindlou apho ebetyelele khona nge mpilo. Ufike nentombi yakhe uNkosk. Irene Sukula ekhe yanethuba ingaphilanga emzini wayo kwelasezintlanzini phaya. Noko ngoku izinto azimtakangaNgika.

Siyibonile nento kaMzi esixekweni apho uJames kweziduleyo iveki ize kuthatha amathamsanqa nayo bethuna. Bath' ooQalazive ngomhla we 17 kuFebruary ikhe yatsho ngesiqhazolo sentshumayelo kwaShaw phaya; naantsiya ivangela eMnyameni phaya (Alexandria).

EZINCAMABANDLA OMZI

Sezibe zabuya neento zoVelem uCronje nekaYaphi oomfeni yamaOda ebiseKimballi kweledayimani. Zikhe zasibiza ngomhla we 18 February zisa kusiphakela indaba zakomkhulu apho. Iingxelo zomsebenzi zitsho amadoda ancemile ecaleni; izele imingembambo lo tyalikekazi yakwaMateyo oNgwele.

Amadoda ebandla leBantu Methodista akhe atsho ngesihikahika solaselo kweziduleyo iveki ekhay' apho, ebhexeshwa yinto kaPhantsi uMvangeli J. La mahaku akulooMosisi atsho akwalalwa kwamtyholi luvalo.

Sithe siideli ngomhla we 18 malunga seva ngemigqomo yenkweni inkabi ziyinxile etantyi phaya, yaba ifunza into kaPhantsi. Lo mfo uza kusiselisa kakubi kuba unento yokukholisa ngasemagqogweni phaya. Siselele phi na mfo ndini?

Akusalalwa buthongo kwaSecondary amadoda abile angamachibi, kudityaniswa isitena nodaka kwakhiwa izindlu ezintsha zokufundela. Siyothulela imingxwazi ingqonyela yesikolo nabancedisi bayo ngomgangatho ophazulu abasibeke kuwo isikolo nangokuphakama kwengxelo ze mviwo zikaForty-four, Hayi Mhleli, batsho asayihlanganisa imilomo. Asazi kulo nyaka ukuba kwakuthi kuphi kube kuphi na, kuba bath' ooQalazive kungenelele into kaSolomon ngoku kwiHygiene neLatin, kwadomestic kwangena inkosazana kaNdwandwa, ayipheki Mhleli, imuncisa iminwe.

Izinto Nabantu eCawa

(NguThos. K. Runeli)

Soloko kumathumb' antaka kukulalelwa nguMn. Hy. T. Nkupu esekulithuba engenakwenzanto, ngumlenze akanakho nokuhamba. Oogqirha bayoyiswa ngulo mlenze wale ndoda. Kubuhlungu kakhulu kuba le poni kaNkupu iyintiska kwezelizwe kanti ikwayintsika kwezetyalike yamaTshatshi, nakuba ngoku seiyisitya umhlalaphantsi kwezobutitshala ngenxa yokunyaniseka kwayo kwabemfundo.

Kwangokunjalo umzi uhleli kakubi kukugula okungaginyisi mathe kwengwevu uMn. R. Framan. Lo mfo yintiska kumaWesile, imisebenzi yakhe ebuWesileni akukho bani ungayibuzayo. Ebengumkhokel nomshumayeli nophambili awabuqala engumfana de kube namhla. Umqokozi uqinile kwimfundiso zobuWesile.

Kwezi veki khe setshe uMn. D. R. Moyake umvangeli waseTshatshi. Naye sakujonga impilo yakhe inkenenkene. Ebelundwendwe kwatitshala uMn. G. G. P. Ngxokoxo ngemcimbi yabo.

Ubushushu esibufumeneyo kulo nyaka emini nasebusuku bobungaqhelekanga apha eCawa; kwaye imvula izimele, namathontsi ekhe sawafumana ngowe 16 kuJanuary akabangaphi nakuba kwezinye iindawo seva ukuba atsho kwavokotheka.

Ethetha kwintlanganiso yeKansile yedolophu yaseBenoni, uSihlalo wekomiti ejongene nemali uxele ukuba akonlisekanga ukuba idolophu iya yifumana imfezeko ebimelwe kukuyifumana kubasebenzi.

Wandise ngokuba imali yona ingagcinwa, kungathethi oko ukuba kwakubanga ixabiso lomsebenzi lihle, okanye abantu abaninzi babaleke kumsebenzi weKansile, kanti ke ngolo hlobo kwakufumaneka imali eninzi le ifuneka kakhulu kwimisebenzi ebalulekileyo.

Unabise ukuthetha malunga nemfezeko yabaNtsundu emisebenzini. Ube lusizi ukuthi akubanga kubo mbuyekezo ngemivuzo ehlaulwe abasebenzi. Imivuzo yabaNtsundu ide yaphindwa kabini. Babefumana i2s. ngelanga, ngoku bafumana i4s. 4d. AmaOva ayebhatalelwa i4d. ngeyure, ngoku yi9d., ukuze ngeeCawa kuhlulwe ubuncinane obuizis. 8d. nokuba lingakanani na ixesha elisetyenzisweyo ngaloo mihla.

AbaNtsundu ngoku bafumana amalungelo eholidi nawokugula, ngaphezulu koko bafumana i1s.4d. ngelanga ukubanceda kwiindleko zemfazwe. La ngamanani aphantsi, abaninzi abaNtsundu bahlaulwa ngaphezulu kwawo. Unyuso lwemivuzo alubonakali lubakhutazile ukwenza umsebenzi ngomonde.

Iikomiti zenkeitho azibonakali zisebenze kakhulu ukuqinisekisa ukuba umsebenzi ulingenwe yimali ehlaulwayo. Akatsho ukuba abantu kufuneka besebenze nzima kangako, koko kufuneka kwenziwe iinzame zokuba kubekho imbukezo entle ngemali ehlaulwayo.

INTLALO ELOKISHINI

Elinye ilungu leKansile libuze ukuba imivuzo enyusiweyo nentlaulo yeendleko zemfazwe ingaba ibe nokuphucula na intlalo yoNtsundu ngoku ixabiso lezinto jikelele linyukile. Intlalo embi ngokoyikekayo yelokishi yaseBenoni abahleli kuyo abaNtsundu ibangwe ikakhulu kukuba iKansile idobebele kwingxowa yabaNtsundu yonke indleko yokuphuculwa kwelokishi.

Ingaba ke iKansile ilindele ukuba abaNtsundu babe namandla okusebenza ngaphezulu kunokuba besenza ngoku, ekubeni behleli endlaleni besebenza nzima iminyaka ngeminyaka ngenxa yokuba ngoku kusuke kunyuswe imivuzo yabo, lihambise labuza eli lungu. Liphendulwe ngelithi kukho abaNtsundu abahleli intlalo engcono kunabanye abamHlophe kwa kuyo le dolophu yaseBenoni.

Indaba eKeiskamahoe

(NguM. Z. Gijana)

Kulali yaseChatha kwaQoboqobo, umhla we 11 kuFebruary besine-nxikela yentlanganiso yokhuzo lwe-titshalakazi yalapha ebhujelwe nguyise ekhayeni layo eNchwazi. Into ebangela ukuba ndikukhathaze Mhleli, ngale ngongoma ibingumhla wokuqala kum ukubona ititshala ikhuzwa xa ingenguye mntana woku-zalwa kulo lali.

Kuthe ekukhuzweni kwayo de kwaakho nesipho esiyi 15/- Ndiya bancoma abantu baseChatha ngenyameko yokubonisa uvelwano netitshalakazi yabo ezokubafundisela abantwana babo. Ndi babulela kakhulu. Ititshalakazi le nguAdelaide Notice Mdingi iTokokazi eNchwazi. Kwababelapho ndingabalula aba: J. M. Mngqala; Elijah Gcilitshana (isibhoda); Jackson Tontsi (igosa lasekhaya); P. Gcilitshana nabanye kwanequmbe yamanina endingenakubachaza ngokonga iphepha.

Mhleli, yintoni na le ngoku yezi udywala zintsha ziphambanisa abantu beNkosi—iNkumpa neNgova?

Sivuyisana nomfo kaSoyaya othe sele kuncanyiwe wavuka ekhukweni lokufa. UThixo Une nceba engazange iphele.

Nexhego lakuthi lisamama lihleli. Zinkosi ayangena amakhwenkwe esuthwini, kuya tshatwa apha kweli lethu kushiywana ngotyefezo ukwenda. Abafana bakwaMankazana bayatsha zii-Anti-Aircraft zikaLate Rommel. Zinjalo ezalapha.

EzaseKhobonqaba

(NguLentshayi)

Kusahleliwe apha kweli lase-Adelaide jikelele ngaphandle kwe-mbalala into emdi, kuba imvula yagqibela kunyaka ophelileyo ngoJune, iifama ziya lambatha. Kubi zinkosi.

Sivuyisana nento kaMahomba ubhuti Fati othe wabuya kwelase-Kapa. Lo mfo unesidima, into enkulu kuye uya yikhwaza ingozi eyabonwa nguMalaki.

Mhleli, uyenzile into yamandla nestrayiki sakhokuba abantu bebengathi balahlekile ngoku ngokungafumani ndaba, uya bulela umzi waseAdelaide.

Aya aduluka amadoda ale ndawo, izinto zooNdube noMthwawazi.

EZEMFUNDO NOMDLALO

Umzi waseKhubonqaba uyanda ngabantwana besikolo. Ititshala zii 9 zizonke phantsi koMn. G. C. Peter. Lo mfo uya kwazi ukuphatha abantu beNkosi.

Amadoda abila esoma ukucela imvula.

UMn. E. G. Sigila nempu yakhe bawuphakamisile umbutho wekrikethi ogama liyiHard Catch. Um'inyawo ngoku uya bhuka nje oko uqalile kunyaka ophelileyo. Iya bonwa icricet eKhubonqaba zikosi.

Sibulela kuNkulunkulu ngabantwana bakaStandard VI, baphumelele abathandathu kwasala bababini. Uya fundisa umfo kaPeter ikhwele phantsi.

(Khangela kumhlathi wesithathu)

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EzaseSomerset East

(NguNikiwe)

Siva otokuba intlanganiso yonyaka yeMidlands Bantu Rugby Football Union iya kuhlalanga eNyarha (Bedford) ngeCawa ye 11 March, 1945 ngathi isibonda sedolophu nabanye baya kubakho nabo. Sona sothetha ngo2 malanga.

Bathi yonke iMidlands iya kubalapho. Kwaye iinto zoolantjes noTyamzische azilali buthongo ngokulungiselela le ntlalanganiso, nathi siya kubakhona.

Sivuyisana noMn. Chris. P. Matebe (isibonda sethu seLokishi) ngokunyulwa ukuba abe ngomnye wabaququzeleli (organisers) ze-Cape kwintlanganiso yonyaka ye-Location Advisory Boards Congress of South Africa abeye kuyo ngoDecember emele iSomerset East yena uya kuququzelela iMidlands, ngakumbi ezi ndawo: Bedford, Adelaide neFort Beaufort.

Sivuya kakhulu ukuba eli phephandaba lesizwe libe labona ilanga emveni kokutshelwa n'umzi walo.

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## NORTHERN GRAND TEMPLE

ELADY SELBORNE, PRETORIA

(NguW. Sontunzi)

Inggungqutela yama41 ihlangene ngomGqibelo wama30 kuDecember, 1944 yaza kuwuphetha umsebenzi wayo ngolwesiBini lomhla we2 kuJanuary, 1945, phantsi kolongamelo lomLungiseleli Mzal. E. E. Mahabane, G. T. T. eko amagosa Mzal. M. N. Ramailane, D.R.W.T.; Mzal. L. M. Monyane, G.T.C. Mzal Theo. Mareka, G.T.T.N.; Dade E. B. Maaga, G.T.S.J.W.; Mzal. I. H. Rathebe, G.T.V.T.; Mzal. J. H. Mahlamou, P.G.T.T.; Mzal. P. S. Ramushu G. T. Cnap; Mzal. A. G. Buti, G. J. Marsh; Mzal. Motloporo, G.T. E.S.; Dade E. Piliso, G.T.S.; Dade M. Mpawu, G. T. Asst Marshal; Dade L. Matloporo, G.T.A.S.J.W.; Dade E. L. Monyane, G.T.I.G.; Mzal. M. O. Shibo, G.T.O.G.; Mzal. A. Tshipi, G. T. Mess.

Emva kokunyulwa kwekomiti zemcimbi agemicimbi, Nabasasazi ndaba emaphepheni ekubekho negama lombhali lo phakathi kwelo qela, kusungulwe ingxelo ezivelelwa kwiiTempile ezingama72 phantsi kwale Ngqungqutela yelaseNtla.

### UKUPHAKAMA KWAMANANI

Kwezi ngxelo kubekho into ethe yadala umdla omkhulu, ukuphakama kwamanani abazili ngoxada omkhulu ukudlula kunyaka ophelileyo. Eyona ibe nguTshananda kuzo zonke ibe yiNorth Cross yaseVereening ebisoloko iphantsi komfi uMzal. J. D. Mokuene nge 580 yamaLungu. Kwalandela iWestern Star phantsi koMlu. uMzal. J. H. Mahlamvu nge381. Zabambana iShield of Johannesburg neLight of Orlando nkamanani ayi315, iTabernacle of Braamfontein yanama314. Zonke ezinye zikhohise ukuwa nganeno kwezi ngamanani. Ngama7023 amaLungu ewonke. Iingelo zamaQela eThemba (Band of Hope) zinikwe ngabohathi bazo, zabanisa okokuba avanda kakhulu amanani osapho

olungena kwiBand of Hope. Umbhali lo akawagcogelanga amanani osapho kuba kucaca okokuba awenziwa "Register" ngendlela enika isihlahla.

Akukho mali bayimiselwe ngumthetho okokuba bayihlaule ekuqiniseni kwelungu. Kwaye akukho nto bayihlaulayo nangekwa, kanti xa bebenokumiselwa ild. noba y3d. ngekwata ubunokuchuma ngaphezulu umsebenzi wabo. (Zizimvo zombhali ezi).

Ivulwe ngomGqibelo malanga iNgqungquthela zizihandiba ezingood. L. Smit weNdaba zaBantu, noMlu. H. W. Rist, M.A., oyiNtsumpa yamaMethodist, noMlu H. P. Junod oyiNtsumpa kwiSwiss Mission.

### ULWAZISO LWEENDWENDWE

UG.T.T. Mzal. E. E. Mahabane wazise ezi zidweshu kwiNgqungquthela: Ngowokuqala uthe uMn. D. L. Smit, nangani enguNobhala weNdaba zaBantu ukwanguNdaba zaBantu yena ngokwakhela. UMn. Smit uthe sele mbovu ukuphuma kweli diniso lakwaNdaba zaBantu, kwaye unethemba lokuba uya kuwukhonza umzi lo kaNtu nakuloo ndawo aya kuba kuyo emva koku. (Kwadunyawu).

AbaLungiseleli Rist noJunod, benze iintetho ezintle benqwenelela abazili umonde nenkuthalo kwinzame zokunceda isizwe kwiingozi yoselo nobunxila.

Kwakusa ngeCawa amaTempile aphume onke ukuya kwizalathiso zawo kwiinkonzo ngeenkonzu kuzo zonke ilali zasePitoli. Iingxelo zawo la matsha-ntliziyo zivuyelwe yiNgqungqutela iphela, kuba kufunyenwe ama60 angabaguquki ne109 losapho.

Kwangeloo mini malanga inkonzo yohlaselelo iphoswe kuMlu. A. A. Mafusini noMzal. A. Mpalala. Zabaluleka ngokukodwa iinkonzo zangokuhlwa phantsi kohlaselo olwenziwe nguMlu. Mzal. A. K. Maaga. Umdle ngentonga uMlu. (Khangela kumhlathi westhathu)

## EzaseTsitsikama

(NguBokram)

Umnyhadala wokuvulwa kwebala lebola eWittekleibosch wolityalwa msinyane ngabambalwa, abaninzi bosoloko bewukhumbula, ngenxa yobumnandi nobuhle bomhla lowo kwakunye nokufaneleka kwelo theko.

