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# THE BANTU WORLD

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## Battle Of Europe Raging In Sicily

### Allied Forces Capture Many Important Towns On The Island

With the invasion of the island of Sicily by British, American and Canadian troops last Saturday, the battle of Europe has now begun and the bloodiest struggle in human history is now in progress. Since Saturday, the Allied forces have captured many important strategic points in the south-eastern portion of the island.

The Allies have already captured several towns. In the east the British forces under General Montgomery have occupied the important naval base of Syracuse and the port of Augusta and have landed near Catania. The Canadians, after taking many towns on the southern tip of Sicily, have now captured several towns inland. The Americans, on the south, have occupied Vittoria, Gela and Licata, and are pushing on to Agrigento. The Allies have captured over 7,000 prisoners.

### SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS TAKEN

British forces have landed on the beaches near Catania on the east coast of Sicily, according to an announcement from Allied Headquarters in North Africa on Tuesday night.

Algiers radio says that the troops which captured Ragusa are now on the outskirts of Comiso airfield. The German radio reports that Allied forces are advancing along the road from Augusta to Catania.

**FOUR ITALIAN COLONELS GIVE IN**  
It is stated that four Italian lieutenant-colonels walked into the American lines and surrendered.

Algiers radio says that after the capture of Floridia British and Canadian forces fought heavy engagements with German units.

Augusta, north of Syracuse, fell to the Allies with very slight casualties. The port and harbour installations are said to be undamaged.

Ragusa, 12 miles from the south coast, and Floridia and Palazzolo, seven and 23 miles west of Syracuse respectively, were also captured.

Canadian and American troops joined up just outside Ragusa thus

consolidating an unbroken Allied line with the British Eighth Army in the east. The capture of Ragusa, which the Americans reached just ahead of the Canadians, and Palazzolo, gives the Allies command of all the important roads and other communications in this vital area.

It is estimated that 4,000 enemy prisoners were captured on Monday. They include General Davet, of the 206th Italian Coastal Division.

The Allied air fleets continue to sweep ahead of the invasion forces, and on Monday they sank or damaged Axis transports and two destroyers carrying reinforcements. Twenty-eight enemy planes were shot down for the loss of 11. Malta's fighters destroyed 34 aircraft in the 24 hours ended at dawn today. Eleven others were probably destroyed and 32 were damaged.

Very good progress has been made on land, according to the latest news. The United Press says that the Canadians have advanced 45 miles inland and the Americans 20 miles.

### Axis Supply Lines Blasted By Allied Air Force

As the Allies gain a more solid grip on the Sicilian bridgehead, the Air Force is ranging over the channels between the Italian islands and defeating the desperate German attempts to reinforce Sicily, says a message from Allied Headquarters.

Torpedo bombers, striking with great daring around Sardinia and Sicily, on Tuesday left two merchantmen and two destroyers ablaze on stem to stern, probably hit two large troopships and badly damaged another merchantman.

Striking with great weight and precision at the lifelines connecting the Axis armies in Sicily with Italy, Flying Fortresses pounded Messina with heavy bombs. On the way to the target the pilots saw Sicilian towns wreathed in smoke and Allied land convoys streaming north from the bridgehead. The Mediterranean was still covered with ships bringing supplies to the Allied forces.

Heavy flak greeted the Fortresses over Messina, but there was no fighter opposition and the first wave

### ITALIAN GENERAL KILLED IN SICILY

Lieut. General Enrico Francisci, Commander of the 13th Zone of Black-shirt Militia and liaison officer of the Italian armies in Sicily, was killed in action, according to the Italian news agency. General Francisci, who arrived in Sicily last month, had served with the Italians in the Spanish civil war and in Russia in this war.

### SPRINGBOKS IN SICILIAN VANGUARD

Elements of the South African Engineer Corps, which has been in the vanguard of all the North African campaigns, were included in the land forces that invaded Sicily.

They are water experts who were taken over to investigate the water supply on the island.

It is known that an acute water shortage will be one of the early problems that the Allies will have to face, as Sicily normally lacks an adequate water supply. Officers of the water supply companies will immediately investigate all aspects of this problem.

They will soon be followed by several hundreds of other South African Engineers.

The services of several units of the South African Engineer Corps have been called on in previous campaigns, and now once again they have been allotted a most important task.

The South African Engineers are to-day the veterans of the forces serving outside the Union. With few exceptions, the men serving in these units have now had nearly three years' continuous active campaigning.



Canadian troops are taking part in the invasion of Sicily. This picture shows Canadian tanks which will play an important role in the battle of Sicily.

### MEN WHO DIRECT OPERATIONS IN SICILY

An official statement gives the names of the senior officers commanding the present combined operations in the Mediterranean, under the supreme command of General Eisenhower:

Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean: Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Andrew Cunningham.

Naval Commander: Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay.

Deputy Commander-in-Chief: General Sir Harold Alexander.

Commander-in-Chief, British forces: General Sir Bernard Montgomery.

### AIR COMMANDS

Air Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Air Command: Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder.

Naval Commander, Commanding United States naval forces: Vice-Admiral Henry K. Hewitt.

Commanding General, American forces: Lieut. General George S. Patton.

Commanding General, North-West African Air Force: Lieut. General Carl Spaatz.

Officer Commanding, North-West African Tactical Air Force: Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham.

Commanding General, Strategic Air Force: Major-General James Doolittle.

Air Officer Commanding, North-West African Coastal Air Force: Air Vice-Marshal Sir Hugh P. Lloyd.

### JAPANESE WARSHIPS SUNK IN PACIFIC

A Japanese Cruiser and three destroyers have been sunk in a new naval action—the second in a week—in Kula Gulf, the narrow strip of water separating the New Georgia and Kolombangara islands in the central Solomons. Reporting this a communiqué from General MacArthur's Headquarters states that two other enemy destroyers were probably sunk.

