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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 Yermenko'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 2,500 tons.

### Germans In West Warned of Zero Hour

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.

"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.

### 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 communique 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 communique, 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.

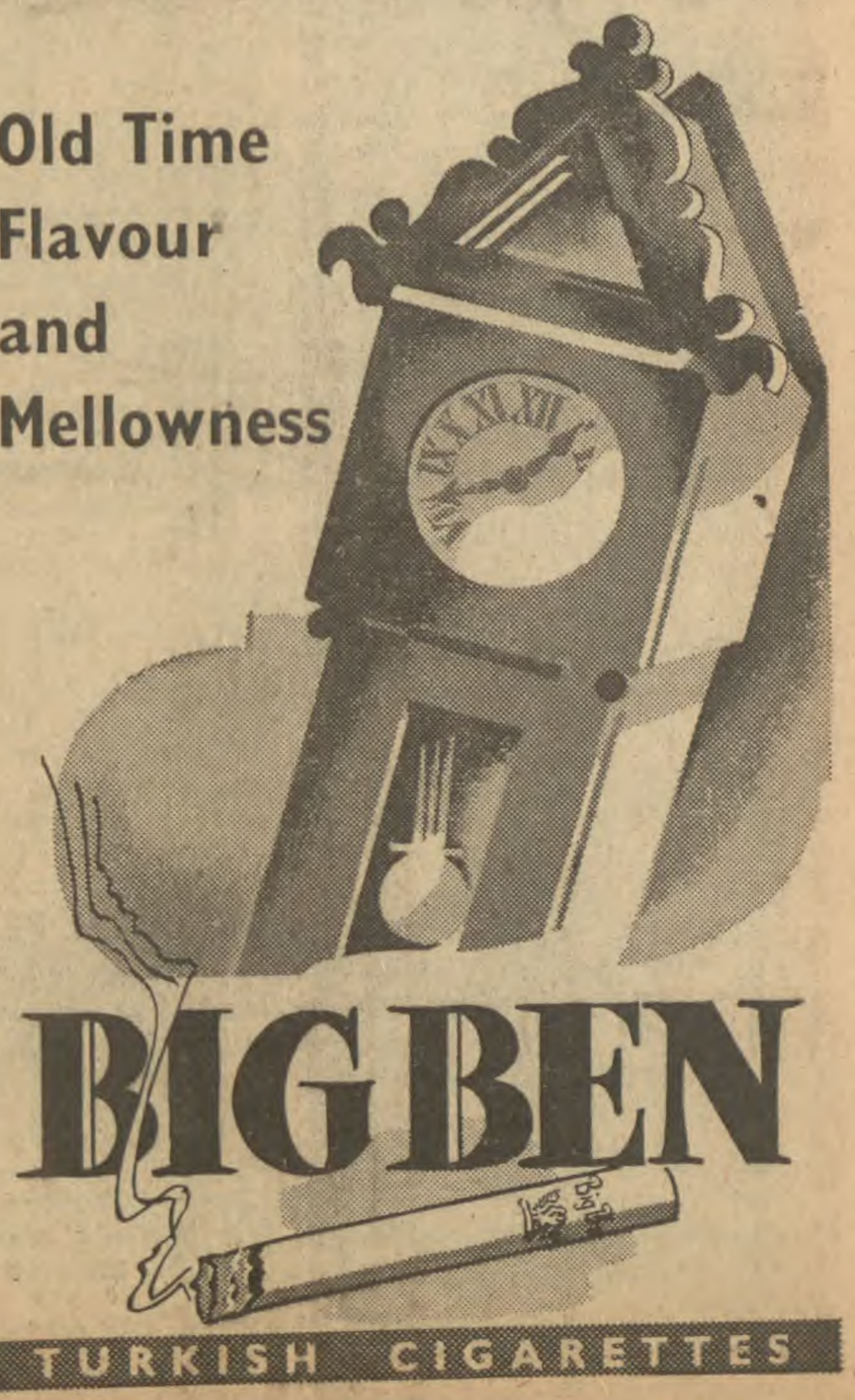
The spokesman said it was probable that the liberation of France would take time and the distribution of food to the civilian population would be difficult. It was imperative, therefore, that each family stored the greatest possible quantities of food.

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

### 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.

Old Time  
Flavour  
and  
Mellowness



BANTU WORLD

NGOMGQIBELO, APRIL 22, 1944

Uketo Luka Kongresi

Zimbali izinto einkulu ezikongwe ngokuketwa kukaMn. C. S. Ramohane...

U Mn. Ramohane uketwe ngemva kokuba sekwedlile ukati eside...

Loku, ngakolonye uhlangoti kubona esomi kuMn. Ramohane, ngokuba abantu...

Ngako kuwo onke amacala, uMongameli omusha ungeni indlela isihlahliwe...

Inta enkulu epambi kwizifunda ngelizinsuku ngokuba uKongresi kuzama zininise ngezinyawo...

Ngako ngakolonye uhlangoti umsebenzi kuMn. Ramohane uyocuma ngeba...