Lo mdlalo wonganyelwe ngumbonisi Julimo (Agricultural Demonstrator) uMn. I. T. Ngaki "Isinqolamthi" elasebheleni oncedisana nosibonda wesithili eso uMn. Petros Mntambo, naanko e-tshate intombi yamazibulo kaOu Mile kwaCatsha Lokishi. Ukusela namhla nje lo mdlalo wala madodana uya kwaziwa ngokuba nguWafa-Wittekleibosch Annex Football Association.

Sithe xa siyivulayo intlanganiselo Isinqolamthi: "Ndinovuyo ukubona umlisela nomthinjana wakowethu uphume ngendulo ukuza kule ndibano, ndaye ndinethemba nethoko lokuba asisayi kuma ngatyholo souxhasa kangako umsebenzi ungamane uvutha ubuye uelme. Maube ngumillo wedobo. Ngamana uThixo ausikelele."

Emva kweSinqolamthi kuphakame umfana kaHlela uDyakobisi wathelala kumazwi eSinqolamthi esithi: "Mzi wakowethu, bantwana basekhaya iAfrika iyazidla ngani, nani niyazidla ngayo. Sivuyisana namanekazi akowethu ukuwabona elandela kwezemidlalo. Intangam le Isinqolamthi ithe kanti ziphethe zonke, ezolimo nezempilo, ezendlela nezomdlalo—makube njalo Sinqolamthi."

Wena Piet uthe ungacingi ngakumbi. Awuphathiswanga badala bodwa kwelakomkhulu lakho laseHumansdorp. Bebonke ngabakho abakhulu kwanabanci. Tarhu Mntambo! Ngamana nam ndinganye usibonda onje ngawe buti Piet.

"Wena mfana kaMsizi lo mdlalo usuka nawo eJwanasbek ncedisana nam ke sibali wam. Ishushwinto kwaSigadla, zamana nomphefumlo wam. Duma maskhanda siya kudumisa!"

Kuqhutywe inkongozelo nguMn. P. P. Msizi uDlamantshontsho elasebaleni agalela kanobom amakhub' aludaka. Abosiphathela kaloku amanekazi amanzi omnxeba, siyaphela bubushushu. Asiwachasanga wona kwaphela, kuba savalelwa eziqhlakeni. Luya khula luyanyelela lau ndini! Singasemoyeni kambe siyaziva zonke.

Mzal. J. H. Mahlamvu utsho saziphatha ngeenkophe sonke inyembezi kwinkonzo yesikhumbuzo sabafu abangama 43 phakathi konyaka we 1944. Abaluleka kakhulu amagama amagosa ale Ndu angabaLungiseleli J. B. Mabona, D.R.W.T., noJ. D. Mokuene, G.T.S. Inkonzo yomlindo wonyaka omntsha kwangobo busuku beCawa yonganyelwe nguMzal. L. M. Monyane, watsho lo mfo ngesiqhazolo sentshumayelo ecingisayo, zatsho izandi ngo 12 yavala ikonzo.

### Umsebenzi Omhle

Bonke ubanzi bomsebenzi oqhubeka kule Grand Session bube buphakame kunene.

Ubemkhulu kakhulu umbulelo owenziwe kubapheki nakwiweyitala eza funzela njalo kuye wonke.

Izokuvalwa ngedina ngolwesiBini iNgqungquthela iyole kunene. Unyaka ongaphambili usishiye neeTempile ezili 9 ezingeneyo. I-Ngqungquthela ezayo yalathelwe eMafikeni, ngesicelo sabazili benene bezowe.

Xa sivayo kuthiwe lilizwe elifuyekakhulu iinkomo ezityebe ngokwezamaGwanishe. Fan' ukuba soze sibuye singasafuni nokuyijonga inyama. Ubenga uThixo bazili benene Angasolulela imihla sonke ide ibe yiloo mini yokuxhamla ezo mbeko. Nkosi sikelela amalinge ethu.

## Utshiselwa Ntoni na Umzi?

Mhleli,

Mandiqale ndenjenje, siya bulela sonke okokuba sibe siphinde silifumene iphepha lethu eli, kuba kulapho kulok esifumana khona indaba ezimnandi kwanezimbi.

Ewe, sivile kwangokunjalo okokuba imbangi yokutshiswa komzi wama-phepha yeyokuba umntu omnyama ugile ngutram, kwaza kwakho ilizwi elithi "akunanto nokuba ugilewe ikakade baninzi abantu abamnyama elizweni." Loo nto kanye iphuma kumntu oliyilo kwaye lo mntu uthethe loo netho ulwa le nto ikhoyo ingavumiyo ukuphela, ingumvalo webala (Colour Bar).

Ke ngokwam ukubona yonke le nto imbi ibisenzeka ngomhla we5 kuNovember, 1944 yenziwa emoneni kuba kubonakala okokuba amaphephandaba ethu aqhubela phambili. Kuya buleleka oko kukho ababanjiweyo nje.

Le nto ingumona nguzala wezinto ezisalela elishweni nasekufeni. Siya bulela Mhleli, ngokusiphakela indaba eziphume kweli phepha ngo-February. Icacile mhlophe yona into yokuba lo monakalo wenziwe sisizwe esimHlophe, kulwa thina kuba sisizwe esiNtsundu. Hai ilishwa esikulo bantu bakowethu. Naanzo ke indaba balesi ababekekileyo kha nizetyise khe njonge nani njengabafundi bamaphepha.

Uthi ke umbuzo wam: "Utshiselwa ntoni na umzi wama-phepha-ndaba?" Mhlaumbi nakundinika impendulo ibhetele kunale mbono ndinayo mna. Ndiya bulela kakhulu Mhleli, ngesithuba ondirhisa sona kwiphepha lakho. Ndisapheza okwanamhla nje, ndobuya ndivele ngenye imini.

S. H. Mbuya Peulton.

## Ambalwa ePiggs Peak

(NguW. T. M. Damoyi)

Ngomhla wa 22 kuJanuary apha ePiggs Peak, Swaziland sishiywe nguNkosk. A. A. Dlamini othe wagu la ixeshana elingephi, wangawatywa libandla leChurch of England inkonzo iphethwe ngumshumayeli uMn. E. Mamba.

Imvula zinqabile apha akuqondakali ukuthi siya kuba yintoni na isiphelo.

Siya bulela kakhulu ukufumanisa ititshalakazi uNkosk. K. L. Mavuso kwisikolo saseMbeka, saye sithemba ukuthi uza kuqhuba kakuhle.

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No. 4.6

yield to its influence. It is not generally known, nevertheless IT IS A FACT, that complaints of a feverish nature, such as 'flu, feverish colds, etc., CANNOT DEVELOP if you reduce the temperature. Now 'ASPRO' definitely reduces feverishness in a few minutes. All the feeling of weakness goes with the feverishness and the illness is nipped in the bud. 'ASPRO' is an efficient and effective internal antiseptic and germicide. Take 'ASPRO' and pain becomes AN ILLUSION OF THE PAST—sleeplessness a condition you need not experience. Give 'ASPRO' a trial. Remember 'ASPRO' harms neither the heart nor the stomach. Neither does it create a habit. 'ASPRO' is the safety-first medicine.

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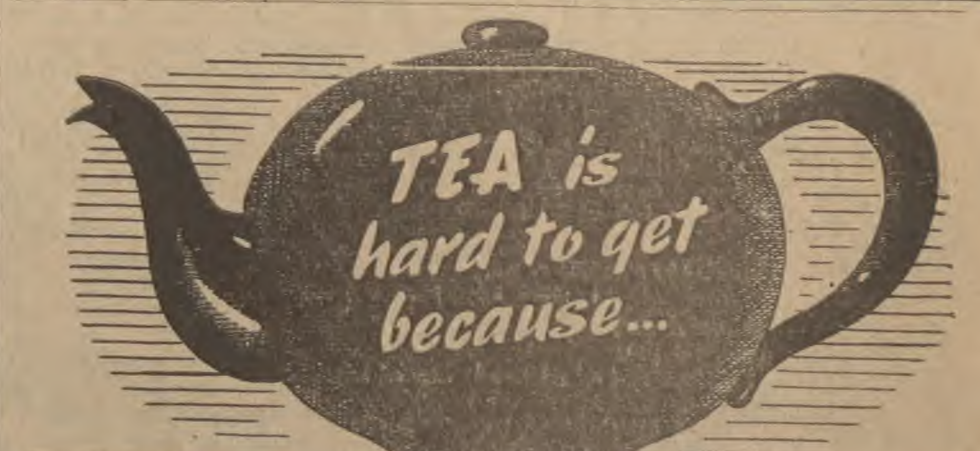
SORE THROAT, TONSILLITIS, ETC.—Put 2 tablets in half a glass of water and gargle with the mixture. It is also beneficial to sip some of the liquid.

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THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1945

Go Ikaga ga Sechaba

Dichaba tsohle tse phagameng, tse matla, ke dichaba tse ikagileng, di eteletsoe pele ke banna ba tsona, eseng ba merafe e meng. Ga se teng paleng ea lefatsho, sechaba se kileng sa agoa le go phagamisoa ke banna ba merafe e meng. Gape ga go sechaba se ka ikagang kantle le Kopano e tiileng. Moo go seng Kopano le kutluano tsuelopele le phagamo di ke ke tsa ba teng.

Kabaka lena, motheo oa tsuelopele le phagamo ea chaba sefe le sefe ke Kopano le kutluano ea sona ke go ratana le go thusana ga banna le basadi ba sona; ke go utluelana bohloko le go tshuaragana ga bona jualeka letsopa la Samente. Sechaba seo se se nang ntho tsena se ke ke sa tsuelopele, se ke ke sa lokologa, se ke ke sa phagama, gobane bophelo ba sona ga bo a agoa godimo ga motheo o tiileng. Ena ke nnete eo re e fumang paleng ea lefatsho.

Tsuelopele le phagamo ea sechaba sa Ba-Egpetla mehlang ea bogologolo—tsuelopele le phagamo ea kajeno e sa ntšeng e makaditše dichaba—e hlalositšoe ke ntho tsena re setseng re di hlalositše godimo mona. Go bile jualo le go sechaba sa Majuda, sa Magirike le sa Ba-Roma.

Ga re sheba chaba tseo kajeno di tsuetseng pele, di phagameng, di matlafetseng, re fihlela gore di agile bophelo ba tsona godimo ga motheo oa Kopano. Mesebetsi ea tsona ea kgoebo e atlega kabaka la Kopano. Thuto ea tsona e tsuelopele kabaka la kopano. Matla a tsona ga hloloe kabaka la kopano.

Ke ofe Mo-Afrika ea nang le hlaloganyo ea ka phegahng nnete e re bolelang mona? Ga teng, gaese eo hlaloganyo ea gagoe e gapileng ke kgopolo tsa banna ba chaba tse ding, eo a naganang gore tokologo, tsuelopele le phagamo ea sechaba sa rona di tla fumanoa ka boetapele ba banna ba chaba tse ding.

Ke nnete, jualekaga Mathosa a bofela gore "Nonyana e aga ka beca ba nonyana e ngue," empa ga go nonyana e ka agelang e ngue. Sechaba sa rona re ka se aga ka thuso eo re ka e fumang go badichaba, empa eseng ka boetapele ba bona. Jualeka Moses, re ka sebedisa bohlahe, boo re bo fumang go badichaba, go lokolla le go phagamisa sechaba sa rona.

Baagi ba sechaba sa rona, e tshuanetse go ba banna ba mmala le madi a rona, ba tsebang melao le mekgoa, takatso le boikemisetso ba rona, eseng banna ba sa tsebang moo re tsuang le moo re eang teng. Re setse re kile ra hlalosa mona kuranteng ena gore badichaba bohle ba leng mona Afrika—Makgoba, Ma-India, Machaena kapa Majuda—kaofela ba tšitšoe ke tlala gomme ba ke ke ba re aga ka tsela eo re ka kgonang go phegisa le bona mesebetsing eohle ea tsuelopele. Seema ea Ba-Afrika sere: "Sefata mollo sea iphatela," se seng se re: "Ga go kgogo e fatelang bana ba kgogo e ngue." Ca go nnete e fetang ena. Badichaba ba tšilo iphatela, le go fatela bana ba bona mona Afrika.

Di-Afrika a re ikageng ele rona. Areka ea rona ea poloko morallong o re hlagetseng kaofela la badichaba ke lekgotla la African National Congress, leo le eteletsoeng pele ke banna ba mmala le madi a rona. Kopano ea rona re tshuanetse go e aga ka gare ga lekgotla lena. Sechaba sa rona re tshuanetse go se aga ka gare ga lekgotla lena. Mo-Afrika ofe le ofe, oa monna kapa oa mosadi, o tshuanetse go tsena lekgotleng lena. Eageso dichaba tsa lefatsho dia ikaga gomme le rona re tshuanetse go ikaga ka boetapele ba banna ba sechaba sa rona.

Ke Gauteng Mona

Ga banna ba eme ka maoto go rera evangedi ea Kopano le lerato magareng a merafe ea Ba-Afrika, go teng Ba-Afrika ba sa ikemiseditšeng go bolaeana jualeka diphoofolo. Ka di 28 tsa January, go bile teng ntoa e kgolo magareng a Mathosa le Mashankane koa Maeneng oa van Ryn Estate, gaufi le Benoni. Ntoeng eo go bolailoe Ba-Afrika ba supileng.

Kajeno banna ba tshelletseng ba sekisitšoe bakeng sa ntoa ena koa Benoni; gomme ba romeloa gore ba co ema pele ga bamafatla. Mosadi oa Lekgoba koa Kenilworth, Johannesburg, o fumanoe a shuele ka tšung ea gagoe. Monna oa gagoe le mora oa gagoe bona ba fumanoe ba shuele koa ledamang la Wemmer Pan.

Mosadi, gofhe, o otšilo ke motho hlogong ka noto. Empa go bonagalala eka o bolailoe ke monna. Mosetsana oa Lekgoba koa Green-side, Johannesburg, o fumanoe a shuele ka mogobeng oa metsi. Maphodisa a sa ntsa a batla mmolai oa gagoe. Mosadi oa Lekgoba o ile a kgangoa ke monna oa mo Afrika koa Townview, Johannesburg. Gotho monna enoa o ne a batla chelete.

Ba-Afrika ke batho ba ratang go lona jualeka diphoofolo. Maloba koa ga Ma-Mai ene ele thibang-thibang, banna ba phatlana ka matlapi. Ga go motho oa tsebang seo se neng se bakoa, empa banna ba ne ba tsua jualeng ba Musepala.

Koa Northmead, Benoni, monna oa Lekgoba, o tsositšoe bosigo a robetse ke monna oa Mo-Afrika oa leshodu. Erile ga ba tshuarane, monna oa mo-Afrika a hlaba mokgosi, gomme e mong a konopa letlapi ka lefenetere. Letlapi la thula Lekgoba blago, gomme la ota mosadi oa lona eo a ileng a isa sepetele.

Re bona mehlole le meeka mona Gauteng, moo banna le basadi ba phehang ka mphofutso oa phatla tsa batho ba bang. Monna e mong oa Mo-Afrika o ile a tsenya "telefoni" mo tšung ea gagoe, a re o bontšha lerato go mosadi oa gagoe. Kajeno "telefoni" e ntšitše mesadi ka lapeng.

Maloba koa Sophiatown, Johannesburg, monna oa Mo-Afrika o bolailoe mosadi oa gagoe, gobane a mmone a palame motorokari o phatsimang. Ke tseo go, ntho tsa Makgoba, di senya moo ka leleke gare ga sechaba sa rona.

