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SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1944

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40,000 Germans Killed In Three Days In Southern Russia

The Red Army in Southern Russia has launched a new offensive and has cut the railway line from Warsaw to Odessa, the enemy's lifeline. Fierce tank and infantry battles are raging before the two vital Odessa-Lwow railway junctions of Tarnopol and Proskurov.

A Soviet communique says the Russians have captured a district centre in the Tarnopol region and a district centre in the Kamenets Podolsk region, as well as more than 200 inhabited localities. In three days since the offensive, the Russians have killed 40,000 Germans and have wounded 45,000.

FIERCE TANK BATTLES RAGING

The whole offensive along the railway between Tarnopol and Proskurov shows signs of widening in scope, and the German commander, von Manstein, is drawing on tank and other reinforcements. The German general is paying a terrible price for his resistance to the Soviet tidal wave in this sector.

In the three days since Marshal Zhukov began his offensive, about 40,000 Germans have been killed and 45,000 wounded. The number of prisoners taken by the Russians is expected to be abnormally high, as long columns of captured Germans are marching northwards behind the Russian lines.

A number of enemy units had up to 40 per cent. of their effectives killed in the Russians' opening barrage alone.

The latest reports from the front say that the Soviet attack is developing with particular intensity towards Tarnopol and the valley of the Sereth River, which joins the Dniester River about 50 miles below the area of the present fighting.

German troops have been cut off by some of the Russian spearheads, which have covered 60 miles since the attack began. This rapid advance has been made through fields and roads in appalling conditions. Often the Russians have had to plod ankle-deep through glue-like mud.

RAIN AND HAIL HAMPER OPERATIONS IN ITALY

Patrol clashes in rain and hail, often occurring at night as well as in daylight, are the only land operations mentioned in the latest dispatches from the Italian front.

Swollen streams, ravines full of water and continuous rain have reduced activity in the Anzio beach-head to small-scale, although at times, vicious fighting.

Reuter's correspondent says that after the heavy casualties they suffered in their three unsuccessful attacks on the beachhead, the Germans at present show little inclination to renew the attack. Their attempts to drive the Allies out of the beach-head cost them 24,000 casualties, he adds.

In contrast with the beach-head street fighting has again flared up at Cassino, on the main Fifth Army front. Allied troops attacked in the town for the first time in weeks, but the thrusts were on a relatively small scale.

The Germans, who still hold two-thirds of Cassino, apparently thought

that the thrusts were the start of a major attack and used grenades, machine-guns and mortars on a scale not justified by the Allied activity.

Berlin Bombed In Daylight

Very strong forces of Fortresses and Liberators of the Eighth American Air Forces bombed Berlin on Monday and suffered only light losses. They were escorted by American long-range fighters.

Pilots said that anti-aircraft and fighter opposition was very light, except directly over the target. The weather en route was excellent, but there was cloud over Berlin. One bomber group reached the city without meeting any opposition whatever.

Several enemy fighters were shot down over the target by the American fighters.

This is the fifth time in a week that heavy bombers have attacked German targets in daylight.

The German news agency said that one of the biggest air battles of the war developed over the whole of the north-west and central German areas ranging from the Zuyder Zee to the Havel Lake in Berlin. It added that the Americans were incessantly attacked by German fighters and anti-aircraft fire as they headed for Berlin, where an alert was sounded just before 1 p.m.

Later the agency said that the American planes were dispersed into several groups, turned south as they passed over the centre of Berlin and then tried to bomb from the south and south-east.



Natives of New Guinea, who are helping the Allies in the fight against the Japanese, being given first aid and medicine at an army hospital.

Clark Welcomes Springboks In Fifth Army

CAIRO, Tuesday.—"The Fifth Army is having a real battle, but we will come out on top," said General Mark Clark, Commander of the Fifth Army, in a letter to Major-General F. H. Theron, Chief Administrative Officer of the Union Defence Force in the Middle East, in which he expressed pleasure at having South African units in the Fifth Army.

"We are delighted to have South African troops with us. They are splendid soldiers and we could use more of them," said General Clark.

The letter also contains a tribute to General Smuts's inspiring talk in London just before the Eighth Army began its El Alamein attack.—SAPA.

Italian Strikers Urged To Stop

It is stated that the German authorities in Northern Italy are asking 6,000,000 workers to stop their strike and return to the factories, and they are also calling upon Italians of the 1924-25 class to join the Italian Republican Army.

Reports reaching Berne say that the Germans have prepared machine-gun nests in the leading streets and squares in the industrial centres of Milan and Turin, and factories are being closely guarded against possible sabotage.

Protest In U.S. Against Mass Bombing

NEW YORK, Monday.—Twenty-eight prominent churchmen and other religious leaders have protested against the mass bombing of German cities, and have called on Christians "to examine themselves concerning their participation in this carnival of death."

The appeal is contained in a foreword to an article by Vera Brittain, the writer, in which she claimed that mass bombings had not broken German morale, but instead were "creating in Europe the psychological foundations for a third world war."

The signatories include the prominent Presbyterian, the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, and Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, the former publisher and Editor of the "Nation."

Berlin Is A "Deserted City," Says U.S. Pilots

"A deserted city" is the description given of Berlin by two Mustang pilots who roared down to 1,000 feet to chase Nazi fighters over the German capital during Monday's United States daylight attack, says Reuter's special correspondent.

One of the pilots said: "There were huge craters everywhere, and not a person or a vehicle in the streets. I could see great fires burning."

Major van der Byl Retains His Office

The persistent rumours that the Minister of Native Affairs, Major van der Byl, would take over the portfolio of Agriculture have been proved wrong by the appointment of Mr. J. C. N. Strauss as Minister of Agriculture in place of the late Colonel W. R. Collins as announced by General Smuts at a Press conference in Cape Town on Monday.

Before this appointment it was rumoured that Major van der Byl would succeed the late Colonel Collins and that he would be succeeded in his present portfolio by Mr. Strauss. These rumours caused a great deal of anxiety among people interested in the welfare of Africans. It was feared that the Department of Native Affairs would be deprived of a Minister who has shown initiative and enthusiasm for his work—a Minister who believes in seeing things for himself.

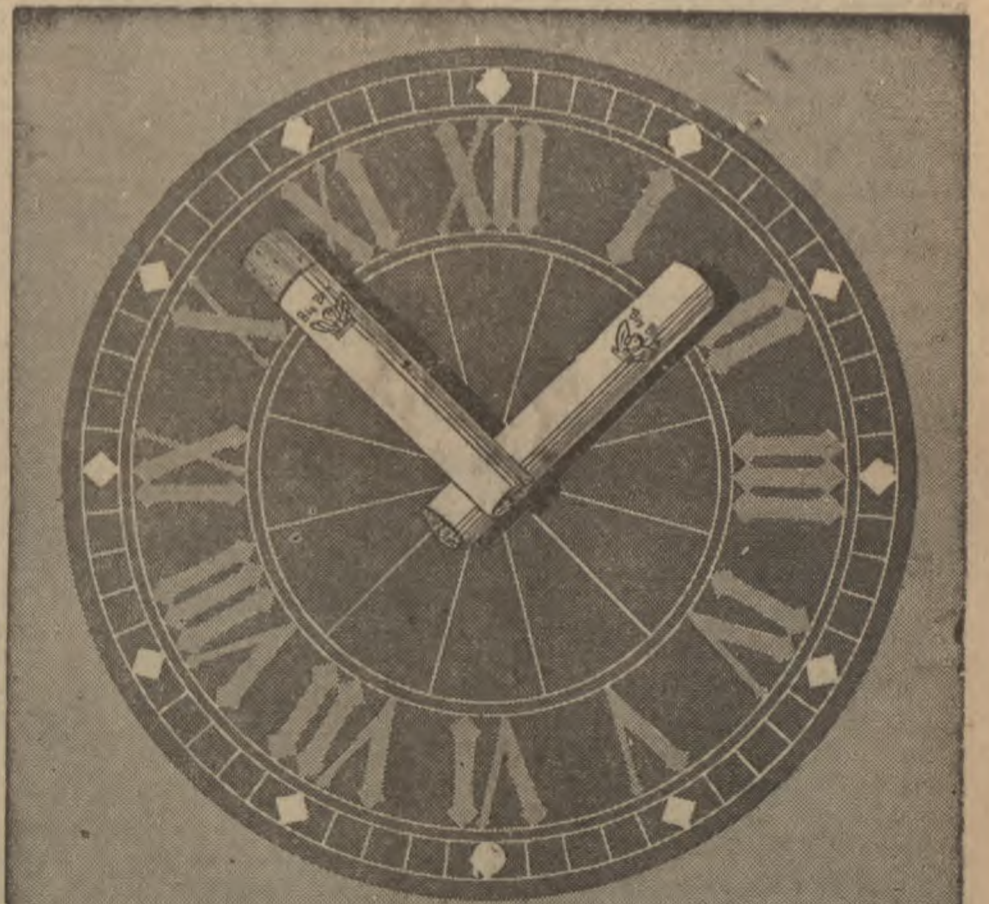
African Pensions

MR. HEMMING (Native Rep., Transkei) said in the House of Assembly it was not accurate that the burden of taxation for old age and invalidity pensions for Natives would fall solely on the European section of the population. The Native was probably the most highly taxed person in South Africa, and European prosperity had been built upon the diligence and the "blood and sweat" of the Natives.

There should be a permanent official to observe and advise on the application of the Native Urban Areas Act. It was not sufficient merely to stop the flow of Natives to urban areas—the fallacy of the Act and the injustices which flowed from it should be exposed.

Typhus Epidemic In The Transkei

The Minister of Native Affairs, the Secretary for Native Affairs and the Secretary for Public Health are expected to arrive in Umtata to investigate the typhus epidemic. The party will leave on Sunday for East London. A big meeting of chiefs, headmen and leading Natives has been arranged in Umtata for Saturday morning.



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

THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1944

Uma AmaFinu Epuma Empini

Umlaba ngalentsuku unamatele ekuhlekeni loko okwenziwa ngamaFinu njengoba iRussia izibiza nayo...

Uma amaFinu epuma empini, loko izwe ezincane onokubonakala manje ukuti akatele yimp...

Sinye izixeko enkulu kumaFinu—lezi sempu yamaJamane ese Finland, pami kuka General Dietl. Uma amaFinu epuma wuna empini...

Kanye okunguliso ezinkulumweni pakati kwamaFinu neRussia kuzo kubemanye...

Umlhangano we Transvaal African National Congress

Amalungu eta abe ebhoke udaba lokuketwa kukaMongameli wamifunda sase Transvaal ayobizela ukwazi ukuti uketo luyakuba...

Kuyovota kupela izitonywa zamagatsha ezazincwadi zobutywa ezivela mele imibiko egwede yobunzigi bamalungu...

A. B. XUMA, President-General, egameni lekomiti elipete izindaba eTransvaal le African National Congress.

UMnu. A. W. Geo. Champion, M.R.C. ELadysmith

Mhloli, Ngesonto 23/1/44 kwabe kunombhlangano wesizwe emkulu, umenywe u-Mkulameli wallanta A. W. Geo. Champion, Esq., M.R.C. ngesandla soMhloli...

Kulombhlangano, ongowesibili eloku aketwa uMr. Champion, lapa eLady-smith, kwakukulanywa izindaba epinkulu...

Ababulekile ababekona ilaba: (Ipelela ohleni lwesibili)

Izindaba Zezwe Nabantu

AFICIWE AMAJAPAN NgaseMpumalanga amaJapan ababMelika sebawazokele ngamokulu amadla...

Loku ukuba impi isondela eJapan ukukumera uPrime Minister waseJapan, u-General Tojo...

IMBO ETRANSKEI Abatantu ngapa eKoloni, eTranskei babhalelwe yiMbo ese ibaqelile, abelanga abayibiza ngokuti yi Typhus Fever.

IZINHLANGANO ZEZISEBENZI Amisiungu e Labour Party asePalamende kurwakala ukuti azekepi izwi lokuti wona kawaboni...

AGUNYILE AMARUSSIA AbaseRussia sebetshe bawakipe kulo lonke izwe labo amaJamane. Udaba wabo namaPoli kurwakala ukuti manje lupetwe ngu Mr. Churchill...

Ishlangu Sase Mtiwanoskop

Mhloli, Ngicela angivumele ngi pendule uMn. u R. J. Mbaso ngodaba lake alufako kopepa ndaba u'Bantu World' womhla ka 26 February 1944...

Umbhala u M. Mbaso ambhalela angizazi ngoba nencwadi yake angizazi kanye mhlango yelo ayiyazi.

Umnikelo Wesakiwo Sendlu

Emhlanganweni wamagatsha eGoli e-Bantu Presbyterian Church ngentsomi kopepa imali engango £28.7s.8d ngayo ukhulose ukuba ibe yisigalo sesikwama ukwaka indlu yokusontela yalibandla lapa e Goli.

Cr. A. W. Geo. Champion, M.R.C., S. G. J. Benga, H. Selby Maimang, H. P. Ngwenya, S. Nkosi, O. Ntuli, Mrs. V. T. Ntombela, Mrs. B. Buthelesi, J. Buthelesi, D. D. Madlala, S. D. B. Ngobolo, Madlala, S. D. B. Ngobolo, B.A., D. E. B.A., D. E. Khaneyisa, E. H. Ndaba, O. Zungu, nabanye.

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(Ngu R. Makatini) Ngivumele Mhloli ke ngibe namacwana ambalwa mayelana no mfi uSahlulamanye Mhlongo...

Lendokani isibhiye ngesaqipe esiluhlungu, ukurwakala kokubamba kwayo iningi labantu lofundisa ngobuhlungu obukulu.

Namhlanje ubale nayo pami ingqondo yako ehle, nomangaliso. Into engiyibangayo kuye inye. Akatanga ama emento ehle anayo mayaziye, wati: 'Leli ifa lami ngedwa.'

Pamela ukupumeli okungunapakade mfoha Mhlongo; akwaba ngeqiniso ungenile kuko ule lobo lom kanye nabazali bako nezibhobo zako eziningi napakade.

IN MEMORIAM KHAKETLA In loving memory of my dear mother, Elizabeth Sekamotho, who passed away on March 2nd, 1940.

IN MEMORIAM NGOBENI In loving memory of our dear beloved infant daughter Joyce Evelyn Sipwe who died on the 6th March, 1943 at the age of 3 1/2 months.

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SAGILA SOMTAKATI

Sasuka Esinamatambo

Sisi ke ukuba simtshele uOm Pitoli ukuti abantu basebukweni baka besipate kabi kanjani, uti lapo esogede ukujiki-jela amazwi akukuni kubona, ushela beza kwepepa Isabelungu, utamela incwadi ebomvu kuMisi Pigogo.

Tina bakengi baka kodwa singaze samyumele kahle ukuba alwe nentombazane esogazati ziyoma eti abazali bayo nababe ziwala. Nayo tina siyazi ukuti izwelana nati, kepa ke ingafini ngoba pela udaba lolu kufanele ukuba lunqunywe ngabazali.

Ati uPitoli: "Yona yenzelani ukulingisa intombazane yasemaphuzeni, ngiti ukuluma kahle kangaka nayo nabazali bayo, yona ingabe isalinga nokuba abazali bayo ibatshele ukuti cabo angqonde kudlala?" Simtshele uOm Pitoli ukuti amantongi amantombazane abesaba kabi abazali bawo kangangokuba kuti nalap esozoshada abe eloku edla izitupa njena, noma ebona equlwa ngabazali bawo.

Apikelele noko uPitoli ayihhale incwadi ize iye ifike kuyena uMisi Pigogo. Incwadi ke ifika isikuluma elokuti uMisi Pigogo kufanele ukuba abese esho ukuti yena uyilipi manje ngoba uPitoli usekatele ngokukoka izindleko zesitimela abe kodwa engalungiselwa udaba lwake. Uma abakwazi Pigogo bengafuni nengane yabo, yena uPitoli usezozeke.

Lendaba isuse esinamatambo lapa kwaPigogo, uMisi Pigogo aseka amehlo aze abomvu, nesalukazi sesitukutele sekuze kwati kasimtele ngo-

mdokwe wotshwala ushisa uyise kaMisi Pigogo; ukutukutela kwaso sekwetatse-lwa ngokuba sikumbale ukuti futi uPigogo wasincinisa nogologo owawufike nabakwenyana baso.

Sesizwa ngamvelivelana ke ukuti lendaba yasusa esinamatambo kwa-Pigogo, kwahloma wonke umuntu kwa-Pigogo, amantombazane akona abhukula, izisizwa zadumela izikwili, izahkazi zeza nezimbazo, wonke lomndeniso ushhlasele uPigogo ukuti makayikulume masinya indaba kaMisi Pigogo. Nekehla sekuti engani belizihashukele, ijungumntu ohlala epuzile, kuse ngokunye lapa selibona umuzi walo usulivukele. Nge-mpele balihlokoze kangangokuba lize litate ipepa, liyibhale incwadi liyibhalela uOm Pitoli ixolisa ngako konke elikwenzile, futi selibeka nezibizo zalo ngokupelele.

Ifike lencwadi isisize impela ngoba ke sesiyoya kwaPigogo nezibizo zakona ngelizayo

Isizile Lempi

Noma izinto zidula kangaka ezitolo, lempi kukona lapa ibe nosizo olukulu kona. Isivuse wonke umuntu omnyama yamfundisa ukuti kufanele ukuba amalungelo ake awalwele ngazo zonke izindlela ezifanele. Abantu sebebonile ukuti kakubasizi ngaluto ukuba balwe nempato embi ngabodwana, ngako kuzo zonke izindawo baqamba izinhlangano, zonke ebeso beti mazitelele ku-Kongresi. Impi ngakofwayo ubhangoti ziyona ewifake kakulu lomoya kubantu bakiti; yawaqubela pambili. Ngumoya omuhle.

In The Political Arena

(By Kgomo)

Bloemfontein Hits Hard

Some time last month the guiding spirits of the ADP, under the protection of Senator Basner hurried to Bloemfontein where they excelled themselves in painting Congress and its leaders black. The citizens of Bloemfontein wanted reports of their representatives in the Senate and in the Representative Council. They did not want to be told the boring things that have been repeated time and again by the ADP to cover up its own shortcomings. So, after the ADP had left, believing that it had swayed Bloemfontein, Bloemfontein citizens arranged a Congress meeting and invited two Congress leaders Messrs R. V. Selope-Thema and R. G. Baloyi to address them.

To Bloemfontein went these two stalwarts. Bloemfontein told them what had been said against Congress and how ADP leaders had done their best to condemn the African people's national movement accusing it of sending deputations which did nobody any good. Mr. Mosaka too had not sought to be outdone by his master in his condemnation of Congress deputations.

Trade Unions had been condemned by the leaders of the ADP for affiliating to Congress. The Trade Unions see no sense in leaving the national movement and allowing themselves to be the lackeys of ADP white leaders and because of this, they are now the object of much ADP "vivisection."

To these charges, replied Mr. Selope-Thema: It is surprising that the ADP leaders wax so hot beneath the collar against deputations because when Dr. Xuma was invited to attend the Education conference recently in Cape Town, he invited leaders of opinion among Africans to seek their advice. Among these was Mr. Mosaka who never raised a word of protest against the Xuma deputation to Capetown. He supported the idea.

For the representatives elected by the Transvaal and the Free State Africans Mr. Selope-Thema had this very sane advice: That the African people of the Transvaal and the Free State elected them to watch their interests in the Parliament and the Council. They did not elect them to divide them, but to have them, as their spokesmen in Parliament and the Council. The African people saw little sense in their representatives making it their speciality to attack the leaders of the Africans and dividing them, instead of working for unity. He finally lodged a strong appeal for unity and for full support of the national movement.

