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# THE BANTU WORLD



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## Germans Hard Pressed In The Crimea

## RED ARMY AT GATES OF SEVASTOPOL

After capturing Odessa, the Russian forces under Marshal Konev and Marshal Zhukov are respectively working their way into positions for a great drive round the southern end and northern slopes of the Carpathian Mountains.

In the Crimea, the Germans have been routed and driven into Sevastopol, their last port of escape from the Crimea.

### NO "DUNKIRK" FOR NAZIS

Barricades are now going up in the streets of Sevastopol—an indication that the Germans are bracing themselves for a determined stand.

Day and night, Russian bombers, flying far out over the Black Sea, are attacking transports, convoys and power launches trying to reach Sevastopol to save the German garrison.

The Black Sea Fleet Air Arm, says Reuter's correspondent in Moscow, is doing its best to see that no "Dunkirk" materialises. Stormoviks and fighters are pouncing on any shipping attempting to leave Sevastopol, and on other vessels carrying fugitives who have got away elsewhere along the coast.

The Russian Command on Tuesday night announced the capture of Balaklava, eight miles from Sevastopol,

from which it is separated by a rocky peninsula. The harbour is almost completely landlocked, its entrance being so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time.

Some of the sharpest fighting is going on south of Sevastopol, where General Yeremenko's men, after storming the Baider Gates through the mountains, which are 2,500-feet high, are fighting forward over minefields, tank traps and road blocks in an attempt to take the defenders in the rear.

It is fighting of the kind that was seen at the Crimean gateways of Perekop, Ishun and Sivash, where General Tolbukhin's men got through. But here, in the southern hills, the Germans have more favourable terrain for defence.

## ALLIED AIR ATTACK ON GERMANY AND THE BALKANS

The Allied Air forces from Mediterranean bases have intensified their bombing of targets in support of the Russians. They have bombed railway communications, and among the objectives were two Balkan capitals—Sofia (Bulgaria) and Belgrade (Yugoslavia).

Very strong forces of heavy bombers with powerful fighter escorts—about 2,000 aircraft in all—resumed the mass offensive against Europe on Tuesday when they attacked targets deep inside Germany, including military objectives in Berlin.

Both Sofia and Belgrade lie on the main arterial railway line supplying the Balkans. Flying Fortresses on Monday concentrated on the Belgrade yards and the main force of Liberators bombed the Sofia yards. Other heavy bombers attacked aerodromes and factories in the Belgrade area producing aircraft components.

The aircraft plants attacked form part of Germany's widely dispersed fighter production facilities, states Reuter in London. The factories—at Rogazarski and Ikarus—are units of the huge Messerschmitt production organisation at Wiener Neustadt, near Vienna, in Austria.

The bomber and fighter forces were

of about equal strength. The German news agency today said that a large-scale air battle was fought over northern Germany and increased in fury as the American bombers approached Berlin. The agency added that weather conditions hampered the defensive fighters, but that heavy losses were inflicted on the attacking formations.

Berlin was last bombed in daylight on March 22, when about 600 heavy bombers dropped nearly 1,400 tons of bombs. Six nights later—on March 27—R.A.F. bombers made the biggest assault on the capital with more than 2,500 tons.

A special radio station of the German anti-invasion forces on the Atlantic coast on Tuesday night warned the German armies in the west to "be on their toes."

The broadcast said: "1918 must under no circumstances be repeated. You must be on your toes in the weeks to come. When zero hour strikes, you must fight as you have never fought before. Courage and endurance are the slogans which your commanders give you. Every German soldier must fight like a devil in the battles ahead."

## Germans In West Warned of Zero Hour

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"German soldiers, airmen and sailors, stationed here on the western front, listen to us daily because we shall be your constant companion in the days to come."

## Food Scheme For African Schools

Johannesburg and East Rand superintendents of African schools expect to start the school-feeding scheme in May. At a meeting of superintendents, it was announced that the requirement that the scheme should start at the beginning of the term had been waived, and they were making arrangements immediately.

The Rev. J. Dexter Taylor told a

Pressman that the superintendents considered that if they supplied each child

with milk and a slice of bread the 2d.

a day available for each child would

be absorbed. In most schools this

would be the only type of meal

provided till kitchens could be built,

and in many schools it would be the

permanent type of meal. Cooks' wages

and the cost of transporting the food

from a central depot to the school

would have to be paid out of the 2d.

subsidy for each child.



Two healthy African children whose future is endangered by the terrible effects of malnutrition. See article on "The Health of the Community" page 8.

## French Not In Favour Of S.A. Native Policy

Referring to "Shanty Town" at the annual meeting of the Joint Council of Europeans and Africans, held in the Darragh Hall on Monday night, Mr. James Gray, chairman of the Non-European Affairs Committee of Johannesburg City Council, who presided, said he thought that it would be admitted that the City Council had met its responsibility in a very fine way, and, for once, had got a move on.

It was hoped that, in a very short time, they would be able to provide better conditions for the people in the shanties, and to give them suitable accommodation. He hoped, however, that nothing of a similar nature would take place again, either in Johannesburg or elsewhere, because it would make things difficult for those who sympathised with the Natives.

Mr. L. Silberman, lecturer on social studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, spoke on "Native Policy in Equatorial Africa—the Alternative French Solution."

The goodwill shown in the French territories towards the Union was extraordinary, he said, and while the people were, on the whole, favourably disposed towards any idea of pan-Africanism, it was nothing short of madness to suggest that South Africa's Native policy could be adopted there.

Their policy being one of assimilation of the Natives they did not wish to adopt any form of segregation or colour bar. They wanted to develop industry and were keen to collaborate with the Union, but there was danger of a cleavage on the question of Native policy and South Africa was being watched.

## Royal Thanks To Africans

The magistrate at Mount Fletcher has been handed a personal message of thanks and appreciation from the King to be transmitted to the chiefs, headmen and people of the Mount Fletcher district for their message of loyalty and devotion, which was conveyed in a resolution at the recent quarterly meeting of the tribes.

## Tribute To African Loyalty

Tribute to the loyalty of the Native people of Southern Rhodesia was paid by Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor, in opening the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. There were no labour disturbances last year and the number of Natives in employment at the end of 1943 was a record. The Natives had voluntarily raised more than £10,000 to buy two fighter planes.

## Fierce Fighting In Burma

Fierce fighting is reported to be raging round the Kohima-Imphal area, near the Indo-Burmese frontier, says the United Press correspondent at South-East Asia Command Headquarters, Ceylon.

The Japanese have intensified their assault against the British and Indian positions.

Reuter's special correspondent with the Chinese and American forces in northern Burma says that in the Mogaung Valley the Japanese are fighting hard for every yard of ground they surrender. American forces operating in the hills east of the Mogaung Valley have so far accounted for 2,000 Japanese dead.

An Allied Headquarters communiqué disclosed that the Japanese invaders, who were beaten back last week, were striking with redoubled fury in an effort to smash the Allied garrisons at Imphal and Kohima before the start of the monsoon.

The communiqué, says the United Press, was obscure as to the exact location of the attacking forces, but it indicated that the Allied defenders were putting up a stubborn fight and were repeatedly attacking the Japanese road blocks north of Kohima and north and west of Imphal.

Japanese units have also penetrated to the west of Bishenpur, 18 miles southwest of Imphal, in a probable enveloping sweep.

## Wireless Warning To The French

Broadcasting to France on Tuesday, a B.B.C. spokesman urged all Frenchmen with wireless receivers to listen to instructions from London and memorise everything in detail, as at any moment their sets might be taken from them.

The spokesman said it was probable that the liberation of France would take time and the distribution of food to the civilian population would be difficult. It was imperative, therefore, that each family stored the greatest possible quantities of food.

"Time is getting short. This must be done now," the spokesman added.

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## Abantu Abasha No Kongresi

NgeSonto Iama Easter bekulangano eGoli inlangano yabantu abasha, ngayo abahloso ukuyuselela baqinise uKongresi, Kulenlangano kwakukona uMongameli weKongesi yonke, uDr. A. B. Xuma, owabeka amazwi okukutaza inlangano yabasha kuKongresi. Kwabakona noMkulumeli R. V. Selope-Thema, mayo owabeka amazwi enhlanganweni, wagezelala kwelekokuti njengobi intsha mansi ifundisive, kufanele ukuba onke amandla ayo iwalpelise ekulweni izimpi zePolitiki; wati kufanele ukuba intsha ike ihsheke nobutakatako bohlanga olunsundu, izame izindlela zokubelapa.

Izinkulumo ezikalipile zazigwele. Zipuma kabaholi benhlangano lena esanda kuqalwa, ao Banum, W. F. Nkomo, A. M. Lembede, J. Malepe no V. V. T. Mbobo, bonke laba bekombu izizatu zokuba umuntu omnyama angabe eloku ezibukela pansi eti yena wahlanekwala ngukulunkulu, bekombu ukuti osundu ngumuntu osesimwene sobuNkulunkulu, futi bekombu ukuti ukugqilazwa kwabansundu luhlanga olumhlope yisikole sokufundisa abansundu indlelo yokuba yisizwe esihlangene namuhla.

UMn. W. F. Nkomo wati abansundu kwati lopo impi imi kabi, betenjiswa eziningi izinto ezinhle nguHulumeni. Namuhla, ngoba impi isihamba kahle, kakuseko okukombu ukuti uHulumeni usayengena eyokuzigcwala lezozetembiso. Loku kufanele ukuba abansundu, abadala nabancane kubahlanganise, beme babemunye kuKongresi belwela ukuba bakululeke.

UMn. Lembede wati uma kwakiwa isizwe kufanele ukuba kubhekwe emuva lopo sivela kona. Wati amaqawe amakulu ohlanga olunsundu azidela amatambo, afu kuwo onke amatafa aleltze, efela ukuba akululeke. Nati, namhla silwela ukukululeka, kodwa ngezikali zemfundu. Wati ukuze impi ilunge, kufanele ukuba isizwe singenewi ngumoya wobuAfrika; umoya owanengena amaqawe ohlanga asendulo. Lomoya owarewufuna ukuba abansundu babe luhlanga lunye; lelizwe balibuso bona, kulona badale impucuzeko enkuu yomhlaba wonke.

UMn. Malepe wati intsha iti uhlanga mahabelunye. Iyengaba ukuba kuti ezindabeni zePolitiki abansundu bapideke lesi abasenziwe ngamasonto amanangi. Ezindabeni zePolitiki kawafuni amaqabuqembu amanangi.

UMn. Mbobo wasola kakulu ukuba namuhla lowo naalo uma efuna ukuba katiwe uhlanekipile usuke asole izenzu zabaholi betu abadala okuyibona baka uKongresi. Wati ngubupukupuku lobu ngoba into enkuu emhabeni ngukuti nakuba umuntu ewile, kodwa ubuye wavuka.

Wanzusa izifundiswa zohlanga ukuba umsebenzi wesizwe ziwumele ngazo zombili ngoba zona sesizahlulela, zona siyozigwele kanzina ngoba sezinolwazi olate gqi.

Ngemua kwenhlangano kwangeniswa amalungu. Kuzwakala ukuti kwenziwa amalungiselelo ukuba kumenywe umhlangano omkuu umesizwe sonke esisha una kwenzeza ngoduly, ukuxxa ngenhla lenhlangano eziopatwa ngayo.

## Umhlangano Wabazali Enhla ne Natali

(NgoJ. S. F. Gregory)

Ngomgibile, March 25, 1944 kwaku-nomhlangano omkuu wabazali eCambrian Colliery Hall, eDannhauser pansi kuka President, A. P. Sibankulu. Lomhlangano wawumukulu unesasa elukula impela, uhlatshelelo inkomo yGeneral neCompound Managers.

Wavulwa ngomtandazo kaRev. J. G. H. Xaba waseDundee. Ngapambili kwa-bekuhleli abaNumz. A. P. Sibankulu (President), Chief W. S. Khumalo (Organiser), Jesh. S. Gregory (Secretary), Amanusa ayekona ayekona kulecizi ndawo: Dannhauser, Wesselsnek, Dundee, Doornhoek, Colenso, Lusitania, Hlathikhulu, Waschbank, Harts Hill, Wangels, Kalabasi, Verdriet, Koopie Alleen, Jubilee, Inkunzi, Rutland, Ebust, Embabana. Bandlabathwa, Blaauwbosch, Dorset, Nellie Valley, Kilkill, Spookmill, Hilltop, Longlands, Ekhetieni, Charlestown, Driefontein, Ladysmith, Watersmeet, Bergville, Glencoe, Newcastle, Utrecht, Rantjesvlakte, Kleinfontein, Alcockspruit, Rooipoint, Liecester, etc. etc.

INKULUMO YE COMPOUND MANAGER: Manager yabonga umhlangano ngokuza kuyo, yacazela umhlangano imfundo etaneleyo. nezinhlosi zavo ngesikole esikole. Kubile abantu bafundisive ngesible mahhala. Bafundisive imjibeleni, ukupekga, ukulima, izi-limi, ukolo nokuba bakhazi ukuketa okuhle kupela kokwaheleni. Yaxolisela iGeneral Manager, Mr. Fugerson ngokungapumeleli kwake yafusa umhlangano inhlana, nemtudo yabantu inqubekela pambil. Umhlangano wabengewa uRev. J. G. H. Xaba noChief P. Africa.