Umhlaba Ngaleli Sonto Umi Kanje:

(Ngu J. K. N.)

ISANGO LASE BALKANIA

Impi yaseRussia okwamanje igijima ngokukhulu kubona leli ibango amaxweni...

Kakoma izizatu ezimbili ezinkulu ezenza ukuba uHitler naye azilahlis amatambo...

Itizashwana esincane esingumxantela lapa ngokuti uHitler uzilahlis amatambo...

Ngokuba lapa eBalkania uHitler ubese etile inqolobane, lapa ebudane...

Umbuzo Ngamadodana Akwa Zulu

Mhleli. Ngivumele Baba ke ngiponse umbuzo kubaqambi behlangano...

Kumbula ukuba lezizwe azisakwazi ukuba unguNozala wazo: ziyotike zona: "EyakwaZulu leyo...

Ake ngibhedeke nami ngomsebenzi ongenziwa: Kutengwe izitende...

Ngqiqinile Zulu kungabe uqambe ukuba iAfrika mayibuye: "singezwana" sibe nazwi linye...

A. M. Tshabalala, Johannesburg.

leka pans' izikali. Ngako ukubhalela kukaStalin eBalkania...

Ne Balkania ke injalo kuHitler; iyisitende sake, ongati lapa umbaye kusona...

Uma engema eBalkania, uyokukula kanye kuko kanye loku okuyizizwana zakona...

Ngako isango laseBalkania leli liza nakukho. Kwakhe kwabonakala kona njena...

Ngako isango laseBalkania leli liza nakukho. Kwakhe kwabonakala kona njena...

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U Joseph, nanamuhle umsebenzi ubala lwemali, ebamba amatoho esuka lapa nye lapaya.

U Frank uhlela isihoniso sama Afrika apambili, adle iPhosferine njalo uma ezizwa ekhathe noma "engomandi".

PHOSFERINE UMUTI OWEDLULA YONKE YECAZI Watenge noma kulipi ikemisi ungamatzi noma uyizihlanjvana...

Ngiwutanda ngenxa yoku Coceka kwawo kutsho u Dokotela

WILSON'S Ginxube ka Sikiliti Usikilili omkhulu wase Transvaal osebokisane ni elimhlope 50



Abantu Abasha NoKongresi

NgeSonto lamaEaster bekuhlange...

Ukongresi... NgeSonto lamaEaster bekuhlange...

Ukongresi... NgeSonto lamaEaster bekuhlange...

Ukongresi... NgeSonto lamaEaster bekuhlange...

Ukongresi... NgeSonto lamaEaster bekuhlange...

Ukongresi... NgeSonto lamaEaster bekuhlange...

SAGILA SONTAKATI

U MONGAMELI KAKONGRESI

Wo, asebenzile amadoda ngoba sekuz...

Ukongresi... NgeSonto lamaEaster bekuhlange...

Ukongresi... NgeSonto lamaEaster bekuhlange...

Ukongresi... NgeSonto lamaEaster bekuhlange...

Ukongresi... NgeSonto lamaEaster bekuhlange...

ntu uzibonela ngokusobala ukuti uhlan...

OM PITOLI

Sesifike ebangeni lapo indaba ka Om...

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are of no use My mistress advised me to use the same remedy for colds which she gives to her children...



Umhlangano Wabazali Enhla ne Natali

(Ngq. S. F. Gregory) Ntomgqibelo, March 25, 1944 kwaku-nomhlangano omkulu wabazali eCambrin...

Wavulwa ngomtandazo kaRev. J. G. H. Xaba waseDundee. Ngapambili kwabekuhleli abaNumz. A. P. Sibankulu (President), Chief W. S. Khumalo (Organiser), Jesh. S. Gregory (Secretary), Amanxasa aye kona ayavela kulezi ndawo: Damhauer, Wesselsnek, Dundee, Doornhoek, Colenso, Lusitania, Hlatikhulu, Washbank, Harts Hill, Wangels, Kalabasi, Verdriet, Koope Alleen, Jubilee, Inkunzi, Rutland, Ebusi, Embabane, Bandlabathwa, Blaauwbosch, Dorset, Nellie Valley, Killkill, Spookmill, Hilltop, Longlands, Ekhetieni, Charlestown, Driefontein, Ladysmith, Watersmeet, Bergville, Glende, Newcastle, Utrecht, Rantjesvlakte, Kleinfontein, Alcockspuit, Rooipoint, Liecester, etc. etc.

INKULUMO YE COMPOUND MANAGER: IManager yabonga umhlangano ngokuza kuyo, yacazela umhlangano imfundo etaneleyo. nezinhloso zayo ngesikole esisakile. Kubhe abantu bafundiswe ngesihle mahhala. Bafundiswe imisebenzi, ukucekela, ukulima, izilimi, ukolo nokuba bakwazi ukuketa okuhle kupela kokwabelunzu. Yaxolisela iGeneral Manager, uMr. Ferguson ngokuncamemeleli kwake yafisele umhlangano inhlamba nemfundo yabantu inqokelela pambili. Umhlangano wabangelwa uRev. J. G. H. Xaba noChief P. Africa.