Mr. R. G. Baloyi, who had himself been on several successful deputations quoted facts which will not make the ADP leaders very happy. For instance, the Congress had sent a deputation to the Authorities to protest against prohibitions of the sale of malt and had been successful. To-day, even Mr. Mosaka himself, an Orlando shopkeeper, could sell malt and benefit from the efforts of the Congress deputation. When Alexandra Township was in danger of expropriation,

Bothaville News

(By L. P. Mokgothu)

Wednesday, the 19th of January, 1944 was a red letter day for Bothaville. The schools re-opened and all the teachers were back from their holidays prepared to do a good job for the year.

The same day, an election of new officials for the Advisory Board was held. The following were re-elected: Messrs L. P. Mokgothu, E. Letsie, S. S. Khechane. We wish them a good time in their office.

On Sunday, two children belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Wanyane were drowned in the Valsch river. These were scholars. Both died and were buried on Tuesday, January 25. The school took part in the funeral. We all sympathise with the parents.

Middleton Concert

(By J. S. Motlhoipi)

A grand concert was held at Middleton Balk School, Lichtenburg, on December 16, 1943. The "Merry Black Birds" conducted by C. P. Lengolo; "A.B.C." conducted by H. P. Mokate and Humming Bees by Mrs. F. C. Lengolo sang.

Forgetting the above-mentioned choirs let's think of the Touring Choir. As they acted I failed to be convinced whether Jane Phokompe (a chair member), was touching the ground or floating in the air.

Prominent ladies and gentlemen attended. Among these were:—Miss H. H. Mokate; Messrs. A. R. Motseswagosi; A. Seate; P. Gewabe and P. Nkato. I extend my thanks to all who attended and displayed with one accord the co-operative spirit.

The concert was a great success and the amount realized totalled £7 2s. 0d.

Congress sent a deputation to Capetown and after that little was again heard of expropriation. At Bethania two teachers had been banished and ordered to live in Middelburg. A Congress deputation got them the freedom to live anywhere other than at Bethania. They did not go to Middelburg.

Scales dropped from those who had been led to swallow ADP promises and some of them tore their membership cards and joined congress.

Elsewhere

Along the Reef, the President-General of the Congress was busy addressing meetings in various places, including Roodpoort, and as far away as Witbank and Middelburg. The Transvaal Branch of the Bantu Minister's association has asked him to address them when they hold their conference in the middle of this month.

From the East Rand news reaches me that active Congress organiser Mr. D. W. Bopape already has brought his Brakpan membership to 100 with the Slogan: "JOIN CONGRESS FOR FREEDOM!" That branch recently organised a concert where the sum of £20 was realised for the Congress coffers!

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of my late wife Rosina Butlenyane Radebe, who departed in peace on this day 10th March, 1939.

Somebody's darling was born one day soon to be hid by the dust of the grave.

Somebody's darling slumbers here, oh!! death thou lovest the meek and beauty you have robbed me of my sweet-scented flower, and thus transplanted to where the angels faith and love. At the golden gate of the Celestial City she awaits my arrival. "Fiat Voluntas Tua"—Joseph W. B. Radebe. 8807-11

SITUATION VACANT

Applications are hereby invited for the Post of Principal Teacher in the United Mission School at Standerton as from the beginning of the third term 1944. Thorough knowledge of Afrikaans and English necessary. Academic qualifications a strong recommendation (Original Certificate, and Testimonials to be attached, in registered letter). Church connections to be mentioned. Number of children 550. Staff 10. Prospects: Plans for the building of a twentyroomed school by the Standerton Municipality in the New Location (including Domestic Science and Woodworkrooms) are well-advanced. This school when built will be the only Public School, will be entirely interdenominational, and will accommodate up to 1,000 children. Applications in Afrikaans and English must reach the undersigned not later than the 31st of March, 1944, accompanied by T.E.D. 88 fully completed. The school is registered, and salaries are fixed by the T.E.D. Rev. L. H. M. Jandrell, Superintendent, 39 Caledon Street, Standerton. x25

ORDER FOR RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA. Before the Honourable Justice Millin (Witwatersrand Local Division). Between BABS PIENAAR (born Smith), Plaintiff and GEORGE PIENAAR, Defendant.

BE IT REMEMBERED that the above-named Defendant was summoned to answer the above-named Plaintiff in an action for restitution of conjugal rights, failing which for dissolution of the marriage subsisting between them.

AND BE IT FURTHER REMEMBERED that on Monday, the 28th day of February, 1944, before the said Court came the said Plaintiff, her Counsel, Attorney and witnesses, and the said Defendant, although duly summoned and forewarned, comes not but makes default.

And thereupon, having heard the evidence adduced and Counsel for the Plaintiff,

The Court grants judgment for the Plaintiff for restitution of conjugal rights and orders Defendant to return to or receive the Plaintiff on or before the 1st day of April 1944, failing which to show cause, if any, to this Court on the 11th day of April, 1944, why the bonds of marriage now subsisting between him and the Plaintiff shall not be dissolved.

Service of this Order is to be effected by one publication in "The Bantu World" newspaper and by registered letter addressed to Defendant c/o his Mother.

By the Court,
J. GED. HARTZENBERG,
Registrar.
C. VAN LEGGELO.

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Acidity and Chronic Indigestion

Pain, Burning, Acid and Wind are WARNINGS of the Peril of Neglected Indigestion.



"The year 1938 will always remain in my memory as the year of my terrible stomach trouble. For years I had been suffering from indigestion, due to too much acid in the stomach, but in 1938 things reached a crisis and the acidity made my whole life a misery. It gives me great pleasure to testify that I found Panbanine Powder and Panbanine Oil unequalled. They relieved me completely of my suffering, and I recommend them highly to all my friends and acquaintances."—L. Bruwer.

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Ngomzuzwana omfutshana UGWEJO BOMVU esetyenzisiwe ubulala amaqanda okufa akawulezise apelse ukhokhokho, umkuhlane, inkatazo zemipunga, ingqele, isifo sempunga, ukuxinana, umfula wenja, nesikonkotela. Bala namhla ufune ibotile ka

GWEJO-BOMVU



Ixabiso o layo yi 3/6 ibotile encinane, engapezulu yi 6/6, enkulu yi 10/6, enkulu kakulu yi 18/6.

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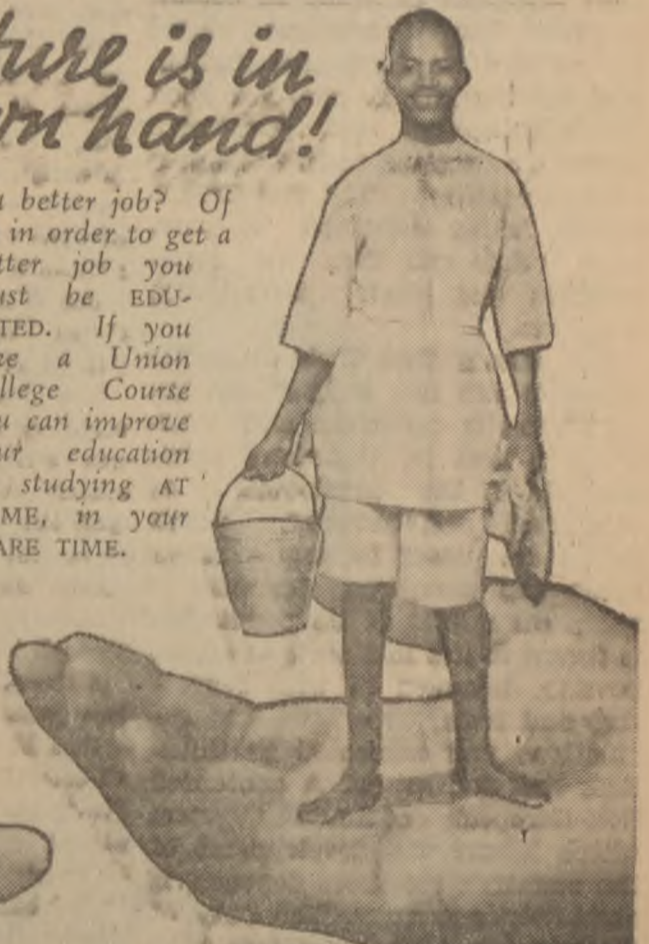
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THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1944

The Future South Africa

"In several theatres of war units of these services have devoted themselves unremittingly to the task of maintaining essential supplies for our front-line troops. In this work and in many other spheres of the war effort they have shown high courage and good discipline and a loyalty and enthusiasm which have evoked not only our admiration, but also our gratitude. These are the foundations upon which we can build the future South Africa."

This striking message from General Smuts was read at the Non-European Army Services Military Athletic Tournament at the Wanderers last Saturday, and, according to reports, "Europeans who were present wholeheartedly endorsed the message." It is to be hoped that the rest of White South Africa will also endorse the Prime Minister's belief that the services rendered by Non-Europeans in this war "are the foundations upon which we can build a new South Africa." In this war Non-Europeans are proving that they are loyal citizens of the country and that they are not the enemies of the white race. They are proving that they are willing to work together with their European fellow countrymen for the advancement of their joint-fatherland.

It is only right, therefore, that Europeans should show some real greatness of heart which will attract in its turn a genuine spirit of co-operation from our side. To begin with, Europeans should learn to look upon Non-Europeans as co-workers in the great task of civilising Africa, and not regard them as a menace to civilisation. They should recognise the fact that although different in colour, in racial characteristics and stages of culture we form one nation, and our destiny is one. For good or ill Europeans and Non-Europeans are destined to live together in this country. The two groups should learn, therefore, to trust each other and face the stern realities of their inter-racial situation.

The theory that their economic interests are not inseparably interwoven is fallacious and misleading and is, therefore, detrimental to the development of commerce and industry. South Africa can never become a really great and prosperous country if more than half of its population is forced to live in a state of abject poverty, hemmed in with repressive and restrictive laws and regulations and subjected to injustices and indignities. A contented Non-European community, upon whose labour the development of the country's resources depends, is absolutely necessary. The duty of White South Africa, therefore, is to enlist and not to alienate the friendship and co-operation of the Non-Europeans, and to make them proud to be co-heirs of this country, instead of nursing resentment and brooding in ever-growing discontent.

The recognition of the loyalty of the Non-Europeans and the sacrifices they have made and are making in this titanic struggle for freedom and justice by the removal of the disabilities imposed upon them, will enhance the prestige of the white race and enable South Africa to play a leading role in the affairs of Africa.

"The courage and loyalty of the Non-European soldiers on the battlefields," says General Smuts, "have evoked not only our admiration, but also our gratitude." It is to be hoped that this gratitude will not only be expressed in words but also in deeds. The Non-European soldiers, who have played and are playing their part in the destruction of Nazi tyranny, do not expect to return to conditions which savour of Nazism. They expect to return to a better South

Africa, a South Africa in which they can live in freedom and happiness, and in which they will be free from oppressive, restrictive and discriminating laws. In short, they hope to share in the fruits of victory as they have shared and are sharing in the burdens of this devastating war. They know that the fruits of Allied victory will be "freedom from oppression, freedom from want and freedom from fear," and they expect that they and their people will not be excluded from this charter of human rights.

Place of Safety For African Youth

A place of safety and detention for non-European delinquent youths, male and female, will be built at Atteridgeville this year, and it is hoped the project will be in operation by September, said Mr. S. P. Watson, secretary to the Social Services Association of South Africa in Pretoria.

The association felt in 1939 that in the interests of the prevention of crime and further delinquency there should be such a place of safety and detention for youths so that first offenders might be separated in age groups and placed under proper supervision. At present such youths are remanded to police cells where they meet more hardened criminals with the result that they are led into further crime.

The matter was referred to the Department of Social Welfare and plans and estimates were drawn up. It was decided that the buildings should be erected under the sub-economic housing scheme. The total cost of construction and equipment were estimated at £3,751 and the running costs at £669. The project was shelved, however, because of the outbreak of war.

Now that the matter has been revived, it has been found that the building will cost about £9,000 and the running expenses will be £1,000. The City Council has been approached and will erect the building at Atteridgeville.

Native Education

Although the money granted for Native education had gone up 13 per cent—to more than £1,900,000—this year, the National Council of Women should press for a basis which would ensure an increase of a certain percentage each year, and should see that the Central Advisory Board was representative enough to remove the many wastages, frictions and irregularities in separate Provincial control, said Mrs. Rheinalt Jones in a talk on "Native Education" to the Pretoria branch of the National Council of Women last week.

The basis of a plan to get all the people of South Africa into a civilised way of life was to get the children into schools, she said. It would cost less to send the children to school than it cost at present to provide for the police, the courts, the detention places and welfare officers to deal with the children who, through idleness, had got into bad ways. Although it was perhaps wise not to have sweeping administrative changes at a time like the present, and take away all control of Native education from the Provinces, there were certain things that needed to be watched. A rigid Provincial control made it difficult for students to get bursaries and use them in other Provinces, and it made it difficult for teachers to move freely. A more united control of opportunities for senior education was needed.

SCHOOL MEALS

Mrs. Rheinalt Jones spoke of the excellent move to provide a free meal to school children. It was a pity that the feeding scheme should be limited to those 30 per cent getting education but that was certainly better than nothing at all.

The Transvaal should feel ashamed of its delay, she said. The other provinces had accepted the scheme and were administering it to the best of their ability. The Transvaal Executive Committee was jibbing at it because it would incur expense. A Province, which was getting £900,000 a year in extra fees because of the Natives, could well afford to employ the couple of clerks needed to cope with the extra work.

A ten-year plan to get children through standard six was not enough, said Mrs. Rheinalt Jones. After that they would require training to fit them for the occupations they would have to fill in later life. Now was the time to plan for that further step to give more specialised training to Native children who had passed through the primary school.

FEEDING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Arrangements for the School-Feeding of Native children have now been finalised. In an official statement issued by the Department of Social Welfare, it is indicated that feeding must start at the commencement of the school quarter in order to facilitate accounting.

Money will be made available to any particular school for the purchase of food, the employment of a cook and for the equipment necessary in order to start the scheme and to continue its successful operation in subsequent years. The actual amount available will be two pence per child per school day and this will be calculated on the average attendance for the preceding year. This two-pence will be used for food, the employment of a cook and, if necessary, the supply of fuel.

Regarding equipment an amount not exceeding five shillings per child for the first year, and a shilling per child for subsequent years, will be made available for initial purchases and the maintenance of this equipment.

PROCEDURE FOR PRINCIPALS

It is desired that all principals, who are able and willing to do so, should take immediate steps to have the scheme put into operation as soon as possible. This must be done in consultation with their respective managers and inspectors of schools in the different areas. Certain requirements for recognition are necessary, the most important of these being the establishment of an approved committee, a certificate from the Inspector of Education to the effect that he is satisfied with the arrangements, and the provision of a small hut or room where utensils and supplies of food can be kept under lock and key.

No school may introduce the scheme until it is in possession of full details, has made the necessary arrangements and received a written statement to the effect that the school has been recognised by its Inspector of Education and is entitled to the subsidy. In order to ensure that there will be no

delay, it has been decided that the money required for the first term will be paid in advance to the committee elected. Suggestions will be made to the different schools from time to time as to how the best food value may be obtained for the money available. The Department, in collaboration with the National Nutritional Council, will shortly issue a pamphlet dealing with suggested meals and the preparation of suitable food for Native children.

Agreement has been reached by the Secretary of Native Affairs, the Secretary for Social Welfare and the Chief inspectors of the four provincial education Departments. The Minister of Welfare and Demobilisation and the Treasury have also agreed to the terms of a comprehensive memorandum. Principals of Native schools may, therefore, expect to receive at an early date copies of the memorandum from their respective education authorities. It is desired to impress on feeding committees that early advice through inspectors of schools must be received by the Department of Social Welfare if a start is to be made at the commencement of the second school term, which is rapidly approaching.

In the opinion of the Department of Social Welfare there is, therefore, nothing that should now prevent interested parties from forming themselves into feeding committees for Native children on the lines suggested. The Department also feels that there are now no obstacles that prevent these committees from forwarding their applications for recognition and for funds to the Inspectors of Schools concerned.—SAPA.

Abhorrence of The Nazi Creed

"I am happy at last to be able to do something for Germany and join as a volunteer the ranks of those who declared war against the bitterest enemies of Germany, the National Socialists," said Erich Vermehren, one of the German officials who recently crossed to an Allied Camp from Turkey.

What made it most difficult for him to come to a decision was that his step was essentially one dictated by conscience, he said. It was much more than an honest political decision, more than a change from one party to another. It was only his conscience that could put him in the right and could acquit him of high treason and treachery towards his fatherland.

A man who loved his fatherland must be able to recognise National Socialism for what it really was—the curse of Germany.

THREAT TO MORALITY

"National Socialism seduces our youth to a loss of faith, to brutality and to a lack of respect for moral values," he said. "It despises the sanctity of the family by its conception of marriage ties and marriage laws and its completely immoral and disintegrating attitude towards the question of illegitimacy."

"It mocks and despises our Christian Church and deprives it of its influence on youth in order to be able to preach the new morality, which brutalises every boy and endangers every girl."

Vermehren said they were not threatened with slavery from without, but from within their own country, and the ideals of the enemy whom they opposed in arms were nearer to their own than those of their own Government.

—SAPA.

Transvaal African National Congress Conference

Our members who have been interested in the election of the President of the Transvaal Province will be pleased to know that the election will be held at a Conference convened at the Bantu Men's Social Centre on Easter Monday, April 10th, 1944.

Only accredited delegates from branches will be allowed to vote. All Branches must give a full report of membership at the African National Congress Headquarters, Rosenberg's Arcade, 58, Market Street, Johannesburg.

Delegates are required to bring credentials signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Branches.

A. B. XUMA,
President-General
for the Committee Administering the Transvaal Province of the African National Congress.

Native Farm Labour In The N.R.C.

The public proceedings of the sixth and seventh sessions of the Native Representative Council, held in 1943, were fully reported at the time, but the official account of the council's activities, now released by the Department of Native Affairs, includes matters discussed in committee, and decisions not hitherto published.

One of the resolutions, "That old age pensions should also be made payable to Natives," has already borne fruit in Mr. Hofmeyr's recent Budget proposals.

The movement of Native labour by farmers was the subject of several recommendations. The Government was requested to discourage the practice of some farm owners of causing farm labourers to come to the towns to render them service there, without increasing their wages to the extent that town conditions demand. There was a complaint about farmers who transfer their labourers from the uplands to low and malaria-stricken regions without providing the accommodation necessary for such climates.

The council also passed the following resolution: "That the Government should be asked to put into operation the principles governing the recruitment of workers embodied in the Geneva Convention, 1907, by which the fares and expenses of recruited workers to and from their homes will be borne by the employer."

NATIVE MEDICINE MEN

Under the heading of public health, the council recommended that Native medicine men should be granted the same facilities to work among their own people as European chemists. They also urged the establishment, without waiting for the report of the National Health Services Commission, of health service units throughout the Native areas, on the lines of the one already established at Polela, in Natal. The council emphasised the need for municipalities to provide free medical service for location Natives, and for the provision of sanitary facilities for Native schools in rural areas.

The council re-affirmed a previous resolution urging the Government to abolish the general Native tax, and to substitute a more equitable tax based on the income of the taxpayer; also that some limitation should be imposed on the amount of arrears for which a tax defaulter might be held liable.

Other resolutions requested an increase in the pay and allowances of Non-Europeans in the Union Defence Force; the abolition of restrictions on the free movements of Africans into urban areas to seek employment; that Native education should be financed on a per capita basis; and that an increased scale of salaries for teachers in African schools should be adopted.



