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## Momentous Meeting In North Africa

### Churchill and Roosevelt Confer In Casablanca

#### Plans For 1943 Offensive Campaigns

WITH THE FALL OF TRIPOLI THE WAR IN NORTH AFRICA HAS ENTERED A NEW PHASE AND IT LOOKS AS IF THE UNITED NATIONS ARE ABOUT TO LAUNCH OFFENSIVE CAMPAIGNS OF A DECISIVE NATURE. A MESSAGE FROM FRENCH MOROCCO STATES THAT MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAVE COMPLETED A TEN-DAY MEETING IN A SUBURB OF CASABLANCA, FRENCH MOROCCO. THEY HAVE REACHED COMPLETE AGREEMENT, SAYS AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE, ON THE "OFFENSIVE CAMPAIGNS OF 1943."

GENERAL DE GAULLE AND GENERAL GIRAUD ALSO MET AT CASABLANCA, IN A JOINT STATEMENT THEY SAY, WE HAVE MET, WE HAVE TALKED AND WE HAVE REGISTERED OUR ENTIRE AGREEMENT ON THE END TO BE ACHIEVED, WHICH IS THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE AND THE TRIUMPH OF HUMAN LIBERTY BY THE TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY. THIS END WILL BE ATTAINED BY THE UNION IN WAR OF ALL FRENCH MEN FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE WITH ALL THEIR ALLIES."



MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN

The prime object of the Churchill-Roosevelt meeting is "to draw as much of the weight as possible off the Russian armies by engaging the enemy as heavily as possible at the best selected points."

M. Stalin was invited to take part in the conference, but was unable to leave Russia because of the offensive which he is directing. He was kept fully informed of the military proposals.

The President and Prime Minister were accompanied by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, and General Alexander and General Eisenhower attended as "visitors."

President Roosevelt remarked that it was a historic moment as General Giraud and General de Gaulle shook hands. After chatting with the President and the Prime Minister, the French Generals withdrew, leaving Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt to conduct the Press conference.

The President spoke first, explaining the purpose and accomplishment of the meeting. Its genesis, he said, was the North African landings in November—of which the plans were initiated a year ago and placed in motion after Mr. Churchill's visit to the United States last June.

The success of the plans made it apparent that it was time for another meeting between Mr. Churchill and himself for a review and for the planning of this year's campaign. The meeting had been discussed since early December.

Saying that they greatly regretted that Premier Stalin was unable to come, the President pointed out that M. Stalin, as Commander-in-Chief, was responsible for the wonderful detailed plan of the Russian winter offensive.

#### Axis Bases Attacked

An integral part of both campaigns against Tunisia—the Eighth Army's in the south-east and the First Army's in the north-west—is the Allied air and sea offensive on enemy bases, communications and supply routes far from the battle area.

The ports of Tunis and Bizerta, air bases in Sicily and in the islands off the Tunisian coast, and all enemy ships in the Sicilian narrows are being ceaselessly attacked by the Allied air forces based in Tunisia, Libya and Malta, and by British destroyers and submarines.

### Drive Germans Out Of Russia Says Stalin

Premier Stalin, as Supreme Commander of the Red Army, has issued an Order of the Day to the troops on the south-western and southern Don, the northern Caucasus, Voronezh, Kalinin, Volkhov and Leningrad fronts.

"As a result of two months of offensive operations, the Red Army has broken through the defences of the German-Fascist troops on a wide front, routed 122 enemy divisions and captured more than 200,000 prisoners and 13,000 guns. During this period the Soviet troops have advanced about 250 miles. They have won a resounding victory, and their offensive continues."

The order congratulates the commander and troops on having routed Hitler's armies, and gives a list of the towns retaken by the Russians.

"Forward—to rout the German invaders and drive them out beyond the limits of our country," the order concluded.

### More Enemy Supply Ships Sunk

More enemy shipping in the central Mediterranean has been destroyed by British submarines.

An Admiralty communique says that a submarine attacked a small enemy supply ship which was escorted by four auxiliary craft. A torpedo hit was scored and the enemy ship was seen to sink.

Two medium sized enemy supply ships, one with a destroyer escort, near Djerna in south-eastern Tunisia, and the other 60 miles west of Tripoli, were torpedoed and sunk. Both enemy ships were northbound.

Off the island of Maritimo, Sicily, a torpedo hit was scored on a large modern supply ship escorted by two destroyers. The ship's engines stopped immediately and it is considered she probably sank. This ship was also northbound.

A convoy consisting of a medium sized laden enemy supply ship, escorted by two naval vessels, was attacked off the east coast of Sardinia. One of the escorts was sunk by gunfire and the other was damaged and beached in a sinking condition. Thereafter the submarine torpedoed and sank the supply ship.

### American Tanks Inflict Heavy Losses On Axis Armour

American tanks have inflicted heavy losses on German armour in a battle which is authoritatively described as the first important contact involving the main strength of the opposing forces, says the United Press correspondent at Allied Headquarters, North Africa.

An American armoured detachment was thrown into the breach in the French lines south-west of Pont du Fahs and co-operating with the French, defeated the Germans at Maknassy, in the Ousseltia region.

The German advance in the Ousseltia valley has now been halted. The Germans have entrenched themselves on heights east of the valley.

The United Press correspondent in North Africa says the American raid came shortly after a note was sent by the Germans to "Come out and fight."

The Americans drove forward 22 miles, effected an entry into Maknassy, and captured 80 Germans. At the same time the French rescued a number of French who had been wounded in earlier engagements.

The brunt of the fighting in the adjacent Bon Arada sector is being borne by the British. Using Valentine tanks and infantry, they inflicted severe losses in men and material on the Axis forces.

### 500,000 Nazis Killed And 200,000 Captured In Russia

According to the "Red Star" more than half the total of 60 Italian, Rumanian and Hungarian divisions, representing one-fourth of the total Axis armies on the Soviet-German front last summer, has been routed and smashed.

The "Red Star" gives the total of Axis losses in the two months since the Russian winter offensive began, as more than 500,000 killed and 200,000 captured. This represents 102 Axis divisions routed or put out of action.

The Hungarians, at Voronezh

alone, lost nine out of a total of 13 divisions, representing half the Hungarian Army.

In the past two months 18 out of a total of 22 Rumanian divisions were wiped out, leaving only five or six divisions in Rumania.

Peute's correspondent in Moscow says that many of Hitler's divisions have been surrounded in the 11-day-old rush south-west of Voronezh. The haul of prisoners in Russian hands now totals 75,000.

### Rommel's Forces Chased Towards Tunisian Frontier

SAPA's war correspondent in Cairo says that day and night attacks by Allied planes against the Axis base of Medenine reveal that this strong covering point for the Mareth Line, where Rommel is expected to make a stand, has become one of the centres of Axis resistance. Ben Gardane, further to the east, has an excellent aerodrome, but it is now threatened as the Eighth Army advances along a sector of the front.

The Moroccan radio reported that Rommel was finding it difficult to disengage his forces from the vanguard of the Eighth Army. Meanwhile, the vanguard of the French forces under General Leclerc has entered Tripolitania after its 1,300-mile drive from Lake Chad.

Rommel is reported to have crossed the border into Tunisia, but official confirmation is lacking, says Reuter's special correspondent at Allied Headquarters in North Africa.

In earlier dispatches from Cairo SAPA's correspondent reported that Zaura, 80 miles west of Tripoli, was occupied.

### German Forces Liquidated In Stalingrad

The liquidation of the German forces cut off in the Stalingrad area has been practically completed, says a special Soviet communique from Moscow.

The special announcement says: "Our forces on the Don front, continuing their offensive against the German Fascist forces encircled in the area of Stalingrad, after fierce battles and overcoming numerous and powerful enemy fortifications, have in the main, concluded the liquidation of the encircled groups."

The Russian Army has entered a new phase in its offensive by its latest attacks west of Voronezh. Soviet troops are now approaching the great centres of German resistance on the line from Rostov to Voroshilovgrad, Kupiansk, Kharkov, Byelgorod and Kursk.

### Removal Of Alexandria

At the meeting of Johannesburg City Council last Tuesday night, a recommendation of the General Purposes Committee that the Council agree in principle to a scheme for the removal of the whole of Alexandria Township elsewhere was carried by 21 votes to seven.

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# THE BANTU WORLD

NGOMQIBELO, JANUARY 30, 1943

## "Ilahle" Empilweni Yomuntu

Ngolwesitatu lwaleliya soutu uGeneral Smuts oyinhloko kaHulumeni waleli wab'chanjelwe amadoda atunye amandhla enkolo ezobeka pambi kwake isimo isiyilahlle elivutayo empilweni yesizwe esimnyama.

Lelibandhla labe, liholwa ngu-Mongameli walo uMfundisi A. A. Wellington. UMhishophu omkulu wase Cape Town ohloni-pekayo uMfundisi J. R. Darbyshire nguye owabeka udaba pambi kuka General Smuts. Wati bazokalela indhlu emnyama engenalo izwi emabandhleni esizwe. Loko-nje kuyawubulala umoya wesizwe. Okunye futi okupate kabi indhlu emnyama wukuzwa ukuti umteto womgoqo webala wezisebenzi kawuzukugqulwa ngalePalamende ehlezi. Wakala futi ngendhlala epakati kwesizwe esiyenze kwande izifo kuso eziyingozi kuye wonke ukunze. Wati beze kuye ngoba izinhlangano ezikona zabantu zingestatate isikala esikulu sokuba bamelwe emabandhleni esizwe.

Wati umbhishophu bacela uHulumeni ukuba abetembise ukuti lol'udaba uzoluhlala masinyane. Impendulo ka General Smuts yati udaba abeze ngalo kuye lukulu kakulu; kanti nezihloko abazibeke pambi kwake zimqoka. Kaku'sizo lezo kupela, ziningi ezinye nazo ezimqoka ezintinta impilo yomuntu womdabu kuleli ezidinga ukulungiswa.

Waqubeka wati sesifike enkantini lapo kufanele kwenziwe izinto kulel'izwe abantu balo abangazange babhekane nazo. Noma kunjalo kusweleke kubhekisise kahle ukuze kungati lapo kulungiswa kwonakale kakulu kwolunye uhlangoti.

Odabeni lokumelwa kwabantu ePalamende wati lukuni lol'udaba. Naye uyakubona loko; kodwa iqiniso liti nalo lolu noma lukuni kuswelekile kuvuze ezinye izindhlala eziqoto nezobantu zokulungisa. Wati abelungu kufanele bawenze ngobuqoto umsebenzi wabo wokutwala indhlu emnyama. Wati ketembi ukuti ikambi lingavela ePalamende.

Was'efika odabeni lwezinhlangano zezisebenzi ezimnyama, wati balupete nalo. Wati kaluhambi ngokushesha kodwa bafuna indhla yokulungisa. Izinto okwamanje zimi kabi. Igagasi lokungeneliswa likulu ezweni. Umoya wobu Komunisi usebenza ngamandhla amakulu.

Wati abelungu abaningi babona ingozi ekuniken abantu abamnyama into ezosetshenziswa ngendhlala embi ngabanye abantu. Wati iqiniso laloko uyal'azi. Wati batuna indhla yokukugwema loko, b'ake izinhlangano zezisebenzi pezu kwesiseko esiqinile. Wati isu elinjalo naye angalitokozela al'amukele ngezandhla zombili.

Wati uyazi ukuti impendulo yake kayanelisi. Wati kodwa intando ikona enhle noma izenzo zilukuni. Umoya wokuzwela abantu uyakula. Isenzo singase siqabonakali masinyane, kodwa bazobheka ukuti indhla bangeyitole yini eyogculisa unembeza weningi.

Wati wetemba ukuti amabandhla enkolo ayo-de emsiza uHulumeni. Wati ikambi elingaveza amabandhla enkolo likulu kakulu. Wati usizo lwawo uya-

## AMAZWI O MNU. D. L. SMIT

Lapo ebeka ubufakazi pambi kweKomidi ehloka impilo yesizwe, uMnu. L. Smit, uNobhala omkulu wakwa Ndaba za Bantu, ute ukuhlala kwabantu nabelungu kwenza abantu balahle inhloko yabo yemvelo, kwahlakaza imizi yabo.

Ukwevata izingubo zabelungu nokudhla kwabo nokuhlala ezindhlini ezngafanele emadolobheni, kuyipata kabi impilo yabantu. Wati abesilisa abaningi abeza emadolobheni beshiye isifazana sabo emakaya, baba yisisulu sezifebe. Batole izifo ezimbi. Labo abanesifazana sabo bahlala ezindhlini ezingayculisi, kakuko mteto eemakaya, izingane zigijime emigwakweni.

Wati kusweleke izwe lazi ukuti impilo yabantu nezimilo zabo kuyalimala kakulu, kufanele kwenziwe imizamo emikulu yokukalima loko. Wati impande yalobububi ubupofu babantu, abe umuntu evinsika yemisebenzi kul'izwe, wati uma abelungu bengaholela abantu amaholo angecono, bab'akele izindhlu ezinhle nokudhla wati loko kungasiza kakulu ekupebenzi lengozi.

Waqubeka wati okwenza abalimi bakale ngokuti zezisebenzi kabanazo yingoba kabazenelisi ngenhlalo enhle nokudhla okuhle namaholo.

Bakona abalimi abapete kahle zezisebenzi zabo kodwa iningi labo kalibanaki nje abantu. Ezinkomponi izinto zihamba kahle kakulu. Watinta usizo abalutolayo lwempilo wati ngesibalo esabakona ngo 1936 abantu abasemadolobheni bayi 1.141.642, emapandhleni bavazi 5.415.047; sebebonke bavazi 6.556.689. Namhlanje abantu bangase babe 6.958.294 bebonke.

Lababantu ke banemibhede eyi 14.686 esibhedhela uma begula. Kulemibhede eyi 2.495 yanikelwa abamabandhla enkolo, eyi 12.132 yanikelwa abapete izigodi kwaHulumeni. Kwesinye isigodi eTransvaal kukona abantu abayizi 116.000 kodwa udotokotela munye. Wati kuyinto etunaza lel'izwe ukuba izinto ezinjalo eziqondene nalo basizwe kuzo abanye abelungu. Engabezitywalela imitwalo yabo.

Wati kungaba into embi ukuti abantu mabatelele izibhedhela. Wati intela yabantu yekanda neyendhlu iyesisinda kakulu bangeke batelise futi. Wati umuntu utela imali elingana netelwa abelungu ngoba abelungu kabateli.

Wati wetemba ukuti izibhedhela ezinkulu ez'akelwe amabuto nguHulumeni kuyoti emva kwempi zibe ngez'abantu.

## IMIBUZO E-PALAMENDE

Seziyaqala ukudhlala imilala ePalamende. Izinxoxo ezinkulu kazikaxoxwa noma abaninzo sebezibekile etafuleni bezicelela ukuba zihlelelwe izinsuku zazo.

Kodwa seyike yavela imibuzo iluzwa amanye amalungu ePalamende kalab' abapete izintambo zikaHulumeni. Maqondana nodaba lwomteto woswamukela izinhlangano zezisebenzi, ezimnyama pansi kwomteto uMnu. W. B. Madeley Opete uMnyango wemisebenzi namabhinisi lapo ependula umbuzo ute wawutshela uMkandhlu opete izinhlangano zezisebenzi ezimhlophe ukuti uHulumeni wavuma ukuzamukela izinhlangano zezisebenzi zabantu. Wati mhlambe indhla uHulumeni azoz'amukela ngayo yikuba aqulule umteto otiwa "Industrial Conciliation Act" ukuze izinhlangano zabantu zibe pansi kwomteto njengezabelungu. Wati basayilolake lendhla.

## UDABA LWE ALEXANDRA E PALAMENDE

Lapo ependula umbuzo ebandhleni lezigele uMnu. H. G. Lawrence Opete uMnyango weMpilo kwaHulumeni, ngodaba lweAlexandra Township ute isimo ezoba yiso iAlexandra saxoxwa kakulu emihlatheni owabe usePitoli ayewubizile. Ngabantu kokula uHulumeni enze akwenzayo usalinde ukuzwa ukuti abe City Council yas' iGoli babeka yipi imiqondo mayelana nodaba lolo.

## OZOMELA ABANTU KWI SENATE

Njengoba uMnu. Heaton Nicholls owabeyilunga lebandhla lezigele ePalamende, esetate isikundhla sokubusa iNatal, nelakwaZulu, indawo yake ebandhla lezigele inikezwe uMnu. D. G. Shepstone, oseTekwini.

UMnu. Shepstone umzukulu ka Sonzica (Sir Theophilus Shepstone) Indhlu emnyama uyikutalele kakulu ngemizamo yokuyitukisa.

Iutuna kakulu. Abantu abamnyama banenkolo ejulileyo. Wati kulapo amabandhla enkolo efika eme kona emhlabatini ofanayo nabantu. Kusweleke asize lapo. Uyolutokozela lolosizo.

## UKULAHLEKELWA KWAMA JALIMANE

Lombiko kawuveli kuHulumeni was'e Russia, kodwa utatwo embikweni yabalobeli bamapepa-ndaba ahlukeneyo, Njengoba amaRussia emise amaJalimane kabi-nje kutiwa alahlekelwe kakulu amaJalimane amabuto awo nezikabi zohlobo lonke kuleyonizila.

EMillerovo kutiwa amaJalimane aye-lapa bawabhuqa acitshe apela nya. Kutiva kwatunjwa ingwaba yezikabi ezingakabalwa namabhaloni ayi 15.

EVoronozh amaRussia alimaza kabi amaviyo ayisi 9, ezita kwafa 17,000 kwatorwa 15,000, namatangi ayi 75 nez linoma 800, kwata amatangi ayi 135. Nenywe ingwabangwaba yezikabi volendhla.

ESigodini saseDonets eduze ne Kamensk kwabulawa izinduna zama-buto amaJalimane ezingapezu kwama 800 kwaphilwiza amatangi ayi 12 kwatunjwa izikabi eziningi.

E Zimoniki kwafa amaJalimane eqile e 1,000 namatangi ngama 26. Pakati kukaDecember 25, noJanuary opondweni lwase Caucasus amaRussia atamba amabhaloni 35, amatangi 314, izibhamu ezinkulu nezinye Bikali. Atumba futi amakanda ezitimela ayisi 8 nezinqola 1,020 nokunye.

Kubikwa lol'ubhici kuyo yonke imihla.

## ODOTELA BABANTU BEZILWANE

Ebandhleni lezigele uSenator E. H. Brookes ngolwesiBili lwe-sonto elidhlu ubeke isicelo sokuba uHulumeni amise iKomidi ezohlala izindhlala zokufundisa abantu abamnyama ukuba babe ngabasizi bawodokotela bezilwane babe nokunye ukwazi okupatelele ekubhekani impilo yemfuyo neyezilimo ezindaweni zabo. Wati uSenator Brookes kakusizi ukugasha abelungu okuyibona a bazokweluleka abantu ukuba banzipise imfuyo yabo noma bafuye eyohlobo. Wati eWest Africa nase Tanganyika lemisebenzi yenziwa abantu abayifundele.

Wapendula uColonel Collins, opete uMnyango wezilimo kuHulumeni kayiko ingozi ekusebenziseni abantu babe usizo kwaba kubo ezindaweni zabo. Wati k'azi ukuti bangaba nasizo' luni abafundiswe ukusiza awodokotela bezilwane. Wati ukubhekwa kwezifo ezilwaneni nasemfuyweni kungeze kuyekelwe ezandhleni zabo Mnyango wakwa Ndaba za Bantu, kufanele kubepansi kwuMnyango wezoLimo.

## EZASENHLE E-LIBYA

Emva kokuzilungiselela ngalamasonto adhlulile eyakiti ipindile yagadhlala kumaJalimane, Yahlehliswa njalo eka Rommel igqibulwa eka General Montgomery. Seyiqonde edolobheni lase Tripoli. Silobe lezi zokuqala olunye upondo lwalempi lubikwa ukuti selufinvelele eHoms indawo engamamayela angama 50 kuya eTripoli. Olunye luse Tarhuna, amamayela angama 40 kuya e-Tripoli.

EvamaJalimane kayili kulemizila, ivahlehla nje; ayaqambe ayafika lapo amaNgisi afike sekukala ibhungezi.

Izingqabeli zempi ziti uRommel kasaqondile ukulwa emhlabatini was'e Libya. Usehlose ukuhlehla njalo aze afinyelele e Tunisia, lano kukona imbi vamaJalimane ebhekene nama Melika namaNgisi. Impi enkulu ibhekwe lapa.

## IWILE I-TRIPOLI

Amabuto kaGeneral Montgomery okutiwa yiEighth Army njengoba besi-bikile sathi eza mayo eka Rommel, lile lipela elidhlu kwabe kubikwa ukuti asengenile edolobheni- teku laseTripoli.

Kwabe kubhekwe ukuti amaJalimane azoke azabalaze lapa kodwa ahlukeka. Ukuko lweemuka nomoya. Namhlanje kubikwa ukuti amaNgisi asegaqele izwe laseTunisia lapo kuzolwa kona enkulu impi.

## OLWANDLE LWE MEDITERRANEAN

Emva kwempi yezinsuku ezintatu olwandhle lweMediterranean imikumbi yamaNgisi yempi icwilise imikumbi yezita eyi 13. Kuyo kakwalimala nowodwa. Nemishoshapani yamaNgisi yayi gadhla okwenamba igadhla umuntu ome pakati kwayo nomgodi wayo.

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Impilo namandhla kusegazini elihle. Ama Dr. Williams Pink Pills ayelapa aqinise umzimba ngegazi elihle eligobhozayo. Uma uwaginya ayakuqinisa ube nombhlandhla, Walinge ubone umahluko.

Wabize esitolo naseKemisi ama Dr. Williams Pink Pills

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ZION APOSTOLIC SWAZI- LAND CHURCH

Mhleli, Ngivumele ngibonge abantu besonto lakiti elibizwa ngokuti Zion Apostolic Swaziland Church of South Africa, ngomsebenzi abawenzile okwaka indhlu yesonto...

EZASE YEKANIN' ABANTU UMBIKO WAKWA MASIPALA Funda

(Ngu Nkanyezi) Into okusweleke ifundwe yizizwe sakiti yikuba s'azi thuti imigondo yabantu kayifani. Nabo-nje abantu kabalingani nangenzima ezilile nezimbi...

Babekona nabancane kuyo ngisho bona betanda kutiwe bakulu. Abavele obala benziwa amazi abo amumete ulucopo nezakifo: nezenzo ezinkulu ezibonwayo. Labo abancane benziwa ubuphufu bamawazi nezepho zabo.

Kakuliwa, kuxoxwa udaba kupela. Uma salukana ngemiqondo kakusbo loko ukuti sesiyalwa. Qabo, banta takiti. Kuyaxoxwa. Pendulani kahle. Nahlalane ngevoti zipume nisaxoxa nizanana.

Ngoba ahluke-nje kuwe ngokubuka udaba useyisiza kuwe na? Hawa, banta bas'e Yekan'abantu niyovuleka kuze kube nini na. Kwasho u Mpostoli kwabas'eGalatiya.

Hawu, banta bakiti, niyofunda nini ukuti abantu kabafani bonke na? Noma izimfene zabatakati sezibamba emini, bayobakona abaholi babekona abalandeli.

Noma kuqalwa umsebenzi akona amadoda azovela obala ngokukalipa kwawo nangenkulalo. Ibandhla liwabeka ezihlalweni libona leyonkulalo nokusebenza. Sekuyisona lezo zikundhla na? Kuze kutiwe azotshaywa nangezinduku ngoba nje ehala ibandhla? Konje ibandhla lingazihola bonke na? Konje sonke singahola na? Po, labo abavele obala, betenya sebezobulawa ngezinduku, ngemibhulelo ngezinduku zabo na?

Nako, ngakawapuca, igama loko elihle nemisebenzi yako emikulu. Po, umzondelani osepambi kwako ra endhleleni eya entutukweni?

Izincwadi Zesikole Kazizukukokelwa eNatal

(Siyitete kumAfrika) Ngesonto elidlule kufike isimemezelo esilhe siyela kwabapete imfundo eNatal sitolakele esinjalo siyela eGungundhlu vu kuMnu. D. Mck. Malcolm ong' umhloli omkulu oyinhleko wemfundo yabaNsundu eNatal, siti ngamafupi: Ngiyatokozisa ukubika ukuti kusukela ngoFebruari 1943, uHulumeni wemfundo usevumile ukuba ezinye izincwadi (amabhuku) okufunda abantwana abaNsundu esikoleni kawasez'ukukokelwa abazali ngoba azovela kwahulumeni kusukela kwabaqalayo okutiwa lsi year kuze kugcine kwaStd. VII. Umahluko omncane ngokuti kwaStd. VII uHulumeni uzonikeza abantwana kupela amabhuku esiNgisi, kufi amabhuku olimi lweZulu bazitengele ngo kwabo abazali kumbe abantwana. Kusobala-ke ukuti onke amabhuku azoba impahla kaHulumeni. Kungakoke akeko ovunyelwe ukusimze enze okutandwa inbhoko yake ngawo. Ekuqaleni kwezifundo lamabhuku azoswel' ukugcinwa nguTisha oyinhleko esikoleni. Ngeminyaka ezilandela kutenjwa ukuti nezinye izincwadi (ngapandhla kwalezi zesiNgisi nesiZulu) nakuzana bazokululwa abazali, bese zinikezwa u Hulumeni.

Esinye isixwayiso esikunjwe isimemezelo lesi sakwaHulumeni ukuti labo bantwana abazopeta ukufika esikoleni ngosuku lokuqala basengozimi yokungatoli bona izincwadi—njengoba amabhuku abantwana bonke abazotola izincwadi azotatwa ngosuku LOKUQALA mihlana kaqalwa isikole, l.k. ngolwesitatu, 3rd. February, 1943.

Okusasalele abazali okwamanje amanpisi, iziloti namahlukwana okutiwa "exercises" namanye amabhuku nje ngawezibala namanye ezifundo ezilile abizwa ngesiNgisi ngokuti "text books." Kutenjwa ukuti napuzu kokuba okwamanje kungenzekanga ukwamkela zonkuna izicelo zabazali, noke lokuxegiselwa kuzosiza kakulu ukwenza umtshali wabazali nhe lula. Futi-ke oTisha abayinhleko yesikole laxwayisive kakulu kunakugqala ukuti uTisha emanye nga enganikezwa ukufundisa abantwana abangapezu kwa 30.