Bankeza imibiko omongameli, umqugruzeli noNobhala ecaza imisbenzi valbazali lena: ukndla ezikoleni, ukubulawa kwenmali yesikolo; ukuthengwa kwezinewadi; isikwama semfundu yabantu.

ZINDABA. Izindaba ezakulunywa ilezi: ukndla ezikoleni; ukufunda izulu lina; umsebenzi wezardla; ikomidi lokulu yoborana noHulumeni; ukubuyisela imfundo esimwene sakudala; ukukupula amaholo otisha; ukwakiwa kwezikolo ezinkula, etc.

(Ipelela ohleni-1wesi-tatu)

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IKOMIDI LEKOMISHANI. Kwakewta ikomidi lokuhela izindiba ne- "Evidence" cyoya kwiCommission ektive yi Provincial Administrator alaba ilaha: abaNumz. A. P. Sibankulu, Rev. J. G. H. Xaba, Chief W. S. Khumalo, Rev. B. W. Zulu noJesh. S. F. Gregory.

IZIPATIMANDLA. Kwakewta izipatimandla ezema kanje: Organiser: Chief W. S. Khumalo; President: Mr. A. P. Sibankulu; Vice President: Rev. B. W. Zulu; Secretary: Jesh. S. F. Gregory; Vice Secretary: Rev. J. M. (Ipelela ohleni lwsine)

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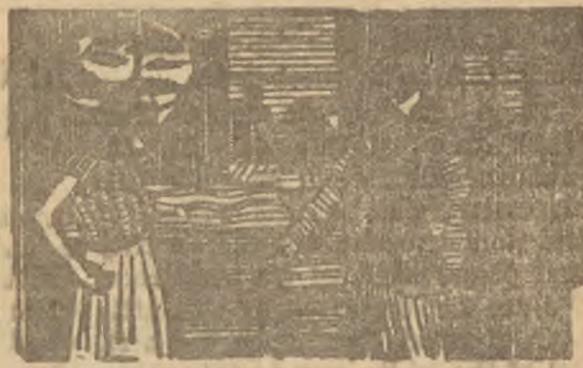
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"I found something which is of more value than money, I fortunately told my mistress that Ntomba a cough somuch so, that she hardly sleeps at night." "But you are stupid" said Makanda angrily i bought some herbs from a herbalist some three days ago Why did you tell your mistress though we have no remedy for the child? "We havent got it, Makanda. That is why I asked. Ntombana's cold has now become worse every day, and your herbs



are of no use. My mistress advised me to use the same remedy for colds which she gives to her children. It is called Chamberlain's Cough Kennedy. It helped her children; it will help Ntombana. We should also try it Makanda." Makanda agreed. Ntombana became well.

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## The Bantu World

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1944

### White And Black In South Africa

Dr. D. F. Malan, leader of the Nationalist Party, is alarmed by "the growing agitation" among Africans, Coloureds and Indians for "equal treatment," and he sees South Africa heading for "a first-class disaster"; unless the policy of segregation is ruthlessly enforced. At Porterville last Saturday, he told his audience that the colour question was a national problem and that unlike the war issue, it would not disappear with the passing of time, but would come more and more to the fore. The one great question, he said, was whether the European would be able to maintain his position in South Africa in the future.

There can be no doubt that what was uppermost in Dr. Malan's mind, when he made this statement, was not the welfare of the Non-European but the security and preservation of the white race. We are not surprised by this attitude of mind. Ever since the arrival of the white man in this country over three hundred years ago, the argument that unless the black man was segregated and kept in a state of servitude, the white race would be drowned in a sea of black humanity, has been advanced by the advocates of the policy of repression. But over three hundred years, the white man has lived side by side with the Non-European without being overwhelmed by this deluge of colour. In fact, during this period he has been able to dig himself in the soil of Africa and to consolidate his position.

It is no exaggeration to say, the white man's position to-day is safer than that of the Voortrekkers, not because of the policy laid down by the latter, but because of the efforts of those white men and women who did not believe in taking the world as they found it, but who recognised the fact that its improvement was their job.

But Doctor Malan is a politician and his aim is to take South Africa as he finds it, and not as it should be. He wants not a progressive South Africa but one that is half free and half slave; one that is inhabited by a race of masters and a race of servants. That is how he found it, and for his political strategy and manoeuvres it must be allowed to continue developing along these traditional lines.

This attitude is mainly due to the little time which some of our politicians give to thinking. They are so busy with party politics that they are unable to see the changes that are taking place around them, and they are seldom aware of the opinions of other people outside Parliament and the Government. It cannot be denied that although Dr. Malan talks of tackling this colour question "as a national problem," he is not prepared to look at it with any but Nationalist spectacles. To him its solution will be found in the Nationalist policy of segregation, and not in equality of treatment and opportunities. And yet Dr. Malan seems to be conscious of the oppressiveness of the policy advocated by his party. "There should be," he says, "a planned policy of segregation taken to all its logical conclusions....we must not adopt a negative policy; we must act in such a way that it will be clear to the Coloured people that the aim is not to oppress them but to give them a better chance."

This was said to the African people in 1913 when the Natives Land Act was enacted, in 1923 when the Urban Areas Act became law, and in 1936 when General Hertzog's segregation scheme was adopted by Parliament. But what is happening now to Africans? Economically and socially they are losing grip on life in their segregated areas. They are living in abject poverty and under condi-

tions that are not conducive to health and happiness.

We agree with Dr. Malan when he says "Neither the European nor the Non-European can drive the other from the country." That being the case, what then is "the best policy to pursue so that both can live in peace and friendship?" Certainly not the one whose purpose is to divide the various racial groups of the South African nation into different "Kraals." That policy does not lead to peace and prosperity, but to suspicion, misunderstanding and bitterness. And yet what South Africa needs, if she is to play the leading role in the affairs of Africa, is a Native policy that will not be in conflict with what is being done in British, French and Belgian Africa, where Africans are encouraged to play their part in the political and economic development of their countries.

### SEGREGATION OF NON-EUROPEANS

Dr. D. F. Malan, leader of the Nationalist Party, addressing an open-air meeting at Porterville last week-end, said that the colour question was a national problem. Unlike the war issue, it would not disappear with the passing of time, but would come more and more to the fore.

The one great question was whether the European would be able to maintain his position in South Africa in the future. The matter was daily becoming more urgent. The European could not drive the non-European from the country. Neither could the non-European drive the European from the country.

#### SEPARATION

There were two solutions—equality for the non-European, and the Nationalist Party's policy of separation. The first meant removing the colour bar, making a European of the non-European in every respect and giving him equal political and economic rights.

The policy of separation meant giving the non-European his own area where he could develop. It meant keeping the non-European apart politically and to some extent economically. It also meant that there could be no mixing of the blood.

The policy of equality had been tried in two other countries—in Australia and the United States. In Australia it had almost led to the extinction of the native population, and in America it had led to racial hatred between Black and White in the southern states.

Australia, after an experiment of equality lasting for 100 years, had adopted a policy of separation. The policy of segregation, the basis of which had been laid by the Voortrekkers, was to-day being accepted by other countries as a model.

Things were happening in South Africa which could land the country in a first-class disaster. South Africa was at the cross-roads.

In Cape Town to-day the Coloured people were seeking a future in the mixing of their blood with that of the Europeans. Coloured children were being registered as Europeans. There were some European schools in Cape Town filled with Coloured children.

Since the arming of the non-Europeans, the Natives, the Coloureds and the Indians had begun to argue thus: Many of us have given our blood; and, if the European requires us to give our blood, we are entitled to be treated equally." The agitation was growing daily.

What then was the solution? First of all it was essential that the matter should be tackled as a national problem. Then there should be a planned policy of segregation taken to all its logical conclusions.

There must be separate residential areas, and, so far as possible, separate employment for Europeans and non-Europeans. There should be a quota system for employment.

The Coloured people should also be separated. "But we must not adopt a negative policy," said Dr. Malan. "We must act in such a way that it will be clear to the Coloured people that the aim is not to oppress them but to give them a better chance."

If the Coloured people were given separate areas in which to live they would have a better chance to live their own life. They could have their own schools and eventually their own teachers.

If they were separated there was no reason why they should not have their own police in their own areas, their own post office staffed by Coloured people and their own doctors and nurses.

### THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

(D. B. MOLTENO, M.P.)

The Senate has again gone into recess and the work of the House of Assembly this week has been somewhat curtailed by the Easter Holidays. The entire time of the Assembly has been, to weigh with Mr. Derbyshire. He occupied by debates upon the Estimates estimated that his scheme would cost for those Departments—Interior and the Post Office—under the charge of Senator Clarkson.

#### RACIALISM IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The outstanding feature of the discussions that took place upon the Interior Vote was one of the most deplorable exhibitions of racialism that I have ever witnessed in the House over a period covering a number of years. Senator Clarkson, as Minister of the Interior, is responsible both for immigration and Asiatic affairs and the opportunity afforded by consideration of the Estimates of his Department was seized upon by the Nationalists to demand that a stop be put to all further immigration of Jews into the Union and by the Dominion Party to make violent attacks upon the Indian of the Indian leaders.

#### JEWISH IMMIGRATION

Mr. Eric Louw, the well known local exponent of Anti-Semitism, set the tone of the debate in a speech demanding that the Minister instruct the Immigration Selection Board to refuse entry to all Jews wishing to come to South Africa in the future.

The most effective reply to Mr. Louw came from Dr. Friedman, the new Member for Hillbrow. Dr. Friedman is one of the most liberal Members of the House, both on racial and economic questions, and it was he who, earlier in the Session, made the most brilliant maiden speech of all the new M.P.'s. He dwelt particularly on the sufferings of the Jews in Germany and the other Nazi-occupied European countries, where, as a race, they are threatened with extermination. He made the point that South Africa should do its share in granting asylum to refugees from the unspeakable terror of Nazism, the greatest contemporary menace to civilisation as we know it.

#### THE DOMINION PARTY AND THE INDIANS

Concurrently with the debate on the Jewish question there proceeded one on the subject of the Natal Indians. This was led by Mr. Acutt of the Dominion Party whose attitude towards Indians is strongly reminiscent of Mr. Louw's attitude towards Jews.

Mr. Acutt, supported by Messrs. Neste and Derbyshire, delivered a series of attacks upon the Minister of the Interior, for a speech he made to a conference of representatives of Natal local authorities in Maritzburg a few months ago in which he expressed his view that the municipal franchise in Natal should be extended to Indians on a communal basis. This very moderate suggestion was apparently too much for the Dominion Party. They accused the Minister of encouraging the Indian community, in an alleged design to "swamp" the European population of Natal. Mr. Derbyshire, whose speeches were specially intemperate, put forward

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## Congress Youth League Launched

The central theme of addresses delivered at the African National Congress Youth League inaugural meeting, held at the Bantu Men's Social Centre, Johannesburg, on Easter Sunday, was strikingly expressed in Mr. J. Malepe's statement that the League aims, "not only at the unification of the African people, but also at preserving and safeguarding our heritage."

Mr. W. F. Nkomo, Chairman of the Provisional Committee of the League reviewed the promises made by Union Statesmen to the African people when the war went badly for the Democracies and pointed out that as danger had now receded, there were no signs of their fulfilment. After his tours of territories inhabited by Africans, the Minister of Native Affairs had shocked the Black community with his defence of institutions that stood for the oppression of the African. This had opened the eyes of African young men and made them realise that it was time they joined hands to work for the liberation of their community. The older leaders of the race had done great things for the people and it was now time to unite old and young to strive for national liberation and to form a strong bloc to fight oppression wherever it was found—in Education, Industry and elsewhere. He appealed to African youth to unite to break the shackles and chains which bound the Africans.

### CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulating the young men and women who had formed the League, Dr. Xuma said: "What they are about in principle I know all about. The ideas of Youth and Women's leagues has been advocated in presidential addresses at Bloemfontein and a year or so ago the Congress conference in Bloemfontein passed a resolution in support of the formation of a Congress Youth League.

"It seems a tradition with Africans that where there are old men, the young should not play an active part. In many provinces Congress has become a movement composed of committee men, alive only when elections approach. Youth has ambition and energy and if these are not directed wisely, youth will go astray. There is little scope for talent in the Congress because it is still a national liberation movement. There is wide scope for young talent in the Congress Youth League. I have come to congratulate these young men because they have demonstrated that given the opportunity, they will go out to bring in the people. I know they are launching their movement in the interests of the national movement. "I know they are not self-seekers, but patriots out to strengthen the mother body and working for the liberation of the African."

Mr. A. M. Lembede described Africanism as the spirit which was manifest in the African people's desire to be united. Continuing, he said, "The present confusion among our people is a search for our Destiny. Some look to Europe for our salvation but we cannot import foreign ideologies and hope that they will free us. We can borrow useful things from them and adapt these to our peculiar conditions. We must harness all our powers and evolve a type of man nearest God. In doing that, this must be our guiding ideal, that: An African is not my enemy," said Mr. Lembede.

### SAFEGUARD HERITAGE

"For a long time now, African Youth has discussed the community's political problems at random. We must now strain every nerve to preserve our rights to Land," said Mr. J. Malepe.