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LATE NEWS

Gifts And Comforts For N.M.C. Soldiers

EXCELLENT WORK OF AFRICAN WOMEN WAR WORKERS

The A.W.W.W. (African Women War Workers) under the commandantship of Mrs. Morris Kentridge is a branch of the S.A.W.A.S. (South African Auxiliary Services), and their work is exclusively among the Africans in the various schools and locations, making comforts for African Troops only.

The organisation is completely voluntary. No member, European or African, receives any remuneration or reimbursement for expenses whatsoever. The Commandant and Adjutant use their own cars and supply their own petrol.

Grants have been received by the Government Native Affairs Department; the Municipal Native Affairs Department give the Unit free use of the halls and other facilities, while Funds have also been raised from the public through concerts, jumble sales, and donations in the various locations.

The Unit obtains certain portion of the wool used for comforts from the South African Gifts and Comforts and Home Comforts, and the rest of the wool and materials are purchased from Unit Funds.

All expenses incurred in the Unit, such as rent, telephone, stationary etc., come out of its own Funds.

The Transport to and from the classes is supplied by the U.D.F., who place cars at the disposal of the Unit.

The A.W.W.W. consists of 150 European Helpers, of which 50 are Demonstrators and 2,000 Africans.

The Demonstrators visit the classes once a week in the U.D.F. Cars. In the halls and schools they meet their pupils, who receive individual instruction in sewing and knitting. A record is kept of the materials distributed and returned.

Some of the Africans were able to knit before admission into the classes, but invariably the standard was low and they have all benefited considerably by their added tuition. Ninety per cent. of the work produced by the African women of the A.W.W.W. is equivalent to the best work submitted by European organisations.

Through the years that the A.W.W.W. has worked with the Africans, a spirit of good-fellowship, mutual respect, tolerance and understanding has been born.

Nothing can destroy this mutual liking, which is growing and spreading. Its effects are of no transitory significance, and will be felt long after the war has ended, and form a nucleus of good will for social development of the African people in their relation with the European.

Racial prejudices are killed when people find mutual understanding in working a common cause.

Although the A.W.W.W. of Johannesburg is the largest Unit of its kind, there are many smaller groups throughout the Union all working for the African soldier who has given so good an account of himself in this War.

Rhodesian's War Against Disease

The first part of a far-reaching scheme to nip disease in the bud in Southern Rhodesia was inaugurated when the Prime Minister (Sir Godfrey Huggins) and others attended the inaugural course of the school for training European Health Inspectors as part of the Colony's post-war rehabilitation.

It was revealed that schools were also being planned for training coloured and Native Inspectors as well as for training European masseurs, apprentice chemists and qualified Health Laboratory assistants.

The Prime Minister described the inauguration of the school as about the most important measure in promoting the health of all sections of the population in the Colony. He sympathised with the extension of free or contributory medical and hospital services but they would have no effect in promoting health or in reducing the prevalence of disease.

Whereas Public Hygiene on a national scale could prevent needless suffering crippling and death, it could also reduce national expenditure on curative measures and increase the wealth of

(Continued in column 2)

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

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

The event of overshadowing importance this week has been the introduction by the Minister of Finance of his Budget.

From the general financial point of view the Budget statement of the Minister disclosed as satisfactory a state of affairs as—perhaps—could be expected in time of war.

He revealed that for the financial year ending in March, 1944, it had originally been estimated that the total national expenditure from revenue—i.e. from the proceeds of taxes—would be £110,854,650, while the total income would be £99,991,000, leaving a shortfall of £10,863,650. Actually, as a result of certain economies in expenditure and a yield from existing taxation far exceeding anticipation, the revised estimate of expenditure for the year had been reduced to £109,500,000 while the revised estimate of revenue had risen to £109,770,072, resulting in a small balance of £270,072 instead of a substantial shortfall.

For the coming year the Minister estimated an expenditure on revenue account of approximately £112,800,000 as against an estimated revenue on the existing basis of taxation of £107,000,000, leaving about £5,800,000 to be found by means of new or increased taxation. The Minister promised to find the bulk of this—leaving a small estimated deficit of under £100,000—from increases of duties on deceased estates land transfers, broker's notes, cigarettes, matches, better quality tobacco and certain types of wine. Taxation levied on diamond mines and on higher incomes is also to be increased.

The total national expenditure for the coming financial year was estimated by the Minister at £180,000,000, the balance over the expenditure from revenue account being met by borrowing on—loan account will bear approximately the same proportion to total expenditure as it did last year—i.e. one third. Of the total sum to be spent, over £100,000,000 will be war expenditure. Half of this will be found from revenue and the other half is to be borrowed.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The Minister devoted a considerable proportion of his speech to the subject of social security. He repeated the warning of the Social and Economic Planning Council, which I referred to in a previous article, to the effect that even the modest scales of social insurance benefits recommended by the Government Committee on Social Security are unattainable except on the basis of a 50 per cent. increase in the national income. He expressed his view that this could only be attained by lowering the country's economic costs structure, which in turn would involve departure from those policies pursued in the past of protecting privileged minorities of the population at the expense of the community as a whole. Although he did not specifically mention the colour bar in this connection it could hardly have been absent from his mind, since this is the most notorious and extensive example of the policies to which he was referring.

Mr. Hofmeyr then referred to the intention of the Government to carry out

the community by providing strong citizens. He pointed out that 34 years after the inauguration of mass vaccination of Natives under the supervision of Health Inspectors, small-pox had completely disappeared from the Colony.

The Medical Director of the Colony, Dr. A. P. Martin said it was not practical to introduce any large-scale measures to improve Native health solely by employing a large number of European medical officers. The costs would be prohibitive. An improvement could more readily be obtained by using groups of African and European Health Inspectors working under a medical officer who in turn, co-operated with the District Magistrate and Native Commissioner as a Triumvirate for Public Health.—SAPA.

short-term social security policy, pending the increase of the national income to the required extent. For the working out of the details of such short-term policy, a Select Committee of the House has been appointed on which the Africans' Representatives have representation in the person of myself.

AFRICAN OLD AGE AND INVALIDITY PENSIONS

The Minister announced, however, that he intended to remove certain "anomalies" in our pensions system at once. He pointed out that both Africans and Asiatics are excluded from existing old age pensions provisions, while Africans, Coloured persons and Asiatics are all excluded from the invalidity pensions scheme. He expressed his intention, therefore, of extending old age and invalidity pensions to Africans and Asiatics and invalidity pensions to Coloured persons. The African old age and invalidity pension scales are to be the same as those applying to blind Africans at the present time—i.e. £1 per month in urban areas, 15/- on farms and 10/- in the reserves. The Asiatic and Coloured invalidity scales are to be the same as apply to Coloured old age pensions.

The above pensions scales to be applicable to Africans are deplorably low, but it is a very considerable step forward, for which we have been fighting for many years, to secure African inclusion in the old age and invalidity pensions schemes, as a preliminary to their inclusion in the wider social security schemes of the future. The estimated cost of the immediate reforms is £700,000, in so far as they relate to Africans.

AFRICAN EDUCATION

I referred a few weeks ago to the official conference on African education. One of the subjects discussed was the future financing of African education, now that the expenditure thereon far exceeds the total proceeds of the poll tax. The Minister in his Budget statement announced that pending decision as to the formula defining the future basis of subsidisation, a grant of £275,000 was to be voted from general revenue for the coming year to ensure continued development. This means the concession of another important principle for which we have been fighting—the finance of African education from general revenue, irrespective of the amount of direct taxation paid by the people. The acceptance by the Government of the principle of a "per capita" subsidy as the financial formula to be applied now becomes our immediate and practical objective.

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THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1944

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Kuvakala nokuba amaYugoslav alwa esingisa kumda waseAustria...

Kuvela nendatya zokuba amaBulgaria azama uxolo neMerika...

AmaFinnish ngoku akayazi eyokuqala neyokugqibela akazi nokuba ma kaqhubele phambili...

Empumalanga kuvakala ukuba eArakan imikhosi yabaNcedani itshayela irhangga...

Imikhosi yamaTshayina isa hambela phambili kumfula waseHukawng...

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Mhleli.

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Ma nfinzelele ke umhlolo wami: aphela amaxesha awayevumelana nentsha...

Izizi lingwele lingakhange nakanye lahlukenisi...

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Ukubabheleli Bethu Kokaninzi sibhala phantsi kwale ntlwano...

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Ukubabheleli Bethu Kokaninzi sibhala phantsi kwale ntlwano...

NgoMfi Edwin Ngodwana

Mhleli.

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kamfi Stephen Tabata umNdingwana phaya kwaNdllovukazi...

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 esiya kuhlambha naselwandle ebalisa
 ingozi ephantse ukhula apho. Ubuya
 engawhlanganisi umlomo kukuphaka-
 ma komgangatho weewaitors zaseMonti
 unga nezalapha zingakhe zisi khona
 zizibonele kuba indaba yotyelo ayikholi.

Umhla we19 kuFebruary aya kuliba-
 leka kade Ezibeleni. Ngalo mhla umzi
 wakuGubenchuka uhlanganele ebhloni
 ngesizathu sokungenisa ekhaya uMfu.
 uNkosk. W. Njoloza waseBantu
 Presbyterian Church. Esihlalweni ibe
 nguMfu. J. H. S. Rume wamaDipende.
 Bli theko livulwe ngeculo nomthandazo,
 laza igosa lasoBantu uMn. W. H. Ngase
 wazisa isizathu ekhlanganwe ngaso
 eyibhalula into yokuba maxa wambhi
 ityalike ziduna ngokuphata noicuxo-
 tha abefundisi kuba umzi loluntu lu-
 gamazi unobangela. Kuthethe usibhalo
 emveni koku imana ivava ngengoma
 ikwayala yesikolo saseBantu Baptisi.
 Egameni lenhlanganiso yesifundisi ku-
 thethe uMfu. J. Mbhekwa ngalchothi-
 weyo amazwi. IBhodi imelwe nguMn.
 C. Nkwana, iTemple yeSibane Kulu-
 khanji imelwe nguMza. F. P.
 Gxoyiya, eyeThembha nguMza. P. S.
 Banisi noBawo uMn. Hoko unike
 inxaxheba watsho naye ngaphakamileyo
 amazwi. Imikhonto igxonyekwa sisithe-
 thi ngasinye ndawonye nemiyalezo
 yabangaphumelelanga akubakho. Izi-
 phungo bezidlala abantwana; akukho
 uphume engaphunganga ngenxa yoku-
 lungiselelwa kwazo kakuhle leli Bandla.
 Silingwenelela impumelelo ndawonye
 nomfundisi walo.

ISIKHUMBUZO SEMENDI

Njengokuba iCawe yomhla wama20
 kuFebruary ibelusuku lokukhunjulwa
 kwamagorha ethu aNtsundu atshona
 nenqanawa enguMendi nathi apha
 Ezibeleni njengayo yonke iminyaka
 siyokuba mhlambhi wantaka kulaa
 mzi wesakhiwo esitsha esiya: "Mendi
 Memorial Creche and Clinic" phantsi
 kweentshumayelo namazwi amakhulu
 atsho kwanga bekuyizolo ukwenzeka
 kweso sikhlo, ingakumbhi phakathi
 kwesi sithuba sale minyaka yolu
 tyangetyo lwale etlekele. Athunukele
 ngokungathethekiyo amanxeba esizwe
 esiNisundu.

Kungosizi olukhulu akuvakalisa
 ukusweleka kukaMn. Tiger osebenze
 ixosha elide kwesi sitora sakwa-
 Mehlomane (Mn. M. S. Gordon).
 Uhlaselwe yityphiod fever wabamba
 ngobusuku bangeCawa ngomhla wama-
 20 kuFebruary. Izihlobo ezikude nezi-
 kufuphi mazaaliswe ngulo mbiko.

UMn. F. P. Gxoyiya uwubambhe
 utshisa uloliwe waseRhautini esinga
 eDeep Kloof Reformatory. Ubuye
 ngomhla wama25.

Ulapha uMn. Madubela osele seRhini
 ngoku ngentsebenzo noxa usapho lwakhe
 luselapha. Ubekho naye kule konzo
 yeMendi ngeCawa ngomhla wama20.

Sikhe setshe kwangolu suku uMn.
 D. K. Manuel waseMonti esenze ugxada
 ukuza kuvelela intsapho yakhe apha
 okhaya, engabiki nalo wempumlo u-
 Nyawuza bethu.

Ngomhla wama 22 kuFebruary sibone
 uNkosk. Nora Mahonga apha esixekweni
 eze kubonana nabaxijongi ngezempilo,
 abika idolo ngele kwale mpilo yakhe
 yonakalayo kade ukuthathela okuya
 wakhe wada walapha ngokufa icala.
 nangoku ke akakade abe namnyinyiva
 ubheke phi.

Alisekho iGqirhakazi elaziwa ngokuba
 nguNotila Mkwelo. Ushye eli phakade
 ngolwesiHlanu ngomhla we 18 ku-
 February wafihlwa ukumka kwemini
 ngomGqibelo ngomhla we19 nguMfu.
 Yabo noMn. Hoko ngenkonzo ephaka-
 mileyo. Abantu emangwabeni bebeli95
 kwaqokelelwa iiE6. 8s. 8d.

Uviwo EMaxaka Libode

(Ngumpondo Mbem)

Mayela noNovember ngo1943 kubekho
 uviwo lwabantwana lokuphela konyaka,
 kwisikolo saseWestie esibizwa
 ukuba yiMaxaka School kwisithili sase-
 Ngqeleni eNyandeni (Western
 Pondoland); esiphantsi kwento
 kaBini uFred abathi ukuyibiza
 xana beyiteketisa nguMxosa, ingqangula
 yetitshala emabhovu ngathi nguKing
 Edward. Ititshala kwesi sikolo zintathu
 ngaye. Sigala kuSub A sokuphela ku-
 Standard V.

Kwi108 yabantwana besikolo kuphume-
 lele ii43, abahlanu babengazanga eluvi-
 weni.

Siya kubulela nto kaBini kunye neeti-
 tshalakazi zako amaKhosazana N. Bam
 M. Ndamase ngomsebenzi omhle onwe-
 mziyelo, wanga noStandard VI angabakho
 kwesi sikolo sakwaFaku.

A BAND

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 teresting way through our "Lessons in
 in Letters," Box 4326, Johannesburg

**ENO'S
 FRUIT SALT**
Keeps You Healthy
 The words "Eno's" & "Fruit Salt"
 are registered Trade Marks



This wise woman is looking for the name
 "NUGGET" on the tin of polish she is
 buying. She knows that Nugget is the best
 polish that money can buy."

Always ask for

**NUGGET
 BOOT POLISH**
—it makes shoes last longer

PLEASE RETURN YOUR EMPTY TIN WHEN BUYING A NEW ONE

EzaseRoda EGlen Grey

(NguH. Ncanisa)

Apha ngomhla weshumi elinesibozo
 kweyomDumba sibe nengxikela yekon-
 sati eRwantsana, esihlalweni inguxhego
 elala ukade bemqongqotha uMn Kwaniti.
 Yaqhubeka kakuhle izolile. Izikolo eza-
 phumelelayo zaba zithandathu zaye ziri
 ngolu hlobo iRodane phantsi kwentonga
 kaMn. Nxusani, iRwantsana phantsi ko-
 Mn. Fatyels, Mpotolo phantsi koMn.
 Mgwigwi, Tsolokazi phantsi koMn.
 Ntlantsana, Mbinzane phantsi koMn.
 Mbatsha noTshatshu phantsi koMn Mata-
 mo, babeshuza apho abafana baphandlana
 ngodaka, umfo kaNxusani egungqa exela
 ingeengolo isombelwa ngumsinga pha-
 mbi kudederu lekwayala yakhe. Nto e-
 cubhuleyo ngentsini kuxa isikolo sakhe
 semayo ititshala isenye avizange yenzi-
 Rodane ziiAee kuba noko ke ngekunga-
 phalanga yena ukuncoma bekho abasema-
 eleni, kuba akukho qili likwaz' ukuzi-
 khotha umhlana.

Intwana kaNcanisa ivakele icinga
 kwiziko layo lemfundo eMgwali
 Clarkesbury yatsho ngethetho ehlwabi-
 phababaze kukhunga nabo. Siya mbu-
 sayo ngesilungu ibhekisa kwabamHlo-
 phe ababaze kukhunga nabo. Siya mbu-
 lela utitshalakazi wesikolo uNkosk.
 Mgqo ngokusixhasa ngento yaphantsi
 kwempumlo, efdingathi ukumchaza u-
 nomthi kanomyayi kuba oko esa sikolo
 semayo ititshala isenye avizange yenzi-
 we inali engangale yenziwayo ngalo
 mhla kukho yena, kuba kushiye iiE5.

Hanga lona lelakaqilo, kwamanye ama-
 simi kunambha nje ungafaka umlilo a-
 vuthe. Loo nto ithetha ukuba nokuba u-
 Somandla Ubuye wenza ngetarhu yana
 invula kodwa afile wona lawo.

Abafundisi ntsapho bazithabathile
 kwakhona intonga zabo ebezibekwe pha-
 ntsi ngeholidi ende kutene kaDecember.
 Khona kutshala nje apha kuNkolonga na-
 seRwantsana sikhe satyelelwa ngumhloli
 (D.V.T.) uMn. Obese kwatsho kwathi
 qabu anogelomba efife nje.

Sivuyisana noMn. Matamo kuba nam-
 hla nje uza kukhe eve ukungena in-
 konzo kowabo akazukuyisaba komi-
 bolotwa nje ngoko ebefudula esenjo
 njalo, kuba semayo nje esa sikolo kula
 ndawo kundila iqalayo ukungena. Ko-
 mo ndawo uze usinye ukuba isaqhuma
 ungayeli nokuba babini bathathu kuba
 eyona yuze imnyama yeyasekuzeni ko-
 kosa, ngamanye amagama kuthiwa ba-
 mba iqqa imbabala iza kuzizela.

EzaseKaladokwe

(NguMagqabakadiwa)

Sihlobo uzibambhezele ngokungayi e-
 Kaladokwe nyekuqondisa impucuko.
 Kubekho ulwamkelo lukaMn. Funani
 ozokuba yingqonyela, apha kwisikolo
 saseWestie. Eli theko libanjelwe
 etyalikeni, uMn. Zambodla ezibambhe
 ngokwakhe intambho, iintetho zimane
 zivangwa ngenqoma yekwayala yetyalike
 phantsi kwentonga yoMn. J. O.
 Sitela ichule nomvumisi omdala. Kwa-
 kungekhonto ingekhoyo, ndithetha mna
 ezibandayo nezishushu way' umntu
 esithi ishushu' into. Izithethi zibe
 ngabaNumzana S. Khali, Mfu. J. A.
 Calata, Mfu. G. Vanda, Pokomela, C.
 Mrwebi, ekugqibeleni kuphendule us-
 theko uMn. Funani ngentetho enemfun-
 diso.

Kudlule apha ukuvulwa kwezikolo
 uNkosk. M. B. Funani noNkosk.
 Thandy Mona besinga eDe Aar ukuvula
 ekhaya kwaKomani.
 Ngathi iBodi yocobiswano (Advisory
 Board) izamela ekuqibeleni phambili-
 sibona bezama ukusebenza ujegezinye
 iindawo. Bazama ukuseka amanyano
 ekuthiwa Liliso Lomzi. Khanilandele
 mawothu yekani ucekeco, kuba njalo
 nakusoloko ningoJack beketishi abacinga
 ukuba bayazi bengazi.