This success brings the Japanese losses in Kula Gulf to 13 cruisers and destroyers. Official reports of the first action, early on Tuesday last week, stated that at least nine enemy warships were sunk—reconnaissance photographs taken since then show that nine Japanese ships are lying at the bottom of the sea off New Georgia island—for the loss of one American 10,000-ton cruiser.

### GARRISON WIPED OUT

Another land success on New Georgia is also reported in a communique from Allied Headquarters, South-West Pacific. The Japanese garrison trapped on the Dragon Peninsula, between Enogai inlet and Bairoko harbour, on the north-west coast of New Georgia, has been wiped out by Allied ground forces.

### GERMAN ARMIES RECEIVE TREMENDOUS REBUFF IN RUSSIA

In the great battle of the Kursk "bulge" the Russian Army is steadily wearing down von Kluge's forces. The German armies have received a tremendous rebuff, says a message from Moscow.

Fighting raged on Monday in all sectors north and south of the Kursk salient, but the Germans attacked with smaller forces and noticeably less punch, and the Soviet defence developed a tremendous recovery.

In the most vulnerable area—the Bvelgorod wedge—Russian Guardsmen not only improved their positions in one important sector, but also recaptured lines they had abandoned before the German offensive began.

In the Bvelgorod area the Germans made desperate efforts to find a weak spot in the Russian defence, but neither there nor on the Kursk front was any enemy progress recorded.

The battle of Bvelgorod is not yet decided, but the Russians have entered what they term the "active" stage in which the defenders take the initiative and prevent the enemy from imposing his battle plan on them.

### UNITED ANTI-FASCIST FRONT IN ITALY

A United Anti-Fascist Front has been formed inside Italy. All anti-Fascist underground movements have agreed on a common policy for a constitutional, democratic republic.

This statement is made in the latest copy to reach London of the underground Italian newspaper "Italia-Libera."

The united front calls on all who are free from prejudice, special interest and partisanship to join the movement. A clear distinction is drawn between sincere and disinterested elements which have been duped by Fascism and forced to belong to the Fascism Party for fear of losing their livelihood, and those financial and industrial groups which

(Continued in column 3)

### A MILLION MEN ENCAGED

The Rome correspondent of the Basler Nachrichten says that the Italians are calling the invasion of Sicily "the greatest, best-organised and most carefully prepared landing operation since Gallipoli," which is confirmed by the fact that about 1,000,000 men are said to be fighting on both sides.

The Berlin correspondent of Die Tat says: "The Germans and Italians having been promised that Allied landing attempts on the Continent would fail, the success of the Sicily landing will lead to a considerable falling of morale."

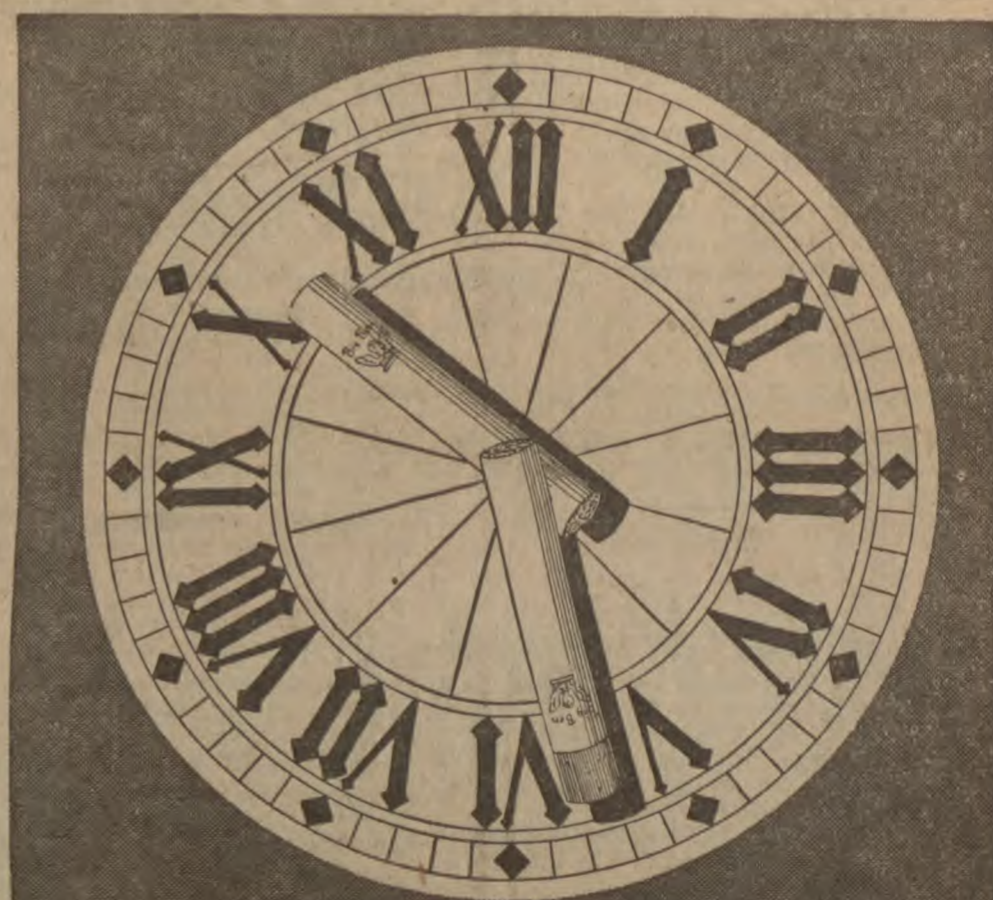
### MORE CANADIANS REACH NORTH AFRICA

It was disclosed on Sunday night that several thousand Canadian reinforcements landed in North Africa within 24 hours after the start of the Allied invasion of Sicily.

