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SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1944

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Men and women building a home in "Shanty Town" as a protest against the over-crowded conditions in Orlando Township. The Johannesburg City Council has agreed to erect "breeze block" houses as a temporary measure, in place of the shacks and huts built by residents.

Russian Army Fighting On Rumanian Soil

FORCES AT THE GATES OF NAZI ARMY HEADQUARTERS

The Russian forces are now fighting the Germans in Rumania. They have fought their way into the suburbs of Jassy, a key railway junction and the headquarters of the Rumanian Army. Russian troops and armour are pouring across the River Pruth into Rumania on a 60-mile front between Dorohoi, in the north, and Jassy, and the offensive has been increasing considerably.

The Russians are attacking the outer ring of defences surrounding Odessa on the Black Sea, and are 40 miles from Lwow, the great German bastion in Poland.

GERMANS GIVEN NO RESPITE

Cossack cavalry are tightening the bank of the Pruth as well. The Germans ring round the 180,000 Germans in the Skala "pocket," 19 miles north-west of Kamenets Podolsk, where scenes reminiscent of the Stalingrad and Kanev disasters are being played out.

The Soviet communique says that enemy attempts to break out of the Russian ring have been repelled with heavy losses in men and material.

Russian troops and armour are pouring across the Pruth into Rumania on a 60-mile front between Dorohoi, in the north, and Jassy, and the offensive has been increased considerably. They have captured a good road leading to Jassy, which is now under attack from the left

The Germans are making fierce counter-attacks with bomber support in an effort to stem this advance. The Russians' double drive down both banks of the Pruth to Tiraspol and Kishinev is continuing. North of Kishinev they have crossed the Rautni River at a point 27 miles west of Kishinev. The Soviet communique announces the capture of Iperchena, a district centre in Moldavia, and 30 other inhabited localities.

South-west of Kamenets Podolsk other Russian troops have captured Hotin, a strong-point in the German defence system on the Dniester.

ALLIED BOMBERS ATTACK BUDAPEST AND BUCHAREST

British and American aircraft based on the Mediterranean are now attacking targets in the Balkans in order to disorganise the supply and communication centres for the Germans on the Russian front.

Budapest, capital of Hungary, and Bucharest, capital of Rumania were heavily bombed on Monday and Tuesday respectively.

Flying Fortresses and Liberators went out in strength in daylight, with the railway yards and a big aircraft factory near by as their main objectives. Both were hammered with big bombs.

The R.A.F. followed up with a night attack, of which the Budapest radio on Tuesday morning said: "Last night enemy planes penetrated Hungary in five waves and carried out a new terror attack on Budapest."

This was the first time that British and American aircraft had raided the Hungarian capital but it was bombed by Russian aircraft in 1942.

The aircraft factory target is described at Allied headquarters, Italy, as "important." It is situated just south of the city.

The German-controlled Hungarian radio reported that all Budapest railway stations had been closed and all the traffic on public highways around the capital had been stopped.

This raid on Budapest followed the attack on Sunday by nearly 500 Flying Fortresses and Liberators on German plants at Steyr, in Austria. The results here were officially described as "excellent," and more than 100

Smallpox Outbreak Checked

About 2,500 Africans have been vaccinated in Germiston in the past three weeks, when there was one case of smallpox. No other cases have developed in Germiston, but there are three cases at Kempton Park. All precautions are being taken. The Germiston health authorities have sent a circular letter to industrialists asking them to make sure that all African employes are vaccinated and to see that prospective employes are sent to the location clinic to ensure that the Africans have been vaccinated within the last five years.

8,000 U.S. Planes Sent To Russia

During January and February of this year, more than 1,000,000 tons of munitions and other war supplies, excluding aircraft, were shipped by the United States to the Soviet Union under Lease-Lend, as compared with 670,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1943, according to Mr. L. T. Crowley, the Foreign Economic Administrator.

Between the beginning of the aid programme in October, 1941, and March, 1944, more than 9,500,000 tons of supplies were shipped from the United States to the Soviet.