Satokoza ukuhanjelwa lap'emahorisi eta nguChief P. S. Africa wase Mrambati, ehamba nomlisa wakiti wodumo uMnu. B. W. Vilakazi, M.A. U Chief Africa wab'oze emhlanganweni wamaKatolika owabe useVillage Main. Hubekeka ipile kahle isizw'endala; isahambela pezulu.

U Nkosikazi A. J. Africa, inkosikazi yoMfundisi Africa waseNewcastle, ubelapa ezobona umntanake uNkosk. B. W. Vilakazi eSophiatown (okaPhoofofo). Ute esuka lapa wabegonda eBenoni ku mtshana wake uMnu. P. Phoofofo base beti qu naye eWinterveid ngasePitoli. Ukwelwe ngolwesitatu lola esebuyela eknya eNewcastle.

U Mnu. M. Z. W. Vilakazi no nkosikazi wakwaka bapjwe intombi ngesonto ngesikati sika 1.45 emva kwa masonto. Bayabonga ku Nurse Hilda Parage, wase Mlamankunzi, Orlando ngomsebenzi osijabulayo emzini wabo 1653, Mlamankunzi. Bapile kahle noniba.



WOMEN VOTE FOR... WHITER WASHING!

Keep dingy YELLOW out of your wash, with a last rinse of Reckitt's BLUE. It's magically quick and easy—just a swish or two of Reckitt's Blue will ensure a successful wash day, with all your lovely white things dazzling white. Washing removes the dirt but it's the Blue that brings the whiteness back. RECKITT'S BLUE keeps YELLOW out of WHITE clothes 11-4442-4



Ungashesha uqede umsebenzi wak' onzima uma ingane yako ipile kahle, ilala kahle. Umqoto wezingane ka Ashton & Parson's uqeda izinhlungu zamazinyo nezesisu, ingane ilale ka mtoti. Ungawute-and Parsons nakuyipi ikemisi nanga umqoto wezingane ka Ashton neze, ubiza kalula kakulu.

Ashton & Parsons' INFANTS' POWDERS. Abaniniwa: Phosferine (Ashton & Parsons) Limited, Watford, England

Kodwa uMongameli wetu J. Mabuza uqalile ukusibonisa izinyoni nazo sezingawenza umsebenzi omkulu. Lendhlu yinkulu yinhle futi iyisifundo lapa eNew Ermelo nangokuba itayitela luyo lifundwe pakati kwetu nguMfundisi J. M. Bigo lafumaniseka liti "Zion Apostolic Swaziland Church of South Africa."

Yasitokozisa kakulu lento yetaritele namanve amabandhla. Ngibonga iNgonyama u Sobhuza osihlonipile watumela inxusa ukuzobona lomsebenzi ka Nkulunkulu.

Sengati iNkosi ingambusisa asi hale njalo uNkosi Sobhuza isizwe sake. Z'ande nezinsuku zake. Ngoba kabakohlwa abantu bake. Uyabatanda noNkulunkulu uyamhlonipa. INkosi imkulise naye.

Philemon J. Mzolo Umbhali weBandhla leli

EZASE KLIPTOWN

(Ngu Nkanyezi) Ngivusa abantu base Kliptown nama Kaladi okuyibona betengile lapa. Ngimangaliswa "ukulala" kwabo bengana-kile ukubhekela umuzi wabo inhlalakahle kanti bayezwa ukuti iAlexandra Township umuzi wabantu uzalelwa amanye. Abelungu bapokopele ukuwudhla.

I Kliptown itule-nje iti iyosindiswa ubani uma uMasipalati engahle ati uzoyingenisa pansu kwake? Iseduze nakangaka neNansifili esizwa kutiva izokwakiwa butsha. Kayukutsho u Masipala ukuti iKliptown yisilonda esibi uma iPimville eseyake busha? Ingani ngibona iKliptown sengati igaqele ukuba ibizwe itive yivungu (slum) uma iziyekelela kanje?

Lungisani umuzi wenu madoda. Y'akani izindhlu ezinhle zemplito zangase, n'ake imigwaqo, umuzi wenu ubukeke ubo mihle. Enye ingozi, yiko loku ukuba umuzi sewagewele amalumn okugashisa, yiwona afike acmanise ebantu naze indawo kutiwe, yivungu. Afi amanye amadoda ateng'le kwezinye izindawo ehla esuyuka ebhukele ezayo rina natula nati tu?

BAXOLE ABAFUNDI

Baxole labo abebesilobele izincwadi zabo bezibheke ngaleli-Sonto. Ngenxa yobuningi bezindaba zezwe ezitinta umuntu sibe isikala ziyindhlala kaMadhlantule, sifake izindaba lezo, sazibamba ezabalobeli.



M-M-M. THAT TEA WAS GOOD I WILL TAKE YOUR ADVICE AND HAVE TEA REGULARLY WITH MY MEALS IN FUTURE



ANY TIME IS TEA TIME. BREWING, BOON AND BOUNTY

HE SOON GOT A JOB AFTER THAT!

I CAN'T TAKE YOU OUT TO NIGHT AS I AM STILL OUT OF A JOB. EVERYONE SAYS I AM TOO SLOW. YOUR TIREDNESS IS MAKING YOU SLOW. COME IN AND HAVE A CUP OF TEA—IT'S JUST WHAT YOU NEED TO MAKE YOU FRESH AND LIVELY

A FEW DAYS LATER. MARtha WAS RIGHT ABOUT TEA. SINCE I'VE BEEN DRINKING TEA I'VE LOST THAT TIRED FEELING—AND NOW I'VE GOT A GOOD JOB! THAT NIGHT. WE COULD NOT HAVE COME OUT IF YOU HAD NOT TOLD ME ABOUT TEA. TEA MADE ME QUICK AND ENERGETIC SO THAT I COULD GET A JOB EASILY

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

IT IS VERY EASY TO MAKE TEA

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

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



# THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, 30th JANUARY, 1943

## "The Pomp Of Yesterday"

The capture of the city of Tripoli by the Eighth Army has brought an end to Signor Mussolini's Roman Empire in Africa—an empire part of which was secured by raining death from the sky upon defenceless men, women and children of the African race, and which Mussolini said would be defended against its enemies 'by a forest of a million bayonets.' That forest to-day is practically destroyed, and Italy has been driven out of Africa. Little did Mussolini dream when he attacked peaceful Ethiopia in 1935, when his air force destroyed and burned the towns and villages of that ancient African Kingdom, killing indiscriminately men, women and children, that he was digging the grave of Italy's dominions on this continent. Little did he know that when he started his aggressive campaign of "civilising Abyssinia" by means of bombs, gas, machine guns and other engines of destruction he was opening Pandora's Box that would eventually overwhelm him and the nation he wanted to make great and powerful.

Signor Mussolini, who at one time was the idol of the Italian people, has to-day, like Lucifer, fallen from the high place to which he had raised himself by his energy, industry and courage. It can be said of him as it was said of Napoleon that "he raised himself by the use, and ruined himself by the abuse of his faculties. He was wrecked by the extravagance of his own genius. No less powers than those which had effected his rise could have achieved his fall."

While in Rome to-day there is no display of pomp and triumph but of despair and fear, there is certainly great jubilation in Addis Ababa where Haile Selassie, whom Mussolini had driven out of Abyssinia, is now guiding and directing, with the assistance and guidance of the British Government, the destiny of the Ethiopian nation.

Readers of the "Bantu World" will remember that soon after Mussolini's hordes were driven out of Somaliland, Abyssinia and Eritrea by British, South African, East African, Indian and West African forces, Haile Selassie was reinstated on the Ethiopian Throne by the British Government. Abyssinia was the first victim of Axis aggression and she was the first to be liberated. In this liberation of Ethiopia it is important to remember that men of our own race, from different parts of this continent, played no mean part. Some of them paid the supreme sacrifice in order that "Ethiopia should stretch her hands unto God and be remembered."

To-day in the final overthrow of Mussolini's imperialism in Africa, it is also important to remember the role that is being played by men of the African race. The driving of the Italians out of Africa is a revenge for the wounds which the Italian Army, under Badoglio, Field-Marshal of Italy, inflicted upon the peace-loving people of Ethiopia. As the Nemesis of retribution has overtaken Mussolini, we can say with Kipling:—

"Lo! the pomp of yesterday  
Is one with Niniveh and Tyre."

## The Week In Parliament

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

The Seventh Session of the Eighth Parliament of the Union of South Africa commenced on Saturday, January 16th and, in the absence of His Excellency the Governor-General (due to his unfortunate and long continued illness) Parliament was opened by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice De Wet.

The new session is the first following the recent election under the Native Representation Act. The new team of Parliamentary Representatives of the Africans, therefore, were sworn in and took their seats. In the Assembly the members of that team are unchanged, being the same as have sat for the past five years. In the Senate, Senators Brookes and Malcomson resumed their seats for a further five year term of office, while Senators Basner and Campbell were inducted for the first time.

During the week the Assembly has mostly been engaged upon a discussion of a motion of Dr. Malan, Leader of the Opposition, which will be referred to below, and on certain routine work concerning financial matters. On the first day, Mrs. Ballinger gave notice of her intention to move as follows:—

"That, in view of recent happenings in Johannesburg, on the Reef and in Pretoria, this House urges the Government to undertake an immediate revision of the Native policy of the country in order to bring it into line with industrial development, the needs and aspirations of the Native population and the principles of the Atlantic Charter to which this country has subscribed."

It is hoped to secure a discussion of this motion early next month.

### VETERINARY ASSISTANTS

The main interest of the week from our point of view, however, centred in the Senate, where Senator Brookes moved two important Motions. The first requested the Government to appoint an inter-departmental Committee to investigate the possibility of training Africans as veterinary assistants in Native areas. This was passed with an amendment extending the scope of the proposal to cover training of Africans in animal husbandry and other agricultural services in addition to veterinary work.

Senator Brookes' second Motion commended to the Government the early and sympathetic consideration of Chapter IV to XII of the Report of the "Smit Committee" on Urban Areas.

In his speech in support of his Motion, Senator Brookes explained that the earlier chapters of the Report, which were outside the scope of the Motion, dealt with recognition of African trade unions and African wages. These he said were very controversial matters that should be discussed separately from the rest of the Report. Remarking that the Committee's recommendations "must be regarded as the minimum and not the maximum programme" he particularly recommended to the consideration of the Government the recommendations dealing with the extension of children's grants and old age and invalidity pensions to Africans, municipal expenditure on African services in excess of the resources of the Native Revenue Accounts and the employment of African artisans in the construction of African townships.

The Motion was ably seconded by Senator Malcomson who, in reference to the depressed conditions of urban Africans, remarked that the Report was "the saddest document I have ever read." He also referred in severe terms to the present administrative methods of the Native Affairs Department, stating:—

"I feel that the present administration is creating amongst the Africans, to say the least, a spirit of bitterness against the European."

An interesting feature of the debate was the maiden speeches that came from Senators Basner and Campbell. Referring to the contention of certain farmers' representatives that the bad urban conditions revealed by the Report showed the inadvisability of Africans moving from the farms to the towns, Senator Basner lucidly analysed the causes that caused the African townward drift. Bad conditions on the farms, the operation of the 1913 Land Act, the administration of the Trust Regulations promulgated under the 1926 Land Act and the administration of the Pass Laws are, he stated, the most important of such causes. Passing to urban conditions, Senator Basner vividly described the acute shortage of housing for Africans, the squalid conditions prevailing in municipal compounds and the frightful gap that exists between the wages of the average African in the larger towns (£3 to £5, 10s. 6d. per month) and the minimum necessary to maintain an African family of 5 persons, which the Smit Report pronounced to be £7, 11s. 6d. per month.

Senator Campbell made a brief contribution to the debate, stating that the vast majority of his constituents are rural Africans and expressing the hope that the needs of rural Africans would not be overlooked.

The debate has been adjourned and the Minister of Native Affairs is expected to reply to it next week.

## Mr. Smit On Conditions Of Urban Africans

The change which had come about to the disadvantage of the African owing to his contact with the European was described by Mr. D. L. Smit, Secretary for Native Affairs, in his evidence before the National Health Services Commission last Wednesday week.

Contact with the European, he said, had brought with it loss of tribal sanctions and the disintegration of family life, while the change-over to European food and clothing and unsatisfactory housing conditions in urban areas had had a disastrous effect on the general health of the African.

The influx to the towns of Natives, many of whom left their women in the reserves, had had the result of spreading venereal disease. The urban Native became the prey of Native prostitutes and from them the disease was taken back to the reserves. Those who had their women with them were badly housed, there was little family discipline and the children ran about the streets.

There was a large population of young Natives growing up who were under-fed, under-nourished, ill-disciplined and, if not properly guided, would undoubtedly become a menace rather than an asset to the national life.

### ROOT OF TROUBLE

The root cause of the trouble was the poverty of the Bantu, who was the backbone of the labour supply in the country. If employers would pay better wages and give their Bantu employees better food and housing it would, to a large extent, avoid the huge cost of the measures which the Commission might think it necessary to recommend.

Mr. Smit outlined the measures which had been taken by the Government to improve the lot of the Native in the reserves by the provision of more land, improving the stock by means of good bulls, and teaching better agricultural methods.

The present scarcity of farm labour was largely due to unsatisfactory feeding and housing and unsatisfactory conditions of employment. There were some enlightened farmers who treated their Natives well, but there was a large section who did not pay sufficient attention to feeding and housing. On the mines the conditions were very satisfactory. Some of the smaller mines were an exception to the rule.

### ONE DOCTOR FOR 116,000

Dealing with the health services available to the Bantu population, Mr. Smit said that according to the 1936 census, the Bantu urban population numbered 1,141,642 and the rural 5,415,047, a total of 6,556,689. The estimate of the Bantu population at present was 6,958,294, and for that population they had 14,696 beds in

## SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE COLLEGE

(University of South Africa)  
1942 EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following candidates have completed the requirements for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees. Subjects passed with distinction, as major subjects, are shown in brackets.

B.A.: Arosi, Jackson Timise; Boti, Coulter Brookes; Felix, Maxwell Vincent (English); Hatsshaneni, Jameson; Liphuko, Benjamin Molife; Majiza, Hobart Houghton; Mamabolo, Dora Agnes; Mamabolo, Geoffrey Gladwyn Isaac; Matthews, Elsa (English); Mazwi, Charles Ian Buxton; Moerane, Renee Sake; Mofokeng, Sophonia Machabe (South Sotho); Moodley, Doraisami Verdival; Nakani, Hewitt Hubert; Oliphant, Mary Elizabeth; Maxabisa Mkoonde; Zeka, Jeremiah Phewa, Herbert Stanley; Ramavanga, Joel Alexander; Sobable, Pryce Dumakude; Zondie, Marnie John Patrick.

B.Sc.: Bala, Hornabrook Pakamile; Choonoo, Dennis; Grebe, Anthony Xavier; Magooa, Abednego; Maku, Bryce Ross; Ngqeleni, Davidson Beatty; Njoroge, Jonathan George; Phahle, Ambrose Moses (Physics, Mathematics).

The undermentioned candidate has satisfied the requirements for the U.E.D. General:

Class II: Keerath, Mannie H.  
(The list of candidates who have passed in courses at the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations is not being published due to pressure on newspaper space.)

## Troops Trains Time Table

Special trains carrying members of the Non-European Army Services who are on leave from North Africa, will arrive at the following stations according to the times indicated:—

Johannesburg 29th January 10 a.m.  
Durban 26th January 9.50 a.m.  
Cape Town 31st January 9.50 a.m.  
Port Elizabeth 29th January 9 a.m.  
East London 28th January 9 a.m.  
Pretoria 29th January 10.25 a.m.  
Bloemfontein 29th January 6.13 a.m.  
Kimberley 29th January 12.50 a.m.

## R. Roamer, Esq.K.A. On Time

Time is money.

Real money. Pounds, shillings and pence. That is what time is. But to most of our people this fact is unknown; hence their tendency to mess about with time as a thing of no importance. It is our duty to-day to lay aside our nib with which we write funny things and use the nib for serious stuff.

We feel that not until our people value time as it should be valued in this busy world, will they be taken seriously by their fathers and mothers—the white people. Because we know from experience that if you want to drive in a lesson to a class of thick-headed pupils, it is best to employ illustrations and interesting stories, we shall try to convince our readers of the value of time by telling stories.

The first story is about a meeting of great importance called in a location. The time for commencement is set down as 8 p.m. sharp. Yes, "sharp" is the word used so as to impress upon the people the necessity of being on time. Well, at 8 o'clock sharp you will find the hall empty. If the chairman and the secretary are present, it is just by luck not by determination to be on time.

At 8.15 two or three persons arrive, walking as leisurely as a family snail. You see, they are still "on time", because it is just 15 minutes past eight. That is not late! At 8.30 p.m. the hall begins to show signs that a meeting will be held inside it. The chairman and his secretary have just arrived and they are not seated at the table. It is not yet time. They are still chatting with Messrs So and So.

At 9 p.m. the hall is full and the chairman opens the meeting. Some people will continue coming in until the meeting is closed. This does not seem to worry anybody; as long as the meeting is held and what is on the agenda half digested, it is all right. Then after the meeting, these people will rush about to catch trains and buses which start according to time. That is why our people are always rushing about.

They are trying to make up for lost time whose value they do not realise until they have to rush about to make up for it. Educated people are the greatest offenders in this respect. They do not know what time is. As long as they keep their appointments, they are all right. Some even arrive late at an appointment that means bread and butter to them; and lose that butter and bread.

You will also note that many of our people think nasty things about an employer who works them overtime. They say he takes their time. But it does not occur to them when they arrive late at work that they have taken that employer's time, too. They only think of time when they are made to feel its importance by being forced to use it. Their idea of a good time is wasting it on pursuits that do not pay.

A great somebody once said: "Art is long and time is short." You only realise the true meaning of this statement when you have a lot to do in your hands. When you are planning for a great future. When you are planning for your name to live after you are dead. It is only then you realise that time is money and that art is long but life is short. Too short, in fact.

Unfortunately, this great truth is not revealed to many people who play with time as a child plays with water. Take the case of people who, because they find time hanging on their hands, think it advisable to come and waste yours as well. These people will visit you at awkward hours of the day or night—just to come and see how you are.

This is nice, of course. It makes you feel you are appreciated by these persons. But when you realise that the chief motive behind their visit was that they didn't know what to do with themselves, then you change your mind. These people are always "having nothing to do" in their homes, so they want to come and do it with you. Unfortunately, if you happen to value time, it will be wasted on these people just to be nice to them.

As pennies make shillings, so do minutes make hours. And hours mean time. If you cannot find use for the minutes you find in your hands, then you are on your way to having no use for hours—which spell time. If our people would learn to use time profitably there would be less useless talks, useless going about from place to place and useless occupations such as sitting the whole day over a lot of "isikali."

The girl who writes stuff on the woman's page as Joyce needs to drum this fact into the minds of the empty-headed women of the race. We have any amount of empty-headed women of the race. Even in these days when women should be busy in wa- efforts or knitting and sewing or learning new ideas on housewifery and housecraft, we see too many women going about gossiping and doing nothing with the time they are given.

Time is money.

Real money.

He who wastes it, wastes the greatest opportunity to leave an undying name after his or her death.

hospitals. Of these, 2,495 were provided by the mission hospitals and 42,132 by the Provincial authorities. In one district in the Transvaal there was a population of 116,000 and only one doctor.

Mr. Smit quoted other cases to show the need for further medical services, which at present were totally inadequate. The missions were making a brave effort with inadequate funds and staff to cope with the situation.

Mr. Smit said that he considered it a poor reflection on South Africa that they depended on foreign countries for financial assistance for promoting social services in the Native reserves. They should undertake the entire responsibility themselves.

### TAXATION

To put a special tax upon the Native for hospitalisation would be an iniquity. The poorer class of Native was already contributing a considerable amount in poll and hut taxes and could not afford to pay further taxes.

The amount he contributed was quite equal to that contributed by the European if one took account of his means, and it should be remembered that the European did not pay such a tax.

In reply to a question from the Chairman, Mr. Smit said that so far as the general question of hospital services was concerned, people should not be encouraged to look on these as a right due to them by the State.

People should be taught to look after themselves rather than look to the State to do so. The tendency to saddle everything on to the State indicated something seriously wrong with our national life, he said.

Shortage of labour on the farms will continue unless farmers give their Africans a square deal, said the Secretary of Native Affairs, Mr. Smit, when he continued his evidence before the National Health Services Commission last Tuesday.

There were farmers who gave their Africans a square deal, but a large section got as much as they could out of them and gave as little as possible in the way of fair treatment. The only solution of the trouble was a modified form of the legislation which applied to mine Africans.

## Enforcement Of Pass Laws Urged

In the Senate, during the debate on Senator Brookes' motion on the social, economic and health conditions of urban Natives, Senator W. R. F. Teichmann (U.P.) said every agricultural Union congress held since the last session of Parliament had decided to ask the Government to withdraw the decision to relax the pass laws.

The pass laws had been introduced not to suppress or to bully the Native, but as a restriction in their own interests.

The report of the inter-departmental committee from beginning to end was an accusation against the European population. It contained not a word about drunkenness, immorality and other evils among Natives.

The Minister of Native Affairs, Major Piet van der Byl, replying to Senator C. A. van Niekerk (Nat.) said that he was aware that the Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr. D. L. Smit, had said in a public address in Pretoria recently: "We shall never reach the standard at which we are aiming until we abolish all colour bars."

This statement, said the Minister, had not been an announcement of Government policy but an expression of a private opinion by the official.

### MINISTER REPLIES

Major van der Byl, replying to the debate, said that the Government did not intend to adopt the whole of the report of the inter-departmental committee (Native Affairs, Public Health, Social Welfare and Labour.)

He had asked delegates of the various departments concerned to meet to see which parts of the report could be implemented immediately, but at this stage he was not able to give any further information on the subject.

He, therefore, moved the adjournment of the debate to enable him at a later date to make a full statement.



**PIMVILLE STUDENTS' SOCIETY**

(By L. Moahloli)

On December 14 the Pimville Students' Vacation Society resumed its weekly activities which include debates, lectures, social evenings and the like. With the moral support of the leading resident including Mr. P. S. Merafe, Mrs. M. M. Majombozi and Mr. P. R. Mosaka, B.A. Mr. A. T. Butelezi ably assisted by Mr. T. T. Habedi, B.A. founded the Pimville Students' Vacation Society in 1932. Mr. S. P. Mqubuli has since its inauguration acted as its patron and faculty adviser.

I wish to express our heartfelt gratitude for the meritorious services rendered to us by the previous committees of the society.

The Society's recent achievement is the putting right of unsatisfactory manner in which tickets were issued out in the Pimville railway station. The Society has also passed a resolution to the effect that there should be an additional post man in the township to effect quicker delivery of letters. Another resolution has been sent to the System Manager, South African Railways and Harbours to the effect that there should be African porters at Park Station.

We hope the day will not be far distant when the newly established societies in Orlando and Alexandra township will prove their resources together with our society in Pimville for by so doing much can be achieved for the advancement of the race.

It is not customary for organisations to unfold their vision in their infancy. But I shall take an exception in this case we are looking forward to the day when students of the Rand will organise themselves into an organisation which will champion the cause of our African people. We hope that they will use the monies realised from their functions not merely to entertain themselves but also to (a) educate themselves (b) donate sums to charitable institutions (c) arrange for essay competitions (d) run a magazine and develop culture. For it is only when we develop along these lines that we shall be able to shoulder our responsibilities as the intelligentsia of the nation. It becomes quite clear that our dreams will materialise with the moral and financial support of the public. This brings me to my next point.

On Thursday, January 28 the Pimville Students' Vacation Society will hold a function at the Reitz when the Jazz Maniacs will be in attendance. Part of the proceeds will be donated to the Creche in Pimville.

We regard the moral and financial support of the public as tools whereby to attain our end. For this reason we make the appeal to the public "Give us the tools and we will finish the job."

The following constitute the Executive Committee for the current: Faculty Adviser Mr. S. P. Mqubuli; Chairman Mr. V. J. Moahloli; Vice Chairman Mr. J. Mokoale; General Secretary, Mr. A. Matjokana, Assist. Secretary Mr. E. Madinone; Organising Secretary, Mr. S. Mazibuko; Assist. Secretary Mr. P. C. Bud Mbelle. Committee members Misses P. Maboea, R. Matsaung and Mr. S. Marime.

**PIET RETIEF NEWS**

**THE SWEDISH ALLIANCE MISSION**

A big service was held at the Rev. K. A. Kjelms' home on January 3. The congregation was about two hundred. The church choir which was composed of the following Mr. A. Dlamini, Miss C. Nkosi, Mr. T. Shongwe and Mrs. J. Nzimande, Miss C. Nene, Mr. A. Shongwe and Mrs. and Mr. R. Hlaphe, Mrs. C. Nkosi J. M. Mkhahlipi, E. C. Nkosi, R. T. Thakelle, E. P. Vilakazi, P. K. Khumalo, Miss J. M. Mkhwanazi. All these members were under Mr. A. A. tyali, the Head teacher (Usikumba sehliula abashuki).

Seven persons were baptized and one converted. The church collection amounted to £8-0-0.

(Miss) Katrina H. P. Nene

**WEST RAND**

(By C. P. M.)

The recent open air concert and dance organised by the West Rand Consolidated Mines Native Staff (Clerks and Police) in aid of War Funds is still the talk of the neighbourhood. The function realised a record talking of over £300 of which £250 was donated to the Red Cross Society of which both sections black and white will benefit. Mr. W. Scott, General manager was one of the speakers of the night. The chief Patron is Mr. D. Goss Chief Compound Manager. The Synico-Frans stage troupe were engaged for the night. Other members of the committee are Messrs. R. L. Douberman (South Compound Manager) R. Page (Assistant Compound Manager-main) R. P. Clarke, (underground Native supervisor). The Native committee members include J. Mazombozi (chief Induna) T. Bartman, J. Nzondo P. M. Ramosolo, D. Poswayo, H. Mavi, G. Mavi, G. Mphenyeko, Z. Phongoma (South Compound Induna) and C. P. Matebe (Secretary).

The cake presented by Mrs. Douberman, wife of the South Compound Manager, was raffled and realised £6-0-0. Several ladies volunteered to assist as waitresses. Another function will be organised early this year. Mr. D. Goss Chief Compound Manager and Mrs. Goss also Mr. Jackson Majombozi chief Induna were welcomed at a function organised by the West Rand Consolidated Mines African clerks and African bodies at the Location Hall.

