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German Troops Routed In Southern Russia

RED ARMY CAPTURES CITY OF NIKOPOL

The German forces in Southern Russia have again suffered a disastrous defeat, when an army group of five divisions—60,000 men—was smashed and liquidated by the Russians on the Dnieper Bend. The Russians have captured the city of Nikopol and the Germans are retreating in disorder towards Kherson.

In the Kanev sector, the wholesale destruction of 150,000 Nazi troops is taking place. Prisoners say that the terrific Russian bombardment has led to the disappearance of entire German regiments.

ENEMY RETREATING IN DISORDER

Two Orders of the Day issued by Marshal Stalin on Tuesday night announced the liquidation of the bridgehead south of Nikopol and the capture of Nikopol itself, the centre of Russia's manganese ore mining industry.

To the south-west of this area the German retreat towards Kherson is fast turning into a disorderly rout. The roads along which the Russian Army is advancing are littered for miles with German equipment, abandoned cars and guns.

The wholesale destruction of the encircled German divisions north of Shipola and Sverigorodka continues without respite. Prisoners say that the terrific Russian bombardment has led to the disappearance of entire German regiments.

Marshal Stalin's Order, addressed to General Tolbukhin, says: "Troops of the Fourth Ukrainian Army, having broken the strongly fortified enemy zone south of Nikopol, on the left bank of the Dnieper, in four days of offensive operations, inflicted a heavy defeat on seven German infantry divisions and broke through the Dnieper along the whole length of the bridgehead.

Disorder broke out inside Nikopol as the Soviet columns reached the outskirts. The streets were jammed with lorries which could not move.

The desperate German efforts to hold on to this chief centre of manganese supplies were of no avail against the Russians' furious house-to-house and street attacks in which a German Army group of five divisions—60,000 men—was broken.

NAZI COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED IN ITALY

The Allies, south of Rome, have smashed several German counter-attacks and the latest report is that these attacks have temporarily dwindled. On the main Fifth Army front the Allies are attacking with mounting ferocity in the Cassino area.

On the Eighth Army front, the Allies have captured two villages. German troops raided Allied positions in the Orsogna area, but these were repulsed.

On the Anzino beach-head perimeter artillery exchanges are frequent, and both Allied and German patrols are active. Both sides continue to build up their forces, and already elements of five German divisions have been identified. The Germans have been using tanks on a liberal scale to combat the threat to Rome and to the German communications to the south.

The United Press says that the Allied troops have dug in under a rain of shell-fire along the 14-mile beach-head front which extends eight miles inland from the sea.

DANGER SPOT

In their danger spot behind Cassino on the main Fifth Army front, the Germans are fighting grimly to hold on to the last mile of ground separating

More Than 7,000 Japanese Killed In Marshalls

Latest reports of operations in the Marshall Islands indicated that the American occupation is complete with the exception of few scattered garrisons. The campaign lasted five days and it is estimated that in that time more than 7,000 Japanese were wiped out.

An official report from Allied Headquarters in New Guinea says the Australians advancing up the Huon Peninsula are now within 16 miles by air of the American Sixth Army.

The American Seventh Army Division completed the invasion of Kwajalein, the world's largest atoll, in the Marshall Islands, by overpowering the last scattered remnants of the Japanese garrison, says a delayed dispatch from the United Press correspondent with the invaders.

the Americans from the Rome road, the Via Casilina. The battle has swayed to the upper slopes of the 1,600-foot high Abbey Hill, where the Americans are now within a few hundred yards of Monte Cassino monastery on the crest of the hill and can look down on to the Via Casilina.

Allied Air Attacks On Nazi Airfields

Flying Fortresses and Liberators on Sunday completed the heaviest and most intensive air operations ever carried out by the United States, marking the unification of all the American heavy bomber forces in Europe under General Spaatz, says the air correspondent of the London Daily Mail. They were out nine times in ten days, mainly plastering German airfields in France.

Unless bad weather supervenes, there is no reason why General Spaatz's inaugural offensive should not continue unabated, and the recent offensive be capped by even more remarkable assaults. Their effect on the clearly shaken Luftwaffe may vitally influence not only the strategic bombing of Germany, but also the second front.

There have been many signs of strain in the German air force, to which the R.A.F. have made the most substantial contributions. The Luftwaffe's difficulties arise to no small extent from its desperate need to conserve some fighter squadrons to counter the invasion, but the bombing of airfields in France upsets the plan to some extent because it destroys on the ground precious enemy reserves.



The township of Kliptown was flooded last week as the result of the heavy rains that fell throughout the Transvaal. Many houses collapsed, and their owners are accommodated in tents supplied by the military authorities.

Proposed Medical School For Africans In French Africa

Brazzaville, Tuesday.

To improve health in African Native villages, it was proposed at the French Empire Conference here that present medical staffs be increased by the addition of 700 French doctors and 18 auxiliary African doctors. It was also proposed that a great central medical school be created where African doctors could be trained to supply all the African territories.

These proposals were made at the Conference by M. Vauzel, General Medical Officer and Director of the Colonial Health Services, in his recommendations for the setting up of the all African Hygiene Service, a resolution for the establishment of which was adopted by the Conference on Monday.

M. Vauzel called attention to the fact that in many instances disease in Africa resulted from insufficient or improperly adjusted nutrition. The Mobile Medical Service Groups, which it was proposed to create in each territory, would in addition to the treatment of illness, propose improvements in health and living conditions.

The Governor General M. Eboue said the French Empire Conference had unanimously decided to improve the well-being of the African. It was necessary to develop their sense of responsibility. The situation in this respect was not the same in the cities as in the jungle where the Africans maintained their ancestral customs. African society was hierarchical, with the authority of the chiefs indisputable. It was by conserving and reinforcing this authority that the Government would administer the smaller areas.

S.A.P.A. Reuter.

Waring Against Floods

The Irrigation Department broadcast a warning on Tuesday night that exceedingly large floods may be expected this week along the banks of the Vaal and Orange Rivers.

The Vaal River at 7 o'clock on Tuesday night was reported to be running 37ft. 4 and three-quarter inches high, and is still rising at the rate of one inch every hour. The weigh-bridge at the Cornelia Colliery is under water, and the air shafts have been reinforced with sand-bags.

The road bridge leading to the Free State has been cordoned off. The Vaal Barrage, 18 miles from Vereeniging, is also closed to traffic.

The Mooi River at Potchefstroom rose again after heavy rain on Monday night, and it is feared that the North Bridge, which is still submerged, may be washed away. About 100 yards of the approach to the bridge is also under water. The Scandanavia Bridge across the Vaal River, on the road to Vrededorp, is eight feet under water, and the river is still rising.

Flood Victims Cared For By Red Cross

The Red Cross is giving substantial relief to all flood victims, and will continue to do so until the position generally improves.

Investigation at Daleside by representatives of the Red Cross revealed that the house belonging to a couple who were carrying on a flower farm has been demolished. They are being accommodated in a neighbour's house, but the latest reports, however, indicate that this house is also being menaced by flood of water.

(Continued in next column)

Estimate of Damage In Berlin

It is reliably estimated that after the last R.A.F. attacks on Berlin 40,000 out of 200,000 houses had been destroyed, and that another 40,000 must be pulled down because of the heavy damage done to them.

About 100,000 houses listed in the police reports are "slightly too heavily hit," which means that at least one floor is still inhabitable and that only some of them can be repaired. More than 10,000 houses are still completely undamaged.

The number of destroyed apartments is estimated at about 560,000, and the number of evacuated persons is officially placed at between 2,300,000 and 2,400,000.

Over 400 Africans Resent Proposed Zoo Lake Ban

Stating that they thought it was selfish and undemocratic, more than 400 African cooks and house-workers from Parkview and Westcliff met at the Zoo Lake on Sunday to protest against the recent proposal to restrict their entry into the Zoo Lake grounds.

They passed the following resolution: "We, the domestic employees in the suburbs of Johannesburg, strongly protest against the unwarranted attempt to restrict our scope of recreation by excluding us from the Zoo Lake grounds. We therefore call on our representatives in the Senate and House of Assembly, and Natives' Representative Council to put this protest before the authorities concerned."



There's always time to smoke a **BIG BEN** TURKISH CIGARETTE

SAGILA SOMTAKATI

Ihele laBakongi

Ngapa eBazabaza Lokeshini, lapa ngake kona into uma isikuntunwa kakube kuloku kuyiwa enbla, kuyiwa ezuzansi esongozati umuntu upoqiwe ukuba ayenze. Ke, uOm Piholi useti ukuba asivumise ukuti sizohamba nyo-mcelela uMisi Pigogo, nesitumela siba-tatu, sonke siba ngaBakongi abalinga-nayo; omunye ngokuluma isiSutu, omunye isiXosa, omunye isiZulu.

Nehala sibke kwabo Pigogo, sipete amashumi amabili opondi, sizocela inkosazana kaMistele Pigogo. Sivulelwe emnyango ngumka mnewabo Misi Pigogo, abese eyosingenisa ekamelweni, elisa bedroom ne sitting-room.

Sihlale sihlale, sibone umfana epuma egibele isigadla. Kuti nya, nya, nya, kuti ngelikade sibizwe kutiwe kasingene kwe-lyne ikamelu. Lapa singana, sibone umfana wesigadla engena nesigadla, lapa ngapambili kuso kukona ubhasikidi omkulu wamapasela, kulobhasikidi kukona ingwevu yekhela esabe sesisola ukuti hize kube nguyise kaMisi Pigogo. Ikhela leli kubonakale ukuti lizidiele iMbambatoni.

Siyezwa ngalena endlini kuba ngubungugungu, simangale ujena ukuti kwenzwani. Sihaye sifi kulungiswa indawo lapa sizokuluma kona nomndeni wakwaPigogo.

Kuti ngelikade singene endlini. Sibasabheke egumbini, sibone umfunzana ulenga ngemilenze pezu kwe Wardrobe kamakoti walapa ekaya. Hawu, loku

lowaya osengumwadlana lapa pezu kwe Wardrobe nguyise kaMisi Pigogo njena? Hhayi singanaki, loku nehala wouke umndeni walapa ekaya usugwele ngezinkani, nezingabe sakona ezi- ngafake mabulukwe sezifoku zisibuka emehlweni, zikombisana ngati, zihleka, zikulama isiBhunu.

Ngisho ke mina, ngokwakiti kwaZulu, uma kuyokongwa: "Yeti Mingane, na- Pigogo amahle. Yitina alakwaPiholi wakwaQwabe, sifi sicela isibhobo esibhe kinina ma-Pigogo amabala azibhadi!" Ahumsho lona wesiXosa, kulandele owesiSutu. Zihleke izingane zilale pansi, zizwa lento ezingazange ziyizwe. Ngumangale nje mina ukuti kwenzwani. Kuti ngelikade, umnewabo Pigogo ati pela kufuneka uKhele simetule emntu, njengoba ke nati sibona esekwela emntu esibalekela. Simshaye pansu u- pondi. Kubaye knsake obunye utlangu- ngugungu sekutatanyiswa ikhela le- hliswa emntu kwi Wardrobe. Loku lizidiele iMbambatoni, sibone lapa em- lanyeni ukuti iboshwe ngeduko, singabe sisidanga ukutshelwa ukuti kufuneka ingqamazinyo, sibhe simshaye pansu upondi neshumi fofi. Hhayi ke liqaque iduku. Into yokugala, ikhela libuze ukuti sifi isimehlane salo, soku- tambisa izwi lapa likuluma nati. Kufu- maniseke ukuti kasikwazi ukwenza luto isimehlane singoko, nehala sipindele emuva. Sesiyopindele ngomiso kona.

Temple Conference At Kimberley

The annual Grand Session of the Free State Grand Temple was held in the Abantu-Batho Hall, No. 2 Location, Kimberley, on December 30, 1943, and with a view to check the consumption of Liquor and to improve the lot of Africans in the urban areas, it passed the following resolutions:—

1. That the root causes of excessive drinking among Africans are economic and environmental.
2. That the Conference considered the excessive drinking was the outcome of low wages, bad housing in the urban areas, insanitary conditions, which resulted in moral and physical degeneration, a high rate of infantile mortality, and the general disintegration of African family life in South Africa.

In view of these conditions it was decided to appeal to the Government to reconsider seriously the principles underlying all Native legislation enacted during the last 30 years, and it was agreed that in submitting these resolutions the Grand Session should seek the support of the South African Temperance Alliance, the Emergency Committee of the Christian Council and the Institute of Race Relations.

3. A further resolution requested that the Wage Board be instructed to carry out investigations into wage levels in all urban areas and to evolve determinations in both large and small centres.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

4. That the Government be asked further to take steps to introduce compulsory education for African children in urban areas and to extend the scope of juvenile affairs boards to include African children, so as to give them a better chance of obtaining employment when they leave school.

5. It was resolved that with the aim of counteracting juvenile delinquency, municipal councils be requested to consider the advisability of erecting nursery schools and establishing a system of blockmen and headmen to deal with juvenile offences. It was considered that the liquor clauses of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act No. 21 of 1923 as amended from time to time be further amended so as to make illegal the supply of liquor to boys below 18 years of age and girls below the age of 21 whether the brewing of beer is undertaken by the Municipality or by individuals.

It was further agreed that all the activities of the Order be co-ordinated with those of the South African Temperance Alliance and South African Christian Council.

Treatment of African Passengers At The Bloemfontein Station

Sir,—As a result of representations made to the Railway administration through the medium of the press in connection with African passengers who were left by the train to Johannesburg on Monday evening, January 17, I would be grateful if all those people who were left by the train in question would be good enough to communicate with the undersigned stating the station from which they started, the time they arrived at their destinations, the inconvenience suffered and the expense they incurred.

An appeal is made to all teachers and other people who read the papers

(Continued in column 2)

New Talent On The Stage

By Walter M. B. Nhlapo

Rain nearly wrecked the opening night of the New Talent show presenting performers from colleges on Wednesday, January 19 in the Ritz Hall. The second night was favoured with better weather conditions.

Bright colours were everywhere. People were taking their seats long before the appointed hour, and by the time the performers had been on for an hour, there was not a vacant chair. Many had to stand.

On The Stage

Kilnerton Training Institute Male Voice Quartette in singing "Yours" and "I Don't Want To Set The World On Fire" revealed fine phrasing, good diction, nice balance of tone and good ideas of modern swing rhythm. Miss Mangiso of Khaiso Institute sang "Blue Serenade" and "Can't Do Along Without You." She sang nicely, has fine style, good diction and manages to give one a thrill. Mr. Morutuu of Tigerkloof Institute showed an imitable sense of style and rhythm with a voice full of colour if not actually refined in quality in singing "Ndiyi Nkedama" and "Lovely Rose."

Miss Langa of Wilberforce Institute in "Skylark" revealed an ability for sentimental songs which was enjoyable because of her degree of feeling. The Non-European Hospital nurse who sang "Mexicali Rose" came out with a delightful sweet tone but was somewhat nervous. The two nurses who tapped did snappy stunts. Mr. Edgar Motselela an ex-student of St. Peter's Secondary School with a powerful voice was really interesting. Mr. O. Ferdinand of St. Peter's revealed a good rhythmic style in his solo. The Two Dancers from St. Peter's were delightful tappers. Mr. Litshogo of Potchefstroom sang sweetly but softly and the house raised an eyebrow against him. Mr. S. Malaza and his Boys was entertaining. Mr. S. Klaaste, ex-student, Healdtown Institution, in playing boogie woogie on the piano intrigued those who can appreciate the naive fascination of this music. He had everything that a true boogie woogie pianist should have—character, style, and a sense of harmony. Mr. H. Gwele of Fort Hare, in a medley, sang delightfully in his heavy bass with a tendency to boogie woogie. From the first note to the last, he showed the highest fine style, rhythmic and hot.

Mr. J. Denslane of Fort Hare who was the guest pianist with the Merry Blackbirds showed good interpretation, mastery, vitality and a clean, crisp style of accompaniment. Mr. B. Gwele, who was a guest clarinetist with the Merry Blackbirds, though failing to reach smoothly the sensational high notes, blew mixed straight melody phrases with others of the hottest type. Though he somewhat fails to link artistically one movement to another his round tone when subdued, promises a bright future. De Pitch Black Follies, Jubilation and partner also appeared in hilarious, delightful items. Merry Blackbirds, Rhythm Clouds, Harlem Swingsters and African Hellenies played for dance.

A Comment

In such shows, another will be held again in December, it should be the endeavour of artists to combine a little "highbrow" with jazz. It is not everybody who cares to hear, item after item, of hits of the day. The programme should be varied.

weekly please to bring the contents of this letter to the notice of all those people who they know were affected by this case.

Yours in the service of Africa,

S. Mac Lepoela,

Prov. Organiser, African National Congress, 637, Batho Location,

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How DOES Pa do it?
If you could only have seen where that ball went! Such a swipe! And such energy! Such ease!
These people may have suspected Pa was a dark horse but they never anticipated such driving as this! They were flabbergasted. Look at them!—And he was that cool about it. Nerves steady as a rock. Pa is not young. But he's fit. Yes, 100 per cent.—His secret is a cleansed digestive tract and strong Nerves. He gets both from the same source. They are blended into Parton's Purifying Pills, which combine tonic with aperient properties. No need now to take two preparations. Parton's tone and strengthen while they cleanse. We

THEY WENT DANCING AFTER ALL!

1 I CANNOT GO DANCING TO-NIGHT, JOHN. I AM TOO TIRED

2 IN THE ARMY WE DRINK TEA WHEN WE ARE TIRED. LET US HAVE SOME NOW

3 THIS TEA IS VERY GOOD. I AM FEELING BETTER ALREADY!

4 LET US DANCE AGAIN, JOHN! THAT TEA MADE ME FEEL FINE!

AT THE DANCE

Tea is easy to make and costs very little. When we are tired, a cup of Tea soon makes us fresh and strong again. Everyone likes Tea, it tastes so good. Both children and older people should have Tea with every meal and when they are tired and thirsty too.

IT IS VERY EASY TO MAKE TEA
Buy your Tea in 1lb. packets or larger. You get better value that way. Use a teaspoonful of Tea for every cup you want to make. Always make your Tea with boiling water and allow it to stand for five minutes before pouring it out.