Banikeza imibiko eMongameli, uMgqunguzeli noNobhala eza imisebenzi yabazali lena: ukudla ezikoleni, ukubulawa kwemali vesikole, ukuthengwa kwezinevadi; isikwama semfundo yabantu.

IZINDABA. Izindaba ezakuhnywa ilezi: ukudla ezikoleni; ukufunda izulu lina; umsebenzi wezandla; ikomidi lokuyoborana noHulumeni; ukubuyisela imfundo esimweni sakudala; ukukupula amaholo otisha; ukwaziwa kwezikole ezinkulu, etc.

(Ipelela ohleni lwesi-tatu)

NANSIKE... 3rd SUNLIGHT. Ingcuno rakulu kunen-sipo etengwa iyimponso ngokusiza kwayo kanye nohlobo lwayo! UKUGEZA IZINGUBO UKUGEZA ABANTWANA UKUSHEFA KALULA OKUNGENANKATAZO UKUHLALISA UMUZI WAKO UHLANZEKILE UKUGEZA UQOBO LWAKO

A LEVER PRODUCT

## 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. MOLTEÑO, 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 occupied by debates upon the Estimates 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 community of Natal.

### 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. Neate 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

an extraordinary scheme of his own for pensioning for life every Indian who agreed to depart to India. The fact that the majority of Natal Indians have been there for generations did not seem to weigh with Mr. Derbyshire. He estimated that his scheme would cost the modest sum of £30,000,000!

### REPLIES TO THE DOMINION PARTY

The racial attacks of the Dominion Party did not go unanswered. Mr. Goldberg, himself a member of that party, totally disassociated himself from the attitude of his colleagues on this question. I myself answered them, contending that a man's right to full citizenship should depend on merit, not on considerations of race and colour. Mrs. Ballinger dwelt on the neglect of the poorer classes of Indians in Durban by the Durban City Council. The Minister himself severely rebuked Messrs. Acutt, Neate and Derbyshire and contrasted their racialistic attitude with the reasonableness and moderation of the Indian leaders.

### AFRICANS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE

On the Estimates for the Public Service Commission, which also falls under the Department of the Interior, Mrs. Ballinger and I urged the Minister to secure that unskilled workers in the Government service are paid not less than private employers are compelled to pay their unskilled workers in terms of wage determinations and industrial council agreements. We were dealing with unskilled workers employed by the Government outside the Railways and Harbours Administration. With the workers employed by the latter we had already dealt in the Railways debate earlier in the Session.

Our case was aided by the fact that in a recent report the Social and Economic Planning Council had stated that in the large industrial centres 93 per cent. of African workers in Government service are paid less than the minimum wages laid down for private employers in such centres by wage determinations and industrial agreements. In the smaller centres the council estimated that 92 per cent. of African workers employed by the Government are paid less than the prevailing unskilled wage rates. We demanded that the Government should bring its own unskilled wages into line with what it itself, through the medium of industrial legislation, forces private employers to pay as a step towards a policy of becoming a model employer and giving a lead to private industry in the matter of wage rates and conditions of employment.

The Minister agreed with us in principle that the Government should not pay less than the minimum imposed by law upon private employers, but contended that this was generally the case already. As this is a question of fact upon which the Minister is flatly contradicted by the Planning Council, it remains to be seen what the Government intends to do to implement the principle that the Minister has accepted.

## NATIVE AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT

The Senate, Cape Town, Monday.—In the Senate on Monday afternoon the Minister of Native Affairs Major Piet van der Byl, reviewed the policy of his Department, reports Sapa.

The Minister said that there had been some criticism of the purchase of land for African settlement. The State's policy under the Native Trust and Land Acts of 1936 was unchanged. The Government had bought 1,562,828 morgen of land at slightly more than £4,750,000.

It felt, however, that it should not compete for land at the present inflated values on the open market. The result was that in some cases buying had been suspended.

The reclamation of land which the Trust held was now long overdue, and the reclamation must go hand-in-hand with more buying. Reclamation works must be undertaken as soon as fencing was available.

Reliable figures showed that the Union's African population was increasing at the rate of between 2.6 and 2.9 per cent. a year—a very high rate. All Africans could not get sufficient land to support themselves and their families without supplementing their income from some other source.

### VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS

The Department was investigating the establishment of village settlements where the bread-winner could get work nearby to help support his family. The object was to prevent, as far as possible, the breaking up of family life. This would, too, prevent the influx to towns which was causing so much difficulty.

Agriculture must be the foundation, but it was necessary also to look to the expansion of industrial enterprise, so as to

support a good proportion of the African population which would not be able to get land simply because there was not enough land for it.

Land set aside for African settlements must be controlled, but sometimes regulations were not obeyed. There was non-co-operation from the Africans, and this was put down by his Department to agitation. There must be supervision to ensure compliance with the regulations.

