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IN  
ENGLISH  
AFRIKAANS  
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SECHUANA  
ZULU AND  
XHOSA

# THE BANTU WORLD

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9/- PER YEAR  
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2/6 QUARTERLY.  
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P.O. BOX 6663  
JOHANNESBURG

SOUTH AFRICA'S ONLY NATIONAL BANTU NEWSPAPER  
Authorised to Publish Government Proclamations and Notices of the Native Affairs Department.

Vol. 11 No. 58

FOURTEEN PAGES

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1944

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

PRICE TWO PENCE



Part of the large gathering of teachers, parents and children who attended the meeting at the Bantu Sport Club ground after the demonstration through the city last Saturday. They were addressed by Mr. S. J. J. Lesolang, (inset, centre) president of the Transvaal African Teachers' Association.

## AFRICAN TEACHERS PROTEST AGAINST MEAGRE SALARIES

About 2,000 African teachers, parents and children from all over the Transvaal paraded in the city last Saturday as a protest against the low salaries paid to teachers, lack of schools, overcrowding in classrooms and the small school feeding allowance. They sang their national anthem and carried banners with the slogans: "Hungry teachers cannot teach—hungry children cannot learn"; "More schools—less prisons"; "You cannot teach £s.d. when you never see money"; "A living wage for all workers"; "Equal pay for equal work."

A leaflet issued by the Transvaal African Teachers' Association states that the demonstration was against conditions that teachers, parents and pupils found impossible. The average trained African teacher's basic wage was £6 for men and £5 for women a month. Unqualified teachers, who constituted about 30 per cent. of Transvaal teachers, were paid £3 for men and £2.10s. for women.

Though salaries were supplemented by local allowances, these were inadequate. The highest local allowance was paid to married men in urban areas. They received £1 10s. a month; those in reserves received nothing.

African teachers were not considered to be civil servants and received no pensions. They could not save on the salaries they received.

After six years' unbroken service teachers became eligible for a graduated good service allowance, but even with this addition salaries were small. Unqualified teachers received no increments. The profession demanded that teachers should set an example of civilised living and behaviour to their people.

### GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE

They were expected to dress decently, live hygienically and read books and newspapers, none of which they could afford to do when most of them received less than what was acknowledged to be a subsistence wage. They had sent resolutions, memoranda and deputations to the Government, and had had promises of sympathetic consideration which had not yet been fulfilled.

Thousands of their pupils were hungry, overcrowded classrooms made good teaching impossible and thousands

of children were turned away for lack of schools. Mr. S. J. J. Lesolang, president of the Transvaal African Teachers' Association, and Dr. A. B. Xuma addressed a large gathering at the Bantu Sports Club after the demonstration.

## Benoni Outlines Its Policy Towards Africans

Important decisions with regard to Native policy have been taken by Benoni Town Council on the strength of representations made jointly by the location advisory boards.

The Council has agreed that Natives should have direct representation on committees or commissions appointed to investigate matters affecting them. It supports also the claims that Natives should be employed by municipalities, that they should be provided with old age pensions and that Native juvenile affairs boards should be established.

An appeal for the establishment of wage boards to cover unskilled workers in the smaller centres is supported by the Council, as is a request for adequate clinic facilities and improved standards of hygiene in locations. The Council agrees that location superintendents should be men with suitable academic qualifications.

The Council also approves of an appeal for the introduction of bursaries for Natives and for training facilities for Native teachers.

A claim to inclusion in the Union's social security plans also has the Council's support.

## Churchill May Visit Australia Via Union

It is announced that the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. John Curtin, will invite Mr. Churchill to visit Australia before the end of the war in the Pacific, which makes it possible that the British Prime Minister will visit South Africa on his way there. General Smuts has on several occasions suggested to Mr. Churchill that he should renew his early associations with South Africa.

It is known that Mr. Churchill would like to revisit the Union. If he does so en route to Australia it will be a

(Continued on next column)

## Japanese Outfought At Kohima

As Allied armour crushes Japanese positions around Kohima, the Japanese show signs of having shot their bolt on the Kohima and Imphal fronts. The enemy has suffered severe casualties—in two days last week 750 dead were counted in the vicinity of Kohima and he has lost heavily since—and the latest dispatches from the front show that every move they have made has been out-manoeuvred and outfought.

On the Kohima front another British force has moved in to fill a gap in the vast semi-circle which troops of the 14th Army have been throwing around Kohima from north to south on the western side of the town. One British force is now astride the northern exit from the town, while other troops are concentrating on the Dimapur road, the westward route into India.

## Eighth Army On The Move

Eighth Army troops have advanced their lines ten miles on the Mount Maifella sector of the Adriatic front following what is described as a "mystery" withdrawal by the Germans during the week-end.

The German withdrawal was carried out in the area of the villages of Palena and Leto Palena, says Reuter's special correspondent. Vital heights on the flank of their main north-south mountain supply route were abandoned by the enemy, who retreated at great speed, probably towards the main road to Sulmona—known as Highway 84.

The United Press correspondent says that the Germans blew up the bridges, mountain tunnels and houses, in the path of their retreat, which they covered with heavy shell-fire. The Allies immediately moved forward to occupy the abandoned positions, but were delayed by the demolitions and did not make contact with the enemy.

courtesy visit, since it will be at Canberra that official talks will take place on the prosecution of the war against Japan. It is suggested that the Australian conference might develop into a further meeting of Dominion Prime Ministers, and that representatives of the United States might also participate in preparing the final attack on Japan.

## Russian Forces Capture Town of Sevastopol

### WHOLE OF CRIMEA NOW LIBERATED

After a lull of few weeks, the Russian forces have stormed and captured the town of Sevastopol, the last German stronghold in the Crimea. An order of the day issued by Marshal Stalin on Tuesday night says that the whole of the Crimea—the jewel of the Soviet Union—has been completely liberated.

In other sectors of the Eastern front, vast Russian forces are moving to their appointed places, massing methodically and menacingly for the tremendous blow that Moscow expects to be delivered soon—and confidently believes will, in terrific fighting, drive the Germans back to their own frontiers.

The Order, addressed to Marshal Vassilievsky, Chief of the General Staff, and General Tolbukhin, says: "Troops of the Fourth Ukrainian Front supported by the Air Force and artillery, after offensive fighting lasting three days, broke through strongly fortified defences constructed over a long period and captured the town of Sevastopol. This most important military and naval base was carried by storm after our troops overcame three lines of concrete defence works. The Crimea has been completely liberated."

The German news agency commentator Plato says that Sevastopol had lost much of its strategic value for the German defenders.

By the recapture of Sevastopol—taken by the Germans at heavy cost in July, 1942—the Russian Black Sea Fleet bottled up in Kuban ports has regained almost complete control over the Black Sea.

Sevastopol is 200 miles from the Danube mouths, 250 miles from Constanta, and 300 miles from Varna, in Bulgaria. It is one of the finest natural harbours in Europe—four and one-half

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# THE BANTU WORLD

NGOMGQIBELO, MAY 13, 1944

## Ukuncinzeka KwamaTishela

Isenzo samatishela ngoMgqibelo odlule nakuba besingeko sonke ngapakati komteto kodwa sikomba ukuthi imhlaba imbi kanjani amatishela ayihlala; nanouti amaholo apansi kabi kanakani. Izinto ezinhlanhlata ngapandle komteto zinengozi, kodwa ke uma sezenzekile kungabudoda nokuhlakanipha ukuba kupenyisiswe ukuthi zibangwe yini; kufunwe nesu lokuzelapa.

Kulamashumi amabili ananhlana eminyaka adule inhlalo yamatishela ibe iya ngokuya iba yimbi ngoba izindlela zokupila namanani ezintu abe ekwela eya pezulu kepa amaholo amatishela wona engatutuki okufikapi. Ngokufika kwempi izinto ezitengwayo zesizuke zapakama ngokwesabekayo, kanti amaholo kawakombi ukupakama okublangabezana nokudula kwezintu.

Amatishela ezinye izinhlanga wona, ikakulu amhlope, uHulumeni useke wawafunela isu lokuwalamulela. Amsundu woma asala ngapandle. Kuligqiniso ukuthi sekukaningi ezibika kwabapete imfundo eti afuna amaholo angcono ukuze umsebenzi wawo awufuze ngokuphelele, kodwa kulezo zikati ezibika, anikwe impendulo yokuthi udaba luyacatshangwa. Lempendulo abansundu sebeyitole kwaze kwapela amashumi amabili ananhlana eminyaka, kepa imipumela yokucabanga ingabonakali ukuthi ihamba kanjani.

Okuyingozi kakulu ngokuthi amatishela ansundu kwanayo indlela yokuba uMnyango weMfundo awenze usukumele pezulu ezindabeni zamaholo awo. Amatishela ansundu kwanayo iVoti elinokwupapamisa uMnyango; kanti nasePitoli, iBanda laBakulumeli liti noma lizisakaza amatsheni, kube kungeko ndlela elingamcinezela ngayo uHulumeni ukuba ahlalangebe amatishela. Loku kunda ukuba isineke samatishela siye ngokuya sipele, kuze kufike ebangeni lapo amatishela eseluna ukuba izwe libonele lona ukuthi ahlali kabi kanjani pansi kukaHulumeni.

Amatishela kuyazeka ukuthi ngabantu abawuhlonipha ngokwempela umteto kaHulumeni. Nasezinhlanganweni zabo, zonke izindaba zikulanywa ngezizota nangokuhlonipha umbuso. Futi amatishela azibika njalo kwabawapete, kodwa konke loku kakuwenzi uMnyango ukuba uvule izindlebe ulalele okushiwo ngamatishela. Kakumangali ke ukuthi aseze asuka aziveza obaba njengoba esenzile njena. Asuswa ngokumcimza kwamaholo apansi.

Kodwa ke kufanele ukuba sikipe lesisexwayiso, sokuthi ukubamba ngapandle komteto kuza nemivuzo enzima; imivuzo engavami ukuba abaningi ibakutaze ukuba babe besaya pambili. Ingozi enkulu lapa ngokuthi uma kwenziwa into yona engapumeleliyo, mhlaba yahluleka iming' abantu ebe libukela lona liyaye ebese lipela amandla nokukutala. Loku yingozi tina luhlanga olunsundu okufanele ukuba siyiqapele ngokuba siyeyizwe esizama ukuzihlanganisa. Siqapela singaze senza loku okuyosihlakaza pakati, silahlwe macala onke, ngemuva kwaloko singabi nakuzwana.

Ivangeli okufanele ukuba lishunyayele lwe namhla ngelokuba uhlanga futi lapo selusuka lula nobubi, lusukise okomuntu oyedwa. Lungaze lwxawata amakanda noma lwenze izinto ezinika abanye imigondo yokuthi kayadlalwa njena. Ukwenzelalo kulimaza into ehlosiwe. Ngakolunye uhlangoti amatishela ngokuleta onina noyise bezingare emkosini wawo akombisile ukuthi ayabona ukuthi ukuze apumelele kufanele ukuba abambisane nesizwe sonke. Ukubamba nesizwe yiyona odlela eya ekunqobeni ngempela ngoba amaholo ludaba oluncinza wonke umntu.

## Umhlaba Ngaleli Sonto Umi Kanje:

(Ngu J. K. N.)  
**ABAKULUMELI EPITOLI**  
Amaphandaba avela eNatali eza nezindaba zombhlangano omkulu okade useTekwini ekupeleni kwalena edule; lapo uMkulumeli A. W. G. Champion ebe ehlanganise uZulu, ukuxoxa ngezizako zabantu; kanye nokutshela abantu ngomsebenzi wake wasePitoli.

Lemihlangano enjena kakusiyi into yokubukelwa pansi. Iyizinto ezinkulu ngoba kuyona kubanjwa izwi labantu; loku abelungu abati yi Public Opinion. Ezinsukwini ezintatu umhlangano u-agene, kwakulunywa izindaba eziningi ezintu inhlalo yabansundu emapandleni. Kepa ke kuloko kuxoxa kukona into yinye eyasalela ukwefundisana ngokuthi uma uHulumeni engavumi ukuba izikalo lezo abansundu abakala ngazo azilungise, kufanele ukuba uhlanga olunsundu ebesiwenzenjani?

Lombuzo uya ngokuya wanda; futi ngokwanda kwemiteto ecindezele uhlanga lwakithi, kuya ngokuya kufanele ukuba abantu bazimisele ukuba bawupendule lombuzo. Emhlanganweni ka African National Congress owawulapa eGoli ngama Easter, uMongameli ka Kongresi jikelele, uDr. A. B. Xuma wati sekufike ebangeni lapo kufanele umntu onsundu apendule ngezendo kuyo yonke impato embi. Loku kwakungesimze kungumqondo njena wake; ngumqondo wesizwe sonke sesipelele. Ukuthi ngumqondo wesizwe kubonakala endleleni isizwe esizimele ngayo izinhlangano kulo lonke izwe.

**UKUYUKA KUKA KONGRESI**  
Okokwala njena, ukuyuka kukaKongresi kukomba ukuthi abantu sebonile ukuthi kakubabuyiseli luto ukuba balibale ngukwetukana nabaholi babo, kepa bona babe bengenzi loto. Ngako abantu sebengena kumaTrade Union kanye nakuKongresi. Uma kubizwe imihlangano, beza ngokuphelele. Konke loku kukombisa ukuthi isizwe indlela siyayibona yokukuleka. Nalomhlangano okade useTekwini ubizwe ngumteto waseLangeni ukombisa kona ukuthi inhliziyo yesizwe esifuna ukukuleka isidikiza ngokusobala. Kepa ke umsebenzi omkulu manje, opambi kukaMkulumeli uChampion, nje ngoba upambi kwabo bonke abaholi beto, basePitoli nakwezinye izinhlangano ngokuthi lokukudikiza kuzokwenziwa njani? Noma kuzohlala kuhlale njalo kubekona imihlangano yonyaka ekupa izinqumo kupela, noma kuzokwenziwa umfelandawonye, zonke izinhlangano zesizwe zihlangane, izinqumo lezo kungabi yinto egcina epepeni, kepa kube yileyo efenza ize iba yizendo.

Abakulumeli ePitoli enye yezinto ezinkulu okufanele ukuba bazenze yiko ukuba bakutaze umoya wokungena ezinhlanganweni pakati kwabantu. Uma umntu elandela imibiko yomhlangano, ufumana ukuthi abantu bote kufanele ukuba minyaka yonke bahlangane nabakulumeli babo, babonise nabo ngezizwe zabo. Loko kubonisa makungapeli mhlakupela ikonferensi. Makuqutshwe, abantu batshelwe ukuthi izikalo zabo kuzihlangatshelwa ngenxa yokuba bona abantu kabanayo umhlangano ejijile, enomhlo oyedwa, ekuluma ngazwi linye; izwi lesizwe. Ukusho kanjena kakusiko nakancane ukubasola abakulumeli. Ngempela kuyinkombiso yokuthi umsebenzi wokuhlanganisa abantu uyinto enkulu. Kodwa ke ungabayinto enkulu kakulu inxa abantu sebhlangane emhlanganweni emiyo efana noAfrican National Congress njena.

**ILUNGU LE PALAMENDE**  
Ngamanye amazwi, ukuthi lola dala kusho ukuthi naye uKongresi manje sekuyisikati sokuba iBanda lasePitoli alibheke ngamanye amehlo; amehlo okufuna izindlela zokuthi konje fingenziwa kanjani ukuba libenamandla aye qqi; ngaloko onsundu aze asondele ekubeni abeyilungu lePalamende matupa. Okwesibili, umhlangano lona kaMkulumeli uChampion, lapo ngizwa ubukulu bawo, kufike umcabongo wokuthi sesifikile isikati sokuba iBanda lasePitoli liti uma lihlangana lizimisele ukulwa nodaba oluthele, lizilahle amantambo hlulwa ngasikati sinye, kunokuba lisukele izindaba eziningi ngasikati sinye.

Emhlanganweni lowo okade useTekwini kupume izinqumo eziningi okuthi lapo umntu esezibukeza, afumane ukuthi ezikubhale ngokuba kugqulwe iNative Policy yalelizwe. Izinqumo eziningi kakuvami ukuba ababusi zibabambise izahliziyo, kanti izwi elilodwa, elimelwe yimihlangano evutiwe, liyitambisa zibekwe njena inhliziyo yombusi. Engikankusayi ngulamazwi kubili: Ukuba uKongresi azame indlela yokufana nokumisa ibhuloho elihlanganisa umsebenzi weBanda lasePitoli nokuKongresi, ukuba wati uKongresi adabula ngapa. NaBakulumeli kepa kokubili kohlale nhlololeni manye, ngesu elinokuhlalelwa pansi libhele kahle. Okwesibili, konkusayi ukuba uBakulumeli bafanele lokuba lisukele udaba luhlanganyo ngasikati sinye, njengoba kwenza uBakulumeli ePalamende. Uma impi yeto sesiyilwa ngasizwe elilodwa, siyoyingoba ngisho sekulokuni kanjani

ngoba akeko umntu ongavimbela abantu abansundu abangama-100,000 ukuba bangobe befuna amalungelo abo uma sebehelwa yimihlangano yinye. Ngako okufanele ukuba kushunyayelwe ngabaholi pakati kwabantu ngokuthi uma uHulumeni engaxipenduli lezizikalo, kufanele ukuba abantu bona benzenjani, ngoba bayafana kupele ukuba baqgilazwe.