These shipments are all ahead of the monthly schedules called for in the agreement. The figures exclude 4,000 planes that have been ferried by air from the United States to Russia.

5,200 TANKS

Up to March 1, 1944, more than 8,000 planes had been sent to the Soviet, either by air or by ship.

Other supplies sent include 5,200 tanks and tank destroyers, more than 190,000 lorries, 36,000 jeeps and nearly 30,000 other military motor vehicles.

About 7,000,000 pairs of Army boots and 2,600,000 tons of food have been shipped. To assist farmers, the United States has sent 13,000 tons of seed to replant the Ukraine.

Preparations For Removal of "Shanty Town"

It is not expected that a start will be made with the "breeze block" houses to be erected by Johannesburg City Council at Orlando for the residents of "Shanty Town" until next Monday. On Monday work began on the making of a road and the preparation of the breeze blocks, thousands of which will be required to make the temporary shelters.

Difficulty is being experienced at "Shanty Town" in keeping out Africans, who want to gain access now that they have heard that the City Council is erecting temporary shelters. They have threatened to sleep on the veld near "Shanty Town" and have declared their intention of organising a "protest march" in which thousands of Africans will join.

The Council is speeding up the preliminaries for the building of 1,000 houses as an extension to Orlando West so that the temporary shelters will not be too long in use.

Five Typhus Cases Found On Rand

Tuesday.—Fresh outbreaks of typhus have occurred in Ngamakwe, Lusikisiki, Alice and Kingwilliamstown. The disease has also spread to the Rand, where five cases have been reported—two at the Crown Mines, two at Springs and one at Germiston.

Fresh outbreaks have also been reported from a number of other areas in the Cape and the Transvaal, including Macutbeni, Vaalbank, and Qoondala locations, Glen Grey district, Southeyville location, St. Mark's district, Xuma location, Tsomo district, the municipal area of Uitenhage, Uitenhage district, Victoria East, and the Wolmaransstad district.

These are in addition to outbreaks which are being dealt with in the districts of Burgersdorp, Cathcart, Mganduli, Port St. Johns, Umzimkulu, Willowvale (Cape), Utrecht (Natal), Amersfoort, Christiana, Volksrust, and Philippolis (Orange Free State).

About 50,000 Africans have already been immunised or deimmunised by medical officials who are working at high pressure in the Transkei territories.

The Government's objective in this campaign is the complete eradication of the disease.

"Springs May Buy Site For African Area

An area of 1,764 morgen at Palmietkuil is to be purchased by Springs Town Council from the African and European Investment Company for £88,200 for an African township.

It is considered that the site will meet the needs of Springs for many years. The vendors have fixed a price of £50 a morgen, since, they say, the area contains coal. The Town Valuer says that the land is worth £35 a morgen.

Education Fund For Africans

A university education fund for Germiston Africans has been established, and an amount of £61 has already been subscribed. Selected Africans from Germiston, who have passed the matriculation examination, will be assisted to continue their studies at a South African university.

One promising location resident has already been assisted by the fund to pay the fees for his second year of study for a B.A. degree at Fort Hare College. The fund is administered by the location superintendent.



There's always time to smoke a

BIG BEN
TURKISH CIGARETTE

THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1944

Disease of Ignorance

The outbreak of a Typhus epidemic, which has already claimed over 600 Africans in the Transkei, has reminded us of the fact that the reserves are badly in need of medical services. At the meeting which was addressed by the Minister of Native Affairs at Umtata recently, Chief Victor Poto, paramount chief of West Pondoland, stated that "there were so many doctors for cattle that they could not count them, but for the people there were few doctors." While the efforts, which the authorities are making to stamp out the disease, are highly appreciated, nevertheless, we must point out that the inadequacy of medical services in the reserves calls for more than passing attention. South Africa has neglected to attend to the health of the African people in both rural and urban areas, and as a result, today, we are reaping the evils of this neglect.