"We are out to unite the people so that in the Social Security schemes, for instance, they should not be forgotten. We are out to see that we do not have political denominationalism in our fight for a free life. We have seen what harm religious denominationalism has done our cause and that must not be repeated in our political life. We aim, not only at the unification of the African people, but also at preserving and safeguarding our heritage," said Mr. Thema.

## Military Vehicles To Relieve Public Transport

The Army has come to the help of the civilian authorities in the Union's transport crisis with a long list of relief measures which took effect from April 8.

Military cars and lorries will now be allowed to give free lifts to soldiers who are not travelling on duty. Where public transport services have been withdrawn, troop carriers may be provided to convey regular military passengers to their work at cheap rates.

For those living out because there is no room for them in barracks, the Department may provide free transport if there is no satisfactory public transport service for them, and the distance to their point of duty is too great for them to walk.

Transport will be allowed for soldiers stationed in remote camps to go on organised outings, provided they pay for the vehicles on a mileage basis, and for the vehicles on a mileage basis, and the same way, soldiers will be assisted to attend entertainments or catch leave trains.

The policy of allowing soldiers to be given lifts in the department's vehicles comes into force after protracted negotiations by the authorities who had to overcome administrative and legal difficulties.

Only men and women in uniform will be given lifts, but the concession is being made to members of all Allied armed forces as well as to members of the South African forces. Vehicles giving lifts will not deviate from their authorised routes. Five or more vehicles travelling in convoy will not be allowed to give lifts.

The senior passenger travelling on duty in any vehicles, or the driver if there is no such passenger senior to him, will have complete discretion in deciding whether a lift shall be given.

The concession allowing soldiers to use official transport for organised outings is intended for those in remote camps who have no relatives or friends in the nearest town, and who make for town only as an escape from the boredom of camp life. This new privilege, it is hoped, will save them from having to drift aimlessly round the towns.

All the facilities which are being introduced will be subject to strict control by senior officers, and complete records will be kept for every journey—except of servicemen who are given casual lifts in vehicles on duty journeys.

The system of control will ensure that the transport curfew imposed in the particular area by the National Roads Transportation Council is observed. The only exception will be when troops going on or returning from leave arrive at the station after the curfew.

Mr. V. V. T. Mbobo, paying tribute to the older African leaders, said they had organised their people and taught them one great lesson, that unity was strength; they taught them to value race-pride and stirred their race-consciousness. They focussed the attention of Whitemen on the problems of the African people.

### PRIDE IN THE PAST

Mr. R. V. Selope-Thema, one of the race's older leaders, addressed the meeting. "We must have pride in our men of the past. They laid foundations on which we must now build. Go into the past, for the present is based on the past. When Cape Africans fought nine wars against the Whiteman and held him on the Great Fish River, by doing that, they made the rise of Shaka and Moshoeshoe possible. We escaped slavery because our fathers fought.

"Above everything, you must love your race. You must not concentrate on Politics alone. Give some of your attention to the weaknesses of your race. Build the nation from all sides. Civilise others—that way you will bring about revolution in our national life. The trust of the African is in Education. You cannot unify a mass of uneducated people," said Mr. Thema.

The department will not allow its vehicles to be used over what it considers walking distances—one and a half miles for men and a mile for women. Neither will any launch hour journeys be allowed.

### SUFFERERS

**BOLOETSI:** Melain ointment e phokola a liso, ho bokhona meleng, mehala sefahlehang. Theko 1/9 le 3/6. **Melain Purifier:** Phoko ea senya, mahlabi a moroto, boladu le maqeba. Theko: 5/6, 10/6 le 21/6.

**TEMOSO:** Alassyn ke phoko ea mokholane, sefuba, mats'ao, feberu, Liso 'metsong, pheheloane ho ethimola. E hloekisa linko, e loketse bana le be baholo. Theko: 1/6 le 2/6. **RIGHT HOUSE'S CHEMIST,** 71, Loveday Street, Box 5595, Johannesburg. Mahlo a hlahlo joa kantle ho tefo. Librelo theko e glase.

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## ENO'S FRUIT SALT

KEEPS YOU HEALTHY

The words "Enos' Fruit Salt" and "Vrugte Sout" are registered trade marks. Prices in South Africa 2/- and 3/6 (double quantity).



He was only half way down the pitch. The fielder snapped up the ball and threw to the wicket-keeper. But Pa was then in his stride. He sprinted up that pitch like a two-year-old. And was well over the crease before the bails were off. "Not out!" said the Umpire.

He's not young. How does he do it? Well, the fact is he keeps 100 per cent. fit with a tonic aperient which pours Bile into the intestinal tract. He's never bothered with that tight feverish fulness of Constipation. No headaches. No laziness. No "Liver." He's always good tempered!

And the strong tonic blended into this digestive cleanser keeps his Nerves well up to Concert pitch. He's always ready for a game. And can he work?

Pa's health secret lies in Parton's Purifying Pills. They explain his energy, his happiness and his popularity. Why not try them?

Sold everywhere at 1/6 per bottle of 50.

1812-6

## PARTON'S PURIFYING PILLS

Parton's are sold everywhere at 1/6—trial size 1/-

## IT WAS A GOOD THING HE BROUGHT TEA!



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

### IT IS VERY EASY TO MAKE TEA

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

**TEA is good for us!**

# BANTU WORLD

NGOMQIBELO, APRIL 22, 1944

## Ambalwa Ngodushe

Iveki eduleyo tyo kuitbaleka kudala kumaRashiya kule imikhozi yayo ibe sempumelalo enkufo, yawasadulisa amajamani kuwo onke amahelo emfazwe, yado yathimba nedolophu ebaleleka kakulu elizubako kwiblack Sea, idolophu yaseOdessa. Le mikhosi ayanelanga kuthimba le dolophu kuphala koko iyihale phambili kuba ljonge ukucutha umlo. Ngoku ingikhosi ephantsi ko Njengele Tolbukhin noNjengele Yeremenko ibhenesha amajamani ase-Crimes, kwaye iwashembisa ngokwatahayela. Amajamani alapha eCrimea abetha ingwatyi kubo le mikhosi yamaRashiya ifanzese okuwaninela apho. Imikhosi yamaRashiya ngaphandle kweOdessa ithimbe nedolophu yaseTiraspol neyaseKerch neyaseAkmanay, yabulala intaphane yamaJamani, yathimba ne-skitha yezihabo.

Kwihlelo lasetaly amajamani ake azama ukududula abaNedani abagxotha kwintili yaseCasino, kodwa abaNedani nabo baphendule ogelizwi elivakala kude neliholiso igazi. Kwingaba yaseAnzio tintlola namazulu ezandla ake avavanyana. Ngomsindo omkhulu amajamani, ake adimbala imikhosi yawa eCaste Hill, kodwa afika apho abaNedani begoqo boda bema ngedolo. Kwakuyo le veki kuvakele ukuba u-Kumkani uVictor Emmanuel waseItaly wazise ukuba ugylie ekubeni asonge izandia anikele intambo kunyana wakhe iTshawe uAlberto.

Oukhetse bamaNgesi baki bahlasela kanobom eAachen isiphambuko esikhulu sikaliwe esondla Ijamani ne-Fransi neBelgium. Badyakaza apho bavishiya le dolophu iligojo. Nabamaya Yugoslav oukhetse bahhodloso hindlela zikaliwe zamaJamani, nentandza za-wo zawkhukhulisa amajamani ezantsi kweZagreb.

Kwihlelo laseIndia kuvakale ukuba amaNgesi namaJapan alungisela equitele idabi eliza kubakohu kamsinya. La macala alwela iMphal neKohima. Ama-Japan afunzelu kumfula waseManipur a-thimbe indulana, kwaye kubonakala ukuba ngoku azama ukupinisa imo yayo kwithifa elukuphi eManipur ukuse atsalede amaNgesi khona le gama amanye abhukupileka eKohima. Ngasemva kwamaJapan imikhosi kaMfi Njengele Wingate Iwa nzima lo gema amaNgesi atumehle khona linqwele exithotyisiweyo erama ukuyigxotha. Kule ntli abaNedani habamelele ngokwe ngwane kwiindawo exithile ngakumbi kwiziko elikhulu laseMyitkyina.

## EPark Station

(NguBraber O. M. Ngezi)

Hambel' ePark-Station  
Uyokubon' intokazi  
Uyokubon' udodana  
Uyokubon' izihlobo  
Uyokubon' abahambl  
Hambel' ePark-Station  
Uyokubon' ingxinano  
Uyokubon' nlobdyududu  
Abantu begilana  
Bephangelana ngendawo  
Hambel' ePark-Station  
Uyokubon' unkanyeri  
Ziphwenyaghwanyaza  
Ziphath' ulugwangqa  
Ziphath' ubuluhla.  
Izizipolo yingxakangxaka  
Oololiwe bayaphambana  
Kuthi kungen' abomilo  
Kube kungen' abombana  
Phay' ePark-Station  
Kuthi kuphum' iSprings  
Kube kungen' iRandfontein.  
Kuthi kuphum' iPimville  
Zibe zigalek' ipasinjala,  
Phay' ePark-Station  
Abantu balindezindlwini  
Abanye bathi vumbu,  
Abanye balentugo,  
Abanye bakhademile,  
Phay' ePark-Station  
Abanye bayashixiza,  
Abanye bayabukana,  
Abanye bayabulisan,  
Abanye bayawakawaka,  
Phay' ePark-Station  
Abanye bathat' amatiki,  
Abanye basalabeshiyeka,  
Abanye bat' ingondo,  
Abanye bajong' amaphepha,  
Phay' ePark-Station  
All Stations to Randfontein!  
Bhije New Clare!  
Bhije Florida!  
Bhije Roodepoort!  
Bhije Krugersdorp!  
Springs! First stop Germiston!  
Nkce—Nkce! All tickets please!  
Tshele—tshele—ngxingxillili!  
Tshele—tshele—Benoni!  
Tshele—tshele—Brakpan!  
Andisathethi ngeziphontshayo,  
Andisathethi ngeLanglaagte  
Andisathethi ngePitoli  
Andisathethi ngeModder Bee  
Andisathethi ngeWelgedacht,  
Hambel' ePark-Station  
Indaba yotyle ayikholi  
Uyokubon' ixiponono  
Zibathabathiaza,  
Phay' ePark-Station

## EzaseKatala

(NguMadala Boys)

Imbalela inkulu apho; izityalo ziya, ninkomo nazo ziya kakulu, sesikha-ngele kuSomandla ngoku ukula abuye ngele phezu kwethu.

Zibuyile zonke litishala zesi sithili. Phakaihi kwazo sinentsha uNkos. Verah Fetsha ovule eReadsdale. Unge-ne sodaweni kaNkos. Lydia Mpetsheni uzalwa kwaNomvete eShawbury (Qumlu), Ushnthe ngomhla we16 kuFebruary, 1944 kwantombi yakhe uNkos. Vye No-Orange Jabaza eBlackhill, Qumlu.

Ugule ukusukela ngomhla we18 ku-December, 1943. Ubelitungu elizeleyo nelingakrokrelwayo leBantu Presbyterian Church of S. Africa. Sibulela uMdala Tezi Doteni ngokumtyisa umthandazo into ibithandu kakulu ngufikazi. Sibulela amakhosikazi eemanyano ngemanyano ngokumtyela, ngakumbi amalhabe namaAfrika ka-Mf. Cengimbo. Sibulela uncedo olwe-niwa ngamaMpondonomise, maBhele namaNxasana. Amenzele ingewaba elino-mqoljha ysfihlo apho lo lhoiki intle xenziye nguMu. Makalima.

Nawé nina kaMawonga Nomvete ufanelwe ukubulawa ngexinto osibonise zona singalantwana sigqunywe liflu lobumnyama. Wena Nkos. Nomdala Kulu sikhohlwe nokubulela ukusichola singenabani.

Sibulela iNkosi yethu Yesu Kristu ngokumbonisa indlela umama wethu athi, "Ngewzi Lakho Nkosi kolaula uxolo lodwa."

## ABANTU NEZINGABO

Ufikile uMn. Skei Mgwall ovela emsini esiqithini seAscension. Ukhange leka esempilweni entle uMshelem lo. Usathu tsu ekhaya uMn. July Mgoqi no-S. Mnzele abebeseKapa ngentzenbenzo.

Uele nzima uNkos. Frances Mothibane eReadsdale. Simoeela eNkosini ukuba imphakamise uMamNtshimblo lo. Umhlo wezikolo ufikile ngomhla we14 February, kwiskikolo saseHertzog-Umsembe waba ngoncomekaya kakulu phantsi koMn. F. Pakade noD. T. T. Motshabane. Amanina kwesi sikolo anyuke kakulu, iziphathamanda zithembise ngetishala yeithathu. Phambili Mhlanga nawe akusayi kuba ngomcincane.

UMn. E. D. Mokuna ovela kummandla waseBhafolofu ufudulelo kweli. Ufikile wawamusaka kubuli amadola ngoljona hlobo lobuchule bukulum. Uzibalule ngokuba ngomnye wamadoda abe nesivuno esiphambili sengqolowa, wala nako ukumisa amanani "stand" so-machine wokubula. UMokuna lo ngomnye wanxinharha aseMorija eBensonvalle naseNxukhwebe apho waphumelela khona ndidi lobutitshala.

## Ubuxoki

Mhleli.