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# SAGILA SOMTAKATI

## UKUZIBUMBA KWESIZWE

Kweledlule ngifunde indaba ebe ibika umhlangano wamaDoda akwaZulu oyo-basesontweni laseSwidi eDoornfontein ngomhla ka May 31, lapo lenhlangano iyocaza ngaloko ese ikwenzile, kuketwe ntabholi bayo banonyaka.

Loku kungihyisa amate ngoba pela kusho ukuti uhlanga lwakiti nakuba selusekumbeni kalukohliwe ukuti yinye yo indlela yokuhlonipeka pakati kwezizwe, leyo yokuzibumba ngenhlangano. Ngike ngizwe abantu besola ukuba kubekona inhlango kaZulu, beti yini kungabi ngeyama Afrika onke. Lababantu basuke bekluma into nami engiyitanda-ayo, kodwa umahluko kubona ngokuti bafuna ukuba bagijime kuqala, bengekacatuli nokucatula. Isizwe kasakiwa ngale-yondlela.

Uma ufuna ukusihlanganisa, qala ngokuhlanganisa amaqembu ngamaqembu lawo acabanga ngokufanayo. Uma lamaqembu esehlangene lelo nalelo ngalodwana, ke, usungagasela umsebenzi wokuw-hlanganisa abe yisizwe. Lapo sibuka isimo somhlaba sibona ukuti inhlango ibakona kuqala kulabo abacabanga ngokufanayo. Ngako uma uZulu ehlanganiswa abemunye, loko yibanga elikulu eliya ekuhlanganiseni ama Afrika onke. Uma esehlangene uZulu, nabeSutu sebezihlanganisile, nama Xosa enjle njalo, sekuyobalula ukushumayela inhlango yabo bonke laba yesizwe sase Afrika.

Noma abaningi kusabacashale ukuti ukuhlanganisa uZulu kusiza pi, umuntu ocabangayo, nonomqondo. Okalipile uyabona ukuti kubangwe ebuhleni bodwa. Into yokwenziwa ngokuba aMadodana akwaZulu akutazwe ngayo yonke into, labo abawaholayo bawagunge isibindi ukuba umsebenzi wawo angaze adumala awuyeke lapo kubakona abaningi abawashela ukuti mawapambuke endleleni lena ahamba ngayo yokuhlanganisa uZulu.

Ngihlathwe yinto yinye njena-ukuba ngiyobe sengibambile kuleli lase Goli lapo umhlangano usungena ngo May 31. Nakuba kunjalo wona ngiwufisela okuhle kodwa. Engati amaZulu angasuka apelele onke, kusuke nesinedolo kuyiwa kulow-mhlangano ngoba kwakwa isizwe manje.

## UMSHADO KAPITOLI

Sekuti ke ngelinye ilanga uMhleli unginika inewadi ibhalwe ngumhla otila ovama ukuzifunda lezindaba zetu no Om Pitoli. Kulenewadi umbhali ubuza ukuti umshado nyoba kupi, uba naye efuna ukubakona. Sase sidabuka njena ngoba uMhleli lowo ekuluma sekusemva kwendaba, selidume ledlula.

Umshado lowo siwubikile kweledlule. Ukuba umbhali wayesitshela kuseyisikati zati sasiyomemama siti akeze eBazabaza Lokeshini lapo abakwaPitoli bake kona.

Yiya, noko wawumuhle kakulu ngoba amaPigogo ayephelele onke kanti nabakwa Pitoli babeze ngezinkani. Ite isiqudelana emabaleni kwashungu utuli, ingubo ka-Makoti yaze yababomvu zintuli.

Kepa okwangihlaba umxwele mina yilapo sekutetwa ubunkanzi. Wonke umndeni wamaPigogo wase uklele nganxanye, usho ngezinsiba zawo zamaPigogo eziluhlaza, nama-Lema ezalukazini zakona, kuze yonke ingxubevange yakona, ngisho nokungama Layitana akona, nako kufake izinsiba ezidlakazekile zamaPigogo, nawe wabona nje ukuti konakele.

Yasho impunga enguyise kaMisi Pigogo yati umntanayo lona yindoda emadodeni. Njengoba kuhamba yena njena kwaPi-gogo, kufiwe. Lati lisasho njalo, zehla izinyembezi; site sisabheke loko, lase likala ngesimehlane esikwameni sezazi lalo. Umfana wasiputuma wabuya naso sesiyisikeke. Ikelha lakipha inkomishi yalo ehlahla esikwameni, lati ukusiti pohlo, lati ngqa, layibeka pezu kwetafula inkomishi nesimehlane, labamba izihlati, ngati ngibona kwakugeleza izinyembezi ngemibimbi Laze lalala pezu kwetafula. Ubukanzi hese buqutshwa ngabesimame ikakulu, sekuyibona nabakwaPitoli, ngoba pela kwakukupuke nensansa, uyise-mkulu ka Om Pitoli, isuka le kwaNgco-losi ngasema Qadini, eNatala, izibona umzukulu wayo etata intombi yaseGoli.

Baule bateta abesimame, ikelha lifa-ke ungiyane walo lukuza umhlola lati: "Au, tina bakwaQwabe siyakuqabuka

yoku!" Yatimula njalo insansa yakwabo ibona kwenziwa into yaseGoli. Pela, Mnguni, kuseGoli lapa, wena wao Ye-yeze!

## U KONGRESI NENTSHA

Ngike ngizwe abanye besola ukuti iqanjelwani inhlango yabantu abasha abasha babeluvanzi njena oluntunta namalungu onke kaKongresi asekulile. Lababantu ngiyabazwela, ngoba pela iDemokrati Party ike yasusa izidumo kwaze kwaba sengati lukulu ezolwenza, kanti isizwe ishaya amagogo okungeko loto kuwona. Namuhla kasizwe luto ngayo.

Labo abati intsha kuKongresi kayinga-bi neyayo inhlango bafuna ukumqinisa uKongresi, kodwa kababoni ukuti indlela yabo yileyo edala amaDemokrati Pati. Ukuvimbela intsha ukuba ikwishize ngapakati kuKongresi kuyoyenza idlubulunde ifune ukukwishiza ngapandle. Uma yenzelalo ke ebese iba ngoDemokrati Pati, laba abangafunwa muntu. Ngako uma intsha ifuna ukugxila ngapakati kuKongresi, mayiKutazwe, ihlangatsheze! Tina sisho njalo.

## Isicelo KuSagila Somthakathi

Mhleli.—Bengicela isikala sokuba ngicele kuSagilasomtathi akangipe loku: Ngingu muntu ofunda i "Bantu World"; ngiyazizwa zonke, poka ngicela loku, benginesifiso sokuba ngize ngibekona lapo emshadweni wenzizwa yakiti u Om Pitoli esimuzwa udumo lwake. Kepa indawo lapo kobe kushadela kona angiyazi, ngakoke bengicela ukuba ngipe kabe ikeli ukuze ngizame nami ukubakona. Ngobongake Sagilasomtathi.

M. M. V. Bhilane  
Johannesburg.

## Isikalo Sokwondliwa Ko Tisha

Mhleli, Abefundisi namapoyisa uma sebedadala bayaye baponyuzwe, bati bebheli bebondlwa nguHulumeni. Kangisho ukuti loku kuyenzeka kumatishela. Kuyakalisa loku. Kubangwa yini ukuba ukuti amapoyisa ati eyizisebenzi zikaHulumeni nawo, angaze ondlwa?

Mkulu umsebenzi wamatishela awenzela uHulumeni, kanti imali ayiholayo incane kukulu. Ngiti mna loludaba uke lusuke-lwe ngabazali namatishela. Nginesikalo mina ngamatishela.

C. M. Simelane,  
Gileksburg, Natal.

## Ezase-Delmas

Izihlobo zizotokozisana nati ngokufunda ngomshado kwa Mnu. S. Ntsele ka Mnu. Simon G. Msiza, ongutisha wase Vlakplaas School, Delmas, indodana enkulu ka Mnu. no Nkos'kazi A. P. Msiza base Standerton no Nkosaz. Stepina M. Ntsele oyinkosazina ka Mnu. no Nkos'kazi S. B. Ntsele base Vlakplaas, Delmas.

Umkwenyana wayepalwe ngo Mnu. Ph. B. Rapodile ongutisha wase Coniston School, no Mnu. Modiba ongutisha wase Amalgamated School, Delmas.

Umakoti epahlwe ngo Nkosazana Mat Lengosa, Mad Lengosa, no Maria Makgalemele.

Labo bashadiso nguMfundisi S. Mdebuka we bandla lase Weseli e Springs. Bangene ekaya ngontwantwase lwemoto ebeyishayelwa yisi zemazema salapa esinguMnu. M. Mthibe.

Kwat'ukuba bangene ke kwabanjiwa inkonzo oMnu. Malepe. Ev. J. Maruping, S. L. Selepe no S. Ntsele baliti falaha ibandla ngamazwi kwaze kwacosa, ezinhliziyweni. Kwase kusuka imidialo yabasha.

Ngakusasa umakoti unikzwe kwabase kakake nguyise, wayeseboshiswa imitwalo yake eqondiswa kwelase Mjoz'bele kubo mkwenyana lapo kupelele kona umsebenzi.

Sibafisela inblanla nenqubelapambili labo abaseziketele ngesihle nango-kutula ukuyo hlala ndawonye.

## TOWN COUNCIL OF SPRINGS

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Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 12 NOON on SATURDAY, 27th MAY, 1944.

Canvassing for appointment is prohibited and proof thereof will disqualify a candidate.

C. L. COLES,  
Town Clerk.

Town Offices,  
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**UNION COLLEGE**

# BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1944

## "Hungry Teachers"

The Transvaal African Teachers held a big demonstration in Johannesburg last Saturday, in order to draw the attention of the public to the meagre salaries they receive from the State, and the unsatisfactory way in which Native education is financed. What the effect of this demonstration will be on those who are in charge of Native education, it is difficult to foretell, but all right thinking people will agree that the teachers' action should not be dismissed as merely that of irresponsible men and women, but be regarded as a protest of people driven to desperation by a sense of insecurity and a deep feeling of frustration.

In their recent memorandum the teachers inter alia said: "What can we teachers give our nation if we cannot give our own children the care and guidance they need, because their mothers leave them alone, whilst they go out daily to find ways and means to supplement our meagre earnings?"

"We have two alternatives—we can starve, or we can disgrace our profession. We demand that the Government give us a third possibility. We plead for nothing but a right to live honestly."

Since the establishment of their organisation over thirty years ago, they have been demanding this right, but all their appeals seem to have fallen on deaf ears, not because those who administer Native education are unsympathetic, but because of the policy of discrimination in the financing of Native education. Whenever the question of teachers' salaries is brought before the authorities, the reply has always been that funds were not available. The teachers have been told time and again that their claim for better salaries and working conditions would be "sympathetically considered," but someone has said: "Sympathy without relief is like mustard without beef." What the teachers want, and what every fair-minded person wants, is the immediate improvement of salaries and the employment of African teachers as civil servants. At present they do not know who is, and who is not, their master. They are paid by the education authorities while the majority of them work under the supervision of missionary bodies. This undefined position is causing a great deal of misunderstanding and a sense of insecurity, and no sane person can deny that teachers regard it as responsible for the inadequacy of their salaries and for the insufficiency of educational facilities provided for African children.

It is the duty of the State, in order to meet the claims and demands of African teachers and children, to finance Native education from General Revenue to which the African people contribute directly and indirectly. The education of African children should be a State responsibility, and we do not see the reason why there should be any differential treatment in this matter between European, Indian and Coloured children on the one hand and African children on the other. Whether we like it or not the whole future of this country depends upon the extent to which every section of the community is educated to understand the duties and obligations of citizenship. South Africa cannot allow African children to run wild, uneducated and undisciplined and yet hope to escape the Nemesis of this neglect. In the interest of both White and Black, illiteracy among Africans must be combated so that they will become decent and respectable citizens.

But this cannot be done with poorly paid teachers who find it difficult, if not impossible, to devote more of their time and energy to their jobs than to devising ways and means to supplement their meagre earnings. It can only be done by men and

## THE BUNGA URGES FOR ABOLITION OF PASS LAWS

The United Transkeian Territories General Council in session at Umtata has received a message from the Minister of Native Affairs, conveying his best wishes for a fruitful session and expressing regret that the exigencies of Parliament prevented him from fulfilling his intention of being present at the opening.

The Minister referred to the increased responsibilities devolving on the Council by the proclamation conferring power to make regulations in local affairs and impose taxation which marked another milestone in the history of the Council.

The Minister noted that despite difficult times, provision for Native education had been more than doubled during the war period, and for the current year amounted to over £1,933,000. He also expressed gratification that the Government had decided to extend old-age pensions and disability allowances to Natives, and concluded by saying that the Government looked to the Council to guide its people along paths of moderation and loyalty in these days of unrest.

The Council's Agenda embraces every aspect of administration, social and economic.

Among items already dealt with was a request for the appointment of qualified Africans to serve the non-European public where separate accommodation was provided for non-Europeans in Post Offices.

A resolution was carried unanimously asking for increased representation of Natives on the Mealie Control Advisory Committee in view of the large preponderance of Native producers and consumers in the territories.

A resolution requesting that the education department should include the teaching of thrift in school syllabuses was carried.

An interesting debate of the General Council made an earnest plea for the exemption of liquor restrictions for persons of good repute. An opponent likened the proposal to seizing a snake by its tail and putting it under his arm and stated that those privileged would sell to the unexempted. The motion was lost by a narrow margin.

The General Council carried resolutions on the following subjects: The training and using of Natives in anti-typhus work; the extension of medical facilities with more practitioners, clinics and medical aid posts, particularly in outlying areas; that a headman have civil jurisdiction in his own locations where no recognised Chief has jurisdiction; the removal of the colour bar in industry, with equal pay, equal work, equal opportunity, and advancement along avenues where competence is proved with pay commensurate with value of work and responsibility; the registration of births and deaths to remove the stigma of these being more regard for cattle than for humans; a Commission to investigate the causes of poverty, indebtedness and starvation, as pressure cannot be removed until the cause is known.

### LEGAL AID

Pleas were made for the provision of legal aid for indigent Natives appearing before Courts, many of whom were ignorant of the procedure and therefore were prejudiced.

The granting of cost-of-living allowances to pensioners and also to Chiefs and Headmen was again stressed, on the ground that small earnings brought these leaders into disrepute by comparing their earnings with labourers' wages in the towns.

The question of the privileges of Chiefs and Headmen led to a lengthy debate in which the Government was urged to give effect to the recommendations of the 1942 Select Committee to grant these officers civil and criminal jurisdiction, and extend full recognition of their position as focal points of the Native administration, and to rebuild their authority among their people.

women who are free from financial worries, and who will thus dedicate their lives to the emancipation of their people from the chains of ignorance and superstition. But "hungry teachers" cannot be of any service to the country in the matter of combating illiteracy, and leading Africans into the ways of civilisation.

### POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

The problem of post-war reconstruction and its relation to the Transkeian Territories was fully debated. The subjects discussed included the need for representation of Africans' interests and provision for the absorption of Africans into future development schemes.

It was decided to create a standing Committee comprising three Magistrates and eight Councillors to consider all plans affecting the Territories whether propounded by the Government or other bodies, or individuals. Supplementary motions on the Agenda relating to Post War Reconstruction are to be referred to this Committee. Also those dealing with returned African Soldiers and their employment in suitable work and one, pleading for grants, allowances or gratuities to widows of Africans who fought in the last War.

The General Council stressed the urgent need of early Government action to combat the menace of soil erosion to arable land throughout the Transkei. The speaker dwelt on the visible signs of the approach of desert conditions. He urged a planned campaign to help those whose efforts were made negative by the careless ploughing of others; particularly, in the hilly areas where neglect of the upper land could destroy the lands below. The motion was carried that, in the opinion of the Council, the economic standards of the Africans can only be raised by the abolition of the Land Act and legislation such as pass laws, and the Master and Servant Act, and by the official recognition and encouragement of the Trade Union movement and the inclusion of Africans as employees under the Industrial Conciliation Act. Emphasis was laid on the impossibility of progress so long as land available to individual cultivators was limited to 5 morgen, and until Africans were free to purchase land outright.