A substantial troop convoy carrying additional troops from England followed the ships carrying the Canadian assault force.

formerly backed Fascism, but now, seeing the end approaching, simulate pro-Allied sympathies.

After the destruction of Fascism, says the newspaper, the former will be allowed to rehabilitate themselves. For the others both now and later, there is to be "absolute intransigence."



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# THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1948

## The Union's Place In Africa

There are white people who are talking and writing even before final victory is won in this gigantic struggle for human freedom, about Pan-Africanism which may ensure peaceful development of this continent in every sphere of human activity. The trend of opinion is that the Union of South Africa, the undisputed leading state, should play the leading role in promoting and encouraging the Pan-African spirit.

About two weeks ago, Dr. C. Louis Leipoldt told the Fabian Society in Cape Town that "South Africa would be cold-shouldered by the rest of Africa, if she continued in her illiberal and inhuman outlook on all moral and ethical values. He could not think of the future of South Africa except in terms of equality, and he could not visualise the Union mapping out a future for the rest of Africa unless there was reform in constitution and outlook."

We do not profess to know what was in Dr. Leipoldt's mind when he uttered these words, but to us they are significant and show that there are white men who are capable of rising above the South African traditional outlook on the political future of this country. Since the white man came into contact with the African on the banks of the Great Fish River over a hundred years ago, he has maintained that his duty is to make South Africa "a white man's country" and thus save white civilisation from sharing the fate of those civilisations which are now lying buried at Zimbabwe, Timbuctoo, Memphis and Carthage. This conception has been a driving force in the shaping of the Union's Native policy and in determining the relations between white and black in Africa; and it is not saying too much to aver that it is largely responsible for a great deal of misunderstanding in our inter-racial dealings.

It seems to us that the abandonment of this conception by at least the majority of thinking Europeans is urgently necessary, if South Africa is to play a leading role in the peaceful development and civilisation of Africa. The day is gone when the Union can hope to impose its Native policy on the rest of the continent. In British Africa, with the exception perhaps of Kenya and Southern Rhodesia, an entirely different policy is being pursued. For instance in Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Gambia, the Governors rule with the advice of Legislative Councils consisting of European and African representatives. It can be safely stated here that in French, Portuguese and Belgian Africa more liberal policies than that of the Union are being followed. Then there are three African independent states whose peoples are becoming more and more acquainted with the relations between white and black in this country. No doubt, these states cannot be excused from any scheme whose object is to ensure the peaceful development of the African continent.

These factors, in our opinion, cannot be overlooked by those statesmen of our country who are concerned with the future of Africa. "The Union," says Dr. Leipoldt, "could never maintain a white civilisation antagonistic to the Non-Europeans." The white man should not forget that he has awakened the black man from the sleep of ages; he should not forget that he has called him out of the darkness of his primitive life and started him on the road to civilisation. His contact with the white man, whether in mission stations, on the farms, in domestic service, on the mines and in the factories is fast destroying his ancient life. As

the result he is learning to appreciate the fact that he was created in the image of God to occupy a nobler position than that of a heaver of wood and a drawer of water in the affairs of progressive mankind. He who formerly was slothful and sluggish, often wrapped up in dense ignorance, with the psychology of dumb animals, is today wide awake, articulate and ambitious.

To stop this forward march of the African is as difficult today as it is to prevent the sun from rising. It is our firm conviction that those who would ensure the security of white civilisation in Africa by "keeping the African in his place" are actually working for its destruction. The only way by which civilisation can be secured is by bringing the African within its fold.

South Africa, as a leading state of the African continent, must start now to put her house in order if she wants to play her part well in the drama of the relations between white and black in Africa

## NURSE JANE MAPLANK

BY R. ROAMER, ESQ. K.A.

Dear Editor, we cannot resist the temptation of telling you that we met Nurse Jane Maplank, of the Imaginary Hospital, somewhere at the Durban Greyville Race Course when the Durban Winter Handicap was being run. The dear girl was accompanied by a gent we do not know, but he seemed to be one of these fellows who come and go with the coming and going of ships. Sh.....do not talk about ships or shipping. The fellow kept so close to the Nurse that we could not put a word edgewise to find out what she was doing there. At one time the fellow actually threw his arm around the Nurse's waist for no reason at all.

We only prayed that Jeremiah was not there at all to witness such manners or he would have sent the fellow back to the ship with his boot. Anyway the Nurse pretended not to recognise us at all. Even when her eyes actually rested on our face for a minute or two. Man, we were flabbergasted. They were sitting near us watching the Race. The fellow had backed something, for he kept on studying his book and then fixing his eyes hungrily on the Nurse as if she was the horse he had backed.

When at last the horses lined up before the great race, the fellow took hold of the Nurse's hands and kissed them on the palms.

"For de good luckie, my dearie me," he said.

Some fellows are cute at getting things for nothing. Fancy, the bloke doing that to the wife of Jeremiah just by pretending he was doing it for luck. Who told him there was luck in the palms of the Nurse's hands? And what did the Nurse do? She just smiled at him and said, "Oh, Jim!" the little snake in the garden.

After doing that to her hands did he leave them alone? You are guessing wrong. He kept them in his clumsy hands all the time. For more luck, perhaps. Suddenly the horses started running. The fellow rose to his feet dragging the Nurse up with him and then sat down again. When the horse he had backed pushed forward he held the Nurse close to him as if he wanted to squeeze the life out of her. The Nurse said, "Oh Jimmy!" The fellow looked at her and said, "Vera solly indeed to maka you sore."

When the next moment his horse got left the fellow ground his long sharpened teeth and said, "Voetsak, dis boss!" Well, the horse that was "votsakked" did not seem to get going at all and the fellow got so mixed up with the swearing at it and his holding of the Nurse's hands that at one time he turned round and swore at the Nurse and said she must voetsak. Then he remembered that he was swearing at the Nurse and turned round to her and said, "Me solly belly much for tell you voetsak, me gall. Dis me boss like ship what not wanta go. Look him, stoppa alonga way. Udder boss lau for lifa."