We know that the Native Affairs Department is providing scholarships for the medical training of a number of Africans at the University of the Witwatersrand. These efforts are greatly appreciated; but the African people are in need of more doctors than the number which is now being trained with Government assistance. They need more medical attention than that which the authorities give to cattle. We would, therefore, suggest that more money should be made available for the training of Africans in medicine, and that more training facilities and centres should be provided.

Another important point was raised by Chief Poto when he said the people did not contract the disease because they were dirty, but because they were ignorant. There is no greater truth than this: Without education the African people can never be able to fight against the many diseases which are now playing havoc among them, and which are becoming a menace to the health of the European section of the community. The State, therefore, should see to it that educational facilities are provided for African children in the reserves and urban areas. The education of the African is an urgent necessity and it is a State responsibility.

In the Transkei, says Chief Poto, the people have been crying out to the Government for education so that they would know how to combat and prevent disease. It cannot be denied that in spite of its Bunga and local councils, the Transkei is educationally backward. The majority of its people are still living under primitive conditions, so much so, that one is inclined to think that this primitive life, like that of the animals in the Kruger National Park, is being preserved for the amusement of Europeans and overseas tourists.

The Minister of Native Affairs at the Umtata meeting appealed to the chiefs and leaders of the Transkeian people to co-operate with the authorities in the fight against the Typhus epidemic. The response to this appeal has been remarkable. Already over 35,000 people have been immunised against this deadly disease. It is to be hoped that this co-operation will be maintained not only in the fight against disease, but also in the development and administration of the Transkeian territories. The time has come when well-trained and educated Africans in the Transkei should be encouraged to share in the management of their own affairs, under the guidance of European officials. This would lead to greater co-operation and better understanding between the authorities and the people, and to the improvement of the conditions of life in the country. What the people of the Transkei need is that they should be led gently into the ways of civilisation, and be educated so as to prepare themselves for the practice of self-government.

Replying to a statement made by Major Van der Byl that typhus was linked up with poverty, Mr. Charles Sakwe, one of the leaders of the people, said that there was much poverty in the Transkei. The people were naked and without food. Wages were low, and the people were living from hand to mouth.

This is indeed a disturbing feature of life in the reserves. The people are poor because some of them are landless, while others cannot produce enough food from their four or five morgen holdings. This problem calls for immediate attention, and it is to be hoped that while the authorities are combating disease, they will not overlook the fact that poverty in the reserves is largely responsible for the many diseases from which the African people are suffering.

African Children On Border of Starvation

A major nutritional and public health problem confronts the Union in the increase of pellagra and pellagra-like disease among the Bantu, state Dr. Sidney L. Kark, Polela Health Unit, Union Health Department, and Dr. H. le Riche, who conducted a comprehensive health study of South African Bantu schoolchildren in various parts of the country.

They examined about 800 children in each area, Pretoria, Bochem and Letaba in the Transvaal; Bloemfontein and Witziesshoek in the Free State; Maritzburg and Ngutu in Natal; and the Transkeian areas, Qumbu and Kentani. Altogether 7,000 children were studied. Each child underwent a physical examination, and various laboratory tests were made on a random sample of children in each area.

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

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

In their report, which is highly technical, the doctors say that the Bantu child with a dry, lustreless skin frequently exhibits other abnormal findings. The assumption that this sign is suggestive of malnutrition is justified by the fact that more marked specific deficiency skin diseases are often associated with this general lack of lustre.

It was found that Bantu boys and girls in the nine and 14 years old groups were significantly lighter than European boys and girls.

A table is given showing the percentage of children with obvious signs of ill-health or malnutrition. The lowest percentages were found at Maritzburg, 44.31 per cent. among boys and 42.97 per cent. among girls. At Pretoria the percentages increased to 72.13 for boys and 69.69 for girls. The highest of all were at Letaba, where 93.43 per cent of the boys examined were found to be suffering obvious ill-health or malnutrition, and at Bochem, where the percentage among the girls was 84.19 compared with 83.60 at Letaba.