### PASS LAWS

The disparity between land available to Europeans and to Africans was commented on, and the impossibility of the Africans to rise to economic independence so long as they were hedged round by differential treatment. The Master and Servant Act was categorised as a relic of slavery designed to prevent Africans from selling their labour to the best advantage.

As regards the pass laws, criticism was levelled at the statement made during the debate on Native Affairs in Parliament that they served as a protection to the African. Their abolition was demanded. The Councillors felt that Africans were debarred from the benefits which would accrue if the Industrial Council could watch their interests with those of the other workers.

The problem of juvenile delinquency elicited the proposal that employment or residence of African youths in towns or villages should be prohibited by the Government, unless permission was granted by the magistrate of the district after consultation with the parents. That hostels should be established for housing those without permits until their removal home by their parents.

### CIVIL SERVICES

There was an interesting debate by the General Council on a motion asking that Survey and

## African Personnel Entitled To Africa Star

(Continued from page 5)

It is emphasised that no person can have both stars on both ribbons, or both emblems of the First and Eighth Armies.

Ribbons and bars will not be issued to the next-kin of soldiers who have died, but the star, with the ribbon, will be issued after the war.

African ex-members of the Union Defence Force who consider they are entitled to either of these two stars, can now make application for, an initial free issue of the ribbon.

Applications from African ex-service men should be made to Adjutant General (War Records) Campaign Medals Section, Room W. 121, Victory Buildings, Hamilton Street, Pretoria.

Applicants must state, their number, rank, name and unit, the area of operation on which the claim is based, and the dates between which they served in that area.

They will get the ribbon at the same time as it is issued to African personnel now serving in the Army.

## Anti-Pass Campaign

Our attention has been called to the fact that some Africans have been throwing away their passes, writes Dr. A. B. Xuma, President-General of the African National Congress, and Director of the National Anti-Pass Campaign. We would advise them not to take this premature step. We do not want them to be victims and suffer unnecessary hardships of paying heavy fines or being imprisoned for having no passes at this stage. We want to exhaust all constitutional means in bringing before the public the oppressiveness of the Pass laws.

On the 20-21 May Saturday and Sunday, we shall hold a National Conference at Johannesburg to co-ordinate the work of the Anti-pass Committees at various centres. We expect and hope all centres and all organisations and clubs political, religious, industrial, professional, will send delegates and will also be active in local anti-pass committees and Congress branches in the interest of the campaign by addressing meetings.

Engineering courses for Africans be instituted at Fort Hare, or alternatively that provision be made for the entry of Africans to courses at Universities which already catered for them. Criticism was offered on the ground that there was little prospect under existing conditions for the full employment of Africans who might qualify, but the motion was carried after one Councillor recalled that the same criticism had been advanced when the first proposals for higher education for Africans had been mooted. That experience had proved that when qualified men became available in any branch, opportunity for lucrative employment followed.

A motion asking the Government to formulate a scheme to provide assistance, by way of grants or loans, to discharged African soldiers who wished to undergo vocational training, or whose courses were interrupted when they enlisted was referred to the Committee appointed to consider plans for post-war reconstruction.

A further motion requested the Government to create facilities for training Africans for the Civil Services and commercial posts—Sapa.



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LATE NEWS

It is our intention to publish articles on this page, as often as possible, which will tell the African people in the Union what is happening and what their neighbours are doing in adjoining territories. The first of these articles appears below.

### ARMY TRAINING FOR CIVIL LIFE

The thousands of African men in the army present a unique opportunity, not only to amass data about the physique of the African and his health deficiencies, which would be of inestimable value to the authorities in their fight against malnutrition and disease, but, to equip the minds of these men and develop an outlook which would enable them to contribute to the solving of many of their peace-time problems. It is often said by the authorities that one of the greatest difficulties in helping the African, is his lack of co-operation. This is largely due to ignorance and not to a disinclination to assist in his own progress. The war provides facilities, such as the days of peace cannot do, to overcome this by providing helpful instruction to large numbers of the Bantu people.

The Hygiene Training Centre of the East African Command is already combining military training with knowledge that will be useful to the men on their return to their homes.

At a small but growing camp on the outskirts of Nairobi, Africans are being given instruction as sanitary assistants by European personnel, many of whom were qualified health inspectors in peacetime. By this method, it is hoped, that at the end of the war the East African territories will have a nucleus of fully-trained men who can be used for raising the standard of hygiene and sanitation in the African reserves.

In his army life, the African has learnt the elementary rules of hygiene and sanitation. Living in clean, well-laid out camps where a strict hygiene discipline is the rule, the benefits to be derived from these conditions are being amply demonstrated in improved health and a sense of well-being. At the end of the war these men will return to their homes accustomed to a hygienic standard of living. Not only will they be unwilling to revert to their old ways but it should not be allowed to happen. The men, now being given special training at the centre in Nairobi, will help to ensure that the higher standard will be maintained and extended among an even larger section of the population in the British territories.

Africans who go to the Hygiene Training Centre must first complete three months at the E.A. Army Medical Corps Depot learning to be soldiers. Then they have four weeks at the Centre learning a variety of things—how to use carpenters' and tinsmiths' tools, to make sanitary fittings, learn the principles of disinfection and disinfection, disposal of waste water, collection and disposal of refuse, methods of transmission of common communicable diseases and their preventive measures, simple mensuration and elementary water duties. Then they have an examination and successful candidates are posted for duty as sanitary assistants Class III to field hygiene sections in various areas of the Command. They put into practice lessons learned at the Hygiene Training Centre and are given further instruction by officers and B.N.C.O.s. If they prove capable they are returned to the Centre for further course in which they learn how to prevent various diseases caused by parasites, how to control malaria and yellow fever and plague, how to prevent V.D. to lay-out camps, to inspect meat, to protect and purify water. They also learn the reasons for balanced diet and for the inspection and protection of food from contamination.

#### FIRST GRADE SELECTION

This more advanced course lasts for just over a month. Then comes another examination—sixty per cent is the minimum for a pass into Class II. Successful students return to field hygiene sections for further training. By now they are most useful and are often used to train non-Medical Corps personnel in camp duties and elementary hygiene. They gain valuable experience and after six months may be nominated to attend the final upgrading course for Class I. Only carefully selected Africans go on this course. A knowledge of English is required for on this final course all the training is done by European instructors. The final examination is a stiff one, so stiff indeed that at the moment there is only one Class I

African in the whole of the East African Command. The course itself is of three months and the examination is conducted by a Board of Officers of the Medical Corps. Though there is only one Class I African so far a number of intelligent Class II sanitary assistants are rapidly approaching the qualifying standard.

Many hundreds of Medical personnel and members of non-Medical units have passed through courses at the Training Centre. Over 2,000 officers and cadets, nearly 2,000 British N.C.O.s and 3,000 Africans have benefited from instruction. Africans come from many tribes though with a bias towards English-speaking ones from Uganda.

The Training Centre started towards the end of 1940 and at first only Europeans were trained there—about 20 a month. When field hygiene sections started to form it was found necessary to train Africans as well and the staff at the centre was increased and African instructors were posted to teach sanitary work, carpentry and tinsmithing. The centre has also made its debut on the screen and an excellent film on the prevention of venereal diseases has been made and is in circulation. At a later date it is intended to film various other activities such as causes of and control of dysentery, malaria, the reasons for water purification, etc.

A trip round the "model-parks" reveals numerous sanitary appliances constructed at the centre. There are fly traps, food containers, improvised ice-boxes, water purifiers, disinfecting and disinfecting plants, incinerators and so on. The instruction in the use of tools at the Centre is to enable sanitary assistants to make and improvise models in the field. Most of the equipment is constructed from old debris or oil drums. A field kitchen set up at the Centre shows how stoves and Dutch ovens can be constructed from mud and straw bricks and gives the ideal lay out for food storage, washing and draining and all things necessary for the clean and hygienic preparation of food.

This award will be restricted to service in the Eighth or First Armies in the period from October 23, 1942, to May 12, 1943, both dates inclusive. Only one clasp will be granted to an individual. In the event of a double qualification, the clasp for the Army in which qualifying service was initiated will be worn.

#### 1939-43 STAR

For personnel who took part in operations in the following areas, provided they are not eligible for the Africa Star, which comes first as an award in the Army. Syria, from June 8, 1941, to July 11, 1941. Madagascar, from May 5, 1942, to November 5, 1942. Sicily, from July 10, 1943, to August 17, 1943.

(Continued on page 4)

### African Personnel Entitled To Africa Star

An official statement has been made that African personnel of the Union Defence Force are eligible for the African Star or the 1939-43 Star, under the same conditions as apply to European members of the Defence Force.

The ribbon of the African Star will be worn immediately after the ribbons of prior war medals. It is pale buff with a central vertical red stripe and two narrower stripes, one dark blue and the other light blue. The ribbon is to be worn with the dark blue stripe farthest from the left shoulder.

The Star is being given for service in certain operations in the Middle East and Africa from the date of entry of Italy into the war on June 10, 1940, up to May 12, 1943, when the war in North Africa ended.

Any length of service in the following areas will qualify for the award: North Africa (troops under the North Africa Force Headquarters and the Middle East Command, excluding formations not west of the Suez Canal and the Red Sea) from June 10, 1940, to May 12, 1943.

Abyssinia from June 10, 1940, to November 27, 1941, including attacks on Moyale, El Wak and Kassala, Italian Somaliland and Eritrea. (All troops in these operations under the command of General Cunningham and General Platt.)

British Somaliland from August 4, 1940, to August 19, 1940. Malta from June 10, 1940, to May 12, 1943.

A silver emblem in the form of an Arabic figure 8 for personnel of the Eighth Army and in the form of an Arabic figure 1 for personnel of the First Army will be worn on the ribbon to denote the award of the clasp to the Africa Star. (Continued in column 2)

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# BANTU WORLD

NGOMGQIBELO, MAY 13, 1944

## Ubushika Nembaula

Phantse yonke iminyaka inga-dluli kungekho ngxelo yababulewe yimbaula yamalahlle kaloliwe ebusika, ngokusuke balale endlini kuvaliwe yonke imithunja engangena umoya endlini. Kungoko ke esimana ukuthi ekungeneni kobusika siphinde eli nqaku ukulumkisa abangekayiqondi okanye abasebeyilibele ingozi yembaula endlini.

Iahleko enje ngale ibingena-kwehla xa bekusaziwa ukuba eyona nto ivuthisa umlilo nowaluphina uhlobo yinxenye yomoya ekuthiwa yi "Oxygen," le kanye ifunwa ngumzimba kumoya ophefumlwayo ngabantu. Umlilo ke u-wusebenzisa ngokukhaleza okukhulu loo moya, kuthi apho indlu ivalwe iintunja zomoya ihle iphele iOxygen leyo badangale baphelele ngamandla abantu abakuloo ndlu. Ngaphezu koko, ekuvutheni kwawo umlilo wenza omnye umoya ombi okhunyushwa ngokuba yi "Carbonic Acid Gas" ongangqinelaniyo nomzimba ekuphefumleni.

Owamalahlle kaloliwe wona umlilo ude ugqithise ubungozi, kuba uthi xa sowuvutha ngesonti ngokuyondeleleneyo nje ngasembauleni ungangamuni moya waneleyo, ujike usebenzise le "Carbonic Acid Gas" wenze eyona gesi iyingozi ngokugqithileyo ebizwa ngokuba yi "Carbon Monoxide" ekungathi urhogo leliqa elincinane layo ufe fi kungenjalo, ngethamsanqa nakhona, ungxwelerheke ingqondo unaphakade.

Xa uwujongile kakuhle umlilo wamalahlle embauleni sowuyondelelene wobona amadangatye adekileyo aluhlazana. Loo madangatyama ke abangwa kukuvutha kwe "Carbonic Acid Gas" eseyixelwe ekuphuma kuwo le gesi inengozi kakhulu yi "Carbon Monoxide." Ingozi ihla apho ke ngokuthi le "Carbon Monoxide" igqib'indlu le irhogolwe ngabantu abaleleyo.

Ngoko ke bubulumko into yokuthi xa kulolwe nembaula endlini zingavalwa zonke iintunja zomoya khon' ukuze ningaphelelwa yiOxygen ngokugqitywa ngumlilo nokuze umlilo ungafuman' ithuba lokwenza le gesi iyingozi. Kodwa kufuneka kulunyukelwe ukungenisa umoya ohlabayo (draught) abantu belele. Intunja enkulu (nokuba ziligela) ephakamileyo emandla-lweni yabantu ilungile ukuba ma kulalwe ivuliwe okanye ifestile engangenisi ngqo umoya ebantwini abaleleyo.

Kwizindlu okanye amagumbi aneetshimili kulunge ukuba ibekwe phantsi kwetshimili apho imbaula iphezu kwento ephakamileyo xa kulalwayo. Kanti xa kungabandi kulunge kanye ukuba ikhutshelwe phandle imbaula xa kuza kulalwa. Yeyona nqobo yokhuselo ke leyo.

Siya themba ukuba abafundi bethu abayikusidela esi silumkiso ngokukodwa abasezidolophini nakwelaseKaroo elibanda kunene kungahlalwa ngaphandle kwembaula.

## ERhodesia

(NguMagala)

Ndithe makhe ndiyokuchitha ilista kuba Themba namaNgqika anefama e-Msengezi Native Purchase Area. Kwabonakala ukuba mandikhwele isileyi (bus) kuba umagqamandaka uya qhwalela. Ndithelele apho ndibone ukuba noko impilo inkonkono kwabanye noxa bengalele phantsi. Komkhulu (Ndefela farm) basezizipehepheke ukuqulungama umzi. Noko eMqokezweni sekuginyisa amathe.

Ndithe tsi eMagora farm—yini le isekwangala maphempe kaNowa! Ndithelele ukuba inqwelo ixinge phina—ophenduleyo utha "Hah bawo amanyathelo ngawo nyaka izinto ziza kulunga." Njalo namthanyana.

Anzinalizwi ngoNonzwakazi farm kuba wavela waqingqa wahambha. Mayela nozilimo akukho nya kulambha, kuba likakade lethu elo akukho mntu ulala ngakanonkala kweli.

Abalesi bakho Mhleli bolindela ezintlo jikelele. Inkosi ibulela impatho eyifumene kumaphakathi ayo—into zool-Hlazo, Mnyanda, Racu, Pilime kwana-maphakathikazi ayo amaKhosk, Dubasi, Hlazo, Mnyanda njalo njalo.

## Ingxaki Yomtshato

Mhleli,

Intetho kaMn. Z. Lwandle waseGermiston kwiphepha le19 kuFebruary xa ethetha ngomtshato ongwele, ndiya yifunda kodwa andiyiqondi ingxoxo yayo naxa ekhankanya ibayibile ukusuka kwiGenesis ukuya kwi-Zityilelo.

Mandulo, isizwe saphesheya singekafiki apha emZantsi Afrika isizwe esimnyama besitshatisa umtshato ongwele. Umtshato obungengwele ngowogcago, umfana adladlambhe nomntwana womntu engamcelanga. Nive kakuhle ke maAfrica xa ndithi wawungwele, iingwevu eziyalayo enkundleni zazingabafundisi noogqirha abasebenza ngobulau bokwakha umzi bengorhulumente kuba xa besithi le ndlu ayinakuma ibinqunyanyiswa into yokutshata. Izinyalo namasiko abanikwe wona abatshati zingwevu xa bewagcinile bebesahlulwa kukufa kuba iingwevu ezi ngamasekela ezinyanya, kuba umakoti ubesicezela isilili sikayisezala, engalutyi ubisi engaxelelwanga, engangeni esibayeni nokuba uza kusinda, ethuma umntwana amathelele ubulongwe bokusinda.

Safika esaphesheya isizwe neBhayibhile, bafika besithi zonke ezi zinto ziHeathen Superstitions, yizani ecaweni sinitshatise umtshato ongwele weBhayibhile. Isiqalo sokuphambuka kwawo ke kukuthi abatshati baxelelwe kuthiwe bakwahlulwa kukufa kodwa bahlalisane iveki ezimbini kweye-sithathu ibeyidivorce. KowesiNtu umtshato bebengaxelelwa, bekuthenjelwe kwizinto ezenziwayo kuba ziya kubenza bahlulwe kukufa. Kubhetele ukwenza kunokuthetha ngomlomo kuba noBawo Onga-phaya kwamafu Akanako ukuxhasa into engekho. EziBhalweni akukho vesi ithi abamanyiweyo bakwahlulwa kukufa. Naye um-Dali xa wayebatshatisa uAdam no Eva wabatshatise ngobambo lo-mnye. Akalithethanga elokuba bakwahlulwa kukufa, Wabanika isiyalo namasiko (Genesis 2, 21).

