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# THE BANTU WORLD

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A British official picture, received by radio, of the "Big Three" during their conference in Yalta. Behind Mr. Churchill—who is holding a "shapka," the Caucasian black hat—President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin are (left to right): Field-Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Supreme Commander, Mediterranean; Field-Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, chief British representative on Combined Chiefs of Staff committee, Washington; Field-Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham, First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff; General Sir Hastings Ismay, Chief of Staff to Mr. Churchill; Marshal of the R.A.F., Sir Charles Portal, Chief of Air Staff (Great Britain); Fleet Admiral Leahy, Chief of Staff to President Roosevelt; General of the Army George Marshall, Chief of Staff, United States Army; and some of the Russian delegates who accompanied Marshal Stalin.

### Russians Attacking Breslau And Koenigsberg

The Russians are attacking the two besieged cities of Koenigsberg and Breslau. At Breslau the Russians have a spear-head into the south-eastern outskirts after the capture of Brokan, which is only four miles from the centre of the city.

Marshal Rokossovsky has captured Koenigsberg's main supply base. It is situated inside a big forest to the south of the city.

Among the places captured by the Russians are Krossen, on the west bank of the Oder 32 miles south-east of Frankfurt, and Gutenfeld eight miles south-east of Koenigsberg.

There is no confirmation yet of the reports that Marshal Koniev has launched new attacks along a 70-mile front in an effort to achieve a break-through, but it is known in Moscow that he is maintaining the strongest pressure and probing the enemy's defences, which appear to be very strong.

According to the German news agency his troops have achieved a number of deep breaches in the Lauban-Sorau-Guben sector. Fighting is still going on for the elimination of these breaches.

#### COUNTER-ATTACKS

Another German report says that strong German forces are counter-attacking at Bielsko and Schwarzwasser, in the southern part of Upper Silesia.

German "fortification warfare" is being put to the supreme test.

The concept of the Oder "wall of steel and concrete" seems to have been replaced, or supplemented, by that of heavily garrisoned and fortified belts of towns, where it is hoped to hold the Russian army. Breslau is now the best example of this type of fortified city.

### British Troops Push Towards Rhineland

On the western front the Allied forces are steadily driving the Germans towards the Rhine.

Scottish troops, after blasting all but a handful of Germans out of Goch, have pushed beyond the town towards the Ruhr. One band of Germans is stubbornly holding on to a railway junction on the south-eastern outskirts of the town.

General Patton's troops captured seven German towns and gained a maximum of two-and-a-half miles along a 50-mile front. Infantry and armour, striking into the Saar-Moselle area, have made the greatest gains. They are now four miles from Saarburg and two-and-a-quarter miles from the Saar River.

Other Allied troops, coming down from the north, have reached the Calcar-Goch road at a point only two miles from Calcar and are threatening that town with encirclement, but the Germans have thrown in several of the heaviest counter-attacks yet seen in that area.

American Third Army troops have driven more wedges into the German positions in the Eifel Mountains, says Reuter.

American Seventh Army troops, in a limited attack, have expanded their small foothold across the Saar River against stiff opposition. In the Kleinwald forest they overlook Forbach, south of Saarbrücken and nine miles north-west of Sarreguemines.

### Paramount Chief of Basutoland Visits Johannesburg

The Acting Paramount Chief of Basutoland, wife of the late Paramount Chief Seeiso Griffiths, recently paid her first visit to Johannesburg. She came to see a specialist and took the opportunity of seeing something of the Reef. She was accompanied by her brother Chief Nkoebe Seempi, of the Quthing District and Chief Lerotholi Mojela of the Maseru District.

While in Johannesburg the Paramount Chief and her party were accommodated at the W.N.L.A. Compound.

### Americans Sieze an Island Near Japan

American forces have invaded Iwo Jima, an island 750 miles from the Japanese main land. Tokio, the capital of Japan was heavily bombed by Flying Fortresses and set on fire. The war in the Pacific is now being taken into the heart of Japan.

United States Marines have captured the main airfield of Iwo Jima and have cut across the island with a drive to the west coast.

Backed by newly-landed tanks and artillery, says the United Press, the Marines slashed clear across the southern end of Iwo Jima and seized 1,000 yards of the west beach in the first nine hours of the invasion. The advance scaled off the Suribachi volcano—a fortress bristling with guns—at the southern tip of the island from the remaining strong points in the north.

Heavy fighting is under way at the northern end of the airfield, which lies parallel to the east coast. Throughout last night artillery and mortar-shells fell on the invasion bases, to which heavy guns of the American warships offshore replied while the unloading of supplies continued uninterrupted.

Admiral Nimitz reports that the northern sector of the original beach-head has been extended 250 yards inland in spite of intense shell-fire.

During the first two calls stones had been thrown at the engine, denting it slightly and hitting several of the firemen.

When he arrived at the scene for the third time and attempted to get to work he heard muttering from the European crowd behind him. They were saying "Let it burn." He gave evidence of some minor obstruction by the crowd.

Mr. E. P. Ingram, assistant officer at the Central Fire Station, who arrived with a team of five men shortly after 10 p.m. said that when he attempted to get to work on the side of the building opposite Mr. Jackson's team, he met with some obstruction from the European crowd.

#### INJURED

The Superintendent of the Civic Guard for the Western Area, Mr. W. C. Piggot, said that he drove to Sophiatown with three other Civic Guardsmen on the night of the riots. As he turned from Perth Road into Main Road, the car was attacked by a "huge crowd" of natives, coloureds and Europeans. It was very badly damaged and he was injured. He could not identify any of the Europeans he had seen in the crowds.

(To be continued)

## PUBLIC VIOLENCE ALLEGED AGAINST 13 EUROPEANS

Seven men, two youths, aged 19, and four others, aged between 15 and 18, appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court last week at a preparatory examination into an allegation of public violence, arising out of the rioting which occurred at Westdene on November 5, 1944, in which the building of the Bantu Press was set on fire, causing damage to machinery and the loss of 200 rolls of newsprint.

The seven men are H. Joubert, aged 35, J. Viljoen, aged 23, A. de Moll, aged 25, E. de Moll, aged 33, G. Erasmus, aged 25, F. van Niekerk, aged 22, J. J. Carstens, aged 21. The two youths of 19 were G. P. J. Benadie and I. C. Classe.

Mr. B. J. Vorster appeared for the defence and Mr. J. Le Grange for the Crown. The hearing is being held before Mr. K. M. Robertson.

#### DIRECTOR'S EVIDENCE

Mr. B. F. G. Paver, managing director of the Bantu Press (Pty.) Ltd., the Bantu World (Pty.) Ltd., and associated companies, said that he received a report by telephone on the night of November 5, and telephoned to the police and to the Mayfair and Central fire stations. There was considerable delay in each case before he could get through to them, and, after he had finally discovered that he could do nothing by telephone, he visited the premises of the Bantu World. On his arrival he found the building was ablaze and that it was useless to do anything, so after about 20 minutes he returned home. When he visited the premises at about 6 a.m. the next morning in company with the police sergeant in charge, he found that the main portion of the building had been completely burnt out. At that time he estimated the damage at about £20,000. He later estimated the damage at £15,000.

#### "BLOOD WAS UP"

Questioned about the position at Westdene when he arrived there on the night of November 5, Mr. Paver said that the behaviour of the crowds was very bad. "Their blood was up and they were looking for trouble." He had seen very few natives present except a few who appeared to be trying to get home, and the crowds were almost entirely

comprised of Europeans.

In reply to another question he emphatically denied that the newspaper supported the Communist Party.

Two native watchmen who had been on duty at the main gate of the Bantu Press said that Europeans threw stones at the Bantu Press buildings breaking the windows. They saw a fire inside the building and ran to the Superintendent of the Township and reported to him. They were unable to identify any of the Europeans who took part in the affair.

Mr. Carl Schiebl, a bus driver employed by the Western Bus Service, who took a load of native passengers from Sophiatown to the city at 7.30 p.m. on November 5, gave evidence of the smashing of several of the windows of his bus by stone which, he alleged, were thrown from the left side of the road where a crowd of Europeans was gathered.

Two native municipal policemen on duty in Western Native Township, said that stones were thrown by natives and Europeans. There was also shooting. One of the policemen, a corporal, said that a bullet struck the ground four feet in front of him while he was standing in the Township just behind the offices of the Bantu Press. The bullet had come from a group of Europeans. The other police boy was wounded in the upper right thigh while on duty at the main gate of the township.

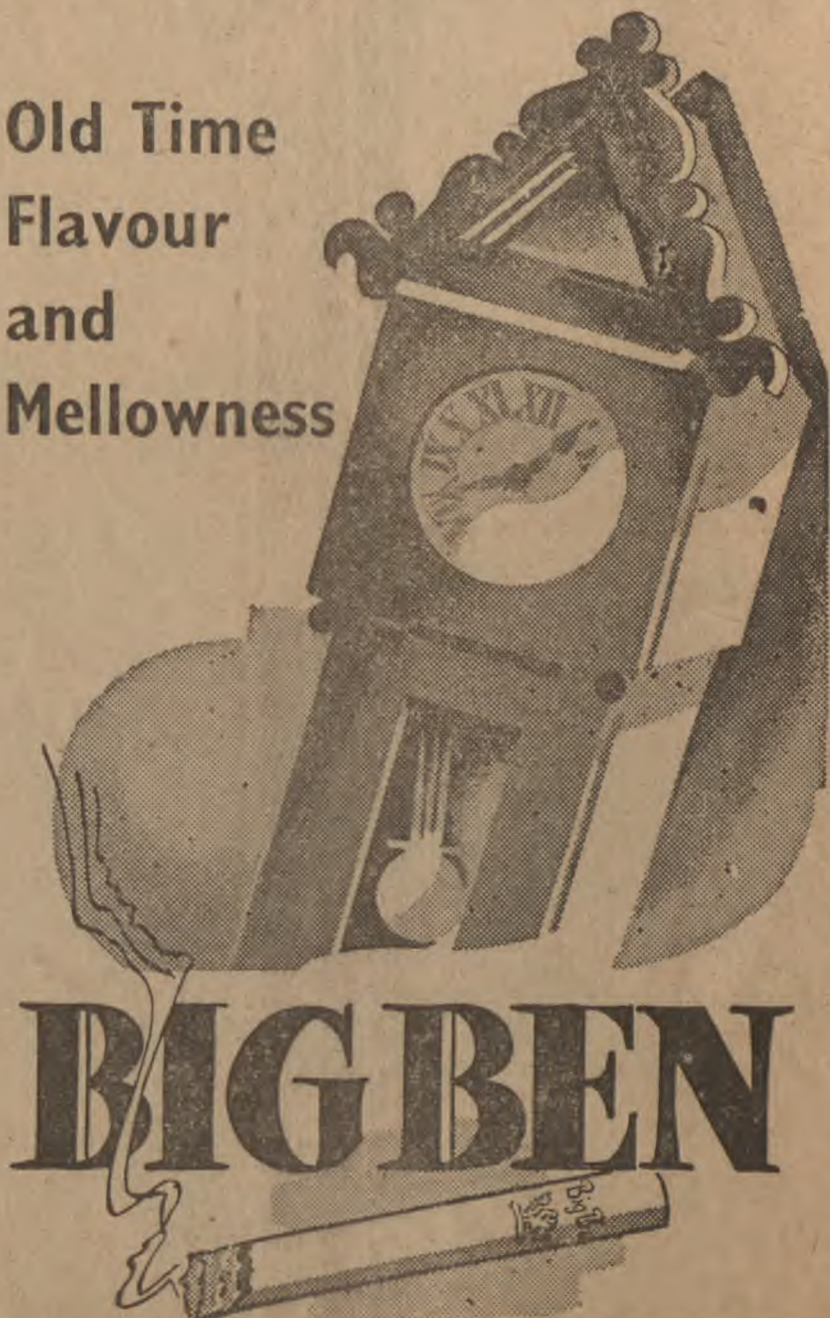
Mr. Pintusewitz, the owner of a shop in Perth Road opposite the Bantu Press, said that he did not see any of the crowd of Europeans who were on the pavement outside his shop throwing stones. He knew twelve of the men in Court, but he had not seen any of them among the crowd that night.

#### THREE CALLS

Mr. P. W. Jackson, the senior district officer of the Western Area fire brigade, Mayfair, said that during the night of November 5, he had received three calls of a fire in the Sophiatown district. It was not until he went out on the third call at about 9.45 p.m. that he found the premises of the Bantu Press ablaze.

(Continued in column three)

Old Time Flavour and Mellowness



# BIG BEN

TURKISH CIGARETTES

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### Ezenqubeko e-Ermelo

(Ngowakhona)

Umhlangano wamakhosikazi ase-Eastern Transvaal, obizwa ngokuthiwa: "Phambili! Makhosikazi ngolwezizwe." (The Welfare Society of our African Women.)

Ngomhla ka September 23, 1944, le Society engenahla, yayiqala ukuphumela e-hashalazini, iyofundela isizwe sakubo ngenhloso yayo, evezwe ngu Nkosikazi N. R. L. Ngubeni, ngoluzwela isizwe sakubo esise Mpumalanga ne Transvaal ubuhlungu. Ngoba phela besizilalele nje sona ngakulelo caia.

Ababekhona beyisingathile behlose ukuyizwa, ngo Nkosikazi: Maria Kubaeka, Mrs. Rev. Musi, Mrs. Rev. E. Luknele, Mrs. Nellie Ngwenya, Mrs. Dina Tela, Mrs. Bella Tanjekwayo, Mrs. Kate Siluma, Mrs. Rev. J. Kubone, Mrs. Rev. P. E. Tekane namanye amaningi, engingawaqede ukuya laba lapha, ngoba kungathatha indawo eningi.

Wol! He! kudela owayekhona ngoba kwakungathi isizwe lesi kudala siyilindle lenhlangano. Ngemva kokuba isifundiwe imithetho (Constitution) yayo cishe ziyoyine zonke izintombi ezazikhona.

Abananzane ababeyisingathile abe Advisory Board ye Wesselton Location aba Numz. Lot Ngubeni, N. Nalaza no Thishela P. J. kaMabaza, abasikuma babenza ngenqaliso enhle kangaka kwelase mpumalanga. Abanye abananzane ababekhona abe Vigilance Committee oRev. B. Gafa Dlamini, nandina ye Lokishi uMnu. E. Mdebele, Nabo bayibonga bekhuthaza abakithi besifazane ukuba bajoyine le nhlangano (W.S.O. A. Women), ngoba iyoba nosizo olukhulu.

U Thishela P. J. ka Mabaza wabonga kakhulu ekhuthaza amakhosikazi echaza futhi nangezinye inhlangano ezilwela ukukhanya kwesizwe sakithi. Ehi abesifazane bafanele bamme ngozinyawo bangalali kusile manje. No Mnumzane L. Ngubeni wabonga ethokoziswa ukubona nje abakithi (empumalanga ne Transvaal) begaqa ngamadolo beqonde ekukhanyeni. Wabonisa ngemithetho (Constitution) yayo esifundiwe ukuba iyabanqondo kakhulu uma bonke beyilandela ngoba akukhale ukuba umsebenzi ungasetshenzwa ngokuzwana. Futhi ngoba imbumbi yakha isizwe njengoba nizwa ngezinye izindawo nangezinye izizwe. Ehi futhi yena uyaye abaukele kakhulu uma eya kwezinye izindawo afumane amanye amakhosikazi elinga ukuba yimbumbi. Isifiso sakhe songathi sesiqo gcalwa ngale nqaliso entsha.

Lomhlangano wawu mihle kakhulu bethokoza, bebonga kakhulu ngesi elhle elivezwe ngu moambi wayo lenhlangano. Kwabekwa ilanga langolwesiHlanu, ukuba ibaye ihlangane.

Ngomhla ka October 10, 1944, yahlala futhi inhlangano yokhetho kwamalunga: Umgcinisihlalo, ne-sekelo lakhe unobhala, ne-sekelo kunye nomgcinisikwama nomcedisi. Manje ke seusukile ke umsebenzi wayo. Njengoba bengeshilo ngenhla ukuthi phela kuleli lase mpumalanga (ne Transvaal) bekusalelwe. Izinto ezenzeka kwezinye izindawo nakwezinye izizwe bekungaka catshangwa nje nakaninzi zenzeke lapha kwelakithi.

Ihe isuka nje le Society yayo bonana no Muhle (Native Commissioner). Iyobuzela abantu bakubo abadala ngamaholo lana a-holwa kwezinye izindawo ukuba, ngayini laba bakithi bangankwa. Cha! nokho wasethembisa lonyaka u 1944. Futhi yacelela ukuba kanikwe imali hai lempuphu. Nempela nabo sekungathi baye theniswa kakhulu. Nezixhwala nakho konke lekhu kusathenjisiwe lapha ngemizamo yale Nhlangano. UMuhle songathi angashesha ngoba lapha kithi kunendlela kakhulu.

Ngomhla ka December 23, 1944, kwakuhlanganwe futhi kufike namakhosikazi asezinaweni ezisoduze ne Lokishi. Kwawulwa ngomthandazo ngumka Mfu. E. Lukhele. Kwakugaleleke izindawo eziningi. Abazofundelwa ngomthetho wayo, bajoyina, Ngomhla ka January 4, 1945, bekuyohlalanelwa e New Ermelo. Imbuthano yamakhosikazi vavina phezu kwe 300 abesilisa abathanda uku-

### Grim Picture of Native Education

MANY CARDINAL DEFICIENCIES in the present state of Native education came to light at the recent Pretoria meeting of the Native Representative Council, which considers of the estimates for 1945-46, writes *Chimbo Welsh in Common Sense*.

Every phase of the system came under scrutiny, and the presence of the Chief Inspectors of Native Education in the four Provinces, whose reports for the past year were tabled, sharpened the edge of criticism from most of the Councillors attending.

Each report had the same melancholy tale to tell - shortage of classrooms, shortage of trained staffs, shortage of building materials, all stemming from an over-riding shortage of money to spend.

Taking the Transvaal as typical of general conditions, Dr. Eiselen's report showed that out of 400,000 children of school-going age, only 125,000 attend school, the percentage was very much the same in the Cape. All inspectors agreed that the urge for education was a powerful and positive force to-day among the Native people.

UNWIELDY MEMBERS If all the applicants in the Transvaal had been accepted, the enrolment would have risen by at least 25,000 last year. As it is, the average number in a class is between 10 and 30 - obviously an unwieldy number, especially in the higher grades.

It is difficult to see how the educational requirements of the African people can be met, namely, permissive primary education in the country areas and compulsory primary education in the urban areas, when there is so great a deficiency of classrooms.

It is not as if all the available schools have been registered. Quite a high percentage of mission schools have been waiting months and years to be registered. One reason given why they have not been accepted by the Provincial Education Departments is that there is a shortage of school inspectors.

### Ezase Newcastle

NEWCASTLE BANTU CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Ngu Z. M. Gumede)

Abazing'i sabefundile kakhulu emaphemini noma sebake bezwa ngomsebenzi wama-co-operative Society o-phejwayo zonke izindawo kwelakwaZulu naseNatal.

Basojabula ukuzwa nabaseNewcastle abasekhaya nabasebenzini ukuthi nalapha kithi sekusiqalwe impe-

ngalwazi ukuhlangana ngoJuly 1944, inhlangano esibenayo mine ukusuka kulasesithetho. Sekwawunye- lwanake ngawo linye lokuthi makugale, Sibona njera semaningi amadoda omuzi asengenile kulomhlangano.

Imithetho yonke ye Co-operative Societies Act, 1938, shayo neBanking Account yomhlangano (Newcastle Bantu Co-operative Society) isivulwe. Sirgekuchaze konke kwiBantu World oskwezizwe ngenxa yokuthi ngela kwamaphapha.

Ngakho, bonke abaseNewcastle nabaseMaphahleweni abathanda ukwazi bangalobala kuNobala.

Inhlangano sibayayo njalo uma kiphela inyanga. Nantoko ithuba bafika ikhona nathi sibubekela phambili njengazo zonke izizwe.

Unobhala: D. T. Maseko, Bantu High School, P.O. Newcastle.

zwa ngomsebenzi, omsha, omhle kakhulu ngengo ishani. Bazinkhela nakhona. O Mgcinisihlalo Nkosk. T. B. Moroe, (I.I.); isekelo lakhe, Nkosk. Mdalalose; uNobhala, Nkosk. Matebula; isekelo, Nkosk. Rev. D. G. Maseko; Mgcinisikwama; Nkosk. E. T. Gembe Sibeko, umcedisi, Nkosk. Siddu neKomidi.

Inhlangano yabayinile ngokutha gqi. Umfundisi D. Maseko wabonga kakhulu ngenqubekelo phambili yesizwe esiNsundu sakithi ezoba usizo kakhulu nasemaso-atweni. Nomtane Nkosi, uJohannes Mlambo, wananzela umfundisi no Mnu. J. Sgudla, ebongela isizwe sakubo ebesisalele, esicela ukuba masamukele loluvuso.

Sibonga futhi namalungiselelo enziwa ngo Thishela Nkosi no Mnu. J. Sgudla ukuba sithole ne Hall ka Mnu. Lot Ngubeni, eNew Ermelo lapho sikhlanganela khona njalo.

Iseluleka sika Ndaba za Bantu sithi: "Hlanganani nani nibe mnywe khona noletha izikhalo zenu zinesisindo embusweni yonke."

Leli ke elase Mpumalanga, selizoba njengezinye izindawo ezizama kakhulu ukubumba isizwe sakubo.

Sebeyakuthi ke oCongress Society, no Anti-Pass, no Workers Union beka balifise leli elise Mpumalanga seliqathive. Selingasiyilo utagadu olungazange luhinywe. Njengokufika kwalezi Nhlangano kuqala, zahamba zijabhile ngokubona isizwe sinjikanhlaka.