Yenziya yintoni inte yokokuba abona bantu basemnyameni ibe ngabona batshala enyanisweni aabsa bantu kuthiwa ngamagaba seyilgama nesiqhelo nje so-kuthi ngalantu abanenkohlkale. Khona ngoku nje woba negeva into ekholakelyo nve kusithiwa ngalantu basesikolweni aabo. Khanyela watyholwa. Wofika shantu bekhala kusithiwa sive ngala. "Old-man."

Diphezo kwentetho ethethwe ngomnye umbali ngobuxoki. Le nto ibubuxoki yeyo yezipto esibidysela emva isizwe, kuba wothi umntu xa sele lixoki lokwenzela zonke impembhelelo zokuthiyanus ubabone abantu soloko bejongene ngezikhondo zamelio, kungekho mpumelelo nanqubela phambili.

Baninzi abantu abathyiwa ngenxa yemntu obheli enthunzini wetyholo lobuxski exabanisa, ufile ke engathi ubetha into emmandi kuhleka, kanti emva koko iziqhamo zuboxiki zoba zeziqakra.

C. C. B. Bendile

West Rand.

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For this attractive Dining-room Suite. Comprising 4 ft. Sideboard, 4 ft. x 2 ft. 6 in. Refectory Table, 4 small chairs and two Arm-chairs.



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His Majesty King George VI on board a British battleship.

## HOW TO BUY TEA

Always buy a good-quality tea. It tastes better and goes farther. Buy your tea in quarter-pound packets or larger. You get better value that way, and save paper.



A demonstration of fire-fighting drill by African troops.



An African lorry driver attached to the Royal Army Service Corps.



African soldiers help with tank maintenance and are here seen at work.

## 1944 ALMANAC

### 1944 JANUARY 1944

Sunday	·	2	9	16	23/30
Monday	·	3	10	17	24/31
Tuesday	·	4	11	18	25
Wednesday	·	5	12	19	26
Thursday	·	6	13	20	27
Friday	·	7	14	21	28
Saturday	I	8	15	22	29

### 1944 FEBRUARY 1944

Sunday	·	6	13	20	27
Monday	·	7	14	21	28
Tuesday	I	8	15	22	29
Wednesday	2	9	16	23	·
Thursday	3	10	17	24	·
Friday	4	11	18	25	·
Saturday	5	12	19	26	·

### 1944 MARCH 1944

Sunday	·	5	12	19	26
Monday	·	6	13	20	27
Tuesday	·	7	14	21	28
Wednesday	I	8	15	22	29
Thursday	2	9	16	23	30
Friday	3	10	17	24	31
Saturday	4	11	18	25	·

## IT IS VERY EASY TO MAKE TEA

1. Warm the teapot thoroughly with hot water.
2. Then put in one teaspoonful of tea for each person you wish to serve, and one extra for the pot.
3. Immediately the water boils, pour it into the pot.
4. Allow teapot to stand for four to five minutes before pouring the tea into cups.



An African soldier rests beside a 13-pounder gun after a spell of duty.



First-aid dressing in the field. Tea is often given in cases of shock.

### 1944 APRIL 1944

Sunday	·	2	9	16	23/30
Monday	·	3	10	17	24
Tuesday	·	4	11	18	25
Wednesday	·	5	12	19	26
Thursday	·	6	13	20	27
Friday	·	7	14	21	28
Saturday	I	8	15	22	29

### 1944 MAY 1944

Sunday	·	7	14	21	28
Monday	I	8	15	22	29
Tuesday	2	9	16	23	30
Wednesday	3	10	17	24	31
Thursday	4	11	18	25	·
Friday	5	12	19	26	·
Saturday	6	13	20	27	·

### 1944 JUNE 1944

Sunday	·	4	11	18	25
Monday	·	5	12	19	26
Tuesday	·	6	13	20	27
Wednesday	·	7	14	21	28
Thursday	I	8	15	22	29
Friday	2	9	16	23	30
Saturday	3	10	17	24	·

### 1944 JULY 1944

Sunday	·	2	9	16	23/30
Monday	·	3	10	17	24/31
Tuesday	·	4	11	18	25
Wednesday	·	5	12	19	26
Thursday	·	6	13	20	27
Friday	·	7	14	21	28
Saturday	I	8	15	22	29

### 1944 AUGUST 1944

Sunday	·	6	13	20	27
Monday	·	7	14	21	28
Tuesday	I	8	15	22	29
Wednesday	2	9	16	23	30
Thursday	3	10	17	24	31
Friday	4	11	18	25	·
Saturday	5	12	19	26	·

### 1944 SEPTEMBER 1944

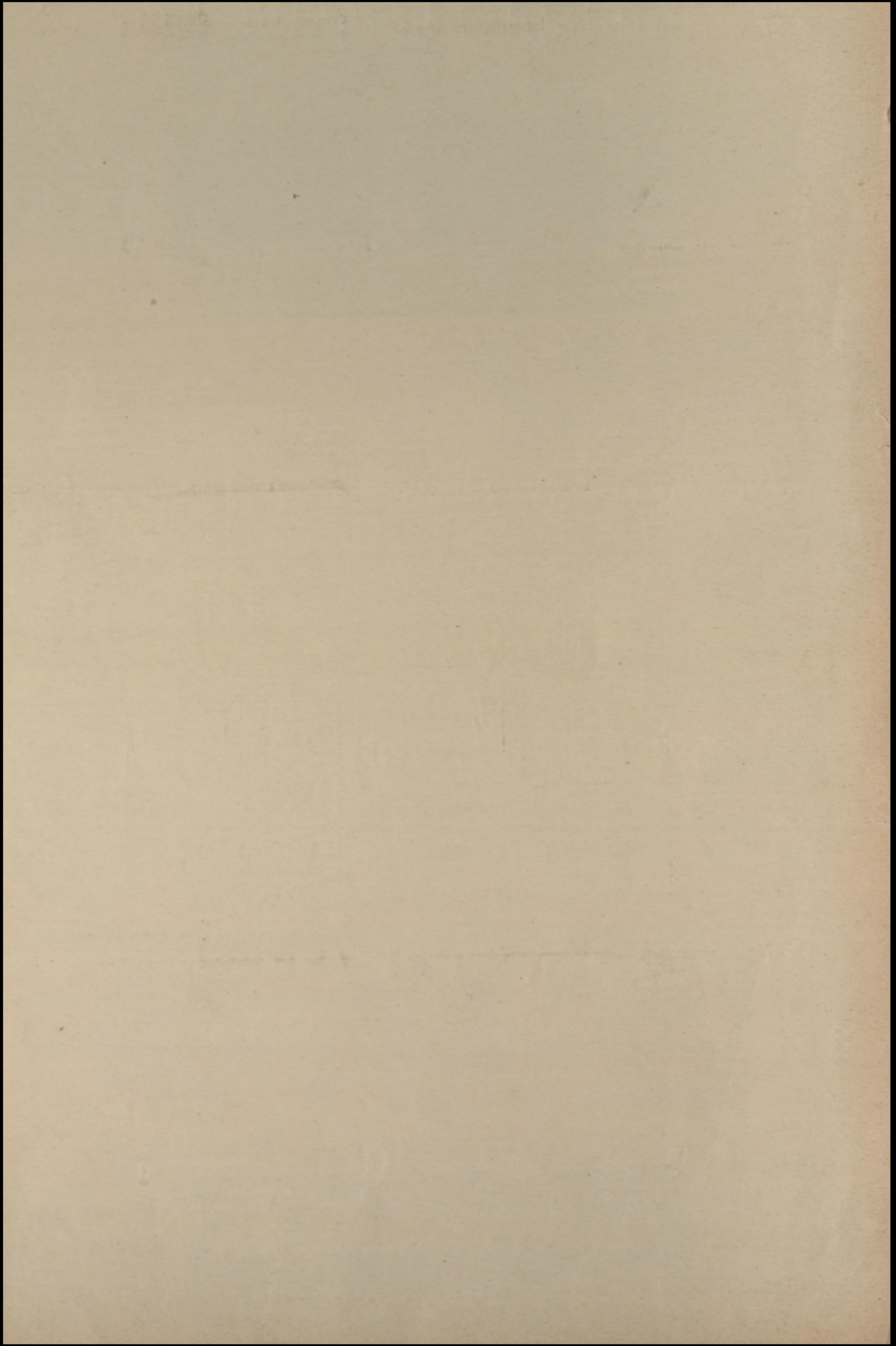
Sunday	·	3	10	17	24
Monday	·	4	11	18	25
Tuesday	·	5	12	19	26
Wednesday	·	6	13	20	27
Thursday	·	7	14	21	28
Friday	I	8	15	22	29
Saturday	2	9	16	23	30

### 1944 OCTOBER 1944

Sunday	I	8	15	22	29
Monday	2	9	16	23	30
Tuesday	3	10	17	24	31
Wednesday	4	11	18	25	·
Thursday	5	12	19	26	·
Friday	6	13	20	27	·
Saturday	7	14	21	28	·

### 1944 NOVEMBER 1944

Sunday	·	5	12	19	26
Monday	·	6	13	20	27
Tuesday	·	7	14	21	28
Wednesday	I	8	15	22	29
Thursday	2	9	16	23	30
Friday	3	10	17	24	·
Saturday	4	11	18	25	·



## Izinto Ngezinto Ezibeleni KuKomani

(NgoNtanomhle)

Umzi waseBantu uphume wonke ndawonye nezihlobo ukusinga eLady Frere ngombla wama26 kuMarch ukuya kumisola iBandla laseBantu phantsi kweento zooW. Tsotsi B.A., G. Dambuza noJali. Le ibe yinkonzo ephakamileyo wengenele kwiCafe kaMn. noNkosk. G. Dambuza. Yazala yema ngembambu ngabantu nezihlobo esizibulela kakulu. Emva kwemini ibe yimvuscelo elalini vaseLady Frere, phantsi koMfu. W. Njoloza nabaNumz. A. M. Pano, W. H. Ngase, J. K. Moni, J. Tywakadi baseRabe ndawonye nododana. Olu ndwendwe IwaseBantu lufumene imbeko enku eCacudu Iwabuya lungawu-klangazisi umlomo. Sibusela ukuphaula ukwanda komsebenzi weli Bandla esiwunqwenela ukuba wenje njalo kaloku.

Ubelapha uNkosk. Nurse Mercy Mgole ukususela ngombla wama25 kuMarch, ukhangeleka ekwentle impilo.

UNkosk. Wm. M. Mbali uwubambe sthisa owaseRhautini ngombla wama24 kuMarch ukusinga eJaggersfontein ekwehntyanza ngohambelo. Simngwewela ixesha eliminandi.

Kuluvuyo ukuvakilisa ukuba uMn. noNkosk. Nelson Mabutho ultzwe ngestombi ngombla wama26 kuMarch. Baya phila kakuhle bethu uniga nosana.

Kwa khona uMn. noNkosk. C. G. Ngoma naye ulizwe ngomntu omisha kwakuMarch. Siya vuyisana nabo bethu.

Ukwenjenje oku kukuyuyisana nezihlobo zakwaGcina nezakwaRadebe ngokuthi unyana waso onguGeorge Ndamoyi olioni emfazweni eKimberley, oyi-Driver asinde ekugwetyweni. Ngelishwakazi elikhulu kophellieyo unyaka wanyathela umtwanu womLungu o-wakutshabelo esibhledla. Le nto yele ngombla w26 kuOctober, 1943, la-wavanywa iyala ngombla wama20 kuNovember la-iwa kubaheli; kwazikwathi lo gama kunjalo kfawuneka e-ngapandle yena omfana. Umkhwekazi wakha uNkosk. Jessie E. Ngoma wammala ngapanahlle ngama20 eeponti ekwanyanzeleka ukuba ma kakhwele naye esyake. Umsalwe ligqwetha lakhelephantsi kwaaba baNumz. Lizard, Robins noEdmeads eKimberley u-Gqwetha A. H. Robins. Libe lahlala eli tyala noma w26 kuMarch 1944. Kutha kanti oSeimbawo uyivile imithandazo yezihlobo ebe-thandazelza ukuba asinde, waphuma phambili kuba efune-nwe engenatala. Zonke izihlobo jikelele ziya bulidwa.

### UTKA DO OLUNGUMANGALISO

Bakaphaula abalesi ukuba kutsha nje kwa kwee phepha leshu libalulekileyo kusandukathlwia ngomLungukazi obenmloba ngamAtrika othe waphatheka kakohi kwinkandla kaMantyi, wade yesa wstwana hizalo ngenxa yokuvela inuba oNtsundu. Ezi-zinto zimana zifika zidlu a hancinane. Inskaldu nje ziza kabalisa ngabali elikwanjalo. Kutsha nje uLungukazi ogamo Lingu-Mrs Pranle w26-Ngoco (Essex) kulo numanilla wakuKomani wenza into engaqhelekanga ukubonakalisa, "uthando olengmangaliso" ngexesha ebequellwa ngamkhonziZizi wakhe kwee si-bhledla singentla kwelali seziyo exisalelayo (Isolation Hospital), embambha yonke imibla engakthalithi noko kutwa unesifo esisalelayo. Wathi lo mLungukazi "Ngenxa kaEmma ndakungena," kube yimigudu ukuphuma amshye n-Emma nabantwana bakhe xa bevela esikolweni baggithe apho bebunze ngo-Emma. Kude kwathi akubhulha wabe-thelwa ucingo lo mLungukazi ngokomylelo wakhe. Wafika kwa ngoko efake esimnyanya elila iinyembhezi; waya noEmma eshiyo umyolelo othi abantwana bakhe abageinwe nguNkosikazi zebangathethwa kuye, noNkosikazi sele-jungile ukubacina. Lo mLungukazi walungiselelo umgewabso waya naye emangewabani nosapho lwakhe lonke. Yayinto esisimanga kunene ukubona abamHlophe bengqonge isidumba so-Ntsundu beboboda. Ma sizithetho izintle ezintle cenzwi ngabamHlophe kuthi.

