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THE BANTU WORLD

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JOHANNESBURG

Protectorates Discussed In Commons

COLOUR BAR AN OBSTACLE TO UNION CONTROL OF NATIVE TERRITORIES

During the debate in the House of Commons on the future relations of Great Britain and the Dominions several speakers referred to British policy with regard to the Protectorates in Southern Africa.

Mr. Ben Riley (Labour), talking of "regionalisation," said that there was a great danger that if the Imperial Parliament agreed to share its authority with a Dominion Government--say in South Africa--whose political line of policy was not that of the central authority, there would be an immediate clash.

In South Africa a colour bar was applied politically by the Government of the day, and discriminations of all kinds were drawn between Coloureds and Whites.

"Because of that policy millions of these African states should be integrated into South Africa. I would like, as one small voice in the wilderness, to lodge my protest against any such thing being carried out until most meticulous investigations have been made to see whether these Africans would be better under our rule or the rule of the Union."

Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell (Labour), who initiated the debate, said: "This is our primary purpose--to raise the standards of life for all elements within the Empire, whether they are black or white."

Sir Alfred Beit (Conservative) said that the suggestions made by General Smuts in his recent speech had better be left in abeyance until the tendency towards cleavage within the Empire implications from General Smuts that itself was overcome.

ALLIED AIR FORCE GIVES ENEMY NO RESPITE

The Allied air offensive against Germany and occupied territories has been intensified. There is no respite for Nazi military centres. 500,000 incendiary bombs were rained by the R.A.F. on targets in Munich, Karlsruhe and Dusseldorf on Monday.

It was a costly day for the Luftwaffe. The Germans lost 103 fighter planes, and the Allied losses were 38 bombers and 17 fighters.

While Germany and enemy-occupied areas were being assailed from the west, strong bomber formations flew from Italy to the Balkans and struck heavy blows at the railway yards at Bucharest and Ploesti (Rumania) and the Belgrade-Ikarus aircraft factory in Yugoslavia.

The pilots had clear weather and reported considerable success. A number of Axis fighters were encountered, and 27 of them were destroyed over the Bucharest and Ploesti areas.

A few hours after the return of the great force of R.A.F. bombers from their night attacks on Karlsruhe and Munich, Allied fleets were once again flying to the Continent. At 8 a.m. on Monday Cologne radio reported: "A strong enemy formation is over south-west Germany and is approaching south Germany."

Observers on the British south coast

Hitler And Mussolini Meet

The German news agency announces that Hitler and Mussolini met on Sunday and Monday and that Ribbentrop and Field-Marshal Keitel were also present.

The announcement was in the following terms: "The Führer and the Duce met on Sunday and Monday. During their talks, which took place in the spirit of the old friendship between the Führer and the Duce political, military and economic problems concerning the two countries, and their common aims, were discussed.

There are reports of serious disturbances in France and Denmark. Messages received in Zurich on Tuesday from the French-Swiss frontier describe the biggest battle in which French Patriots have yet been involved. It took place in the Ain Dept of southern France.

A message from Stockholm says that severe riots have broken out in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, according to reports quoted by the Swedish newspaper "Aftonbladet."

The German isolation of Copenhagen on Monday followed a night in which sabotage reached a peak never before known in Denmark, says the Danish Press service. During Sunday night 60 separate explosions were heard in different parts of the city, and there were more than 20 acts of sabotage on buildings and factories used by the Germans. German troops patrolled the streets and there were several exchanges of shots.

A six-storey building at 25-27 Vaestre Boulevard was wrecked by the explosions. This is where the Paramount and Universal film companies had their head offices in Denmark.



Princess Elizabeth

Photo: Cecil Beaton.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH ATTAINS HER LEGAL MAJORITY

Princess Elizabeth, heir to the British throne, attained her legal majority on April 21. She will now begin her real training for the royal duties that await her. Recently she inspected invasion troops with the King and Queen, and it was stated that this was the forerunner of many similar visits and tours in the British Isles.

A new life has opened for the young Princess. Until now she has been a private individual and her life has been circumscribed by the routine of the school-room.

As the heir to the throne, she will succeed the present King in the event of his death. She will be the second Queen of England with the name of Elizabeth. The first Queen Elizabeth was a wise ruler. During her time England laid the foundations of her present world power, and produced such men as Sir Francis Drake who smashed the Spanish Armada, and Sir Walter Raleigh who was a great explorer. Both of these men helped to build England's naval power.

It was during the reign of Queen Elizabeth that Shakespeare and Milton gave a great impetus to English literature.

Iscor Africans Give £451 To Red Cross

A cheque for £451, 9s. 10d., made up of small donations and voluntary collections from the wages of Africans employed by Iscor, has been received by the Pretoria centre of the South African Red Cross Society.

In accordance with the wish of the donors, the money has been allocated to the Red Cross fund for the supply of comforts to African prisoners-of-war.

Travel From Britain Stopped

Travel anywhere overseas from Britain is to be suspended.

An official announcement says: "In addition to the restrictions on travel to Ireland, further severe restrictions have been imposed for military reasons on all travel from this country to destinations other than Ireland."

"Travel to all destinations overseas is being suspended except for business of urgent national importance which cannot be postponed. Persons who have already been granted exit permits will be allowed to use them up to midnight on Thursday. After that date no permit will be valid unless it was issued on or after April 19."

"The restrictions will remain in force until further notice and will be relaxed as soon as military considerations permit."

DEATH OF MRS. RHEINALLT JONES

Life Devoted To Welfare of Africans

Mrs. Rheinallt Jones, M.Sc., wife of Mr. J. D. Rheinallt Jones, a former Senator and a prominent figure in the movement for the improvement of race relations, died in Johannesburg on Tuesday at the age of 59. She became ill on her return from Bechuanaland recently.

Mrs. Rheinallt Jones was born in Yorkshire and graduated at the University of Leeds. She came to South Africa in 1905 as a teacher and in 1910 married Mr. Rheinallt Jones, Director of the S.A. Institute of Race Relations. Throughout her married life she was closely identified with her husband's work for the improvement of race relations on the African continent. She was awarded the King George Jubilee Medal and also the Coronation Medal for her outstanding services.

She was honorary lecturer in Bantu languages at the University of the Witwatersrand and was the pioneer in the Wayfarers' movement for African girls, of which she was superintendent.

TEN-YEAR PLAN

She devoted her life to African welfare work, especially education, and last year published a 10-year plan for progress in Native education which attracted attention in the British Colonies, Britain and the United States. She could also speak with unique authority on problems of African land tenure, having an intimate knowledge of the Native reserves, particularly in the Transvaal, where she was a friend of every tribal chief.

She was national adviser on African affairs to the National Council of Women and was to have taken a prominent part in the proceedings of the N.C.W. conference meeting in Johannesburg this week. She also held the high office for many years, of member of the International Women's Council's standing committee on education. She directed the department concerned with women's work and with public health in the Institute of Race Relations. She also served on the Christian Council of South Africa.

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JIM -- Enjoy
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SAGILA SOMTAKATI

UGUNYILE UDR. KRAUSE

Usependile futi uDr. F. E. T. Krause waknza lomhlola wokuba abantu abanyama bawolelw ejele uba kutiwa bayalova, kabasebenzi njengoba besanda kushaqwa njena ePitoli. U Dr. Krause loma wabe kuqala enguMongameli wamaJaji eFreistata. Nalapo eselidai elikulu wabe eyihlaba njalo njena imiteo lena epata kabi abansundu; ikakulu ekalipe ngasokusoleni impato iziboshwa ezinsundu ezipatwa ngayo. Ute lapo esesiyekile lesisikundla ngenxa yobudala, wawusukela ngeskupedle umsebenzi wokuwa ake atsheli abakulo abamhlope akuti bampete-kabi kanjani onsundu. Sekwandle ukuba kubhalwe emapepeni abelungu amazwi ake elwa nemitedo emibi egqilaza abansundu.

Kuloku kókugcina ube esakaza amawi kaMinister of Native Affairs, u-Major Piet van der Byl, lapo uMinister ate amaPasi avikela abansundu abangafundile; wat i ngenki exegisiwe kwanda ubugebengu; wat futi okuxegiswa kwa-wo kwehlisa imali engena kuHulumeni.

U Dr. Krause kuloku upendula uti akaboni ukuti amaPasi abansundu abavikela lapo kunjani. Uti uyabona ukuti uHulumeni unamatole kuwo ngenxa yoka-ka engenisa imali eningi. Uti wadumala kabi ukuba ati lapo elinde ukuba uMajor van der Byl akulumo into engeno no ngamaPasi, asuke ati kawazukewdwa. Uyaqubeka uDr. Krause uti yena ubona kufanele ukuba apeliswe nya amaPasi, endaweni yawa kusale ipipa libe-huye, kulona okubhalwe konke okucaya lewo olipete onsundu; amaPasi ofisi apele, apendule abe zindawo lapo abansundu benokutolelo kona umsebenzi, abese egcizelola kweleoluti ipipa leli alishoye kufanele ukuba lipatwe nayibokanye abelungu ngoba nakona sekuxubeke izigebengu nabalungile. Ngako yena ufuna ukuba abelungu nabansundu bonke babhalwe kwaHulumeni lowo na-lowo apate lehpeshana, kungaketw bala lake.

Iyakuluma lendoda, ngoba lapo isisilikila imiteo emibi iyisilikilia okweJaji ngempela, iwuhlinze umteto omubi nawe wanelswe. Abahlobo bohlanga olunsundu abamhlope ngeimpela yilabo abaya kubelungu bakubo baftike bahatshele ukuti umuntu omnyama hampete kabi; endaweni yokuba be-

Uyabonga uMn. Sofasonke Mpanza

Mhleli

Ngi size uke enyale e pepeni lako lodo, ukubonga kwami kubo bonke abanakalise ukuzwala abafawo usizibaze batumela izipo zabu, imali, i mpunu, ushukela nokunye engingemakujeda ukukubala.

I Sofasonke Party iyabonga bakiti kini nonke. Nakulabo abasisiza ngemitanzalo yabo.

Bakiti yazini ukuti labantwana abahleli ehlane, belanga, begodola ngabntwana benu abablupeki, bepume ba-ziedla ngenxa yokuba sebedinwe ukugewelevza kwamalungelo abo, kanti yena uMasipala akafuni ukuxegisa nomayumupi imiteleshwana oyumele yena ocindenza tina.

Endaweni yokuba u Hulumeni acidezele u Masipala ukuba akele abantu izindlu, uqine ukubopa abansundu nyo "Section 17." U Masipala ubateka udala ohngolwake! Yiko ke lo yoko kwaMabambu. "Wozani esentweni; imali yokufa iyeza. Njengoba ungenxa njena uyengewashwa ngubani?" Aki umuntu angezwe loko azinike'e esentweni ngokutuna okungewatshewi unuwalwe.