Ndifuna ukunithilela le ndawo bafundi, into ebangela ukuba kubekho ingxoxo emaphepheni ngemithshato yabaNtsundu kukuthi batshatise yinkundla yabefundisi yasecaweni, ukuze bathi xa besahlulwa baye kwahlulwa yeyi inkundla yakwaRhulumente bangabikho aaba bebetshatisa. Inkundla yayinye ngesiNtu, zazingenizi. Naantsi ivesi esibambe yona thina: AmaRoma 10, 13, asikhathali noba abantwana abaphelelelvanga ngethuba lomtshato wasecaweni.

Lilonke abantu abamnyama babengabahedeni bengamazi Opheluzulu, kodwa ngethuba lobulungisa babo Opheluzulu ubethamsanqela imithshato yabo.

Ndixhasa xa bakhululwayo kuba bazitshatele ngesiko labo, umfundisi enze inkonzo yomtshato anike izinyalo ayeke eli lithe tenze lokuthi "nakwahlulwa kukufa" kuba alisebenzi nto, ukuze umantyi asayine ubungqina.

Intetho endingayivi kamnandi yeyeli nene laseGermiston. Umntu otya ibhotolo endlini yakhe akalilo ichule lokuthethela abantu abatya inkobe.

J. S. Mlondzi

Welverdiend.

## Alile AmaFinns

Ezithunza eMoscow zibika ukuba uRhulumente waseFinland uyikhabile imigagqo yoxolo eya bekwa ngamaRashiya kwaye zonke ingxoxo ngoku ziphelisiwe. Umncedisi womPhathiswa wezasemzini eFinland, uM. Vishinsky uchazile ukuba iFinland ibikade ingaziphethanga, ngoku bekufuneka iqale igxotho amaJamani ukuze ibe nakho ukuzilaula.

Kananjalo uM. Vishinsky uchazile ukuba uRhulumente waseFinland wathumela ilizwi kumaRashiya exela ukuba amaFinns azimisele ukuxoxa namaRashiya malunga nemigagqo yoxolo kuba kakade ebeqwenwa ukuzikhupha kule mfazwe. URhulumente waseRashiya waphendula ngelithi akaboni sizathu sokuba angamthamba uRhulumente okhoyo eFinland, kodwa ke ukuba amaFinns akanaqhinga limbi naye uya kuthi axoxe naye owaseFinland kuba amaRashiya nawo anqwenela uxolo.

Kwa ngoku njalo noNkosk, C. P. Mphahlwa naye usaphilile kweli liphezulu. Yimbumbhu yokudubula intshaba zabaThembu le kuthethwa ngayo.

## EzaseTaungs

(Ngowakhona)

Sike sabona uSibonda Collins Moss kwezi veki zidlulileyo noMn. H. S. Maswili. Akukho nto imbhi bayixelileyo ngaphandle kokungabikho mpilo intle kwixesha esinalo nokungabikho thuba lokubona izihlobo ngenxa yolimo olukhoyo, amadoda athi engapha amakhosikazi nawo abe ekwelinye icala. Amadoda alungiselela ukulima iinqholowa zawo.

NoCanon Kraai usaphumile ngokomsebenzi wakhe, kwaye kuvakala ukuba noNkosk, E. L. Kraai uza kukhe enje njalo naye kwa ngokowakhe umsebenzi.

NoMn. I. Ndzwandzwa otolika apha eTaungs ucinga ukukwe asinge nakwelaseMafeking kwixesha elizayo ngokuya kubona izihlobo.

(Khangela kumhlathi wesibini)

IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF JOHANNESBURG Held at Johannesburg.

In the matter of:

The ex parte application of HENRY FUNANI NGCAYIYA Applicant and WESLEY CASTLES Respondent.

To: WESLEY CASTLES, (Male) (Address unknown).

TAKE NOTICE that a summons has been issued against you in this Court by HENRY FUNANI NGCAYIYA for (a) Cancellation of certain Deed of Sale dated 2nd June, 1939; (b) Payment of the sum of £100.0.0; (c) Payment of the sum of £68.0.0; and (d) Costs; and that an Order has been made that the publication of notice of such summons in the Forward and Bantu World shall be deemed to be good and sufficient service of the summons on you. You are required to enter an appearance to the summons within 30 (thirty) days from date of publication, and if you do not do so, judgment may be given against you in your absence.

Dated at Johannesburg, this 25th day of April, 1944.

By Order of the Court, (Sgd.) G. J. V. D. WALT, Clerk of the Court and B. EIDELMAN, of Witkin, Sidelsky and Eidelman, Attorneys for Applicant, 428, Mutual Buildings, Harrison Street, Johannesburg.

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Izinto Ngezinto Ezibeleni KuKomani EzaseSomerset East

(NguNtanomhle) Ngomhla wama30 kuMarch ibe yintlanganiso yonyaka yale Union yasekhaya apha (Queenstown Bantu Rugby Union) engenele kwaMn. Samuel Tolashe, oyongamele iminyaka emi5. Lo Mnumzana wenza intetho yakhe yobongameli ephatheke ngangokuba akwabikho mahintsi-hintsi yamkelwa ngokunye, nede kwabonakala ukuba ma yishicilelwe ithunyelwe kwimibutho ngemibutho ukuyilondoloza ibe sisikho-kelo kwabalandelayo kwindlela zokuphatha nokuphathela abanye, nenkonzo esulungokileyo ngokupheleleyo. Ingxelo yomphengululi zinevadi uMn. W. H. Koti; nayo yamkelwele ndawonye neka-ndyebo, uMn. T. Ntumbuka, ibe yingxelo entle kakhulu kuba ibe nomncono omhle kunene iUnion. Amagosa, alo nyaka ame ngolu hlobo: President Mn. L. Sihlali; First vice-President Mn. F. N. Nalane; 2nd Mn. Stanley Sizani; 3rd Mn. J. W. S. Mahlutshana; 4th Mn. R. X. Sali; General Secretary Mhlekezi R. K. Mama; Asst. Secretary Mn. H. G. Mbusi; Auditor, Mn. J. M. Z. Noah, B.A.; Treasurer Mn. T. Ntumbuka. Amalungu esizekevu (Executive) Hamiltons: Mn. R. Nxazonke, Spring Rose; Mn. E. B. Mahlutshana, All Blacks; Mn. S. Kepelele, Universals; Mhlekezi Bennett Pono, Schools Combined Mn. C. S. Ntloko. Siwanqwenela impumelelo la magosa akwaUnion nonyaka nje. Wanga uSombawo angawonika amandla awake acelwa nguSamson wakudala.

Sinovuyo kwa khona ukubalula into yokuba umdlalo apha eKomani uya usanda ngenxeni yokwanda kweendebe. Kwintlanganiso ebihlangene ngomhla we13 kuApril sifumene indebe yeJunior League kuMn. Max Levin isiza noMn. Samuel Tolashe othe ngeempembelelo zakhe kwada kwelisa nezifihlayo. Izakudlalwa ngeKnock-out system. Umbulelo kuMn. Tolashe kwintlanganiso leyo wenzile nguMn. Xintolo ngamazwi akhethiweyo nanandiphekayo. Sithi phambili Mzi ndini wakwaNonesi.

IMPOSIJO

Kuphauleka ukuba kwingxelo ephume kwiphepha lombha we15 kuApril malunga neHigher Mission School Managing Committee kubekho imposiso ngokuthi uMn. J. A. S. Rane unyulwe kwakho-na kanti izigqibo zeKomiti kulo mcimbi ziphumelele ngolu hlobo: (a) IManaging Committee inyule uMn. Z. C. Mtshwelo weA.M.E. Church ibe nguye othatha isihlalo sikaNobhala nokuba nguMongameli (Manager) nonyaka nje esimnqwenela impumelelo. Kodwa ngexa yokumane engabikho uthe wacela yena uMn. J. A. S. Rane ambambele. (b) Kulo nyaka kunyulwe uMn. J. Somaza ukuba nguSihlalo weHigher Mission School Committee. (c) IManagers zinyulwa ngayo yonke iminyaka.

Kungosizi olukhulu kakhulu ukumane kusenzeka ezi mposiso, kodwa ke saku-bacela abaxeli zindaba ukuba beze nezinto ezinqinisekileyo ukusindisa ukujikajika, kodwa sisabakhuthaza phofu. Ibe ngumbuliso kaMn. J. Mhlekezi weBandla leBantu Baptise ngolwesiBini ngomhla we11 kuApril phantsi kwe-ngqindileli yentlanganisela ndawonye negela elinobom lwabamHlophe beli Bandla labo. KumaTempile eSibane Kulukanji kuthethe uBawo uMn. J. Somaza ephathiswe necuba ngumhlambi wamaTempile abekhonza kunye nawo uMfundisi lo, ode wangumcedisi Mongameli apho. Usihlalo ibe nguMn. J. A. S. Rane.

ABANTU NEZABO

UNkosk. G. Masoka usathe gxada eBurgersdorp apho azabangela khona owakwakhona unyaka uMaseya lo foko impilo ingentle.

UNkosk. J. Dwadwa uselifini usathe gxada ekhaya eHewu ngomhla we17 kuApril.

Ukhwele apha ngomGqibelo ngomhla we 15 kuApril uMn. P. Mzazi ukusinga eQonce kwintlanganiso yeBhunga.

Zivakele ngosizi olukhulu indaba zokutshaba koMn. Rufus Mavata eRhautini kweziphelileyo iiveki kuApril. Sake sambika ukungaphili kwakule mihlathi. Ekubeni ethe wakhela apha ebutsheni bonyaka ngehambelo kwadade wabo eRhautini. Kuthe kanti selesisa isiqu sakhe aze amngcwabe. Siya velana kakhulu nezihlobo nezalamane.

ma zanele zezi ndaba. Sivelana kakhulu nomzi wakwaMn. noNkosk. Morivian May balapha eNew Brighton kwa"Zenzele" abalahlekelwe yintwana yabo encinci uDaniel ngomhla we17 kuApril. Ubenethutyana engaphili ade wake waphaya nasesibhedlele. kanti noko kunjalo useza kuhamba. Zanga izihlobo nezalamane azingekhatheki. Ingumangaliso imsebenzi ka-Thixo Ongumnni ntozonke. Uya kwazi Yena ukubuyekeza bekukhangeleke ngokungathi uhlungisile.

Ibe yingxikela yokonsati yeqela labadali atenetya eliyi"Komani Tennis Club." eholweni ngomhla we15 ku-April. Ibenempumelelo enkulu. Siya vuya ukuphatha ukuba nale mibutho ijje ngale yeTennis iya zikhatheza ngokwenza inkqubo yokuwenza ingxowa kuba kungekho mbutho unokuba nto ungenangxowa.

EZOMBOJO

Zivulwe iiFixtures apha ngomhla we15 kuApril zabadlali bomboxo ekusungule ezi Clubs emva kwemini yangom-Gqibelo emva kwentsimbi ye2, Spring Rose neAll Blacks, phantsi koSompempe uMn. S. Qali; ngomdlalo noko obukekileyo nomsombotikazi omkhulu kunene. Phambi kokhefu zingene ii-"All Blacks" phofu ayaqabela. Kude kwaphela ixesha kungakange kubekho enye into zabe ziya gutywa iiSpring Rose ziAll Blacks nge8 pts-0.

Kungene ngeye4 intsimi iHamiltons neUniversals phantsi koSompempe u-Mn. S. Qali kwanyamathole zisuka nje, kwaye kungekho kuzola naseluntwini, (Khangela kumhlathi wesi 3)

(NguSolibanzi) Sihleli apha kwanoJoli ngaphandle kwemikhuhlane ebangwa bubumanzi bemvula zasekwindla. Nobusika bungxamele ukuvakala. Phakathi kweendwendwe esibenazo nge "Easter" singabalula uNkosk M.

ngaphandle iyimincili nemintyontyo esithi umntu, namhla kunyembelekele kudibene into kade zizondana. Wathi umntu ngu44 lo. Zafumana ipenalty kick iHamiltons yaqabela kuba kude kwangukhefu kungakange kubekho nto imbi. Umdlalo ube ngolinganayo macala noxa iHamiltons zibonakalise umdlalo omhle iiforwards zisithi bhe ukuqokuka. Iphumile escrumini i-bhola kunqandwa amanzi endwini, zema ooko kubie ngomkhathiso ii-Universals. Zangena iiHamiltons nge-Try ayaqabela. kuba kungakange kubeyimbi into lada laphela ixesha. phofu zisabonakalisa ukutshetsobala iiUniversals kudonga olubonakele lugqindileli zibe ziya gutywa namhla iiUniversals nge8 points-0.

Iisecond league azidlalanga ngokungaphumeleli kwabadlali. Bezisigqiselwe ukudlala zabe ke iiSchools Combined ziphiwa nje ipoints ezingazidlalanga neHamiltons 2nd Team nayo ziphiwe ngokungaphumeleli kwebiza kudlala nayo i2nd Team yeAll Blacks. Noko ibe sisigqalo esibi eso esingathembisi siphelo esihle, noxa nje sisazi ukuba bantu bakhelele abadlali ngulo mphuhlazo ngexa yokunqongophala kwezinto njalo njalo, kodwa sinethuba lokuba zobe zime ngenyawo zilubaleke uqgato.

Jacobs waseCradock ebelandwendwe kwa-J. Lande elokishini endala. Kubeluvuyo nokubona uMn. M. Mgumbela obeze ne-Rugby Team yaseCradock. Ukwakho noMn. A. Sikweyiya ongumsebenzi eBhai.

USibonda C. P. Matebe selebuyile negela lakhe eCradock apho ebeye ejajini. Uncoma ububele abenzelweyo kulo mzi waseCradock.

UNkosk. P. Phahlane usatsibe eBhai iintsukwana. UNkosk. L. Mahambelala noNkosk. M. Vani abebelundwendwe kwaDywili sebebuye baphindela eBhai.

Siya vuyisana noMn. N. Dilima obezifundisa eFish River ngokufumana isithuba sokufundisa apha ekhaya endaweni kaMn. A. S. Kalipha athe yena wafumana ubungqonyela ekayeni lakhe e-Lady Frere Native Primary School.

AmaTopiya abe nenyhweba yokuhanjela nguMn. T. Mnikina waseRhini ngomhla we16 kuTshazimpunzi ngomvulo wenza ezinye iinkonzo eCook House.

Uphumelele umcimbi wezindlu zokuhlamba elokishini. NeOfisi yeLocation Superintendent ebikade isedolophini ifuduselwe elokishini. IKhansile igqibe ekubeni ibakhele bonke abangenazo izindlu zase elokishini endala ukuze aaba bantu bakhelweyo bayibuyisele indleko nesicelo sokuba abantu babuthenge utywala eBeer Hall uknke baziselele ezindwini zabo. Ngomhla we19 kweyoKwindla malanga ngalo.-Mhleli)

iOld Crocks R.F.C. yayinemabuto enkulu eBeer Hall. Kwa konwatywe lalutsha kukhala zipiyane kuphanga nokuphanga. Iziphatha mandla zale mbutho kulo nyaka zazikho, abaNuzana J. Mnyanda (President), K. Msele (Treasurer), A. K. Notshulwana (Secretary), F. Joxo (Chairman), G. K. Welcome (Captain). Phakathi kwezithethi singabalula uHeadman B. B. Ngosi ohambise wenjenje: "Manene nani manenekazi sizokuvuyisana nomzi weOld Crocks malanga nje. IOld Crocks ngumbutho ovuka kutsha. Siwanqwenela impumelelo nakuba uvuka ngexesha elinzima ixesha lemfazwe ekuthi ngalo izinto zinqabe. Kuko konke oko ize iOld Crock ingatyhafi, iwe, ivuka. Kuluvuyo ngenene ukubona kuvuka umbutho wesibini kwanoJoli oza kukhathaza iTigers R.F.C. Ndinethemba lokuba nina nakuziqeqesha kuba isifo semibutho yabantu bakuthi kukongena ukuziqeqesha, into ephambili kukufuna ukuya kudlala ebaleni. Uya bona ke imidlalo yethu ayisokuze iphwenke.

