THE BLACK PRESS
IN SOUTH AFRICA AND LESOTHO

a descriptive bibliographic guide
to African, Coloured and Indian
newspapers, newsletters and magazines 1836-1976
Bibliographies and Guides in African Studies

James C. Armstrong
Editor
THE BLACK PRESS
IN SOUTH AFRICA AND LESOTHO

a descriptive bibliographic guide
to African, Coloured and Indian
newspapers, newsletters and magazines 1836-1976

LES SWITZER and DONNA SWITZER

G.K. HALL & CO.

70 LINCOLN STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
To our parents
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgements</td>
<td>xiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Codes</td>
<td>xv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Press in Perspective</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Political Parties, Trade Unions and Related Pressure Groups</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Racial Political Parties, Trade Unions and Related Pressure Groups</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General-Interest Publications, Sport and Entertainment</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Supplements in Contemporary White Newspapers</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications Aimed at Specific Interest Groups</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural and Industry (including co-operatives)</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business and Commerce</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Welfare</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literary, Scientific, and Cultural</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official and Semi-Official Government Publications</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher Organs</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Organs</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious Publications</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliography</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Sources Pertaining Specifically to the Black Press in South Africa and Lesotho</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Publications Consulted in the Preparation of this Guide</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addendum</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction

The South African Press has been a sectional press throughout its history. Race—not language, religion or culture—has proved to be the dominant characteristic of this sectionalism, moreover, which has given the press in this country a unique status among the world's mass media of communication. Consequently, in attempting to compile a descriptive bibliographical guide to source material on the Black Press, we are in the mainstream of a racial tradition which has been reflected by both press and society in South Africa.

Having said this, however, it is quite another task to define the Black Press. It is not, for example, a press necessarily owned or edited by blacks. And it is not always easy even to distinguish a press for blacks since publications intended, at least in part, for blacks often seem to have been read only by whites. Nevertheless, we have defined the Black Press in terms of readership and this guide is focussed on serial newspapers, newsletters and magazines directed primarily at, or intended for, an African, Indian and Coloured† audience.

Lesotho is included because it is surrounded on all sides by South Africa and its people have shared intimately in the black experience of South Africa. Basotho mineworkers, agricultural labourers and professional men and women—including most of the journalists—have worked in South Africa for generations. And in one form or another, the eminence grise of South Africa has been present inside Lesotho for most of its history. Colonial Basutoland, for example, was a focal point of missionary activity for South African-based Roman Catholics and Anglicans—two of the three major churches in independent Lesotho.† In fact, the Anglican Diocese of Bloemfontein included Basutoland until 1950.

Our primary aim has been to compile a bibliographical guide to source material which has hitherto received little attention from researchers writing about the black experience in South Africa and Lesotho. This publication should be of interest not only to journalists and those interested in popular culture, but also to spe-

†The term "coloured" refers to persons of mixed race in South Africa.
Introduction

cialists in a variety of academic fields, including the arts, social sciences, religious studies and education.

We have defined serial publications—newspapers, newsletters, magazines—as being anything from a daily to an annual issued serially. Each publication has been evaluated individually as an actual or intended publication for blacks, and each one has been annotated in the following manner:

TITLE (with English translation)
In most cases, each publication which underwent title changes has been placed under the last known title. All changes of title are noted in the contents, however, with the month and year these occurred.

1 DATES
Except for annuals, the month and year of the first and last issues, where applicable, are included. Irregular numbering is noted.

2 FREQUENCY
The terms daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly, quarterly, biannual and annual are used, but all known variations in frequency patterns are given together with the years in which changes of frequency occurred.

3 LANGUAGE
We have dropped all prefixes and have avoided certain terms (for example, North Sotho, South Sotho, West Sotho) sometimes employed in South Africa. The orthography for the nine major African languages is as follows: Zulu, Xhosa, Ndebele, Sotho, Tswana, Pedi, Tsonga and Venda. The Swazi did not have an official written language, distinct from Zulu, in Swaziland until the early 1970s. Therefore the language used in Swazi publications in this guide is designated as Zulu. Four of the five main Indian languages are represented: Tamil, Hindi, Gujarati and Urdu. No serial publications were found in Telugu. In addition to English and Afrikaans, the two official languages of South Africa, other languages to be found in this guide include French, Dutch, Portuguese and Arabic. Chinese serial publications were considered outside the framework of this study. We have tried to list all the languages found in each publication, regardless of frequency. The only exceptions are school yearbooks which are mainly in English. Individual contributions in other languages—especially Afrikaans after the central government took over African, Coloured and Indian education—are not included for the publications in this category unless they comprise a significant proportion of the text.

4 CONTENTS
Place of publication and publisher(s) are normally given. South African cities are noted together with the province they are in except for eight major urban areas—Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein, Pietermaritzburg and East London. Where relevant, we have
Introduction

also tried to include the major editors/writers together with a description of the department, committee, society, party, association or institution the organ represents. Special issues and supplements have been noted. Pertinent oral and written sources consulted in the preparation of each entry are cited.

5 HOLDINGS

We abandoned an attempt to include volume and issue numbers because it was felt that such a list had too many disadvantages for the reader. Black publications in South Africa and Lesotho were not always numbered in sequence and, in fact, volume and/or issue numbers were often missing. Volume and/or issue numbers were sometimes catalogued inaccurately either because the numbers were misread or because they were taken from a bogus cover (many religious publications, for example, were bound under separate cover by the missionaries themselves). Instead, we have indicated where the publication can be found in South Africa and Lesotho with the month and year the collection begins and, where applicable, ends. Those publications which are incomplete (inc.) or on microfilm (M) are also noted, although this information will have to be updated for a few libraries that are now filming their newspapers and striving to eliminate gaps in their periodical holdings. The sources are arranged in alphabetical order as determined by the PISAL abbreviation. An asterisk (*) has been placed next to all publications where there is not a complete run or no copies are known to exist.

The reader should be aware of what is not included in this guide.

Collections of South African serial publications (including those written in exile) held outside South Africa and Lesotho. This source material is relatively well documented and virtually all of it can be found in the United States and Britain.

The large number of photo-novella or photo-story magazines in comic-book format for blacks that have appeared in the past 25 years or so. Although these publications have undoubtedly filled a need, their value as potential source material for researchers remains questionable and, in any event, it would take another book to describe the publications in this field. Virtually all of the photo-story magazines have been initiated by white entrepreneurs, of whom the frontrunners today are undoubtedly James Bailey (see Drum) and Republican Publications, a subsidiary of the Afrikaans press group Perskor.

In keeping to our frame of reference—newspapers, newsletters, magazines—we have also eliminated serial publications that cannot be regarded as falling within the scope of the Black Press. These include calendars, gazettes, reports, almanacs, registers, proceedings, serial brochures, pamphlets and related primary and secondary sources. A few black serial publications cited in secondary sources—notably Walshe (1970)—have
Introduction

not been included because no collaborative evidence for their existence could be found.

In compiling this guide, we sent about 600 form letters and 250 follow-up letters to individuals and institutions throughout Southern Africa. These included museums, municipal libraries, provincial and national libraries and library services, provincial and national archival depots, Library of Parliament, public libraries, business libraries, newspaper libraries, university and college libraries, church and mission libraries and other special libraries. A variety of government agencies were also contacted—the Department of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Prisons, Agriculture, Information, Labour, Railways and Harbours, Bantu Administration and Development, National Education, Sport and Recreation, Bantu Education, Coloured and Indian Affairs, South African Press Association, and the radio and television services of the South African Broadcasting Corporation. Relevant departments of the "homeland" governments in South Africa were consulted as well as the country's 22 Bantu Affairs Administration Boards. Although it was difficult to trace the records of the defunct municipal Native Affairs Departments, various informants furnished us with data on the more important ones in the Johannesburg, Pretoria and Durban metropolitan areas. Finally, we wrote to the editors or proprietors of 120 newspapers, newsletters and magazines, the major publishing companies and press groups, and various independents not linked to the Newspaper Press Union or listed by the Audit Bureau of Circulation. The project was publicized in several newspapers and trade journals and brought to the attention of the three main professional organizations—South African Society of Journalists, Union of Black Journalists (now banned) and the Lesotho Union of Journalists.

As far as South Africa was concerned, the sources were located mainly in six cities—Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town, Pietermaritzburg, Durban and Bloemfontein—which, together with Port Elizabeth and East London, were canvassed thoroughly for material. In addition, we visited as many smaller towns and villages (mainly in the Eastern Cape) as time and money would allow. All the university libraries were checked (including the five "ethnic" universities) as well as some of the more famous mission stations. In the end, we even made an attempt to gain access to police (Special Branch) records, but this was unsuccessful. Among the potential sources in South Africa which could not be investigated thoroughly were school libraries, mission stations, manuscript collections unknown to us that might have contained relevant material, and multi-racial labour publications still housed in the offices of local trade unions.

Lesotho presented a different problem because there are no copyright libraries and the Lesotho Archives is an archives in name only. Even files of contemporary government publications are not kept systematically. Until very recently, the burden of preserving Lesotho's documented past fell largely on the missionary societies and on the
Introduction

Efforts of individuals both inside and outside the country. Most of Lesotho's serial publications, in fact, were found in private libraries and in the mission archives of the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society (now the Lesotho Evangelical Church) at Morija, and the Roman Catholic Church at Mazenod. The National University of Lesotho at Roma was another important source, although several publications listed in the catalogue were actually missing. It is hoped that the university will establish a national documentations center, however, in the near future. Government agencies—including the Departments of Information, Agriculture, Education and the Government Printer—have preserved virtually no serial publications. Among the potential sources in Lesotho which could not be investigated thoroughly were school libraries, trading stations and the offices of former colonial district administrators.

The history of the Black Press, of course, has yet to be written, but this book would be incomplete if we did not offer at least a modest summary of its major themes together with some of the publications and a few of the personalities that appear to have influenced the course of its history. Thus the guide begins with an historical introduction followed by the serial publications which are arranged alphabetically by title under eight subject headings. The factors influencing the selection of source material as well as specific problems encountered with certain types of publications are included in an introductory statement to each of the subject headings. Cross indexing is limited mainly to serials in the designated subject heading.

A bibliography of secondary sources relating specifically to the Black Press has also been compiled, together with a selected list of references consulted in the preparation of the subject index. On the whole, however, these sources should be treated with caution as far as the Black Press is concerned. Major contradictions in information and interpretation have been noted in the text. The book concludes with an alphabetized title index of all known serial publications for South Africa and Lesotho.

After the guide was completed at the end of 1977, the South African government withdrew the existing exemption to possess banned materials, under which all research libraries and many other libraries had operated, and replaced it with a new exemption. Banned materials fell into three categories: (a) possession prohibited, (b) possession permitted but dissemination prohibited, and (c) possession and dissemination permitted under certain conditions. A number of the publications listed in chapters 2 and 3 either were banned outright, published by banned organizations, or written by banned persons. The authors sought the advice of other concerned academics, librarians and archivists, as well as legal experts, who were of the opinion that it is not illegal to possess items published by banned organizations or persons unless such possession is specifically forbidden for an individual title.
Introduction

There were, however, several specific titles which were listed as possession-prohibited materials. Academic and other libraries were issued exemptions to possess these titles but not to allow their use without express permission of the Minister of Justice. We have indicated this for each of these titles.

Many features of the new exemption are still not clear at this writing, and negotiations are continuing between librarians and the Department of Justice to clarify the situation. Prospective researchers in some fields should expect to find it more difficult, however, to gain access to certain publications than it has been in the past.

Although the Lesotho government prohibited the possession of certain political publications after January 1970, we have received assurances that those preserved by various individuals and institutions inside the country will not be removed and access will not be prohibited to bona fide researchers.

NOTE

1. The other missionary group, also with many ties to South Africa, is the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society whose missionaries are now associated with the Evangelical Church of Lesotho.
Acknowledgments

The feasibility of writing an authoritative guide to the Black Press was first mooted in July 1976, and it was based initially on a bibliography of South African black political journals compiled by Andrew Reed, then an honours candidate in the Department of Journalism at Rhodes University. Andrew's bibliography, derived from a variety of reference works and secondary sources available at Rhodes University, provided the first glimpse into the possibilities of research in this field.

During the next 18 months, surveys and field trips were undertaken in search of source material and a framework for the Black Press was gradually constructed. In the end, more than 80 individuals and institutions held relevant serial publications which were included in the guide. Many more co-operated in the project, however, which eventually involved literally hundreds of persons throughout South Africa and Lesotho.

Space does not allow us to acknowledge each one individually, but we want to express our special thanks to the following persons with whom we were most closely associated in the preparation of this book: Hans Aschenborn, Piet Westra, Dieter Haag and their staff (State Library, Pretoria), Annica van Gylswyk (Documentation Center for African Studies, University of South Africa, Pretoria), Albert de Villiers (Department of National Education, Pretoria), Lucy Kennedy, James Winter and Margaret Richards (Johannesburg Public Library), Anna Cunningham and Marcelle Jacobson (William Cullen Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg), Cynthia Balkind and Almuth Gillam (South African Institute of Race Relations, Johannesburg), Dux van der Walt and Jean Prophet (Bloemfontein Public Library), Sebe van Niekerk and Muriel Macey (Kimberley Public Library), Martha Lebotts and Monty Mareletse (National University of Lesotho, Roma), Tony Hooper and Christopher Merrett (Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg), Basil Leverton and his staff (Natal Archives, Pietermaritzburg), Reginald Stacey and Shirley McCollum (Durban Public Library), Jenni Duggan and her staff (Killie Campbell Africana Library, University of Natal, Durban), A. Murray McGregor (South African Missionary Museum, King William's Town), E. Motseki Makhanya (University of Fort Hare, Alice), Gerald Quinn, Mike Berning and Sandy Fold (Rhodes Uni-
Acknowledgments

versity Library, Grahamstown), Lewin Robinson, Peter Coats and Christopher Davids (South African Library, Cape Town), Pam Stevens (University of Cape Town), Maryke Jooste and Cornelia Sadie (Library of Parliament, Cape Town).

Above all, we owe a debt of gratitude to Reuben Musiker (University of the Witwatersrand), for his advice and encouragement in the preparation of this guide, and to Tim Couzens (University of the Witwatersrand), David Ambrose (National University of Lesotho), Albert Brütsch (Lesotho Evangelical Church, Morija), Amy and Charlot Jacot-Guillarmod (Grahamstown) who were so generous in sharing with us their specialized knowledge of publications in the field.

Finally, our thanks to Sydney Zotwana, Ephraim Lesoro, Guy Gaudreau, Annette Fourie, Jackson Vena, Dirk Kotzé, Craeme Addison, Barry Dean, Marion Whitehead, George Poulos, Philippe Bernard, Leslie and Greg Switzer, Fred St. Leger, Rambhajun Sitaram, Crispin Graham, our typist Jean Pote and, once again, Andrew Reed, now an M.A. candidate working on the journalism of Solomon Plaatje.

For the errors and omissions that will inevitably occur in a guide of this kind, of course, we alone are responsible.
Library Codes

Library designations are those used by PISAL unless preceded by an asterisk (*). In some cases (newspaper offices, church libraries) the name or location of the collection is given rather than an abbreviation. Periodicals in manuscript collections are not always listed in card catalogues so these have been given in parentheses. Holdings in special collections have also been noted. Each entry was checked against PISAL and when listed in PISAL this has been indicated. Where a particular title is held generally by libraries, only the Copyright Libraries and PISAL have been listed. A user requiring the periodical from another library can then obtain holdings from PISAL. The authors found, however, that PISAL entries are not always complete or accurate. When the item is not held by all the Copyright Libraries or there are significant gaps in these holdings, we have listed all the known collections in South Africa and Lesotho. We also noted the holdings of the University of Rhodesia for one South African title, because these were not duplicated in any South African library.

SOUTH AFRICA

Copyright Libraries

BP Bloemfontein Public Library, Bloemfontein
CP South African Public Library, Cape Town
PmP Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg
PP The State Library, Pretoria

Other Libraries and Collections

BBA Southern Orange Free State Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Bloemfontein
BelU University of the Western Cape Library, Bellville, Cape
*Bo Bophuthatswana Government, Mafeking, Cape

Library Codes

*BoEd Bophuthatswana Department of Education, Mafeking, Cape
BU University of the Orange Free State Library, Bloemfontein
CArch Cape Archives, Cape Town
* Cape Times offices, Cape Town
*CDRC Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (Dutch Reform Church) Archives, Cape Town
CU W. Jagger Library, University of Cape Town, Cape Town
CED Education Library, Cape Department of Education, Cape Town
CLP Library of Parliament, Cape Town
*CCUPC Church Urban Planning Commission offices, Cape Town
DKC Killie Campbell Africana Library, Durban
DM Durban Museum and Art Gallery, Durban
DP City Library, Durban
DU University of Natal Library, Durban
DUI University of Durban-Westville Library, Durban
DUMed Medical Library, University of Natal, Durban
ELM The Museum, East London
FortH University of Fort Hare Library, Alice, Cape
*GaBTLC Bureau of Tsonga Language and Culture, Giyani, Gazankulu, Transvaal
*GaEd Gazankulu Department of Education, Giyani, Gazankulu, Transvaal
*GJ-G C. F. Jacot-Guillarmod collection, Grahamstown, Cape
GM Albany Museum, Grahamstown, Cape
*GSALB South African National Library for the Blind, Grahamstown, Cape
GU(Cory) Cory Library, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, Cape
* Ilanga offices, Durban
* Imvo Zabantsundu offices (Imvo Transkei), King William's Town, Cape
* Intsimbi offices, Umtata, Transkei
* Isaziso offices, Umtata, Transkei
*JLB Braille Services Library, Johannesburg
JMines Chamber of Mines Library, Johannesburg
JNIPR National Institute of Personnel Research, Johannesburg
### Library Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Library Name and Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JP</td>
<td>Johannesburg Public Library, Johannesburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JRace</td>
<td>Jan Hofmeyr Library, South African Institute of Race Relations, Johannesburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSABC</td>
<td>South African Broadcasting Corporation Library, Johannesburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSAR</td>
<td>South African Railways Library, Johannesburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JU</td>
<td>William Cullen Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg (Race and Race-N are the archival and newspaper collections on loan from the South African Institute of Race Relations; Gubbins is the Africana library)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JWar</td>
<td>South African National Museum of Military History, Johannesburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*JWRAB</td>
<td>West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Johannesburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KP</td>
<td>Public Library, Kimberley, Cape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwtM</td>
<td>Kaffrarian Museum and The South African Missionary Museum, King William's Town, Cape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Ladybrand Courant and Border Herald offices, Ladybrand, OFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Le</td>
<td>Lebowa Government, Lebowa, Transvaal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Mariannhill</td>
<td>Mariannhill Mission, Mariannhill (Pinetown), Natal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Modderpoort</td>
<td>Saint Augustine's Priory, Modderpoort, OFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAF</td>
<td>Africa Institute of South Africa Library, Pretoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAg</td>
<td>Central Agricultural Library, Pretoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBA</td>
<td>Department of Bantu Administration and Development (Plural Relations), Pretoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEd</td>
<td>Department of National Education Library, Pretoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PExt</td>
<td>Department of Foreign Affairs Library, Pretoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Phoenix Settlement Trust, Phoenix (Durban), Natal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PInf</td>
<td>Department of Information Library, Pretoria, Natal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIU</td>
<td>University of the North Library, Sovenga, Pietersburg, Transvaal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLS</td>
<td>Pretoria Public Library, Pretoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>Transvaal Museum, Pretoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PmArch</td>
<td>Natal Archives, Pietermaritzburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PmM</td>
<td>Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PmU</td>
<td>University of Natal Library, Pietermaritzburg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Library Codes

PotU  Ferdinand Postma Library, Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education, Potchefstroom, Transvaal
PResB South African Reserve Bank, Pretoria
PU  University of Pretoria, Pretoria
PUS University of South Africa Library, Pretoria
* South African Medical Journal offices, Cape Town
SU Carnegie Library, University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch, Cape
*TLP Transkei Library of Parliament, Umtata, Transkei†
*VBA Vaal Triangle Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Vanderbijlpark, Transvaal
*V.d.Ross R. E. van der Ross, University of the Western Cape (private collection, see A.P.O.)
ZU University of Zululand, Kwa Dlangazwa (Empangeni), Natal

Manuscript Collections

CU(JS) James Stewart, University of Cape Town, Cape Town
CU(MB) Margaret Ballinger, University of Cape Town, Cape Town
CU(WB) William Ballinger, University of Cape Town, Cape Town
CU(WS) W. P. Schreiner, University of Cape Town, Cape Town
DKC(Makhanya) Killie Campbell Africana Library, Durban
DKC(Marwick) Killie Campbell Africana Library, Durban
JP(Strange) Johannesburg Public Library, Johannesburg
JU(CPSA) Church of the Province of South Africa archives, William Cullen Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg

LESOTHO

*David Ambrose National University of Lesotho, Roma
*MaAg Lesotho Department of Agriculture, Maseru
*MaArch Lesotho Archives, Maseru
*MaIB Department of Information and Broadcasting, Maseru
*Massabiella Roman Catholic Church, Mazenod

†In 1978, the National Library of Transkei was created and various collections in Umtata have been transferred to this institution.
### Library Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MaU</td>
<td>National University of Lesotho, Roma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Mazenod</td>
<td>Roman Catholic Church, Mazenod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Morija</td>
<td>Paris Evangelical Missionary Society/Evangelical Church of Lesotho, Morija</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Roma (SAS)</td>
<td>Saint Augustine's Seminary, Roma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Roma(OS)</td>
<td>Oblate Scholasticate, Roma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### RHODESIA/ZIMBABWE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RSU(SalU)</td>
<td>University of Rhodesia, Salisbury</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Black Press in Perspective

The history of the Black Press in South Africa and Lesotho can be divided, somewhat arbitrarily, into three phases, each dominant for nearly 50 years, with a fourth looming on the horizon.

The first and, in the end, the most durable were religious publications initiated by Christian missionaries in what is now the Cape Province probably in the 1830s. The first recorded publication in a series was a set of religious tracts in Tswana produced by the London Missionary Society on Robert Moffat's press at Kuruman in the Northern Cape. One issue, entitled Morisa oa Molemo (Shepherd the Good), was published in 1836, but it has not survived. Although the item was number nine in a series, it was almost certainly a self-contained pamphlet rather than a true serial publication. Nevertheless, it was indicative of the kind of printed matter produced by the missionaries during this period in focussing on devotional and evangelical matters of interest to Christian converts living in the vicinity of the mission station.

The first authenticated serial publications were produced by Methodist and Presbyterian missionaries working among the Xhosa in the Eastern Cape. Umshumayeli Wendaba (Publisher of the News), a Xhosa-language newspaper published between July 1837 and April 1841, is generally regarded as the first serial publication aimed at a black audience in Southern Africa. It was published as an irregular quarterly by the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society first at Grahamstown and later at Peddie in the Eastern Cape. Four journals were produced by the missionaries in this region between 1837 and 1850, until the frontier wars brought a temporary halt to these efforts. Twelve years later another serial publication was launched by the Glasgow Missionary Society, a Presbyterian mission, at Lovedale, which was also in the Eastern Cape. Indaba (August 1862-February 1865) was probably the first newspaper to be published in English as well as a vernacular language, establishing a trend that would characterize a major portion of the Black Press within little more than a generation.

While not all the newspapers, newsletters and magazines of the period were confined to religious matters only, the missionary zeit-
Black Press in Perspective

gi had a profound and lasting impact at every level of the black experience and this was reflected in its serial publications. A few, like South African Outlook (founded in October 1870) and Leselinyana la Lesotho (founded in November 1863), which are the oldest continuous newspapers read by blacks in South Africa and Lesotho, respectively, have been virtually chronicles of African life in these countries.²

Mission schools created literate communities on mission stations and outstations and, especially after 1850, mission presses gradually produced a literature in the vernacular among the Zulu in Natal/Zululand, the Xhosa and Tswana in the Cape, and the Sotho in what is now Lesotho and the southern Orange Free State. Printing presses were set up, for example, by the three major missionary societies—Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian—working among the Xhosa in the Eastern Cape. The Anglicans tried to establish presses wherever there were stations in the 1860s and 1870s—including St. Matthew's, St. Mark's, St. Peter's at Indwe, St. Cuthbert's and St. John's at Umtata. Most of these presses were no longer operating by the late 1870s, however, and relatively little appears to have been produced in subsequent years. According to McGregor, the Anglicans seem to have ceased producing publications in the vernacular on their own presses in the early 1900s. The Methodists were operating a press at Grahamstown in 1833, but it was soon moved to other towns along the frontier—including Peddie, Newtondale, King William's Town and, above all, Mount Coke, which was the Methodist Xhosa-language publishing center for more than 20 years. The press was moved back to Grahamstown in 1876 and shortly thereafter the Methodists ceased their printing operations. On the whole, by the 1880s, it was cheaper and more efficient to allow commercial printing companies in South Africa and overseas to produce the necessary books and pamphlets—and even serial publications—in the vernacular.³

The most important mission publishing venture in the field of Xhosa literature was established by the Presbyterians. The first publication in the Xhosa language was produced at Chumie in 1823 and —after a hiatus of 15 years during which the Presbyterians depended on the Methodists for publications in the vernacular—at Lovedale, where a permanent printing works was established in 1861. Under William Govan (1861-1870) and especially James Stewart (1870-1899), Lovedale Mission Press concentrated on religious and educational publications, grammars and dictionaries. Tiyo Soga and John Knox Bokwe, for example, typified the acceptable black writer of the period.

Lovedale was an early innovator as far as the Black Press was concerned. In addition to the Outlook, Lovedale published in the first years of Stewart's tenure at least three other newspapers: Lovedale News (founded in May 1876), Healdtown Messenger (founded in
October 1876) and, above all, Isigidimi Sama Xosa (founded in January 1876), the first African newspaper edited by Africans in Southern Africa. In practice, Isigidimi rarely aired African grievances and, as far as can be ascertained, few of the muted criticisms sometimes found in editorials or letters to the editor were directed against the missionaries. Nevertheless, individuals like Jonas Ntsiko, who wrote under the pseudonym "uHadi WaseluJhlangeni" (Harp of the Nation), were articulate voices of protest against the injustices of church and state. Under the editorships of John Tengo Jabavu (1881-1884) and William Wellington Gqoba (1884-1888), moreover, the emphasis on news of general interest to an African audience, including political news and opinion, was clearly evident.4

By the early 1900s, Lovedale was actively engaged in publishing the works of African creative writers--novelists, poets, playwrights--composers and artists. Under David Hunter (1901-1931) and especially R. H. W. Shepherd (1931-1964), Lovedale became one of the major mission publishing centers for African literature in Southern Africa. Among those whose works were published by Lovedale Mission Press between 1900 and 1945, for example, were I. Bud M'Belle, S. E. Krune Mqhayi, J. J. R. Jolobe, Stephen Mlotya, W. Soga, T. B. Soga, John Henderson Soga, V. Poto Ndamase, Solomon T. Plaatje, R. T. Kawa, D. D. T. Jabavu, Shadrach F. Zibi, L. L. Tsotsi, H. M. Ndawo, Benjamin Bangeni, Guybon B. Sinxo, Violet Swartbooi, A. Z. Mgani, A. C. Jordan and H. I. E. Dhlomo.5 All of these writers contributed to the Black Press and many were influential as professional journalists.

The Glasgow Missionary Society's publishing rival in Lesotho was the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, an interdenominational Protestant body which first began producing religious tracts in the vernacular at Beerseba (1841-1856), now in the southern Orange Free State, and later at Bethesda (1861-1865), now Maphutseng, and Masitise (1869-1871). The original mission press—which had been under the control of Frédéric Ellenberger at Bethesda and Masitise—was finally moved to Morija, where Adolphe Mabille had already established his own press in 1861. The two merged to form the Morija Printing Works, as it was to be called, in 1874--thirteen years after Lovedale Mission Press was established.

Like Lovedale, Morija became a full-fledged commercial printing and publishing concern which included a book-binding department, book depot and distribution agencies. Whereas Lovedale printed mainly in English and Xhosa, Morija eventually printed in up to 45 African languages for countries throughout sub-Saharan Africa,6 probably a unique achievement for a mission press. Morija played a major role, moreover, in the development of Sotho language and literature. Its writers' gallery, for example, included Zakea D. Mangoaela, Edward
Motsamai, Azariele M. Sekese, Everett L. Segoete, Thomas M. Mofolo and Bennett M. Khaketla, most of whom were part-time journalists. In addition to Leselinyana and more specialized newspapers and magazines for the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, Morija Printing Works produced serial publications for other missionary societies and the Lesotho government.

Although Lovedale and Morija became the major mission publishing agencies, the potential reading audience was in Christian converts drawn from relatively isolated missionary stations and outstations scattered throughout Southern Africa. By the 1870s and 1880s, a discernible African Christian elite had begun to emerge from these communities which transcended differences in culture, language, geography and missionary heritage. They were well aware of their status, moreover, and as personalities they formed a kind of collective consciousness which was to orchestrate the strategy and tactics of the black ideological response to white rule for more than two generations.

The second phase, then, is one in which an independent, albeit struggling, press controlled for the most part by blacks emerges to occupy center stage from the 1880s to the 1920s. Once again, the Xhosa in the Eastern Cape were in the forefront of these developments. Jabavu, editor of Isigidimi, made the first overt break with missionary overlordship in November 1884 when he established the English/Xhosa weekly Imvo Zabantsundu, the first black owned and controlled newspaper in South Africa. Jabavu's newspaper quickly became the most influential organ of African opinion in the Cape Colony and Jabavu himself "perhaps the most widely known mission-educated African in Southern Africa" until 1910.

The pattern was repeated elsewhere. In Natal, the American Board Mission's John Langalibalele Dube started the English/Zulu weekly Ilanga lase Natal in April 1903. In the Northern Cape, Silas Molema and Solomon Tshekisho Plaatje, a product of German Lutheran missionary upbringing, had been publishing Koranta ea Becoana (founded in April 1901), the first of several English/Tswana weeklies. In Lesotho, Solomon Monne established Naledi ea Lesotho in February 1904; Abimael Tlale joined him in 1907 and in 1911 launched the celebrated Mochochonono. It was to be a highly individualized, non-corporate, elite press for literate blacks drawn from the rural, usually Christian, peasant communities and nascent urban areas of Southern Africa.