J. Sofasonke Mpanza.

Indlela Engesiyo Yokushumayela

Mhleli

Isikule sami asibekisisiwe kubo benke abashumayeli; siya kulo wo ovo, nrayo leto engizakuluma ngayo. Uknusama jukiti ekwomfato. Kwayempi fngqondo ngilona ukuti kubi skuti nxa keshunayewa kabantu abenguhambi iseqto kutiwa: "Wozani esentweni; imali yokufa iyeza. Njengoba ungenxa njena uyengewashwa ngubani?" Aki umuntu angezwe loko azinike'e esentweni ngokutuna okungewatshewi unuwalwe.

Niti yena uNkalunkulu angayincotu into enjalo! Ukuwa siyelo ukungewatshewi: "Unkunkulu unesikule ufonu simtando, simkonzo ngezinhiliyo ezintando. Yelo, uyo pello ne-Liwa lokupela, kedwa bhaiy nganagelawo yakwa Mahamba.

U Mn. Msitsini Ushiya IBarberton

(Ngo Mafekuseni)

Sihanjelwe ngu Mn. Fine L. Msitsini wabomo iawa Red Lions F.C., alapa eBarberton benomkake.

Lommunzane, onemunyala cyi 13 epete iRed Lions F.C. ngesineke, ala noma sebaxaleme ababekile sona baze bavu-akushioyo.

Iled Lions F.C. labilekelwe, ngalo Mn. Msitsini, Ubesi aziva kuyo yonke indawo, Elmo, Sabie, White River, Nelspruit, Mbokane, Havelock Mine, Breyten nase KaapscheHoop. Lapoke, yilapo ebe ezipumisela kona ezbomivu zama Red Lions F.C. Manje usaya, ngakw'ase Goli.

Ofuna skeli lake, ang'awa kwhama Red Lions, EGoli simfisela inhlangu oka Ndizimandze, abe nenhliylo entle njengoba ebonya dapa.

Abapete iRed Lions F.C. nyo 1944 nsha: Captain: R. Mdhluli; Vice-Captain: M. Nkosi; Chairman: T. Ngoywana; Vice-Chairman: G. M. K. Msitsini; Secretary: E. Temba; Vice-

Ama Zulu Nama Hlubi

Mhleli

* Ngiyaxolisa kakulu impela ngokubuyela kulendaba. Impendulo yami maqondana no Mnu. Xaba otu kusukela oTukela kuze eNewcast'e sokuyingxubevange ile: Nakwazulu kunjalo kusukela koma emya koShaka nabanye. AbakwaNdwandwe ababengabankazi belize uShaka engakalitati bangamaShanga, abakwaMetta, ukabona like Shaka ngamaTefula (Tefuya), umombhu wase Nhlengeui kwaTonga. Nanamula ulimi lwakwaZulu kalugondakali lunesiSwazi nesiTonga ngo-za zigewe lezizizwe koma. Abasho noko ukuti ngokuba bayingxube sekungafa igama labo lobukosi bakubo milando (history) ngaloko. AbakwaZulu ngisho uqaza uliale nabo iminyakanyaka kati mahlwa hexabene nawe batu awnsiye owa-kwaZulu ulskafula lase Natal. Leiligqabho labo liyakuba bukali ngeminyaka czayo njengokuba ubona namuhla kwezimhlope izizwe. Izingane zetu ziyanukulekwa ngezakwaZulu nasema College una zingazazi. Ubumbuka labo abukulumayo u Mnu. Xaba.

Asingazifan'si maleziziwana eza-zingabenabokosi obaziwayo esezipa ubu-Zulu ngenxa yamahloni okuba zingendanyo elihafiwe n'elazivayo. Ngisho igimb'ama Hlubi else Madadiyela elaxo-shwa ngamaNgisi Isapacamise lona upudo wakiti emahltshuswa kuBhlangane.

Kusukela eMaritzburg kuze kufike e-Newcastle ngikulele koma angizange ngizwe mbuka, ngisho nase BlaauwAisch.

"AFRICAN"

AmaPasi e Alexandra

Wepuzile ukufika umbiko kaMnu. E. P. Mart Zulu lapo che etshela izwe ukuti emzini wasé Alexandra Township bebenoinhlangano omkulwa wokulwa mama Pasi, lapo okwakukona abantu abaqavile abanangi abakuluma.

(Esoganti ababokosi inxa betumela izidaba bangakumbula ukuti kakuksyo indlela ukuba indaba itanyewo esigwini sombileli engati yineweho yake. Indaba kaiyofotonyewa kuMideli, "Bantu World," Box 6663, Johannesburg.

—Mhleli, B.W.)

WANTED

Applications are invited for the post of assistant teacher in the High School of the United Bantu School, Kroonstad. Qualifications to teach Afrikaans in J.C. and Matric classes essential. The appointment may be made immediately, or in July, according to applicants being free. Applications together with copies of recent testimonials to be sent to: The Manager, St. Francis Priory, Voortrekker Street, Kroonstad.

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Applications are hereby invited to certain schools in the Saulspoort area, Rustenburg district, under the supervision of the D. R. Church. Applicants should state Church membership, Church activities, Tribe, Certificates held and testimonials from previous Superintendent. Apply A. M. Scheffelin, Saulspoort.

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The Bantu World

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1944

The Protectorates

The question of the incorporation of the Protectorates of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland in the Union has again come to the fore. It has been raised in Parliament and by General Smuts in a recent speech in Cape Town, and was the subject of a debate in the House of Commons last week, when several British members of Parliament severely criticised the Union's Native policy.

"Because of that policy," declared Mr. Ben Riley, "millions of our subjects in Africa, the Protectorates and non-self-governing colonies like Northern Rhodesia are entirely opposed to being included within a Dominion authority without a guarantee that they will stand as equal citizens and not be discriminated against, as is the case in South Africa."

We have, on several occasions in these columns, pointed out that if South Africa wanted to play a leading role in African affairs, she must put her house in order first, that she must evolve a Native policy that will not be in conflict with the policies pursued by Britain, France and Belgium in other parts of Africa. In these parts Africans are made to feel that they are co-heirs of Africa with their European fellow countrymen. In French Africa, for instance, there is no differential treatment between White and Black. Africans are being trained to play their part in the administration and development of their country. They are being made to feel that although black in colour, they are nevertheless citizens of the French Empire.

The French will never abandon this policy because they value the loyalty which Africans displayed during the darkest hour in French history when Hitler's hordes overran France and forced her to sign a humiliating armistice.

The Union Government must wake up to facts and face them. Its segregation policy has utterly failed to solve our inter-racial problems but has succeeded in complicating them and in creating suspicion, misunderstanding and bitterness. While this policy is still being maintained, it will be unfair and unjust for Britain to transfer her protection of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland to that of the Union. It must be remembered that it was against the white people of South Africa that the rulers of these territories sought the protection of Britain. It was against the Boers of the Free State and the Britons of the Cape that Mosesh placed his country and the nation he had built under British rule; it was against the Britons of the Cape and the Boers of the Transvaal that Khami, Sechele and Bathoeng sought and obtained British protection for their country and it was against the English of Natal and the Boers of the Transvaal that Mswazi appealed to Britain for protection. That was in the nineteenth century, some people will say. But is there any real difference between White South Africa of to-day and that of the last century, as far as the treatment of the African is concerned? There is very little difference, if any. Britain is committed to a progressive colonial policy—a policy of trusteeship which aims at leading the colonial peoples into the ways of civilisation until they are able to stand on their own feet.

This policy is entirely different to South Africa's "trusteeship" whose purpose is to keep Africans as wards for all time. If the Union wants the control of the Protectorates, she must convince their inhabitants and the outside world that under her rule they will be better off than under British rule. But with her Statute books loaded with repressive legislation and colour bar laws, she will not be in a position to do so. What she needs at this moment when she is being criticised even by her neighbours, is a statesman with the vision and courage of Campbell-Bannerman.

NATIVE AFFAIRS POLICY REVIEWED

The Government's Policy under the Native Trust and Land Acts of 1936 was unchanged, and they had bought 1,562,328 morgen of land for Native settlement for slightly more than £4,750,000 said the Minister of Native Affairs, Major van der Byl, reviewing the policy of his department in the Senate last week.

The Government felt, however, that they should not compete for land at the present inflated values on the open market, he added, and the result was that in some cases the buying of land had been suspended.

The Minister announced that the department was investigating the possibility of establishing village settlements where the bread-winners of Native families who had not enough land to support themselves could find work near their homes to supplement their incomes.

The MINISTER said there had been open to educated Natives. The most highly paid Native, in the department was a translator on the grade £370-20-£450. There were, too, Native clerks on grades of £120 up to £180 and £180 up to £200, as well as interpreters and clerks on lower grades. It was the Department's policy, too, to employ only Europeans who wished to make the Department and their particular job their calling.

"As with people all over the world, there is among the Natives a certain restlessness, particularly in large urban areas; but I do not think we need be unduly pessimistic." The Native is suffering from growing pains, and this restlessness is a sign of development as they emerge into a bigger world."

DEBATE

Senator MALCOMESS said it was hunger, want of land and the poll tax that was forcing Natives into towns. European bread, through the wheat subsidy, was subsidised by the Government; maize, too, should be subsidised to the consumer—the Native, the Coloured person and also the poor white Natives called the Native Urban Areas Act an inhuman Act and thought they had the right to live in peace in their homes without constant interference from officials and police. There was to-day a large permanent Native urban population, and municipalities should be able to set aside land for freehold sale to urban Natives.

There was too much of the "master and servant" attitude on the part of some of the Department's officials in the reserves, especially where the calling of stock was concerned. Unless there was consultation and co-operation with the Native on the limitation of stocks the scheme could not be a success. The typhus position should never have reached its present stage.

"I do not wonder that so many Natives are listening to agitators; they are like drowning men grabbing at a straw. When we get up against the main Native questions in this country it is like coming against a blank wall."

The Minister should appoint a responsible body of men and women to go into the whole life of the Native and the laws controlling them.

"GOLD MINE GOGGA"

Senator SMITH said the "gold mine gogga" must be "debunked." The

wages of the people were tied to the standard set by the gold mines, but must that position continue for ever? If gold went to a higher price Natives on the mines could be paid higher wages. Gold to-day was not money, but mainly an exportable commodity, and the Government should consider subsidising its export in the same way as the export of butter or cereals was subsidised.

Senator BASNER (Natives' Representative) moved the adjournment of the debate. He said the House had not had sufficient time to study the White Paper on the activities of the department.

The debate was adjourned.