The happy TEA DRINKER family always drinks TEA
They say: **TEA is good for us!**

BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1944

The Mendi Anniversary

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the sinking of the troopship Mendi with 615 Africans in the English Channel during the first World War takes place on Sunday February 20. On this day Africans and those Europeans who too have great regard for human dignity will pay homage to the memory of the heroes of that dreadful disaster. They will be reminded not only of the men's heroic struggle to save their lives in the icy waters of the English Channel but also of the part played by Africans in that first struggle against German militarism and tyranny. Many people today have, undoubtedly, forgotten the sacrifices made by the African people in defence of liberty and freedom. They have forgotten that hundreds of the men of our race perished on the sandy deserts of South-West Africa, in the malarial districts of East Africa and in the cold regions of France. The valuable work performed by members of the South African Native Labour contingents as drivers, carriers, road makers and general labourers on the field was as praiseworthy as that of white men in the firing line. Commenting on the work of the men who went to East Africa, Major T. E. Leffeldt, one of the officers who commanded them, says: "Let us always remember that this fine body of men who sailed from Durban to engage in the operations of war against their King's enemies in a distant and unknown land (in which 1,600 perished whilst many more returned broken in health) did so of their own free will, and these sacrifices they made that we might live in peace and happiness."

The commemoration of the Mendi disaster, therefore is an event of national importance which calls to our memories the brave deeds of those men who died thousands of miles from their homeland. It reminds Europeans in this country not only of the role played by our people in the first Great War but also of their unwavering loyalty to King and country. It brings home to them the fact that as a people we are not their enemies, or the enemies of Western civilisation, but fellow-country men who should be treated as citizens and not as "utlanders." It gives them an opportunity of appreciating our co-operation and helpfulness in the promotion of our "joint-fatherland's" interests and welfare.

Judging by the keen interest taken by the Government and local authorities in the promotion of the Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund, it is no exaggeration to say that White South Africa has realised the importance of inter-racial co-operation and goodwill, and is endeavouring to harmonise our inter-racial relations. It will be seen, therefore, that the heroes of the Mendi disaster did not die in vain, but that they have paved the way for mutual understanding and help between white and black.

The observance of Mendi Day should be a national affair, in which every African man, woman and child should participate. We urge the African people this year to show their patriotism by attending the celebrations which are being staged in the various centres by the Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund Committee. These celebrations will take place on Sunday, February 20, and the people are requested to contribute 1/- each to the Scholarship Fund which is intended to provide educational facilities for African children. We have no doubt that this appeal will not fall on deaf ears. By contributing a shilling to this fund Africans will be play-

ing an important part in accelerating the progress of their race. This is a noble undertaking and should be supported by all of us. As we have already pointed out Europeans of goodwill are contributing to the fund, and they will be encouraged by our efforts to put their hands deeper into their pockets. Let us all, therefore, make up our minds that on February 20 we shall not only remember the heroes of the Mendi disaster but will also give liberally to the scholarship fund.

20,000 Basutos In Italy

The achievements both in peaceful pursuits and in war of the Africans of the three British African territories Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland were referred to by Lord Harlech, British High Commissioner when speaking at Cape Town at a meeting of the Cape Peninsula Joint Council of the Europeans and Africans.

He said that no fewer than 20,000 Basutos, fully trained in the use of arms had fought in the Middle East and were now serving in Italy. They were entitled to display the Eighth Army flash. From the Bechuanaland Protectorate 9,000 Africans had joined the forces and African soldiers from Swaziland numbered 3,000.

Lord Harlech described the progress made by the Africans of Basutoland in education and in the learning of trades, such as mechanics, lithography and other skilled work. They had also shown an aptitude through their Native Councils for administrative government tasks.

He paid a tribute to the Union Government for the considerate treatment they had shown to the Africans from the three territories who had come to live or work in the Union. Here they had been shown great hospitality and the African educational facilities at Fort Hare and elsewhere in the Union had been freely placed at their disposal.

The anti-soil erosion work already performed in Basutoland was, he claimed, the most successful in the world.

Educationally, economically and financially the Basutos were far in advance of the Africans either of Bechuanaland Protectorate or Swaziland he said.

Bechuanaland tribesmen were essentially pastoralists still based on cattle economy. The Basutos were primarily cultivators. The whole of Basutoland was Native land and there were no European settlers or land holders.

The Basutoland Government was comparatively well off. This year it will end up with no debt, no loan charges and a £500,000 surplus in cash. The other two territories would have some difficulty in balancing local revenue and expenditure, and for development they were dependent on grants from the British tax-payer.—SAPA Reuter.

Bechuanaland Protectorate Development

Plans are being worked out for the post-war development of Bechuanaland Protectorate, which, it is hoped, may be assisted financially under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940," said Mr. P. V. Enryns-Evans, Under Secretary for the Dominions in a written answer in the House of Commons in London.

"The schemes so far definitely approved under that Act provide for the expenditure of £118,540 in respect of control of tsetse fly and further development of water supplies on which considerable sums have been provided in recent years," said Mr. Evans.

He added "Certain new irrigation works are also being financed from the territory's revenue, other schemes are being prepared, or are under consideration, relating to agriculture and veterinary development, education, housing for Africans and the extension of medical services."—SAPA Reuter.

Soviet Warning To Finland

In a leading article, *Investia* says: "Soon, very soon, the Finns will regret that the war has lasted so long. They will be thrown right out of Soviet territory. They are still clinging to wild dreams of territorial aggrandisement, of a greater Finland stretching out to the White Sea, the Urals and the Yenisey River. They are likely to awaken to see the Red Army before the walls of Helsinki."

Colonial Development In East Africa

—LONDON, Tuesday.

The question of European settlement in East Africa was discussed in the House of Lords to-day (Tuesday).

Lord Farington (Labour) called attention to the problems of white settlement in the territory and suggested that the policy that had been pursued there was a complete failure. It had not been a success for settlers and had inflicted grave hardships on the native population, he said.

Political power was mainly in the hands of Europeans. In Kenya everything was strained to secure a tolerable life for the small minority. In colonies like Nigeria and the Gold Coast the policy of the Colonial Office, even with its shortcomings, had been devoted to the interests of the inhabitants, the promotion of native agriculture, education and self-government.

Far from extending white settlement in Kenya, the Government should abandon the policy altogether. Land set aside for European settlement should be at once opened to natives.

Lord Chesham, who spent much time in Tanganyika and had been responsible for the scheme of European settlement there, urged the Government to develop some policy for European settlement in that territory.

Replying for the Government, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, the Duke of Devonshire, said that Kenya, as far as he could see it, did not present a picture even remotely resembling that which had been drawn.

There had been no new development regarding European settlement in Kenya. The proposals made in 1938 for a closer re-settlement of the highlands were most modest.

Substantial financial assistance from the colonial development and welfare vote had been approved for soil cultivation, general agricultural development, African urban housing and improved water supplies, and further proposals would be as soon as possible be sent to the governor dealing particularly with education.

SAPA-Reuter

Rescued From Drowning

Two Africans who were washed down the river at Klerksdorp clung to half submerged trees jutting from the bank. Early on Tuesday they were rescued by the police. A mine police boy with a rope tied to his waist swam into the river and pulled the two Africans from their perches in the tree tops where they had been marooned for three hours. SAPA-Reuter.

Control of Native Education

(By Mrs. Rhinall Jones)

(Continued from last week)

The Provincial boundaries have little relation to Native tribal and linguistic grouping. There is no doubt that divergences of curriculum and provincial jealousies interfere with the efficient staffing of schools, and with the attendance of senior pupils at the most suitable higher institutions.

There is no doubt that Native Education has progressed under the Provincial control. There seems to be no reason to doubt that it could continue so to progress in the future.

There seems no sufficient reason why a Union Advisory Board should not be appointed even if Provincial control were retained and such a Board could assist the Provinces to a greater co-ordination with regard to curricula, examinations and teacher training.

In view, however, of the difficulties of the Provincial Administration of Native Education, there have long been suggestions that the Education of Africans should be placed under a Union Department. The Departments which have been discussed for this have been the Departments of Education and of Native Affairs.

The Interdepartmental Commission of 1935 recommended that the Union Department of Education should take control. The Secretary for Native Affairs and many others had, in giving evidence, expressed this view. Under Union Education Department direction, Native Education would have the guidance of an expert Department, which, while it has not at present much concern with primary education, has shown in the reports and researches of its senior officers an understanding of, and concern with, the whole educational system. It has made indirectly available to Native Education some of the improvements which modern thought and experimentation have brought into play in the European schools. This Department could well co-ordinate the whole Native Educational system removing the Provincial discrepancies, while preserving the close contact with the whole field through regional officers. It would probably be

Development of Industries In West Africa

London, Tuesday.—A plan for the development of secondary industries in West Africa is being worked out by the newly-formed institute of industries, arts and social science, an official body set up with a grant of £127,000 under the colonial development and welfare act.

The colonial office says "the Institute will carry out technical research and at the same time will investigate the sociological and economic problems of industrial development. One of the first tasks of the institute will be to organise a survey of regions in various parts of West Africa under the direction of a sociologist and an economist. Two small, but important, industries are already working well in West Africa. These are ceramics and textile industries. It is proposed that production units shall be set up in various places to serve as centres for the training of African workers.

"Other secondary industries which may be established or developed in West African territories include soap-making, boat-building, fish-canning, the production of improved products from local tobacco, furniture-making and the making of chocolate for local consumption."—SAPA-Reuter.

French Empire Conference

It is reported from Brazzaville radio that the French Empire Conference had set up a commission to draft a list of recommendations made during the discussions for ensuring the harmonious discussions between non-Africans and Africans.

The communique issued by the conference said that all the members stressed the need for an educational drive for all Africans and non-Africans and that the greatest possible number of non-Africans, anxious to play their part in African life, should attend colonial universities even if they were not earmarked for administrative careers.

"The question of regulating immigration should be studied" the communique added. "The regulations that were adopted by Canada, America and South Africa can be taken as useful examples." The question of the sphere of activity towards which non-Africans should be guided was also discussed.

—SAPA-Reuter

The Week In Parliament

(By Donald B. Molteno, M.P.)

This week the Government laid upon the Table of the House of Assembly a White Paper embodying a summary of the report of a committee of officials and a further report by the Social and Economic Planning Council upon the Committee's recommendations. The full report of the committee and the Council have not yet been printed but the Government has promised that these documents will be available to Parliament and the public during the course of this month.

Detailed comment upon the proposals should perhaps be postponed until the full reports become available, but from the outline set out in the White Paper, it is evident that if the recommendations are substantially accepted by the Government a very considerable advance in the field of social services, such as employment benefits, old age and invalidity pensions etc. can be expected.

The social security committee recommends the adoption of two schemes. The first (referred to as "Scheme A"), includes within its scope Europeans, Coloureds, Asiatics "and such permanently urbanised Natives, Native farm workers and Natives employed in the Reserves as elect to join." "Scheme B" includes Africans who do not fall under Scheme A.

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

For Africans, the most important benefits recommended under Scheme A are old age and invalidity pensions, and unemployment and sickness benefits of £2 per month in cities and £1. 10. 0. per month in towns and rural areas. In the case of an African in receipt of unemployment or sickness benefit who has a family, the recommendation is that in respect of his wife he shall draw the same benefit as himself (£2 or £1. 10. per month), in respect of his first child, £1. 5. 0., 15/- or 10/- per month according as to whether he resides in a city, town or rural area, and in respect of his second child 15/- or 10/- per month, according as to whether he resides in a city or not. In the case of urban Africans, family allowances of 15/- per month in the cities and 10/- per month in the towns are proposed to be paid to parents in respect of all children up to the fifth, independently of the earning capacity of the parents.

The benefit rates recommended for Coloureds and Asiatics are higher than those of Africans and the European rates are higher still. The Scheme, however, provides for the payment by all who fall within its scope of annual contributions to the Social Security Fund and these are lower in the case of Africans than for other races. Thus an annual contribution of £2.10.0. is recommended for Europeans, £1.10.0. for Coloureds and Asiatics and £1 for Africans. Provision is also made for non-Europeans (presumably including Africans) to draw the higher rates of benefit if they have had incomes appropriate to the higher groups and have paid the higher contributions.

SCHEME B

Scheme B which applies to Africans not falling within Scheme A (i.e. Africans who are not regular employees or who do not wish to contribute under Scheme A) is much smaller in scope. It merely provides for old age and invalidity pensions of 10s. per month plus rations to the value of 5s. per month, for maternity benefits for African female employees and certain small sickness benefits for lepers and tuberculosis. The contribution rate here is 5s. per annum payable by males only. The low rates proposed certainly do not justify the payment of any contribution.

LATE NEWS

Letsatsi La Kgopotso Ea Sekepe Sa Mendi

(Ke "Semanya-manyane")

Vekeng e fetileng ke ile ka qoqela babadi ka tsa mesebetsi ea likolo tsa mona Tshwane tse rutang ho fihlela Std. VI 'me ka boela hore sekola se nkiloe ke tichere Mr. E. J. Maasiane on sekolo sa Walton Jameson mane Pelindaba. Tse ding tsa Lady Selbourne li sebelitse hantle le tsona.

UTLOANG KATLEHO

Sekolong sa moshate sa African Hofmeyr High School mane Pelindaba moo mosuoe e moholo eleng Mr. V. V. T. Mbobo, B.A., B.Econ., le benghadi H. H. Lekhetso, B.A., L.C.P. (Lond.), J. Mutsibila re sa lebele morena A. T. Seele B.A., ea lajileng marapo a bo-suoe. Sekolo sena se ile sa kenya bana ba 15 ho ngola hlaloho e bitsoang University Junior Certificate. Ho fetile ba 12 ha hlaleha ba bararo. Taba e rorisela haholo etsoe hlopha sena e hlile ke seo morena Mbobo a qalileng ka sona eena le tichere Mr. Stephen Mashupye. Pelo tsa bana le batsoadi li thabile ka mesebetsi o motle o roriselang oa sekolo sena se secha. Monogoa ho qaleha Matriculation. Bana ba hangata ba hlakang khutlong tse 'no tsa muso oona oa Kopano. Batsoadi ba Tshwane le seke la romela bana ba lona hore pele ba qeta hona mona hae.

KGOPOTSO EA MENDI

Ho etsoa boipileto ho marena, baruti le mesuoe 'moho le baetapele ba Mekgatlo eohle ea ma-Afrika ekang Khudu-Moroho le Namune 'me esita le bohle-bohle hore ho etsoe mokutu o moholo hore motho e mong le emong esita le bana ba likolo ho kolekoe peni (id) ke hloho le hloho. Lekgotla le etsoa boipileto ho bohle. Thusang lekgotla le Mendi hore le khobokanye chelete e fetang £1000 jareng ena ele hore selemong se tlang ho romeloe bana likolong. Baruti ba likereke tsobhe thusang; ka Sondaba sa 20-24 koa Pelindaba motseng oa dikhodu.

MOFU S. P. MATSEKE

Ho thabisa haholo ho bona hore bo-marena C. B. Mbolekwa, A. Percy Mahlatje le morafe ohle oa Bakgatla ba emma ka maoto ho etsa sefika sa kgopotso sa mofu Mr. S. P. Matseke eleng Mekgatla oa pele ea ileng a shoela morafe a lahala menate eohle. Taba ena ruri e rorisela haholo 'me kgopela bana ba Congress le Khudu-Moroho ho ntate O. R. Mushi, K. J. Matli, N. M. Komane ka ba bang ho ema ka linao. Ke tseo ka molekeng oa tshimo mora Tagane, Bopang, kopanyang morafe oa Tshwane.

MENYAKA EA MOTSE

Maoba ka veke se fetileng ke ile ka chakela saterateng sa Prinsolo moo ke fumanang 'cheri' tse pila tsa Bakgatla ka feta ka ea ntleng ea lijo moo ho thoeneng ke "Gomba's Cafe" ka Potgieter. Ka 'nete ruri ho tsamara ke go bofifi. Ke fihletse 'cheri' le bahlanana ho rekota majuala ele hampa nkoko (2/6) ba-roetsana ba tlote phepa melomo e mofubedu, ha tsuba sekarete—ho t'choa bophelo ha ba bobone!

Ho hloketse monna e mong ea tsejoang motseng oa Marabastad le Pelindaba eleng A. Thage mohoegadi oa morena I. B. Moroe. Re lla le bana le litlogolo tsa hae.

LIKOLONG HAPE

Likolo tse phahameng li sa tsoa keng e fetileng 'me bana ba ileng ba ithuta ba khahlisa batsoadi ba bona ba rometsoe lape ho ea leka. Ba bang ba ile Natal, likolong tsa ho Marianhill, Adams, etc. 'me bongata ho ile Khaiso, Lemana, Boehabelo, Kilmerton, thaka ea bashemane e loants'ang ngolo la Matriculation ba akhang Teele, Arthur Morolo ka ba bang ho iloe St. Peters. Batsoadi ba rata ho etsesa bana ba bona molemo eleng lefa ka thuto, empa ngwana kapa bana ha ba sa ithute eka kgona ba utloisoe bohloko ba amohou lefa lena la bohloko. Sekolong sa motse sa Pelindaba High School, ke utlole tichere Mr. Mbobo a mpoella hore palo ea bana e eketsehile.

LEKGOTLA LA SECHABA

Kamelita bophelo ho tsoakile menate le mahlomola. Ba bang bana le basadi ba ea hlalana ho etsa hore ba kheme le cheri tse ncha, Che oa ka 'me go sa-le teng cheri tse reng go tsoa ke Old fashione. Oho bana le seke la khahlisa ke none e feta! Ts'abang basetsana ba marabi ba kutang nku tse boea ba masejiboko.

SEKOLO SA PHIRIMA

Ke tsona bahlelisa le mmasuoe mogolo J. Choen gore sekolo se segolo sa Phirimani sa basebetsi se simolotsoeng ke Masepala se tla qaleha ka ngoedi ea April, 1944. Ho batleha hore bahlanana ba ratang thuto ba qala esale june. (Li tsoella serapeng sa 2)

Lehu La Silas M. M. Magagane

(Ke Silas B. Mokgaoa)

Monghadi wa botegao, ke kopa ka boikokobetso go kenya kgoletso empa pampiring ya Sethsaba? Ka la 13 December ngwageng o fetileng re tlogetsoe ke mohlankana eo Modimo a ilego a ekahela ena, lege rebo re e thsepile bophelo bya gage. Mohlanana ke—Silas Makgala Mosisiripa Magagane—eo ebego ele Morutishi (teacher) sekolong sa Rooifontein Tribal School—o thomile modiro ona wa gage selemong sa 1943 elego la mothomo. O rutilwe Pax Training College elego Pietersburg. Letsoaba lena la thatego le be lena le dilemo tse kabago masome a mabedi le matso e mene (24 years). Ngwana ona o hlageswe ke bolwetsi bya gage ka bokguswanyane kudu, kamorago gage a feditse thlahlobo ya gage (Examination) koa Kilmerton, gomme a lala ditsoang matsatsi ase makae Pretoria General Hospital mo a nyololeng ale gona.