The Hall which was decorated for the occasion was packed to capacity. The following were the principal speakers: Messrs. R. L. Douberman (South Compound Manager), R. P. Clarke, (underground Native supervisor), Mr. R. Page (Assistant Compound Manager-main), T. Bartman, J. Nzondo Ntlema (Assistant Induna-main Compound), Z. Phongoma (Induna South), Paul Ramosolo, H. Mavi and C. P. Matebe (Secretary).

During the interval the distinguished guests received presentations. Mrs. Goss was presented with a Bouquet by little oiga Nzondo, Mr. D. Poswayo presented Mr. Goss with a shaving outfit in a leather case, Messrs. Ntlema and Phongoma (Indunas) presented the Chief Induna with a wallet containing a cheque.

The following choirs rendered musical items. The Gay Singers choir and the Home Sweepers. Mr. G. A. P. Mpenyeko acted as master of ceremonies and Mr. C. P. Matebe as an interpreter. Mr. Goss was given a new Native name Monwabisi.

Refreshments were served free by the ladies; there were many other Europeans present.

The following are among the visitors for the Xmas and New Year holidays Miss Talita Nobom Hesho of the teaching staff of the Methodist School (Tinis Location) Fort Beaufort, she is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. Bartman she is a younger sister of Mrs. Bartman.

Nurse Shilla Chaka of King Edward Hospital Natal is visiting her parents.

Mr. Donald F. Poswayo student Kilmerton Institution is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Poswayo.

The concert was well attended by both parents and children. Three school choirs under Messrs D. D. Sello, E. L. Matsoele and R. R. Machitje also sang. Among those expected to speak on Mr. Motsoele's life at Shackleton were Messrs D. Molisane, M. Molisane, Eph. Moletsane, D. D. Sello a principal teacher at Evanswater school and R. R. Machitje.

In his record breaking speech Mr. D. D. Sello, these words were included: "Mr. Matsoele and I have known each other and have become intimate friends for several years.

**CONGRESS CONVENTION : 1942**

(By "Anopro")

The 30th annual convention of the African National Congress has passed into history. It has been one of the greatest gathering ever held by this "African Parliament." Never before have the African intelligentsia formed such an impressive proportion of the Congress conference delegation. There were five African medical practitioners, an African lawyer, more than half-a-dozen educationists holding university degrees, and the outstanding African leaders.

The President-General, Dr. A. B. Xuma, delivered a statesmanlike oration which raised the tone of the whole convention which unanimously decided that his address be printed and translated into two African languages. The Treasurer-General, Mr. R. G. Baloyi, presented a very fine budget which showed an income of over a hundred pounds £50 of which came from the Bantu Welfare Trust.

The draft of the new constitution was read and all members were asked to send in their suggestions within the next few weeks.

The following significant decision were taken by the A.N.C. (a) That a Bill of African Rights (an African Atlantic Charter) be drawn for submission to the Union Government and the Peace Conference; (b) That Congress assist Trades Unions, (c) That one million Congress members be enrolled during 1943.

Dr. Xuma's leadership of Congress is highly appreciated by the Africans. In him they see a "Moses." Let us get a million Africans behind him. We can get them. To be a member of Congress one only needs a ticket which can be obtained by paying only half-a-crown.

**JAZZ MANIACS BAND AND BAND CONTEST**

Sir,—We wish to draw the attention of the sponsor or sponsors of the Band Contest held on January 22, and the public that the Jazz Maniacs Dance Band is not going to support contests that are of no value to them.

We are prepared to enter any contest and at anytime, if the funds are to be divided between the sponsors and contestants; or if the funds are given to churches, the blind people or cripples etc.

Again we are prepared to partake in any contest if we are regarded and approached directly not just learn from the papers. Also contest should either be run in the American poll system or the English adjudication system and full reports be given of why a band wins.

The Jazz Maniacs Orchestras, c/o Bantu Men's Social Centre, Johannesburg.

(This article was too late for last week's issue.)

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**SHACKLETON NEWS**

(By R. R. Machitje)

A farewell concert was given at Shackleton on December 8 on behalf of Mr. E. Matsoele principal teacher at Shackleton for the last ten years. Mr. Matsoele has been promoted by the Committee to take up ministry.

(Continued foot of column two)

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Mavuka le mohatsa' hae ba ne ba nyetse sebaka se telele, ebile ba e-na le banyana ba babedi. Ke morao ha' sebakanyana, Mavuka a ikutloa a fokola a jea ke mala, a tsolla madi, a tsoeroe ke mochecha. Mora hae e moholo le cena o ne a jea ke sons sefo seo. Ha qaloa ho batloa thuso. Bo "Rea



Ta ba" ba hloleha kaofel' ho bathusa le hoja Mavuka o ne a lefe haholo. Lintho ile tea ea hampe.

Chelete ea hlokehala. Lekgooa la ikemmisetsa ho tebela Mavuka moebetsang ha e-ba ha a matsofale. Mohatsa Mavuka, le cena o ne a emeri.



Ka mahletsu, ha fihla Moruti, me a utloa kamoo Mavuka a hlophelang ka teng. A letsa hore ba reke "Chamberlain's Colic Diarrhoea Remedy" e ileng ea ba le thuso ho ba bangata ba neng ba khathatoa ke boloetsi boo

Mavuka a etsa joalo. Eena le moshanyana' hae ba phedile



Kamorao ha nako, mosali le cena a beleha, ngoana ba mofetsa "CHAMBERLAIN MAVUKA"

**COLIC AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY**

**Chamberlains**



**THE BANTU WORLD**

NGOMGQIBELO, JANUARY 30, 1943

**Ambalwa Ngodushe**

Utshaba macala onke emfazwe lusebandezini olungathethekiyo, lubhexeshwa ngamagalelo ashushu nazimiseleyo ngabaNcedani.

ERussia khona yintlekele eyodwa kuba kuluhlu lonke lwe-mfazwe lududulwa kakubi kanye, kuthathwa amabanjwa amaninzi nexhobo, kukhululwa idolophu enye emva kwenye.

Kumntla weCaucasus kuxelwa ukuthathwa kwedolophu yase-Voroshilovsk ngamaRussia. Loo nto itsho umkhosi omkhulu wamaJamani kwelo osegzini yokuvalelwa ngaphambili kwindlela ejonge ekhaya.

AmaRussia sele kude kufuphi eRostov, aye eyiza mpondo zaphela ngomsinga wohlaselo, akusentsuku zatywala iwele kuma-Russia loo dolophu.

Kuluhlu oluphakathi amaRussia ajonge eKhar'kov naseKursk ekwangumsinga oza bugqubuthe-la nalapho. Kuluhlu olungasentla kanye ngaseLeningrad kutshaye-lwa amagolonxa omxhathiso o-tshaba emva kokulantselwa em-mva kwalo kweduleyo iveki. Ikwaseso nasezantsi ngaseStalin-grad kutshayelwa umkhosi owala urhanqwele apho.

Phezu kwelizwe lotshaba eYurophu ookhetshe bamaNgesi bavuk'inja baye, bebek'uthupha phezu kwekomkhulu lotshaba i-Berlin. Bakhe benza amagalelo amakhulu kanye kweduleyo phe-zu kwaloo dolophu de lwanyanze-leka utshaba ukuba lenze unam-nawe wegalelo eNgilani lujonge ikomkhulu lamaNgesi iLondon koko babambalwa abafikilelayo khona baxhithwa kunene benge-kafiki bagoduka bezintsalu. Ubemkhulu umonakalo owenziwe eBerlin kanti eLondon eyona lah-leko ibekwisikolo sabantwana esichanwe yibhombu yotshaba kwafa kwenzakala into einzi kubo neetishala zabo.

Entla eAfrika uthwele inyawo kwakho uRommel ukusing'entshonalanga ngathi akazimisele nokubek'iphika eTripoli kuba ngathi sele khupha imikhosi nemixhesho apho kwelo zibuko e-yesabisela kwelaseTunisia. Seyi-semnchiphekweni wokuwa iTri-poli kuba abe 8th Army sibhala nje sebeemasangweni aloo dolopnu. Mhlaumbi kungathi kufundwa oku ibe seyawela ezandleni zabaNcedani loo dolophu ibalu-leke kunene eLibya.

ETunisia amaJamani agxulushwa kakubi kwiinduli zalapho ngabaNcedani. Ngathi ayadudul-wa exhithwa kakubi kanye, ngookhetshe babaNcedani abade bawelela naseSicily egxogwa i-mini nobusuku.

Naselwandle inqanawa zama-Ngesi ziluxhitha njalo utshaba ezide ziyokulungenela kumanzi akufuphi nonxweme lotshaba ngaphandle kwengozi kuzo.

Imfazwe entshonalanga imi ngenyawo nalapho. EBurma yom-bini imikhosi yabaNcedani o-wenyawo nowasemoyeni ilubam-bele kufuphi utshaba. Umkhosi wenyawo wamaNgesi uqhubele phambili ukuthatha imihlaba e-yashiywa ngentloko hlaza eduleyo, babe ookhetshe bawo kwana-beMerika beluxhitha njalo utshaba ezikanisini zalo apho.

Ezantsi ePacific lumi ngamle-nzana mnye utshaba eNew Gui-ne, ngathi liza kukhutshwa kam-sinyane apho amaJamani.

Kwisiqithi saseGuadalcanal kun-geniswe umkhosi omkhulu wama-Merika apho osowimi ndzodolo-lwana ukubhexesha utshaba olunkanizileyo apho, kanti nowa-selwandle umkhosi weMerika uluxhitha njalo utshaba.

ngu. Aze athi lo ubhalayo anike ibali elibuhlungu likaTiba inkosi yamaBaca eMzimkulu. Thina ma-Koloni siya kuvuya ukubona ngalo mhla uMn. Herbert Mdinci wase 798. Orlando, ephakathi kwethu, uTshawe kaKauta, Gra-leka kaPhalo oyena ongu "Bavote" wabantu baseKoloni apha eTransvaal. Yizani mawethu si-vuse isizwe esiNtsundu.

(Rev) Z. A. Baqwa  
Valkrust

**UMBULELO KWABESI-BHEDLELE**

(Ngu Jas. D. Ngojo)

Ndivakalisa umbulelo wam omkhulu kwiiNurses neeOfficers ze-Frontier Hospital, Queenstown ngononelelo lwazo kum ngexa endandise Hospital ukusuka ngo-May 21, kude kube ngoNecember 19, 1942 ngakumbi kuNurse Pauline umSuthukazi nabanye a-banje ngo Reg Jemsana nabanye nentombi yakwa Hlabangana ngomonde wabo nothando lwabo o-lukhulu. Andisoze ndilibale kubo bonke ubomi bam.

Kwakhona mandivakalise umbulelo wam kwizihlobo zam zonke, ezithe zema ngomthandazo, UThixo unga anganani nonke mzi wakuthi.

Ndisekhaya ngoku emzini wam. Nakwizihlobo zam zonke ningadina nangomso.

**INGXOXO NGOMSHUMAYELI**

Mhleli,

Umcimbi ka "Nqalintloko" wase Worcester owayekhalazela intshumayelo yomshumayeli wakhona kunyaka odluleyo, 1942, kude kwaba kulo unyaka 1943 kuxutyushwana ngawo, osoude lo meimbi wamacala mabini, elinye livelana noNqalintloko, elinye livelana nomshumayeli.

Andibi na kanene ityalike le inabameli nabalawuli bayo? Andibi na inenkundla zayo zokulungisa imicimbi yayo? Andibi na inemithetho yayo yolawulo? U Nqalintloko lo ke ukhe waya na kulo mshumayeli wayeshumayela ambuze ngesi siphoso sale ntshumayelo imkhathazileyo? Okanye ukhe waya na emagoseni alo tyalike, kumfundisi ophethe lo tyalike?

Uyipapasha ephapheni okokuba makwenziwe ntoni na ngawo lo meimbi wabo waseWorcester, umcimbi one ofisi yayo? Kungoku lo meimbi ngurhuthu-rhuthu abantu bethelakiswa ngu Nqalintloko oshiya inkundla yalo meimbi.

Zonke ezi tyalike zineConstitutions zazo njengee nkundla zonke. Ndibona ukuthi la manene ashwithana ngento angayaziyo, le nto iyakwakhokelela ekubeni bagxeshane kakubi banyeli-sane.

Intlanganiso zenyanga, Nyanga-ntathu, Conference, neeSynods ezo zii office ze tyalike. U Nqalintloko uwungenisile na kwezi nkundla?

J. D. Antoni.  
St. James, Somerset East.

**UKUMKA KUKA-MFUNDISI BAM EKAPA**

(Ngowakhona)

Ukhwele uMlu. Bam nentsapho yakhe esinga eRhini ngomhla we 17 kwemiyo. Ibe nguMbo nomXesibe esitishini, kuba kaloku bekukhwela ubutsole bentongo, inkunzi abayikhuz'ukuhlaba i-ngekahlabi, ethi mhla igwebayo kukhal'obekho nobengekho. Zithe zakukhala iintsimbi zabeLungu zisalat'ukumka kukaloliwe bath' abebengezombongi bakwaz'ukuthetha, zavakal' iinto zoNo-wawa zithetha, zaginya iinto zoo-Mvinjelwa nezooNtlabati zaswel' imilomo, zazul' iimazi zanga kuza kuzalw' umntwana zayantaz' iitishala zanga izwe liya zuza, kuba kaloku kumka uyise nogxa wazo uJames Bam.

Ngomhla wesithathu kwefileyo uGwanini lo wayenzelwe intlangano yombuliso, apho izizwe zazisaphulana kwaLanga; iingqonyela zeziphulakana ziphethazayo izicamagushelo. Yavulwa le mbutho nguRhadebe into kaMvinjelwa—ugosa wesekete. Ndathi ndakukhangela ndabona zikho iinto zooWalls uMongameli wehlelo, noEveleigh—usihlalo webanda, noParker igosa jikelele.

Uyindulule uMn. Mvinjelwa imbutho etolikelwa ngutitshala Lubelwana, lith' iHlubi lakubheka esiXhoseni, abhek' esiNgesini, ath' akucaphula kwaJoji avez' eseenkonde. Lo mfo uyithathile inqobo yeminyaka emithandathu enaye umfo kaBam wayifumbatha ezandleni. Bangqinile abama-Hlophe bashiya abangalazanga, zokhululwa izinia zengqina zash' okaBam wadideka, kub' iimpama ezazilapho azizanga zakho ngaphambili.

Waphakama owakwa Langa watsho ngamashumi amathathu avisayo owaseKensington watsho ngesokhohlo amashumi amabini, owaseHope Street watsho ngeshumi elinesibhozo, njalo njalo. Kuthe kanti bonke apha basanyel' intambo. Besuk' ooma neentombi bema kumashumi omathandathu, lwaye udodana luthe finini kuwo omabini.

Yathi iphuma le mbutho yaye itafle sevincinane kuba yayithwele £234 16s. 10d. Wesuka uRhadebe wavinikezela. Wanga ngazama ukubulela umfundisi lamyeka esithubeni ilizwi yimincili Yavalwa imbutho.

Ndlela-ntle Gwanini, uzubel-njalo nalapho uya khona.

**Ezase Rhini**

Ngomhla we 16 December kuqubisene iShooting C.C. kunyaneWinter Rose C.C. le yokuqala ixhome 141 runs yaza iWinter Rose yane 63 runs. Kumangeno esibini S.S. C.C. 81 runs, Winter Rose 74 for 2. Latshona ilanga.

Kwangezo ntsuku sithe tshe uMn. Nomgqokwana oseMonti ezokuchitha iholide apha ekhaya, kwanoMn. C. M. Singapi, B.A., evela eKomfeni yeetitshala eMonti kwanoMn. S. Mabija noC. Manana baseBhai.

Kubekho intlanganiso yoMn. Z. K. Matthews, M.A., LL.B., wase-Fort Hare evela ePitoli kwindlu enkulu yabamNyama ehamba noMn. R. Bokwe ugqirha waseXesi bezokunika indaba.

Into yokuqala nebalulekileyo ibe yeye "Trade Unions" ezisekwayo ngaphandle kwelungelo likaRhulumente phofu bayazama nzima ukuba mazivunyelwe kodwa imigodi iyazikhaba tu.

Eyesibini ibe kukunyuswa kwemali yeetitshala ukususela ku 1st April, 1943 N.P.L. scale £78-6 £150; N.P.H. £96-6 £180 ekhuthaza nabanye ke abangezizo ukuba kuya kulunga nxa kukho imanyano zabasebenzi.

Enye ibe yeyamafa omthetho ka 1927 ecacisa iindlela zokuthetha kwabaNtsundu kwabonakala ukuba le nto yosingathwa yi-Kom'iti.

**ISIKHUMBUZO SIKANTSIKANA**

NgomVulo mhla zingama 26 ku April kwiBallendin Hall ePimville kobakho ingxikela yetheko lesikhumbuzo somProfeti uNtsikana ngentsimbi ka 11 wakusasa. Yizani mawethu sinike udumo kuThixo owazityhila kuthi ngomntu wesethu isizwe. Amachule okuthetha neengqondi zebali elo ziya kuntaryoza.

Akuyi kubakho calulo lwasizwe (tribal discrimination). Kuya kubakho nezinye iimbongi zochiefs Moshesh, Chaka, Sekukuni, Khama, Tshekedi, Faku, Dalinyebo nesikhumbuzo sampaMfe (Ziphelela kumhlathi wokuqala)

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**Ezase Bhai Ndhlovu**

(Zivela kuphepha Jesixhenxe)

Ngenjikalanga yomhla we 31 kuya kubakho intshixibela yem-butho kwi T.C. White Hall yaseNew Brighton Village ngo 3 ezintsimbini, le mbutho yeyonyaka omtsha.

Ngomhla we 12 kuFebruary kuya kubakho umdlalo weTyala JamaWele oyakwenziwa ngulo mbutho kwiT.C. White Hall yase-New Brighton Village ize kuphe-

thwe ngomqolo wenamba, kodla-a iFamous Denza Dance Band.

Ngomhla we 14 kuFebruary kuya kubakho ikonsati kwiNew Brighton Sports Ground eyakwenziwa ngulo mbutho ngenjongo zokwenyusa ingxowa yeSenator Malcomess Creche. Wonke umzi waseBhai uyacelwa ngenkxaso yawo kule konsati eyenzelwa umbutho wokulolonga iintsana za-



**NANKU** umabil'ebanda, onokumenza nge phanyazo. Zamisa nje icephe elizeleyo mhlayimbi mabini e 'Eno's Fruit Salt' e magini kungenjalo egilasini ezele ngamanzi uyakuva isiselo esimandi nesibandayo.

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# THE BANTU WORLD



## CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER AND FAMILY SUPPLEMENT

Serial 91

CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER SUPPLEMENT TO THE BANTU WORLD

JANUARY 30, 1943

### The Editor's Column

On the second page of the Supplement, you will have noticed a new feature, which we have called, "Round the World at Tea-time." It takes the place of our Tea Time Tale, and we started it as a travel series that would prove valuable to our girls and boys at school, as well as entertaining to all our other readers. In this series, as you will see, we are describing various places that are well-known over the whole world, famous buildings whose names appear frequently in the newspapers.

We hoped that it would prove popular, and we seem to have succeeded, because we have had many compliments from various people who tell us that this sort of thing is just what was needed.

Letters to the Editor are a most valuable guide to us in our task of providing you with the reading matter you like and find useful. We are mentioning this here in case there should be any among you who have ideas on the subject, and would care to make criticisms or suggestions and have not yet thought of doing so. Letters are always very carefully considered and answered, and are greatly appreciated in the Editorial Office.

It has always been our policy, not only to amuse and entertain, but also to instruct our readers, and to help to widen the views of our young people, giving them an interest in the affairs of the whole world. We believe that this new series of travel articles will fulfil this purpose, and we shall be glad to include subjects asked for by readers who have particular requests for information. High school students who are studying any country not already discussed, or who wish for details of any part of the world, should make their wishes known to us and we will do our best to give them what they require.

As one of the most widely read Bantu newspapers, the Supplement has immense powers for the good of our people. We offer you a medium of self-expression, and we welcome contributions as well as suggestions. We like to feel that we are playing our part in the advancement of the Bantu.

*The Editor*

### Tickey Tales

The Prize this week goes to PATRICK M'ZIMBA for his story of:

#### WHERE IS MY MILK?

There are many stories about why cats hate mice, but this is the real one, told by the Father of Cats in the Very Beginning of Things, and handed down from father to son ever since. This is the secret that sends even the smallest of kittens chasing after a piece of paper blowing in the wind, because he hopes it may be the thing called Mouse!

Once upon a time all the animals were friends and even the Lion could say good morning to the buck without licking his lips and feeling hungry. In those days, the Mouse kept house for the Cat and looked after him. One morning Cat came down to breakfast with a preoccupied air, and announced that he would be out for most of the day. "I don't suppose I shall be back before tea-time," he said, airily, from the door-step, "so keep my milk in a cool place and don't let it go sour."

Mouse waved him off and went on with her work, but as the day was long and hot, she looked more and more often at the milk pan, and presently she thought she would just taste it to make sure it was keeping fresh. She tasted it so often that by and by there was none left, and she began to wonder what story she was going to tell the Cat.

All the long, hot day, the Cat had been chasing after a certain lady-cat for whom he had a sentimental passion, but first she was not to be found, and then she was not alone, and finally she had laughed at him very heartlessly, so that Cat came home in a raging temper. The first thing he asked for was his milk. He was hungry, he was thirsty, and he was hot. The Mouse was a little frightened when Cat came upon the empty milk-pan, and he turned upon her savagely.

"I didn't d-drink your milk," she stammered. "I was only tasting it to see if it was keeping fresh—I never meant to —"

Cat growled at her with fury. "I want my milk. My milk is inside you. The only way I can get my milk—" And with that he made one bound. And that is what has gone on ever since!

### Our Post Box

Sir, I am sending you some Acrostics which I have made up in my spare time here up North. I hope they will interest our Readers, and make them rack their brains so that they will grow up with good reasoning powers, which in turn will make them better citizens. Wishing the Children's Supplement all luck,

Faithfully yours,  
Cpl. Arthur August.

We are hoping to use your Acrostics soon, and hope that other soldiers up North will follow your example and write to us. We are interested to hear any little incident of your camp life. Thank you for the good wishes.

Editor

To Sergeant Peter Bormann, Up North.

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of helpful suggestions and appreciation. We are glad to hear that the Supplement reaches you up there, and that you enjoy reading it. You will by this time have seen our various new features, and we shall be glad to hear how you like Tommy Tea. Many thanks for the One-Act play, the first we have ever received. It is excellently written and most amusing.

Editor

### A Mending Tip

A new idea for dealing with the elbows of jerseys, is to put on a patch of a brightly contrasting colour, stitched with bright thread. This has been done by really smart people overseas who simply have to economise, because materials are almost unobtainable. They call it making "glamour patches" and if you cut your patches to match each other they can look quite attractive.

Another usual cure for frayed elbows is to cut the sleeves short and turn up the edges either plainly, or with a narrow band of contrasting colour.

When a garment is quite past mending, remember to cut off the buttons which can always be used again, and if it is knitted, do not throw it away, but unravel the wool, wind it into a loose hank, hold it over steam and let it dry. You will be able to knit it up again into something else.



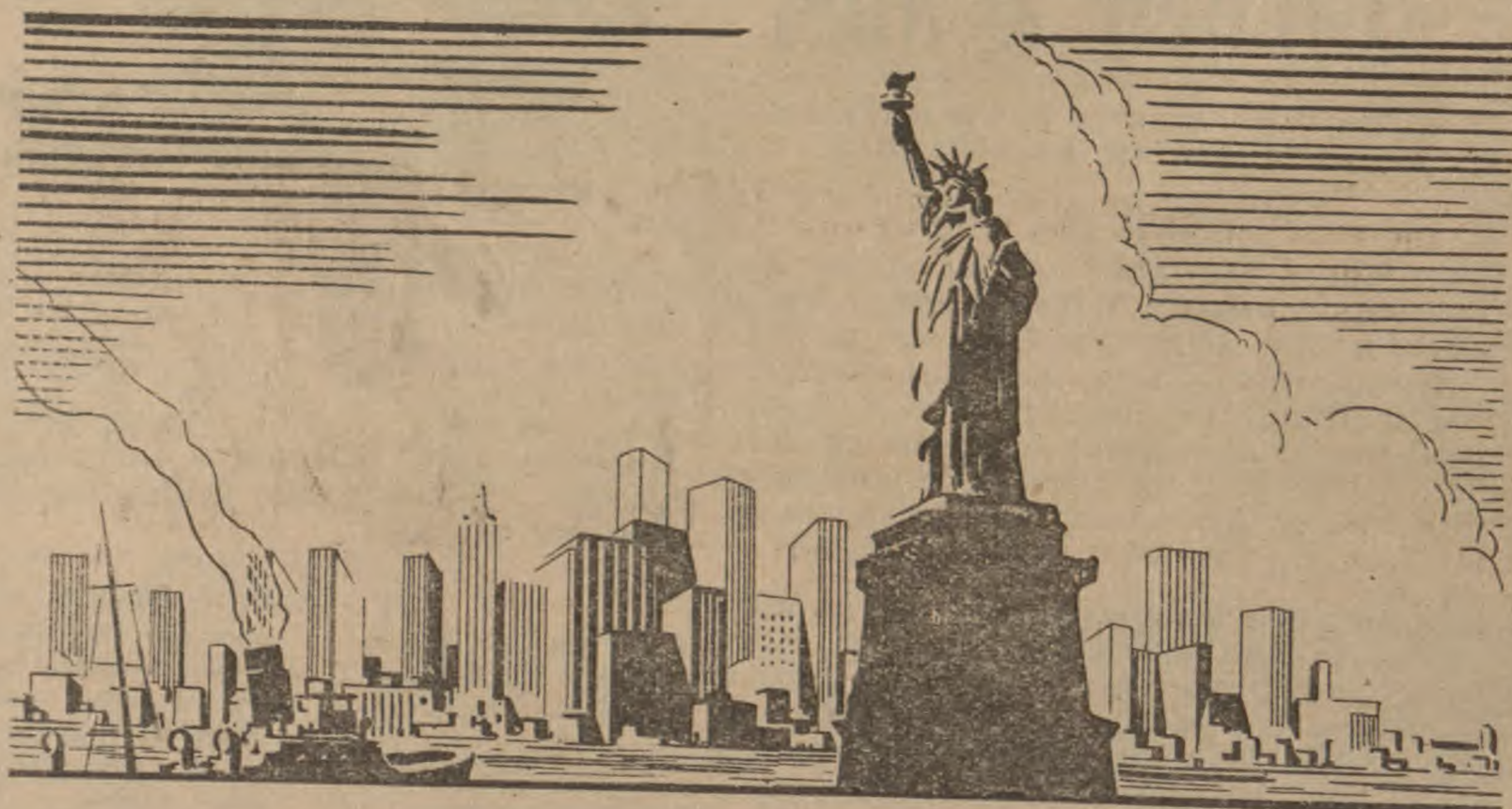
**AROUND THE WORLD  
at TEA TIME**

**The Land Of Liberty**

In the year 1492, a man named Christopher Columbus sailed across the Atlantic Ocean from Europe and found land on the other side. It was the beginning of the great age of world discovery, and they referred always to the new land as the New World. Ever since the days of Columbus, people have been crossing that same Atlantic Ocean, sometimes in sailing ships, taking weeks and even months over the long and dangerous journey, later in sturdy steam ships and liners that did the same voyage without any risks at all in less than a week, and now, very often by air, crossing from one great continent to another in a matter of hours.

differently used from ours, that we could easily be very confused at first. A lift, for example, is in America, an elevator, stations are depots, a railway is a railroad and a hand-bag is a grip. Flats are usually known as apartments, and a servant is almost always referred to as "the help," which last, when you come to think of it, sounds much nicer too. Cinema-goers will be familiar with these terms already, because American films have carried a knowledge of America into every part of the world.