These officials have anything between 100 to 200 schools to visit scattered over very wide districts. Though they may average 1,500 miles a month they cannot get round to many out-of-the-way spots, and there are bush schools which are not reached more than once or twice in two years.

### TECHNICAL TRAINING

All the inspectors agree on the necessity for improving the agricultural and technical training instruction given. At present technical education for Natives is a Government affair. But sheer force of circumstances has compelled the secondary and teacher training institutions controlled by the Provinces to expand their courses of industrial, handicraft and domestic science teaching.

From the Free State came a request for an experimental grant with which to provide more specialised technical training at Bloemfontein in order to combat juvenile delinquency. The Johannesburg Municipality has established a small vocational training centre for this purpose near Oelando.

Dr. Eiselen's report said that the position on the Witwatersrand was deteriorating very rapidly. He felt that the problem needed to be tackled just as keenly in the country, and more particularly the Reserves, as on the Rand.

Councillor Champion, from Natal, was very bitter about the kind of manual instruction the children were receiving. The Select Committee which considered the estimates for Native education declared that the present system was out of touch with modern developments in the technical sphere. It asked for a committee to be appointed to study how technical and industrial education for Africans could be modified and brought up-to-date.

Great disparity in the matter of teacher training and bursary grants as between the four Provinces was revealed. Bursaries varied from £15 in Natal to £23 in the Cape.

The folly of having varying policies is best illustrated by the teacher position.

### TEACHER SHORTAGE

Except for the Cape, all the Provinces are short of certificated teachers. The Cape, however, is turning them out at the rate of 750 a year, which is 200 more than it is able to employ. But these teachers are not linguistically qualified to teach in the other three Provinces. The Cape has an optional policy with regard to English and Afrikaans instruction. The two languages are obligatory in Natal, Transvaal and the Free State. And since most of the Cape teachers prefer to take their certificates in the English medium, they cannot be of service outside their own Province.

Several Native Councillors dwell on the difficulties confronting African children who, besides their home language, must learn the two official languages, and often have lessons in another Native language as well. Dr. Moroka, however, from the Free State, who asked for Afrikaans to be made compulsory in the Cape, declared optimistically that what was required of Native children was well within their compass. "They can learn four languages as easily as an Englishman learns English," he declared amid laughter.

On the vexed question of primary teachers' salaries in the Transvaal, a special report was tabled. In this it was estimated that a teacher with a family of five required at least £17 a month to live decently. This is roughly double what he receives under the present scale.

From 1925, when the first Native Affairs Commission scales were introduced, only three increments of £3 each have been paid on that scale. When the revised scales were introduced in 1943, past services were hardly recognised and teachers who had served the Department for 20 years received only £6 a year more in basic salary than teachers who have just emerged from a Training College.

There were many more points in this report which were a damning indictment of the antiquated injustice of the African teacher's financial position.

And on the broad general issue of estimates of Native education, the Select Committee pointed out that the agreed provision of an annual increase of 10 per cent. over the previous year's expenditure was being largely spent on qualitative improvements such as relieving understaffing and payment of overdue increments instead of on the expansion of existing services.

### ANSWER WAS "NO"

To the tentative inquiry of a Councillor whether the Government could not take over full control of Native education and dispense with the longstanding missionary predominance Mr. D. L. Smit, Secretary of Native Affairs (who was in the chair) gave an unqualified negative.

Yet it is simply clear, even to the layman, that the present lack of money and the cumbersome, patched up, halfhearted policy is only perpetuating, and indeed exaggerating, the tradition of inefficiency which the public has come to accept as characteristic of the Bantu. The only sensible approach is the scientific one which aims at converting the Native into a properly trained and useful member of our polyglot society.

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### Ba-Afrika le Tsa Bona Mehlobo ea Gaudeng u Seteraeke Sekolong Boksburg

Tseko ea ho leana ha Ba-Afrika... Ba-Thembu le ba Meenu... e neng e ntshe e luma, ha ho ne ho qosa matona...

Monna oa Mo-Afrika ea bitsoang Karel Ngoma, o fumane molato, ka hore o lekile ho boheha mosali oa hae...

Motseng oa Ba-Afrika oa Stirtonville, Boksburg, Transvaal, ho ile ha ba le mofereferere oa ho hanela bana ho ea sekolong ke batsoali ka baka la hobane ho thoe ho lelekiloe tichere ea sekolo seo mafelong a khoeli e shoeleng.

Monna e mong o boletse maponesa hore o khoholitse ke banna ba Ba-Afrika Eantu Sports, Johannesburg...

Karel eena ha nehela bopaki, o itse mosali oa hae ke eena ea nkileng ropo ena 'me a itlame ka eona molaleng...

Major Jenner, eo e leng komishenara oa baka seo, le ba bang ba 'Muso Tabeng tsa Ba-Afrika, ba elelitse batsoali hore taba e joalo ke botlaela bo boholo...

Mane Braikan, ho thubile lebenkele le leng ha nka liphahlo tsa chelete e ka fihlang ho £23. 10s. Ka Germiston teng ho belele hore banna ba babeli...

Kalefata Grindley-Ferris a hana bopaki ba Karel ka hore ha se ba 'nete, a re ho na le lipaki tse 'ne tse pakang hore o lekile ho bolaea mosali ka ho mo khama...

Batsamaisi ba thuto ba elelitse batsoali hore ba shebile taba ena ka tselo ea ba sa kang ba e utloisisa, hobane ts'oanelo ke hore ha ba na le pelaelo ba e ise 'Musong ho ena le hore ba nke bohato boo e seng ba molao.

I a ho ntshe ho bolaea batho joalo, ba bang ba utsoetsa liphahlo, lefu le lona le kene ka matla bar'a batho. Ngaka Peter Allan, Mongoli oa 'Muso tabeng...

Mosali e mong oa Mo-Afrika o fumane a na le joalo ho mona ho ho thoeneng ke Harberton motseng oa Orlando haufinyane, Lekhoteng la magistrata...

Ho bolaelo hore basali ba Ba-Afrika ba lutse monyako oa sekolo hore ho se be ngoana kapa tichere e kenang ho tla sebetsa. Ho nts'itsoe lisamanse tse mashome a mahlano tse rometsoeng ho basali bana, ka qoso ea hore ba entse mofere-ferere.

### Phomolo ea Mookameli oa Lekhotla la Ba-Afrika

Mohlomphehi E. N. Braatvedt, mookameli oa Lekhotla la Ba-Afrika le lehoto la Natala le Transvaal (Native Appeal Court), o qallile ho tshela mosebetsi oa mookameli ka phomolo ka khoeli e shoeleng...

### Germany e Tla Amogoa Dibetsa

Pitso e setseng e begiloe gore e kopane gauhi le leonole la Black Sea, e phethile morero oa eona. Banna ba bararo—Mr. Winston Churchill, President Roosevelt le Marshal Stalin—ba tlamile gore mohlala Germany e fenyolang...

### Tse Hlahang Makhotleng

John Mpti monna oa Mo-Afrika, o na a ahlooa lekhotleng le lehoto ke Ramafatla Ramsbottom haufinyane, ka molato oa ho utsoa le ho pshatla a kena ka tlung e ngoe ho ea utsoa. Mohl-Ramsbottom a re Mpti ke motho ea nang le kelelo empa o e sebeleisa hampe ka hore a utsoe.

Mohl. F. Rodseth a bolela hore Mohlomphehi Braatvedt e ne e le motho oa mafolo-falo mosebetsing oa 'Muso oa a neng a o ts'oere, ke motho ea neng a hlompheha ke bohle ka baka la tsebo ea hae ea Ba-Afrika le mekhoe ea bona. O ithutile Mazulu le puo ea ona le bophelo ba bona, le tsohle tseo ba li batlang...

Boikemisetso ba baetapele ba lichaba tsa Bathusani ke go thuba moea oa ntoa dipelong tsa Majeremane, gore a se ke a hlola a etsa mofereferere gare ga dichaba. Go utluagala gore President Roosevelt o batla gore sechaba sa Germany se arole, gore se tle se felloe ke matla.

Monna enoa oa Mo-Afrika, eo a ileng a makatsa banna ba lekhotla ba neng ba mametse molato oa hae (jury), ka ho bua Senyese-mane seo ho thoeneng ha ho se ho be Mo-Afrika ea se buang ka har'a lekhotla lena la Gaudeng, ha a ne a ipuella, a bea mabaka holim'a ketso ena ea hae. Kahlolo ea hae ebile lilemo tse 'ne a sebetsa ka thata.

Mohlomphehi Braatvedt a leboha melatseta ea Baokameli ba Taba tsa Ba-Afrika le bohle ba neng ba le teng a ba leboha. A bolela mathata ao a fetileng ho ona haa qala ho kena mosebetsing ona, le ha a qala ho sebetsa naheng ea Zululand, tse kang mohlala a neng a kalima pere ho nta'a Mohl. Rodseth, a ea Melmoth. A leboha bao a neng a sebetsa le bona haholo ka nako eohle.

Majeremane a tla amogoa dibetsa le mosebetsi eohle eohle eo a ka kgonang go etsa dibetsa ka eona. A tla lefa ditshenyegelo tsohle tseo a di entseng ka ntoa go chaba tse ding.

U utsoitse engine ea motokara sekolong sa Nancefield, a utsoa lintho tsa bokapentara Kliptown, a utsoa machini tse peli tsa keso Diepkloof Reformatory le engine e ngoe hape ntleng ea limachini Klipriviersoog; tse na kaofela ke ntho tse ileng tsa lahleha Johannesburg le mathokong a eona.

A bolela hore Lekala la Taba tsa Ba-Afrika le sebetsa mosebetsi o moholo haholo 'me le thusa batho ba bangata. A re o lakatsa ha le ka la beoa pele ho ntho tsohle. Komishenara e mong le e mong o sebetsa mosebetsi o moholo. Mohlomphehi le mofumahali oa hae ba tla 'ne ba lule Pretoria ho fihlela ka mor'a ntoa, e be hona ba eang Eshowe. Ea khethiloeng ho nka sebaka sa hae ke Mohlomphehi McLarghlin.

### LOCAL HEALTH COMMISSION. Public Health Area of EDENDALE and DISTRICT VACANCIES FOR AFRICANS

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons to fill the following vacancies in the above Public Health Area:—

- 1. African Nurse.
2. African Health Assistant
on the salary scales £120 x £10 x £180 and £66 x £9 x £120 respectively, plus cost-of-living allowance and special 5 per cent. War allowance.

Applicants for the nurse's position must have certificates in midwifery and general nursing.

A sound knowledge of the Zulu language is essential.

Applications giving full details of age, qualifications and experience and accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than Noon on Monday, 5th March, 1945.

P.O. Box 416, PIETERMARITZBURG. A. R. NORMAN, SECRETARY. X-24.

### Tseko ea Borena ba ha Zulu

Ho bile le tseko Nongoma Natala, haufinyane, ha Komishenara e moholo oa Natala, Colonel B. M. Martin, a ne a mametse bopaki bo hlalisoang ke Benkuzulu, ea boeleng hore ke ena moajalela borengeng ba Mofu Morena. Solomon oa ha Zulu. Taba ena e ile ea busetsoa morao, ha se ke ba 'beoa letsatsi leo e tla buua ka lona. Taba ena e ile ea buua matsatsi a mararo, 'me morena Mshiyeni Ka Dinuzulu a nehelana ka bopaki le ba bang ba matona a ha zulu.

### CITY OF JOHANNESBURG

Non-European Affairs Department. Applications are invited for the positions of Non-European Female Welfare Assistants (Two). Salary £144/9/180, and will be received up to 12 Noon on Wednesday, the 28th February, 1945.

Applicants must be proficient in both official languages and also in Sesotho and Zulu and must be in possession of a Domestic Science Teachers' Certificate or the Jan Hofmeyr Diploma in Social Work or equivalent thereof.

Applications must be addressed to The Manager, Non-European Affairs Department, P.O. Box 5382, Johannesburg.

L. I. VENABLES, Manager. X-24

5th February, 1945.

### WANTED

Teachers with the following qualifications:—

- 1. T.4 or N.P.L. 3
2. T.3 or N.P.H.
3. Matric. with Teacher's certificate. Apply to Missionary-in-charge, Nazarene Mission, Bremersdorp, Swaziland. X.3.

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Dear Sir, I would like to express my gratitude for the way Chamberlains Tablets cured me of constipation, sick head-aches and loss of appetite. I was ill for a long time off and on, and though I took many medicines the troubles would always come back. I was a continual misery to myself and all those round me for I found that I could not take part in any of the enjoyments of my friends without feeling ill.



Then one day a friend suggested that I tried 'Chamberlain Tablets' so I sent for a packet and felt better almost immediately. To-day I am the picture of health and thoroughly enjoy life and I tell all my friends about Chamberlain Tablets because I think every one should keep a box handy in case of need. Thanking you, Yours faithfully, JOHN TWALA



Chamberlains Tablets cost only 1/6 per packet at all stores and Chemists





**BANTU WORLD**

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 24, 1945

**Naboth's Vineyard**

The root-cause of our inter-racial difficulties in this country is the land question. The policy of segregation, which is being pursued although "it has fallen on evil days," has failed to separate white and black because 2,000,000 Europeans own the major portion of the land, and are unwilling to share this enormous territory with 7,000,000 Africans many of whom reside in overcrowded reserves which are unable to provide them with the bare necessities of life.

Since the enactment of the Natives Land Act in 1913, African leaders have been pointing out that the land set aside for African occupation is inadequate and in parts rocky and barren and therefore, unsuitable for cultivation. General Hertzog's Natives Land and Trust Act of 1936 has done very little to improve the situation. As a matter of fact, the enforcement of the Act and the regulations framed under it has created wide-spread dissatisfaction among the African population. The settlement of Africans on Trust farms has revealed to them the inadequacy of the land allotted to them by Parliament, and the cry for more land has become more insistent than ever. There is not a single session of the Natives Representative Council where this burning question was not raised, and Councillors have often pointed out, when discussing the question of overstocking, that the problem which called for immediate attention was not the number of cattle, but the shortage of land.

Now, while the pathetic cry for more land is going on, certain European farmers in the Northern Transvaal, like King Ahab of old, have cast their covetous eyes on Naboth's Vineyards. They have suddenly discovered that farms, which about thirty years ago were considered to be of very little value and, therefore, suitable only for African occupation, have become potential food producing areas which, according to Mr. Jim Cilliers, M.P. for Zoutpansberg, "can supply the cities, principally Johannesburg and Pretoria, with produce during the winter which could not be produced in any other part of the country."

The farms which have whetted the insatiable greed of members of the Ofcolaco Farmers' Association, and which are now Native Trust lands, are as follows: Balloon, Strasburg, Turkey, Enable, Sadowa, Metz, Worcester, Tours Lorraine and Madeira. At a meeting of the Ofcolaco Farmers' Association held recently, an account of which is published elsewhere in this issue, and which was attended by Mr. Jim Cilliers, M.P., it was unanimously agreed that Africans living on these farms should be removed and be given farms in exchange on the north of the Letaba River, near the Game Reserve, and that "an act of Parliament be passed preventing the Native Trust from buying land for Natives in the foothills of the Drakensburg."

Addressing this meeting Mr. Jim Cilliers, M.P. said that "the Native Affairs Department is willing to consider the exchange of the Native farms provided the Natives can be settled elsewhere." We do not know whether this statement is true or not; but if it is true we would like to know whether the people concerned were consulted by the Department. This removal of our people from one place to another is causing a great deal of dissatisfaction among them. To deal with them as if they were chequers, moving them about the board according to the wishes of Europeans, without a thought of their feelings or character or traditions, is an indefensible injustice.

We are glad to learn from Mr. Cilliers that "Parliament is of the

opinion that there is already too little land for the Natives." But what surprises us is that our people should be deprived of farms on which, perhaps, they have been living from time immemorial, simply because these farms are fertile. Are Africans, like Naboth, not entitled to fertile lands, even if those lands are situated in areas set aside for them by an Act of Parliament? Surely, as human beings, they are, and their feelings, therefore, should be respected. It will be a great mistake if the Native Affairs Department, which should protect African interests, will be a party to the proposed removal of Africans from the farms already mentioned. Our people look to the Department for protection, and in this we hope they will not be disappointed.

**MR. D. L. SMIT ON LIQUOR PROBLEM**

The department of Native Affairs is opposed to any relaxation of the existing liquor laws as far as they affect Natives and consider that the existing prohibitions and restrictions should continue, said Mr. D. L. Smit, secretary for Native Affairs, giving evidence at the final sitting of the Cape Coloured Liquor Commission of enquiry in Cape Town.

Mr. Meaker presided and other members of the Commission were Professor H. B. Cruse and Mr. J. H. Whitaker.

A great deal of the liquor abuse by Natives had been due to the influx of Natives from the Eastern Province for employment, particularly in the Cape Peninsula, said Mr. Smit.

During recent years the influx had been enormous owing to the high wages offered in the Peninsula where the Native population was estimated today to be about 70,000.

It was proposed to establish a central depot with a Labour Bureau attached where Natives coming to the Peninsula for employment would be required to pass through and register and where they would be given temporary housing and placed in employment in the Peninsula or in the surrounding districts.

The Cape Town City Council, the Divisional Council and the Neighbouring Local Authorities had all joined hands in providing satisfactory housing schemes for the Natives. At present many of the Natives were living in the most undesirable conditions.

"There is an unfortunate tendency for Native men not only to consort with Coloured people generally but with Coloured women. This intermingling of Natives with Coloured families has resulted in a flourishing illicit liquor business being carried on by Coloured people of a certain type."

These Coloured people were buying large quantities of liquor at bottle stores and wholesale houses and drinking it not only to their own destruction but they were disposing of it to the Natives and making substantial profits.

"One way we would approach the trouble would be to amend the liquor act by giving liquor boards the power to impose conditions limiting the supply of liquor to Coloured persons and requiring that no liquor would be supplied by a bottle store or a wholesale house except under a permit from some constituted authority. We feel that effect should be given to paragraph 695 of the report of the Cape Flats Commission which contains such a recommendation."

As far as the suggestion that Natives should be allowed to obtain liquor from wine gardens was concerned, the department thought, it would lead to grave abuses. If they allowed wine shops in the Cape surely they would also be allowed in the Northern Provinces. The department also thought that it was undesirable to mix the two races at these drinking saloons.

"It is true there is intermingling of the two races at present but there is no reason why that should be accentuated by the state providing these saloons."

He thought that prohibition had a salutary effect on the Natives and it would be a calamity if they allowed the Natives the same facilities for drink as the Coloured people.

The farming community in the Western Province who previously employed Coloured Labour were today demanding Native Labour. "The Coloured labour has deteriorated to such an extent now that the farmers demand Native Labour to carry on their work. The Western Province farmers have awakened to the fact that the Coloured people are becoming degraded and have asked that welfare officers be appointed to try to uplift these people and bring about a change in their way of living."

He said that many of the conditions such as excessive drinking

**THE REPORT OF THE HEALTH SERVICES COMMISSION**

(By Dr. Lewis E. Hartlet)

This Commission was appointed nearly three years ago by the Government. It worked hard to find out the real facts, for almost two years, then months were used in writing this wonderful report, for which we are all grateful.

Never, in the history of the world, has so much time and thought been given to the study of the people's health. This fat Blue Book contains a vast amount of useful facts and is a storehouse of five plans.

We must all believe and work that these plans shall be put into action for the good of the nation.

The whole Report takes up 220 closely printed pages, it is divided into five chief parts, each of which deals with different sections of the great subject.

Three other parts contain matters (1) A Minority Report (by



(Dr. Lewis E. Hartlet)

two members) (2) Various lists (Witnesses; Memoranda received; Places visited; Programme etc.) and (3) A valuable Index.

Part 1 has four chapters—these tell us about many things. Here are some of them:

- (a) What lies behind the Report.
- (b) Concern about Health by many groups of people.
- (c) How the Commission came to life.
- (d) Difficulties.
- (e) What we mean in these days by the words "Health" and "Health Services."
- (f) Tea value of good Health to the Nation.
- (g) What the Report will include.
- (h) How its plans can be put to work, etc., etc.

You may be interested to know that there were ten (10) people chosen to do this special work, four of them were doctors, two were women, one a former Secretary of Native Affairs, one a Senator, one a barrister, and one an Army officer.

These figures give us a little idea of the vast amount of ground covered and work done.

Witnesses Examined 1000. Memoranda (statements) received and read 500.

Towns and Villages visited 57. Hospitals and institutions inspected 131.

Time taken for tour 3½ months. Words recorded of Evidence given 3½ million!

The Report clearly tells us what is meant in these days by the words "Health Services."

They mean much more than the old idea of hospitals, medicines, injections and operations.

They include anything and everything that is done, or ought to be

were due to bad housing and social conditions.

Perhaps the most effective solution was to improve housing conditions and provide social amenities. "Many of these people really have nothing to live for and so take to drink. I do not think you are going to obtain any good by providing further facilities for the supply of liquor. We would say provide more restrictions and bring the Coloured people under the permit system. It is true that a large section of the Coloured people are highly respectable and would probably resent the imposition of restrictions such as these and would say it is class legislation. But here we have a large proportion of the Coloured people going to the devil through drink and something should be done to save them."

Illicit liquor traffic was increasing in the Transkei. But no Administrator in the Transkei would suggest, that because there had been an increase in the abuse, they should therefore remove the restrictions.

As soon as things returned to normal the central depot must be established as well as proper housing for the Natives. He thought then that a great deal of the present abuse would disappear.—SAPA.

done, to keep the people well—this includes such matters as water supplies, good housing, drainage, food-handling, all sanitary measures (such as prevention of flies) etc.

Then they bring in all matters such as these Clinics (anti-natal, post-natal, infant welfare, dental children's etc.) Workers' health services and their forms of what is called "Preventive Health."