Abantu baya celwa ukuba amaphepha
 omgwabo bawase kuMhloji weMpilo
 uMn. J. Gontsi emveni kokuba begqibile
 ukungwaba kuba iKansile ifuna ukuba
 esona sifo sibalaseleyo ikwazi
 ukusilwa.

Aya qhuba amabutho entenetya.
 Sivuyisana noMn. Xabandini ngokuyi-
 qhubela phambili iNever Give Up
 eyasekwa nguMn. N. Davids encediswa
 nguNkosk. E. Boya, ndithetha phaya
 eBongweni.

OWELWE YINDLU

Kufike umbiko obuhlungu apha wo-
 kwenzakala komfana wasamaMpondweni
 ogama linguDondeshe Ramcwana, othe
 wawelwa yindlu yabasebenzi bakwa-
 lolwe ehlalishwa eCook House ngomhla
 we18 kwepheleleyo. Ushlwe apha
 ekhanyeni lakhe. Ushiya inkosikazi
 nosapho. Akuhlanga lungelanga ma-
 Mpondo, kade uThixo uya zinyulela
 abakhe ngendlela zonke.

Utselapha umongikazi uNkosk. Goro-
 nyane kurye noNkosk. F. Jiba.
 Sivuyisana kukubona ukuba bathatha
 umdla kwezenkqubela.

Bekubuhlungu kumaNgqosini nama-
 Cirba ngokungaphili koNkosk. G.
 Ngura ithuba elingangeveki eSimbini.
 Nozo ngoku ubuyele eCook House
 a,ho afundisa khona. Sibulela noNkosk.
 Mgxache ngokumbambhela.

Kwepheleleyo kumanywe ngeqhina
 lomtshato uMn. M. Mtini noNkoskazi
 yakhe.



Dri-Foot
SOLES AND HEELS

Like many good things in short supply to-day, DRI-FOOT soles and heels are well worth waiting for.

MY BOY WON A PRIZE AT SCHOOL

"MY BOY JOHN HAS DONE BADLY AT SCHOOL AGAIN."

"TRY GIVING HIM TEA WITH HIS MEALS. IT WILL MAKE HIM THINK MORE QUICKLY."

"DO YOU LIKE YOUR TEA, JOHN?"

"YES, FATHER. IT TASTES VERY GOOD."

"JOHN HAS WON A PRIZE THIS TERM. IT WAS KIND OF YOU TO TELL US ABOUT TEA. WE ALL DRINK IT NOW."

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

IT IS VERY EASY TO MAKE TEA

Buy your Tea in 1/2 lb. packets or larger. You get better value that way. Use a teaspoonful of Tea for every cup you want to make. Always make your Tea with boiling water and allow it to stand for five minutes before pouring it out.

The happy TEA DRINKER family always drinks TEA

They say: **TEA is good for us!**

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LETTER TO AFRICAN WOMANHOOD

SELF-RELIANCE

There is always this danger for a subject race, that it may lose all faith in its ability to win for itself true freedom or establish for itself that form of life which will enable it to make its own contribution to human advancement.

who could have made literature. African writers like S. Rume Mqhayi, B. Walle Vilakazi, and Z. D. Mangoela are often treated with a polite scorn which clearly shows that these people do not believe that their own countrymen are as good writers as any on earth.

One cannot help admiring the Afrikaner people for very many things, chief among which is their very strong will to live and not to perish. When the Great Trek spread them into the interior of the country a century ago, they cut themselves from all cultural influences and contact with the stream of Western Civilisation.

NA U SOKELOA KA TLAS'A LEPANTA?

Thusa "28" oa hao ea lebahetseng hore u fumane thuso eo e leng khatholloho ho uena.

Bobelo ba mosebetsi oa mala a hao bo ka tlas'a lepanta la hao—barehare ka maling a hao a bolelele ba 28 feet. Joale be ba u sokeloa, sebelisa moriana o tlang ho fihla ho sokeloa, moriana o tlang ho fihla teng moo ka "tlas'a lepanta."

Moriana oo u o batlang ke Carter's Little Liver Pills hore o u fe thuso e batleheng mabapi le "28" oa hao ea lebahetseng.

Ja piliso e le 'ngoe ea Carter's Little Liver Pills pei'a lijo le ka mor'a lijo. Li sebelisa ka molao o theloeng oa t'ebeliso ea moriana ona. Li atilisa ho phalla ha mero e meraro e thusanang le mosebetsi oa mala oa ho sila lijo ka mpeng.

E be ka mokhoa oo, batho ba bangata ba fumana thuso eo e etsang motho hore a ikuthole e le ena hape ho tloha hloahong ho isa men-oaneng ea maoto. Etsa feela hore u fumane toona pilisi tse na tsa Carter's Little Liver Pills ho mokhemisi oa heno. Thoko ke: 11, 3d.

Even when they settled down and returned to the ways of civilised life they continued to be a self-reliant community. This virtue enabled them to become one of the most potent forces in the new State that was established after 1910. They went over to Amsterdam, Leyden, Utrecht, Göttingen and studied with zeal.

BAKULI!

Setlolo sa 'Aiden se phekolang le se fediang chefo se phekolang dikete tsa batho ba jeang ke ho Cha, Khophole, Dihloha, Maqela, Makhoekhoe, Mathopa, Maqutsu, Mollo, ho Cha ke mollo; etc. Thoko ke 2/- Ka Poso ke 2/8d. Di fumaneha Border Chemical Corporation, P.O. Box 295, EAST LONDON.

WOMEN'S PAGE

Take Care of Your Health

COLD FEET

The cold season is now at hand and very many people will be troubled by cold feet. This is a very uncomfortable trouble because sleep comes on with difficulty when feet are cold.

Most feet are very sensitive to cold. When they are chilled, the blood which should circulate in them to keep them warm finds it difficult to pass through the shrunken veins and the feet become as cold as ice.

Sometimes this cold in the feet may lead to such painful disorders as chilblains.

As far as possible, hotwater bottles teach one the bad habit of failing to sleep without their help. Each night when the feet are cold, one finds that one needs the help of the hotwater bottle. Where they can be avoided, it is always a good thing to leave them alone.

A good habit which has been tried by most people and which is cheap and harmless is to give the feet a good warm bath the last thing before going to bed. This brings warmth to them and enables the blood to circulate freely.

Others follow this with rubbing the feet vigorously with a rough towel or with massaging them by hand. All this enables the blood to circulate freely along the feet.

I have seen some people use very thin oils on their feet each night after they have washed them in warm water. This has the major disadvantage of soiling the sheets, however.

It is never wise to use hot water. This gives the feet so much heat and for such a short time that when the feet are put out of the water, the temperature of the blankets soon cools them again and in spite of the bath, they again become very cold. The sudden changes of temperature from one extreme to another are dangerous for the health of the feet.

A word may be said about sheets for the cold season. Winter

Bengu N.C.A.W. Branch And Social Security

After having studied the original Social Security Code for some months, the Bengu Branch of the N.C.A.W. wishes to express its appreciation of the scheme as it will go a long way to relieve the African people's anxiety for "Tomorrow," when put into practice.

But we had hoped that Social Security would include some sort of security or relief to our daily life in the form of a Loan Fund with reasonable interest.

What is happening today is that wage and salary-earning Africans borrow monies from fortunate people for their urgent needs at the rate of 2s. interest per pound a month. This state of affairs of course is caused by the inadequacy of the money earned by the majority of the Black population in rural as well as in urban areas.

The establishment of a loan fund under the Social Security Scheme would help many families since the salary-earning people would not only secure loans

sheets, made of flannel are very useful in keeping the body warm and in that way helping the blood to circulate freely throughout the body. They are cheaper than calico sheets.

HOUSEBOYS

Increase your pay—study by mail for your cook-houseboy Certificate. Write for prices and free information to "Lessons in Letters," Box 4326, Johannesburg

for themselves but stand security for their less fortunate neighbours.

If one could see the unhealthy houses in which most of the wage and salary-earning Africans live because they cannot afford to employ skilled labour for their erections and repairs, the shortage of sufficient and suitable food and clothing in the homes of these supposed-to-be-better-off Africans and the strenuous struggle for daily existence, one would surely apply for an amendment on the Black people's section of the Social Security Code.

How do other African women feel about everyday life?



PLEASE RETURN YOUR EMPTY TINS WHEN YOU BUY



Is your baby UNDERWEIGHT?

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



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

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



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

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

NUTRINE BABY FOOD

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

which had just come from the wilderness and he did not mind creating new words to enrich his language and to express fine differences of meaning. He had faith in the ability of the Afrikaner to stand his own. Many men of this race actually built it out of a loose collection of trekkers and in spite of adversity, the Afrikaner people are to-day respected by the world. And that is because of self-reliance.

The African woman has the peculiarly delicate and important task of bringing up a generation of self-reliant, sturdy young Africans who are not afraid to look the world in the eyes.

When history is reviewed in retrospect; when we see the past in terms of the present, we then are able to see that the real fighter in national struggles is the mother. When all is said and done by thinkers, reformers, revolutionaries, soldiers, the material out of which they advance their movements is but the handiwork of woman. It is the women who bring up the young men who will risk their lives and defy danger for their country; it is the mothers who whisper into the receptive ears of the young and impressionable human beings those words and hopes which have made men love freedom better than their lives.

If women in other lands have done these things for their nations, surely African womanhood can do much more for her own. And, just now, we have need for mothers who will teach their children self-reliance.

-EDITRESS



The World's Greatest Skin-Cure.

Zam-Buk HERBAL OINTMENT

Price 1/6 or 2/9 a box, at all chemists & druggists

READY For Any EMERGENCY

Look at all these invitations!



MARY PROTECTS HER LOVELY SKIN WITH Palmolive Soap BECAUSE IT MAKES SO MANY FRIENDS FOR HER!

To have a beautiful, soft skin that attracts friends to us, this is what we should do. Use Palmolive Soap regularly! Rub the rich, sweet smelling lather into face, arms and shoulders, and then rinse off with warm water. That is a "beauty treatment" that lovely women all over the world use regularly! Palmolive Soap is

famous for softening and beautifying the skin. The perfume oils from fresh flowers are used, also, to give us the charm of dainty fragrance.

So many women use Palmolive Soap to protect their charm. Yet it costs very little, and a tablet lasts a long time!

PRICE PER TABLET 5d.

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



Palmolive soap

Konference Ea Transvaal African National Congress

Maloko ao a congress a neng a lebelese go tla ga kgetho ea President ea Transvaal Province, rea kgolola gore e tla ba thabo go oona go tseba gore kgetho e tla ba teng konferenseng e tla ts'oaroang ka April 10, 1944, mo Bantu Men's Social Centre.

Go tla vouta batseta ba tlleng ka molao le ts'oanelo. Mahlakore oohle a ts'oanetse go romela mabitsa a bao e leng maloko diterekeng tsa oona. Go romeloe go: African National Congress Headquarters, Rosenberg's Arcade, 58, Market Street, Johannesburg.

Batseta go tla batlega ba tle le mangolo a pakang gore ba dumeletse ke Modula-setulo 'mogo le Mongodi oa setereke sa bona.

A. B. Xuma, President-General, bakeng sa Komiti E Tsamaisang tsa Congress mona Transvaal.

Mafoko A Migdol

Morulaganyi wa Bantu World, ewe ewe utseayitse mafoko a mo pampiring ya sechaba.

Mo tshimologong ya kgwedi e ya Tlhakole (February) go nele pula e kgolo jaana gore ye he re re, a jaana mafoko a Beibele, a Baprofeta ga a diragale, gore Modimo o tla senya lefatsho ka le tletse kilano, lehuba, paliko, le kgatelelo. O rile lefatsho ke la gagwe le bojotlhe ba lone, le botlhe ba ba mo go jone.

Malatsi a beta a leshome re sa bone phatsimo ya letsatsi. Noka ya Kolong, ka e gaufi le rona, ya tlaa gore batho ba ba ntlheng ya botlhabela ga yone, ba tholwe go e kgabaganya malatsi ao. Marogo a go gola ga one e leng kgato tse 8 go tloga mo mosheweng, le a ditshipi tsa one di leng kgato tse 5 mo godimo ga botsamao ja dikara, metsi a nyeleditse gotho go sa bonale sepe, ha ese boididi ja metsi. Leburu lengwe ka pitse tse pedi le kara, la re le a tshela; Ija! metsi a re kara le dipitse meno! rankudikae le monnawe ba halola ka Modimo ahusa: dipitse tsone ka di ne di gokeletswe mo dikgolong tsa ya le noka le kara ya tsone, tsa betwa.

Matlo a batho a wele a le mantsi, mono le mo tshimologong eno; beng ba one ba tshadile hela ka tlamelo ya 'Mopi. Jaanong ba nna mo methomahatseng; botshelo jo bo thata, ja bomosha le bosamaue, gonnie e tseuelwa ke pula le dipheo; a mongola jalo a tsenya bolwetisi.

Baagi ba toropo tse kgolo hono, ba tlhagonolo, gonnie baladi ba tla ba thusa, mme ba metsana le dipolasi, ke bo lo thapona. Badiri ba thola kwa ditrong, mme ha ba hitla magae ba tshwerwe ke letsapa. Go batla go agiwe matlo a thata, a ka emelanang le dipula tsa dikgogodi; mme Bats'wana ga ba kake ba kgona, ka ba duetwa madi a manyenye. Dithulelo le tsone di batla madi a mantsi, madi a ba a amogelang ke go tshwetranganya mowa le nama hela.

SEGOPODISHO SA MENDI

Ka Tshipi ya 20 mo kgweding e ya Tlhakole (February) batho ba ntile le Segopodisho sa Mendi mo kerekeng.

Tirelo tsatsi joo ene e tsamaiswa ke batlotlegi Solomon Mekgwe, le Mankgwe, Motlotlegi Godfrey A. R. Moroka, a tlhalosetsa phuthego gore segopodisho sa Mendi se kaya eng, le gore go ka nna mofemo ha segopodisho se ka dirwa ngwaga le ngwaga. Bana ba sekole ba phuthegile ka bontsi, le le bone bagolo, go tllwe go beelwa. Bants'ho ba ba 615 merapelo. Phuthego ya tlhalosetswa gore sekepe se sa Mendi, se nwetse ka Bants'ho ba palo eo mo le watleng le magareng go Engleslane le Fora, ka Tlhakole le 21 1917. Bants'ho ba Mendi ba ne ba ikanne go shwela dikano tsa bone; le kgosi ya bone le le fatshe ja bone, ka e le tlwaelo ya bogologolo ya Bants'ho; ba itira ditlhabelo, madi a bone a tshologa, a tlhatlala le lewatle, lipupu tsa bone ga vi itsiwe, go itse thapi le lernaru fela, le boteng teng ja mawa tle; mme re sholofela mo Modimong gore setlhabelo seo ba se itiri leng ga se lefela la mafela.

Ba shwetse gore Bants'ho ba ba salang morago ga dintwa, ba tshela bo tshelo ja boitumelo, eseng ja bokgoba, botshelo ja kgololesego, ja go tsweladi sapele le go dirisa dintse tse Mmopi a re di neileng ko utle ga patiko kgotse kgoreletso.

nyora metsi a hole hamp, haholo ho batho ba lulang morao ho motse. Re buile taba ena haholo 'me puo le selo sa rona ha li mameloe. E mong oa bahabi ha motse ebile o hlomile pompo (windmill) jareteng ea hae ka ho bona hore puo le selo ba li mameloe.

Re utloa ka poli-etsela e ka thaka ea papali ea-palokoe (Football) e se e nise e itokisetse ho qala tsa papali rea bona ba hlile ba tla halefa lemong sena.

Melao Le Mekgoa Ea Se-Afrika

Ke simolla ka go thagisa maikutlo a ba-Afrika malebana le melao e neng e siame ea se-Afrika, melao le mekhoa e neng e bopile bana ba Afrika ka lefatsho lotlhe; 'me melao eo le mekhoa ea eona, ba-Afrika ba e thologelese go e utloa ebucua ke bana ba ba etapelo ba bona, mo makhotleng a ntseng jaka "Parliament" le nakhotla a li-"Commissioner" tse linyalising bana ba Ma-Afrika, hobane mekhoa le melao eo ke buang ka eona ke eona motheo oa thuto eo kajeno e bidioang ka gore ke: "Higher Education."

Mekhoa eo ke e thalosa ka gore: Ngoana oa moroetsana o ne a se na boithatelo ka sebaka sepe. O ne a latela fela seo e leng thato ea batsoadi ba gagoe go fitlhela a be a nyalo. 'Me le re a setse a nyetsoe o tla latela thato ea hao ba monyetseng. Le go lefu le setse le mo khaogantse le monna oa gagoe, mosadi ona o tla sala a latela seo e leng thato ea batsoadi ba monna oa gagoe. Joalekage ere e sale kgarebe, a sa le lapeng la batsoadi ba gagoe a se ka a ba le gona go nyaloa ke lesogana leo le ratoang ke eena kantle go batsoadi ba gagoe. Go joalo fela, le ge a le moo a nyetsoeng teng, ge lefu le mo khaoganya le monna oa gagoe o tla boela a nyalo ke hao ba utloisisang ke ba moo a nyetsoeng teng, e leng batsoadi ba monna oa gagoe, Mokgoa ona o motle. E ne e le mokgoa o emeng godimo ga molao oa lenyalo la Sesotho, 'me kajeno ke mokgoa o meditsioeng ke melao ea lenyalo la sejakane, kapa la sekgooa, e reng ngoana oa moroetsana ge a le dilemo tse mashome a mabedi (20) o na le go ikeletsa thato ea gagoe.

Ngoana oa Moshemane ka mokgoa le melao ea Sesotho o ka tlase ga puo ea batsoadi ba gagoe le ge a bile a setse a nyetse. Ge a nyetse ene gammogo le mosadi oa gagoe ba kafatlase ga taolo ea batsoadi ba gagoe, go fitlhela khaogantse ea lefu. Mekgoa ona o motle oa Sesotho, eseng Sesotho fela e leng se-Afrika sa thago, ke ona mokgoa o emeng godimo ga molao oa Modimo o reng: 'Thompha batsoadi, o rata o mong le o mong fela jaka o rata a ka go rata.

Joale Ma-Afrika a geso, na melao ee e ne e sa loka? E ile kae? Na lona Ma-Afrika le itumella ge melao e e lathegile? Ipakanyeng megopolo le maitseo, le lokiseng bana ba lona le sechaba sa lona. Ke hao bana ba lona ba lathegile, le sechaba sa lona se lathegile.

Kenna, Mokati P. Disemelo.

Tsa Ladybrand

(Ke P. W. Makurube)

Mona haeco re lona letsatsi le matla lijalonanya li senyehile, le mekhohloune e mengata, a morena a thusa bohle ba liphateng ba tsohe, ka la 25-1-44 re ne re bolaka 'me Jemimah Ranchu, ea kutseng ka nako e tletsana 'me a nse a lela mora e mong oa hae ea neng a le Makho'eng, 'me itse feela ka hofibla ha mora ba buisana nakonyana e se kae eaba o se a khathala 'me a ithoballa, kepele e bile maheteng a moevangeli Mokhiiti, Methodist, a tlatsitsoe ke baevangeli Lets'ela Congregational, Touto D.R.C.

E re ka ha mofu e ne e le 'me oa seaparo kerekeng ea Methodist ka fumana e le ntho entle ruri ha bo 'malithats'ana ba kopane ka li kereke tse fapaneng 'me ba entse mokoloko o motle. Batho phupung ba ne ba feta 300 hole-hole.