If you sailed over to America in a ship, the first thing you would notice, as you approached New York Harbour, would be the famous Statue of Liberty.



When Columbus first found America, it was inhabited here and there by Red Indians, but for the most part the entire land was empty, save for great herds of wild cattle, moose and buffalo, and every kind of bird and animal. People in Europe heard stories of this great land waiting for a population, and enterprising families from all countries began to cross the Atlantic to settle there, and so gradually, the American nation was built up.

Today America has a population of something like a hundred and thirty millions, of whom thirteen millions are Negroes, descendants of the African slaves who were taken there to work the cotton plantations, but who are now entirely free, and have contributed their share to American civilisation. The American Negroes are to be found in all professions, many of them being lawyers or doctors but it is in the realm of music that we hear most of them, and names like that of Paul Robeson and Marion Anderson are known and admired all over the world.

The Americans are, like their ancestors, extremely enterprising people whose civilisation is a world model. They are a kindly and freedom loving people with habits and ideals much the same as our own. They have many of the same fruits as South Africa, great orange-growing districts, a love of mealies, which they call "Corn on the cob," as well as a taste for tea, of which they drink about twenty thousand million cups a year.

The Americans are English-speaking, but many of their words are so

America is proud of the Statue of Liberty, as it stands to the world as a symbol of the Freedom which America considers her most priceless possession. You can see from the picture here how imposing it is, and the sight of it must have been an inspiration and a comfort to many thousands of refugees seeking a home away from Nazi-persecuted Europe in the last few years.

The figure of Liberty herself measures a hundred and eleven feet in height, and with the pedestal, reaches over three hundred feet. To visualise this great height, we should have to imagine as many as fifty very tall men standing on each other's shoulders. Every year, more than four hundred thousand people make the trip across New York Harbour in a boat, to visit the statue at close quarters. Forty people can stand inside the head, from which they have a wonderful view.

Few people have any idea of the interesting history of the Statue of Liberty, which was presented to America by the French nation, as a tribute symbolising the spirit on which her government was founded. A man named Laboulaye first had the idea in 1864, and the monument was dedicated some years later in 1886. France contributed £87,000 to build the statue and the American public raised almost as much to construct a pedestal.

Although the torch of liberty no longer burns today in war-stricken Europe, this great democracy is fighting by our side to re-ignite it, and this is the message of the American Statue of Liberty to the world today.

**a  
Game to Play...**

Here is a good game for a hot day, when you are sitting in a group in the shade of a tree. It will help your English too, although it can of course, be played in any language you wish.

The first person begins by saying, "I went to market and I bought —," here he adds the name of what ever article he chooses. Perhaps he says, "I went to market and I bought a pound of tea." The second person repeats the same beginning, but adds his own purchase, "— a pound of tea and two pounds of sugar." The next person takes up the tale. He repeats the things that have already been said, but adds something of his own. "I went to market and I bought a pound of tea, two pounds of sugar and half a dozen tea-cakes." As it goes round the circle it becomes more difficult to remember all the list that has gone before, but it must be repeated faithfully every time, and anyone missing out one subject is out. The game goes on as long as anyone remains in. It is good fun, afterwards, to see if you can begin at the end, and go through the list backwards to the beginning again.



**WORD SQUARES**

Can you make a word-square reading down and across alike? Here is an example:

S N A P  
N I N E  
A N N A  
P E A R

Here are clues to another, see if you can fill in the correct words. Look for the solution next time.

1. Name of Tommy Tea's dog.
2. Used for smoking or playing tunes.
3. Opposite of Shut.
4. Canvas habitation in camp.

**AT SCHOOL**

MOTHER: And what did you learn at school today dear?

CHILD: We learnt that two oranges plus three oranges make five oranges.

MOTHER: That's splendid. So tell me, what do two apples plus three make?

CHILD: Oh Mother, we haven't learnt about apples yet.

By Mtuti Nyati.

**SNAPPY ANSWERS**

From Connie Pahlana.

Can February March? — — — No, but April May.

How many days belong to a year? — — — 325, of course, all the rest are only Lent.

What requires more philosophy than taking things as they come? — — — Parting with them as they go!



# Uncle Arthur's Letter

My dear Friends,

Box 792,  
Johannesburg.

It gave me a good deal of pleasure, a few weeks ago, to go along to the station in Johannesburg, and help to welcome back some of our boys from Madagascar. It was a very wet day, and I hardly expected to see more than a handful of people there, but it takes more than rain to keep people away from an event of this kind. The approaches to the station itself were lined with enthusiastic crowds, and a Band played a rousing welcome as the train drew into the platform.

I went over to the Wanderers' Sports Ground where all the friends and relations of these boys were waiting for them, and what a great moment it was when the troops marched on to the ground after hearing the Mayor's speech of welcome to them at the station. The home folks were all sitting on one of the grandstands, and as soon as the boys came in sight they began eagerly to look out for each other. Faces lit up as first one woman and then another spotted her husband or her brother or son. Waves of excitement surged over the rows of watchers as the glad cry went up—"There he is... there's our Benjie"—or Dick or Sam as the case might be.

The boys were looking very fit and well, and they all had that assured appearance that travel gives to a man who has been abroad to other countries and seen something of a world outside his own. I chatted with one tall handsome fellow whose wife had brought a welcome flask of hot tea with her. As he drained the cup I gathered that perhaps tea had not been too plentiful in the island of Madagascar, or perhaps it was just that he was dry and thirsty after the long train journey from the coast. His wife could hardly speak for excitement and both had so much to say that the words would hardly come. He told me that he was a transport driver, and he had been right through the campaign, driving ammunition, which is a pretty responsible job, I should imagine. He had thoroughly enjoyed the sea journey, and I expect he is still telling his wife tales of all his experiences, because, like all the others he was going home on leave for a rest after his adventures.

Another function I attended about the same time, was the Annual Speech Day and Prize-giving at a secondary school here in Johannesburg. I have been there several times, and many of their pupils write stories for this paper, so I feel we have a very special link with them, and I always enjoy going there. On this occasion I learnt one or two interesting facts which I would like to pass on to you. One was that this year, for the first time in the history of South Africa there have been more Non-European than European children in school. This means an enormous increase in the last few years, and although much remains still to be done we may really feel at last that things are moving in the right direction. A second thing, and a very gratifying one, was that last year all their Matric candidates passed their exam. And

thirdly, that about half as many again have taken the exams this year. I wonder what will happen to those girls and boys who graduate from secondary school armed with that wonderful passport—a Matric certificate. I like to think that they will use their education, to add something to our national life. I hope that they will decide to be teachers, or doctors or nurses, all vocations, and not mere jobs. Perhaps they will write, and in writing help to inspire others.

There were trophies for sport, too and in watching the eager faces of the children sitting round I almost wished I was back at school myself again.

I cannot close this letter without a reference to Colonel Deneys Reitz who has for so long been a wise and enlightened Minister of Native Affairs in this country. The last act for which he will be remembered was the relaxing of pass laws, and we shall never forget him for the sentiments he has courageously expressed on our behalf on this vexed subject. Colonel Reitz is a man who is known throughout the whole world by his writings, and his books must have done much to make our country known and respected by others. He goes now to London as the Union's representative there, and we know that he cannot fail to make friends for South Africa there by his own personality. I am sure that all my readers will wish him every happiness in his new sphere.

Your  
Uncle Arthur

## ASK YOUR FRIENDS

Here are some good riddles from Jonathan C. Matshile.

1. What is the darkest thing that comes to light?
2. What goes miles but never moves?
3. What has four legs and two arms but cannot walk an inch?

Answer on Page 4

## American Quiz

How carefully did you read Round the World at Tea-time this week? See if you can answer these questions without looking back.

1. Who first sailed across the Atlantic Ocean and found land at the other side? When was this?
2. How long does it take now to get to America from Europe by air?
3. Who were the first inhabitants of the American Continent?
4. Name two animals found there?
5. What proportion of the American population are Negroes?
6. Name two American Negro singers who are world-famous?
7. What do the Americans call mealies?
8. How many cups of tea does America consume annually?
9. If an American told you he had left his grip at the Depot, what would he mean?
10. What country presented the Statue of Liberty to America?

## A Family That I Know



### IN THE TRAIN

The railway journey to Johannesburg was one of the most exciting things that had ever happened to Mitseli, who had never before travelled very far from her home.

Gertrude had insisted on providing a Second Class ticket so that she could travel comfortably, and when she saw the crowds in the Third Class carriages, she felt very grateful. She had magazines to read, and her knitting was in her bag, but she could not settle down to either, there was so much to look at and enjoy. She sat back in her seat and studied her fellow-passengers. Two were elderly ladies who slept most of the way, but the third looked interesting. She was young and well-dressed, and had the air of a person who is quite sure of herself.

Presently the train stopped at a big station, and Mitseli's fellow-traveller put her head out of the window to enquire of a Refreshment trolley for tea. She was disappointed, however, the boy offered her fruit or chocolates, cold drinks or buns, or papers, but no tea. She sat down again looking cross.

"So tiresome," she said to Mitseli, "they always have cold drinks and ice-cream, surely it would be just as easy to keep tea hot as it is to keep ice cream cold!"

Mitseli opened her small suit case and took out the flask which Gertrude had filled for her.

"I was just going to have some tea myself," she said shyly, "won't you have some too?"

And after a few polite protests, the pleasant looking girl opposite agreed to share Mitseli's tea, if she in turn would accept some cake. And very soon they were chattering away like old friends, exchanging addresses, and arranging to meet in Johannesburg where Ethel was employed as a nurse at the Non-European Hospital.

Next Time Mitseli Arrives

### PROBLEM OF IDENTITY

By Juana

Two ladies were walking down the street. A young man came by and greeted one of them affectionately.

"Who was that?" asked her friend. "Ah," answered the lady with a smile, "that young man's mother, is my mother's only daughter!"

Who was the young man?

(Answer on Page 4)



# HISTORY IN THE MAKING



## FRENCH FLEET DESTROYED

Here you see the scene of destruction in the French harbour of Toulon. As the Allies moved into French North Africa, the Germans pressed forward to seize the French fleet lying at Toulon in the South of France. Rather than let their Fleet fall into German hands, the French sank their own ships by explosive charges and firing on one another.

### TEA TABLE ACROSTIC 91

By D. K. D. January

#### FIRST UPRIGHT:

The Union's Capital—Administrative.

#### SECOND UPRIGHT:

The Union's Capital—Legislative.

#### CLUES ACROSS:

1. America fights well in this ocean.
2. Bucharest is its capital.
3. This holds a boiled egg.
4. Fly fatal to horses in certain areas.
5. Another name for the East.
6. This set receives news by air.
7. Formal talk with employer.
8. Belonging to Africa.

### CHINESE PROVERB

Few people really enjoy a wet day. We look at the window and we complain that we shall certainly get wet if we go out. But if the rain is Spring rain, coming at the end of a long period of drought, then we forget our grievances because we know that the earth is being prepared for the new growing season. Sometimes misfortunes are like that, especially those which we find so difficult to bear in early life. The Chinese thought so many years ago when they said: "Adversity is sometimes the rain of Spring."

### SOLUTION TO ACROSTIC 90

B reakfast  
R adio  
E nna  
A etres  
D esert

### ANSWERS TO ASK YOUR FRIENDS

1. Coal, 2. A road, 3. An arm-chair.

### IDENTITY SOLUTION

The young man was the lady's own son

## TOMMY TEA



Dan's hammer was nearly as big as Tommy himself. He just managed to swing it and that was all. Then Dan said they had better start off for home, in case it got late, and they had a long way to go.



So they said Good-bye, and Spot woke up again and began to jump about and bark. They set off down the road and turned round to wave to Old-Dan. It seemed a very long way and Tommy's feet were tired.

## AND SPOT.



Soon they heard the sound of a car behind them, but as they drew to the side of the road to let it pass, it stopped. It was the Baas from the farm, and he made Tommy jump in.



IINDWENDWE ZASE-MAFIKENI

(Ngowakhona)

Zibelelela izigwenza ezithe zamabele umzi wase Mafikeni...

Siya kukhe siqale ngabefundisi, abona bantu baphethe iizwi...

Kaloku abefundisi aba bakowethu bathi bakuba semawongeni...

IIMFUNDI

Siphume kwezabefundisi singene kumadoda apha agabisa ngefundo...

Kwanento kaMzamane weNqaba yomvundla (Fort Hare) ongomnye kwabaphethe indlu yemiboniso...

Kwa noNkosk. M. Bhidi obe lundwendwe lwakwa Nkosk. Tsengiwe eze kubeka ilitye kumfi Alb. Tsengiwe kunye noNomandla intombi yakhe...

Sikhe sabona ne nenekazi apha laseGoli lakwaSkeyi elitsho ngomdlalo oqatha wona wentenetya asazi nokuba awaseMafikeni...

EZASEBHAI 'NDLOVU

UNYULO LWE P.E.M.V. CHOIR

(Ngu P. J. B. Kwaza)

Kwintlanganiselo ye Port Elizabeth Male Voice Choir ebhlangane kwinyanga ephelileyo eNew Brighton Village kufundwe ugxudululu lwengxelo nguMn. Wilson N. Shelle obekade engu-Nobhala walo mbutho...

Unyulo luqhutywe ngolu hlobo luxeliweyo apha ngezantsi: Life President, G. H. Mandeni; President, T. D. Nconco; Chairman, D. M. Norhongo; Vice-Chairman, J. Z. Kondile; Secretary, C. V. B. Nyaluza; Asst.-Secretary, A. S. Mabija; Treasurer, W. V. Passe; Auditor, J. Z. Sikhosana; Auditor, C. Z. Nobathana; Organiser, E. V. R. Nakani; Conductor Snr., E. F. Gwashu; Conductor Jnr., R. M. Tutshana; Manager, E. V. Gqomo; Committee Member, J. C. Qumana.

Lo mbutho unqwenelela bonke abaxhasi bawo impilonde kunyaka omtsha.

IZIBUSA ZE P.E. M.V. CHOIR

KU 1943

Malanga ngomhla we 23 kweminyaka lo mbutho uvumele izigulana kwiProvincial Hospital yalapha ngo 3 ezintsimbini.

(Zizuka kuphepha lesi 6)

Ukhuzo Kumfi Owen "Vuks" Mafilika

(Ngu. W. N. Ndzingi)

Sikhe sabonela umsebenzi oncomekayo wokhuzo owenziwe ngumzi waseSkapu (Tarkastad) okweli laseGoli.

Ngomhla we 17 January, 1943 eNo. 915, Paul Malunga Street, Western Native Township uhlangene khona lomzi. Ngenene ibengummangaliso kum kuba bendingakulindelanga okwenzileyo lo mzi.

Lo msebenzi ube uphantsi kweempembelelo zoMn. Hatta othe emveni kwamazwi abuhlungu okomeleza umzi wasema-Cwereni wanika ithuba kwezinye izithethi.

Ewe nazo zitsho ngamazwi abuhlungu. UMn. M. Oliphant emveni kokusichazela ngequmrhu abakhe banalo lokuhlangabezana ne ngxaki zabantu balo mzi abakweli upapashe into yokuba eloo qumrhu livuselelwe kwakhona.

Kuthe ke emveni kwezithethi Mn. Hatta wapha ixhego utata Mafilika ithuba lokuthetha ngwevu le yazomeleza yakhe yabubala ngento eyehleleyo. Iwubulele kakhulu lo mzi ikhankanya into yokuba njengokuba ihleli ekhaya nje yona ibicinga into yokuba satshipha kweli kant hayi sisakwazi ukuthi xa kusithiwa yeyele siphume nemikhonto.

Wakube uqatyelisiwe umcimbi kubekho iziphungo. Ibe yinto entle. Sivuyisana nangokubonana nabaninzi ebasingazi nokuba baksekho kweli.

UMBULELO NEMIKHONTO

Kuyo nayiphina into mandithi kuni bantu ndini baseSkapu basimilo sihle bavanayo oku nkwenzileyo namhla nje nikuphinde nangomso. Mhlaumbi nabacinga okokuba balumkile bezidenge bolazi elona khaya labo. Sibulelela nabasemzini abathe bawuxhasa lo mzi.

Kwababekho nabathe banika uncedo singabalula aaba banumzana Moletsane, 2s.; O. G. Nqandela, 1s.; Mn. no Nkosk. Swanepoel, 1s. 6d.; Nkosk. M. Lisa, 2s.; Nkosk. Gitywa, 1s.; banumz. S. G. Maqoqa 1s. 6d.; Mn. noNkosk. Nyawuza, 2s.; Mn. noNkosk. W. Xatasi 6d.; Nkosk. Jafa, 6d.; Nkosk. Jali, 1s.; Nkosk. Sixolo, 6d.; Nkosk. Ntenta, 6d.; banumz. Mrs. Stemele, 4s.; Mn. Sondlo, 2s. 6d.; Mn. noNkosk. Hatta, 5s.; Nkosk. E. Nodida, 6d.; Mn. W. Mliilo, 6d.; Mn. V. T. Joka, 6d.; Nkosk. A. Xakana, 2s.; Mn. A. Nkomo, 6d.; Nkosk. H. Nqandela, 2s.; Oonyana abathathu bakwaNdzingi, 3s. 6d.; Nkosk. Tukulu, 1s.; Mn. noNkosk. Oliphant, 1s.; Mn. F. Mkobeni, 1. 6.; Mn. J. Plam, 1s.; Mn. Makapela, 2s. Iyonke £2-2s.-0d.

UMBIKO EPITOLI

(NguA. Makohliso)

Ndazisa amke izihlobo ezise Kolom nezilapha eHautini ukuba inkosikazi yam uNkosk. Mirriam, uzalwa nguMfundisi W. B. Guma, ulishiyile elizwe ngomhla we 10 January, 1948 ekuseni eWallmansthal Township, Pretoria.

EbenguNobhala womanyano lwama khosikazi engumWesile wesene, Abefundisi abebengqwaba ngoo Revs. Mgobeni, G. Kumalo, R. Nkosi, F. Masamela, S. Mahlangu, I. Lutshaba, Masina; Gosa S. Moliti, A. Makohliso, L. Platyi, S. May nabanye.

Wayala umfundisi ngamazwi abuhlungu. Abantu ababekhona bebeku 400. Wafihlwa ngomVulo ngo 3 emva kwe-min. Ikoliki ayenziweyo ibeku £7/10/9d.

Uyabulelwa umzi waseWallmansthal ozibonakalise usizi nobuhlungu kulo msebenzi yaye indoda kamfikazi lo ibingekho apha isemsebenzini eJohannesburg, Asisayichazi indleko ayenzileyo yena lo mntu wakwa Mloyi. Zonke izihlobo mazaneliswe ngulo mbiko.

A. Makohliso.

khona. Bakhangeleke bekwentle impilo. Selebe wajika uMn. D. K. Manuel walapha ititshala enkulu yaseMonti iyichithe apha ekhaya iholide yayo. Umka ekhangeleka kakuhle bethu uNgungqusha lo, siva ito embhi ukwahlukana naye kuba eyindoda yengundo noko unizi lungamazi nje, kodwa ndiyathenba abakhe badibane naye kwingoxo zeRugby bakundixhasa ukuba kunjalo.

EZIBELENI KUKOMANI

(NguNtanomhle)

NgomGqibelo ngomhla we 9 kweminyaka iqela labavumi baseBloemfontein libe ne kousati apha eHolweni phantsi ko Mn. Emmanuel Mogapi, umphathi. Litsho ngomcutho Mazangwa, umculo ophanbhili noncomekayo weengoma ezibhalwe nguMn. G. T. W. Sidiyio ofundisa kwiHigh Mission yaseBloemfontein nebhahle ngumninawa wakhe uNathan Sidiyio (Baritone) obhase ngokuncamisayo watsho wasigqwalisa nathi apha Ezibeleni.

Kambe ke mfo ndini iya bonwa le nto iyingoma apha noxa singumzana omncinane. Bacule ngamazwi asulungekileyo nabanayo akwabiko noko namhla nje. Yanga le talente ayinge-pheli kuthi mzi oNtsundu lifikile ixesha lokuba nathi sibe ngoo "Zenzele" nakwingoma ezi singathembheli kwezi nye izizwe kuba umntu onjalo akaze aberuntu njengokuba amaNgesi anale ntetho ethi: "Men without self-reliance are like trees planted on the sand." Ngenenyaniso, kumpondo zankomo kwiAfrika esezantsi masibeyimbumbha yamanyama.

Singabalula aaba balandelayo beli qela: Nkosk. Phebe Lonake, Joshine Pulano, banumz. Samuel Sehlabaka, Nathan Sidiyio (Baritone), Emmanuel Mogapi (Manager). Eli qela liquzelelewe nguMn. J. D. Ben Mazwi encediswa esilahlweni ekonsatini nguMhl. R. K. Mama.

Ukhwele uNkosk. B. Sipoyo ukusinga eGoli ngomhla we 4 kweminyaka ehambanentsapho yakhe ukusinga kwase Bhautini apho angumfundisi ntsapho (Khangelela kumhlathi wesine)

WE HAVE NOTICED HOW YOU ATTRACT THE YOUNG MEN. YES, I HAD TWO OFFERS OF MARRIAGE RECENTLY. YOU ARE SO ACTIVE AND FULL OF LIFE. AND YOUR SKIN IS SO CLEAR AND SMOOTH. I TAKE CARE OF MY HEALTH. IT IS EASY TO-DAY. WHAT DO YOU DO TO MAINTAIN HEALTH? MY FUNCTIONAL AND DIGESTIVE SYSTEMS ARE REGULATED AND CLEANSED BY FELUNA PILLS. BUT WHAT ABOUT YOUR BLOOD? FELUNA PILLS PURIFY AND ENRICH THE BLOOD. I HAVE PROVED IT. DO YOU USE NOTHING ELSE? I USE NOTHING BUT FELUNA. NOTHING MORE IS NECESSARY. NO OINTMENTS, NO BEAUTY CREAMS? NO. FELUNA PILLS ARE A COMPLETE WOMAN'S MEDICINE.

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## Training For Health Services

(By Mrs. Rheinallt Jones)

Some weeks ago I wrote a special article on the training of African girls as nurses. Over 100 queries have come to me as a result of that article which shows what a great interest there is to-day in such training.

There is, at the moment, a Government Commission sitting on the question of National Health Services, and we may hope that they will make important recommendations on the extension of Health Services for Africans, and the training of African personnel to take part in these services.

Some of the new kinds of training which I shall advocate to that Commission are:

1. Establishment of a "Mothercraft" Course and Certificate for African nurses who have taken a registered certificate.

2. Establishment of training as "Mental" Nurses for both male and female Africans. (J.C. will have to be entrance Standard).

3. The establishment of a Rural Health Assistants' Course (post J.C.) for African young men.

4. The establishment of a "Male Nurses" course for African young men (post J.C.).

5. Provision of facilities for training of nurses in orthopaedics.

These courses, however, are for the future and in the rest of this article I turn to courses which are open now.

I will begin with the most advanced, for those who have matriculated with mathematics. These courses are open alike to men and women.

Fort Hare Native College provides a First Year Science course for which there is a good supply of scholarships. The four premedical subjects taken in this year are Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology. Those who pass the University of S. Africa examinations in these subjects with no less than 50 per cent standard in every subject may enter on a course in the School of Medicine of the University of the Witwatersrand. The Department of Native Affairs is providing a certain number of bursaries for the best students. They may go on to a Medical Degree (5 years more), a Degree in Dentistry (4 years more), a Course in Physiotherapy (message etc.) (3 years more), and probably within the next year or two a course in Occupational Therapy may be available (8 years more). For all these courses the second year course, that is the 1st year Medical School course, is much the same. Practitioners in all these branches are very important to the future of the African people. The Dentists, and those who by treatment

or by providing suitable occupational training can help those who have physical disabilities are going to play a great part in the Health Services in the future.

The First Year Science course at Fort Hare also provides the basis for the new Degree course in Hygiene, which is being established at Fort Hare. This will require 2 further years and will be a basis for the new type of "Medical Aid" who will now be a "Senior Health Assistant" with a University Degree and at least another year of training under the Department of Public Health. This D.Sc. (Hygiene) will, along with a teachers' certificate, be a suitable qualification for Secondary School Science teachers (we may hope, also, for the teachers of the Rural Health Assistants).

This First Year Science is also accepted by the Pharmacy Board as a part of the Pharmaceutical (Chemist) training. It is difficult to find chemists willing to apprentice young Africans but they might well be more satisfied if these men (or women for that matter) have shown their ability to take this part of the examination. Lastly, though this First Year University Course is not required as a basis for the Royal Sanitary Institute, Sanitary Inspectors Course, there is no doubt that that much preliminary training would be exceedingly valuable to those taking up these R.S.I. courses at a Technical College.