Under "Curative Health" they tell us about private doctors, railway and mine medical offices, hospitals, dispensaries, chemists, nursery homes, mental asylums and the like.

They urge the importance of "Health Centres" as the key to the whole problem of "Better Health for all the People."

Another large section is given to talking about wages, proper supplies, education, games and exercises and other means of what they rightly call "Promotive Health."

I plan to tell you more about this whole great Indaba next week.

**Mendi Memorial Service in Pretoria**

The annual service in memory of the Africans of the labour contingent who died in the English Channel when the troopship Mendi was torpedoed in February, 1917, will be held at Atteridgeville, Pretoria, on Sunday, February 25, on the sports ground.

Ministers of religion are asked to stop church services on Sunday afternoon to make it possible for their congregations to attend the service. Civilian Guards, Girl Guides and Pathfinders are asked to attend in uniform. The Mayor of Pretoria will inspect a guard of honour from the Native Military Corps, and the Retreat ceremony will be held, with the N.M.C. band in attendance.

School teachers and children began to distribute badges and collect gifts from the public on February 19 for the Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund.

**SCHOLARSHIP FUND**  
The Mendi Scholarship Fund assists African children with higher education in the Union and abroad by means of scholarships and bursaries. It establishes schools of arts and crafts for training African children, and encourages the establishment of dairy industries in tribal and reserved lands and other rural areas and in municipal locations.

The fund helps with medical services in rural areas and municipal locations, and promotes child welfare societies, clinics and other social services among the Africans. The Treasurer of the fund is the Secretary for Native Affairs.

**CITY OF JOHANNESBURG**

Non-European Affairs Department

Applications are invited for the positions of

**Non-European Female Welfare Assistants (Two)**

SALARY £144/9/ £180,

and will be received up to 12 NOON ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1945.

Applicants must be proficient in both official languages and also in Sesotho and Zulu and must be in possession of a Domestic Science Teachers' Certificate or the Jan Hofmeyr Diploma in Social Work or equivalent thereof. Applications must be addressed to The Manager, Non-European Affairs Department, P.O. Box 5382, Johannesburg. L. I. VENABLES, Manager. x24



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Remember—when we talk, laugh or smile, people see our teeth first. Clean sparkling teeth tell a good story about us. Use COLGATE every night and morning.

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Now packed in RED-TOPPED tins as a WAR-TIME Measure





## LORD HARLECH'S PLEA TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT

A plea to the British Government not to attempt to have a "native policy" to be imposed on Coloured people willy nilly was made by Lord Harlech, who was High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in South Africa from 1941 to 1944, when he addressed a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society in London recently, reports Sapa.

Summing up his impressions of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, Lord Harlech said that, as in Uganda and Kenya, the commonest fallacy in Britain was to regard all Africans as alike and more or less equal, whereas there were the widest differences not merely in the background and history, but in the stage of development of the different African peoples. There was even a very wide difference in the inherent and potential capacity for any purpose.

"Generalisations in England about Africa or Africans are mostly ill-informed and misleading," said Lord Harlech. "Personally, I believe increasingly in the right of the differing communities to evolve on a basis of their own past and their own traditions on differing lines. By all means let us give them technical assistance and information and guidance."

Uniformity of doctrine and the imposition from without by the Colonial Office or anyone else would not strike deep roots in native life. But, generally speaking, the keynote of British policy in the three High Commission territories in South Africa, as in Central and West Africa, was the development of native executive responsibility and local self-government.

This policy of indirect rule had made less headway in the Union, except in Ovamboland. The native policy in Ovamboland closely resembled that of Great Britain and was a remarkably successful example of indirect rule.

"If at any time the Union should raise the question of the cession of any of the United Kingdom's High Commission Territories in Southern Africa, quite apart from the wishes and desires of their native inhabitants, the question of the continuance of the present forms of native administration and delegated powers to native authorities will be all-important."

### GREAT PROGRESS

"Economically Swaziland would undoubtedly gain by transfer to the Union, but it is difficult to see how this could be the case as regards either of the other two. There has in the past been a very general criticism that the United Kingdom has neglected the three High Commission Territories, but since the passing of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, great progress has been effected."

"Much, of course, remains to be done, particularly as regards health services. Basutoland is educationally one of the most advanced native territories in Africa and Swaziland, one of the most backward. In this matter the tribal schools of the Bechuanaland Protectorate are good, but a good deal more is required, especially in the provision in the territory of secondary and technical education."

As to the European share in the Government of these territories, the most important thing from now on was to ensure, as regards the technical as well as British administration officers, a more regular and frequent interchange with the corresponding colonial services and those in East, Central and West Africa under the Colonial Office. It was a very bad plan to keep officials always in one colonial dependency. They tended to introvert after long years in all but the largest dependencies.

### BASUTO DEMOCRACY

The London correspondent of The Times adds that, replying to questions, Lord Harlech confessed to some anxiety about the state of democracy in Basutoland in relation to the house of Moshesh, adding that its somewhat medieval tendency had to give way. While it would be folly to attempt to undermine the authority

### SCOPE FOR INTERCHANGE

There was also immense scope for an interchange in the technical services. The Protectorates had drawn from the Union for education, and much more could be done on the same lines.

Lord Hailey, who presided, thought that as time went on native institutions of local government would have continually increasing burdens placed on them. Government, as an institution, consisted of the rapid development of social services and economic development. It had still to be seen how far native institutions would stand up to the strain imposed on them. There was an admirable foundation in the strong national feeling in Basutoland and the more advanced parts of Bechuanaland, but it would require continual readjustment and the most careful handling.

The large attendance included Lord Clarendon and Mr. Heaton Nicholls, the Union High Commissioner.

## Uganda's Post War Plans

### EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES TO BENEFIT

Plans for Uganda after the war which have already made a promising start, were outlined by the former Governor, Sir Charles Dundas, in an interview in Cape Town.

Sir Charles Dundas relinquished his appointment on November 30 and is now on leave pending retirement. He and Lady Dundas have bought a house in the suburbs and intend to settle there until the war is over.

In his opinion, the best that could be done for any returned soldier was to improve conditions in the standard of living—to make his country "a land fit for heroes." With this object Uganda had allocated £3,000,000 for an extensive programme of post-war development, half this sum being a grant from the Colonial Development Fund and the other half coming from their own resources.

### MORE EDUCATION

"The money would be spent chiefly on education and health services. The aim was to bring education within reach of a larger number of Africans, all of whom were intensely keen. Facilities for training African teachers would be provided, although in educational matters Uganda was already well advanced by African standards. The same principle of extension would be applied to hospitals and free clinics."

"This far-reaching programme has already been inaugurated. Our obstacle at the moment is not so much lack of money as scarcity of staff and material."

Discussing the old question of the amalgamation of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika, Sir Charles Dundas said that in spite of their purely artificial boundaries the difficulties in the way of political union were very considerable. He did, however, expect closer co-operation and collaboration after the war.

### GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

"The Governors' Conference has been greatly elaborated since the outbreak of war as quite obviously we have had to regard the whole of East Africa as one unit and that necessitated closer uniformity in action than before the war. This continued development and closer collaboration will, I hope and expect, continue."

"I think it is possible that through this organisation—the Governors' Conference—we may have found a way to overcome virtually all the disabilities of separate colonial government without resorting to political amalgamation."

Sir Charles praised Uganda's loyalty to the Crown and her sons in the K.A.R., now fighting with distinction in the Burmese jungles. The Territory never had to resort to its conscription laws; the difficulty was, in fact, to dissuade medically unfit men from joining up.

"When I went to Uganda in 1940 I placed every single military unit at the disposal of the G.O.C.-in-Chief with the result that we had not a single soldier left in Uganda. On no occasion have we had need for even a company, so tranquil has the country been. The loyalty of Uganda's people is unquestioned. They have been amazingly good, both in offers of manpower and in contributions to war charities."

## Titus says WIFE was VERY ILL



Titus Simbini, who lives in Langlaagte, Johannesburg, is one of the many native men who have proved the power of Feluna Pills.

In his letter he told how he met a friend who was surprised to find Mrs. Simbini so well and strong. Two years ago she was very ill.

Mrs. Simbini was restored to health by Feluna Pills. She is to-day a happy mother. And Titus is a proud father.

We do not claim that Feluna Pills will make every woman a mother, but we do say that this wonderful remedy feeds the blood and creates

the vigorous health so necessary to happy motherhood.

The first doses of Feluna Pills prove that cleansing has begun. Lazy bowels become strong and active. Dull headaches are banished. Eyes become bright. Pains in the loins and limbs no longer make life a burden. Work is a pleasure, a joy. Spirits revive, and the hitherto sour depressed woman becomes a cheerful companion.

And with the Feluna cleansing action is combined a blood-feeding treatment which nourishes the body and gives strength and vitality for the daily tasks.

A weakened constitution must be built up through the blood. And it is here, mainly, that Feluna does its restorative work. Feluna Iron enters the blood in a form immediately assimilable, strengthening and multiplying the red corpuscles which maintain bodily strength and resistance to disease.

With this Feluna Iron are combined other powerful elements which stimulate the glands governing the flow of digestive juices into the stomach, duodenum and intestines.

Thus food is "conditioned," while passing through the body, to make its nourishment beneficially available to the absorbent processes operating throughout the alimentary canal.

Waste matter does not clog and mildly poison the Feluna woman, causing headaches, acidity, flatulence, impure blood and nausea. Complete daily bowel action soon becomes a "habit" with her as the organs and muscles are quickly strengthened by the guiding and stimulating processes ensured by the Feluna formula.



We strongly advise sick women and girls to give Feluna Pills a trial. Results are certain. There is no doubt about that. And just as Mrs. Simbini and thousands of other sick women have been restored to health and strength, so you, reader, can know, feel, and prove their wonderful restorative power.

Feluna Pills for Females Only are sold everywhere in red packages at 3s. 3d. per bottle (Trial size 1s. 9d.) by all chemists and stores. If any difficulty send Postal Order to P.O. Box 751, Cape Town and supplies will be sent post free. Avoid disappointment by insisting on Feluna, designed and compounded to achieve the results we claim.

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Try Feluna when the following symptoms indicate the need of a cleansing, regulating and blood strengthening medicine.

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Headache  
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Bad Breath  
Pimples  
Specks before the Eyes

Impure Blood  
Insomnia  
Hip and Waist Pains  
Palpitation  
Irregularities  
Blurred Vision  
Lethargy

Colitis  
Stomach-ache  
Fulness after Eating  
Acidity  
Belching  
Irritability  
Trembling  
etc., etc.



Agqubela eJamani AmaRashiya

Kwezivela eMoscow ekucaleni kwale veki kuvakala ukuba imikhosi yama-Rashiya ephantsi koMarshall Koniev...

Imikhosi kaMarshall Koniev engaphaya komlambo oyidder ngasentla kanye ima ngeandawo ukuqalisa amanye amahlaselo amabini amakhulu...

Eminye imikhosi yamaRashiya ityhalela ngasentshonalanga ibhekisa kwidolophu yaseDresden nakweyaseLiopzig...

UMarshall Koniev uphumelele ukhulungana imikhosi emikhulu yeentantini ngaphaya komlambo oyidder ngasentla ngngasezantsi kwedolophu yaseBreslau...

KWISITHILI SASEBRESLAU

Idolophu yaseBreslau, iKomkhulu laseSilesia, liphantse larhangqwa ngokugqibelelevo, waye amaJamani alapho angxamele ukugqibela amalungiselelo...

Nje ngoko uMarshall Koniev etyhalela entshonalanga imikhosi yakhe ibhanga noxhathiso obungqingqa lamaJamani abhekiswe apho ngokukhaleza okubulu ukuya kungqanda intlekele engaphezu kunokuba kwenzekile ngasezantsi...

Izixhobo ezininzi zamaJamani nazo zatalelwa phambili edabini, kodwa abhambikho mpau zokuba imikhosi yamaRashiya iya noandeka. Izikhuselo amani eziseOder azineeli lutho...

Imikhosi yamaJamani amaninzi ngoko aya ebhekela phakathi eJamani kuba ingozi eza nomkhosi kaMarshall Koniev. Kwindawo yalo mlambo oyidder...

NATHI SOBUYE SIZE!

Ndinganga vakalisela izihlobo, ne-Sizwe ngokubanzi, endi ngabanga nakho ukuzifikelela ngazinye, bendinqwena phofu, ngokutshona, ngomhla wama 24 ku November, 1944...

Elusizini nase ntlungwini njalo, mabandla ndini onke akowethu, ndiba singa bambhelela kwelithi: "Lisiko lamakroti ukuhlul' inyama, Ntw' ekhathaza ngezizulo, D' ifune ukuphitha nomphefumlo, Ibe yon' iluthuthu kakade; Amakhaliph' ayishiye ngemva, Athabath' amendw' engcinga, Asihambhete ngenzolo yamathongo, AI NGCOBO YOMKHAMBHATHU!!! Nathi sihlalelwe kukulandela!

Ifakwe ngu Whiteside N. Balfour, (Unyana wakhe), 158, Timane Street, Pimville, Johannesburg. 9521-24

ISAZISO

Uma umuntu uJohn, owayesebenzela uMessrs. Dorman Long, Germiston, engafiki kusukela kulililanga kuze kuphele izinsuku ezimashumi amabini nanye (21) engavelanga ukuzothatha Inggola ayithenga ku Mr. Z. Silver, wase 15, Joubert Street, Germiston, osekucishe kuphele unyaka manje, ingqolake izothengiswa ukuxosha ukulahlekelwa imali nokuyigcina.

Ibhalwe eGermiston mhlaka 7 ku February, 1945.

S. Wade, Attorney, Catherham Chambers, 17, Knox Street, Germiston. (P.O. Box 133).

Kuliwa Nzima KwiSiegfried Line

Ezivela eLondon ekusongweni kweveki eduleyo zixela ukuba umlo oshushu uqhutywa eKleve, inqaba yangasentla yezikhuselelo zamaJamani, eSiegfried Line, nje ngoko imikhosi yamaCanada neyamaNgesi ilwa noxhathiso olunzima lotshaba.

Ngasezantsi omnye umkhosi wamaMerika unqumlele ngaphaya kwemilambo eyiOur neSauer, kwaye wakhe inqaba ezintathu apho. Imikhosi yamaMerika ilwa inxalenye yayo ePrum, isiphambuko esibalulekileyo seendlela.

Kuphaleka ukuba amaJamani anethemba lokuba akwakha umgca wezikhuselelo osuka eKleve ngasentla uyokungena eGennep ngasezantsi, ugqithe kanye kwihlathi laseReidswald. Kodwa ngoku alahlekelwe sisiqingatha saseKleve, logama yona iGennep irhangqwe yonke iphela.

Ngenxa yokuba nzima kweendlela zalo mhlaba ndawonye noxhathiso oluqinileyo lotshaba omnye umkhosi wabaNcedani wanyanzeleka ukuba uhambe kahle kancinane. Emva kokuhambela phambili iimayile ezisibhozo ukusuka kwindawo eyayimi kuyo imikhosi yamaNgesi neyamaCanada ngoku ilwa nemikhosi enamava yotshaba.

Imikhosi yamaCanada yona se ithimbe idolophu yamaJamani eyi-Donsbruggen, malunga neemayile ezimbini entla ntsionalanga kwase-Kleve.

Eminye imikhosi yabaNcedani eGqitha ngaphupha eKleve ngoku i-velele eGoch. Intlola zookhetshe zibhaqe amaJamani echwechwiswa izandiso zemikhosi nezixhobo kwinzame yayo yokuxhathisa ngokuzimisela kwimikhosi kaField-Marshal Montgomery.

NDLELAI ENCAHANJIWAYO

Ukusuka eNijmegen ukuya kungenza eKleve yindlela leyo engahanjwayo. Ihanjwa kuphela ngabandlwe bubomi.

Iingxelo zangaphambili zithe imikhosi yamaNgesi ityhobozele phakathi kwidolophu yaseMillingen, iimayile ezimbini entla kwendlela ephakathi kweNijmegen ne Kleve. I-Nutterdam isixeko esingasentla kwelhlathi laseReichswald, naso sithinjwe.

Kuqhuma Irhuluwa eManila

Ezithuza eLuzon ekupheleni kwe-dluleyo iveki zibika ukuba imikhosi yamaMerika iwathshayela mpela amaJapan kumlo oqhutywa phakathi kwezindlu ezantsi komlambo wase-Pasing. Eminy eimikhosi iwelele ngaphaya komlambo ezantsi kwe-Komkhulu lalapho ngomlo obikwa ubunzima bawo node waya kufikelela kunxweme lechweba lase-Manila.

Idabi laseManila ngoku lingene kwiveki yalo yesibini. Imikhosana yamaJapan ibambebele kwisuntswana elingezantsi lale dolophu eliyimayile enesiqingatha ububanzi.

AmaJapan wona axele ukuba iinqanawa zokulwa zamaMerika zingqunga kufuphi nenchweba lase-Manila, zaye ziceba ukungena ngetshova.

Eminye imikhosi yamaMerika jingiswe ngasezantsi kwisikhululo sokhetshe saseNeilson. Nangona uxhathiso lotshaba kwalukhulu kodwa wona amaMerika abe nako ukutyhobozela ngaphaya kwesixeko saseErmita, kufuphi nonxweme lechweba laseManila. Ezantsi kwalapho imikhosi emibini ityalele phambili kanye kwel chweba, yanquma kwizixeko zaseParanque nesase-Baclaran, yathimba iindawo ezibalulekileyo.

Ngasentla kwaseManila imikhosi yamaMerika ityhudisa iphuma kwezo ndawo se zathinjwayo, ikhumbule kunxweme lasempumalanga. Le mikhosi incediswa ngookhetshe. Imikhosi yabaNcedani eyakhululwa ebubanjweni kwikampu yase-Santo Thomas eManila ngoku alungiselela ukuba ikhe igoduke iyo-kufumana amathamsanqa emakhaya. Ifumana akutya okulungileyo nokwaneleyo ngoku.

Izikolo Ezingenabantwana

Izikolo ezithathu eziphantsi kwabefundisi zeLokishi yaseSturtonville e-Boksburg aziyiwanga ngabantwana iiveki ezintathu ezidluleyo ngenxa yokuba abazali bekhazela ukugxothwa kwetishala ekupheleni kwenyanga eduleyo. Kuvakala ukuba omama babantwana banqanda abantwana babo nabanye ukuba bangalubeki unyawo esikolweni.

UMajor Jenner, uMhle obambileyo kweso sithili, nabanye abaphathi-ntambo bakwaNaba Zabantu balumkise abazali ngobudenge bokuvalela abantwana esikolweni, nangengozi yokuba onke amalungelo esikolo angarhoxiswa, ngokunjalo nangokungabikho mthethweni kokunqanda nabantwana abangengobabo.

Eli sebe lixele phandle ukuba abazali abayazi eyona mlangi yayo yonke le nto, kwaye ukuba ngaba banesikhazelo singaqwalasela ngokuzuleyo ngaphandle kokuba bade bona benza izinto ezingekhona mthethweni.

Kwaziswa nokuba amaqela abafazi aqokelelana ngasezikolweni. Amashumi amahlanu abafazi aya sukelwa ngokubanga ikhathazo.

Intengiso Yoboya

(NguL. T. Ngaki, umlimi)

Incam elandelayo yeyentengiso yoboya begusha kwimimandla yabaNtsundu. Abafuyi abaninzi bazibophelela koonovenkile ngoboya babo, umntu engenakho ukubuthengisa uboya nakuyiphi na indawo uboya bakhe ngaphandle kokuba abuthengise kunovenkile. Loo nto ke Mzi wakowethu isisingela ebukhobokeni obungathethekiyo kuba uNovenkile akanashishini ngoboya naye ubuthenga ngenjengo yokubuthengisa kubantu abanamashishini ngoboya, into ke leyo yodwa efundisa ukuba uNovenkile ungenisa enye imali ngokubuthengisa kwakhe. Loo ngeniso ke siyibiza ukuba yingeniso yesibini ethi ifunyanwe ngumntu ongakhange ahambe emva kwegusha athi oyena mtu ohambe emva kwegusha unyaka wonke afumane into engento.

UKUHLUZWA NOKUNXHALWA

Ukuhluzwa nokunxhalwa koboya yenye yeziinto ezimbaluleko enkulu ekuthengisweni koboya ibe kwakhona yenye yeziinto ezibangela ukuba bunyuke ngexabiso. Uboya egusheni enye ufumana indidi ezininzi zoboya into leyo ehambisa umsebenzi kakuhle entengisweni eyenza ukuba obu boya buthengwe ngexabiso eliphezulu ngokwendidi zabo benze kwakhona ekungxalweni bungxalwe ngokusemkhondweni wokungxalwa kwako.

Indidi zoboya ngokuhluzwa kwabo buhamba ngolu hlobo: Igusha zethu baNtsundu zisabekwe kulo mgangatho uqandelayo ngokodidi C.C. oko kukuthi u.c.c. lo omele udidi 1; C2 omele udidi 2; B.P. omele udidi okuthiwa zizisa; C.B.P. omele udidi lwezisa ezikudidi 1. Ezi ke zingq.C.B.P. zizisa ezibhe ezinobude obuyi 1/2 inches ezithi ke zingxalwe zodwa zibe kwakhona nexabiso elingaphezulu kwe B.P.

Kwakhona kubekho olu didi kuthiwa ziLox. Olu ke ludidi lokugqibela eku-funeka kwa nalo luhutywe ngohlobo lwalo. Olu ke udidi lokugqibela ezindidini zoboya, obu boya bumdaka.

EZINYE INDIDI

Okanti kukho ezinye indidi ezilande layo ezazi: T.D.R., obu ke boboya obubuthathaka obumdaka budityanise ne C.B.P. obufutshane boludidi lunokudityaniswa nobe mihlana okuthiwa uku-khunyushwa kwabo B.K.S.