The first African, Coloured and Indian political parties and pressure groups were also created during this period, and these, in turn, were represented by their own publications such as Pixley ka Izaka Seme's Abantu-Batho (founded in 1912), official organ of the African National Congress, Walter Benson Rubusana's Izwi Labantu.
(founded in November 1897), Mark S. Radebe's *Ipepa lo Hlanga* (founded probably in 1894), A.P.O. (founded in May 1909), official organ of the African Political (later People's) Organization, *Indian Views* (founded in July 1916), official organ of the Natal Indian Organization, and Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi's *Indian Opinion* (founded in June 1903). These black newspapers and magazines, moreover, fostered not only political grievances and aspirations but black literary and educational ambitions as well. It was not unusual, for example, to find prayers, sermons, hymns, poetry, short stories and even plays in these publications.

Other publications catered to different needs. The teachers' organizations which were created during the period also had their own journals. They were often subordinate to mission or provincial educational authority—such as *Native Teachers' Journal* (founded in October 1919), a Natal Education Department magazine, and *Basutoland Teachers' Magazine* (founded in May 1933), a Paris Evangelical Missionary Society publication—but they tell a story that sometimes went far beyond the reality of the teacher in the classroom. Other teachers' magazines were linked to the new teachers' organizations. These included publications like *Good Shepherd* (founded in September 1923), organ of the Transvaal African Teachers' Association, *Educational Journal* (founded in May 1915), organ of the Teachers' League of South Africa, *New Teacher's Vision* (founded in September 1934), organ of the Cape African Teachers' Association, and *African Teacher* (founded in September 1934), organ of the Orange Free State African Teachers' Association.

The earliest school publications also began to appear at this time. They represented, of course, famous missionary educational institutions like Lovedale, Healdtown, St. John's, Blythswood, St. Cuthbert's, St. Matthew's, Adams College, Inanda Seminary, Kilnerton, Morija, Zonnebloem and Tiger Kloof which, along with the interdenominational Protestant South African Native College at Fort Hare and the Roman Catholic Pius XII University College at Roma, were to be the backbone of black education in South Africa until the 1950s and in Lesotho even today.

Journals emanating from political parties, teachers' associations and schools did not exhaust the number and variety of publications produced during this period. But they do suggest the political and educational priorities of the black elite. Other journals suggested other priorities. *Health* (founded in April 1914), for example, was a multi-lingual magazine produced by the South African Health Society at Lovedale, while *Umcebisi Womlimi Nomfuyi* (founded in June 1925) was a farming journal published by the Agricultural Department of the United Transkeian Territories General Council in Umtata. Towards the end of the period, the first trade union publications ap-
Black Press in Perspective

appeared as well, such as Worker's Herald (founded in April 1923), organ of Clements Kadalie's Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa.

At the same time, of course, religious newspapers, newsletters and magazines continued to be published and, in keeping with the spirit of the times, some began to move beyond the denominational and ecclesiastical boundaries of the previous era. For example, the Roman Catholic newspaper Izindaba Zabantu (founded in October 1910), under the editorship of the historian A. T. Bryant, provided a kind of Zulu Catholic mirror of contemporary events in Natal and Zululand, as did its counterpart in Lesotho 20 years later, Moeletsi oa Basotho (founded in January 1933). Protestants were represented by, among others, the Anglican Church's more militant Inkanyiso yase Natal (founded in April 1889), Izwe la Kiti (founded in September 1912), a newspaper sponsored jointly by the Lutherans and the Natal Missionary Conference, and the London Missionary Society's Mahoko a Becuana (founded in January 1883).

It is impossible to estimate how many serial publications were aimed specifically at a black audience during this period. Few were registered with the Postmaster General after 1910, for example, and it was rare, indeed, for black-owned publications to be sent to copyright libraries despite the Copyright Act of 1919. The potential of the independent Black Press, however, can be gauged from the number of African newspapers alone which were registered in South Africa between 1911 and 1930:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cape</th>
<th>Natal</th>
<th>Transvaal</th>
<th>Orange Free State</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nevertheless, the Black Press thrived on extremely fragile foundations during this period. Black journalists were denied access to conventional news sources and harassed even in their search for "black" news in an increasingly hostile urban environment. Deprived of opportunities to accumulate capital legally or of the right to own land, Black Press entrepreneurs lacked newsprint, equipment, build-
ings, skilled tradesmen and distribution agents. The purchasing power of black readers was low and black newspapers could not attract "white" advertising even with relatively high circulations. Illiteracy accompanied by the rural and regional disposition of a largely ethnic-oriented audience was restricting the growth of the Black Press as late as the 1950s. Even in its "golden age"—the first 30 years of the 20th Century—the power of the independent Black Press was undermined by its lack of economic viability.

White business and financial interests, however, were becoming aware of the Black Press. A harbinger of the future was the launching of Umteteli wa Bantu (founded in May 1920), a multi-lingual publication produced by the Chamber of Mines which soon employed some of the more talented black journalists of the day. Attracted by the potential market—the African reading audience, for example, increased from an estimated 9.7% of the African population in South Africa in 1921 to 21.3% in 1946—and fearful of the potential influence of an increasingly militant protest press, the stage was set for a white takeover of the Black Press during the Depression of the 1930s.

Undoubtedly the most significant entrepreneur in the third phase of the Black Press was Bertram F. G. Paver, an ex-farmer and itinerant salesman, who founded Bantu Press (Pty) Ltd., and launched its national newspaper, Bantu World, in April 1932. As a business enterprise, Bantu Press set the pace for its successors. Paver—a liberal who had founded Bantu World, among other reasons, to "provide the Native people with a platform for fair comment and the presentation of their needs and aspirations"—tried to attract black investors, and by the end of 1932 more than one-half of the 38 shareholders in the company were African. Richard V. Selope Thema, a veteran journalist, and I. J. le Grange, a Johannesburg businessman and the company's first major shareholder, were on the board of directors along with Paver. More capital was needed, however, and about 14 months later Bantu Press was taken over by Argus Printing and Publishing Company, the biggest press monopoly in Africa.

Argus controlled Bantu Press as the majority stockholder from 1933 to 1952, working closely with Charles Maggs Investments which was linked directly to the mining industry. E. O'Connell Maggs was allowed to become the permanent chairman of Bantu Press' board of directors. Thema was ousted as a director in 1936, the last African to be on the board of the parent company. Under the Argus Company, independent black publications "in grave financial difficulties" were bought out "with a measure of reluctance from writers and owners," and made to conform to the larger, corporate concerns of the new white owner/managers.
During this period, Bantu Press acquired seven subsidiary companies with newspapers and its own distribution agency. By 1945, for example, Bantu Press owned 10 weekly newspapers, and printed, distributed and handled the advertising for 12 other publications in 11 different languages. Bantu Press also had co-operative agreements with its associated publications to share in the costs of buying newsprint, and distributing and syndicating stories.

Bantu Press, the first monopoly in the history of the Black Press, had interests in South Africa, the High Commission Territories (now Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland), the Rhodesias (now Rhodesia/Zimbabwe and Zambia) and Nyasaland (Malawi). In March 1948, for example, the circulation of these newspapers and magazines—representing the major black news, educational, religious and cultural publications of the day—totalled about 113,000. Bantu World, flagship of the chain, had a circulation of 24,000 and it was estimated that each copy was read by at least five adult wage earners in addition to those read to illiterate friends and members of the family.

Thus white chain ownership and corporate control transformed the Black Press into a mass medium of communication. It was to be a press, moreover, that conformed in many respects to those in America and Europe. Recognizing the market potential, for example, white commercial interests—among the pioneers was the Tea Bureau, the national tea distribution organization—began to advertise their products, thereby gaining a new and relatively stable source of revenue for the Black Press. In addition, the first of many changes in layout and design needed to attract a developing mass market was introduced by Bantu World, which, with advice and assistance from the Argus Company, rapidly graduated to a relatively complex business enterprise with full-fledged editorial, advertising, accounting, printing, subscription and circulation departments.

More significant for the future of the Black Press, however, was Bantu World's status as a center for training blacks in the new skills needed to run a successful business—including printers and truck drivers, typist/clerks, salesmen and advertising personnel. Under the able, albeit conservative, editorship of Thema, who was at least the titular editor for the next 20 years, the newspaper also became a kind of breeding ground for fledgling journalists. In the process, they were gradually weaned away from the colourful rhetorical style of the older, protest press. Black newswriting, in particular, began to conform to the more prosaic, non-partisan "objective" prose style of modern conventional journalism. News and opinion were separated, in theory, and stories began to effect a standardized, factual mode of writing centering on event-oriented—rather than issue-oriented—news.
Whites, moreover, were also beginning to define the agenda of black news. Bantu Press, for example, appointed H. J. E. Dumbrell—already editorial director of Naledi ya Batswana and Mphatlasane—"director of adult education" for its publications in 1946. According to Friedgut, his responsibility ranged...

"from presenting information about health and agricultural methods to expository accounts of international affairs, from giving facts about the political status of the African to encouraging the development of literature among Bantu adults and the artistic talents of Bantu children."

A variety of white liberal organizations and governmental agencies—including the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Department of Native Affairs—began to supply Bantu Press with news deemed suitable for a black audience.

If Paver and his successors could in some ways be compared to Joseph Pulitzer in the effort to articulate a "new" journalism for the black masses, Jim Bailey was South Africa's William Randolph Hearst as the extraordinarily successful promoter of a sensational Black Press. Starting with African Drum (founded in March 1951) and Golden City Post (founded in March 1955), Bailey's version of "gee-whiz" journalism based on the sex-crime-sport formula overwhelmed the traditional reluctance of the elite protest press to indulge in "entertainment" news and bridged the final gap in forging a mass, popular Black Press. In the beginning, however, it was a sensationalism saturated with well-written features, solid investigative reporting and major innovations in the use of visuals in the print media. Black writers, illustrators and photographers who worked on Bailey's publications virtually carved a niche for themselves alone in the story of black journalism in subsequent years. West African and East African editions of Drum were launched which eventually had a larger combined circulation than the South African edition. The total circulation figures were quite respectable even by world standards. In 1969, for example, Drum's three editions had a weekly circulation of 470,000. Post in 1968 had a weekly circulation of 224,000 with an estimated 1,158,000 African, Coloured and Indian readers.

Bailey's move was anticipated by the owners of Bantu Press. In 1952 Anglo-American Corporation, Africa's biggest mining conglomerate and a major Argus shareholder, bought a one-third interest in Bantu Press, which was now divided equally between Anglo-American, Argus and Charles Maggs Investments. With a new mass market on the horizon, the company was radically reorganized. Six subsidiary companies were liquidated—leaving the parent company in direct control of its newspapers in South Africa, a dormant subsidiary in Lesotho (which had published Mochochonono) and another subsidiary with two newspapers in
Swaziland. Bantu Press was reduced to one white (Swaziland Times) and four African weeklies. Bantu World, which accounted for almost 25% of the total annual circulation of all African newspapers in 1954, became a biweekly in 1955 and was renamed World a year later. In 1962 the Argus Company regained formal control over Bantu Press and a new subsidiary company was created to produce its publications. World, now a daily, adopted Bailey's sensational style—while abandoning most of the content—and became a tabloid modelled on the British Daily Mirror.

However one evaluates these developments, few, if any, of the white-owned publications were committed ideologically, even when they did recognize black political movements. Those who worked on Bailey's publications apparently were forbidden to participate actively in politics and it would seem even more conservative views prevailed on Bantu World where, according to Smith, anything "calculated to inflame the native mind and lead to general discontent at their lot is taboo."28

From the 1930s to the 1950s the political vacuum was filled by two different groups of publications—sometimes with divergent interests but in the main complementary in terms of goals:

- The weakest as far as black interests were concerned was the Labour, Socialist and early Communist Party press which all suffered from the same disease: they could not reconcile the grievances and aspirations of a working class divided along racial lines. In fact, very few of these publications were aimed primarily at a black audience. Even the radical worker's press was multi-racial, and its prescriptions for an egalitarian society were usually predicated on the inevitability of white arbitration.

A few publications, however, did opt for the black working class and these contain some of the best examples of black protest journalism available from this period. Workers' Unity (founded in October 1953)—it appeared under various titles—was the organ of the African Textile Workers' Industrial Union, for example, and later associated with the South African Congress of Trade Unions. Others, and these were in the majority, were associated with the Communist Party. They included Umvikeli-Thebe/The African Defender (founded in January 1936) and the South African Worker (founded in July 1926), which also appeared under various titles, including Umsebenzi (April 1930) and Inkululeko (December 1940).

- Secondly, a new generation of publications succeeded those which had supported the African, Coloured and Indian political parties and pressure groups created between the 1880s and the 1920s. Representatives of this group included newspapers and magazines like Fighting
Talk, which became the organ of the Congress Alliance\(^2\) in January 1954, Inkundla ya Bantu (founded in June 1946), which eventually supported the Congress Youth League of the African National Congress, and Spark (founded in February 1952), originally the organ of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress and later the consultative committee of the Congress Alliance. Coloured newspapers in this category included the Cape Standard (founded in May 1936), which supported several anti-apartheid groups, and Torch (founded in February 1946), an even more militant organ of the Non-European Unity Movement.\(^3\)

At the best of times, however, black political publications had to struggle for survival in South Africa, and when the Nationalist Party won the 1948 election it was the beginning of the end for the protest journals as well as the political movements they represented. Within a few years, these publications had ceased to exist except, in a few cases, as organs for those organizations now in exile.

As the report of the South African Press Commission (appointed in 1950) clearly demonstrated, by the mid-1950s the captive Black Press had been reduced even further in size and, as far as Africans were concerned, it was supervised at every level by whites (see Table 2, pp. 12-13).\(^3\)

English, moreover, was clearly the favored medium of communication for African, Coloured and Indian publications. Bantu World, for example, was published in English and six other languages. English had always dominated the news pages, however, and articles in vernacular languages were gradually phased out in the 1950s. All of Bailey's publications and most of the political newspapers, pictorial and photo-story magazines were in English. Even government publications relied heavily on English before the advent of "Bantu" education in 1954.\(^3\)

The traditional stronghold of the vernacular press—religious newspapers, newsletters and magazines—gradually gave way to interdenominational publications written in English for a multi-racial and increasingly secular audience in the 1960s and 1970s. The trend was clearly discernible in ecumenical publications like The Voice (founded in October/November 1976), a newspaper sponsored by the South African Council of Churches, and Pro Veritate (founded in May 1962), official organ of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa. But the major Christian denominations—-including the Anglican, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist and Roman Catholic churches—were also opting increasingly for English-language publications that were not directed primarily at one racial or linguistic group.\(^3\)

Even the vernacular publications of the major Christian denominations—such as Isithunywa (founded in 1909), a Zulu magazine of the
TABLE 2

The Black Press in South Africa: profile for 1954

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>African Publications</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Owned, controlled solely by whites</th>
<th>Total annual circulation</th>
<th>English only (% of annual circulation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6,834,256</td>
<td>62.5(d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newsletters/Magazines</td>
<td>1) &quot;entertainment&quot;(a)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3,746,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) religious</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18(c)</td>
<td>812,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) miscellaneous(b)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>418,432</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coloured Publications</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Owned, controlled solely by whites</th>
<th>Total annual circulation</th>
<th>English only (% of annual circulation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>336,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newsletters/Magazines</td>
<td>1) religious</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2(c)</td>
<td>208,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) miscellaneous(b)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indian Publications</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Owned, controlled solely by whites</th>
<th>Total annual circulation</th>
<th>English only (% of annual circulation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,010,984</td>
<td>69.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newsletters/Magazines</td>
<td>1) &quot;entertainment&quot;(a)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>208,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) religious</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>149,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) miscellaneous(b)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25,164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
source: 1950 Press Commission (appendix VII). Several publications aimed specifically at a black audience—mainly religious and educational—were not mentioned, however, in this survey.

(a) Entertainment journals were defined by the commission as "intended to provide entertainment or to provide news about entertainment."

(b) Miscellaneous African publications included three government journals (with 53.6% of the circulation in this category), two teachers’ associations, one trade union, one society, one political journal and one house organ. Miscellaneous Coloured and Indian publications included two teachers’ associations and one society, respectively.

(c) All were owned by white-dominated missionary societies and churches but not necessarily controlled by whites.

(d) Bantu World is included, although it was still classified by the commission as a multi-lingual publication.

(e) Coloured religious publications were in Afrikaans only. The two teachers' publications (miscellaneous), although designated as bilingual, were mainly in English and have been included in this category.
Lutheran church in Natal—now included English and embraced non-
ecclesiastical themes in keeping with "the black man's situation in
South Africa."35 Publications of independent African churches such
as Zion City News (founded in February 1975), organ of the Zion
Christian Church, also were written primarily in English.36

Above all, the potential audience of the Black Press underwent
substantial changes from the 1950s. As Bailey and Bantu Press demon-
strated, the needs and desires of their readers differed radically
from those of the traditional Christian elite who, before World
War II, had been identifiable as the primary sources of black news
and the consumers of black newspapers, newsletters and magazines.
The new elite were more diffuse and subject to institutional pres-
sures fostering social control that were far more complex than they
had been before the 1940s.37 African education, moreover, was trans-
formed after the South African government replaced the missionary so-
cieties from 1954. "Horizontal" education was rigidly enforced, and
funds were channelled mainly to increasing the number of teachers and
schools at primary level. Despite the emphasis on "ethnic" training
and the catastrophic effect that "Bantu" education had on the senior
schools, African literacy rose steadily—from an estimated 23.8% of
the African population in South Africa in 1951 to 35% in 1957/8 and
49.5% in 1970.38 The mass reading audience had arrived.

From the 1950s, the South African government mounted its own cam-
paign to win the allegiance of the black population. To promote
apartheid, Hendrik Verwoerd, as Minister of Native Affairs, helped
launch Bantu in April 1954. In November 1954 the Native Affairs De-
partment began publishing Bantu Education Journal for African
schools. An attempt was made, of course, to promote serial publica-
tions in ethnic languages. The Department of Information, for ex-
ample, now produces at least 13 serial publications in nine languages
for the black population of South Africa. Others have been started
for various ethnic groups in South-West Africa/Namibia.39

Alongside the government—and sometimes in collusion with it—was
the Afrikaans press which published multi-lingual pictorial magazines
like Bona (founded in March 1956) and gained virtually a monopoly
over the photo-story magazine market. Most of these publications
were apolitical, on the surface at least, and popular with the black
population as well as lucrative for Nasionale Pers and Perskor, the
two major Afrikaans press groups today.

Ironically enough, the White Press found itself increasingly de-
pendent for economic survival on the cultivation of its own black
readers, even though it already owned and controlled the Black Press.
This trend dates at least from the 1960s when the first national
readership surveys ever conducted in South Africa revealed the grow-
ing dependency of the English-language White Press on its black audience:40

TABLE 3

Readers of white English-language newspapers and magazines
who are black, in per cent
(16 years and over)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1968 (N = 9984)</th>
<th>1975 (N = 8422)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All daily newspapers</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>47.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Sunday-weekend newspapers</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>46.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All magazines</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>32.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star (afternoon daily)</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>35.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rand Daily Mail (morning daily)</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>50.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday Times (Sunday)</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>50.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While Afrikaans was regarded as the language of oppression by blacks in South Africa, the percentage of black readers—as yet, primarily Coloureds—even here was becoming significant:41

TABLE 4

Readers of white Afrikaans-language newspapers and magazines
who are black, in per cent
(16 years and over)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1975 (N = 8422)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All daily newspapers</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Sunday-weekend newspapers*</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All magazines</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Die Vaderland (afternoon daily)</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Die Bürger (morning daily)</td>
<td>38.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapport (Sunday)</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes the English-language Financial Gazette, which is controlled by Perskor.

These trends, clearly apparent by the mid-1970s, suggest a fourth phase in the history of the Black Press: the hitherto monolithic White Press' struggle to acquire a multi-racial image. Several factors would appear to have contributed to this development:
Black Press in Perspective

- White newspapers have exhausted their traditional market—there were 10 newspapers vying for two million white readers in the Johannesburg-Pretoria reef complex alone in 1976—and soaring costs of production as well as competition from television (introduced in January 1976) make it imperative that new markets be found.

- The success of regular black "township" editions—sometimes a few pages given over to "black" news but increasingly full-fledged supplements—which have been introduced by many English and Afrikaans daily and Sunday-weekend newspapers. Much maligned for polarizing racial stereotypes and entrenching a "ghetto" press mentality, these supplements have been remarkably successful nevertheless in drawing black readers to white newspapers. They probably have contributed to the retreat of the local/regional vernacular press, and the Sunday Times "extra" editions for Africans, Coloureds and Indians, for example, had a national combined circulation above 100,000 in 1977.

- Black journalists originally hired for the "township" editions are permanent employees on many English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers today. A few "white" newspapers have, in fact, integrated their editorial staffs, and black reporters are beginning to be used as sub-editors and as reporters covering stories outside the framework of traditional "black" news.

- The Rand Daily Mail and Daily Dispatch—the daily newspapers with the highest percentage of black readers—have taken the lead in trying to integrate their news and opinion, sports, women's, society and financial pages. This development could radically alter traditional concepts of news based on race in South Africa, and it suggests the shape of things to come for the Black Press.

In essence, the White Press is becoming a surrogate for the Black Press. However fragile this concept is at the moment, the fourth phase suggests that the Black Press may be losing its raison d'ètre and that the key element to watch in the future will be the indigenous White Press and the nature as well as the pace of its conversion to a multi-racial mass medium of communication.

Our picture is not complete, however, because the dynamics of change in Southern Africa are not always predictable, and the alternatives offered by the Black Press in the past 10 years could, in fact, radically alter the foregoing scenario.

The Black Consciousness movement, for example, which was initiated about 1968 and which won its first battle in the streets of Soweto in June 1976 suggests an Africanist alternative. This was reflected in publications like SASO Newsletter (founded in August 1970, May
Black Press in Perspective

1971), organ of the South African Students' Organization, and Black Review (founded in 1972), an annual published by Black Community Programmes. While these publications, and the organizations they represented, were linked to ideological themes reminiscent of the independent Black Press phase, their immediate forbears were the individuals and institutions created and nurtured in the terra firma of apartheid. Attempts to legitimize Black Consciousness, however, were stalled when the South African government, in an extraordinary volte face, tried to eliminate the movement by "banning" 18 organizations, together with their publications, in October 1977.

The only permissible alternatives for the Black Press at the moment are publications put out under the aegis of the various African "homelands" and the non-political community press. On the whole, the "homeland" publications stress ethnic consciousness, which ideologically is compatible with apartheid. So far, however, only a few newspapers like Nation (founded in December 1976), sponsored by the Zulu Inkatha movement, have even attempted to penetrate the crucial urban market. The majority—such as Gazankulu's Nchangana (founded in January 1972) and Basotho Qwa-Qwa's Mara (founded in October 1972) --are ethnic literary and cultural publications with circulations limited mainly to the sponsoring "homeland."

The main serial publications directed specifically at urban blacks today are the "township" editions of white newspapers and the rapidly-growing community press which focus on non-contentious matters of parochial concern to a local or regional audience. The African community press can be traced back to the 1920s and the 1930s. Among the earliest were Bantu Nation (founded in November 1928) for African readers in Aliwal North (Cape) and the Valdezia Bulletin/Light (founded in February 1931) which circulated in the Northern Transvaal. This newspaper was particularly interesting because it was owned and controlled by Africans. Apparently it survived longer (almost seven years) than any of its white-owned black contemporaries.

The African community press did not really begin to develop, however, until the 1950s and 1960s, and it was mainly under government control. The Benoni Bantu Bulletin (founded in July 1950?) and Dukatole News (founded in January 1949) are early examples of newsletters produced by the defunct municipal Native Affairs Departments of Benoni and Germiston in the Transvaal. Many cities in South Africa, however, now have community newspapers for Africans, including the major urban areas of Johannesburg, Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Durban, and Cape Town. These publications are produced by the regional Bantu Affairs Administration Boards. Attempts made by whites outside the government to launch community newspapers or newsletters were generally short lived. Only a few, like Springs African Reporter (founded in November 1968), have survived in the 1970s.
The Coloureds never really acquired a community press except for the Argus-owned Cape Herald (founded in February 1965) and a few publications sponsored by religious organizations. The Indian community press, independent of white control but traditionally conservative and insular in its interests, is commercially the most viable at present. The two main Indian newspapers—Leader (founded in September 1941) and Graphic (founded in August 1950)—are, in fact, community newspapers.

In reality, of course, "homeland" journals and urban community newspapers offer concrete evidence of how weak the Black Press actually is today. But the only newspaper capable of initiating a renaissance, however limited, was also banned in October 1977, a few months before this manuscript was to be sent to the publisher. We devoted our concluding remarks to this newspaper and we have decided to let them stand as a tribute to a press that—at its best—was a press for the people.

* * *

The World was still the crown jewel in the captive Black Press and potentially the most important publication in Southern Africa in 1977. In the past few years this newspaper—the second largest daily in the country—had broken out of the straitjacket of non-political, pseudo-news sensationalism placed on it by the Argus Company. World and Weekend World, its weekend counterpart, were once again important educational media—in 1976, Weekend World published portions of the syllabus for African senior schools and in April 1977 it launched a 24-page supplement entitled People's College—as well as a primary source for news and opinion concerning the black community. World's advertising and marketing surveys, focussing on black townships in the Southern Transvaal reef complex, were as sophisticated as any in the country. Above all, these were the only black publications regarded as serious opinionmakers by both their white and black peers.

But the World was also a microcosm of the hopes and fears, the inner tensions and unresolved conflicts that beset the Black Press today. While most of the staff sympathized with Africanist ideals—the majority, for example, were members of the Union of Black Journalists and supporters of the UBJ Bulletin (founded in June 1975)—they also reflected the burden of a generation that had grown up under apartheid, internalized its values and sought security in its benefits.

Thus the World was indeed "at the crossroads," as black editor Percy Qoboza told the authors in July 1976, shortly after the Soweto uprising.47 A few months later he was appointed sole editor in charge of World and Weekend World—the first African in almost a generation who was not subject to white editorial supervision—and in little more than a year these newspapers and their editor were...
Black Press in Perspective

silenced. The road was chosen, however, and if the Black Press is to have a future it would seem to point in the direction of exploring the world that lies beyond.

NOTES

2. Both newspapers have always had multi-racial readerships. South African Outlook was entitled originally The Kaffir Express and The Christian Express.
4. Ngcongo (1974), Kunene & Kirsch (1967), Zotwana (personal communication). Ngcongo suggests that Jabavu, in particular, used Isigidimi "to express his views and what he considered the black man's point of view." Jabavu's political comments, as expressed in Isigidimi, led to a clash with Stewart, and Jabavu resigned.
7. Lovedale would appear to have been more actively engaged in promoting an African literature for Southern Africa. As editorial secretary for the Christian Council of South Africa (forerunner of the South African Council of Churches), for example, Shepherd initiated the first African writers' conferences (two were held in Johannesburg in 1936 and 1937) and tried to co-ordinate the activities of the vernacular mission presses. Unfortunately, most of his suggestions—including one that Morija concentrate on publishing literature in the Sotho language group while Lovedale focus on the Nguni languages—were never implemented. McGregor (1977), Brutsch and Ambrose (personal communication).
8. Sixty years earlier, George Greig had launched the South African Commercial Advertiser (founded in January 1824), the first white newspaper to be independent of government control.
10. According to Reed, F. Z. S. Peregrino, supported by Solomon T. Plaatje, established the Native Press Association (NPA) in 1904. The NPA tried to eliminate party political and ethnic 'tribal' differences between African newspapers in the early 1900s. The NPA probably also reinforced an informal news exchange service which already existed between various black publications at the time (Reed personal communication, South African Native Affairs Commission, evidence, IV, p. 267 Plaatje).
13. The following profile of Bantu Press is based mainly on the 1950 Press Commission (appendix VII) and Couzens (1976).
14. According to the 1950 Commission, two Africans served on the board of directors of Bantu Press between 1932 and 1936. The other African director was not identified by the commission. Reed, however, has established that he was Isaiah (or Isiah) Bud-M'belle, a secretary of the African National Congress and a veteran civil servant. M'belle was apparently dropped in 1934 along with LeGrange. Paver, who had one share in the company in 1952, was retained.

15. As quoted by the 1950 Press Commission (appendix VII).


17. Bantu News Agency was founded in 1939. It became a subsidiary of the Argus-owned Central News Agency in 1952 and was later renamed Banner News Agency.


21. The Tea Bureau helped launch the Children's Newspaper and Family Supplement in 1936 which appeared in the weekly newspapers of Bantu Press, Umteteli wa Bantu and at least two religious publications. Among other things, it featured a cartoon strip entitled "Tommy Tea" and generally tried to "educate" blacks to acquire a need for western goods and services. Commercial interests also launched black publications primarily to advertise their products. Umlindi we Nyanga, for example, was founded originally in 1936 and published in East London by Baker King and Company "as an advertising medium to promote the sale of their products" in African trading stores in the Ciskei and Transkei. St. Leger (1974), p. 79; Friedgut (1949), pp. 495, 497; Hemson (1969), p. 33.


23. Bailey brought out British journalists to run his newspapers and magazines. Two of these have recorded their experiences while working on Drum. cf. Sampson (1956) and Hopkinson (1962).


25. These figures are taken from a survey conducted by Market Research Africa (Pty) Ltd. (hereafter cited as MRA) in 1968.


28. Bunting's claim in the 1950s, for example, that Bantu World at the time opposed the African National Congress, was "bitterly anti-Communist" and "chauvinistic" on racial matters was probably accurate. St. Leger, referring to the minute books of the board of directors of Bantu Press, says that "there was general control over editorial policy" in the 1940s and 1950s and the "editorial policy" of the World under the Argus Company was "defined only negatively" in the 1960s. As a journalist on the

29. An umbrella body which attempted to co-ordinate the activities of organizations engaged in the anti-apartheid resistance movement of the 1950s, it eventually included the African National Congress, South African Indian Congress, South African Coloured People's Congress (renamed the Coloured People's Congress), Congress of Democrats and the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

30. Political publications in Lesotho at this time were concerned with the independence issue. Once this was achieved in 1966, they shifted targets to the authoritarian policies of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan. Virtually all of these journals, however, ceased publication with the coup d'etat of January 1970. Representatives of this group were The Commentator (founded in May 1966) and Makatolle (founded in November 1960), organs of the Basutoland Congress Party, Majammoho (founded in September 1967?), organ of the Communist Party, and Mohlabani (founded in September 1954), organ of the Basutoland Congress Party until 1960 when it was associated with the Marema-Tlou Freedom Party.