Except in the Cape, there was only one other area—Durban—where there was a surplus of Africans for the work available; but for the Africans who had work, there was no housing.

Large sums of money had been set aside for sub-economic housing for Africans, but unless the cost of building could be reduced, the whole position of African housing development would be endangered. Nobody had the right to make a profit out of the money paid by all taxpayers to help the poorest class of the population.

### POSTS FOR AFRICANS

It was the policy of the Department to increase, as far as possible, the posts open to educated Africans. It was the Department's policy, too, to employ only Europeans who wished to make the Department and its particular job his "profession."

"In common with other people all over the world, there is among the Africans a certain restlessness, particularly in large urban areas, but I don't think that we need be unduly pessimistic," said the Minister. The African is suffering from growing pains, and this restlessness is a sign of the development as he emerges into a bigger world."

AVOID THOSE HEART STRAINING

## ASTHMA ATTACKS

Be Safe All-Day Sleep Sound All-Night

WITH EPHAZONE RELIEF BEGINS IN 30 SECONDS

EPHAZONE overcomes the Master symptoms found in every type of Asthma. The quick relief Ephazone brings is simply wonderful.

EPHAZONE breaks off short, heart-straining attacks by catching them at the first sign of the trouble. Swelling of bronchial lining is quickly reduced, phlegm cleared away and deep easy breathing restored.

EPHAZONE builds up Nature's resistance to Asthma attacks. It safeguards you all day and ensures the blessing of sound sleep all night long.

EPHAZONE is not only the quickest, most reliable remedy you can have for Asthma, but also the most economical because one tablet is a complete and effective dose.

Don't stay in danger. Go to your chemist NOW and get a supply of genuine Ephazone the safe certain remedy for Asthma, Bronchial Asthma, Wheezing, Gasping for air and similar Chest Troubles. Be quite sure you ask for and obtain

## EPHAZONE

Sold by all qualified chemists. If any difficulty write to H. E. A. SMITH DISTRIBUTING CO. LTD. P.O. Box 6824, Johannesburg.

## WOMEN'S VOTE IS SOLID FOR... WHITER WASHING!

All your work is wasted when WHITE things wash a dingy yellow. So make every wash day a successful day with just a last rinse in Reckitt's Blue. Your white things will dry with a sparkling cleanliness for the simple reason that true whiteness must have Blue. It is no extra effort and the cost is negligible.

### RECKITT'S BLUE



keeps YELLOW out of WHITE clothes

11-4442-2

### LATE NEWS

### 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."

### 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-ride 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 Moshoeshe 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:** Melcin ointment e pheko la a liso, ho hlolona meleng, mehala sefahlehong. Theko 1/9 le 3/6. **Melcin Purifier,** Pheko ea senya, mahlabi a moroto, boladu le maseba. Theko: 5/6, 10/6 le 21/0.

**TEMOSO:** Alassyin ke pheko ea mokholane, sefuba, mats'oafo, feberu, Liso 'metsong, pheleloane ho ethimola. E hloekisa linko, e loketse bana le ba baholo. Theko: 1/6 le 2/6. **RIGHT HOUSE'S CHEMIST,** 71, Loveday Street, Box 5595, Johannesburg. Mahlo a hlalohoa kante ho tefo. Librele theko e tlase.

### STANDARD BUILDING SOCIETY

Incorporated in the S.A. Permanent Mutual Building and Investment Society.

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FIRST CLASS AT 5 1/2 per cent. per annum

Security Building, 95 Commissioner St., JOHANNESBURG.

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### ENO'S FRUIT SALT

KEEPS YOU HEALTHY

The words "Enos' Fruit Salt" and "Fruite 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 balls 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 fullness 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

Partons are sold every where at 1/6—trial size 1/-

## IT WAS A GOOD THING HE BROUGHT TEA!

"IT IS A LONG WAY TO YOUR FATHER'S HOUSE, AND I AM VERY HOT AND TIRED."

"LET US SIT UNDER THAT TREE AND REST."

"YES, IT IS VERY REFRESHING WHEN WE ARE TIRED."

"LET US WALK ON NOW, I FEEL AS FRESH AS WHEN WE LEFT OUR HOUSE THIS MORNING."

"IT'S A GOOD THING THAT I REMEMBERED TO BRING THIS TEA WITH ME."



The happy TEA DRINKER family always drinks TEA

They say:

# TEA is good for us!

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.





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.