Hape ka la 25-1-44 ha boloka moroetsana Beleminah Buys eo le ha'e e leng Marquard ngoana enoa o hlakahlala ha nate Mogorosi e leng moo ho nyetsoeng moholoune, o tllie a utse a kula 'me ka Sesotho re ka re o ne a tllie Lebaheng athe ke moo a tllie phomelela teng. Kepele ebile maheteng a Moevangeli Tonto, D.R.C. a tlatsitsoe ke Baevangeli Lets'ela, Mokhiiti, mofu e ne e le setho sa mokhatlo oa ba bacha. Bana ba apere oita le bona ho'me, a bohle re ikhotatseng ka sefela sa 158. Batho phupung ebile 373 ke mohau hobane ke lekile honka lihloho tabung tsa Bafu bana ka moo re kopileeng hokhutsufatsa ka ba hatisi le pampiri ho fokola.

Tsa Reddersburg

(Ke Molula-Qhoeng)

Mona motseng oa rona re bona letsatsi le lehlo haholo, pula ha e eo lipone le limela li ometse. Motho ea ntseng a re thusa ka ho re rekisetsa puone le liperekisi ke mong Spies oa Mollendam polasi e haufi le motse.

Re bile le mokete oa selallo ka la 13 khoeling e fetileng kerekeng ea D.R.C. Mosebetsi o ne o ts'oerwe ke Moruti I. S. Steyn oa Edenburg. Hara bohle ba bileng teng re ka hlalisa Mong. J. W. Molara, Tromsburg; Mong O. O. Tau, Tweefontein; Mong Mohotsi le Mong. Namane, Kliphuis.

Ba tsoileng ka mosebetsi oa Molimo ke Mong Joseph Mohano eo ea Sino-dong ea D.R.C. mane Bohlokong (Bethlehem), ea khutlileng Senekal se-bokeng sa mafumahlali a D.R.C. ke Mof. Lefume o tla a babatsa tse monate tseo a li boneng, re lebohela pethoho o ncha eo motse o tla ba le eona.

Ka selemo se fetileng re ile ra lebola 'Masepala ka ho re ahefa matloana a macha motseng le ho lokisa tsela e mahareng a motse le toropo. Kajeno re hlalisa ka masoabi hore re bolana ke le-

(Li tsoella serapeng sa 1)



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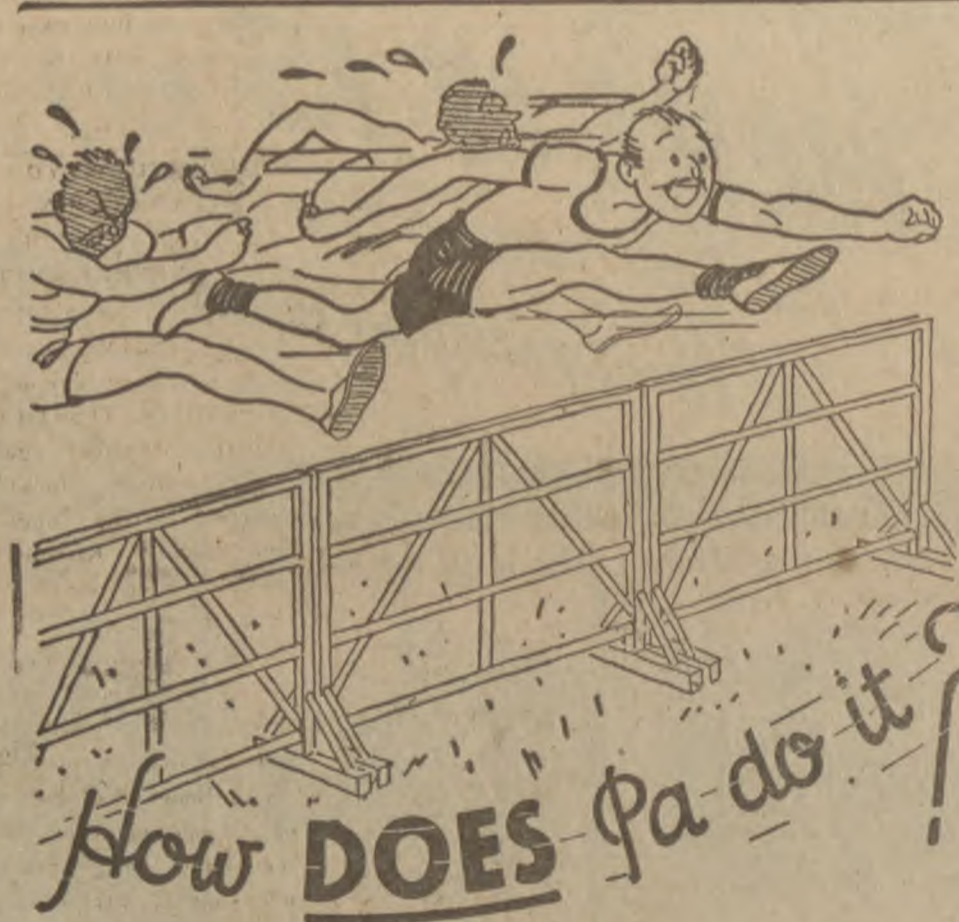


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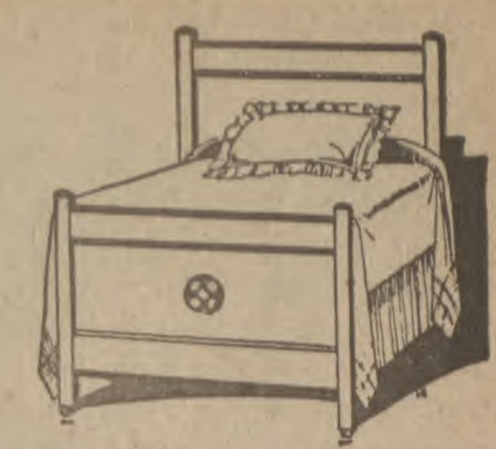
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Passing of a Great Artist

(By Walter M. B. Nhlapo)

Zet Boy, a great figure in the Jazz music world has been removed from the music scene. Many must have heard a deep sigh to realise that no more can be expected from a fountain of interpretation of melody that was so active for years. Many must have lamented in thought that they would never again see him conduct or pour out music from either his soprano or alto saxophone. Many deeply mourn in the knowledge that Z. Boy—their friend—is no more.

Mr. Solomon Zulu Boy Cele, for that was his full name, has been described as a *bona fide* musician and the description fitted him perfectly—that is, if we mean one who loves music and plays for the love of it.

He was one of those born leaders who dream great dreams and transformed at least a great part of them into living reality, and whose service in the dance music world has been of inestimable importance and magnitude. He died at a time when he had great schemes in mind and for these schemes he augmented his band, improved greatly its phrasing, style and play but instead of seeing these plans materialise, fate ordained otherwise.

From the age of 15 years when he was regarded a child prodigy in playing "marabi" on the keyboard, his thoughts and heart were given over to jazz music. The power of his personality, determination, and enthusiasm acquired for him a high position in the jazz world, rich as it was in men of talents, deeds and ideas.

A few years later he accompanied the defunct African Sonny Boys and the Eric Lads of Pinville. He was the youngest pianist in that glorious regiment when the African and Partners Hall functions were the highlights of our social gatherings. He was so good that everybody was gracious in praise of the way he played.

About 9 years ago, Jacob Madumo (now with the African Rhythmics of Benoni) on the tenor saxophone; Jack on the drums and late Cele on the piano, the Jazz Maniacs Band was formed. And from this small beginning the Maniacs developed to be the personal eleven they are, which has played in famous European nightclubs like the New Paradise, defunct Log Cabin, Havana and the Stardust and many homely parties given by Europeans.

The consensus of opinion is that Cele was a jolly fellow who lived for music. He always gave us the impression that he was longing for two things to happen. One was to make the Jazz Maniacs the greatest live joint in Africa. The other was his pathetic longing to see his sons grow to fill and follow his career. For one who had an almost passionate affection for this man, it was indeed sad to think that his desires were denied him.

Always a sterling craftsman, those who were privileged to enjoy his friendship were enriched and inspired by the glow that emanated from this lovable personality. Although a conservative in his world, he never turned a blind eye to latest innovations.

His was the gentlest of natures; he was tolerant with mediocrities; was modest in listening to criticisms against his band; gracious in his praises and generous towards his colleagues. We hope that the force that was the Jazz Maniacs has not died with the founder and leader. I know that it would have been the wish of Cele to see his life work carried on by the boys who are imbued with the same ideals and thoughts.

Cele has passed away, but to those of us who were fortunate enough to have had his friendship there will always remain the affectionate recollection of a genial companion, and, we say, God give him rest and peace. An revoir, dear friend.

African National Congress Establishes Office

Sir,

For a long time, I have been on the most unfriendly terms with the leaders of the African National Congress, particularly because of the responsibility so proudly bestowed upon them—the consolidation of all Bantu into a national and political union with all reasonable legislative powers; yet failing for many years in the maintenance of a National Organisation's administrative premises.

The recent announcements in the Bantu Press, however, lend great weight to the fact that the African National Congress shall soon be opening its office in the heart of Johannesburg. This is, indeed, a noble and bold endeavour and I look forward to same with great anticipation for, as a social-worker, I forcibly maintain that it is only when a national organisation has an office, that it can studiously solve the problems of its members and thus defend with all passion and enthusiasm, their interests.

I further look forward to the day when this office shall be the co-ordinating body of all purely African Organisations.

The propaganda machine must be set to work day and night, raiding all classes of the Race from the graduate, theatre-goer, club-enthusiast to the much-overlooked domestic worker.

It is in such an organised campaign that the only hope of a speedy million mark membership lies. Then and only then, I maintain, will this office be in a position to face the many bristling questions of an African Race long emerged from the womb of superstition, now entered into the political arena, darkened by conflicts of colour prejudice, confused legislation, and is honey-combed with ambitious yet conflicting Bantu Organisations seek the advice of a National Parent Body.

PETER RAY-NASSAU,
(Social-Worker),
Johannesburg.

AFRICAN JAZZ COMPOSER

Another African Jazz Composer, another composer of captivating music and lyrics, has been discovered in the person of Mr. Kenneth Mshau. He is the composer of such hits as "Dynamite Masterkeys," "Nancy," "Step that floor," "Swing Maam," "Daddy, daddy," "Papa," "You've got rhythm," "I've got my eyes opened" etc. RECRUITS: Recruits in the troupe are: Johann Lerefo, Lydia Malinga, ex-Versatile Choristers' queen of alto, and Jacob Mshau of Kroonstad. The troupe is performing at Potchefstroom on March 17, 1944 and at the Community Hall Bloemfontein, on April 4 and 5 1944.

Klerksdorp Social Activities

(By Dr. Rhythm)

Some time back, the famous Versatile Choristers of Klerksdorp, with Messrs Richard Moshale and Edwin Shale as joint producers and directors, gave a very successful long remembered concert in the Location Hall. The three young men in the troupe gave some excellent tapping items. The two tiny toddlers "Innocent" and "Nasie," kept the audience spell-bound.

On the following day, the ever-terrific Broadway Masterkeys, performed in the same Hall. A double-programmed function, a competition concert and a concert was arranged, but unfortunately only the Masterkeys appeared, hence their retaining all the prizes and trophies awarded.

MASTERKEYS STRIKE BACK!

The above troupe under the management and training of Mr. Kenneth Mshau, African Jazz Song composer, known to concert fans as "Sonny Boy" held a reception function in the St. Alfred's hall on January 27, 1944, after their arrival from a triumphant tour of Free State and Cape Province. The following are among the places they touched during the tour:—Viljoenskroon, Kroonstad, Bloemfontein, Thaba Nchu, Kimberley, Beaufort West and Bloemhof. (Continued in column two)

LION BLOOD TONIC



No. 12

Liketoketsa tsa batho se lithusitoe ke pheko ena, "Morena" oa meriana.

E bloekisa mali, e felisa mochecha, Ehlola, liso, thurho, mali a mabe, mathopa, ho khophoha, ho tisa ha litho. E bloekisa lipho la senya—me hona ho tsa paksa ke moroto o tala. E felisa mahloko a mokokotjo ho basebetai. E u naha takato ea ho ja, e matlafatsa litho, tsa hao, 'me e sireletsa 'male mafung. Theko ke 1/6 lobotolo, 'me 4/6 ka Puso.

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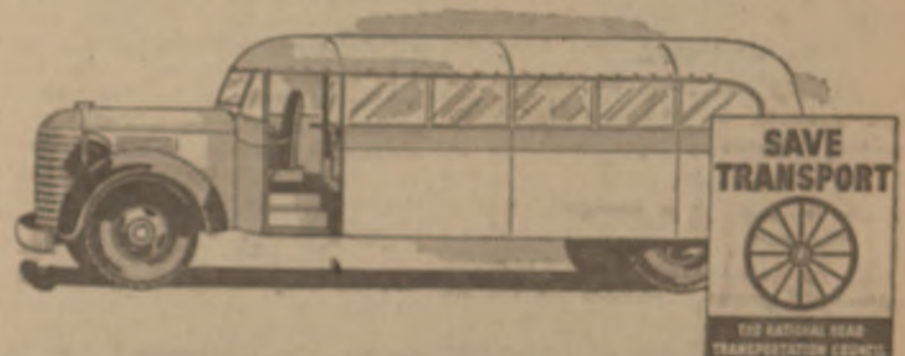
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On Sundays and other days when you don't work, don't use the buses unless you have to. Both Europeans and Africans are being asked to help to save transport by not overworking the buses.

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

TLHAGISHO No. 209 (TSHIPI E KHUTLANG KA 4th MARCH, 1944)



Kisarishu o utlwa diphala di tshameka. O utlwa di mo natehela me o iphetsa go inela.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL O FE- TLEKA MAEMO A NTWA

"Dikgokologo le letlhabula di tla bona thubako e kgolo mo mahelong o tle a Jeremane" go bua Mosimoga-thogo wa Britonia kwa kgotleng kgolo ya Britonia. O ne a tswelala ka go re, thubako tsa difofane di bea motheo wa tlhasego ya Europa ka mephato.

Gape o ne a tlhagisa ha tlhasego ya Italia e gogetse mephato e le mentsi ko Italia me e se nako ya go iketla e le ya go itsetsa ka megatla. O ne a tlhagisa ha a ese a ke a bone ha ntwana ya Europa e le gaufi le go hela kgotsa a bona ha mephato ya Hitlera e le gaufi le go pirigana. Mr. Churchill o ne a gatelela ha ntwana ya Italia e imolotse mephato ya Russia thata. O ne a tlhagisa tatlhegelo tsa Britonia ka karolo ya gagwe mo ntsweng. O ne a tswelala ka go re "E re ntse re rorisa Russia ka phenyoo" tsa gagwe, re seke ra lebala Britonia le mahatshe agwe gammogo le Amerika ka tiro ya bona mo ntsweng. Ka tiro eo re seke ra tshaba go tlhagisa tiro tsa rona. Ke tiro e makete e rwalwang ka sebate mo phenyoo e ka etsa e se kgakala me rure re ka se etingwe kwa bohelong." Ke mafoko a mosimegi ao.

Mo go ha utlwieng mafoko a gwe kafa teng ga ona go utlwalwa moya wa tshpop mo dilong tse tlang tse se ka-keng tsa bolelwa hela.

KOAFATSO YA MADIHELO A MARUMO A JEREMANE

Ngogola madihele mangwe a marumo a ntwana a ne a nongololwa ditlhae ka difofane tsa Amerika. E ne e le madihele a motse wa Schweinfurt. Jeremane jaaka ditshoswane a simolola go a aga gape me fofane tsa Amerika jaaka di ne di ntse di disitse e rile hela matlo a sena go hela difofane tsa bo di hitlha di a thubaka gape. Ditshoswane di ka nna tsa simologo ha e ba di ka kgona.

Schweinfurt e ne e le tulo ya madihele a karolo tse kgolo tsa difofane le dikepe tsa ntwana. Thubako ya Amerika e tla diegisa tsamaya ya difofane le dikepe. Mafoko a ga a pake ha kepe tsa Jeremane di gaketse. Di sale di itseta ka mogatla ka nako ya ntwana ya Scharnhorst. Kgantsadia shona, o bolelwa ha a tagilwe ke ditlhabo me a se ketla a thlola a tla bona mo lewatleng. Fofane tsa Bathusanyi di se di dubakile jaana gore se tshabe go angwa ke ntelo tsa lewatle. Se se re busetsa gape kwa moteng wa Schweinfurt mo karolo tsa dikepe le difofane di neng di dirwa gona me di sitsweng ke difofane.

MAFOKO KA BORIPANA

Go utlwalwa ha Russia a neile Finland mafoko a go ichwatola mo ntsweng me Finland mafoko a jalo o a utlwisisa. Leha go ese go sedimoge sentle, gangwe hela mafoko a Russia gaa mashwe. Mafoko a ntse jaana. Mephato ya Jeremane e mo Finland o tsengwe ke Finland mo kgolegong go tsamaya ntwana e hela. Kgotsa mephato ya Russia e simogwa ke Finland e thuse go golega ya Jeremane kwa morago Russia a ikgoge mo hatshing ja Finland ha ntwana e hedile. Russia o ile a le kgopolo e ntle. Ke e rategang go kgophela merafe e mentye le yona e tla bona tsela ya go tswa.

Hitlara o setse a phara diretse ebile o biditse pitso ya matona a gagwe a difofane ka ntata thubako e kalo ya bathusanyi, mo madihelong a gagwe a difofane. Ka ntlha tsotlhe ditsha tse gapilweng di diiswa go thubaka Jeremane ka bogauti. Ka basimegi botlha ba paletsweng go dira jaaka Hitlera a lae-

la, ba bolawa botlha me ba bonang go sepaletse ha ipolaya ka nosi. Ka tsela tsotlhe go bonala ha Hitlera a setse a tla tloga a ntsha mosi ka sekhurumelo. O setse a nse a bitsa dipitso kgafetsa-kgafetsa.

O ntwana a pharaka diretse me o bona ha tsatsi ja gagwe le phirima me tao tsa gagwe di sa dumalane le tsa thulaganyo e ncha.

Bodihelo jo bogolo ko Regensburg mo Jeremane bo batlile bo nyeletswa go tlhelele ke fofane tsa Bathusanyi.

Jeremane o latlhegetse ke fofane di le 700 mo ntsweng tsa loapi mo Britonia le Jeremane sasha jaana.

Setsha sa madihele a difofane mo Augsburg mo Jeremane se udubaditse ke fofane tsa Bathusanyi.

Thubako tsa mmaba mo London di bokowa thata go gaisa tsa 1940-41. Se se shupa ha thata ya fofane tsa Jeremane le yona e bokotsegile. Jaanong e kabo e le nako ya bona ya go nyeletsa Britonia segolo setona London—me baa palelwa.

MAHATSHE A BALKAN

Balkan ke mahatshe a le mantsi kafa Europa botlhaba. Ha ntwana e simolola a ne a inakanya le Jeremane. Mahatshe a, a ka na botlhaba ga Russia botlhaba bokone ga Jeremane, me bophirima le borwa bophirima ga Italia.

A ne a tshwanela go bolela kafa a emeng gona. A ne a pateletswa mo maemong ao. A ne a tshwanetse a ipata le bangwe ba dikgoka me ka nako eo, Jeremane e ne e kete ke yena poopedi. Erile ha mahatshe a Balkan a iphetsa kgopolo, a ne a gopola go re Jeremane o tla henywa ntwana. Jaanong a ipona a thlaotse di bekerwe. Ere jaaka go ntwana jalo mahatshe a, a loga maano a go itshwatola mo mareleding a, a itsentseng mo go ona. Russia yo o sa batleng sepe sa mahatshe a bona o ba gaga bela ka bogale kafa botlhaba, mephato ya bathusanyi e gaketse mo Italia ka go thubaka kafa borwa bophirima. Metsetlho go le metse e megolo ya bona e thubakile. Jaaka ba utlwa go sia ga "Majeremane mo Russia ba ntwana ba hehelwa ke tshepo go ya pele. Le ko mahatsing a Baltic go ntwana hela jalo.