"Ndiyazi nje ngokuba nivukile nje umona uza kubakho kwa ngokunjalo nekhwele liza kubakho. Niqaziboyi ke nina ezo zinto kuba zombini ziya wanyusa umdlalo ube kumgangatho opheluzulu. Ndinqwenela impumelelo." (Umbhaleli lo ubekileyo uya celwa ukuba abhale igama nendawo akuyo xa ethumela iindaba, noxa igama lingayikupashwa, kosetyenziswa azibiza ngalo.-Mhleli)



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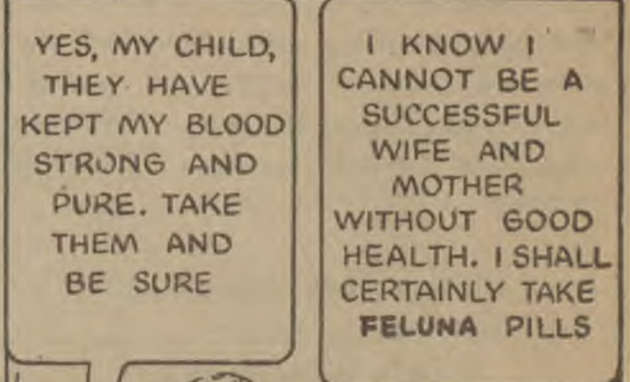
"The Blood is the Life" is an old and a true saying. Feluna Iron is prepared in a special form ensuring its immediate absorption by the Blood. Its strengthening power is quickly apparent in the new energy felt by hitherto weak anaemic women and girls.



Feluna Pills will not fail. Their value has been proved. Thousands of women thank this female remedy for better health.

We do not exaggerate when we say thousands of women and girls to-day owe their strong Motherhood and success as wives to the strengthening and cleansing power of Feluna. Letters every day tell of wonderful cures achieved. Some say they have become happy mothers, after years of childless marriage, following a course of Feluna Pills. And these are not isolated cases. Feluna gave them the strong internal health previously lacking. Motherhood followed when and because Feluna had built up and strengthened the blood, organs and digestive processes necessary to that happy achievement.

Give Feluna a trial. The first Feluna doses will prove their power. Spirits will revive, appetite will improve, that tired weak languor will disappear and a new feeling of energy, of action, will tell that Feluna cleansing and blood-building has begun. The dark clouds of depression will be lifted. Work will be a joy. Feluna Pills for Females Only are sold everywhere at 3s. 3d. per bottle (Trial size 1s. 9d.) or direct from P.O. Box 731, Cape Town on receipt of price.



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"Feluna Pills have helped my wife who had been ailing for 1 1/2 years from sleeplessness, loss of appetite, bad circulation, painful arms, stomach troubles and gout, and had face complexion. I tried in vain many kinds of medicines. I heard of Feluna Pills and bought two bottles. My wife, Sophia, has now completely recovered and gave birth to a fine baby boy on the 16th July, 1937.—(Sgd.) Peterus Masadi, C/o C. Beukes, Esq., Dooringlact, P.O. Boschmans, Transvaal. 44701

"I have no language to express my joy and gratitude to you for the efficacy of your wonderful Feluna Pills. Four years ago I was miserable and childless. On the fifth year, after spending vainly on other medicines, I decided on a course of Feluna Pills. Last May, on the 10th, I gave birth to a bonny baby, healthy, active and strong. Baby is 2 months old now. Again I thank you." (Sgd.) Mrs. Lephinah E. Radebe, C/o Mr J. H. Marshall, Gerside, P.O. 1 Sidgeman, Netel. 43722

LETTER TO AFRICAN WOMANHOOD

HOME INFLUENCES

That many of our children roam the streets and commit crimes of all sorts springs from defects that are not only in the economic organisation of society, but from the way our homes are run. Our homes in urban locations are often something like "dens" whose inmates meet only to eat or sleep at night. Healthy home or family life is enjoyed only by the few, while the majority of our people are so taken up with the struggle to make ends meet that they have little time for a stable home life.

Children are left to run loose during the day, with no one to care for them or direct them along the path to good citizen-

ship. They quickly learn that whatever they can lay their hands on, by fair means or foul, is theirs. In this way, they become a menace to society and grow up into criminals of all description.

Before we can attempt to stop this state of affairs, we must study the forces that have brought it about.

The world is rapidly realising that man owes his personality to two things: heredity and environment. Heredity gives a human being his temper, strong or weak character and a healthy or sickly body. Environment influences and shapes his character. The forces that go into making the environment are the home, friends, the school, society and the State. They all play their part in moulding character; but the home is the most important of them. It deals with the child during its most impressionable years.

The great founder of the Jesuits, Ignatius de Loyola, is said to have often stated that if he were given a child to teach during its first seven years of life, he would make of it an ideal citizen, capable of holding its own against numerous odds in the future. He said this in his riper years when he had had enough experience with human beings to know which was the best time to plant guiding ideals in their minds. In another way, he emphasised, perhaps indirectly, the importance of the home in the shaping of a child's character.

To return to factors in the average urban home—we find that it is ill-equipped for the task of creating the proper environment for its young people. The parents are often too poor to do much more than spend all their time on thoughts of the daily bread. Where they are not in need they often lack the education to make them understand clearly what they are expected to do to fit their children for the changing conditions of living. Where neither poverty nor ignorance are a handicap, it is still common to find that people have no guiding ideals in

(Continued in column 3)

WOMEN'S PAGE

A Helpful Christian Life

"I will not leave you comfortless: I will come to you." St. John 14 Acts I and II.

Dear Bantu Sisters,

We can all turn to God, and live helpful lives full of blessings for others. That is what Louisa Alcott did.

Louisa was born in 1832, and she died in 1888. Both her parents were very sincere Christians. "Pilgrim's Progress" was a much loved book in their home. Louisa had three sisters and she loved them very dearly. Louisa had a warm loving heart, but a very quick temper. All her life she had to fight to be patient, but it cost her much prayer and effort to be patient and good-tempered.

For many years her family was very, very poor. She was never idle, she sewed, taught children, nursed sick people and often did unpleasant jobs for a living. In her family they believed they were never too poor to help others. So even when she was very busy, she made time to teach regularly in a Sunday school. A minister, who was a very good man, helped Louisa by his example and sermons.

When Louisa was a little girl, she fell into a pool of water, and a brave young African boy rescued her from drowning. She never forgot the quick help of the African boy and she was much against slavery.

When the American Civil War broke out, she nursed the sick and wounded soldiers. She was a wonderful nurse, cheerful and kind. The work was hard and the food bad and Louisa became desperately ill. After that illness Louisa was never strong and well again, but she still was cheerful and hard-working. She was now earning money by writing stories.

"Little Women" one of her stories, about a happy Christian home, is partly the story of her own life. She earned so much money by writing stories that she could look after her parents, sisters and nephews and niece. Her parents were always her greatest friends and to help her loved ones was her greatest joy.

Yours in Jesus glad service,  
Rowena Paver.

life. Many who call themselves Christian mistakenly ignore the problems of their earthly life and concentrate solely in the life to come.

In other words we have not, up to now, been able to evolve a pattern of living to replace the old which is daily being broken down by changing conditions. We cannot adopt everything that comes from the West, because, although Western ways have much that is good in them, they also have that which is bad. We cannot hold on to our old ways, resist or attempt to stem the tide of human progress and hope to survive. All we can do is to choose the good from our own culture and background and blend it with what is good in European ways. This is not an easy thing, but we must do it. And, in so doing, we must be guided by this ideal as a community: that what is good in Western culture, when blended with our own, is that which helps us to bring up better citizens.

EDITRESS.

Pleasantness The Spice of Life

(By D. Ph. Mahlangeni)

There are four things that one must learn to do, to lead a wholesome life: To think clearly without confusion; to love and to be sincere to one's fellowmen; to act from honest motives and to trust securely in God and Heaven.

Each of these four considerations must be faced, sooner or later, by everyone. They are not matters of opinion but of indisputable fact. The prophet Ezekiel, when speaking of the warning trumpet, said, "Then whosoever heareth the sound of the trumpet and taketh no warning; if the sword come, and take him away, his blood shall be upon his own head. But he that taketh warning shall deliver his soul."

Pleasantness is something more than faith in the future; it is gratitude for the past and joy in the present. Life for all of us has its hardships and disappointments. It is out of such stuff as this that human character is made.

We at least owe each other the courtesy of a smiling face and the inspiration of a pleasant word. To go about our work with pleasure, to greet others with a word of encouragement, to be pleasant in the present and confident of the future, this is to have achieved some measure of success in living.

Pleasantness is the only good. The place to be pleasant is here on earth. The time to be pleasant is now. The way to be pleasant is to help to make others so.

Let each and every one try to fulfil the duty of being pleasant by thinking clearly and without confusion. It is always believed that deep thinkers are people of few words and those who know least, talk most and consider themselves infallible.

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The universe pays every man in his own coin. If you smile, it smiles upon you in return. If you frown, you will be frowned at; if you sing, you will be invited into gay company. If you think, you will be entertained by thinkers and if you love the world and earnestly seek for the good that is in it, you will be surrounded by loving friends and nature will pour into your lap the treasures of the earth.

Censure, criticise and hate and you will be censured, criticised and hated by your fellowmen. Every seed brings forth fruit after its kind. Mistrust begets mistrust, confidence begets confidence, kindness begets kindness, love begets love, pleasantness begets pleasantness. Resist and you will be resisted. The best preacher is the heart, the best teacher is time, the best book is the world, and the best friend is God.

Beware the signs of



CONSTIPATION

1. BILIOUS HEADACHES
2. COATED TONGUE
3. IRREGULAR MOTIONS

Neglected constipation is bad enough, and may be positively dangerous. It can give rise to many ills in later life, including Piles, Colitis, and Gall Bladder trouble.

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Isn't JOHN a happy, healthy baby? He has never been sick, because his mother feeds him regularly on NUTRINE. Babies must have food containing extra nourishment, so that they can grow big and strong. NUTRINE is specially prepared for young babies. That is why JOHN is always well and smiling.

If your baby is often sick, 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.

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





**Ditabana**

Ba-Afrika ba bararo ba hlahe-soe ke kotsi ka go noa sehlare se go hlatsang kapoko ka sona difofaneng (de-icing fluid). Metsinyana ana a nkg'a jaka veine e bohloko.

Mongoe oa Ba-Afrika bana o shuele, o mongoe o foufsetse me o rpongoe o robetse sepetlele.

O a foufetseng ka baka la go noa ntho ena, o kula gampe. Monna oa boraro ene oa solofetsa.

Monna oa mo-Afrika ea bitsoang Kleinbooi Kumalo oa lemo tse mashome mabedi le metso e tseletse o bonoe molato kgotleng ea Magistrata maane Benoni ka go loa le go thukhutha gomme a ahlooa kgoedi tse tseletse le go sebetsa ga boima chankaneng le go otloa ka katse ga tselela.

Kleinbooi a dumela gore makhetlo a mabedi a fetileng o kile a sekisoa me a ahlooa.

Ga a naea bopaki Miss Milda Koekemoer a bolela gore e ne ea re mosong oa di 19 tsa April Kleinbooi a kena benkeleng a kopa gore a fioe hlapa ea 6d. me ea re ga a hlaga kitseng go mo lokisetsa tse a di batlang, a fumana a le fa go beoang chelete gona a setse a tshotse lehlare la ponto le la lesome a bile a nka e nngoe ka letsogo la hae le letona.

Miss Koekemoer a mo tsoara ea ba moo moferefere o thomang. Leshodi la loma mosadi la mo otla ka hlooho la ba la mo gogela seterateng.

Moroetsana enoa oa lekgooa a kua mokgosi a ikgomaretse ka sekebekoa ga ba ga fihla lephodisa la mo hlatlola gomme a tsoara Kleinbooi.

Kleinbooi Kumalo a bolella Magistrata gore o diriloe ke botagoa gore a loane le mosadi ona bakeng la chelete ea gagoe.

Douglas Bennett oa Douglas Motors, 117a Anderson Street, Johannesburg o ahlotsoe £15 nakong e fetileng ka molato oa (1) go se duele basebetsi chelete ea bona eohle; (2) go se ba duele chelete ea ga ba sebeditise nako e telele go feta e ba e beetseng; (3) go se ba duele chelete ea bophelo; (4) go se tshole lenaneo la chelete e go duetseng batho ka eona, le go se fe mohlalobi bonnete ba basebetsi kafa go hlokoang ke molao.

A ba a laeloa ke lekgotla gore a patele chelete e ka ka £108 1. 9., go mohlalobi oa mesebetsi seterekeng seo. Chelete ena ke eona eo a e kuntseng ga a ntse a duela basebetsi.

**Tsa Wolwehoek**

(Ke Makoti)

Mona ke hlhisa taba tsa Paseka, e bileng teng mona motsaneng oa rona oa Wolwehoek. Batho bohle ba pusong ea Moruti J. P. Pieterse, ba baka tse latelang: Parys, Viljoensdrift, Vaaldam ba bile teng. E bile mokete oa semetle-metle, hoo eitseng ba ba fihla baeti, e bileng ea itoma leleme khomo.

Vekeng e fetileng hape, re bile le baeti, e leng Mesuoe joale, ba boetsa ba memiloee ke ena Moruti Pieterse, ka ha ke Manager oa Likolo tsohle tsa Ba-Methodist. Har'a Mesuoe re ka bolela ba latelang: Mong. J. Seahlolo hloho ea sekolo sa Viljoensdrift le Mong R. Naare hloho ea Clydesdale, Mong. Sethibe hloho ea Schaaplaats, Mong. D. Modiri hloho ea Steenpan, le Mong. T. B. Gexa hloho ea hae mona.

Har'a bao ba kileng ba chaka re ka bolela, Mosuoetsang J. M. Morontse ea qetileng veke Phiritona, Mong. T. B. Gexa veke Ganteng. Athe Mesuoe P. J. Moleleki le A. P. Theletsane ba kile ba nyarela feela mane Phiritona ka papali ea polokoee.

**Congress Polokoane**

(Ke I. Leg. Chili)

Ka di 22/4/44 re bile le pitjo mono Polokoane ga Maraba. E ne ele pitjo ea baetapele ba tikologo ea mono Pitersburg, ea go tsosa le go thesa lekala la Congress. Empa pitjo e ile ea bushetjoa morago, gore e boele e Kopane ka di 20/5/44, ntlong ea Magoshi ka nako ea 2 ka meriti.

Batho ba Polokoane ba nyoretje lekgotla la sechaba, gobane ba lemogile gore kantle le lona ga go na tjuelopele, ga ese poela-morago.

Pitjo e ile ea kgetha Messrs I. Leg. Chili le D. Mamabolo gore ebe ba bitji ba phuthego e tiang.

**Tsa Makapastad**

(Ke S. M. S. Rakumakoe)  
**Lekgotla la Bakgomana**

Monnasetulo-Mokgomana Isaac R. Malebye. Mokwalli-Motl. S. M. S. Rakumakoe. Ramatlotlo-The Standard Building Society. Kgoshi Makapan, Mokgomana Johannes M. Malebye le Motl. James R. Motsei ke bona ba ka ntshang di-chelete tse go dira mediro ya Morafe.

Lekgotla le ke la baetapele botlhe ba dikgoro mono Makapanstad le ba metse yotlhe e kwa ntle mmogo le bakwalli ba metse e. Palo ya maloko a lona e feta masome a robang mono o le mong, mme le phutha makgetho otlhe a Morafe. Botlhe baeti ba ba kileng ba le tsena ba tloga teng ba gagametse. Ke modiro wa Kgoshi e rutilweng e batlelang Sechaba sa yona bophelo le tswelopele.

**Bakgatla Educational Association**  
Monnasetulo-Motl. P. R. Setshe-di, Leeuwkraal-Bodilong. Mokwalli-Motl. S. M. S. Rakumakoe, Makapanstad. Ramatlotlo-Motl. N. N. Nake, Kontant-Buffelsdrift.

Lekgotla le ke lona le tsoisitseng Sechaba sa Bakgatla mo borokong ba kgale. Ka Sekgatla basadi ga ba ke ba tsena kopano le banna mme Lekgotla le la ne la thuba kgopolo e ya bogologolo ka go tsena le basadi kopano tsa Lekgotla le. Maloko a lona ge ba opela ba re "Lekgotla le Thuto" ke Lesedi le Lebone, Go lona re fumana dikeletso tsa bothokwa. Bathalefi ba ba setseng ba boletse mo kopanong ya Lekgotla le ke ba-Mr. P. R. Mosaka, B.A., M.R.C., Mr. A. T. Habedi, B.A., Dr. Audrey I. Richards, M.A., Ph.D., Mr. F. W. Nkomo, B.Sc., le Mr. J. S. Moagi, B.Sc. Botlhe ba ba itumetse thata go bona tiro ya Lekgotla le. Kgabokgolo ya Morafe-Kgoshi Makapan-yona ke ganji e rera kwa dikopanong tsa B.E.A. Monongwaga re tla utlwa Mr. Paul P. Lenyai, B.A., le babang.

**Bakgatla Farmers' Association**  
Monnasetulo-Motl. James R. Motsei, Kgomokgomo. Mokwalli-Motl. S. M. S. Rakumakoe, Makapanstad. Ramatlotlo-Motl. P. R. Setshe-di, Leeuwkraal.