He took out his handkerchief from his pocket and wiped tears from his eyes. Nurse Jane Maplank turned towards us and seeing our eyes on her and her friend she bit her lips hard, but did not smile at all. The fellow wiped tears from his eyes with one hand while with the other he patted Jane's hand. When the other horses were already being cheered at the end of the race, the one the fellow had backed was just galloping past where we were sitting. The fellow stared at the horse and hissed between his long teeth, "Go home and eat only lice you you..you..." He failed to find words.

Then he rose to his feet and pulled Jane roughly to her feet and marched out through the crowd out of the Course.....

We are now wondering what could have happened to Mr. Jeremiah Mai-Mai, of Timbuctoo University.

way. We hope that none of our readers will be so foolish as to waste money in this way.

## Increase Of Wages For Mine Workers Urged

Evidence on behalf of the Natives' Representative Council was given before the Mine Wages Commission in Johannesburg last week by Councillors C. K. Sakwe, Z. K. Mathews, R. V. Selope Thema, P. B. Mosaka and A. W. G. Champion. They submitted a memorandum which pointed out that they were the accredited representatives of the Chiefs and headmen of the reserves, the Transkeian Bantu various local councils, Advisory Boards and the electoral committees of various magisterial districts.

The memorandum expressed disappointment that a direct representative of the African people was not included in the personnel of the commission, stating: "The time is overdue for the African people to be recognised as an integral part of our population, whose right to be represented on bodies concerned with matters affecting their vital interests should be unquestioned."

The memorandum recommended that the basic wage of African mine workers should be substantially increased without delay, and suggested that an increase of between 1s. 6d. and 2s. a shift should be aimed at; and that they should be brought within the scope of the cost of living allowance regulation immediately.

It also recommended that the industry should bear the expense of providing underground workers with the necessary mining outfit, and pay the railway fare of recruited workers returning home; that a scheme of dependants' allowances on the lines of the military allotment system, should be evolved; that the deferred pay system should be replaced by arrangements for deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank, or that the deposits under the deferred pay system should be subsidised by the industry on a £ for £ basis.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

It asked for greatly-improved benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Act with monthly payments instead of a lump sum to the dependants of a worker who dies by accident or from phthisis; that the mine workers should be allowed to organise themselves into trade unions;

that the compound system should gradually be replaced by housing of the workers, with their families, in villages; and that in the meantime councils, including elected African representatives, should be instituted in the compounds; that restrictive laws barring Africans from skilled occupations, should be removed; and that the higher ranks of the service of the mining industry, such as compound managements, should be opened to Africans; that the recruiting organisation should be abandoned; and that night schools should be established for mine workers.

"It will be clear," the memorandum stated, "that not only is the African miner poorly paid, but he is also denied the privileges and benefits open to European labourers who, in all cases, are better paid and require less protection and care than the neglected African labourer."

"Unhappily, the policy of the country is not modelled on economic principles, but on racial discrimination and on the principle of segregation. The mining industry has succumbed to, and partly fostered, this policy of economic segregation, which is propped up by legislation whose effect on industry is pernicious and stultifying."

"The new industrial policy so clearly and forcibly brought out by the Industrial and Agricultural Requirements Commission can only be inaugurated by the re-orientation of the labour policy on the mines and of the Native policy generally throughout the country."

### LIVING CONDITIONS

The memorandum submitted that the excellence of the living conditions on the mines had been grossly exaggerated, "largely because these conditions are generally compared with the worst conditions obtaining in the areas from which the labourers are drawn. The conditions of abject poverty, squalor, starvation and general lack of social amenities which obtain in our sadly neglected reserves constitute the yardstick which we apply to conditions in the compounds."

## More Money Needed For Native Education

Directors of Education, teachers and superintendents of missionary schools from all parts of the Union attended a conference on native education in Johannesburg last week convened by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

A resolution was passed earnestly asking the Government to make a substantial contribution from general revenue this year to expand native education and to make education compulsory for all native children between the ages of six and 16.

Mrs. E. B. Jones presented a report, which stated that the whole system of native education faced a grave financial crisis. Unless a substantial grant from general revenue was forthcoming there could be no further progress in native education.

The natives could no longer pay for all their education, yet considerable expansion was required without delay, because more than 60 per cent. of native children were receiving no schooling whatsoever. Existing school buildings and teachers' salaries were inadequate.

Mrs. Jones had prepared a 10-year plan showing how defects in the present system could be remedied, and the whole native population made literate.

South Africa could not afford to carry so large a population of illiterate and uneducated people, incapable of playing their full part in the industrial development of the country. Modern industry required workers more productive than the unskilled natives were. The natives could be trained much more quickly if they had had primary education. Compared with the economic value of the results, the cost of putting all native children to school was not large.

Dr. O. D. Wollheim (East London) said that unless urban native children were brought into school, the towns would soon face an appalling problem of juvenile delinquency. Early education

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Anyone is liable to be deceived by a glib tongue, a pleasing manner and words that are satisfying and comforting.

It has come to notice that certain people are selling a thing they call 'Fortune Fruit Special Talisman'.

This Talisman is supposed to bring health, wealth and happiness to him who wears it. It is said to be a protection against difficulties and dangers.

Certain formalities have to be observed in the hearing of this talisman. They are too foolish to deserve notice.

The price of this 'Fortune Fruit Special Talisman' is quoted at 40s. A 'magical' price list is sent to every would-be purchaser. A regrettable feature is that this money goes to a foreign country to a people who know little of and have no special interest in the people of this country.

To buy fortune at the price of 40s. might seem good to a foolish person, but a wise man would think twice before he spends his money in that way.