Protest Against Pass Laws

Over 3,000 people were present in the Cape Town City Hall on Saturday when they were addressed by Dr. A. B. Xuma, President of the African National Congress, says a message from Sapa. The meeting was called to protest against the Pass Laws.

A number of resolutions were adopted which repudiated a statement by the Minister of Native Affairs, Major P. van der Byl, that the Pass Laws afforded protection to the African people.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

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

The big event of the week in the House of Assembly from the African point of view has been the debate on the Second Reading of the Native Laws Amendment Bill.

The most important part of the Native Laws Amendment Bill consists of proposed amendments to the Native Urban Areas Act. The Bill was originally laid in draft form before the Native Representative Council last year. The Council rejected the Bill as a whole, but the Government nevertheless decided to go forward with it, subject to the dropping out of certain clauses of a specially burdensome nature. Such clauses were deleted as the result of the Council's representations.

Before the Bill was introduced into the Assembly, it was again, in draft form, the subject of negotiations between the Native Parliamentary Representatives and the Native Affairs Department. As a result, certain other objectionable clauses were omitted, but nevertheless in the final form in which it was submitted to the Assembly for second reading, it still contained provisions of a very reactionary character.

AMENDMENTS TO THE MOTION FOR SECOND READING

After the Minister of Native Affairs had explained the provisions of the Bill, Mr. Erasmus, on behalf of the Nationalist Party proposed an amendment to the effect that the House refused to pass any further Bill dealing with Africans in urban areas unless such Bill contained more effective provisions for the registration and control of the movement of Africans. Despite the reactionary nature of his proposed amendment, Mr. Erasmus' speech contained some remarkable admissions, including the explicit recognition that the African industrial worker had the right to reside in a town with his family under the housing conditions, and equipped with the educational and social facilities, necessary for the maintenance of a satisfactory family life under urban conditions. In the past, the Nationalist attitude has been that the African has no business to be in a town except as a temporary worker for a European and that he should be sent back to his home and family in the rural areas between spells of work.

When I entered the debate after Mr. Erasmus' amendment had been proposed and seconded, I reviewed the Urban Areas Legislation as a whole in order to show that its whole purpose was to restrict the growth of a permanently urbanised African working class. Thus entry into towns is restricted to the immediate needs of labour requirements, work in towns is only authorised under the authority of a pass, which may be withheld at the discretion of local authorities, and the purchase of land, trade and investment by Africans in urban areas are all subject to severe restrictions.

I then drew attention to the fact that a policy aiming at maintaining the migratory and casual nature of the African working class had been condemned by various Government commissions as being a retarding factor in the growth of South African industry owing to its restrictive effect on the consuming and producing capacities of the African workers as a whole: I therefore moved an amendment inviting the House not to pass any further legislation dealing with the subject of Africans in urban areas until the whole of the existing legislation had been reconsidered by a competent commission in the light of

Speakers said that the Pass Laws were restrictive and condemned Africans to backwardness. The Government was called upon to repeal these laws immediately. The Native Laws Amendment Bill now before Parliament was in conflict with the present war aims and the promises made in the Atlantic Charter.

The immediate repeal of this Bill and the Natives Urban Areas Act were also demanded by the meeting.

Wholehearted support of the African representatives in the House of Assembly and the Senate was pledged.

Among the speakers were Senator H. M. Basner, Mr. D. B. Molteno, M.P., Mr. N. Salie and Mr. M. Kotane.

Mr. R. Moses, Regional President of the African National Congress, presided. SAPA

the requirements of South African industrialisation and the growth of a permanently urbanised class of Africans.

On the Bill itself I entered strong objection to the clause enabling a city or town council to act as a pass authority for a wide area, defined by proclamation, outside its ordinary powers; to that empowering local authorities to make location regulations for areas where Africans own freehold land and to insert restrictive conditions in the titles to such land and to the clause empowering the Governor-General to confer on local authorities outside the towns, such as Divisional Councils in the Cape, the restrictive powers of the Urban Areas Act.