Ditaba Tsa Dilopye

(Ke Khudu)

Ka Sateretaga le ka Sontaga (23 February) go be go dubegile mona, gonale tšitšilo o mogolo thata. (Jubilee). Ke wa Kereke e eka thabse ga Moruti L.J.L. Mofokeng.

Go tšile le Bishop A.M. Phalatse, baruti le baeng ba bantsi. Ka Sontaga, e tšaba ele lona letsatsi le legolo. Le ditšibomamiso di tla ba teng.

Archdeacon Rev. S.M. Molefe o, one a ile kwa Tshwane malobanyana o buile. Le Moruti L.L. Mofokeng o one a ile kwa Tshwane o buile. Dikoli di butswa go buile Tichere Cindi (Principal), Tichere S.K.E. Makwela, U.R. Tafane, Mistress D. Masoga le F. Mathibe. Mo baneng ba bane ba cweletse pila mo Std. 6 go ile ba kwa Dikolong tse dikgolo: Frances Makole le Lydia Morobe ba ile kwa Diocesan College, Pietersburg. Mokgetwa Motang kwa Khaiso. Rabuduka Motiang o ile go tsenela bolimi kwa sekolong sa balimi kwa Koloni.

Le Mahlanya a Maketse

E mong oa bangoledi ba dikuranta tsa England o re mahlanya nageng ea Germany a maketse ga bona Majeremane a banna, basadi le bana ba gatana godimo ga ba tšaba sehlogo sa ntoa.

Motseng oa Cleves go teng moago o mogolo moo mahlanya a 1,700 a koaletsoeng teng. Mahlanya ana kajeno a lokologile gomme ga utluamedumo ea dikanono lea difofane, a bona banna, basadi le bana ba uelana godimo ga ba tšaba, a gopola gore bo ba neng ba sa hlanye kajeno ba hlanya.

Mongoleli ore erile ga mahlanya a bona batho ba tšaba ba roele diphahlo, a bona masole a Majeremane a gapile, a bolaoa ke ditšhego gomme a gopola gore kajeno baagi ba lefatše ke mahlanya.

Le Huduegile la Europe

Lefatše la Europe le hudugile. Ga se ntoa feela e emisitseng batho ka maoto. Nageng tse lokolotsoeng di naleng tsa Hitler, go tsogile kgaruru. Banna ba bakā borena; ba sekisana, ba bolaeana.

Koa Greece go sekisoa Tonia tsa mmuso o Greece tse ileng tsa thusana le mmuso oa Majeremane. France le gona go jualo. Koa Rumania banna ba thunyane ka diravoloro ditrateng tsa motse oa Budapest.

Nageng ea Poland go tsogile kgaruru ea go baka borena. Yugoslavia le gona pitsa e ea bela. Maloba koa Holland, Majeremane a bolailoe banna ba Holanare ba supileng, gobane banna ba bang ba Maholanare ba ganne go thusana le Majeremane.

Mona le Mane

Koa Benin, Nigeria go utluagala gore kgosi Arasa Erhumusa o shoete. Go bojelo gore kgosi ena e phetse dilemo tse lekgolo le mashome a mararo. Bana ba gagoe ba phelang ke mashome a malhano, gape o na le ditlolo le ditloloana tse ngata.

Go ea itumedisa go utloa gore motsoari oa dijo o boetse o lokolotse gore reisi e ka romeloa go kopano. Go utluagala gore go se go rometsoe e ngata nakong e sa tsoa feta.

Tse hlagang koa Graaf Reinett Koloni, di bolela gore ntlong e nge ea le-coloured tladi e ile ea ratha, ga e shoa botilhe ka tšung. Lenaneo la ba ntlō eo gothoe ke batho ba tseletšeng.

Monna o mong ea dulang koa Sophiatown, go utluagala gore erile a palame baesekele bosu. A thuloa ke motorokari moo Perth Road, Westdene. Mong a motorokari ga a tsejoe ke motho kaga a ile a tšaba.

Gaufinyane monna oa Lekgoba ea nang le lebēkele koa Fairland gaufi le Roodepoort, o boletse maphodisa gore mashodu a tsene bosiu lebenkeleng la gagoe, mme a utsoa diphahlo tsa chelete ea £46.

Basebetsi ke Lesapo Tsekoang ke Baetapele

(Ke Luc. R. R. Bokaba)

Seema sa Mosotho se re "lithoto ke lefa la ba bohlahe." Nete ea seema sena e bonahala phatlalatsa baetapeleng ba tseksanang litulo makhotlong no ho tšong a hlaba litsoanelo tsa motho e motsu. Kajeno metseng oa Alexandra Township Baetapele ba supana ka menwana, ho tsekoa basebetsi.

Ntho e kotsi eo baetapele bana ba tšenoleng ka eona, ke hore basebetsi bana hao ho loanoang ka bona, ba tšitšing ea se ba isang le ho ba khutlisa mesebetsing. Jeale tšitšing ena, re bona baetapele ba tla ka makhotlanyara le lipitsanyana tse tšitšang basebetsi hlhlo.

Jeale mona basebetsi ba makale ba fa bona ho hlhloana ka bona joaloka kharebe kapa mokoti ea chelete tseo tsona li bakang hore bana ba hlabeane ka lithipa, ba mathisane makhotlong.

Pape joale basebetsi bana ba ho ba hupole hore e se le mohlomong Baetapele bana ba hlhloana ka bona tiama hobane ba rata ho khohotsa chelete tseo ba tšolang musong o mong le o mong ho ea li sebeletsa.

Leatsoe luka joale ho basebetsi bana le fa hore bana ka ho bona, ba ele hlolo taba ea hore Baetapele bana ke ntja tse tseksanang ka leshoetla. Ha ho le joalo ho tšimang eona e meharo ho feta tsohle. Mohlomong le tla bota hore na le tla e bona joang. Karabo ke ena:

Ntja e meharo e sebeletsa mpeng ea eona, ba e tsoile let-olo, e kolla hanong jealo ka ntsi e lebele mong a eona.

Moetapele ea shebileng mpa ea hae feela, ka nako e nroa a ka re tloha a ea bonana le ba 'Muso, a fihla a re o rometse ba sechaba empa ho se joalo.

Basebetsi, hlhloelang moetapele oa motšaba oho. Ntja e seng meharo ha e ke bo e re ha e bolailoe, e itšille, kapa e o letsolo e sa tsamane le mong a eona. Moetapele oa 'nete, ke ea isang 'Musong seo a se romoeng ke sechaba, me a tle le melatša ra thomo 'eo.

Jeale ikheheleng ntja e seng meharo, e bolelang ho rona, e seng hore re robanngoa ka lebara ke ho ka 'na le ho 'mamelona. Re tšona ke bona, ke tšaba ba re lebara. Pa re hlolisa le ho lebara makhotla a nroa le thuso sechabeng le hore tlhōla baetapele ba 'nete.

Basebetsi! hlolelang ba ke 'na, ho 'mamelona, hore ka ka ba le nthole ba le lebara. Tlhalobane feela hao e leng baetapele ba 'nete, ba lanka ba sechaba, ba ntšatsang mesebetsi oa sechaba pele.

Ba Feletsoe ke Tshepo Germany

Banna ba feleloa ke tshepo nageng ea Germany. Mongodi oa dikuranta, ea bitsanang Seibert, o re taba tse hlazetseng kajeno ke tse tšhosang, gomme di etsa gore mang le mang a botse potso e reng: "Na Kotsi ena e tla fela juano?"

"Kotsi ga se go hloka ga rona mamello ea go loana, empa ke go hloka ga rona matla. Ga re sa itšola; re sebetša jualeka batho ba se nang hlaloganvo, gobane kgopolo tsa rona di nyoretsoe kgoteo."

O tsuela pele Seibert o re: "Ga go kamoo re ka kwifilelang bophelelang ba pele ea 1939." Seibert o iketsetsa boipiletso go sechaba sa Magesomane le sa Ma-Amerika gore ditšube bana ba tšuereng mebuso ea tsona "gomme di tle di thusane le sechaba se kgathetseng, se tšielelelang sa Majeremane, empa se ikemiseditšeng go thibela morallo o hlagang Russia."

Tsa Boshodu le Tse Ding Gauteng

Bekeng ea go fela ea kgoedi ea Hlakola, go ile ga tshwaroa batho ba ka bang dikete tse pedi tikologong ea Witwatersrand. Gauteng feela go tshweroe ba 1,317, athe koa East Rand ga go kopana le koa West Rand go nkiloe banna ba 570 le 193. Ka oona nako eo go fumanoe li-gallon tsa joala ba Se-sotho tse 1,894.

Ga ba bang ba ntsa ba fumanoa ka go noa kgera, ba bang ba sa noeng bona ba ne ba inkela tseo e seng tsa bona. Maphodisa a bolela gore koa Fairview gona mona Gauteng, diphahlo tsa chelete e ka ka £38 di ile tsa utšawa. Ka oona nako eo gothoe gramafone ea £10 le chelete e ka ka £100 li utšuwe koa Klipfontein No. 4.

Koa Central Avenue, Mayfair gona Gauteng, mashodu a ile a kena moo go hlatsuoang diphahlo bosiu bo bong, mme a nka diphahlo tse ngata. Ga go utloagale gore na ke tsa theko e kae.

Go tshoerole motho mabapi le boshodu bo ileng ba eba teng ntlong e nge koa Cleveland. Diphahlo tse utsoitsoeng di fumanoe mme go utloagala gore ke tsa theko e ka ka £20. Ka eona nako eo, koa Yeoville go ile ga utsoa diphahlo tsa chelete e ka ka £69.

Ka Sondaga gaufinyane, erile terempe e ntsa e eme koa Auckland Park, ga bo go utsoa potlolumente ea £15. Gothoe terempe ena e ne e tšoga Aekiana park lebisu Johannesburg.

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### Lekala la Congress le Thegiloe Bethal Na Joala bo tla Ritieloa Kapa Che?

(Ke J. Motsweni)

Ga a ne a bua a le phuthegong ea Lekgotla la Congress koa Bethal, Transvaal, Mohlomphegi R. V. Selope Thema, o boleletse phuthego gore kopano ke eona feela ntho e ka tlisang tokollo go Ba-Afrika. Phuthego ena ea Congress e ne e kopane ka la 25 go Firikhong, selemong sona sena.

Mohlomphegi enoa o ile a hlalisa ga khuts'oane seo Congress e se entseng ga esale e qaleha selemong sa 1912. A botela gagolo mabapi le thuto, go lefshoa ga gafa, ts'oaro ea Ba-Afrika makgotleng a Masterata le malokisetso a betere go Ba-Afrika ditimeleng. A tsoela pele a rapela gore rona batho ba Bats'o re lokeloa ke gore re lebale taba tsa kgale le gore emong ke oa lesika lena, re gopole gore kapele go motheo e mo-soeu, re tsejoe bohle ka leina la Kafore, Are go molemo gore re kopane ka tlisa ts'ireletso ea Congress, re thege kutloano ea gore re sechaba se le seng feela. A re re hlolega go ipopa, re tla fumanoa re le molato ke ditlogolana tsa rona le bana ba bona.

A bua thata gape are ga re a ncoloa ke seo re se fumane ga joale, re ts'oanetse go loana thata gore re fumane setulo se hlomphegileng mahlong a Mopi. Joaloka bana ba Israele nako e ea tla eo rona Ba-Afrika re tlang go fumana tokolloho, re tsoe bogobeng boo re leng go bona.

Mohlomphegi o boletse gore moea oa Congress o se o tsamaile oa ba oa filha mafats'eng a joaloka Nyasaland le Rhodesia, moea ona o tsamaea gammogo le oa go kopana ga dichaba. O boletse gore nako ga esale kgaikala eo ka eona rona Ba-Afrika ba khutlo sena re tlang go kopana re be ntho e le ngoe go loanela tokolloho ea sechaba se gatletsoeng.

A tsoelapele are erile ge dichaba tse ding tsa Europe di bopagana, rona Ba-Afrika re ne re didimetse re sa dire sepe. Are go mpieno le rona re fadimegile, re fadimisitsoe ke kgatello. Empa kopano le ts'ebetso-mmoho le tsona feela tse ka re tlisatsang tokollo.

Sebuti se seng ebile Mohl. D. W. Bopape eo e leng Mongodi oa Congress Transvaal. Eena o buile ga khuts'oane ka boemo ba ditaba mona South Afrika, boo eleng bona bo entseng gore sechaba sa Ba-Afrika se seke sa kopana. O boletse gore kabaka la go hloka lefats'e kapa mapolasi, Mo-Afrika o ea hlolega go tsoelapele. O boletse are Ba-Afrika ba na le tsohle kante go kopano. Are re ts'oanetse gore re e rere baneeng ba rona le go batho baheso, re e rere le ka dipelong tsa rona le mading.

A botela gore sebetsa se seng feela eleng sona se ka re kopanyang—Lekgotla la Sechaba e leng Congress, Lekgotla le saleng le eme. A tsoelapele are ga re batla go tsoelapele le nto ena ea rona, go matla gore re ipope re iketse sechaba. A boela a bua gagolo ka Mokgatlo oa go loants'a dipasa le tsela eo ka eona dipasa di ka felisoang.

Go ile ga etsoa tlhagiso e kopang gore go be teng bahlahlobi ba mesebetsi dipolasing. Batho ba bangata ba ile ba kena lekgotleng, ga ba ga ngoloa mabitso a mangata a ba loants'anang le melao ea dipasa.

Ba kgethiloeng go tsa maratsoana ebile E. S. Mahlangu-Modulasetulo, Mohl. T. D. Nkosi, motlatsi oa modula-setulo, J. Mtsweni, Mongodi D. A. Masombuke, Motlatsi, E. Mashika, Ramatloto, A. Sebanvoni Motlatsi. Bana ba latelang ke maloko a Komifi: D. Sibanyoni, B. Twala, P. Mkwanazi, G. Sibande le P. Gulube.

Ka nako e telele goile ga nna ga buuca gagolo ka taba ea gore Ba-Afrika ba dilang tikologong ea Gauteng ba etsetsoe malokisetso a go iketsetsa joala matlung a bona. Lega go le joale e se e le nako e telele go sa utloagae sepe ka taba eo.

Kajeno go boleloa gore Kemiti ea Motse oa Gauteng ea taba tsa bao eseng Makgoba e kopile bohle banna ba tsebagalang mona Gauteng gore ba ke ba inaganele gore a taba e e lokile kapa che.

Bao ba kopiloeng go inaganela ka taba ena ke batho bao go gopoloang ba na le chesheo e kgolo tabeng tse amanang le tselopele ea Mo-Afrika le tse amanang le sechaba se setso ka kakaretso. Komiti e entsa gona ka mor'a goba e dule e naganele taba e phagamisitsoeng ke Makgotla a mane a malokeishene a motse oa Gauta. Makgotla ana a mane a keletso, a kopa gore taba ea go etsa joala e ke e hlaliso go Tona ea taba tsa ba Batso ebong Major Piet van der Byl gore a dumelle Ba-Afrika go iketsetsa joala ba gabo bona.

Tsebisoe ea 'Musoe e hlalileng ka la 19 go Firikhong selemong sena, e dumella gore Ba-Afrika ba kopang, ba ba ba fumana tumello, ba ka iketsetsa joala matlung a bona. Ere kaga go ile ga fumane ga gore taba ena e matla, mme ga go hlokege gore go ka etsoa nako ea telo feela, komiti e ile ea fumana go le molemo gore e fumane maikutlo a batho ba nang le kelello tabeng ena.

### Kotsi Tshuane

Ka veke e fetileng, motseng oa Tshuane, go hlalile kotsi e bakileng lehu la batho ba bangata—Makhooa le Ba-Afrika. Lenane la ba shoeneng nakong ena go ngoloang taba ena, ke 34; 'me bao ba leng Sepetlele ke 90 (ke gore Makgoba le Ba-Afrika).