Go batlega hela sebate mo lebatshing lengwe gore le etele mahatsenyana a mangwe pele. Hela ha a ka dira jalo, lebitla ja Jeremane le tla bo le bulagile. Mo malatsing ano mahatshe a Balkan a fa gare ga tshilo le tshilwana a ntwana. Le mahatsenyana a Europa bokone a eme hela jalo.

Finland o mo tlalolong e kgolo. Jaaka a sentse a lwa le Russia o santse a tla dubisiwa matlatsa ka mabogo.

Go setse go na le dikai tse shipang ha mahatshe a Balkan a ikwatlhaya ha a ile a bapa le Jeremane mo ntsweng e, me a tloga a ngaloga a thusa merafe ya Bathusanyi hela jaaka re bona Italia a dira mo malatsing ano. Italia o lopa kokeletso ya marumo go thubaka Jeremane ka ona.

Tsela e banagala sentle gore mahatshe a Balkan a tla golangana le rona go ipatlela polokego le tshireletso. Ga go na se ba tshwanetseng go se tshaba mo Russia yo tla ba amuseng le ntwana seke ya ba lona kaga Britonia yo itsegang a le pelonomi mo go botlha ba bokowa, me Amerika le ene a se mo tshabe ka a aga inola ba wetseng mo bodibeng.

BATHUSANYI LE JEREMANE

Dikakanyo tsa sasha jaana tsa kgopolo ya Russia kaga bathusanyi ba gagwe kafa bophirima, ebong Britonia le Amerika, di thakanya tlhogo.

Re ipelosa mkgwelewa ya go sedimosa mafoko ka tsela e tla a bonesang sentle. Jeremane o tla a ntwana a katoga mephato ya Russia. Gongwe le gongwe kafa botlhaba, mephato ya Jeremane e mo matloteng. Ba kgweediwa ka boiketlo go

ya kwa gaeng ja bona. Kwalo tsa Jeremane di setse di tshagisitse dikgopolo tsa gore ha go ka tsena Russia mo Jeremane ga ba sholohela kutlwelebothoko epe, me ha go ka tsena Britonia le Amerika go ka ntwana botoka. Ga go sepe se sejalo, Jeremane o tshwanetse a kabololwa ditsebe. Jeremane o leka ka go tlhele go thubaka kutlwano fa gare ga merafe ya kopano. O paletse. Ga go morafe mongwe wa bathusanyi o elatsang go natha lehatsho ka go dirisa merafe e mengwe. Russia o kgotsofetse ka tsa lehatsho ja gagwe me le letona o tlale dirisa fela Jeremane ene a mo tswelale ka ntl. Merafe ya Bathusanyi ga e batle sepe sa mahatshe. A bona a ba lekanye me ba tlaa huma ka ona. Britonia a re ga a batle sepe ha e se kagisho le iketlo. Bana ba gagwe (ebong mahatshe a gagwe) ba tla mo thusa mo botsoheng ba mo tshagisitse ka boshwa jwa bona. Bangwe ba gopola go re kwa bohelong Jeremane o tla itlhelwa mo setubeng sa Britonia me a batle go amuswa me o tla hitlhelwa se omile.

Merafe ya Bathusanyi e eme ka kgopolo e lenngwe hela, ya go busetsa lehatsho mo maemong a lona a kagisho le tidimalo fa gare ga merafe. Kagisho e Jeremane a e thubileng. Maikaelelo a bona ke go dira thulaganvo tsa go busetsa mahatshe a manwe kwa pushong le mahatsing a dubakilweng ka ntata bolula jwa ntwana tsa Jeremane.

TRUK

(Re abetswe)

Setsha sa sephiri sa Japan ebong Truk go ntse gotwe ga sena botseno. Botshireletso jwa shona bo tshote nyaga di le 25 ka bophara jwa thomaganvo ya ditlhae me kafa thoko ke bophadipadi jwa lewatle. Moo Japan o ne a seke a gopola ha go hitlha mmaba. Tiro ya mophato wa Amerika e ka-bonwa ha re tshwanetse ra gopola gore mophato o kgolo o tshagisitse setsha o ne wa tswa mo Truk o sa bonwe me wa thubaka boela kwa morago ka tatlhegelo di le dinye. Ngwaga tse hetileng e ne e se kgetsa e potlana me mo malatsing ano ka photogo tsa ditlhae mephato ya Bathusanyi e bile e ikutlwa go tselela Truk, ke setlhae se fetseng sentle me kgapo ya shona ga se metshamekane. Pele Amerika o tla rata go dibolotsa Rabaul (yo seteng a kga loleme ka ntata thubako tse mo New Guinea gaufi). Jaaka e le setsha se kwenneng sa mmaba me ba hetele pele mo Guam jaanong ya ye mo Truk yo seng kgakala le ditlhae tse hela ha Truk a tshotswe tselo e tla bo e butse go tsena mo tlhakenng tsa Philippines le mo Japan ka nama. Tojo, mosimoga-thogo, wa Japan, o setse a bona mareledi a Tsamao tsa ntwana mo Pacific di tla tshagisita hela jalo. Boganka jwa basimegi ba Bathusanyi ba tshwanang le bo MacArthur le Nimitz wa kepe tsa Amerika ba re naya tshepo yotlhae ka ba tswelotse ba sa dire phoso epe. Japan ekare o matlile lephesha ka mogatla ntwana a ne a tsenekwa ke phenyoo kwa tshimologong tse di neng di atilwe pele ke setlhogong sa gagwe. Ka beke di se kae mephato ya Bathusanyi e phonyeditse boitshoaretso jwa Japan me ba setse ba tsamalele paka di le kgolo mo watleng ja Pacific go ya ko Japan. Ga go na yo itseng botoka go gaisa mosimegi Tojo, kaga bothata jo bo leng wana go kganela ntelo ya Bathusanyi.

Ke nako yotlhae ntwana e ntwana e le kgakala le Japan me e ntwana e mo atamela. Ha re batla bopaki jwa thubako e Japan e e bonang mo watleng ja Pacific, re ka bo bona mo mafokung a Tokio a bolelang ka Tojo a lelelele basimegi ba gagwe ba bagolo kantata ditlhogong le tatlhegelo tsa Japan mo kgweding tse hetileng. Tojo o ne a kgetha basimegi ba hashka ka tshepo ya go re ba tla kganela tsamaya ya Bathusanyi. Ka tlhasego ya Makatlanamane ba ne ba palelwa ke go kganela Amerika. Me jaaka Mr. Churchill a boletse go re ga re ketla re kgaotsa go tsamaya re gatakata mebila ya Tokio ka mosi go be go sale molora hela.

Mafoko a sasha jaana a bolela ha thubako e dirilweng mo Truk e le tonna go beta pegi tsa rona tsa maloba. Go bolelwa ha go ntweditse kepe tsa Japan di le 23. Ga tse tse 6 gape di ka etsa di ntwite me go tlhelele go dubilwe kepe di le 11.

Re rata go tlhalosa go re thubako ya Truk e dirwa Japan a ntwana itse ha go lwewa e seng khukhuno mo karolong eo ya Pacific. Ka kgarathanyo tsa Tojo tsa go heretlha basimegi go bega tatlhegelo tsa Truk mosimegi Tojo e setse a bontsha batho ba Japan ba ba setse ba sa iphemele hela me maemo a bona a le mashwe. O simolotse ka go ba bolelela ha tsela ya shenyoo e le telele e le magwatata. Dijo kafa morago ga thubako e ncha e o bona go re batho ba gagwe ba tshwanetse ba itse ha metse a lekanye dipota.

"SALANG SENTLE."

Ha General Eisenhower a tlogela mephato ya gagwe mo Afrika Bokone



Pele a tsena mo mophatong o tshwanetse a thatlhobiwa ke dingaka. Ngaka e thatlhobang makgwalo le pelo ya Kisarishu e bolela ha e tla nna leshole je le kwenneng.

a ya England, go simoga mephato ya "tokologo" o ne a bua mafoko a mo basomeng le masholeng "Ke tlogela ntwana e go re keo dira tshimogo tse dingwe tse bathusanyi ba di beileng mo atlang tsa me." "Ke lo tlogela ka pele botlho ko ka ke itse tiro e kgolo ya lona, gammogo le boganka jo lo dirileng ka jona mo nyageng tse hitileng. Leha lo dirile go le kalo ka ntata boganka jwa lona koo bona lo ka bapisa tiro ya lona sentle ha lo ka leha maemo a lona a 1942."

BATSAMAI LE MMALA

(Re abetswe)

Go tswile mafoko a le mantsi mo dikwalong kaga batsamai ba bantsho ka terena kgotsa bus. Bus tsa bantsho go tse go dia lekana me ere gontse jalo tuediso ya tsona e kwa godimo. Terena tsona ga tse di tlaa bobo. Ha mafoko a, a nepele, ke kgetsa e potlana ya go re beng ba tsona ba rulaganyetse batho sentle. Mafoko a re a lebileng ke go re batho ba tsamayang ka tsona go ya le go boia tirong ba tlhoke tulo. Go ka tse ke na le kgopolo ya bongwana ha ke re mmala jaaka e le mmala mo go nna ga o kae sepe. Ke ne ke le mo tereneng ka tsatsi lengwe ha go tsena monna ka hutshe e mapena a sephara, e kgamathetseng leokwane me a heta a bapa le nna. A feti a itatsa hela kafa godimo ga me. Kgantlele ka utlwa a setse a bona kgotsa ona thata a ba a nthokisa boroko. Ke ne ka tenega ka udubatsa

montsho me a se ntshameka sentle. Go no go na le moletlo o mogolo mo tikologong me terena e ne e tletse batho ba le bantsi ba moletlo oo.

Terena e ne ya fitlha me ga ke bula ka hitlhelwa banna ba le babedi. Ha ke re kea tsena motheo a bo a re: "Nyan rra, go lo fano ke tulo ya me le moitshopi yo hela." Ke ne ka boela kwa morago ke swabile. Ke ne ka bapa le terena me ha ke fitlha fa gongwe ka fitlhelwa monna le basadi ba le babedi. Hao ka nna le tshopo ya go tsena. Ha ke tsena le gona monna a nkganela a mpoletlela ha e le tulo ya gagwe le basadi bagwe. Ka ikgoga ka pelo e botlho ko. Mo tlalolong ya me go no ga tla lekolwane ha India me ha mpotsa ha ke batla tulo Motho wa batho a ntwana ka tulo le bona go tsamaya ke tsena mo Calcutta. Sekai sa kwalo lo ke go shupa ha tulo yona e ntwana e le gona ka go athama. Me hela e bonwa ha batho ba na le maitseo ba gopolela ba bangwe.

S.A.W.A.S. BA HEPA BANA BA

BANTSHO KA MESANA

Banyana ba Bantsho mo Lady Selborne ba hepiwa ka mesana. E ke tiro ya bahumagadi ba direlwa ntwana mo Afrika Borwa.

Thulaganyo tse kgale di ntse di akangngwa me ha di ka atlega re tshopo go re tiro ya bona e tla tsepamela rure. Re setse re bonye tiro ya bona me ga re tlhaganyo go re ke ke go reng ba ipelasetswa bopelonomi jo me le pusho tse kgolo di tla ba tshagisita.

Setlhwantsho ke se: Kafa tase ga matludi a ntlo re bona bana go thatlhamana ga bona ba dutse fa ditafoleng ba hepiwa. Ba bagolwane ba lemo tse 6 go ya 10 ba kolaganyo ba tshote dijana tsa maslhi le dijo dingwe tse ba di newang ke mohumagadi. Ha le ha le baa leboga me boitumelo ke jo bo bonwang ka hatlhogong tse shibileng godimo. Ha re le kwa teng go no ga hepiwa ba le 150.

POLELO TSA HLAKANYANA

HLAKANYANA LE MOGATSA

TSHWENE

(Tlhagisho ka tletlelo ya Mokwadi wa "Tau le Phokoje")

Ka tsatsi lengwe mogatsa tshwene o ne a gaketse a rulela ntlo e ncha. O ne a thomile tiro ya gagwe matlo jaana gore a seke a bona Hlakanyana a tla. A beta a thlola fa mojakoo. Kafa teng a bona nkgole e kgolo. A beta a e nkgankga me a utlwa e na le dijo tse monate. Mogatsa tshwene ene o ne a lebile tiro ya go rulela. Hlakanyana ene a simolola go ja dijo mo pitseng. Mogatsa tshwene ha a utlwa sengwe see ja, a leba kwa tlase me a bona Hlakanyana a ipharile. Ke yo tla reng: "He wena koo, o dirang ka dijo tsa me?" Hlakanyana a hetola ka go re: "Dumela Kgantsadia ka ne ke di utlwa hela go re ha di le monate ke bone gore magodu a se di utswa." Mogatsa tshwene a hetola ka go re: "Ha o ka tla go ntwana ha, ke tla di ja nao." Hlakanyana gaa ka a thlola a senya nako. O ne a ipelotse kafa godimo. Kafa morago ga nako a hologa. Mogatsa tshwene a mmotsa a re: "Jaanong o ya kae?" Hlakanyana a re: "Ke dirile jaana go re thapo tsa me di fele. Ke santse ke ile go batla tse dingwe." Hlakanyana a tsena mo tlung a utswa dijo a bo a boela gape mo godimo ga ntlo a tshote thapo e telele. Ka yona a feta a itshema yo dirang ka thata, ntsaana o golelela mogatla wa ga mogatsa tshwene mo dipalolong. Jaanong a re: "Ke dirile thata ke tshwanetse go ikhutsa" Jaanong a tsena mo tlung a feta a ja dijo.

Jaanong ha mogatsa tshwene a gadima a bona Hlakanyana a gaketse fa pitseng keo tla reng "Ha tiro ga e ese e hele." Hlakanyana a re: "Ha e le nna ke lapilile me gankake ka thlola ke rulela. Ha o batla dijo hologa ke ese ke di hetse."

Magatsa tshwene ha a re, o a fologa a fologa a hitlhelwa a hapeletswe mogatla. O ne a leka gangwe le gape me goa se ka go mo thusa sepe.

Erile Hlakanyana a sena go ja a bo a re: "Sala sentle ngwana rra, ke itumelotse dijo tsa gago."

A bo a kgotlha setlhaoko.

KABELO TSA MADI A NTWA

Kgosi Mhlabundzima o ntshitse ka Magistrata, Richmond, Natal, palo ya £6. 5. 0. ya dineo le dimametsi tsa mashole.

Go bolelwa a Magistrata a tlhagisa ha kgosi le morafe ba setse ba ntshitse madi a ka nna £200 go hitlhelwa tsatsi je, me o dumela ha kgosi e santse e abela ko Mzinto le Camperdown.

Boikanyo le bopelonomi jwa Kgosi Mhlabundzima le morafe bo gagamatsa.

Mo go Rev. S. V. Mlthywa wa Lyndhurst Road, Methodist Church, Kimberley, go tla 15a.



Jaanong mo lo bona Kisarishu a sidila dikgoka-o mo mophatong. Tshidilo tse di tla totisa dikgoka le botshelo jwa gagwe. Sehuba sa gagwe se tla kokomoga.

Polelo e tla tswelotswa ka tlhagisho e tlang.

bolao jwa gagwe ka letswela, me a nthlola ka tlhogo e dithitho, nna ka nna senkuh. Hela ha a baya tlhogo mo mosamang a bo a ona gape. Ke ne ka ipakanyetso go udubatsa bolao jwa gagwe gape ha mongwe a nkgwatha gore ke se thlhole ke dira jalo ka mogoni ke Texas Jack me o thlaba mongwe le mongwe ka thipa ha a mo tona. Ke ne ka mo tlogela bosigo botlha me ka thlola boroko. Mo moshong ke ne ka mo lepa ha a tswa. Amarure ka e bona e lepeletse. Ke ne ka tsena mo tereneng ya tikologo ya Cape Town. Hela ha e tloga lekgoba lengwe la bo le photsetsa ka mo teng me ya re le mpona la kopa itshwarelo la ipolela, ha le tshote tekete ya 2nd class. Ke ne ka le raya ka re le dule ga go molato. Re ne ra tswelala mmogo ka lobaka. Terena ya hitlha ha boemong me monna a tswa. Ha terena e tloga ka lenoga ha a tlogetse letlojana ja gagwe mo kobong. Ke ne ka dira ka bnako ka le ntsha ka seokomela-bagwe sa terena me a le tsaya. O ne a ntwana thata. E ne e le monna ya tlhokomelang yo botho. Mmala wa gagwe o no o sa ntshwenye. India ke batsho je le gakgamatsang mo hatlung ha sa le itseng. Batho ba batsho jeno ba ka gakgamala thata ha ba hitlha teng. Nkile ka tsena mo benkeleng la Dihela ko Calcutta go reka sehela. Ke ne ka rata go itse ha go na le mongwe yo o neng a ka ntshamekela sehela seo. Ke ne ke rekisetswa ke smonna yo

THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1944

Congress E Sebeditseng?

Kajeno, ga baetapele ba Congress ba eme ka maoto go matlafatsa lekgotla lena la sechaba, go teng potso e hlangang-gagolo go thaka e neha, e reng Congress e sebeditseng? Ga go motho...

Ka baka lena go ea batlega gore re ke re nke megopolo ea bona re ise matlatsang ao Ba-Afrika mona Transvaal le Orange Free State ba neng ba le hlorisong le kgetellong e boima. Matsatsi ao Lekgooa le leng le le leng e ne ele morena le laola ka sampoko le seeta, gose ea ka le kgalemelang. Ba-Afrika ba ne ba rola dikatiba ga ba bona Lekgooa...

Ditimpeleng ba ne ba sa palame "First le second class" ba ne ba palama matroking a tshuanang le a dipere, gobane go ne gose "Third class." Ditishing go ne gose matlo a go letela ditimela, go se matlo a dijo, gose ditulo tseo batho ba ka dulang go tsona ga ba letetse ditimela. Ba ne ba sa palame ditimela ka go rata, ba palamisoa ke maphodisa jualeka diuku di tseentshoa ka sakenng.

Diofising tsa dipasa, ba ne ba tshuaroa gampe ke maphodisa a Ba-Afrika, ba otloa ga ba sa rolele Makgooa dikatiba le go a dumedisa ka tumediso e reng: "Nkosi, Wena wakula silibele!" Pasa ea go etela tulo tse ding e ne e rekoo ka ts.

Makgotleng a tshoko, Ba-Afrika ba ne ba sa hlabane, ba le jualeka diuku pele ga bakuti ba tsona. Bo Magistrate ba gana go dumelisa bopaki ba bona, ga molato o lebagane le Lekgooa.

Monna Johannesburg hloriso e ne ele e kgolo. Ba-Afrika ba ne ba ragoo ditarateng ke Lekgooa lefe le lefe, gose ea ka ba namolelang. Ba sa dumelloe go tsamama kamorago ga hora ea 9 mantsibona, kantle le "special pass." Le go basadi go ne gote juale. Ka disondaga e ne ere ga Ba-Afrika ba tsua ka dike-rekeng, ba tsua go rapela Modimo ba fumane ba letetse ke maphodisa menyakong ea dikereke, gomme ba otloa, ba lelekisui ka dipere.