SUPPORT FOR THE NATIVE REPRESENTATIVES

Mrs. Ballinger, who seconded the amendment, gave strong support on similar lines, as did Mr. Hemming when he entered the debate at a later stage. Mr. Hemming laid particular stress on the fact that Africans are driven to the towns by economic pressure due to poverty and overcrowding in the reserves.

Our attitude gained no small measure of support from other parts of the House. Mr. Barlow, Mr. Kentridge and Mrs. Solomon, all of the United Party, spoke strongly against the Bill, as did Messrs. Wanless, Cadman and Payne of the Labour Party and Mr. Sullivan, the Independent from Durban (Beres).

New Salary Scales For Teachers In Post Primary Schools

New salary scales as from 1st April 1944, for Native assistant teachers in Training, High, Secondary and Post-Primary Industrial Schools.

New scales (men) £108-9-234, (women) £90-6-174. Present scales (men) £90-9-180, (women) £96-6-120 :- Native Primary Lower (i.e. Standard VI plus three years' training).

Grade 2. New scale (men) £126-9-252, (women) £102-6-186. Present scale (men) £100-9-207, (women) £72-6-144 :- (a) Native Primary Lower plus Junior Certificate. (b) Native Primary Higher (i.e. Junior Certificate plus 2 years' training).

Grade 3. New Scale (men) £144-9-270, (women) £114-6-198. Present scale (men) £117-9-243, (women) £78-6-162 :- (a) Native Primary Lower plus Senior Certificate, (b) Native Primary High Plus Senior Certificate, (c) Fort Hare Teachers' Diploma (unless at least 8 Degree courses have been completed).

Grade 4. New scale (men) £162-9-288, (women) £126-6-210. Present scale (men) £144-9-270, (women) £96-6-180 :- (a) Native Primary Lower plus Senior Certificate plus 4 Degree courses, (b) Native Primary Higher plus Senior Certificate plus 4 Degree courses, (c) Fort Hare Teachers' Diploma plus eight Degree courses.

Grade 5. New scale (men) £180-9-306, (women) £138-6-222. Present scale (men) £180-9-306, (women) £120-6-204 :- (a) Native Primary Lower plus Senior Certificate plus 8 Degree courses, (b) Fort Hare Diploma plus Degree, (c) Native Primary Higher plus Senior Certificate plus 8 Degree courses, (d) Fort Hare Agricultural Teachers' Diploma (i.e. Senior Certificate plus 3 years' training), (e) Cape Domestic Science Teachers' Diploma (i.e. Senior Certificate plus three years' training).

Grade 6. New scale (men) £198-9-324, (women) £150-6-234. Present scale (men) £180-9-306, (women) £120-6-204 :- (a) Native Primary Lower plus Degree, (b) Native Primary Higher plus Degree, (c) Degree plus Union Education Diploma (one year post-graduate), (d) Fort Hare Teachers' Diploma plus second Degree (as internal student).

NEW SALARY SCALES FOR NATIVE SUPERVISORS FROM 1st APRIL, 1944

(a) Professional qualifications without a degree :-

New Scale £144-9-252
Old Scale £144-9-225

(b) Professional qualifications with a degree :-

New Scale £225-9-360
Old Scale £225-9-333



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LATE NEWS

LETTER TO AFRICAN WOMANHOOD

LESSON FROM NATURE: TEAMWORK

One of the greatest lessons that the African woman has to learn from Nature is that of working together with and for the team. This will enable her to pool together all her resources, skill and strength and in that way enable her to hasten the approach of the hour when she will be the mother of a race that shall be a great asset to humanity.