Ezi indidi zilandelayo ikwa zezinye: X.M. eburhabaxa, P.L.K. ebemfele zezifileyo, V.E.L. ozezikhumba zezixheliweyo, R.A.M. obu ke bobenkunzi, L.L. obu bobude bamatakane, L. obu bobufutshane bamatakane, S.L. obu bobamatakane obufutshane kakhulu ekufuneka naphantsi kwaziphi na iimeko bubambe bodwa, into ke leyo eyenza umsebenzi olula kwizidni ezithenga uboya nenika umnini-boya ixabiso elililo goboya bakhe.

Uboya babaNtsundu kummandla wase-Humansdorp eTsitakama bufumene ixabiso eliphakamile kwezindlu zentengiso boya eBhai kulo mekhe odlulileyo obebuphathwe ngale migaqiselo ingentla. Uboya buphume ngezi ndidi nangala maxabiso alandelayo: Uboya No. 1 C.C. bube 194 pennies, C.C. bube 191 pennies, C2 bube 174 pennies, C.B.P. bube 164 pennies, B.P. bube 15 pennies, S.S. bube 164 pennies, Lox. bube 64 pennies.

Wogaphela umzi ukuba uboya bezi ndidi zingentla ziphuma kwigusha ezidla edlelweni elinye zobuswa ngakunye kwabhekene udidi nokuphathwa kwegusha ngezona ndlela zifanelekileyo nothe ngo lweenkunzi zegusha. Amadoda athe azibalula ngoboya bawo zinto zee-T. Hela, H. Budaza, D. Gugushe, M. Dinjanana nabanye.

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1 The Soldiers, the Sailors and the Airmen in the great Allied Forces drink many millions of cups of tea every day, and as their needs must come first, there is less tea available for us in the shops these days. 2 Tea comes all the way from India, Ceylon and the Netherlands East Indies in ships—now being used to carry troops, guns and tanks, instead of tea. But one of these days the ships will once more be able to bring us all the tea we want.

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MHLAUMBE NGABE ANIKWAZI LOKHU MAYELANA NE ASPRO

I 'ASPRO' iqukethe ubuqotho bonke bemithi ehlasela izifo kwabagulayo. Kuyiqiniso ukuthi lobuhlakaniphi obukhulu i 'ASPRO', emva kokubuthana kwegazi, iyisi HLAMBULULO SOKUPHUMAYO OKUMUNYAWANA—Ngakhoke izikhala, njengokufaka lokhu okudumbisayo nezinye izifo ezifana nalezo, ziyashesha ukuphela ngenxa yalomuthi. Imvamela kuyaziwa, nomakunjalo KUYIQINISO, ukuthi izigulani zemfiva, njenge mfuluwenza, nemfiva yamakhaza, nokunye okuningi KUNGEKE KUZIMELELE uma unciphisa ukushisa. Manjeke i'ASPRO' ngokungabazeki inciphisa imikhuhlane ngemizuzwana nje. Konke ukuphatheka kabi nokudinwa kuyaphela nomkhuhlane ukufa kugoke. I 'ASPRO' ingumuthi osebonyayo olungile futhi ngaphakathi ezintweni ezimbana nezilwanyana. Thatha i'ASPRO' izinhlungu beseziba INTO NJE ESITYEDLULA—ukungabi nabuthongo yinto okungafanele ukuba uyizwe nje mpela. Awuke ulinge i'ASPRO' ayisilimazi isisu noma inhlizyo. Futhi kakuqambi kujwayela lokhu. I'ASPRO' yiwona muthi othembelekileyo kawunangozi.

Uma ufuna ukubona umsebenzi osheshayo landela lemilyezo IKHANDA ELIBUHLUNGU.—Thatha amaqatha amabili. UMZIMBA OMUBI.—Ubuningi be-'ASPRO' engathathwa ogulayo kufanele impela ukuba kuye ngesifo ubunzima nobudenga baso. Amaqatha amabili kuye kwamane angathathwa emva kokudla ngokungesabi futhi nesigcino siyathokozisa. UKUFA KWEMITHAMBO amaqatha amabili emva kokudla nelidoda emva kwehora njalo izinhlungu zizeziphele. UKUFA KWAMALUNGU NOMZIMBA OMUBI amaqatha amabili kane ngelanga njalo emva kokudla. UKUPHATWA AMAZINYO.—Ucezu lwe-'ASPRO' uma lufakwa embobeni ye zinyo luphelela ubuhlungu. UKUTHUTHUMELA NOKUNENGWA amaqatha amabili azoshese apholise lezizinto. UMKHUHLANE NOKUSHISA KOMZIMBA.—Ezikhatheni zemfiva njengemfiva ethathelwanayo, nemfiva lena yamakhaza nokushisa kuxubene nomaleveva, Ukufa kwezinkukhu nokufa okuphatha abantu kwezintulube, i'ASPRO' inciphisa ukushisa komzimba ngaphandle kokuhlupha. Amaqatha amabili emuva kwamahora amabili angathathwa ngaphandle kokulimaza ngaphakathi. Enziwa khona lapha eSouth Africa ngu NICHOLAS (South Africa) (Pty.) Ltd. ASPRO AMANANI 9. 1/9. 3/6



Ithinjiwe iKleve

KwezaseLondon zokuqala kwale veki luphaleka ukuba isilwa phantsi kwezulu elibi elabanga ukuba kungabikho- luncedo loo- khatsho imikhosi yamaNgesi, ma- Canada neyamaScottish ityhalela phumbili igqitha kanye kweyona ndawo ikhuselwe ngokugqibele- leyo ngamaJamani, kwisithili sase- Ruhr.

Le mikhosi iyithimbile idolophu yaseKleve, kwaye ngoku wonke umlo obukade uqhutywa kule do- lophu uphelile. Imikhosi yokugqi- beta yotshaba ngoku iya ishayel- wa. Idolophu yaseHeckens, enga- sezantsi ekopheleni kwehlatshi laseReichswald nayo ithinjwe.

Imikhosi yamaScottish iyakhe yayigqiba iblarho ewelela ngapha- ya komlambo eyiNiers, eGenep, kwaye nendlela esuka apho iye e- Heckens ilaulwa ngabaNcedani. Kodwa ke noko isiphantsi kohla- selo lwamaJamani.

Ngokunjalo nedolophu yaseHau ithinjwe yimikhosi yabaNcedani. Le dolophu ingaphantsi kwesiqi- ngatha semayile ukusuka eKleve kwindlela ebheka eGoch.

Utshaba lusenemikhosi nezixho- bo kwisithili sokugqibela sehlatshi laseReichswald, kodwa nalapho luya lungiswa, tintlola zamaNgesi ezi- hambili zide zaya kufikelela eKleve, idolophu eziimayile ezi- ntandathu ukusuka kweyaseGoch.

Ngasentla kwaseKleve imikhosi yamaCanada iyokufikelela kumfu- la waseSpoy ophuma ngasentla kwaseKleve uyokungena eRhine. AmaJamani axele ukuba abuye umva aya kuma kwiindawo ezi- ntsha ngasemva kwalo mfula.

Ingene EPrum

Kufuphi kwikhulu leemayile ngasezantsi imikhosi yamaMerika ityhudise yada yaya kungena kwidolophu yasePrum, kwaye ngoku zizindlu ezimbalwa kakhulu ezisele ukuba zithinjwe. Le dolo- phu yasePrum yayi yenye yeziba- lul- ke kakhulu malunga nezixhe- sho, ikwa liziko elikhulu leendlela ezibheka kwisithili esiphakathi kwizikhuselelo zamaJamani ekuthi- wa ngumga weSiegfried.

(Khangela kumhlatshi wesibini)



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INGCACISO NGEZIXEKO EZILAUWA YITRUST

KwiBhunga lomNeno-Nciba xa bekuxoxwa nge'cobo likaRhulumente lokulondoloza umhlaba wabaNtsundu ngoJanuary amaCeba abe nokukri- kiza okukhulu malunga nokusekwa kwezixeko ezilaulwa ngokwzedolophu emaphandleni. Ngezantsi apha ke ku-

Injongo yezi zixeko isekwe phezu kwengqondo yokuba kwakusoloko ku- kho abantu abangenamhlaba abaku- nyanzeleka ukuba bafune umsebenzi ezidolophini kunokuba babe yindinisa ezilalini. Ezi zixeko ke zijonge aabo bantu nokwenza umnyinyiva kwingxi- mano ekhoyo kwimimandla yabaNtsun- du. Baza kubekwa kwimihlaba ye- Trust kufuphi neendawo abasebenza kuzo.

Phantsi kweli Cobo likaRhulumente aaba bantu bangenamihlaba baphile kukusebenza baza kukhuthazelwa u- kuba bahlale kwezi zixeko zeTrust ku- fuphi nemisebenzi yabo baphume kwi- ngximano yeelali zangaphandle. ISebe lakwaNciba zaBantu lijonge ukwakha intlobo ezintathu zezi zixeko.

Uhlobo lokuqala zizixeko ezimelene nedolophu abathi abemi bazo bapha- ngele babuyele kuzo ngokuhlwa. Ku- thiwa ke ukukhunyushwa kwazo zi Peri-urban villages.

Olwesibini zizixeko eziphakathi kwi- mihlaba yabaNtsundu kufuphi neenda- wo zamashishini ezinjengoco oka nye ulondolozo lwemithi, abathi abe- mi bezo zixeko babuyele kuzo ngoku- hlwa. Kuthiwa ukubizwa kwazo zi- Industrial villages.

Olwesithathu uhlobo zizixeko zase- maphandleni abathi abasebenzi aba- phuma kuzo baye kwindawo ezikude zomsebenzi babuyele emakhayeni abo ngamaxesha athile. Ziintsapho zabo ke ikakhulu eza kusoloko zilapho.

IMIGAQO YOKUMIWA

Abemi bezi zixeko bonfka ithuba leminyaka emihlanu lobulingwa naxa loo nto ingabekwa bucala. Eli thuba

EPalamente

Phakathi kwezithethi ePalame- nte kweduleyo iveki xa bekuxo- xwa ngolaulo lokutya uMn. Hemming (umMeli wabaNtsundu wabaPhesheya kweNciba) uthe ngaphandle kokuba kuhlaziywe ubudlelane bolondolozo phakathi komHlophe noNtsundu amalungi- selelo enxolazwe awakuphumelela. Uthe la malungiselelo axhomeke- ke ekukhulisweni kwamashishini, into ke leyo engadibaniyo noiwa- hlulohlulo phakathi komHlophe noNtsundu.

Ukholelwe ukuba uRhulumente akazi luthu ngeengcamango zolu- ntu ngokubhekiselele koNtsundu. Ngekusekwa amaqumrhu aya ku- qwalasela unobangela wokungavi- sisan kweentlanga. Baninzi aba- sebenzi abangemhlophe, kwaye u- kuba bebenokusebenza ngemvisi- swano nangamoya mnye nabase- benzi abamHlophe bekungakho ithemba lokuba amalungiselelo a- semva kwemfazwe akuqatyeliswa ngempumelelo phezu kwesiseko esiqinileyo.

Ingozi Yombane

Umhlambi weenkomo ezingamashu- mi amahlanu anasine wabulawa ngo- phanyazo ngumbane xa laliduduma ligqikreza eDriefontein kwisithili saseRustenburg kweziduleyo.

Umanini mpahla waxela ukuba impondo neempuphu zezi nkomo za- bethwa zesuka, waza umbane watyala umhadi ubude bulikhulu leeyadi em- hlabeni.

Eminye imikhosi yamaMerika i- ngene phakathi kwidolophu yase- Vianden ngasezantsi-ntshonalanga. Ngumganyana omncinci kakhulu ngoku ohlule iinqaba eziseEchter- nach naseWellendorf. Kwihlelo lo- mkhosi wokuqala wamaMerika a- kubikwa mlo ubhekele phaya.

Nawo amaMerika azimisele uku- ba nokuba se kutheni na ayoku- ngena eJamani.

lekokuqondisisa umntu ukufanelwa u- kuthenga isiza. Ngeli xesha ke umntu uya kubhatala irente nezinye imala- na zemisebenzana ayenzelwayo.

Ixabiso lesiza eso lakuba ku£2, kwa- yee kuthenjwa ukuba kwakhiwe indlu exabiso lise£100. Ukwahlulwahlulwa kwesiza akusayi kuvunyelwa. Umqeshi emva kwethuba lolingo uya kuvunye- lwa yiKomishinari ukuba awuthenge lbo mzi ngexabiso lawo ngelo xesha lokuwuthenga, intlando isikelwe imi- nyaka ethile engayi kuba ngaphezulu kwiminyaka ama20. Akuba esoyisaka- la umthengi ukuyifeza intlando leyo ngokwemigaqo wobuyela kwa kwiTrust umzi lowo abuyiselwe imali yakhe se- kukhuzulwe i15 ekhulwini eliwela kwi- Trust. Imali eseyihlulwe yerente iya kukhuzulwa kwixabiso elibhatelweyo ngendlu, kodwa ukuba ithe loo mvu- melwano yapatyalaka akukho mali yarente iya kubuyiswa.

EMINYE IMIBANDELA

Kwezi zixeko ke akusayi kuvunye- lwa bantu bazimilo zingoneliyo, um- ntu wohlala neentsapho yakhe naba- xhomekeke kuye kuphela. Xa umntu efuna ukuhlala nabantu abangabanye wokwenza oko ngemvume yeKomishi- nari enkulu. Umntu woba nesiza esi- nye kuphela, isakhiwo sakhe siyuniwe yiKomishinari, kanti izindlu zodaka aziyi kuvunyelwa. Imfuyo yqingqwa nokuxelwa kubekelwe imida yako. Isl- larha okanye ibhaka zoqhutywa ngo- kudibana kwabantu (co-operative lines). Kungakho nehelo yomqombo- thi.

Izindlu zakwakhiwa ngabantu aba- Ntsundu abaqeqeshwe ezisimnaveni za-

Isipho Kumajoni aNtsundu

Amajoni aNtsundu alindele ukuphuma apholele ebujozini asekwikampu zaba- phumayo zeN.M.C. nawo angafumana isipho eside siyokufikelela kuma£20 akuba ephumile. Esi sipho sinikelwa yikomiti yekampu yabaphumayo.

Oku kubanga ukuba amajoni aNtsundu nawo afane namanye eU.D.F., utshilo onye wabaphathi besebe lokhulu majoni. Iikomiti zeekampu zabaphu- mayo sezinawo amagunya okwenza izipho ezide zifikele kuma£50 kubelangu, kwabeBala zifikelele kuma£30.

Ezi komiti zeekampu zabaphumayo zanikelwa eli lungelo kuba kwafumani- seka ukuba abaqoshi babaphuma emfa- zweni basuke bafune ukuba umntu ngamnye eze nezakhe izinto zokusebenza. Le komiti yanikelwa la magunya ukwe- nzela ukuba amajoni aphumileyo angali- tyaziswa ukufumana umsebenzi.

UMPHANGA EBRAKPAN

(NguV. Tshabalala, intombi yakhe)

Kungosizi ukwazisa izihlobo ezi- kude nezithe azafumana zinewa- di ngokusweleka kukaNkosikazi Elizabeth Dlangamandla. Ugule e- siya ekhaya xa esetreyinini e- Braamfontein nge10 January wabubha nge13 January eGeneral Hospital eRhautini engakhange avula mehlo namlomo. Lusizi emaTolweni nakwaRhadebe. Umzi wasemaTolweni ulahlekelle ngu- nina wawo. Umngcwabo ubenge 17 January, uqhutywe nguMfu- S. Mdebuka encediswa ngabafun- disisi abathathu.

Umfi lo ubesakuba yititshala eNcemerha phantsi koMfundisi Wilson. Uzokutitsha apha eBrak- pan iminyaka ama23. Kwakhona ebengumkhokelikazi elilungu le- Ndlu Enkulu kwiI.O.T.T.

Ubemkhulu umngcwabo wakhe, amakhosikazi omthandazo emvaba ngeemvaba alapha ephethewe ngu- gosakazi wawo uNkosk. Ngoma, amaTemple ephethewe yiG.T.T. u- Mzalwana Masitha. Abantu aba- banga nakubalwa ngenxa yobu- ninzi babo bevela kuzo zonke iin- dawo, abanye bevela eBechuana- land.

Ubudala bomfi ubeneminyaka ama65, ushiya intombi ezintathu ezendileyo. Wabulwa ngoonyana abab ulwimi welelimoya. Akafike ulwimi nanima- Rhadebe.

Owokuqala KwiBhodi Yombona

UNkosk. V. M. L. Ballinger, umMeli wabaNtsundu ePalamente, uyadwa ukuba abelilungu elimele abadli kwiBhodi yoLaulo lomBona.

Uya kuya kwintlangiso yakhe yoku- qala yale Bhodi edibana eRhautini kule veki, kwaye ungumfazi wokuqala onyu- lelwe ubulungu bale Bhodi.

baNtsundu. Kwakubakho nezinye izi- ndlu ezinjengezeKliniki, venkile, zi- kolo, zindlu zokudlala, zokulinda i- bhosi nee-ofisi ngokunjalo nezinye iinto yinto ezijonge impilo nentlalo- ntle.

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Elise ke abantngi abantu basizakale ngale- yonthelela nawe ekwenza uzizwe uphile kusuka skanda kuwe ozwaneni. Ungaqili, tenga izinhlamvana zesibindi zikaCarter's Little Layer Plus ekemisi. Imani 1s. 3d. Z

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## NATIVE TRUST FARMS

Release of farms at present within the Native Trust for settlement by white farmers and the restriction of Native cattle were among the subjects discussed at a well attended meeting held at the Ofcolaco Club, on January 13, says the "Zoutpansberg Review." Mr. Johan Coetzee was elected to the chair and Mr. Jim Cilliers, M.P. for Zoutpansberg, was present to answer questions.

Mr. Cilliers opened the discussion by pointing out that on the foothills of the Drakensberg the African is ruining many farms by cutting down the natural forest, which has a bad effect on the sources of rivers which supply the low-velde farms. He also ploughs on steep hillsides causing erosion, and invariably carries a herd of stock out of all proportion to the grazing available. However, as Mr. Cilliers remarked, it is not the fault of the African that he is settled on these areas; the white man put him there. It is impossible for Africans to follow a white man's reasoning, and they cannot understand why their cattle should be restricted. We cannot expect to change their customs and habits in one moment. This will take many years.

The mistake was made twenty-five years ago when the Bauman Commission thought the land of no use to whites, but quite good enough for the Africans. Mr. Cilliers thought he had convinced the Government that this area was one of the most important in the country, as it can supply the cities, principally Johannesburg and Pretoria, with produce during the winter which could be produced in any other part of the country. It is obvious if the Native Trust Farms made over to white settlement the Africans must be given something in exchange. The black man must have his rights, but he should not be allowed to ruin the water sources. The Native Affairs Department is willing to consider the exchange of the African farms provided the Africans can be settled elsewhere. It must be possible to buy farms for the Africans which will not interfere with white settlements. Africans are already being moved to an area north of the Groot Letaba River. The necessary boreholes have had to be sunk so that the Africans will not be short of water. It seems much more satisfactory for Africans to be in possession of farms where they cannot ruin the natural water sources. This scheme will take some time, but eventually it is hoped to settle a large number of Africans on this area.

Parliament is of the opinion that there is already too little land for the Africans. Again the trouble arises out of the African's social system, where cattle represent his wealth and the means of purchasing his wives. No-one has yet had the courage to suggest that both the number of an African's cattle and the number of his wives should be restricted.

The following farms which should be deproclaimed for white settlement were named: The remaining section of Balloon, Strasburg, Turkey, Enable, Sadowa, Metz, Worcester and Tours. Mr. O. Baragwanath suggested that it would be easier to cut out the whole bloc rather than leave any isolated African area in the centre of a white settlement. Mr. D. Gradwell pointed out that one of the most important farms was Tours which was right in the foothills and an excellent site for a dam. Tours is in the watershed supplying the Harmony Soldiers' Settlement, and it would be difficult to get the dam built if Tours were in the hands of the Native Affairs Department.

### Policy of Native Affairs

Major Noel asked Mr. Cilliers if the Native Affairs Department admitted the cutting of trees in the foothills, and if they had mentioned anything of their future policy. The Ofcolaco Farmers' Association had always been against the Africans living in the foothills for that very reason. The Farmers' Association had had a letter saying that their future policy was to be different. They were going to prevent tree-cutting and they intended to plant trees extensively in these foothill farms, particularly those varieties of indigenous trees most likely to encourage the preservation of the natural fountains. Mr. Cilliers said he thought this policy was the policy of the Native Affairs Department.

Mr. Booyesen mentioned that the farm Lorraine should also be deproclaimed as it was in the same position as Tours, and had been bought by the Native Affairs Department.

Mr. P. Baragwanath suggested that Madeira be also deproclaimed as it was the head water of the Makoetsi.

Mr. Cilliers said that he had

## No Room For Houseboys

An acute shortage of accommodation exists in Johannesburg for native workers, especially domestic servants in flats and those employed by big industrial concerns. The problem is particularly difficult in many flats in Hospital Hill and the central area. There is not enough room on the roofs of these flats for the native servants. Hostels for unmarried natives are overcrowded.

Many natives share rooms with friends. Others find a room in suburban backyards or in the nearer non-European townships, such as Sophiatown or Newclare. Others again have to travel to and from Orlando. Many are expected to be at work in time to give their employers morning coffee and leave after dinner. This means rising at or before dawn and returning home after dark.

Applications from big industrial concerns are also being increasingly received by the Johannesburg non-European Affairs Department for permission to house their native workers, running into thousands, in compounds at their work because there is no room in the municipal hostels or neighbouring native townships.

### HOUSING BEING BUILT

The municipality is building a new hostel for 3,500 unmarried natives at Denver and has postwar plans to provide housing for many more thousands of native men and women.