Matsatsing ao Ba-Afrika, ba ne ba sa dumelloe mesebetsing ea kgoebo, ba sa dumelloe go reka mafatshe, ba eja maoteling a Majuda le Machaena. Thuto ea bona dikolong tsa gae e ne esa fete buka ea boraro; dikolong tsa botichere e ne sa fete bukeng ea botshela. Go ne gose dikolo tse phagameng.

Mehleng ao Ba-Afrika, ba ne ba lefa lekgotlo la E2 ka selemo. Mehleng go gare ga Ba-Afrika go ne gose kutluano le thusano. Mo-Afrika o ne a thabela go bona Mo-Afrika e mong a otloa ke Makgooa kapa Maphodisa.

Bophelo ba Ba-Afrika ho ne bo eme ka seboqogo sena ga lekgotla la Congress le theoa. Bekong e tlang re tla hlagisa mesebetsi ea lekgotla lena.

Mo-Negro O Hlaba Lekhoaa Ka Thipa

Koana Washington, America, monna oa le-Negro o bolale mosadi oa Lekhoaa Miss Catherine Cooper Reardon, oa dilemo tse masome a mararo le metso e supileng. Gotoe setopo sa gagoo se sila sa fumanoa kerekeng e kholo moo mmolaf a beng a sebetisa teng.

Tona ea mapodisi Major Edward Kelly o bolela gore monna ona o mmoleletse gore o bolale Miss Reardon ka letlaka la "hobane o ile a mo tlalela ho Modisa ea library gore ga fiela diofisi tsa library lego thosa lerole ditlong.

(Li tsoella serapeng sa 2)

Tsoaro Ea Ma-Afrika Dipolasing

Ditaba tse builoeng lekhohlong la bo-ts'elega le la bosupa la Parlamaenta ea Ma-Afrika (N.R.C.), le blleng teng lemong sa 1943, di ile tsa begoa ka botlalo koranteng ka nako eo, empa pegelo ea mesebetsi ea Council kafa e boleloang ke lekhohla la Merero ea ba Batsho ka teng, e bontsa le ditaba tse builoeng komiting, le ditaba tse dumellanyoeng empa di ise di hlagiso koranteng.

Taba e nngoe ea hore Ma-Afrika a fumane chelete ea "pension" ea botsofo e setse e hlahisitse maungo a katleho puong ea Mr. Hofmeyr ha a bolela ka tsa dichelete.

Go fumanoa e le ntho e ntle habolo gore bo-radipolasi ba tshoare Ma-Afrika hantle mo mesebetsing ea bona ditulong tsa bona tsa mesebetsi.

Muso o kopiloa gore o kgalemele bapolasi ba ba tlang ba romele basebetsi ditropong go tlo ba sebetisa hona empa ba tla seke ba ba lefa chelete e lekanang le bophelo ba toropo bo bo makete.

Ga boleloa ngongorego ea hore Makhoaa a mangoe a tle a romele basebetsi ba bona tulong tsa bophelo ho sa lokang kapa mo go nang le boloetse ba Malaria koantle ga go ba etsesa malokisetso a paballo.

Council le hona ea bua hore 'Muso o ts'oanetse go kopjoa go sebedisa molao oa gore ga batho ba hiroa ke ramosebetsi kafa kompoete efeng ea mesebetsi, chelete, ea bona ea setimela le tsohle go ea le ho bona e ts'oanetse go lefuoa ke bahiri. Ke molao oa khiri o entsoeng 1937 Kopanong ea Geneva.

Dingaka tsa Ma-Afrika di dumeletsoe go sebedisa meriane ea bona bathong ba ho bona feela joaleka Makhoaa a di-Kemisi. Ts'oanelo emg dingaka di e buelletsoe ke Council ka molao oa khotla la bophelo.

Lekhotla la ba la khotlatsa gore go bee le ma-khotlana a dikalafi tulong tsa Ma-Afrika tse joaleka e entsoeng, koa Polela, Natal. Ba re mesebetsi ona o ka etsoa ka pele go sa emelo pegelo ea Komishini e kholo ea tsa Bophelo.

Council ea khotlatsa ka matla hore Masopala a etsetse Ma-Afrika dikalafi tse go senang tefa mo makeishining le go etsa matloana a mafapogelo dikolong tsa Ma-Afrika mo tulong tsa dipolasing.

Council ea boela ea tiisa molao oa go eletsa muso go bolaea lekhohla la Ma-Afrika le gore le mpe le duelo ka mokhoa o mongoe o botoka oa go lefa chelete e motho a e fumanoang; gore go beelo motho ea kolotang gafa molao o a ka ahiloloang ka ona molatong ona.

Ditaba tse dingoe e bile tsa hore masole a eseng makhoaa ba okeletsoe chelete le ho etsetsoa tsoanelo tse dingoe; go bolaea molao oa go thibela Ma-Afrika go ea ditropong go batla mesebetsi; gore thuto ea Ma-Afrika e duelo ka mokhoa oa ho ea ka bhooho ea motho e mong le e mong; le gore mo-pueto oa matichere dikolong tsa Ma-Afrika o oketsoe.

Mapodisa A Lefisitsoe

Maphodisa a mararo a Makgooa, eleng W. T. van der Bergh, J. L. Groenewald le P. J. Coetzee, a lefisitsoe £20. Kgotleng la Magistrate oa Tshuane, ka molato oa go otla monna oa moroa ea bitsuang Jacob Phori.

Gothoe Phori o ne a tshuaretsoe botagoo gomme o ne a etsa lerata ka charge office. Kemoo maphodisa a ileng a mo otla.

Monna ona o sa ora mollo oa dipotso legale Mr. Kelly o re ga go tefa epe mo go ena; nakong eohle ea hlohlomiso ea taba ena.

Ditaba tsa lesa la mosadi ona di ile tsa tsebjoa ke maphodisa ka pegelo ea telephone e e etseditsoeng go police headquarters ke monna mongoe ka mantsoe ana: "Mosadi o mocha o bolaloa kerekeng e khole oa Washington, tlang, le tsoame mmolai."

Ba Rometsoe Chankaneng

Fa gauhnyana mona Johannesburg lekhohlong le legolo Mr. Justice Grindley-Ferris, koa ntle ga thuso ea ba mafatla o ahlitse Ma-Afrika a mabedi ka molato oa go thuba benkele ba ntsoa di-roll tsa matsela di le 27 le dipahlo tse dingoe, le go utsoa motorokara o neng o beiloa ke mong oa ona tulong e itseng.

Sandi Xebule o kileng a ahlooa nako e fitleng o kobiloa dilemo tse nne le khoedi tse tseletseng, Ismail Marale ene tse tharo le khoedi tse robileng.

Batho bana ba ile ba fumanoa ke Mr. Albert Lionel Rees ba sa ntsane ba utsoa. Ga ba mmona ba suhla ha kena motorokareng ba tshuba. Mr. Rees a ba tebela me a ba tsoara ka thuso ea maphodisa ba sa thibetsoe ke bontsi ba batho fa hukung ea Plein le Rissik Streets, Johannesburg.

Ba Tshueroe

Ba-Afrika ha ba bedi ba tshueroe gothoe ba bolale monnamogolo oa Lekgooa. Gothoe ba le otloa ka le 22 tsa kguedi e fetileng koa Bellevue gomme la isoa sepelela moo le ileng la shuela teng.

PARYS MUNICIPALITY SEBAKA-LEPOLESA

Ho batleha Lepolesa la motho e motsotso Parys Location ka tefo ea £4 ka khoeli, le tjehe ea Bophelo ea 17/4 ka khoeli, le uniform e sa patalloeng.

Bakopi ho batleha ba tsebang ho bala, ho ngola le ho bala Sesotho le Se-Xhosa le kapa Seburu, hape ho batleha ba phelang hantle—ho tla amoheloa pele ea kileng a ba lepolesa.

Dikopo, ka mongolo oa mokupi, di ts'oanoe "Native Constable" di na le kopi tse tharo tsa mangolo a haufinyane tjehe a bopaki ba boits'oaro ho botle, di ts'oanela ho ba diatleng tsa ea ngo-tsoeng ka tlase pele ho Moqobelo, 18 tsa March, 1944.

Motho ea tla fumanoa a rekile puello mesebetsing ona ha a na ho amoheloa C. P. MULLER Mongoli le Ramatlotlo

Town Offices, Parys, 4 tsa March, 1944.

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Matla a likhoka a batla KHOTHALO hore a phethe mesebetsi oa ona. Khotlalo e tsoa Bokong le Methapong, eseng likhokeng. Ha Methapo e tsamaisa melaetsa e matla ea ho sebetisa eba monna kapa mosali o ikutlula ale matla, a phaphame, ale hlaha, ale mafolofolo, a khohetse, a thabile, HOBANE MATLA A BOPHELO A HLASIMOLOTSE METHAPO EA 'MELE.

Batho ba bangata ba sitoa ho utluisisa hore ke ka lebaka lang ha ba ikutlula bale botsoa ba fokotse, ba sena takatso ea ho sebetisa. Ba tepeletse. Matla a bona a methapo a felile. Empa ba sa kule 'meleng ea bona. FEELA MATLA A BOPHELO EKA HOJA A ROBETSE.

VIRATA ke Sejo sa Boko le Methapo se loketseng ho fepa le ho tsoalosa matla a bophelo. Libapali tsa Football le Cricket li ea e sebelisa hore e li fe cheseho le ho khotlala hoo li ho batlang. VIRATA e matlafatsa banna ba fokolang, 'me ba matla e eketsa matla a bona hobane e ba etsa hore ba khotlale.

Leqolo le latelang lena ke le leng la makholokholo ao rea amohelang. Le bale. 'Me haeba u barla ho Khotlala, leka VIRATA. Kapelepele e tla u bontsa matla a eona. Mr. Richard Motlhabane, P.O. Klipplaatdrift, via Ventersdorp, Tvl, o ngola are:

"Ke ne ke ikutlula ke fokola ke batla moriana o matlafatsang. Eitse hoba ke sebelise botlolo tse peli tsa Virata ka utlula ho tsunya lintho methapong ea ka. Ka lemoha hore Virata e sebetisa mehloho. Batho kajeno ba mpona ke tseise matla ke khotletse 'me ba mpitsa hore ke Phiri-Phamola. Ha ke lebohe lona habolo ke mpa ke leboha Molimo o le fileng bohale ba ba ho etsa Virata. Ke ikutlula ke thabile, ke le matla, ke khotletse. Ke bolella mang le mang ka Virata."

VIRATA erekisoa hohle ka libotlolo tsa 1/9 (20 pills) le 3/3 (40 pills) kapa u romelle ho P.O. BOX 742, CAPE TOWN u romele chelete. Sephuthelo sa tsona se se sehla.



LITABA TSA NTOA



HLALOSO E HLAHISOANG KE LEKHOTLA LA MERERO EA BABATSO
LEBISOANG HO MA-AFRIKA A MUSO OA KOPANO EA SOUTH
AFRICA
HLALOSO No. 209 (EA VEKE E FELANG KA LA 4 HLAKUBELE, 1944)

(Bona sets'oants'o qepheng la 11)

TSA KISARISHU (LI TSOELA PELA)

Kisarishu o utloa moropa le liphala li lapaloa. Pina ea tsona e ea mo
hlahlelisa 'me o rera ho kena makho teng a ntoa.

MOHL. CHURCHILL O AKARETSA SEEMO SA NTOA

Selemo le sehlabisa li tona keke-
letse e khohlo iponahlang tsa Bathu-
sani ka lifofane libakeng kantle Jer-
emane tseo ho etsoang ho tsona mese-
betse ea ntoa le linaheng tsa eona tseo
e li hapileng, ho ratiso Mohl. Winston
Churchill, Tona e Khohlo ha a ne a bus
Palamenteng ea Mangosemane.

O tsoetse pele a re phuthelo a sera
ka lifofane ke eona motheo eo morero
ea Bathusani ea ho kenella Europa ka
ntoa e emeng holim'a eona, 'me e tla
skatsoa ka boima ho fetisisang.

Mohl. Churchill a re ntoa ea Italy ha
e thabeha ke Hitler hobane e antse hore
a nka palo e khohlo ea makhotla a hae
libakeng tse ling hore a o loana teng.
"Kna" ho ratiso eona "ha se nako ea
masoboti kapa ea nyakallo, ke nako ea
mohokisi le phelelo le boikemaseto."

"Ha ke e-so ho be le maikutlo a hore
ntoa ea Europa e se e tla fela kapele, le
a hore Hitler o se a tla hafa ke ho hlo-
loa" ho ratiso Mohl. Churchill. O buile
haholo ka hore ntoa ea bophirimela le
ea Italy li imolotse Ma-Russia moralo
o moholo tsa a thusa ho fumana libhloko
tse rorisahang. O hlalositse litahlehelo
tse Britain ha e ne e phetha kabela ea
eona ntsoeng.

Eitse ha a rorisatse likatleho tsa makho-
tla a Russia, a se ke a lebala ho babatsa
seo Britain le linaha tse katlas'a puso
ea eona hammoho le United States li se
entseng.

"Ke ho bona boima bona moo re
ts'oanetseng ho iponahatsa bohale ba ro-
na. Mosebetsi o boima; tala kapele e
telele, teko e tla ba e boima le eona,
empa a re etseng ka hohle kamoo re ka
khonang ka teng 'me re phethe mosebetsi
oa rona. Hlole e ka ba hohle, 'me ke
tiisa hore re tla o abeloa qetello."

Ama ke mantsoe a qetello a monna ea
tsehang tsa lefats'a.

Maikutlo ka bophara a ba utloileng
mantsoe ana ha re a nea ts'epo e tiileng
bakeng sa nako e tlang leha e sa hlahi-
soe ka ho re etsoa hore re kukehe.

NTOA EA MOLENG OA RUSSIA

Re tsoa tsebisoa hore liqobosheane
tse matla tsa Rogachev le Dno tse mo-
leng oa Russia oa ntoa li hapiloe. E ne
e le liqobosheane tsa Majeremane tse
neng li lisitse motse oa Pskov o leng ka
nqa boroo ho Lake Peipus 'me ke motse
oo e leng qobosheane ea qetello ea Ma-
jeremane Russia leboa.

Pskov e se e batlle e teetsoe hare.

Ka nqa bophirimela ke naha ea Baltic,
Estonia, ka nqa boroo ba bophirimela ke
naha ea Latvia. Linaha tsona tse peli
hona joale li matsobong a masole a Ma-
jeremane. Nahanyana e 'ngoe e hapil-
leng le tsona ke Lithuania 'me leha li
ka lakatsa joang le joang ho tsoa ntsoeng
ena, li laola ke masole a Majeremane.

Ka nqa boroo ho mola oa ntoa ho
hajoa ha Krivoi Rog ho bea Ma-Russia
seemong se setle.

Moleng oa Ma-Russia o ka bochabela
makhotla a utloana ka mokhoa o mako-
tsang. Ntoa ea teting e paka hore tsa-
tsang. Ntoa ea teng e paka hore tsa-
ea balaoli ba Majeremane.

Ma-Russia a se a hapile likarolo tse
ngata tse nang le merofo ea lintho tse
ngata tse batlehang ntsoeng. A hapile le
litulo tse ngata tseo ho lengoang koro
ho tsona. Majeremane a ne a hopotse
ho nka litulo kaofela tseo Ma-Russia a
lemang ho tsona empa a se a lelekile
ho tsona kaofela li amohoa. Majer-
emane hape a ne a lakalitse ho fumana
libha tse khohlo tsa oli tsa Balkan States.
Joale a sa na matla a ho fibha ho tsona.

MEABO EA JEREMANE EA LIBETSA E RIPITLILOE

Ka selemo se fetileng o mong oa
meaho e mehohohali ea Jeremane oo ho
teloang libetsa le phallo ea ntoa ho
eona o ile oa ripitloa ke lifofane tsa
United States ka libomo. O ne o le mo-
tsang oa Schweinfurt.

Majeremane a ile a sebetse joalo ka
bohloa a aha a lokisa meaho e behileng
'me eare ha a se a batla ho phetha mo-
sebetse oa eona, a se a lokisetse ho tea
libetsa hape, lifofane tsa United States
tse fibha hape, li ne li lekantse nako 'me
tsoa o thusa tsa heletsa meaho. Bohloa
ho tla qala secha hape ho aha meaho
eo ha ho ka khona.

Schweinfurt e ne e le moo ho etsoang
mosebetsi e mehohlo ea lintho tse shang
lifofane le likepe tsa ntoa. Pitlakanyu

ena e entsoeng ke lekhotla la United
States la lifofane e tla ferekanya morero
ea lekhotla la Majeremane la ntoa ea
mooseng le la likepe tsa ntoa. Li na nta-
ne li loana likepe tsa Majeremane tsa
ntoa empa kotle e boima e bile ho qo-
lisoa ha sekepe sa eona se seholo sa ntoa
Scharnhorst. Se seng molekane oa sona
Gneissau se ile sa pabatsakoa le sona hoo
ho lekangoaang hore se ke ka sa hloka
se kena leatlang hape e sita le ho sh-
bana le maqhuba a beatlle feela.

MATS'OHLO KA BOKHUTS'OA- NYANE

Ho utloahala hore Russia e rometse
Finland lipelano tsa khotsa 'me ho
tsoa ha Finland ntsoeng eona eka ke taba
e tlang ho phethahala.

Ha re e-so ho be le 'nete ea litaba empa
mabaka a hlahisoang ke Russia ao ho
ka lumellanoang holim'a eona ha se a
thata lebona ke a utloahalang.

Le leng la mabaka ke hore masole a
Majeremane a leng Finland a ts'oanetse
ho hlahleloa likampong a koaloe teng ho
fihlela ntoa e ba e fela le leng ke la hore
ha Finland e rata makhotla a Russia e
a lumelle ho kena teng e be eona a
laolang Majeremane. Ha Finland e lu-
mela taba eona Russia e tla thabela Fin-
land ha ntoa ea eona le Majeremane e
se e felile.

Russia ha e hile ha e thata. Ketso
eo ea eona e ka etsa lichabane tse ling
tse keneng ka ho Majeremane hore le
tsona li tsoe ho eona.

Ha Finland e lumela mabaka ana so
khotsa e ka etsoang ka eona re lumela
hore lichaba tse ling le tsona li tla la-
tela khato e nkiloeng ke Finland.

Hitler o bilitse pitso ea balaoli ba hae
ha lifofane ho tla verisana bakeng sa
phuthelo ea Bathusani ka lifofane. Pit-
so eona e bitsoa ka hobane karolo e khohlo
ea motse ea Jeremane eo ho etsoang
libetsa ho eona e ripitlilo. Lifofane tse
thuang ka mokhoa oona li tsoa liba-
keng tse tharo, li tsoa Britain ka bophi-
rimela le Russia ka bochabela le Italy
ka nqa ea boroo.

Likarolong tsona tse tharo li laoa tsa
lifofane tse hapilong li sebetse ke
Bathusani 'me ha li futuha li le moo ha
ho hale hore li fihle Jeremane.

Ho utloahala hore Hitler o laetse hore
liofisiri tse sitilong ho phetha seo li
neng li se laetsoe li thungoe 'me e
'ngoe ea tsona e hile ea mpa ea ithunya
e le eona.

Ho bonahala hore Hitler o se a ts'o-
hile. Pitso ea liofisiri eo a e bilitseng
ka potlakoe e bonts'a hore ha a sa ja li-
theohelang.