31. According to Friedgut, most African newspapers were edited by Africans in the 1940s. Friedgut (1949), p. 486.

32. In Lesotho, where there is only one indigenous language, serial publications have tended to be in English and Sotho.

33. Muslim and Hindu religious publications were also written almost entirely in English, although they were rarely aimed at a secular audience. They attracted a relatively small readership.

34. Claims to this effect were made by representatives of the Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches in letters to the authors.


36. Religious serial publications still in the vernacular were concerned generally with devotional and evangelical themes, and they tended to reflect the narrowly-ecclesiastical views of the sponsoring church. Die Ligstraal (founded in August 1944), for example, is the major black organ of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk. It is published in four African languages, as well as Afrikaans, and it reflects the prevailing views of all three Dutch Reformed churches on what should be the contents of a black religious publication. Fundamentalist and pentecostal church publications are also in this category. Typical of these is uBaqa (founded in 1908), a magazine "with a strong Biblical emphasis" now associated with the Union Bible Institute near Pietermaritzburg, Natal. B. Johanson to authors 3/12/1977.

38. **Union statistics for fifty years 1910-1960, jubilee issue** ( Pretoria: Bureau of Census and Statistics, 1960), p. A-22; SAIRR Survey, 1959/1960 (estimate by the Department of Bantu Education for 1958), 1971 (estimate based on the 1970 census). The term "literacy" from 1911 to 1951 apparently was defined as the ability to read and write English, Afrikaans/Dutch or an African language. UNESCO's criteria for literacy, based on an educational attainment of standard 2 (grade 4), was used by the Minister of Bantu Education for a claim made in Parliament in 1964 that 80% of "Bantu children of school-going age" were literate. Unofficial estimates, however, were considerably lower. SAIRR Survey, 1964, 1970 (quoting F. E. Auerbach, who put the literacy rate for Africans between 13 and 22 years of age at 57.5% in 1967).

39. It should be noted, however, that the Department of Information in Lesotho also became a major source of serial publications. These cover a relatively wide range of topics—from daily news bulletins to in-depth features on agricultural and industrial development.

40. Black readership does not seem to have been a significant economic factor in the White Press until the 1960s [cf. Christian Literature (1956)]. MRA—"the first comprehensive survey on the reading patterns of all races of South Africa"—published its first report in 1962 (see preface). *Star* and *Vaderland*, *Rand Daily Mail* and *Bürger*, *Sunday Times* and *Rapport* are the biggest—in circulation as well as readership—in afternoon, morning and Sunday-weekend newspapers in the English and Afrikaans press, respectively.

41. The number of African readers, especially in the Southern Transvaal reef complex, seems to be growing, but in 1975 only 2.5% of the adult African population in South Africa read the Afrikaans-language press.

42. This trend is not yet evident in magazines which are still aimed mainly at specific racial groups.


44. The first full-time African reporter on a white newspaper, at least since World War II, was reputedly Macvicar Wisizwi Ngxiki, who joined the *Evening Post* (Port Elizabeth) in 1959 and was based mainly in the turbulent Transkei during the 1960s.

45. The number and percentage of blacks permanently employed as journalists and photographers on the editorial staffs of the *Star*, *Rand Daily Mail*, *Sunday Times* and *Daily Dispatch* in March 1978 were as follows: *Star* 17 (11%), *Rand Daily Mail* 16 (37%), *Sunday Times* 14 (35%), *Daily Dispatch* 8 (22%). These include part-time journalists on permanent retainer, of which the *Star* employed four, *Rand Daily Mail* one and the *Sunday Times* one.

46. The *Daily Dispatch* had 36.4% black readers, according to MRA, in 1975.

47. Percy Qoboza interview 7/20/1976.
Publications associated with black political parties, trade unions and related pressure groups—from the 1870s to the 1970s—undoubtedly constitute a popular definition of the Black Press in South Africa and Lesotho. In fact, however, very few of these serial publications appealed to a general audience.

Coloured and Indian newspapers, for example, rarely transcended sectional interests and needs. The geography of protest remained for the most part regional—the Coloured press in the Western Cape and the Indian press in Natal. The politics of protest was moderated from the beginning by the marginal status of these population groups and a consequent antipathy to African nationalism. Conflicting loyalties, moreover, often neutralized their political influence. For much of this period, the Coloured press especially was prone to support "white" political interests while the Indian press, controlled as it was by the conservative Hindu and Moslem merchant class, was often more concerned about political events in India and Pakistan or, from the 1950s, about parochial community matters.

African newspapers, then, formed the crux of the protest press in South Africa and Lesotho. As professionals, those who worked on these serial publications were usually journalists and something else—doctors and nurses, ministers, preachers and missionaries, musicians, novelists, playwrights and poets, lawyers and businessmen... and, of course, politicians. As reporters and editors, it was often their organizations, activities and achievements, moreover, that were recorded in these publications. Thus the language of protest was articulated at many levels of experience.

As protest organs, however, these elite publications never attracted the mass of potential protesters. Circulation figures are virtually unknown, but none seems to have exceeded more than three or four thousand except The Workers' Herald, organ of Clements Kadaliye's Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa, before the 1930s. Inkundla ya Bantu's claimed circulation of 7,000 in October 1946, for
example, apparently was unique among the few surviving African owned and controlled serial publications after World War II.†

The African National Congress (ANC)—by far the most important black political organization in Southern Africa—undoubtedly suffered, for example, because it never had an adequate press. A sampling of 30 black newspapers which supported the ANC between its founding in 1912 and its exile as a banned organization in 1960 revealed an average life expectancy of 27 months. The ANC never had a truly national newspaper and the quality of Abantu-Batho, its first and only official organ, which died in the early 1930s, cannot be assessed because virtually no issues have survived. On the whole, it would seem that even the militant African-owned protest press remained provincial in its audience if not in its outlook.

The newest theme in black political publications, of course, is African "homeland" newspapers and magazines. We have included a few launched in 1977 because, for better or worse, this is a significant trend in the field at present.

It is interesting, although not surprising, to note that this chapter has the most serial publications partially or completely missing from private and public libraries, archives and museums. Of about 200 entries with incomplete holdings in this guide, 56 are linked with black political and/or trade union organizations—54% of the publications in this category.

The Copyright libraries only began collecting South African serial publications on an irregular basis from the 1950s, and some librarians apparently were so timid about holding "objectionable" matter that they would not keep copies or would not classify those that were held. Indeed, most public libraries and museums, and even some provincial archives, have never kept black serial publications. In our survey, one university library and one major municipal library actually admitted that black serial publications in this category had been thrown away "in the past."‡‡

†According to Friedgut, Inkundla ya Bantu's circulation was exceeded by five other publications at the time. Four were controlled by white capitalist interests—Bantu World, Ilanga laze Natal, Umteteli wa Bantu and Umlindi we Nyanga—and the fifth, Inkululeko, by the Communist Party. Friedgut (1949), p. 499.
‡‡Confidential information
* 1 Abantu-Batho (The People)

1 (month?) 1912–July 1931 (see description)
2 at times a weekly, monthly and every two months
3 English/Zulu/Sotho/Xhosa/Tswana
4 Founded in Johannesburg with a grant from the queen regent Nabotsibeni of Swaziland on the advice of Pixley ka Izaka Seme, a solicitor to the Swazi monarchy at the time. The newspaper incorporated Moromioa—formerly Motsoalle—in 1912 and Umlomo wa Bantu in 1913. Seme, as treasurer and later president of the African National Congress (ANC), staffed the newspaper with talented colleagues and, in 1928, it became an official organ of the party. C. S. Mabaso, for example, was secretary and book-keeper of Abantu Batho and Levi Thomas Mvabaza was managing editor and later managing director. C. Kunene (English/Zulu/Xhosa) and Daniel S. Letanka (Sotho/Tswana) were the first editors. T. D. Mweli Skota, Saul Msane, Jeremiah W. Dunjwa (Xhosa section), and R. V. Selope Thema also became editors and there were a variety of prominent contributors—including Davidson D. T. Jabavu, Zaccheus R. Mahabane, Samuel Makama M. Masabalala, and S. E. Krune Mqhayi who was first christened "Imbongi yeSizwe Jikelele" (Poet of the Race) by an editor of Abantu-Batho. Many black political slogans were coined and popularized in this newspaper—including the famous "mayibuy' i Afrika" (Come back, Africa). Although it was possibly the most influential of the black protest journals of this era, virtually no copies have survived. Its demise, moreover, is a source of controversy. In 1929 Josiah Tshangana Gumede, then president of the ANC, bought the newspaper on behalf of the party. He was the editor and "sole proprietor," according to Skota, of the newspaper. At the "beginning" of 1931, however, Abantu-Batho was sold to the African and Indian Trading Association, Ltd., of which Gumede was a director. The company had been established in Johannesburg in 1926. In addition to Gumede, Henry R. Ngcayiya (who died in 1928) and Skota (along with two Indians, K. V. Patel and D. M. Nursoo) were also on the board. Thereafter, according to Friedgut, Abantu-Batho was used as an advertising medium for "patent medicines" before dying in 1935. Friedgut suggests that the newspaper "ceased publication" in 1931 and was "revived" as an advertising medium before dying "ignominiously in the 1930s." It is extremely unlikely, however, that Abantu-Batho survived after July 1931. In January 1932, Skota became editor of The African Leader, which was regarded as the apostolic successor to Abantu-Batho and was printed on that newspaper's press. The issues of Abantu-Batho which have been preserved for 1930–1931, moreover, suggest that the newspaper was being used increasingly as a
**Black Parties, Unions and Groups**

1 **Abantu-Batho**


5 CP April 1930-July 1931; DKC February-March 1920.

2 **Africa South**

1 December 1966-January 1971
2 monthly
3 English/Afrikaans/Zulu/Sotho/Xhosa/Tswana/Tsonga/Venda
4 Founded and published in Meadowlands, Johannesburg, as the official organ of the Africa Foundation of South Africa, a private organization which propagated the policies of separate development in designated African "homelands." It was led by W. G. Dimba and P. T. Makhene and, according to the South African Institute of Race Relations, it was "established to press for the advancement of each of the African homelands towards self-rule and for their incorporation in a confederation and common market with the rest of Southern Africa." Lloyd N. Ndaba headed the all-African editorial board of Africa South which was essentially a digest of "homeland" activities and an outlet for the new ethnic political parties in these territories. "Homeland" news, for example, for awhile was divided into "national newsletters" such as "The Zulu Spear," "The Swazi Dawn," "The Shangaan Light" and "The Tswana Star" (SAIRR Survey 1967).

5 BP, CP, DU December 1966-January 1971; PISAL.

* 3 **African Advocate**

1 February-September 1947
2 monthly
3 English
4 Published in Pretoria
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

* 4 **African Chronicle**

1 June 1908-November 1921 (original series); April 1928-July 1930 (new series)
2 weekly
3 English/Tamil
4 Founded and edited by P. S. Aiyar in Durban. Aiyar was Mohandas K. Gandhi's political rival in Natal and African Chronicle partially succeeded in discrediting Gandhi and his
Indian Opinion shortly before he left South Africa in 1914. African Chronicle, a fairly outspoken weekly in the beginning, supported the Natal Indian Congress. Like other Indian newspapers, however, news from South Africa vied for space with news from India and with parochial events concerning the Natal Indian community. About four pages an issue in both series were in English (Pachai 1961, 1969).

DP April 1929-June 1930 (inc.); PmArch June 1908-November 1921 (inc.).

5 The African Leader

1 January 1932-May 1933
2 weekly
3 English/Zulu/Sotho/Xhosa
4 Founded in Johannesburg by George Hashe, an ex-overseer in a mine compound, who bought Abantu-Batho's press and used it to print the new newspaper. T. D. Mwelile Skota, a prominent leader in the African National Congress, was the editor, and Gilbert Coka resigned from Bantu World to join the newspaper. English-language contributors included H. Selby Msimang, Pixley Seme, Hailey Plaatje, S. H. Mbulawa, Joel Nduma, Jessie Ntandatu, P. D. Max Mashicila and several pseudonymous writers. It was issued in sections: English, Zulu (Umholi we Afrika), Sotho (Moetapele oa Afrika), Xhosa (Inkokeli ye Afrika). One of several party organs founded after the death of Abantu-Batho, it was highly regarded as a newspaper and it was apparently successful in competition against Bantu World. The newspaper incorporated Ikwezi le Afrika in November 1932. African Leader failed less than a year later, according to Roux, "through sheer bad business management" (Roux 1964, Couzens 1976, Reed personal communication). See also Abantu-Batho.
5 CP November 1932-May 1933 (inc.); JP April 1932-May 1933 (inc.); PP November 1932-May 1933 (inc.).

6 The African Liberator

1 September 1935-January/February 1936 (three issues)
2 irregular
3 English/Zulu/Sotho
4 Founded in Johannesburg by Jameson Gilbert Coka, a trade unionist who had been expelled from the Communist Party for his Africanist sympathies. According to Simons & Simons he was financed by "white liberals." An organ of the African Emancipation League, African Liberator was one of several attempts to launch an African National Congress organ after the collapse of Abantu-Batho. It was printed by Spes Bona—the only known African printing company at this time—in Alexandra Township, Johannesburg (Karis & Carter 1973, Simons & Simons 1969).
5 JP, JU September 1935-January/February 1936; PISAL.
Black Parties, Unions and Groups

7 African Lodestar

* 7 African Lodestar
1 (month?) 1949-(?) 1950s
2 monthly
3 English
4 A newsletter of the Africanist-oriented wing of the African National Congress Youth League, African Lodestar was published in Orlando Township, Soweto, Johannesburg. Peter N. Raboroko was an editor of the newsletter. Its rivals within the Youth League were The Africanist and Voice.
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

* 8 African Native Advocate (Also cited as Advocate and Native Advocate)
1 (month?) 1912-(month?) 1913
2 weekly
3 English and probably African languages
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

* 9 African Shield
1 (month?) 1922-(?) 1924
2 (?)
3 English and probably African languages
4 Founded by T. D. Mweli Skota, a veteran journalist and African National Congress leader, in Kimberley, Cape Province (Skota 1931, Reed 1976).
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

* 10 African Voice
1 (?) 1923 (one year only?)
2 (?)
3 English and probably African languages
4 Founded by I. B. Nyombolo, a member of the Cape Peninsula Native Association and later the African National Congress (ANC), and S. M. B. Ncwana, a veteran journalist and also an ANC member (Reed 1976).
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

11 African World
1 May 1925–July 1926
2 weekly
3 English/Sotho/Xhosa
Black Parties, Unions and Groups


5 CP May 1925-July 1926; PISAL.

* 12 The Africanist

1 (month?) 1953- (?) March 1969 (irregular numbering) (suspended 1960–1964?)
2 at times monthly, every two months
3 English
4 A bulletin and newsletter originally edited by Mangaliso Robert Sobukwe and Potlako Kitchener Leballo as an organ of the Africanist wing of the African National Congress Youth League. Its rival, representing the multi-racial, Communist-oriented wing of the Youth League, was African Lodestar. Originally, Africanist was published in Orlando Township, Johannesburg, but apparently it was suspended from 1960 to 1964. The Africanists bolted the African National Congress (ANC) and formed the Pan African Congress (PAC) under Sobukwe in 1959, but both organizations were banned in South Africa in 1960. Africanist was revived in exile in Maseru, Lesotho, apparently in 1964 under the editorship of Eliphas Ntloelibe, but it seems to have ceased publication after a special issue was published commemorating the ninth anniversary of Sharpeville (3/21/69). See also African Lodestar, The Voice.

5 JP December 1955 (inc., one issue); JU (Race) December 1957–November 1967 (inc., eight issues); Mazenod August 1965–May 1966, March 1969 (inc.).

* 13 Afrika Newsletter

1 (?) August–December 1952
2 (?) monthly
3 English (individual items in Zulu)
4 A newsletter produced by the African National Congress and the Natal Indian Congress in Durban during the Defiance Campaign of 1952. It was partly handwritten, partly typed and then cyclostyled (Van Gylswyk personal communication). See also Flash.

5 PUS November–December 1952 (M) (inc.).

* 14 A.N.C. Bulletin

1 June/July 1959–February 1961 (?)
2 originally every two months
3 English/Zulu/Sotho
4 A newsletter launched by the African National Congress in Johannesburg shortly before it was declared a banned organization in 1960. The A.N.C. Bulletin (June/July-August/September
Black Parties, Unions and Groups

14 A.N.C. Bulletin


15 A.P.O.

1 May 1909-November 1915 (suspended); August 1919- (?) December 1923 (240 issues, see holdings)
2 fortnightly
3 English/Dutch
4 Founded by Abdullah Abdurahman in Cape Town as the official organ of the African Political (later People's) Organization (APO). Created in 1902, APO was unquestionably the most important Coloured political pressure group until the mid-1930s. Based mainly in the Western Cape, APO embraced socialist ideals in the beginning and this was reflected in its newspaper, which apparently ceased publication in the late 1920s. Gradually APO became more conservative—supporting the white South African Party, for example, in exchange for which Abdurahman's seat on the Cape Provincial Council was guaranteed. Many APO officials wrote for the newspaper, including Stephan Reagon, D. B. Smith, Matthew J. Fredericks and H. Hartog. Social and cultural events relating to the Coloured elite in and around Cape Town, sporting activities, and general news also received coverage in the newspaper (Simons & Simons 1969, Walshe 1970, Van der Ross 1975, Reed 1976). See also Liberator.

5 CP May 1909-November 1915, September 1919, January-April 1922 (inc.); CU(WS) October 1911-December 1911, February, March, May 1912 (inc.); GU (Cory) August 1909-February 1922 (inc.); PP March 1911-June 1913 (inc.); V.d.Ross May 1909-December 1923 (240 issues); PISAL. R. E. van der Ross, rector of the University of the Western Cape, probably has a complete set of A.P.O. The newspaper appeared infrequently in the early 1920s and apparently ceased publication in 1923.

16 Die Banier (The Banner)

1 December 1959-February 1966
3 English/Afrikaans
4 Founded in Cape Town as an organ of conservative Coloured opinion but opposed to the apartheid policies of the white ruling party. According to Hachten, it was launched by "three Afrikaners." The newspaper supported the policies of the Coloured People's National Union (CPNU), a pressure group which favored the white opposition United Party. Its leader, George Golding,
apparently launched the CPNU to revive the "defunct" APO but, according to Karis and Carter, the organization "tended to cooperate with the government." Political columnists included C. I. R. Fortein and N. P. Brecker, and one of the regular contributors was R. E. van der Ross, a prominent educationist who is now rector of the University of the Western Cape. The newspaper featured, among other things, exposé articles on Coloured social and economic conditions in South Africa (Karis and Carter 1973, Hachten 1971).


17 The Black Man

1 July-December 1920 (six issues?)
2 monthly
3 English
4 Founded in Cape Town by S. M. B. Ncwana, Cape Provincial ANC leader and a pioneer African journalist. The first official organ of the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union of Africa (ICU), the newspaper was subtitled "a journal propagating the interests of workers throughout the African continent" (Reed 1976). See also The Workers Herald.
5 CLP July-December 1920.

18 Black Review

1 1972-1977
2 irregular annual
3 English
4 Launched in Durban by Black Community Programmes (BCP), a major organization within the Black Consciousness movement, as a survey of contemporary events and trends in the black community. BCP can be traced back to September 1968 when the South African Council of Churches (SACC) published a critique of apartheid society entitled "Message to the People of South Africa." Various organizations, including the SACC, the University Christian Movement (UCM) and, above all, the Christian Institute of Southern Africa (CI), established in 1969 a joint co-ordinating body entitled Study Project on Christianity in Apartheid Society to probe the fundamental issue of racial discrimination in South Africa. Spro-cas I, as it was to be called, was divided into six commissions for this purpose and their findings were published. In October 1971 Spro-cas II was created by representatives of these commissions and the sponsoring organizations--mainly the CI and SACC--to activate the recommendations of Spro-cas I. BCP and a "white conscious-
ness program" later entitled Program for Social Change (PSC) were the result. When Spro-cas II was formally disbanded in December 1973, BCP and PSC emerged as independent organizations. Under its director, Bennie Khoapa, BCP established five regional offices. The most active were apparently King William's Town (under Steve Biko) and Johannesburg (under J. Mafuna) followed by Durban, Cape Town and Umtata. BCP was involved in a variety of self-help projects focussing on youth churches, workers, women and literacy. As such, it was a crucial organization within the movement. Black Review was compiled by Khoapa in 1972 (although Biko was probably the actual editor), M. Pascal Gwala in 1973 and Thoko Mbanjwa in 1974/5. In 1973 BCP also published an authoritative Handbook of Black Organizations in South Africa. The organization was banned in October 1977. PSC also published an irregular newsletter which is now banned (Schlebusch Commission RP 44/1975). See also Black Viewpoint.

Black Review

Black Viewpoint

Die Bond/The Bond

The official organ of the African National Bond which opposed Abdullah Abdurahman's (African People's Organization) pioneering attempt to form a unified black political organization to fight racial oppression in white South Africa. According to Carter (apparently citing Friedgut), Bond was primarily
Black Parties, Unions and Groups

23 The Cape Indian

responsible for solidifying opposition to the first "non-European" unity conference held in 1927. G. R. Oliver, general secretary of the African National Bond, edited and published the newspaper. W. H. le Grange was president of the organization at the time (Friedgut 1949, Carter 1959).

*21 Burgers Besturende Board (B.B.B.) "Maandeliks" (Citizens Executive Board Monthly)

1 June-(?) 1929 (one year only?)
2 monthly
3 Afrikaans
4 A circular newsletter sponsored by a pressure group whose aim was to establish the Griqua as a distinct ethnic group independent of other "Coloured" population groups. The Citizens Executive Board issued "citizenship cards" (9/9/1929) to persons of Griqua origin. A. J. le Fleur was secretary of the board and editor of the newsletter which was published in Cape Town. See also Griqua and Coloured People's Opinion.

22 Call

1 January 1940-April 1942
2 monthly
3 English
4 A newsletter "for freedom and justice" (subtitle) published in Durban by the "liberal study group" of the Non-European United Front (NEUF), a black "popular front" with support mainly in the Western Cape and Southern Transvaal. As a Natal newsletter, coverage was given to Indian grievances and the policies of Yusuf M. Dadoo, NEUF leader in the Transvaal and a later president of the South African Indian Congress (Karis and Carter 1973). See also Torch.

23 The Cape Indian

1 June 1922-March 1925 (irregular numbering)
2 monthly
3 English/Urdu/Gujarati
4 Published in Cape Town by the South African Indian Information Bureau which focussed primarily on legislation affecting Indians in South Africa. The newspaper was edited by A. Ismail.

33
24 Cape Standard

24 Cape Standard
1 May 1936–November 1947
2 weekly
3 English/Afrikaans
4 A Coloured newspaper which gave sympathetic coverage to all anti-apartheid movements. According to Ainslee, it was "more rebellious" than the Sun and "gave some support to the Communist Party." Published in Cape Town by Prudential (an Indian firm), it was also a major source of black protest poetry, essays and short stories. Peter Abrahams, for example, wrote for the newspaper. G. C. Gibbs (who was "Watchman" at least in the 1930s) and George Manuel ("Gemel") wrote a variety of political, social and sports commentaries. Peter Godfrey was also a political columnist in the 1940s (Couzens 1976, Cape Standard 3/29/1938 "Coloured newspapers that I have come across"--"Gemel", Ainslee 1966, Reed 1976).

25 The Chain-Breaker
1 April 1939–March 1940
2 irregular monthly
3 English/Zulu/Sotho/Tswana/Venda
4 A newsletter published in Johannesburg by the Youth League of South Africa. It was edited, in turn, by W. Williams and T. Davis Peters. Readership apparently was confined to African, Coloured and Indian youth in the Johannesburg metropolitan area. Although largely concerned with political protest, it also covered trade union activities, sports and general news. Secretaries of the Youth League branches, all of whom wrote for the newsletter, were Josie Palmer (Sophiatown), T. Davis Peters (Alexandra), Ben Menisi (Orlando) and A. van der Horst (Doornfontein).
5 CP May 1939–January 1940 (inc.); J Race April 1939–March 1940; PISAL.

26 Challenge/Inselelo
1 July 1976–to date (?)
2 monthly
3 English/Zulu
4 Founded and edited by Indians in Durban for the "people of oppressed communities" in Natal. Challenge's credo was "one South Africa; a non-racial society; majority rule; unity of the oppressed and exploited" (July 1976). One of several organs launched in the wake of the Black Consciousness movement, it may have ceased publication.
Black Parties, Unions and Groups

30 The Commentator

5 CP July 1976 (inc., one issue); PmP July 1976+ (two issues as of 1977).

27 The Clarion
1 April 1919-February 1921 (?)
2 weekly and bi-weekly
3 English/Afrikaans
4 A Coloured newspaper which backed the white South African National Party against A.P.O. which supported the white South African Party. It was also entitled South African Clarion. One of the few Coloured publications to seek a national readership, it apparently played a role in "bringing the Pact Government"—Nationalists and South African Labor Party—"into power" in 1923 (Couzens 1976).
5 CLP April 1919-May 1920 (inc.); SU April 1919-February 1921; PISAL.

28 The Colonial Indian News
1 May 1901-February 1904
2 weekly
3 English/Tamil
4 An articulate protest journal focussing on the treatment of Indians in Natal. Published in Pietermaritzburg and edited by P. S. Aiyar, the newspaper also gave considerable coverage to news from India. It was written almost exclusively in the Tamil language from about April 1903 (Reed 1976).
5 PmArch May 1901-February 1904.

29 Coloured Opinion
1 April 1944-March 1946
2 irregular monthly
3 English/Afrikaans
4 Founded and published in Cape Town as the official organ of the politically conservative Coloured People's National Union (CPNU). See also Die Banier.
5 CP, CU April 1944-March 1946.

* 30 The Commentator
1 May 1966-January 1970 (?)
2 irregular monthly
3 English
4 An official organ of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), one of the major opposition parties in Lesotho during the 1960s. The first two or three issues were entitled Lesotho Commentator. Published in Maseru and edited by Chazi M. W. L. Mafe-fane and Lerato Masoabi, it was intended to complement the
Black Parties, Unions and Groups

30 The Commentator


; MaU May 1966-July 1968 (inc., three issues); Mazenod June 1966-August 1968 (inc.); Morija May 1966-January/February 1969 (inc., four issues).

31 Eenheid-Unity

1 December 1967-March 1974
2 monthly
3 English/Afrikaans
4 Founded and published in Cape Town as the official organ of the Federal Coloured People's Party/Federale Kleurling Volks-party (FCPC). The party's first president was Tom Swartz. The FCPC accepts the policy of apartheid and works closely with the government in the Coloured Persons' Representative Council (CRC) which was established in 1968. The FCPC is one of the two main Coloured political parties which are legal today, its rival being the more popular Labour Party of South Africa. Although several small parties support the FCPC, it remains in the opposition even within the government-sponsored CRC. W. J. Bergins has been leader of the party since 1975 (SAIRR Survey 1966-1976). See also Steadfast.

5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

* 32 Flash

1 June-August 1946 (Durban), June-September 1946 (Johannesburg) (series 1); July?-December 1952 (series 2).
2 irregular (see description)
3 English
4 A bulletin produced in Durban and Johannesburg by the Passive Resistance Councils of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC) and the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) at the height of the Passive Resistance Campaign (1946) giving details of detainees, notices of meetings, encouraging and exhorting Indians to join the demonstrators. Sometimes several issues were produced a day (six, for example, on June 23, 1946). Flash Special was apparently the title of the bound copies, while the individual issues were called Flash. The first two numbers were issued by the TIC, and numbers 3, 4 were issued by the NIC. Thereafter the bulletins were issued concurrently. The Passive Resistance Council of the Natal Indian Congress in Durban produced 125 issues of Flash between June 21 and August 14, 1946. The Passive Resistance Council of the Transvaal Indian Congress in Johannesburg produced 47 issues of Flash between
Black Parties, Unions and Groups

35 Ikhwezi Lomso

June 19 and September 3, 1946. One further issue, entitled Transvaal Flash, was produced on September 14, 1946, without a volume or issue number. During the 1952 Defiance Campaign a new Flash was published in Durban by the African National Congress and the Natal Indian Congress. It was also irregular and was probably issued between July (?) and December 22, 1952. These bulletins were partly handwritten, partly typed and then cyclostyled. The 1952 Flash had a few items in Zulu (Kuper 1957, Van Gylswyk personal communication). See also Afrika Newsletter, Passive Resister.

JU Flash Special (Transvaal) June-September 1946; PUS (M) Flash Special (Natal) June 1946-August 1946; Flash Special (Transvaal) June 1946-September 1946; Flash October 1952-December 1952 (inc.); PISAL.

* 33 Franchise Gazette

1 (?) 1931 (one year only?)
2 weekly
3 English
4 Founded by S. M. B. Ncwana, the veteran journalist and African National Congress supporter, in Queenstown, Cape Province (Skota 1931).
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

34 High-Class Hindi Weekly Journal

1 May 1922-November 1925
2 weekly
3 English/Hindi
4 A newspaper published in Jacobs, Natal (Jag-rani Press), and edited by Bhai Bhawani Dayal primarily for the Hindustani community in Natal. Although mainly a religious and cultural publication, it also covered political events affecting Indians in South Africa—it supported the Natal Indian Congress—and India.
5 PmArch May 1922-November 1925.

35 Ikhwezi Lomso (The Morning Star)

1 July 1958-February 1960 (irregular numbering)
2 irregular
3 English/Xhosa
4 Initially the official organ of the African Textile Workers' Union, Ikhwezi Lomso was published in Queenstown, Cape Province, and printed in Johannesburg (Victory Press). It was sometimes spelled Ikwezi Lomso. The newspaper eventually became an organ of the All African Convention (AAC) which had been created in 1935 as a "national umbrella organization" of
Black Parties, Unions and Groups

35 Ikhwezi Lomso

the African resistance movement. Originally the AAC was a protest against Prime Minister J. B. M. Hertzog's land and franchise bills which destroyed, in effect, the few political and property rights Africans still had in South Africa. The AAC never regained its influence when these bills were passed in 1936, but it continued as an organization—and a rival to the African National Congress—into the 1950s. In supporting the unification of black resistance to white rule, Ikhwezi Lomso, like many of its contemporaries, became embroiled in the passions and prejudices that severely weakened the little unity achieved during these years. The newspaper's rival, for example, was the more militant Torch, official organ of the Non-European Unity Movement (NEUM), another co-ordinating body actually created by the AAC (Karis and Carter 1973, Davenport 1977, Walshe 1970, Roux 1964, Reed 1976). See also Torch,

Workers' Unity.