Nature abounds with instances which show that the individual human being, animal or tree, struggling alone, is too weak to withstand the forces that work against its survival. There is the case of a wattle forest in a windstorm. A violent gale will blow a solitary wattle tree, roots and all, out of the ground or break its branches so badly that its life will come to an end. But let that gale blow on a forest of wattle trees. The force and violence of the wind will all be spent in merely bending the trees, without being strong enough to break them. The single tree proves too weak to stand against the wind, while the forest, with the combined resistance of the trees, absorbs the force and shock that break individual trees.

White ants provide a most interesting example of perfect team-work. An

ordinary white ant is the most harmless creature on earth. It has a delicate body cannot sting and is completely blind. See it alone, away from its group; black ants will molest it and it will wriggle feebly in fruitless defence. But let it be among other white ants—in other words, in the team—and soon it will, working in the group, help to build an anthill of quite a staggering size! Each white ant brings a piece of grass here, another, a little dry earth; another will come along with a drop of water and by working in co-operation, they will build a structure which will protect them against some of their most powerful enemies.

This does not mean that Man is behind other creatures in ability to work in the team. The secret on which the great Civilisation of the West is built is co-operation; another way of describing team-work. Take, by way of example, the contribution that the White race has made to Medical Science. No single man, even if he had a life as long as Methuselah's and a mind as receptive and keen as Solomon's could have made the wonderful discoveries that are daily being used to save our lives. A number of men, working separately, discovered pieces of useful information here and others there and by putting their discoveries together, found out, for instance, that blood circulates!

The economic life of the White race also has interesting proofs that team-work can lift a people to a very high standard of living. Take their co-operative societies. These were formed mostly for the benefit of the poorer sections. They had known from long experience that individuals struggling alone amidst adverse living conditions had little chance of surviving. They organised themselves into societies and soon the power of the team began to tell. The poorest man could live out of his small earnings, while the team became strong enough to create conditions of employment for some of its members and in that way created living conditions which served the interests of the team and, therefore, the interests of the individual.

These examples lead us to this: working alone, the African woman can do very little for her people. Working with and in the team she can always reach her goal. By bringing together

HOUSEBOYS

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

WOMEN'S PAGE HISTORY OF W.N.T. ZENZELE

A group of leading men and women gathered in the Library Hall, Western Native Township, one Sunday afternoon last February to meet Mrs. Godlo who was at that time in Johannesburg because of the poor health of her little daughter.—This meeting turned out to be the beginning of Zenzele in the township.

Mr. P. Q. Vundla, who presided at that function announced that leading women in the township had wished to hear from Mrs. Godlo what Zenzele in the Cape was doing for African women. Mrs. Godlo was the President of this movement in the Cape and it was felt that though she had not come to organise Zenzele in Johannesburg, she would give African women in the township valuable information along the lines of Self-help.

Mrs. Godlo briefly outlined the activities of her organisation, laying great stress on the need for African women to use their talents in creating better conditions for themselves.

Her address stimulated great interest in Self-help. A number of speakers of both sexes took part in the discussion that followed her remarks and after a fruitful debate, it was agreed that those to whom the idea of Self-help appealed should arrange to meet Mrs. Godlo later.

A few days later—to be precise, on Thursday, February 17—a meeting was held where the formation of a Zenzele branch at the Western Native Township was discussed. Apart from Mrs. Godlo there was Mrs. M. Xuma who had been invited to attend. During the discussions, Mrs. Xuma outlined the aims, objects and activities of Zenzele at Sophiatown. These were found to be identical with those of the Cape Zenzele. It was finally agreed that a branch should be formed at the Western Native Township to link up its activities with those of the Sophiatown section under Mrs. Xuma.

At a meeting on the following Sunday, to bid Mrs. Godlo farewell, the officials of the Western Native Township Zenzele branch were announced. These were:—President, Miss Ida Mtswana; vice-President, Mrs. M. Nzuzo; Secretary, Mrs. K. P. Q. Vundla; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. T. B. Pitsa; Treasurer, Mrs. M. Kopo; Organising Secretary, Mrs. E. Nkgapha; Men forming Committee of Assistance—Members, P. Q. Vundla, T. I. N. Sondlo, D. Mafaku, J. Kumalo, J. Kopo, Dlepu and Maluza.