LINHA TSE BITSOANG BALKAN STATES

Balkan States ke linaha tse teng
Europa e ka bochabela. Ntoa eona ha e
qaleha li tla tsa kena ka lehlakoreng la
Jeremane. Linaha tsona li mahareng a
Russia ho ea ka nqa ea bochabela le le-
boea la bochabela, le Jeremane le Italy
ka nqa bophirimela le boroo ba bophi-
rimela.

Li ile tsa tlameha ho rera hore na
li tla kena ka lehlakoreng lefe. Li tse
tse qobelloa ke mabaka hore libe seem-
ong seo. Ha batleha hore li kene ka ho
sechaba se matla 'me nakong eo Jer-
emane eka ke eona e neng e le sechaba
se matla. Balkan States li tlamile mo-
roo ona li khohlo hore Jeremane e tla
hloa, Joale hoo ha ho bonahale kajeno,
'me li bona e le hore ruri Jeremane e
tla hloa.

Ha ho le joalo re, linaha tsona li na-
hana mano a ka li allehisang ho tsona
mofere-fereng oo li itihetseng ho eona.

Russia e sa batleng letho ho tsona e
li atamela joalo ka sekobohla ka nqa
bochabela, makhotla a Bathusani a li
soketse ka nqa boroo ba bophirimela.
Metse ea tsona ea borona a pitlakantsoe
ka libomo. Ha li nte li utloa ka ho
baleha aba Majeremane Russia li ehlola
bobe ba seemo sa tsona. Ho joale le
maloko le Baltic States tse Europa le-
boea.

Ho batleha sebetse feela ho se seng sa
lichaba tsona hore se etelle tse ling pele
ho tsoa. Ketso e joale e tla paka timelo
ea Jeremane.

Linaha tsa Balkan hona joale li ma-
hareng a ts'ilo le leloala. Ho joale le ho
tse Baltic States Europa leboea. Finland
e seemong se sebe. Ha e nte e le nto-

eng le Russia, e tla loants'a ka matla.

Ho bonahala hore linaha tsa Balkan
li se li bone liphofo tsa tsona ka ho ke-
na ka ho Jeremane, 'me eka li tla kene
ka ho Lichaba tse Kopaneng, joalo ka
Italy, Italy e kopa hore e ekeletse in-
betse hore e tle e loants'a Majeremane.

Ho bonahala eka Linaha tsa Balkan
li tla kopana li etse mokhatlo hore li
tse li khone ho itireletsa. Ha li e ts'a-
be Russia hobane e tla li ts'oara joalo
ka 'm'a tsona, ha li ts'abe Britain hoba-
ne ka linako tsohle e lakatsa ho bona
linaha kaofela li ipusa 'me le bona ha
li ts'abe Amerika hobane ka mehla e
otlola letsoho la eona ho thusa lichab-
ana tse leng tseletang.

LICHABA TSA BATHUSANI LE JEREMANE

Mantsoe a sebai se seng maloko le
seemo sa Russia ka neng ea Bathusani
ha eona ha bophirimela, e leng Britain
le United States a batla a ferekanya.

Re nkela boikarabelo ha ho leka ho
hloka taba eona hore bahali ba e utlo-
ina.

Majeremane a haleha ka lepatla-patla
kapele ho makhotla a Russia. Likaro-
long tsohle tsa mola oa bochabela oa
ntoa Majeremane a tsietang, a leleko-
loa morao ho ea naheng ea eona. Kor-
nta ea Majeremane e pakile hore a na
le ts'epo ea hore ha naha ea eona e ka
keneloa ka makhotla a ntoa, ho tla fi-
hla Mangosemane pele ho eona. Batho
ba ea tsoa hore mohan ba ke ke ba o
fumana ho Ma-Russia 'me ha ts'epa ho-
re Mangosemane le Ma-Amerika eona
a ka ba le khaohelo. Ha ho letho le
tlang ho amohela ke Lichaba tse Ko-
paneng ha e se hoineela feela.

Majeremane lelike ka hohle kamoo
a ka khonang ka teng ho qhala setsoalle
le kutlano mabereng a Lichaba tse
Kopaneng. A sitiloa.

Ha ho le se seng Lichaba tse Kop-
aneng se batlang ho tkeketse ka ho ha-
pa naha ea se seng. Russia e khotsa ho
nts'etsa pele leruo leo e nang le lona
'me ha e batle letho ho feta moo ha e
se feela ho nts'etsa Majeremane kante
ho eona. United States e batle naha tsa
batho ba bang. Ea eona e lekane seo
e se rerileng feela ke ho nts'etsa pele.

Britain e re ha e batle letho lichab-
eng tse ling ha e se khotsa le khatiso
feela. Bana ba eona (lichaba tseo e li
busang) ha ea hola 'me ba tla e ts'e-
betse ba e matlafatse ha e se e hohle
fokola.

Batho ba bang ba nahana hore Jer-
emane ha e se e le tseletang ea qetello e
tla itahlela sefubeng sa Britain e ts'e-
pile ha hahleloa le ho pholosa. E ke ke
ea amoheloa ke Britain.

Bathusani ba eme hammoho morerong
oa bona oa ho chabetsa lefats'a kho-
tso lichabeng tsohle, khotsa eo Jeremane
e e sentsoeng. Phelelo ea bona ke ho
lokisa litaba ka mokhoa oo lichaba tse
nyenyane li tlang ho khutlisetsoa boi-
puso ba tsona le naha tsa tsona tseo
Jeremane ka ho khants'a matla e li
amohileng.

TRUK (RE LI NGOLETSEO)

Seloa sa Ma-Japan sa Truk ho ne ho
nahanoa hore ke seo ho ke keng ha ke-
na letho ho sona. Qobosheane tsa so-
na tse nkileng libomo tse 25 ho li aha
tse tsoetsoeng hre joalo ka lesaka, Ma-
Japan a ne a bopola hore ha ho sera
se ka kenang ho sona. Makhotla a Ame-
rica a ile a atamela seloa sena a sa bo-
nye e khohlo a khutlela morao a sa lahle-
heloa haboho. Truk ke qobosheane e
matla 'me ho hajoa ha eona ho tla fu-
manoa ka bothata ho bohobo. Ma-
Amerika a tla qala ka ho se khaohanya
le Rabaul 'me a leke ho nka Waka le
libheke-heke tsa Guam leatlang la Pa-
cific pele a qala ho theohela Truk.
Empa ha a ka nka Truk tsele e tla be
e bulehile ho ea Philippines 'me ho tlo-
ha moo a ka sa fihla Japan. Tojo molaoeli
e moholo oa Ma-Japan taba eona e a
tseba. Litaba tsa ntoa sa Pacific li ta-
maea ka phakiso 'me balaoli ba likepe
tse ntoa sa America General Mac-
Arthur le Admiral Nimitz ba nte ba
tsoela pele 'me re ts'epa hore ho tla
loana e khohlo teng kapele. Japan e a-
tameloa ke leru le let'a-let'a. E Qalile
ntoa Pacific ka ho hloka ho ho hlahi-
mana, ka ntoa ea keko le tsoetsoe. Li-
vekeng tse tsoa feta Likants'i tse kantle
tse sera li se li thulle ke makhotla a
Bathusani 'me a se a jela setsi limaele
tse ngata ho ea nqa ea Japan. Ha ho
ea tsebang ho feta Tojo hore na ho tla
bathata joang ho thibela tsoelo pele ea
Bathusani. Ho fihlela joale ntoa e nte
e loanela hore le naha ea Japan empa
joale e atamela teng.

Bopaki ba kotlo eo likepe tsa Ma-
Japan li otloileng ka eona ho hlahla
motseng oa Tokio lengolong leo ho bo-
lelang ho lona hore Tojo o qhalile ba-
laoli ba hae ba ntoa. Tahllehelo tsa Ma-
Japan masoeleng le likepeng le libetseng

(Bona sets'oants'o qepheng la 11)

Pele a kena makhotleng a ntoa o ts'oanetse ho hlahlojisa ke ngaka. Ngaka
ena e hlahloang Kisarishu hore e qete ho hlahloa mata'ofa le pelo ea
hae e re e tla ba lesote le matla.

li bile khohlo khohling tse tsoa feta hoo
a seng a sitoa ho li pata. General Tojo
o nkile balaoli 'me a khetha balaoli
ba bacha. Re ke ke ra
makala ha le eona a ka fumana kotlo e
joalo ka ea hao a ba qhalileng. Ma-
Amerika le Bathusani ba bona ba ke ke
ba thibela leatlang la Pacific. Mohl.
Churchill o ile a re Ma-Amerika a ke ke
a thibela 'me a tla be a fihle mehleng
ea Tokio a e fetole moloto.

Ho qoelisitsoe likepe tse 23 tsa Ma-
Japan 'me ha senngoa tse leshome le
matso o mong.

Ma-Japan a ne a tseba hore Truk e
tla futuheloa hobane Ma-Amerika a ne
a se a kene Marshall Islands ho rialo
ke hore ha a ka a tsoetsoa. Tojo o
boletsetse Ma-Japan hore tsele e tsang
hilogeng e boima e thata, a lemosa se-
chaba hore se tlame matheka ka senye-
pa.

"RE TLA BONANA HAPE"

Ha General Eisenhower a thabela ma-
sole a hae Afrika Leboa e e England
ho ea nka balaoli "makhotleng a tokolo-
ho" o ile a thabela molasetse ona ho liofi-
siri le masole a hae:

"Ke thabela karolo eona ho ea nka mo-
sebetse e mong oa ka o neiloeng ke me-
buso ea Bathusani.

"Ke le thabela ka masoabi a lekanang
le boikhothomo ba ka mosebetsing o
khabane oo le o phethileng selemong se
fetileng. Leha ke tseba ke moleko oa ho
bolela likatleho tse ngata tse fumanoeng
ke Bathusani ka baka la bohale ha lona,
ke lumela hore li sa tla le tsele hape ha
le ka bapisa seemo sa lona sa joale nte-
ng eona se seemo sa selemo sa 1942.

"Le se le kene lefats'eng la Europe
'me joale le tsitsitse teng. Le nte le e
ja setsi. Hlole e tla ba ea lona.

"Ho fihlela re kopane hape-qoboshe-
neng e hare ho naha ea Europe ea sera,
ke le lakalitse lehlolonolo le paballo ea
Molimo 'me ke na le moea oa ho le tsi-
setsa teboho ea ka e sa khatsoeng."

(Bona sets'oants'o qepheng la 11)

Monna le bona Kisarishu a hlakisa
'mele-o se a le lekhotleng la ntoa.
Litlakiso tsona li tla mo etsa mohlankana
ea matla ea phetseng hantle. Sefuba sa
hae eka se se se atolohile.

Taba eona e tla nts'etsa pele koran-
teng e tlang.

BATSAMAI LE 'MALA (RE LI NGOLETSEO)

Lits'ung tsona ho ngolisa haboho li-
kuranteng ka baei ba Ma-Afrika litere-
ng le libeseng. Libese tse roalang Ma-
Afrika hothoe ha lia a lekana le chelete
eo a e kopjoang e khohlo ka ho fetisa.
Litereana hothoe li tala haboho. Ha lita-
ba tsona e le 'nete, li hloka ho ka loki-
soa ke beng ba libese le ba literena.
Taba-taba ka hore ba eang mosebetsing
ka libese kapa ka literena ba hloka tulo.
Joale ke tla tabeng ea 'mala 'me ho
'na 'mala ha o etse letho.

Ka phirimana e 'ngoe ke ne ke le te-
reneng ha ho kena monna e mosehla a
metse katlola e khohohali. A hloela be-
teng e ka holimo ho 'na. Kamora mo-
tsoetsoanyana a qala ho bona, a ntlhokisa
boroko. Ka ota bete ea hae ka feisi. A
hlahisa hloho empa ka iketsa ea ts'oer-
ong ke boroko. A qala ho bona hape.
Ke ne ke tla ota bete ea hae hape empa
ka khalemeloa ke e mong ea ileng a
mpolela hore enoa ke Texas Jack. A re
ka mehla o tsamaea ka thipa e telele eo
a sebelisang kapele ha a halefela.
Texas Jack a 'na a hona 'me a ntlhoki-
sa boroko bosung bo. Ka thaba ha ho
e-sa ha ke 'mona a e tsoa tereneng. E
bile moo ke bonang thipa ea hae e tele-
e e tlameletsoeng lebanteng.

Ke ne ke tsamaea ka terene e 'ngoe
Cape Town. Eitse ha e tloha ha kena
Moros ka kamoreng eoko leng ho eona.
"Nts'oarele morena" ho bua Moros ka
hlonopho. "Tektetse ea ka ke 2nd
class." Ka re ho eona ha ho molato tulo
ke e ngata.

Re tsamale sebakana, terene ea ema
kotsising, eaba oa theoha. Ha terene e
tloha ka lemoha hore o thobetsa mokotla
oa hae. Ka phakisa ka o nka ka o nts'a
ka fenstere ka mona. A re "Kea lebo-
ha morena nke ka leba." E ne e
le monna ea hlonophang 'me 'mala ho
'na e ne e se ntho e ke e blokometseng.

India ka lefats'a la balichaba ho mo-
ti ea sa theoelang. Lintho ha li ts'oane
le mona South Africa. Ka kena leve-
nkeng la libaka tsa lipina Calcutta ho
reka. Ka rekisetsoa ke mothe e mots'o.
"Kea makala hore na o teng ea ka mpa-
llang pina eona? Ke tla o bapalla ho riat-
so mothe eo e mots'o 'me a e bapala
hamotona.

Motseng oa Bengal, ka thokonyana ho
eona ho teng setsebhene moo ho khoh-
lang seporo sa terene. Ke Saraghat pe-
la noka ea Ganges, Seporo se tsoang
lithabeng tsa Himalaya se kena ho se se-

hohlo teng. Ka ts'oanela hore ke cheche
ke nke terene ea Calcutta. Ho ne ho le
mokete 'me terene e ne e tielise batho
ba tsoang ho eona. Terene ea fibha. Ka
kena ka tereneng ka fumana Ma-India
a mabeli. E mong a re ho 'na,
"Nts'oarele morena, kamore eona
e lokiselitsoe monna enoa ea
halalelang 'me e boloketse eona
feela." Ka nka mokotla oa ka ka kopa
ts'oarele ka feta ka fibha kamoreng eo ke
fumang monna le basali ba babeli. Ea
ka mona ke tla fumana tulo ea ho lula.
Ka bula monyako ka kenya mokotla oa
ka. Monna a re "Nts'oarele morena, ka-
more eona e boloketse 'na feela le basali
ba ka. Ka tsoa moo ke soabile.

Hona motsotsoeng oo ha kena mohlankana
oa Mo-India a re na u batla tulo?
"Kena ka mona, tulo ke e ngata." A nkisa
ka kamoreng eo ho neng ho le bahlankana
ba langata ba Ma-India. Ka tsamaea le
bona ka boiketlo ho ea fibha Calcutta.

Morero oa litaba tsona ke ho paka hore
ka mehla tulo ha e hloka hahle ho ba
its'oereng ka hlonopho le ba nahanelang
ba bang.

HO FEPJOA HA BANA BA MA-AFRIKA

Bana ba hanyenyane ba Lady
Selborne ba tla fuma lijo ka letsatl le
leng le leng. Mosebetsi ona o jeroe
ke Unit 6 ea South African Women's
Auxiliary Services.

Morero oona ke nako e telele o nts'
o nahanoa 'me ha o ka ba le katleho
e tla ba o emetseng ruri oa lekala la
S.A.W.A.S.

Re hile le lehlolonolo ho bona mose-
betse ona o etsoa, empa hore boikara-
bela ho jaro ke S.A.W.A.S. ke taba
eo re sa e utloisising. Re ts'epa hore
mosebetsi ona o motle o tla ts'ohetsoa
ke ba busi ba Transvaal kapa ke
'muso oa Kopano.

Re fihletse ho le tjena: bana ba
banyenyane ba lulisoa foranteng litaf-
oleng moo ba fuoang lijo ka ho ea ka
filemo tsa bona tsa bohobo. Ba baho-
loanyane ba libomo li 6 ho ea ho 10
ba eme ka ho latelana kantle ha tsa-
maee ho ea fibha tafoleng e khohlo moo
ho heileng lebeke le lijo tse ling.
Ngoana e mong le e mong o ts'oanetse
ho tla le lebekere la hae. Ra fepuoa
ke mafumahlali a mosa haboho. Re
leboha ka mantsoe a se makae empa
teboho e khohlo e bonahala lifahlehang
tse bana.

Mohla re neng re etetse teng ho li
ha fepuoa bana ba ka fihlang ho 150.

TS'OMO EA HLAKEYANA 3. HLAKEYANA LE MOSALI OA TS'ONE

(E hatisitsoe ka tumello ea mongoli oa
'Tau le Phokojee')

Mosali oa ts'oene ka letsatl le leng
o ne a rulela ntlo e ncha. O ne a
ts'oarehile haboho hoo a sa keng a bona
ts'oene ha e atamela.

Hlakanyana a hlaha monyako oa ntlo
'me a bona pitso e khohlo kahare. A
fofonele, a fofonele a nkha 'me a
fumana hore pitso e na le lijo tse
monate.

Ts'oene eona e ne e nte e rulela,
e rulela, e rulela. Hlakanyana a qala
ho ja lijo tse ka nitseng. Mosali oa
ts'oene a utloa holim'a mofero oa ntlo
hore ho teng ea jang lijo 'me a sheba
tlaase a bona Hlakanyana. A re,
"Hela, uena, u li etsang lijo tsa ka?"
Hlakanyana a re, "Lumela, khaitsele
sa nate. Ke ne ke li utloa feela mona-
oa tsona hore ke tla li li lise li se ke
ts'atsoa ke mashulo."

Mosali oa ts'oene a re, "Hloella
holimo mona u tlo nts'ha ho rulela
'me a re qetile re tla ja hammoho."
Hlakanyana a hloella mofereing oa
ntlo 'me a thusa ho rulela. Kamora
motsotsoanyana a theoha. Mosali oa
ts'oene a re, "Na u ea kae?" Hlaka-
nyana a re, "U npotsetang hore na ke
ea kae? Ke sebetitse ka matla hoo
thapo ea ho rulela e bileng e felile 'me
ke li'o batla e 'ngoe." A kena ka tlang
a boela a ja lijo. Eaba o boetse o
hloella mofereing a ts'oere thapo e
telele ea joang.

Mosali oa ts'oene a 'na a rulela. Ha
ba nte ba sebetse Hlakanyana ka
lenyele a ts'oara mohatla oa ts'oene a
o rokella ka matla bojoang ba mofero.
Hoba a qete ho etsa joalo a re, "Ke
sebetitse haboho rakhali, 'me joale ke
khatsetse; ke ts'oanetse ho phomola.
A rialo a theoha mofereing 'me a kena
ka tlang, moo a ileng a qala ho ja
lijo.

Mohats'a ts'oene a utloa 'me a re
"Hela uena, thobela lijo tsa ka, mose-
betse ha o e-so ho fela."
Hlakanyana a re, "Na ke khatsetse
'me nke ke ka hlole ke rulela. Ha u
batla lijo theoha u tlo ja li e-so fela."
Mohats'a ts'oene a leka ho theoha
empa a fumana mohatla oa hae o roke-
letsoe. A leka ka matla empa a sitoa
ho itokolla, Hlakanyana a tala a qeta
lijo, 'me a re "Sala hantle, rakhali! Ke
thabetse lijo tsa hao tse monate." Eaba
oa tsamaea.

LI SA TLA LINEO TSA MA-AFRIKA MEKOTLENG EA NTOA

Morena Mhlaluzima o nts'itse
25. 5. 0. ho thusa mokotla oa Limphe
le Lithabano tsa masole, 'me chelete eo
e rometsoe k

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