In the Senate the following day, resuming the debate on the policy of the Minister of Native Affairs:

Senator BASNER said the Natives' Representatives were impatient not with the Minister, but with the policy he defended. While the Native Affairs Department looked after the interests of the Natives, it was also the chief recruiting agent for labour for the mines industries and farms. That conflict nullified most of its efforts to help the Native.

The Minister was extremely badly advised in his work. The Native Affairs Commission were supposed to advise him but the members of the commission were not emotionally in sympathy with the Native. The country did not know for instance, why the latest appointment, that of Mr. H. van der Merwe, had been made. Another member, Mr. Payne (M.P.'s for Tomboland), had called the Native "barbarians." A third, in his last election speech at Paayla had said that in the South African war he admitted he had shot 175 Natives alone, "and I have not changed my opinion about those armed coloureds." Were these men fit to advise the Minister?

In a case in Johannesburg where two men had "hanged" a Native in the Post Office, a senior official of the department had come forward and had to try to save the "young烈士," and the staff of the Post Office had started a fund to pay the culprits' £20 fine. This atmosphere of brutality could not exist without senior officials being aware of it.

Admittedly, 30 per cent. of Native children went to school, but only 2½ per cent. went higher than Standard II. If the Native was educated, would he work in the gold mines? Natives in the Pietermaritzburg district had starved last year. They had been ready to fight. The Minister had sent troops and put 300 of them in gaol. That was just a beginning. Next year he might have to put 3,000 in gaol and the next year 30,000. It was absolutely untrue that political agitations were responsible. Natives could not live off the land they had been given. This was a deliberate attempt to force them to go and work on the mines or farms.

(To be continued in next issue)



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LATE NEWS

A new station for the increasing traffic from Orlando and adjoining townships is to be built at the corner of Faraday and Eloff Streets. The photograph shows the site of the platforms in the foreground. An underground extension from the present Village Main station, off Eloff Street Extension, will link up with the new terminus.

It was the policy of the Department to increase as far as possible the posts

NEW DEMAND FOR REPEAL OF PASS LAWS

The arguments recently advanced in Parliament by the Minister of Native Affairs for the retention of the pass laws are severely criticised in a statement issued to the Press on Thursday by Dr. F. E. T. Krause, former Judge-President of the Free State. He calls for their immediate repeal and replacement by a system of registration.

The Native would, under such a system, be given a registration certificate, or identification card, on which could be recorded all the particulars necessary in his interests, says Dr. Krause. Registration offices should replace the present pass offices and operate as well as employment bureaux for Natives seeking work. Hostels should be provided to house the Natives.

Dr. Krause also suggests that £10,000,000 should be set aside to finance a scheme to deal with the whole Native problem over a period of, say ten years. An independent board of Europeans and Natives should be established to assist the various Ministers and departments in their work and secure continuity of policy.

"I would urge also that every European should be registered and have an identification card," said Dr. Krause. "We have so many refugees and other persons who have entered the Union—some desirable, but many undesirable—that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to sort them out after the war. We do not want to be swamped by the undesirable elements of European countries. South Africa should not be the dumping ground of the riff-raff of other countries. Look after your own discharged soldiers and other citizens before you allow mass immigration from overseas."

Dr. Krause says he has repeatedly had the definite assurance of Ministers and of the department that the pass laws would be repealed. It, therefore, came as a great surprise to him to read that there had been a change. The Minister of Native Affairs had stated that the aim of the pass laws was to protect the unsophisticated Native from being exploited by unscrupulous employers.

"He does not state how this protection is accomplished nor does he say that there is no alternative method to secure this alleged protection. Must one take it that the pass laws usurp the function of the ordinary laws of the land where Natives are concerned?"

TRACING OF FAMILIES

"Illiterate Natives entering urban areas lose contact with their families, says the Minister, and the pass has enabled the department to trace 831 families of Natives in 1943. This is very interesting—quite a new function of the department to trace lost relatives!"

"The pass laws are most useful as far as Native health is concerned, it is said, because each Native has to submit to a medical examination before registration and, in 1943, 1,366 Natives were discovered suffering from venereal disease. Is this not the duty of the Public Health Department? Why should a pass be necessary for this purpose?"

"In 1942 the enforcement of the pass laws was relaxed—the Minister did not say in what manner—and no fewer than 843,000 Natives were arrested during the last three years. Of these 318,000 were convicted for contraventions of pass laws. The inference, of course, is that we must retain the pass laws so as to manufacture criminals."

"The relaxation of the pass laws has also led to a serious falling off of revenue. This last reason is the only feasible one for their retention. By implication, this is an admission that the pass system has developed into a convenient taxing machine—in fact that is so."

NO PROTECTION

"I have no hesitation in saying without fear of contradiction, that the present pass law system has departed entirely from the original policy of the old Voortrekkers who introduced it. It is, as administered to-day, not a protection to the Native. It has degenerated into a convenient taxing machine to swell the revenue of the country, and is an unbearable burden to the under-paid, underfed, unsophisticated and illiterate Native."

Pointing out that the pass law system does not operate in the Cape and Natal, where half the Native population lives, Dr. Krause asks whether it cannot be inferred—from the failure of the Government to extend the policy of the other Provinces—that the reasons advanced are not the real reasons, or are at least intentionally exaggerated to retain a benefit that has now become the main object—revenue. In its "bulldog tenacity" not to relinquish any easy source of revenue the Government would fight to retain, for that reason, the pass law system in its present form.

Not abolition, but retention of the pass laws had resulted in the increase of crime and certainly in the increase of the prison population. The country was manufacturing criminals by the retention of these laws. The Minister himself had furnished the proof with the figure of 318,000 convictions for pass law contraventions.

ROUND-UPS

"It was lately announced with much eclat," says Dr. Krause, "that the

Dr. Van Eck On National Income

The national income in South Africa could only be increased if the Non-European population was taught to produce more, and to produce it efficiently, said Dr. H. J. van Eck, chairman of the Social and Economic Planning Council, and retiring president of the Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa, in an address to the societies in Johannesburg last week.

As an instance, he mentioned the textile industry and suggested that the unskilled population of South Africa should produce the clothes it wore. He advocated the manufacture by the African population of simple types of textile production.

South Africa could rely on new discoveries in gold and the maintenance of the industry for a certain number of years, he stated, but it was essential for the country to venture into new fields of activity. What were these fields?

Some people suggested agriculture but the contribution from this activity to the national income was only 12½ per cent—a very small contribution. Although the efficiency of agriculture could be increased—this was necessary—he did not believe that the proportion contributed to the national income by agriculture could be very much increased.

The development of secondary industries was the only alternative and there was the "fullest justification" for adopting this course in South Africa.

Referring to his suggestion that Africans should manufacture their own clothes, Dr. Van Eck said:

"I feel that this is a great field for development. The African will not only be making his own clothes; he will be contributing to his own well-being."

The development of a textile industry of this nature, together with the reorganisation of agriculture so as to provide more food for the people, were essential requirements.

well indeed compared with those of the ordinary rural location school.

To improve the Native home-life in the reserves it is proposed to supplement the work of the agricultural demonstrators by appointing Native women as home demonstrators or home visitors. A school for training these home visitors is to be built with the aid of a grant of £3,000 from the South African Native Trust at Mbuto Farm in the Tsolo district. The White Paper says Native women are taking an increasing interest in the progress of their people and a number of women's associations are doing most valuable work in the direction of social improvement.—SAPA.

Shortage of Farm Labour

A solution to the problem of shortage of Native farm labour can only be reached by effecting, in co-operation with farmers themselves, some uniformity and general improvement in the conditions of Native farm labour so that agriculture may more effectively compete in the open labour market, says a review of the activities of the Native Affairs Department in the year 1943-44, tabled in the Assembly last week-end.

With a view to obtaining suggestions the Department addressed a circular to Farmers' Associations making certain suggestions for bringing about an improvement in the conditions of farm labour.

Unfortunately, the White Paper says, the Department's intentions were misunderstood. The object of the circular was to suggest an angle of approach for full discussion and to obtain the co-operation of farmers in making farm labour more attractive to Natives, but in many cases the replies have not been helpful.

The White Paper says the inadequacy of medical services for Natives continues to be viewed with anxiety by the Department, but it is hoped that the report of the National Health Services Commission will lead to an appreciable improvement in the present unsatisfactory service to Natives.

COLLECTIVE FARMING

Referring to agricultural development, the White Paper says during the past year the Department's Agricultural staff concentrated on increasing the food supply of the Native people. The supply of seed, fertilisers and manure at 55 per cent of landed cost, started in September, 1939, as a war measure, has been continued and the campaign to increase crop production has served a useful purpose in that it has encouraged Native farmers to diversify their crop farming and produce a more balanced food ration.

A characteristic which greatly retards the advance of the Native in agriculture, however, is the lack of co-operation. Although Natives in the reserves live and share their grazing communally the production of crops is carried out on an individual basis. The reluctance of the individual to adopt enlightened methods of cultivation and disposal of his crop has seriously retarded his agricultural progress. An experiment in collective farming has been tried and although it has temporarily failed, the results have proved that this system has possibilities for Native agriculturists.

Good progress is being made in farm schools where carefully planned practical agricultural knowledge and training are combined with the ordinary school curriculum. Pupils have shown up very

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UNION COLLEGE

LETTER TO AFRICAN WOMANHOOD

NOTEWORTHY APPRECIATION

In a review of the activities of the Department of Native Affairs, tabled before Parliament recently, it was stated that African women "are taking an increasing interest in the progress of their people and a number of women's associations are doing most valuable work in the direction of social improvement." This is a noteworthy appreciation of the services of the African woman in the interests of her community.

But this good story does not end here. The review continues and announces the Department's intention to establish a school at Tsolo where African women will be trained as home demonstrators or home visitors. The school will be built with the help of a grant of £3,000 from the South African Native Trust.

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Another opening to African women to be of greater service to their community will soon be at their disposal. This is a recognition of their efforts in the past and should come as an encouragement to work harder still for our race. The action of the Department has shown that the central Government is often willing to give help where people show initiative and where they undertake work that directly benefits their community.

Apart from the fact that the new scheme opens another field for service to the African people, it also provides an outlet for the employment of our girls. Up to now, our girls could be trained as Nurses, Teachers and a handful as domestic servants. A still smaller number trained as medical doctors. We are now going to have a wider field to absorb the energies and talent of our young women.

But the most important thing in the Department's new scheme is that people will be taught hygiene, the proper care of their children and the best way to derive the maximum vitamin value from their food, in their own homes in the country. There was often something odd in the arrangement where children were sent to school where they were taught these things while the homes from which they came were neglected. Children, by themselves, could wield but little influence against the ancient ways of life in their homes. The Department now wants to take the "school" right into African homes and one hopes that this will be undertaken on a scale sufficiently large to

(Continued in column 3)

WOMENS' PAGE

Recipe For Managing A Husband

(By Miss C. A. Maako)

A good many husbands are spoilt by their wives managing them badly. Some women go about as if their husbands were highly inflated balloons, likely to burst at any time. Others keep their men constantly in "hot water" or let them "freeze" by being careless or indifferent to them. There are also those who keep their husbands "in pickle" all their lives.