* 36 Ikwezi Le Afrika (Morning Star of Africa)

1 February 1928-October 1932
2 fortnightly (1930-1931), weekly (1931-1932)
3 English/Zulu/Sotho
4 Founded and edited by Pixley Seme in Eshowe, Zululand (Natal), as an organ of the African National Congress. It was entitled Ikwezi (Morning Star) from February 1928 to September 1930 and Ikwezi le Afrika from October 1930 to October 1932. The newspaper was incorporated in The African Leader in November 1932 because "published as it is in Zululand, we are out of touch with real Native thought on the problems confronting the Bantu today" (10/29/1932). Writers included H. Selby Msimang, P. D. Segale, Sol T. Plaatje, J. S. Makanya, Martin L. Kumalo, J. A. Cele, A. M. Kuzwayo, R. R. R. Dhlomo, R. V. Selope Thema and a variety of pseudonymous contributors.

5 DP May 1930-October 1932 (inc.); JP March 1928-October 1932 (inc.); J Race (M) May 1930-October 1932 (inc.); PP May 1930-October 1932 (inc.); PUS May 1930-October 1932 (inc.) (M).

37 Ilanga (The Sun)

1 April 1903-to date
2 weekly, weekend edition (1962-to date)
3 English/Zulu (1903-1934), Zulu (1934-to date), occasional articles in Sotho
4 Founded as Ilanga lase Natal (The Natal Sun) by John L. Dube at Ohlange and later moved to Durban. Sikweleti Nyongwana is
the earliest known editor, other than Dube, before 1915. Dube, a leading personality in South African politics for more than 40 years, controlled the newspaper until 1935 when Bantu Press bought 50% of a subsidiary—ILanga lase Natal (Pty.) Ltd.—especially formed for this purpose. In 1941 Bantu Press acquired all the shares in the company. In 1953 the subsidiary company was liquidated and the newspaper was placed directly under the control of Bantu Press. In 1962 it became the property of World Printing and Publishing Company, a subsidiary of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company. The newspaper's title was shortened to Ilanga from March 1965. In 1976, it was placed directly under the control of the Argus Company. Ngazana Luthuli (1915–1943) and R. R. R. Dhlomo (1943–1962) were distinguished editors of this newspaper, but Dube's independent and often militantly critical attitude towards white rule, which had cooled by the 1920s, was rarely sustained by his colleagues who, in any event, were controlled by white editorial directors from the 1950s. Dhlomo ("R. Roamer Esq., K. A. (Timbuctoo)," "Rollie Reggie," "The Randite," "The Pessimist," "Rolling Stone"), his brother and assistant editor H. I. E. Dhlomo ("Busy-Bee," "x") were unquestionably outstanding journalist/writers of this generation, but most of the leading members of the educated African elite contributed to Ilanga during the course of their careers and the newspaper ranks as one of the major outlets for moderate opinion in the history of the Black Press (Couzens 1975, 1950 Press Commission appendix VII, Reed personal communication).

38 Ilizwi Lesizwe (The Voice of the Nation)

1 September 1961–May/June 1962
2 irregular
3 English/Zulu
4 A newsletter which supported the African People's Democratic Union of Southern Africa (APDUSA), an abortive attempt by the Non-European Unity Movement (NEUM) to launch a formal political party. It was published in Durban (Prometheus) and edited by L. Leo Sihlali, a prominent member of the NEUM and its parent, the All African Convention. See also Torch.
Imvo Transkei

Imvo Transkei (The Voice of Transkei)

1 October 1976–to date
2 weekly
3 English
4 Founded in King William's Town, Cape, by Perskor, the proprietors of Imvo Zabantsundu. In theory, the newspaper was launched on behalf of the Transkei government to boost its credibility rating in Southern Africa and overseas. In practice, however, Imvo Transkei is regarded as another edition of Imvo Zabantsundu. The newspaper has its own black editor and four black reporters (Switzer 1978).
5 Imvo Zabantsundu offices (Imvo Transkei) October 1976+ (being acquired by Copyright Libraries).

Imvo Zabantsundu (African Opinion)

1 November 1884–August 1901 (suspended by British military authorities), October 1902–to date
2 weekly
3 English/Xhosa
4 Founded in King William's Town in the Eastern Cape by John Tengo Jabavu with white financial support—chiefly from Richard W. Rose-Innes, a lawyer, and James W. Weir, a local merchant and son of a Lovedale missionary. Like Dube, Jabavu—an influential figure in "white" and "black" politics for more than 40 years—accepted the principle of non-violence and the necessity of working together with "liberal" whites in trying to reform a white-dominated, multi-racial society. The Jabavu family controlled the newspaper until 1935—although from time to time it was edited by others, including John Knox Bokwe (a partner in the company 1898–1900), Solomon Plaatje (July–November 1911), and Samuel E. K. Mqhayi (1920–1921). Jabavu's sons, Davidson D. T. Jabavu and Alexander M. Jabavu, inherited the newspaper when their father died in 1921. Alexander edited the journal until 1940, but it was sold eventually to Bantu Press. The newspaper was moved to Johannesburg until 1953 and then transferred to East London. In 1956 it was moved back to Johannesburg. B. Nyoka edited the newspaper for most of the period it was controlled by Bantu Press, although he was supervised, in turn, by a white editorial director. King William's Town Printing Company, owned by F. Ginsberg, operated the newspaper in partnership with Bantu Press in King William's Town in 1957 and then published the newspaper independently until 1963 when it was sold to Tanda Pers—then a subsidiary of Afrikaanse Pers and, later, Perskor. Thus Imvo Zabantsundu—the oldest, continuous newspaper founded by an African in South Africa—now promotes the ideology of apartheid. Imvo Zabantsundu has had a variety of supplements.
but the major ones are associated with the period when it was owned by Bantu Press: *Children's Newspaper and Family Supplement* (January 1941-May 1947); *N.A.P.A. Newsletter* (August 1947-March 1948); and *Bantu Pictorial* (February 1946-August 1947). The newspaper has undergone several title changes: *Imvo Zabantsundu* (November 1884-December 1894); *Imvo Neliso Lomsi* (January 1895-April 1898); *Imvo Zontsundu Neliso Lomsi* (April 1898-August 1901); *Imvo Zabantsundu Bomzantsi Afrika* (October 1902-January 1903); *Imvo Zabantsundu Base Afrika* (February 1903-December 1909); *Imvo Zabantsundu Bomzantsi Afrika* (December 1909-February 1912); *Imvo Zabantsundu* (March 1912-to date). *Bo-Mzantsi* and *We-Afrika* were printed on the 'ears' of the front page for several years after 1912 (Ngco-ngco 1974, Trapido 1968, Kunene & Kirsch 1967, 1950 Press Commission appendix VII, Switzer 1978, Reed personal communication).

5 CP November 1884+ (November 1884-November 1944 on M as well); Fort H February-December 1887, April-December 1911 (inc.); GU (Cory) November 1884-December 1955 (M) (inc.); JP June 1923+ (inc.); J Race January 1938-December 1939 (inc.); JU (Race-N) July 1935+ (inc.); PISAL.

41 Indian Opinion

1 June 1903-August 1961 (original series); July-September 1962 (new series)
2 weekly
3 English/Gujarati (Hindi and Tamil 1903-1905)
4 The first Indian newspaper in South Africa was founded by V. Madanjith (cited by the 1950 Press Commission) and Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (cited by Pachai), the pioneer tactician of passive resistance, in Natal. It was printed by the first Indian-owned press (International Printing Press) in Durban and, from 1904, at Phoenix Settlement, the communal farm Gandhi established outside the city. During the years Gandhi was in South Africa, *Indian Opinion* was embroiled in his various campaigns—the passive resistance movements in Natal and the Transvaal, the plight of indentured immigrant labourers and traders. Madanjith (1903?) was the first editor of the newspaper (according to the 1950 Press Commission). According to Pachai, M. H. Nazar (1903-1906), H. Kitchi (1906), H. S. L. Polak (1906-1916), and J. J. Doke (July-December 1909) edited the newspaper during the period when Gandhi was in South Africa. Only one of these was an Indian "in keeping with Gandhi's philosophy of choosing the right man rather than the right race" (Pachai). Gandhi's son, Manilal Gandhi (1918-1956), and daughter-in-law, Sushila Gandhi (1956-1962), edited the newspaper in subsequent years. Jordan Ngubane was also an editor for a short time in the 1950s. Gandhi's legacy "of moderation
and compromise" (Pachai) was continued by his successors, but the influence of Indian Opinion waned in the harsher realities of South Africa after World War I. The newspaper was entitled Opinion from July 1957 to December 1959 and, in the new series, from July to September 1962. Special issues include 1914 (golden number), 1942-1944 (nos. 1-8, 10, 12-13, 39) (Pachai 1961, 1969; 1950 Press Commission appendix VII, Reed personal communication).

Indian Views

1 July 1914-December 1972 (irregular numbering)
3 English/Gujarati/Urdu
4 Founded in Durban by M. C. Anglia, who was the first editor of the newspaper. In 1919 it was sold to a company trading under the name of Jeewa Brothers, a prominent merchant family in Natal. In 1934 the newspaper was bought by Ismail M. Meer—father of political activist Fatima Meer—who was the principal editor thereafter. Although originally established to keep the Indian Muslim community in Natal informed of events in India, Indian Views was a fairly active protest newspaper in the beginning. It supported the Natal Indian Congress and, according to Smith, reflected the policies of the South African Indian Congress more consistently than other Indian newspapers in later years. According to Friedgut, however, it was also pro-Arab, anti-Zionist and, at times, anti-semitic. Popular with the Muslim community in South Africa, Indian Views also circulated in what is now Mozambique, Rhodesia/Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi, Zaire, Kenya, and Tanzania. Copies were sent to Madagascar (Malagasy), Mauritius, Reunion and even India and Pakistan. As Views and News (March 1962-December 1972), the newspaper stressed religious and educational news of interest to South Africa's Muslim community. Newscope was incorporated in the newspaper from October 1962 to February 1963 (Smith 1947, Friedgut 1949, 1950 Press Commission appendix VII, Reed 1976).
Black Parties, Unions and Groups

45 Inkundla Ya Bantu

43 Inkatha ("secret tribal emblem, believed to ensure the solidarity and loyalty of members of the tribe"—dictionary)
1 September 1976-to date
2 irregular
3 English/Zulu
4 A newsletter founded and published by Inkatha Yenkululeko Yesizwe (National Cultural Liberation Movement) at Ulundi in the KwaZulu "homeland" (Natal). Inkatha is essentially a Zulu political and cultural organization, but it is by far the largest (130,000 Zulu and non-Zulu members claimed in 1978) and most powerful ethnic body in the "homelands" today. Inkatha failed to get support from the Black Consciousness movement, but it is making a concerted effort to attract urban Africans of all ethnic groups in what would seem to be a major bid to establish a new African national political party. M. Gatsha Buthelezi and S. M. Bengu are the president and secretary-general, respectively, of Inkatha. The newsletter consists mainly of speeches by the movement's leaders. See also The Nation/Isizwe/Sechaba.
5 PUS September 1976+.

44 Inkokeli Ya Bantu (The Bantu Leader)
1 November 1940-August 1942
2 monthly
3 English/Xhosa
4 A newspaper of moderate African opinion published in Cape Town (African National Publishing Company). Readership was restricted mainly to the Western Cape. Although Inkokeli ya Bantu supported the African National Congress, it also gave sympathetic coverage to the government-appointed Natives' Representative Council and was careful to keep strictly within the law (editorial, March 1941). It was edited by Paul G. Nyoyi, Stephen Oliphant, L. M. Sabbatha, Ezra Bam, F. B. Teka, and Muriel Tsotsi. A special supplement published in December 1941 was entitled The African Horizon.
5 CP, J Race (M), JU (Race-N), PUS(M) November 1940-August 1942; PISAL.

45 Inkundla Ya Bantu (Bantu Forum)
1 (?) April 1938-November 1951
2 monthly (1938-1943), fortnightly (1944-1947), weekly (1947-1952)
3 English/Zulu
4 Probably the last, and most important, African owned and controlled publication before the Nationalists gained power in 1948, it was published in Verulam, Natal, by P. K. Bongo, P. C. Katamzi, and C. P. Motsemme. Roseberry T. Bokwe later
Black Parties, Unions and Groups

45 Inkundla Ya Bantu

became a director of the company. The newspaper appeared as The Territorial Magazine (?April 1938-May 1940) and Inkundla Ya Bantu (June 1940-November 1951). Katamzi apparently was the first editor and Motsemme, a businessman, managed the newspaper. Jordan Ngubane, who was to become a prominent leader in the Liberal Party, and Govan Mbeki, a leader in the African cooperative movement and a key figure in the African National Congress, also edited the newspaper. Ngubane ("Kanyisa," "Twana"), who took over in 1944, was particularly effective and, under his leadership, circulation reached 7000 in October 1946—possibly the highest ever reached by an African-owned political newspaper in South Africa. Readership was concentrated mainly in the African National Congress (ANC) strongholds of Natal, Eastern Cape and Southern Transvaal. Although not a party organ, the ANC was given wide and sympathetic coverage and many ANC officials wrote for the newspaper. Politically well informed, it was widely regarded as a prime example of African liberal journalism. Contributors ranged from Anton M. Lembede, the first president of the ANC Youth League (founded in 1944), to Edgar Brookes, who represented the Zulu in Parliament at the time. Although Inkundla ya Bantu was a political newspaper, it also carried sports news, and it was apparently the only African publication in the 1940s to offer regular film and book reviews. Among other general-interest features was an informative "people in the news" column containing potted biographies of a broad cross section of the African elite of the period (Friedgut 1949, Rosenthal 1947, Walshe 1970, Reed 1976).


* 46 Inyaniso (Voice of African Youth)

1 (?) 1940s–(?) 1950s
2 monthly
3 English and probably African languages
4 Founded in Johannesburg as a bulletin of the Transvaal branch of the African National Congress Youth League (Benson 1963).
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

* 47 Ipepa Lo Hlanga (The Paper of the Nation)

1 (month?) 1894–April 1904 (irregular numbering)
2 weekly
3 English/Zulu
### Black Parties, Unions and Groups

#### 49 Isigidimi Sama-Xosa

4. Launched by Mark S. Radebe (editor), James Mjozi, and Isaac Mkize in Pietermaritzburg, it was the earliest known African-owned newspaper (Zulu Printing and Publishing Company) in Natal. As the first African newspaper not controlled by missionaries in the colony, it can be compared to John Tengo Jabavu's *Imvo Zabantsundu* in the Cape. Most of its contributors were members of the Natal Native Congress, a regional forerunner of the African National Congress, founded in 1899. The words "Zulu nation," in fact, appeared in the protest journal's subtitle. Under pressure from the Natal Native Affairs Department in 1901, the four-page newspaper ceased publication a year after the founding of *Ilanga Lase Natal* (Marks 1970, Reed 1976).

5. CP April 1903-April 1904 (M) (inc.); JP April 1903-April 1904 (M) (inc.); JU(CPSA) June 1898-September 1901 (inc.); PmArch May-August 1901, April 1903-April 1904 (inc.); PP April 1903-April 1904 (M) (inc.).

#### 48 Isaziso (Bulletin)

1. December 1975-to date
2. weekly
3. English/Xhosa

A newsletter founded and edited by Maxon Vuyani Mrwetyana in Umtata, capital of independent Transkei. It focusses on gossip and scandal, usually at the expense of Transkei government officials, and it is not a political organ in the tradition of the Black Press. Nevertheless, Mrwetyana, who has been assaulted and "detained" in jail for his views, represents the only internal journalist who is critical of Transkei governmental policies. The subtitle of his newsletter—"Nathi sophakama"—is a Xhosa proverb meaning "from these humble beginnings, we shall also rise to the level of other nations" (Mrwetyana 1977 and personal communication).

5. Isaziso offices December 1975+; JP July 1976+ (inc.); PmArch March 1976+ (inc.).

#### 49 Isigidimi Sama-Xosa (The Xhosa Messenger)

1. October 1870-December 1875 (as part of *The Kaffir Express*);
   January 1876-December 1888 (as an independent newspaper)
2. monthly, fortnightly (1883-1884)
3. Xhosa

Founded by James Stewart (Glasgow Missionary Society) at Lovedale, Cape, and published by Lovedale Mission Press. Elijah Makiwane, one of the earliest ordained African ministers in South Africa, edited Isigidimi when it was part of *The Kaffir Express*. John Knox Bokwe, a clergyman, writer and noted composer, also edited the journal during this period. As the
first independent African newspaper in Southern Africa, it was edited by Makiwane, John T. Jabavu, and William W. Gqoba, a well-known poet and orator. In both series, however, the newspaper was actually written by local correspondents, most of whom were identifiable as members of the Xhosa Christian elite of the period. Among the contributors were Jonas Ntsiko ("uHadi WaseLuhlangeni"), Samuel Ntsiko, Martinus Jantjes, George Pamla, Booy Kwaza, Saul Msane, Anderton Ngesi, George Nqana, Ntozini Ntshona, James Kivit, James Pelem, Maneli Mabandla, W. P. Momoti, G. Kakaza, J. W. Nkomo, Enoch Booy, Thomas Matumbu, Robert Plaatjes, Benjamin Sakuba, Ernest Nquka, K. Zozi, Daniel Malgas, January J. Taho, Pearce Mtyoba, Simon Ntlabati, Moses September, William Mciteka, Jonathon Mkosi, and I. W. Wauchope. These correspondents represented at least 27 towns in the Eastern Cape (including Transkei) and two towns in Natal. Although really a general-interest newspaper, Isigidimi was politically conscious and some of the earliest protest poetry, for example, can be found in the publication (see poem by I. W. W. Citashe as cited in Mahlasela). The newspaper ceased publication when Gqoba died in 1888. It could no longer compete with Jabavu's Imvo Zabantsundu, which was more determined to play a role in Cape Colony politics and, in general, more critical of white rule (Ngcongco 1974, Mahlasela 1973, Reed 1976).

5 CP (Grey) October 1870-September 1874, July 1882-March 1884 (inc.); GU (Cory) October 1870-December 1873, January 1874-December 1875 (M), January 1883-December 1888 (inc.); PISAL.

50 Isizwe (Nation)
1 June/July-October 1959
2 irregular
3 English/Xhosa
4 Founded and published in New Brighton Township as an "independent journal" (subtitle), although in practice it was an organ of the Port Elizabeth branch of the African National Congress. Only the editorials were in English (Benson 1963).
5 BP June/July 1959 (inc.); CP June/July-October 1959; PISAL.

* 51 Iso Lesizwe Esimnyama (Eye of the Black Nation)
1 (?) June 1918-(month?) 1919
2 monthly
3 Zulu
4 Founded in Pietermaritzburg, Natal, by Josiah T. Gumede, a later president of the African National Congress, as a party organ. The title of Gumede's newspaper may have been an allusion to Iliso Lesizwe Esimnyama (also Eye of the Black Nation),
an organization made up of "Wesleyan Methodist converts and chiefs" which was founded in 1907 in Natal (Marks 1970, Walshe 1970).

5 DKC June 1919 (inc., one issue).

* 52 Izwi Labantu (The Voice of the People)

1 November 1897-April 1909
2 weekly
3 English/Xhosa/Sotho
4 Founded and published in East London by a group of Africans opposed to John T. Jabavu's support of the Afrikaner Bond in the election of 1898 in the Cape Colony—the one area in Southern Africa before 1910 where a significant number of Africans (and Coloureds) actually had voting rights. Nathaniel Cyril Umhalla (or Mhala), R. R. Mantsayi, Thomas Mqanda, George W. Tyamzashe, W. D. Soga, A. H. Maci and F. Jonas, with financial backing from Cecil John Rhodes, launched the newspaper which supported the English-speaking Progressive Party. Umhalla, assisted by Tyamzashe, was the first editor followed by Allan Kirkland Soga, a son of Tiyo Soga, the pioneer missionary, hymnist and writer. Samuel E. K. Mqhayi was the sub-editor (1897-1900, 1906-1909) and a writer for the newspaper under the pseudonym of "Imbongi Yakwo Gompo" (The Gompo Poet). Izwi Labantu's most important political writer was undoubtedly Walter B. Rubusana, a founder-member of the South African Native National Congress (SANNC) in 1912 (it was renamed the African National Congress in 1919) and the political foe of Jabavu. As Trapido put it, Izwi Labantu broke Imvo Zabantsundu's "monopoly of news and propaganda" and thus enhanced the Black Press' role as "a forum for those who wanted to coordinate African political activity." Izwi Labantu actively supported the Native Press Association and was used effectively in the founding of the South African Native Congress (1902), a Cape regional forerunner of the SANNC (Trapido 1968, Davenport 1966, Scott 1976, Karis & Carter 1972, Ngcongco 1974, Reed personal communication).

5 CP June 1901-December 1902, January 1906-April 1909 (bound and M) (inc.); JP April 1908 (inc., three issues).

53 Izwi Lama Afrika (The Voice of Africa)

1 May 1931-February 1932
2 weekly
3 English/Xhosa
4 A newspaper of moderate African opinion published in East London. It supported inter-racial pressure groups like the Joint Councils (1921), South African Institute of Race Relations (1929) and the European-Bantu Conference (1929) and was anti-Communist.

5 CP May 1931-February 1932.
54 Izwi Lama Swazi

Izwi Lama Swazi (The Voice of the Swazi)

1 February-July 1934 (original series); March 1947-June 1949 (revived series); September 1949-July 1958 (new series)
2 weekly (1934, 1952-1958), monthly and quarterly (1947-1952)
3 English/Zulu
4 The original series was founded and published in Mbabane, Swaziland, with support from the Swazi Royal House. The newspaper was essentially moderate politically with slight Swazi nationalist overtones. Resurrected in 1947 as a newsletter, it was owned by J. J. Nquku and W. Z. Mhlanga, and edited by L. Stanley Zwide for the Swaziland Progressive Association, a moderate nationalist political organization. In 1949, Izwi Lama Swazi was taken over by Bantu Press, printed in Johannesburg and subsidized by the British colonial administration in Swaziland. Edited in Mbabane, the newspaper was virtually the territory's official colonial publication. It circulated in the Transvaal as well as Swaziland, however, and in 1958 it ceased publication as an independent newspaper and became an edition of African Echo in Johannesburg (1950 Press Commission, appendix VII). See also African Echo.

55 Izwi Lase Afrika (The Voice of Africa)

1 November 1941-January 1942
2 weekly
3 English/Xhosa
4 Official organ of the Cape division of the African National Congress (ANC). It was published in Cape Town and edited by S. M. B. Ncwana. A major contributor was James A. Calata, a prominent ANC official.
5 J Race (M), JU (Race-N), PUS(M) November 1941-January 1942.

*56 Koranta Ea Becoana (The Bechuana Gazette)

1 April 1901-February (?) 1908
2 weekly
3 English/Tswana
4 Founded by George N. H. Whales who was also proprietor of The Mafeking Mail, a white newspaper, in Mafeking, Cape. Silas Molema bought the newspaper on August 31, 1901, and it was edited by Solomon T. Plaatje. Molema and Plaatje launched the Bechuana Printing Works in August 1902 to print the newspaper which until then had been printed for them by the Mail. Financial difficulties forced the newspaper to appear less frequently, however, from about 1906. Efforts to obtain capital from a Barolong syndicate under Badirile Montsioa were

48
unsuccessful and Whales, who had bought the copyright rights to the newspaper in February 1907, went bankrupt later the same year. Koranta ea Becoana probably ceased publication in February 1908. The newspaper, which carried political and general-interest news, consisted of four pages, of which one was usually in English. According to Plaatje, it was the first Tswana-owned newspaper in Southern Africa (Plaatje 1916; Reed personal communication). See also Tsala ea Batho.

59 The Liberator

CP April 1901-December 1904 (inc.).

* 57 Lentsewe La Batho (The Voice of the People) (Also cited as Lentsoe La Batho)

1 ca. 1899 (cited by Gerard)
2 (?)
3 Sotho
4 Founded probably in Maseru, Lesotho, and edited by Josiel Lefela, who was to be the founder and leader of Lekhotla la Bafo (Commoners' League), a loose-knit political organization established in 1919. Lefela was an early advocate of Basotho nationalism. His newspaper apparently offered an alternative to the editorial policies of Leselinyana la Lesotho at this time. His League was virtually the only organized political pressure group opposed to British colonial rule in Lesotho until the 1940s. Lefela also had links with several South African political and trade union organizations, including the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa, the Communist Party and the African National Congress (Khaketla 1971, Haliburton 1977, Kunene & Kirsch 1967, Gerard 1971).
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

* 58 Letsatsi (The Sun)

1 (?) 1955 (one year only?)
2 (?)
3 Sotho
4 Founded by Mosebi Damane, Joel K. Matsaba, Robert S. Mohape-loa, and Edwin Leanya in Maseru, Lesotho. The newspaper supported the British colonial government in Lesotho (Khaketla 1971).
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

59 The Liberator

1 February/March-September 1937
2 monthly
3 English
4 Founded and published in Cape Town as the official organ of the National Liberation League of South Africa, a "radical" Coloured pressure group dominated by communists. The League,
59 The Liberator

Later one of the leaders of the Non-European Unity Movement (NEUM) in 1943, became a serious threat to the African People's Organization (APO), long regarded as the "official" mouthpiece of the Coloured people. Writers included G. H. Gool and J. A. La Guma, president and secretary, respectively, of the League as well as the daughter of APO leader Abdul Abdurahman, Mrs. Z. (Cissie) Gool, John Gomas, and E. W. Ernstzen. La Guma edited the newspaper (Roux 1964, Simons & Simons 1969, Karis & Carter 1973, Reed 1976). See also A.P.O.

50

60 Makatolle (The Unearther or One Who Reveals)

1 November 1960-January 1970
2 at times weekly, fortnightly, monthly
3 English/Sotho
4 An official organ of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), one of the major parties in Lesotho's pre-independence period and the leader in the constitutional struggle against the authoritarian policies of Leabua Jonathan's Basotho (formerly Basuto or Basutoland) National Party (BNP). Lesotho became independent in October 1966 and the BNP, led by Leabua Jonathan, was given a mandate to govern the country. In danger of losing to the BCP in the first post-independence election in January 1970, Jonathan declared a state of emergency, suspended the constitution and jailed the opposition leaders, including Ntsu Mokhehle, head of the BCP. Makatolle chronicled these events, and the issues which led to them, for 10 years until it was silenced in what is now known as the coup d'état of 1970. Lerako Masoahi, Motseothaka Monyake, and S. Mohale edited Makatolle which was published as a newspaper and newsletter with a few articles only in English (Khaketla 1971, Ambrose personal communication). See also The Range, The Commentator, Seboholi.

50

61 'Mesa-Mohloane (literally grasshopper-roaster...i.e. titbits)

1 September 1960-February 1962 (irregular numbering)
2 irregular monthly
3 English/Sotho
4 A politically-independent, anti-Communist newspaper launched by the League of 'Mesa-Mohloane which, in turn, was supported by the Roman Catholic Church of Lesotho. Printed at Mazenod, headquarters of the church in Lesotho, and edited in Maseru by B. M. Leseteli, who is now with the Department of Agriculture in Lesotho. An irregular supplement was entitled Toa-Toa (Point) (Ambrose personal communication).
Black Parties, Unions and Groups

63 Mochochonono

5 Mazenod September 1960-February 1962; Morija October-December 1961 (inc.).

62 Mmabatho Mail

1 December 1977-to date
2 weekly
3 English/Tswana
4 A newspaper published at Mmabatho, capital of the "homeland" of Bophutatswana which became independent in December 1977. It is essentially the mouthpiece of the ruling party under Chief Lucas Mangope.
5 Bo, JP December 1977+ (being acquired by Copyright Libraries).

* 63 Mochochonono (The Comet)

1 (month?) 1911-May 1953
2 weekly
3 English/Sotho
4 Founded and published by Abimael Tlale and his family in Maseru, Lesotho. The newspaper incorporated Naledi ea Lesotho in April 1937 and was itself incorporated in Mphatlasatsane in November 1953. Mochochonono and Naledi ea Lesotho are the only known publications independent of the missionary societies, the British colonial government and other white individuals and institutions, and even the monarchy, in Lesotho during this period. As such, they were probably a unique record of black experience in colonial Basutoland during the first, crucial generation of the 20th Century. Unfortunately, virtually no copies have survived of either newspaper for this period. Mochochonono was taken over by Bantu Press in 1934 (under its Lesotho subsidiary S. Tlale and Sons) and thereafter became a newspaper of more moderate African opinion although, according to Friedgut, it was still "more outspoken" than Mphatlalatsane, the other English/Sotho newspaper, in the 1940s. N. Tlali, editor at the time, was a persistent critic of British colonial administration. Under pressure, Bantu Press, according to Couzens, offered Tlali "new facilities"--Mochochonono's printing press was virtually inoperable--"in exchange for moderation of editorial policy." Tlali refused to "co-operate" and, when the printing press collapsed, Mochochonono ceased publication. British colonial authorities then began subsidizing Mphatlalatsane to ensure that a "responsible paper" would be available for Sotho-speakers in Basutoland (Friedgut 1949, Couzens 1976, 1950 Press Commission appendix VII, Ambrose personal communication, Reed 1976).

Black Parties, Unions and Groups

63 Mochochonono

MaU May 1931-December 1952 (inc.); Mazenod November 1911 (inc., one issue); PP October 1934-May 1953 (inc.); PUS November 1936-May 1953 (M) (inc.).

* 64 Mohlabani (The Warrior)

1 September 1954-1968 (?)
2 irregular (monthly in the 1950s)
3 English/Sotho
4 Founded in Maseru (Maloti Information Bureau), Lesotho, as an independent organ of political news and opinion by Ntsu Mokhehle, Bennett Makalo Khaketla, Maile Maema, and Z. L. Mothopeng. Mohlabani supported the Basutoland Congress Party, of which Mokhehle was president, until 1960 when Khaketla became president of the Marematlou Freedom Party. Khaketla—a novelist, poet, playwright and undoubtedly the most important Sotho author alive today—edited the newspaper which was one of the major political journals in Lesotho during this period. Publication was suspended probably in 1968 and it was banned in the coup d'état of 1970 (Khaketla 1971, Ambrose personal communication). See also Makatolle.