All these courses, to which I have just referred, require matriculation as a preliminary, and it is in most cases either obligatory or preferable to have mathematics as a matriculation subject. The R.S.I. Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate requires a two years' Technical College course after Matriculation. There will be a course for African students beginning in 1948, at the Witwatersrand Technical College, Johannesburg, if a minimum of 12 students register and the fees are guaranteed.

At present, as I explained at the beginning of this article, there is not much training for Health Services possible for young men who have not gone further than J.C. But we may hope that in the near future there will be training courses for Mental Nurses, for Medical and Surgical Male Nurses, and for Rural Sanitary Assistants. In fact, I think that, if it were demonstrated to the authorities that a sufficient number of young men with J.C. were available, these courses would soon open.

I need not repeat what I said in an earlier article about the training of

young women as nurses except that I should like to say again that few hospitals will now take girls with only Std. VI for a Nursing Course. In the Country it is still possible here and there to find a hospital willing to take local girls after Std. VI, but most General Training Hospitals ask for J.C. from the Probationers.

I should, however, like to say a few words about "post-graduate" courses for African nurses.

By post-graduate is meant the possession of the Medical Council Certificate in General Nursing or in Midwifery.

Regular courses are arranged for the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate for a School Nurse and Health Visitor's Certificate. One is beginning in Johannesburg and one in Cape Town in the near future.

The University of Witwatersrand Diploma in nursing is open to nurses with a Medical Council Certificate who have had at least 3 years' nursing experience in an approved hospital. It is intended to train nurses as Sister Tutors and for positions of responsibility in Hospitals.

Though "Mothercraft" and "District Nurses" post-graduate courses have not yet been arranged, we may hope that these important steps will not long be delayed.

Thousands more African workers are needed qualified for Health Services for their fellows. What better careers could there be for educated young Africans?

(Any correspondence with regard to this article or queries for special information should be addressed to Editor, "The Bantu World", the envelope marked: Health Services Training.)

### LET'S TALK IT OVER JOYCE SPEAKS OUT

(By W. M. B. Nhlapo)

Listen in to Joyce. She speaks out. Before we expect someone else to do great things for us, we should do something for ourselves. In other words we are our own saviours. This thought cropped into me when I attended a session of the conference of the Daughters of Africa held at Orlando recently.

The world always lends a help-

### THIS WEEK'S THOUGHT

Be good, get good, and do good. Do all the good you can; to all the people you can; in all the ways you can; as often as you can; and as long as you can.—Spurgeon.

ing hand to those who make an effort to improve their own conditions. The noise about the lack of encouragement generally emanates from those who are not particular about being factors in helping to advance Bantu womanhood.

There are women who, with folded hands, seated in their armchairs gossiping only, cry that they want better facilities. There is scattered all over the country liberal minded societies that speak for Bantus but these too must get tired of assisting those who do not even try to do one thing for themselves. Not in your armchairs gossips over the tea-cups, is the buzz and hum of the wheels of progress heard but in societies like the Daughters of Africa, National Council of African Women and others which are interested in Bantu women welfare and are not satisfied to see Europeans doing something which they can do for their own people.

This shows you the value of joining some real progressive movement, not dancing circles. It is women in such societies that are really the back-bone of the nation. Now Nurse Jane, Betty Bettina, Solofina, Cissie and not excluding myself, Joyce, let us become active along the lines that help to develop the home, uplift ourselves. Why should elderly women shoulder the burden alone? Are they not passing from the stage and what will become of their work and who will fill their



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## WOMEN'S PAGE

shoes?

If we cannot be aroused to action along some line of endeavour, we can at least quit "knifing" to death high idealed organisations and their members.

We women are good in gossips, and can gossip about everything as long as we have had a nice cup of tea. Give a woman tea and she is Zeesen. You will know about everybody. That is why many girls have "blue eyes" from others—scandal is the cause of it.

If you join progressive societies, and cannot work yourself up to a point of encouraging the leaders, keep your mouth shut and let those who are trying to help you do so and succeed. By knocking every movement to its downfall means that you do not care whether Bantu womanhood for ever remains in the lowest wrung.

"Not while we are waiting will our dreams come home to rest. Not while we depend on luck will luck be at its best. Not while we rely on news and go to meet the post shall we receive the tidings we desire to hear the most. But when we give up worrying then comes the big surprise. When least expected, that's the time our dreams materialise"—Kathleen Partridge.

### CLEAN YOUR HOUSE

I suppose most women would be horrified if you suggested they should neglect their house or leave their dirty clothes unwashed. They would not have cobwebs in their houses, yet take no trouble to brush out the cobwebs from their hearts and minds. They never hesitate to throw wide their doors and let in the fresh air and sunshine, and yet many of them leave the doors of their souls shut for years, refusing to allow the winds of love and commonsense to blow away suspicion and distrust. They clean their houses from top to bottom and take stock of their goods. How strange that they never clear out the rubbish from their hearts, nor take stock of the kindness and understanding in their souls!

### Household Hints

STARCH, while still hot, should have dropped into it a piece of alum the size of a walnut. This will give a glaze, and the articles starched will keep clean longer.

SAUCEPAN, lids of aluminium get unduly hot. Avoid burned fingers by placing a clip peg on the handle of each saucepan lid.

TO remove blood stains, steep the article in cold salt water.

THE most important flesh-forming foods are: peas, lentils, wheatmeal, white fish, lean meat, milk, and the white of eggs.

TURPENTINE, candle-ends, and shredded soap well mixed together make an excellent substitute for furniture polish.

USE up left-over mashed potatoes by mixing with flour and oatmeal and making the mixture into scones. Toast and eat hot with butter.

UNBLEACHED sheets become a good colour and with no dressing in them if, when first washed, they are boiled with a tablespoonful of turpentine in the copper.

UNBLEACHED calico shrinks very much in washing. Therefore always have it washed before making it up.

UMBRELLAS should always be dried when you come in out of the rain. Leave the umbrella opened out on floor of the scullery or outhouse. The whole of it dries then, and a long life is ensured for it. When there is no room to leave an open umbrella on the floor, stand it upside in the sink or in a bowl. The water drips more quickly bowl.

### SOAP

Soap comes to be quite an expensive item especially when there are several children to be washed for. The price has gone up and may do so again so any tips regarding soap should be welcome.

One good tip is to stick a bit of silver paper firmly on to the cut end of piece of soap. Stand on this end when not in use and it does not waste away and also it can be used with more ease right down to the smallest piece.

Another good tip is that of cutting bar soap with a knife dipped in every hot water. It is easier and avoids waste.

If you can manage it, buy your soap some time before you need it. Cut it in pieces and put it on a shelf to dry and it will last a great deal longer than when used new.

## 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.

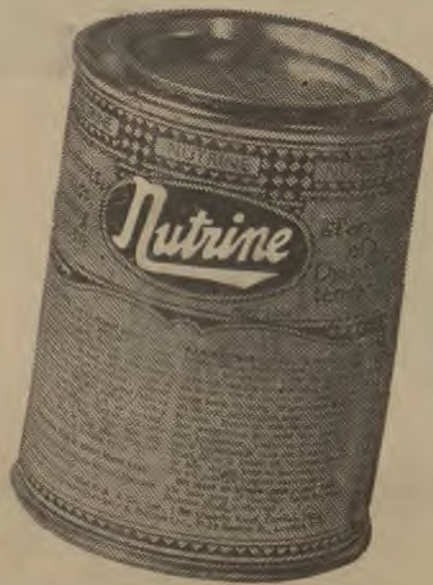
If your baby is often crying and troublesome, it is because he is not eating the proper food. Babies are growing all the time, so they must have nourishing food. NUTRINE is specially prepared to make babies strong, fat and healthy. NUTRINE BABIES hardly ever cry.

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a SECRET blend of Olive Oil and Palm Oil, with the addition of the perfume oils from fresh flowers. The creamy lather cleans the skin thoroughly, the oils leave it soft and glowing, and the perfume gives the added charm of dainty fragrance. Palmolive is a wonderful soap for our skin, yet it costs a very little—and a tablet lasts a long time!

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### Lehu La Morena J. S. Mamabolo

(L. J. Magagane)

Sechaba sa ga Morena J. S. Mamabolo se mo manyaming a magolo, ka ge Modimo yo matla ohle a biditse Morena J. S. Mamabolo, yo a beng a tsafetsi, a se sa bone, gape a shetsi a file morwa wa gagwe James Marebe III setulo sa bogoshi ka gkoedi ya October ngwageng o fitileng. Yena mohu o beile molao gale fa pusong ya gagwe, gore ka ngoaga omong le omong tsatsi la mathomo la ngoaga diphuthego kamoka tsa badumedi ba Kriste ba kopane fa kgorong ya moshate go dira kereke e kgolo fa kgorong. E be e shetsi e le tiwaelo go batho ba ga Sekwala, go kopana moshate ka ngoaga o mong le o mong tsatsing la pele la "January."

Ka la mathomo a ngoaga oa 1943 go ile gwa phuthaga batho ba bantsi kudu. Tirelo ya thongwa ka kopelo ke Mr. Thosago. Kopelo 130. "Ge ke sa phela le ge ke fela, nna ke wa gago ke tla ba nago." Rev. J. Mogashoa ge a dirile thapelo a bala Baroma 13, 1 "A motho e mongwe le e mongwe a e pee ka tlase ga magoshi." A laodisha kafa eleng tiwaelo ya rena go kopana fa kgorong ya moshate ka ngoaga o mofshwa. Gwa opelwa sefela No. 134 "Moputso wa ba u tsepang."

Ka manyami Mr. Piet Mamabolo monna wa goro a begela sechaba gore Mong wa lena o biditswe ke Modimo. Tsebang momohla Mong wa lena Kgoshi J. S. Mamabolo o biditswe ke Modimo. Rev. Ramasodi a bala buka ya Lukas 2 "Morena lokolla mohlanka wa gago a ye ka kgotso." Ka morago ga ge go opetswe, difeleng tsa (Luther 26) Province church 19. Rev. Ramasodi a laoditswe ka fa mohu a theileng kopano e gore dikereke di kopane fa, gape she mo mohlala re kopana tsatsing la lehu la gagwe. O fela a isha pele are "Morena lokolla mohlanka wa gago aye ka khutso, gobane o dirile tse kgolo."

Gwa ema mokgalabye Joshua Magagane a laodisha ka fa yena le thaka tsa gagwe bo mohu Rev. F. Bopope le bo Mr. Z. Mogashwa baileng ba thoma go sokologa le yena mohu Morena wa bona J. S. Mamabolo, a laodisha ka fa mohu a beng a ba fa matla gore tielang thutong ya Mmoloki Jesu, le tlogele mediro ya lefela ya makgona ya batho. A re ke yena Morena mohu wa rena yo a re fileng matla bodumeding.

Gwa ema mokgalabye Ananeas Mamabolo a laodishetsa bogale bya mohu le matla a shomileng tsa bothakga fa sechabeng sa gagwe. E be ele mogale wa bagale dintoeng, sechaba sa gagwe e le se fokolang gomme ka bogale bya gage se tsweetsi pele se gotse fa ohle.

Gwa ema Teacher P. T. Bopape. A thoma ka mantsu a: "Go lokile go swanetsi." Gomme a bolela ka TSEBO gore batho ba filwe tsebo ke Modimo, gomme ba bang ba gana go shumisha tsebo e ba e filoeng fao e noba ka boikgodisho go ba byale. Babang ba filwe tsebo gomme ba e shumisha ka lerato le kholofelo go Modimo. A re Morena wa rena mohu J. S. Mamabolo o filwe tsebo dilong tsohle ditabeng le meshomong. A isha pele are Morena o filwe tsebo e botse pusong ya gagwe, e be ele mogale wa ba gale ka bogale o dirile tse botse nageng va gagwe meago e mebotse va dikolo. A re bobehlong bva gage kamoka o dirile tse botse nageng va gagwe.

Gwa ema Morena Likale a le-boga ba tšileng. A anega kafa sechaba sa Sekwala se tšileng Bodi go fihla ge ba fihla fa ga Dikgale ba amogelwa ka lerato. Mr. Z. Mogashwa a laodisha ke fa thuto e tšeneng ga Mamabolo ge a be a rutwa le bo yena mohu. Thuto e file ka Daniel Maqaba Mamabolo, le Musumane, le Kamel Roshela. Ka morago oona emisoa bohle ka maoto gore tubu "tu." Ge go dirilwe thapelo go tswalelwa ka PS. "Morena lesa mohlanka wa gago a ye ka (Li fella serapeng se latelang)

### MAFOKO A BRANDFORT

(Ke Mokwaledi wa rona)

Re kile ra ipela go bona sethlopha sa mashole a bidiwang "The Mosquito Column" mona 'mogo le dibetsa tsa mehuta-huta ea ntoa. Batho ba ipela go bona ba shupa tsa ka ha ba dirang kwa ntweng.

Re nnile le malatsi a monate ka kresmese le lemo se sesha, go ne go sena tse di boshula.

Go nnile le manyalo ao Mor. Rahab M. Moahloli le Motl. T. P. Mbalo bobedi ba ruta kwa Lekgalong, le la ga Mor. Londina Maloisane le Motl. Simon Mantshongo ba dira kwa Johannesburg, le la ga Mor. Esther 'Molao le Motl. Jacob Moahloli, Ieshole. Re eleletsa banyadi le banyadiwa ba letshego mo nyalong tsa bone, eke ba ka ruta ba le bantsi.

Go na le mokgatlo o mosha mona o bidiwang 'Brandfort Students Association,' o simologile mo lemong sone se. Ba nnile le kopelo e monate-nate. Se ke seshupo sa gore thuto le mono ya gola. Re setse re na le bana ba bantsi ba dikwele tse difapaneng, motsamaisa wa choir e ke Motl. Madimane, Modula-setulo wa B.S.A. ke Motl. Malotie. Re o lopela letshego gore o eme.

Ke ka mashoabi re thagisang gore Motl. Leeu eo o nang a tshwere motse ka nako e hitileng ha re ntse re tlhoka ramotse o ile Bloemfontein. Re lathegetse ka ntsha ya losho batho ba: Moh. Johanna Steyn, Moh. Leah Styn, le Moh. Marta Morabane. Baemodi ba motse mo Advisory Board ke Batl. Taole, E. O. Tsotsotso le P. G. Kitsa. Ba toropo ba sa baliwa.

### TSA EDENVILLE

Baheso re thabela lemo sena se secha. Batho ba thabile le liphofolo li thabile, ruri le likokoana li thabile. 'Me joale re bona methaka ea mona hae, ke eona e kileng ea patela Phiritona ka papali ea polokoe. Oho ruri ra fumana methaka ea Phiritona e sa lutse likaleng, che ea loka papali ea qaleha. Le ea e tseba Phiritona hore ha e tsebe. Eitse ha phala e lla, ea be se e kenya ea pele Phiritona. Oho; a hana ho bona centre forward oa Edene D. Maletie, a e hlabane eba 1-1.

Ka mor'a phomolo kea kholoa left out ea Edene Mr. A. P. Theletsane o ne a se a koatile a be a nts'a tse tharo. Ha fella tjena: Edenville 4 Phiritona 2. Ruri methaka ea Edene eona e ts'etse Phiritona.

Joale taba e mpe motseng o rona ke hore Beng. Ramoliki, Pitso, M. Mokhaneli ba se ba re re ts'oanetse ho ea bapala le Kroonstad haufinyane. Baheso re lla le ba ha Mr. Moses ka ngoanyana ea patiloeng ka li 3 tsa eona khoeli ena. Molimo o le ts'ilise. Ba ntsa ba le mokhohloane ke moralinyana oa Mr. P. Pitso oa lepolisi le Mong. Morobe oa Heilbron le ena o mona hae ka ho kula. Molimo o le thuse.

Che le bana ba rona ba Std 6 ba tsamaile hampe ho fitile 6 ho oetse 10, oho tiang lona ba oetse, le tla be le fete. Joale ea kileng a re khalo ho ea Parys ke Mosuoe S. H. Mofube, ha re eso utloe hore o tsamaile joang. Re lakaletsa bohle lehlolonolo la lemo se secha. Re leboha le ho bona e mong oa masole a tsoang mose e leng Mr. M. Morabe. Hlabana mora Morabe.

Jeno likolo li be ho rona kapa moore ka fumanang re ka khahlola ho ena le hore li be taolong ea baruti: Pitso, e ne le ntle eo. Se phuthelile sechaba. Ke tseo he ea li batlang ea utloelang sechaba sa habo bohloko a ngolle Morena Lepanya.

Mongoli oa Mokhatlo oa Witzieshoek Vigilance Association o har'a litukisetso tsa ho bitsa pitso lekaleng la Johannesburg. Bo monamoholo Japhta, Thoala le bona ba eme ho tsoa sechaba. Hopolang mehla ea Faro le ba Israele.

Ke tsona tseo tsa ga Sekwala. Re shetsi manyaming, feela go diregile thato ya Jehova yo matla. Rena bohle ba lapa la moshate le ba sechaba a re homotsoeng ke mantsu a: "Kamo Morena a dirang go fela go lokile."

### TSA QUA-QUA

(Ke N. J. Motjeleneng)

Pula li na ha monate tulong ena selemong sena. Lijo li shebeha botle. Selemo se ts'episa khora.

Litaba tsa puso li ea botleng ha sechaba se ts'oarane kakutloelano-

bohloko. Mantsoe a Chief Samuel Lepanya N. Mopeli a mohlala pitso ea hae ha a le tulong ea Turf Mine ka August 1942, a isa pusong ea sechaba o ne a re "Kutloano ke matla." Kajeno pitsong eo a bileng le eona mane ha hae Bolata mohlala 9 January 1943, o re "A re eng re ee ho lumelisang le

ho leboha mosebetsi oo baruti ba kereke tsa Maburu ba o entseng sechabeng sena sa Hukung ho tloha mehlang ea Morena Mopeli." Ba ile ba re tutubolla mahlo. Ka (Li fella serapeng sa 2)

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## OTUKULULAYO

(MATUKULULA)

O Feta Meriana

Kaofela

1/6



O Feta Meriana

Kaotela

1/6

Matsetsele

Moriana o etselitsoeng ho thusa batho  
SEHLARE SE TSOLLISANG—SE HLAPELLANG  
Mahloko ohle a 'meleng ea batho.

### Se Hlatsoa 'Mele Kaofela

Se etselitsoe hore se thuse batho. Se rekoa ke marena le matona le batho ba hlalileng ba tseba hore sehlare sena se bitsoang Otukululayo (MATSETSELE) ke sone sehlare seo ba tsoanetseng ho se sebelisa ha ba ikutloa ba khathetse, ba tepletse 'mele, ba feletsoe ke matla le mamello, ba sa tseba joaleka bo ntata bona moholo ba neng ba loana lintoa tse kholo ba hlola lira tsa bona. moriana ona oa Otukululayo (MATSETSELE) ke lipilisi. U koenye pilisi ele ngeoe ha u robala habeli ka beke, etlare hosasa u tsoha u khofe tsohle tse mpe tse ka melang, le mahloko.

U ke ke oa sebetisa mosebetsi o moholo o qaqileng, ha 'mele ao hao o tletse mahloko. Otukululayo (MATSETSELE) o etsa hore pelo e betsoeu, u khothale, u be matla, u thabele lijo le bophelo ba hao.

E mong oa marena a kileng a sebedisa moriana ona oa Otukululayo (MATSETSELE) ore "Ho ka nthabisa haholo ho . . . . .Jo hore batho bohle baka nale oona moriana ona. Ke ka baka lang ha u sa re tsebisa ka likoranta hore re utloe kaha moriana ona ba hule le ba haufi?"

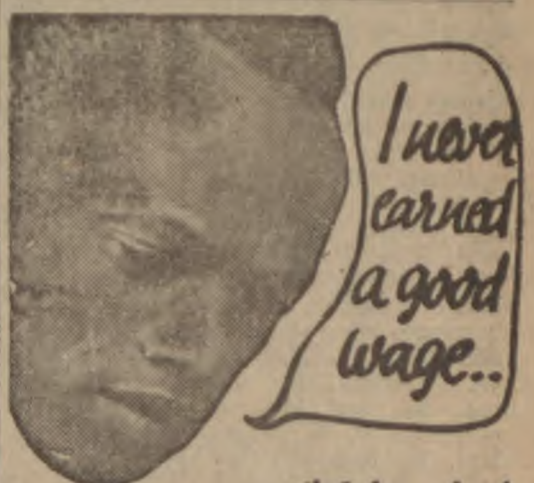
Moetsi oa mriana ona o le tsebisa hore le ka o fumana ho eena ka poso.

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## UNION COLLEGE



# Who's Who In The News This Week

Balfour North location was the scene of joviality and jubilation on the occasion of the wedding of Mr. J. L. Dube and Miss G. E. Kumalo. Many well-wishers from far and near attended the wedding. Among these were: Mr. Mr. E. P. v.d. Linde, special Justice of the Peace, who addressed the Bride and Bridegroom, and also gave a wedding present, and Mrs. v.d. Linde; Mr. and Mrs. M. Hadebe, Mr. and Mrs. K. Hadebe, Mr. and Mrs. A. Monahang, Mr. and Mrs. L. Thembekwayo, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dube, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mokoena, Mr. and Mrs. S. Mokoena, Mr. and Mrs. N. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mokoena, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Mngomezulu, Mr. and Mrs. S. Nowame, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nkoagai, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mazibuko, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mhlanga, Mr. and Mrs. A. Motsatsi, Mr. and Mrs. J. on Nag, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Dube; Messdames Mfene, Nkondo and Hadebe; Misses J. Mshali, L. Khumalo, L. Nkoagai, D. Moeketsi, L. F. Mtsatsi, J. Mtsatsi, C. Mtsosali, D. Khumalo; Messrs T. J. Winderbach, J. Lebuela, J. Mshali, F. Shabalala, M. Hadebe and Family, W. Mfene, T. Kumalo, W. Nkoagai, J. Moeketsi, B. B. Mhlongo, V. Dube, J. Moeketsi, F. Hadebe, A. Nkoagai and staff members of the Graylingstad South African Police.

Rev. J. A. Calata, General Secretary of the African National Congress, spent a week's holiday with Rev. H. M. Maimane, of Pretoria. During his brief stay, he visited Atteridgeville, and was shown the church dedicated to an African martyr, Bernard Mizeki and he also saw the Soldiers' Club run by the Toc. H. Among the many people he met while in Pretoria are the Bishop of Pretoria, Rt. Rev. Wilfred Parker, M.A., Mrs. E. M. Binyon, and Mr. A. Mbolekwa. When he left Pretoria for Johannesburg, he was looking happy and fit. Mr. Calata halted at Bloemfontein on his way to Grahamstown where he attended the meeting of the Anglican Board of Missions.

The Annual General Meeting of the Transvaal Bantu Tennis Union will be held at the B.M.S.C., Johannesburg, on February 6, 1948 at 3 p.m. Agenda: Minutes, By-Laws, Presidential Address, Season 1947-48 in Review, Financial Statement, Elections, General Business. Association affiliated to the Union are entitled to two delegates. Associations intending to join should attend.

Mr. Ph. S. G. Khumalo, of Swaziland, was seen in Johannesburg recently.

Mr. D. Matabogo, of Zeerust, recently visited Mr. and Mrs. T. Matabogo, of Eastern Native Township.

The Building Committee of the Bantu Presbyterian Church of South Africa is staging a concert and dance in aid of church funds on Saturday, February 6, 1948, at the Orlando Township Communal Hall. Doors open at 8 p.m.

Miss Catherine Grootboom, a former student of St. Thomas' Training College, has taken up a post as lady clerk in Johannesburg.

Miss Georgina S. Sehlabaka, of Queenstown, passed through the city on her way to Messina.

Miss Rose Hlatywayo has joined the Orlando Methodist school staff.

Miss Maggie Matseke, of Park View, Johannesburg, recently visited Orlando as guest of Mrs. S. Mtsieleng and her aunt.

Miss Girlsie Kotobe, of Brakpan, has joined the Nkophila Hospital, Western Native Township, as pupil nurse.

Miss Martha Khumalo, of De Aar was in the city on business affairs.

Nurse Olga Nontai Babatjie Nohanda, of Johannesburg, formerly of the Orlando Mission Sunday School teaching staff, has joined the nursing profession recently as pupil-nurse at St. Michael's Hospital, Bathhoros, Kuruman.

Nurse Diana Alleen Kana, who recently visited Kimberley in connection with her duty, has returned to St. Michael's Hospital, Bathhoros, Kuruman.

Friends and relatives will learn with regret that Miss Evodia R. Masekela, student of Bethesda Normal College, is lying seriously ill in the Bochem Hospital, Pietersburg.

Congratulations to Mr. J. M. Kgare of Bochem, on being appointed to the principalship of Nigel Dutch Reformed School, Pietersburg.

Mrs. J. J. Mohlamme, of Eastern Native Township, has returned from Theunissen.

Among the visitors to Springs last week-end were Mr. A. E. T. Madi, works foreman of "The Bantu World", and his son and daughter, Cyril and Clementine. They were the guests of Mrs. S. Masondo, of Payneville Township. During their short stay, they met Mr. Joseph Masondo, Miss Rebecca Masondo, and their youngest sister.

Mr. S. B. Qube, of Natal, has recently arrived in the city to assume duty as a clerk.

Mr. S. G. Gopane and Mr. Abraham Mofokeng, have taken up teaching posts at Vereeniging.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Monareng, of Western Native Township, have returned from Reitz where they attended the wedding ceremony of their niece, Miss M. Monareng.

Mrs. Maria Mwas, of Eastern Native Township, attended the conference of the Apostolic Faith Church recently held at Stirtonville, Boksburg.

Rev. and Mrs. J. Makasi, until recently of Carolina, passed through the city en route to Molteno on transfer.

Mr. David Mtiya, of Lovedale, is spending the summer holidays at the Bantu Social Centre, in Johannesburg.

Messrs J. Bhale and A. N. Khala, both Indunas at Iscor Compound, Pretoria, recently visited Vereeniging as guests of Mr. J. B. Mabote.

Mr. P. P. Legodi, of Palm South, Modder Bee Y.M.C.A. staff has been transferred to Potchefstroom. It is hoped that he will also make success in her new sphere.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Mabule, 72, Tucker Street, Sophiatown, on the birth of a bonny lass at the Bridgman Memorial Hospital early during this month. Mother and baby are well.

The marriage between Abel Ngwana and Evelyn Magama, both of Johannesburg, will be solemnised at George Goch on February 13, 1948, and the reception will be at the Western Native Township Communal Hall. Music will be rendered by the Rhythm Clouds Band.