**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.

**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	1 8 15 22 29	

1944	FEBRUARY	1944
Sunday	6 13 20 27	
Monday	7 14 21 28	
Tuesday	1 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	1 8 15 22 29	
Thursday	2 9 16 23 30	
Friday	3 10 17 24 31	
Saturday	4 11 18 25	

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	1 8 15 22 29	

1944	MAY	1944
Sunday	7 14 21 28	
Monday	1 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	1 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	1 8 15 22 29	

1944	AUGUST	1944
Sunday	6 13 20 27	
Monday	7 14 21 28	
Tuesday	1 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	1 8 15 22 29	
Saturday	2 9 16 23 30	

1944	OCTOBER	1944
Sunday	1 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	1 8 15 22 29	
Thursday	2 9 16 23 30	
Friday	3 10 17 24	
Saturday	4 11 18 25	

1944	DECEMBER	1944
Sunday	3 10 17 24/31	
Monday	4 11 18 25	
Tuesday	5 12 19 26	
Wednesday	6 13 20 27	
Thursday	7 14 21 28	
Friday	1 8 15 22 29	
Saturday	2 9 16 23 30	



A demonstration of fire-fighting drill by African troops.



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



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.



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



African army stretcher-bearers stand proudly to attention for inspection.



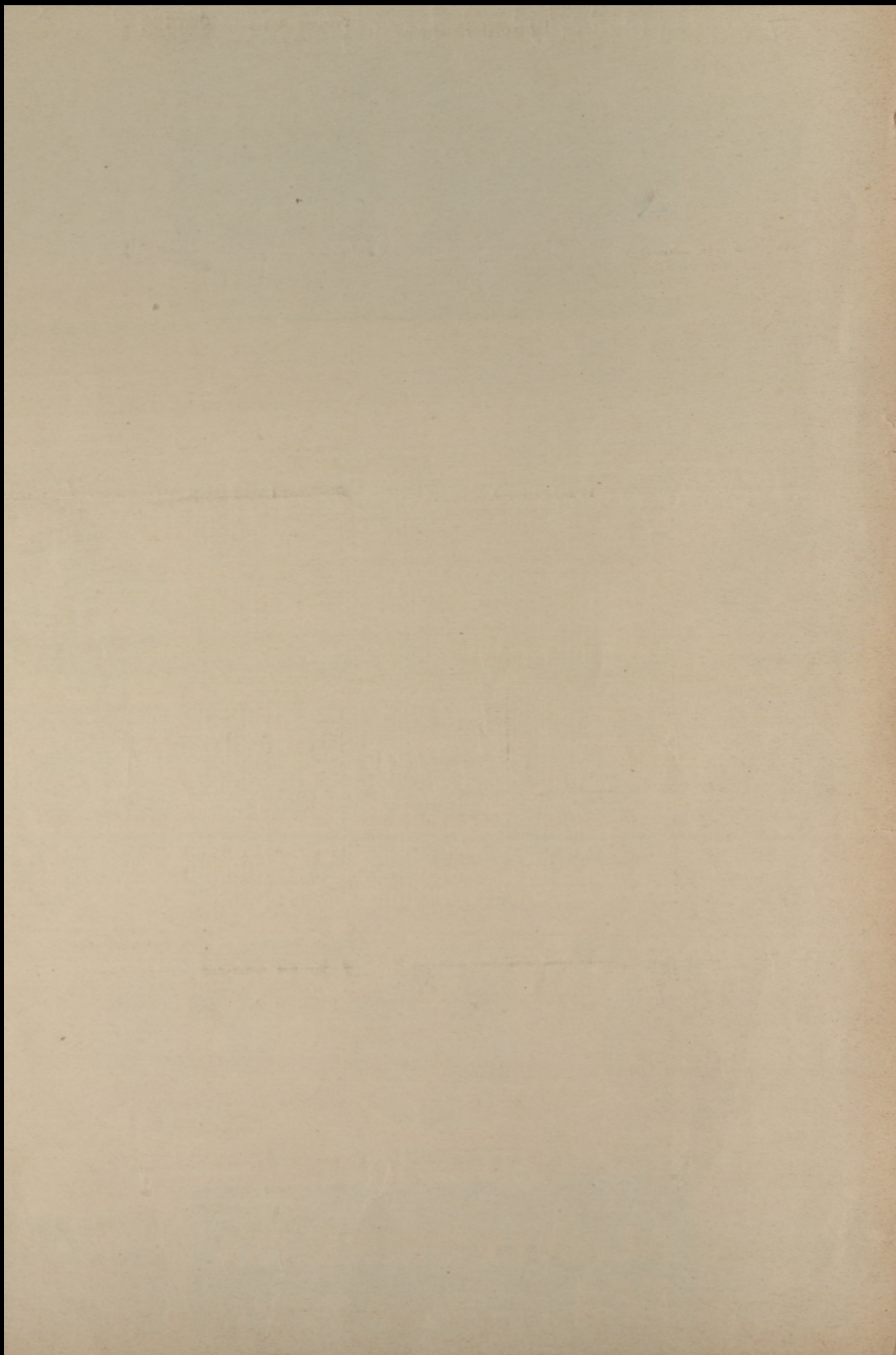
A demonstration of life-saving given by African fire-fighters.

Mr. and Mrs. TEA-DRINKER and their family say:

**"ALWAYS DRINK TEA"**  
*TEA is good for us!*

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LETTER TO AFRICAN WOMANHOOD

OUR HEALTH

Health experts constantly remind us that disease has made such serious incursions into our health that unless drastic steps are taken to combat the danger the African race will die out.