(Continued in previous column)

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## LATE NEWS

was the only remedy. The State should pay a grant towards native education based on the number of children in school, not simply an arbitrary round sum as in the past. Teachers salaries were still so low that natives left the profession to become clerks or even delivery boys, and were sometimes better paid. Native education was in a desperate plight.

Dr. Wollheim said Union control for native education was essential. There were four different bodies each with its own policy, but only a joint committee to co-ordinate it at present.

The Rev. A. J. Haile (Tigerkloof) said native education was less segregated in the Cape. The same inspectors went to European and native schools, which was a great advantage. The new grant should be distributed through the provincial organisation to avoid bigger costs of administration.

Mr. P. Mda' said missionaries had started native education and asked what their position would be under full State control. The Native Affairs Commission had recommended the control of education by the Native Affairs Department. Native education was not intended to further native policy, but to produce educated men and women. About 15 per cent. of native children were not at school and the State should start schools for them, leaving missionaries in charge of existing schools.

Professor C. J. Uys (Bloemfontein) said that native education lacked the uniformity which could be imparted by central control if the Union Education Department controlled native education. The Native Affairs Department should control native education with, possibly, a native director.

Mr. D. B. Moltene said that doing justice to various denominations was often a problem, and ultimately public control of native schools would be introduced. Transfer of control to the Union Government was of doubtful value, especially in the Cape Province. He was opposed to the segregation of native education, from which they had suffered financially, and he was utterly opposed to control by the Native Affairs Department.

Mr. D. Mtinkulu (Durban) favoured a system of public schools under official authority. Missions lacked the financial resources to provide all schools necessary to produce a literate people. The Union Department of Education should take over control of Native education and the difference in conditions in each Province should be obviated. At present many good men went to teach in the Cape, where conditions were best.

Mr. W. G. A. Mears (Cape Town) said the Union Education Department mismanaged education. University education was full of deplorable waste and subject to political influences. The department was full of fads and fancies. Union control would mean scaling down to the lowest standard of provincial control, and segregation would be established if Native education was put under the control of the Native Affairs Department. A per capita grant to native education would eliminate current anomalies and evils.

TSA MOTSE OA DOORKOP

(Ke B. E. Tshiyhula) Ka baka la ditaba tse leng gona mo mantseng...

Go na le taba ye kgolo mantseng. Yona e ile ya roba batho dipelo. Batho ba imelwa...

Modula-Setulo a tswalela kgoro, banna ba tloga ele le nca-nca-nca. Moshito wa moloi o kwala ganong...

Taba e ka mantseng e ragile banna ba bobedi ya fetoga molete wa phiri mpya babedi...

Taba e ka mantseng, ke taba ya phepo ya morwa wa kgoshi. Monna yo mongwe...

Tshiwana ge e sa lwa e leta go noma. Ka la di 19 June 1943, kgoro ka moka...

LERATA LA BONKGETHENG LE FEDILE

Makgoba a kgethile maloko a Phalamente bekeng e fetileng, gomme medumo...

Go tla tsiea beke tse tharo kapa go feta pele re tseba gore marapo a Mmuso...

Kgetho epa e re bontshitse mehlole le meeka, gobane e ne ele kgetho eseng ea maloko...

Kgetho ga e hloke Kotsi: Koa Boksburg motorokare o neng o roele balatedi...

MEPUTSO EA BA-AFIKA MEKOTING EA GAUTA

Baemedi Phalamenteng ea Ba-Afrika, eleng Messrs. Z. K. Matthews, R. V. Selope Thema...

Baemedi ba boletse taba tse ngata, empa tseo re di hlagisang ke bhlogo tsa tsona.

PITSO EA SECHABA

(J. S. K.) KHAOLO EA I "Sethaba-thaba! Sethaba-thaba! Sethaba-thaba!"

Ka mantsoe ana, seepa-pitso se ile sa hlaba mokhosi ho mema batho kaofela pitsong...

E sa le go seng, mafube a e-s'o hla-ge, matsaonale a se a qala go lla, basali le banna...

Banna ba motse oa Pampoentein ka tsatsi leo e ne e le bona balisang malapa...

Ke tseo ba banna, ke tseo ba etelang tsa pitso e khole ea sechaba, eo ho eona ho nong...

Ke tseo ba banna, ke tseo ba etelang tsa pitso e khole ea sechaba, eo ho eona ho nong...

TSA VRYBURG

(Ke Seta-Bosigo) Ka kopa Morunganyi oa Bantu World, go ntsenye tsa mantsoe ase...

Mono ga rona basetsana ba sentsoe ke "Wine," eo ebile ba e fetotseng leina bare...

MAFOKO A UITKYK

(Ke Fred Thebenare) Re itsise ditsala colthe ka losho lwa Ma-rona Anna Thebenare.

Mosadimogolo o bobotse ka sebaka se se telele thata. O na a belega mkgoleo...

Phitlho e ne e le kwa Kaffrskraal, eleng gone kwa mosadimogolo a bobotse teng.

Palo ea batho ba na ba le teng e ne e ka nna 400. Re leboga banna le ditsala colthe...

TSA EVATON

(J. S. K.) Go teng ntho tse batlegang, tseo e leng ts'oaanelo, ebile e leng tlamello...

Go re tsamaea ka metseng ea Sophia le Alexandra, re fumana gore go teng mokhatlo...

Banna ba motse ena ba ipopile ngatana ea ditshupa. Ba bone ka mahlo a bona...

Ekaba ntho e ntle go bara le baradi ba Evaton ba ka eelloa kotsi tse...

Go teng ntho tse batlegang, tseo e leng ts'oaanelo, ebile e leng tlamello...

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PAPALI E BATLA 'MELE O MAFOLOFOLO

Empa ha Methapo e fokola-eba 'mele oa thotofala o hloke bophelo. BOPHELO LE KHOTHAHALO...