Gona fao obo a fela a etelwa ke Morena Christopher M. Magagane go fihlela thotogolong ya gage, eo a ilego a etapisha go fihlela Phapung, gape, eo a ilego a fegolla Pampago ngwana elego Phillip Phashe Magagane; Morutishi wa Dithlopaneng School. E na a fihlela ngwana a eketse ka khutso, khutso Mahlati, khutso Mokone.

Bao ba ilego ba phalalela mokgoshi e bile ho:

Morena Maake, O. Ngwetsana le C. Magagane (Pretoria). P. Magagane le S. B. Mokgaoa le ba bangwe (Johannesburg). Re kgopela go Mong wa rena gore a homotse ba ga Magagane gore ba tsebe gore maala a Modimo ke lerato la gage. Khutso Mahlati—khutso Mokone. Ntate ha ke sa sepele, hore le hae ha'so, ntshuse ke tsebe hore ho lokile—Sione Ilo. A dipelo di ratane di e kelle Moreneng.

Tsa Tshoane

(Ke William F. Motshude)

Mona Tshwane Ma-Afrika a kitima lepekoeko byalo, ka dikgogo di hlaseswe ke pekwa. Monna oa Lekgotla le bahlanana ba gagwe gammogo le maphodisa a ga Mohle ba tsatile letsholo. Ba tletse motse wa Tshwane.

Ba swara bana le basadi ba ba batlago mosomo, Byale ke hlaba mokgosi go basetsana ba Ma-Afrika bao ba dituku le dibaki tse dikhubidu. Ba kotsing ya bana ba letsholo gammogo le bana bao ba senago matlalo (passes). Maphodisa a tladitse 'di-pick up' le diside kara motse wa Tshwane le Makhshene ohle a Tshwane.

Ge di hwetsa mosetsana wa tuku le baki ye khubidu le monna wa senago matlalo a go supa gore o oa sebeta, o tle a eo ipega koa ga-Mohle. O a swara a lokelwa dikololing tse. Gomme a iswa kgotleng ya karolo ya 17 foo go lego kahloho ya sepogo godimo ga Ma-Afrika.

Ke kahloho ya ma-Afrika fela, Ga a ahlole Makgowa. Byale ke re susi le anbuti le ihlokomelile se tsewe ke pekwa bakeng sa dituku tse dikhubidu le dibaki tse dikhubidu gammogo le matlalo a bana.

Thuto sekolong sena e tla fihla ho Std X lengolo la Matric leo mehlang ea khale le neng le famanoa Lovedale. Lekala la Konkeresse lea bereka, batho ba nka litsete ho O. R. Mushi, Pelindaba, Mrs. N. Matseke, Marabastad 'me New Clare ho Mr. J. K. Matli.

Tsa Ottosdal

(Ke P. G. Muthupi)

Ke sa 'boetsa ke phatlaletsa babali ba koranta ea sechaba sa boso tse beng li boetsa li hlalile mona "Letsoya." Maoba ka li 11/3/44 re bile le mokete hape le oona e le on lenyalo o le motseng oa ntate P. Mankoe. Banabesi tsa teng'okeke ka li qeta. Monyali e ne e le S. Motsumi mohlankana ea tsoang Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Monyali o ne e le D. Mankoe ngoanana oa seema la thuto tse peli ea mahllo a mohocho ke re ko ona mokete' oo ke neng ke qala ho bona sechaba se sekolo sa batho bore se ka phela hammoho ho sena ntoa ha kutloano e le teng lijo tsona ukeke ka ea lololo ka tsona ha ke kholele bore ho na le emong ea sa ntsang a belaela ha ela o teng o tla be a batla kgopiso feela. Dintja, Dikolobe le Dikgoho le tsona li ile tsa itshella. Ba neng ba fepa batho ke bana; E Morolong, Mrs. Pelele le bang; che ha re ba phutlatsa di-gesig tsa bona ha thabile ko lona lenyalo llo re qalileng selemo sena ka lona. Ha ke ntse ke phebisana le tsa lona nka akela babali nako e telele.

Dikolo li batsoe, mesuoe le bana ba kgutletse saikeng la bona—Di results tsa hlaloho li ne li kgadisa ba fihleng Std. V ke bana: D. Muthupi T. Mokone, R. Muthupi, J. Malchebi le E. Lebodi. Modimo o ba tse matla le hlomphe ho matshere a bona hore ba chechelle thuto "Bulle moet nie karte speel nie."

Re tsebisa babadi hore peo ea lejoe la mohlankana oa Modimo ea re sileng e leng Rev. M. Muthupi e tla ba ka kgoseli ea June selemong sena. Ea ntseng a kgathatsela ha bohloko ke J. Marungwane re mo lakaletsa ho raba di-kombers a tsamaye. "Ea 'tlang ho tsoa Johannesburg ko Mistress E. M. Muthupi. Che o tla ena le bophelo ho botle. Heala! ntha e mpe ke em: re lala re sa robala bana ba sa rotaleng ho li hlali tsamaya ba ota matlo ka majaba ba utsoa liperekisi. Batsoadi thilung bana ba lona boheng boo, ho sa ntse ho qaleha.

LION BLOOD TONIC



No. 12

Liketete tsa batho se lithusitsoe ke pheko ena, "Morena" oa moriana.

E hloekisa mali, e felisa mochecha, lihlobo, liso, thuruho, mali a mabe, mathopa, ho khophoha, ho tla ha litho. E hloekisa lipho le senya—me hona ho tla pakoa ke moroto o tala. E felisa mahloko a mokokotlo ho basebetsi. E u neha takatso ea ho ja, e matlafatsa litho, tsa hao, 'me e sireletsa 'mela mafung. Theko ke 3/6 lebotlolo, 'me 4/6 ka Poso.

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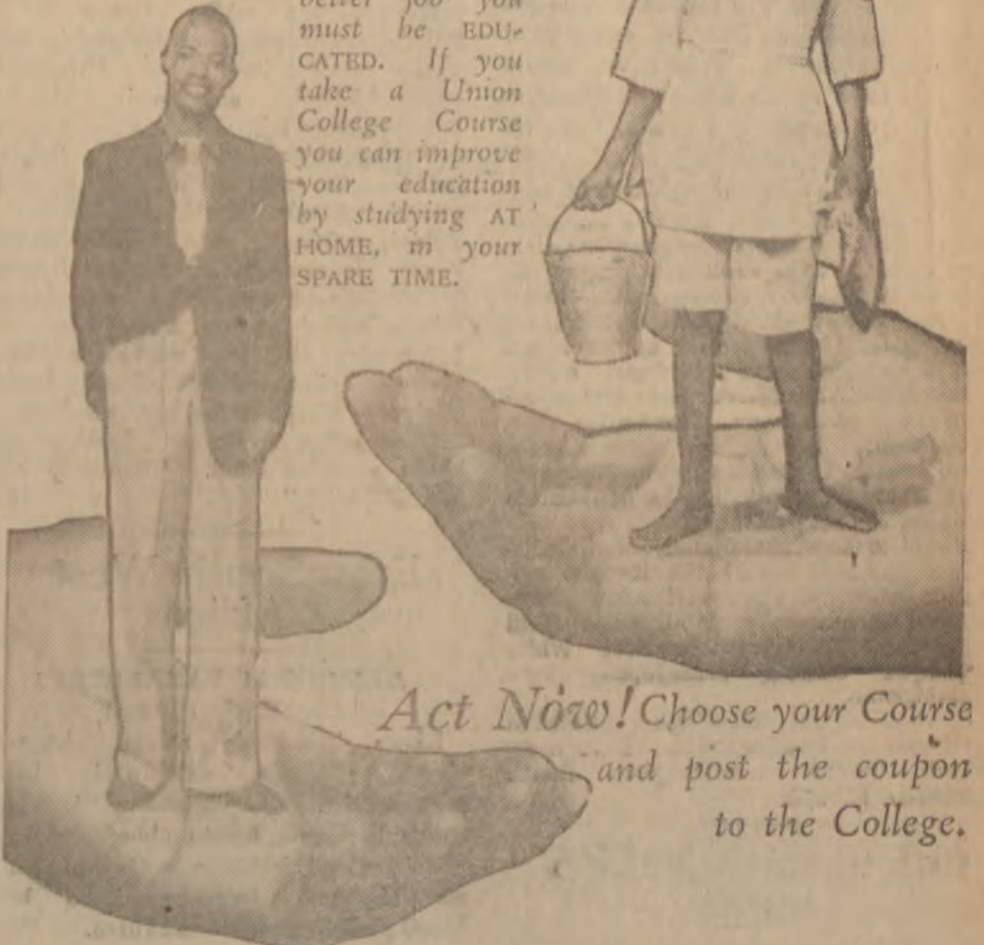
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Izinto Ngezinto Ezibeleni KuKomani

(NguNtombile)

Kuluvuyo ukubalula into yokuba ngomhla wama 27 kuDecember, 1943 uMn. noNkosk. H. Socikwa bafumene umntu omtsha, baya phila kakuhle unina no-sana. Siya vuyisana nabo kakhulu.

Ngomhla we18 kuJanuary kulo nyaka, sinosizi ukuvakalisa, umzi wakwa-Silika olapha edolophini ngoku, okhaya liseMacibini ushiywe yintombi yawo u-Margaret Nozipto oliwele. Wafihlwa ngomhla we18. Ubenenyanga ezil2 ubudala ezalwa nguMn. noNkosk. S. I. Silika. Inkonzo yomngcwabo ikhokelwe nguMfu. A. S. Kuse wamaTshetshe, u-mfundisi wabo. Ubenkulu kakhulu lo mngcwabo kukho nabantwana besikolo notitshala wakhe uMn. S. Bhongco, kukho noMida Martins waseDipende o-wathetha nomzi wakuKomani ewubulela ngamazwi awomelezayo namandi.

Sikhe setshe uMzal. Shadrack Zezo evela emtshatweni kaMfu. J. Bam esingela ekhayeni lakhe kuTsolo. Ngomhla we19 ubeke watyelela laa Tempile ingena emini ngoolweziThathu yabasebekhulile nabangaphumeleliyo ukubamba inkonzo zangokuhlwa. Utsho apho ngesigqalozo sentetho eyibalula into yokuba iTempile yinkonzo epehelelyo athi umntu nokuba engakakholwa akungena kuyo imbolele ebuKrestwini. Ubetyelele iTempile yeSibane kuLukhanji eKomani. Ujike malanga ukuthabatha ukambo lwakhe.

UMn. Berrington Songelwa waseFrans-bury obekade elapha edolophini kule Secondary School ukhwele ngomhla wama26 kuJanuary ukusuka eMonti. Iya kuva usizi olukhulu iTempile yakhe yeSibane eKomani kuba ebengomnye wabafanana abazikhuthaleleyo iinkonzo ze-Tempile, wade wanyulelwa ubugcini mqulu. Waziwa kakhulu nalapha phakathi komzi kuba ebenxulumene namaphepha adaba la asekhay' apha, nalapho ushiye isikroba. Noko impilo yakhe ibukenenkene, siya themba ukuba wobuya ehlayezekile eMonti ngoJune eya kuthi emva koko ayokungenela ululimi eFort Cox.

The lukhuzo kwadade V. Dikibili nge-Cawa ngomhla wama23 January ndawonye nomsakwabo ongumsebenzi eKapa uNkosk. P. Myando obelapha ukusulela ngomhla wol kuJanuary, kwaza ngomhla wo3 wahambela iTempile yeSibane kuLukhanji. Ngomhla we5 bakhwela ukusuka kuZitungu ophezulu eDidimana ngesizathu sokuya kubeka iitye kunntwana wodade wabo ongu-Nkosk. Kapa. Baphindile ngomhla we15 baya kutyhilo lwelitye likayise uMf. Joel Yumazonke eHewu. Selebe wakhwela ukusuka eKapa uNkosk. P. Myando.

Ekuseni ngomGqibelo ngomhla wama 22 kuJanuary amaKhosazana Verina Matshekwe, Ntumbuker akhwele ukuphindelela kwaseKapa, nawo ayeze nosisi wawo uNkosk. V. J. Matshekwe, oseSe-Machibini yena ngezempilo.

Sibe sambona phakathi komzi ngomhla wama26 kuJanuary uKanta uMn. James Soya walapha osele hamba emazweni ngezemboniso mpahla.

UMvangelikazi Stengile wasoBantu apha usathe gsada eRhautini ngokufumana umbiko khona. Simngwenelela ukambo oluhle.

Ukhe wegxada eMonti ngomhla wama 21 kuJanuary ngolwesiHlanu uMfu. Njoloza ukupheleka unkosikazi. Selebe walapha, ufike ngomhla wama24 ku-January.

UMn. John Grootboom waseRhautini ukhe waphakathi kwethu apha eBaThejini eyindlela esinga ekhaya e-Bedford apho seyilixhegokazi elidala u-mama wakhe omzalayo. Ubenentshuma-yelo ephakamileyo kweli Bandla lama-Methodi kwincwadi kaDaniel ngesiqendu se12 kwisiqendwana sokugqibela wabetha koma amathe.

UKUTHINTELWA KOBHUBHANE

Kwezi veki ziphelileyo kuJanuary uMn. I. Kobus ubenenitlanganiso eMallett Hall ngesifo esizayo uBhubhane obangwa ziimpuku, ecebisa neendlela angathintelwa ngazo ngokuthyelwa kweempuku. Kuvakala ukuba sele se-Sidutyini (St. Marks), apho ngathi zokwe ezi zifo ziqhambuka khona ekude kwakho notshintle lwabantu abaphuma khona banga vuyelwa ukhambela ezinye iindawo nokuba sekunjani.

Siya yibulela loo nto, livuso okunene elo, saye singalibadi icham lokuba nomkhangelipilo yethu (Health Inspector) oya kuba ngumcebisi wethu.

Siya yibulela nento yokuba ukususeka kuJanuary laa Charge Office yamaphepha itshitshisiwe, ngoku yi-ofisi yeHealth Inspector yethu uMn. Kobus. Njengoko nophaula ukuba nangapha kwaNgqika laa nzi wawungowenkanti eXesi namhla ngumzi wakubekela nolondolozo lweentsana, simele ke ngoko ukumbulela uThiso ngezi nguqulelo zintle kangaka.

Anga amawethu angamama ebaza indlebe ekhangela icala obheka ngakulo umoya. Ndiphaula ukuba ekuzeni kutshona kuka1943 kubeko izinto ezibange ukuba ndothuke kunene ngakwicala la-semthethweni kaNtu ongathi uya gqu-lwa ngabeLangu. Phakathi kwembambano kubatwana nabantu abenzakalisa-nayo bekufudula mandulo umntwana o-yintombazana othi enzakale ekhaya loo

mntwana wakhe abo ngowabantu beko-wabo nokuba ngaba uhlalwe akahlaw-lwanga; kuba engumntwana ka'Maqu-tywa zintsika,' umntwana ka'Matu-mil' eukundleni kwaphum' inkomo.'

Lo mntwana akaze anikwe lo mntu kuthiwa nguyise obencuma nentombi leyo ngaphandle kokuthanda kwabakulo-ntombi ngokukhethe umzi lowo; loo nto ingathethi ukuba lo mmoshi angafane-ahole amelolo. EsiXhoseni ikhazi eli asi-nto iyiywayo kuba iyibhanki yalo mntwa-na wasekhay' apha, kuba kakade kukho imini yokuthi abengumbhlokazi abuye azokutya ezi zinto zakhe. Kukho ke kambe nokuchithakala kwendulo leyo yakhe.

Esesibini isizathu kumaxa ingumka mntu omshakelwe naye ayenze loo nto ngokucaphukela loo mntwana walo mntu, emkhalala ngeliphandle amekisa. Ngoku ndiphaula ukuba amagqwetha amHlopho enze igunya lokumema ukuba lo mntwana uhlalweyo aziswe kuyise kuhlalwe iinkomo ezintlanu qha kuphele, sibe thina siyazela loo ndawo apho kuthe kwagqithiswa kule minwe mihlanu zamkelwa. Le ndawo ithandeka nobukrakra bayo, anga ke amawethu anolwazi lwezinto zesiXhosa ingakuhlula ayicombulule le ndawo.

UMPHANCA KWAMDLENTSHE

Kungosizi olukhulu ukuba kule mihlathi ibalulekileyo yeli phepha ndaba lethu si-mana sivakalisa ukushiywa zizihlobo neentandana zethu. Noxa nje ukuba kona isisimiso sikaThixo ukuba kubekho, ku-yinto engaqhelekileyo, simana ukuthelwa rhiphu yimibini xa sifunda imihlathi ngemihlathi.

Nakaloku nje sivakalisa ukushiywa

Umtshato Womfundisi EAlvaao

NOVEMBER—MDEBUKA

(NguVeritas)

Ulwamkelo loMfundisi noNkoskazi L. R. November lwenziwa eGrensblade Hall eAlvaao ngamaMethodist, umsebenzi ubemkhulu kakhulu zokwe umvula zetyalike zazikho kanobom.

Umsebenzi wawulwa nguMfundisi D. D. Nxele ngeculo nomthandazo "Siya namkela apha eAlvaao sinqwenela u-bom novuyo kwimpilo yenu entsha." Watsho uMfu Nxele umakade enetha zi-umvula engenadyasi.

Isithethi sokuqala uMn. A. P. P. Sidumo ubamkele abatsathi wabayala esithi, intla into eniyenzileyo ukutshata

kwethu apha eKomani nguNkosk. Lizzie Mdentshe obelilala kwa761 Loca-tion apha eKomani Usishiye ngomhla wa-ma21 kuJanuary wafihlwa ngolundelayo ngomGqibelo nguMfu. J. Somaza wama-Methodi. Umfi lo ngumlanayakazi ka-Mn. Enoch Xoseka wamaDipende asekhay'-apha. Amakhosikazi omanyano lwango-luesiNe aseWesile aphahle ibhokisi yom-fikazi. Ngumboniso ke lowo omhle nowo-melezayo kwiabo bazikhethile ukulanda-la uYesu. Siya velana kakhulu nomzi wa-kwaMdentshe nowakwaXoseka nowako-wabo, akuhlanga lungelanga.