Umhlia wama28 kuMarch ubelusuku lokuzalwa kukaMn. Wellington Mbuya walapha, olifwele nomntakwabo oseRhautini, ekuthe ke ngenxa yoko akabinakwenzelwa zinto ngenxa yokungabiko kwelinaye iwele. Siya vuyisana nabo kakulu.

## Umbulelo Wabatshati

Mheli,

Ndivumele ndibilela izibele zomzi wevakuthu laseGqili ekutshateni kwam ngombla we 9 kweyomdumba inyangamhla zayiyizela iintombi bagquruleka onina, ndaye maa ndithwile indwe.

Siya bulela kwaabo bathe bathabatha inxaxhebe kulo meimbi, yaba yinto entlo kakulu loo nto yobonisa invisiswano kubakhelezi, besixeko. Loo nto ibonisa thina batsha ukuba akakho oliliwey esixekweni sakowabo. Phambili razi oNtsundu weVukuthu laseGqili.

Isaac Sibeko.

Aliwal North.

## EzaseTaungs

(NgoWakhona)

Ngombla wama24 kuMarch bekukhingxikela yekonsati yombuliso kaMn. noNkosk. Bhelu ingqonyela yaseTribal School apfa. Ibemnandi kakulu kuba nobawo wethu uMantyi ubekho.

Kutha ngombla wama25 kuMarch kwathi goi into kaTyuthu etho ivela kwelaseKapa, izokutshata nentombi ka-Tyamshe sfundisa eBorder. Kubelusizi kakulu kubatshati kuba u-Mantyi akavumanga ukubatshatisa, nukubamenya abangoMn. Mgobhozi noNkosk Molokoane kuba lusizi.

Libalele apfa, imvula sayiqqibela ngoFebruary, ixityalo zillela imvula.

## EzasePimville

(NgoConrad T. Kattey)

Sihleli kule lali yasePimville. Bekhe sahanjewa nguNkosk. Eunice Kalipa evela kwelaseKoloni eDordrecht eze ngomcimbti omkhulu wokuza kubeka ilitye kusibalkazi wakhe uNkosk. Gertrude Kattey owasleleka eEvaton emva kokugula ixesha elide.

Wasweleka nge3 kuFebruary, 1944.

Waya kulandwa khona waza kunchwatyola emzini wakhe khona ePimville intsapho yakhe ikhona. Wanchwatywa ngenkonzo ezuke kunene yonganyelwe nguRev. Khoho waseA.M.E.

Uma lo wathi phambi kokuba abhubhe wathi bamphie amanzi asele, waze wathi indlela yakhe imhlophe. Sesithandazelza ukuba natii sihambe le ndlela ihamble umfikazi.

## INGQANGQAMBHO ZAMATHAMBO.

Uya kuzinyamezela kudo kuge nini' iintlangu ezilimazayo zengqambo zamathambo?

Uyazi na okokuba ii tyefu zokufa kwee ngqambo zamathambo ezityhutyha umzimba wakho zihambha ziye kuthi xha ekudibane ni kwamalungu o mzimbha apho uhlattye lwetyhef yomchitho ontlungu zibukhalli ngokwewe mela luthi lwakhele khona?

Kukho iyeza—yeza elidume kulo lonke i-lizw elixatyiswe kakulu ngamawakawaka abantu abakha babandezeleka. Iyeza lodumo lwama 50 emnyaka iDe Witt's Kidney:

and Bladder Pills. Elyeza lingumangaliso ngokuthi ngendlela ebekileyo lomeleze izintso, longa nama thumbu abulalekileyo abuyel' empilweni abegabahuze begaz' abaqinisekileyo njengokwangaphambili. Nokuba ukufa sokwendele kangakanani na iDe Witt's azikhe zoysiswe ukwenza umnvinyiva ngexeshana elifutshane. Thenga ibhokisi namhla nje Ginya zibe mbini xa ulalayo. Uya kubona kusasa, uve uqonda okokuba ziya kunce-da.

Zifunyanwa nge 3/6 ne 6/6 ibhokisi.

## DE WITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS

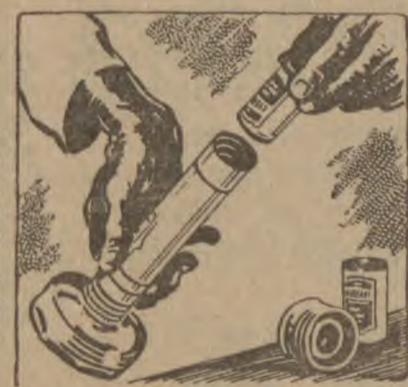
HERE'S GOOD NEWS FOR YOU. THIS CAR DRIVER SAYS . . .

... YOU MAY GET BATTERIES AT YOUR STORE SOON, EVEN IF YOU COULD NOT BUY THEM TO-DAY . . .

THIS IS HOW I KNOW -



That is why, he says, your storekeeper sometimes has to tell you that he has no Eveready Batteries. But you may get yours soon because the Factory is still making them for you, and sending them to your storekeeper as often as it can.



Remember, it's wise to wait for Eveready Batteries because, as they are made in South Africa, they are always fresh and therefore last longer.

**EVEREADY**  
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TORCHES · BATTERIES · BULBS

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until I heard of the Union College.  
Everyday I studied for an hour.



Look at me now! I've got a good job and I'm earning good money!

Pick out the Courses you want:

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Junior Certificate

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Native Law

Native Administration

Agriculture

Needlecraft & Dressmaking

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## LETTER TO AFRICAN WOMANHOOD

## OUR HEALTH

Health experts constantly remind us that disease has made such serious inroads into our health that unless drastic steps are taken to combat the danger the African race will die out. This is a grave warning to every serious-minded African man and woman—grave because we see the danger ourselves. It is no longer the problem of the expert.

There is the danger of venereal diseases. Our community suffers from them, largely, because of its ignorance on matters of modern hygiene. The spread of these diseases has not as yet been

arrested. This may lead to making it very difficult for the race to reproduce itself. When a race ceases to have children, it is doomed. It has no future to look to, because once the present generation has passed away, there will be no people after them.

Other dangers come from diseases which are more or less the result of starvation and bad living conditions. In this group, we have tuberculosis, and others. These, unlike venereal diseases, send thousands of our people to their graves every year. If venereal diseases continue to reduce our birth-rate and the other maladies send our people to an early grave, we are certainly on the way to extinction.

This should make African women, of every age, realize that the greatest challenge of the times is to save the race from extinction. The problem has assumed gigantic proportions and we must fight like giants to solve it. We must learn to make greater sacrifices; we must undertake to be missionaries spreading the gospel of Good Health, Education for Citizenship and Higher Moral Standards. We are building a nation—you see—and in doing that we have to build it on many fronts. As has often been said in this column, we must not throw all our weight and energy in the political struggle and neglect Education and Health, for example. While we fight for better living conditions, we must see to it that there shall be people to enjoy them. Where does it help the community to win political battles only to find that a hundred years from now there is not a single African left to benefit by our struggles and sacrifices!

—Editor

## Exercise Books For The Blind

Old school exercise books which have already served their owners well can start life again before they are finally consigned to the paper mills. These old exercise books are badly needed by the Worcester School for the Blind for making Braille books. Braille is a form of embossing by which blind persons are able to "read" with their fingertips. The fact that the paper is already written on, or printed, on both sides does not affect the Braille.

The School for the Blind needs 10,000 exercise books every year. All books must be complete with covers intact; in other words, they want a book and not a handful, they want a book and not a pile of exercise book with hard covers, is the best for the purpose.

Donations of exercise books can be

(Continued in column 3)



## WOMEN WHO ARE NERVOUS WRECKS

Ferritability

Mental Depression

Periodic Pains

Undue Fears

Female Weakness

## GOOD LOOKING, BUT A MARTYR TO NERVES

Many women whose faces express a calm and serene beauty are actually Nervous Wrecks, suffering the tortures of the damned from their singed nerves. Only a strong sense of dignity stops them from venting their irritabilities on all around, only their sense of duty enables them to do their work despite the pains, fears and awful heedlessness which never leave them.

## Almost Frantic

"After the birth of my last child 18 months ago, I developed 'Nerves.' A wave of tearing pain over me drove me almost frantic. I often felt as if death were near. I was virtually an invalid and sleep was a complete stranger. After being attended by no less than seven doctors, I used Dr. Heinz Nerve Restorative which benefitted me from the first dose. I went on to a light diet also and after a thorough course of the medicine I am strong and well again. I can never express my gratitude fully in words." —Mrs. L. S. Z. M. (Case 905.)

## DR. HEINZ NERVE RESTORATIVE

is obtainable at all chemists in both liquid and tablet form.

5546-3

## WOMENS' PAGE Charming Knitted Tea Cosy

## The Health of The Community

About two years ago two medical research workers, Drs. Kark and Le Riche visited nine different areas in the Union examining about seven thousand children. Their report, published recently in the South African Medical Journal reveals that African health is in a bad state. Malnutrition,

according to their survey, has done and continues to do untold harm to the health of the Black man, while other diseases like Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases are taking a heavy toll of the numbers of the African people.

The following table, showing the percentage of children with obvious signs of ill-health and/or malnutrition in the areas visited speaks for itself:

Pietermaritzburg, per cent Boys, 44.51, per cent Girls 42.97; Qumbo, per cent. Boys 55.75, per cent. Girls 53.10; Nqutu, per cent. Boys 57.39, per cent Girls 50.63; Pretoria, per cent. Boys 72.13, per cent. Girls 60.63; Kentani, per cent Boys 78.99, per cent. Girls 70.50; Bloemfontein, per cent Boys 76.81, per cent. Girls 75.60; Witbank, per cent. Boys 77.87, per cent. Girls 81.75; Bochum, per cent Boys 83.80, per cent. Girls 84.19; Letaba, per cent. Boys 90.3, per cent. Girls 83.60.

## THE REPORT STATES:

"The thin, round-shouldered, flat-chested, pot-bellied child with spindly legs was such a common sight that it can only be concluded that many were on the borders of starvation. The problem is thus not only one of providing this or that particular food factor, but rather a need for a general increase of all foodstuffs which will tend to build up a healthy Bantu population, averting starvation as well as the many more specific deficiency diseases."

"Diet deficiency diseases, syphilis, malaria, bilharzia, tuberculosis, scabies and impetigo, preventable crippling, and many other less common diseases, form no small array of factors which are contrary to the maintenance of good health and nutrition. No amount of juggling can succeed in separating the influence of one as opposed to the others where they so commonly occur together. The outstanding fact is that they are all preventable."

(Continued from column 4)  
thread and draw on the pencil.  
Flatten out the loops to make a round flower.

Make about fourteen of these flowers, and attach seven to each side of the cosy by a french knot in yellow wool through the centre of each. Arrange them artistically and, with green wool, make "stems" to each flower by taking a couple of long stitches.

Finally, gather up the two top patterns on each side into a frill, and finish off the base of the frill by a twist of coloured and green wools held in place here and there by neat stitches.

(Continued from column 2)  
posted for 1d. per 7 lbs. Packages should be clearly marked "Paper to be embossed in Braille" and should be addressed to the Principal, School for the Blind, Worcester, C.P.

The School is not in a position to pay for these books, but it is thought that all Local Committees will gladly assist such a worthy cause.—"Anti-Waste Newsletter"

and neatly. Repeat with the other side.

Then stitch both sides of the cosy neatly together, keeping the patterned side outside and leaving the appropriate spaces for spout and handle (that is, about 1½ inches for the spout and 3 inches for the handle).

The trimming of tiny flowers is very simple and is made from any scraps of gaily coloured wool which you happen to have. To make each flower, wind the wool round an ordinary pencil twenty times, leaving a length of wool. Thread this end of wool through a darning needle and pass the darning needle under each loop (without taking off the pencil). Draw the thread tightly so that the loops are all secure, finish off

(Continued from column 5)

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## Koaholo Ea Sefika Morena Nehemia

## Sa Khopotsa Ea Mofu Sekhonyana Bereng

Ne e le ka la 22-2-42 ha Morena Sekhonyana Bereng a hlokahala motseng oa hae oa Rothe. Ka ha ho se ke ha qaqeha ho tloha qalehong hore na eka ba phupu e ka ba ka la bokae, Dr. Coan, General Superintendent ea kerekere le baruti ba bang ba ile ba tla fihla ka tsatsi le hlahlamang a se a patiloe. Hona ha eba lerumo ho eena le bao a neng a ena le bona. Ba inahana hore na eka ba A.M.E. Church e ka mo etsetsang ho mosiela hlopho ea ho qetella khopotseng ea hae.