None of these ways can make a husband tender and good. Men are delightful creatures if treated properly.

In selecting your husband, do not be attracted by his "silvery" appearance... you are not looking for mackerel. Be sure to get the type of man you like. Do not go to market to "buy" him, as the best are always brought to your door. It is far better to have none, unless you will patiently learn how to "cook" him.

A preserving kettle of the finest porcelain is best, but if you cannot get it, an earthenware pot will do—provided you give it a little extra care. Now, for the process of "cooking" him: See that the linen in which you tie him is properly washed and mended, with the required number of buttons and strings tightly stitched on. Tie him in the kettle by a strong silk cord, called Comfort, the one called Duty being apt to be weak.

Take care and see that he remains within the kettle. Men are apt to jump out of it and in that way make your "cooking" a frightful failure, or burn themselves, for, like crabs and lobsters, you have to cook them while alive. Make a steady, clear fire of Love, Neatness and cheerfulness. Let him be as near this as seems to agree with him. If he splutters, do not be anxious. Some husbands do this until they are quite "done."

Add a little sugar in the form of kisses, but no vinegar, or pepper on any account. Do not stick any sharp instrument into him to see if he is "cooked."

If you follow this recipe, you will find him very "digestible" after the "cooking." He will agree pleasantly with you and the children and will "keep" as long as you want unless you become careless and "set" him in a cool place.

meet the urgent needs of rural and eventually urban areas.

There is reason to believe that this scheme will be but one aspect of the Department's attempt to improve African living conditions. If it would be dovetailed with a country-wide system of rural clinics, hospitals and centres for the dissemination of information on how to prevent disease and keep healthy, we would perhaps be approaching the time when we would think of Typhus epidemics as things of the past.

These schemes, however, will all fail if the African people do not co-operate fully with the Department to combat disease and other evils. And no person is in a better position to make the schemes a success than the African woman.

—Editress

Some girls are very lucky. Even if they are not pretty, everybody likes them. Often the reason is that they have soft, clear skin, which they protect with Palmolive Soap, just as beautiful women all over the world do.

We should all use Palmolive Soap, regularly, because it keeps the skin soft and clear, and the perfume oils of fresh flowers are added to give the skin a delicious scent.

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our board be fed.

Our conversation shall not shut His
out;

There shall be no delight He
cannot share;

In every sorrow He will have
a part,

And through our pain, His

healing will be there.

Accept our invitation, gentle One,
We need Thy gracious
presence, night and day,
We would be worthy of Thee as our
guest,

Our door swings wide—abide
with us, we pray.

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Tsa Makeleketla

Re sa hahile re sa phets. Ba ileng re ka bulela Au-Gabonee le Au Abram Molloa. Banma bana ebile linatla tse tsejoang haholo mosebetsi ona. Ntate Molloa o sebelitsi haholo ho holisa kereke ea Roma. Esita le likerekere tse ling o li sebelitsi kahae be ele mosebetsi ona ratang mosebetsi ona Molimo haholo.

Kereke ya hae e ile ea mo hlonapha haholo. Setopo sa lntsoa ka kerekeng, loseng pele ho noa mabiteng ea eba 'Misa'. Mabiteng Father ea Roma ea bua hantle haholo ka mesebetsi ea mofu. Ha bua le Father Tau oa Chache lntate Dichaba.

Paseka ebile kholo mona hae, haholo kerekeng ea Methodist. A.M.E. le eona e be e na le mokete.

'Hela!' rona mona re bona mehloolo, (Suparintente) hothoeng; ke hore Molissa oa lokeshene o kenya batho khotho neda ena. Re e re re ekaba Mookameli Malokasie ka ntata bahabi. Maoba se khitlile lojoe. Khale a emeletse bo-ralitsa a re ba seke ba robatsa makhommo ka sakeng lijarateng li e masakeng ao a hahileng a litrata.

Joala maoba ho fihile Rankkhotho oa Bethilehem, (Agente) Khele! a mo esa hampe, kannete—a ba a sala a re pulu! Khele! mohlo a re phekolela. Josle hotho re ka ruoa eng le eng ka jareteng—O re boleko bo a kulisa. Empa joale molao ore ha joalo khomo ke ea mofutsana re li ruoe.

Batsaai ba bana le bona ba eme ka mato ba batla Sekolo-Komiti, khale se shoe—jaole linonyane li lula batho hlio lubebile—mesuoe e kenyana makhoteng bana ba thibela ho ea sekolong—Sekolo se na le likamore tse 12—se a li-loa—Mbu ha o eo, ke maralleng feela mona. Ke tseo he tsa Makeleketla.

Tsa Motse Wa Doornkop

(Ke B. E. Tshiyhula)

Ka la di 2 April go bilo Kamogelo ya bana mo kerekeng ya Lutherian. Bapedi ya Rev. G. Malaka. Aowa, ya ba letsatsi le monate Kudu. Batho ba kgotse lethabo ele mpilo-bilo. Dipelo tsa bona, ke bona gore e be ele tse thsweu byale ka lebese.

Byale nna ke lemoga taba she—ke bona ruri gore batho ba kgahlwa ke phetsa ya bana, fela tsa sekolo gore bana ba rutwgo fihla puku ya go selela ga ba rate. Aowi! Mang le mang o lekile go nthasa le peni ya gagwe ya bofelo. Ka fao re ya bona gore batho ba rata go ruta bana botagka bya go apara.

Ijo! bana ba ba botsana ka moka ba swana. Se ke taba ye bohlokwa le goma go ratega byang ge mahlo a rena a bona taba tse byale.

Mo go leng lethabo le sella sa manyami se gona. Go manyami mosebetsi. Bagesho ke bega manyami, taba ye e swabishago, le gona ejisha hleng. Go ngongorego mosebetsi, batho ba thabela kamogelo ya bana, ba gana go aga sekolo. Sekolo, bana ba pitlagana. Ka thsuanelo nkabe go agwa dikamore tse tharo; Komiti Sekolo ge e kgobetsa banna gore modiro o tswele-pele. ditaba di ya senywa. Ga re tsebe gore molato ke eng le byale moago ga o sa ukama ke mohlo.

Lefsi le sa busha le metseng ya seetsa. Ge ke riyal, ke ra ka gore bana ba tswileng ke masome a mafaro le ba bararo; fela wa puku ya go selela o teé. Byale boheng, 32 bana ba tlo ya le lesioka. Dinku ge di sera modishi di ja ke dipliri, mohlaphe o a gashana, mafelo ke ka hlolo. Re swanetse go tsebe gore Sethsabane se ganang seetsa se tlo hwela fisifing. Agi-ag i a ikagela, sinyi-sinyi e a ithsenyetsa.

Makumane A Bethlehem

(Ke Mongoleli on rona)

Ho bilo le papali ea football ka Paseka, ho bapala ba Vereeniging le Bethlehem. Papaling ea ho qala Bethlehem—e ile ra hola baeti ka 5 goals 1, che, mosebetsi ona mantsoiboa ba ile ba etsoisa ka e le nngoe.

Kerekeng ea Chachi ho bilo teng mokete o moholo oa tsoseletso ka Paseka. Esale Moruti J. Motaung a khutile hospital, re qalile hoba le mokoloko. Tibelo, ea ka phirimana oa Saterdaga ea Paseka, lithuto ebile tse matha hape. Ts'ebeletsong eo ha eba le khalatela ea Lebone le Halalelang. ("Sanctuary Lamp") eo eleng mpho e ntsotseng ke Mr. Walter Ndawo eleng mpho ea kereke. Ts'ebeletsong ebile e phahameng—High-Mass. Ka le hlahlamang Sondaga, Missa oa eba o phahameng hape. Ka nako tso 10 a.m. kerekeng ea be se e tsetse. Ts'ebeletsong tsema tse peli, thuto bilo tse matla haholo. Ka Sondaga haba teng le likolobetso. Che, re thaba ho bona ha Moruti oa rona John Motaung esale a etsoa Hospital, a tsoella hantle.

Motse oa Bethlehem oa hola le Morena oa Location Mong. De Villiers, a le ka ka matla ho nts'etsa lintho pele.

Tsa Bolata—Witzieshoek

(Ke "Khoho-ea-hae")

Ka la 25-3-1944 re bilo le mokete mona Bolata, e le oa papali ea lehe (football). Batho e le metelemala-telemala ba hilahang likarolong tsobole tsa se-khutlo sena sa heso sa Witzieshoek. Ha eka lea phahama oa qaleha mokhoa: Ereka ha papali e ne e le e getelang (final) ha ts'oanelo ho phehsiana koto ts'e tharo feta tse ileng ts'a hola pele—eleng: Lefika High School; Thabala-Ts'ou Lower Primary School; Bolata Lower Primary School, hlopha tsa bana nana le tsa bashemane.

So! ea kupa letsatsi lohle ha ba ha nkha ntja e shoeleng! Rona bō-Ma-uthoa-uthoane ra sala re kobile linala, re setse re ka 'mutla-oo-lintjeng, ha ba ha bua ngoana a re: "Lona ba Bolata ke sono feela."

Eitse ha 'mila o puta, tsatsi le retelha le hela holim'a lithaba, a hana Manyakoane bana bā Morena Lepanya. Joala mona be le rona batho ba qala ho tseb hoba re ntse re le teng.

Ha qhalanoa taba li lutsa ka mokhoa oona: Lefika High School ea hapa folaga ea banana e neng e le mona Bolata—empa bakeng sa eona ra hapa ea Bashemane e leng e neng e tsotseng pele—ka bohole. Ke ngola tjena e le teng mona Bolata Lower Primary School.

Lea bona he thaka tsa ka, lele lena le reng ha e loane ka likhoka le phethets'e 'neta feela! Ha ho tume li-melala pnts'onyana le ba basesanyane baa e loana.

Bo-Moteaphala (referees) ke sitioe, ho kenyia mabito a bona mona; le matichere obhe le marena a hlophileng mokete oa rona ka ho ba teng no onna.

Moea oa papadi o no o le mohlo ha e se mona le mane feela (baa itseba). Papali ha e 'ne e tsoole pele ka moea o mohlo metsolle, le tlohele polelo tse na tse mpe tsa boithoriso ba lefeela

Li ngotsoe ke 'na ea li boneng. Khoho-ea-hae—se—leta—mela.