AmaKhosazana Nobantu Ngesi, Notaru Mavi nawo ebeke afundisa apha, eloku-gala kwesikolo samaRoma laza kwisession yokugqibela kophelileyo lafumana isikolo eGlen Adelaide, eLady Frere. Esesibini belifundisa eKapa ngoku omabini aph-ndela kwasesikolweni ngezempilo, ukuya kungonela iL.S.T. kunye neMusic, eli lokugqibela, into ke leyo engeka qheleki phakathi komzi wakowethu ukuzithi chununu ezi mbombo ngemhombombe zempilo. Sibangwenelela impumelelo.

kuba kwaXhosa ibililazo into yokugha-wula umtshato. Intetho yenu ekhaya kulonaka ukuba iceceke ukuzo aban-awana bathethe nabo bhubo.

UMfundisi Makhaya awucebulele um-zi ngentsini wathi abafazi ngabo eku-faneleke ukuba bathethe kuba bekwazi. Inolola nyakwazi ukuyitshutshisa nge-ntetho ekwazi ukuyonwabisa endini nqasemsebenzini wayo ngenetetha ezilu-ngileyo.

UNkosk Yokwe nyale abatsathi ngee-ngxaki zekhaya. Wathi kuNkosk. November khokela emsebenzini wendoda "Nomthathuzeli" nehamente emoyent.

UMn. J. K. Sejake ube ngomnye we-zithethi ukwamkela uMfu. noNkosk. November.

Amabaso enze £17. 10s. Kulusizi ukungabinakupapashwa kwabanikaziwo ngouxha yesithula.

Indlu yayime ngenbambo. Siphawula kwababakho abaNunz. G. Ngquba, E. November, P. W. Mcahyangwa, W. Mgavu, S. Mkhathu, I. Oldjohn, E. N. Kongisa, S. Zingitwa, R. J. S. Maso-mpa, M. Ramokuna, I. Mokuena nabanye abaninzi, amaKhosazana A. V. Mvanibo, Amos, Ngqoo, maKhosikazi Armoed, Patshane, Matlabe, Mgavu, Ratiqi, Kotzee nabanye abaninzi esing-nakubadwela bonke ngenxa yesithu-ba ephlepheni.

MRS. DHLAMINI OVER THERE HAS DONE TWICE AS MUCH WORK AS YOU

YES, SHE IS STRONGER THAN I. AND SHE CARRIES A CHILD ABOUT WITH HER

LET'S GO AND TALK WITH HER

ASK HER HOW SHE KEEPS SO WELL AND STRONG

MY WIFE WANTS TO KNOW WHY YOU HAVE SUCH GOOD HEALTH AND STRENGTH

AT ONE TIME I WAS WEAK AND FULL OF PAINS. I COULD NOT WORK

A WOMAN CAN'T WORK IF SHE IS SICK

Mrs. Dhlamini told this man and woman how she was restored to health and strength. She used Feluna Pills and cleansed her system. She fed her Blood and strengthened her Nerves with this wonderful female medicine. Waste matter was eliminated completely and regularly each day from her digestive tract. Her food did its body-building work because Feluna improved the digestive processes. Healthy glands discharged their vital juices into the stomach, duodenum, and intestines, preparing food for the surrender of nourishment. Red corpuscles were strengthened and multiplied. Nerves took from her food life-giving energy into her nervous system, sending messages of Action to her Brain, Spine and Limbs. She felt alive, happy and ready for work, for laughter, for Motherhood and the care of her children.

These results are the objective of Feluna Pills. Women and girls are to-day proving their wonderful power to cleanse, regulate and nourish, pre-paring them for their work and responsibilities.

From the first doses of this famous female medicine amazing results are apparent. Brightness comes to the eye, laughter to the lips, energy to the body, happiness to the home. Feluna is doing its work, giving health and strength in exchange for pain and sickness, banishing headaches and tired limbs, driving the poisons of stagnant waste matter out of the system, making the restored woman happy in her newly found Feluna health. And if Motherhood should come to her, she will be ready and thoroughly prepared for the great occasion, fortified by Feluna.

No other medicine carries, in its formula, the powers of Feluna Pills. They are complete in their action. They never fail to do their work. Try them to-day.

Sold everywhere at 3/3 per bottle (Trial size 1/9) or direct and post free from P.O. Box 731, Cape Town, on receipt of price.

MY WIFE IS ALWAYS COMPLAINING AND SOMETIMES CAN'T GET UP OFF HER BED

SHE IS SICK, JUST AS I WAS. SHE NEEDS THE MEDICINE THAT MADE ME WELL

TELL ME WHAT RESTORED YOU TO HEALTH. I DO SO WANT TO BE STRONG AND HAPPY

TAKE FELUNA PILLS THEY NEVER FAIL. THEY CLEANSE, REGULATE AND STRENGTHEN THE FEMALE SYSTEM

I WILL GIVE FELUNA A TRIAL

YOU'LL SOON FEEL THEIR WONDERFUL POWER. AND I'VE NEVER KNOWN THEM TO FAIL

FELUNA PILLS FOR FEMALES ONLY

This is Mrs. Abigail E. Gbu of St. Thomas Mission, Mount Fletcher, C.P., who thanks Feluna Pills for her wonderful health and who earnestly recommends them to all suffering women and girls. At one time she could hardly bend her back or do her household duties. Anaemia and weakness had made her sick and miserable but Feluna Pills gave her that strong health which makes her the smiling happy mother you see here.

BRASSO
-it gives a lasting shine

THE QUALITY METAL POLISH

LETTER TO AFRICAN WOMANHOOD

LIFE IN A DEMOCRACY

Life in a democratic society; that is, in a society where each individual citizen is expected to have within him the power and ability and knowledge to help in advancing the interests of the whole community is a very complicated business.

Under a dictatorship, ordinary private citizens are not expected to do much original thinking. They are

expected to regard their authorities as the only people capable of thinking and to regard themselves as mere instruments to put into effect the ideas of the rulers. Here, life is comparatively simple, so long as people are willing to do very little thinking. But serious trouble follows once they begin to want to assert some of their own ideas as against those of the ruling autocrats.

A democratic society is one where the people cherish the ideal of freedom in all respects. But once we are free to do as we like, we find that some of the things we like disturb the peace or endanger the safety of our neighbors. As free people, we have to remember that our neighbors too have the right to lead lives that are not disturbed by our own likes.

It comes about, therefore that in democratic society, people soon learn that that very freedom which allows them everything, is a reality so long as individual citizens voluntarily undertake to limit their own freedom. This limitation means that citizens have very open minds; encourage criticism and independent thought and are most eager to know what the other man has in mind. It means that they become studious and well-informed, besides making themselves able to adapt their own selves to given changes in living conditions.

That is why you find that in a democratic society it is the most informed who go to the top, while the ignorant sink lower and lower.

This has a moral lesson for the

(Continued in column 3)



WOMEN VOTE FOR...

WHITER WASHING!

Keep dingy YELLOW out of your wash, with a hot rinse of Reckitt's BLUE. It's magically quick and easy—just a splash or two of Reckitt's Blue will ensure a successful wash day, with all your lovely white things gleaming white.

Washing removes the dirt but it's the Blue that brings the whiteness back.

RECKITT'S BLUE keeps YELLOW out of WHITE clothes

11-4442-4

WOMEN'S PAGE

Take Care of Your Health

INDIGESTION AND HEADACHES

Headache is a very distressing trouble at its worst, but it often is a symptom of trouble which does not lie in the head entirely. Sometimes it is a warning that all is not well with the nervous system, or the eye, or the liver or the stomach. Some forms of trouble in any of the above organs have a direct connection with the headache so many people often feel.

One most common cause of headache is bad digestion. Food that is hurriedly swallowed before it is well digested often upsets the proper functioning of the stomach and in that way disarranges the entire human system. This disarrangement is indicated by, among other things, a bad headache. For such a headache, the wisest and safest thing to do is to take something that will work the stomach mildly and comfortably until the "disorder" in it has been returned to "order."

While still on something to work the stomach attention may be called to a dangerous, but common practice. Many people think that the best medicine for working the stomach and intestines is that which washes them and leaves them very clean. Such medicine is dangerous for what is clean for the stomach and intestines cannot be and must not be judged by our Soap-and-water standards.

The stomach and the intestines have a thick coating of a membrane that emits certain juices which ease digestion. This membrane is very delicate and when you take medicine that will work the stomach and intestines very much, the membrane is broken and parts of it are washed through the stomach. Next time when food comes along, the stomach or the intestines are not in a position to do their duty well and trouble follows.

African woman because she lives in a democratic environment. She cannot afford to waste her time on those poisoned minds which say that her place is by the fire and in the Nursery. Foolish people do not want others to advance. Foolish men, with medieval ideas about from every platform against the liberation of women. They tell you, for instance, that in the good old days women were the meek properties of their husbands. If these traitors to the cause of Africa could have their way, they would encourage the authorities to make laws that bind the African woman inextricably to the whims of the male sex. These men are the first to protest against the fact that they are made to carry passes. They want freedom for themselves, but not for their women. Their hypocrisy sometimes amuses one very much. They would be very much at home in Nazi society where people feel no pricks of conscience when they oppress other human beings.

But, these male reactionaries are just a bit too late. African womanhood is on the march. Warped minds will scream and condemn women wearing slacks or smoking cigarettes or taking a very active part in politics. They will shed crocodile tears in the name of national morality, yet they will not see that there is greater immorality in a human being going about finding fault in the conduct of other human beings when he has not put his own house in better order.

If we are to survive in democratic conditions, we must be willing to adapt our lives, morals and outlook to changing conditions. We must not hope to live in the twentieth century with Stone Age morality as our guide. If, two hundred years ago, the stability of African society depended on women confining themselves to children and the fireside, that was because conditions at that time demanded this. If, to-day, the woman has to earn her own living just like any man in a democratic society, surely, she must be granted the freedom to adjust her life to the peculiar conditions in which she lives.

Foolish men will insist on keeping the African woman at the back. History shows us that nations that have kept their women in harness have not gone very far, in spite of their very ancient civilisations. They were left on the way by younger Western nations that freed their women and enabled them to make their contribution freely to human advancement. African womanhood too must be given a chance!

Wedding Bells

NYEMBEZI-MOKOTEDI

On Saturday, 8th January, 1944, at 11 a.m., the Dutch Reformed Church, in Sophiatown was the scene of a spectacular and impressive wedding ceremony between Mr. H. M. S. Nyembezi, eldest son of Rev. and Mrs. I. N. Nyembezi, of Newcastle, Natal, and Miss Esther Kelaoseb, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Len. Teddy Mokotedi of Crown Mines, Johannesburg. Rev. H. P. Segose officiated, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Odendaal, B.A., and the Church choir conducted by Messrs Makhoma and Kekana sang appropriate hymns, the accompanist being Miss Segs, B.A., of Kromstad.

During the signing of the Register by the bride and bridegroom, the choir sang a Baroque composition by Mr. Mshapela, a very fine and luminous dirge that called for a prolonged applause from the congregation.

The bride, dressed in a beautiful costly dress of cream floral netting with satin edgings, white veil gloves, white shoes, with a bouquet of white arum lilies, was given away by her father. The bridegroom, a student of the Wit. Medical School, was escorted by his brothers, L. and R. Nyembezi, who had come all way from Newcastle with their parents, as bestman.

The bridal train consisted of train girls, Misses Mita Mokotedi and B. Segole; flower girls were Misses Nelly Mkhobothane and Mavis Ngwana; bridesmaids Misses Mathabala and Xosana who wore floral red and white dresses with red shoes to match, both holding bouquets of red roses in their hands. The chief bridesmaid, Miss H. Makgogo was handsome in her long dress of plain white satin with floral netting, white gloves, red shoes and a bouquet of red roses in her hand. The bride's mother was pleasant to look at, in her lawn dress, brown hat, brown shoes and a handbag to match. The bridegroom's party consisted of Mrs. Nyembezi, who wore a purple dress and hat to match, Rev. I. N. Nyembezi and D. Nyembezi, Mrs. Tshabalala and daughter, and Aubrey Nyembezi.

After the ceremony in the Church, the cars trimmed in white ribbons took the newly married couple to a luncheon which was held in the Wilfred Hall.

Crown Mines. All the invited guests were lavishly catered for, the Wedding Cake and sweet-scented flowers decorated the chief table. At the luncheon hall, Polly Street, where the evening reception function was held, Mr. D. M. Donsela presided as Master of Ceremonies, the Merry Blackbirds and the Diamond Horse Shoe Troupe provided the musical programme and dance numbers. Among those present were Rev. J. C. Esterhuysen, Medical Students of the Wit., distinguished African leaders and the young elite of the Rand. Appropriate speeches were made and the proceedings were happily closed by the band playing the African National Anthem. The reception at Newcastle was held on the 11th January, 1944, and was a happy conclusion of what was one of the finest wedding festivities arranged by Africans.

STOMACH ULCERS

Pain, Burning, Acid and Wind are the first, Dangerous symptoms



"I suffered from an Ulcerated Stomach for many months. I had terrible burning pains and constant wind made me lose all hope of a complete recovery. I had five treatments, but without satisfaction.

"Finally I tried Panbaine Powder and Oil. My progress was amazing. I still cannot believe I am the healthy person that I am to-day. My thanks to this wonderful remedy are unlimited."—Miss L. Trodos.

Treatment for Ulcers

Acidities and heartburn are symptoms of the approach of more chronic stomach troubles, including ulcers on the walls of the stomach, or in the small intestine. First conditions occur after acidity and heartburn have set in. Stomach ulcers are usually accompanied by pain after meals, accompanied by vomiting and Dandruff Ulcers by pain before meals (heartburn). Panbaine Powder immediately relieves the acid heartburn and absorbs the gas. Panbaine Oil provides a protective layer of oil over the ulcers, and is excellent for Ulcer of Anus.

PANBAININE POWDER and PANBAININE OIL are obtainable from all chemists. 5705-2

HOUSEBOYS

Increase your pay—study by mail for your cook-houseboy Certificate. Write for prices and free information to "Lessons"

Is your baby UNDERWEIGHT?

Poor little FRED is weak and underweight. This is because his food doesn't contain enough nourishment. What a pity that Fred's mother hasn't heard about NUTRINE, the best food for young babies.



Babies must have nourishing food, so that they can grow properly. FRANK, who you see here, is fed regularly with NUTRINE, specially prepared for young babies. That is why he is so strong and fat. Babies who take NUTRINE are always smiling and happy.

If your baby is underweight and troublesome, it means that he is not eating the proper food. Babies are growing all the time, so they must have nourishing food. NUTRINE is specially prepared to make babies strong, fat and healthy.



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

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

NUTRINE BABY FOOD

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



Zam-Buk HERBAL OINTMENT

Apply ZAM-BUK Regularly

Quick Relief from PILES

What a big wedding Edith had!



... HER LOVELY SKIN MADE FRIENDS FOR HER, AND Palmolive Soap KEEPS IT LOVELY!

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

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

PRICE PER TABLET 5s.

To help the war effort PALMOLIVE SOAP will NOT be wrapped in future



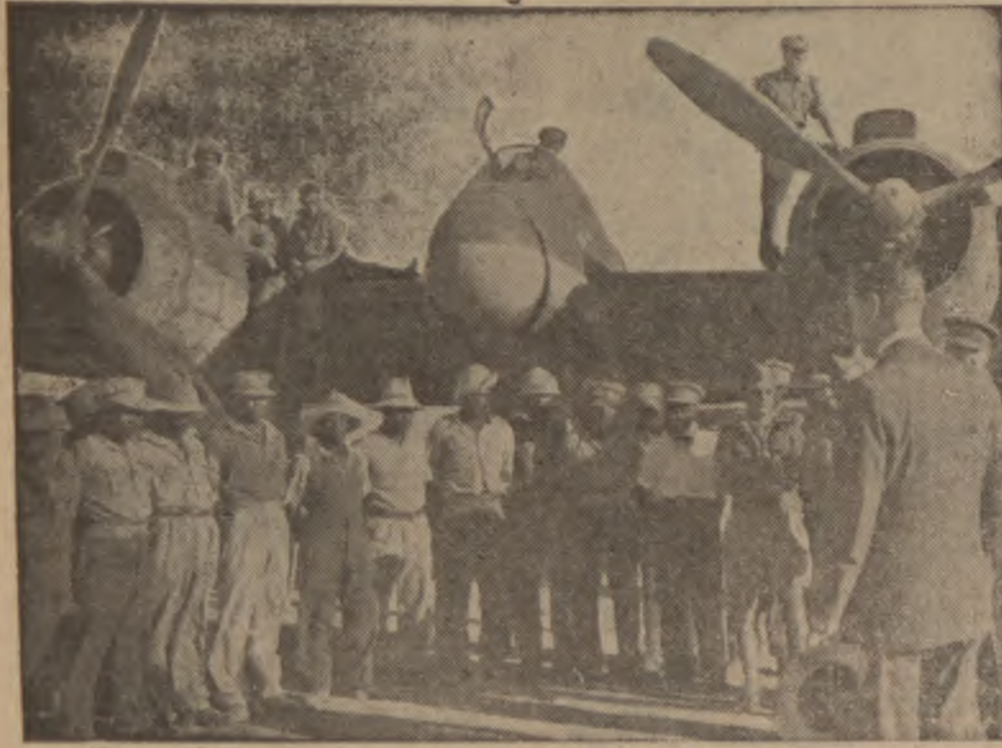
Palmolive soap

MAFOKO A NTWA



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

TLHAGISHO No. 205 (TSHIPI E KHUTLANG KA 5th FEBRUARY, 1944)



MAJOR PIET VAN DER BYL O EPA PITSO LE BANTSHO

Mo loetong lwa-gagwe go Boko ne, Major van der Byl o ne a tsona Tripoli ka sefotane. Mo setshwantshong re bona Major van der Byl a bua le Bantsho ba dirang le difofane. Setshwantshe se tshetswe ko Cyrenaica. Kwa morago ga mo setshwantshong go bonala sefotane se segolo.