There is the danger of venereal diseases. Our community suffers from them, largely, because of its ignorance on matters of modern hygiene.

WOMEN WHO ARE NERVOUS WRECKS

Fertility

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 jangled nerves.

Almost Frantic

"After the birth of my last child 18 months ago, I developed Nerves! A note of bearing paper was as if death were near. I was virtually an invalid and sleep was a complete stranger."

DR. HEINZ NERVE RESTORATIVE is obtainable at all chemists in both liquid and tablet form.

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.

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.

This should make African women, of every age, realize that the greatest challenge of the times is to save the race from extinction.

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.

The School for the Blind needs 10,000 exercise books every year. All books must be complete with covers and intact.

Donations of exercise books can be (Continued in column 3)

WOMENS' PAGE Charming Knitted Tea

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 African school-children.

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;
Qumbu, 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	78.81,	per cent Girls	75.60;
Witzihoek, per cent Boys	77.87,	per cent Girls	83.75;
Bochem, per cent Boys	83.80,	per cent Girls	84.19;
Letaba, per cent Boys	90.43,	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."

"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."

(Continued from column 4) thread and draw out 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.

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"

Charming Knitted Tea Cosy

This charming tea-cosy will make a dainty and useful present for a friend. It is knitted in the simplest stitches and the quickly-made woollen flowers that adorn it give a bright and attractive finish.

The cosy is worked in wool with an occasional stripe of contrasting silk, and requires 2 oz. of 4-ply wool and one ball of sylko. The colours used may be moss-green for wool; primrose yellow for the sylko, and for the flowers scraps of bright blue, mauve, petunia, flame, orange and peach wool.

Commence by casting on 40 stitches in green wool, using No. 8 bone needles.

Still using green wool, knit 60 rows in garter-stitch (that is, work every row plain).

Rows 61 to 64—Knit 2 plain, 2 purl. Repeat 10 times.

Rows 65 and 66—Using yellow silk, knit plain.

Repeat rows 61 to 66 (inclusive) 12 times more.

You have now made one side of the cosy, so for the other side repeat the above instructions.

Now combine the two sides to make the cosy thus:

Taking one side at a time, double up the plain knitting to within 1 1/2 inches of the top of the patterned knitting—or, in other words, leave two patterns at the top to make a frill to your cosy. Put a little cotton wool padding in between, then stitch the top of the plain knitting down securely

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 1 1/2 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 3)

PLEASE RETURN YOUR EMPTY TINS when you buy



SUNBEAM FLOOR POLISH

HOUSEBOYS

Increase your pay—study by mail to your cook houseboy Certificate. Write for prices and free information to "Lessons in Letters," Box 4826, Johannesburg

Is your baby OFTEN CRYING?

DICK is often crying and screaming, which is a great trouble to his mother and father. He cries because his food does not nourish him properly. If little DICK was fed regularly on NUTRINE, he would soon be a happy, smiling baby, like DAN.



This happy, smiling baby is no trouble to his mother. She knows that growing babies must have food containing extra nourishment. DAN is fed on NUTRINE every day. NUTRINE is specially prepared to make young babies strong and healthy.

IF your baby is often crying and troublesome, it is because he is not eating the proper food. Babies are growing all the time, so they must have nourishing food. NUTRINE is specially prepared to make babies strong, fat and healthy. NUTRINE BABIES hardly ever cry.

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

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

NUTRINE BABY FOOD

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



Look at all these invitations!



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

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

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

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

PRICE PER TABLET 5d

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



Palmolive soap

Heal Bad LEGS and ULCERS

USE ZAM-BUK HERBAL OINTMENT

Koaholo Ea Sefika Sa Khopotso Ea Mofu Morena Nehemia Sekhonyana Bereng

E ne e le ka la 22-2-42 ha Morena Sekhonyana Bereng a hloka hlahla mofu...

Ka Loete, 1943, Dr. Coan a romela baromua bana, Revds. P. N. Selepe, J. O. Maja, S. S. Mokoena...

Rev. Selepe a khutla le baromua ba leba Phuthuhong ea Selemo Bloemfontein...

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...

Hang ha ba fihlele mosebetsi oa qaleha, ha hlobola libaki ba hahle sefika seo...

Ka letsatsi le hlahlamang la 27 ha qaloo mosebetsi ho tloha mofu...

Therong ea hae a bolela hore ba tlele ho hopola mofu oa bona...

Methodist Episcopal Church e hopola Lebiso la hae le ho motlotlisa lefeng...

Rev. Selepe a felehetsa khotatso ena ka sefela sa 267 "Jesu rato lahao..."

Phellong ea thapelo ena baruti kaofela ba likoloha lebitla ba bina koli e malla...

Rev. J. O. Maja a ema ho phafa mofu ka mantsoe ana: "Bohlaneneng ba hae Morena Nehemia S. Bereng..."