Those who attended the Methodist Young People's "Get-together" function organised by Rev. H. G. Mpitso at Pimville last year, will be glad to learn that a similar gathering will again take place on Sunday, January 31 at Pimville. The programme which promises to be interesting is being arranged by Miss Phyllis Maseko, B.A., Mr. Jabez Liphuko and others.

Mr. B. M. Khakhetha, school teacher in at Middleburg, Transvaal, visited the offices of the "Bantu World" last week and was met Messrs. A. E. T. Madi, Works Foreman and K. Tenyane, Chief Operator.

Mr. Wally E. Molet, teacher at Krugersdorp, spent part of the school holiday at Orlando West.

Messrs. William Nkabinde and Joe Khaunselle accompanied by Miss Getty Ndhlovu after spending a fortnight on the Rand left this week for Cape Town.

After attending the sessions of the Catholic African Union recently held at the Village Main, the following teachers, Mrs. J. Pakaki (Witbank), Miss A. J. Mguni (Adams Mission Station), Messrs. M. Mdhletshe, J. R. Kumalo (both of Durban), D. A. Wesley, J. R. Libisi (Both of Mariannhill) and Mr. P. G. Ngobese, of Newcastle, called at the offices of the Workers' Club in Diagonal Street, Johannesburg, on their homeward journey.

Miss T. Mgole, of Queenstown, was the guest of Mrs. W. Masabalala and Mrs. W. B. Bouwer, of Sophiatown during the other week-end.

Mrs. W. Masabalala and Mrs. W. B. Bouwer visited the "Bantu World" offices last week Monday.

After spending an enjoyable holiday with Mr. and Mrs. Bouwer, of Sophiatown, Mrs. Ntusi returned home to Alhwal North recently.

Bandmaster and Mrs. Raulinga and family, of the Salvation Army, Bantule, Pretoria left last week Sunday for Mountain View, Natal. At Pretoria station they were seen off by Mr. Gottlieb Moelto.

Mrs. R. N. Kgagudi has returned to the city after spending two months' holiday at Mhlaletse, Sekukuniland, where she witnessed the opening of the Bapedi National School. Mrs. Kgagudi will proceed to Stinkwoodboom, to see her youngest son, Kgopotso, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Metlo.

Mrs. (Rev.) A. J. Africa, of Newcastle, Natal, has been on a visit to her niece Mrs. B. W. Vilakazi at Sophiatown. During her stay, she called at Benoni where she met her nephew, Mr. P. Phoofofo, who accompanied her to Winterveld Estates, Pretoria. Mrs. Africa then returned to Natal last week Wednesday.

The following candidates of S. Peter's Secondary School, Rosettenville passed the University of South Africa Junior Certificate examination held during November and December, 1942.

**CLASS I:**  
Bottoman, S.; Kuzwayo, E. N.; Makgetha, E. L. M.; Marivate, C.; Molatlegi, C. E.; Msomi, E. N.; Ngakane, S.; Nonkwelo, W.; Radebe, M.

**CLASS II:**  
Boyang, J. N.; Habane, M. N.; Kamble, T. W.; Khomo, I. S.; Lekela, W. T.; Makhudu, J.; Matthews, P. M.; Mbata, J. N.; Mochochoko, L.; More, S. B.; Morota, S. M.; Notsile, M.; Msimang, P. D.; Njapa, J. D.; Ntwana, M. M.; Pieterse, W.; Qhina, D. N.; Rabie, P. B.; Rathebe, A. L.; Tatane, I. V.; Thankge, W. N. M.; Tlaka, T. H.; Thogane, N. H.; Tsengiwe, A.; Tsengiwe, S. Z.; Zondo, H. L.

**CLASS III:**  
Davids, I. D.; Hlatshwayo, S. V.; Kae, P. E. G.; Lakaje, H. M.; Madingoane, M. M.; Mafole, H. B. D.; Mdlakane, S. P.; Minnie, M. E. P.; Mngoma, V. K.; Modiba, J. P.; Molloanyane, F. N. M.; Monyane, S.; Mpulo, R. M.; Mtinkulu, P. A.; Radebe, S. G.; Sello, N. M.; Sikakane, R. S.; Storom, A. S.; Tutu, S. R. F.

Mr. George Mabuza, of Kimberley, is the guest of Pastor J. R. Ankhoma, of Eastern Native Township.

Mr. A. K. A. Namethe, principal teacher of Weltevreden School, spent the summer holidays at Bochem, Pietersburg.



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# Mafoko A Ntwa V

TLHAGISHO E TSWANG MO KAROLONG YA BABUSISI BA BANTSHO BA KUPANO YA SOUTH AFRICA GO ITSISE BETSWANA KAGA NTWA TLHAGISHO No. 152 (TSHIPI E KHUTLANG KA 23rd JANUARY, 1943).



### DIJO TSA KRESMOSE

Ba, ke baapei bangwe ba mephato ya rona ya Bantsho, ba shupa dilo tse ba tlaa di apayang ka Kresmose. Re bona methale-thale ya maungo-merogo, makwele, tamati le tse ntsi. Emang yo o neng a ka gopola ha dilo tse jalo di ka bonwa mo sekakeng, me gontse jalo. Maungo a, a jalwa mo lobonyong ja noka ya Nile, mo metsi a gogwang ka mesele a le mentsi-ntsi go tsena mo temeng tse tlhaisang maungo a, otlhe.

Go se gopolelweng gore dijo tsa Kresmose ke merogo feela. Leha nama e sa shupiwa mo setshwantshong ba tlhapa ka yona ga mmogo le dinngwe-botshe ka mehuta ya tsona. Dimonamose le tsona ke tlaa o bone.

Ka go nyenya ga baapei, go shupa ha ba sholofetse tse di itumedisang ruri.

**MAFOKO A TSWANG GO MAJOR PIET VAN DER BYL MOSIMEGI KGETSE TSA BANTSHO MO HATSHING JA UNION.**

Kgosi tsa Bantsho, Matona, le baletsi gammogo le bantsho, ba Union, kea lo dumedisana.

Mmusho o mpegile kgetse e bokete ya tiro ya boarabelo ka go ntsenya mo kgotleng ya kgetse tsa bantsho.

Jaaka Mosimegi wa lona tiro ya me ke go totisa tsalano fa gare ga lona le morafe o moshweu, go batla khunololo ya kgetse e boima le go batla leano je bantsho le bashweu ba ka tshelang ba tshapanana, ba utlwana, ba dira mmogo ba itumetse.

Ke itse botha le boarabelo jo bo mo setulong sa kgotla e. Ke maikaelelo a me go lebagana le bothata joua ka sebetse, go bo belelaga ka bofotlhe kapelo le maikualo.

**P. van der Byl NTWA FA GARE GA JEREMANE LE RUSSIA**

Jaanong go setse tsela ya maile tse 20 fa gare ga mephato e mebedi ya Russia e kgarametsang ya Jeremane go ya mo setsheng sa Rostov. Ka go kgarametsa ka nthla tsoopedi, mephato ya Russia e ntshe e atametsa ya Jeremane gaele le meno a tshilo le tshilwana.

Ka nako e, mephato ya Jeremane e tshwanetse ya bo e setse e bona kgalefo le botswerere jwa mephato ya Russia, me se se gakgamatsang, mephato ya Russia e santse e ba tshoganyetsa. Mephato ya Russia e ntshe e bona phenyengwe me godimo ga e nngwe. Maikaelelo a mangwe a ga Hitlera a go kganela tsamao ya mephato ya Russia kafa borwa e ne e le go dirisa digagadi di le 100 tse di neng tsa thubakiwa. Kafa tlase ga thubako e bothoko ya mephato ya Russia, mephato ya Jeremane kafa tlase ga General van List e ntshe e kata ka samamorago. Katako e mo gongwe e tle e hetoge lepara-para. Ka bozako ba tlogele digagadi dilori le mekoa ya ditsa-ntwa tsotlhe tse tsenang mo mabogong a mephato ya Russia.

Palo e ka nnang 2,000 ya Majeremane e bolailwe mo ntsweng e boitshengang mo lobopong ja noka ya Don kwa tlase. Majeremane a ne a patelesaga go tloga mo ntshe e le mentsi e e neng e ka ba

ngwaga kepe tsa Britonina tsa ntwaga di bonye go gorosa, kepe tsa merwalo ya mehutahuta di le 971 mo ditsheng tsa Afrika Bokone tse mo mabogong a mephato ya rona ya Bathusanyi.

Maruarua a mantisi a mmaba a thubakiwa e a neng a leka go kganela kepe tsa rona go tsena mo Afrika Bokone go tliisa marumo a ntwaga.

Kopano ya mephato ya General Leclerc wa mephato e lwelang Fora o gololegileng le General Girauds wa mephato mo Tunisia e Koneletswe me go tsholelelo gore e kwenne. Kgolobano gape e koneletswe fa gare ga General Leclerc le Meharistes (ebong Ma-Araba a mephato ya dikamele). Meharistes ba kafa tlhakoring ya molema ga mephato ya Leclerc. Dithola tsa bona di palame kamela tse lobelo tse tsamayang maile tse 70 ka letsatsi. Dithola tsa maanele le batlhani ba bogale, ba tlwaetseng magwatata a sekaka ka mekgwa yotlhe go tloga bonyenyang ba ntse ba lwa le ona.

Ka tlhaselo ya mo tlhakoring ya Montgomery Majeremane a ne a patelesaga go sia a tlogela maemo a bona mo Wadi Zem Zem. Tlhaselo ya mophato wa Bonera mo sekakeng e ya bokhutlong. Jaanong ntwaga e shupa gore le setsha sa mmaba sa Misurata se tla se thuse mmaba sepe ka e tlaa re kwa morago mephato ya rona e hete ka shona. Phakisho ya mophato wa R.A.F. ya go intshekela ditsha tse ncha e shupa ha Tripoli a sa tla dirisiwa ke mephato ya Jeremane go amogela ditsantswa gona.

Montgomery ga ese a rate go nyeletsisa mephato ya Jeremane ya Afrika. Pheletso tse rotobetseng di bonye ke mephato ya rona la loapi mo thubakong ya merwalo ya mmaba. General Rommel o sia ka tlhako se le sengwe go ntsha mephato ya gagwe mo serang. General Montgomery o mo tsentsee lopong mo marangung bosigo le motshagare. General Rommel o tlaa fitlha kae? Mephato ya bathusanyi e mo laletse kwa bokone-bophirima.

A lo tlhaloganya gore go ralala sekaka ke eng. Lehatshe ga le na metsi, a bonwa ha le hale kwa megobeng e katoganyeng e e leng bo sedibana pele se bolaisa lenyora, mo motho a bolawang ke serame sa bosigo le mogote wa letsatsi motshagare mo loleme lwa gagwe lo phaphalalang ka lenyora, mo matho a motho a gwaegang ka go tlhoka le keletso.

**HA LO TLHALOGANYA SENGWE KA DILO TSE, LO TLA TLHALOGANYA SENGWE KA MAEMO A MEPHATO YA ITALIA E TSENENYENG MO THALALONG YA SEKAKA GO SIA KA MAIKAELELO A GO TSENA GAPE KO MEPHATONG YA BOYONA MO BOKONE, ME KA GO SENA TSALA E SELE KA MEPHATO YA GENERAL LECLERC E BA PEGILE DITHAKO.**

**BERLIN O THUBAKILWE TOTA KA DIPITIKWE**

Berlin o ne thubakiwa mo bosigong jwa 16 January ke mephato ya difofane e megolo ya R.A.F. Melelo e mentsi e ne ya tlogelwa e tuka. Sefofane se le sengwe ga sa ka sa bowa.

Didihi tsa mafoko a phefo mo Berlin di "re" dintsho di 31 me koafatsa di 150 me di oketsa ka gore dintsho tse hetang tseuo di santse di tlaa bonwa ha tiro ya go boloka bakoafatsa e tlaa feela.

Thubako e ya R. A. F. ke ya bo 31 mo Berlin. Monna mongwe yo o neng a le gona o kwala ka gore: "Ke bonye Berlin a tuka. Ke ne ka bona makgolo-kgolo a ditulo a tuka. Motse otlhe o no o apititswe ke kganya e khibidu e simolotsweng ke difofane. Ka go phatlalala ga molelo, go no ga shupa ha Berlin a bonye tlhaselo e ngwe e kgolo thata, mo botsbelong jwa gawe. Ene e le kgabo e lengwe he'a e khibidu.

E ne e sa ne, e komakoma mo Berlin.

**KEPE TSA JAPAN TSA MERWALO DI THUBAKILWE**

Fofane tse kgolo tsa Amerika di ne tsa tlhasela kepe tsa merwalo ya Japan mo Rangoon ka di 16 January. Dipitikwe di ne tsa wela mo godimo ga merwalo ya sekepe sengwe se se tlogetsweng se nwela.

Mashole a shone a ne a bonwa a se tlogela.

**TULO TSA GO TSENA MO BRITONIA**

Batho ba Belgium ba re tulo di tharo hela tse go bonyeng Majeremane a tsena ka tsona mo Britonina —ke ka phupu, matlo-a-kokelo le botshwarwa.

**MAFOKO KA BOKHUTSHWANE**

Mo bosigong jwa 13 January, 1943, mephato ya fofane tsa Britonina e ne ya latlela dipitikwe tse boshula tse tshubang mo ntsweng wa Jeremane wa Essen. Essen ke motse o itsegeng wa madibelo a ditsa-ntwa.

Mo bosigong jwa di 10/11 mephato ya Amerika ya mekoro ya marumo a dikepe e ne ya tlhasela dinyeletsi tsa Japan gaufi le Guadalcanal. Marumo a mabedi a hula senyeletsi se sengwe sa mmaba me le lengwe la hula sa bobedi. Marumo a mabedi gape a ne a boletwa ha a hutse senyeletsi sa boraro. Mophato wa mmaba o ne wa siela kwa bokone.

Sethlopha sa basimegi le mashole a 2,330 sa mophato wa pele wa Afrika Borwa se gorogile mono re tswa ko Afrika Bokone go tla go ikhutsa.

Kajeno batho ba Jeremane ba simolola go papiela matoko ka dingathwana tsa ona jaaka a hitlha mo ditsebeg tsa bona ba hapisa maemo a ntwaga mo Russia. Jaanong ba simolola go lemoga bontsi le thata ya mephato ya Russia ha e ntshe e phunyetsa mephato ya bona me e tshoganyetsa mephato ya Jeremane ka nako tsotlhe.

(Koketso: Majeremane kgale ba ntshe ba tshoganyediwa jalo ke phenyotse mephato ya Russia tse sa tlholeng di gakgamalelwa ke mephato ya Russia.)

Koranta tsa Jeremane di re: "Tlhaselo tsa Russia di lebaganyele bogare jwa mephato ya Jeremane. Maemo otlhe mo karolong e fa gare le kafa bokone a sisitsetse ntwaga.

Karolo e kafa borwa ga noka ya Don ga e na phunyeletso. Moherehere ha wa mephato ya Russia o shupa ha mephato ya Russia e utlwile ka sephinya ka thulaganyo ya tlhaselo tsa Jeremane.

(Koketso: Maemo kafa bokone le bogare a sisitsetse hela. Mo karolong tseuo mephato ya Jeremane e a tabogisiwa kafa borwa maemo ana phunyeletso. Gona mou mephato ya Jeremane e latlha tse mo ditsutsueng tsa mogodi.)

**PHALOLO YA MA-AUSTRALIA A 15 KA BOGANKA**

Sethlopha sa Ma-Australia a 15 a mashole mo New Guinea, kafa morago a ntwaga e bogaie le mephato ya Japan e ba hetang ka bontsi ka malatsi a se kae, se ne sa falola ka go epa moselo ya jarata tse 50 jaaka dithakadu go tsenelwa kwa sekgweng. Ba ne ba fitlha kwa masholong a bona ba tletsetsetse seretse. Sethlopha se se ne se setse se thobogile malatsi a heranebedi fa pele ga gona.

Erile ha ba bona mephato ya Japan pele, ba bo ba ikepele mo meseleng me ba ba lwa ntwaga ya Modimo thusa ka malatsi a le mantisi.

Erile ntwaga e ntshe e tswelitse Ma-Australia a bo a ntshe a epa mosole ka go refofanya. Erile ha nako ya go sia e fitlha monna a le mongwe a bo a sala a ntshe a kalapa dipitikwe gore ma-Japan a ithome mophato o ntshe o te gone go hitlha nako ya bohelo ha monna wa bohelo le ene a sia.

**CAPTAIN WA SENYELETSI O BONA TALAMA YA VICTORIA**

Captain Robert Shelrooke D.S.O. wa mophato wa Britonina wa dikepe o ne lwa talama ya Victoria ka ntwaga boganka jwa gagwe mo go goroseng mophato wa dikepe tsa ditsa-ntwa mo Russia a lebaganyele le mephato e megolo ya kepe tsa Jeremane.

E ne e le mosimegi o mogolo wa dinyeletsi tsa Britonina tse bonyeng tsa Jeremane mo di teng mo lebitshwaneng fa gare ga ditatswe tsa chelang kwa lewatlang ja Bokone (Norway) me a tlhaselo ya boganka. Ka nako le nako ha Majeremane a tlhasela Captain Shelrooke o ne a ba dira gore ba ipipe ka mosi gore ba habole marumo a kepe tsa Britonina.

Senyeletsi sa Captain Shelrooke se ne sa kaofatsa le ene ga mmogo a ba latlhelwa ke go dirisa itho lengwe ya gagwe ka sebaka. Leha gontse jalo a nna a tswelela gontse jalo a nna a tswelela go hitlha sekepe sagagwe se kaofatsa se he se thoka go ya pele. Ga a ka a ithoboga go hitlha a bona mosimegi o mo lateleng a tsena mo ntsweng. E ne ya nna ka nako euo a dumetseng go ya kwa kalafong. Maeo a gagwe a senna sebetse sa gagwe mo nakong va diphatso di tsentshe bopolekgale mo go bothle baneng ba le gone.

Ka tshimogo ya gagwe le matseo a gagwe o bolokile kepe tsa ditsantwa. O ne a ikaya a sa tlhokomele go ipoloka letlalo mo nakong va diphatso. Erile ha mephato e megolo ya Britonina e tla, ya Jeremane ya bo e pepa di thako e sa ntwaga leha e le sekepe se le sengwe sa merwalo.

### KONELELO TSA DIKGOPELO

A monna ke letona, leshole kgotsa leshole la dikepe go tlo go tle nako mo tirong ya gagwe ha kanelo ya tsela tsa gagwe e tle o dirwe me kopelelo euo nako ngwe e dirwa metsa e lakenyele dipota. Motho yo maemo a boarabelo o tle a iphitlhelwa a le mo pitlaganong. Nako o tle a dule fa fatshe a akanye a seka-seka maemo auno me kwa bokhutlong a fitlhelwa a le fa gare ga naka tsa pudumo.

Jaaka lo itse, mashole a dikepe a bona tsela tsa bona ka go lepa letsatsi, motshagare le dinaledi bosigo.

Tsela ya bona ha e bona jalo. Ha go tsoaga setsuatswe mo lewatlang Captain wa sekepe o tshwanetse a lebaganya sekepe sa gagwe le dintelo tse di le tlhaseleng. Captain o tshwanetse a gopola kapele me a henye dintelo me ka morago a gorose sekepe mo setsheng se itekanetse. Ga tse sematla ga se ke se fetola khopolo ya shone me motho ya bothale o tle a ye kwa maemo a mo gapeletsang gona.

Konelelo ya kgopolo e bonako mo maemong a o mo go one mo lewatlang Captain Sherbrooke wa sekepe H.M.S. Onslow yo kwa godimo mo maemong a basimegi ba Britonina o kileng a ba bona, Britonina o ba naya bothle tloto ya boganka.

O ne a gopola ka boiketlo a dira a sa lebelele diphatso tse fa pele ga gagwe a gorosa dikepe sentle. Ga tse o ne a leba diphatso ka lonyatso.

### KOTSI YA ANSON YA SEFOFANE

Re tlhagisa lokwalo lo, lo lo lebitshweng kwano go rona. Ga go batlega re ka paka ka bokapi bo a ipuelela.

"The Officer Commanding, "A" Company 8th Battalion, Native Military Corps.

### MAFOKO: THUBEGO YA ANSON YA LOAPI, JANUARY 1st 1943

Maina a mo kologanong e, a mophato wa gago a thutitse me kotsing ya batho ba koafatsang ka kotsi ya setoane ka di 1st January, 1943.

- 26977 Corporal Charlie Mhloango,
- 29877 Lt. Col. Letai Seperete,
- 27108 Private Johannes Morife,
- 27001 " Abedango Mpete,
- 26805 " Jacobus Mashigo,
- 27069 " Simon Mongala,
- 52867 " Kleinbooi Sezwane,
- 36497 " Andries Banda,
- 36206 " Stephens Maluete,
- 35836 " Alfred Zim.

Banna ba, ba ne ba dira ka phakisho e gakgamatsang, ba sa tlhokomele tsa pabalelo ya botshelo jwa bona mo diphatseng tsa ditshipi le tsa digalase. Gape go no go na le kotsi engwe gape ya molelo. Fa gare ga dikotsi tsotlhe tse umakilweng mophato o, o no wa tsena gangwe le gape mo sefolangeng wa nthala batho ba ba utlwileng bothoko.

Tshwaro ya ba koafatsang e ne e sena e ka e gaisang ka tlhokomele, Mongwe wa dingaka tsa kitso e telele o bolela ha tshwaro ya dikoa tseuo e sa gaiswe ke epe ka molemo.

Ga go kakabalo epe ya gore banna ba lona ba se bona ba bolokileng matshelo auno a banna ba babedi ba, ba go itsegeng ka kabo ba shule ka nthala ya tathelago ya madi.

Erile hela ba sena go shwetsa tiro ya bona ya go boloka batho bana le koloi ya dikoa e hitlha, ba bo ba tloga mo tseleng ya dingaka ba sa tshwenye ka go farafara mo tseleng ya bona ha ba alaha.

A o ka re direla molemo wa go romela tseboho tsa rona tsa sekolo sa 42 sa difofane mo bathusang ba gago. Tiro e jalo e kaya meetlo ya mephato ya bantsho ba dirang ka sebetse me ba dira tse kgolo.

(Koneletswe) B. J. Brankenbergh, S/Ldr., for Group Captain Commanding, No. 42 Air School, PORT ELIZABETH.

### FOFANE TSA AMERIKA TSA MERWALO DI ISA DITSA-NTWA GONGWE LE GONGWE KWA NTWA E LWANG GONA MO LEFATSHING

Tse di neng di seo ka nako ya ngwaga, jaanong go na le ditsela tse me mo go fofane ba-bimo ba difofane tsa go tabogisa ditsa-ntwa tsa Amerika go ya mo poeng tsa ntwaga eno.

Go tloga ko kalong tsotlhe tsa Amerika mo lusing le kwa teng ga lehatsho go tloga difofane di tletse ditsa-ntwa di lebile gongwe le gongwe, go tloga fong go ya Russia le China. Tsela e ngwe e lebia England le Iceland. Mephato mengwe e megolo ya tsona e beta mo Afrika Borwa go ya Egepeto me go hong e leba India le kwa utsweng ya lewatle ya Pacific Fofane tsa merwalo tse dirilweng di (Di tswelela tsebeg ya 12)





# Mathoko A Ntwa

(Di tlhaga tsebang ya 11)

thusa go kgarametwa ntw'a ya Amerika le bathosi ka tsela e. Leha di sa itso go rwala merwalo e bokete ya diterema difofane tsa merwalo di falola kapele go gaisa terema kgakalame ka pouyo ya lefelo di gorosa merwalo.

Ka na fofane sa merwalo se ka ko pouya boeto lwa go potologa Amerika go tsena mo Egegeto ka nako ya beke. Ka tsela ya difofane tsa merwalo mo poeng ntw'a le ngwe tsamaiso ya mephato e setse e benye tsamaiso ya ditsa-ntwa mo lehatšing lengwe le lengwe e e neng e sa sholohelwa ko mongwe me o tla phakisa tsamaiso tsa ngwana o tlang. Ditsa tsa loopi di setse di le gona mo dikgwegweng mo dikgwegweng le fa gare ga diehlang tsa lewatile ja Arctic me ka tsela e mokoaleya ya ditsa-ntwa ya merafe ya bathusanyi e kokwantswa kwa mallelong a le mantši mo e ka rafiwang gona ka nako e khutshwane.

## PHUTI LE DINAWA

(Kotsolo mo lokwalong "Corporal Wann" ka tlelelo ya mokwalo).

Go mo go sa na Magistrate mo Kaffirland yo o neng a tlotlwa kgotsa yo boho jwa gagwe bo ka bapisiwang le jwa Nofeliti.

Ma go dikete-kete tsa batho ba ba neng ba le mo pushong ya gagwe o ne a eme jaaka rra mo pushong ya gagwe. Mo tsamaisong ya molao ha a ne a dira molato, e ne e le ka ntata bopelo tlhomogi jwa gagwe. Kgalemele ya gagwe e ne e le molao, e le toka e le pelo tlhomogi.

Montsho mongwe o kile a tlišwa fa pele ga gagwe ka molato wa go utswa phuti. "O ka ikarabela jang Hlatini?" go botsa Magistrate. "A o molato agotsa nyaa?" "Nyaa Kgosi ha ke hone nka bonwa molato mo tšung e." "A ha wa bolaya phuti?" go botsa Magistrate.

"Ee, ke bolalle phuti," go hetola Hlatini. "Ka mafoko mangwe, phuti e ipolalle ka tšungo ya me. Phuti e, e ne e tšwaetse go tsena mo tšimong ya me e njele dinawa. Ka e beela serai ya tsena mo go shona sa bo se e bolaya." "A o aitse ha phuti di sireletswa ke molao me di sa tšwanela go bolawa? Di tšwanetse tsa iswa kwa kgolegong ya pholoholo tsa dišinyi me mung wa tšona a duediswa go bua Magistrate. Hlatini a hetola ka gore: "Kea ntšwa Kgosi me ha ke utšwisse gore ona molao keng o sa dise pholoholo tsa ona gore di se re jelo mabele. Nna mosimane wa me o disa dikgomo le dipodi tsa me gore di se jelo batho. Me ha molao o ntse jalo nka se di bolae ka nako e tlang." "Ka molato o" go bua Magistrate "ka go bona molato me o tla duela 2/6d." "Hlatini a bo a ntšha 2/6d. mo pontong tše tlhano tše o ne adi tšhotse.