* 65 Mohlanka (The Servant)

1 March 1959-January 1964 (?)
2 monthly
3 English/Sotho
4 Founded and published in Maseru, Lesotho, as an organ of Leabua Jonathan's Basotho (formerly Basuto or Basutoland) National Party. It was edited by T. S. Ntoampe, a veteran journalist with Bantu Press and an employee of Lesotho's Department of Information. The publication ceased in 1964 when Ntoampe was overseas (Ntoampe personal communication).
5 MaU October 1961 (inc., one issue); Mazenod March-December 1959, July 1961-January 1964 (inc.); Morija March-June 1959 (inc.).

* 66 Molaetsa (The Message)

1 March 1969-January 1970 (?)
2 irregular weekly
3 English/Sotho
4 Launched by Catholic Action, a Roman Catholic lay people's organization, it was, in reality, an organ of Leabua Jonathan's Basotho (formerly Basuto or Basutoland) National Party. According to Khaketla, it was founded with financial help from white South Africa and "filled the vacuum created by the
Black Parties, Unions and Groups

69 Nako Tsa Basebetsi

demise of Lesotho Times which had been run by the Lesotho Department of Information." The newspaper was edited by Desmond Sixishe and published in Maseru, Lesotho. It apparently ceased publication with the coup d'État in January 1970 (Khaketla 1971). See also Lesotho Times.

5 Mazenod March-December 1969 (inc.).

* 67 Moromioa (The Messenger)
1 (month?) 1910–(month?) 1912
2 weekly
3 Tswana/Pedi
4 Founded and published by Daniel Simon Letanka, later a prominent leader in the African National Congress, in Johannesburg. The newspaper was entitled Motsoalle (The Friend) from 1910 to 1911 and Moromioa from 1911 to 1912, when it was incorporated in Abantu-Batho. Letanka then became an editor of Abantu-Batho (Skota 1931).
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

* 68 Morumioa (The Messenger) (Also cited as Messenger/Morumioa, Messenger/Morumia, Morumia)
1 November (?) 1918–(?) 1920/1921
2 weekly
3 English/Zulu/Sotho/Tswana
4 Founded and edited in Bloemfontein by H. Selby Msimang with financial assistance from Walton Z. Fenyang. The newspaper supported the African National Congress. Walshe and others have placed the publication in the "early 1920s" (usually 1921-1922), but this is incorrect. Msimang, interviewed by Reed in 1977/8, said that T. D. Mweli Skota produced the newspaper in Kimberley (Cape) "for a few weeks" before it ceased publication (Walshe 1970, Reed personal communication).
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

69 Nako Tsa Basebetsi (The Workers' Times)
1 July 1965–(month?) 1967
2 irregular fortnightly
3 English/Sotho
4 The organ of the Basutoland Federation of Labour, a trade union sponsored by the Basutoland Congress Party. The newspaper was published in Maseru, Lesotho. Among the contributors were Alex Kwesi, S. Mzee, T. Sejake, L. Tlelima, Sachs Selome, T. Batsa, Sachs Selotho, and S. Moreke.
5 Mazenod March 1966–August 1967 (inc.).
Black Parties, Unions and Groups

70 Naledi Ea Lesotho

* 70 Naledi Ea Lesotho (The Star of Lesotho)

1 February 1904-April 1937
2 fortnightly (1904-1911), weekly (1911-1937)
3 Sotho
4 A newspaper founded by Solomon Monne in Mafeteng, Lesotho. Abimael Tiale joined him in 1907, and the newspaper was published in Maseru from 1912 or 1920. It was incorporated in Mochochono in April 1937 (Ambrose personal communication). See also Mochochono.
5 JP April-July 1908 (inc., five issues); MaU July-August 1904, May-June 1906, June-July 1907, July, October, December 1908, January 1911 (inc., 16 issues) (photocopies); Mazenod November 1908, February 1925 (inc., four issues); Morija July-August 1904, May-June 1906, June-July 1907, July, October, December 1908, January 1911 (inc., 16 issues) (originals).

71 The Nation

1 December 1976-to date
2 monthly
3 English (individual articles in Zulu and Sotho)
4 A newspaper published in Braamfontein, Johannesburg (Isizwe Sechaba), and backed by M. Gatsha Buthelezi's Zulu Inkatha movement—the only ethnic political and cultural organization that appears to have a sizeable following among urban blacks today. Nation is virtually unique among "homeland" publications in its efforts to attract black readers—and credibility—in designated "white" urban areas. See also Inkatha.
5 CP, PP December 1976+.

* 72 The Native Eye

1 (month?) 1903-(month?) 1908
2 (?)
3 English/Pedi
4 Founded by Simon M. Phamotse, Levi J. Khomo, Simon Molisapoli (or Modisapudi) and Rev. William Mpamba and published in Pietersburg, Transvaal. Entitled Leihlo La Babathso in Pedi, the newspaper acted as the mouthpiece of the Transvaal Native Vigilance Association, a political protest pressure group of which Khomo was the secretary. Ironically enough, the proprietors' patron was Godfrey W. Lagdon, Commissioner for Native Affairs in the Transvaal (1901-1907) and a British colonial administrator in Southern Africa for more than 20 years. Edited by Khomo, it was the first African owned and controlled newspaper in the Transvaal (Reed personal communication, Skota 1931 and Rosenthal 1947).
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.
**Black Parties, Unions and Groups**

76 Nyaka Nyaka

* 73 **New Africa**
1 May-(month?) 1929
2 monthly
3 English/Sotho
4 Founded in Johannesburg by Clements Kadalie as the official organ of the Independent Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa (ICU). H. D. Tyamzashe, an ex-printer, and A. P. Maduna, Kadalie's chief lieutenant, edited the newspaper which was subtitled "The journal that fights the cause of the bottom dog" (Reed 1976). See also Workers' Herald.
5 CU May 1929 (inc., one issue); GU (Cory) June 1929 (inc., one issue).

* 74 **New Youth**
1 (month?) 1955-(month?) 1956
2 irregular
3 English
4 Organ of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress, militant youth wing of the South African Indian Congress. The newsletter included poetry, feature articles on music, and some foreign as well as domestic political news.
5 JU (Race) July, October 1956 (inc., two issues).

75 **Nketu (Frog)**
1 October 1965-September 1971
2 weekly
3 English/Sotho
4 A newsletter published in Maseru, Lesotho, as an official organ of the ruling Basotho (formerly Basuto or Basutoland) National Party (BNP). The newspaper took its name from "Nketu ea Mara" (The Frog of the Armies)—one of the praise names of Moshoeshoe I. It was subtitled "Khotso Pula Nala" (Peace, Rain, Prosperity), the national motto of Lesotho. During this period, the newsletter became a publication of Lesotho's Department of Information, and as such it was renamed Mareng a Meso (Dawn Crusaders) in October 1971 (Khaketla 1971, Ambrose personal communication). See also Mareng a Meso.

* 76 **Nyaka Nyaka** (a slang expression meaning a medley of events)
1 (?)
2 (?)
3 (?)
4 Founded as the official organ of the African Shops and Office Workers' Union (Reed 1976).
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.
Black Parties, Unions and Groups

77 The Observer

An Indian protest newsletter edited by George Maistry in Durban. As an abortive forerunner to the publications produced during the Indian passive resistance campaign (1946-1948), it was intended "to eradicate the prevailing racial discrimination that enshrouds the life of a non-European in the social and political world" (March 2, 1941). The newsletter supported the policies of the South African Indian Congress.

5 PUS March 1941, May 1941 (inc., two issues).

78 Passive Resister

Launched in Johannesburg during the Indian passive resistance campaign of 1946, it was the official organ of the Transvaal and Natal Passive Resistance Council. The Council was established by the South African Indian Congress (SAIC), a federal body representing the Transvaal and Natal Indian congresses, to orchestrate the tactics of resistance to the so-called "Ghetto Bill," another example of anti-Indian legislation which became law in June 1946. The campaign lasted more than two years, and more than 2,000 Indians were jailed, but the act was not repealed. Indian political activity was at its height during this campaign, and the Passive Resister was the major protest organ. Ismail Meer edited the newspaper and among those who contributed were Yusuf Dadoo (president of the SAIC), T. Naran-Naidoo, Debi Singh, Nana Sita, G. M. Naicker, Zaínip Asvat, Yusuf Cachalia, and Ashwin Choudree. Prominent white liberals like Michael Scott and ex-communists like Hymen M. Basher also contributed to the newspaper, but apparently no Africans. The African National Congress did not enter the campaign, although it did support the SAIC (Benson 1963, Reed 1976). See also Afrika Newsletter, Flash.

5 JP, J Race (M), JU (Race-N), PUS(M) July 1946-October 1948.

79 Quarterly Comment

Published in Durban by the Institute for Black Research, a Black Consciousness organization created "to train researchers, to stimulate writers...to encourage and undertake fact-finding surveys, to examine and report upon matters that concern the
Black Parties, Unions and Groups

82 Searchlight

Black people of South Africa." Several members of the editorial board are now banned, and apparently no issues have been published since January 1976. The editorial board consisted of Dumi Zondi, Maurice R. E. Lewis, G. Reddy, M. Latib, and Fatima Meer. The first issue contained articles by Manas Buthelezi, Nomzano Winnie Mandela, Lewis, Meer, M. Thlali, and Zondi. The constitution of the organization was included in this issue.

5 GU (Cory), JNIPR January 1976 (one issue); PISAL.

* 80 The Range

1 July 1968-January 1970 (?)
2 irregular
3 English
4 An abortive attempt to found an English version of Makatolle, the organ of the Basutoland Congress Party. Subtitled "Justice to foe and friend," it was edited by M. Mapefane and published in Maseru, Lesotho. According to Khaketla, it was banned in the coup d'etat of 1970 (Khaketla 1971). See also The Commentator, Makatolle, Seboholi.

5 Mori in July 1968 (inc., one issue).

* 81 Republican/Republikein Newsletter

1 October 1969-early 1970s (?)
2 monthly
3 English/Afrikaans
4 A newsletter published by the Republican Coloured Party which was a member of the government-sponsored Coloured Persons' Representative Council and supported the policy of separate development. It was edited by N. P. Arends and published at Kasselsvlei, near Cape Town.

5 PUS October 1969 (inc., one issue).

82 Searchlight

1 September-December 1946
2 weekly
3 English
4 An Indian newspaper which was regarded by Friedgut as "one of the most enterprising journalistic ventures embarked on by Indians in South Africa." Searchlight, published in Pietermaritzburg, was the Natal counterpart of the Transvaal's Passive Resister as a protest organ in the passive resistance campaign of 1946. Searchlight was edited by a white journalist from the Natal Witness (Pietermaritzburg) whose professional abilities apparently had impressed Searchlight's Indian owners. See also Passive Resister (Friedgut 1949).

5 CLP, CU September-December 1946.
Black Parties, Unions and Groups

83 Seboholi

* 83 Seboholi (The Watcher)
  1 (month?) 1969- (?) January 1970
  2 weekly
  3 Sotho
  4 A "weekly cartoon strip" published in Maseru, Lesotho, by the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP). It was edited by Mohau Mokitim, a member of the party's Youth League, and apparently it ceased publication in the coup d'état of 1970 (Khaketla 1971). See also Makatolle, The Commentator, The Range.
  5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

* 84 Sefako (Hail)
  1 (?) 1965 (one year only?)
  2 irregular monthly
  3 English/Sotho
  4 An organ of the Youth League of the Basotho (formerly Basuto or Basutoland) National Party, published in Maseru, Lesotho, before the country became independent in October 1966.
  5 Mazenod May, June 1945, one undated issue (inc.).

85 South African Spectator
  1 December 1900- (?) 1912 ("Gemel" in Cape Standard 3/29/1938)
  2 fortnightly
  3 English/Dutch/Xhosa
  4 A Coloured newspaper—with sections devoted to Indian news and an occasional column in Xhosa—founded by Francis Zaccheus Santiago Peregrino in Cape Town. Peregrino, a West African who was born in Accra (Ghana) and had travelled widely in Britain and America, edited the newspaper. He was an influential figure in the development of Coloured political consciousness in the 1890s and early 1900s. According to Rosenthal, the newspaper ceased publication when Peregrino died in 1919. It was also entitled The Spectator, and Coloured South African (Rosenthal 1966, Couzens 1976, Van der Ross 1975).
  5 CP January 1901-December 1902 (inc.); PISAL.

* 86 The Soyan
  1 (?) 1959 only
  2 irregular
  3 English
  4 Official organ of the Society of Young Africa (SOYA) which was created by the Non-European Unity Movement as a rival to the African National Congress Youth League in 1951. SOYA's headquarters was in Alexandra Township, Johannesburg, but Soyan was edited and published in Durban. The journal devoted most of its pages to internal faction fighting within the resis-
Black Parties, Unions and Groups

88 Steadfast


5 GU (Cory) February, June 1959 (inc., two issues).

87 Spark

1 February 1952-February 1953
2 fortnightly
3 English
4 Founded as "the only non-European youth newspaper in the Union" (a subtitle) by the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress with support from the Natal Indian Youth Congress and the Youth League of the African National Congress. The first editor and chief political columnist was Rissik Barney Desai, but the newspaper included a variety of news and feature items designed to appeal to youth. Richard Darrow's regular column "On the youth front" was supplemented by feature articles like Phallang Mokgosi's "Young Africa our history" and the newspaper regularly contained poetry, book-music-film reviews, sports and general news. Nelson Mandela succeeded Desai as editor and in January 1953 Spark became the official organ of the Consultative Committee of the Congresses (African National Congress, South African Indian Congress, Coloured People's Congress, South African Congress of Trade Unions, Congress of Democrats). The last two issues in 1953 were entitled Spark for Congress News.


* 88 Steadfast

1 May/June 1971-to date (?)
2 irregular
3 English/Afrikaans
4 A newsletter launched by the Labour Party of South Africa, a Coloured political party established in 1966. R. E. van der Ross, the first president, was succeeded in 1967 by R. D. Arendse and in 1970 by Sonny Leon. It is "totally opposed to the apartheid concept" but works within the framework established by the government through its Coloured Persons' Representative Council (CRC). The Labour Party is one of the two main Coloured political organizations which are legal today, its rival being the Coloured People's Federal Party, which supports the policy of apartheid (SAIRR Survey 1966-1976). See also Eenheid-Unity.

5 PUS May/June 1971-April/May 1974 (inc.).
Black Parties, Unions and Groups

89 The Sun

1 August 1932-September 1956
2 weekly
3 English/Afrikaans
4 Founded by A. S. Hayes, a journalist, and C. L. Stewart, a printer, and published in Cape Town as a newspaper of conservative Coloured opinion. From 1936 Samuel Griffiths, a white businessman, controlled the newspaper which supported the Coloured African People's Organization and the white United Party in accepting, in essence, the segregationist policies of succeeding white governments. The United Party, in fact, bought all the shares of the company nine months prior to the election of 1948. The newspaper was acquired by Griffiths again in 1950. Like most Coloured publications, it was mainly in English. H. R. Lawley—a white journalist and co-director (with Griffiths) of the company—was editor in the 1950s and C. I. R. Fortein was the main columnist. The newspaper, however, continued to be heavily subsidized by the United Party. It devoted much space in the 1940s and 1950s to general-interest news, sport and entertainment—particularly, Coloured "society" news (1950 Press Commission appendix VII).


90 Thohoyandou (The Elephant's Head)

1 April 1977-to date (irregular numbering)
2 monthly
3 English/Venda/Pedi
4 A political and general-interest newspaper launched by the Venda "homeland" in the Northern Transvaal. It is published in Sibasa, the capital, and printed in Pietersburg, Transvaal. Chief P. R. Mphephu, chief minister of Venda, is seeking independence for the territory in 1979. The newspaper is sometimes entitled Thoho-ya-Ndou.

Copyright Libraries; PUS.

* 91 T.I.C. Bulletin

1 July 1959-August 1962 (?)
2 irregular monthly
3 English
4 An organ of the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC), it was published in Johannesburg. Concerned mainly with news of the infamous Treason Trial, the newsletter ceased publication soon after most of the TIC leaders were banned in 1959. The Treason Trial lasted more than four years (December 1956-March 1962).
Black Parties, Unions and Groups

93 Tsala Ea Batho

1961) and involved 156 persons of all races, almost all of whom were leaders in the resistance movement. See also A.N.C. Bulletin.

5 CP July, August 1959, December 1961, March/April, August 1962 (inc., five issues); JP July, August 1959 (inc., two issues).

* 92 The Torch

1 February 1946-December 1963
2 weekly
3 English/Xhosa
4 A Coloured newspaper founded and published in Cape Town (International) as the official organ of the Non-European Unity Movement (NEUM), one of the more significant efforts to coordinate black protest groups prior to 1960. The first directors of the company that published Torch were R. O. Dudley, H. N. Jacobs, J. M. Joshua, B. Magan, E. Ramsdale, W. S. Rule, and Mrs. W. B. Schlosz—all Coloureds from the Western Cape. NEUM was created in 1943 by the All African Convention and Coloured pressure groups which had refused to accept the authority of the government-sponsored Coloured Affairs Department. Torch reflected the Trotskyite "influence" of the African and Coloured intellectuals who led the NEUM and, according to Ainslee, the newspaper was "a vituperative, bitter weekly ...advocating total withdrawal from white society through boycott." Torch focussed on events in the Western Cape but provided coverage for the national resistance movement. Mrs. J. Meissenheimer edited the newspaper and was responsible for political news in the 1950s (Ainslee 1966, Karis and Carter 1973, Walshe 1970, Roux 1964, 1950 Press Commission appendix VII, Reed 1976).


* 93 Tsala Ea Batho (The People's Friend)

1 June 1910-July 1915
2 weekly
3 English/Tswana (Sotho/Xhosa/Pedi added 1912-1915)
4 Solomon T. Plaatje—one of the major African statesmen and men of letters of his era (1876-1932)—founded the newspaper when he moved from Mafeking to Kimberley in the Northern Cape in 1910. It was entitled Tsala ea Becoana (The Friend of the Bechuana) from June 1910 to June 1912 and Tsala ea Batho from October 1912 to July 1915. It was published by the "Tsala" Syndicate based in Thaba 'Nchu (Southern Orange Free State) which included Walton Z. Fenyang, J. M. Nyokong, Joel D.
93 Tsala Ea Batho

Goronyane, I. M. Goronyane, Moses Masisi, Jeremiah Makgothi, Tom M. Mapikela, and John T. Jabavu. Advertised as "an independent newspaper," it was distributed in Kimberley, Bloemfontein, Thaba 'Nchu, Klerksdorp, Potchefstroom, Pretoria and Johannesburg. The newspaper incorporated an unknown publication entitled Motsualle oa Babatso in 1913. Plaatje's newspaper remains one of the few surviving organs of black political news and opinion for this period. The early activities of the African National Contress (then called the South African Native National Congress), of which Plaatje was general secretary, are recorded, for example, in Tsala ea Batho. As an energetic and articulate leader in the protest movement, Plaatje toured the country recording the grievances and aspirations of his people, much of which also appeared in his newspaper. Plaatje left South Africa for Britain in May 1914 as a member of the ANC deputation protesting the 1913 Land Act and the newspaper died while he was overseas (Reed personal communication). See also Koranta ea Becoana.

5 CP July 1910-July 1915 (inc.); PISAL.

94 UBJ Bulletin

1 June 1975-August 1976 (two issues)
2 irregular
3 English
4 Founded and published in Johannesburg as the official organ of the Union of Black Journalists (UBJ). The organization was created in 1973 by dissidents from the weak but multi-racial South African Journalists' Association (SAJA). At first, the UBJ was composed of Africans working on black and white newspapers in Johannesburg—including Harry Mashabela (president), Mike Phalatse (chairman of the executive committee), Phil Mtirakulu, Derrick Thema, and Shadrack Khumalo. Coloured and Indian journalists affiliated to the powerful, white-run South African Society of Journalists (SASJ) began joining the UBJ from 1974. The editorial committee of the UBJ Bulletin was made up of Michael Norton, Zubeida (Juby) Mayet, Reuben Nkadi-meng, Joseph Thloele (UBJ president in 1975). According to the Rand Daily Mail, the publication covered "a wide range of broad social and political news and commentary" (6/25/75), but after two issues it was declared an "undesirable" publication. The UBJ remained a relatively small union until the Soweto uprising in June 1976, but by 1977 it was widely recognized as a major organization within the Black Consciousness movement. The organization was banned in October 1977 (Addison 1977).

5 PUS June 1975-October 1977.
Black Parties, Unions and Groups

98 The Viveka Bhanoc

* 95 Udibi Lwase Afrika (African Mixtures)
1 (?) 1928 (one year only?)
2 monthly
3 English/Zulu
4 Published in Durban by Allison W. George Champion, a trade union leader (Transvaal Native Mine Clerks' Association, founded in 1920) and prominent official in the African National Congress. The newsletter was probably launched to further the cause of ICU Yase Natal, a trade union which broke away from Clements Kadalie's Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa (ICU) in 1928. Champion was president of the separatist union (Karis & Carter 1972, Reed 1976). See also The Workers Herald.
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

* 96 Um-Afrika Omtsha (The New African)
1 February-(month?) 1937
2 (?)
3 probably English and Xhosa
4 Published in Cape Town (Reed 1976).
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

* 97 Umlomo Wa Bantu (Mouthpiece of the People) (Also cited as Mlomo wa Bantu, Molomo ea Bantu)
1 (month?) 1910-(month?) 1913
2 weekly
3 English/Xhosa
4 Founded in Johannesburg by Levi Thomas Mvabaza, an early leader of the African National Congress (ANC). Saul Msane, another ANC member and an important spokesman in various African protest organizations, was an editor of the newspaper which had as its policy: "the unifying of all African tribes into one people, and further to improve and expedite the education of the African children." The newspaper was incorporated in Abantu-Batho in 1913 (Skota 1966 re Mvabaza).
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

98 The Viveka Bhanoo (The Ray of Intelligence or Sun that Enlightens)
1 August 1914-June 1926
2 weekly
3 Tamil
4 Founded and published in Durban (Saraswathi Vilas Press) by C. V. Pillai, who edited the newspaper.
5 PmArch August 1914-June 1926.
Black Parties, Unions and Groups

99 The Voice of Africa

99 The Voice of Africa
1 September 1949-May/June 1952
2 monthly (1949-1950), every two months (1950-1952)
3 English
4 A literary and political journal published by members of the African National Congress Youth League in Orlando Township, Soweto, Johannesburg. Walter Nhlapo, Ezekiel Mphahlele, and K. Ngoma were among the editors of a newspaper which merits special attention for the quality of its creative writing. Literary essays, poetry, film and music reviews vied for the reader's attention with more overt political protest news, local township and religious news, and the occasional diatribe against Voice's rival, African Lodestar. It was entitled Voice from September 1949 to August 1950. As The Voice of Africa, the newspaper was issued every two months from September/October 1950 to May/June 1952 (Couzens 1975, Reed 1976). See also African Lodestar, The Africanist.
5 CP September 1949-May/June 1952; CU July 1950 (inc.); JP November 1949-December 1950 (inc.); JU (Race) September/October 1950 (inc., one issue); PISAL.

*100 Weekly Newsletter
1 (month?) 1928-(month?) 1929
2 irregular weekly
3 English
4 An organ of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa (ICU), it was launched by Clements Kadalie in Johannesburg during his conflict with William G. Ballinger, a British trade union organizer who had arrived in 1928 as an adviser to the ICU. The Weekly Newsletter seems to have filled the gap between Workers Herald and New Africa, when Kadalie was in the process of launching the independent Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa. See also The Workers Herald.
5 CU(WB) October 1928-January 1929 (inc., five issues).

*101 The Workers Herald
1 April 1923-November 1928
2 irregular fortnightly, monthly
3 English/Zulu/Sotho/Xhosa
4 Founded and published in Johannesburg by Clements Kadalie as the official organ of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa (ICU). Kadalie and Henry Daniel Tyamzashe ("Oupa"), an ex-printer, edited the newspaper. Founded in 1919, the ICU was unquestionably the most powerful black trade union in South African history, and according to Roux, "for a number of years it replaced the African National Congress as the chief political party of the Bantu people." Workers'
Herald was a self-styled radical journal which cited white segregation and capitalism, for example, as the twin oppressors of the African people. By 1928, however, "the ICU was in the process of irreversible disintegration." Neither Kadalie's efforts to establish an independent ICU nor the British trade unionist W. G. Ballinger's attempts to restore credibility to the old organization were enough to save the trade union, which effectively died in 1929. In the 1930s, a few-hundred workers—led independently by Ballinger in Johannesburg, Kadalie in East London and A. W. G. Champion in Natal—were all that remained of an organization which at its height may have had 100,000 members (Karis & Carter 1972, Walshe 1970, Reed 1976, Roux 1964, Kadalie 1970, Skota 1931, a variety of sources cited in the bibliography). See also Weekly Newsletter, New Africa, The Workers Herald: The Voice of African Labour, Udibi Lwase Afrika.

The Workers Herald: The Voice of African Labour
1 June (?)-December 1929
2 monthly
3 English/Zulu/Sotho
4 Founded and edited in Johannesburg by W. G. Ballinger, a British trade union organizer. In essence, Ballinger was trying to resurrect the original Workers Herald, official organ of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa (ICU). The new organ died when it became clear that Ballinger could not revive the ICU (Reed 1976). See also The Workers Herald.
5 GU (Cory) November 1929 (inc., two issues); JP December 1929 (inc., one issue); JU (Race) June 1929 (inc., one issue).

Workers' Unity
1 October 1953-July (?) 1963 (irregular numbering but more than one series)
3 English/Afrikaans/Zulu/Sotho/Xhosa/Tswana/Tsonga
4 Founded and published in Cape Town as the organ of the African Textile Workers' Industrial Union. The newspaper was associated with the Trades and Labour Council and, when it was dissolved in 1954, with the South African Council of Trade Unions (SACTU). As a trade union organ, however, the newspaper also supported the All African Convention and the Non-European Unity Movement. The newspaper appeared in sections, each with a
different title. Morning Star/Ikwezi Lomso—or Ikwezi (sometimes Kwezi) Lomso/Morning Star—seems to have been the main title from October 1953 to about March 1958. Workers' Unity (from March 1956), Textile Unity and Truth/'Nete/Iqiniso (from April 1956) appeared first as sub-titles and later as separate sections. The main title was altered to Workers' Unity from about August 1958 to February/October 1962. Morning Star/Ikwezi Lomso reappeared on the masthead from April 1963 to July 1963. Some libraries regard Morning Star/Ikwezi Lomso and Workers' Unity as separate publications. See also Ikhwezi Lomso.
Multi-Racial Political Parties, Trade Unions and Related Pressure Groups

The organs of multi-racial organizations in this category were included only when the evidence suggested that there was, in fact, a discernible black readership. Most Labour and Socialist party publications, for example, were rejected.† Trade unions and pressure groups associated with these parties, however, were included when there was sufficient evidence to indicate that they represented individual trade unions or co-ordinating bodies that had a genuine multi-racial readership.

Newsletters for black workers at white universities were also placed in this category because they were produced in association with the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) or the students' representative councils of the various universities. Publications of three organizations—Communist Party, Liberal Party and the South African Institute of Race Relations—were grouped together for the reader's convenience. A few publications aimed at a white audience which were associated with organizations actively engaged in the anti-apartheid African resistance movement in the 1940s and 1950s were also included.

*104 Abasebenzi (also Isisebenzi, Basebenzi/Basebetsi) (Workers)
1 (?) December 1971-March 1976 (depending on edition) (irregular numbering)
2 irregular
3 English/Afrikaans, Zulu, Sotho, Xhosa editions
4 The National Union of South African Students (NUSAS)—an umbrella organization representing students at the white, English-language universities—established a wages commission

†Among the Labour and Socialist organs omitted were Advance, The Cape Socialist, Forward, Labour News/Arbeidsnuus (also known as Labour Bulletin/Arbeidsbulletin) and Illustrated (Labour) Bulletin/Arbeidsbulletin), Pact Bulletin, S.A. Worker/S.A. Werker, The Social Democrat, South African Socialist Review (also known as Socialist Review), Strike Herald, Voice of Labour, The War on War Gazette and The Worker.
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

104 Abasebenzi

on black workers which had representatives on the local students' representative councils (SRC) of three English-language universities--Witwatersrand (Johannesburg), Cape Town and Natal (Durban and Pietermaritzburg). Newsletters sponsored by the SRC at these universities were created to probe the poor wages and working conditions of urban Africans, Coloureds and Indians working in these cities. They also contained articles on historical and contemporary trade union issues and activities. The newsletters were produced independently by each university under various titles. Abasebenzi (English/Afrikaans and Xhosa), from the University of Cape Town, which also had an irregular Eastern Cape supplement; Isisebenzi (English and Zulu), the preferred title of the newsletter from the University of Natal. Both newsletters apparently ceased publication in March 1976. Basebenzi/Basebetsi (Zulu and Sotho), the title used mainly by Witwatersrand University, ceased publication in November 1975. The earliest edition apparently was an annual Bulletin of the Wages Commission (various titles) in English from the Durban campus of the University of Natal which appeared at least in 1971 and 1972. See also South African Labour Bulletin, Umanyano.