The 2,600 houses now being built at Orlando West should progressively ease the native housing situation. Any delay there is due to the shortage of skilled workers. It is also stated that the municipality is insisting on new flats having adequate accommodation for native men and women servants in separate sections.

Meanwhile the municipality is prepared to help by granting permits for native men or women servants, who are unmarried or have no families with them, to live in backyards—where such accommodation can be found.

To prevent the shortage from becoming even more acute it has been suggested that the authorities should comb out the native unemployed population in and around Johannesburg. It is stated that thousands of natives are drifting into the city from the country districts and from Rhodesia, Nyasaland and other adjoining territories in the hope of getting work. Some succeed; the rest find temporary homes and meals in the rooms of friends in jobs. This problem is stated to affect the outlying northern suburbs especially.

### WORKLESS NATIVES

Several ratepayers' organisations have suggested that those for whom no work can be found should be sent back to their home districts. The authorities' reply is that this would require an army of police or inspectors and would throw impossible burdens on depleted and overworked police and Government staffs.

noted the names of the farms that the meeting had suggested be deproclaimed, but no-one had suggested alternatives for the Africans. Mr. Warren said that he knew the area north of the Groot Letaba River adjoining the Game Reserve. Mr. Booyesen also knew these farms and both agreed they were most suitable in every way for African settlement. Mr. Booyesen then proposed a resolution that the farms previously named should be deproclaimed and the area north of the Letaba River adjoining the Game Reserve given to the Africans in exchange. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Gradwell and passed unanimously.

Major Somerville proposed that an Act of Parliament be passed preventing the Native Trust from buying land for Africans in the foothills of the Drakensberg. This resolution was seconded by Mr. O. Baragwanath and passed unanimously.

### Overstocking in Native Areas

Mr. Warren brought up the question of overstocking in African Areas. Mr. Cilliers agreed that the Africans were overstocking, and he thought that the Africans should not be allowed to go on ruining the land in this country. African farms were being badly overstocked, and he said he would bring the matter before the Minister of Native Affairs. Mr. Warren then proposed, seconded by Major Somerville, a resolution that the Government should take steps to restrict the number of African cattle, and so prevent overstocking and its attendant evils of soil erosion, etc. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Municipal officials interviewed today confirmed that there is a serious shortage of accommodation. The municipality accommodates 7,144 in the Mai-Mai, Wolhuter and Wemmer hostels for single native men and few hundred women in a special building for single women. The men's hostels are fumigated two or three times a day and the blocks of rooms are inspected every week. Reinfested rooms are immediately fumigated again, and newcomers from Sophiatown, Alexandra or other places where there is no special inspection have their clothes and other personal belongings inspected before they are allowed to enter the hostels. Infested clothes or other belongings are fumigated at once. Thus, said the officials, there is little chance of cleanly natives being infested at the hostels. The Council intended to build more hostels for single native men and women servants in the city, but there was opposition by residents near the proposed hostels. They said such hostels would cause disturbances and the congregation of natives in the area at week-ends especially.

### IN MEMORIAM

In memory of our dear beloved son, John F. Yengwa ne-Williams, who suddenly met his death on 26th January, 1945. We wish to thank all relatives and friends who shared with us in our sad bereavement. x49

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE GOVERNMENT MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

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Forms of application may be obtained from the Deputy Director of Medical Services, P.O. Box 166, Mafeking. x3

## Lebaka Leo Frank A Nang Le Mosebetsi O Betere Ho Feta Joseph



Frank le Joseph ba tsoa motseng o le mong. Frank o na le mosebetsi o motle, oa bolisa bo bohlo polasing e'khoho, o na le moputso o moholo le ntlo e lialoeng hantle ea ba-ntlo ba hae. Morena oa hae o rata hore a lule le eena ho isa neng.

Joseph, ka nqa engoe, o sa ntsama a sebeletsa chelete e fokolang ka hoba mosebetsi oa nako tse itseng, a thatika le mesebetsi eohle.

Joseph ke hoba o khathala feela 'me ha a khathetse o ea lilokofala. Ke ka hoo a ke keng a sobetsa ha lelele. Methapo ea hae e batla ho Jokison.

Frank o latela mehlala ea Ba-Afrika ha pele 'me o noa Phosferine neng feela ha a ikutloa a khathetse a tepelle tse. Phosferine e etsa Frank a be betere kapele 'me o ba sa le a le mafolofolo a lakatsa ho sobetsa.

Dena u ts'oana le ofe? Joseph kapa Frank? Haeba u ts'oana le Joseph, se molla ho noa Phosferine, E tla u etsetsa molemo.



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Go Fisoa ga Bantu World

Banna ba Makgooa ba supileng le bashimane ba tshelentseng ba rekisoa pele ga lekgotla la Magistrate oa Johannesburg ka molato oa go etsa mofereferere ka di 5, November 1944, ga go tla fisoa meago oa ofisi ea Bantu World.

Mabitso a bona ke ana H. Joubert, J. Viljoen, A. de Moll, E. de Moll, G. Erasmus, F. Van Niekerk, J. J. Cartens, Bashemane, ka babedi ke bana: G. P. J. Bena-die le L. C. Claase le bashimane ba bang ba bane.

Popaki ba pele bo neiloe ke Mr. B. F. G. Paver, motsamaisi oa Bantu Press (Pty.) Ltd. A re o ile a fumana molaetsa oa Telefone tsebisong ba November 5 o bolelang gore motse oa Bantu World o ea cha; gomme eena a telefone-li Maphodisa a New Lands le go ditima-mollo tsa Mayfair le Johannesburg.

Go tloga mona o ile Westdene gomme a fihlela gore moago oa Bantu World o tuka kgabo ea mollo. Maphodisa a ne a thibela dimotokara gore di seke tsa atamela kotsi. Gape maphodisa a molemosa gore a seke a atamela.

O fihletse gole Makgooa a mangata, ao boitshuaro ba oona e neng ele ho bobo, go bonagala gore a nyoretsoe mofereferere.

A tsuelapele a re ka tsatsi le latelang ke tsogetse go ea hlahlaba tsofo gomme ka fihlela gore moago o chele ele ruri. Tshenyegelo e ka fihla go £20,000.

Ga araba potso ea Mr. B. J. Vorster, mueledi oa basekisoa, a re go be, gose hlopha tse pedi tse aroganeng. O bone batho ba batsho ba leka go fumana tsela ea go ea magang a bona. Ga tsebe gore matlapa a ne a fisoa ke bo mang.

Ga araba potso e ngue, a re kuranta ea Bantu World ga e thusi lekgotla la Makhomanisi.

Wilson Xulu, e mong oa baleti ba moago oa Bantu World, o itse ka hora ea 8 o ne a eme ka pele ga moago oa Bantu World, a etsa tshuanelo tsa gagoe, ga bona sehlopha se segolo sa Makgooa se moatamela, gomme Makgooa a thuba moago oa Bantu World ka matlapa.

A tshaba gomme a fofela ka Lokeisheneng. Ga sheba morago a bona lesedi la mollo ka gare go moago, gomme a ea begela Rralokeishene. Ga kgutla a fihlela gore ofisi e tuka mollo. Bo ditimamollo ba leka go o tima, empa ba thibeloa ke Makgooa. Empa a ke ke a supa gore ke afe.

Ga araba potso ea mueledi oa basekisoa, a re ga ke tla tseba gore go mofereferere ke ge Makgooa a simolla go konopa moago oa Bantu World ka majoe. O ne a setse a utluile gore mo-Afrika e mong o bolailoe ke trempa. Go be gole kgotso feela tikulogong ea Bantu World go fihlela Makgooa a fihla.

Jacob Mzuma, e mong moledi oa ofisi ea Bantu World, o itse o sebetse le Xulu. O utluile lerata le legolo, le hlaga "Ekeng ea bobedi," gomme a bona Makgooa a konopa Ba-Afrika ka matlapa. Gape Makgooa a mang a pshatla mafestere a Bantu World ka majoe. E-rile ga eena le Xulu ba tshaba, a bona Makgooa a mabedi a taboga "fence" a thuba monyako.

Ga araba potso ea mueledi oa basekisoa, Mzuma a re eena ga ka bona Ba-Afrika ba fosa matlapa.

Mr. Carl Schiebl, moolledi oa pase, o itse o ne a kganna pase go tloga Sophiatown. Setarateng se Main Road o bone sehlopha sa Makgooa ka thoko e ngue ea setarata, le sehlopha sa Ba-Afrika ka thoko e gue. Makgooa a pshatla mafestere a pase ea gagoe ka majoe.

Ga araba potso ea mueledi oa basekisoa, o itse ga auka a bona Ba-Afrika ba neng ba le ka paseng ba konopa matlapa gape le gona ga ka a utlua medumo ea diravolovo.

(disatla)

Taba Tsa Libase Alexandra

Ho utloahala hore beng ba libase tsa Alexandra ba kopile Lekhotla la motse oa Johannesburg hore ho buisance ka taba ea ho reka libase tsona, joalela ba phapang esale e ne e hlaha la beng ba libase ba ne ba rata ho eketsa chelete eo li palangoang ka cona ka baka la mathata a lintho tse batlehlang. Ha e le hona joale ho utso ho sebetsoa peni tse 'ne tseo ho lumellanoeng ka tsona bolima phapang eo.

Mohl. C. F. Munnik, ea emetseng Lekhotla la ho Ralibase la Alexandra, o boletse hore haokameili ba Taba tsa Transporto, Tsoelopele, le Taba tsa Ba-Afrika, ba neng ba kopane le banna ba neng ba kgethiloe ke Lekhotla la motse oa Johannesburg ho ea bua le ba 'Musu ka taba ea libase tseo, ba ile ba lumela hore ke 'nete banna ba libase ba fumana boima bo boholo ka baka la ho hlela ha thika ea lintho tse batlehlang ho tsamaisa libase, empa leha ho le joalo ha lumellanoa ka hore ho sebetsoe ka peni tse 'ne ho fihlela ka leano e hlaha.

'Musu' o boletse hore Alexandra e ts'anele ha libakomela ke Johannesburg hore batho la bangata la teng la sebetsoa hore motse oa 'Musu ha o rate ho tona tabeng ena, ka baka leo ea etsa hore ho reke libase tseo ke Motse oa Johannesburg. Bapelo, ho banna ba neng ba kgethiloe ba ne ba le Cape Town, ho ile ba hlalisoa libuka tsa chelete e etsang ke libase tsona 'me la fumaneha hore ke 'nete ba fella nting tse ngata, empa ha se ke ha bua ka hore na libase tsona li ka reka ka chelete e kae.

Mohl. J. S. Fotheringham, e mong oa Lekhotla la motse la Johannesburg, a boletse hore ba eba li reka, lase e le ngoe e tla lokela ho reka ka £1250,000 ho le ho reke lengolo la Transport la chelete e ka fetang £2000, e leng ho fihlela chelete e kana ka £230,000 kaofela.

Beng ba libase tsona ba ba rate ho li reka, ha eba ho ka hlaha thuso kae kae fela, 'me ea ts'arella ho fihlela nka e fela, ha ka khutlela cheleteeng ea bona ea pele e leng peni tse 'ne libane bohlala, bona ho tisona ke ntoa feela.

Ho na le lopaki ba 'nete hore banna ba libase tsona ba lahleleha, hichelete tselle tsa transporto li hlole empa Alexandra ha ba hlole. Musu o lokile ho tisa libase tse tsamaisang ha oli baheng sa petroli ka ha li sena khatliso ea ho batla petroli e sebetsoang tsa ntoa, ha leka ho tisa tsa motso o mong tseo ho nong ho lumeloa hore li da ba thuso e kholo, empa ha li fumanehe.

Laha ho ka lumellanoa joang ka libase tsona, ha se hore taba ea ho etsa sepeo ea terene se caug Alexandra e tla thabela.

Ba-Afrika ba Bolailoe ke Mollo

Banna ba babedi ba Ba-Afrika ba shuele, ba bararo ba chele gampe ba fisoa ke mollo maeneng oa Daggafontein gaufi le Springs. Banna bana ba bararo go utluagala gore ba magareng a lefu le bophelo.

Gona maeneng ona, mosimane oa Leggoa o thuntsoe ka ravoro ke mosimane e mong oa Leggoa. Le eno o robetse sepetlela magareng a lefu le bophelo.

Tsietsi ea Libase Tsa Pretoria

Majore oa Pretoria puong ea hae ba a ne a lula ka taba ea libase tsa Ba-Afrika tse tsoang tsepong li ea Lady-Zelmer, o boletse hore ha esale ho tloha ba a ne a utloa hore beng ba libase tsona ba kopile hore ba lumelle ho eketsa chelete ea tofo ea tsona ho tloha ho 40, ho ea holimo, a boletse hore o utla le hore Ba-Afrika ba ikemisitse ho temeka ha taba e joalo e ka etsa ke ho ralibase.

A boletse hore Lekhotla la motse oa Pretoria le leka ho lokisa taba tsona, 'me ho bile le kopile hore 'Musu o thuso ka ho tisa kutlamo ho sale ho cha, 'me ho bile ho utso ho batloa hore na molao oa hore bahiri ba Ba-Afrika ba palamang libase tsona ba lefe chelete eo ea bona o ka etsa hore o ame batho bana. Ho rerile hore ho bitsoe bohle ba ka ratang ho tla bua ka taba ena, hokopano tsohle li memile, esita le bona ba sebetsoang ke Ba-Afrika bana ba memile ho tla ba teng, hore ho thibele kotsi ena.

Motsamaisi ea libase tsona tsa Pretoria o boletse hore lintho tsohle li hlole ka hloko le tsa bophelo le tsona li hlole, 'me tala ena e oniso hore mosobetso oa libase o be o boima baholo. Ha se takatso ea bona hore ho imetsoe Ba-Afrika bana ba tefo ea ba ke beng ba e lefa, empa leha ho le joalo, ha se hore beng ba libase ba ka ipolaea ka loima la tsamaho ea tsara. Ea eba libase li ka lokela hore li omise ka baka la mathata ana, Ba-Afrika ba bangata ba tla hloka mosobetso le hore batho ba bangata ba tla hloka tse ka ba tsamaisang.

Taba e ka thusang bohle, ke ba 'Musu, 'masopala, kara bona batho hae ba sebetsoang ke Ba-Afrika bana ha ka nts'a chelete ba thusa libase, ka hore reka liketete tsa peni tse hlano 'me bona ba li rekise peni tse 'ne ho Ba-Afrika.

Tsa Gaudeng

Ngoanana oa Mo-Afrika, ea neng a sebetse Makhooa a mang Johannesburg, o boletse kholla hore 'mae o mo laetse hore a utsoe £25, e neng e le ka mokotlaneng oa mosali oa Lekhoaa ka thung.

Ngoana enoa o fumanoa e le molato ka ho utsoa 'me a ahloleloa kante nako ea khoeli tse tharo a sa etse molato. Mae a ahloleloa ka ho amohela ntho tsa bohshu 'me a ahloleloa khoeli tse 'ne a sebetso ka thata.

Motseng oa Krugersdorp, ho boleloa hore monna e mong oa Lekhoaa o hlahile kholla ka molato oa ho bolaea. Ho shoelae banna ba bararo ba Ba-Afrika ba bats'oarua. Polao e hlalisoetse ke ha lori eo J. P. Viljoen, moqosua a neng a e khanna, e thulana le ngoe.

Kotsing ena, ha oa batho ba bangata, ba bang ba sho. E ne e le bats'oarua kaofela. Julius, Mo-Afrika ea neng a khanna lori e ngoe, o boletse hore eena o ne a khanna lori ea hae butle ha ho tla hlaha kotsi ena, hobane e ne e laetse baholo.

ROMA CLOTHING AGENCY

Dress suits, top hats and all clothing requirements for weddings and parties. May be hired from Roma Clothing Agency, 423, Diagonal Street (off Bree Street), Johannesburg. Pay us a visit or phone 33-7742. 3343-18

RABOROKI.—In sacred and affectionate memory of my darling daughter and sister, Miriam Emily Kolojane (Nene) who departed this life February 2nd, 1929. Our hearts ache with sadness, our eyes shed many a tear; no one knows how we miss you as this ends the sixteenth sad year. Lovingly remembered by her heartbroken mother, brothers, and sisters. Initialed by J. M. Raboroki. 5124

NA NGOANA OA HAU O

Tsoenyehile, Tepelletse, Pipitletsoe?

Mabaka a hore ngoana a lle khafetsa le ho tepella ke moea, mahlaba ka mping le ho pipilola, mme ntho e molemo ho lokiseng ntho tsona ke Phillips Milk of Magnesia, e rotisoang bohle le fats'eng ke lingaka, bakemisi le baofa.

Hopo'a hape hore:



- (1) PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA e kopangoa le lebesa la khomo ho etsa hore e jeha hantle le ho thibela hore e se ke ea ba bolila.
(2) E tlotsa marenene a ngoana ha a mela meno le ho thibela ho ruruia le bohloko.
(3) E molemo haholo ho thibela mahioko a letlalo a tjee ka ho khophoha.
(4) Ha e na kotsi, esita le ho masea, mme e etsa mala a hloekileng.

LEMOHELA BAETSITSI! Kopa PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA ka lebotlofong le bolou u talime letsao Chas. H. Phillips' pampiring

PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

Advertisement for Lion Blood Tonic. Includes text: 'TSEBISO Haeba Mo-Afrika ea bitsoang JOHN, ea neng a firiloe ke Messrs Dorman Long, ba Germiston, a sa tle ho tla lata Teroli eo a neng a e reke ho Mr. Z. Silver, oa 15, Joubert Street, Germiston, nakong ea matsatsi a mashome a mabeli a motso o mong ho tloha joale. Teroli eo a sa leng a e reka nako e ka bang selemo e fetile, e tla rekisoa ho letella tje-ho le polokelo. Le Ngotsoe Germiston Tsatsing Lona La Bosupa La Hlakola, 1945. S. Wade, Agente. Caterham Chambers, 17, Knox Street. (P.O. Box 133) Germiston X3

Large advertisement for Sunlight soap. Title: 'KE SENNA.. Sesepa se fetang tsohle letatseny ka preisi eo u e ratang!'. Includes illustrations of people washing and Sunlight soap boxes. Text: 'Sebedisa SUNLIGHT e matla HO HLATSOA DIKOBO HO HLATSOA BANA HA E SENYE NAKO... E THIBELA MOKHOHLANE... HA O KUTA DITEDU HO NTLAFATSA HAE LA HAU HO ITLHATSOA SESEPA SE SETLE SOUTH AFRICA'.



# MAFOKO A NTWA

NOMORO  
257

TLHAGISHO E TSWANG MO KAROLONG YA BABUSISI BABANTSHO BA KOPANO EA SOUTH AFRICA GO ITSISE BETSWANA KAGA NTWA

VEKE

Feb. 10, 1945

**THUBAKO GO YA BERLIN E TSWELTSE. THUBAKO TSA FOFANETLA BRITONIA. THUBAKO TSA MEPHATO YA RUSSIA FA CARE GA KUESTRIN LE FRANKFURT. METSE E HETANG 100 E CAPILWE**

Mephato ya Russia e famotse dinko go leha Berlin. Marshal Zhukov ka thubako ya gagwe o hute fofane tse 100 tsa Jeremane. Mafoko a Jeremane a paka ga Russia a setse a hitlile mo nokeng ya Oder. Majeremane a setse a dira boiphemelo mo tikologong ya Berlin ka potlako e kgolo le bokene ja Frankfurt. February 3; Leha Jeremane a re o ngamola dirope Russia o mo tseba kafa tshegeng me mephato e kwenneng e setse e le mo Frankfurt maile tse 38 go tloga mo Berlin bothaba. Pegi ya Moscow e paka ga polao, ditshwarwa le fatlhegelo tsa Jeremane di ntse di tswela go ya palong ya 380.000. Ka February 2 fofane tsa Britonina di ne tsa thubaka mo Berlin Mainz, Ludwigslafen le Siegen bosigo. February 5; Mephato ya Russia o maile tse 46 go tloga mo Berlin me fofane tsa Amerika di bonye kgabo ya thunya tsa Russia.

**BOGOKO JWA MAFOKO**

Jaanong Jeremane o ngatsetse phepeng le tshaga. Russia o mo gomela mo Danzig, Gdynia le Stettin, Berlin le Breslau, Bohemia le Prague. Russia ga a na lokganelo o shuma jaaka morwalela.

Maitanape Dr. Lay o setse a bontsi-tse batho ba Jeremane diphatso tsa Berlin tsa go gapiwa ke Russia. Guderian ka tsatsi lengwe o ne a ba bolelela le ene ka kotsi ya morwalela wa Russia me a ba a ba bolelela gore ga go motho o ka kganelang Russia jaaka a ntse a tla. Kgakgamatso ya morwalela wa Russia ke ga o tsholetsa kontle ke go kgantsa me le mephato ya Britonina le Amerika e tla tloga e dira jalo le yona. Jeremane ga a e a we ba mpa-reheto. Batho ba Berlin ba ba isa ba segwe ka mala. Kafa thoko go male chidolelo ya go re ka mohlolo mongwe Russia a ka ma a kganelwa a ese a fihle mo Berlin. Jaaka leha ja liphatso le ba apara Himmler le balala ba gagwe ba kubutetsa thogo tsa batho ba bona ka koho me hela molato o dielwa ke ditshoishwane. Boshula jwa ntwa ya Europa ya bohelo ho fethile.

**MANILA O COLOSTWE**

Go begilwe ka tshimogo gore ka February 4 mephato ya Amerika e gapiwe Manila motse o neng wa gapiwa ke Japan ka di 3 January, 1942. Kgabo ya motse thogo o wa Philippines le phonyo e nngwe e kgolo ya General MacArthur ko Botlaba-kgakala. Fatlhegelo ya Manila mo Japan e tshwana lea Britonina mo Singapore. Go tloga mo setsheng sa Luzon ebong se segole mo Philippines ke 32.000. Kgabo ya Manila ga se bakhutlo jwa ntwa mo ditlhalang tsa Philippines. Go santse go na le tiro e kgolo ya kgololo.