Leqosa la Motlatsi oa Musisi oa Maseru, Mr. Tlale a ema a lebohela Morena e moholo...

A hlahlangoa ke 'Moleli oa P.M.M.S. ea Masite bakeng sa Motsamaisi oa Kereke eo...

Tsa Haakdoornlaagte

(Ke R. C. Tsiane)

Re bile masoabang a magolo mesong ka di 29 tsa March ha re tsooa ke tshipi...

Ha a isoahale, bafelehetsi ba hahle ba ne ba le lekholo le mashome a mahlano...

Robala ka kgotso ntate mme o re hopole Paradiseng.

Mosetsana O Hlabetsoe Lefu

Nakong e felileng go fumanoa setopo sa moroetsana oa leloko la ba-Mmala...

Go sa hatloa Ba-Afrika ba bararo bao go belaeloang gore ba ne ba le teng pohong ea ngoanana ona.

Setopo Ka Sedibeng

Gaafi tjena koo Nigel monna mongoe o ile a utloa sebofu se nka sedibeng...

Monna ona oa bang a sebetse mokoting, ho bogahala o ne a ea lehaeng la hae...

Babolai ba hae ba se ba ts'oeroe.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE GOVERNMENT

Applications from suitably qualified Tswana-speaking Africans are invited for the following immediate appointments...

(1) Master of Method. Teacher Training Centre, Kanye: Salary-scale £180-12-£240 per annum.

(2) 2 Female Assistant Teachers, Teacher Training Centres, Serowe and Kanye: Salary-scale £120-12-£180.

(3) Supervisor of African Schools: Salary-scale £144-12-£204. Cost of living allowance.

(4) Supervisor of Domestic Science: Salary-scale £96-0-£144 and cost of living allowance.

To conserve rubber, only limited supplies are now available. If at times you have difficulty in obtaining Dri-Foot, do not blame your supplier as the trade is strictly rationed.



Dri-Foot SOLES AND HEELS

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

IBAKULI!

Setiolo sa Aiden se phekolang le se fodisang chefo se phekotse diketse tsa batho...



DI THUBA MOKHUHLANE KA BOSIHO BO LE BONG

DI KOKOBETSA BOHLOKO

DI NOLOFATSA KHATHATSEHO

DI FEDISA HO OPA HA MENO

Ho matla a maholo ho thoroana ea 'ASPRO'. E thuba mokhuhlane...

MOKHUHLANE OA MASFI-MANE EA SEBETSANG KICHINI O FODILE

Koesterfontein, P.K. Magaliesberg.

Bahlomphehi, Moshimane ea sebetsang kichining ea ka o be a ena le mokhuhlane...

O lona, G. P. WOLMARANS.

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## In The Political Arena Appeal To Dannhauser Landowners

(By Kgoeme)  
**TRANVAAL'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 wrapt 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 Majobazi, 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. Mboho 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

Sir,

Some landowners at Eisdidini 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 Eisdidini 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. Dhlamini

### 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 State would lend a hand. Native Education would have to be scrapped. We must have a system of national education where all citizens, irrespective of race or colour, are trained for citizenship. Laws that discriminate against the African would have to be scrapped. African talent would be encouraged and developed for the welfare of all sections of the population.

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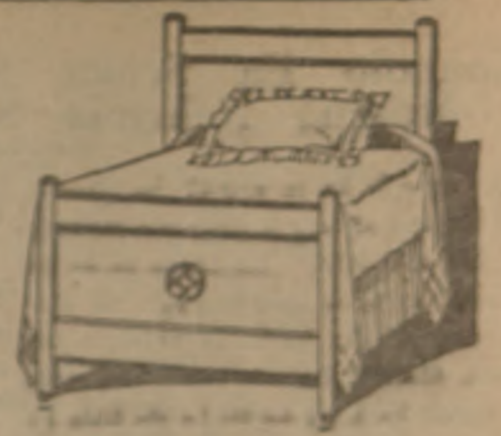
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Who's Who In The News This Week

Mr. K. T. Motate, 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. Ndiani and J. Mto. mboti, both being residents of Western Native Township, and re-named figures in cricket circles, visited Nigel last week-end.

Number 4, Best Street, Sophiatown, will be the scene of a jovial and jubilant, the scene of mirth and song at a combined social party and an "at home" sponsored by Mr. Enoch S. Felle on Sunday, May 7, 1944.

Rev. P. J. Sheal, formerly priest-in-charge of the Anglican mission at Rooopost, arrived the other day from Teyateyaneng, Basutoland.

Mr. W. Mabuzeni and Miss Malole visited Mr. and Mrs. Malole last week-end.

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

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

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

Mr. Zeph. M. Makgutho, who for the last three years taught at Schweizer Rensky 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.

Members of the committee are Mesdames A. T. Malmang, B. Molale, E. Kumalo and Mr. J. J. Malmang.

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

Mr. F. K. Malole, of Martindale, spent the Easter week-end at Kroonstad where he paid respect to the grave of his deceased aunt, Mrs. A. Mofokeng.