Lekgotla le le tlhomilwe ka 1942, mme maikaelo a lona ke go tihabana le sera sa Ba-Afrika e leng "Tlala," e thubileng banna le basadi mo mafatseng a bona ba tshaba ba be ba itshwarella ka diteropo (towns). Maloko a Lekgotla le ona a bolela gore Mpsya e ka namela ntlo ge ba ka tibisiwa ke sera se fa ba ka tiogelang mafatshe a a rekilweng ke bontatabona le bona mmogo. Re tla lala re bone. Lekgotla le ge re kwala kajeno-le setse le rekile Tractor (Case) e mpsha, mme e setse e le mono gae. Ditaba tsa mokete wa Tractor di tla bonala mo dibekeng tse di tiang.

**Bakgatla School Board**  
Monnasetulo-Kgoshi Makapan. Mokwalli-Motl. Noah W. Motsogi. Ramatlotlo-The Post Office.

Ditaba tsa Lekgotla le ke Thuto mo metseng yotlhe e go agilweng dikolo tsa Morafe. Maloko a teng a kgethwa ke metse e go leng dikolo tsa Morafe kapa motse. Fela ga go batho ba a itiseng sengwe kaga thuto-kantle go Monnasetulo le baruti ba bana ba ba leng bakwalli ba Dikomiti tsa dikolo tsa metse. Lekgotla le kajeno le a fokola ga le sa thole le tsena ka tshwanno. Re le tadimile ka matlho a bogale go bona gore a le tla latlha modiro wa lona le tsena ka sekgwa.

**Bakgatla Co-operative Society**  
Monnasetulo-Mokgomana O. M. Makapan, Delmas. Mokwalli-Motl. M. L. D. Mpshane, Olverton. Ramatlotlo-The Standard Building Society.

Lekgotla le le ruta Bakgatla gore le bona ba ka dira mediro yotlhe ya kgwebo e dirwang ke Morafe yotlhe e phelang mono lefatshe. Fela batho bantsho ba tlhoka tumelo gore le bona ke batho ba ba tshwanang le batho ba mebala e meng.

**Tsa Marotse**

(Ke A. Monyatsi)

A o ko o ntsenyetse mafokonyana a o mo pampiring ya setshaba. Ke rata ka mantswenyana a, go latolela bana le ditlala, mmaetsho Rabecca Seepamore kwa Marotse mo kgaolong ya Lichtenburg. Mme Rabecka o na a ntse a tshwengwa ke lekoto ka lobakanyana, mme erile ka li 24th March bothoko joo jwa bifa, mme motshegare wa tsatsi joo a tlogela lefatshe jeno.

Tiro ya phitlha e ne ya tshegelwa ke Moefangele Marekwa wa Kereke ya Chache, mme kgothatso e e gomoditsheng dipelo thata ya dirwa ke Moruti Muthupi wa Luthere. Go no go le gone batho ba ba fetang 300, mme ba etleetsa ka £8-4-6. Re kopa Modimo go gomotsa monnamogolo Seepamore le bana botlhe.

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Tsela ngoe fela e ka thusang go kganela matlapana a Uric Acid (a choanang le sukiri) gore a se nne Mading, mo Mesifeng, mo Ditokololong le mo Mmeding e choanetse ea gakoloso. Chetu e (Uric Acid) e choanetse ea ntshediwa ka koantle ga mmele.

Go thuba ga Noka, Makoto le Mokoatla ke mathoko a choanang le bothoko ya Mochecha—Go thuba ga marapo. Otthe a diroa ke matlapana a Uric Acid a mo Seropeng, mo Makotong kgotsa mo Mokoatleng. JONES' RHEUMATICURO e alafa mathoko otthe a sentle.

JONES' RHEUMATICURO ke molemo o siameng thata o itsiweng ke dingaka. Esetse ele dingoga tse di ka fetang 60 molemo o itsiwe mo kalafing ea mathoko a diroang ke matlapana a Uric Acid. Reka botlolo o leke thata ea oone. O ka seka oa go tihabisa kgala.

Dikemisi otthe le bo ramabenkele botlhe ba rekisa JONES' RHEUMATICURO ka 3/6 botlolo kgotsa u romele mo go P.O. BOX 938, CAPE TOWN u romele madi.

Botlolo ea ndha ea JONES' RHEUMATICURO e tla shupa thata ea oone. Feberu e tla fokotsega. Go tla nna gona boitumelo le boikhuco. Ditokololo le mmele o tla gololesega me molwetsi a itse go boela mo tironng ea gagoe.

Go molemo gore ka dipaka le dipaka motho a noe molemo o

**Jones' RHEUMATICURO**

SEC137-4

### In The Political Arena

(By Kuome)

#### REVISION OF NATIVE POLICY

While representatives of the Africans put up a stiff fight against the objectionable clauses of the Native Laws Amendment Bill now before Parliament, the National Council of Women which met recently in Johannesburg, adopted a resolution in which it supported in principle, demands for the revision of the Union's Native Policy. That it should provide for the stabilisation of African life in the reserves, on the farms and in the towns to enable every African to earn his livelihood under conditions of normal family life.

This marked another step forward in the progress of European opinion towards an enlightened approach to African affairs. It was almost the only cheering incident during April, when, for nearly the whole of that month, the country was treated to an overdose of racial feeling from certain members of Parliament.

**PROMISES, SCHEMES AND DEEDS**  
Over a week ago, the Minister of Demobilisation announced his plans for the absorption and rehabilitation of our soldiers into civilian life when the war is over.

Promises are now being turned into schemes. The demobilisation scheme has been, on the whole, accorded a warm reception in the White community. As far as Africans are concerned, it has been more than disappointing. The following scale of war gratuities to ex-volunteers for each completed month of service speaks for itself:

European men.....	£11.10.0
European women.....	15.0
Coloureds.....	10.0
Africans.....	5.0

The African people agree that their sacrifices cannot be assessed in terms of money but the gratuities show a strong bias, on the part of the authorities, to discriminate against the African. As this is the Government's first instalment of guaranteeing to all "freedom from fear and want," it certainly will not assure the African that the new world he has helped to create will treat him in a way different from the old order's.

Gratuities for the Essential Services Protection Corps, for every completed month of service will be as follows:

Europeans.....	15.0
Coloureds.....	10.0
Africans.....	5.0

On discharge, volunteers will be given a civilian clothing and cash allowance on this scale:

Europeans.....	£15.0.0
Coloureds.....	£ 9.0.0
Africans.....	£ 2.0.0

To this will be added a suit of civilian clothing and a hat. Cash will be paid in lieu of normal vacation leave, ex-North and ex-Prisoner of War leave due at the time of discharge.

The published statement then goes into details on the re-employment and rehabilitation of ex-volunteers. Special facilities will be provided for the transport of demobilised men, together with their families and effects to places of employment wherever such employment was found in towns other than those where volunteers had lived at the time of enlistment. There will also be especial financial assistance in the form of grants and loans. Whether these facilities will be available to the African ex-volunteers is not explained.

A committee has already been set up to attend to the needs of the African ex-volunteer, comprising of a number of Europeans interested in African welfare. The most outstanding thing about it is that not a single African has been appointed.

#### MUNICIPAL BURSARIES

One use to which profits from municipal sales of kaffir-beer could be put is the provision of bursaries for location pupils who have passed their Matriculation—so runs a suggestion said to have been made by Mr. P. Mublatjje of the Pretoria Advisory Board.

### African National Congress

#### (TRANSCVAAL PROVINCE)

The following are members of the Transvaal Executive Committee elected on the 10th April, 1944, at the Conference held at the Bantu Men's Social Centre, Johannesburg: C. S. Ramohano, President; E. O. Mooki (Rev.), Vice-President; D. W. Bopape, Provincial Secretary; A. M. Lembede, Ass. Provincial Secretary; E. P. Moresele, Treasurer; J. R. Nyakale, Ass. Treasurer.

#### COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Messrs. Paapie, A. A. Mbelle, S. M. Moema, L. T. Myabaza, G. Makabeni and J. B. Marks.

#### HON. OFFICERS

Cr. R. V. Selope Thema (Speaker) Mr. A. P. Mda (Deputy Speaker) and Rev. N. B. Tantsi (Chaplain).

#### RESOLUTIONS FROM THE EASTER CONFERENCE

**Pass Laws:** This Conference of the African National Congress (Transvaal Province) wishes to express its deep disappointment at the surprising statement made by the Minister of Native Affairs to the effect that pass laws cannot be abolished as they serve to protect Africans. The Conference repudiates this statement and urges the Government to adopt another attitude and to take immediate steps to abolish all pass laws. The Conference further pledges itself to promote the anti-pass campaign and denounces the Mass arrest of Africans for passes as is at the present taking place in such Cities as Pretoria.

#### NATIVE LAWS AMENDMENT BILL

The Conference views with great alarm the position to which Africans will be subjected by the provisions of the Native Laws Amendment Bill whereby Freehold Native Townships may come under Municipal control. The Conference appeals to Parliament not to pass this Bill in the interest of good and amicable relations between white and black of this Country.

#### "SHANTY TOWN"

The Conference fully and wholeheartedly supports the move by the Africans of Orlando in setting up a Shanty Town near Orlando-West. The Conference strongly urges the Town Council, Johannesburg, Provincial Council, Transvaal, and the Union Government to take immediate steps to provide decent and adequate accommodation for these houseless Africans who are exposed to and at the mercy of ruthless elements especially at this season of the year. Conference appeals to the Government not to take any legislative step which may make the sad plight of the Shanty Town dwellers worse or cause the position to deteriorate in any manner whatsoever. Further the Conference seriously urges Government not to disturb by legislation or otherwise the present occupation by Africans of places allotted to them either in urban or rural areas.

#### TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS

Conference wholeheartedly supports the African Teachers' campaign for improved conditions of service. Conference demands more schools—better schools—well equipped and well staffed. Conference further urges that the approved scheme of feeding school children be implemented at once.

#### THE COMMITTEE'S TASK

The Committee was granted the mandate at the last Conference to carry out the above resolutions.

In order to do so effectively the Committee issues a clarion call and makes a strong appeal to all branches of the Congress, Congress members, all African Organisations and all Africans in the Transvaal to stand behind and actively support the Committee. The battle for the Africans' right is fierce and of gigantic dimensions. But there is no cause for us to be dismayed and disheartened. This great battle must be won.

D. W. Bopape,  
Provincial Secretary.

#### ECHO IN PARLIAMENT

The "sleeping coffins" built by the Municipality at Sofasonke Township were referred to in Parliament recently when the Native Laws Amendment Bill was debated. The occasion was when Mr Arthur Barlow, of "Arthur Barlow's Weekly," demanded to know when Africans in urban areas would be allowed to manage their own affairs without more control measures.

### JOHANNESBURG HOSPITAL BOARD CORONATION NON-EUROPEAN HOSPITAL

(Sited in Coronationville Township)

#### NON-EUROPEAN CLERICAL STAFF

Applications are invited from Non-Europeans, having a minimum standard of education equivalent to the Junior Certificate, for clerical positions at the Coronation Non-European Hospital.

The salaries payable are as follows:  
Clark Grade A — £144 x 9 — £180 per annum.  
Clark Grade B — £100 x 8 — £152 per annum.

The above salaries are inclusive of Board and Quarters, and a deduction of 30/6 per month will be made in the case of successful applicants who elect to reside at the Hospital. In addition a cost of living allowance is payable.

Applications should be submitted on the official form, which is obtainable from the undersigned on application.

The successful applicants will be required to submit to a medical examination.

Applications marked on the outside "Non-European Clerical Staff, Coronation Hospital" should reach the undersigned not later than MONDAY, 22nd MAY, 1944.

A. H. LOUW,  
SUPERINTENDENT:  
JOHANNESBURG HOSPITAL.  
27th April, 1944. X13

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Dining Chairs (sets of 4)	5. 0. 0
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Kitchen Chairs each	15. 0
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EA BOIKHUTSO



Bafumabali ba bohloke ba sebelisa Phillips' Milk of Magnesia hobane ha e na kotsi ho masea. Ke ka baka lena ngaka, li-kemisi le li-nurse li eletsang basali ho sebelisa Phillips'. Lesea le phekoalo ke lerotholi la moriana ona ha maleng, lena a folisa butle-butle.

#### E MENG MESEBETSI E TLHOKEHANG

Phillips' Milk of Magnesia, ha e tsoakoa le lebesa la khumo, e ea jeha, e sitise ho thema.

Phillips' ha e thola mareneng a ngoana, e folisa bohloko ho ngoana ea isoang meno.

Phillips' e etsa setlolo se natefelang letlalo la lesa ha le e-na le mugeba.

#### LEMOHELA KEKO:

Theko 1/9 le 3/6 likemising le mavenkelong oahl.

## PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

Kopa PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia e ka botlolong le tala o batle lebitso lena: "Chas. H. Phillips" pumpi-ring.

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4th June, 1935.

Messrs. Chamberlain (Pty) Ltd.,  
232, Sir Lowry Road,  
Cape Town, South Africa.

Dear Sirs,

One night during a recent journey up the River Zambesi, Northern Rhodesia, I received an urgent message from a Native runner beseeching me to go with all haste to his Native master who was dying.

Accompanying the runner for two days, I eventually discovered the Native lying



on a mat in a roughly constructed hut. Noting the short spasmodic breathing, the wrecking cough, and constant expectoration, I saw that he would certainly die, since the nearest hospital was at least five days journey up the river. I searched my small medical equipment, and discovered a bottle of Sloan's Liniment. I ordered the boys to apply Sloan's to the dying man's chest and back, and to keep him covered with blankets. The next morning when I departed I never expected to see the man again, believing recovery impossible, but to my amazement he visited my Mission Station three weeks afterwards, still looking ill, but miraculously cured and brought back from the jaws of death.



This man is one of many in Central Africa who have benefited by the use of your genuine healing liniment.

Yours faithfully,  
HERBERT PERCY  
SHERRING.

Lately, Missionary, Sefula Mission Station, Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, Northern Rhodesia.



MAFOKO A NTWA



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

TLHAGISHO No. 218 (TSHIPHI E KHUTLANG KA 6th May, 1944)



MAITSANAPE WA DIDIHI

Bantsho mo mephatoeng ba rutwa dilo ba boyang. Mo re bona Mo-Afrika a neng e le sa kara, lori, kgotsa segaigai. Jaaka lo bona megala e malepe-lepe mo karong kgotsa koloting nngwe. O ka bona gore lekolangwe je le itse...

NTWA YA TLHAKORE YA RUSSIA

Majeremane a ne a ikaetse ho itse-tsepela mo lobopong ja noka ya Pruth me Russia o ba phunyeletitse. Kgabaganyo ya noka e shupa sebete sa Russia. Ba ne ba tshela noka ka methale e le mentsi ba bo ba tlosa Majeremane ka ngoba o sa fothwa ba tlogela marumo le ditsha. Ka nako nngwe Majeremane a ne a leka go tshagetsa mashole a Russia me mophato mongwe wa Russia wa bo o tshela noka o nyeletsa ditsha gammogo le batshegetsii ba tsona. Fa gongwe Majeremane a ne a baya mosadi le ngwana jaaka ditshereletso

Ntwa e mashwe e bonwa mo Sevastopol mo Majeremane a leka ka gotlhe go shutlha me kepe tsa bona di nwe-tswa ka go kologana.

Ka mafoko a Marshal Stalin tlhogo ya Russia go utlwa ha a rile? "Bathusi ba rona ba bagolo ba dira thata mo Italia ka go tshagetsa Ma-Jeremane gona me mephato e le mentsi ya Jeremane e re gatogile. Bathusanyi ba nthusa ka marumo me ba thubaka Jeremane bosigo le motshagare ka difofane.

Fofane tsa Russia di setse di simolotse go suga lekolangwe la mmaba kafa karolong ya bogare.

Mephato ya Russia e boetse e ikokwanise me e setse e tla tsena mo thubakong ya makatlamane. Mo maring difofane di tseletse kamogedisano ya mafoko.

THUBAKO YA JEREMANE

Thubako ya Jeremane e tseletse tsatsi lengwe le lengwe le ura nngwe le ngwe. Maikaelelo ke go nyeletsa madihelo a Jeremane. Madihelo mo Essen, Schweenfurt, Brunswick gammogo le tulo dingwe a ne a thaselwa. Berlin motse tlhogo ga a ka a tlogelwa mo thubakong tse. Fofane tsa Bathusanyi di tshwarisa Jeremane legaga. Di tla ka sethophu di lebagantse motse mongwe. Jeremane a di sale morago, kwa morago metse e sa sireletswang e thaselwe. Ka beke tse pedi fofane tsa Bathusanyi di dubaka mahelo a mo mabogong a Jeremane.