Go utluagala gore kotsi ena e etsahetse moo go leloang diqhomaneng teng geseeng ka Labone la veke e fetileng.

Ga go hlalisoa lebaka la kotsi ena, go fumanoa gore ga se ketso ea dirukhuhli. Go sa ntse go batlisisoa joalo lebaka la kotsi eo, Tshenyego e bile e kgolo, gobane matlo a neng a le gaufi le meago ea moo qhomaneng tsona li entseng kotsi ena teng, a ile a thujoa ke go otloa ke majoe le di tsipi, a pshatlela.

Lenane la Ba-Afrika ba gobetseng ga le e-s'o tsejoe ka botlalo, gobane ba bang etse kotsi ena e diragale, ba inela naga.

### Ke Gaudeng Mona

Johan Hlatshwayo, monna oa Mo-Afrika o aboletsoe go ea chankaneng manguaga e meraro le kguedi tse tshelatseng. O ne a sekisoa ka molato oa go utsua paesekela.

Hlatshwayo o boleletse ba mafatla gore o utsuite paesekela ena kagobane o ne a se na chelete ea go palama chuchumakgala go ea gae.

Jackson Butelezi, monna oa Mo-Afrika o rometsoe chankaneng manguaga e meraro le kguedi tse tshelatseng ka molato oa go thuba ntle le go utsua disutu tse leshome le kobo tsa theko ea £50.

Johannes Masela le Johannes Letoaba, banna ba Ba-Afrika ba na ba eme pele ga ba mafatla ka molato oa go leka go nka tholoana ea Eva ka matla go mosetsana oa Mo-Afrika koa Parkwood, Johannesburg. Masela o aboletsoe go ea chankaneng manguaga e mene le kguedi tse tshelatseng. Letoaba ena ke manguaga e meraro le kguedi tse tharo. Bobedi ba bona ba tla otloa ka katse thupa tse supileng.

J. P. Coetzer, monna oa Lekgoba o lefisitsoe £10 ke Magistrata oa Johannesburg kabaka la go otla Willem Thole monna oa Mo-Afrika ka di 27 September, 1944.

Rona ba Bantu World re ka thaba ga Morena Thole a ka tla re bona, re tle re monce keletso bakeng sa molato ona.

Willie Ngakane, monna oa Mo-Afrika, o rometsoe chankaneng manguaga e mene kabaka la go utsua motokari oa Mo-India e mong le motokari o mong gaufi le Crown Mines.

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### Kopano ea Ma-Arab

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Go bonagala gore dichaba tsa Ma-Arab di batla go ipapa ngata ea dikgong gore lentsoi la tsona le tle le utluagale gare ga chaba tse ding. Tshikinyego ena e shebiloe ka Makgoba ka mahlo a mahubedu, gobane e emere tse kgolo.

Ma-Arab ke batho ba mmala o motsho. Ba agile Tunisia, Tripolitania, Egypt (North Africa) le Palestine, Arabia le nageny tse ding tsa Asia Minor.

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NOMORO

259

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VEKE

Feb. 24, 1945

(Bona setshwantsho tsebeng ya 12)  
MOSIMEGI BERNARD  
MONTGOMERY

Field-Marshal Montgomery ka mo-laetsa wa gagwe wa 18 Febraury mo mephatong e mo tshimegong o ne a oketsa ka gore:

"Thubako isa bathusanyi di lerile Jeremane mo kगतong ya bohelo. Go no go na le nako mo nyageng tse ditleng mo go nong go sa bonale ga re tla bona go henywa ntwā. Jaanong gona ga go bonale ga re tla palelwa ke go e henywa. Rore rure thubako le phenyō tsa bakaulengwe ba rona ba Russia di re atameleditse phenyō gau-fi. Mophato wa sethlopha sa bo 21st o setse o kile wa tshwara tau ka mangana me o santse o na le ba bantsi ba duleng mo naleng tsa yona me ba e tshotse ka botlhale.

"Jaanong re tsile mo tshokatshokanong ya bohelo me re rata go ntsha mmaba dikilana. Thubako ya bohelo a ka nna thata me hela re setse re bua mo nageng ya Jeremane. Mmaba wa rona re mo tsentse mo re mmatlang gona fa re tla mo ntshane dikilana gona. A re tseneng mo batlelong ya ntwā me re seke ya ntwā. A tshahago le re etelele pele. Modimo o be le lona."

### KONELELO TSE KGOLO

Konelelo tse kgolo di bonetse mo phutheong va noo tse tharo—Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt le Marshal Stalin ko Yalta mo Crimea. Jaaka go tlokafora tulo re tla tlhagisa bogoko jwa mafoko fela. Mafoko a bona a ama nvelotse va ntwā tsa Jeremane gammogo le ditsha tsa mephato gore Jeremane a seke a tlhola a bona choba ja go huduwa lehatshe ka ntwā gape. Boraro jo bo tla ikgethela mongwe le mongwe tulo mo Jeremane me go tla ntshiwa Kommissinara vo o tla rromelwang mo Berlin. Dirukhuthi tsa ntwā di tla gata ka bonako gammogo le ba ba sethlogo mo ntweg.

Jeremane o tlaa tshwanelwa ke go duela tshenyō tsa gagwe mo mahatshing a o a sentseng. Kgotla e tla akanyetsang tshenyō tsa Jeremane e tlaa duela mafoko a tshenyō. Mafoko ka botlalo a buelile me le thulaganō tsa ditubakano le mmaba di hedile. Ba koneletse ka thulaganyetso tsa ditsho tse tla latelang keletso tsa baipusi.

### DIKATSO TSA BANTSHO BA ENENG E LE MASHOLE

Mashole a bantsho a emetseng go gololwa mo mephatong ya Afrika Borwa a ka bona madi a ka fitlhang mo £20 moising a tswang mo setsheng sa kgolola. Molao o o tsenya Bantsho mo tsemeteng e amang mashole a Union ka kakaretso.

Komiti ya kgolola e, na le thata ya go atswa makgoba le Ma-India ka £30 me makgoba a ka amogela £50.

Setsha sa kgolola se ntsha mafoko a gore se thuse batho ba tswanetseng ka madi a gore ba tla ba simolole go ipakanyetsa botshelo jwa mo gae ka madi a.

Tokologo mo di-paseng fa gare ga mashole a tswang ntweg. Mashole a dirileng me a gololwa ka dikatso a sena go dira nyaga leha e le tse pedi hela ka botho bo senang mebala e mashwa a tla gololwa mo go rwalang dipasa. Ao ke mafoko a tshimego ya mmusho. Bantsho ba duleng mo mophatong pele ga nyega tse pedi ba amogela dikatso tsa penson leha e le ba utshitsweng ke bokone le dintlo mo mophatong ba ka itokela le bona me ba ka nna ba gololwa mo dipaseng.

### MAFOKO KA BOKHUTSHWANE

Mephato ya Britonia le ya India e tsenye mo losing lwa Burma.

Lehatshe ja Venezuela mo Amerika Borwa le bihetse Jeremane ka ntwā gammogo le Japan.

Mephato ya Amerika e gapile setsha sa Bataan me karolo yotlhe ya Philippines e setse e tlaa gololwa.

Ka Febraury 19 go begilwe ga mephato ya Amerika e tsenye mo Iwo Tima le mo sethlopheng sa Bonin maile tse 750 go tloga mo Tokio.

Tokio ka di 19 o ne a bega ga a thasetswe ke difofane mo gae. Ga tse difofane tse thasetseng di ne di ka nna 100.

Mephato ya Bathusanyi e gapile madibogo go kgabaganya noka ya Irawaddy mo Mandalay bophipirima mo Burma.

Mephato ya Scottish e tsenye mo Goch kafa bokone jwa boiphemelo jwa Siegfried Line me ja tshwarisa basimegi ba Jeremane le gata ga ba ne ba lebetse gore tlhaselō e tla tswa kafa bokone eseng kafa borwa.

### THUBAKO RUSSIA

Marshal Koniev o gaketse. Thubako ya gagwe mo Jeremane borwa e gomela Kottbus eleng setsha maile tse 70 borwa botlhaba jwa Berlin me mephato e mo Silesia e setse e tshwaraganye le ya Marshal Zhukov mo nokeng ya Oder. Gape thubako ya Marshal Koniev e kgolo e mo sekhudlong sa Guben-Kottbus-Furst me mo thubakong eo mephato ya gagwe e thusanya le ya Marshal Zhukov e tseneng Brandenburg kafa tshageng. Mephato ya Jeremane e mo a lwa ka thata go tshogetsa Russia. Tlhaselo ya

Perlin e diphatse me Majeremane a iketsetse go femela ntlo nngwe le nngwe. Ga Marshal Zhukov a le botlhale o tla letela go tsamaya a thuswa ke Marshal Rokossovky.

Leha go le jalo Marshal Koniev o kgabagantse noka ya Oder mo Breslau me go bonala a thusana le mephato e kwenneng kafa morago. Marshal Koniev o setse a tla gapa Silesia ka bophara. Jaaka mo Warsaw bafemedi ba Berlin ba tla iphitlha ba dikeditswe ke mephato ya Russia ka ntsha tsothhe.

### TIRO E KGOLO

(Re abetswe)

Merafe ya bathusanyi e na le tiro e kgolo fa pele ga yona. Tiro eo e dirilwe ke bokgopo jwa merafe e boshula, me bokgopo joo bo ntlhatlho. Santlha ba ba kgopo ba tshwanetse ba fenngwa. Sabobedi go tshwanetse ga baakangwa tshenyō ya bona, me saboraro go baakangwetse kagisho e senang bokhutlo kafa morago ga ntwā. Ga e le go gatelela mmaba Jeremane o setse a thapa ka bonako. Japan e ene o pegilwe ditlhako me o tlaa simegwa sentle ga Jeremane a kabolo-tse ditsebe. Fa ele go baakanya se mmaba a se sentse re setse re bona tiro e tswetseng ya go thusa go heba le go ntsha ditlhaelo mo mahatshing a golotsweng. Ga re rata go bona seka sa tshenyō va ntwā re ka leba ko Britonia mo go sentsweng matlo a le 4 million ka difofane ra Jeremane a ba tlhasela. Matlhomola ao a tshwanetse a baakangwetse. A re re go ntwā jang mo mahatshing a Jeremane a vatileng mo gona ga go bapisiwa le Britonia mo a fitlhleng gona ka difofane hela. Ao ke matlhomola a sitwane eo akangwa me a tshwanetse a lokisetsewa. Ga e le ka tse kateho merafe va Bathusanyi e ikemleditse go rulaganyetse morafe o monewe le o mongwe gore o tswelole kotle me tshaba ya go tlhaselwa ka ntwā. Tiro e jalo e batla botlhale jo boala. Ke tiro e kgolo.

Ena ke tiro e fa pele ga ntwā e tlolele mo rona ba Union ya Afrika Borwa re na le karolo e karo nakapano. tseona e. Ke va botlhale jwa batho botlho. Tiro e maentho.

### PHOKOJE LE TAU

"Pala gang e sita pala gabedi" go bua tau ka ntwā ya bohohere jwa phokoje. "Tsatsi je ke go tshwarang ke tla go ntsha bosibibi jo bo gololwang dinca." Phokoje a tswa jaaka gale a sa gopole diphatse dipe ntshana tau o utse a mo samile. A tsena mo legageng me erile a boya a fitlhela tau a mo laetse fa molomung wa lona. Phokoje a tshoga me era jaaka a seke a latlhelwa ke kgopolo ga a le mo diphatseg a gopola ka bonako.

"Gompieno ga o ketla o chemoga me mogatse le bana ba tla go aparala thapo," go bua tau.

"Nyaa malome motho ga a ke a dira jalo, a ga o bone phofu e kgolo e mahura e le kafa morago ga lentsewe?"

E kae, e kae samatla ko'ena. Tla o mpontshe yona."

"Malome ga o ka patlama ha ke tla e lelelela hela mo molomung wa gago?" Tau ga ya ka ya tlhola e senya nako. Ya patlama me phokoje a ikela jaaka gale." Pala gang e sita pala gabedi," go bua tau jaaka e tso-ga gape, phokoje e iketse le naga.

Ere re bontsha ka moo tau a tsedi-sweng ka gona re gakologelwa mafoko a president ngwe wa Amerika yo neng a re "O ka aketsa batho bangwe ka nakonyana ba bangwe ka malatsi othe me ga o ketla o ba aketsa botlho."

Me Jeremane o simolotse ka go aketsa batho kwa tshimologeng me merafe mengwe ya mo lemoga. Tau a rora a re: "Pala gang e sita pala gabedi."

Letsatsi joo le fitlhlile mo Jeremane le balala ba gagwe, bophokoje le ncanyana tsa gagwe.

### CHINA

Katlego ya pele kafa botlhaba ke pulo ya tswa ya Burma. E butswa ke mephato e mo tshimegong ya Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten Mosimegi wa mephato ya Britonia, China le Amerika ga e phaila Japan. Ya bobedi ke kgano ya Manila mo ditlhatseg tsa Philippines ka mephato ya General MacArthur ka go tsena mo Luzon Island. Re ka fosa ga re ka re go tloga mo Burma le Philippines mephato ya rona e tlaa tsahoga Japan. Fela go phepa Japan o tla taboga la ntswana kulo-kole jaaka China a amogela marumo a bophipirima. Ga e sale China ene a batla marumo e seng mephato ya go ntsha Japan mo gae. Segolo setlona o ne a batla thobolo tse kolo. Botho ba China ke 420,000,000. Ga e sale Japan a thasela China ka 1937 me ga China a ne a na le marumo a magolo. Japan o kaba a sa bona go tsena mo China. Matlhomola a Japan ke go omoga China madihelo le maunoo a matala a lehatshe me go feta moo Japan o ne a kiba ditsha tsa dikene China me China a simolola go ibanye Burma Road. Mo le gona China a catelelwa me a latlhelwa tota a ba a imanye madihelo amasha a sa tsaweng sena. Fila ka go wa ga Singapore rona va nna malaba a magolo mo China. Taba Australia a leba eo folosa ditsho ntwā ba difofane thobolo tse kholo tseona di ntlha. Me marumo a lona le ona a vula hela, mo valene tsa mephato ya go iphemela hela. Ka tsela e

Marshal Chiang Kai Chek o ne a patelesega go boela morago fa pele ga Japan. Ga Japan a ne a bonye go gapa lehatshe ja China o ne a tla iketsele mo go jona me a bone go lebagana le ntwā ya Pacific ka botlalo. China leha go ntse jalo o ne a lwa le dipitlagano tseo me a ba a bona thusho ya Bathusanyi e kgamileng Japan ka gothe. China o eme sentle me ga a ka bona marumo ke ene yo o tla kabolant Japan ditsebe sentle.

Kgomelo e nngwe gape kea General MacArthur ka ntwā ya Philippines. Ka kgapo ya Manila le ya go wela Bataan mephato e megolo ya Amerika e tla bo e golotse go dira kwa gongwe.

Setshwaraganelwa ke nca pedi, ga se thata me Japan o tla tsena fa gare ga tshilo le lelwala mo China hela jaaka Majeremane mo hokeng ya Oder le Rhine. Japan o tshwanetse a bo a segwa ke mala ga a gopola kgomelo e jalo. Basimegi ba Japan ba hupela moya ga ba gopola tsietsi ya ga Hitlera mo Europa.

(Bona setshwantsho tsebeng ya 12)  
NAKO E NCHA YA KALAFI  
MAFOKO A KANEGO TSA MR. D. L. SMIT MOKWALEDI WA MERERO YA BANTSHO KWA KGOTLENG YA CISKIAN MO KINGWILLIAMSTOWN KA 8 JANUARY 1945

Karolo di le dintsi tsa mahatshela e beetsweng bantsho di mo tshenyongong dia jega ka ntata maruo a teteaganyeng le mekgwa e mashwe ya ditemo me Mmusho o lebeletse maemo ao ka leitlho je le bogale.