DITLHAKA TSA ALEUTIAN

Tae ke setlhopha sa ditlhake tse emeng legopo go tloga mo Alaska ebong le hatshe ja Amerika go lehagana le Asia mo Japan a nang le lehatshe ja gagwe. Ditlhake tse di kafa bokone ga Japan me maemo a tsona mo-ntweng a ne a lemogwa ke Japan ka bonako gore ke tshupo e gokaganyang Amerika le Russia. Ka June, 1942, Japan a ba a baya mephato ya gagwe gona mo Attu le Kiska. Kiska o batlega thata mo mephato ya Amerika ka o magaring a ditaba tse tharo tsa go thusa Alaska. Jaanong batho ba bona ha di le maile tse 500 go ya mo Tokyo le Pearl Harbour yo e leng wa Amerika. Mokwadi mongwe yo mogolo wa Amerika o paka ha setlhake sa Attu e le setaha ka kwa-na ga dihele mo go sa duleng ope. Yo mongwe ene o re, ditlalo dia balwa mo lebatsheng tse ka tshwanelang Amerika jaaka ditlhake tsa Aleutian. Leha go ntsa jalo metse a lewatle go potologa ditlhake tse a sa itsege a le diphatas. Mo ditlhakeng tseo go palo ya tse 12 kgotsa 20 ya tse kgotwane me tse di ngwe dia tuka me baitsa ba re thaba tsa teng di paka ha mahatshe a ne a tshwaraganye bogologolo. Di ne di tshwaraganye Amerika le Asia bogologolo. Ke ditlhake tsa Russia tota. Ditlhake tsa Aleutian di ne di tlhoka batho. Mo bathung ba tsona ba neng ba ka nna 50,000 nyaga tse 200 bogologolo tala go setse ba ka nngang 1,000 gompiano. Bontsi ba batho ba teng ke ba losika lwa Ma-Eskimo ba bonwang mo Alaska. Ba tshwana botlho ka Ngwao le tshwano. Ba itse mawatlle sentle me ebile ke batsomi ba hagolo. Mo ditlirong tsa mabogo ba ne ba tswelitse pele ba dira letsoku. Hela jaaka batho ba Egepeto ba ne ba boloka baswi ba bona ba ba thela ka merer gore ba seke ba bula me ba epulwa ba dutse mo lebitleng. Setopo sa bona se ne se tsweswa dikhai, se tlhatlaganyetswe ka meseme me kwa morago se bipiwa ka tlalo ja tau ya lewatle. Jaanong se isive kwa pupung mo magageng. Batho ba Aleutian ba dumela gore maitsiboa baswe ba bona ba tle ba rale me ba tle go apaya e nne boitumelo. Batho ba Aleutian ga ha tshabe bashwi ba bona me ba dumela gore moya wa moshwi wa bo o ntsa o baple le setopo. Ditlhake tse di ne tsa bonwa ke kgosi ya Russia ebong Peter iha Great. Ka taelo ya gagwe Bering kgosana nngwe o ne a laelwa go tlhuta ditlhake tseo. Kafa morago ga losho lwa kgosi Bering a tswa me a le tlhola. Ha ba boela gae ene e le ba bantsi ba gagwe ba bolawa ke botlhoko jwa dijo tsa kgale. Go tloga nako eo ditlhako ya nna tsa Russia ka lekgolo la dinyaga me ka 1867 Amerika a bo a di reka. Ka puho ya malatsi ao baagi ba ditlhako ba ne ba nyeletswe. Go a gakgamatsa mo pushong tse bokreseta ebile bo tseye teng me batho ba tsona kereke tsa Russia ka metlho bo ya tsona. Batho ba Amerika ha ne ba sa ba kgathalele mo kwamoraga ba itemoga ha ba le motlalo me gompiano ha nwa thuto le tlhokomelo ya melemo. Mongwe o kile a re batho ba Attu ke bona ba ba itumelang mo lebatsheng johlhe ka pheletso tse mashwe ga di ha fithelele. Japan o ne a hitlha a hedisa boitumelo joo me tlhaselo ya Amerika ya a tla thusho me mephato e neng e le gona moo e phimo-

iswe. Jaanong matlho otlhe a lebile kwa ditlhakeng tsa Attu le Kiska kwa mephato ya Amerika e tswelitseng ka iketlo go gagabela Japan. Go tloga Kiska mephato wa difofane o setse o thubakile ditlhake tsa Kurile tse gauifi le Japan. Nako nngwe go tlo go nyatsiwe ntw a ya ditlhake tsa borwa bothaba hela jaaka tsa bokone. Se segolo ke gore basimane ba lebile go bopa ditsha tsa difofane. Go itsege sentle ha batho ba Tokyo ba tshaba thubako ya difofane ba bolaya baofisi difofane tsa Amerika ha ba ba tshwara. Japan hela jaaka Jeremane le Itali ba tla simogelwa gae ka iketlo. Thokomelang ditlhake tsa Aleutian.

NTWA YA RUSSIA

Mo karolong tsa bokone mo Russia mephato ya Jeremane e dubakile jaana ka difofane gore e kopakopane me le mo e reng ea itsetsepela e nyema moko. Mephato ya bona e mo diphateng jaaka mephato ya Russia e ya dikeletsa. Tse-la tsa go sia ga mephato ya Jeremane dia ngotlega. Ditsa ntw a tse tlogelwang ke mephato ya Jeremane di dintsi jaana gore Russia a ka ba thubaka ka iketlo mo tlhaselong ya gagwe. Masalela a' kwa bophirima a Jeremane a thubakano e kgole mo mahatshing a magwatata a naga ya Russia. Bontsi bo nyeletswe gotlhelele.

NTWA MO ITALIA

Mephato ya Amerika e gogwa ke digai-gai e butse mo boiphemelong jwa Jeremane jo go tweng "Gustav Line" me e tseletse maile tse pedi go ya mo setsheng sa Cassino. Ka malatsi a mane Jeremane o lathegetswe ke fofane tse 159 me bathusanyi tse 19. Ga re lebile re tla re tsamao ya bathusanyi mo Italia e honye me gangwe hela e tswelitse-pele ka iketlo le thomamo.

BERLIN O THUBAKILWE KA DIFOFANE GABEDI MO URENG TSE 24

Mo bosigong jwa 28 January difofane tse kgolo di ne tsa bolola go thubaka Berlin tota. E ne e le thubako ya bobedi mo ureng di le 24. Mokowa o mogolo wa ditlhabaki o ne wa lathegelwa mo metseng. Go umakwa ha thubako tse di nyeleditse karolo ya bogare jwa Berlin. Ka iketlo dikarolo di ntsa di nyeletswe.

Tlhaselo ya di 28 January ke ya bo 13 e kgolo mo metseng-tlhogo wa Jeremane ha esale ntw a ya mo Berlin e simologa ka di 18 November. Melelo e ne e bonala maile tse 200 ka bokgakala.

Mafoko a morago a shupa ha R.A.F. e bolotse gape go thubaka Berlin.

ARGENTINE O HAPANA LE JEREMANE LE BALATA BA CACWE

Argentine, lehatshe ja bobedi je legolo mo Amerika borwa o thubile tsalano le bo-Jeremane le Japan.

President wa Argentine o ne a bua ka sedihl se Mafoko a phefo me a tlhasetsa batho ha go ha le matlhabapho a bo-Jeremane mo gae me a heretlha batho.

Fa e le tsalano ya Amerika le Argentine e ntsa e siame ka nako sotlho me mmaba ke ene yo o gaketseng ka go heretlha. Botlho baetapale ba mathabapho ba tshwerwe.

Jaanong re bona morafe o mongwe o emeng le bathusanyi ba lwelang kgologolo.

Kontle ga thuso tse ntsi tsa dijo le

dilo, tse Argentine a di romelang mo go rona, maemo a gagwe mo ntweng a re siametsa. Argentine o fa gare ga mawatlle a Pacific le Atlantic. Ko bophirima o thusa New Zealand le Australia me kwa bothaba o tla re thusa go heretlha marurua a mmaba. Leha kutlwano e thubegile, Argentine ga a ese a bihele Jeremane le balata ba gagwe ka ntw a.

DI-SA-THEOENG TSA MAHATSHE-NYANA A BAPILENG LE JEREMANE MO NTWENG

Mahatsheonyana a tsalano le Jeremane a kokonipaga dibete segolo setona Bulgaria le Romania, jaaka a bona Jeremane a jowa ka moretlwa.

Russia kgale a ntsa e ba balela ka ntata thusho ya bona mo ntweng ya Jeremane. Jeremane le ene o setse a ba tshosa. Go setse go na le dikai tsa gore ba tla ikgophola mo go Jeremane, me ba ikanye poloko e tla tswang kafa bothaba ya Russia e seng kafa b-phirima ya Jeremane.

Go thokomelwa ha batho ba bothaba ba sa bapile le Jeremane ka puo le mekgwa ha bapile le Russia. E tloga e una podi motlhalo. Batho ba, ba ne ba tsietswa ba gopola ha Jeremane a heny a. Tota-tota kwa tshimologong go no ga lebege jalo me morolo o mosasane wa ipata kafa tlase ga phuka tsa Jeremane. Jaanong bangwe ha bona ba simolotse go naharela mashole a Jeremane ba a thubake.

Jaanong merafe e mogolo le e monye e tla bona ha Jeremane a sa ikanyege a le bolotsana me molato wa gagwe o tla mo piriganya. Re tshaga gore nako e gauifi.

Dikodubato di tshetswe ka sebetso go tsamaya poo e hagolwa.

KWA PHEFO E FOKELANG GONA

Re ne ra tlhagisa ha lehatshe ja Argentine mo Amerika Borwa lethoboganye le Jeremane le Japan. Jaanong go tlhagiswa ha Liberia a behetsa bo-Jeremane ka ntw a.

Liberia ke lehatshe mo Afrika bokone. Le ne la simololwa ke baagi ba Amerika ka 1820 me la tswa jaaka le hatshe ja go ipusa ka 1847. Liberia e ba bihete ka ntw a. Ke tiro ya boganka mo hatshing le lennye. Ga le ketla la dira go le gogolo, ka mashole me le na le dijo le Rubber e le ntsi e ka tlhasang Bathusanyi. Marurua a le mantsi a ka siela gona a ba a bona ditsha teng.

Jaaka Argentine a tlhoboganye le bo-Jeremane Liberia a ba bihete ka ntw a le mahatshe a kafa Europa bothaba a setse a tenegile jaanong re bona kwa phefo e fokolang gona.

Phefo e lebaganye le Jeremane.

MAFOKO A HITLARA A BOTSENWA

Hitlara a bua a le kwa setsheng sa gagwe, kwa se ka nngang gona mo mpletlong wa gagwe wa bo 11 mo pushong ya Jeremane o ne a re: "Mo nyageng wa bothano wa thubakano e kgole ga go na yo o santseng a obanya meello le maikaelelo a yona."

Ga go yo o sa bonyeng mosimolodi le maikaelelo a ntw a e. Hitlara ke ene yo o e fethileng ka maikaelelo a 'go busa lehatshe johlhe.

Hitlara o bolela ha Britonia e le ene sesinyi sa ramaka ka o ne a ipakanyetsa ntw a go tloga ka 1936 ha a leka go lekanya ditlhatla tsa merafe ya Europa.

Gontse jalo, Britonia o ne a leka go lekanya merafe me ga aka a tsona ntw a. O ne a lebile kagiso ya Europa me ka 1936 o ne a sa ipakanyetsa ntw a. Go itsege Jeremane a sale a ipakanyetsa ntw a go tloga ka 1936 me ka go tselelela merafe e mentye a gogela Britonia mo ntweng.

Bamatla jo bongwe jo bogolo jwa ja Hitlara ke ha a re: "Jeremane ga a lwela Jeremane hela, o lwela Europa yohlhe. Ha Jeremane o kabo a itwela a sa tshela Europa ka madi a kgofa. Mo di kabo di eme ka tsele e nngwe mo Jeremane Ga re feteleke mafoko a Hitlara ka botlalo. Ke mafoko a ngwana yo jwang ke metlo ya bosilo jwa gagwe."



C.M.S. RAPHAEL

Yo ke Mosimegi-Major Raphael. O neilwe talama e mo kayang sentle gore o dirile tiro e tshwanetseng memo a bo-Major. Jaanong o mo tirong ya setsha se abelang mephato.

DITLHABOLOGO

Fa gare ga merafe yohlhe go na le dilole tse mahatshe a ratang go di babalela tse e leng tlhatlago ya ditlhabologo le boikgantsho. Tseo ke tsona ditlhabologo tsa merafe.

Masarwa a tsamayang ka mashampa a dirile ditshwantsho gongwe le gongwe mo ba tsamaileng fa gare ga maje. Tseo ke ditlhabologo tsa segabone.

Mosadi yo bopileng ukgwana ka matsetseleko o ikgantsha ka yona. Botlho ba ba e tshwarang kgotsa ba ntwelang bojalwa mo go yona baa e itumelela.

Ko Europe go na le mahelo a mantai a mang leditlhabologo tsa Sekgowa me dibabaletswe. Batho ka tlhokolo ya lebatsho ba dibogela. Hitler ka teko ya go bopa thulaganyo tsa ncha o heta a nyeletsa ditlhabologo di le dintsi me se se tla mo retelelang ko go nyeletsa dikitso tsa tlhabologo tse.

DINATHWANA TSA NYASALAND

(Tse ke dinathwana tse tswang mo mafokung a kwalo lwa Nyasaland lwa mafoko a ntw a)

Ka di 28 December phopu tse pedi di ne tsa tlola molwelwana di tswa Portuguese tsa tsona mo hatshing ja ga Mabuka. Ha di hitlha ga Wasi tsa kgaogana. Mosadi mongwe a tswa mo tshimong a tswa nokeng ya mo thaba mo sehubeug. Ga a hema go tswa madi me a seke a swa. Ya tswelile pele ya thulaka. Bendorson yo neng a thagola. Le ene ya mo thula mo sehubeug a ba a wela ha hatshe. Boo-babedi ba ne ba iswa matlung a bona. Magatlapa a banna ga a ka a atamela me megaka ya iponatsa. Mokgosi wa lela me letshola la tswa. Ga tswa Laston ka thobolo a patilwe ke bathanka ba babedi. Ha a hitlha a utlwa gore e fa, e fa. Ka e ne e setse e le bosigo Laston a e lalela moo me ka mosho a e tswa ka motlhalo go tloga thaga go ya motsameng o mongwe. Erile ha ba re tha' ja bo e setse e le mo matlhaleng wa kgosi Mabuka. Ha ba opela kgosi mokgosi ya gona go tshaba ka e re na phopu e bolaya batho ba yona le yona e mmolay. Phopu ya heta ya boa hela mo mokatakong wa ntlo ya fetela kwa bakeng ya Lichonya ya e kgabanya gabedi yama modubedube o mogolo le Kommissnara a ba a bitswa. Pholoholo ya nna ya phala le naga me Laston a kgohatsa batho gore ba mo latele. Fa a le Kgosi Laston a bo a e hula mo mpeng ka e ne e le kgakala, Mogalamakapa! ya ba thasela botlho. Mongwe gatwe James ene a tlhoka sethara me ya mo thulaka. Ka lerumo la bobedi ya koafatsa mo leotong me ya siela mo sekwen. Kwa bafelong ka e ne e setse e palelwa ke go tsamaya kgosi Laston a e hula ka motswi ka a ne a heletswe ke marumo. Bathusi ba Laston e ne e le Malunga Moye le Horrison ba motse wa Mabuka. Magatlapa a ga Mabuka ha a hitlha a fitlhelwa a shule. Gona moo ga tsoa koma ya boganka jwa Laston. Ba simolola go e bua. Ba leboa Kommissnara ka go romela mapodisi. Bakofadiwa bona ba iswa tlung ya kokelo. Mafoko a sesha kea tau e tlhwa-faditseng mo gae e rora dikgomo, dipodi e le dinya. Ka di 24 December ya rwa- la kgomo tsethoro tsa saka la Mbuna Makanjila. E ne e le tsona hela. Batho ba di latetse. Gape le ditlou di heditse dijalo tsa swikiri le dipanana. Bangwe ba ona lo itse ha go na le dijalo tsa swikiri di dintsi ko ga Chileka le dipanana. Kgosi Mwananyi o opile mokgosi me ba kwaletse Kommissnara gore a thuse ka tlhobolo. Ka di 19 November letsholo la dipega ditlhako. Ba bolaya e nngwe ba tsaya mogatla. Naka tsa yona tsa bodiswa. Kwa morago bangwe ba heta ka tsona ba di utswa. Mosimane wa ga Changali a tswa loeto le mogatse ba rakana le tau tse pedi. Byicila ya gagwe e sena lobone me a seke a itse gore o ka dirang. O ne a sa itse ha di le gona go tsamaya ba tshoasanya me erile di sia ba wela bahatshe. Batho ba motse wa Chinganga ba tla ka dirumola. Modimo o mogolo.

KABELO TSA MO-AFRIKA

Ka nakonyana nngwe go kile ga tlhaga mo dikoranteng ha kgomo tsa Frans Mthlango di le tlhano di bolaitwe ke legadima.

E ne e le tlhagiso ya mathoko hela. Go no go sa lopiwe batho go mo thusa. Tatlhegelo e ne ya utlwa. Makgowa mangwe bothoko me batho ba le bantsi ba mo ntshetsha dikabelo. Gompiano ba setse ba ntshitse £38.3. ke yona kutlwelobothoko ya bona mo Mo-Afrikeng.

Tlwaelo mo karolong dingwe tsa lehatshe ja rona ke go epela kgomo tse jalo gore di seke tsa jewa.

Re tshapa gore Frans o itse ngwao eo me o dirile jaaka re itse me a shwetse tatlhegelo ya gagwe.

Ha re tswelapele re itse ha batho ba amileng kgomo tseo ba tshwanetsa ba tlhatsiwa sesila sa tsona ke dingaka. Lebenkele le kile la rathwa ke tladi me Ma-Afrika a le ila go tsamaya le potologwa ke dingaka. E ne ya tla ya le kgatsha ka ditlhare me batho ba bothologo ga ya mo go lona.

SEGANKA SA NGWANYANA WA SEKOLO SE BOLOKA BOTSHOLO JWA MOTLHANKA

Ngwanyana wa mosetsana wa lemo tse 15 ke seganka sa sesha kwa boikhusong jwa Transkei. Mosetsanyana Jean Griffiths yo godisitaweng ke Mr. le Mrs. Griffiths ba Messina mo Transvaal

lekone o ne a boloka mo-Afrika wa motlhanka a le (Jean) mo boikhusong kwa setsheng sa Havan maile tse 38 go tloga mo Elliot mo Transkei. Mosetsana wa Mo-Afrika o batlile a kgangwa mo letsheng.

Jean o ne a setse a shapile ha a rakana le mosetsana yo o neng a mmotsa ha go sena diphatas tsa go shapa mo letsheng. Mosetsana o ne a sa tsona sebakha ha Jean a utlwa megoe me a uwela mo metsing. Ko ntle ga kakabalo Jean o saie a mo sala morago, a uwela nae a mo utlisa.

Ka setshogo a bo a tlamparela Jean a bua a batla go kgamisa Jean. Jean a ikhophola a ya kwa ntle me a tsaya legong le a neng a mo ntsha ka lona.

Ka nako e basimipi ba bangwe ba ne ba setse ba le gona go mo tla thusho. Go tloga fao Jean a iswa gae ka o ne a setse a japile.