Tsa Anglo Alpha

(Ka Elegance Rampai)

Koponene ea rona kajeno e re ts'episa haholo hore mohlomong e tsa sebetsa ie hoja re sa tseb letsatsi. Re bilo le papali ea polokoe (Football Match) mapoba ka li 2 April 1944 mona ha rona re tletsos ke Olimpics F.C. ea Whites re e shapileng 4 nil hoseng, mantsiboea 7-4. Anglo Alpha e ne e le match oa pelo o qalang ho ba le ona empa ba bilo le katileho e makatsang.

EA neng a ntse a le sieo mona ke Mrs. Ts'ehlo 'me kajeno o khutile leetong la hae la Lesotho. Ba fueng ngoana ona ngoanela ke Elegance the Dorah Rampai kheeling ea March ha e hlola 17, 1944. Che ngoana le 'm'ae ba sa le pabalong ea Morena.

Ke ka masoabi ke hlahisang lefu la ntaratona Willie Lebona ea hlokahtseng mohla li 2/4/44—mane teropong ea (Mamahabane) Ventersburg ka potlako. Mats'eliso a tsoang ho Molimo oa rona a ke a keme ka thung le baneng ha ntate Lebona. Le kerekeng eo eena e neng e le molisa oa eona. Ba nteng ba le sieo ke Mr. Jacob Karel le Mr. Andries Sethabane ba etsoe mosebetsi oa Sophiatown, Transvaal.

Tsa Balfour

(Ke A. E. Msibi)

Re bilo le mokete o moholo o monate kerekeng ea A.M.E. o tsamaiso ke Rev. R. D. Rathebe le batlati ba hae. Palo ea mosebetsi e bilo ka pina 110 A.M.E. lipineng, ha rapela J. Khambule. Palo ea pele Mathew 27 ea baloa ke P. Khoza. Sefela 100 ke A. Letsoko oa Balfour. Litsibo tsaneleka ke N. Marera. Moruti R. D. Rathebe ea ba onehela selallo salerato. Mr. E. Gule a bima pina 97 A.M.E.

President P. Rathebe a nka mosebetsi oa likapeso tsa mafulah—mafuhali a 13 a a peso. Atlatsoa ke Mrs. M. Radebe oa Zion Apostolic church—L. Radebe oa Methodist Church.

Ntlo ea tlala batho ba fitang 287 ea ba Mrs. M. Radebe a khotthatsa batho ba apareng ka mantsoe amonate—a Molimo.

Kaimora oa likapeso mosebetsi oa nko ea madodana. Ka labohlano ka—Good Friday Rev. R. D. Rathebe ona buoa ka lefu la sefapano—abina pina ea 27. Lefu labao molopoli Chelete ea litsinyehelo ea putua hafumanno; £5. 4. 0. Heidelberg; £2. 12. 6.; Panfontein 7s. 6d.; Greylings 4s.

Ba bahlomphehi ba rona e ne ele Nurse L. Rathebe Heidelberg hospital, Miss R. Rathebe, Mrs. Ida Khumalo, E. Rathebe, N. Marera, P. Khoza, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Rathebe, S. Twala, E. Marera, A. Nxumalo, N. Marera, A. Makubu, M. Gule, W. Makubu, R. Majola, G. Tajane, A. Bodibe, S. Tshabalala, A. Rathebe, I. Gule.

tsaorao ke puls tseleng a ba a robala hona moo tseleng. Koloi e sitoa ho tsamaa ke pula. Mong. Mitchelle Masiu o kile a re khalo a ile Vrededorf.

Tsa Vereeniging

BANTU WORLD JOHANNESBURG

Kerekeng ea Fora ho bilo le mokete oa selallo, sondaha sa li 19. 3. 1944. Mosebetsi o no o tsamaiso ke Moruti Moletsane.

Mong. Piet Mokanyane o butse mosebetsi o ha e on levenkele, re molakaletsa tsopole. Mona re bofifing bo boholo; ho hlokahtse 'ma'rona Maseo Souto; Mofu o patiloe ka la li 13. 3. 44. E ka Molimo o ka ts'elisa ba ntlo ea mofu.

Beng. A. B. Motsuenyane le J. B. Makahemela ba ntse ba likusisa Tennis Clubs. Hape ka la li 11. 3. 44. Re ne re pata Mofumahali Makolobetso. Re la le ba ntlo ea mofu.

Mong. Esai Nhlapo, o na ile holiday mane Reitz. Kajeno a khutile. Ea kileng a kula haholo ke Mong. P. J. Madamane; empa kajeno o betere, re leboha Molimo.

Ka la li 13. 3. 44. David Thlabane o na a ile Kops ka koloi ea hae o re a (Li tsoella serapeng sa 2)

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Tsa Springfontein

(Ke M. P. P. Melato)

Ke leboga Morena L. P. Moduka le Mohumagadi kamoo ba thusitseng ka gone moo loshong jaga. Mr. Isaac P. Melato, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, kala 29th 3. 1944. Ke leboga le bottle ba kereke ea Fora le litsala cotlis tsoe li thusitseng mo pitlhong kala 31. 3. 1944. A Morena anne le bona bottle 'me a tshegofatse bao bottle ba nang bare gomotsa ha rene ve le mo phutsahalong. Amogelang tebogo tsame. Chelete ea lishusho ke £10. 17. 3.

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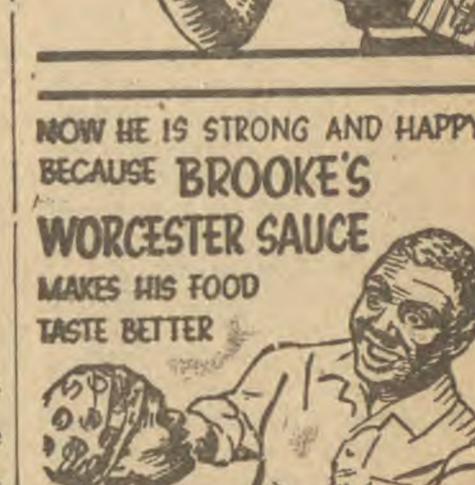
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IN THE POLITICAL ARENA

(By Sigismund Segregation Not Oppression?)

The leaders of the Nationalist Party have gone to great pains of late, trying to explain to the African people and other non-Europeans that they do not regard Segregation as synonymous with Oppression.

A little over a fortnight ago, a Freedman appealed to Afrikaner teachers to take a deeper interest in the education of the Bantu, with a view to making the African realize that he and the Afrikaner are both South Africans. Press reports state that Dr. D. F. Malan, Leader of the Nationalists, speaking at Porterville a few days after the Freedman's appeal, took great trouble to emphasize that his Party wants Separation—a more polite term for Segregation—and that this does not mean that the man of colour must be oppressed.

Pointing out Separation as the best policy which could make Black and White live in peace and friendship, he said it meant giving the non-European his own area where he could develop; keeping him apart politically and to some extent economically and prohibiting the mixing of blood.

Opposed to this policy was that of Equality. This, Dr. Malan continued, meant removing the Colour Bar, making a European of the non-European in every respect and giving him equal political and economic rights. Equality had been tried in Australia and the United States. In Australia it had almost brought disaster to the native population while in America it led to racial hatred between Black and White in the Southern States. After trying the Equality experiment for a hundred years, Australia was now adopting the policy of Separation.

"Since the arming of non-Europeans, Africans, Coloureds and Indians and began to argue thus: 'Many of us have given our blood, and if the European requires us to give our blood, we are entitled to be treated equally.' This made the matter more serious and necessitated its being tackled as a national problem. Then," suggested the Leader of the Opposition, "there should be a planned policy of Segregation taken to all its logical conclusions."

Points of Interest

There is nothing new in the Doctor's suggestions for the solution of the Union's Colour problem, but there are two points that are of immense interest to the African people—they would like to know what areas will be set apart for their occupation and whether in those areas Segregation's "logical conclusions" will cover African Station Master and Judge, a separate African Parliament and, finally, complete EQUALITY!

The Nationalists want no Equality, but the "logical conclusion" to their policy of Separation is Equality.

Agreement of Charters

Highlight of the South African Trades and Labour Council conference, held recently in Cape Town, was the decision to formulate a "Workers' Charter for the working class, irrespective of race, colour and creed." A committee was accordingly appointed to study the draft and report within the next three months.

Charters, great and small, are very much in vogue just now and there is no reason why the South African Workers' Charter should not be a great document in its own field. But one thing may make the proposed declaration a statement of fine aims, which are incapable of attainment—proscribing special treatment for the African worker as well. Talk of locations and Native villages, smacks too much of Segregation.

Congress and Provinces

Dr. A. B. Xuma, leader of the African National Congress, is reported to have stated at the last conference of the Transvaal Congress, that Congress is not a federal body and that it is a mass liberation movement where provincial organizations are merely branches of the mother body. The African National Congress, he said, is alone the supreme legislative body; the provinces cannot frame constitutions or formulate policies that conflict with the central body's.

If provinces were free to pursue policies that were at variance with those of the national movement, then there would soon be chaos in

Wilberforce News

The various activities of Wilberforce Institute show that it is growing year after year. The beginning of the year saw many interesting events.

The Ministrum, an important factor in the school, organised very inspiring meetings for the promotion of the spiritual life of the students during the Easter. Professor J. M. Nhlapo, B.A., preached an inspiring sermon on Good Friday. In the evening Rev. L. C. Gow, B.A., intensified the devotional atmosphere of the day by staging a Cantata on the crucifixion of Jesus Christ in the Lydia Wright Hall before a crowd of students and visitors.

Rev. D. J. Scholte, the Religious Director of the Institute, gave a brief service on Sunday evening.

SPORTS

On Saturday, April 7, the school received a visiting team the Spitties from Johannesburg. After a hardy contested match the "Spitties" suffered defeat at the hands of our boys. The final scores were: Wilberforce 7 goals, Spitties 2 goals.

On Easter Monday, the Evitan Sweepstakes from Johannesburg played against our boys. Again our boys won; this time by 5 goals to 2.

A lawn tennis match was played on the school courts against the Vereeniging visiting team on Saturday. The results show the visiting team lost by 10 games.

On Easter Monday, our boys captained by Mr. S. Matlala, beat the Waterfall L.T.C. of Johannesburg by a lead of 27 games.

Mr. S. S. Mokgokong, B.Sc., is organising a Rugby football team. The students are taking very keenly to the new sport.

INTER-HOUSES COMPETITIONS

Mr. D. P. Moloto, B.A., president of sports in Wilberforce, is busy arranging for the annual Inter-houses competitions. The cup was won by Opperman's House last year.

Congress. National unity cannot be achieved that way. There must be discipline, agreement and uniformity in Congress policies. The provinces must give and take just as much as the national organisation would have to take and give. Dr. Xuma's statement expresses the view of many open-minded Africans who realise that provincial isolationism has, in the past, been Congress's greatest weakness. Instead of provincial outlooks, Africans must have the national outlook, as symbolised in the African National Congress.