Kafa morago ga kgwedi Magistrate o tšhoga a utšwa motho a mo dumediswa a tlhola a sekomela-bangwe sa ntlo-kwalela. A mo omanya ka gore e se molao gore a ka dira jalo. Ha a na le sengwe a tle kafa teng ga ntlo. Ke ha a tloga me kgantele a bo a mmona a tsena fa mojako ebhale a sa tlhola a mo gopola gore ke mang.

Magistrate ha a mmotsa se o se batlang a bolala ha a tsile go duediswa mmušho ka dipholoholo tsa ona di ntse di mo senyetsa. Magistrate a hetola ka gore. "Mmušho o duela hela ha dipholoholo di tšhagisiwa. Ke ye gompiono ke e lerile." Ha Magistrate a tsika o hitšhela amaruri e rapame mo selego e go legilwe e ntse e leka ka nako le nako go rutla e sia. Magistrate a botsa gore "jaanong o batla bokae?" A re "jaaka e ne ya bitša ntlo ya yona yotšhe ke re ona Mmušho o tla duela 2/- mosadi wa yona yo sileng 2/- ngwana wa yona le ene 1/-."

Magistrate a ntšha 5/- me e rile Hlatini a tloga fong a ba a ntse a gonagone gore o tla jala dinawa gape gore a tle a bone madi ha a jetswa.

## KABELO TSA MADI A NTWA

Kommissinara, Groot Spelonken, o rometse £28, 8. 0. ya kolagano e late lang ya madi a dinoe le dinametsi tsa mashole a bantšho.

Junius Makgamatha le barutwana ba Batlokoa United ka meleho 10s. Johannes Ramokgopa, 6s.; Mrs. R. Midgley ka kwalo ja kokwantswa madi—madi a ntšitšweng ke basadi. £22, 12. 0.

A tiro e ntle Groot Spelonken:

Blackman (Letona) M. Sheshe yo o rokwantseng £2, 14. 9. mo baang ba Vereeniging Location o ne a isa ano kwa go Kommissinara a bolala ha e le dinoe le dinametsi tsa bantšho.

Madi gape a £2 a dinoe le dinametsi a ntšitšwe ke Kereke ya African United Ethiopian Church madi ano a ne a newa ke mokwaledi Mpumo, 48-17th Street, Benoni Location me a rometsewa ke Kommissinara, Benoni.

Rev. Petrus M. Machika ya Kereke ya Christ Assemblies of South Africa, P.O. Box 33 Delmas, Transvaal, o rometse 10s. ka tsela e; Rev. P. M. Machika, 2s. 9d.; Mrs. Elina Machika, 2s. 6d.; Paulus Machika son, 1s. 9d.; Johannes Machika, son, 1s. 9d.; Elias Machika, son, 1s. 6d.

Rev. Machika o re madi ano a rometsewa go tšung mmušho me a fa ditšwa ka tsela ngwe le ngwe mo ntšweng. Rea leboza.

Egote e tšha dira hela jaaka bole-tšha.

# Litaba Tsa Ntoa

(Li tsoa qepheng la 13)

## LINEO TSA MA-AFRIKA MOKOTLENG OA NTOA

Re amohetse £28, 8. 0. e rometsoeng kono ke Motlatsi oa Komishinara, Groot Spelonken, e nts'eliso mokotla oa limpho le lithabiso tsa masole, a Ma-Afrika ka mokhoa o hlalositsoeng mona katlase:—

Junius Makgamatha le bana ba Batlokoa United School, e fumanong ka mokete oa Hlakiso oa Masole, 10s.; Johannes Ramokgopa, 6s.; Mrs. R. Midgley; Lineo tse tsoang ho mahumahi a Ma-Afrika, £22, 12. 0.

Le sebelitse batho ba Groot Spelonken!

Ramotse M. Sheshe ea kolekileng £2, 14. 9. ho baahi ba Vereeniging Location o tsitse chelete eo ho Motlatsi oa Komishinara, Vereeniging. E nts'elitse mokotla oa Limpho le Lithabiso tsa masole.

Neo e 'ngoe ea £2 e tsoa ho African United Ethiopian Church, ea limpho le lithabiso tsa masole a Ma-Afrika. E tsitsitse ke Mongoli oa Kereke, Nathaniel Mpumo, 48-17th Street, Benoni Location, me e rometse kono ke Komishinara oa Benoni.

Rev. Petrus M. Machika oa Members in Christ Assemblies of South Africa, P.O. Box 33, Delmas, Transvaal, o rometse 10s. e nts'eliso joana: Rev. P. M. Machika, 2s. 9d.; Mrs. Elina Machika, 2s. 3d.; Paulus Machika, mora, 1s. 9d.; Johannes Machika, mora, 1s. 9d.; Elias Machika, mora, 1s. 6d.

Rev. Machika o re chelete ena e rometse ho tšung 'muso' me o re e sebelise bakeng sa mokhoa o le o le o oa ntoa, Rea leboza. Kopo ea hao e tla phethatsoa.

## Simmer and Jack C.C. At Pimville

### MANZINGANA 98 RUNS UP

(By A. T. Nkone)

At Pimville Location on Sunday, January 24, 1943, a cricket match between Simmer and Jack C.C. and Willows C.C. was played. Simmer and Jack as winners of the toss; batted first and scored 92 runs for 7 wickets down and declared. Willows went in and made 22 runs for three wickets down and thus the day was closed. The match will be finished on Sunday, January 31, at Simmer and Jack Mines. The Willows are expected to bat hard to turn the "tide of the game."

Simmer and Jack score: Manzingana 98, Mini 17, Mbatyoti 12, Tele 39, Rashe 6, Mlangwana 45, Myoli 0, Mtrara 16 not out, and Njikelana 82, not out. At this juncture an official declaration was made by Simmer and Jack.

## Keiskama Valley Cricket Tournay

### DR. BOKWE CUP 1942 TOURNEY

(BY "SPECTATOR")

The 1942 Cricket tournament for a cup presented by Dr. R. T. Bokwe, Middelrift, to the Kama Cricket Board, was held at Cildara, Middle-drift, from Saturday 26th to Wednesday, 30th December. Of the Unions comprising the Kama Cricket Board, four attended the tournament for the competition, namely, Anshaw Cricket Union, the Wonderful XI Cricket Union (Cildara), the Sound-abroad Cricket Union (Gqadushe) and the Mkhonzi Cricket Union (Mogaba).

On Saturday the 26th the fixtures were as follows: Wonderful XI vs. Mkhonzi XI; Anshaw XI vs. Sound-abroad XI.

Matches commenced at 10 a.m. each day (excluding Sunday 27th). Two innings for each Union decided on the win. The results of the Saturday, December 26 fixtures were as follows:

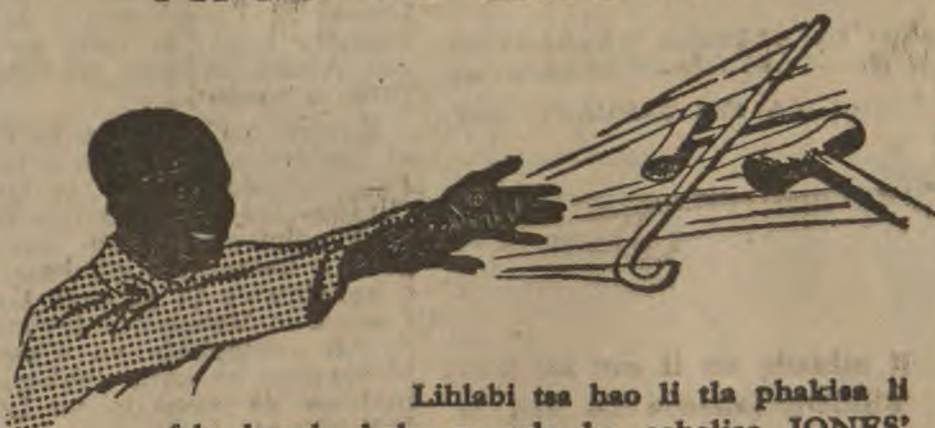
The Wonderful XI won by an innings, and some runs, and Anshaw XI won by an innings and 25 runs. The fixtures of Saturday 26th were carried over to Monday 28th. On Monday 28th the fixtures were as follows: Wonderful XI vs. Anshaw XI; Sound-abroad XI vs. Mkhonzi XI. The results were as follows: Anshaw XI 1st Innings 102; Wonderful XI 1st Innings 34. Wonderful XI won the toss and their choice was batting first, Anshaw XI then occupied the field.

### LAURELS TO ANNSHAW

The Anshaw Cricket Union won the cup, having lost no match throughout the tournament. Next in the award of points was the Wonderful XI Cricket Union; then the Mkhonzi Cricket Union, and last was the Sound-abroad Cricket Union. There are altogether five Unions comprising the Kama Cricket Board, and it is hoped that other unions will join the Board very soon.

As a spectator, I wish to point out what a pleasure it is to find that Africans are showing how ably they can manage their own sports in the reserves. It is desirable that more cricket boards should spring up in the various areas in the reserves, in order to introduce sport amongst the most unfortunate Africans who have not had their share in centres of learning (educational institutions) and in towns. Sport is an indirect way of awakening some dormant talent in any group of society; and indirect way of decreasing invalids—less doctor's bills and more comfort in domestic life.

# LAHLA MAOTOANA A HAO A LIFATE



Lihlabi tsa hao li tla phakisa li fele kapele hoba u qale ho sebelisa JONES' RHEUMATICURO. Moriana o tumileng oona o qhibiliisa chefu e Maling, Mesifeng le Manonyellong. Ho tšaba bonolo ho tsamaca u otlohohile. Litlamo tse u tsoereng tsa Ho opa ha Masapo, Maoto, Noka le Scholoholo ho tla fele, u tla boela u be monna kapa mosali ea lokolohileng.

Ha u ka 'na oa nka mathamohyana a Jones' Rheumaticuro ka linako le linako oa thibela hore majoana a Uric Acid aske aba teng u keke oa tsaba letho la lefu lens le bohloko hakana.

JONES' RHEUMATICURO eena le lilemo tse fetang 60 e nts'e rekisoa mona South Africa. Ea tsejoe hore ke moriana oa 'nete. Batho ba seng ba qetile liveke bale liphateng, ba sitoa ho bea leoto fatše, ba bile le ho pha-



hama le ho tsamaca nakong ea matsatsi a mararo ba qalile ho sebelisa JONES' RHEUMATICURO. Ngaka leha ele Mokemisi ofe le ofe o tla ubolella hore e lokile. Ba utšwa 'me ba tseba mosebetsi oa bona o lokileng.

Palama sephaheleng se tšwanang se neng se tšwanang ho Wapona.

## Jones' RHEUMATICURO

JONES' RHEUMATICURO e rekisoa bohle ka 3/6 botlolo, kapa u romela ho P.O. BOX 998, CAFE TOWN, u romela chelete ea bona.

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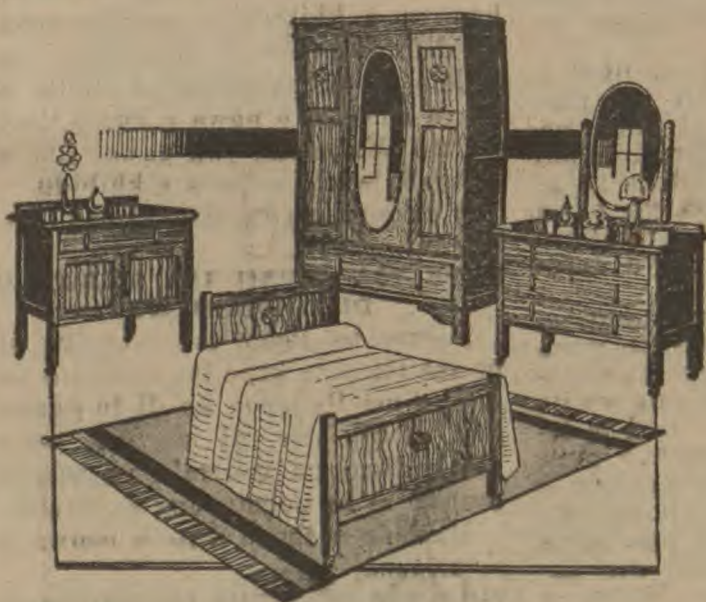
1st Wife:—"That sounds wonderful. Where do I get them?"

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# The Bantu World

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1943

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**BALOETSI:** Melecin Ointment e phekola liso, ho hlohlona le bolotsi ba letlalo, e phekola sefahleho se nang le mabadi. Theko ke 1/9 le 3/6. Melecin Purifier e phekola maloetsi a senya, moroto o sa hloekang, dihlabi tsa moroto, maladu le liso. Theko ke 5/6, 10/6 le 21/0.

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Applications are invited from fully qualified non-European nurses, holding the Final Certificate of the S.A. Medical Council, for appointment as Non-European Staff Nurses at the Non-European Hospital, Johannesburg. Salaries will be at the scale of £90 per annum, plus board, lodging, laundry and uniform.

The posts will be permanent, and the successful applicants will be required to join the Pension Fund. Applications should be addressed to the Matron, Non-European Hospital, Johannesburg, from whom any further particulars may be obtained.

B. J. HOFMEYER, Matron-in-Chief.

General Hospital, Johannesburg, 9th December, 1942. x90

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY

**ASSISTANT TEACHER.** Apply in first instance, stating qualifications, experience, standards taught, present salary, age, nationality, whether married, etc., and enclosing copies of testimonials, to Principal, Swazi National Schools, P.B. Mbabane, Swaziland. x8.

## WANTED

Wanted immediately male or female assistant teacher for Migdol Bantu School. Apply with testimonials and certificates to A. J. Kourie, Superintendent, P.O. Migdol, Transvaal. x6

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Sugar Grade 2 at 17/-d. 100 lbs. Flour Standard at 19/6d. 100 lbs. Flour Standard at 11/6d. 50 lbs. Salt No. 1 at 10/-d. bag. White Beans at 34/6d. bag. Kidney Beans at 32/-d. bag. Good sound potatoes 15/-d. bag. Desai Store, P.O. Wartburg, Natal. 18-30

## UMBIKO

Kungosizi ukwakalisa ukusweleka komntana onguMakosonke Vazie ekayeni lake eBhofolo ngomihla we 26 December wangwatywa nge 27th December ngu-Rev. R. Mlomezale wase Wesile, izihlobo, amaTshwane kowabo nabaThembu base-Qudeni kulo nina mazaneliswe ngulo mbiko, akafike ntle.

J. VAZIE, Port Alfred, 7638-30

## APPLICATIONS FOR ASSISTANT ROAD OVERSEER. HERSCHEL LOCAL COUNCIL

Applications are hereby invited for the post of Assistant Road Overseer. The salary attached to the post is £60 rising by annual increments of £5 to £100. Applicants must have passed the Junior Certificate Examination. Previous experience of road construction will be a recommendation.

Applications, together with copies of testimonials, should be in the hands of the undersigned not later than Wednesday, 24th February, 1943.

H. B. MYBURGH.

Chairman: Herschel Local Council P.O. Sterkspruit, C.P. x8



# Litaba Tsa Ntoa

(Di tsoa Qopheng la 14)

makhatheng a itseng 'me ka nako e 'ngoe o thameha ho rera a se na sebaka sa ho nahana ka hlokomelo a iketille. Monna ea jereng boikarabelo mahetleng a hae ka nako e 'ngoe o iphumana a le bothateng. Ho batleha hore a se ke a tata ho seng joalo a ka iphumana a oetse seretseng. O fihleloa ke khopolo ena a boele a fihleloe ke e 'ngoe joalo joalo, qetellong e ke hloho ea hae e se e tsekela ha a sa tseba hore na eng ke eng.

Joaloka ha le tseba, batsamaisi ba likepe ba tseba tsela ea bona leoatleng le ho tseba moo ba leng teng ka ho talima letsatsi mots'ea-re, le linaleli bosiu. Ba etelloa ke tsona pele.

Sefefo ha se tsoha Molaoli oa sekepe o se shebisa moo maghubu a hlahang teng. O rera kapele 'me ka tsebo ea hae o hloa sefefe a be a fihlisa sekepe sa hae lelibohong. Ho thoe sethoto ha se ke be se fetole khopole ea sona, ho thoe

neng li le also nakong e qetang selemo setileng tseo lifofane tse kholo tse roalang libetsa le lijo li tsamaisang phahlo ka eona ka lebelo le leholo hae isa ho masole a Lichaba tse Kopaneng ntoeng ena.

Ho tloha libakeng tse itseng mabopong a mabeli a United States le ho tloha libakeng tse ling tse ngata bohareng ba naha, bongata ba lifofane tse roalang phahlo ho fofela Australia le New Zealand tse ling li fofela Alaska 'me ho tloha moo li ea Russia le China; tsele e 'ngoe e tsamaea lifofane tsa phahlo tse eang British Isles lifofane Iceland 'me libhopho tse ngata tsa lifofane li feta South America ho ea Egepeto moo e reng ha li tloha teng li ea India le South Pacific moo lintoa li loanoang teng.

Lifofane tse roalang phahlo tse seng li entsoe li thusa ho tsamaisa kapele tsohle tse hlokehang makhatheng a Lichaba tse thusanang. Leha li ke ke tsa roala fraga tse kholo tse tsamaisoang ka litreng le ka likepe, lifofane tse li isa phahlo ka nako e khuts'oanyane haholo ho feta ea litereno le likepe. Ho le lekanyetsa re ka re sefefeane se roalang phahlo se nka veke e 'ngoe no tloha America ho ea Egepeto le ho khutlela morao.

Ka lifofane tse na tse tsamaisang

"E kea u bopola joale" ho riatsa Nofeliti. "U rata ho npona ka life?" "Ke tseba, liphoofole tsa muso li ntae li phoofetse ho utsoa linooa tsa ka morena 'me ke tli'o kopa tefello bakeng sa ts'enyoe eo li e entseng."

"Ke hantle" ho riatsa Nofeliti joaloka ha u tseba phoofole e a senyeheleng e t'oaanetse ho hlalisoa 'ho seng joalo ha u na tokelo e ea ho batla tefello?

"Phoofole e 'ngoe e t'oaeroe e senya" ho riatsa Hlatini. "Me e mona pel'a lekhohla la hao. Tlo u bone."

Mastrata le lepolesa le Hlatini ba isoa ka khohla ba fihla kantle moo sehlotsoana sa batho se neng se se se bokane teng. Har'a sehlopha 'seo ho no ho le seletse se bofetsoeng pholo tse 'ne holim'a seletse seo e le hloho, e tlameletsoeng ho sona.

"Ke hlokometse letsoe la hao ka mekhona eohle" ho riatsa Hlatini a le-bisa ho Mastrata. Nka be ke e bolale empa ka hobang molao oa makhooa oa hana, ke a hapile. Phoofole ena ea muso ke e fumane e e-ja linooa ts'imong ea ka. E t'oaeroe ke moqechi oa ka."

Ke thusitsoe ke bara ho e tlamefela mona, 'me joale ke tli'o batla tefello bakeng sa ts'enyoe eo e e entseng."

"Hantle-ntle lentsoe la ka ha na phetha ka lona" ho riatsa Nofeliti a tsietsehlile "u tla hophala hore ke ne ke phoofole e senyang e t'oaanetse ho isoa sekete, 'me mona ke khohla ha se sekete."

"Taba eo ke e nahanne Morena. Ha ke isa phoofole sekete batho ba teng ba tla re ke e bolale. Ha u ka tsamaea ea le 'na ho ea sekete ke tla e isa. Ke e tsititse ofising ea muso hobane e k'phoofole ea muso 'me ke tli'e ho uena e leng uena feela muso oo ke o tse bang, ho tla kopa tefello bakeng sa ts'enyoe e entseng ke phoofole ea hao."

"E e kae ts'enyehelo ea hao linooeng?" ho botsa Nofeliti. "Morena hloho ena ke sesinyi, e memile tse ling ho tla nts'enyetsa ts'imong ea ka. Ka bosiu ho bong e itse ho mosali oa eona 'ts'imo ea Hlatini ke eane ea linooa, re jellang litlama tse gorofa athe linooa tse monate li teng?" Mosali oa eona ka hlomp'o a re ke hantle ha re ka ea ja ts'imong ea Hlatini. Joale ho e ne e le hloho ena le mosali le ngoaha ba neng ba le ts'imong ea ka le ba jeleng linooa tsa ka."

"Hloho ke eena ea eteletseng mosali le ngoana pele ho ea lerakong la ts'imo ea ka la hlalaha 'me a phunya lesoba e seng lesobaneng le neng le entsoe ke 'na moo ke neng ke chekile teng. Hoba ba kene ka horaro ba bona ba eme ba re tu ho bona hore ha ho mtho ea ba haiseng 'me eaba ba qala ho ja. Hloho e nyane 'dona' e ne e tloa-tloa feela. Ba ts'ositse ke lekalane le robegang 'me Hloho eitse ha a tloa a baleha moo a ea oele moqecheng oa ka ha ts'oarora mosali le ngoana ba baleha."

Hloho o tsoatsoile a tloka a leka ho its'oasolla empa o sitiloe ke moo ke ileng ka litsa bara ba ka ra mo ts'oara ra mo tlama. 'Bakeng sa Hloho ts'enyehelo ea ka ke sheleng tse peli, bakeng sa mosali oa Hloho ke batla sheleng tse peli. O sa anyesa 'me o jele hoholo, bakeng sa ngoana ke batla sheleng hobane eena o sentse linooa ha a utse a tloa-tloa feela har'a tsona."

"Morena ha ke na paki. Ke ne ke tute se lehang lekaleng la sefate ha ke bona liphoofole tse na nts'enyetsa ke bonesitsoe ke ngoell."

"Joaloka ha u u boletse ho riatsa Nofeliti, 'ke 'na muso tulong ena' 'me ha ho le joalo ke ts'oaanetse ho u lefa. Nka sheleng tse hlano ke tseba."

Lepolesa le laetsoe ho lokolla phoofole e neng e tlamiloe. Hlatini o na e lebelletse ha e tloa moo e balehela morung o haufi ho eona e tloaetseng ho hula teng.

"Ke tla jala linooa tse ling" ho riatsa Hlatini, a t'oaeroe hlalalofo KORONI TSE PELI LETSOHONG LA HAE.

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monna ea bohalele oa e fetola ha makhatho a mo eletsa joalo.

Ho rera a iketille a folisitse hloho tsietsing har'a Jeantle ho tshelitse Captain Shebrooke oa H.M.S. ONSLOW lebitso le phahameng la bonatla leo Britain e le neang batsamaisi ba likepe tsa ntoa kapa masole.

O ile a rera a folisitse hloho a rera kapele 'me a sebetsa kamoo a rerileng ka teng a sa ts'ohe likotsi le litsietsi tse kapele ho eena 'me ka mokhoa o joalo a ea fihlisa sehlopha sa likepe tse roetseng phahlo ea bohlokoa moo li neng li rometsoe teng. Ho thoe ho eena kotsi ke ntho e nyenyane ke motho ea sa ts'abeng letho.

### HO OA LE HO THUEHA HA SEFOFANE SA ANSON

Re hlalisa lengole lena le ka tlase leo re le bonts'isoeng. Ha ho hlokehe hlalosa hobane tsa lona li tlhalosa: "Molaoli oa

"A" Company, 1st Battalion, Native Military Corps.

### TABA: HO THUEHA HA SEFOFANE SA ANSON, KA LA 1 PHEREKHONG, 1943

Masole ana a ngotsoeng katlase mona a lekhotla la hao a thusitse ho pholosa batsamaisi ba hlalisoeng ke kotsi ha sefokane se e oa se thueha ka la 1 Pherekhong, 1943:

- 26977 Corporal Charlie Mhlongo,
- 29877 L/Opl. Letal Saperete,
- 27304 Lesole Johannes Motife,
- 27001 " " Abedingo Mpete,
- 26905 " " Jacobus Mashigo,
- 27080 " " Simon Mongala,
- 52807 " " Kleinbooi Sezwane,
- 39497 " " Andries Banda,
- 39259 " " Stepiens Maluleke,
- 35954 " " Alfred Zim.

Banna bana ba sebelitse ka boits'oaro ho rorisehang ha sa khathalle kotsi e ka la hlalisoeng e neng e ka oitsoa ke lits'ipi tse robeliheng le ligalase. Ba ne ba le kotling e kholo hape ea mollo, Holim'a mathata ana banna ba lalisoeng mona ka bolimo ba ile ba kena sefofaneng ka makhetho a mangata 'me ba nts'a batsamaisi ba tsoileng kotsi ba sefofane. Mokhoa oa la ileng ba ts'oara ba tsoileng kotsi ka oona e bile o sa behatseng 'me lekhoa le leng le nang le tsebo ea bongaka le hlalositse hore e ne e le lekhetlo la pela le bona ts'aro e makhetho bakalo ea ba tsoileng kotsi ba sefofane.

Ha ho pelaele hore masole oa a hao a thusitse ho pholosa ba habeli ho batsamaisi bao ha sefofane ba ka beng ba ile ba bolaoa ke ts'oloho e kholo ea mali. Hoba ba qete mosebetsi oa bona oa ho pholosa ho eo ho fihlile koloi tsa sepetlele, ba tlohlile ka mokhoa o khabane ba se ke ba thibela lingaka ho thusa ha li fihlile.

Fihlisa kea rapela, litoboho tsa rona bohle ba 42 Air School ho banna bao bakeng sa ketso ea bona eo ea ho phalla. Ketso e tjena e paka hore re ke re ra o lebola mosebetsi oa masole a Native Military Corps le thusa ea oona ho rona ba selao sena.

(sgd.) B. J. Brankenbergh S/Ldr., for Group Captain Commanding, No. 42 Air School, PORT ELIZABETH.

LHLOPHA TSA LIFOFANE TSA UNITED STATES TSA PHAHLO LI ISA LIBETSA MASOLENG A LAONANG FATS'ENG LOHLE

Ho so ho le teng litsela tse 'ne tse

phahlo ho e isa hohle moo ho loanoang teng. balaoli ba transporto e eang makhatheng a ntoa ba phetha seo ho neng ho sa nahane hore se ka phethahala joale. Lilao tsa lifofane li entsoe merung le mahostateng le har'a mahloa hore phahlo ena ntoa e fihlisoa makhatheng a lichaba tse Kopaneng litulong tse khethiloeng moo e batleheng kapele le ka nako e khuts'oanyane ka hohle kamoo ho ka khonehang ka teng.