KGOSI BULANE LE BOGOSI JWA GAGWE

(Tlhagiso ka tlotloto ya mokwadi a "Tau le Phokoj")

Go kile ga bo go na le le kgosi go tse Bulane, yo o neng a tsalwa ka letshwao lwa kgapela ya ngwedi mo sehubeug. O ne a rata tshwao leo thata, le ne le mo farologanya le batho ba bangwe le mo shupa ha e le kgosi ka matsalo. O ne a bolela ha borragwe-mogoto le bona ba ne ba na le letshwao leo. Bulane o ne a na le basadi ba babedi. Yo mogolo e le Mamtolo. E ne e le moku-kutlela wa motho. Yo motonye yo morafe o neng wa mo ntshetsa bogadi e ne e le Mamiya. E ne e le nyopa. Go ne ga heta nako e telele Mamiya a sa bone bana. Ka nako yohlhe Mamtolo o ne a tshaga ka boopa jwa ga Mamiya. Nako e ne ya fitlha me Mamiya a tlhathora tlhogo ya boopa jwa gagwe, ka ngwana wa mosimane. Le ene a tsalwa ka letshwao lwa ngwedi mo sehubeug. Ha Mamtolo a bona Mamiya a tsetse phorophothwana ya mosimane e bile e na le letshwao mo sehubeug, a jewa ke lefufa. Go no go se na ope mo baneng ba gagwe yo nang le letshwao leo 'me kgosi e ne e setse e shupile ha e le letshwao la bogosi. A bo a hitlha ngwana kafa morago ga matlhu ke mo tulong ya gagwe a baya ncanyana. Kgosi ya dipeba ha e tswa la bathanka ba yona ya utlwa gotsetsela ga ngwana. Ya tshoga ya re "Se keng se?" Ha e bona letshwao le mo sehubeug ya re: "Yo ke ngwana wa Kgosi, a re mo diseng re mo neyeng tsa go ja e le ere motsing a golang a re tlhokomele sentle jaaka e le temalo ya batho." Dipeba tsa bo di tsaya ngwana ole di ya le ene kwa mesimeng ya tsona kafa tlase ga ntlo. Ka tsatsi lengwe Mamtolo a bo a bitsa kgosi Bulane are: "Ntlo o bone se se tsetsweng ke mogatse." Ka go ralo a bo a ntsha ncanyana mo diphateng tsa mmobodi Mamiya. Kgosi e ne ya gakala bobo me ya laela gore ncanyana e bolawe. Gape kafa morago ga nako Mamtolo a tla go bona ntlo ya mogadikane me kafa morago ga ntlo a fitlhelwa dipeba di tshameka le morwa kgosi. A tlwai ke pelo jaana gore e re a tsona gae a ipobodise me a bolelele kgosi gore o bobodiswa ke ntlo ya Mamiya me ha e sa hisiwa ka molelo ga a kila a hola. Dipeba ha di utlwa mafoko a tsa tswa tsa siela kwa sakeng me tsa laela dikgomo gore di hepe morwa kgosi. Tsona ha di lemoga e le morwa kgosi tsa mo utlwele bothoko tsa mo rata. Ka tsatsi lengwe ha Mamtolo a ya kwa sakeng go ya senka boloko a hitlhelwa morwa kgosi fa gare ga dikgomo di ntsa di mo nkgka ka tshupo ya lerato. Lelehu lwa mmobodisa gape. Gape a romela molaetsa gore ha lesaka le sa nyeletswe ga a kila a hola. Dikgomo le tsona tsa utlwele mo erile di ya mahulung tsa mo rwala me tsa mo sia kwa gongwe mo go neng go na le batho ba siameng. Bona ba bolelele gosi kaga gagwe le tsele e a tlileng mo go bona ka yona. Kgosi ya ya gona me ha e mmoma ya hitlhelwa a na le letshwao lwa bogosi mo sehubeug ya itse ha e le ngwana wa yona. Ya mo tsaya me ha e hitlha kwa gae ya nna motloto o mogolo 'me kgosi Bulane a tswa mosimane fa pele ga batho a re: "Yo ke morwa me, ke ena moja-boshwa, ha ke shule mo tlontleng." Batho botlho ba mo opela ditlala, ba mo nesetsa pula. Mamtolo ka boshwa jwa gagwe a ntshwa mo gae.

AFRIKA BORWA MO TIRELONG

Ka boitumelo jo bogolo re amogela neo ya Mmuso e tswang kwa Kgatishong Pretoria e leng lokwalo lwa ditlhogo tse kafa godimo. Mo go lona go ditshwantsho tsa madihelo a ntw a mono gae. Kwalo lo lo feteleke tlhalosho ya Union e se e se emetseng: madihelo a marumo a ntw a sotlho.

Kafa pele go tlhagisitse setshwantsho sa General Smuts me go lebagana nae kgopolo ya gagwe. South Africa o tshwanetsa a ipelafatsa ka tiro tsa banna le basadi ba gagwe mo ntweng.

Tsela e ba dirang ka yona General Smuts a re ea gakgamatsa.

Ga re ese re ke re feteleke lokwalo lo, me hela re ikgantsha ka tlhagiso le polelo tsa bonakgonthe, jwa lona.

Who's Who In The News This Week

Mrs. I. P. Mamabolo, of Mafeking, accompanied by her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. T. Madi, of Western-Native Township, Johannesburg, visited friends at Parysville Township, Springs, last Sunday. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. S. Mibongo, of Orlando, and their brother-in-law, Mr. A. Nene, of Pieterburg.

Mr. G. M. Mzimba, of Sophiatown, left last week Monday for Fane Hall, Alice, where he will study for the sacred Ministry. At the Johannesburg Station he was seen off by Mr. and Mrs. Mncube, of the Salvation Army School, W.N. Township, Mrs. M. Mzimba, and Miss Sarah Ndaba.

Mrs. H. Elize, Matron of the Orlando Safety and Emergency Home, is at Cape Town on holiday. At Park Station she was seen off by many of her friends.

His many friends will be pleased to learn that Corporal Hamilton Mhlayi, of the Air School at Collyerdale, East London, has been promoted to the rank of sergeant.

Under the auspices of Madamess Matilda Nene, Kathleen P. Q. Vundla, Edith Sol. Sena-cose, Matilda E. Mphahle and Miss Emma Maki, with the assistance of other prominent ladies, a welcome-farewell party will be given in honour of Mrs. Hilda R. H. Godla tomorrow (Sunday), February 13 at the New Library Hall, Western Native Township, starting at 2 p.m. Admission by invitation only.

Rev. P. R. Mashiyane, of Barkerton, formerly Methodist Minister of the Sophiatown and Benoni circuits, was in the city last week.

Pastor Leonard R. Brooks, R. M. Green and J. R. A. Aduhema, attended a reception in honour of Pastor and Mrs. L. P. Sismang of Heidelberg, T.C., on Sunday, February 6. With them were the "manyano" women of the United Apostolic Faith Church.

KROONSTAD BREVITIES

The High School examination results are good. In the University J.C. Examination, of the 15 students who sat, 12 passed, 3 in the 1st class, 7 in the 2nd class, and 2 in the 3rd class. In the Matriculation examination of the Joint Board, 2 out of 3 passed, one in class II, and the other in class III.

Congratulations to the following teachers who have passed examinations for which they sat at the end of last year: Mr. A. T. Sello, who has passed B.A. II, and Mrs. M. T. Cingo, who passed B.A. I.

New member of the School staff are: Miss I. Mkhangaly, Sebela, and Ruzake for the Primary School, and Mr. D. B. Ngqolont, B.Sc., U.K.D., for the High School.

Mr. A. C. Jordan, M.A., English master in the High School, has returned from Cape Town where, together with other representatives of teachers from the other provinces of the Union, he attended a conference with state officials on matters educational.

Sparkling Cricket At Simmer and Jack

(By A. T. Nkomo)

A lively and shrewy cricket match between Simmer and Jack C.C. and Rand Leases C.C. (Seniors) took place on Sunday, January 30 at Simmer and Jack under the management of Messrs Kakana and Mlisa, Secretary, Transvaal Bantu Cricket Union, as Umpires. Cricket enthusiasts attended in good crowd.

Rand Leases won the toss and selected to bat first. Voss and Ximya opened for Rand Leases. The first named batsmen fell off cheaply having done absolutely nothing. D. Gwelo intercepted and did fine work.

UNCOMMON INCIDENT

It surprised the public here to see Rand Leases side batting from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. but all out with only 137 runs. Although Rand Leases played hard they went to lunch with only 67 runs for 7 wickets down.

At 4.30 p.m. Simmer went in opening by E. Masingana and E. Njikelana. The bowling here too was hurricane and the first named batsman fell off with only 6 runs at a start on his side and was caught by Ximya, the Rand Leases wicket-keeper. This was a ruined catch of the day.

Mhlayi followed with the determination of saving up the situation. A solid partnership was made by Mhlayi and Njikelana, and this seemed to tire the bowling of Rand Leases, but, unfortunately, Njikelana fell whilst making up a run and thus dislocated his knee. Out of the field he went. This unpleasant incident seemed to weaken Simmer side and the so-called close contest. Nevertheless, another man went in and the game continued.

NJIKELANA'S RESUSCITATION

As Njikelana was dislocated and could not still run perfectly, it was constitutionally arranged that Mngqibisa should run for him, while batting. Njikelana made splendid supplement of 18 runs and fell off having scored 23 runs. The control and management of the game under the neutral Umpires became constitutionally appreciable.

The Simmer batting from 4.15 p.m. to 6.35 p.m. managed to score 124 runs all out. The day thus ended leaving the match temporarily suspended until tomorrow in account of Inter-Race fixture which came off on last Sunday. The continuation and completion of the match will be resumed at Rand Leases on this Sunday. Phosferine will up in great numbers for cricket proper.

SCORERS AND BOWLERS

Simmer:—Mhlayi 23 and took 4 wickets down. Njikelana 25, Ndofe 13.

Rand Leases:—Ntshokisa 11, took 7 wickets down. D. Gwelo 31, Mameleki 21, Mandlana 18.

Alexandra United Bus Service Limited

(UNDER JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Judicial Manager intends paying the following unclaimed dividends into the Guardian Fund if not claimed by the 29th of February, 1944:

Batho, Robert A., £2. 10s.; Ruloboka, Isaac, £1. 10s.; Dinawane Maria, £1. 10s.; Madonelo, Daniel, £1. 10s.; Mafoga, Lena, 10s.; Moxany Phillon, £2.; Masinye, Julia, £1. Madipe, Papharus, £1.; Nkosi, Margaret, £1. 10s.; Nhlapo, Ephraim, £6.; Ntshongla, George, £5.; Sahlko, Saul, £1. 10s.; Senonye, Jacob, £1. 10s.; Tshabalala, Prins, £3.; Vilakazi, Esob, £1. 10s.; Ledwick, H., 10s.; Sokoto, Andrew, £1. 10s.; Jull, Richard, £1. 10s.; Nkanyani, Abraham, £18.; Makhane, H. £6.; Maphoto, E., £6.; Muthike, A., £6.; Kumbulo, Lantse, £1. 10s.; Makhatle, Lazarus S., £5.; Msimoko, Miriam, £1. 10s.; Ndaba, George, £7. 10s.; Ngwoto, Paulus, £3.; Sibiko, Rosalita, £1. 10s.; Butsheni, Douglas, £1. 10s.; Dhlamini, Albert, £1. 10s.; Dhlamini, Stephen, £1. 10s.; Malaka, Andrew, £1. 10s.; Mncose, Isaac, £1. 10s.; Mngamozulu, Elias, £1. 10s.; Modiba, Molinda, £3.; Moutshane, Hendrik, £1. 10s.; Masetu, H., £1. 10s.; Mnyall, Mitchell, £1. 10s.; Ntshova, Samuel, £1. 10s.; Nhlapo, Elijah, £1. 10s.; Setemane, Frans, £3.; Solotata, Israel, £3.; Vilakazi, James, £1. 10s.; Zulu, Elan, £1. 10s.; Wamboyi, Miriam, £1. 10s.; Mvelase, Philimon, £1. 10s.; Mtinkulu, Stanley, £1. 10s.; Nkuta, Zephania, £2.; Marwa, Hellinah, £3.; Kumalo, Kalle Criel, £1. 10s.; Fortulu, George, £1.; Luthabane, James, £3.

Louis E. Kaplan C.A. (S.A.), Judicial Manager, Century Building, 4th Floor, 91, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

THE BANTU WORLD

Printed and published by the Bantu World at their works, 14 Perth Road Westdene, Johannesburg.

Why is Ben laughing at Jim?



Ben and Jim are both employed in the same factory. They work very hard all day amidst nerve-racking noise and bustle. Jim is tired and irritable at the end of the day. Yet Ben is still fresh, cheerful and ready to go out to a dance. He laughs at Jim for being tired and says, "you should take Phosferine like me. Phosferine keeps me fit and well." Follow Ben's example and take Phosferine whenever you feel tired, depressed or bad-tempered. It "tones up" your nerves and makes you feel that life is worth living.

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EDICTAL CITATION
To Amelia Mmodana (nee Nyangana.) If you do not return to me on or before February, 26, 1944, I shall take steps for a divorce.—Jameson Ndodana, Box 2996, Johannesburg. 8733-19

ISAZISO SASEMTHETHWENI
Ku Amelia Mmodana (umaNyangana.) Ukuba akubuyeli kum ngembla ka February 26, 1944, nokuba phambi koko, ndizakuthabatha amanyathelo okuqhuala umtshato.—Ndim, James Mdo-dana, Box 2996, Johannesburg. 8733-19

EDICAL CITATION
TO SOLOMON MAKHETHA: Take note that unless you return to me on or before 26th February, 1944, I shall institute steps for a divorce.—Katherine Makhetha, 956 A, Letanka Street, W.N. Township. 8724-19

TSEBISO
HO SOLOMON MAKHETHA: Ele- lica hore ha u sa ilhahisi mona ho 'na ka February 26, kapa pel'a moo, ke tla nka khato tsa hlolo. Katherine Makhetha, 956 A, Letanka Street, W.N. Township. 8724-19

EDICTAL CITATION
I, Joe Cele, of Eshowe, make it known that on March 4, 1932, I married Josephine Cele the daughter of Bhevuile Gamede. She deserted me on July 25, 1941, and has been away from then to now in 1944.

I hereby give notice that unless Josephine Cele returns to her house at Eshowe, from where she deserted me, before the end of February, 1944, I shall pray for a decree of divorce before the Native Divorce Court in Durban.
Joel Cele, P.O. Box 1430, Durban. 8726-19

Mina, Joe Cele wase Eshowe ngiyame-mesela ngisho ngiti ngo March 4, 1932 ngashada no Josephina Cele ozalwa u [Bhevuile Gamede], wahluluka kintina wabaleka ngo July 25, 1941 kuzo kube imanje 1944.

Uma u Josephina Cele esitola lesi sime-mezelo ngiya cela ukuba aluyi ene endlini yake e Eshowe lupu ashya kona india yake. Angapeli u February 1944 enga buyelanga endlini.

Uma sibhulula lesi sikati sengo mdlalulela incedwini yomshado enkantolo yezalukantiso lupu e Tekwini.

Imina Joe Cele, c/o P.O. Box 1430, Durban. 8726-19

ISAZISO
Mina ogama lingsenzantsi ndazisa umfazi wam uBelma Tyakala ozalwa ngu Jacob Tshabalala endatshata maye ngomhla we 9. 9. 42 okokuba akaboyi ngo February lo ndizakuthabatha amanyathelo okuqhuala umtshato kuba uhambe ngaphandle kwesizathu.

Ndim Justice Tyakala, No. 575 Pimville. 8741-12

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THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1944

Sechaba Se Aroganeng

Sello gare ga Ba-Afrika se hlomola pelo. Ke selo sa banna le basadi ba roeleng joko e boima ea kgetello le hliriso. Empa ke selo se jualeka sa ngwana ea sa tsebeng go ithusa, gobane lega ba roele joko e boima ea melao ea kgetello, Ba-Afrika ga ba batle go kopana, ga ba batle go ikaga sechaba le go tshuaragana, jualeka tsopa la samente. Ntho ea bona ke lerata le selo feela.

Bongata ba baetapele ba bona ke banna baso kgopolo tsa bona di ferekantsong ke "politics" tsa Makgoba. Go rialo ke gore ba sitoa go bona ditaba ka leihlo la Se-Afrika, ba di bona ka dipolele tsa Makgoba. Ba bolela ga re le morafe oa basebetsi gomme re tshuaneise go kopana jualeka basebetsi, eseng jualeka sechaba. Polelo ena ea bona e tlatsa se boleloang ke sechaba sa Maburu, seo se reng "batho ba batsho ba bopetsoe go ba bahlanka ha Makgoba." Gape e tlatsa seo se boleloang ke Makgoba ga re "Ba-Afrika ke bana ba Hama gomme ha rogakilo gore ebe bahlanka ha Makgoba, ao eleng bana ba Sheme le Jafera." Kgopolo ena e ea timetsa gape e sitisa Ba-Afrika go bona matla a bona jualeka sechaba.

Rona ga re kgahlanong le kgopolo ea mofuta ona, gobane re dumela gore Mo-Afrika le eona o entsoe ka setshuantsho sa Modimo gore le eona e tle e be mo-jalefa oa ntho tsohle tse entsoeng ke Modimo, eseng gore e tle ebe Mohlanka oa merafe e meng. Bao ba rerela Ba-Afrika evangedi ea bohlanga ba lahlegisa le go timetsa sechaba. Ga re phege gore gare ga sechaba sa rona jualeka gare ga chaba tse ding, go teng basebetsi le bahumi, bahlalefi le dithoto, dinatla le hafodi, dikgeleke le matlala. Empa re ea gauta gore rona Ba-Afrika re sechaba sa basebetsi feela. Re bopile jualeka chaba tse ding gomme re tla phagama jualeka tsona. Go rialo ke gore re tla tsamaea tsela eo di e tsamaileng le eo di sa ntseng di e tsamaisa.

Empa ga ekaba re batla phugamo le tokologo re tla etsa ntho ele ngue feela—go tshuaragana jualeka letsopa la samente. Ga go tsela e ngue. Tsela ea karogano ke tsela e tla re thuba gomme ra ba bahlanka ka go sa feleng. Kopano ea chaba sa rona ke matla, ao ka rona re ka itokollang melao ea kgetello, ao ka rona re ka atlegang mesebetsing ea rona ea kgoebo, ao ka rona re ka agang tseolepele ea chaba sa rona. Matla ao Makgoba a nang le oona ke matla a kopano. Katlego eo Majuda, Ma-India le Machaena a nang le eona mesebetsing' ea kgoebo ke katlego ea Kopano. Rona ka go dloka Kopano re lleri eo dichaba tse ding di palamang ka eona mesebetsing ea kgoebo.