During her stay in Johannesburg, Mrs. Godlo met a number of the leading women of her race. These found her sociable, able to get on very well with all sections while she enjoyed being with the ordinary people to discuss with them the African's problems. Those

(Continued in column four)

people of different gifts and talents, she lays at her disposal various weapons with which to meet various situations that may confront her. Various women, working as a team, are strong enough to create a world in accord with her wishes.

We cannot, therefore, complain and say that nature gave to other creatures what she did not give to the race of Man. We can definitely turn to ourselves and ask ourselves if we are using our gifts fully. One valuable gift we have not used fully is that of working in and with the team, to pool our resources in our fight for a better life. —EDITRESS.

Youths' War On The Bible

(By Kaiser Mchomakulo)

Many young people have declared war on the Bible because they say, whenever they read it they come across contradictions. Is this because modernism is growing, changing and rapidly becoming a temple without God?

I wish to point out the ways in which the Bible differs from other books. It is composed of 66 books and these are one book in spirit, with a singular message. Among all the books of the world and the literature of all ages the Bible holds a unique and commanding position.

Are the present magic experiences through which our world is passing the sign of dissolution or portents of a new era? If the distress and travail through which we are now passing bring us back to God, then let us thank God. Lord Bacon says, "There was never found in any age of the world either religion that doth so highly exalt public good as doth the Bible."

Whenever given an opportunity, the Bible does its work of transforming hearts and homes, communities and nations. This book of God has always endeavoured to perform wonderful miracles.

(Continued from column three) who visited her while she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. I. N. Sondlo will not forget her simple manners and charming personality. She always spoke with conviction on, and was intensely devoted to matters of African welfare.

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

NA O SOKWA KE MALA KA MO FASE GA KHUBU?

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Bontsi ja tiro ya tshogo ya dijo tsa gago e dirwa ka fase ga khubu—ka mo maleng a gago a leng 28 feet ka boleele. Ka lobaka loo, go o sokwa ka mala, leka se seng se se ka thosang tshilo ya mala sentle ka mpeng le ka ko fase ga khubu.

Se ka gongwe o ka se batlang ke "Carter's Little Liver Pills" tse di ka go fang thuso go mala a gago a boleele bo le 28 feet.

Nka phlusi e le ngwe ya "Carter's Little Liver Pills" pele ga dijo le ko morago ga tsone. Di nke ka melo ya tsone. Di thusa go tsosa melodi e megolo e meraro ye e thsang tshilo ka mo mngodong le ka mo maleng—di thusa mala go sila se wena o se meditseng.

Ka lobaka loo, batho ba le bantso ba hysetsa-batshele jo ba ikutlwang jone go simolla ka leoto go phula ka tshogo. Dira boammaarure gore o tumana tsone-tsone tsa "Carter's Little Liver Pills" khemeseng ya gago. Teta ke 1s. 3d.



Palmolive Soap GUARDS HER LOVELY SKIN THAT ATTRACTS SO MANY FRIENDS!

Yes, Palmolive Soap has made hosts of friends for many girls. No beauty is so attractive to others as a soft skin, clear and glowing with health. Palmolive Soap is used by lovely women all over the world to keep their skins soft and clear, their complexions lovely.

The rich, sweet scented lather of Palmolive Soap CLEANS the pores completely, and leaves the skin delightfully smooth and soft. The scent of Palmolive Soap comes from the perfumes of fresh flowers.

Palmolive Soap is a wonderful protection for charm, yet it costs very little. A tablet lasts a long time, too.

PRICE PER TABLET 5d

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Palmolive soap



ON ALL FRONTS

Zam-Buk HERBAL OINTMENT

On the fighting or the home front Zam-Buk keeps feet in first-class condition. No first-aid outfit should be without it. 1/6 or 3/9 at all chemists.

FOR FOOT COMFORT

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