Treat For Witbank Children

(By Mahamba)

Witbank children were treated to music and refreshments on Easter Monday, as a result of the efforts of local teachers and of Mr. W. Nkabinde, an active social worker at the location.

During the day the children marched, sang, to the Empire Hall where an impromptu concert was held. After this, refreshments were served. Mrs. Mowat and Mrs. H. Matlala, two interested workers for African child welfare, then invited the children to the soup kitchen where the little ones helped themselves to savoury soup.

Others who helped to organise this treat for children are the Bayewen Ms. and Mrs. Lwana and Mr. J. W. Harker of the English Medium School, who gave every possible encouragement and support to the undertaking. The community's thanks go to them.

Scouts Camp At Grasmere

(By S. G. Gopane)

The 1st Grasmere, 1st Vereeniging, 2nd Evaton and 3rd Evaton Scout Troops camped at Grasmere recently. The boys made profitable use of their time during the day and the evening. Botsy Solly Magambahala, D.P.M., entertained them with songs and yarns, while Buta Solly Gopane was in charge of physical jerks every morning.

The troops' thanks are extended to the Reverend J. D. Mokasela of the Vereeniging Methodist Church who used his car to convey the boys' kit to and from the camp. Mr. and Mrs. Tshabalala of Grasmere allowed the troops to camp within the school premises. Both these helped in many ways to make the camp a success and the deepest gratitude of the troops goes to them.

Death of a Christian Gentleman

(By W. R. Mikasile)

The Reverend Elijah Quba, who passed away quietly at George Goch on the night of Easter Monday, was a Christian gentleman. He originally came from Qohloqho in the Cape. He had received his education at Lovedale and St. Matthews.

He was a man in whom all that is best in the human race was typified. He hated evil and loved a straight life. His great Christian heart had nothing to do with sectionalism or tribal prejudices. He had a mind that understood things and had a strong love for his race.

The late Mr. Quba was a friend of mine and I know how he rendered invaluable services to the community. I knew him for a good orator in his mother tongue as well as in English. His slightly Scottish accent breathed friendliness and sympathy. The African people have suffered a painful loss in the death of Rev. Elijah Quba.



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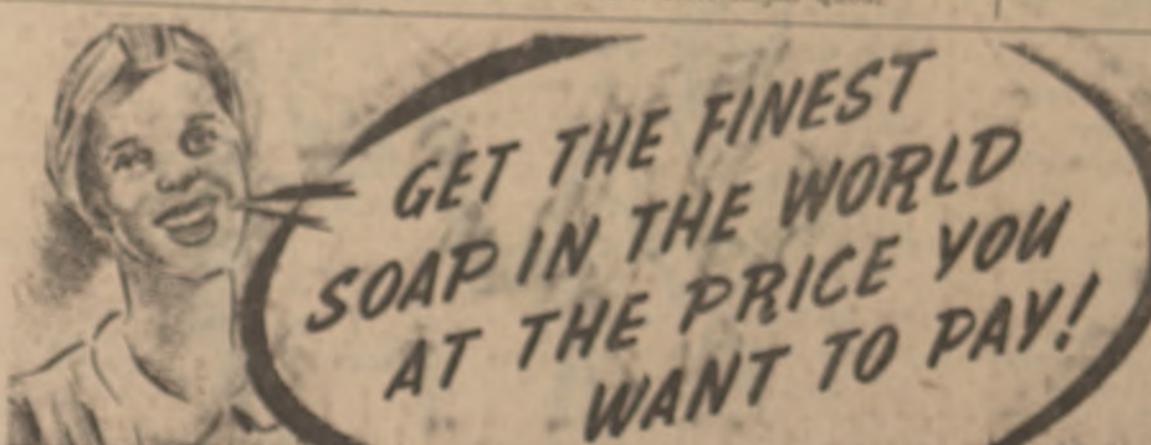
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TLHAGISHO No. 216 (TSHIPI E KHUTLANG KA 22nd. APRIL, 1944).



ITALIA LE MAHATSHE A
BAPILENC NAE

ITALIA

Gantsi-ntsi potso dia bewa tsa go re: "Keng mephato ya Bathusanyi e sa dire sepe mo Italia." Dikarabo di gona mo potsong dingwe, me e ka nna tse.

Karolo ya horaro ya Italia e-mo atieng tsa merafe ya Bathusanyi e neng ya huumela Italia kafa tlase-borwa. Mephato ya Jeremane and tabogisetswa ko borwa me e fete and ikepele mo dithabeng tsa Italia tse raletseng go tloga bakone go filha borwa—mokotla wa Italia.

Lebelala setshwantshe sa gago sa mahatshe me o tla bonja ha Italia a o-thigile ga tsema mo watlung ja Mediterranean. Popego ya lona ke ya lekoto le lona. Roma o fela fa go tlang lengwe. Tihabano ya Bathusanyi e tloga ma Anzio maila tse 30 borwa ga Roma go ya Pescara mo losing lwa botlhaba. Sebaka fa gare ga Anzio le Pescara ke maile tse 100. Mo malatsing ano a tlhabno tsa tswetseng pele sebaka se se kalo se senny. Oa s nee bathhabani nako ya go duhabubana. Ha o potologa mmabu o dirisa sefofane. Tihabano eo ya mo dithabeng e lemosalete mmabu—Jeremane. Leba mephato ya Bathusanyi e ese e itshupe gope, gangwe hela and itssepse mo Anzio me Majeremane a paletswe go ntsha Bathusanyi gona leha Bathusanyi ba le tulong tse thata. Setshwantshe si Italia se kafa godimo se shupa maemo a Italia mabapa le mahatshe a mangwe. Go tloga mo ditsheng tsa Italia mephato ya fofane tsa Bathusanyi e dubaka mmabu mo tseling tsa gagwe tsa niwa. Go rialo mmabu o diegiswa mo tseling tsa gagwe tsa ditsntwa le mephato ya dikokeletso. Go heta mo fofane tsa Bathusanyi of tlhabse setshwantshe sa mahatshe gore o bone mahatshe a o sa a itseng me o tie o a its.

MERAFFE E SA LWANENC

Merafe mengwe e ne ya ipolela ha e se rate go ithela ka madi a kgofa, ka o rialo ga e ketla and thusa merafe epi e lwawang. Ka go bua jalo, merafe eka nakonyana e ne ya emeli kwa thoko, ya itlhotlhora tsotlhe tsa ntwa. Melika morago jaaka ntwa e ntse e tsweleise pelo me ditsa-ntwa le tsoma di ntse di batlega, merafe eo ya palelwae go ke iphapanya le thaelo ya go dira madi fa gare ga merafe e lwawang ka go e rekisetra. Merafe ya bathusanyi ga e ese e nke e tsene mo thaelong ya go thusa mahatshe ae ka go reka ditsntwa mo go ona leha di ne di ka ba busa thata. Jaanong go lemogilwe ha maphatake a reng a ko ntse ga ntwa a

busa maphatake a marumo le ditsa-ntwa. Katsela nngwe ya matlhate Jeremane o tsentse mahatshe a kwa thoko mo kgoleng ya go mo thusa ka ditsa-ntwa. Merafe ya Bathusanyi e lekile go dira jaaka go tshwanetse mo ntweng me tsoe ke matsapa-tsapa a lehela. Ntwa ga se metshameko ke thubakan. Go ka ma le tlito mo ntweng,

Kafa borwa ga Russia Majeremane a opipa ka marumo le ditsa-ntwa. Katsela nngwe ya matlhate Jeremane o tsentse mahatshe a kwa thoko mo kgoleng ya go mo thusa ka ditsa-ntwa. Merafe ya Bathusanyi e lekile go dira jaaka go tshwanetse mo ntweng me tsoe ke matsapa-tsapa a lehela. Ntwa ga se metshameko ke thubakan. Go ka ma le tlito mo ntweng,

a ikgatla ka ditlhare tsa gagwe tae dirileng sentle. Malatsi a latelang a hetu go sa utvale sepe. Me kgabagare Jim keo tla gopolang gore George o setse a mmolaisa tiro le e e seng ya gagwe. Mosong mongwe phakela, George a mo tsosa. "O gakologelwa ha o hitlha ke go bontsha kamore ya munwa wa rona." Tsaya sekenkeboroto se me o hete o se bee tee sentle go sa dire modumo." Jim a tsaya tee a tlhatloga ka yona a gata ka dintsetsekwe, feta a bula setswalo me a bayo ditee ha hatshe. A tswa ka tidimalo ka setswalo se buligileng go le gonne. Kafa morago ga goo a ntwa lentswe kwa kamoring ya munwa bona. "George tee ya me e kae?" Me la latelwa ke kgatlaneo ya dijana le megoo ya kofang. George tabogela gona me a fitlha dinko di abogile, munugagwe a tshoeditse lona lo hisitswe ke metse me dijana di thubegile. Jaaka a ne a itse ha e le tiro ya gagwe ya go isa tee, George a ikgobalatza ka mediga ka a sa efetsa go bona betso ya tiro ya gagwe. Jaanong mokoko Jim a itumela ha a bona George a le mo pitlaganong me a gopola ka tiro ya tlhare tsa gagwe ga e siame ka George o bonwa molato. Kafa morago ga malatsi George a bo a naya Jim dithipa le diforoko gore a di tlhatswe. O ne a newa lesela the pholoshe me a bolelewa ka mo a tla dirang ka gona. Jim a itumela dithipa tsoe tota ka o ne a se a ke a bone thiqa tsa maungo pele. Di ne di na le matshwa a mantle mo bophareng jwa tsona me leha go tswa di tlhatswiwe go ne go sa tshwanela. Jim a di ama mo bosong jwa tsona me a utlwa di le botswa tota. Ka kgopolo ya gagwe a bo a re "tsa ga di batle go tlhatswiwe se se gona di lodiwe. A bo a pota kafa morago ga ntlo mo go nang le letlapa. A di dulela mo letlapeng go tsamaya di nna bogale. O ne a di gothile tota me ga salamekwalo e se kae mentle mo go tsona. Jaanong a bo a busetsa dithipa tsoe mo letlojaneng ja tsona me George a bo a di tseya mo letloping je legolo. Ka thata ya tlhare tsa Jim, dithipa ga dia ka tsa dirisiva go fitlhela kafa morago ga beke ha munwa tsona di mo sega. Ka nako eo, Jim o ne a seo. Ka tsatsi lengwe ha Jim a ntse a dira a bo a bona munugagwe le mogatse ba ya tulonq nngwe and kgaqantsweng le ya bona ka legora. Jim o ne a sa itse karolo ya tikologeo eo. Munwa gagwe o ne a akgakga mabogo me mogatse a ntse a thukhutha a bus ka tlhoo me ba ntse ba gadima Jim, ka nako le nako. Jim ka nako eo a itshoga a gopola gore motlaope ga ba itumelole tiro ya gagwe. Ha a ya kwa beng ba gagwe ba neng ba eme gona a dumela ha a hitlhela ngweng o'mela ka iketlo. A bo a tsaya mogoma wa gagwe a lema golo fao go tsamaya e nna mbu o bohibidu hela. Kafa morago munugagwe ha a fitlhela diceshes tsa gagwe tse ntse di lemotswa a bitsa sesiny. Ku tuelo ya kkgwedi kwa pele a bo a mo leleka. Jim a bets a madi ka kgetsana lemoro a ntse a ngongorogelwa tiro e a e diriling. A kokwanya dikgaswana a'itsamaela. Leha a ne a utlile botlhoko o ne a ntse a ikgothatsa ka gore leha go ntse jalo, "Madi a kalo ka nako ya malatsi a shome le temogo ya mediro e kalo." Hela a iphetso kgopolo gore go ka tswanela gore ere a ese a simolole tiro e nngwe a hitlha tsa gagwe. ("Tseweleto motlhagishong a tlang.")