### TSWELELO YA KGANELO TSA TSHENYEGO

Tshenyego e ya naga e ne ya bebelewa Mmusho go tloga 1930 go ya 1932. Ga e sale go tloga moo Mmusho o gaketse ka tiro tsa go kganelwa tshenyego e ya naga. Erile ka 1937 kalafo ya naga ya anama me ya bonala. Ka lokwalo lo loshweu lo kgotla e neng ya lo thagisa ko Parliamenteng lwa Native Trust and Land Act, kgotla eno e ne ya tlhagisa lenanengo le tletseng la tlhatlho e tletseng ya mahatshela a Bantsho.

Tlhatlho di tsamaisiwe ke komiti tse tla nung gona karolong tse tla kgethiwang me di bege di be di bolele tsela e go ka alafiwang naga ngwe le ngwe ka yona. Tiro ya kgotla e thelwe fa godimo ga tlhatlho tse. Go tlhatlhoilwe tulo di le 80 me go dirilwe tiro e kgolo go tsamaya re kgaoletswa ke ntwā e, me e re amoga badiri bangwe. Jaanong mo nakong ya ntwā go no ga patelesega go dira tiro ya kganelo hela ka ntata ditlhaselo tsa badiri le dirisiwa.

### TSHIMEGO YA KHULO

Ka 1939 go no ga ntshiwa molao wa tekanyo ya maruo le khulo me ka molao oo, maruo a tokafatswa me batho ba bona kaflego. Ga e sale go tloga ka nako eo molao wa kalafo ya naga o no wa amogelwa ke karolo tse 74 tsa Ciskei ka go rata kgotsa ithe-rorolo, gape mo Transkei karolo di le 53 di le 16 mo Transvaal 25 mo Natal me mo Freistata di le 2. Karolo tseo li bilitswe tse tokafaditsweng me jaaka re setse re tlhalositse ditlhaelo tse tlhisweng ke ntwā mo basimeging le mo dilong tse dirisiwang ga go se dirwang ka botlalo gore re ka tsenya baagi ga e se tiro ya go haya leitlokwa hela. Ka tsela e, mahatshela othe a rekilweng ke Native Trust a biditswe a tokafatso.

### MABAKA A TIEGISO YA NTWA

Kgotla e ne ya bonwa molato ka go flogela basimegi gore ba ye ntweg. Me ga lehatshe letsho le thaselwa ke mmaba hanna ba tshwanetse ba bonana le mmaba pele. Me jaaka ke boletse ba le bantsi ba ne ba tswa mo gae me ba flogela wa se kae hela. Diterata tse dikeditseng naga di ne tsa thokwa me tiro ya kalafo ya naga ya ema. Tiro ya kalafo ga ya ka ya kganelwa gothelele ke ntwā. Mo Natal, losi lwa moshawa lo no lwa sireletswa me naga mo Thaba Nchu e ne ya sireletswa ka katlego e kgolo. Mo didibeng go epilwe di le 200 me di emetse dipompo tse tla ntshang metsi a dirisiwang. Gape go na le thulaganyetso tsa dikago tsa batho ba e setseng e le baagi mo mahelong ao.

Go thusa batho ka thuto ya dilong tse go tla tlhagisiwa dikwalō tse sedimosang kgato tsa Mmusho. Theko ya naga ya bantsho e setse e jele madi a le £1,077,167 ga e sale 1940 (me e dirilwe ka tlhokomelo e kgolo ka ntata tlhathlwa tse tlhatlogang tlhatlogang). Lwabohelo kgotla e amogetse tefello ya Mmusho ya go agisa batho me ba tlaa tlhalose-tswa. Ke ama mafoko a ka gontse ka basimegi ba se kae ba, kgotla e dira tiro tse kgolo ka bona mo South African Native Trust.

TIRO TSE FEDITSWENG GO FITLHA TSATSI JE

Tiro e phethilweng mo karolong di le 53 ya kalafo mo Transkei ke:

Maile tsa mekokotlo ya kganelwa tshenyō 5500.

Matamo a agilweng 1700.

Karolo e alafilweng (ka morgen) 63715.

Maile tsa naga e dikeditsweng ka tarata 855.

Naga e dikeditsweng ka tarata (ka morgen) 89675.

Maile tsa tsela tse lirilweng 152

Didiba tsa dipi tse dirilweng 12.

Madi a ntshitsweng mo tirong eo yotlho ke £260,000.

Mo Transkei go tse tiro e jalo e jele madi a ka nna £205,366.

Go batlega tiro e kgolo go feta.

Dr. Bennet Hugh wa pabalelo ya naga mo Amerika o ne a re jette rala mono me a kaela Mmusho ka diphatse tsa tshenyego e tla re welang ga naga e sa tlhokomelwe. Go lebelelwe tshenyego ya naga, go teteagana ga batho go go siela ga bona ko ditloropong.

Laha go le ditlhaelo di le dintsi go na le mo go phatsimang jaaka go se leru le le senang tladi. Motlotlegi yo mogolo mosimega kgetse tsa bantsho o ne a amogela tefello ya go agisa bantsho mo karolong tsa mahatshela a karolo tsa bantsho; ke tiro ya madi a magolo a tla dirisiwang ka go alwa go namalala le nyaga di le dintsi ka nako e ga se kgetse e potlana go bolela madi a tla dirisiwang me hela thulaganyo kea nyaga di le 12.

BOGOKO JWA THULAGANYO KE JO KOMITI YA DITHULAGANYO

Go batlega thulaganyo tse kgolo. Gore go tle go bonale tiro go tla tswa komiti fi le nne tse tla dirang ka karolo tso-b-mme (e-bong Transvaal bokone, Freistata, Bechuanaland le Koloni) Natal le Transkei le Ciskei. Komiti nngwe le nngwe e tla nna le (Administrative Officer) mosimegi wa molaodi Agricultural Office wa temo (Engineer) Maitse nape wa ditseta le matamo jalo jalo, (chemist) Ngaka ya mibu, (Surveyor) moleba naga mosimega diruwa le mokwadi. Bothata jaanong bo mo go bonang basimegi ba ne hela lha ba bonala ba tla simologa mo Transkei me karolo tse dingwe di tla latela. Katlego ya thulaganyo tse e tlaa itshetlega mo motheong o bewang ma namalala go apara nyaga tse

ntsi gore re tle re bone keletso tsa rona. Mo tshwanolong tsa kalafo ya naga go batlega setshwantsho sa naga se tla shupang karolo nngwe le nngwe a ke thaba molapo leha e le tsela kgotsa mahulo.

Jaanong go tla batlega botshelo jwa batho, maruo ke thobo le eng le eng tsa botshelo moo.

Jaanong ka mafoko ao go tla batlega gore a go ka tokafa tswa botshelo jwa batho le maruo le thobo ya bona. A go ka terafetlwa kae, tsela ya dirwa jang me lefatshela sireletswa kae. Ga tsela e bonwe ke komiti jaanong Mmusho o tla tswelela ka tsela e bewang ke komiti.

(Tswelodiwa pele)

(Bona setshwantsho tsebeng ya 12)

Karolo tsa kafa magetleng tsa ntsi tse tletseng boboya jo bo rwalang dibokwana tsa bothoko. Ke yona ntsi ralosho bathong.

### TYPHOID FEVER

Gantsi-ntsi mo bothokong jwa enteric fever molwetse kafa morago ga dibeke kgotsa dikgwedi a dule mo kokeleng o santse a ithoma dibokwana tsa Typhoid ebile le mo morotong wa gagwe di gona. Gape go na le batho ba le bantsi ba tlhasetsweng ke typhoid me ba seke ba robala mo diphateng. Gape go na le ba tlhatseng bothoko jwa typhoid me leha go le jalo dibokwana tsa bolwetse jo di mo methapong ya bona, di ba dire kotsi mo bathong ba motse. Jaanong ka tlhagisho e kafa godimo go tla lemogiwa ga go se tsela e tlhamaletsweng ya go gata bothoko jo ka leha babobodi ba bone ba tlhatlhetse, babobodi ba falotseng ba ntwā ba bo gasa ka maithomo le moroto wa bona.

Hela ha go tse semang-mang o tshwerwe ke bothoko jwa typhoid leha e le enteric fever, kgopolo tsa batho di leba kwa mosimeng mongwe mo go tswang monko o boshula. Monko o jakaka o tsena mo mmeding oa o topela me kgabagare mmele o nne bokowa, ere ga diboko tsa bothoko di tla, di fitlhele mmele o setse o bodule me di tsenye go bonolo. Me tsela e bothoko bo tsenang ka yona mo mmeding wa motho ke ye. Gantsi ntsi matlhomoko a tsaya malatsi a le mantsi go tlhasela motho. Malatsi a shupang ke ona a tlwaetsweng matlhomoko a le mantsi. Me ga dibokwana tsa bothoko di thubega mmobodi ga a lemoge ga a tlhasetswe ebile a sa itse ga e tlaa re mo malatsing a se kae o tla bo a lwa ntwā ya losho le botshelo. Go tlo go tse hela diboko ga di tsena mo go wena bothoko bo bo setse bo itshupa. Ga go jalo. Diboko tsa bothoko di tshwanetse tsa ata tsa atafala me di fekeetse mmele ka bothoko jwa tsona. Ga bothoko jwa motho e le typhoid fever ere molwetse a ese a itemoge a bo a setse a feteletsa ba bangwe me dintsi ke tsona di rwalang bothoko. Laha mashi le metsi go tswa a tsamaisa bothoko jwa typhoid go bopaki gore tseo ke dinyane ka ntsi ke yona morwala bothoko. Diteko di tlhagisitse tse ka tsona dintsi di neng tsa fepiwa ke tshila ya typhoid fever me kwa bohelong ga bonala ga dibokwana di se mo maleng a ntsi me a le mmeding le maotung a yona. Go tloga fao e tla tswelela e tshasake dijo tsa batho go nngwe le gongwe ka dibokwana tsa bothoko jo bo botshaganng.

Dingaka di shupa ga bothoko jwa Typhoid e le jwa bohahalele jwa merafe. Ba ka nyelediwa gothelele ga batho ba tlhokomela maithomo le meroto ya babobodi. Batho ba ilane le ntsi, ntwā ya bona e seke ya ya tlung me dina-na tsa bona di seke tsa tlhagelwa lwa dintsi.



## NATIVE ATHLETICS IN THE CISKEI

The Ciskei Native Institutions Annual Athletic Competition will this year be held in April on Fort Hare's new sports ground. The first such competition in this area was between Lovedale and Fort Hare in 1923. The staff members who took a leading part in organising this competition were Messrs. Murdock, Jabavu, Darlow and Dent of Fort Hare and Major Geddes, and Messrs. B. Read and T. Atkinson of Lovedale. The latter presented a silver cup to the competition.

After a few years this competition lapsed but was soon revived, with Healdtown, St. Matthew's and Fort Cox also taking part, and some years ago the Governor-General presented a Silver Cup as a floating trophy for the Ciskei Bantu the Inter-College sports day has for long been the outstanding sporting event of the year, for with un-failing regularity the students-athletes have given the spectators much to enthuse over. A steady stream of splendid athletes, who each year improve on some of the previous records has been produced by the competition.

Until petrol restrictions came into force the officials were mostly drawn from outside the Institutions. Members of the staffs of Rhodes University, and of Kingswood, Dale and Queens High Schools, have frequently acted as starters, judges etc. This has not prevented those who know not the Bantu from casting doubts as to the correctness of the records. The latest to join the ranks of the unbelievers is the Paarl Post. Good as the records are they are likely to be improved on soon after the war is over. With better tracks, and more opportunities for competition all Bantu athletes' records should go west.

### OF THE FOUNDERS

Of the seven sportsmen who started the 1923 Competition only Professor Dent of Fort Hare will be connected with the Institutions at the opening of Fort Hare's new ground in April. Major Geddes and Mr. Read have passed over and at the end of last year Professors Murdock, Jabavu and

Darlow retired from Fort Hare. Mr. Atkinson, who for thirty years has helped in coaching athletes, retires on pension at the end of March. Professor Dent will not carry on alone for there has never been a lack of good sportsmen to undertake the work involved. And there has never been a lack of athletes the great majority of whom have been true sportsmen.

The athletics season in the Ciskei Institutions is a short one commencing early in February and ending with the Inter-College Sports in April. For the rest of the year the men play rugby or soccer or tennis or cricket. When the Bantu in urban areas take up athletics seriously the student-athletes will get more opportunities for taking part in competitions and it will then be seen that the Bantu can produce athletes equal to South Africa's best.

### RECORDS ESTABLISHED TO 1944

The following is an account of records established to 1944 (N.B. The arrangement of items is in this order: **Event; Time or Distance; Year; Competitor and Institution**):

100 yards, 10 secs., 1938-40, August, Healdtown.  
 100 yards, 10 secs., 1943, Tiso, St. Matthews.  
 220 yards, 22.6 secs., 1939, August, Healdtown.  
 440 yards, 51.6 secs., 1938, Lule, Fort Hare.  
 440 yards, 51.6 secs., 1939, Mandondo, Lovedale.  
 880 yards, 1 min. 59.3 secs., 1939, Lule, Fort Hare.  
 One Mile, 4 min. 33.7 secs., 1942, Mampunye, Lovedale.  
 Two Miles, 9 min. 53.4 secs., 1944, Zondani, Lovedale.

(Continued in column 3)

## WHO'S WHO IN THE NEWS THIS WEEK

Mr S. P. Kwakwa, a former official of the Transvaal African Teachers' Association, now a student at Fort Hare, left last week for Alice in the Cape Province. At Pretoria Station, he was seen off by his wife, Mrs Kwakwa, Misses Rennie N. Nkoane, Emily Motsepe and Mr Maboa.

Mr P. R. Nkosi, formerly of Pholela Institution, Natal, has left for the South African Native College, Fort Hare, where he intends studying for the B.A. degree.

Mr Shadrach Mzolo, who was a teacher at Eshowe, Zululand, has joined the staff at Pholela Institution.

Mr Mordecai Xaba, of Luipaardsvlei, Transvaal, spent last week-end with friends at Western Native Township, Johannesburg.

Due to the death of his mother, Mr Christopher Chimidza, of Lower Houghton, Johannesburg, left the City last week by the Rhodesia train for Sinoia. Among those who saw him off at Johannesburg Station were his wife and Mr Lionel Kamudzode.

Mr Jackie Mqwa and Miss Ellen Senoane were guests of Mr and Mrs Paul Senoane at Orlando last week-end.

The I.C.U. Conference postponed last year, will, according to Mr Clements Kadalie, its general secretary, take place at Bloemfontein during Easter.

Mrs Juliet Ruwende, a popular Benoni resident, left last Saturday night by the Rhodesia mail, for Nyasaland, on an indefinite visit.

Dr. Josephus R. Coan, Dr. Jacob Nhlapo, Mrs M. Xuma, Mr H. Madibane, Rev. E. E. Mahabane, Mr J. Makhema and Rev Theo Mareka will be speakers at a social and concert to be held to-night (Saturday March 10), in the Allen Temple of the Sophiatown A.M.E. Church. Music will be rendered by the A.M.E. Church choir and the Bantu High School of Western Native Township.

Rev Albert J. R. Ankhoma, of Eastern Native Township, George Goch, and Rev F. Rabothata, of Benoni Location, paid a visit to the Bantu World offices during the week.

Messrs L. P. Nqothole, J. R. Lekgotloane, J. B. N. Xulu, M. E. Newana, N. N. Mngandi and J. J. Thweba, Probationer Officer of the Juvenile Court, Johannesburg, spent an afternoon together at Western Native Township last Sunday.