**NTWA YA BOPHIRIMA**

Mephato ya Fora e tswang Bathusanyi e gapiwe Colmar me e thusanya lea Amerika. Lebopo ja noka la Rhine le heitswe maile tse 30 go lapa le Strasbourg. Boikalo jwa Jeremane mo tikologong eo ho ngotlilwe mashiwa e se mantle mo karolong ya Neuf Brissac me mmaba o tshogeditse mo karolong borwa ga Colmar. Thubako ya Bathusanyi ka di 4 February e ntshisa Majeremane othe mo Belgium. Bathusanyi ba setse la tla halebetsa karolo yotlhe ya mabelo a mmaba o neng a thuba mo go ona ka December. Mephato ya Bathusanyi e phunvelletse Siegfried Line me go phutha e kgolo mo lehoteng ja Bophirima.

Gape kafa berwa bothaba ga Manchuan mephato ya Amerika e phuntse phutha e kgolo ya boiphemelo. Go begwa ka botlalo gore Jeremane o latlhetsewe ke mashiwa le 1.100.000 ga e sale tsatsi ya tselelelo. Ditshwarwa le dikofatswa tsa dikoka le 830.000 le 400.000. Palo tseo di laya mephato e le 110—karolo ya bogare ya palo e Hiltara a e beileng kafa ntsweng

ya bophirima. Wehrmacht o latlhetsewe ke banna le digaigal tse di kgodilweng. Bathusanyi ba latlhetsewe ke karolo ya palo eo.

**MAFOKO KA BOKHUTSHWANE**

President Roosevelt o ne a ja moletlo wa ngwaga wa gagwe wa bo 67 ka di 30 January. Ke President wa Amerika wa bo 32 me nako ya gagwe ya bone ya bo-President. Nako ya bone e silologile ka 8 November, 1944.

E ne e le lemo tse 12 ga e sale Hiltara a tsaya bogosi jwa Jeremane. Jaanong o nyega di le 55. Meletlo o o tla Jeremane a eme mo mareleding. Modisa wa mono o ne a hulwa ke Majeremane kontle ga kitsiso me lerumo la mo lemakaka hela me mo malatsing ano o hodile ebile o mo mophatong wa gagwe gape.

Ga motho a leha tsamamo ya Russia o tla bona ka setshwantso sa mahatshe ga motse wa Stettin o kaitwe ka e le wa malihelo a dikepe. Ka kgabo ya motse go Russia o tla bo a tshetlegile sentle kafa tlhakoring ya Baltic Sea.

Lekolwane mo Natal le tshepisa £150 mo nonneng wa pele wa mono yo o ka tsenang mo Berlin. Me mo Amerika go na le o ka nayang leshole ja Russia £270 ga le ka tsena mo Berlin pele.

Leshekere ja hatshe ja Union le hedile. Madihelo a Japan mo Palembang a mahura a thubilwe me le a mangwe gape a ne a thaselwa ka January 24 le 29.

**NTWA MO ITALIA**

Nwanyana di le dintsi tsa ditlholo di re tsa banna fa gare ga mephato ya mmaba lea rona. Ka di 31 January mmaba o ikopetse mo thabeng ya Appennine go ralala mogogoro wa Po me ditlholo tsa rona di thubakana le ene thata.

Difofane tsa Bathusanyi di thubile ditlha gape mo Austria tse hefang mogogoro wa Po ka mafura le diterena. Pula le lehubi di kgoreletsa thubako, me ditlholo tsa mephato wa bothano tsona di gaketse. Difofane di ne tsa thasela diamogedisa mafoko mo mogogorang wa Brenner me mo Italia bekone di bonye tswelopele mo thaselong.

**GO LEBA MAFOKO MATLHONG**

Dr. Gobbels, Mosimega-Maka a Jeremane, moroti wa ga Hitlera, le phokoje go hitla ka nako nngwe o ntse a re tlhodia ka se ba tla se dirang. Jaanong, moroti o opela koma ya phennngwa.

Dr. Goebbels o na le pampiri ya gagwe e gatiswang mo Berlin gore a tle a aketse batho sentle. Me jaanong Ngaka Gobbels akwala mo pampiring eo o bota batho ba Berlin potsa o re: "Jaanong ga re palelwa ke go kganela Russia go tla dirang?" O tswela ka go re "Jeremane o tlogetse a le esi me o tshwanetse a lweia pudulogo a le esi. Re thaolela di sa robatsa."

Mephato ya Russia e gorogile ka mephato le dibetsa tse di botlshagang me ga e tswela e tlaa nyeletsa pudulogo ya bophirima. Sebogodi se re ga Russia a ka nyeletsa mephato ya Jeremane, Russia o tlaa phetsoga a thube tumelano ya gagwe le Britonina leha e le Amerika. Mo Britonina ba tla re: "Go buwa setsewina, mmaba o leka go jala peo ya le-thoo fa gare ga merafe ya Bathusanyi. Re tla dira jaang gore baba ba rona ba re tlhaloganye ba itse ga re boloka pudulogo? Ka go ya Jeremane e jalo, ba re halebetsa pudulogo, Russia o tla nyeletsa dikomelo me ene a lebiwe jaaka setsewina. Mo bathung ba pudulogo selo sa nthia ba tshwanetse ba romela pihelo ya ntwa ba ese ba thasela. Jeremane o ne a thasela Russia ka bokhukhuntswane me Japan le ene hela jalo o ne a thubaka Amerika mo Pearl Harbour a ese a mmihele ka mafoko a ntwa. Mekgwa e jalo ga se ya batho ba pudulogo. Ditshwarwa tsa Bathusanyi di sena marumo di ntse di hulwa hela di ese di bonwe molato. Boshula jwa Jeremane bo tswa ka Mekgwa e le mantse s-golo setona ditshipi tsa thlorisho mo ditshwarweng tsa ntwa. Majuta mo Jeremane a ne a thloriswa tota. Gantsi re utlwa ka polelo tsa bana le banna le basadi ba tshohetseng. Re utlwa ka di-kutla tse ba tshubelweng mo go tsona. Jaanong re

utlwa meithamako ya Dr. Goebbels ga Jeremane a ka fengwa ka ele ene yo o tshogeditseng pudulogo ya Europa Bophirima. Kana le Masarwa tota a thompha ntwa go gaisa Jeremane. Go na le sengwe se se botoka se tla thusang go bula matlho a gagwe a sena go ineela gothlelele. Se hela kafa ntle ga motse wa gagwe.

**MAFOKO A KAROLO TSA NYASALAND**

South Nyasa.

**N.A. NANKUMBA.**

Santlha mo kgwedeng e ke rata go le itsise ka letshwenyo ja ditau. Batho ga ba je di-theogelang, ka ntata ditau. Sabobedi kaga malote a legae ke leshekere. Mmidi o no o setse o tsenya ga pula e nyelela. Re rapela gore Modimo o re nee pula gore re tle re ipelafatse ka gothe. S.N.A. CHIMWALA.

Se se gakgamatsang ke gore ka di 17 December Isanunduya Bumu Musa o ne a ya masimo go thagola me lenong le feta la mo kotama mo thogong la ja khal e e neng e le mo thogong ya gagwe. Bothubi joo bo santse bo re gakgamaditse.

**N.A. JALASI.**

Ka di 15 December mosadi o ne a bolawa ke legadima la mo tseba kafa marangong la tswa sa thogo. Lesea je a neng a le pepile la seke la diragalelwa ke sepe. Pula ga se e ntsi le ditau tse di neng di tshwenya batho le tsona di bolailwe.

**N.A. KATULI.**

Ka di 16 November, 1944, kgantsadia kgosi Kutapagasi o ne a tlhokofala. O ne a welwa ke ntlo ya gagwe e neng ya phealwa ke pula ya ditsatsa me ya mo wela. Ka December 1944 tau e ne ya tsaya ngwana wa Aliya wa Makanjila. Ba ne ba ntse ba ja le rraagwe ga tau e mo phamola. E ne e le ka nako ya 5 thapama. Ba ne ba e tsoma ba e tlhaba me ya sia.

Monongwaga mmidi o monnye o montsi me batho ba palelwa ke go tlhagola ka ntata bogale jwa ditau. Go bothoko go le bolelela ka lolosho lwa Ngondolo le mogatse ba neng ba kolagana ka malatsi a mararo me ntlo ya bona e tswetswe ka ba ne ba sena bana. Ke mathomola a November, 1944. Batho ba le bantsi ba huduga mo nageng ya me le ya N. A. Mponda ba ya mo tikologong ya Jalasi. Mo karolong dingwe ke dithako. Tota tota ga ke tlhaloganye gore khuduego e ke yang me ka bo kudi-ya-tselo re utlwa ga ba tloisitse ke ditau. Ga ke utlwa go le jalo ka bo ke re. "Jaana motha a ka sia jang mo loshong ka re le apere le kobo."

**N.A. NKANYILA.**

Bakaulengwe ke rata go le bolelela ka matshwenyo a ditad me re leboga ga re falotse. Komelelo e hedile. Pula e simolotse ka di 1 December me ya na kgwedeng yotlhe. Re lobega Modimo ka letshogo le. Modimo o bakwe ka bosakhutleng. LETSWAI

Tsela e lebatsho ja Union of South Africa le dirisang letswai ka gona e tlaa palawa ke palo e ya kgotse di le 1.500.000. Kettle ga go batlega ga lona mo dijong tsa batho, mokowa o batlegang mo madibeheng le mo marangone a ditsewano le dinwina di le dintsi tse ka tsosi di jang dikete-kete tsa dikete ka neyaga.

Lona letswainyana le la thusa thata mo madibeheng a pampiri. Badihlhavi le bo-rumotlalo ba le dirisa, ba-dira dinama ka mehuta ya tseba baa le dirisa, me ba dira cheese le botoro. Go na le mabelo a tswaing mono me ke mo re rafang gona ga metse a lona a sena go nwa le letswai.

Pula tse kgolo di bile tsa senya tiro wa merafa wa letswai mo nyangeng tse pedi tse bitleng me mashiwa o no wa tla wa batlelaga go reka letlana la letswai go tswa ko sekakeng sa South West Africa. Kgato eo e re e le wa nako tse pucho eno e neng e le mo ditlhalang ka palo e go sa bolweng tiro ya letswai.

**TSHENYO**

Se senyeng. Ka ona mafoko a kwelolo. Motlhaopo o setse o halebetsa gore o seba wa lefha dilo tse o nonne o tshwata go di latlha molarene. Kea sholehela o halebetsa gore o shomarele motlhaopo, magala le dita hela le dilo tse dinwina tse ntsi. Gompiano batho bothe ba itse ga Afrika Borwa mo nakong tse bitleng a ne a senya. Dilo

**CALO YA DIMELA NAGENG TSA BANTSHO**

(Mokwadi ke G. W. Wolvaardt)

**11. DIPHETLHI LE MALWETSE A MMIDI**

Phetlhi tsa mmidi ke khukhwi tsa mohuta mongwe le mongwe o senyang dithoro. Malwetse ona a tswa kafa teng ga semela ka sosi. Fa tlase ga Mehero go na le mmaba o mogolo wa mmidi \*mo masimong a meshawa ke gore jaaka e setse e tlhalositswe. Me kea sholohela mmaba o boshula go heta ke phetlhi e tla tlhalosiwang. Letshwenyo le lengwe ke boreku jo bo tlekg ko kafatse dijalo. Botlhoko jo ga bo na kalafo e itsegeng ga e se ga motha a phatlalatse midi. Go na le jo ba reng "Smut" jo bo tshwenyang le jone me balimi ba ka dira go le go tona go bo fokodisa. Smut le phetlhi di tlaa tlhalosiwa gompiano ka gonne jaaka bore ke letshwenyo je molimi a ka le tlosang ka kitso le tiro e nnye. Ga go molimi yo o tla dulang ha hatshe me a lela, ka phetlhi, smut kgotsa bore gore dia mo senyetsa mo masimo. O tshwanese go ema ka dinao me a ba a fetole dijalo tsa gagwe gore a tle a timelele mmaba wa gagwe. (a) PHETLHI ke seboko se se felihang letlhaka ja mmidi. Sekai sa nthia (molimi a bule matlho) ke, mashoba a mannye mo letlhakeng. Ke yona nako e siameng ya go bolaya sebokwana sa phetlhi. Ga seboko se sena go tselelela mo minding oa shwa o nne moshweni. Molimi a seke a letela go bona makakaba a mashweu. Ga a letetse nako eo go tla bo go sa thuse sepe go bolaya seboko se se tli-sang tshenyo. Gape seboko sa morago se ka ba sa bolaya mmidi o re reng o falotse. Gape e kare diboko tse di sena go bolaya mmidi wa pele sa tsena mo go wa bobedi. Ga thogo ya mmidi mo matlhareng a a mashoba e ka segwa ka thipa go ka fithelwa dibokwana. Ga go kgaolwa mmidi o moshweni gona go fithelwa diboko tse kgolo. Tseo tsona ke phetlhi. Ga motha a rata go bolaya mohuta wa khukhwi o tshwanetse a itse mokgwa wa go tsalwa ga yona. Ga go le jalo o tlaa itse go e bolaya ka nako e siameng.

Phetlhi ga etsene mo minding ka mokgwa wa motlholo. Di tsheta hela jaaka dipholoholo me ga di iketlile di tsale di ate ka bontsi. Ka nako nngwe lehatsho le tle le di phuthologele me dinonyane di seke di di fetse me re bone phetlhi e gaketse ka ngwaga oo. Ka

tse di neng di latlhiwa di chujwa me kwa mahatsing mangwa di ne di di-siwa jaanong mo Afrika Borwa re tshwanetse ra ithuta go dira jaaka kwa Europa le Amerika. Se re tla se gopolang ke gore ntwa ya lwa me leha o se ko nitweng o gakologelwe gore o ka seke wa tshela jaaka o no o tshola nyaga tse pedi tse tlhano tse bitleng. Se o se itsong ke go re go na le ditlhalo ka gothe. Re itse gere madihelo a dikhai tsa rona a dira khai tsa mashole. Lona lo dulang mo metseng e megolo lo itse gore go latlha pampiri ke phusho. Jaanong ke rata go lo bolelela gore ke ka ntlhang ga dilo di le dintsi di tlhokega. Bantsho ba itse ga dilo dingwe di ne di tswa kgakala mose ga maswatle. Go na le dikomiki, galase, di-hai le dilwana tse dintsi tse sa diriweng mo Afrika Borwa. Go na le leshomo je la poloko ya tshenyo me leshomo je le kokwana makgasa me a dire dilo tse ncha gape. Go na le dilata tsa re sepe sa meno tse e ka reng ga di kokwanetse di le dintsi tsa gakolowa me tsa dira loto e ncha. Kokwan'o ya tshenyo wa makgasa ke kgalo hela ya poloko tshenyo. Gompiano barekisi ba gana go go rekisetsa dilo di le dintsi tse tshwanang le molelo ka gonne a rata gore mongwe le mongwe a seke a tlhalelwa. Magala a diriswa ke diterena me re itse ga go le mephato o mogolo wa mashole o tshwanetseng go heniwa wa aneswa me wa hudiswa le lehatsho jontle. Gape magala a dira motlakase le go krana metsi. Pa gonola dilo di le dintsi tse dirwang ka motlakase. Ga re sa senya ga re botla re batla. O ka tloga wa rata go shupa ga o sa senya thata. Me ga o senya go le gonnye me go na le batho le bona ba senya hela jalo go le gonnye, tshenyo ya lona lotlho e tlaa tlatsa motone.

O se senya dijo, magala, metlakase, senya, melelo le dilwana di le dintsi. Molatswana ya ditshenyo e dira melano ya tshenyo. Batho ba Afrika Borwa ba tlhokomele.

nako nngwe go fetoge me re se ke re bone phetlhi ka bontsi mo minding.

DIBOKWANA DI TSENA JANG MO MMIDING? Di thubelwa gona ka matsae a beilwe gona ke serurubele bosigo. Mae a tsaya malatsi a le 8 kgotsa 10 go thuba me dibokwana di tselelele mmidi semetsing. Seboko se se thela malatsi a le 30 me se simolole go fetoga se nne sephitshwa me se nne kgolokwe. Gao se leba settle o tla lemoga ga e le serurubele se melang diphuka. Ka malatsi a 14 se godile me sea tswa tse nama-gadi di fofa bosigo di tsale mae gape a tla tswang diboko tse jang gape. Joo ke botshelo jwa shona. Botshelo jwa phetlhi bo letsaeng go tseba mo tsaeng je le tse-tsweng ke sebokwana sa letsae ja pele. Ka tsela e, ga sebokwana sa pele se thasela ka November—December, sa bobedi se thasela ka January, February kgotsa ya boraro ka March. Diphetlhi tsa morago ke tsa go ipata mo kutung ya letlhaka ja mmidi me go direga magaring a April le June. Re lemoga gore phetlhi e tsala thata mo letlhabuleng me e robala mariga me re itse go tsala le botshelo jwa yona me re itse nako ya go e bolaya. Mokgwa wa go e bolaya. Santlha go bolaya phetlhi ke kgetse e potlana ga dibokwana di sa lemo matlhareng a kafa godimo a mmidi. Me di ka bolawa ka tsela e:— (1) Ka go tshela more o bidiwang Derrisol o tlhakantswe le metsi. More o thakantswe le metsi pele (tsho le karolo mo kokolong la metsi) (1 1/2 tablespoonfuls). Ga o tlhakantswe tota o tshole mo thogong ya mmidi o mongwe le o mongwe ka losho kgotsa ketele. Go batlega setlhare se ka tlaa losho la tee. Letsema la bana le basadi le ka dira tiro eo ka bonako. Mmidi o tshelwa hela ha maroha a mannye a bonala. Ga molimi a bona ga seboko se gaketse gape a tse ka letsema je lengwe gape. Gompiano go thata go bona Derrisol ka ntata pitlagano ya ntwa. Pele ga ntwa e ne e bonwa ka 1 1/2 (two pints) me e lekane akere tse 10 tsa mmidi. Ka go dirisa setlhare se molimi o tlaa bona gore o bolokile kgetse tse 20 mo akere tse 10. (11) Ga go sa dirisewe setlhare go khumolwa ditlhogog, di seke tsa tlogelwa ha hatshe di tsengwe mo dikgetse me di newe dikgomo. Mmidi o moshwa o flo o tlhogelege gape kafa morago ga nako e khutshwane. (11) Mokgwa o mongwe wa go hedisa seboko ke go kotula ka go kgaol letlhaka. Ka nako eo se rata go robala mariga. Ga balimi ba kotula ka nako eo ba ka seke ba bona seboko. Mabele a setswana ona a falola seboko sentle ka a na le go thomelela fa thoko. Seboko e kare se rata mabele go gaisa mmidi me se tlogele mmidi ga a le gaudi. Ka mokgwa o balimi bangwe ba jala serai sa mabele fa gare ga mmidi me ga ba bona seboko se tsene mo mabele-leng ba a kgaole.

(Tswelodiwa pele)  
**KALAFI YA GAGWE**  
(Re abetswe)

Ke ga kae re ntse re utlwa batho ba ntse ba re, semang mang ke motha yo o sa tshwarengeng. Ga motha o tla go leba sentle o hitlhelwa bone baa ba se boshula ga o ba ithuta. Kafa morago motlhanka a alafe mung mo pelong ya gagwe e khutshwane. Tsatsi lengwe mung wa gagwe a tswa tirong a feta a newe dijo me a simolole go di ja ka meno a mabelele. Kgantele a ema a tsaya dijo tsele a di konopetse ka seokomelabagwe (fenstere) me motlhanka a dirang? A latlha nama e a neng a tsile go e mo naya ka fenstere, bojalwa le dilo tsofthe tse di mo tafoleng. Mung wa gagwe ke yo o tla reng setlaela kw'ena o dirang? Jaaka a mo gakalela fa tafoleng. Motlhanka ke o tla reng "O intshwarele ha ke go foseditse ka gonne nna ke tlhoma o rata go jela kafa tshimong ka tsatsi je, ka gonne moya o monate loapi le sedimogile ditlhare di thuntse me le wena o tla rata go jela kafa ntle gompiano. Ya nna lwa bohelo dijo di latlhelwa ka fenstere. Mung wa gagwe a ipone dikatla me a bone bontle iwa dikgakologo me thuto ya motlhanka ya mo gakolosa pelo.



**WHO'S WHO IN THE NEWS THIS WEEK**

A commendable feat of perseverance, endurance and determination is set out in a biographic account Mr. E. A. Thakula sends to "The Bantu World," i.e. states:

"I was born at Elim Mission Station in 1903. I lost my father a few weeks after and my mother died when I was eight years old. Thereafter I was brought up by my aged grandfather. I began school at 10 years in 1916. As a herd-boy, I attended school for part of the day, and left to tend goats in the veld. In 1923, I joined the Lemana Training Institution to train as a teacher; part of my fees were paid by my aunt, now Mrs. Rachel Shimati; and part by myself at the completion of the course in 1926. I began my teaching career in a one-teacher school; but while there, started to study privately for the J.C. course which I passed in 1932. In 1934 I went to Lovedale to study for the Primary Higher Teachers' course. On my return I joined the Elim Practising School until the founding of Lemana Secondary School in 1939 to which school I was transferred. It was while teaching at this school that the youthful zest was re-awakened, and I directed it to improving my qualifications in order to fit myself for secondary school work. Thus in 1941 I wrote the National Senior Certificate, and in the three years following, read for the degree of Bachelor of Arts of the University of South Africa. This I completed in the November-December examination of 1944."