Hona le tsetsa e nqwe ka 'nete e isang BOPHELO BO PHETHEHILENG...

Bala seo Chas. T. Martin, Captain ea Oriental Cricket Club...

Langa Township, C.P. 16th October, 1934.

"Banna ba fokolang ba ke ke ba bapala Cricket hantle. Ke fumana hore Monchafatsi le Momatlafatsi...

(Le ngotsoc ke) Chas. T. Martin.

Etsa joaleka ha ho etsa libapali tsa Rugby Football. Etsa joaleka ha ho etsa libapali...



VIRATA e rekisoa ohle ka 1/9 (20 pills) le 3/3 (40 pills) kapa u romele ho P.O. BOX 742, CAPE TOWN...



Phakathi EKapa

(NguAndazi noAsindim) ABANTU NEZABO

IKapa liphela lothswa ludaba lokusweleko kukaMn. Martin S. Botha...

Lo mbathalala ubamisa kakubi abantu apha, baninzi abaleleyo nabazibika le-hamba...

Lenje-njeyaa ixhego lesele uBhut Willie Ndodana ukusonga kwelazigebenga...

Simanga ndini! Apha ecaleni kwendlu kaMn. Andazi...

NguMn. J. Siguda, ogodukileyo, wasinga ekhayeni lakhe eWillowvale...

Ngokunjalo uNkosk. P. F. Maxamba, yena usinge ebaThenjini eLadysm...

NgooNkosk. C. M. K. Mangu noR. Tuku, abayichithe imini yonyuko kwa-Langa...

Sinyisanana noMn. A. P. Mangu, othabathe umsebenzi wokuba ngumqu-qzeli...

NGOMHLA WEPASIKA

Ngomhla woNyuko abaNuz. Andazi noAsindim basinge ngapha kyaLanga...

Kaloku bathi ukuzikhutsha ziifiktasi, bona bangena eyabo icawa yonyuko...

Ngathi noko bekufuneka zihlonelwe imini ezinje ngale kuba siyamfuna u-Monwabisi sonke...

Sibone inzvakazi phaya kwaMn. Scott, zaseSiponti (Sea Point), mfo ndini...

Sikhe sabona nomaTshatshu, evela eMuzibege (Muzienberg) ngengqelekazi...

EZOMBO XO

Ngalaa mini yomhla wama 31 kuMay kwadibana iMorning Stars neBusy Bees...

zimvana zenu ningene ebeleni ngeonqayi ezibengezelayo.

Kwa neThembu United ityiwe yi-Bantu: ungabama xana noMn. Mtjya esuke...

Asisathethi ngeEastern E.R.F.C., kaloku uMn. Phalla ungene kwezincika...

EMUIZENBERG

Sikhe sabona noNkosk. S. S. Ngqaka kweli laseMuizenberg, elundwendwe ku-Nkosk. Jean Mbenya...

Ngokunjalo uMn. E. A. P. Sixaba, ekwa lundwendwe lukaNkosk. Mbenya...

NgooNkosk. Katsha, ongaphilanga kwelaseMuizenberg, simqwenelile ukuba...

Sibone noMn. D. D. Gqobo, hai usaphilile uHathi lo akaxeli ne nto le.

Ezibeleni KuKomani

(Zisuka kuphepha lesi 6) UMNGCWABO

KANKOSK. MARWANQA

Le nto iyindalo yinqobo, iphika nokuba kusisa kusihlwa, kuba kusile kuza kubakho...

Uphethwe nguMn. A. L. Kuse wamaTshetshi umngcwabo phantsi kwenkonzo...

UMNGCWABO KANKOSK. MTATSI

Kwangokunjalo zana izithonga zingwelo yokufa aziphele ndawo...

Kuphakame uMvangelini A. M. Pono egameni lamaTempile elalula inkuthalo...

Ngomhla wa 30 kuJune emva kwemini ilwankelo lwendwendwe zamTiyopiya ezize kwisindini yama-Tiyopiya.



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WE SUGGEST... that you take especially good care of your...

WESTCLOX

Big Ben because there won't be any available until after the War!



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

Always ask for

NUGGET BOOT POLISH - it makes shoes last longer

AA 1974

PLEASE RETURN YOUR EMPTY NUGGET POLISH TIN WHEN BUYING A NEW ONE.

HIS TIREDNESS SOON WENT AWAY!



'IT IS TIME TO GET DRESSED, JOHN. THE CONCERT BEGINS AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.'

'I AM TOO TIRED TO SING TO-NIGHT. PLEASE SEND A MESSAGE TO TELL THEM I CANNOT COME.'



'YOU WILL FEEL ALL RIGHT AFTER A NICE CUP OF REFRESHING TEA.'



LATER

'YOU WERE QUITE RIGHT, MARY. MY TIRED FEELING HAS GONE AWAY NOW!'



AT THE CONCERT

'YOUR HUSBAND IS SINGING VERY WELL TO-NIGHT.' 'YES, ISN'T HE? WHAT A DIFFERENCE A CUP OF TEA CAN MAKE TO A MAN.'

Tea is easy to make and costs very little. When we are tired, a cup of Tea soon makes us fresh and strong again.

IT IS VERY EASY TO MAKE TEA

Buy your Tea in 1/2b. packets or larger. You get better value that way. Use a teaspoonful of Tea for every cup you want to make.



The happy TEA DRINKER family always drinks TEA They say:

TEA is good for us!

Letter To African Womanhood

Saving Africa

In our schools, one often hears our little boys and girls say that they want to be educated because they want to serve their people. Our sons and daughters see from the daily life of their people that all is not well. Schoolmasters teach them to love to serve and each intelligent boy or girl grows keen to see the day when he or she is a servant of her people, but how many of these enthusiastic minds actually know where and how to serve their people?