105 Africa South

1 October/December 1956-October/December 1961
2 quarterly
3 English
4 Founded and published in Cape Town, Africa South was a major political and literary journal of the white-dominated, multi-racial liberal establishment of South Africa. Many black writers (A. C. Jordan, for example, wrote a celebrated series of articles on African literature) and political leaders contributed to the publication which was edited by Ronald Segal. It was continued as Africa South in Exile from October/December 1960 and was published in London, England (Reed 1976).
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

106 Alliance

1 (?) 1955 (one year only?)
2 (?)
3 English
4 An organ of the South African Congress of Democrats (COD), a white dissident group active in the resistance movement of the 1950s (Reed 1976). See also Counter-Attack (Feit 1967).
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

107 Ambag

107 Ambag (Craft or Trade)

1 November 1944-August 1948
2 monthly
3 English/Afrikaans
4 Published in Johannesburg as the official organ of the multi-racial South African Trades and Labour Council. According to Horrell, the South African trade union movement as a whole was "strongest" in the 1940s under the Trades and Labour Council. The co-ordinating body was increasingly out of step with white business and commercial interests, however, as well as white trade unions. A resolution in 1945, for example, called for the registration of all African trade unions not affiliated with a political party and for direct African representation in any matter affecting African interests. Between 1947 and 1951 two rival co-ordinating bodies—the Co-ordinating Council of S.A. Trade Unions and the S.A. Federation of Trade Unions—were formed by unions that had broken away from the Trades and Labour Council. Trade unions affiliated to the multi-racial body dropped from 111 in 1947 to 80 in 1950. Pressure from the Nationalist government led in 1954 to the creation of another co-ordinating body, the Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA), which rejected unregistered (i.e. African) unions. The Trades and Labour Council voted to accept TUCSA and, together with the Western Province Federation of Trade Unions, disbanded. Fourteen unions rejected TUCSA, however, and some of these formed a new co-ordinating body, the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) which admitted African unions. Since TUCSA still had "mixed" (white/Coloured/Indian) unions, moreover, white dissidents also objected and eventually formed a rival co-ordinating body called the South African Confederation of Labour. TUCSA initially rescinded its decision on African unions in 1962 and by 1969 had succeeded in attracting 13 of these unregistered unions with perhaps 12,000 members. Government pressure combined with the withdrawal of several powerful white unions, however, forced TUCSA to exclude African unions again in 1969. Horrell reported that TUCSA had 32% and the exclusively white Confederation of Labour had 31.5% of the total registered union membership in 1969, but 36.5% were members of unions which were independent of both bodies. Under government pressure, white membership in "mixed" (white/Coloured/Indian) unions declined drastically in the 1960s. By 1969 there were only 35 "mixed" unions left and most of their members were Coloured and Indian. The majority of the "mixed" as well as the exclusively Coloured or Indian unions, however, were affiliated with TUCSA in 1969 (Horrell 1961, 1969). See also Trades and Labour Council of South Africa, Analysis.
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

107 Ambag

5 CP, CU, DP and JP November 1944–August 1948; JU November 1944–October 1946 (inc.); FISAL.

*108 Analysis

1 March 1948–(? early 1960s
2 monthly
3 English
4 Organ of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU), the most militant multi-racial trade union co-ordinating body in the 1950s and 1960s and the only one which never excluded unregistered African members. Although 63 of the 199 registered unions in 1949, for example, were multi-racial, only about 12 of these admitted African members. The other "mixed" unions were restricted to whites, Coloureds and Indians. As cited by Horrell, "African membership of registered mixed trade unions reached a peak figure of 6,232 in 1953, dwindled to 696 by 1956, and thereafter ceased." SACTU was created in 1955 by eight African and four Coloured or "mixed" (white/Coloured/Indian) unions, most of whom had been associated with the Trades and Labour Council before it had joined the Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA). SACTU was created when TUCSA refused to include unregistered African unions. According to Horrell, SACTU was at its height in mid-1961, when it claimed the allegiance of 46 unions comprising 53,323 members (498 whites, 12,384 Coloureds, 1,650 Indians and 38,791 Africans). The leaders of SACTU—it had in mid-1961 "about 65 organizers and officials"—included Leon Levy (secretary), Mark Shope, Moses Mabhida, Stephen Dhlamini, Lilian Diedericks, and Liz Abrahams. SACTU joined the African National Congress and other resistance organizations during the Defiance Campaign in the 1950s and was consequently under continual pressure from the Nationalist government. Scores of SACTU members were jailed, detained and banned in the 1950s and 1960s. An amendment to the Suppression of Communism Act in 1962 virtually eliminated its leadership and by 1967 "SACTU existed in name only." SACTU's non-political Africanist rival was the Federation of Free African Trade Unions (FOFATUSA) which was formed in 1959 out of four unions unofficially associated with TUCSA and four smaller independent unions. FOFATUSA also received "a good deal of help," however, "from white trade unionists." Twenty unions with a combined membership of 36,000 were affiliated with FOFATUSA by 1962. Jacob G. Nyaose was the first chairman of the co-ordinating body, but he was soon jailed for alleged sympathies with the Pan African Congress. Lucy Mvubelo and Sarah Chitja were the most prominent leaders of FOFATUSA until it was disbanded in 1965 (Horrell 1961, 1969). See also Ambag.

5 CP April, May 1958 (inc., two issues).

70
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

B.A.R.C. Bulletin
1 June 1958 (one issue?)
2 (?) monthly
3 English
4 A newsletter published in Lansdowne, Johannesburg, by the Bus Apartheid Resistance Committee which was founded after a successful bus boycott in Alexandra Township, Johannesburg, in 1957. Two previous bus boycotts, in 1943 and 1944, had also centered on Alexandra Township. The B.A.R.C. Bulletin apparently was an abortive attempt to get the bus protesters to extend the boycott weapon to other targets in the anti-apartheid resistance movement.

Blikfakkel (Tin Torch)
1 April-November 1952
2 monthly
3 English/Afrikaans
4 Official organ of the War Veterans' Torch Commando in Johannesburg. Although Blikfakkel was directed at a white audience, it is included because the organization it represented was actively engaged in the anti-apartheid movement. The Torch Commando was an ex-servicemen's group protesting the government's efforts to subvert the constitution, especially with regard to the removal of Cape Coloureds from the voters' roll. As a white pressure group, the Torch Commando also played an important role in campaigning for United Party opposition candidates during the 1953 election, but it collapsed when the Nationalists increased their majority in Parliament. Although the Defiance Campaign was also launched at this time, the Torch Commando continued to communicate its demands through orthodox white parliamentary channels. Some of its members, however, participated in both groups and later contributed to the founding of the multi-racial Liberal Party (Reed 1976).

Bolshevik
1 May 1919-April 1921 (six issues)
2 monthly
3 English
4 Published in Cape Town as the organ of the Industrial Social- ist League and, from 1920, the Communist Party of South Africa (CPSA). The Industrial Socialist League was founded in 1918 by A. Z. Berman, Joseph Pick, and Manuel Lopes. According to Simons & Simons, it focussed on "propaganda for socialism and the Russian revolution." An independent branch launched in
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

111 Bolshevik

Johannesburg by Andrew Dunbar helped establish a new organization entitled the Communist League which, in turn, merged with the Cape Town branch of the Industrial Socialist League to form the CPSA in 1920. The CPSA, however, was merely the name for one of several Marxist protest groups at this time. Another Marxist group, the International Socialist League (ISL), was primarily responsible for the creation of the Communist Party, a national organization linked officially to the Communist International, in 1921. Bolshevist (the first issue only was entitled Bolshevist) began as a "satirical journal" and, under the editorship of Berman, it reflected the interests of its white readers. The CPSA, however, had resolved to recruit all workers "irrespective of colour, craft or sex" and "remove existing prejudices between white, coloured and native workers in the struggle for Communism." When Bolshevist became the party's official organ in 1920, Berman resigned and Lopes edited the newsletter, which apparently mirrored the new policy in the last few months of its existence (Simons & Simons 1969, Reed 1976). See also Communist Party publications.

5 CP May 1919-April 1921; JP May, September 1919 (inc., two issues).

112 Campaign for Right and Justice

1 May 1945-January 1946
2 fortnightly
3 English
4 Founded by, and organ of, the Campaign for Right and Justice Association in Johannesburg. One of two multi-racial "extra-parliamentary pressure groups"—the other was the Anti-Pass Campaign—formed in 1943, it was led by Michael Scott and other "white liberal churchmen" with support from the Communists and various trade unionists. The Campaign focussed on "the abolition of racially discriminatory legislation," but the Communists, who had succeeded in dominating the organization, clashed with the white liberals who withdrew when Scott resigned in 1945. Thereafter, the Campaign virtually ceased as an active pressure group (Karis & Carter 1973, Reed 1976).

5 CP May 1945-January 1946; J Race May 1945-January 1946 (file includes copy of the constitution and record of the activities of the organization from July 1944 to December 1945); PISAL.

*113 Cape Federation of Labour Unions

1 (?) 1937-1945
2 (?) monthly
3 English
4 Published in Cape Town as an organ of the Cape Federation of Labour Unions (CFLU), a multi-racial trade union co-ordinating
body representing white, Coloured and "mixed" (i.e. white/Coloured/Indian) unions in the Cape Province. While Cape trade unions were more liberal in admitting Coloureds and Indians than the Transvaal, for example, few accepted Africans. As with other trade union co-ordinating bodies in South Africa, moreover, varying attitudes towards the color bar, regional loyalties, and personal rivalries within the organization helped to undermine its credibility. The CFLU, for example, joined the S.A. Trades and Labour Council (TLC) when it was created in 1930, split soon afterwards and then joined a National Joint Committee representing both the CFLU and the TLC in 1936. Robert Stuart, a founder of the CFLU, led a breakaway movement in 1941 which resulted in a new organization called the Western Province and District Council of Trade Unions (later renamed the Western Province Federation of Labour Unions). The original CFLU was dissolved in 1945 when it became a local committee of the Trades and Labour Council (Horrell 1961, 1969). See also Trade Union Bulletin.

115 Civil Rights League Newsletter

1 December 1951-to date (volume, some issue numbers missing)
2 monthly
3 English
4 Founded by, and organ of, the Civil Rights League in Cape Town. Launched in 1943, it was a white-sponsored liberal pressure group similar to the South African Institute of Race Relations, Campaign for Right and Justice, Torch Commando and associated organizations. As such, its journal was a digest of informa-
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

115 Civil Rights League Newsletter

...tion and opinion on the continuous erosion of black civil rights in South Africa. Maggie Rodger is editor of the newsletter. Its title was altered slightly to Civil Rights Newsletter from January 1957.

5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

116 The Commercial Traveller

1 November 1943-July 1967
2 monthly
3 English
4 Published in Johannesburg as the organ of the National Union of Commercial Travellers, one of the few registered multi-racial unions in South Africa which accepted African members (Horrell 1961). See also Food and Canning Workers' Union Newsletter.

Communist Party Publications

The Communist Party was established in 1921 by individuals from several white Marxist splinter groups—the most important being the International Socialist League (ISL)—who had accepted the Russian-dominated Communist International's conditions for membership. Most of the party's early leaders were recruited from the ISL, which played the leading role in reconciling dissident Marxist factions to the necessity for a "disciplined and centralized party" divorced from "nationalist or other bourgeois" interests and adhering strictly to the dictates of the overseas international co-ordinating body with its headquarters in Moscow. Although the Communist Party opposed "colour bars and racism," in the beginning it was a white political organization which, as Simons & Simons have noted, "appealed mainly to the white working man." Nevertheless, those whites within the party who were determined to re-direct its activities towards black workers gradually gained strength. Communist support for the Nationalist Party-South African Labour Party coalition, for example, waned soon after the election of 1924 when it became apparent that the new government had no interest in black workers. When the party voted in the same year not to renew its application for affiliation with the Labour Party, it was a victory for the "negrophilist" wing because it signified a break with the white labour movement. As white members left the party, efforts were increased to recruit African workers—in the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa (ICU) until the Communists were expelled in 1926, in night schools beginning in Ferreirastown, Johannesburg, and, most of all, in African trade unions where a Johannesburg-based co-ordinating body, the South African Federation of Non-European Trade Unions, was formed in 1928.
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

Communist Party Publications

From the late 1920s, then, the Communist Party was working mainly among urban and rural blacks and most of its publications reflected this racial bias. In the next 20 years, the party press would be a mirror of party policies and practices in relations with the trade union movement, Marxist separatists (especially the Trotskyites) and, above all, African nationalism and the Communist International. In the 1930s, for example, the party's influence in African nationalist circles waned (Legassick). In the 1940s, however, the party's two main newspapers--Inkululeko (Johannesburg) and Freedom (Cape Town)--had a multi-racial readership that went far beyond its membership, and the impact these publications had on the black national resistance movement probably surpassed even their most militant rivals. The Communist Party was outlawed in 1950, two years after the Nationalist Party gained control of the government. Party members, however, continued to play an important role in the activities of the resistance movement until the individuals and organizations involved were silenced in the early 1960s (Roux 1964, Simons & Simons 1969, Legassick 1973).

117 Die Arbeider En Arm Boer (The Workers and Poor Farmers)
1 January-June 1935
2 monthly
3 Afrikaans
4 Published in Johannesburg during the Depression in an abortive bid to attract poor Afrikaans-speaking whites to the party.
5 CP January-June 1935; JP January-June 1935 (M); PP January-June 1935; PISAL.

*118 Freedom
1 August 1939-summer 1948 (original series); September 1948-May 1950 (new series)
2 irregularly every two months (?1939-1948), fortnightly (1948-1950)
3 English
4 Published in Cape Town by the party's central committee as a magazine (every two months) and newsletter (fortnightly). Although Freedom followed orthodox Moscow (Stalinist) policies, many contributors, in fact, were not members of the party. Writers included J. H. Simons, W. H. Andrews, I. Wolfson, A. Lewitton, M. M. Kotane, E. Weinberg,

†The executive committee of the Communist Party in 1928 was made up of 19 Africans and four whites.
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

Communist Party Publications


5 CP August 1939-May 1950 (missing); JP August 1943-April 1950 (inc.); PF August 1943-December 1949 (inc.).

119 Hammer

1 November-December 1931 (two issues?)
2 monthly
3 English
4 Published in Johannesburg as an organ of the African Federation of Trade Unions. An earlier trade union coordinating body, the (S.A.) Federation of Non-European Trade Unions, had been created in 1928, but with the loss of several energetic leaders—including James La Guma and T. W. Thibedi, the first two general secretaries, and Ben Weinbren, the first president—the organization virtually collapsed. The African Federation of Trade Unions revived the co-ordinating body on a new basis: "Instead of fighting for higher wages in specific occupations, it organized or took part in demonstrations of the unemployed, international labour day rallies, and pass burning campaigns" (Simons & Simons). As a political conscience-raising force, however, the new trade union organization also failed, and by 1933 it was virtually "a small sect." The co-ordinating body was revived again in 1938 under the leadership of an Africanist, Gana Makaben, as the Non-European Trades Union Co-ordinating Committee. A rival, multi-racial joint committee led by Max Gordon formed a temporary splinter group but the two eventually merged in the Council of Non-European Trade Unions in 1941. Makaben, Daniel Tloome, David Gosani and James Phillip formed the executive committee of the new trade union coordinating body which devoted most of its energies in subsequent years to the African mine workers' union (Simons & Simons 1969).

5 CP November-December 1931 (two issues).

120 Ikaka (The Shield)

1 July-August 1931 (two issues?)
2 monthly
3 English/Zulu/Sotho
4 Published in Johannesburg as the organ of Ikaka Labasebenzi (Workers' Shield or Labour Defence) which was founded in 1931 on the initiative of Douglas G. Wolton, the party's general secretary and chief ideological strategist. Ikaka Labasebenzi, which was affiliated to International Red Aid, was one of several attempts by the party
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

Communist Party Publications

to gain control over the African nationalist movement. As Simons & Simons put it, in pledging to "assist political prisoners," "organize mass campaigns against all forms of white terror" and "fight all forms of racial oppression and racial chauvinism," Ikaka Labasebenzi was striving for "inter-racial solidarity" in appealing directly to the African masses. Ikaka, however, was apparently a brief interlude in the wake of government reprisals following a May Day demonstration in 1931. In practice, the party was unsuccessful because it refused to share power: Wolton "insisted that the party should 'go it alone,' without compromising entanglements or commitments to less radical organizations." Under different circumstances, Ikaka Labasebenzi started a new organ--Umvikeli Thebe in 1936 (Simons & Simons 1969).

5 CP July-August 1931 (two issues).

121 Indlela Yenkululeko (The Road to Freedom)
1 February 1933-June 1934 (no issues December 1933-January 1934)
2 monthly
3 English/Xhosa
4 Subtitled "a radical magazine for African students and teachers," it was published in Johannesburg but circulated mainly among the teachers and students at the South African Native College at Fort Hare (Alice, Cape Province) (Roux 1964, Reed 1976).
5 CP February 1933-June 1934; PmP June 1934 (inc., one issue); PP February-June 1934; PISAL.

122 Inkululeko (Freedom)
1 September 1915-June 1950 (see description)
2 weekly (1915-1924, 1926-1931, 1934-1938); fortnightly (1931-1934); monthly and fortnightly (1940-1950) (all frequencies irregular and approximate only)
3 English/Afrikaans/Zulu/Sotho/Xhosa/Tswana/Venda
4 Founded and published in Johannesburg by the International Socialist League (ISL) and, from 1921, the official organ of the Communist Party in South Africa. The newspaper appeared under the following titles: The International (September 1915-September 1924), South African Worker (original series July 1926-April 1930, revived series June 1936-March 1938), Umsebenzi (April 1930-May 1936), Inkululeko (July 1940-June 1950). An Inkululeko Newsletter, apparently a monthly, was produced in 1945. The ISL --an anti-war splinter group from the South African Labour Party which was formed in 1915--was perhaps the first white socialist organization in South Africa to take an
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

Communist Party Publications

interest in black workers. The opinions of the party's leaders on this issue—Gabriel Weinstock, Sidney P. Bunting, W. P. Andrews, A. C. Clark, and D. Ivon Jones—were reflected in the party newspaper *International*. In practice, however, rank-and-file members were indifferent to black interests or needs—Bunting and Jones were virtually the only active participants among the party's leaders—and *International* tended to reflect the racial biases of its white membership. In 1921 the Communist Party was formed and, from the late 1920s, the newspaper was aimed almost solely at a black audience. *International* was revived as the *South African Worker* which from 1928 was published in African languages as well as English. From 1930 the newspaper was entitled *Umsebenzi* (Worker). In 1931 it was transferred to Cape Town on the initiative of Edward Roux who was "editor, printer, cartoonist and street salesman." A year later, however, Douglas G. Wolton, the party's most important spokesman, moved the newspaper back to Johannesburg where it was changed, according to Roux, from a journal of wide-ranging political news and comment to a theoretical publication filled with "abstruse political essays." In 1933 Wolton was imprisoned and, after his release, left the country. Party members who were more flexible than Wolton at least on the issue of relations with other protest groups began to assume positions of power in the party. With the Nazi triumph in Germany, moreover, and the Communist International's subsequent call for a "united front," there was no longer any pressure from abroad to avoid such contacts. *Umsebenzi*, which had declined in popularity during the early 1930s, was converted to a weekly emphasizing general news of interest to Africans. Traditional diatribes against Christianity in general and the missionaries in particular, for example, were dropped in a new campaign to attract the educated elite of all political persuasions. As a result, *Umsebenzi's* readership soared and from the mid-1930s it was one of the most popular black publications in the country. After the demise of *Abantu-Batho* as the African National Congress' official organ in 1931, *Umsebenzi*, according to Roux, was "to all intents and purposes the organ of the Congress." Among the editors of *Umsebenzi* and its successor *S.A. Worker* were Josiah Ngedlane, Louis Joffe, Gaur Radebe, Albert Nzula, and Moses Kotane, who was to become secretary-general of the party. Ideological disputes were rarely allowed a dominant voice in the publication, although the Trotskyites—who had been vociferous communist dissenters from the early 1930s—continued to clash with the orthodox Stalinists of the Communist
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

Communist Party Publications

Party. During World War II, Inkululeko, which had succeeded S.A. Worker as the party's official organ, became even more militant in its support of African nationalist aspirations. Under editors like M. S. Diphuko and Edwin T. Mofutsanyana, Inkululeko was perhaps the most outspoken protest paper of this era. In the 1940s, correspondents elsewhere in Africa, Britain and the United States supplied international news coverage while staff writers and contributors on the national scene included A. Msitshana, L. P. Nqotolo, A. S. Kunene, J. B. Marks, H. Watts, C. S. Ramohane, M. Harmel, Z. Kgomo, J. Morley, A. M. Maliba (Venda editor), J. Muthibe, D. Tloome, J. Kebopetsoe, D. W. Bopape, and a variety of other white and black politicians and trade unionists. With the implementation of the Suppression of Communism Act in 1950, the Communist Party was declared a banned organization and Inkululeko ceased publication as the last of the party's organs in South Africa (Roux 1964, Simons & Simons 1969, Karis & Carter 1973, Reed 1976).

*123 Majammoho (a proverb meaning those who eat together)
1 (?) September 1967- (?) January 1970
2 irregular monthly, every two months
3 English/Sotho
4 Founded and published in Maseru as the official organ of the Communist Party in Lesotho. J. M. Kena (proprietor) was probably the editor. According to Khaketla, it ceased publication in the coup d'état of 1970 (Khaketla 1971). See also Makatolle.

*124 Ndaba Zamakanisisi E Tekwini (Durban Communist News)
1 (?) 1931 (one year only?)
2 (?)
3 English/Zulu
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

Communist Party Publications

4 An "illegal" underground newsletter published in Durban by the local district committee of the party apparently to facilitate communication between members, of whom many had been "banished" to the rural areas (Roux 1964).

5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

125 Tokoloho (Freedom)
1 (?) 1960s
2 (?) irregular monthly
3 English/Sotho
4 Published in Maseru by the central committee of the Communist Party in Lesotho. The newsletter was edited by John Motloheloa.
5 David Ambrose November 1966 (inc., one issue); Mazenod January/February 1964 (inc., one issue).

126 Umvikeli-Thebe/The African Defender
1 January-July 1936 (original series published in Johannesburg); March 1937-September/October 1938 (revived series published in Cape Town); first issue is incorrectly dated January 1935
2 monthly, irregularly every two months (1937-1938)
3 English/Zulu/Sotho/Xhosa
4 Founded in Johannesburg as the official organ of the Ikaka Labasebenzi (Workers' Shield or Labour Defence), an organization originally created in 1931 in one of several attempts by the party to exploit the forces of African nationalism. Ikaka, the organization's first organ, had failed in 1931, however, and by 1936 Ikaka Labasebenzi was more effectively a welfare agency helping detainees and co-operating with individuals and institutions of many political persuasions. Umvikeli-Thebe, the dominant title in the first series, was edited by Moses M. Kotane, later secretary general of the party, in Johannesburg. The African Defender, dominant title in the revised series, was edited by Kotane and Edward Roux (who left the party in 1936) in Cape Town, and it emphasized educational topics. Subtitled "a paper for Bantu education and development," it featured, among other things, a regular literacy column called "Basic English for Africans." Examples of its consciousness-raising methodology: "Black men and white men are living in Africa. The black man is still not free. Some white men are free" (March 1937); "...the chief things needed by us Bantu in our fight for a better existence in South Africa are knowledge, power and money" (July 1937). The newspaper's major story, however, was the war in Ethiopia, a "political event" which generated an enormous
response from Africans at the time. The circulation of most black newspapers soared, but when Ethiopian resistance collapsed so did the Africans' interest in the war. Sales slumped and several black publications died. Among the casualties was The African Defender (Roux 1964, Simons & Simons 1969, Reed 1976).


127 Die Ware Republikein (The True Republican)

1 May 1940-October 1944 (suspended August 1942-September 1943)
2 monthly, fortnightly (September 1941-April 1942)
3 Afrikaans
4 Published in Johannesburg and aimed at urban Afrikaans-speaking workers. Edited by Wilson Venter, it included educational articles on African history.
5 CP May 1940-October 1944; JU (Race-N) May 1940-November 1943 (inc.).

*128 The Young Worker

1 (?) 1923- (?) January 1925
2 irregular
3 English
4 Published in Johannesburg as the bulletin of the Young Communist League of South Africa (YCL) which was, in turn, affiliated with the Young Communist International. YCL, youth league of the Communist Party, became embroiled in the question of black membership in the 1920s. One wing--represented by the white "negrophilist" faction (including Edward Roux, YCL chairman in the 1920s) and early African disciples like Stanley Silwana and Thomas Mbeki--urged the YCL to concentrate its efforts on recruiting blacks and striving for an integrated, non-racial membership. By the later 1920s, the Communist Party had adopted this platform (Roux 1964).
5 JP (Strange) May 1924-January 1925 (inc., four issues).
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

129 Counter-Attack

*129 Counter-Attack

1 (?) February 1956- (?) June/July 1962 (several undated, unnumbered issues; at least four earlier mimeographed bulletins January-April 1954)
2 irregular monthly and every two months
3 English
4 Founded in Johannesburg by the South African Congress of Democrats (COD) as its official organ. A white pressure group, COD was formed in 1953 after a meeting in Johannesburg during which several black political leaders called for an organization of white South Africans to support the Defiance Campaign against apartheid, which had been launched in 1952. Few whites joined COD, but those who did were very active in the campaign. By 1962, about 100 members had been declared banned persons—probably a greater proportion of the total membership than any other black or white protest group at the time. COD declared its "solidarity" with the African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress and other black organizations (Congress Alliance), but, of course, Counter-Attack was aimed primarily at a white audience. It is one of the few known "white" serial publications which actively supported the liberation movement under Nationalist Party rule in the 1950s and 1960s (Robertson 1971). See also Alliance.

130 Defence and Aid Fund Newsletter

1 July/September 1961-January 1965 (six issues)
2 irregular quarterly
3 English
4 Founded in Johannesburg as an organ of the South African Defence and Aid Fund which was formed to assist jailed defendants and their families during the "teason" trials of the 1960s. Nearly 1300 persons were convicted, for example, between January 1963 and November 1964. The newsletter ceased publication when the Fund was declared a banned organization. It also appeared under the title D & A (1961-1964). See also Treason Trial Bulletin, Treason Trial Defence Fund.
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

133 Fighting Talk

131 The Democrat/Die Demokraat
1 April 1939-December 1949
2 monthly (1939-1943), fortnightly (1943-1948), monthly (1949)
3 English/Afrikaans (see description)
4 Founded in Johannesburg as the organ of the South African Democratic League, a white-dominated protest group concerned in part with urban black living and working conditions. The magazine was edited by Wulf Sachs for about four years and then by an all-white editorial committee consisting of E. Bernstein, E. J. Burford, Mrs. L. Kotkin, and H. M. Schnier. It began as an English/Afrikaans monthly but Afrikaans became a separate edition in 1940, although the bi-lingual title was preserved. As a monthly news digest, it was entitled Democrat Monthly from February 1949 until it was banned in December 1949. It incorporated S.A. Spectator in May 1941. Democrat had a multi-racial readership, although most of the writers were white socialists. Among the contributors were Trevor Huddleston, Yusaf Dadoo, E. S. Sachs, Alec Wanless, I. Glyn Thomas, V. C. Berrange, and T. P. O'Brien.
5 CP April 1939-December 1949 (inc.); JP April 1939-December 1949; J Race April 1939-December 1949 (inc.); PP February 1944-December 1949 (inc.); PISAL.

132 DWEP Newsletter
1 March 1975-to date
2 irregular monthly
3 English
4 A newsletter published in Johannesburg by the Domestic Workers and Employers Project (DWEP), a research-cum-advice bureau sponsored by the South African Institute of Race Relations to foster better wages and working conditions among black domestic workers in Johannesburg. The newsletter was also entitled DWEP (March-December 1975).
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

*133 Fighting Talk
1 (?) February 1942-February 1963
2 monthly
3 English/Afrikaans
4 Published in Johannesburg by the Homefront League of the Springbok Legion, a servicemen's association founded in 1941. Fighting Talk was a newspaper until after World War II, when it became a magazine. For 12 years Springbok Legion and its organ "carried on a vigorous campaign for soldiers' rights, condemned racial discrimination, and alerted the League's 40,000 members to the disruptive work of nazified nationalists" (Simons & Simons). From January 1954 the editorial
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

133 Fighting Talk

board was expanded to include non-legionnaires from the black political parties and pressure groups which were to form the Congress Alliance in 1955. Thereafter, Fighting Talk was the organ of the Congress Alliance until the organization was banned in 1963. Among its editors was Ruth First (Simons & Simons 1969).


*134 Focus '64

1 January/February-(?) October 1964
2 irregular
3 English
4 Subtitled "spotlight on current affairs," Focus '64 was a news bulletin focussing on the effect that apartheid legislation was having on black workers. Initially, Focus '64 called itself "a free news service" to avoid the restrictions on newspapers as set forth in the Newspaper Imprint Act of 1934. The journal, however, was banned in 1964.

5 J Race May/June, October 1964 (inc., two issues); JU (Race) January/February 1964 (inc., one issue).

*135 Food and Canning Workers' Union Newsletter

1 (?) 1941-(?) 1953
2 irregular
3 English
4 Published in Cape Town as the organ of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, one of the few in South Africa which accepted African members (Horrell 1961). See also The Commercial Traveller.

5 JU (Race) March 1942-July 1953 (inc., three issues).

136 Garment Worker/Klerwerker

1 October 1936-to date (irregular numbering)
2 every two months (1936-1953), weekly (1953-to date)
3 English/Afrikaans
4 Published in Johannesburg as the official organ of the Garment Workers' Union. From March 1957 to August 1972 the magazine was issued in three separate editions: "No. 1 Branch News," "No. 2 Branch News" and "News of African Union," which was the only edition aimed specifically at an African audience. From 1953 to 1957 the publication was entitled Garment Worker Edition of Saamtrek. Under the leadership of E. S. (Solly) Sachs and, after he left South Africa in 1951, Johanna Cornelius, a
chairman of the Socialist Party, the Garment Workers' Union was a leader in campaigns promoted by those "mixed" trade unions which actively sought to legitimize the rights of black workers. The magazine is an informative source for the trade union movement as a whole during this period. It was incorporated in Saamtrek (see Unitas) from 1953 to 1957 (Sachs 1957, Horrell 1961, 1969).