THUKHUTLHO KGATLANONG LE JEREMANE

Kafa morago ga thukhuthlo-kgatla-

nong le Jeremane mo Dresden ditopo tsa barukhuthi ba le makgolo di ne tsa bonwa mo mmileng. Kilo ya Majeremane e tswetse pele ka phakisho e kgolo. Mo motseng mongwe o mogolo mo Jeremane borwa polao di tswelala gararo ka beke. Kilo ya Jeremane e tseletse gongwe le gongwe, le mo Fora. Go tloga 1940 batho ba 80,000 ba bolailwe ka go gopolelwa. Ba ngongoregi ba ba udubaditse Majeremane a le mantsi. Hela ha bangongoregi ba nyeletswa ba bangwe baa rula. Majeremane ga ba sa thole ba ba isa kgolegong ba ba bolaya. Mo motsing mongwe Clermont-Ferrand batho ba 25 ba ne ba tshungwa ba ntse ba tshela ka ba bolailwe mashole a Jeremane ka dipitike tsa mabogo. Gape ba 36 le bona ba ne ba tshumelwa mo tlung ba ba bolailwe mashole. Ba gopolelwang ba tlhorisiwa. Ditopo tsa bangongoregi di dirisiwa jaaka dikai mo bathung.

NTWA YA ITALIA

Fofane tsa bathusanyi di thasetsa metse e megolo ya Italia mo mabogong a Jeremane ebong Genoa, Spezia, Leghorn le e mengwe. Thubako di ne tsa bonwa mo madihelong a difofane tsa Jeremane. Le ditsela tse kgolo tsa diterena di ne tsa thaselwa tota.

PITSO YA BASIMEGA-TLHOGO

Basimega-tlhogo ba karolo tsotlhe tsa mahatshe a mmafitseba ba epile pitso ko England. Bogoko jwa mafoko a bona ke gore, go tla dirwa jang kafa morago ga ntwaga gore kagisho e tle e nne telele. A mangwe mafoko ke a go nonfisa kgologano fa gare go mahatshe a mmafitseba.

Basimega-tlhogo ba tswa karolong di le dintsii go tla go emela mahatshe a bona.

DINGONGOREGO KA PUSHO YA JEREMANE MO MAHATSHING A GAPILWENG

Ha Jeremane a gapa mahatshe mangwe mo Europe, o ne a bolela ha tsile go a sireletsa mo mmabeng wa ona. Tshiphi ya mafoko ao e ne e kate e tla lela sentle mo tsebeng tsa bona me hela ga tloga ga utlwa ha go le letlere mo go yona. Mahatshe a manye jaaka Holland le Denmark a ne a palelwa ke go emelana le mashomo a Jeremane. Kwa morago

Britania o ne a ema a le esi mme a emela mahatshe a tokologo.

Kwa tshimologong ba ne ba bolelelwa ha ba tiseditswe tshireletso. Jaanong ba iphitlha ba le mo pitlaganong e ka yona ba dirang ka thata go ikgolola ka go dira methollo e le mentsi le ya go lwa. Fora le Denmark ba setse ba shupile kgatllano tsa bona le Jeremane.

BOKGOBA MO FINLAND BOKONE

Mo kwalong tse fa pele re ne ra bua ka bokgoba mo Jeremane. Kafa morago ga mafoko ao, ra bo re wela mafoko a kwalo tsa Russia ka mokgwa wa Jeremane hela jaaka rona re setse re shupile mekgwa ya gagwe mo mahatshing a bitletsweng. Ga re shupe tiro tsa gagwe mo mahatshing a bitletsweng hela o dira jalo le mo mahatshing a tshwaraganyeng nae ka dikobo. Ha re bua ka mahatshe a bitletsweng ga re tlatsa mafoko ka gongwe le gongwe Jeremane o tlatsa mephato ya gagwe me a buse.

Finland kala ya Jeremane o lwa le Russia me mafoko a kagisho a kabo a setse a tserwe me ka pheteletso ya Jeremane Finland o ne a gana mafoko a siameng. Kwalo lwa Russia lo re begela gore ga e sale Jeremane a tsena mo Finland bokone, lehatshe ja Finland moo le setse le arotswa. Batho ba Finland ba tsena gona hela ka dipasa.

Mo karolong tseo mephato ya Jeremane e jela batho ka gotlhe me ba dirisiwa jaaka makgoba. Badiri ba betswana leha e le go hulwa ha ba ngongoregela dilo tsa bona tse tswang ka dikgoka. Tse ke tiragalo tsa mo lehatshing je le thusanang le Jeremane.

RUMANIA

Marshal Antonescu wa Rumania o setse a phaphaditse dipounama ka ntata tiro ya Jeremane mo Hungary. Pusho ya Hungary e nyeleditse me go tsene e tla binelang phala tsa Jeremane. Marshal Antonescu le ene o setse a tlatswe ke melatswana. Pusho ya Hungary jaaka peba di sia mo mokorong o nwele e lekile go ipoloka. Motlhaope pusho ya Hungary e ne ya dira ka leputlapotla me hela ga re itse gore batshegetsii ba yona ba ile kae. Motlhaope ba setse ba jelwe ke thobolo tsa mephato ya Jeremane, Mephato le batho ba Rumania ba setse ba lapisitwe ke ntwaga gape ba gopotse petso—ya Bathusanyi ha ba se kenye ntwaga. Thubako ya Russia e gakgamaditse lehatshe jeotlhe. Jeremane ga a metsa kgagke hela, o tshogile. Le balala ba gagwe ba tshogile mo hatshing ja Balkans. Mahatshe ao a ne a thusa Jeremane ka kgopolo ya gore a kgethile yo o kafa godimo. Jaanong a mo pitlaganong e kgolo. Ba ne ba se itse ha ba tla ntshiwa sethabelo. Gompiano batho ba Rumania ba omile magalapa. Didiha tsa mahura a Rumania di munwa ke Jeremane me ha mephato ya Russia e atamela Jeremane o tla di senya. Antonescu o tshwanetse a didimatsa batho ba gagwe. Ga go gakgamatse ha a rata go itse mo go Von Ribbentrop kaga maikaelelo a Jeremane a tirelano le mahatshe a kafa ntle. Ha Jeremane a tshwanetse le kala ya gagwe, hela ha a bona a le mo tlalelong o tlogela kala ya gagwe mo thoteng jaaka ho Lybia. Matariana a itse sentle. Ko Russia mephato ya Ru-

mania e ne ya tlogelwa. Tuelo ya Jeremane e jalo. Batho ba bantsi ba Rumania ba lapisitwe ke ntwaga ebile ba boifa Russia. Ngongorego di setse di utlwa me von Ribbentrop o di itse sentle. Antonescu o tshaba go ntsha mosi ka sekhurumelo ka a itse malotle, a Hungary. Jeremane o tshepisitse go sireletsa Rumania jaaka ekete ke hatshe ja Jeremane. Ha ba sireletsa Rumania ba sireletsa Jeremane. Ha Rumania a wa Jeremane o tla bo a le mo malotleng a magolo; hela jalo le Balkans. Ha kgoro eo e ka bulega mephato ya Russia ka bonala mo kgorong tsa Hungary le Austria. Ditsla tsa bo Odessa mo Crimea di wele me batho ba Rumania ba setse ba nyatsa mephato ya Jeremane Von Ribbentrop o bolelela Rumania go re Russia o rata go henywa ntwaga loleme. Mafoko ao ke nnete ka ha Rumania a tswa mo go yona, pheny e tla atamela. Ka ntata maemo a Rumania ka mahura le ditsha Jeremane o tla patelesega go ba femela. Von Ribbentrop o patelesega go kgothaletsa Rumania go tswela pele ka ntwaga.

MAFOKO A KAGISHO

Merafe ya bathusanyi e setse e tlhomamisa phenyo jaapa gore o simolele go ralaganetsa mafoko kagisho ha mmaba a kga loleme. Merafe ya bathusanyi e setse e dira kagisho e sa tshwaneng le ya ngwaga wa 1918. Ga goa tsaya nako e telele kafa mo rago ga ntwaga ya 1918 ha mafoko a kagisho a sena go konelelwa ke ha Majeremane a simolola go ipananyetsa ntwaga. Merafe e mengwe e rile e bona Majeremane a tlhomelela ya tshikinya marela ya re "Ga se tiro ya rona eo." Ka September, 1939, Jeremane a bo a thasela Poland, ebong lehatshe je Britania a neng a ikanela go le thusa ha le thaselwa. Fora le ene a ema le Britoniz. Pele ga goo ka August, 1939, Jeremane le Russia ba ne ba dira tumalano ya botsalano ka nthla tsotlhe. Ka June, 1941, Jeremane a bo a thasela Russia ko ntle ga Ritsiso. Mo magaring Jeremane o ne a tswolotse merafe e le mentsi e menyene. Mo mahatshing a Jeremane o a tswolotse o dirile sethogo se segole me gantsi-ntsi go bolawa metsofetsi. Mafoko a tiro ya bona ga a ga ke a itsege me motsing ba neweng mafoko a kagisho ha eba ha ka bona a tshwaneng le a ngwaga wa 1918 a robuileweng kontle ga sekgopi. Merafe ya bathusanyi e tshware mafoko a e tla reng ha ba poga Jeremane godimo ga a kake a bona go a thothlora.

BOKGOBA JWA JEREMANE

Ka nako e go na le merafe e mentsi me batho ba yona ba ka nna 15,000,000 ba dirang mo Jeremane me ba pateletswa go dira mo Jeremane. Batho ba ba gapilwe kwa mahatshing a Jeremane o a tswolotse. Ba tserwe kwa magae ga bona me ba pateletswa go dira kafa tlase ga basimegi ba Jeremane. Kwalo tsa Jeremane ka tota tota ba rapelela phengwa ya Jeremane. Ditao di ntshitswe tsa poifo ya tselele mo tao tseo di tshwarisa batho botlhe ba emelang bathusanyi. Botlhe ba ba ntshang matlhaba-phio baa duelwa. Ka mafoko-re bona nthla tse pedi. Go shupa gore motsing tselele e simologang go tla nna thakantsuke. Ha nako ya tselele Majeremane a tla lebaganwa ke go simega makgoba a bona ka botlhalo ka ka nako e ga a sa thola a batla sepe.

MAFOKO A KAROLO TSA NYASALAND

MOSIMEGI MACHINJILI

Ke araba leshole DN. 17885 Gabriel Chilomo. Ha ke amogela kwalo lwa gago ke ne ke epa pitso me ka le bala. Eriha ha re utlwa ha sebu mo sedihing e le motho wa rona wa Nyasaland re ne ra itumela thata me batho botlhe ba romela madume a bona ba re le itse ha bana ba lona ba tsogile sentle. Gape re rata go lo bolelela ha Modimo o re nile pula e kgolo monongwaga, Jaanong mo kgwedding ya April re simolola go kotula mmopo. Re jele dinawa me lo seke lwa tshwenyega dijo di gona. Re tla itumela ha lo ka araba kwalo lwa rona gape. Dumelang.

SHIRE KWA GARE MOSIMEGI SYMON

Monongwaga ditlou di sentle me batho ba tla bolawa ke tlala. Di dirile hela jaaka Majeremane ke Majapan ka tsh-

nyo ya bona. Mo bosigong jwa 1 April lebenkele la Ishmael Mahomed le ne la thujwa ke legodu le tswa N.A. Kasisi mo karolong ya Chikwama. Leina la legodu ke Henry Malinga wa motse wa Bwalo. Ga a na ditlhogu ka go utswetsa batho. Monna yo e ne a phunya lobota me a ntsha lesela kafa teng ka ntle. O ne a ntsha mekoma e le nna jarata tse 40. O di ntshitse ka tshoba je le mo leboteng. Eriha re le mo kereheng ra bona legodu ka morwalo. Ha a botswa a tswa hela ka mafoko gore o ne a tsamaela go utswa. Ka tsela e legodu la romelwa kwa setsheng sa karolo eo.

KABELO TSA BADIRI BA ISCOR

Mophato wa Red Cross o amogetsa palo ya £451. 9. 10. e bopilweng ka kabele di le dintsi tsa madi a ntshitsweng ke badiri ba Iscor.

Ka keletso ya bantsi madi ao a tla dirisetswa dineo le dinametsi tsa ditshwarwa tsa bantsho tsa ntwaga.

Neo tse tsa bopelo-mamagadi di dirilwe ka kabele tse nye. Leha go nse jalo re gakologelwa ha di lekanyi bantshi ba tsona. Ka kabele tse re bona tiro ya kopano.

Ga go bonale sengwe se botoka se kabelo e ka se dirang ha e se go batlela mashole dineo le dinametsi.

SIKITI

III. Motorokara.

(Tlhagisho ka telelo ya mokwadi "Corporal Wanzi")

(Tweletso ya tlhagisho e hitileng.) "Tinobolo eo ya gago, kgosi" go bua Motshe Sikiti kwa pitsong nngwe "ke ya maanete." "Ha kgaka e re pere! leha e ka tlhatlogela kwa godimo jaang, e hloga sentle hela. Dithunya dia lebagangwa me ke ne ke bona kwa mepataisho ya gagwe e lebisang gona. Jaaly a ne a na le nna mo letsholong ja dikgaka ka tsatsi joo. Tota tota ke tsatsi joo ke ne ke se tshogo. Mepataisho ya ga Sikiti leha go nse jalo e ne ya simolola kgang ka gonne ka nako yothe ke ne ke nse ke rata go mmosa kaga motorokara. Ha o thlaga, mafoko a nama a lolama. Ke ha ke re: "Keo motorokara wa kgosana, re tla pagama re seke ra tsamaya. loeto lo lo telele lo go ya gae." "Nnya kgosi" go bua Sikiti "o ka nna; wa tsena no kareng gammogo le morwalo o boima wa dikgaka, nna ke tla tsamaela ka dinao." Ha ke mo hetola ka bo ke re? "Keng o sa rate motorokara o thlola o gona go o pagama?" Sikiti keo tla reng: "Kgosi rona batho bantsho ga re itse go lebagana le go tshagwa go thabana leha re gopitwe re se bothale ke ba ba re okame-tseng. Motorokara o kile wa ntshagisa batho me ke othoile. Wena kgosi ka o le motho wa bogosing ga o ketla o ntshaga ga ke go bolelela mafoko otlhe." "Sikiti a nteba ka sekhotu sa leitho. Nna ka bo ke re: "Ke tlabo ke tlhoma jang? Tswelela o mpolole mafoko." "Ke bogologolo" go bua monnamogolo, ha dilo tse di ntshagalela. Ke ne ke kgweetsa dikgomo di se kae mo tseleng e ralalang lehatshe ja mung wa me. Ha ke leba ka bo ke bona koloi e rotoga e famotse dinko leha go no go sena dikgomo leha e le dipitse fa pele ga yona, e ne e matola molhala e tsoitise lerole kwamorago. Kgosi ke ne ke sa dumele matlho a ke. Ke ne ka tlogela dikgomo tseo hela me nna ka lebelela molholo ho wa koloi fa pele ga me. Ha e atamela ka bo ke latlha dikgomo tsa mung wa me ke sia. Jaaka o itse go na le logora ka nthla tsoopedi tsa tsela ke ne ka patelesega go taboga hela kafa gare ga lona. Mo malatsing ao ke ne ke le tshape me koloi ya nkgatakanya. Gona mo matsobaneng e me ka bo ke kgocwa ke leje ke wel; ha batshe. Koloi le yona ka e ne e setse e fitlile ya bo e ema me ka utlwa motho o tswang kafa go yona a mputsa ka segaetso. A mputsa a re "Ke ka nthang o taboga o sia ka tsela e!" go boisa mongwe mo kololung. Ke sia jaana," ke mo hetola.

"Ke koloi e jaang e senang dikgomo leha e le dipitse? Ha o kabo o bone phase a tli go sena motho teng o no o tla dira jaang? Kgosi batho kafa teng ga koloi ya bo e tsamaya e dira modumo o mogolo, me modumo wa yona e se sepe go bapa le setshogo sa batho ha yona ha ba mpheta mo tseleng. Ke ne ka sheba kwa thoko ke hupelane ka ditshego me ka itshema yo ghotlhang. Sikiti a nteba ka khutsafalo. A bo a re: "Kgosi ha o tshwenywa ke sehuba molomo o dirwa ka makakaba a ntlonyane."

KABELO TSA MADI A NTWA

Kommissinara, Rustenburg, o romela £1. 10. 0. ya kabele ya tlodi ja Moemela-kgosi ka tsela e July Machana, 2/6; Johannes Kangambe, 2/6; Winter Lekokoto 2/6; Office Mbala, 2/6; Philip Maluka, 2/6; Daniel Mombona, 2/6; Fly Kepshe, 2/6; Longone Mengo, 2/6; Alfred Lubenda, 2/6; Lukas Like, 2/6; Saul Nyambe, 2/6; Waterstone Mofaja, 2/6.