120 Yards Hurdles, 16.3 secs., 1939, Ndzamela, Healdtown.  
 High Jump, 5 ft. 11 ins., 1942, Njoroge, Fort Hare.  
 Long Jump, 21 ft. 8½ ins., 1941, Langa, Fort Hare.  
 Weight, 37 ft. 0½ in., 1938, Cetu, St. Matthews.  
 Javelin, 160 ft. 2½ ins., 1940, Jack, Lovedale.  
 Discus, 106 ft. 11 ins., 1944, Miya, Healdtown.  
 Mile Relay, 3 min. 42.7 secs., 1940, Molapo, Rajuili, Diko, Ndzamela, Lovedale.

Mr Philip Sechele has joined the tutorial staff of the African Light College at Springfield, Johannesburg. Mr R. Z. Synomby, B.A., Ph.B., is principal of the College.

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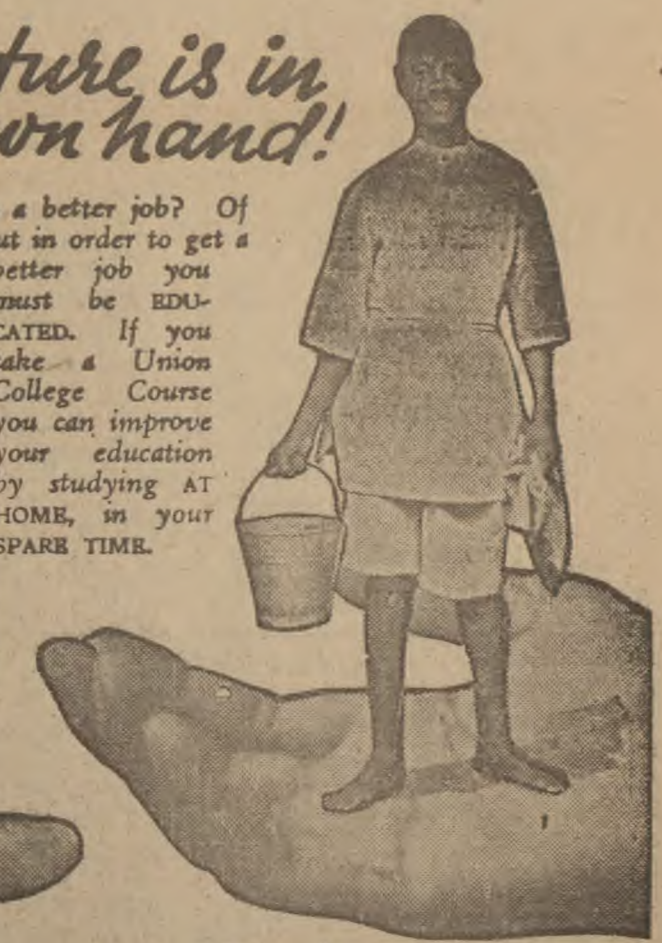


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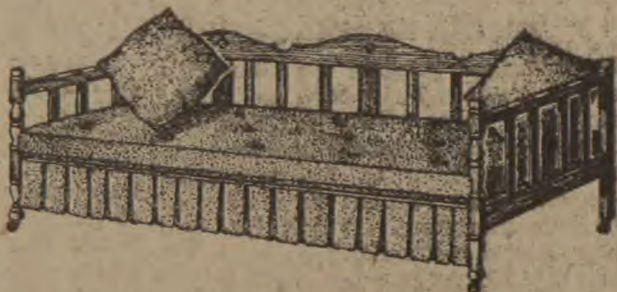
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# LITABA TSA NTOA

NOMORO  
258

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

VEKE  
Feb. 17, 1945



FIELD-MARSHAL BERNARD MONTGOMERY

Har'a a mang mantsoe a molae-tsa oa Field-Marshal Montgomery ho maso.e ao a a laolang oa la 13 Hlakola o ile a re:-

"L'phuthulo tsa Bathusani li-thekong kaofela li atametse ntoa ea ma-Germane khatong ea eona ea qetello. Ha lilemo tse feteng e kile ea ka ha se ntho e ka etsahlang hore re hlole ntoeng ena. Boemo ba joale bo supa hore ho ke ke ha etsahala hore re hlole. Hantle-ntle likatleho tsa bathusi ba rona ba ma-Russia li entsa hore h'olo re e bonele haufi.

"Schlopheng sa 21st Army re eme re loketse khetlo la qetello. Ba bangata ho rona ba loanneng makhetlong a fetileng—me lekhetlong le leng le le leng re ile ra hlola.

"Joale re se re fihlele lekhetlong la qetello. 'me sera re batla ho se ripitilela ruri.

"Lekhetlo la qetello e tla ba le letlele la ntoa e boima. empa joale re loana mobung oa Germany. Sera re se qobelletse moo re se batlang teng 'me se tla fumana pshatlako ea qetello, e tlang ho h'aha ka mahlakoreng a mangata.

"Ha ho le joalo he, a re keneng selika-likoeng. Re se ke ra khohlisa marapo ho fihlela sefumana kotlo ea qetello. Ke le lakaletsa lehlohonolo bohle 'me Molimo o le fe katleho."

### MERERO E MEHOLO E PHETHILOENG

Ho phethiloe merero e meholo pitsong ea "Ba Bahoo Ba Bararo"—Mr. Churchill, Pres.dent Roosevelt le Marshal Stalin—tulong e bitsoang Yalta, n.h.o.eng ea Crimea.

Ka baka la ho hlokeha ha sebakaka mona katlase re tla h'ahisa kakaretso feela ea litumellano tse phethiloeng.

Hloho ea litaba ke hore ke morero o sa fetoheng oa Lichaba tse lahlehela ke karolo e khoo ea Kopaneng ho felisetsa ruri bosoe ba ma-Germane le moea oa ma-Nazi le ho etsa hore re be le tisetso hore Germany e ke ke ea hlola e e-ba le hona le ka mohla o le mong ho fuluha le ho ferekanya khotso ea lefats'e.

Se seng le se seng sa Lichaba tse tharo tse kholo se tla nka 'me se lule karolong ea sona Germany. 'me ho tla khethoa Lekhotla la Kopano la taolo Berlin. Fora e tla mengoa hore le eoha e be le karolo eo e e nkang ho lula ho eona 'me e be le kabelo Lekhotleng.

Boikemisetsa ho tlamiloeng ke a amohuoe libetsa, ho qhaloe ruri balaoli kapa batsamaisi ba Germany ba ntoa le ho tlosa kapa ho thua libetsa kaofela tsa Germany le ho felisa kapa ho lisa mesebetsi ea Germany ea matsoho e ka sebelisoang ho lokisetsa ntoa.

Kahlolo e phakisang le kotlo ea ba fumanang ba tlotse melao ea ntoa ho ma-Germane leha e se morero oa Lichaba tse Kopaneng ho timetsa sechaba sa ma-Germane.

Germany e tla etsoa hore e lefe ts'enyehelo eohle eo e e entseng. Lekhotla le tla kopana ho rera boholo kapa hore na e kae ts'enyehelo le mokhoa oo e ka lefshoang ka eona.

Therisano e bile e pethelileng. Ho tumellano e ke Kopano eo holim'a ts'ebelisano le nako ea phu-

tuhelo e ncha eo makhotla a Bathusani a ntoa Fats'e le ea Moent naheng e hare-hare ho Germany ho tloha bochabela, bophirimala, leboea le boroa 'me phuthulo eo e reriloe ka m'kaloa'petso.

Po'elo e hlalisa hape hore bakeng sa tsamaiso ea puso Lichaba tse tharo tsa Bathusani tse khohlo li tla sebelisana hammoho mererong eohle ea katleho ea lina-haba tsa l'kolotsoeng tsa Europe ka ho ea ka melao ea lichaba tse ipusang.

### LITSITSO TSE TLA FUOA MA-AFRIKA A TSOILENG BOSOLENG

Ma-Afrika a ileng a fihlopa ho kena bosoleng a emetseng ho tsa makhotleng a ntoa a South Africa joale a se a loketse ho fuoa litsitso ha a lokoloha bosoleng tsa chelete eo e leng £20 ke Lekhotla le hlokometseng tsa ho qhaloa ha Masoe.

Molao ona o etsa hore ma-Afrika a neng a lithaopile a tsoene le a mang kaofela a Union Defence Force. Likomiti tsa hlokometseng tsa ho lokoloha ha masole li se li nehiloe mat'a a ho nts'etsa litho tsa Cape Corps le Indian le Malay Corps ts'itso e fihlang ho £30 le £50 ho Makhoa.

Likomiti tsena li se li flosa matla ana hore ticho e tle e se ke ea e-ba teng hore monna a fumane mofaho le tse ling tseo a li hlokang ha a se a tla ana mesebetsing oo e seng oa bosole.

### MOLEMO O ETSETSOANG MA-AFRIKA A TSOILENG BOSOLENG

Ma-Afrika a neng a lithaopile bosoleng a seng a tsoene ho bona ka lets'oa la hore a sebeletse ka bokh'ane a-getaeng nako e fetang liemo tse peli ka lebitso le letle joale a na le tokoe ea ho kopana hore a lokoloe 'me a fuoe lengolo la tokollo melaong ea lipasa, ho tsebisa ba 'Muso.

Ma-Afrika a sebeletseng nako e katlase ho lilemo tse peli, empa a fumanang ts'itso a phomo'o (pension) ha a se a tsoile bosoleng kapa a tsoileng ka baka la ho kula kapa ileng a hlalheka ke kotsi ha a le mesebetsing oa bosole, le eona a ka fumana ts'itso eo ea ho lokoloha melaong ea lipasa.

### MAKUMANE A TSA NTOA

Makhotla a Manyesemang le a ma-India a theohetse litulong tse ncha lebopong la Burma.

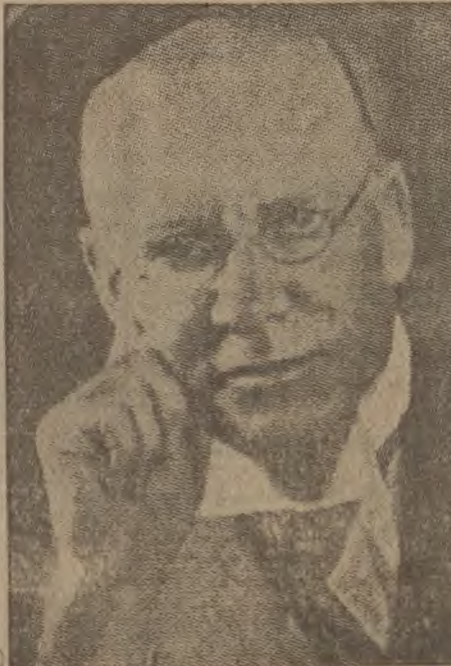
Naha ea Venezuela koana South America e tsebisitse Germany le Japan hore ea li loants'a.

Masole a ma-America a hapile hloh'ea ea Bataan 'me Corregidor le Philippines li se li batlile ho ba mats'ong a oona kaofela.

Ka la 19 Hlakola ho tsebisitsoe hore maso'e a ma-America a kene Iwo Jima, sehleke-hleke se ehlopheng sa Bonin, se linaele li 50 ho tloha Tokio.

### NTOA EA MAHAENG TS'ENELI E NCHA EA HO LOKISOA HA NAHA TSE SENYEHILENG. HLAHISOANG KE MR. D. L. SMIT, MONGOLI OA LEKHOTLA LA LITABA TSA MA-AFRIKA, PITSONG EA CISKEIAN GENERAL COUNCIL KINGWILLIAMSTOWN KA LA 8 PHEREKHONG, 1945

Mafats'e a mangata ao ma-Afrika a ahileng ho oona a senisoa ke le-uo le lengata le mekhoe e mebe



Ho lema, 'me taba ena 'Muso e o

utloisa bohloko baholo.

### TSAMAIISO EA NTOA EA HO LOANTS'A TS'ENYEHLO EA LEFATSE

Ts'enyehlo ena ea mafats'e e hlalisoa pepeneng ke Lekhotla le bitsoang Native Economic Commission le ileng la hlaloha bolulo mafats'eng a ma-Afrika ka 1930-32.

Ho tloha nakong eo 'Muso o ile oa phehella mesebetsi oa ho loants'a ts'enyehlo ena le ho thibela ho tsoela pele ha eona. Ka 1937 ha bonahala hore ntoa ena e tsoanetse ho nts'etsa pele ka matla. Molaong o hlalisoaeng Parliamenteng o bitsoang Native Trust and Land Act, Lekhotla la Litaba tsa ma-Afrika le tsebisitse morero oa lona oa hlaloha ea mafats'e kaofela a ma-Afrika.

Hlahloba ena ea etsoa ke Komiti e bitsoang Location Reclamation Committee naheng e 'ngoe le 'ngoe, e neng e tsoanetse ho behela 'Muso boemo ba mafats'e le ho hlalisa mekhoe e ka etsoang ho lokisa naha e 'ngoe le e 'ngoe. Mesebetsi oa Lekhotla joale o theloa holimo ha hlahloba eo.

Ka ona mokhoa ona ho ile ha hlahloja likarolo tse fetang 80 'me ha etsoa mesebetsi o motle ho tse ngata tsa tsona, ho fihlela qalehong ea ntoa ena, moo ho hlokeha ha bahlanika ba 'Muso le phahlo ea ho sebetsa e ileng ea thibela tsoelopele ea mesebetsi.

Ka baka la tsietsi e hlalisoaeng ke ntoa ha batleha hore mesebetsi e be feela ho sireletsa moo ho seng ho sebeletsoe le ho qala mesebetsi o mocha ka moo phahlo e fokotsehileng e ka fumanoang ka teng.

### TISO EA MAKHULO

Ka 1939 ho ile ha emisoa molao o bitsoang Livestock Control and Improvement Proclamation (No. 31 of 1939), o lokisetsang liphoofolo makhulo ho li nonuts'a 'me molao oo ke o tiso ea liphoofolo tse ruriloeng. Ho tloha nakong ea molao ona o amohetsoe ke litereke tse 74 Ciskei moo morero ona o qalileng teng, Transkei ke tse 53, Transvaal tse 16, Natal tse 25 le tse peli Orange Free State.

Litereke tsena li bitsoa ka molao "Betterment Areas" (Litereke tsa ho Aholisa) empa ka malimabe ka baka la ntoa katleho e ile ea se ke ea e-ba teng ka baka la ho ba sieo ha banna le phahlo le tsebelisano hammoho.

Libolasi kaofela tse rekiloeng ke South African Native Trust li oela molaong ona 'me li bitsoa "Betterment Areas".

Mabaka a Ticho a entsoeng ke ntoa. Lekhotla la Litaba tsa ma-Afrika le bonoe phoso ka ho lokolla banna ba bangata mesebetsing ana hore ba kene bosoleng, empa ho ile ha bonahala hore ntoa ha e loana lefats'eng lefe le lefe, taba ea pele ke ho romela banna ntoeng. Karolo ea boraro ea palo ea banna ba neng ba tsoere mesebetsi ona e ile ea lokoloha hore e ee bosoleng. Bongata bo neng bo tseba mesebetsi oa ho lokisa litereke tse senyehileng ho ile ntoeng.

Boima ho ile ba e-ba boholo ka baka leo ho ba setseng. Lintho tsa ho etsa metero tsa hlokeha 'me oa ema mesebetsi oa ho lokisa litereke. Leha ho le joalo mesebetsi oo ha oa hloheloa. Ho lokisa ha mahoholi lebopong la Zululand le ho lokisa ha naha Thaba Nchu li ntle li tsoela pele ka katleho e makatsang. Liliba tsa metsi li ntle li phungoa hoo joale tse 200 li emetseng hore li fumane lipompo hore li sebeletse. Merero e se e phethiloe ea ho ahela basebetsi metsana ea bona.

Ho phehla mesebetsi o hlokehlang baholo oa ho ruta batho merero ena ho khethiloe ofisiri ea 'Muso e tlang ho nts'a koranta ea ho ruta batho.