Although an "independent" socialist newspaper in theory, Guardian supported the Communist Party in South Africa throughout its colourful career and, as such, was generally regarded as one of the two major party publications (see also Inkululeko) in South Africa. Guardian was founded and initially edited by Betty Radford (Mrs. George Sachs) in Cape Town. It was published by the Prudential Printing and Publishing Company (Stewart Printing Works) which was taken over, according to Friedgut, by Indian financial interests in 1947. Brian Bunting, son of a founder of the Communist Party in South Africa, succeeded Radford (1937-1948) as editor. Thereafter, Bunting and/or Fred Carneson edited the newspaper and were responsible for much of the political comment. Writers/editors during the crucial 1950s and early 1960s included Ruth First, Joe Gqabi, Lionel Forman, Tennyson X. Makiwane, Robert Resha, Marimuthu P. Naicker, Govan Mbeki, H. A. Naidoo, and Alex La Guma. One of the few chroniclers of the resistance movement with a national circulation, Guardian's popularity can be gauged from the fact that apparently it was the only South African newspaper given an increase in newsprint allocation during World War II. Cited by Albert Luthuli as "the fighting mouthpiece of African aspirations," it was also a significant outlet for black grievances. The newspaper was banned several times and subjected to continued harassment, while virtually all its contributors were banned, jailed or forced into exile. It appeared under seven different titles: The Cape Guardian (February-June 1937), The Guardian (June 1937-May 1952), The Clarion (May-August 1952), People's World (August-October 1952), Advance (November 1952-October 1954), New Age (October 1954-April 1962, August-November 1962), Spark (December 1962-March 1963). The newspaper finally died.
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

137 The Guardian

according to Roux, "when the producers were forbidden on pain of imprisonment to take any part in editing, writing or publishing any journal whatsoever" (Roux 1964, Ainslee 1966, Simons & Simons 1969, Karis & Carter 1973, Davenport 1977, Friedgut 1949, Reed 1976). See also Communist Party publications.


* * *

Liberal Party Publications

Although the Liberal Party never succeeded in winning a seat in South Africa's white Parliament, it was the only legal multi-racial political party in the country, after the Communist Party was outlawed in 1950, that supported the principal of equal rights regardless of race and eventually campaigned on a platform of universal adult suffrage. The Liberal Party was founded in 1953 by middle class professionals, most of whom were white, from a variety of "radical" backgrounds. Author Alan Paton and journalist Jordan K. Ngunbene, both from Natal, were among the party's key leaders. By 1961, a majority of its members were African urban workers and peasants from rural Natal and the Eastern Cape (including Transkei). A smaller number of Coloured and Indian merchants and intellectuals, and representatives of black organizations outlawed or otherwise circumscribed in the 1950s, were also drawn to the party. Essentially a pressure group after 1960, the Liberal Party was dissolved in 1968 when the promulgation of the Improper Interference Act made multi-racial parties illegal, in effect, in South Africa.

138 Contact

1 January 1954-December 1967
3 English/Zulu
4 As a monthly, the party's official organ was published in Pietermaritzburg between January 1954 and January 1958 and edited by Peter Brown, the key organizer in Natal and later national chairman of the party. As a fortnightly, Contact was published in Cape Town between February 1958 and December 1967 and edited (until 1962) by Patrick Duncan, a former colonial administrator in Basutoland and also an influential party organizer. In Pietermaritzburg, Contact was succeeded by Sokel'-Umlilo (February-April/May 1958)
a Zulu expression meaning "we go to seek a light for your fire from those whose fire is burning." After some controversy over interpretation, it was renamed Umhlanganisi (June 1958–March 1961)—"the one who brings together"—and much of the material in both newsletters was written in Zulu. In the 1950s, the party operated within the traditional parliamentary system in a bid to win white political support, and its franchise policy was weakened by wage, property and educational qualifications. These considerations were reflected in Contact until the late 1950s, when the party began to promote the ideal of universal adult suffrage. This was official policy after the Progressive Party, launched by dissidents from the United Party in 1959, opted for qualified multi-racial suffrage (Reed 1976).

Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

139 Liberal News (Cape Town)

1 February 1954–May 1966
2 irregular monthly
3 English
4 Published in Cape Town as the party's Cape provincial newsletter. The journal had various titles: Liberal News (February–August 1954), Liberal Party Cape Division News (April 1955–October 1960), Cape Liberal News (December 1960–June 1963), Liberal Party of South Africa, Cape Provincial Division News Leaflet (September 1964–January 1965), Cape Liberal News (May 1966).

140 Liberal News (Johannesburg)

1 February 1954–January/June 1967
2 irregular monthly
3 English
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

Liberal Party Publications

141 Liberal Opinion
1 September 1961-April 1968
2 quarterly
3 English
4 Published in Pietermaritzburg, it replaced Umhlanganisi which had ceased publication in 1961. Liberal Opinion, Cape Town's Contact and Johannesburg's Liberal News were the party's main organs until 1968.
5 CP, CU, JU, PmP, PmU, and PP September 1961-April 1968; PISAL.

142 Libertas (The Liberal)
1 June/July 1959-December 1960
2 every two months (1959), monthly (1960)
3 English/Afrikaans (individual articles in African languages)
4 Published in Pretoria originally for an Afrikaans-language readership. The newsletter was entitled Die Liberalis (June/July-August/September 1959) and Libertas (July-December 1960). As Libertas, English was added together with articles in various African languages. A newsletter in English entitled Chairman's Chat (April 1965?-November 1966?) was published separately as an occasional bulletin in Pretoria.
5 CP June/July-August/September 1959 (inc.); PmP June/July 1959-December 1960 (inc.); PP June/July 1959-December 1960 (inc.). Chairman's Chat PmP April 1965-November 1966; PISAL.

143 Reality
1 March 1969-to date
2 fortnightly
3 English
4 Founded and published in Pietermaritzburg as a mouthpiece for former members of the Liberal Party.
5 CP, PP March 1969+.

144 Sibanye (We are one)
1 February/March 1961-September 1967 (see description)
2 irregular
3 English/Zulu
4 For a few months in 1961 each region of the party in Natal produced its own newsletter. Apparently only one each of these newsletters, however, was published. Sibanye (February/March 1961) represented Southern Natal, Inhlangano (April 1961)—meaning Unity—represented the
Coastal Region, *Ivulandlela* (May 1961)—meaning Pathfinder—represented Northern Natal, and the Midlands Region Newsletter (March 1961) represented the Natal Midlands. *Sibanye* was reactivated in a new series (July 1962-September 1967) and published in Pietermaritzburg as the organ of the party for the whole of Natal. From mid-1963 *Sibanye* was written only in Zulu. A separate journal entitled *Liberal Party News* was also published in Pietermaritzburg. It seems to have appeared in two series (March 1962-June 1963; October 1964-February 1968) as a monthly, and it was written entirely in English.


**Transkei Liberal News**
1 January 1964-April 1968
2 fortnightly (1964-1967), irregularly every two months (1967-1968)
3 English
4 Published in Cape Town, the newsletter focussed on Transkei "homeland" politics although, in theory, it was "not for circulation in the Transkei" (a subtitle).

**Liberation**
1 September 1953-December 1959
2 about 10 issues a year
3 English
4 Founded in Johannesburg as a quality magazine focussing on issues of concern to blacks and non-establishment whites in South Africa. Subtitled "a journal of democratic discussion," it was aimed at the intellectual elite. The magazine's contributors included Michael Harmel, H. J. Simons, Joe Slovo, Nelson Mandela, Duma Nokwe, D. Dhlamini, M. Mokgohlwa, G. Fasulo, Helen Joseph, Govan Mbeki, Richard Cope and a variety of other critics of apartheid. It was printed and published by Daniel Tloome (Reed 1976).
5 CP August 1955-December 1959 (inc.); GU (Cory) August 1958 (inc., one issue); JP October 1955-October 1958 (inc.); J Race September 1953-December 1959; PmP July 1955-December 1959 (inc.); PISAL.
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

147 The New African

1 January 1962–July 1964 (in South Africa); March 1965–November 1969 (in exile) (53 issues are known to have been published)
2 monthly
3 English

148 Sash

1 January 1956–to date
2 monthly (1956–1960), quarterly (1960–to date)
3 English/Afrikaans
4 The official organ of the Black Sash, a white women's pressure group created in 1955 to protest the removal of Cape Coloureds from the voters' roll. The organization was originally called the Women's Defence of the Constitution League. For the past 20 years its members, wearing black sashes, have staged silent public protests throughout the country against the tyranny of apartheid. The magazine, which has a multi-racial readership, has been entitled Black Sash (January 1956–May 1969) and Sash (August 1969–to date). Published in Johannesburg, it includes reports from the organization's regional "advice" offices as well as articles on a variety of topics relating to women in South Africa (Robertson 1971).
5 BP, CP, JP January 1956+; PP August 1969+ (inc.); PISAL.

149 Servitor

1 November 1939–May 1940
2 monthly
3 English
4 A magazine published in Durban by the Society of Servants of South Africa, a pressure group dedicated to Mahandas K. Gandhi's philosophy of non-violent passive resistance. The organization was limited to whites and Indians, however, until
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

SAIRR Publications

May 1940 when the first African was admitted to membership. Servitor focussed on Indian grievances in South Africa, and one article was usually devoted to India. African and Coloured problems were limited mainly to education. Most issues contained some creative writing as well.

To November 1939-May 1940; CU November-December 1939 (inc.); DKC November 1939-May 1940 (inc.); DP November 1939-May 1940; J Race November 1939-May 1940; JU November 1939-May 1940 (inc.); PP November 1939-May 1940; PISAL.

Socialist Action

1 June-August 1939
2 monthly
3 English
4 Founded in Johannesburg as the organ of the Workers' International League, one of several Trotskyite groups that was influential in the 1930s and 1940s. The Workers' International League controlled several unregistered African unions in Johannesburg and surrounding areas. Originally, the Trotskyites in Johannesburg had been affiliated with the Fourth International, one of the factions that had developed out of Cape Town's Lenin Club, and together they published the Workers' Voice. Friction with the Cape Town branch, however, led to the formation of the Workers' International League which, for a few months before World War II, produced Socialist Action. The journal, primarily theoretical, would seem to have appealed mainly to the intellectual elite (Roux 1964). See also Citizen, The Spark, The Workers' Voice, Youth in Revolt.

To June-August 1939.

* * *

South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) Publications

Founded in 1929, the SAIRR has played an important role as an interpreter as well as an advocate of the multi-racial liberal Christian tradition in modern South Africa. For many years, the SAIRR was virtually unique as a research agency in the field of "race relations," and the information transmitted helped to establish the agenda for discussion and debate on this topic. Blacks and whites alike, moreover, were influenced by its publications, which were disseminated through allied agencies like the inter-racial Joint Councils and a variety of political, educational and religious institutions. SAIRR has had only three directors throughout its history—J. D. Rheinallt Jones, Q. Whyte, and F. J. van Wyk. Its headquarters are in Johannesburg, and it maintains regional offices throughout the country.
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

SAIRR Publications

151 Race Relations Journal
1 November/December 1933–January/March 1962
2 every two months (1933–1935), quarterly (1935–1962)
3 English
4 Published in Johannesburg, the magazine contained a summary of the activities of the SAIRR and associated organizations such as the Joint Councils. It also included investigative articles on various topics relevant to race relations in South Africa. The journal was entitled Race Relations from 1933 to 1950.
5 CP, DP, GU, J Race, JU, PmU, and PP November/December 1933–January/March 1962; PISAL.

152 Race Relations News
1 July 1938–to date
2 monthly
3 English
4 Published in Johannesburg, the newspaper is an information digest on SAIRR activities and current events in the field of race relations.
5 CP, CU, DP, DU, JP, J Race, PmP, PmU and PP July 1938+; PISAL.

*153 Race Relations regional newsletters
1–4 Regional offices of the SAIRR have produced occasional newsletters in recent years. The Southern Transvaal region published an irregular information sheet (October 1966–January 1971), newsletter (April 1974–to date), and annual report (1973–to date) in Johannesburg. The Natal region produced an irregular information sheet (1964–to date) and an irregular newsletter entitled News Views and Events (September 1976–to date) in Durban. The Eastern Cape region produced an irregular newsletter (1972?–to date) in Port Elizabeth.
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

154 Race Relations Survey
1 1930-to date
2 annual
3 English
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

155 South African Labour Bulletin
1 April 1974-to date
2 monthly
3 English
4 Published in Durban by the Institute for Industrial Education, an agency concerned mainly with urban African workers. The institute acts as a legal aid society and advice bureau on how to organize and operate trade unions, and its journal is a valuable source of information on black trade union activities past and present. The editorial board (1977): (Cape Town) Johann Maree and Dudley Horner; (Durban) Alec Erwin, John Mawbey (editor), Foszia Fisher and Ravi Joshi; (Johannesburg) Eddie Webster. Most whites associated with this organization were previously involved in the National Union of South African Students' wages commissions at the universities of the Witwatersrand, Cape Town and Natal. See also Abasebenzi, Umanyano.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

156 The Spark
1 March 1935-June 1939
2 monthly
3 English
4 Founded and published in Cape Town by Trotskyites who were members of the Spartacist Club, a splinter-group of the Cape Town Lenin Club. The Spartacists launched a multi-racial organization entitled the Workers' Party of South Africa with The Spark as its official organ. The newspaper included, according to Roux, "a searching analysis of South African conditions in terms of Bolshevik theory" and several "propagandist plays" written by the party's African members (Roux 1964, Simons & Simons 1969, Reed 1976). See also Citizen, Socialist Action, The Workers' Voice, Youth in Revolt.
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

156 The Spark

5 DKC April 1935–June 1939 (inc.); GU (Cory) March 1937 (inc., one issue); JU March 1935–June 1939 (inc.); PISAL.

157 Trade Union Bulletin

1 September 1941–December 1954
2 monthly
3 English
4 Published in Cape Town as the official organ of the Western Province Federation of Labour Unions. Under the leadership of Robert Stuart, several more traditional, white-oriented Cape trade unions broke away from the Cape Federation of Labour Unions in 1941 and formed the Western Province and District Council of Trade Unions which was later renamed the Western Province Federation of Labour Unions. It barely qualified as a multi-racial body since it had some Coloured and Indian but no African members. Six registered unions representing 17,000 workers in the Western Cape were affiliated with the organization in 1954 when it was disbanded to become part of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA) (Horrell 1961). See also Cape Federation of Labour Unions, Ambag.

158 Trades and Labour Journal of South Africa

1 December 1931–November 1936
2 monthly
3 English
4 Published in Johannesburg as the official organ of the South African Trades and Labour Council. Created in 1930 out of the South African Trade Union Co-ordinating Committee, this multi-racial co-ordinating body was one of the few which accepted unregistered (i.e. African) as well as registered (i.e. white/Coloured/Indian) unions. Not many African unions actually joined the Trades and Labour Council—there were seven in 1945—but most of the organization's other unions had "mixed" white, Coloured and Indian members. It became part of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA) in 1954 (Horrell 1961, 1969). See also Ambag.
5 CP December 1931–November 1936; JP March 1933–November 1936 (inc.); PF September 1934–November 1936 (inc.); PISAL.

159 Treason Trial Bulletin

1 February 1958–May 1961 (13 issues)
2 irregular
3 English
4 Published in Johannesburg by the Treason Trial Defence Fund which was established to assist families of defendants in the
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

163 Wits Worker

treason trials between 1956 and 1961. See also Defence and Aid Fund Newsletter, Treason Trial Defence Fund.

160 Treason Trial Defence Fund
1 August 1958-March 1961 (58 issues, including one unnumbered issue in June 1957)
2 irregular
3 English
4 Published in Johannesburg by the Treason Trial Defence Fund, the newsletter consisted of quotes taken from the South African and overseas press concerning the treason trials between 1956 and 1961. See also Defence and Aid Fund Newsletter, Treason Trial Bulletin.

161 Umanyano (Unity)
1 May 1976-to date
2 monthly
3 English/Afrikaans/Xhosa
4 A newsletter published by the University of Cape Town Students Representative Council's wages commission. See also Abasebenzi, South African Labour Bulletin.
5 CP and PP May 1976+.

162 Unitas
1 September 1952-January 1959
2 weekly (1952-1957), (monthly 1957-1959)
3 English/Afrikaans
4 An anti-apartheid trade union publication which supported the multi-racial South African Trades and Labour Council. As Saamtrek (September 1952-February 1957), special editions were published for garment and leather workers. As Unitas (March 1957-January 1959), it was subtitled "a monthly news magazine for the workers of South Africa" (Horrell 1961, 1969). See also Garment Worker.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

163 Wits Worker
1 (?) 1972- (?) 1977
2 irregular
3 English
4 A Black University Workers' Association (BUWA) was formed at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, in September
Multi-Racial Parties, Unions and Groups

163 Wits Worker

1972. Membership is open to Africans, Coloureds and Asians employed by the university. Abel M. Molefe was chairman of BUWA in 1976. *Wits Worker*, BUWA's official organ was published by the university's students' representative council.

5 JU (issues cannot be traced).

*164 The Workers' Voice

1 (?) early 1940s
2 monthly
3 English
4 An organ of the Fourth International, one of several Trotskyite factions that emerged from Cape Town's Lenin Club in the 1930s. According to Roux, the Fourth International "gained considerable influence among the younger generation of Coloured teachers and university students in the Cape." It was one of many groups that protested against the creation of the Coloured Advisory Department in 1943. Like most Trotskyite publications, *Workers' Voice* stressed Marxist theory and ideology. A "theoretical supplement" (July 1944-?July 1947) was subtitled "a scientific journal of revolutionary Marxism" (Roux 1964). See also *Citizen*, *Socialist Action*, *The Spark*, *Youth in Revolt*.

5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho; Theoretical supplement CP July 1944-July 1947 (inc., six issues); JP July 1944-July 1945 (inc., two issues).

165 Youth in Revolt

1 April-July/August, November 1945 (four issues?)
2 irregular monthly
3 English
4 An organ of the youth wing of the Workers' International League, a Trotskyite pressure group based in Johannesburg in the 1930s and 1940s. The newsletter focussed on the war, bitterly attacking the policies of Stalinist Russia. The publication seems to have been entitled *The Revolutionary Communist* for at least one issue (November 1945). See also *Citizen*, *Socialist Action*, *The Spark*, *The Workers' Voice*.

5 CP April-July/August 1945 (inc.); JP April-July/August 1945 (inc.); JU April-July/August 1945 (inc.); PP May/June-November 1945 (inc.); PISAL.
General-Interest Publications, Sports and Entertainment

Those publications which were not the organs of specific political or trade-union bodies and which emphasized news of general interest to the reader were placed in this category. Sport and entertainment publications, which proliferated with the emergence of a mass audience in the 1950s and 1960s, were also included. Virtually all of the publications in this chapter are South African.

We decided to place the "township" editions--designated pages, editions, extras and supplements in contemporary South African "white" newspapers devoted to "black" news in the urban ghettos--as a separate section in this chapter since they were concerned almost exclusively with "ethnic" community news or sensational sex-crime-sport news in these areas. This is not a complete current listing, because the information, difficult to obtain in any event, is outdated quickly as more newspapers enter the field.

The educated elite, of course, has always read the established "white" press in South Africa and some, in fact, were regular contributors (these included prominent officials of the African National Congress before 1960). Only eight of 120 daily, weekly and monthly "white" publications in South Africa contacted during the course of compiling this guide, however, apparently had ever produced regular pages, or even columns, for black readers prior to 1960.

Few of these journals were founded before the 1930s, when the Black Press in South Africa was still relatively independent. Most of the publications in this category were owned by white, mainly English-language, commercial interests. Several well-known newspapers are in this category, including Bantu World (see World), Umteleli wa Bantu (see Mining Sun), Drum and Post.

166 Africa

1 March 1954–July 1955
2 monthly
3 English
General Interest Publications

166 Africa!

"Drum's younger sister" (subtitle) was published by Jim Bailey in Johannesburg. Can Themba edited the entertainment magazine which generally had one "serious" feature article each issue—the most important being the serial biography of the African National Congress leader Alfred B. Xuma. Male and female "pin up" pictures on the front and back covers were a new innovation in the Black Press. Africa! was incorporated in Post in August 1955. See also Drum, Post.

167 African Echo

1 August 1958–March 1964
2 weekly
3 English/Tswana edition, English/Sotho edition, English/Zulu edition (for Swaziland)
4 Published in Johannesburg by Bantu Press for the High Commission territories of Bechuanaland (Botswana), Basutoland (Lesotho) and Swaziland. African Echo was issued in three editions: Naledi ya Batswana (The Voice of the Batswana) for Tswana speakers, Lentsoe la Basotho (The Voice of the Basotho) for Sotho speakers, and Izwi lama Swazi (The Voice of the Swazi) for the Swazi people who at the time read and wrote in Zulu. The newspaper was essentially the mouthpiece of the British colonial administration which helped subsidize the publication. As Bennett M. Khaketla put it when he rejected an offer to be editor of Lentsoe la Basotho: 'the Voice of Government, of Europeans, of Capitalists, of Exploiters.' Urban township and territorial news was blended with selected items from Britain (articles on the royal family) and America (especially ethnic minorities). African activities elsewhere on the continent generally received sympathetic coverage (Bunting 1959). See also Izwi lama Swazi, Naledi ya Batswana.

168 The African Review

1 August 1960 (one issue?)
2 monthly (intended)
3 English
4 Founded in Johannesburg (African Market Publishers) and edited by N. G. K. Holliday, the magazine was "about Africa for Africans" (subtitle). It covered news events in sub-Saharan Africa but focussed on entertainment in South Africa.
General Interest Publications

173 The Bantu Nation

169 The African Ring
1 November 1949-May 1951
2 monthly (1949-1950), fortnightly (1950-1951)
3 English
4 Founded and published in Johannesburg (Sporting Publications), it was "for all non-European professional and amateur boxers" (subtitle). The magazine, edited by S. McWells Maolea, included historical articles on black boxers in South Africa, Britain and the United States.
5 BP November 1949-May 1951; CP November 1949-September/October 1950 (inc.); PP November 1949-May 1951; PISAL.

170 African Soccer Mirror
1 March 1972-to date
2 monthly
3 English
4 Published in Durban as the official organ of the South African Bantu (later National) Football Association and the National Professional Soccer League.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

171 African Sports
1 July 1953-May/June 1955
2 monthly
3 English
4 A sports magazine, published in Johannesburg, which concentrated on boxing.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

*172 African Sunrise
1 ca. 1945 (one year only?)
2 (?)
3 English
4 A newspaper published in Johannesburg and aimed at African "music fans, jazz enthusiasts and crooners" (Roux 1964).
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

173 The Bantu Nation
1 November 1928-February 1929
2 weekly
3 English/Xhosa
4 Founded in Aliwal North, Cape, as a "review of social, educational and political questions" (subtitle). It was essentially an early community newspaper for Africans living in the vicinity of Aliwal North. As such, it covered local news,
General Interest Publications

173 The Bantu Nation

"society" Africans, and school activities but was devoid of political or social content.
5 JP (Strange) November 1928-February 1929.

174 The Bantu Recorder

1 October 7-28, 1933
2 weekly
3 English/Xhosa/Tswana
4 Founded and published in Krugersdorp, Transvaal (West Rand Publications). Another early example of a community newspaper for Africans with "society" and school activities, sports and news of local interest. It circulated from Randfontein to Springs in the Southern Transvaal (Couzens personal communication).
5 JP (Strange) October 7-28, 1933.

175 Bona (See or Look)

1 March 1956-to date
2 monthly
3 English, Zulu, Xhosa, Sotho/Tswana editions
4 One of the major black pictorial magazines, Bona was published originally in Johannesburg by a subsidiary of Afrikaanse Pers (now Perskor). Bunting described Bona in 1958 as "packed with picture stories of 'society' Africans who have 'made good.'" Bona has developed into a general-interest magazine, however, with a considerable African readership. Regarded by the South African government as an educational publication, it is distributed free to African schools. Like its contemporaries, Zonk! and Drum, Bona was a pioneer in the use of color—primarily red and yellow—to attract African readers. The magazine incorporated Zonk! in August 1964 (Bunting 1959, Christian Literature, 1956).
5 Vernacular editions March 1956+ Copyright Libraries; English Edition August 1964+ Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

176 Cape Herald

1 February 1965-to date
2 weekly
3 English
4 Founded and published in Cape Town, it has been the major newspaper for Coloureds since it was taken over by the Argus Company in April 1969. Richard E. van der Ross, a prominent educationalist, was the first editor. Cape Herald is essentially a community newspaper, although to some extent it has adopted the sex-crime-sport formula in common with many other contemporary black publications in South Africa.
5 BP July 1966+ (inc.); CP February 1965+; FmP February 1968+ (inc.).
General Interest Publications

180 Clarion

*177 The Citizen
1 (?) 1897-July (?) 1898
2 (?)
3 English
4 A newspaper published in Kimberley, Cape, by the Virginia Jubilee Singers, an American black singing troupe which apparently toured South Africa for several years in the 1890s (see "Gemel" in Cape Standard 3/29/1938). It is the earliest known independent Coloured newspaper. According to Couzens (citing "Gemel"), the "reports of various meetings and concerts" in the Citizen "had a distinct American flavour." The registered proprietors of the newspaper were Gideon and Jacobus J. Paulus, but it was owned by Henry W. Beer when it was merged with The Kimberley Elector in July/August 1898 (Couzens 1975, Reed personal communication).
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

178 City
1 November-December 1968
2 weekly
3 English
4 Published in Durban (Action Publications) as an entertainment magazine. It consisted of advice columns, sex and soccer news and a photo-comic supplement entitled Champion.

*179 The Clarion
1 October 1948-February 1949
2 weekly
3 English
4 A Coloured sports and "society" magazine published in Cape Town (Reed 1976).
5 CP October 1948-February 1949 (missing).

180 Clarion
1 April-July 1971
2 weekly
3 English
4 Published by the Cape Times, a white daily newspaper in Cape Town, in an abortive attempt to launch a newspaper for Coloureds. It was a sensational broadsheet focussing on sex, sport and violence. A few articles were devoted to the government-sponsored Coloured Representative Council.
5 Cape Times offices; CP April-July 1971; PmP July 1971 (inc., two issues); PP July 1971 (inc., two issues); PISAL.
General Interest Publications

181 Colcom Life

*181 Colcom Life
1 January-September 1953
2 weekly
3 English/Afrikaans
4 Founded in Graaff-Reinet, Cape, and published by C. A. du T. Oberholzer as a community newspaper for Coloureds in the Cape Midlands.
5 PP February-September 1953 (inc.).

182 Community News
1 June 1958-January/March 1962
2 irregular monthly
3 English/Afrikaans
4 Founded and published in Durban by the city's coloured Memorial Community Centre. The newsletter was edited, among others, by W. H. Pietersen and Ivan Fredericks, and it consisted mainly of advice columns and local news.

183 Drum
1 March 1951-April 1965 (original series); April 1968-to date (revived series)
2 monthly (1951-1972), fortnightly (1972-to date)
3 English
4 Founded and published as The African Drum by a three-man directorate--James R. A. Bailey, R. J. Stratford, and R. J. Crisp--and edited initially by Crisp in Cape Town. The magazine was moved to Johannesburg in October 1951, however, and from June 1954 it was under the complete control of Bailey, who recruited top editors from Britain to run the magazine. Anthony Sampson (who replaced Crisp in 1951), Sylvester Stein and Tom Hopkinson were among the early editors of the magazine. From February 1952 the title was altered to Drum. Originally, the magazine tried to cater to the ethnic traditions of the rural African, but the target audience was soon shifted to black urbanites in the Transvaal, although Drum's readership eventually extended throughout Southern and even Central Africa. Independent editions were produced in East and West Africa, and distribution agencies were developed in the West Indies, Great Britain and the United States. The secret of Drum's extraordinary success lay in its blend of exclusives--Drum, for example, was the only South African publication to have a reporter and photographer present at Sharpeville--and investigative news exposés which focussed on such topics as township crime, the "shebeen" queens (these illegal bars run by women are an important social institution in
urban African life), prison farms, and the notorious "tot" system (whereby Coloured agricultural labourers in the Western Cape were paid with "tots" of cheap wine). These articles were supported by personality profiles, local news and gossip columns, and the lavish—and hitherto unprecedented—use of visual aids. Drum, like its contemporaries Bona and Zonk!, was a pioneer in the use of color, primarily red and yellow, to attract African readers. News, in turn, was combined with quality fiction (short stories, poems, literary essays), features on music (especially jazz) and sport (especially boxing and soccer) to produce what was popularly known as the Drum "school" of journalism and creative writing. Among its practitioners were Henry Nxumalo ("Mr. Drum"), Casey Motsisi, Walter Dimbar, D. G. S. Mtinkulu, Todd Matshikiza, Can Themba, G. F. Mtini, Juby Mayet, Peter Clarke, Gelana Twala, Job Rathebe, Peter Magubane, Ezekiel Mphahlele, James Matthews, Arthur Maimane, Bloke Modisane, and Cyprian Ekwensi (West Africa). Between May 1965 and March 1968 the South African edition of Drum appeared as a fortnightly supplement in Post, Bailey's other major publication at the time. Drum was revived as an independent publication (Trinity Printing and Publishing Company) in April 1968 under another British editor, David Garner, and, in 1969, G. R. Naidoo became the magazine's first black editor. A Cape edition (April 1968-December 1970) for Coloureds and a Natal edition (April 1968-December 1970) for Indians failed, but the Transvaal edition (April 1968-to date) for Africans was distributed nationally and it appears to be a commercial success. In its revived series, however, Drum was a medium without a message—at least until the Soweto uprising of June 1976 (Dodson 1974, Hopkinson 1962, Lindfors 1966, Rabkin 1975, Sampson 1956, Visser 1976, 1950 Press Commission appendix VII and a variety of sources cited in the bibliography). See also Post.

*184 The Echo

1 (??) June 1973-September 1974
2 fortnightly (1973), weekly (1973-1974)
3 English
4 Although financed, in part, by the Development Bank of Lesotho and staffed by employees of the Department of Information, Echo was an independent newspaper owned by I. Occhi, an Italian entrepreneur resident in Maseru. It was printed originally at Mazenod, the Roman Catholic mission station, and it appeared as a supplement to Mareng a Meso. When the newspaper
General Interest Publications

184 The Echo

was changed to a weekly in August 1973, it was printed at Morija, the former headquarters of the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society. Occhi operated a bookshop in Maseru which was aimed at South African tourists and specialized in books and magazines not obtainable in South Africa. The newspaper focussed on Maseru community news, but it also included short stories and poetry. It ceased publication when Occhi, apparently bankrupt, suddenly left Lesotho in September 1974.

185 Fed Fan Soccer

1 August/September 1976-to date
2 every two months (1976), monthly (1977-to date)
3 English
4 A glossy, color soccer magazine produced in Fordsburg, Johannesburg. The magazine was written and edited by Indians (1977 editor Tanga G. Padayachee) and aimed mainly at Coloured and Indian soccer enthusiasts. In February 1978 the title was changed to South African Soccer.