Mr. Thakula is, at present, principal of the Orlando Swiss Mission School.

Mr. A. T. Seale, a prominent citizen of Pretoria, was in the city the other week. During his short visit, he took occasion to see the new premises of "The Bantu World" at Industria.

Ermelo Location residents were jubilant the other day when their new Mayor, Mr. Hubbard, paid them an official visit. He was accompanied by the Location Superintendent and Mrs. Preutenbach. In the course of his address to the location residents, Mr. Hubbard promised to do his best to help them in all their difficulties. Mr. P. J. ka Mabuza passed a vote of thanks.

New members of the Ermelo Municipal Location Advisory Board are Messrs. Lot Ntsheni, Nathan Malaza, Tolane, P. J. Mabuza, P. Ntshangase and Mr. J. Mabuza.

**CARNEGIE NON-EUROPEAN LIBRARY, TRANSVAAL  
Vacancy For Librarian  
GERMISTON NON-EUROPEAN FREE LIBRARY**

Applications are invited for the post of Librarian of the above Library. Commencing salary £120 per annum plus cost-of-living allowance. Applicants must be matriculated and must be willing to study for the examinations of the South African Library Association. Apply giving details of experience and copies of three recent testimonials to the Librarian, P.O. Box 246, Germiston, before 16th March, 1945. x3

**SCHOOL BOOKS!**

ISITOLO SAKWA SHUTER AND SHOOTER sezincwadi nokokuloba -eMaritzburg sipete njalo ezona ncwadi ezitandwa abantu.

ZONKE izincwadi zesikole ezitshenziswa ezikoleni zabantu zigewele.

Sokutumela incwadi yamanani azo NGESIHLE

**SHUTER & SHOOTER BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS MARITZBURG**

**TEACHER WANTED**

**BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE: DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

Applications are invited from suitably-qualified African women for the post of Assistant and Teacher of Housewifery at the Teacher Training Centre at Kanye. Applicants should be fully qualified teachers with an advanced diploma in Domestic Science and must have considerable experience of African Primary School work. They must be competent to teach Housewifery and general school subjects to post-primary students.

Salary scale £120 x 8-144: x 12-204. Cost of Living in accordance with Government regulations. Duties to commence on 1st April, 1945, or earlier.

Application forms can be obtained from the Director of Education, P.O. Box 106, Mafeking.

**Letters to Prisoners of War**

The South African Red Cross Society states that it has been noticed that letters to prisoners of war have greatly decreased lately. The society reminds relatives of the importance of continuing to write to the captive men in Germany.

**First Woman Member of Mealie Board**

Mrs. V. M. L. Ballinger, M.P., has been appointed to the Mealie Industry Control Board as a consumer representative.

She recently attended her first meeting of the Board in Johannesburg, and is its first woman member. —SAPA.

The Bishop of Pretoria, Rt. Rev. Wilfrid Parker, M.A., has made a new departure in church administration by appointing Rev. M. K. Maleka, of Potgietersrust, director of missions within the Diocese of Pretoria. In making this appointment, the Bishop states: "Many of us feel that the time has come when our African clergy should be entrusted with posts of fuller responsibility; his (Mr. Maleka's) willingness to serve is, therefore, an additional cause of satisfaction. I am at the same time conferring a Canonry on him in recognition of the value of the work that he has been doing a considerable time." It is worthy to note that since his appointment to the Pretoria See, Bishop Parker has created two African Canons to his Cathedral Church of Saint Alban's, Pretoria. The other African Canon in the Pretoria Diocese is Rev. Augustus Moeke, of Rustenburg, who for many years has been Priest-in-Charge of the mission district at Jane Furse, Sekhukhuni. Before his elevation to the episcopate, Bishop Parker was Priest-in-Charge of Saint Cyprian's Church for Africans, Doornfontein, Johannesburg; Canon of Saint Mary's Cathedral, Johannesburg; and later, Arch-Deacon of Native Missions, Pretoria.

Mr. W. N. Balfour, of Pimville, Johannesburg, is back from a two months' visit to Butterworth and East London.

**FOR SALE**

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AFRICAN PEOPLE'S AGENCY, 56, Potgieter Street, PRETORIA.

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**Along The Colour Line**

(By Wayfarer)  
**N.M.C. PRAISED**

A tribute in glowing terms has been paid to members of the Native Military Corps by the S.A. Air Force in the Middle-East. "In our eagerness to read everything at once in our home newspapers, though they be months old," says a magazine of the 25th squadron called "Old Stoozes." "We cast only a cursory glance at the article by a War correspondent, praising the work of the Native Military Corps. Yet we among whom they live should be the first to offer the tribute due to them."

"These soldiers, still imbued with the fighting spirit of their forefathers, who go to war without weapons. These warriors urged to defend their homeland with pick and shovel, perhaps their bare hands, not understanding why they cannot join battle, yet serving with unwavering loyalty. These men who dress as we do, eat the same food, drink the same drink; who, while in foreign lands live on terms of equality with the white man, freed of any repression, yet never taking advantage of their new freedom. These unsung heroes who, carrying stretchers, not guns, have saved lives and given their own."

"Most do not know the joy of receiving letters from wife or sweetheart, a parcel from home or the thrill in its association with history of travelling in foreign lands. They see daily their counterparts in American uniforms, still not understanding, but not questioning."

"In spite of all they labour on cheerfully without complaint, asking no praise and receiving little. When we again live in peace let us not forget that they were soldiers. South African Soldiers. We salute the men of the Native Military Corps."

**NON-EUROPEAN P.O.W.**

Recently ships, bringing home Non-European prisoners of war, arrived at Durban and they were met by Col. the Hon. E. T. Stubbs, O.B.E., Director of Non-European Army Services.

Addressing the men of the Non-European Army Services in English, Afrikaans, Sesotho and Xhosa, Colonel Stubbs said:

"I thank God that you have all been spared, and that you have had a safe journey across the seas. Your capture and the welfare of your families have been a great concern to me, but with the help of the Almighty, you have all returned, and I hope that so you will all be fully restored to health, ready to take up your positions where you left off when you were captured."

The men were obviously moved at this direct appeal and murmured assent. The Colonel then walked among them, and many interesting tales were related.

**Pass Law Concession to Native Soldiers**

Native ex-volunteers who were discharged "with benefits" after more than two years of service and have good civil records may now apply for exemption from the pass laws.

Natives with less than two years of service, but who receive military pension, or who have been boarded out because of illness or injuries contracted while on service, may also be exempted.

**BILINGUAL EXAMINATION**

While some of the European scientists and experts are racking their brains to discover whether or not the black man's mental powers were equal to those of Europeans, an African has proved that as there is no difference between the white man's blood and that of the black man there is equally no difference between the brains of the two. Read the following:

An African candidate passed first in the Union in the first bilingual examination ever held by the Union Department of Education last November.

The examination was conducted in three grades—elementary, intermediate and advanced. In all 101 candidates entered in the three grades, but only 19 passed.

The highest number of marks in the advanced grade was gained by an African. Altogether 21 candidates entered for the advanced examination and ten of them passed.

**LIBERATED BY ALLIES**

Sixty-seven Africans, men of an East African pioneer company who were captured when Tobruk fell on June 19, 1942, have returned to Kenya. They had spent two years as prisoners of war before being liberated by the Allied armies in France.

**SOUTH AFRICA'S DANGER**

The greatest disaster that could befall South Africa, says the pro-Malan Oosterlig, would be a clash between the 2,000,000 Whites and the 8,000,000 non-Whites.

It was the first and most important duty of a South African Government to ensure that anything likely to engender friction between White and non-White should be banned from public life.

The large Native population of the Union had always acquiesced in the White policy of guardianship and segregation because this policy was in the interest of the Native as well as the White man.

But happenings in the last few years, particularly in the large cities, showed unmistakable signs that peaceful Natives were being incited against the Europeans, who were being held out as oppressors.

At the head of this campaign were Communist agitators who were continually at work among the Natives and preaching equality with the Whites. These agitators were supported in a greater or lesser degree by so-called "Liberalists" and "Progressives," whose attitude was no less dangerous than that of the agitators themselves.

**TEACHERS WANTED**

Applications are invited for the two vacant teaching posts in the Wilberforce Training Institution. To assume duty preferably with the beginning of the second quarter of the current year. Applications for third quarter may be considered.

Qualifications: Degree and professional certificates. Applications are also invited for the vacant teaching post in the Wilberforce Domestic Science Department to begin duty preferably the second quarter of the current year. Preference will be given to applicants holding Post-Matriculation Diploma in Domestic Science and Teacher's Certificate.

Send application to:

The Superintendent,  
Wilberforce Institute,  
P.O. WILBERFORCE, Tvl.  
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# LITABA TSA NTOA

NOMORO

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**PHEHELLO EA HO EA KENA MOTSEMOHOLE E TSOELA PELE**

**PHUTUHELO TSE KHOLO LI NTSETSOA PELE KE LIFOFANE TSA MANGESAMANE**

**MA-RUSSIA A NOKENG EA ODER MAHAKENG A KUESTRIN LE FRANKFURT! HO HAPILOE METSE E FETANG LEKHOLO EA MA-GERMANE**

E tsoela pele phutuhelo ea ma-Russia e lebeloeng Berlin. Mafuta a ma-Russia a tsoela pele ka lehlakoreng la phutuhelo ea ma-Russia. Ma-Germans a boela hore ma-Russia a se a hlophisa nokeng ea Oder ka lehlakoreng la phutuhelo ea ma-Russia.

Ma-Germans a tsoela hore ho potoloha ma-Russia a se a hlophisa nokeng ea Oder ka lehlakoreng la phutuhelo ea ma-Russia. Ma-Germans a boela hore ma-Russia a se a hlophisa nokeng ea Oder ka lehlakoreng la phutuhelo ea ma-Russia.

Hlakola 3: Leha a busitse sekoale ka matla ma-Germans ma-Russia a tla joaloka sekhohle metseng oa Frankfurt. Drossen e hapilpe ka leboea-bochabela ho Frankfurt-on-Oder. Baisoa ba ma-Germans ba boela ha ma-Russia a fihlele ba ka mahlakoreng a mabeli a Frankfurt, le hore a se a le hmaele tse 33 ho tloha Berlin.

East Prussia ma-Russia a dipitla ka ho iketla lekhohle la ma-Germans le thibelletsoeng teng. Ma-Russia a liokisetsa ho kena ka matla Koenigsberg, motsemohole oa East Prussia.

Mohala oa Moscow oa moea o re ka la 2 Hlakola litahlehelo tsa ma-Germans moleng kaofela ba boaloeng le ba kobesitsoeng ho tloha ho 12 Pherekhong ho ea ho 24 e bile banna ba 330.000.

Lifofane tse 1.000 li e tsa futuhela Berlin. Meinz, Ludwigshafen le Siegen bositang ba 2 Hlakola.

Hlakola 5: Liphele tsa ma-Germans li hlalosa hore noka ea Oder e se e tsoela ke ma-Russia. Ka pojolo ea ba Muso ma-Russia a se a le 46 ea linalele ho tloha Berlin. Batsamaisi ba lifofane tsa ma-Amerika ba ileng ba futuhela Berlin ba re ba ne ba bona mello ea kanono tsa ma-Russia nokeng ea Oder.

Hlakola 6: Makhohla a ma-Russia a fihlele nokeng ea Oder libakeng tse ngata ka bochabela ho Berlin. Ho boeloa hape hore a fihlele Goritz, e hmaele tse hlano ka boroo ho Kuestrin. A hapile litulo tse ngata ka leboea le ka boroo ho Frankfurt.

Kakaretso: Tsietisi eo Guderian a tsoanetseng ho rarolla ke hore eena le batlatsi ba hae ba shebane le boima boo ma-Russia a kileng a ba jarisa bona ha ba le Dnieper. Ke ena ma-Russia a entse likarolo tse 'ne tsa kotsi. Ea pele ke maliboho a Danzig, Gdynia le Stettin eo tahlehelo ea cona e ka qobellang ma-Germans ho etsa Copenhagen, koana Denmark hore e be seloa sa ona sa likepe. Ea bobeli ke Berlin ea boraro ke Braslau le mola oa tsireletso oa noka ea Oder holimo le cona; ea bone ke Bohemia le motsemohole oa cona Prague. Ho tsena tse 'ne na ekaba ke efe eo ho ka talingoang tsireletso ea cona pele ma-Russia a feta ma-Germans hole-hole ka palo. Ba ka romela masole ka bongata bo boholo moleng ohle. Ma-Germans a ka romela bongata ka karolo e 'ngoe kapa tse ling feela empa e seng tsohle 'me ka mokhoa oo a tsoanetse ho khetha hore na e ka ba efe. Ha ba ka bokella masolenyana ao ba sa ntsaneng ba e na le cona nokeng ea Oder ho shebana le Berlin, ma-Russia a ka fetoha ha bonolo a lebia makhohla a cona nqa ea Braslau, Silesia. Dr. Ley molisa ma-makhohla a tsoereng mesobetsi ea tsireletso hae, o lemositse batho ba Berlin hore ho ka 'na ha etsahala ka mabaka a bohale ba ntoa hore Berlin e tlohele, hore

**HLALOFO E HLALISOANG KE LEKHOTLA LA MERERO EA BA BATSO E LEBELOANG HO MA-AFRIKA 'MUSO OA KOPANO EA SOUTH AFRICA**

## NTOA EA MAHAENG

**TEMO LINAHENG TSA MA-AFRIKA**

(Ke G. W. Wolvaardt)

**Likokoana le Mafu a Poone**

Lintho tse senyang poone ke likokoana tsa mofuta ofe le ofe tse khathatsang. Mafu a poone kapa semela a kahare ho sona.

"Lehola" ke sera se sehola, sa poone 'me le se le hlalositsoe. Mohlomong ha ka thoe se sehola ka ho fetisisa ke seboko seo joale re tlang ho bua ka sona. Khathatso e 'ngoe e atileng pooneng ke ha mahloko a tla mebala e mesoeu kapa e bloenteng e etsang hore senda se lahleheloe ke matla a sona. Ha e letho le ka etsoang bakeng sa lefu lena ha e se feela ho tsoela meteli o mongata le ho qalanga pone haholo. "Phori" ke lefu le leng la poone 'me molemi a ka le loants'a ka mekhoha e mengata.

Phori le seboko ke tseo re tlang ho bua ka tsena mona hobane molemi a ka le loants'a joaloka lehola ka tseo le ka mosebetsi o seng moholo. Ha ho molemi ea ka lulang lats'e a keneletsoe ke lehola, seboko le phori. Ha a sitoa ke ho li hlola, tsoanetse ho chencha lijalo tsa hae.

(a) **Seboko ke ntho e qalang ka ho ja le ho ohunya masoba kaholimo ho poone e thephe le cona ho ea tlase thakeng.** Pontso ea pele eo molemi a tsoanetseng ho e hlokomela ke masobanyana a manyenyane a chitja mahlakung a semela. **Ke ena nako e loke-lang ho bolaea seboko.**

Haramorao na seboko se se phunyaletse ho ea tlase thakeng mahloko a poone a ea shoa a fetohle a masoeu. Ha a se a le joalo molemi o se a liehile ho bolaea liboko ha li tsoala 'me khathatso e tla ba e khoho. Haramorao hape ha liboko li tsoala li kena pooneng eo li neng li le sieo ho cona pele. Liboko lia feta hape pooneng eo li seng li e bolale li kene ho e 'ngoe.

Ha ntlha ea semela se seng le se seng e ka sehoe ea buloa ka thipa e se e na le masobanyana mahlakung, ho tla fumanoa libokanyana tse nyenyane teng. Ha semela sa poone se nang le mahloko a masoeu a shoeleng holimo se buloa liboko tse khohle li tla fumanoa ka hare thakeng.

Hore re tle re khone ho loants'a mofuta ofe le ofe oa kokoana ho molemo ho utloisisa kamoo e phe-lang le kamoo e tsoalang ka teng. Nako e teng bophelong ba cona eo ho leng bonolo ka cona ho e bolaea 'me nako eo re tsoanetse ho e tseba.

Liboko ha li kene semeleng ka boloi. Li phela joaloka phoofolo e 'ngoe le e 'ngoe 'me ha li fumane lijjo tse ngata ho se letho le li bolaeang, li tsoala kapele li ate. Ka lilemo tse ling li lokeloa ke linako, moo u tlang ho fumana le lira tsa tsona linonyana li sa li khathatse haholo ka hobane le tsona li fumana mofuta o mong oa lijjo. Lilemong tse ling lintho

lo e ka be e phuntse pelo empa ea thinya feela ea kena letlaleng ea etsa mohlala o kang lesaka 'meleng, ea feta sefubeng, ka tsa-sa letsoho, ea feta mokokotlo ea ba ea tla tsoa ho shebana le moo e neng e kene teng. Ea phunya jase ea hae, seaparo sa ntoa, hempe e lohloeng ea 'wool' le hempe le tse peli tsa ka hare pele e fihla sefubeng. Lesole leo kamor'a livekenyana sepetlele la khutlela lekhohleng la lona.

Ha motho a talima mapa oa Germany o tla lemoha bohale ba ho khannela ha ma-Russia Stettin, Motse ona ke o mong oa mesobetsi e meholo ea ho aba likepe Germany. Ha Stettin e ka oela matsohong a cona, ma-Russia a tla be a khachantse setereke sa Pomerania le Germany eohle 'me le hona a tla be a fumane seloa se sehola leat'eng la Baltic.

## VEKE

Feb. 10, 1945

ha li molemo hakalo ho liboko 'me u ke ke ua li fumana haholo pooneng.

**Libokoana tse na li kena joang lintheng tsa limela?** Li tsoa maheng a beheloang bosiu ke li-tsoele. Mahe a fuangoa ka matsatsi a robeli ho ea ho a leshome 'me lithithibosanyana li qala ho ja kapele-pele mahlakung a poone e melang. Li ea li ntse li theona ho ea thakeng.

Seboko se seng le se seng se phela matsatsi a mashome a mararo. Qeteleng ea nako eo eka sea roala se fetohle butle se be thata se phatsime ka ha ho se ho metse letlalo le thata 'meleng oa sona. Letlalang lena u ka bona maphele le hloho ea tsoele li qala ho hola ka hare. Kokoanyana ha e sa e nyenyane ha e tsebe ho tsamaea, e kaona feela ho sisinya hloho.

Kamor'a matsatsi a 14 lits'oele li se li hohle ka hare ho letlalo kapa makhapatla 'me lia tsoa ere kamor'a ho nyalana lits'oele tse ts'ehali li fofe bosiu li behela mahe limeleng tse ling tsa poone kapa maele. Likokoana kaofela tse fofang li batla li tsoala ka mokhoa ona-tsoele, lehe, thithiboea, seboko, e boele hape joalo e be tsoele lehe. Ho joaloka lebili le feto-fetohang 'me ka mokhoa oo tsoalo ena e bitsoa bophelo bo tsamaeang joaloka lebili ba kokoana.

Ka nako eo poone e melang ka cona, bophelo ba seboko bo nka likhoeli tse peli ho tloha mohla sehlopha sa pele se kenang pooneng ho fihlela liboko tseo li fetoha lits'oele le ho fihlela ho behoa mahe hape pooneng. Ka mokhoa oo ha phutuhelo ea pele e le ka Pungoana kapa ka Ts'itoe, e 'ngoe e ka lebeloa kamor'a likhoeli tse peli—ka Pherekhong kapa Hlakola, le phutuhelo ea boraro molomong ka Hlakubele.

Liboko tsa qetello-tse fumanoang ka pooneng ha e butsoa—li phunyaletsa ho ea tlase metsong 'me li fetohe teng e be likokoanyana hape. Hoo ho etsahala mahareng a 'Mesa le Phupjane 'me likokoanyana tse tsa qetello ha li fetohe tsoele ho fihlela selemo se tlang ha poone e nyenyane e hola hape.

Ka mokhoa ona, re bona kamoo seboko se nang le tsele ea ho phela hantle le ho tsoala ka phakiso lehlabala, ha lijalo li mela, le kamoo se robalang ka teng se fetohile kokoana e koaletsoeng mariha. Joale re tseba bophelo bo feto-fetohang bo sa feleng ba likokoana tse. Ke efe nako e loke-lang hore li bolae?

**Mokhoa oa ho bolaea liboko.** Taba ea pele li ka bolaea ha bonolo ha libokoana li sa le lintheng tse melang tsa poone. Litsela li peli tsa ho etsa hona—

(i) Ka ho bolaea ka chefu e bitsoang "Derrisol" e kopanngoa le metsi. E kopanngoa le metsi pitseng e khoho. Bolekeng bo boholo ba parafini ho tse'eloa lepele e khoho ea Derrisol, boleke bo tse tse metsi. Chefu e kopanngoa e tse'eloa lihlohong tsa poone kaofela ka khaba kapa ka boleke 'me liboko lia shoa. Pooneng e 'ngoe le e 'ngoe khaba e le 'ngoe e lekane.

Banna, basali le bana ba ka thusa mosebetsing ona, e mong le e mong a filoe khaba kapa boleka joalo-joalo, a tsamaea ka mola oa poone ts'imong. Ka tsele ena akere ea ts'imo e tse'eloa dipi kapa chefu eo ka nako e khuts'olane haholo. Mosebetsi ona o tsoanetse ho etsoa ha ho lemohua masobanyana mahlakung a poone e nyenyane. Tieho e etsa hore liboko li hole li be li thehele lithlakeng moo chefu e ke keng ea fihla ho tsona. Ha molemi a lemoha hore poone e futuheloa hape ke liboko tse ling tse tsoaloang, a ka boela a sebelisa Derrisol.