Wedding bells will peal joyfully on Saturday, May 6, at Newclare, when a popular Johannesburg couple, Violet Mathako, second eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Mahlotane, of Ida Road, Newclare, and Francis Manda, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ramikod, of Louis Trichardt, join hands in marriage.

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

Miss Veronika Mantsho, of Greenidge, paid a visit to Sophiatown during the week.

To Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Mokhou, 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', Spring Bucks and Sondervater—all in Pretoria.

Tournaments: Transvaal is to be represented at Cape Town in June-July S.A.B.R. Board tournament. Gugs Distribution (Senior) Eastern Section: The Bantu World Cup. Western Section: The Toyana Cup.

Officials for 1944: President: Mr. A. B. Mathobela Vice Presidents: Messrs W. W. Xatani, G. Matebese and A. J. Nozwezi. General Secretary: Mr. G. B. Makalima.

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

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

Pretoria And Dist. B.F.A.

Interesting soccer matches were witnessed the other Sunday at the Coronation Ground, Pretoria, when six clubs competed in the summer League knock-out competitions.

Competitors displayed the spirit of sportsmanship throughout the day, though unavoidable mistakes occurred now and then and calmly rectified by the referees.

RESULTS OF THE MATCHES Northern Blue Birds 2 goals vs. Pietersburg Shooting Stars 1 goal.

Semi Finals: Northern Blue Birds 1 goal vs. Young Tigers nil. Finals: Northern Blue Birds 2 goals vs. Royal Mint 1 goal.

The Northern Blue Birds F.C. have won the two Cups in the above League in a point system.

Griqualand West Tennis

The Comrades tennis team of Kimberley visited Hopetown to play a match on Easter Monday. The following were the Kimberley players: Messrs M. Landella, M. Ruiters, C. Howard, D. Pieters, R. Kakora, Van Wyk, J. Mahumi and A. S. D. Legodi.

Sportsman spirit was shown on the courts and the match was played well, as a result the Kimberley club beat Hopetown (Primo) by 6 games.

Mr. C. Howard thanked the spectators and the members of the club for their team spirit. In return Mr. Joe Isaacs inspired by Mr. C. Van Wijk gave a short speech on behalf of the match.

Sgt. G. B. Moloko, of the War Records office, Welgedacht, spent the Easter week-end with friends at Kimberley.

Heidelberg Tennis

On Sunday, April 10, the Northern L.T.C. played a friendly tennis match against the Progressive L.T.C. at Heidelberg, and the match was won by the Northern by a lead of 44 games.

NOTICE

Will anyone knowing the whereabouts of LENKO BUSHU, who came to the Transvaal from the O.F.S. about twelve years ago, and who is believed to be living at Euston or Alexandra Township, and known as a Native doctor, please communicate with Zakiel Makoma, Box 324, SPRINGS, Beward office.

THE BANTU WORLD

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SITUATION WANTED Teaching post required by a matriculated holding Teacher's certificate. Write: B.S.A. Makobelo, Chokwe School, P.O. Platrool, Potgietersrus. 8009-22

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KROONSTAD UNITED BANTU SCHOOL Domestic Science teacher wanted for High School, to inaugurate new course with J.C. and Matric students. Copies of recent testimonials essential: Departmental salary scale: appointment for July-or earlier. Manager, St. Francis Priory, Voortrekker Street, Kroonstad. X22

WANTED Applications are invited for the post of assistant teacher in the High School of the United Bantu School, Kroonstad. Qualifications to teach Afrikaans in J.C. and Matric classes essential. The appointment may be made immediately, or in July, according to applicants being free. Applications together with copies of recent testimonials to be sent to: The Manager, St. Francis Priory, Voortrekker Street, Kroonstad. X29

WANTED Applications are hereby invited to certain schools in the Sandpoort area, Rustenburg district, under the supervision of the D. B. Church. Applicants should state Church membership, Church activities, Tribe, Certificates held and testimonials from previous Superintendent. Apply A. M. Schellon, Sandpoort. x6

WANTED One male and one female assistant teacher for United Bantu School, Villiers. Must be qualified. Must have thorough knowledge of the two official languages, Setsu and/or Zulu. Apply immediately with recent testimonials to Rev. D.J. Barnardo, Box 55, Villiers. 8906-22

WANTED Teacher capable of taking classes in Agriculture, Physiology and Hygiene up to Junior Certificate Standard for Bolekeng Secondary School. Salary on Government Scale. Must be prepared to take up appointment from August 1st. Apply stating qualifications to: Superintendent, Box 139, Rustenburg. x29

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UMPHANGA JAMES KOTA-Ndizama nkhulu ikhulu zibeMthweni ukubala kulo nina. Ngokushushu kukubandwa Kota umnyaka ngombha ukubala waseCoira School e-Ngombha ukubala ngombha wa28 ku-March 1944. -Agnes Kota udade wabo, 44 Circle Court, Charendon-Orchid Johannesburg. 8980-22

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