Ka Loetse, 1943, Dr. Coan a romela baromuo bana, Revds. P. N. Selepe, J. O. Maja, S. S. Mokoena le Mr. B. M. Monyake Rothe ho tliisa matseliso le kopo ea hore na a ke ke a lumelloka ka hore Kerekere e moetsetse sefika sa khopotsa ka ha e hlokhile ho ipatela eena kamoo e neng e le khopolo ea eona. Mofumahali 'Mamohalefi le ntlo ea mofu ba amohela kopo ea hang.

Rev. Selepe a khutla le baromuo ba leba Phuthethong ea Selemo Bloemfontein moo ba entseng "report" ea bona e ileng ea thabelo haholo ke kerekere eohle. A laela ho tsoelapele pele ka mosebetsi hang, pele lemo se fela. Erekaha lintho li sa tsamae kamoo khopolo e neng e le ka teng tieho ea ba kholo. Ha ele Rev. Selepe eena a leka ka hohle ho phetha taelo. Athie tieho eo e etsa hore khoeli ea pato ea hae ebe eona ea koaholo ea sefika sa hae sa khopotsa.

Sefika seo se entsoe sa phethahala; ka la 22-2-44 Revds. S. S. Mokoena, P. E. Mafeteng, J. J. K. Motaung, P. E. Matelile ba fihla Rothe, ba fetela Maseru ho le bofala qaleng ea lona. Ba be a litokiso tshole ho emela la 25-2-44 ha ho fihla The Acting General Superintendent: Rev. P. N. Selepe, P. E. Vereeniging le Revds. Mokubhi le Mkwaiyai ba Transvaal, Bechuanaland and Swaziland Conferences. Bana bhole ba amohela ke Rev. Bolutu ea Rothe.

Hang ha ba fihla mosebetsi oa qaleha, ba hlobola libaki ha hahla sefika seo, ka la 26 sa phethoa sa ba sa koaholo ka tsoanelo.

Ka letsatsi le hlahlamang la 27 ha qaloa mosebetsi ho tloha motseng oa moreneng ho ea mabilteng ka mokhoana ona: Libini li etelletsi pele, Baruti ba latela W. H. and F. M. Society e ba hlahlamia, phuthetho le sechaba, pina e labellon ka libini e monate haholo. Ha ho lebilo mabilteng khetoe khefu ho emela Mofumahali le lengosa la Morena e Moholo oa Lesotho. Ha marena ana a liehile ho fihla, nako eona e ntse e akofa ho feta, ha kenoa mabilteng ha buloa tsabeletso ka mokhoana ona, oo neng o sa lokisetsoa: Mookameli oa Mosebetsi le motsamaisi oa oona e bila Rev. Selepe ea ileng a bitsa Rev. J. J. K. Motaung ha bala sefela. Sa latelo ka thapelo. Rev. P. N. Selepe a bala sefela sa 134 —Morena ke rata ho o phelela—Kamorao ho sona a blahisa seabi sa lentsoa tsatsi leo e leng Rev. Theo. A. Mareka, P.E. of Johannesburg District ea Sophiatown. Eena a bala Prov. 10.—7. "Ho hopoloa ha mofu ea lokileng ke lehlohonolo." Est. 6: 3. "Morena a re hlopho le khanya ke life tsoo Mordeka kai a li etselitoeng bakeng seo?"

Therong ea hae a bolela hore ba tliile ho hopola mofu oa bona ea ileng a sebeletsa Kerekere haholo bocheng ba hae, ea ileng a bontsa tumelo ea has ka mosebetsi ea hae: a bolela hore bo-phelo ba motho ofe kapi ofe bo habeli joalo ka lekhapeta. la sefate le letala Ka hlakoreng le leng lea benya ka ho le leng le fifetse, ka hona eena o tliile ho paka tsa ka mao a neng a le kateng ka kerekeng, 'me ekare ha ho le ba motsebileng ka ho le leng ba se mohanyetse ka hore ha se tsosa. A tsoela pele ho khotsha kmoo Mordeka a kileng a pholosa Morena Assuruse ho matona a mabeli a hae a neng a morelala polao. Ka ketso ena ea bonatala lebitsa la hae le ileng la ngolosa bukeng ea khopotsa e kholo ea Morena eo; oka mohlomong ha a na a hlobaetsa borokong, a laetseng hore buka eo e ke e tliose, 'me a e balleo. Teng ha hlaha lebitsa la Mordeka, keha a tla eta posa: Karabelo ea eona e bille hore a kallisio pere ea bahosi, e stellos pelle ke lehosana a potiso motse. Karabelo ea kerekere eona ke hore a haheloa sefika ea khopotsa. Kerekere ea African

Methodist Episcopal Church e hopola Lebitsa la hae le ho motlotisa lefung la hae ka sefika se tla fihla lilemo lemo se bohoa e seng ke bana ba hae feels empa lichaba tshole li tla tseba hang ha li fihla qaleng ena ea letseng ho eona hore na ke mang ea entse kapa ea kileng a etsa eng. Kerekere e hloha sefika sena sa khopotsa hore leha a shoele mesebetsi ea hae e molatole 'me e sale a khopotsa lebitsong la hae.

Rev. Selepe a felehetsha khotshato ena ka sefela sa 267 "Jesu rato lahao." Sa hlahlangoa ke thapelo ka Rev. J. O. Maja.

Phellong ea thapelo ena baruti kafela ba hlokhala lebitla ba bina koli ea malla ea mahlomola ka Senyesemane ba beile matsho a bona holima Sefika, ba se koaholla. Rev. Tiger oa Harrismith District a bala Hosea ch. 6: 1-4. Hoba palo e felle Rev. R. Mkwaiyai oa Germiston a bala sefela sa 323 "Ke sikiloe ke Jesu;" ba ntano sirohela sefika ba boela litulong tsa bona. Beng ba mofu ba latela ka ho se potoloha hoea ka ho hlahlamana bona, le bona ba boela malulong.

Rev. J. O. Maja a ema ho phafamofu ka mantsoe ana: Bohlankaneng ba hae Morena Nehemia S. Bereng oile a neon Kerekere ena ke mofu Morena. E. Moholo Leretholi hore a e hlokomela a mo alosete eona. A e amohela. A thea kerekere ea Bye-Hoel e oile a ileng a e hahla a le mong le bana ba hae feels, a kopa sechaba hore se mpe se seke sa mothusa ka letho ho tloha ho kheng metsi le lintho tshole tsa moaoh, ho supa bohlanka ba hae ho Molimo. Ha e felile ea tla bulda ke Bishop Coppin ea ileng a neoa senotollo ke Morena e Moholo Letsie II, 'me a e bula. O theohile teng a tla Rothe le teng a fihla a hloha Kerekere eo le e bonang. Kamorao ho teng a fana a setsa sa moo Ermy Vernon e emeng teng. O hlokhala a fanne ka setsa kopong ea hae eo a neng a e bitselitse baruti a le liphateng hore a e tsetseso sekolo sa thuto e mahareng ka ha a sa labalo hore bona ba hae ba se ke ba fumana thuto hole e joalo. Hoba baruti ba motsepise 'me ba khuitelema hae a bona ho ea lokisa le ho emela lengolo la sebaka seo le tsoa ho Morena e Moholo le 'Muso on hae, a hlokhala. Ho fihla joale Mookameli Selepe o ntse a emeteo ho phetha tshepiso eo hang ka mangolo a le teng. Re ka mpa ra sitisoa ke bothata ba ntona empa hona ke tsipiso ho mofu eo re tsoaneloeng ke ho e phetha pele ho tshole.

Leqosa la Motlatso oa Musisi oa Maseru, Mr. Tlale a ema a lebophela Morena e moholo, le bana bohle ba Moshoeshoe ka mphohali e kana eo kerekere ea A.M.E. e ithaopileng ho ba e tsetsa eona. A etsa kopo ea hore e mpe e hlokomeloe le ho babaloo.

A hlahlangoa ke 'Moleli oa P.M.M.S. ea Masite bakeng sa Motsamaisi oa Kerekere eo, le eona a buoa a ba a eketsha ka hore mofu o na rata mosebetsi oa likerekere kaofela, ke ka eona Kerekere ea Lesotho e bileng ea tlameha ho etsa melao ea motheo oa eona. A tlatsoa ke Moruti oa Chachi kapa leng'qosa la eona.

Mofumahali Mamohalefi ka molomo oa Morena Rikabe Tsui a bua ka bokhele ke bo bohlo a lebophela Morena e Moholo le bana bohle ba mofu seo ba se bonang se ke keng sa ema feels kapa sa senyeha ha bonolo se emeng e le khopotsa lebitsong la Morena Nehemia Sekhonyana Bereng.

Tsa Haakdoornlaagte

(Ko R. C. Tsiane)

Re bila masoabing a magolo mesong ka di 29 tsa March ha re tsosha ke tshipi e e neng e re behela lefu la ntatarona Rev Andrias S. Koebane, moruti oa kerekere ea Luthere. Ntatarona o ne a kutse halelele, e setse e batla e e ba ngoaha a sa tsho phateng mme kajeno re ne re kare o ikuhuditsi. O patlo ka di 30 March 1944.

Ha a isoaa hae, bafeletsi ba hahle ba ne ba le lekholo le mashome a mahlano. Khotshato e entsoo ke Mohl. A. M. Senoamadi koa kerekeng pele ha setopo.

O re lahlile hammohlo le ba ntlo ea hahe, ntatarona ea molemo o o sa ba-loeng. Modimo o be le bana ba hahe mme o khotshato le ho ts'edisa mma-rona Mrs. Koebane eo a setseng ma-holomeng.

Robala ka kgotsa ntate mme o re hopole Paradiseng.

## Mosetsana O Hlabetsoe Lefu

Nakong e fetileng go fumano setopo sa miroetsana on leloko la ba-Mmala gaufi le Jubilee Compound, motseng oa Gaudeng. Maqeba a tletseng setopong sena a bonts'a goba ngoanana ona obatho o bolailoe ka dithipha.

Ga go ise go tsejoe hantle gore na ke mang kapa ke moradi a mang ona ho kae, feels maphodisa a boleletsong gora ngoanana ona o na a bitsosha 'Ding' a phela Ophirton.

Go sa batloa Ba-Afrika ba bararo bao go belaoloang gore ba ne ba ie teng pohang ea ngoanana ona.

## Setopo Ka Sedibeng

Gauji tjens ko Nigel monna mngoe o ile a utloa sebodu se nkga sedibeng sa hae gomme ea re a battisla gora fumano setopo sa Mo-Afrika se tletseng maqeba a kang a entseng ka selepe hlong.

Monna ona ba bang a sebetsa mokotting, ho bouahala o ne a ea lehaeng la hae mohla a fihla bofelong ba bophelo ba gageo.

Babolai ba hae ba se ba ts'eeroe.

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE GOVERNMENT

Applications from suitably qualified Tswana-speaking Africans are invited for the following immediate appointments under the Education Department:

(1) **Master of Method. Teacher Training Centre, Kanye:** Salary-scale £180-12-£240 per annum. Cost-of-living allowance and free quarters. Minimum qualifications Matriculation and Higher Primary Teacher's Certificates or their equivalent with experience of African primary school work, but a graduate holding a Diploma of Education would be preferred. Applicants should be interested in general social welfare activities and preferably married.

(2) **2 Female Assistant Teachers, Teacher Training Centres, Serowe and Kanye:** Salary-scale £120-12-£180. Cost-of-living allowance in accordance with Government regulations. Candidates should be fully-qualified teachers with an advanced diploma in Domestic Science and considerable experience of African primary school work, and must be competent to teach Housewifery to post-primary students. Married women preferred.

(3) **Supervisor of African Schools:** Salary-scale £144-12-£204. Cost of-living allowance. Minimum qualifications a Higher Primary Certificate and considerable experience of teaching the higher standards in African primary schools. A sound knowledge of woodwork and agriculture would be an additional recommendation. Applicants must provide evidence of sound physical health, as considerable travelling will be involved.

(4) **Supervisor of Domestic Science:** Salary-scale £96-9-£144 and cost-of-living allowance in accordance with Government regulations. Applicants must be women possessing a recognised certificate in Domestic Science, and must have had considerable experience in teaching this subject in African primary schools. Evidence of sound physical health will be required, as considerable travelling will be involved.

X22



## DI THUBA MOKHULANE KA BOSIHO BO LE BONG

## DI KOKOBETSA BOHLOKO

## DI NOLOFATSA KHATHATSEHO

## DI FEDISA HO OPA HA MENO

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Bahlomphehi,

Moshimane ea sebetsang kichining ea ka o be a ena le mokhulane ma a thothomela, a ena le bohloko ka mokokotlong le hlohang le molaleng. Ke ile ho monea thoro ele ngue boloetsi ba kokobela, ea re hobane ke monea e ngue, a fola.

Ke ne ke sa robale, empa erile hobang ke noe thoro ele ngue bosisto bo bong le bo bong beke eohle, ka fumana boroko. Ke thusehile haholo kabaka la 'ASPRO'.

O lona,  
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## In The Political Arena

(By Kgome)  
**TRANSVAAL'S PRESIDENT**

Amidst scenes of enthusiasm the Speaker of the Congress announced to an almost impatient audience that Mr. C. S. Ramohane of Alexandra Township had been elected President of the Transvaal section of the African National Congress.