Theko ea lipolasi tsa metsana ea basebetsi bana e ntle e tsoela pele butle ka baka la ho nyoloha ha theko ea lipolasi empa chelete e lekang le £1,077,167 e se e nts'itsoe, ho tloha ho la pele ho Pherekhong 1940.

Qetellong Lekhotla le se le fumane tumello ea 'Muso ea ho phehla morero o moholo oa ho khutlisetsa naha e senyehileng boemong ba eona mafats'eng ao re lekang ho le hlalosa tsa oona a ma-Afrika.

Ke boletse litaba tsena ho le bonts'a hore ka palo e seng kae ea basebetsi Lekhotla le entsa ka hohle kamoo le ka khonang ka teng ho phehla morero oa South African Native Trust.

### TSE SENG LI PHETHILOE HO Fihlela JOALE

Mesebetsi oa ho khutlisetsa litereke tse senyehileng tse 35 boemong ba tsona ha ho baloa le tsa Transkei-Limaale tsa liforo meeling ea masimo 5,500 Matamo a ahilong 1,700 Tulo tse sebelisoang limorogo 63,715 Limaale tsa metero e entsoeng 855 Tulo e abetsoeng metoro (limorogo) 89,765 Limaale tsa mefiba e entsoeng 152 Litanka tsa dipi 12 Chelete kaofela e sebelisitsoeng £260,000.

Koana Transkei Mokhatlo oa teng United Transkeian Territories General

Council e sebelisitse £205,366 holima mesebetsi ona.

### HO HLOKEHA HA PHEHELLO E FETANG ENA

Dr. Hugh Bennett, Hloho ea Mesebetsi ea Paballo ea naha fats'eng la United States of America o tsoa e-tla South Africa haufinyane e memiloe ke 'Muso ho tla hlaloha ts'enyehlo ea linaha le ho elets'a 'Muso. Seo a se boletseng se tlatso morero ea 'Muso ho lokisa merero ea oona ho baballela meloko e tlang ka mafolo-folo le ka tisetso. Nete e tsoanetse ho lumeloa ea hore ho senyeha ha lefats'e bongata ho fetang tekanyo tulong e le 'ngoe le ho balchela ba batho litoropong e sa le lintho tse tloetsoeng linaheng tsa ma-Afrika. Hlahisa morero ona Parliamenteng, morero oa ho lokisa mafats'e a ma-Afrika. Merero ea mesebetsi ona e meholo ho feta eohle ea nako e fetileng, ho tla hlokeha chelete e ngata 'me mesebetsi o tla kuka lilemo tse ngata. Ka nako ena ha re khone ho Phehlo ea rona ho fihlela joale ho pheha mathata ana ha e e-so ho be e lekaneng, empa ha re e-so ho felloe ke ts'epo. Mahlaseli a leseli a nts'a bonahala. Libakeng tse ling leha ho le joalo ts'enyehlo ha e e-so ho thibe'loe.

Mohlomphehi Tona ea Lekhotla la Merero ea ma-Afrika o se a ile a lekanya chelete kapa nako e tlang ho batleha ho phehla merero ena empa ho ka thoe e ka ba "Morero oa Lilemo tse Leshome le Metso e Mebeli" oa linaha tsa ma-Afrika, morero oa ho lokisa liphofo tsa nako e fetileng le ho lokisetsa meloko e tlang bo-phelo bo botle.

Mona katlase re le hlalishetsa morero ka kakaretso:

### HLALOSO EA MORERO LIKOMITI TSA HO O PHEHLO

Taba e khohlo-khohlo ke ho rera tsa tsamaiso ea morero. Hore o tle o phethahale litulong tse fapaneng ka nako e le 'ngoe, ho bonoe hore ho molemo ho hloma likomiti tsa ba tse-bang mesebetsi linaheng tse 'ne tse ahiloeng ke ma-Afrika, ke hore. Linaha tsa Leboea Transvaal le Orange Free State le Bechuanaland le Koloni, Natal, Transkei le Ciskei.

Komiti e 'ngoe le e 'ngoe e tla ba le Ofisiri ea Tsamaiso, le ofisiri ea temo, Molisa oa matamo le metsi, molisa oa mobu, mohlahlobi, moetsi oa limapa le khotlana le bangoli.

Bohata bo teng bakeng sa ho fumana ba tsebang mesebetsi, empa ho reriloe ho khetha komiti ea Transkei kapele 'me litererekeng tse ling ba tla khethoa kapele-pele ha ba fumaneha.

Katleho ea mesebetsi e tla ea ka motheho o tilling oa oona ke likomiti tsena. E tla ba banna ba tla lumela ho jara mesebetsi ka nako e telele 'me merero e tsoanetse ho ba ea ho hlalisa litholoana tsa 'nete qetellong.

Hore Komiti e tle e nahane morero o lokelang tulo e itseng, o tsoanetse pele hore e etsetsoe mapa o bontsang boholo ba tulo, ho ema ha lithabana, liliba tsa metsi, mebila, masimo le makhulo, joalo-joalo.

Joale e be hona ho fumanoang palo ea batho le ea leruo la bona, le hore a na ke tulo e neloang ke pupa kapa che, le sebopeho sa mobu, le hore a na ke tulo e ratoang ke lijo, leruo le tsohi e tseo e leng tsa bo-phelo.

Joale e be ho nahanoa tsohle tse ka atlehisang batho ba ahileng teng. Lintho tse kang tsamaiso ea metsi ka liforo, mekhoe ea ho kata ma-ngoep, ho ahella tulo ka tarata, ho etsoa ha mebila le mekhoe ea ho eketsa tse leangoang teng, temo ea lifate, le ho sebelisa tulo e leng teng ka mekhoe paballo, le kamoo batho ba ka fumana mesebetsi ka teng oo ba ka amohelang meputso ka oona le tse ling tse ka bang molemo ho batho le tsa thokomelo ea mobu hore o se ke oa senyeha.

Ha morero o se o hlalhiloe ke 'Muso 'me oona hore o lokile ho tla sebetsa ka oona ka tlas'a tiso ea Komiti.

(Li sa tla)



Karolo e katlase ea Ntsi ea Ntlo (e holisitsoeng) e bonts'a boea boo mafi a mafi a khomarelang ho bona. Ntsi ena ke eona e oalang mafi a mafi a tsoaetsang ho batho.

### FEBERU EA MALA

Ho batho ba bangata ba kileng ba tso'oroa ke lefu la feberu ea mala, motho leha ho se ho fetile liveke le likhoeli a folile, e se le khale a khutletse mesebetsing, ho sa ntsane ho etsoa mafi a feberu ea mala mantleng le mororoteng oa hae. Ba bangata batho ba kulang ba nts'e ba tsamaea. Ho teng le ba sa kenoeng ke mala ana empa ba nts'e ba e na le mohloli oa lefu lena ka ho bona oo ba ka nang ba le tsoaetsa ho ba bang ka oona. Esita leha motho ea kenoeng ke lefu lena a ka behoa bonots'ing, 'me ha sebelisoa liblare kaofela tse bolaeang kokoanyana tse tsamaisang lefu lena, leha ho le joalo, le ka 'na la tsoaetsa ke ba kileng ba e ba le lona le ka lipapiso tseo re seng re li boletse. Ka baka leo, ha ho letho kantle ho hlokomelo e khohali le ho bolaoa ha ntsi ea ntlo le ka qetelang ruri lefu lena har'a batho.

Ha motho a kenoa ke feberu ea mala lebaka ka mehla le fumanoa forong ea metsi a lits'ila a nkhang hampe. Monkho ona ha o kenye lefu ho batho. Ho kena ha moea o lits'ila ha batho ba phekumoloha ho fokolisa batho bophelong ho etsa hore 'mele e kenoe ka mokhoa o bonolo ke mafi a lefu. Lefu le kena butle mothong a sa elloe ka nako e 'ngoe ho fete mats'ata a leshome le nts'e le topela, ho fihlela eo le mo keneng a tsoha a se a loana ntoa e khohlo ea lefu le bophelo. Ha ngata ho thoe ho kena ha lefu le ho elloe ha motho hore le mo kene li latelana ka nako e khuts'oanyane, empa ha ho joalo. Likokoanyana li tsoale pele li hlalishi

chefe eo motho a bonoang ka eona hore le mo kene. Bakeng sa feberu ea mala motho ha a qala ho e elloe e ebe e se le khale a tsoaelitse ba bang ka ho roaloa ke Ntsi ea Ntlo.

Leha lebebe le metsi e le mehlohi ea lefu le tsoaetsang, a li fete Ntsi ea Ntlo ka ho le hasa. Ntsi e jeleng ts'ila e nang le mafi a feberu ea mala ha e le nke ka maoto le 'mele oa eona feela, empa mantle a eona ke sehlahla sa mafi a lefu la feberu ea mala. Ha u hopola hore ntsi e lula lijong tsa mofuta ofe le ofe mave-nkeleng le matlong a batho, u ka lemoha ha bonolo kamoo ntsi e hasang mafi a ts'abehang ka teng har'a batho.

Ngaka e 'ngoe e tumileng ha e bollela ka lefu lena la feberu ea mala e re le tsoa ke ho fokoloha ha batho tsoelopeleng. Le ka felisoa ho hang har'a batho ka polao ea lintshinti le ho its'ora ha batho ka makhetha. Le tsamaisoa ke kokoanyana 'me mehlohi ea lona ke mantle le moroto ea bao le ba keneng. Le ka lemoha ka mabaka ana kotsi e khohlo e hlalisoang ke ntsi ena ntlo ka ho hasa lefu lena. Ha mantle a ba kenoeng ke lefu lena le ba seng ba folile ho lona a ka fihleloa ke lintshinti, kantle ho pelaelo li tla le hasa ho bohle ba leng haufi. Pheko e 'ngoe feela 'me ke ho thibela lintshinti ho kena lintshing tse joalo, ka ho tse'ela meriana e li bolaeang le ho li loants'a ka ho sa feleng. Ha e mong a ka kenoa ke feberu ea mala, bohle ba haufi ba tsoaetsa ka lona, 'me ba loane ka hohle kamoo ba ka khonang ka teng ho e timetsa tlung eo le ho sireletsa lijo kaofela hore e se ke ea fihla ho tsona.

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# 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

VEKE

Feb. 17, 1945



FIELD-MARSHAL BERNARD MONTGOMERY

Har'a a mang mantsoe a molae-tsa oa Field-Marshal Montgomery ho maso.e ao a a laolang oa la 13 Hlakola o ile a re:-

"L'phuthulo tsa Bathusani li-thekong kaofela li atamelitse ntoa ea ma-Germane khatong ea eona ea qetello. Ha lilemo tse feteng e kile ea ka ha se ntho e ka etsahalang hore re hlole ntoeng ena. Boemo ba joale bo supa hore ho ke ke ha etsahala hore re hlole. Hantle-ntle likatello tsa bathusi ba rona ba ma-Russia li entsa hore h'olo re e bonele haufi.

"Schlopheng sa 21st Army re eme re loketse khetlo la qetello. Ba bangata ho rona ba loanneng makhetlong a fetileng—me lekhetlong le leng le le leng re ile ra hlola.

"Joale re se re fihlile lekhetlong la qetello, 'me sera re batla ho se ripitela ruri.

"Lekhetlo la qetello e tla ba le letlele la ntoa e boima, empa joale re loana mobung oa Germany. Sera re se qobelletse moo re se batlang teng 'me se tla fumana pshatlako ea qetello, e tlang ho h'aha ka mahlakoreng a mangata.

"Ha ho le joalo he, a re keneng selika-likoeng. Re se ke ra khohlisa marapo ho fihlela se fumana kotlo ea qetello. Ke le lakaletsa lehlohonolo bohle 'me Molimo o le fe katleho."

### MERERO E MEHOLO E PHETHILOENG

Ho phethiloe merero e meholo pitsong ea "Ba Bahoo Ba Bararo"—Mr. Churchill, Pres.dent Roosevelt le Marshal Stalin—tulong e bitsoang Yalta, n.h.o.ong ea Crimea.

Ka baka la ho hlokeha ha sebakaka mona katlase re tla h'aha kakaretso feela ea litumellano tse phethiloeng.

Hloho ea litaba ke hore ke morero o sa fetoheng oa Lichaba tse lahlehela ke karoo e khoo ea Kopaneng ho felisetsa ruri bosoe ba ma-Germane le moea oa ma-Nazi le ho etsa hore re be le tisetso hore Germany e ke ke ea hlola e e-ba le hona le ka mohla o le mong ho fuluha le ho ferekanya khotso ea lefats'e.

Se seng le se seng sa Lichaba tse tharo tse kholo se tla nka 'me se lule karolong ea sona Germany, 'me ho tla khethoa Lekhotla la Kopano la taolo Berlin. Fora e tla mengoa hore le eoha e be le karolo eo e e nkang ho lula ho eona 'me e be le kabelo Lekhotleng.

Boikemisetso ho tlamilong ke a amohuo libetsa, ho qhaloe ruri balaoli kapa batsamaist ba Germany ba ntoa le ho tlosa kapa ho thua libetsa kaofela tsa Germany le ho felisa kapa ho lisa mesebetsi ea Germany ea matsoho e ka sebelisoang ho lokisetsa ntoa.

Kahlolo e phakisang le kotlo ea ba fumanang ba tlotse melao ea ntoa ho ma-Germane leha e se morero oa Lichaba tse Kopaneng ho timetsa sechaba sa ma-Germane.

Germany e tla etsoa hore e lefe ts'enyehelo eohle eo e e entseng. Lekhotla le tla kopana ho rera bohola kapa hore na e kae ts'enyehelo le mokhoa oo e ka lefshoang ka eona.

Therisano e bile e pethelileng. Ho tumellano ke Kopano eo holim'a ts'ebelisano le nako ea ph-

tuhelo e ncha eo makholla a Bathusani a ntoa Fats'e le ea Moent naheng e hare-hare ho Germany ho tloha bochabela, bophirimala, leboea le boroo 'me phuthulo eo e reriloe ka m'kaloa'petso.

Polelo e hlalisa hape hore bakeng sa tsamaiso ea puso Lichaba tse tharo tsa Bathusani tse khohlo li tla sebelisana hammoho, mererong eohle ea katleho ea linaha tsa l'kolotsoeng tsa Europe ka ho ea ka melao ea lichaba tse ipusang.

### LITSITSO TSE TLA FUOA MA-AFRIKA A TSOILENG BOSOLENG

Ma-Afrika a ileng a fihlile ho kena bosoleng a emetseng ho tsa makhohleng a ntoa a South Africa joale a se a loketse ho fuoa litsitso ha a lokoloha bosoleng tsa chelete eo e leng £20 ke Lekhotla le hlokometseng tsa ho qhaloa ha Masoe.

Molao ona o etsa hore ma-Afrika a neng a lithapile a tsoene le a mang kaofela a Union Defence Force. Likomiti tsa hlokometseng tsa ho lokoloha ha masole li se li nehiloe mat'a ho nts'etsa litho tsa Cape Corps le Indian le Malay Corps ts'itso e fihlang ho £30 le £50 ho Makhoa.

Likomiti tsena li se li flosa matla ana hore ticho e tle e se ke ea e-ba teng hore monna a fumane mofaho le tse ling tseo a li hlokanng ha a se a tla ana mesebetsing oo e seng oa bosole.

### MOLEMO O ETSETSOANG MA-AFRIKA A TSOILENG BOSOLENG BAILENG SA MELAO EA LIPASA

Ma-Afrika a neng a lithapitse bosoleng a seng a tsoene ho bona ka lets'oa la hore a sebeletse ka bokhwanane a-getaeng nako e fetang liemo tse peli ka lebitso le letle joale a na le tokoe ea ho kopana hore a lokoloe 'me a fuoe le ngolo la tokollo melaong ea lipasa, ho tsebisa ba 'Muso.