Africa, it must be remembered, does not need men and women who have preconceived ideas on how to serve her. Africa's greatest need is for men and women of character, intelligence, sound training and resolution. We can have millions of brilliant young people, with the best education, but if they do not have character, intelligence (for education is not intelligence) or resolution they cannot help to give us a better Africa.

Saving Africa is a piece of work which we have to do within our own selves. We must teach our children to love truth, to be honest, industrious, proud of their race and to have ordered lives. They must grow

masters of their lives and minds, before they can be of service to the community. Within each individual there has to be discipline and order for a loose and unorderly body or mind cannot achieve much good. Africa has to be saved within the individual for Africa's greatest enemy is the lazy, dishonest or undisciplined boy or girl, man or woman.

And we, their parents, must set a good example in all those qualities which make a respectable and reliable citizen, for an African's struggle is twofold; it is for a place of honour in the world and it is for survival. Unless the individual African is disciplined for trials associated with his struggle, he cannot save Africa.—Editress.

YOU CAN BE HAPPY IN YOUR HOME

The thought of marriage fills the minds of some girls with a certain form of fear—fear to be unhappy or fear to fail. There is no need to be so afraid of married life. Here are some hints for happiness in the home, given by a leading British woman:

"Don't be afraid to get married. Don't be afraid to put into the marriage all you can. Don't ever make your husband think that he comes second to the children. Look to your Bible for all those serious qualities which maintain a man's respect and devotion to the end of his life.

LET'S TALK IT OVER JOYCE SPEAKS OUT

(By W. ALICE N. Nkomo)

Things which some of our men do are sickening. Does it serve any social end to be ridiculous, to do disagreeable and unpleasant things? Manners and good behaviour have not to be learned in school, but a person should be guided by instinct. Some people seem devoid of instinct.

Men have become unpleasant. There is no reason why men should have their hats on in shows, bioscopes and restaurants. Nice people do not do this. With well-bred people, everybody is well-bred, it is instinctive not to do such things.

Man cannot be wholly his own master. Other forces must also be law. No man, whatever he is, can be a success as a creature without law. Once a person is law unto himself, is inconsiderate of others, intolerant of the advice of others, surely he is ruined.

Man must be delicate to woman. She is his rib. There are men who bear great respect for any woman. But the lesser man does not learn from these men. They do not repent but their numbers are increasing greatly.

WOMEN'S PAGE

IN AND AROUND THE HOME

HEALTH IN THE HOME

TREATING TB: In previous articles we have seen that TB is a wasting disease—that is, it makes the body weak and thin. In treating it, therefore, efforts must be directed chiefly against stopping the tendency to thin or to be run down.

It must be stated here that Medical Science has not as yet found a Specific for TB—that is, medicine which cures TB. There are specifics for Malaria or venereal diseases, but not for TB. Up to now we still know that the best medicines for TB are fresh air, nourishing food, enough rest and good exercise. Certain salts of minerals like gold and calcium have been tried, but they have not proved so effective against TB as they were originally expected to be.

As TB is a very infectious disease, it is always necessary that the patient should sleep alone in his own room, have his utensils separate from those used by the healthy. But it grieves one to see how utterly impossible it is for Africans in most of our locations to benefit from this advice for the small and badly ventilated rooms, the poverty of the people force families to crowd together and share utensils. The mystery of it all is that Africans in locations—crowded, badly housed in slum conditions have not all been wiped off the face of the earth. Here, at least, a Guardian Destiny has wrought a miracle!

If the patient is not isolated, as he breathes air in and out, tuberculosis germs are thrown into the atmosphere and are inhaled by the healthy and in that way TB spreads. Whole families have been destroyed in this manner. (To be continued)

IN THE KITCHEN THERE'S NO MAGIC HERE... SHORT CUT TO A MINCE PIE

1 lb flour; 1/2 teaspoon salt; 1/2 teaspoon cream of tartar or 1/2 teaspoon lemon juice; iced water and 8 ozs. of butter or vegetable fat.

Sift the flour, salt and cream of tartar together. Rub in 5 ozs of butter until it is like fine breadcrumbs. Make into a stiff dough with iced water (and add the lemon juice if you are not using cream of tartar). Roll to an oblong strip on the board, put the rest of the butter on the pastry in dabs. Fold into three, give it a half turn and roll again. Fold into three again, roll out again, fold into three and repeat once more. Chill after wrapping it in a greaseproof paper. Use as required.

Roll out the pastry when it has been chilled cut into rounds and line deep patty pans with the paste. Moisten the edges, put a spoonful of mince-meat into each tin, cover with a slightly smaller round of pastry, pressing the edges well together. Brush over with beaten egg and bake for 15 to 20 minutes.

Another method is to cut out rounds of pastry, place on a baking tin, moisten the edges, put a spoonful of mince-meat on each round, cover with another round the same size, press the edges down, brush over and bake as above.

Baby's bottle and teat must always be kept scrupulously clean; do not allow flies to settle on anything used in preparing his food, or when feeding him. As soon as Baby has finished his bottle, wash it at once (and the teat) with cold water and then put the bottle in cold water and bring to the boil. Drop the teat into the boiling water for a moment. Then put the bottle and the teat on a clean plate and cover with a cloth.

Look inside Baby's mouth every morning to see that his gums and tongue are quite clean, and as soon as there is any sign of thrush (white spots), wipe the mouth thoroughly every morning with a piece of clean cloth, wrapped round the little finger and dipped into glycerine and borax. Keep on with this treatment until the mouth is clean again.—"Health Society Magazine."

(Continued from column 5) We know her qualities. We saw and heard her sing on the stage. We saw her on playgrounds, though not at play. We were told she played this and that game; we believed for she has the spirit of a sportsman. We have a keen eye on many others.



First-Aid For Home INJURIES

For Quick, Safe Healing, Use

Zam-Buk HERBAL OINTMENT

Price 1/6 or 3/9 a box, at all Chemists & Stores.