The election brought to a happy end a long period of political uneasiness which started with the death of the late Mr. S. P. Matseke. After a long interval of waiting, during which internal strife gave the Provincial Congress wounds that have not as yet healed, the African people of the Transvaal have now rallied to the banner of their national movement, closed ranks, cast away personal ambition and won for themselves greater respect and admiration in the Union.

The full story of the election has still to be told. True patriotism and self-sacrifice on the part of men who might have had the brightest chances of capturing the leadership of Congress alone made it possible for Congress to pull through the election intact. Men of their own accord, declined the honour of standing for the presidential election, because they believed that this was the only way of keeping Congress strong and intact.

Mr. Ramohane's election is important for two reasons: it is a vote of confidence in Youth and an exposure of the Myth that Transvaal Africans wanted a Transvaal Mosuto to lead them. That age of narrow tribalism is past. The African people know now that they have a common cause to uphold and champion and will not waste their time over tribal prejudices. As a vote of confidence in Youth, Mr. Ramohane's election shows that contrary to popular belief, there is no conflict between Youth and Age in Congress.

### **CONGRESS YOUTH LEAGUE**

Political history was made in Johannesburg during the holidays, when the African National Congress Youth League was formally launched. A large gathering of young men and women from various parts of the Transvaal listened in rapt attention to speeches by leading young men in the Youth movement. Present throughout the conference on Easter Sunday was Dr. A. B. Xuma, President-General of the African National Congress, who gave the League his blessings. Mr. R. V. Selope-Thema, Congress Speaker, attended the morning session and addressed the assembly. Mr. E. P. Moretsele, a member of the National Executive, was also present but took no part in the discussions.

Chairman of the League is courteous and steady Mr. W. F. Nkomo, Medical Student at the Witwatersrand. His Secretary is bespectacled Mr. Lionel Majonbozi, also Medical Student at the Wits. Addresses on different aspects of the League's work were delivered by Messrs A. M. Lembede, J. Malepe, V. V. T. Mbobo and A. P. Mda.

Preparations are afoot for the calling of a national conference to adopt the draft constitution and appoint permanent officials. This may be in July.

### **BILL BEFORE PARLIAMENT**

The full implications of the Native Laws Amendment Bill before Parliament are now fully understood by the African people. The granting of home-brew is regarded as a sop to placate Africans and blind them to the more objectionable sections of the Bill. No one believes, for instance, that to drag the Department of Native Affairs into private dealings between African land-owners on one hand, and money-lenders on the other, will protect the Africans.

The African people are amused by the N.A.D. conception of what protects the African people. Passes, for instance, have officially been described as contributing to racial ill-feeling and as responsible for sending some thousands of Africans annually to jail—but they are a protection to the people they turn into criminals. Now, when an African wants to borrow money, giving his land as security, he will have to go via the Native

## Appeal To Dannhauser Landowners

Sir,

Some landowners at Esidindini have been summoned to appear before the Magistrate at Dannhauser on charges of having had tenants on their lots. The tenants have also been ordered to answer to charges of illegally occupying the land in question.

This case is of interest to the African community in the Northern Districts of Natal because just now there is a determined move on the part of the authorities to eject Africans from land they occupied for 25 to 30 years while no alternative accommodation is provided.

We have a number of African Land Syndicates around Dannhauser and these own land occupied by Africans. Unless we remain on the alert, these African syndicates will soon be in danger while their African tenants will be compelled to roam about the veld in search of accommodation. The Esidindini case is a warning to other African landowners and their tenants that they will be next on the prosecution list.

It is not difficult to defend our rights successfully, but as we are disunited, we cannot stand together against the new threat to our possessions. Instead, we resort to legal help which charges high fees. Is this not a case which could be handled by our Native Commissioners if we were united?

Because of disunity in our ranks we cannot appeal to our Representatives either. I appeal to the educated sons and daughters of the aged men and women who bought the lands we have, to wake up, unite and stand together to protect their legacy.

S. I. N. Dlamini.

### **African Improvement Youth League**

(By P. J. S. Mathole)

A few broadminded and public-spirited young men met in Sophiatown some years ago and formed the African Improvement Youth League. They had realised how African youth was rapidly being lost to practices that were dangerous to the community. The problem before them was this: In every location to-day we find boys and girls loitering about, with no outlet for their energies. As a result they fall into temptations which lead them into serious trouble. They become a menace to society. It is the conditions into which they are born and under which they grow that are responsible for their going astray.

The Government is confronted with a juvenile delinquency problem which becomes more serious each day. It is graver than the political troubles that worry the authorities. Large sums of money are spent annually on the establishment of reformatories and detention homes and on staffing these, but juvenile delinquency remains unchecked. If the money wasted in this way would be used to build more schools with better paid teachers, the problem would not now be so acute. It is not, however, too late to combat the danger with better educational facilities.

### **COMPULSORY EDUCATION**

Compulsory Education for all African children of school-going age would be a step in the right direction. This, of course, would make it necessary for the central Government to control African Education. Inspectors would be appointed to ensure that compulsory attendance was a success. Where irresponsible parents did not encourage their children to attend school, the law would deal with them. Where poverty forced

Affairs Department and wait for nearly half a year before the approval required is obtained. The Native Affairs Department is so much encumbered with work that dilatoriness is inevitable.

If the Minister wanted to protect Africans fully against money-lenders, could he not have done better to establish a loan fund under the Native Trust to extend loans to Africans at a reasonably low interest? That would have been a better arrangement than what the Minister has in mind.

children to be out of school, the trained-for citizenship, Laws that State would lend a hand.

Native Education would have to discriminate against the African go. We must have a system of national education where all citizens, and developed for the welfare of irrespective of race or colour, are all sections of the population.

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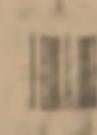
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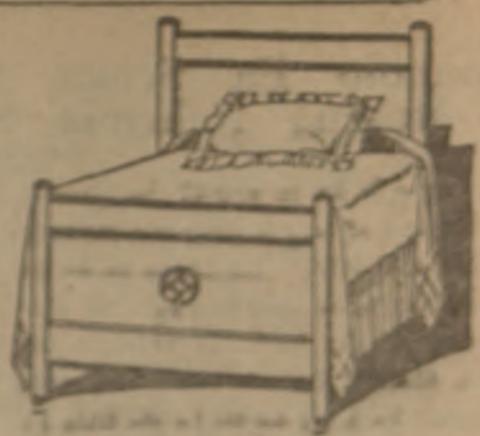
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## Who's Who In The News This Week

Mr. K. T. Motzeti, M.A., B.D. (London), L.C.P., LT.S.C., has opened a school, "The African Tutorial College," situated at Rosenberg's Arcade, Johannesburg. Messrs B. T. Ndizi and J. Mtobeni, both being residents of Western Native Township, and re-knowned figures in cricket, circled, visited Nigel last week-end.

Number 4, Best Street, Sophiatown, will be the scene of joyosity and jubilation, the scene of mirth and song at a combined social party and an "at home" sponsored by Mr. Enoch S. Follis on Sunday, May 7, 1944. The gates are opened to all who care to come on that afternoon.

Rev. P. J. Sheal, formerly priest-in-charge of the Anglican mission at Roodepoort, arrived the other day from Teyaleyaneng, Basutoland. He is the great of his son, in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Malule, of Sophiatown, Johannesburg.

Mrs. W. Makulene and Miss Maisie visited Mr. and Mrs. Malule last week-end.

Mrs. N. Mionjeni who arrived last Sunday afternoon from the Cape, was met at Park Station by her husband, Mr. H. D. Mionjeni, H.A. of Westrand.

After being laid down for two weeks, Mr. F. D. Molokhobe, "Bantu World" agent at Vereeniging has recovered from his ailment.

Mr. R. Xiniwe, of the Far East, visited friends at Western Native Township. He was pleased to meet his old friend, Mr. C. T. C. Xabana, of Wilberforce Institute, Evaton.

Mr. Zeph. M. Makutho, who for the last three years taught at Schweizer-Reneke Bantu School, has left for Free State.

On Friday, March 31, the annual general meeting of the Driefontein African Show Society was held under the chairmanship of Chief W. S. Kumalo. Election of office-bearers for 1944 resulted thus: Messrs C. Martin, D. Mek-Malcolm, A. W. Champion and Paramount Chief Mahiyeni ka Dinumulu, Patrons; Mr. K. Nason, Native Commissioner at Ladysmith, President; Mr. W. B. Scott, vice-president; Chief W. S. Kumalo, chairman; Mr. G. G. Maomi, vice-chairman; Mr. J. J. Gregory, secretary-general; Mr. L. Ntshingila, vice-secretary; Mr. E. A. Sikhakhane, treasurer; Mrs. E. Buthelezi, vice-treasurer; Rev. W. Geshatahe, Auditor; Mr. A. C. Sparro, Hon. Adviser; Mr. D. O. Lembethi, chief steward; Messrs. B. W. Grabatsha, G. W. Khumalo, Messrs I. B. Nene H. Sabela, being senior stewards. Members of the committee are Messames A. T. Msimang, B. Molise, E. Kumalo and Mr. J. J. Msimang. The show will be held at Driefontein show grounds on June 23 and 24, 1944.

Miss Mildred Jasi, of Western Native Township, visited the "Bantu World" offices during last week.

Mr. P. K. Malule, of Martindale, spent the Easter weekend at Kroonstad where he paid respect to the grave of his deceased aunt, Mrs. A. Motokeng. Returning on Easter Monday, he called at Ventersdorp where he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Letsoe.

Wedding bells will peal joyously on Saturday, May 6, at Newclare, when a popular Johannesburg couple, Violet Mathoko, second eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Mahloetane, of Ida Road, Newclare, and Francis Manda, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ramikosi, of Louis Trichardt, join hands in marriage. All are invited to attend.

Mrs. Victoria M. Molapo, wife of Chief C. M. Molapo, of Leribe, Basutoland, is on a brief stay in the city as guest of Rev. and Mrs. M. D. P. Musiko, of Saint Cyprian's Mission, Johannesburg.

Miss Veronica Mantsoho, of Greenidge, paid a visit to Sophiatown during the week.

To Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Motkou, of Cala, C.P., a son was born on April 10. Both mother and son are well.

## Native Rugby Football Union

**Extracts from General Meeting**  
(By G. B. Makalima)

**New Clubs:** Pretoria Bantu, Young Zebras, East Rust, East Rust A, Suring Bucks and Sandwater—all in Pretoria. Busy Bees (Crown Mines), Pioneers U.D.F. (Welgedacht), Spring Rose (Randfontein), Itembo (Orlando).

**Tournament:**

Transvaal is to be represented at Cape Town in June-July S.A.R.R. Board tournament.

**Cups Distribution (Senior)**

Eastern Section: The Bantu World Cup. Western Section: The Toyana Cup. Northern Section: (Pretoria) The Sief Cup (new cup). Champion Cup: The Big Ben Cup. Knock-out Cup: The Wellbeloved Cup. Point System Cup: The N.R.C. Cup. Inter-zone Cup: The Maud Natal Cup. Inter section Cup: The Frank Waring Cup (new cup).

**Officials for 1944:**

President: Mr. A. H. Mathobela. Vice Presidents: Messrs. W. W. Xatasi, G. Matebese and A. J. Nosewu. General Secretary: Mr. G. B. Makalima. Vice-General Secretary: Mr. Robert Resha. Treasurer: Mr. C. Z. Futshane. Auditors: Messrs. T. B. Mdianiso and Sam Mafikinya.

**Constitution Committee:**

Messrs. A. H. Mathobela, G. Matebese, W. W. Xatasi, S. Mafikinya, T. B. Mdianiso and G. B. Makalima.

**Fixtures Committee:**

Messrs. W. W. Xatasi, C. Z. Futshane and G. B. Makalima.

**Financial Report:**

Income £178 16s. 7d. Expenditure £41 14s. 2d. Credit Balance £137 2s. 5d.

**Fixtures:** All Cup Fixtures start on the 30th April.

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# THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1944

## Congress E Kgethile

Congress e kgethile gomme se setseng ke go tsuelapele le mosebetsi oa go aga le go kopanya sechaba. Mosebetsi ona o tia ba magetleng a Mbrenna C. S. Ramohane le banna ba khuduthamaga ea gugoe. Ke bona ba tla re boptshang tsela eo sechaba se tshuanetseng go agoa ka eona. Ke bona ba tla re nerela evangedi ea kopano, ba tla re ruta go tshuaraganja jualeka letsope la samente ga re loanelo tokologo ea chaba sa rona, ga re se aga ka thuto, ka mosebetsi ea kgoebo le ka melao ea Setho.

Ntho ea pele eo ba tshuanetseng go e etsa ke go aga kutluano, therisano le kopano magareng a bona. Baetapele ba sa utluaneng, ba sa rerisaneng le ba sa kopaneng ba ke ke ba aga kopano ea sechaba, ba ke ke ba tsuelela le go atlega mesebetsing ea bona. Mosebetsi oa Congress o ke ke oa tsuelapele ga baetapele ba eona ba se na kutluano gomme e mong le e mong a sebetsa kamoo a ratang kateng. Ntho e ka tla hagisang katlego ke kutluano, therisano le tshebetsemogo.