Ma-Afrika a sebeletseng nako e katlase ho lilemo tse peli, empa a fumanang ts'itso a phomo'o (pension) ha a se a tsoile bosoleng kapa a tsoileng ka baka la ho kula kapa ileng a hlalheka ke kotsi ha a le mesebetsing oa bosole, le ona a ka fumana ts'itso eo ea ho lokoloha melaong ea lipasa.

### MAKUMANE A TSA NTOA

Makholla a Manyesemang le a ma-India a theohetse litulong tse ncha lebopong la Burma.

Naha ea Venezuela koana South America e tsebisitse Germany le Japan hore ea li loants'a.

Masole a ma-America a hapile hloh'ea ea Bataan 'me Corregidor le Philippines li se li batlle ho ba mats'ong a oona kaofela.

Ka la 19 Hlakola ho tsebisitsoe hore masole a ma-America a kene Iwo Jima, sehleke-hleke se ehlopheng sa Bonin, se lilaale li 50 ho tloha Tokio.

### NTOA EA MAHAENG TS'ENELI E NCHA EA HO LOKISOA NAHA TSE SENYEHILENG. HLALOSO EA TSAMAISEO E HLAHALOSOANG KE MR. D. L. SMIT, MONGOLI OA LEKHOTLA LA LITABA TSA MA-AFRIKA, PITSONG EA CISKEIAN GENERAL COUNCIL KINGWILLIAMSTOWN KA LA 8 PHEREKHONG, 1945

Mafats'e a mangata ao ma-Afrika a ahileng ho oona a senitsoe ke le-uo le lengata le mekhoe e mebe



Ho lema, 'me taba ena 'Musu e o

utloisa bohloko baholo.

TSAMAISEO EA NTOA EA HO LOANTS'A TS'ENYHEO EA LEFATS'E Ts'enyehelo ena ea mafats'e e hlalhisitsoe pepeneneng ke Lekhotla le bitsoang Native Economic Commission le ileng la hlaloha bolulo mafats'eng a ma-Afrika ka 1930-32.

Ho tloha nakong eo 'Musu o ile oa phehella mesebetsi oa ho loants'a ts'enyehelo ena le ho thibela ho tsoela pele ha eona. Ka 1937 ha bonahala hore ntoa ena e tsoanetse ho nts'etsa pele ka matla. Molaong o hlalhisitsoeng Parliamenteng o bitsoang Native Trust and Land Act, Lekhotla la Litaba tsa ma-Afrika le tsebisitse morero oa lona oa hlaloha ea mafats'e kaofela a ma-Afrika.

Hlahlobo ena ea etsoa ke Komiti e bitsoang Location Reclamation Committee naheng e 'ngoe le 'ngoe, e neng e tsoanetse ho behela 'Musu boemo ba mafats'e le ho hlalisa mekhoe e ka etsoang ho lokisa naha e 'ngoe le e 'ngoe. Mosebetsi oa Lekhotla joale o thelole holimo ha hlaloho eo.

Ka ona m'khoe ona ho ile ha hlalohoa likarolo tse fetang 80 'me ha etsoa mesebetsi o motle ho tse ngata tsa tsona, ho fihlela qaloheng ea ntoa ena, moo ho hlokeha ha bahlanika ba 'Musu le phallo ea ho sebetsa e ileng ea thibela tsoelopele ea mesebetsi.

Ka baka la tsietsi e hlalhisitsoeng ke ntoa ha batleha hore mesebetsi e be feela ho sireletsa moo ho seng ho sebeletsoe le ho qala mesebetsi o mocha ka moo phallo e fokotsehileng e ka fumanoang ka teng.

### TISO EA MAKHULO

Ka 1939 ho ile ha emisoa molao o bitsoang Livestock Control and Improvement Proclamation (No. 31 of 1939), o lokisetsang liphoofolo makhulo ho li nonuts'a 'me molao oo ke o tiso ea liphoofolo tse ruriloeng. Ho tloha nakong ea molao ona o amohetsoe ke litereke tse 74 Ciskei moo morero ona o qalileng teng, Transkei ke tse 53, Transvaal tse 16, Natal tse 25 le tse peli Orange Free State.

Litereke tsena li bitsoa ka molao "Betterment Areas" (Litereke tsa ho Akolisa) empa ka malimabe ka baka la ntoa katleho e ile ea se ke ea e-ba teng ka baka la ho ba sieo ha banna le phallo le ts'ebelisano hammoho.

Libolasi kaofela tse rekiloeng ke South African Native Trust li oela molaong ona 'me li bitsoa "Betterment Areas."

Mabaka a Ticho a entsoeng ke ntoa. Lekhotla la Litaba tsa ma-Afrika le bonoe phoso ka ho lokolla banna ba bangata mesebetsing ana hore ba kene bosoleng, empa ho ile ha bonahala hore ntoa ha e loana lefats'eng lefe le lefe, taba ea pele ke ho romela banna ntoeng. Karolo ea boraro ea palo ea banna ba neng ba tsoere mesebetsi ona e ile ea lokoloha hore e ee bosoleng. Bongata bo neng bo tseba mesebetsi oa ho lokisa litereke tse senyehileng ho ile ntoeng.

Boima ho ile ba e-ba bohola ka baka leo ho ba setseng. Lintho tsa ho etsa metero tsa hlokeha 'me oa ema mesebetsi oa ho lokisa litereke.

Laha ho le joalo mesebetsi oo ha oa hlohele. Ho lokisa ha mahoholi lebopong la Zululand le ho lokisa ha naha Thaba Nchu li ntle li tsoela pele ka katleho e makatsang. Liliba tsa metsi li ntle li phungoa hoo joale tse 200 li emetseng hore li fumane lipompo hore li sebeletse. Merero e se e phethiloe ea ho aheba basebetsi metsana ea bona.

Ho pheha mesebetsi o hlokehang baholo oa ho ruta batho merero ena ho khethiloe ofisiri ea 'Musu e tlang ho nts'a koranta ea ho ruta batho. Theko ea lipolasi tsa metsana ea basebetsi bana e ntle e tsoela pele butle ka baka la ho nyoloha ha theko ea lipolasi empa chelete e lekang le £1,077,167 e se e nts'itsoe, ho tloha ho la pele ho Pherekhong 1940.

Qetellong Lekhotla le se le fumane tumello ea 'Musu ea ho pheha morero o moholo oa ho khutlisetsa naha e senyehileng boemong ba eona mafats'eng ao re lekang ho le hlaloesetsa oona a ma-Afrika.

Ke boletse litaba tsena ho le bonts'a hore ka palo e seng kae ea basebetsi Lekhotla le entsa ka hohle kamoo le ka khonang ka teng ho pheha morero oa South African Native Trust.

### TSE SENG LI PHETHILOE HO Fihlela JOALE

Mosebetsi oa ho khutlisetsa litereke tse senyehileng tse 35 boemong ba tsona ha ho baloa le tsa Transkei-Limaale tsa liforo meeling ea masimo 5,500 Matamo a ahilong 1,700 Tulo tse sebelitsoeng limorogo 63,715 Limaale tsa metero e entsoeng 855 Tulo e abetsoeng metoro (limorogo) 89,765 Limaale tsa mefiba e entsoeng 152 Litanka tsa dipi 12 Chelete kaofela e sebelisitsoeng £260,000.

Koana Transkei Mokhatlo oa teng United Transkeian Territories General

Council e sebelisitse £205,366 holima mesebetsi ona.

### HO HLOKEHA HA PHEHELLO E FETANG ENA

Dr. Hugh Bennet, Hloho ea Mesebetsi ea Paballo ea naha fats'eng la United States of America o tsoa etela South Africa haufinyane e memiloe ke 'Musu ho tla hlaloha ts'enyehelo ea linaha le ho elets'a 'Musu. Seo a se boletseng se tlatso morero ea 'Musu ho lokisa merero ea oona ho baballela meloko e tlang ka mafolo-folo le ka tisetso. Nete e tsoanetse ho lumeloa ea hore ho senyeha ha lefats'e bongata ho fetang tekanyo tulong e le 'ngoe le ho balchela ba batho litoropong e sa le lintho tse tloetsoeng linaheng tsa ma-Afrika. Hlalosa morero ona Parliamenteng, morero oa ho lokisa mafats'e a ma-Afrika. Merero ea mesebetsi ona e meholo ho feta eohle ea nako e fetileng, ho tla hlokeha chelete e ngata 'me mesebetsi o tla kuka lilemo tse ngata. Ka nako ena ha re khone ho Phehello ea rona ho fihlela joale ho pheha mathata ana ha e e-so ho be e lekaneng, empa ha re e-so ho felloe ke ts'epo. Mahlaseli a leseli a nts'a bonahala. Libakeng tse ling leha ho le joalo ts'enyehelo ha e e-so ho thibe'oe.

Mohlomphehi Tona ea Lekhotla la Merero ea ma-Afrika o se a ile a lekanya chelete kapa nako e tlang ho batleha ho phetha merero ena empa ho ka thoe e ka ba "Morero oa Lilemo tse Leshome le Metso e Mebeli" oa linaha tsa ma-Afrika, morero oa ho lokisa liphofo tsa nako e fetileng le ho lokisetsa meloko e tlang bohloko bo botle.

Mona katlase re le hlalhisetsa morero ka kakaretso:

### HLALOSO EA MORERO LIKOMITI TSA HO O PHETHA

Taba e khohlo-khohlo ke ho rera tsa tsamaiso ea morero. Hore o tle o phethahale litulong tse fapaneng ka nako e le 'ngoe, ho bonoe hore ho molemo ho hloma likomiti tsa ba tsebang mesebetsi linaheng tse 'ne tse ahiloeng ke ma-Afrika, ke hore. Linaha tsa Leboea Transvaal le Orange Free State le Bechuanaland le Koloni, Natal, Transkei le Ciskei.

Komiti e 'ngoe le e 'ngoe e tla ba le Ofisiri ea Tsamaiso, le ofisiri ea temo, Molisa oa matamo le metsi, molisa oa mobu, mohlahlobi, moetsi oa limapa le khotlana le bangoli.

Bohata bo teng bakeng sa ho fumana ba tsebang mesebetsi, empa ho reriloe ho khetha komiti ea Transkei kapele 'me litererekeng tse ling ba tla khethoa kapele-pele ha ba fumaneha.

Katleho ea mesebetsi e tla ea ka motheo o tiling oona ke likomiti tsena. E tla ba banna ba tla lumela ho jara mesebetsi ka nako e telele 'me merero e tsoanetse ho ba ea ho hlalisa litholoana tsa 'nete qetellong.

Hore Komiti e tle e nahane morero o lokelang tulo e itseng, o tsoanetse pele hore e etsetsoe mapa o bontsang bohola ba tulo, ho ema ha lithabana, liliba tsa metsi, mebila, masimo le makhulo, joalo-joalo.

Joale e be hona ho fumanoang palo ea batho le ea leruo la bona, le hore a na ke tulo e neloang ke pupa kapa che, le sebopeho sa mobu, le hore a na ke tulo e ratoang ke lijo, leruo le tsohi e tseo e leng tsa bohloko.

Joale e be ho nahanoa tsohle tse ka atlehisang batho ba ahileng teng. Lintho tse kang tsamaiso ea metsi ka liforo, mekhoe ea ho kata ma-ngoep, ho ahella tulo ka tarata, ho etsoa ha mebila le mekhoe ea ho eketsa tse leangoang teng, temo ea lifate, le ho sebelisa tulo e leng teng ka mekhoe paballo, le kamoo batho ba ka fumana mesebetsi ka teng oo ba ka amohelang meputso ka oona le tse ling tse ka bang molemo ho batho le tsa thokomelo ea mobu hore o se ke oa senyeha.

Ha morero o se o hlalhiloe ke 'Musu 'me oona hore o lokile ho tla sebetsa ka oona ka tlas'a tiso ea Komiti.

(Li sa tla)



Karolo e katlase ea Ntsi ea Ntlo (e holisitsoeng) e bontsa boea boo mafi a mafi a khomarelang ho bona. Ntsi ena ke eona e oalang mafi a mafi a tsoaetsang ho batho.

### FEBERU EA MALA

Ho batho ba bangata ba kileng ba ts'oaroa ke lefu la feberu ea mala, motho leha ho se ho fetile liveke le likhoeli a folile, e se e le khale a khutletse mesebetsing, ho sa ntsane ho etsoa mafi a feberu ea mala mantleng le morotong oa hae. Ba bangata batho ba kulang ba nts'e ba tsamaea. Ho teng le ba sa kenoeng ke mala ana empa ba nts'e ba e na le mohloli oa lefu lena ka ho bona oo ba ka nang ba le tsoaetsa ho ba bang ka oona. Esita leha motho ea kenoeng ke lefu lena a ka behoa bonots'ing, 'me ha sebelisoa lihlare kaofela tse bolaeang kokoanyana tse tsamaisang lefu lena, leha ho le joalo, le ka 'na la tsoaetsa ke ba kileng ba e ba le lona le ka lipapiso tseo re seng re li boletse. Ka baka leo, ha ho letho kante ho hlokomelo e khohali le ho bolaoa ha ntsi ea ntlo le ka qetelang ruri lefu lena har'a batho.

Ha motho a kenoa ke feberu ea mala lebaka ka mehla le fumanoa forong ea metsi a lits'ila a nkhang hampe. Monkho ona ha o kenye lefu ho batho. Ho kena ha moea o lits'ila ba batho ba phefumoloha ho fokolisa batho bophelong ho etsa hore 'mele e kenoe ka mokhoa o bonolo ke mafi a lefu. Lefu le kena butle mothong a sa elloe ka nako e 'ngoe ho fete matsatai a leshome le nts'e le topela, ho fihlela eo le ho keneng a tsoha a se a loana ntoa e khohlo ea lefu le bophelo. Ha ngata ho thoe ho kena ha lefu le ho elloe ha motho hore le mo kene li latelana ka nako e khutsoanyane, empa ha ho joalo. Likokoanyana li tsoale pele li hlalisi

chefe eo motho a bonoang ka eona hore le mo kene. Bakeng sa feberu ea mala motho ha a qala ho e elloe e ebe e se e le khale a tsoaelitse ba bang ka ho roaloa ke Ntsi ea Ntlo.

Laha lebesa le metsi le le mehlohi ea lefu le tsoaelang, a li fete Ntsi ea Ntlo ka ho le hasa. Ntsi e jeleng ts'ila e nang le mafi a feberu ea mala ha e le nke ka maoto le 'mele oa eona feela, empa mantle a eona ke sehlahla sa mafi a lefu la feberu ea mala. Ha u hopola hore ntsi e lula lijong tsa mofuta ofe le ofe mave-nkeleng le matlong a batho, u ka lemoha ha bonolo kamoo ntsi e hasang mafi a ts'abehang ka teng har'a batho.

Ngaka e 'ngoe e tumileng ha e bolela ka lefu lena la feberu ea mala e re le etsoa ke ho fokola ha batho tsoelopeleng. Le ka felisoa ho hang har'a batho ka polao ea lintshintsi le ho its'ora ha batho ka makhetha. Le tsamaisoa ke kokoanyana 'me mehlohi ea lona ke mantle le moroto ea bao le ba keneng. Le ka lemoha ka mabaka ana kotsi e khohlo e hlalisoang ke ntsintsi ea ntlo ka ho hasa lefu lena. Ha mantle a ba kenoeng ke lefu lena le ba seng ba folile ho lona a ka fihleloa ke lintshintsi, kante ho paela li tla le hasa ho bohle ba leng haufi. Pheko e 'ngoe feela 'me ke ho thibela lintshintsi ho kena lintshong tse joalo, ka ho ts'ela meriana e li bolaeang le ho li loants'a ka ho sa feleng. Ha e mong a ka kenoe ke feberu ea mala, bohle ba haufi ba tsoaetsa ka lona, 'me ba loane ka hohle kamoo ba ka khonang ka teng ho e timetsa tlung eo le ho sireletsa lijo kaofela hore e se ke ea fihla ho tsona.

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