Ho malimabe feela hobane ka nako ea ntoa Derrisol e fumanoa ka bothata. Pele ho ntoa e ne e bitsa 11/6 (two pints) tse lekane ho tse'eloa akere tse 10 tsa

poone. Ka mokhoa oo molemi a ka phelisa mebethe e mashome a mabeli akere tse leshome 'me a tse'tse chefu hang feela.

(ii) Ha Derrisol e sa fumanoa, tsele e molemo ea ho bolaea liboko tse nyenyane ke ho kha lintho tsa poone kaofela e nang le masoba mahlakung. Lintho tseo li tloha e liboko, 'me ha lia tsoelagela ho tlohelela masimong hobane liboko li ka tsoa tsa khutlela pooneng e 'ngoe. Lintho tseo li tsoanetse ho thothoa li ee ho fepa lihlofo kapa li chesoe. E mong le e mong ea li khang o tsoanetse ho tsamaca ka seroto kapa a tsoere mokotla o a li kenyang ho cona.

Poone ha e sa le nyenyane e mela hape 'me e behe haholo.

(iii) Nako e 'ngoe e teng eo ka cona ho leng bonolo ho bolaea liboko kamor'a lehotla ha li se li rata ho thehelela tlase lithlakeng, metsong ba mariha a kena. Lithaka tsa poone li tsoanetse ho rengoa pele liqo li ema 'me ho etsoe litha. Liboko ka mokhoa oo li ke ke tsa ea fihla metsong moo li tlang ho ipita hore li futhumale mariha. Ha baleni kaofela ba ne ba ka roma lithaka ba etsa litha ho ne ho ke ke ha e-ba le likokoana tse seteng li phela selemo 'me lits'oele li ne li ke ke tsa e ba ngata tse seteng ho tla behela mahe limeleng tse nyenyane tsa poone kapa mabele.

Mabele ha a bolae ha bonolo ke liboko hobane ha tlhaka ea pele ea mabele e bolae ke seboko, semela se etsa mahlomela a macha a tlang metsong o le mong. Mahlomela ana a mabele a ea hola a behe. Rea tseba hobane mahlomela a poone ha a behe liqo.

Lits'oele eka li rata mabele haholo ho feta poone 'me ka nako e 'ngoe li beha mahe limeleng tsa mabele li tlohele poone ho hang e metseng haufi. Ka baka lena baleni ba bang ba jala litemana tsa mabele masimong a bona a poone 'me ba reme limela tse nyenyane tsa mabele ha ba bona hore liboko li kene ho tsona. Mabele ao a sebelisoa joaloka sefi.

(Li sa tla)

## PHEKO EA HAE

(Re li ngoletsoe)

Ke hangata ha kakang re utloang hore semang-gang ke motho ea sa khonoeng ke batho. Oe, e ka ba 'nete empa hantle-ntle bongata ba batho ba sa khoneheng ha se hore ba babe, ba mpa feela ba makatsa, 'me hang feela ha motho a ka ba lemoha hantle, le mokhoa oa ho sebetisa ka bona, e seng ka bohale le hona e seng ka bonolo, motho a ka etsa hore ba utloisisa. Ka tsele ena mohlanka o ile a ba le katleho ho phekoa mong'a hae bo-pelo-khuti-tsoane.

Ka letsatsi le leng monghali a fihla hae 'me a ea lula tafoleng hore a je lijo. Taba ea pele ha a ka a thabela sopo (soup) eo a ileng a e tsetsoa. E ne e hatsitse haholo, 'me e ne e chesa haholo. Ka baka leo a ema, a nka sejana sa sopo, a ea sefenstereng 'me a e lahlela kante serapeng. Empa na mohlanka eena a etsa joang ha a bona hoo? A phakisa a nka nama, eo a neng a re o e beha tafoleng, a e lahlela serapeng le cona kamor'a sopo 'me a etsa joalo le hona ka bohobe, ka veine a ba a qetella ka lesela le alioleng tafoleng hammoho le tsohle tse neng li le ho lona.

"Sethoto to! na u etsang?" ho hoa monghali, a ema tafoleng ka bohale. Empa mohlanka a araba ka bonolo: "Nts'oarele haeba ke entse phoso. Ke ile ka nahana hore u lakatsa ho jela lijo tsa hao serapeng kajeno. Ho pholile ha monate, sebaka sa leholimo se setala, 'me bona ka mokhoa oo sefata sa liapole se leng setala ka teng se tletseng lipalesa le lino-tsi li e ja ka thabo lijo tsa tsona tsa mots'eare!"

E ile ea e-ba la qetello hore sopo e lahlele kante ka sefenstere. Monghali o ile a lemoha ho hloka mabaka ha hae, le botle ba mohla oo, e neng e le letsatsi le chabileng ha monate la selemo 'me pelo ea hae ea tlaa teboho bakoletse, thuto e ntle eo mohlanka oa hae a neng a mo rutile cona.



# LITABA TSA NTOA

NOMORO

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**PHEHELLO EA HO EA KENA MOTSEMOHOLE E TSOELA PELE**

**PHUTUHELO TSE KHOLO LI NTSETSOA PELE KE LIFOFANE TSA MANGESAMANE**

**MA-RUSSIA A NOKENG EA ODER MAHAKENG A KUESTRIN LE FRANKFURT! HO HAPILOE METSE E FETANG LEKHOLO EA MA-GERMANE**

E tsoela pele phutuhelo ea ma-Russia e lebeloeng Berlin. Mafuta a ma-Russia a tsoela pele ka lehlakoreng la phutuhelo ea ma-Russia. Ma-Germans a boela hore ma-Russia a se a hlophisa nokeng ea Oder ka lehlakoreng la phutuhelo ea ma-Russia.

Ma-Germans a tsoela hore ho potoloha ma-Russia a se a hlophisa nokeng ea Oder ka lehlakoreng la phutuhelo ea ma-Russia. Ma-Germans a boela hore ma-Russia a se a hlophisa nokeng ea Oder ka lehlakoreng la phutuhelo ea ma-Russia.

Hlakola 3: Lehla a busitse sekoale ka matla ma-Germans ma-Russia a tla joaloka sekhohle mofang oa Frankfurt. Drossen e hapile ka leboea-bochabela ho Frankfurt-on-Oder. Baisoa ba ma-Germans ba boela ha ma-Russia a fihlele ba ka mahlakoreng a mabeli a Frankfurt, le hore a se a le hlaele tse 33 ho tloha Berlin.

East Prussia ma-Russia a dipitla ka ho iketla lekhohle la ma-Germans le thibelletsoeng teng. Ma-Russia a hlophisa ho kena ka matla Koenigsberg, motsemohole oa East Prussia.

Mohala oa Moscow oa moea o re ka la 2 Hlakola litahlehelo tsa ma-Germans moleng kaofela ba boaloeng le ba kobetseng ho tloha ho 12 Pherekhong ho ea ho 24 e bile banna ba 330.000.

Lifofane tse 1.000 li e tsa futuhela Berlin. Mein, Ludwigshafen le Siegen bosung ba 2 Hlakola.

Hlakola 5: Liphele tsa ma-Germans li hlahisa hore noka ea Oder e se e tsoela ke ma-Russia. Ka poloko ea ba Muso ma-Russia a se a le 46 ea linalele ho tloha Berlin. Batsamaisi ba lifofane tsa ma-Amerika ba ileng ba futuhela Berlin ba re ba ne ba bona mello ea kanono tsa ma-Russia nokeng ea Oder.

Hlakola 6: Makhohla a ma-Russia a fihlele nokeng ea Oder libakeng tse ngata ka bochabela ho Berlin. Ho boeloa hape hore a fihlele Goritz, e hlaele tse hlano ka boroo ho Kuestrin. A hapile litulo tse ngata ka leboea le ka boroo ho Frankfurt.

Kakaretso: Tsietisi eo Guderian a tsoanetseng ho rarolla ke hore eena le batlatsi ba hae ba shebane le boima boo ma-Russia a kileng a ba jarisa bona ha ba le Dnieper. Ke ena ma-Russia a entse likarolo tse 'ne tsa kotsi. Ea pele ke maliboho a Danzig, Gdynia le Stettin eo tahlehelo ea cona e ka qobellang ma-Germans ho etsa Copenhagen, koana Denmark hore e be seloa sa ona sa likepe. Ea bobeli ke Berlin ea boraro ke Braslau le mola oa tsireletso oa noka ea Oder holimo le cona; ea bone ke Bohemia le motsemohole oa cona Prague. Ho tsena tse 'ne na ekaba ke efe eo ho ka talingoang tsireletso ea cona pele ma-Russia a feta ma-Germans hole-hole ka palo. Ba ka romela masole ka bongata bo boholo moleng ohle. Ma-Germans a ka romela bongata ka karolo e 'ngoe kapa tse ling feela empa e seng tsohle 'me ka mokhoa oo a tsoanetse ho khetha hore na e ka ba efe. Ha ba ka bokella masolenyana ao ba sa ntsaneng ba e na le cona nokeng ea Oder ho shebana le Berlin, ma-Russia a ka fetoha ha bonolo a lebia makhohla a cona nqa ea Braslau, Silesia. Dr. Ley molisoa ma-khohla a tsoereng mosebetsi oa tsireletso hae, o lemositse batho ba Berlin hore ho ka 'na ha etsahala ka mabaka a bohale ba ntoa hore Berlin e tlohele, hore

**HLALOFO E HLALISOANG KE LEKHOTLA LA MERERO EA BA BATSO E LEBELOANG HO MA-AFRIKA A MUSO OA KOPANO EA SOUTH AFRICA**

## NTOA EA MAHAENG

**TEMO LINAHENG TSA MA-AFRIKA**

(Ke G. W. Wolvaardt)

**Likokoana le Mafu a Poone**

Lintho tse senyang poone ke likokoana tsa mofuta ofe le ofe tse khathatsang. Mafu a poone kapa semela a kahare ho sona.

"Lehola" ke sera se sehola, sa poone 'me le se le hlalositsoe. Mohlomong ha ka thoe se sehola ka ho fetisisa ke seboko seo joale re tlang ho bua ka sona. Khathatso e 'ngoe e atileng pooneng ke ha mahloko a tla mebala e mesoeu kapa e bloenteng e etsang hore senda se lahleheloe ke matla a sona. Ha e letho le ka etsoang bakeng sa lefu lena ha e se feela ho tsoela mofuta o mongata le ho qalanga pona haholo. "Phori" ke lefu le leng la poone 'me molemi a ka le loants'a ka mekhoha e mengata.

Phori le seboko ke tseo re tlang ho bua ka tsena mona hobane molemi a ka le loants'a joaloka lehola ka tseo le ka mosebetsi o seng moholo. Ha ho molemi ea ka lulang lats'e a keneletsoe ke lehola, seboko le phori. Ha a sitoa ke ho li hlola, ts'oanetse ho chencha lijalo tsa hae.

(a) **Seboko ke ntho e qalang ka ho ja le ho ohunya masoba kaholimo ho poone e thephe le cona ho ea tlase thakeng.** Pontso ea pele eo molemi a tsoanetseng ho e hlokomela ke masobanyana a manyenyane a chitja mahlakung a semela. **Ke ena nako e lokelang ho bolaea seboko.**

Haramorao na seboko se se phunyaletse ho ea tlase thakeng mahloko a poone a ea shoa a fetohle a masoeu. Ha a se a le joalo molemi o se a liehile ho bolaea liboko ha li tsoala 'me khathatso e tla ba e khoho. Haramorao hape ha liboko li tsoala li kena pooneng eo li neng li le sieo ho cona pele. Liboko lia feta hape pooneng eo li seng li e bolale li kene ho e 'ngoe.

Ha ntlha ea semela se seng le se seng e ka sehoe ea buloa ka thipa e se e na le masobanyana mahlakung, ho tla fumanoa libokonyana tse nyenyane teng. Ha semela sa poone se nang le mahloko a masoeu a shoeleng holimo se buloa liboko tse khohle li tla fumanoa ka hare thakeng.

Hore re tle re khone ho loants'a mofuta ofe le ofe oa kokoana ho molemo ho utloisisa kamoo e phelang le kamoo e tsoalang ka teng. Nako e teng bophelong ba cona eo ho leng bonolo ka cona ho e bolaea 'me nako eo re tsoanetse ho e tseba.

Liboko ha li kene semeleng ka boloi. Li phela joaloka phoofolo e 'ngoe le e 'ngoe 'me ha li fumane lijalo tse ngata ho se letho le li bolaeang, li tsoala kapele li ate. Ka lilemo tse ling li lokela ke linako, moo u tlang ho fumana le lira tsa tsona linonyana li sa li khathatse haholo ka hobane le tsona li fumana mofuta o mong oa lijalo. Lilemong tse ling lintho

lo e ka be e phuntse pelo empa ea thinya feela ea kena letlaleng ea etsa mohlala o kang lesaka 'meleng, ea feta sefubeng, ka tsa-sa letsoho, ea feta mokokotlo ea ba ea tla tsoa ho shebana le moo e neng e kene teng. Ea phunya jase ea hae, seaparo sa ntoa, hempe e lohloeng ea 'wool' le hempe le tse peli tsa ka hare pele e fihla sefubeng. Lesole leo kamor'a livekenyana sepetlele la khutlela lekhohle la lona.

Ha motho a talima mapa oa Germany o tla lemoha bohale ba ho khannela ha ma-Russia Stettin, Motse ona ke o mong oa mosebetsi e meholo ea ho aba likepe Germany. Ha Stettin e ka oela matsohong a cona, ma-Russia a tla be a khathatse setereke sa Pomerania le Germany eohle 'me le hona a tla be a fumane seloa se sehola leat'eng la Baltic.

## VEKE

Feb. 10, 1945

ha li molemo hakalo ho liboko 'me u ke ke ua li fumana haholo pooneng.

**Libokoana tse na li kena joang lintheng tsa limela?** Li tsoa maheng a beheloang bosiu ke li-tsoele. Mahe a fuangoa ka matsatsi a robeli ho ea ho a leshome 'me lithithibosanyana li qala ho ja kapele-pele mahlakung a poone e melang. Li ea li ntse li theona ho ea thakeng.

Seboko se seng le se seng se phela matsatsi a mashome a mararo. Qeteleng ea nako eo eka sea roala se fetohle butle se be thata se phatsime ka ha ho se ho metse letlalo le thata 'meleng oa sona. Letlalang lena u ka bona maphele le hloho ea tsoele li qala ho hola ka hare. Kokoanyana ha e sa e nyenyane ha e tsebe ho tsamaea, e kaona feela ho sisinya hloho.

Kamor'a matsatsi a 14 lits'oele li se li hohle ka hare ho letlalo kapa makhapatla 'me lia tsoa ere kamor'a ho nyalana lits'oele tse ts'ehali li fofe bosiu li behela mahe limeleng tse ling tsa poone kapa maele. Likokoana kaofela tse fofang li batla li tsoala ka mokhoa ona-tsoele, lehe, thithiboea, seboko, e boele hape joalo e be tsoele lehe. Ho joaloka lebili le feto-fetohang 'me ka mokhoa oo tsoalo ena e bitsoa bophelo bo tsamaeang joaloka lebili ba kokoana.

Ka nako eo poone e melang ka cona, bophelo ba seboko bo nka likhoeli tse peli ho tloha mohla sehlopha sa pele se kenang pooneng ho fihlela liboko tseo li fetoha lits'oele le ho fihlela ho behoa mahe hape pooneng. Ka mokhoa oo ha phutuhelo ea pele e le ka Pungoana kapa ka Ts'itoe, e 'ngoe e ka lebeloa kamor'a likhoeli tse peli—ka Pherekhong kapa Hlakola, le phutuhelo ea boraro molomong ka Hlakubele.

Liboko tsa qetello-tse fumanoang ka pooneng ha e butsoa—li phunyaletsa ho ea tlase metsong 'me li fetohe teng e be likokoanyana hape. Hoo ho etsahala mahareng a 'Mesa le Phupjane 'me likokoanyana tse tsa qetello ha li fetohe tsoele ho fihlela selemo se tlang ha poone e nyenyane e hola hape.

Ka mokhoa ona, re bona kamoo seboko se nang le tsela ea ho phela hantle le ho tsoala ka phakiso lehlabala, ha lijalo li mela, le kanyoo se robalang ka teng se fetohile kokoana e koaletsoeng marha. Joale re tseba bophelo bo feto-fetohang bo sa feleng ba likokoana tse. Ke efe nako e lokelang hore li bolaoe?

**Mokhoa oa ho bolaea liboko.** Taba ea pele li ka bolaoa ha bonolo ha libokoana li sa le lintheng tse melang tsa poone. Litsela li peli tsa ho etsa hona—

(i) Ka ho bolaea ka chefu e bitsoang "Derrisol" e kopanngang le metsi. E kopanngoa le metsi pitseng e khoho. Bolekeng bo boholo ba parafini ho tse'eloa lepele e khoho ea Derrisol, boleke bo tle tse metsi. Chefu e kopanngang e tse'eloa lihlohang tsa poone kaofela ka khaba kapa ka boleke 'me liboko lia shoa. Pooneng e 'ngoe le e 'ngoe khaba e le 'ngoe e lekane.

Banna, basali le bana ba ka thusa mosebetsing ona, e mong le e mong a filoe khaba kapa boleka joalo-joalo, a tsamaea ka mola oa poone ts'imong. Ka tsela ena akere ea ts'imo e tse'eloa dipi kapa chefu eo ka nako e khuts'olane haholo. Mosebetsi ona o tsoanetse ho etsoa ha ho lemohua masobanyana mahlakung a poone e nyenyane. Tieho e etsa hore liboko li hole li be li thehele lithakeng moo chefu e ke keng ea fihla ho tsona. Ha molemi a lemoha hore poone e futuhela hape ke liboko tse ling tse tsoaloang, a ka boela a sebelisa Derrisol.

Ho malimabe feela hobane ka nako ea ntoa Derrisol e fumanoa ka bothata. Pele ho ntoa e ne e bitsoa 11/6 (two pints) tse lekane ho tse'eloa akereng tse 10 tsa

poone. Ka mokhoa oo molemi a ka phelisa mebethe e mashome a mabeli akereng tse leshome 'me a ts'etse chefu hang feela.

(ii) Ha Derrisol e sa fumanoa, tsela e molemo ea ho bolaea liboko tse nyenyane ke ho kha lintho tsa poone kaofela e nang le masoba mahlakung. Lintho tseo li tloha e liboko, 'me ha lia tsoalagela ho tlohelela masimong hobane liboko li ka tsoa tsa khutlela pooneng e 'ngoe. Lintho tseo li tsoanetse ho thothoa li ee ho fepa lihlofelo kapa li chesoe. E mong le e mong ea li khang o tsoanetse ho tsamaca ka seroto kapa a tsoere mokotla o a li kenyang ho cona.

Poone ha e sa le nyenyane e mela hape 'me e behe haholo.

(iii) Nako e 'ngoe e teng eo ka cona ho leng bonolo ho bolaea liboko kamor'a lehotla ha li se li rata ho thehelela tlase lithakeng, metsong ba marha a kena. Lithaka tsa poone li tsoanetse ho rengoa pele liqo li ema 'me ho etsoe litha. Liboko ka mokhoa oo li ke ke tsa ea fihla metsong moo li tlang ho ipita hore li futhumale marha. Ha baleni kaofela ba ne ba ka roma lithaka ba etsa litha ho ne ho ke ke ha e-ba le likokoana tse seteng li phela selemo 'me lits'oele li ne li ke ke tsa e ba ngata tse seteng ho tla behela mahe limeleng tse nyenyane tsa poone kapa mabele.

Mabele ha a bolaoe ha bonolo ke liboko hobane ha tlhaka ea pele ea mabele e bolaoe ke seboko, semela se etsa mahlomela a macha a tlang mofang o le mong. Mahlomela ana a mabele a ea hola a behe. Rea tseba hobane mahlomela a poone ba a behe liqo.

Lits'oele eka li rata mabele haholo ho feta poone 'me ka nako e 'ngoe li beha mahe limeleng tsa mabele li tlohele poone ho hang e metseng haufi. Ka baka lena baleni ba bang ba jala litemana tsa mabele masimong a bona a poone 'me ba reme limela tse nyenyane tsa mabele ha ba bona hore liboko li kene ho tsona. Mabele ao a sebelisoa joaloka sefi.

(Li sa tla)

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(Re li ngoletsoe)

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Ka letsatsi le leng monghali a fihla hae 'me a ea lula tafoleng hore a je lijo. Taba ea pele ha a ka a thabela sopo (soup) eo a ileng a e tlietsoa. E ne e hatsitse haholo, 'me e ne e chesa haholo. Ka baka leo a ema, a nka sejana sa sopo, a ea sefenstereng 'me a e lahlela kante serapeng. Empa na mohlanka eena a etsa joang ha a bona hoo? A phakisa a nka nama, eo a neng a re o e beha tafoleng, a e lahlela serapeng le cona kamor'a sopo 'me a etsa joalo le hona ka bohobe, ka veine a ba a qetella ka lesela le alioeng tafoleng hammoho le tsohle tse neng li le ho lona.

"Sethoto to! na u etsang?" ho hoa monghali, a ema tafoleng ka bohale. Empa mohlanka a araba ka bonolo: "Nts'oarele haeba ke entse phoso. Ke ile ka nahana hore u lakatsa ho jela lijo tsa hao serapeng kajeno. Ho pholile ha monate, sebaka sa leholimo se setala, 'me bona ka mokhoa oo sefata sa liapole se leng setala ka teng se tletseng lipalesa le lino-tsi li e ja ka thabo lijo tsa tsona tsa mots'eare!"

E ile ea e-ba la qetello hore sopo e lahlele kante ka sefenstere. Monghali o ile a lemoha ho hloka mabaka ha hae, le botle ba mohla oo, e neng e le letsatsi le chabileng ha monate la selemo 'me pelo ea hae ea tlaa teboho bakoletse, thuto e ntle eo mohlanka oa hae a neng a mo rutila cona.



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