KABELO TSA MADLA NTWA

Mo tlagishong ya No. 214 ya maloba heha ka di 8 April re ne a itumela go lebogela palo ya £300 e tswang kgoteng ya Ciskeian General Council, ba abela Red Cross. Jaanong re bego palo e kalo hela ya Ciskeian General Council ba abela tlodding ja Moemela-Kgosi. Neo e ntlo e, gape e lebogiwa ke Mokwaledi wa Kgotsa ya Bantsho ka ntata bolelo ntlo jwa kgotsa eo.

Madi a tsile ka Kommissinara, King-Williamstown.

Letona Willie Mehlo wa Mbokotwane Location o rometswe ka Magistrata, Tsolo, £1.

Kommissinara, Thaba 'Nchu, o rometswe 10s. 4d. a e newa ke Mokwaledi wa Kgotsa ya Bantsho ya ditshwarwa tsa ntwa. Madi a kokwantswe ke tokololo ya Komiti Petrus Seitshiro a direla ditshwarwa tsa ntwa.

Palo ya 12s. 6d. le kologano ya maina a etilwe pele ke Diamond Mokwena, e rometswe ke modiredi wa Kgotsa Vrede, O.F.S.

Badirela-ntwa ba Christiana ba romela £2. 5. 0. ka Magistrata, e le madi a dinoe le dinametsi tsa mashole a banthsho.

Kommissinara, Keiskama Hoek, o rometswe £2. 5. 0. e le madi a bonweng ka moletlo wa dipina o dirileng ke Miss Beta Mdudula wa Gwile Location me madi a kea thusang Red Cross.

Mmusho o opela tiro e tona e ya banthsho diatlha ka ba ititele dihuba mo modubabeng o Afrika borwa a e tseneng.

Who's Who In The News This Week

The Transvaal Interdenominational African Ministers Association will conduct a National Sunday Service at Soshanguve Township this Sunday at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. All ministers are requested to bring their congregations. A Silver Collection will be taken for the distressed.

A very successful party was given at Mr. and Mrs. Masculo's residence, Gertie Street on Sunday. Amongst those present were Messrs. Tommy Thabedi, Aaron Njauya, Jackie Ngwu, Moses Kobi and many others.

Mrs. A. K. Tshoga, who works in one of Johannesburg's Northern suburbs, left last Monday evening by the Bulawayo train for Sebenza, Bechuanaland. At Park station she was seen off by Misses E. Mokawa, M. Ongapepe, Mrs. J. Sida, L. Sepetu and L. E. Pilane.

Mrs. D. Diale, of Sophiatown, received an urgent message summoning her to her home at Bellville where her mother is reported ill. She left last Friday by the Port Elizabeth train.

Mrs. Little Nkholoma, her mother, Mrs. Maria Twala, and her two daughters, Marjorie and Linda, arrived in the city the other day from Potchefstroom.

At the close of the conference of the United Bantu Presbyterians Church held at Pinetown and presided by Rev. J. K. Mahembo, Mr. George Mandy, of Rustenburg, was advanced to the Ministry of the church. Messrs. Gilford Nkholoma and Mr. Robert Phiri were made deacons. Present at this conference was Rev. Z. S. D. Mhlongo of Pinnar's River, Northern Transvaal.

With the expiry of his three weeks' leave, Mr. D. P. Kgobeng has returned to his post at the Department of Native Affairs, Kuruman.

Mr. D. S. Mankanya, of the Y.M.C.A., has resigned his post. Impressed with the need for social welfare work—an inspiration, no doubt, which ambitious Mankanya owes to the Y.M.C.A. more—he intends to proceed to Cape Town, and there to devote his time and attention on entering social welfare services for the African community. His headquarters will be at the Battler's Club. A few weeks ago, he spent his leave at Cape Town. With him was Sergeant Knoet Gauka, of the War Records Office, Welkomkloof.

Included in the stories from the city recently are Messieurs W. H. Maimang, of Western Native Township, who has gone on three months' holiday to Potchefstroom; L. Nkholoma, who has returned to his home at Bethlehem after a brief visit to her husband, Mr. L. Nkholoma, of Newtown; Messrs. S. Makwana, of Capetown after a short stay with relatives and friends at Crown Mines; J. F. Dhlamini, in Dundee.

Miss V. Godlo gave a cocktail party at Louise Bougion the other day. Present at the party were Mr. A. P. Mogadi, Rev. K. M. Nkholoma—respectively manager and secretary of the African Domestic Workers' Club, Johannesburg; and Mr. J. Mogale.

The executive committee of the Transvaal Interdenominational African Ministers' Association (Johannesburg branch) met at the R.M.S.C., Johannesburg on the morning of March 30 to consider, inter alia, the Orlando events. After a lengthy deliberation it was resolved: (a) To appoint a committee to organize a National Sunday service to be held at Mpumalanga head on April 3 at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.; (b) to print circulars for the purpose of advertising that day; (c) to request all religious bodies within the Johannesburg Native townships to attend the service; (d) the main object is to raise funds in order to help our brothers and sisters in their distress, with a view to providing for them shelter, food, and fuel; (e) funds and cheques should be sent to the Secretary, Rev. Keith Murray Nkholoma, P.O. Box 802, Johannesburg, and gifts in kind to the residence, Orlando West, Stand 7008.

The management of Soshanguve Township, alias Mpumalanga, extends thanks to all good Somatians, European and African, "for material assistance given 'Shanty town' incidents."

The passing of Rev. Elias Quba rules the Anglican church—a loss of its stalwart workers at a time when shortage of staff weighs heavily on the Johannesburg Diocese. Mr. Quba, who was stationed at Nancey Mine, had been serving in various circuits, where through his cordial manner, his geniality and affability, he was several admirers and friends, all of whom will mourn his departure. Sympathy is extended to his bereaved family.

St. Peter's At W.N. Township

By G. Maduna

On Saturday, April 22, the Western Native Township Tennis Club played the St. Peter's High School at the W.N.T. Tennis Courts.

The court was fairly full of spectators, and St. Peter's showed a very enthusiastic section as they entered the courts. St. Peter's played a very splendid game, and were leading during the whole of the first half.

During the second half the Western increased their score and were leading. Their spell of scoring was broken by a ladies double in which the St. Peter's proved themselves winners. The score was 91-89 in favour of St. Peter's.

St. Peter's was represented by Messrs. S. Nakane, L. Mangope, S. Tsengwe, H. Radiso, W. Peterson, L. Davis, R. Quisha, L. Letale, G. Blatchway, Messrs. B. Shambu, K. Khomo and M. Molopanyane.

Union Jacks Beat J.A.F.A.

By Walter M. B. Shopej

The Union Jacks Football Club, of Durban, defeated Easter Sunday at the Banty Sports Club, Johannesburg, when they decisively beat a picked team of the Johannesburg African Football Association by 2-1 in one of the finest soccer matches seen from a touring team.

The Jacks forwards seemed to have a pretty good idea of how to function as a cohesive attacking force. Their defence was good. The team as a whole had the fitness that is so characteristic of any fine football team.

Although at times the match was one-sided in the control of the Jacks, yet, J.A.F.A. forwards were a dangerous lot but were marked by opponents who knew positional play. J.A.F.A. had a feeble defence, but all in all, though J.A.F.A. got a hinting, they were no basis to argue at.

Port Elizabeth Easter Rugby

(By P. J. B. Kwazi)

From the point of view of the spectators, the atmospheric conditions were pleasant on Easter Monday when a goodly crowd of Rugby followers assembled on the Oriental's Oval, Port Elizabeth to witness a number of contests in the first round of the Oriental's Jubilee. The weather was perhaps, just a trifle too sultry for the players, but in the last game, that between Oriental and Swallows, of East London, those participating revealed an astonishing amount of energy.

The Swallows team, that played, made its debut in a senior contest for the Oriental's Jubilee on this occasion, and most people expected a fair easy victory for the Oriental. As it turned out, however, the Swallows put up a rare fight and the game was uncertain right until the end. They fought valiantly from start to finish and were distinctly unlucky in not winning the game.

In the first half, Erasmus of the Swallows distinguished himself with a beautiful drop whilst Oriental had nil, and as those were the only points scored the Swallows' heavier pack often obtained possession and frequently rucked, but Oriental defended in sturdy style and gave the opposing rear guard very little latitude. Tap Dewar was outstanding for the Swallows' defensive tactics and got through a tremendous amount of work. Snyman, the Captain, also shone in attack and defence, and it was due to a fine break in his part that Erasmus dropped a goal for his side.

The Swallows displayed better team work on the whole, but the hustling tactics of their opponents often upset their well-planned raids. Much (V.W.) Snyman and Mafukile put in some effective work for Oriental. The line was solid without being brilliant. Among the hard working forwards Jantjies was prominent. In all circumstances, Swallows in the second half should have equalled as they lost several chances and for the greater part held the advantage tactfully. They deserve congratulations on their plucky display. The referee blew the whistle for time owing being 4-4 in Oriental's favour.

MATCHES ON APRIL 8

St. Cyprian 2nd Int., Swallows 2nd (East London) 8 points.

St. Cyprian 1st, 11 points. Swallows 1st (East London) 8½.

Bantams 2nd Int., 3 points. East Ends 1st (Cape Town) 8½.

EASTER MONDAY MATCHES

Oriental 1st, 8½. Swallows 1st (East London) 8 points.

Battlers Birds 1st, 8 points. St. Cyprian 1st, 7 points.

OLD CROCKS TEAM

Country 2 points. Town 4 points. Oriental 1st, B 3 points. East Ends 1st (Cape Town) 8½.