Re tshepa gore Morena Ramohane o tla leka kamata go jala moea ona gare ga maloko a khuduthamaga ea gugoe, le gore otla supa ga eona ele monna ea batlang keletlo tsa banna bao a kgethetsoeng bona ke sechaba. Mookamedu oa lekgotla la Congress gase Morena ke moihanka; o jualeka monna ea tshuereng ten ea sepanse sa dipholo. Mosebetsi oa gugoe ke go bona gore koloi e seke ea uela ka seretseng.

Ga re belaele gore ga Morena Ramohane a ka etsa maloko a khuduthamaga gore a motshepe, a sepanse le eena a a tshepa, mosebetsi ona sechaba o ka tsuelapele. Ke seo se batlegang ga banna ba tshuereng kgethile gomme e tshuereng ten ea sepanse sa dipholo. Mosebetsi oa gugoe ke go bona gore koloi ea sechaba e tla tsamaen.

Ntho e ngue eo maloko a khuduthamaga a tshuanetseng go e tseba ke gore ke kgotla la sechaba sa Ba-Afrika, eseng leri ea makgotla a mang a leng taolong ea Badichaba. Gape a tshuanetseng go tseba gore Congress gase ea lapa la monna, ke ea sechaba gomme e tshuanetseng go sebetsa sechaba eseng lapa la monna.

Rona ba Koranta ema re tla thusa kamoo re ka kgomang go etsa gore mosebetsi ona sechaba o tsuelapele; re tla ema ka morago ga baetapele ga ba sebetsa mosebetsi oa ba o roesitoeng ke sechaba. Empha ga ba ka tsua tseleng re ke ke ra ba gaugela, re tla ba otla ka sampoko sa pene ea rona go fihlela ba boela tseleng. Moo ba tsamaeang mneteng ba tla fumana thuso ea rona; mo ba lahle-gileng re tla ba kgalemela ka ntsui le bogale.

Re tseba gore sechaba se letetseng tse kgofo tse tla etsa ke Morena Ramohane le batlatsi ba gugoe. Empha re rata go bolela sechaba ga se ea eme ka maoto go phagamisa koloi ea lekgotla la Congress, ga go seo se ka etsaeng ke banna banna. Sechaba se tshuanetseng go tsena Congressing ka bongata go matlafatsa khuduthamaga.

## Ke Gauteng Mona

Baetsana ba Gauteng ga ba batle banna, ba re ba ba bilierna. Ba ba sitisa go ja koto ea bophelo ba phatsimeng ba tsuelopele.

Gladys Makgele, mosetsana oa Mo-Afrika on dilemo tse '19, o ahloletsos go ea chankatieng menguaga e meraro ka molato ea go bophelo ngwana oa lesa, eo a mo fumaneng ga ne a e ja koto!

Mariga a fildile, gomme mona Gauteng re tla uthua meeka Te mifilo. Ba-Afrika ba barano le mosadi ba robetsa sepetlala kabaka la go fisoa ke setofo sa pharafeni. Gothoe ba ne ba re ba futhomas' kamora. Rekang dikoblo le tlogele go robala le mpola ka dikamoren. Mpola o ga bafaca, bageso.

Ba-Afrika mona Gauteng ba makatsa, ga ba ratane, ga ba ufluelane bohloko. Ba thabala go bophelo. Maloba monna o senyedwe "Majentlemane le Maledi" mokete o mogolo oa dantsha. Monna enoa o tsene ka Holong a tshuereng ravelo a re go ba dantshi "ga le sa mne chelete ke tla le thunya". Ba-dantshi ba Jamotoeng ke maphodisa. Ao, bageso! Johannesburg e fetogile Chicago.

Monna oa Mo-Afrika koa tikolong ea motse o Krugersdorp o utsueditsos £75 le kobo tsa theko ea £5. Maphodisa a tshuereng Mo-Afrika e mong.

polaseng ea Offantsfontein, Seterckeng sa Springs.

Harry Mabena eena o ahloletsos go ea chankanieng lemo tse supileng je go sebetsa boima le go otlo ka katsa ga leshome.

## Ntoa Ea Thabamhlope

Ba Afrika ba mashome a mabedi le metso e supileng ba Thabamhlope, seterekeng sa Escourt, Natal, ba tla sekisos pele ga ba mafatla. Gothoe ba loamme moketeng oa lenyalo motseng oa ga Ximba. Go be go loama Mahlubi le Maximba gomme go shuele banna ba tsheletseng.

## Tsa Vereeniging

(F. D. Motsoahole)

Ke lakatsa ho tsibisa babadi botlue ba pampiri ea "Sechaba" gove ka nakonyana tse fetileng Mor. Francis D. Motsoahole o ile a hlahelwa ke bothhoko.

O feditsi heke tse pedi a le diaphateng, mme kajeno Morena eka o mothusitse.

Kaha e le morekisi ona Lesidinyana lens, batho ba tla boela ba le bala hape.

Ea kileng are khalo koano ke Mr. Daniel T. D. Motsoahole, mosoue e moholo oa sekolo sa Pietershoek, Edenville. O ne a tle kabaka la mokhohla on Mr. F. D. Motsoahole.

O fihile mona Mr. F. D. Motsoahole a ntse a le diaphateng. A boela hae ka di's tsa April.

Tsela ntle mor'a Motsoahole! Eka le moo u eang u ka fumana ba sa phela.

## O Utsueditse Maphodisa

James Tshabalala, monna oa Mo-Afrika o rometsoe chankane ka molato oa utsua sethuthuthu sa maphodisa mona Johannesburg. O tla dula chankaneng kguedi tse tharo a sebetsa boima. Gothoe James o utsuite sethuthuthu sema a tagile gomme a se palama a nametsoe ke skokiana.

## Mehlolo Ea Transvaal

Mehlolo ga e fele go lena la Transvaal. Taba tse hilagile koa Tshuan ea Mmamelodi (Pretoria) ke tse makaditseng batho.

Mona go utloagala gore kabaka la go tla dipateng, go boima go fumana basadi ba itokollang sebaka.

Hona mona motseng oa Mmamelodi go bolelo ga mosadi oa Mo-Afrika a ile a belegela ka motokareng, emong labaleng la sepataleng.

Mosadi ona ona pele gothoe o fumane sebaka se se se tletsi ntlong ea pelegi.

Taba engoe a mosufa ona ke hona e boleloeng. Gothoe e hilagile selemong se fetileng moo mosadi oa Mo-Afrika a ileng a belela satereteng hona koa Tshuan. Au' ngoana eo oz batho gothoe ga a ka a phela le nako e telle.

Ntho ekang eo go bolelo ga hona e etsahala mme molato ga se on batho bana, ko o tufo (Province) gobane ga go ea baakanyetswa tiba tsena hantle. Taba tsena ruri di mpe mme dima le kotsi.

Mots'oari os sepatala sa Tshuan e bolelo ga go na le diphate tse 12 feula ntlong ea pelegi, mme go amohela feela basadi ba tlo ithusa la nthla.

Eena o tsotse pele a bolela ga ele mnete go blokele gore matlo a pelehi a atiswe e le gore go thusos basadi bana. Ke tseba he tse etsahalang fatsheng la Transvaal!

## Ditaba Le Ditabana

Tee hilageng koa Pietersburg di bolela ga ka tsatsi le leng lori e ile ea theba mme mokganni a hilagewla ko kotsi.

Kotsi ena e eisahetse mahareng a Molsgat le Louwsberg tikologong ea Polokoane ga Maraba. Monna ona, Dekker o shoele, mme o siha mosadi.

Terene ea diphalo e hilageng Mafikeng e ile ea oa setisiheng sa Madibi. Dikhomo tse mashome a mane le difari tse neng di le tereneng ena di ile tsu abra.

Kotsi ena leha go le joalo ga e ea ka oq oba letho mabapi le tsamao ea diterene tse mathang mahareng a Rhodesia le Gaudeng.

Kop Potchefstroom monna oa Lekgomo erile a etsa, a fumana Garage e le feela go se mebotokara. Che kamorao a e fumana koa Vrededorf.

Gothoe eka baetsi ba taba ema ba ne ba rata go chesa mebotokara ema.

Tse hilageng India, di bolela ga sehlalefe se seholo ebong Mahatma Gandhi a tseone ke lefu la menoang (malaria). Che gothoe eka a ka'na a nthseha.

Koa Tshuan ntlong engoe mashodu a tsene a inkela phiale e jang £40 le tulong engoe a nka e ku jang £25. Go dubehile koano banna go ba rate go sebetsa. Ba nketsi diphooko mosebetsi ka go bereka le bosiu ba bang ba rotsi.

Ba-Afrika mona Gauteng ba makatsa, ga ba ratane, ga ba ufluelane bohloko.

Ba thabala go bophelo. Maloba monna o senyedwe "Majentlemane le Maledi" mokete o mogolo oa dantsha. Monna enoa o tsene ka Holong a tshuereng ravelo a re go ba dantshi "ga le sa mne chelete ke tla le thunya". Ba-dantshi ba Jamotoeng ke maphodisa. Ao, bageso! Johannesburg e fetogile Chicago.

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## Ba Tla Pegoa

Banna ba ba bedi ba Ba-Afrika, eleng Sam Mapasa le Robert Makomela, ba ahloletsos go lebola koa Tshuan ga Mmamelodi. Gothoe ba lebola Lekgoa le bitsong Andries Johannes van Tonder, la lemo tse 64, (Li tsolla setapeng sa 1).

## WANTED

District Nurse, General and Midwives Certificates essential. To commence duty as soon as possible. Salary on scale £118-6-£136. Apply, giving details of training and experience, date on which able to commence duty and copies of recent testimonials, to Secretary, Health and Social Service Committee, Lovedale, Cape. x22

## ASSISTANT TEACHER IN BAFOKENG SECONDARY SCHOOL

Required a teacher for the Bafokeng Secondary School at Phokeng, Rustenburg District. Must have three years' experience and N.P.L. 3 Certificate, or higher qualifications. Salary £8.8.6d. per month. To commence duty as soon as possible. Apply: Bafokeng Secondary School, c/o Native Commissioner, Rustenburg.

## EDICTAL CITATION

To Susanah Makhene. If you do not return to me on or before the 6th May 1944, I shall institute steps for a divorce. John Makhene, No. 20 1st Avenue, Alexandra Township. 8912-22

## TSEBISO

To Susanah Makhene. Ha u sa khuttele ho 'na ka li 6th May 1944, kapa pelta tsatsi leno, ke tla nka khato-ea halo. John Makhene, No. 20 1st Avenue, Alexandra Township. 8912-22

## BASUTOLAND HIGH SCHOOL

Applications are invited for two vacancies for non-European teachers as from the 1st of August, 1944. Salary according to qualification and experience, plus cost of living allowance. Allowance in lieu of quarters will be provided. Posts are non-pensionable. Appointments will be on probation for one year, and will be subject to the passing of a medical examination on arrival. Applications, enclosing at least two recent testimonials, to be sent to the Headmaster, BASUTOLAND HIGH SCHOOL, Maseru, not later than the 5th May, 1944. X22

## LION

## BLOOD TONIC

No. 12



Liketekete tsa batho se lithusistoe ke pheko ena, "Morena" oa morians.

E hilokisa mali, e felisa mochecha, ihloba, lisu, thuraho, mali a mabe, mathopa, ho khophoha, ho tia-ha litho. E hilokisa lipho le senya—"me hona ho tla pakoa ke moroto o tala. E felisa mahloko a mokokotlo ho basebetsi. E u neha takatso ea ho ja, e matlafatsa litho. tsu ha, 'me' e sireletsu 'mele fung. Theko ke 3/6 lebopolo, 'me 4/6 Poso.

RE THIIS KHOLISO KE PHEKO ENA, HO SENG JOALO, RE U KHUTLISE, TSCA CHELE EA HAO. Romela Postal Ordoro ea 4/6 kapa litempe ho late bottlelo hona KAJENO. BORDER CHEMICAL CORPORATION, P.O. BOX 295, EAST LONDON: Kapa kopa Rira-levenkele on heno a re ngolle.

RE ngolle mabapi le dikhathatso le mahloko a shu. Re bolela hantle se u jang mme re tla u etsotsa moriana o u loketseng. Hopola re na le diqubu tsu moriana e feletseng ea Baitsi ba moriana ea "LION BRAND".



## Imbiza-Yomzimba e tla phekola MAHLABA a hau

Hang feela ha u qala u sebelisa moriana ona o hlatsoang mali u tla fumana phetho e kholo lefeng la hau. IMBIZA-YOMZIMBA ea ALEXANDER e phekola kapele-pele likhathatso tsobie tse baokango ke lits'ilila maling, tsu kong Malala, ho ruruhamele, kapa maqeba a khale. O tisa methapo le ho lokisa bophelo kaofela.



Theko 6/6 bottlelo, 10/- e kholo, 17/6 & kholohali.

Moriana ona o fumana feela ho—

I. Alexander (Pty.) Ltd.

P.O. BOX 2319, DURBAN, NATAL

Ha u kula ke lein lefeng kapa lefeng re ngolle re tla etsotsa ka hau. Moriana ena "Green Leaf" e fota cohie.

## IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of my beloved daughter Esther Aurora Simouse who died April 17th, 1942. Ever remembered by Eva Simouse, Mother. 8913-22

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