Ba-Afrika, tsogang borokong gomme le fadimegele Kopano ka lekgotleng la sechaba, eleng African National Congress, eo eleng eona areka ea poloko, motheo oa tselolepele, phugamo le tokologo ea Ba-Afrika. Lekgotla lena ke lona le tla re ntsha ntlong ea bohlanga, ke lona le tla re tsamaisa lefelling la matshenyego go fihlela re tsela leatle le Jehubedu la hliriso re tsena Kanana ea tokologo. Re mema Mo-Afrika ofe le ofe, oa Monna kapa oa mosadi, gore a tsene lekgotleng lena. Bao ba fadimegetseng tokologo le phugamo ea chaba sa rona e re ba Ngelele go African National Congress, Rosenberg Arcade, 58 Market Street, Johannesburg.

Sechaba se aroganeng se ke ke sa lokoga kapa sa phagama le ka mohla ole mong.

Go Nele Morallo Mona Gandeng

Go nele morallo mona Gandeng le Tshuane bokeng e fetileng. Moporogo a nkoa ke metsi, matlo a Ba-Afrika koo Kiptown a kgerega, diporo tsa ditimela tsa hlalhamolaga, dihare tsa rutlulloa, dinokana tsa fetoga dinoka, batho ba thibelela tsa matlung a bona.

Koa Kiptown batho ba lelelilo ke metsi ka matlung gomme ba palama dihare le matlo. Gona tikologong ena, dikgogo tse makgolo a mararo tsa kga-ngo ke metsi. Motseng oa Johannesburg ditaratla di ne di fetogile dinokana, go ela metsi a ileng a sitisa batho go sebetisa.

Ditela tse eang metseng e leng bochabela le bophirima go Johannesburg, di ne di fetogile dinokana, go ela metsi ao a ileng a emisa dimotorokara le difori.

NOTICE ORPHEUS BENJAMIN KUMALO, Esq., is hereby requested to furnish, within ten (10) days after publication hereof of this notice, his address to the undersigned: LEVI SITEBE, 4141 Orlando Township. 12

Tsa Sophiatown

(Oa Teng)

Ho kene ho phomolog ho sa feleng mona Sophiatown ka tsatsi la 25 January, Moruti J. B. Mabona oa Methodist Mofu oza o na a kula a tsamaea, eitse ka ho fokola ha bophelo ba hae Conference ea re a ka phomole ka 1942; a sia circuit ea hae Mafeking a kulela motseng oa hae mona Sophia—ho fihlela tsaising la ho bitsoa ha hae.

Setupu sa hae se litlelo metseng oa hae ho isoa kerekeng ka 12.30 p.m. ka tsatsi la 27 January, ke baruti le ma-Tempele.

Bana ba sekolo sa Ma-Methodist ka tsa Monghali J. Lekgotane ba potile tsela ka mathoko ba lina lifela tse monate haholo.

Tsebetso kerekeng e okametsoe ke Moruti C. B. Mapumulo, a butse ka pina 256, ha rapela Moruti A. Nkomo. Moruti Mapumulo a nehela lipaki—antse a bitsa choir ka mor'a sebui se seng le se seng.

Sebui sa pele ibele Moruti J. B. Webb, M.A. (chairman ea district) ea latetseng ka ho mo tseba ha hae mofu e sa le moshanyana, are motha ha a hopole ka liketso tsa hae tsa qetello, empa ka liketso tsa ho phela ha hae a sa sebetisa mesebetsi e matla. A e tsho hore "kena tshabong ha ho phomola ha Morena oa hao mofutsana ea ikokobetseng le se o phethileng mesebetsi oa sona."

Ka mora hae ha ema Superintendent Moruti A. Cowgill, are balumeli ba tsoanetse ho itumela ha emong oa bona a bitsetsoa khotsoeng ea Holimo, hobane o e qetile ea le fatseng khotso.

Moruti E. E. Mababane, G.T.T., a bua lebitsong la ma-Tempele potolong, are mofu ona o hlokaetsi ha a le sebakeng sa D.R.W.T. ho Tempeleng ba hae—le e mong mmoledi ea matla ho emesa borena ba Modimo lefatseng; 'me le e mongoli oa mokhatlo oa bahlanka potolong, le mothusi oa pele oa mongoli oa Synod.

Ha ema Moruti S. Mdebuka lebitsong la mokhatlo oa bahlanka are ke e mong oa ba pele ho batlatsi ho mokhatlo oa bahlanka.

Ka mora ho baile Legosa la circuit Mor. J. M. Sealanyane lebitsong la circuit potolong, are ntho ena eo a robetseng ho eona, mofu e hauoe ke ena ka nako eo a nang a le mona, kajeno Molimo o entse hore setopo sa hae se tsoe ho eona. A tselisa bana ha mofu ka mantsoe a hlomphehang.

Ha latela Moruti J. Makapela a buileng ka ho ikokobetsa ha hae mofu eona.

Ha ema Canon A. M. Bakale oa Church of England, are ntho tsohle li na le qetile. O o qetile oa lefatse mesebetsi o khotlisitsoe ho oa leholimong mesebetsi.

Mabitleng ma-Tempele a na potile tsela ka hohle, 'me choir e eteletsoe pele ka pina e monate haholo. Mor. D. H. Masitha, G.T.T., a bua mantsoe a maholo, ha latela Moruti J. H. Mablamvu le Moruti A. Bolani—Moruti S. Mdebuka a etsa mohau. Batho ba ne ba le bangata ka mokhoa o makatsang. Me makoloi le dibese li ne le lingata. Re bonahatsa kutloelo ea rona hammoho le bana ba mofu J. B. Mabona.

"Ba lehlolonolo ba shoelang More-neng."

Ba Ahloletsoe Go Bolaoa

Ba-Afrika ba bararo—Kleinbooi Le-kadi, Danlek Nkwane le Saks Nkwane—ba ahloletsoe go pegoa ke Moahlodi Mr. Justice Blackwell mona Gandeng. Ba ahloletsoe ka molato oa go bolaoa Mo-Afrika e mong koo Alex-andra Township.

Bopaki bo bolela gore Saks Nkwane o ile a rogana le mosadi ea Mishak Ngoem, ba baka juala. Erile ga Mishack a ba kgalemela, Saks a tsamaea a ea go bitsa bagabo, gomme ba hlaga ba shuere dilepe, ba fihla ba rema Mishack ka tsona. Mishack a shuela sepetlela.

Jualege ba bolai le mmolaoa ba tla kopana legodimong moo molato oa polao o tla sekoa pele ga setulo sa kahilolo. Ga go behatse gore, jualekaga ba ahloletsoe mona lefatsheng, le legodimong, Kleinbooi, Saks le Danlek, ba tla lahleloa kante lefifing ditsikitlanong tsa meno.

Mo-Afrika O Bolailoe

Mo-Afrika ea sa tsejoeng o fumane o shuele ka kampong ea setishi sa Hercules, gaufi le Tshuane. Go bonagala gore o bolailoe ke batho gobane o hlabiloe ka thipa molaleng.

Masole A Basotho A Loana Italy

Phuthogong ea lekgotla la Joint Council of European and Africans koo Cape Town, Lord Marlech, Leqosa le phahameng la Mmuso oa England, o rorisitsoe mesebetsi e etsuang ka baagi ba Basutoland, Bechuanaland, le Swaziland nakong tsa kgotso le tsa ntoa.

O boletse gore masole a Basotho a 20,000, a rutiloeng go loana ka dithunya, a loanne Leboa go Africa le Kajeno a ntse a loana Italy go thusa Mophato oa Eighth Army. Bechuanaland e ntshitse masole a 9,000; Swaziland e ntshitse masole a 3,000.

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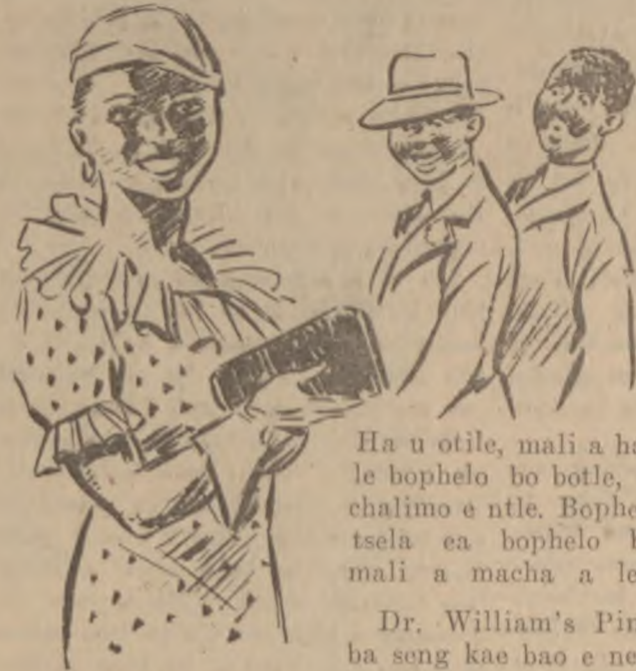
IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of our beloved sister, Ruth, who passed away on February 9, 1941. You are silent forever a-men, sister, but your smiles shine every day in our hearts. Ever remembered by your brother Charles and sister Julia.

Wanted experienced cook waiter and cookery demonstrator for 1 hour per week for the African Cultural and Domestic Workers Club c/r Bree and Diagonal Streets, City. Apply in person to the Manager A. P. Mopeli or the Hon. Secretary E. B. Mathabathe. Testimonials essential. The successful candidates shall be expected to join the club. Fees 10/6 per annum, no quarters. 8738-19

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BOPHELO BO HLOEKILENG BO ATLISA CHALIMO E NTLLE



Ha u otile, mali a hao a fokotse, u ke ke oa ba le bophelo bo botle, ho hloekileng, ho atlisang chalimo e ntle. Bophelo ke lekuntu la botle, 'me tsela ea bophelo ho hloekileng ke ho atlisa mali a macha a leng khahlanong le bophelo.

Dr. William's Pink Pills li thusitse basali ba seng kae bao e neng e le bababi ho fumana bophelo le nyakallohobane "li-pilisi tsena li atlisa mali a macha. Ipatlele 'lipilisi' tsena, 'me u li sebelise joalo kamor'a lijo. Etla-re e se neng, u tla iku (loa) o le e mong hape motha.

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Li U Iso Ropheleng le Nyakallo

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LITABA TSA NTOA



HLALOSO E HLAHISOANG KE LEKHOTLA LA MERERO EA BABATSO E LEBISOANG HO MA-AFIKA A 'MUSO OA KOPANO EA SOUTH AFRICA

HLALOSO No. 205 (EA VEKE E FELANG KALA 3 HLAKOLA, 1944), (Bona seta'ants'o qepheng la 9)

MAJOR VAN DER BYL O BUA LE MASOLE

Leotong la hae la haufinyane tjena la ho ea koana Afrika Leboa Major van der Byl o ile a tsamasa a ba a ea filia Tripoli ka sefane. Mona re bona Major van der Byl a bua le Ma-Afrika a kantsoeng makhothang a South Africa a Lifofane. Seta'ants'o se nkilo Cyrenaica. Mane kamorao seta'ants'ong re bona sefane se sehoho.

THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

Ke sehlopha sa libheke-hleke tse emeng joaloka sepha ho tloha Alaska, setreke sa North America seo e leng sa United States, ho ea lebopong la Asia moo Japan e leng teng. Libheke-hleke tsena li ka nqa ea leboea ho Japan. Japan e hile ea lemoha hore ka tsena tse ka kopanyang America le Russia ha bonole. Ka Phupjane 1942 Ma-Japan a ile a themetsa masole a oona ho tse peli tsa libheke-hleke tsena, Attu le Kiska. Kiska e molomo baholo ho ma-Amerika molong oa ts'ireletso ea oona ea Alaska. Libheke-hleke tsena li bohareng ba America le Japan. Ha ba bakae batho ba tsehang hore libheke-hleke tsena li haufi le Tokyo ho feta Pearl Harbour ea United States. Sehleke-hleke sa Attu se molomo baholo ho United States. Leotlatle le libheke-hleke tsena li bohareng ba America le Japan. Ha ba bakae batho ba tsehang hore libheke-hleke tsena li haufi le Tokyo ho feta Pearl Harbour ea United States. Sehleke-hleke sa Attu se molomo baholo ho United States. Leotlatle le libheke-hleke tsena li bohareng ba America le Japan.

ntoa e lebelang ho eona litaba li emisa Jeremane hampe. Russia e se e romela linaha tsena temoo hore li se ke tsa tsoela pele ho lona. Jeremane e se e na le peisole bakeng sa bota'epeli ha tsena ho eona. Ho na le mabaka a supang hore li ka 'na tsa ithutla ho Jeremane ka ho lemoha hore pholeho ea tsena e ka hlaha ka Bochabela—ka hore Russia, e seng ka bophirimela, Jeremane. Seo re ts'ontsetang ho se hopola ke hore ka tshaba le ka puo le ka thuto linaha tsena li tsamaisana le Russia ho feta Jeremane. Li ka 'na tsa falimaha 'me tsa lemoha taba ena. Linaha tsena li le tsa khetha ho kema ka lehlakoreng leo li neng li hopola hore le tsa hlola. Qalehong ea ntoa mabaka ka 'nete a ne a le teng a entseng hore li khole joalo. Kajeno seemo se ka mokhoa o mong 'me 'Metsoalleanyana e Menyenyane' ea Jeremane e batla mano a ho tsoa bothateng hoo e huletsoeng ho bona. Lehlakore la Jeremane ha se lona le hlolang, empa motsoeng ona li ke ka tsa leka le ho leka ho ithutla ho Jeremane leha likoto tse ling tsa lichaba tsa tsena li ipopile lihlopha tse loanang le masole a Majeremane. Lichaba, tse khole le tse nyenyane li se li lemohile hore Jeremane empa e le 'mampoli feela' m ho bona hahala ka likoto tse hlalhamanang tseo Jeremane e seng e li fumane hore kateletse le leng e tsa oa ka mmoho, letsatsi leo re ts'epang hore ha le sa le hola. E ts'ontsetang ho otloa ka tisetso le ka pholeho ho lokisetso ho e otlanya fats'e qetellong, mohl'a 'mampoli ho tsa etsos hore a lahle malamu fats'e a inole. "MOO MOEA O FOKELANG TENG" Re boletse koranteng ea rona e fetileng hore naha ea Argentina, South America kaana e thulle setsoalle sa eona le Axis—ka hore Jeremane le Japan. Ho utloahala joale mahloping e sa behatsoeng sa lithaba hore Liberia e behatsoe lichaba tsa Axis hore ea li loanta'a. Liberia ke naha e ipusang e mima Africa. E le ea theoa ke mokhatlo oa America ka 1820 'me ho tloha ho 1847 e ile ea tsoja ke lichaba tsa Europa hore ke naha e ipusang. Liberia joale e ts'ontsetse lichaba tsa Axis hore ea li loanta'a. Ke pona'o ea bonatla bakeng sa sechaba se menyenyane. Mohlomong se ke ka sa e ba le matla a ho thusa Bathusani ka lethe ho libheke-hleke tse tsa naha, empa se ka li fa 'rubber' e ngata hammoho le sefutafuta sa tse joang. Lichaba-maliba tsa lina li ke ke tsa fumana seta'abelo mali-bohong a eona lebopong la linae tse 250. Taba ea hore Argentina e thulle setsoalle le lichaba tsa Axis, le hore Liberia e boletse hore ea li loanta'a le hore linaha tse Europa a ka Bochabela li se li sitoa ho mamella khatello ea Majeremane, tsohle tsena ke joang ho supang hore moea o fokela nqa efe. Ka libheke-hleke tsa Jeremane moea ha o thabisi. PUO EA LEKAKO Hitler ha a ne a bua ka mohla oa sehopotso sa selemo sa leshome le motso o mong sa ho nka ha hae borena ba Jeremane o ile a re: "Selemong sena sa bohloko sa ntoa e khole ho feta tsohle ha ho motho oa ka hlolang a e ba le pelaeo mabapi le libaka le e qallileng le seo e se boelang le seo a leng morero oa eona." Ha ho ea kileng a ba le pelaeo bakeng sa moqali oa eona le bakeng sa morero oa eona. Mohloboletsi oa eona ke eona Hitler 'me morero oa hae e ne e le ho bua lefats'e lohle. Ke 'nete hore Britain e lekile hore e se ke ea fetoa ka matla empa morero oa eona e ne e le ho ts'ehetsoa khatso. Empa hore e ne e ntsa e rera tsa ntoa ho tloha ho 1936, ke ho bua taba eo le ngoana a ke nqa a lumela hore ke 'nete. Hoa tsoja hore Jeremane e ne e ntsa

(Bona seta'ants'o qepheng la 9)

C.M.S. Raphael

Eona ke Sergeant Major Raphael. O ile a abeloa East African Force Badge ka baka la bohale ba hae ha makhotla a tloha Moya. Joale o ruta bana ba kenang bocha bosoleng moo ho thoenng ke Signals Training Centre and Depot.