Oriental 1st, 8 points. Swallows 1st (East London) 4 points.

P.E. Red 1st, East Ends 1st (Cape Town) 8 points.

SATURDAY MATCH

Confidence 6 points. East Ends (Cape Town) 10 points.

The match was not finished due to rough play.

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THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1944

Afrika E Tla Kotulang?

Mebuso eo e loantshang Germany kajeno e batla maano ao e ka lokisang bophelo ba chaba tsa eona kamorago ga ntoa ena. Mona South Africa go teng Makgooa a reng mebuso ehole eleng mona Afrika ea Makgooa e tshuanetse go uthluana bakeng sa mesebeti ea kgoebo, ea tshireletso le tsela eo Ba-Afrika ba tshuanetse go busoa ka eona. Makgooa ana a re Mmuso oa Kopano e tshuanetse gore ebe oona o etellang mebuso e meng pele. Go bonagala gore boikemisetso ba Mmuso oa South Africa ke go metsa mafatshe a leng katlase ga taolo ea Mmuso oa England. General Smuts o setse a boletsetse are South-West Africa e tshuanetse go uela diafleteng tsa Mmuso oa Kopano. Gape o re mafatshe a tshireletso, eleng Basutoland, Bechuanaland le Swaziland, ke tshuanelo, ka molao oa Kopano, gore a tsene ka tlase ga taolo ea South Africa.

General Smuts o itokisetsa go ea England ga Phalamente e koaloa. Go uthluagala gore pitsong eo a eang go eona, go tla rerisoanoo ka ttaba tsa mafatshe ana le ka Afrika ka bophara. Tse emeroeng ke pitso ena ga re di tsebe, empa ga go motho ea ka phegang gore e tla tsuala tse kgolo.

Ntho eo re batlang gore Ba-Afrika ba e tsebe ke gore pitsong ena go tla reroa tsa bophelo ba bona le ba bana ba bana ba bona. Re batla gore ba tsebe gore Afrika le bara le baradi ba eona ke lera-po leo le bakoang ke mebuso e leng mona Afrika.

Ntho e bohloko, e nyamisang pelo ea mang le mang ea ratang Afrika le bara le baradi ba eona, ke gore ga Makgoba a thunthitse lerole a rera kamoo lefatshe lena le baagi ba lona ba tshuanetse go busoa kateng, baetapele ba Ba-Afrika ba thunthitse lerole la go baka borena, ba senya sebaka ka go ntshana diphoso, matla a bona a felela pakisanong le diphapannong. Ga ele sechaba sa Ba-Afrika sona se okametsoe ke leru le letsho, lega baetapele ba sona ba betane ka memetsu jualeka di-phoofo. Oho, se madi-mabe sechaba sena.

Erile ga Makgooa a fihla mona go tsua Europe, bontatarona mogo ba ne ba lelekisana jualeka diphoofo godimo ga dithaba le melapo ea fatshe lena. Erile ga bona ba emelane ka marumo. Makgooa a fihla a gapa lefatshe gomme kajeno re fetogile baneneri nageng ea go tsaloa ga rona; metse re a noa theko; dikgong re di fumana ka theko; kgomo tsa rona ga go moo di fulang teng; gobane bonitata rona mogolo ba ile ba phagametsana marumo bakeng sa gore ba Kopane, ba tshuaragane jualeka letsopa la samente.

Lefa lena la hloeano, lehufa, mona le pakisanon re le tlogetsetso ke bontata rona mogolo, gomme kajeno le re digela ka seretseng sa kqatello. Ka baka la lona re pallot ka go bona kotsi eo e re okametseng, re sitoa ke go bitsana ka melodi jualeka bona ba kgoale, ebile re tsenoe gare ke badichaba.

Bageso, Afrika e okametsoe ke kotsil Makgoba a rera ka eona. Rona re etsang? Re etsa se re setseng re se bolets. Gopolang gore ntoneng ena Ba-Afrika ba tsholla madi a bona a bohloko go loanelia tokologo, toka le tsuelopele. Madi a banna bana a tshologela gore bara le baradi ba Afrika ba tle ba fumane tokologo, toka, tsuelopele le phagamo; a tshologela gore Afrika e tle ebe legae la Ba-Afrika.

Ga re betane ka metso jualeka diphoofo, re emelane ka kanono tsa melomo, Afrika e tla kotulang kamorago ga ntoa ena.

Dr. Krause O Re Molao Oa Dipasa O Fediswe

Puo e tsao neoa ke Toma ea merero ea tsao Batso Parlementeng ha a hana ho fedisa melao ea dipasa, e ganeditsoe haholo koranteng ea nako e fetileng ke Dr. F. E. T. Krause o pele e neng e le Ralefatla e moholo on Foreistata. O nea blahiso ea hore melao ena e lokisoe hang gomme boemong ba eona go sebediseo mokgoa mongoe oa ho ngoro (Registration).

Dr. Krause o re ka tlase ga mokgoa ona oa ho sebedisoa boemong ba dipasa, Mo-Afrika o ka neoa lengolo kapa karata ea bopaki (identification card) moo go ka ngololang ditabla tsobla tse blokehang tsa se a leng sona. Di ofisi tsa ho ngoloa di tsuanetsa ika maemo a di offisi tsa dipasa tsa kajeno, le gore Ba-Afrika ba batlang mesebeti le lokisetsoe ditabla hona offising tsena. Ho be ho ahuee moo batho bana ba ka fumanang marobala le dijio hona.

Mohl. Krause o re go batlega chelete e ngata ho sebetsa leano la ho loana le ditabla tsa ba Batso mo nakong ea dilemo tse lesome.

Mohl. Krause o tsoe!apele o re lekgota le sa engoeng ke ope pele, la bania ba makgooa le bao eseng makgooa le tsuanetsa go kgethoa hore le tle le thus Ma-Tona a makgotla a fapaaneng mosebetsing ba bona le ho nts'etsa leano lena pele.

Gape Dr. Krause o hlagisa hore le makgooa le ona a ts'eanetsa go banna le karata ea bopaki (Identification Card). A re hona ho tla thusa go thibela makgooa a mekgooa e seng mette go tsao ba ts'abu mafats'eng a bo bona a mose ga maoatle go kena ho lena la Kopano.

Mohl. ona o re lefats'e lena le tsaanetsa go blokornela batho ba bona ba du-leng bosoleng go feta ga ba ka dumella badichaba go kena Naheng ena.

Dr. Krause o re o makatsoa ke ha Toma ea merero ea Ba-Batso a re dipasa di sirelets. Mo-Afrika ea sa rutoang hore a se ke a tsietsoa ke bora-mesebetsi, ka gore ga a hlagise mokgoa on ts'ireletsen ena a buang ka eona. A ke gore molao oa dipasa o ts'eanetsa go nka maatla a molao on lefats'e lena oo ka ona mang le mang a busoang? go bota Dr. Krause.

Le ha Ba-Afrika ba bangata ka go tla ditoropong ba lahlan le ba matlo a bona, me le ha empa diofisi tsa dipasa di nonotsa patlong ea batho ba timeletseng masika a bona; me le ha ebile molao on dipasa o thusa blahlolong ea bophelo ba ba Bats'o, feela hona ke mosebetsi on Lephata la tsa Bophelo.

Mo lemong tse tharo tse fetileng, Ba-Afrika ba 343,030 ba kile ba ts'earoa. Ba 218,000 ba bona molato bekeng la dipasa. Go a utloola he gore e ka kagone ho be le melao ea dipasa hore ba-tho ba tle ba fetoloe dirukhulhi kapa disinyi.

Go dipasa di ka lahlan chelete e tla hlokalala; byale ke gore melao ea dipasa be le mosebetsi o moholo oa go disa bophelo ba Ba-Afrika go se tefo; thuto e phahameng ea ba bohle; tokiso ea mokgoa o siameng on ba molato; ts'arao e tokileng ea batho teronkong le gore go loants'e go hloka dijio tse loketseng bophelo.

Dr. Krause a re le ba a bille a badile hore ketso e dirlloeng ke maphodisa koana Pretoria—ea go ts'arao palo e

Gobe Gose Kgethollo Ea Mmala

Bana ba bararo — oa Lekgooa, oa MoIndia le oa Moroa ba bolailoe ke lemota la ntlo mona Gauteng. Ba ne ba bapala setupong gomme lemota la ba uela godimo.

Banna ba Ba-Afrika ba neng ba sebetsa gaufi le tulo ena, ba ile ba leka kampatla go thusa bana bana, empa ba fihlela ba boraro ba bona. Lefung lena ga go aka ga eba teng kgethollo ea mmala.

Ba Rometsoe Chankaneng

Kgotleng le phahameng la Gaudeng, Ramafatla Ramsbottom o rometsa monna oa Mo-Afrika, Henry Selogi, khoedi tse 18 chankaneng.

Monna ona o sekiswa ka go inkela dijaase tse o seng tsa gagoe ka boithatelo.

O mong monna ko Florida o ahloletsoe ngoaga chankaneng ka go inkela ditulo. Go utloagalga gore gape o ahloletsoe ka go tshaba ga a ne a tshoeroe.

John Mentos o ahloletsoe go khuthusa lesole diaparo tsa bosole.

Ke Gaudeng Mona

Baima ba Ba-Afrika ba utsuitse £3,255, koa Parkwood. Maphodisa a tsuile letsholo la go ba tsoma.

Mosadi oa Mo-Afrika, eo monna oa gagoe eleng moreri Kerekeng koa George Goch o tshabilo le "my darling."

Monna oa Mo-Afrika o thunthitsoe ke Lekgoa, polaseng e bitsoang Boskop, gaufi le motse oa Johannesburg. Empa ga le aka la mmolaea.

1,400 ea batho ba sollang toropong le tikoeng le motse, le gore byale go thubhloa ga matlo le boshodu di fokotsegle; feela mokgoa ona o bakiloe ke go fokotso ba maphodisa.

Ka moh he, palonyana e potlana ea maphodisa gore e tle e kgone ho phetha molao, ba bone leano leo ba ka tsouang ka loma mosebetsing on Muso. E be moo bakenang majarateeng le ditulong ba fumana Ba-Afrika ba molato le ba seng molato.

Qetelhong Dr. Krause o eletsa hore ho be le mosebetsi o moholo oa go disa bophelo ba Ba-Afrika go se tefo; thuto e phahameng ea ba bohle; tokiso ea mokgoa o siameng on ba molato; ts'arao e tokileng ea batho teronkong le gore go loants'e go hloka dijio tse loketseng bophelo.

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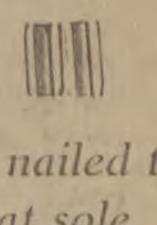
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