Ka thomelo ya 10/ Kommissinara, Viljoenskroon, Rev. J. G. T. Mabele wa African Presbyterian Natural Church, Box 13, Viljoenskroon o ne a re "Re thusa mmusho ka 10/- ka ke gakologelwa ka ntwaga ya Maburu le Ma-English ha dikanono di gogwa ke dipitse. Jaanong ke romela madi a lekwane. General Smuts o hentse ko bokoro o tla henywa gape ka thusho ya Modimo. Pesaleme 83." Ke nna wa gago ka boingotlo, Rev. J. G. T. Mabele." Hela jalo Rev. Mabele kanono ga di sa thole di gogwa ke dipitse di gogwa ke dididi. Re dumalana le wena gore General Smuts o tla henywa ka ntwaga me mabogong a bathusanyi. Rea go leboga. Ishmael Monnagotla o ntshitse 4/6d gape ka Kommissinara wa Ventersdorp. Melatswana e dira melapo Ishmael. Kabele ya gago ya ntwaga ea itumelwa.



SEVASTOPOL

Setshwantsho sa batshe ja Crimea se shupa kgologano le lehatshe ja Russia ka bo phara jwa bona. Thamo e tshesane ye go emeng motse wa Perekop e gapilwe me ga go bonale tsela ya go sia ya mephato ya Jeremane. Mephato ya Jeremane e shubetswe mo sekhotung sa borwa mo ditsheng tsa Sevastopol. Go tloga mo Majeremane a leka go sia mo kepe le fofane tsa Russia di eme sentle go ntwetsa tsa Jeremane. Tsela ya go sia e thata.

### Who's Who In The News This Week

Mrs. L. Kambule, of Bethlehem, has returned home after spending a short visit with her husband, Mr. L. Kambule of Johannesburg.

The marriage between Thomas, eldest son of late Mr. and Mrs. H. Shoke, and Dorcas, daughter of Mr. Sam Phetoe and late Mrs. J. Phetoe, takes place on Sunday (to-morrow, May 14, 1944) at Sophiatown. The reception will be at 61, Millar Street, Sophiatown.

Miss Aletta N. Maci caught the 3.40 p.m. train for Durban on Tuesday. She was seen off at Park Station by Misses Ellen Senzoane and Esther Maci.

Following on her discharge from the Johannesburg Non-European hospital, Mrs. Benningfield, of W.N. Township has left for Vereeniging for the purpose of christening her daughter.

Mrs. Vivian V. Matebese, of Johannesburg, is paying her parents at Alice a visit.

In the who's who column last week, it was stated that Mr. A. A. Vananda, clerk in the Native Affairs Department, was the sole tenant of the first grade clerical position in the Department. This should have read ".....in the Transvaal."

Mr. Philip Sechele, General Secretary of the South African Bantu Ballroom Dancing Board, attended a special conference of the dancing board held last week-end at Bloemfontein.

Mr. A. P. Mopedi, manager of the United Domestic Workers Club, returned to the city last Thursday from a brief visit to Middleburg, Transvaal.

Evaton Township was recently honoured by the visit of Princess Harriet ka Dinuzulu. She was accompanied by Dr. Seme. They were guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Zulu, at whose residence a short impressive reception was held on behalf of the royal visitor and her retinue.

A concert in aid of the Bantu Presbyterian Church funds will be staged next week Saturday, (May 20) at the Order Church, Western Native Township. Choirs performing on that occasion will be the B.P.C. Choir, G.R.S. and Four Mills Brothers.

Mrs. Paulina M. Mosiea, wife of Rev. Mosiea, of Arlington, has arrived at George Goch; also Mrs. O. Dhlamini, of Petrus Steyn.

Mr. Robert Becela, of Western Native Township, left last week Friday for the Cape.

Pastors J. R. Ankhoma, L. Brooke, and R. N. Green, all of Johannesburg, have returned to headquarters after seeing congregations at Reitz, Frankfort, Heilbron and Vereeniging.

Mrs. L. Thathe, of Western Native Township, is spending a holiday with relatives at Tsomo, Cape Province.

Messrs Webster Mahlangu and Sam Gobelang are spending three weeks' holiday at Pietersburg.

Death has laid her icy hands on one of the prominent men of Nyasaland. This is Mr. Gilford T. B. Nkoloma who died last Wednesday at W. N. Township. Deceased's remains were interred at Croesus last Sunday. Funeral arrangements were made by Mr. Robert Banda. Late Mr. Nkoloma married Miss Lettie Susan Walker only five months ago. He had also recently been ordained Deacon in the United Bantu Presbyterian Church. During April, the late Nkoloma attended a conference of the Nyasaland and Rhodesia fraternity, he being the principal speaker of the day. With his sudden death, the conference has sustained an irreparable loss. Deep sympathy is extended to his bereaved widow, parents, relatives and friends.

Among those present at a dinner party held at number four Best Street, Sophiatown, last Sunday were Messrs C. Ketty, J. Moshlooi, G. Mabaso, A. Roji and R. Meko, all being members of the Bantu World Staff.

Mr. Elliot L. Moleko, of the Tramways Department, Johannesburg, was at Brakpan on a visit last week-end.

Several people attended the funeral of the late Mr. William Eland who died last week Thursday at his residence at Benoni Location. Rev. David Rakabe, of the Anglican Church, Benoni Location, conducted the service. Mr. Eland was sixty-eight years of age at his death.

Office bearers for the year 1944 are as follows: President, Mr. Kobe; Secretary, Mr. Phala; Assistant Secretary, Mr. Maswaganye; Organiser, Mr. Nkomu; Assistant Organiser, Mr. Hama; Auditor, Mr. Soku; Treasurer, Mr. Naidoo.

### Non-European Soccer League

(By A. Nkone)

The competitions of the above mentioned soccer League commenced on April 16, 1944. In view of the difficult problem relevant to transport, it was again decided to play this year's Soccer competitions under the Knock-out system.

The draw of the fixture stood as follows: A. Robinson Deep vs. Simmer and Jack at Robinson Deep. B. Venterspost vs. Luipaardsvlei at Venterspost. C. Sub. Nigel vs. Vlakfontein at Sub. Nigel. D. Vogelstruisbult vs. Rietfontein at Vogelstruisbult.

Semi-Finals June 11, 1944  
Winners A. vs. Winneys B.  
Winners C. vs. Winners D.

April 16, 1944 Results  
Simmer 'A' Team beat Robinson Deep 'A' Team 1-0. Simmer 'B' Team lost by 2-5. Sub. Nigel knocked-out Vlakfontein wholesale. Venterspost 'A' Team beat Luipaardsvlei (2-0). 'A' Team 2-0. The 'B' Teams drew. Vogelstruisbult knocked-out Rietfontein in both Teams.

### Soccer At Mochudi

(R. M. T. Motlhagodi)  
On Sunday, April 30, Gaberones All Blacks played a friendly match against Mochudi Desert Eagles. Mochudi players were: Ph. Mosielele, R. Motlhagodi, J. Ntsane, M. Lebeke, R. Mosielele, J. Mohari, M. Ralefala, M. Phometsi, T. Tlatsane, and G. Buele.

Players showed sportsman spirit in a thrilling match, Mochudi club won the match by 6 goals.

Mr. R. I. Setshwane, of Mochudi, thanked both clubs for their team spirit, while Mr. L. Raditladi gave a short speech on behalf of the All Blacks.

### Havelock News: Swaziland

(By E. S. Kubheka)  
The annual general meeting of the Havelock Mine Bantu Football Association was held on April 13, 1944. Each club was represented by 3 members as follows: A. Dlamini (Stone Breakers), H. Mazibuko (Stone Breakers), H. Msibi (Stone Breakers), G. Kayuni (Nyasaland Tsetse Fly), M. Phiri (Nyasaland Tsetse Fly), Allan, John (Nyasaland Tsetse Fly), L. Tembe (Young Learners), L. Martins (Young Learners), Selly Issa (Young Learners).

The following were elected office-bearers for 1944: President, J. Cuff, Assistant Compound Manager, Chairman, A. Dhlamini; L. Tembe, vice-chairman; E. S. Kubheka, Secretary; G. Kayuni, vice Secretary.

On Sunday, April 30, the foot-ball field was crowded with spectators when Stone Breakers F.C. (Swazis) beat Young Learners F.C. (Shangaans) by 4-1 in one of the finest matches witnessed this year.

### West Rand Sports

(G. K. Caleni)  
On April 23, West Rand Rangers met Rand Leases 'A' on a friendly match played at West Rand Sports ground. Result was 7-3 in favour of West Rand Rangers.

On April 20, the following ladies attended our meeting and sought to be registered as members of this club: Misses G. Tupana, M. Neamani, E. Ngqondi and A. Mqongosi.

On April 22, we held a successful concert, and dance on behalf of War Funds. Some five hundred people attended. Mr. G. Motsieloa, the artist, gave the audience very satisfactory performance.

### Ladyselborne Sports

(By Sipho)  
I am sure that many sports fans and readers of this widely read paper have been yearning to hear something of the activities of our "Funani" infested village, Ladyselborne.

"Funanism" is gradually dying out, and is being supplanted by sports. Before last year, the kind of sports played here was gambling in soccer, and everyother form of sport. 1943 saw the birth of the Ladyselborne Football Association, which nursed eleven teams composed of players who played both for points and "fun" of causing injury to others.

The officials encountered difficulty in getting players to play clean sport. However, the end of the year saw a change for the better. Players began forgetting their lust for blood, and settling to the real thing. Officials of the Association are proud to field an eleven against any invaders from outside.

This year, we hope to see still better football, as the City Council of Hercules and the Village committee are getting interested.

(Continued in previous column)

### SITUATIONS VACANT NATIVE DISTRICT NURSES FOR POTGIETERSRUST DISTRICT

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the undermentioned posts:

- (1) District Nurse in the Bakeberg Location.
- (2) District Nurse in the Zebediela Location.

The scale of pay attaching to these posts is as follows:

- (a) £81-12-105 per annum with uniform allowance of £3 per annum in respect of qualified nurses who hold the midwifery qualifications, and
- (b) £57-12-81 per annum with uniform allowance of £3 per annum in respect of nurses without midwifery qualifications provided they have had at least three years training at a recognised hospital.

Applications accompanied by certified copies of credentials should be addressed to the undersigned.

C. W. S. WILSON,  
Native Commissioner.  
P.O. Box 25,  
POTGIETERSRUST. X13

### JOHANNESBURG HOSPITAL BOARD CORONATION NON-EUROPEAN HOSPITAL

(Sited in Coronationville Township)  
NON-EUROPEAN NURSING  
AND OTHER STAFF

Applications are invited for the following positions at the Coronation Non-European Hospital which is scheduled to open on about 1st July, 1944:

- Staff Nurses — £26 x 6—£120, plus Board, Quarters, Laundry and Uniform.
- Student Nurses — £20—28—30—£48 —after passing Final Examination £55, plus Board, Quarters, Laundry and Uniform.

The above members of the staff will be required to live in. The Staff Nurses will be required to join the Nurses' Pension Fund, and to serve a probationary period of six months. The Student Nurses must be 18 years of age or over and have a standard of education equivalent to Standard VIII. Linen Room Supervisor—£72 x 12—£96 (Living Out).

Applications should be submitted on the official form which can be obtained from the undersigned on application. The successful applicants will be required to submit to a medical examination.

Applications marked on the outside "Non-European Nursing and Other Staff, Coronation Hospital" should reach the undersigned not later than MONDAY, 22nd MAY, 1944.

A. H. LOUW,  
SUPERINTENDENT,  
JOHANNESBURG HOSPITAL.  
20th April, 1944. X13

### Internal Cleanser. Hepatisal

Effectively cleans, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder and Intestinal Tract.  
CARTONS: 2/6 & 4/6

Hyland's Chemists  
300 Commissioner Street,  
Johannesburg. Phone 24-1490.

### NOTICE Stefanus (Banie) Maswaganye

formerly of 222 Lady Selborne and last heard of in the Kimberley district, please communicate with H. A. Jensen, Box 1148, Pretoria, regarding the estate of his late father Moses Hatlane Maswaganye. 8948-20

MR. L. K. E. SITEBE  
Please communicate with the undersigned immediately in connection with business contemplated. N. D. E., Mletwa, P.O. Box 1064, Johannesburg. x13

EDICTAL CITATION  
To Susanah Makhene, If you do not return to me on or before the 20th May, 1944, I shall institute steps for a divorce. John Makhene, No. 20 1st Avenue, Alexandra Township. 8965-13

TSEBISO  
To Susanah Makhene. Ha u sa khutlele ho 'na ka li 20th May, 1944, kapa pel'a tsatsi leno, ke tla nka khato ea hlalo. John Makhene, No. 20 1st Avenue, Alexandra Township. 8965-13

IN MEMORIAM  
NYATI—In loving memory of our darling Mother, Ida, who passed away on the 9th May, 1942. Deep in our hearts, is a picture more precious than gold: it's the face of our darling mother, whose memory will never grow old. Ever remembered by Daddy, Edward, MacDonald, Glenn, Matilda, and Bain. 8977-13.

TOBACCO  
H. L. H. Barber and Leaf Tobacco. Strong and dark. Best for Native trade. Send for Price list. H.L. Hall & Sons Ltd., P.O. Mafaffin, E. Transvaal. x27

### THE BANTU WORLD SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1944

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

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FOR SALE  
Second-hand corrugated iron and all other kinds of new and second-hand building materials. Apply: S.A. Building & Mining Material Merchants, 96 Bree Street, Newtown, or Box 688, Johannesburg. Phone: 33-4121/2. 218-27

ROMA CLOTHING AGENCY  
Dress suits, top hats, and all clothing requirements for weddings and parties may be hired from Roma Clothing Agency, 110 Jeppe Street (cor. Diagonal St.) Johannesburg. Pay us a visit or phone 33-7742. 8958-17

WANTED  
An experienced, certificated teacher to Principal a Government Aided Mission School of four teachers. Teacher must be a Christian, and we prefer a married man. To begin duties after July holiday beginning of third term. Apply Superintendent, Nazarene Mission Schools, P.O. Acornhoek, E. Transvaal. x13

WANTED  
Applications are invited from female teachers holding either a P.H. or N.T.3 Certificate for a post at Etembeni School, to commence duties on July 26. The school medium of instruction is Sesotho. Both Zulu and Sesuto are essential. Apply: Manager, Etembeni, P.O. Kransfontein, O.F.S. 8970-6.

WANTED  
Wanted immediately to fill a vacant post. Must be a qualified teacher or mistress, fluent in both official languages and of good conduct, and character. Post your copy of testimonials to The Secretary, Mphahlabi Memorial School, P.O. Sibasa, N. Tvl. 8975-13.

WANTED  
Senior Nurse required with several years nursing experience, minimum education Standard 6. Food, uniform, and £2 monthly; fare refunded. Preparation given for B.P. nursing examinations. Apply before 31st May to Sejhare Hospital, Via Mahalapye, B.P. 8979-27.

WANTED  
African Nurse for clinic in outskirts of Pretoria, Usual salary. Apply M. Levitt, c/o Zionist Socialist Party, 388 Orient St., Pretoria, stating qualifications. 8980-13.

WANTED  
One fully qualified assistant male teacher for Frankfort Bantu United School, to represent the Anglican church. Applicant must be full member of the church. Must be able to give instruction, through the medium of English, Afrikaans and Sesotho. Applications close on 15th June, 1944. The successful candidate to assume duties at beginning of 3rd Quarter. Apply to Revd J. H. Robbertze, P.O. Frankfort, O.F.S. 8971-13.

WANTED  
One female assistant teacher for United Bantu School Wesselsbron to represent D.R.C. State church membership. Must be qualified. Duties to be commenced immediately if possible. Apply immediately with recent testimonials to Manager, P.O. Box 5, Wesselsbron. 8978-18.

WANTED  
One male or female part time instructor of commercial subjects in a Native Secondary School in Johannesburg. Salary according to qualifications. Further details from Superintendent, 63 New Kempsey Buildings, 115 Fox Street, Johannesburg (33-8567).

WANTED  
Teacher—Graduate or Matriculant. Able to teach Afrikaans to J.C. and Matric classes. Preference given to teachers who can commence duty immediately or on 1st August. Apply: Secretary, Secondary School, Western Native Township, Johannesburg. 8968-20.

**Collection Name: BANTU WORLD, newspaper, 1935-1955**

***PUBLISHER:***

*Publisher:* The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

*Location:* Johannesburg

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