e ikoketse ntoa ena khale-khale pele ho 1936 le hore ho kema ha Britain ho eona e sa ikoketse e bile feela ka ho futuhela ha lichaba tse nyenyane li se na molae. E 'ngoe ea lipuo tsa bothoto eo Hitler a e etsang ke ea hore "Jeremane ha e itoanela e le eona feela empa e loanela Europa kaofela." Ha Jeremane e ne e itoanela e le eona feela e sa ka ea ts'onyea Europa ehlile litho li ka be li le betere mabapi le Europa le eona Jeremane. Ha rea hlalisa puo ea Hitler ka makolopetso. Ke seboko sa ngoana ea shapeloang likoto tsa hae tse nqa. THUTO Har'a litho tsohle tseo naha e 'ngoe e ratang ho li baballa le ho li nts'etsa pele, ho teng bohale le tsoe e phahamang le blomphe. Holim'a litho tsena ho ita'etlehile thuto ea sechaba. Mona ea aparang lipuo li se kae o berefile mafikeng lits'ants'o tse mohlaba tsa liphoofolo tse a kileng e kopana le toona 'me a tloha la bang hore ba tie ba bone tsoe ea hae. Mosali o na a etsa nkho e ntle ka bohale bomakatsang. Batho ba e ts'ontsetang ba e toeta ba nola joalo ho eona 'me ba re "A bohale hoo a nang le bona" 'me ka mokhoa oo ha ts'ontsetang ka blomphe. Lefats'eng la Europa li ngata likoto moo mesabeti sa tsoe e seng e beiloe moo e ka bonang ka bohle. Ho na ho e tsa batho ba tsanang likhotleng tsohle tsa lefats'e ho tsa bona lits'ants'o tse entsoeng ka bohale ba batho ba masene, ka ferefo le kaboreso. Hitler ho lekenng ha hae ho hloma se a se bitzang "Kemiso e Ncha" o riptitile litho tse ngata, se a ke keng a se thusa ke tsoe le maikutlo a blomphe, tsoe e leng tse bolokibeng kallelong, moo ea kang eona a ke keng a fililela. MAKUMANE A TSA NYASALAND (Li qotlatsoo koranteng ea Nyasaland) Ka la 25 Ts'itoe ho tse ling tse peli naheng ea N. A. Maluka, li e tsoa ho ea Ma-Portuguese. Tsa Siba motsoeng ea Wasi empa e 'ngoe ea tsamasa. E setsoeng ea fumana mosali Annie a le masimong a khutla ho tsoa kha metsi. Nare ea mo hlaba sefubeng ne a e tsoa sefubeng empa ha a ka a ba bohloko. Ha a phefumoloha mali a shoa. E fetile ea kobesa monna ea bitzang Benderson a hlola masimong. Batho ba na roatsoe ba tsoa matlong a bona. Makala a ile a bahale empa bahale ba e latela. Molatsi ha o filia ho Maluka o ile a tsoa le S.N.A. Laston ho e latela, a ts'oere sethunya sa hae, a fela-hetsoa ka bahlanka. Ha bono ho e-na Laston li ba bang ba ile ba latela nare eo ba leng ba e bona e kema morong haufi le ha Maluka. Mongoli oa khoto Norris o ile a hlalaha Maluka mokhoi ha tsoa e ipate empa a hana. Ea filia mathuleng a ntl'a ea hae empa ea feta ea ts'ela noka ea Lichenya habeli. Laston o na a e setso morao ka sethunya sa hae. Morena Maluka a letsoa moropa ho hlalaha batho mokhoi, a tsoela le Komishinara. Morena Laston a re batho ba se ke ba ts'aba ha mo sale morao. Laston a e betsa ka sethunya kulo ea kema mpeng. Ea halefa haboho batho ba qhalana ba hlola lifateng. Ea fumana James a e-so hlola sefuteng ea mo thula ea mo lahla fats'e. A roba lekala la sefate a e otla leotong. Ka tsamasa e hlotsa e ntsa e o ba tsoa, batho ba se ba ts'ohile kaofela. Laston o na a se a feletsoe ke mosali 'me a e betsa ka metsi rona hammoho le Malunga Moya le Harrison. Morena Maluka a nyolehela thabaneeng e bitzang batho hore ba tie ho thusa ho bolaeo phofoho. Ha ba se ba utloile hore e shoela ho ile ba tsa ba hira ba roria Laston mohale ea ileng o bolaeo nare e neng e nts'itse batho kotsi naheng ea habo. Ba leloha Maluka ea teng a khohatsoa batho hore ba t'o thusa ho e bolaeo. Ba arolelana nama 'me e mong le e mong a fumana sekoto. Sergeant Dwanell ea neng a romile ke Komishinara ha a filia, nama e ne e se e aroleto. Eona o ile e thusa ka kobotsoeng ho ba tsa hospitala. Maqela a bona a bile a se a folile joale. Litan le toona li khutlile hape 'me li se li ile ka likhomo, le lipoli le lintja. Ka la 24 Ts'itoe li thobele ka likhomo tse tharo ha Mbwana Makahjila, e le toona feela tsoe a nang le toona. Li tloha motsoeng o mong ho ea ho o mong, batho ba se li lalla empa ha ho e-so ho be eo ho o bolaiteng. Lilitou selemong sena li qetile moha Mwanayami, Chikela, li qetile le linahana Mwanayami tsoetse eona o e tsoetsetse N. A. Mponda 'me mongoli oa hae o laetsoe ho ngolla Komishinara ho kopa sethunya 'me o ile a ba moea ho ba nqa nona, a romela le setso e se ileng sa leleka litho sa thunya e 'ngoe, sa nka mubatl'a ea eona sa tloha manaka a eona se hopotse ho tsa a lata ha e se e bolile. Ha se khutla se fumane batho ba e khatsoe hloho ba ile le ka manaka. Mohlanakana e mong oa motsoeng oa Changali o na a tsamasa le mosali oa hae bono ba e tsoa Fort Johnson. Ha ba atamela motsoana oa Chinganga, ho kopana le litan tse peli. Baesekele e monna e ne e se na lebone, 'me litan li ne li e tsa kapele ho bona tseleng eo ba tsamaneang ka eona, empa li e-so ho ba lemohang. Le eona o li lemohile ha libili la besekele ea hae le se le thula lehlakore la tan. Tsa se ts'ohile sa rura 'me monna le mosali ha be utloa mororo oa eona le oa-baesekeleng ba qala ho hsa. Mororo oa litan le mohoo oa batho bana e tsoetse batho motsoeng oa Chinganga. Ba ea ho tsama ts'oere mollo. Litan tsa baheli-

sona ke mollo 'me monna eo oa batho le mosali oa hae ba phela. 'Me re bona hore mohlomong oo Molimo o no o sa ba bahaletse hobane ke Molimo o matla oehle. LIMPHO TSE NTS'ETSOANG MO-AFIKA Ka nakanyana e fetileng ho ile ha hlaha khole koranteng e hlalositse hore libheke tse hlaha tsa Frans Mithango li le tsa bolaeo ke behalima. E ne e hlalile makumane a litaba. Ho na ho se boipileto ho batho hore ba thusa Frans tshelohong eo ea hae e khole, empa makhoa a ile a mo utloela bo-boko. Palo e khole ea batho e nts'itse lina ho thusa Frans. Bongata ba lina tsama ho nts'itsoe ka batho ba sa kang ho hlalaha mabato a bona 'me ba se ba kopantse £30 000. Eona ke pona'o e pakang mona le kutloelo bo-boko ka opong ea Makhona ho mo-Afrika ea hlalositse ke tsoetse. Likhotleng tse ngata tsa Kopano motsoe ke hore phofoho e otloileng ke behalima e epele e ntsa e le joalo ho se ka ha sebetsoa litho la eona naha le hae leloa. Ha Frans a tsoela motsoe eona 'me a o tshetsoa tshelohong ea hae ke e khole ntsa. Motsoe oo hape o re ha ileng ba ama phofoho e joalo ha e epele la ts'ontsetse ho libheke ka ho hlalisoa 'me ba pholeho ke ngaka. Levenkela la Lekhona le kile la otloa ke tlati ka nako e fetileng. Ha ho le a mong mo-Afrika ea kileng a ea levenkoleng leo leha a ne a hloka eng le eng ho filile le hlokoeba ke ngaka. Ngaka ea filia ea hana libere tsa eona ho pota motsoe. Batho ba khotsela 'me ba qala ho tsa reka teng. NGOANANA EA BOHALE OA SEKOLO O PHOLOSA LEKHABUNYANE Ngoanana oa lina mo leshome le matso e mehlano o tsoa bonahatsoa bonatla haufinyane koana Transkei moo a neng a setsoe teng. Ke Jean Griffiths morali ea thotseng la Mohl, le Mof. W. G. Griffiths ba Messina, Transvaal Leboa. phofohoeng ngoanana oa mo-Afrika mane Haven. linae tse 28 ho tloha Elliotdale, Transkei. Ngoanana eona o batlile a noela ke metsi lefats'eng. Jean o na tsoa qetso ho eona ha a kopana le ngoanana oa mo-Afrika ea ileng a mo lotoa hore na a ke ke a ba kotsoang ha a ka tala moo lefats'eng. Ngoanana eona o na a tsoa kema ka metsing ha Jean a utloa seboko 'me ha a talima a bona naanana a nyamela metsing. Ke ntle ho li laka-laka Jean a a qela 'me a rata ho leka ho nts'itse ngoanana eo metsing a sa lebang. Ngoanana a khomarela ho Jean ha a mets'otsoa hore ho tsoa ha e ba kotsoang ea ho noela ke metsi ka-bobeli ba bona, hobane eona e mong a ne le tsohile. Jean a loana a ba a phonyoha 'me a setsoe metsing a sa lebang moo a ileng a fumana sefate a thusoa ke eona ho hulela ngoanana kantle ho metsi. Motsoeng o baseli ba bang ba ne ba se ba filile 'me thusa ngoanana eona hore a boele a phefumoloha. Jean a roala a isa hae a khathetse haboho. MORENA BULANE LE MOJELEFA OA HAE (E halaitsoe ka tumello ea mongoli oa "Tan le Phokojoe") Ho kile ha e-ba teng morona eo lehotho la hae e neng e le Bulane, ea neng a e-na letso'o la tsoalo le bopelileng joaloka halalo ea khole sefubeng sa hae. Le ne le mo khotoa ho batho ba bang le paka hore ke morona ka tshaba. Botlatsoe-moholo kaofela ba ne ba e-na le letso'o la joalo. Basali ba Bulane ba ne ba le habeli, ea monyetsoeng pele e le Mamtolo, a e-na le bona ba bangata. Oa bobeli e ne e le Mamtlo eo bohali ho neng ho nts'itsoe ke sechaba. O na a se na bana. Mamtolo o na a tsoetse ka baka la ho ba le bona ba bangata 'me a ts'aba Mamtlo ka baka la ho se be le bona. Ea filia nako ea Mamtlo, mosali e menyenyane a ileng a tsoala moro. O na a e-na le letso'o la halalo ea khole sefubeng sa hae. Mamtolo a kema ke lefufa ha a bona ngoana ea tsoetsoeng a nonne a phetsoe e bile e na le letso'o la halalo ea khole sefubeng sa hae. Ho ba Mamtolo bana ho no ho se ea nang le letso'o la joalo, 'me morona o ana a itoe ke pona'o ea borena. A nka ngoana a mo pata ka mor'a lipitsoa ka tlang 'me litsoeng tsa hae a bona ntanyanya. Morena oa litoeba le sehlopha sa hae ba filia kamor'a lipitsoa a utloa selo sa ngoana. "Ke eng eo?" ho rlatso. morona. Ha a bona letso'o la ngoana sefubeng a re ho sehlopha sa hae, "Eona ke ngoana oa morona. A re mo ileng, re mo holise, a lule le rona hore e tie e re ha a se a bolile, a re ts'oere ka moea joaloka batho." Litoeba tsa tsa ngoana lehaeng la toona ka mokoteng. Ka letsatsi le lang Mamtolo a bitzisa morona ntleng eo motsoetse a neng a behatsoe ho eona, 'me a re bona hore ka ka nthe sa motsoe o se mosali eona ea hae, a e tsoetsoeng, a bua joalo a phahama ntanyanya ka molala. Morena a halefa 'me a laela hore ntanyanya a bolaeo. Kamor'a nako e itsoeng Mamtolo a tla ha Mamtlo, a fumana ngoana a bapala le litoeba li tsoile eona mokoteng oa toona. A halefa a ba a kula, a khutlela ha hae 'me a bitza Bulane, a re ho teng ntho e mo kulisitsoeng ntleng ea Mamtlo 'me a ke ke a phela ha e sa bolaeo. Morena a laela hore ntle so e checho. Litoeba li utloile puo ena, 'me tsa balekisa ngoana lekhomo le likhomo, tse re likhomo li mo lise hore a seke a che le ntle ea 'mas. Likhomo ha li lemoha hore ke moro oa morona tsa mo hlakomela hobane la eona o na a le moea ho toona. Ka tsatsi le lang Mamtolo a ea se-keng ho ea batla bojoko, a bona ngoana a bapala har'a likhomo, le ntsa li ntsa li mo nkha ka lingo. Mohono oa boela oa mo kulisa, a ea ha hae 'me a robala. A romela ho tsebia morona hore ho teng ntho e ileng ea mo kulisa, lekhomo la likhomo, 'me a ke ke a tsofola ha e sa bolaeo. Morena a re o tla cheha lekhomo lekhomo le neng le-ese hae ke hore e thusa thekong ea ahloa ka makala a hlatse.

Likhomo eise ha li aloha tsa tsamasa le ngoana 'me tsa mo tloha ho batho ba bang ba moea. Motsoere ha lekhomo le checho ngoana o na a le aise. Batho ba ileng ngoana ke likhomo la ea behala morona la mo bollela le mokhoa oa a tlang ka eona. Morona a ea teng, 'me eise ha a bona moshanyana le letso'o sefubeng sa hae, a tsoa hore eo ke moro oa hae. A mo isa hae motsoeng oa hae 'me a re ho etsos mokete o moholo. Batho ha ba se ba phuthabile mokiteng Morena Bulane a tloa moshanyana kapele ho bona. A re "Moshanyana eona ke mojelefa na ka. Ha ke se ke shoela ke eona ea ala ba morona setso-long sa ka. Mo hlonepheng. Batho kaofela ba ema ho bona a phofoho ho moro oa morona. Ha phahama matsoho a le letso'a ba hae la re. "Khom'o tsoe ngoana oa morona." Mamtolo mosali e moholo oa morona ka baka la bonokome la hae le lony' a leleka moroneeng. "SOUTH AFRICA MOSEBETSINÉ OA NTOA" Re amohetse ka tsoho bokana ea lits'ants'o e tsoang ho mohatsoi oa 'maso, e reilong lebitso lena le ka holimo. Ke e hlalosing sa lits'ants'o mosaleletsi oa ntoe e tsoang ke 'muso oa Kopano oa South Africa, mona hae. Bukana ena e bontsa ka lits'ants'o leka mantsoe seo South Africa e se etsang ho thusa mesabeti sa ntoe; ho etsosa ha libetso le mesili le litho tse ling tse hlakelang. Leqepheng la ka pele re bona seta'ants'o sa General Smuts 'me ho le abehatsoeng le leo ho ngotsoe mantsoe a hlalisoa. "South Africa e na le libaka le letla la ho ikhohomosa bakeng sa kabelo e ntsong ke tanna le basali ba eona ntsoeng ea fats'e le ea leotlatle le ea lifofane." "Tala eo lanna le basali ba inoetsoeng ka eona ha ba na ba bileletsoe ho tsa thusa mesabeti sa matsoho e hila khahane haboho" ho rlatso General Smuts. Ha ra kopjisa ho hlalosa bokana ena empa re ikoketse boikarabelo ba ho e hlalisa le rona pabato eo re e batsoang ka eona le ho paka hore molimo oa eona ke o moholo haboho. NTOA EA RUSSIA Thekong e ka leboea ea mola oa Russia, Majeremane a balehang a thusoa ka libomo 'me a ferekana, le likhotleng tse ling khanyetsa, ea Majeremane e qhalilo. Masole a talimane le tsoetse hobane makhotla a Russia a tsoela pele ho a-teela hare. Mola oa Majeremane oa ho baleha oa nyenyefatsoa. Majeremane palehong ea eona a tsoetse phahlo e ngata ea ntoe 'me e tsa thusa ho eketa eo ma-Russia a nang le eona, hore a matlafatsoe phutholeho ea eona. Ka nqa bophirimela ho mola ea Majeremane makhotla a oona a nkile ka sekapa 'me a feta naheng e makherehlo. Paleho ea makhotla a mang e ea butle a sitoa ho siza masole a kaletsoeng lipere sa Ma-Russia, 'me a riphitsoa kaofela. ARGENTINA E THUA SETSOALL LE LICHABA TSA AXIS Argentina, naha ea bobeli ka boholo koana South America, e qhalile setsoalle le lichaba tsa Axis—ka hore Jeremane le Japan. Mookameli oa naha eo o buile ka mohala oa moea a bollela batho hore setsoalle se qhalile ke hobane ho famanoa libheke tsa lichaba tsa Axis Argentina, tse hlalositsoeng batho ho fetohela 'muso. E ntsa e tse kutloano mahareng a United States le Argentina 'me linaha tsoe peli li ntsa li sebelisana hammoho. Ho kema ha libheke naheng ea Argentina ho no ho tsa ferekana le ho senya setsoalle seo. Litho tsa lekhohlana la libheke tsoe li ts'oere. Joale ho, se seng hape sechaba se kana ka ho Bathusani ntsoeng eona ea tokoloho. Kantle ho lijo tse ngata le phahlo eo Argentina e nang le bona ho e romela ho Bathusani, seemo sa eona se na le molemo o moholo. Argentina e mahareng a manatle a South Atlantic le South Pacific. Ho ea nqa ea bophirimela e ka ha le thuso e khole ho New Zealand le Australia, ka nqa ea bochabela e ka ha le bona ho thusa ho thibela ntoa kapa phutholeho ea lithaba-maliba. He sebelisa lentsoe la hore 'e ka ba le bona', hobane leha Argentina e thulle setsoalle le Jeremane le Japan joalo, ha e-so li bollela phatlalatsa hore ea li loanta'a. LINEO TSA MA-AFIKA MEKOTLENG EA NTOA Lineong tsa veke ena koranteng ea rona ea litaba tsa ntoe re re thebelo ho tsebia hore re amohetse Lit. 6. 0. e tsoang ho Mongoli oa sechaba sa Bakgatla e rometsoeng koana ke Motlati oa Komishinara oa Pilansberg setrekeeng ea Rustenburg. Range Bantu Presbyterian Church, Ngeleni, e re rometse Lit ka Mastrata ea setreke seo. Ka Komishinara oa Ventersdorp, Transvaal, ho tlele ts. 6d., neo e tsofola ho ho Ishmael Monnakgotla. Morero oa tsa cheha lekhomo lekhomo le neng le-ese hae ke hore e thusa thekong ea sefane.

TSIELEHO EA METSOALLENYANA EA JEREMANE

Lichaba tse nyenyane tsa Europa e ka Bochabela tsoe qalehong ea ntoe li ileng tsa kema ka lehlakoreng la Jeremane, haboho-holo Bulgaria le Rumania, joale li makhatsoeng a tsoeliso bakeng sa tse tlang ho li hlalaha nakong e tlang, hobane li lemoha hore litulong tsohle tseo

(Bona seta'ants'o qepheng la 9)

C.M.S. Raphael

Eona ke Sergeant Major Raphael. O ile a abeloa East African Force Badge ka baka la bohale ba hae ha makhotla a tloha Moya. Joale o ruta bana ba kenang bocha bosoleng moo ho thoenng ke Signals Training Centre and Depot.

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