### HLOLO LE LINAOA

Re li nka bukeng ea "Corporal Wanz" 'me re li hlalisa mona ka tumello ea mongoli.

Ha ho Mastrata Koloti ea neng a hlonephoa kapa eo ka baka la molemo oa hae ea neng a rata joaloka Nofeliti. Har'a likete tse mashome a mane tsa batho tseo a neng a li laola ne e le Rea-batho le mabusi ea bohlele. Tsamaisong ea molao ha a ne a fositse o n'a fosetsa ka lehlakoreng la toka le khaubelo. Lentsoe le hae e ne e le molao a le molao a le kutloelo-bohloko e bile a rata batho.

Mo-Afrika e mong o kile a tshoa lekhotleng la hae a qositsoe ka ho bolala hloho. "U ikarebella ka lefe Hlatini?" ho riatsa Mastrata. "Na u molato kapa che?"

"Che Morena, nke ke ka bono molato" ho riatsa Hlatini. "Ke maketse ha ke tshoa khutla bakeng sa taha ena." "Na ha u ka u e bolala hloho?" ho botsa Nofeliti. Hloho ke e bolalle?" ho araba Hlatini. "Nka re e ipolalle e le eona empa ka thuso ea ka. E ne e tloaetsa ho kena ts'imong ea ka e tsoa linooa, ka e beela moqechi u. ea oela ho oona ea ikhama."

"Na ha u tseba hore hloho li sireletsoe ke muso 'me o laetse hore li batallae?" ho botsa Nofeliti.

"Ho ka ba joalo" ho araba moqechi "empa na muso oo ho thoenng ke mosireletsi, oa hlalilo o tla sireletsa le ho hlalula linooa tsa ka ho tsona? Ke ts'oaanetse ho a tsa joang ha hloho e kena ts'imong ea ka e-ja linooa tsa ka?"

"U ts'oaanetse ho tseba" ho araba Nofeliti. "hore ha phoofole e kena ts'imong ea motho e senya lijalo e kenngoa seketeng 'me ea senyehetsoeng o kopa tefello."

"Kea utloa Morena" ho riatsa Hlatini, "empa na le hloho e ka isoa seketeng? Ke ka baka lang muso o sa liseng phoofole tsa oona? Moshanyana oa ka o lisa likhomo le lipoli tsa ka hore li se ke tsa kena masimong a batho. Empa le ha ho le joalo ha e le hore ke molao hore ke se ke ka bolaea phoofole e kenang ts'imong ea ka, ke molao hore re ke ekenye sekete, ke tla leka ka nako e tlang ho boloka molao."

"Tabeng ena" ho araba Nofeliti "u tlote molao, mpa ka ha u no a sireletsa linooa tsa hao ke tla u qenehela. Ke u lefisa halalo-koroni". Hlatini o nts'itse halalo-koroni pontong tse hlano tseo a neng a tli'e le isona eaba oa tsamaea. Kamor'a sebaka k'hoeli Nofeliti o ile a khopisona ke motho a hloetse sefenstereng sa ofising ea hae. "Kbomo tsoo Morena!" Ha a tshama o bone sefahleho fenstereng. "Tihoba mona!" ho riatsa Nofeliti. Ha na ts'oanela ho bua le 'na u le fenstereng. Hau rata ho mpona potela ka koana u kopsa lepolesa, hore le u tli'e ho na? O tlohlile 'me kamor'a ho moo lepolesa le kene ofising le tshitse motho se sefahleho sa hae e neng e ka se tsejona.

"U nang, u batlang" ho botsa Nofeliti. "Ha u ntsebe Morena? Ke Hlatini. U ts'oaanetse ho ntseba ka la e le uena ea kileng a nts'efisa halalo-koroni bakeng sa ho bolaea hloho."

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# Litaba Tsa Ntoa



HLALOSO E HLAHISOANG KE LEKHOTLA LA MERERO EA BABATSO E  
LEBISOANG HO MA-AFRIKA A MUSO OA KOPANO EA SOUTH AFRICA  
Hlaloso No. 152 (Ea veke e felang ka 23rd January, 1943)



### LIJO TSA MOKETE OA KRESMESE

Tsena ke lits'oants'o tsa baapehi ba Lekhotla la Ma-Afrika la Bahlabani tse bonts'ang tse ling tsa lintho tseo ba tlang ho li sebelisa ha ba lokisetsa lijo tsa mokete oa Kresmese. Lea e bona mefuta-futa ea meroho e hlahisitsoeng lits'oants'ong tsepa hammoho le litapole le litamati le tse ling. Ke mang ea neng a ka nahana hore lintho tsa mofuta oo li ka fumanoa lepalapaleng, empa ke moo he. Meroho ena e lengoa phuleng e beang haholo ea noka e bitsoang Nile moo metsi a tsamaisoang ke liforo ho tloha nokeng a ee ho nosetsa likefete-kete tsa liakere moo lijo tsa mefuta-futa li jaloang.

Le se ke la nahana hore lijo tsena tsa mokete oa Kresmese e ba meroho feela. Lehana nama e sa hlahisoa sets'oants'ong mona masole a tla e fumana ka bongata hammoho le plum pudding le tse ling tse monate.

Ha re sheba ho bososela ho lifahlehong tsa baapehi bana re fumana hore ba lebetse ho ja ba khora.

### MOLAETSA O TSOANG HO MOHLOMPHEHI MAJOR PIET VAN DER BYL, TONA EA LEKHOTLA LA MERERO EA BABATSO O LEBISOANG HO MA-AFRIKA A KOPANO

Marena a Ma-Afrika, bo-Rametsa, Matona le lona merafe ea Kopano ea South Africa, kea lumelisa!

Ke khethiloe ke 'muso ho jara mahetleng a ka mesebetsi le boikarabelo ba Tona ea Litaba tsa Babats'o.

Boemong ba Tona ea Merero ea lona 'musong e tla ba pheello ea ka ho etsa hore kutloano e tiileng ea 'nete e be teng mahareng a Makhooa le Ma-Afrika, le ho rarolla litaba tse thata tse le amang, le ho bopa seemo seo ho sona Makhooa le Ma-Afrika a ka phelang ka ho ts'epana le ka kutloisisano le ka ho sebetsa hammoho le ka kholisano.

### Ke a ela hloko mathata le boikarabelo bo ke tlang ho ba le bona mosebetsing ona oa ka. Mororo oa ka ke ho talimana le mathata ao ka ho se ts'abe, le ho jara boikarabelo boo ka bokhabane 'me ke tla etsa ka 'nete ka hohle kamoo nka khonang ka teng ho nts'etsa pele katleho ea lona.

### P. van der Byl.

### NTOA MAHARENG A GERMANE LE RUSSIA

E se e le sebaka sa limaele tse mashome a mabeli feela se khahantseng makhotla a Russia a mabeli le selao sa Majeremane sa Rostov. Makhotla a Russia a soketseng Rostov a hlahile Majeremane ka qtlheng tse peli 'me a ntse a goteetsa Majeremane hoo ho ka thoeng ha ho letho joale le ka a thibelang ho ea fihla seloang sena.

Ho ka be ho thoe Majeremane kajeno a se a lemohile bohale ba Ma-Russia ba ho loana empa ka mehla ma-Russia a tla ka tsoametso le ka tsela eo a neng a sa e lebella. Ma-Russia a bile le katleho liphutuheleng kaofela tsa ona.

Hitler o lekile ka matla ho thibela ma-Russia ka hlakoreng le ka borooa o bile a futuha ka litanka tse lekholo empa a hloloa.

Ma-Russia a sa ntsane a lelekisa makhotla a General von List a balehang, a baleha a le pherekanong e kholo. Litanka tse tlhohetsoeng ha ho balehuoa le li-lorry, phahlo

e 'ngoe ea ntoa le lijo le libetsa li ntse li oela matsohong a ma-Russia.

Ho bolailoe Majeremane a batlang ho fihla ho 2,000 ntoeng e ts'abehang e loanneng lihora tse 24 karolong e katlase ea noka ea Don.

Majeremane a ile a tlameha ho tlohela metse e mengata e ka beng e le mo a tla qetela mariha ho eona. Makhotla a oona a lebane le lefu joale, lithabeng tse phahameng tse apesitsoeng ke lehloa tseo a balehetseng ho tsona. Mohlomong ho ke ke ha hlokeha hore ma-Russia a a futuhele teng a ka a tlohela hona moo hore a bolaoe ke serame le mahloa a mariha lithabeng tseo.

Ntoa e ntse e tsoela pele karolong ea Voronezh; Makhotla a Russia a likoto li tharo. Ma-Russia a phuntse mela ea ts'ireletso libakeng tse ngata a fetela ka nqane ho eona sebaka sa limaele tse 40 ho ea fihla ho tse 60. Makhotla a robong a meqikela ea Majeremane a qhalantsoe, palo ea oona e fokotsehile ho tloha ho 200,000 ho ea tlase ho 70,000 kapa 80,000 'me ho ao a setseng ho itsoe a ineele ha a ka utloisisa lipeelo tse hlahisitsoeng.

Lipeelo tsa ho ineele li supa hore makhotla kaofela a hlometseng, a teetsoeng hare a ts'oanetse ho bea libetsa fats'e. Balaoli ba ma-Russia ba itse ha Majeremane a ka etsa joalo a ke ke a bolaoa. Ha thoe lioffisiri tsa Majeremane li ke ke tsa amohuoa lisabole tsa tsona.

Balaoli ba Majeremane ba boleloa hore ha ba sa lumellane le lipeelo tsena makhotla a Majeremane a tla loants'oa a timetsoe kaofela.

Nako eo a beetsoeng eona ho nahana hore a ineele ea fela ka hora ea 10 ka la 9 Pherekhong 'me ka le hlahlamang Majeremane a bolela hore taba tseo ha a utloane le tsona. Joale a futuhile Ma-Russia.

Ha ho pelaelo hore makhotla ao a Majeremane a teetsoeng hare a a tla timetsoa kaofela. Ha ho kamoo a ka fumang letho ka teng le tsoang kantle—libetsa lijo le tse ling 'me a eme hampe haholo. Ka hobane ma-Russia a a file sebaka sa ho ineele 'me a hana ma-Russia ha a sa tla ba mohau, phutuhelo ea bona e tla ba e bohale, le e sehloho.

Ntoeng ea eona Majeremane a entse liqhosheane tsa mofuta o mong tse matla tse bitsoang liqhosheane tsa mebutla.

Bohlale boo ma-Russia a bo lemohile. A li feta ka thoko a khutle khabareng ho tla li thuo. Tse tsoang mehloing e ts'epahalang li hlahisa hore Majeremane a ke-noe ke tepello e kholo joale athe ma-Russia oona ke hona a ntseng a teiea moea oa kothahalo ho oona le ho ikemisetsa ho hlola.

Mabaka a mabeli a entseng hore Majeremane a tisetse ho loana karolong ea Stalingrad. Ha ho kamoo a ka phonyohang ka teng 'me hape Hitler o a laetse hore a hape Stalingrad leha ho ka tla joang le joang.

Ka mokhoa o joalo he, leha a se a oetse moqecheng oo a sitoa ho tsoa ho oona, a ineele ho phetha taelo ea Hitler.

Joaloka ha re 'nile ra bolela ka nako e fetileng. Hitler o laela hore ho phetheo hona kapa hoane leha a eletsoa ke Balaoli ba hae ba nang le tsebo e kholo ea ntoa hore ka mokhoa opa ho ke ke ha loka.

Makhotla a busoa ke Corporal (kopolo) 'me har'a balaoli ba phahameng le eena kutloano ha e eo ho ka etsahala hore makhotla a mo fetohele.

Ma-Russia a hapile Millevoro eo e leng motse o moholo seporong sa terene se kopanyang selao sa Rostov le leboea. Lekhotla la masole a Majeremane le neng le lisitsetse motse ona le batlile le timetsoa kaofela.

Motse oa Leningrad o neng o thibelletsoe ka nako e telele haholo o lokolotsoe. Motse oa Schlusberg o ka nqa bochabela ho Leningrad o hapiloe ke Ma-Russia. Ma-Russia a nkile Sinyovino. Ntoeng e loanneng moo, makhotla a mane a Majeremane a qhaliloe, ha bolaoa 13,000 'me h nkuoa baholehuoa ba 1,250.

Ma-Russia a ntse a tsoela pele likarolong tse ling tsa ntoa ea bochabela.

### NTOA EA AFRIKA LEBOEA

Majeremane a Rommel a emisitse ka lehlakoreng le ka bophirima-tsatsi ho lengope le lehlo le bitsoang Wadi Zemzem.

Makhotla a kapele a Lekhotla la Mangesemane la Borobeli a phunyeletsa ka letsatsi le leng le leng likants'ing tsa Majeremane tsa ts'ireletso teng.

Lekhotla la Moreneng la Lifofane (R.A.F.) le ntse le phetha mosebetsi oa lona oa bolebeli holim'a mebila e mabili eo Khotla la Borobeli le tlang ho tsamaea ka eona—mila o sikang lebope le 'mila o hlahang bohareng ba nahana—le ntse le futuhela le sa khahantseng, masole a balehang a lekhotla la Majeremane le bitsoang Afrika Korps.

'Mila o hlahang bohareng ba nahana ke oo General Leclerc a tlang ka oona ho tsoa setrekeng sa Chad joaloka ha a ntse a atamela motse oa Tripoli.

Litaba tsa ho hapjooa ha Muzuk motse oa borena karolong ea Fezzan ke makhotla a Leclerc li bolela hore khanyetso ea Mataliana e felile karolong eo ea Southern Libya le hore makhotla a Mataliana a thibetsoe ho ea fihla liqhosheane tsa lira ka nqa leboea ha e se ha a ka tsamaea ka tsela e boima ea lepla-pala 'me litsela tse fetang mapala-paleng li na le likotsi kamehla.

Masole a ma-Fora le libetsa le mefaho e isetsoang makhotla a ntoeng tsena kaofela li ntse li finyella malibohong a Afrika Leboea a matsohong a Bathusani leha leatlale le lisitsoe ka mehla ke lithalaboliba (submarines) tsa lira (Axis).

Mahareng a la 8 Pulungoana selemong se fetileng le la 8 Pherekhong selemong sena Likepe tsa Ntoa tsa Mangesemane li felehelitse ka katleho likepe tse 971 tsa mefaho le libetsa le tse ling ho ea li fihlisa malibohong a Afrika Leboea a matsohong a Bathusani ba heso.

Ho qoelisitsoe lithala-boliba tse ngata tsa lira tse neng li leka ho thibela likepe tsena tse isetsang masole libetsa.

A se a kopane makhotla a General Leclerc a ma-Fora a Lokolohileng a Loanang a tsoang ka nqa borooa le a General Giraud a loanang Tunisia. Re tisetsoa hore a tla hula hammoho ntoeng eo a tlang ho e loana moo.

Kutloano e se e hlomiloe mahareng a MEHARISTES (Arab Camel Corps) le General Leclerc. Meharistes a ja setsi ka lehlakoreng la letsoho le lets'ehali ho Leclerc. Lihloela tsa lekhotla lena li palame likamela tsa peiso tse tsamaeang limaele tse 70 ka letsatsi. Lihloela tse bohale ke baloani ba bohale ba sa ts'abeng ntoa ba tloaetseng mathata a nahathothe ba holetseng ho eona ba rutloeng ho mamella litsietsi tsa nahathothe.

Rommel o balehela nqa bophirima-tsatsi o lateloa haufi ke

Lekhotla la Borobeli le mo lelekisang. O hapetsoe masole le litanka.

Taba ena e bolela hore Rommel o ile a tlameha ho tloha likants'ing tsa hae Wadi Zem Zem tseo ho neng ho thoe ha u za ke tsa kenoa.

General Montgomery o hlahile Majeremane ka lets'ehali 'me a oa thakholla lits'ireletsong tsa ona. Kamorao ho moo a ile a o tlohela kaofela mola oa oona oa ts'ireletso.

Tsoelo pele ena e ncha ea Lekhotla la Borobeli e bolela hore e se e batla e fela ntoa ea lepalapaleng. Ntoa joale e loana naheng e nonneng e lithabana-thabana. E bolela hape hore leliboho la lira la Misurata le tla tlohela ke Makhotla a heso ha a ntse a e ea pele hore le tle le bonoe haramorao.

Phakiso eo makhotla a Mangesemane a tsoelang pele ka eona le phakiso ea Lekhotla la Mangesemane la lifofane ho futuhele lilao tse ncha tsa lifofane e supa hore Tripoli e ke ke ea hlola e sebetsoa ke Rommel bakeng sa ro romeloa ha phahlo eo a e hloakang le lijo.

General Montgomery o sa ntsane a ikemiselitse ho a timeletsa ruri masalanyana a Afrika Korps. Lihlopha tsa makoloi a balehang a lira li futuhetsoe ke lifofane tse bileng le katleho e kholo.

Palehong ea hae Rommel o leka ho nts'a lekhotla la hae seomong se bohloko. General Montgomery o mo lelekisa a sa mo fe le sebaka sa ho phfumoloha bosiu le mots'eara. Rommel a ke ke a baleha ka ho sa eeng kee. Makhotla a Bathusani a mo laletse ka nqa leboea la bophirima.

### TSELA EA LEPALA-PALA

Na ua tseba hore ke ntho e joang ho tsamaea lepalapaleng moo u ka fumang metsi mona le mane feela le moo mefaho e neoloang masole e fokotsoang. moo u hatselang haholo bosiu athe u chesoa ke letsatsi le bohale mots'eara, mo leleme la hao e beng e be le thata ka baka la lenyora, moo mahlo a batho e kang a mekoteng ka baka la tsietsi le tlaala ea teng.

Ha u e na le tsebo ea ntho tsena u tla eelloa tsietsi ea Mataliana a tla shabanang ie oona ha a ba nka tsela e nang le tsietsi ea lepalapaleng palehong ea oona le ho lekeng ha oona ho ea kopana le makhotla a Axis a leng koana leboea, 'me eka ho'ha ho se e 'ngoe tsela ha a rata ho pholoha makhohleng a General Leclerc a lelekisang.

### BERLIN E THIBELA HAHOLO KA LILOFANE

Berlin e thibela ka libomo bosiu ba la 16 Pherekhong ha e ne e futuhetsoe mello e mengata e mehelo e cha. Se seng sefahle se sitloeng ho khutla.

Mohala oa meroo oa Germane o itse Berlin ho bolailoe batho ba 31 ha tsoa kotsi ba 150 'me oa eketsa ka hore palo ea ba leng kotsing ea ho shoa e tla fumanoa e le e kholo ha ho fela mosebetsi oa ho pholosa.

Lena e ne e le lekhetlo la mashome a mararo a motso o mong la ho futuheloa ha Berlin ke R.A.F. E mong oa banna ba neng ba le ho eona o ngola a re: "Ke bone Berlin e ncha. Ha ke talima ke bone makhohlakholo a mello, libakeng tse ngata. Sebakeng sa leholimo holim'a motse e ne e le bofubeli feela bo entsoeng ke lifofane tse qalileng phutuhelo. Malakabi a hasehang a pakile hore Berlin e fumane kotlo e fetang tsohle tseo e kileng ea li fumana.

Mollo o keketse ea ba ea e ba khanare e tonana.

### SEHLOPHA SA LIKEPE TSA JAPAN SE NESETSOA LOBOMB

Lifofane tse kholo tsa Lekhotla la Amerika li lahletse libomo sehlopheng sa likepe tsa Ma-Japan ka nqa borooa ho Rangoon ka la 16 Pherekhong. Ho otloile sekepe sa phahlo sa tlohelo se teba. Ba sebang ho sona ba bonoe ba e tsoa ho sona.

### "MO HO THEOHELOANG TENG."

Ma-Belgian a re libaka tseo Majeremane a ileng a theohele ho tsona Britain ke litulong tse tharo feela—mabitieng, lipetlele le literonkong.

### BERLIN E FUTUHETSOE HAPE

Bosiu ba la 17 Pherekhong Berlin e ile ea thukoa hape ka khetlo la bobeli ke lekhotla le lehlo la lifofane tsa Mangesemane. Fraga e kholo ea libomo e lahletsoe teng ha tlohelo mello e mehelo e cha.

### MAKUMANE A LITABA

Bosiu ba la 13 Pherekhong Lekhotla la Moreneng la Lifofane le lahletse bongata bo boholo ba libomo tse qomising le tse hotsang mello motseng oa Majeremane o moholo oa Essen. Essen ke motse oo ho etsoang mesebetsi ea libetsa le e meng ea ntoa ho oona.

Bosiu ba la 10/11 Pherekhong likepe tsa United States tse thuvang ka li-torpedo li ile tsa futuhela sehlopha sa likepe tsa rtoa tsa Ma-Japan haufi le Guadalcanal. Se seng sa likepe tsa sera se ile sa otloa ke li-torpedo tse peli, sa bobeli sa otloa ke torpedo e le 'ngoe. Sekepe sa

boraro ho nahanoa hore le sona se otloa ke li-torpedo tse peli. Sehlopha seo sa likepe tsa sera se ile sa balehela nqa a leboea.

Banna ba 2,330, lioffisiri le masole ba lekhotla le bitsoang First South African Division, ba fihlile ho lena la Kopano; ba tsoa Afrika Leboea 'me ba filoe nako ea phomolo.

Batho ba Germane ba thonoka makumane a litaba mona le mane, ba leka ho utloisisa seemo sa ntoa ea Russia hobane borena oo se bo bo patela tsona. Ba ea eelloa joale hore Ma-Russia a feta Majeremane hole ka palo likarolong tsohle moo ho loaneloang teng. Ka lebaka lena he ho thoe phunyeletso ea ma-Russia moleng oa Majeremane le litulong tse o ts'ehelitseng ha e makatse.

(A rona maikutlo: Majeremane ka makheto a mangata a makalitsoe ke likatleho le lihlole le ho tsoela pele ha ma-Russia hoo a ke keng a hlola a makatsoa ke ntho efe le efe eo Ma-Russia a ka e etsang.)

Koranta ea Majeremane e re: "Phutuhelo ea ma-Russia e ntse e nts'etsoa pele 'me e soketsa mela ea Majeremane ea ts'ireletso ha bohloko. Seemo kaofela sa ntoa karolong e ka leboea le e hare ea mola se efile ka mokhoa o phethehileng."

"Seemo ka nqa borooa ho noka ea Don ha sea hlaka hantle. Tsamaiso ea Ma-Russia ea ntoa e qalile ho nka sebopeho seo ho ts'ehle ma-Russia a se a ithutule mono a Majeremane a phutuhelo."

(A rona maikutlo: Seemo sa ntoa karolong e ka leboea le e hare ea mola se efile ka mokhoa o phethehileng. Likarolong tsena Majeremane a ea hloloa 'me a suthisetsoa morao. Ka nqa ea borooa seemo se ea se ntse se batla ho fetisa. Majeremane a lahletsetsoe ke tsela har'a mouoane.)

### HO PHONYOHA HA MA-AUSTRALIA A 15

Schlophana sa masole a Ma-Australia a 15 koana New Guinea ao kamora ho loana le lekhotla ma-Japan le neng le a feta hole ka palo, se ile sa phonyoha ka ho etsa foro ka tlas'a mobu eo bolelele ba eona e leng 50 yards ho tloha sekants'ing sa oona ho ea fihla morung. A bile a ea fihla lekhotleng la habo oona a se a metse l'etlu a le litsetse. Sehlophana sena e ne e le matsatsi a robeli se nyametse ho bile ho nahanoa hore se timetse.

Masole a na e ne ile eare ha a kopana le lekhotla la Ma-Japan eba a etsa sekants'i moo a loaneng teng matsatsi a mangata le Ma-Japan. Ha ntoa e ntse e loana athe oona a ntse a chenchano ho cheka foro. Ha nako ea ho phonyoha e fihla ho setse mona a le mong kamorao a ntse a betsa ka 'grenade' le ho thunya ho etsetsa hore lira li nahane hore lekhotla la masole le sa le teng moo. Qetellong le eena e neng a setse o ile a pholoha.

### MOLAOLI OA SEKEPE SA NTOA O FUMANE VICTORIA CROSS

Captain Robert Sherbrooke, D.S.O., oa Lekhotla la Mangesemane la likepe o abetsoe Victoria Cross bakeng sa bohale bo a bo bonahaliteng ha a pholosa likepe tse neng li isa phahlo Russia, a li sireletsa makhohleng a likepe tsa Majeremane tse li fetang ka palo.

E ne e le offisiri e phahameng e neng e laola likepe tsa Mangesemane tsa ntoa tse ileng tsa fumana tsa Majeremane li li laletse lefifiing har'a lifeto tsa lehlo North Cape (Norway). O futuhile ka makheto a mane 'me a leleka Majeremane a neng a leka ho qoelisa sehlopha sena sa likepe. Ka lekhetlo le le leng ha Majeremane a futuha Captain Sherbrooke o ile a etsa hore a khutlele morao a ipatile ka tsira la mosi hore a se ke a betsoa ke li 'torpedo' tsa Mangesemane.

Sekepe sa Captain Sherbrooke se ile sa otloa 'me eena a kobe-soa ha bohloko sefahlehong ho a bileng a sitoa ho bona ka leihlo le leng empa leha ho le joalo o ile a 'na a laola a laela sekepang sa hae ho fihlela se ba se otloa hape a ba a tlameha ho tsoa ntoeng empa le hona a se ke a tsoa a e-so bone hore ea mo hlahlamang bo-offisiring o kene tulung tsa hae. Ke moo a ileng a tlohela mosebetsi oa hae hore a e'o hlokomeloa ka lingaka. Sebete sa hae, pelo-telele le khopolo e nahanang kapele li ile tsa khotatsa bohle ba beng ba e na le eena.

Ka boetabele ba hae le mohlala oo a o beileng ba bang sehlopha seo sa likepe se ile sa phela. O bonahaliteng hore leha a le kotsing ha a ts'abe letho.

Eitse ha ho fihla makhotla a Mangesemane, Majeremane a balehela lilaong tsa ona Norway a sa ka qoelisa le ho senya leha se le seng sa likepe tse neng li roetse phahlo.

### MERERO

Monna leha e ka ba mobusi kapa motsamaisi oa sekepe kapa lesole, o ee a fihleloe ke nako eo ka eona a ts'oanetseng ho rera kamoo a tlang ho sebetsa ka teng



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