CARING FOR BABY'S HEALTH—FEEDING

On no account give a baby a dummy, as it is the surest way of getting germs into his little body. Flies will always sit on a dummy if they get a chance, and they carry all kinds of germs and dirt on their hairy legs.

If a mother has not enough of her own milk for her little one, she must on no account give it mealie-meal gruel until it is at least nine months old, as babies cannot digest such heavy food when so young. Cow's milk (diluted with water for a very young baby), with a little sugar added, is about the best substitute for mother's milk. If cow's milk is unobtainable, condensed milk is also very good. Always see that Baby's food is slightly warm when given to him. If a mother has a little of her own milk, she must let Baby have this and before giving him the bottle, and his feeds must be regular, i.e. every three hours; do not feed him every time he cries—sometimes he may have wind, in which case, pick him up, hold him up against your left shoulder, and gently rub his back in a circular movement until the wind has come up. Or he may be crying because he is thirsty; give him a little boiled water to drink. Or he may be crying because he is wet and wants to be made comfortable; change his clothes if they are soiled or wet, and powder his little legs and lower part of his body. On no account keep feeding him every time he cries, as this may make him very ill, and may even cost him his life, as his little tummy is a very sensitive little machine, and cannot stand up to the strain of digesting a lot of food all the time—his tummy must have a rest sometimes.

It is important to see that Baby's tummy works every day, and if he is constipated, one teaspoon of milk of magnesia first in the morning will soon put him right. If on the other hand he has too many motions (more than two a day), give him a lot of boiled water to drink and a teaspoonful of castor oil if the diarrhoea continues. If possible, give him a little orange-juice every day.

There are some things that it is most important for a mother to know. They are:—

Always boil water that is going to be given to Baby or young children to drink, especially if it is drawn from rivers or fountains. After boiling it, put it into a jug or bottle to cool, and cover it with a thin lid or thin piece of cloth, to keep flies and dirt out.

(Continued in column 3)

A TRIBUTE TO MRS. NCAKANE

(By Simon Malaza)

We know Mrs. Nkane's work in connection with the D.O.A., Orlando Mothers, (where her place remains vacant), Boys' Club, Gold Club, Creche, and the Church. Most readers will be amazed to learn that the existing Nursing places in Orlando came about through her efforts. She was brought a child by a certain woman to help to keep it and care for it until its mother returned from work.

To me, this mother had heavy responsibilities, fighting to make a living.

Mrs. Nkane did her best, being a mother of her own children too. She and her husband (both of them a very sympathetic pair) gave what they could to help. There must be many as unfortunate as this woman was the thought that possessed Mrs. Nkane.

Today in Orlando we have places where mothers send children for the day and come for them in the evenings. This has helped even the school-going child not to stay at home nursing others. Mrs. Nkane was again instrumental in pleading for children not paying the same fares as adults in our trains. I also remember that the Orlando Mothers pleaded for water taps to be fitted at the Cemetery. Here too she had a hand.

(Continued in column 3)

LION BLOOD TONIC



No. 12

Likaketeke tsa batho se lithuistote ke pheko ena, "Morena" oa moriana.

E hloekisa mali, e felisa mocheba, hloba, liso, thurabo, mali a mabe, mathopa, ho khophoha, ho tla ha litho. E hloekisa litho le senya—ma hona ho tla pakoa ke moroto o tala. E felisa mahloko a mokolotlo ho basebeti. E u noha takatso ea ho ja, e matlafatsa litho. tsa hao, 'me e sireletsa 'mela mafung. Theko ke 3/6 lebotlolo, 'me 4/6 ka Poso.

RE THISA KHOLISO KE PHEKO ENA, HO SENG JOALO, RE U KHULISE TSA CHELETE EA HAO. Romela Postal Order ea 4/6 kapa litemphe ha lata botlolo hona KAJENO. BORDER CHEMICAL CORPORATION, P.O. BOX 295, EAST LONDON. Kapa kopa Rra-levenkele oa hezo a re egolle.

WHEN YOU BUY

SUNBEAM FLOUR

PLEASE RETURN ALL YOUR EMPTY TINS

Is your baby OFTEN CRYING?

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



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

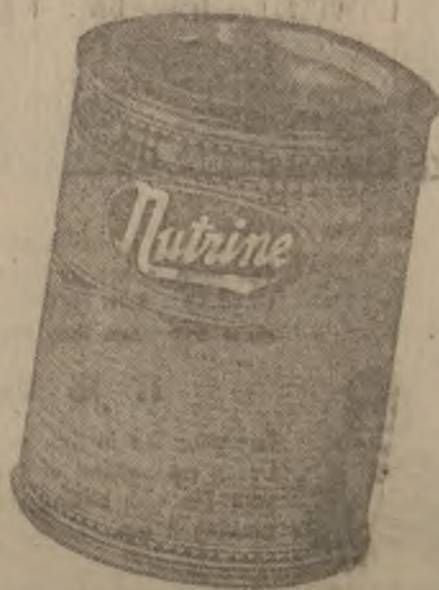
IF your baby is often crying and troublesome, it is because he is not eating the proper food. Babies are growing all the time, so they must have nourishing food. NUTRINE is specially prepared to make babies strong, fat and healthy. NUTRINE BABIES hardly ever cry.

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

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

NUTRINE BABY FOOD

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



What a big wedding Edith had!



... HER LOVELY SKIN MADE FRIENDS FOR HER, AND Palmolive Soap KEEPS IT LOVELY!

All the friends at Edith's wedding, as well as her husband, agreed that they were first attracted to her by her lovely skin. It is so clear, and so delightfully soft, because she uses Palmolive Soap regularly. In fact, lovely women all over the world protect their complexions with Palmolive Soap. This famous soap is made from

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!

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

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