186 eGoli (a nickname for Johannesburg, The Golden City)

1 May-September 1952
2 weekly
3 English
4 An "African Sunday pictorial" (subtitle) published in Johannesburg. Although it was essentially an entertainment magazine, several staffers were jailed during the Defiance Campaign of 1952, and eGoli ceased publication.

187 The Graphic

1 August 1950-September 1952 (original series); September 1952-to date (new series)
2 monthly (1950-1952), weekly (1952-to date)
3 English
4 Founded in Durban by K. M. Pillay as a self-styled non-political, multi-racial magazine concerned with general-interest news and entertainment for the Indian community in Natal. Originally, some coverage was given to news from India/Pakistan. Graphic, which became a newspaper in 1952, also supported the Liberal Party, however, in the 1960s. It was edited initially by P. T. Poovalingam and later by Pillay. The present editor (1976) is T. Chetty (Press Commission appendix VII, McCormick 1976).

Copyright Libraries; PISAL.
General Interest Publications

191 Hit

*188 The Herald
1 March 1962-November 1963
2 weekly
3 English
4 A soccer newsletter published in Durban by the Argus Company (Banner News Agency), it was entitled The Soccer Herald (March-June 1962), The Sports Herald (July 1962-June 1963), and The Herald (June-November 1963).
5 PP June-August 1963 (inc.).

189 Herald Gazankulu-Lebowa
1 July 1972-July 1974
2 weekly
3 English/Afrikaans/Sotho/Tsonga
4 A newspaper published in Tzaneen, Transvaal, for Africans in the "homelands" of Gazankulu and Lebowa. A community newspaper which focussed on "homeland" news, sports (mainly soccer) and education. The first three issues were entitled Herald ya Lebowa.

190 Hi-Note!
1 May 1954-July 1957
2 monthly
3 English
4 A pictorial entertainment magazine aimed mainly at Coloured and Indian readers which focussed on sports, music and "star" personalities. Hi-Note! also contained pulp fiction--mainly romantic/suspense sagas--and selected, serialized "classics." It was founded in Johannesburg by Zonk Publications, which created a subsidiary company to publish the magazine. In 1955, however, it was placed under the direct control of the parent company and incorporated in Zonk! in August 1957. See also Zonk!.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

191 Hit
1 May 1975-to date
2 fortnightly
3 English
4 A general-interest color magazine produced in Johannesburg (Afri-Comics) and aimed at the aspirant African middle-class. It includes sections on entertainment, sport, careers and opportunities as well as articles designed for women and children. Features cover a variety of topics--from regular items
General Interest Publications

191 Hit

like "improving your home" and "great moments in black history" to "Can Soweto rule itself?" (September 1977). Hit stresses the advantages of separate development but tends to avoid overt political comment. The magazine also contains a letters to the editor column and a regular "editor's notebook."

5 Copyright Libraries.

192 Ikwezi Lase Mpumalanga (The Morning Star of the East or The Eastern Star)

1 March 1950-September 1952 (no issues May 1950-May 1951)
2 irregular fortnightly
3 English/Zulu/Sotho/Xhosa/Tswana/Pedi
4 Produced by Emmanuel Press at the Swedish Lutheran mission station near White River as a secular newspaper for the African community in the Eastern Transvaal. It emphasized educational and local community news. The manager/editor was I. J. Ndhlouv.
5 CP March 1950-September 1952; PmP August 1951-September 1952 (inc.); PP March 1950-September 1952 (inc.); PISAL.

193 Ilizwi Lase Mdantsane (The Voice of Mdantsane)

1 January 1974 (one issue?)
2 monthly (?)
3 Xhosa
4 A newsletter for the African township of Mdantsane, near East London, Cape. It was edited by G. A. M. Bonkolo and does not appear to have been an official government publication.
5 PmP January 1974 (one issue).

194 Indaba Zase Monti (East London News)

1 November 1958-April 1960
2 weekly
3 English/Xhosa
4 A non-political, community newsletter aimed at the African townships of Duncan Village and Mdantsane near East London, Cape. It was edited by L. Mqotsi in Duncan Village.

*195 Isivivane (see description)

1 (?) early 1970s
2 (?)
3 Xhosa
4 A magazine published, according to Mahlasela, "by Xhosa editors in the Transkei." The title refers to stone landmarks situated in difficult or dangerous terrain. Travellers
placed stones at these points to invoke the blessings of their ancestors for a safe journey (Zotwana personal communication) (Mahlasela 1973).

*196 Isizwe Uputhuma (The National Express)
1 (month?) 1960-April 1961
2 monthly (?)
3 Zulu
4 Published in Durban (Ivy Press), the one issue that has been recovered was concerned with events in Zaire during the civil war which followed independence in 1960.
5 PP April 1961 (one issue)

*197 Komani Post
1 September-December 1972
2 weekly
3 English
4 Founded in Queenstown, Cape, and published by The Daily Representative, a white newspaper, for its African readers. Komani Post was an independent publication, however, which focussed mainly on the Ciskei and Transkei "homelands."
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

198 The Leader
1 September 1941-to date
2 weekly
3 English
4 Founded and published by Dhanee Bramdaw in Pietermaritzburg. Bramdaw started journalism initially as a stringer for The Natal Witness, a white daily also published in Pietermaritzburg, in 1926. He later became a full-time staffer responsible for local news of interest to the Indian community, probably one of the earliest full-time black reporters on a white newspaper. When Bramdaw started his own newspaper, it was printed by the Witness and apparently vetted by white staffers even before his death in 1952. For several years thereafter, the Witness' news editor was official censor of The Leader. Bramdaw's wife, Saraswati, managed the newspaper, however, and was the controlling shareholder. The Leader, like The Graphic, never aspired to be anything more than a provincial news organ for the Indian community. Although Bramdaw supported the Natal Indian Congress in the 1940s, he was opposed to the anti-apartheid resistance movement (rejecting, for example, the Congress Alliance in 1954), and the newspaper generally avoided political news throughout its history. The Leader was something of a pioneer in the Indian press, however, as far as entertainment was concerned--introducing regular cartoon
General Interest Publications

198 The Leader

features, gossip-cum-"society" columns ("social and personal" news) and film reviews. Bramdaw, a Tamil, aimed his newspaper at working-class Indians, most of whom were Tamil speakers. By 1954, for example, The Leader accounted for nearly 70% of the annual circulation of the three Indian newspapers published in South Africa at that time. The newspaper is now edited and published in Durban by Bramdaw's son (1950 Press Commission appendix VII, McCormick 1976).

CP November 1942+ (inc.); DP March 1946-December 1947, January 1975+ (inc.); JU (Race-N) September 1941+; PmP January 1952+ (inc.).

199 Lebowa Times

1 September 1958-to date
2 irregular (1958-1975), weekly (1975-to date)
3 English/Afrikaans/Venda
4 Founded and published in Pietersburg as a community newspaper for the Venda of the Northern Transvaal. The newspaper was entitled Lentsu (Voice) from September 1958 to July 1962 (?) and from January 1963 to September 1969. It appears to have been renamed Lebowa (North) for a few months in 1962 (August-December) and then again between October/November 1969 and November 1975. The newspaper continued as Lebowa, Gazankulu and Venda Times (November 1975-January 1977) and Lebowa Times (January 1977-to date). Apparently, it has links with the government and, as the titles suggest, concentrates mainly on activities in the Venda "homeland."

BP July 1962+ (inc.); PmP July 1962+ (inc.); PP September 1958+; PISAL.

200 Lenasia Monthly

1 August 1976-to date
2 fortnightly (1976), monthly (1977-to date)
3 English
4 Founded and published in Lenasia, Johannesburg (Waheedudin Camroodeen) as a community newspaper for the Indian township of Lenasia. It was entitled Lenasia Weekly (August-December 1976) and Lenasia Monthly (January 1977-to date).

CP, PP August 1976+.

201 Lesotho News

1 (month?) 1926-August 1970 (see holdings)
2 weekly
3 Published in Ladybrand, Orange Free State, by G. Balharrie, although it was originally printed in Ficksburg, Orange Free State, and Maseru, Lesotho. The newspaper was aimed mainly at the white trading community and, to a lesser extent, colonial
General Interest Publications

202 The Light

authorities and missionaries in Lesotho, but it was read by blacks as well as whites in Lesotho and in the Orange Free State. It covered constitutional developments in Lesotho during the 1950s and 1960s, for example, and carried extensive reports on such news events as the ritual murder trials. The newspaper was entitled Basutoland News from (month?) 1926 to September 1966 and Lesotho News from October 1966 to August 1970. Thereafter, it continued as a column supplement in the Ladybrand Courant and Border Herald. After Lesotho's independence, the newspaper was little more than a reprint of Lesotho government bulletins.


202 The Light
1 February 1931-December 1937
2 monthly
3 English/Tsonga
4 One of the few known general-interest publications owned and controlled by Africans, it was entitled The Valdezia Bulletin (February 1931-December 1935) and The Light (January 1936-December 1937). D. C. Marivate, E. A. Tlakula and A. E. Mpapele were the editors of the newsletter which was published at Valdezia mission station near Louis Trichardt, Transvaal. Although initially directed at alumni of the Swiss mission school at Valdezia, the publication was independent of the missionary society (a pioneer mission among the Tsonga) and its Tsonga Presbyterian Church. The Valdezia Bulletin/Light developed into a lively community newsletter focussing on local news, religious, educational and cultural activities among the Tsonga living in the Northern Transvaal. The newsletter also carried some political news—for example, the All-African Convention (founded in 1935) and the Native Representative Council (established in 1936). It was one of several publications printed by Spes Bona Printing Works (Alexandra Township, Johannesburg), an African company founded by J. S. Gana, A. S. Gana, and D. Mcdonzie (later replaced by D. Kunene).


109
General Interest Publications

203 Mafube

*203 Mafube (The Dawn)
1 June 1956-(?) June 1957
2 monthly
3 English/Sotho
4 A newspaper published in Maseru, Lesotho, and edited by T. S. Ntoampe, a veteran journalist who was later employed by the Department of Information. It provided general-news coverage of Lesotho and did not support any political party. Ntoampe stated in an interview that it ceased publication about June 1957 due to lack of funds (Ntoampe personal communication).
5 Morija June 1956-January/February 1957 (inc.).

204 Mining Sun
1 May 1920-to date
2 weekly (1920-1955), monthly (1956-1975), fortnightly (1975-to date)
3 English/Zulu/Sotho/Xhosa
4 Founded as Umteteli wa Bantu (The Mouthpiece of the People) and published in Johannesburg by the Native Recruiting Corporation as the black organ of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines. Politically, it mirrored the dilemma of the white liberal in South Africa at the time. The newspaper opposed segregation, for example, but rejected black trade unions and rarely permitted criticism of the mining industry. Nevertheless, the newspaper was a major source of information because it covered an enormous range of black political, social and cultural activities and, ironically enough, it was a vehicle of expression for a generation of black journalist/writers. Its level of awareness as far as black grievances and aspirations were concerned can be gauged from the first editorial (5/1/1920): "That certain privileges to which all humanity is entitled are withheld from the natives no one can deny, and it is equally positive that those privileges must be granted. The franchise so wantonly disregarded or misused by many Europeans is a valuable gift, and no less to be desired is the right to own property, the right to walk freely in our land untrammelled by Pass Law restrictions and annoyances, and the right of self-government. Industrial equality and the right to progress, free education and a fair chance for our children—these are the things withheld from us." John L. Dube and Solomon T. Plaatje, both with national reputations as energetic and articulate spokesmen for the African people, appeared as joint editors on the masthead from May to August 1920. But Plaatje was in England in 1920, and he declined the editorship, in part, because of his dislike for Johannesburg. According to an unpublished biography by S. M. Molema, Plaatje also did not wish to subject himself to the editorial policies of the news-
paper. Dube, aided by Abner R. Mapanya, edited the newspaper for the first four months. Thereafter, it was edited by Mapanya and later Harold Kumalo. A white editorial board, however, controlled the newspaper. Plaatje later wrote for Umteteli wa Bantu from 1923 to 1932. Other regular contributors during the newspaper's heyday from the 1920s to World War II included R. V. Selope Thema ("A Wayfarer"), the Msimangs (H. Selby and Richard), Simon M. Phamotse, H. D. Tyamzashe, H. I. E. Dhlomo, Marshall Maxeke, S. M. B. Ncwana, Halley Plaatje, Alan K. Soga ("Resurgam"), Shadrach Zibi, Archie M'belle ("Enquirer") and Mark S. Radebe, Jr. ("Muscus"). Regular contributors in the 1920s and 1930s were three white clergyment—Arthur Adams, Ray Phillips and Bernard Huss—who were prominent in African social welfare and educational activities. Margaret Ballinger, a political liberal and a 'Native Representative' in Parliament wrote a regular column in the 1940s and 1950s. In December 1955, the newspaper was temporarily suspended and its title was altered to Umteteli wa Bantu e Goli (The Mouthpiece of the People in Johannesburg or on the Mines) from March/April 1956 to July 1975. As a monthly in English/Zulu/Sotho, however, the newspaper's contents consisted largely of photographs depicting mining activities and personalities. In September 1975 the newspaper was renamed Mining Sun and issued as a fortnightly in English only. The intention was "to form a bridge between management and Black workers on the mines" (letter to authors 5/8/1977) and, as such, there were some articles on mining and "homeland" affairs (see Transkei supplement, October 1976) together with more sport and entertainment news. Devoid of political and social news or comment since 1956, the newspaper is now circulated only among mineworkers (Reed and Couzens personal communication).


*M205* Mphatdalatsane (Morning Star)
1 September 1944-December 1954
2 weekly (irregular initially)
3 English/Sotho
4 Founded and published by Bantu Press in Johannesburg in association with the Lesotho colonial administration. The newspaper was read widely in the Southern Transvaal reef complex, the Orange Free State, and Lesotho. British Colonial authorities in Lesotho subsidized Mphatdalatsane which, after the
death of Mochochonono in 1953, became to all intents and purposes an official publication. Articles from the newspaper—usually concerned with agriculture, education or health—were reprinted for redistribution in the territory. Mphatlalatsane's editorial director in the 1940s was H. J. E. Dumbrell, the "director of adult education" for Bantu Press. In the 1950s, it was edited by the veteran Sotho journalist T. S. Ntoampe (Friedgut 1949, 1950 Press Commission appendix VII). See also Mochochonono.

Muslim News
1 December 1960—to date
2 fortnightly
3 English
4 Founded and published in Athlone, Cape Town, as a community newspaper for Muslim Malays in the Western Cape. International news coverage focussed on the Muslim world, but the newspaper was essentially non-political until the Soweto riots of June 1976. Since then, however, Muslim News has given far more coverage to black political activities inside South Africa.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

Naledi Ya Batswana (The Batswana Star)
1 August 1944—December 1954
2 weekly
3 English/Tswana
4 Founded and published by Bantu Press in Johannesburg for Tswana speakers in Southern Africa. As an official publication of the British colonial authorities in the Bechuanaland Protectorate (Botswana), it was also read widely in the Western Transvaal and Northern Cape. In 1958 the newspaper was revived as the Tswana edition of African Echo (1950 Press Commission appendix VII, Reed 1976). See also African Echo.
5 CP August 1944—December 1946 (inc.); PP August 1944—December 1945, January—December 1952 (inc.).

New Outlook
1 April 1937—April 1939 (original series); August 1939 (new series)
2 monthly
3 English
4 A quality news magazine published in Durban. It specialized in political, social and educational news, and it was backed by the white liberal establishment (Edgar Brookes was on the
**General Interest Publications**

212 Northern Star

cover of the first issue). As a "non-party and non-sectarian South African magazine" (subtitle), it was designed to appeal to the African, Coloured and Indian middle-class elite.

5 CP April 1937-April 1939, August 1939; DKC April 1937-March 1939 (inc.).

*209 New Times

1 May 1947-(?) February 1948
2 weekly
3 English
4 Published in Durban and subtitled a "national sports and social weekly for the Indian, Coloured and African peoples of South Africa." It was primarily a sports magazine edited by Indians, and it ceased publication during the Indian passive resistance movement after several staffers were jailed.
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

210 Newscope

1 March 1959-August/September 1963
2 fortnightly, monthly (June 1961-September 1962)
3 English
4 Published in Durban as a film magazine for the Indian community. It contained miscellaneous articles for women and teenagers and some sports news. Incorporated in Views and News from October 1962 to February 1963. See also Indian Views.
5 Copyright Libraries.

211 North Coast Star

1 June-November/December 1975
2 monthly
3 English
4 A community newspaper published in Pietermaritzburg (Saracean Publications) and aimed at the Indian community on Natal's north coast. It was edited by M. E. Manjoo and the first issue was entitled North Star.
5 PmP and PP June 1975-November/December 1975.

212 Northern Star

1 October 1974-October 1975 (two issues?)
2 weekly
3 English
4 Published in Tzaneen as a community newspaper for the "black peoples of Northern Transvaal" (subtitle). It focussed on "homeland" news and sports.
General Interest Publications

213 Our Own Mirror

1 May 1962-August 1966
2 weekly
3 English/Zulu
4 Founded and published in Johannesburg by Bantu Press as an entertainment magazine (with a traditional sex-crime-sport format) for Africans. As Elethu (May 1962-February 1964), it appeared in English and Zulu under the subtitle "Iphepha Le-sizwe" (The People's Paper). From about November 1962, the newspaper was written largely in English. As Elethu Mirror (February 1963-February 1964) and Our Own Mirror (February 1964-August 1966), it was written only in English. In February 1964, the newspaper was bought by Voortrekkerpers (now Perskor), an Afrikaans publishing company, and there was a discernible shift to personalities and events in the "homelands."

214 Our Star

1 June 1973-to date
2 weekly
3 English
4 A community newspaper founded by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board in Nelspruit, Transvaal, and entitled Vulamehlo (Eye-opener) from June 1973 to August 1975. It was taken over by a commercial firm under the editorship of N. Jordaan (Middleburg, Transvaal) and renamed Highveld Star from September 1975 to January 1977. The emphasis was on regional (Eastern Transvaal) sports with some local, non-political news. The title was changed to Our Star and subtitled "the people's paper" from January 1977.

215 Photo News Mirror

1 October 1970-December 1971
2 irregular fortnightly (1970) and monthly (1971)
3 English
4 A sensational entertainment magazine (with a traditional sex-crime-sport format) published in Johannesburg and aimed at Coloureds and Indians.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.
Post

1 March 1955-to date
2 weekly
3 English
4 Founded and published in Johannesburg by Jim Bailey, millionaire son of mining magnate Abe Bailey. As a weekly newspaper, it was entitled *Golden City Post* (March 1955-January 1960) and *Post* (January 1960-to date). *Africa!* was incorporated in August 1955. *Post* and *Drum*, the two major publications in what was popularly known as Bailey's "circus", were primarily responsible for forging a new popular press for the new mass audience which emerged in the generation after World War II. Both were pioneers in sensational expose journalism and, as such, training grounds for a new generation of black writers, reporters, illustrators and photographers. Although politically neutral, their tabloid-style muckraking captured a multi-racial readership throughout Southern Africa and, in the case of *Drum*, in Central, East and West Africa as well. If anything, *Post* was more sensational than *Drum* in its adherence to the sex-crime-sport formula, but on the whole its news coverage was relevant and reliable. *Post* had five editions between 1955 and 1971. The Western Cape edition was aimed mainly at the Coloured population, while an Eastern Cape edition focussed on the Xhosa in Transkei. Two Transvaal editions—the First and Late Reef editions—catered to the urban Africans in the Southern Transvaal reef complex, while the Natal edition concentrated on the Indian community in that province. A variety of supplements were also produced for Bailey's publications, including *Post Sports Annual* (January 1966-October 1971) and *Post Competition* (1969). *Home Post* (January 1965-October 1971) alternated every other week with *Drum* as a color supplement between May 1965 and March 1968. In the late 1960s, *Post* fought a circulation war—the first of its kind in the history of the Black Press—with *Weekend World* (founded in June 1968), from which it emerged as the most successful black commercial publication in Southern Africa. Nevertheless, Bailey sold the newspaper to the Argus Company in November 1971. *Post* emerged from the takeover as a toothless imitation of the original—an entertainment magazine without political or social content. *Post* was transferred to Durban and converted to an "ethnic" community newspaper for the Indians in Natal. Its format was changed from a tabloid to a more staid broadsheet in 1975. Meanwhile, the Argus Company renamed its African weekly *Weekend World and Post* (1971-1973) in the hope of attracting *Post*'s African readership. With no other options for African readers, it was a successful move. *Weekend World*'s circulation rose rapidly in the 1970s. After World
and Weekend World were banned (October 19, 1977), the Argus Company replaced them with a new "Transvaal edition" of Post from October 31, 1977. It was printed and published in the old World/Weekend World offices using most of the former staff. A few "radical" white and black journalists were dropped and a former white assistant editor acceptable to the government was placed temporarily in charge of the newspaper. The Saturday edition was abandoned and the newspaper was not sold in Natal (to avoid competing with the Indian edition of Post) but, according to the business manager, there was no significant decline in circulation. The new daily and Sunday Post in the Transvaal, of course, conformed to the prevailing white image of what a black newspaper should be (St. Leger 1974, a variety of sources cited in the bibliography). See also Drum, World, Weekend World.

5 Complete and partial runs of all editions in Copyright Libraries, JP.

217 The Public
1 December 1969 (one issue?)
2 monthly (intended)
3 English/Sotho
4 Published in Maseru, Lesotho, and edited by Motseothaka Monyake (who is now with Lesotho’s Bureau of Statistics) and M. T. Ramakatane. It was a general-interest newsletter.
5 Morija December 1969 (one issue).

*218 Rising Sun
1 January 1939-December 1945
2 monthly
3 English/Hindi
4 Founded and published in Durban for Indians in Natal. The newspaper focussed on religious activities, cultural affairs and news of parochial interest to the Hindustani community, which at this time comprised more than 25% of South Africa's Asian population (Reed 1976).
5 CP January 1939-December 1945 (inc.); PISAL.

219 SAGA
1 July-September 1962 (three issues)
2 monthly
3 English
4 Saga started in July 1961 as a popular, quasi-educational magazine (subtitled "the human adventure") in English and Afrikaans for whites. An attempt to launch an edition for
General Interest Publications

222 Sharp Shoot Soccer


*220 Seiponi (The Mirror)
1 (?) 1910 or 1911 (lasted "three weeks")
2 (?) weekly
3 Sotho (?)
4 Founded in Johannesburg probably as a general-interest newspaper. Plaatje cited this publication as a typical example of the short-lived, hand-to-mouth existence of so many African newspapers on the Reef at the time (Reed personal communication—quoting Solomon Plaatje in Tsala ea Becoana).
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

221 Sesotho Digest
1 November 1957-(no month given) 1962 (15 issues)
2 irregular
3 English/Sotho
4 A digest of general-interest news articles taken mainly from Roman Catholic African publications and aimed at the Sotho educated elite. The magazine was published at Mazenod, the major Roman Catholic mission station in Lesotho, and edited by M. Farragne. Modelled along the lines of Readers Digest, it was subtitled "li tsoa kotleng li monate," a Sotho proverb meaning "what comes out of the bag is very good." The magazine was renamed Africa Digest in 1962 after a petition urging the mission to devote more space to the "solution of problems shared in common by blacks in sub-Saharan Africa." The new magazine was not an "economic proposition," however, and it ceased publication after three issues (interview with Farragne).
5 BP December 1958 (inc.); Massabiella, MaU and Mazenod November 1957-1962 (15 issues); GJ-G May 1959-October 1960 (inc.); PISAL.

222 Sharp Shoot Soccer
1 February 1974-to date (no issues January-February 1975)
2 weekly (1974), monthly (1974-to date)
3 English
4 A glossy, color soccer magazine produced in Durban (Leo Publications) and edited by Richard Lyon and Derrick Thema. As a weekly, it was entitled Sharp Shoot (February-August 1974) and, as a monthly, Sharp Shoot Soccer (August 1974-to date). The magazine incorporates Football and Turf.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.
General Interest Publications

223 South African Referee

South African Referee
1 February–October 1906 (39 issues)
2 weekly
3 English
4 Published in Cape Town, it was the earliest known sports magazine for Coloureds. South African Referee also included "political articles" by F. Z. S. Peregrino, a West African prominent in Coloured political and social organizations at the time (Couzens 1975). See also South African Spectator.
5 CP February–October 1906 (missing).

224 Southern Mirror

1 May–October 1976 (six issues)
2 monthly
3 English
4 Founded in Westville, near Durban, by James Byrom as a community newspaper for Indians in the southern Durban and Isipingo area of Natal. The newspaper was edited by C. K. Naidoo.

225 Soweto Scene

1 December 1971–March/April 1972
2 monthly
3 English
4 Published in Johannesburg (Caxton) and distributed free to residents in the townships of Soweto, near Johannesburg. An advertising newsletter for the African community (sports, fashions, "society" page, educational articles, comics).

226 Spearhead Bantu Magazine

1 January 1946 (one issue?)
2 monthly (?)
3 English
4 Subtitled "a non-political African drama enacted on the grand theatre of time," it was edited by R. T. J. Nondumo and published in Johannesburg (Spearhead Magazine). The one issue which has been found consisted of pen sketches of various African personalities.
5 CP and JP January 1946 (one issue).

227 The Springs African Reporter

1 November 1968–to date
2 weekly
3 English
231 Umlindi We Nyanga

4 Founded in Springs, Transvaal, and published by the Springs Advertiser, a white newspaper, for its African readers. The Springs African Reporter is an independent publication, however, which focusses on community news for township residents in the Springs area.
5 BP November 1968†; PISAL.

228 Trust
1 March 1975–March 1976
2 monthly
3 English
4 Published in Johannesburg by Jim Bailey as a pictorial entertainment magazine for Africans. A blend of fiction (short stories), "advice" columns, sensationalism (sex-crime-sport format) and a few minor investigative articles. Trust was apparently declared an undesirable publication in March 1976.
5 CP and PmP March 1975–March 1976; PP April 1975–March 1976 (inc.).

229 Tsonga Daily Telegraph
1 September/October 1963–August 1965 (three issues?)
2 irregular
3 English/Tsonga
4 Founded by Dorsay Mahlalela in the township of Meadowlands, Soweto, Johannesburg (Prompt Printing Company) as a community newsletter for the Tsonga ethnic group.
5 JP September/October 1963–August 1965 (three issues).

230 Tswana Times
1 September 1970–October 1974
2 weekly
3 English/Tswana
4 Published in Rustenburg, Transvaal, as a community newspaper for the Tswana ethnic group in the western and central Transvaal. It supported the Tswana "homeland."

*231 Umlindi We Nyanga (The Monthly Watchman)
1 (month?) 1934–June 1941 (original series); October 1945–September 1952 (revived series)
2 monthly
3 English/Xhosa (1934–1941), English/Zulu/Sotho/Xhosa (1945–1952)
4 A newspaper originally founded and published by Baker King and Company in East London to advertise their products which were sold in African trading stores in the Eastern Cape (mainly in
the Ciskei and Transkei). It was edited by Richard H. Godlo, a prominent member of the African National Congress as well as the government-sponsored Natives' Representative Council. *Umlindi we Nyanga* was revived in "pocket-sized format" in October 1945 by white political and commercial interests (G. W. F. Le Mare, A. G. Gillibrand, and S. Smith) in Johannesburg. As an illustrated news magazine in four languages, it was aimed at a national audience. It was the first pictorial magazine, moreover, for African readers, and, as such, it was a pioneer forerunner of the black popular press promoted by Jim Bailey (see *Drum, Post*) from the 1950s. The magazine was edited by whites, and it consisted mainly of non-contentious news photographs, drawings and cartoons with long captions. Short articles were gradually introduced in the late 1940s. As described by Friedgut, "its features...include stories from the Bible in picture form, English lessons, agricultural, health, and sports notes, knitting patterns...cartoon strips, and biographical sketches...of prominent Africans" (Friedgut 1949, St. Leger 1974, Hemson 1969, Reed 1976).

*232 Umthunywa (The Messenger)*

1. July 1937-July 1966
2. weekly
3. English/Xhosa
4. A newspaper launched by William H. Hutcheson in Umtata, Transkei, at the request of the Transkeian Territorial Authority which was nominally responsible for administering the area at the time. The newspaper was also known by its longer title *Umthunywa wa Phesheya kwe Nciba* (The Transkeian Messenger). It is a useful source of information on personalities and developments in Transkei and East Griqualand during the period. From 1940, it was printed and distributed by Bantu Press. The newspaper was sold to the Argus Company which closed it down in 1966. Hutcheson—who was also associated with the Territorial News, a white newspaper—was the editor, assisted by Alberta Maya and later T. Makawane (Reed 1976).

General Interest Publications

236 World

1 April 1932–November 1944 (suspended); February 1945–October 1977
3 English (mainly)/Afrikaans/Zulu/Sotho/Xhosa/Tswana/Tsonga/Venda (see description)
Founded in Johannesburg by B. F. G. Paver with help from the white liberal—segregationist establishment—in particular, J. D. Rheinallt-Jones (head of the South African Institute of Race Relations), James Howard Pim (well-known accountant and Johannesburg city councillor) and Charles Maggs (prominent Pretoria businessman linked to the mining industry). The newspaper was entitled Bantu World (April 1932-December 1955) and World (January 1956—October 1977). The leader in Paver's chain of publications, the first Black Press monopoly in South Africa, Bantu World was virtually unique in striving to be a newspaper of record for the African community. It is true that "mining and commercial interests," as Couzens suggests, "managed to squash both more radical liberal ideology plus black commercial interests and 'Africanism.'" When personalities and events reflected these views, however, they were recorded—at least until the 1950s. Bantu World was a trend setter in the Black Press' shift from an elite to a mass audience. As such, it was first and foremost a news medium covering a hitherto unprecedented range of activities affecting the African community. Thus Bantu World gave extensive coverage to black nationalist movements during the period, for example, even though it was never a protest organ. The newspaper was also the most important training ground for black journalists until the Drum "school" of the 1950s. In this atmosphere, the status of the profession was elevated, while the quality of black reporting and writing in general improved. Richard Victor Selope Thema—a member of the African National Congress (ANC) and the Joint Council movement as well as the government-sponsored Natives Representative Council—edited the newspaper until his retirement in 1952. During his tenure, Bantu World started a variety of supplements in attempting to cater to the diverse interests and needs of its readers. Among the best known were the Children's Newspaper and Family Supplement, Mayibuye, Bantu Pictorial and the N.A.P.A. Newsletter (New Africa Progressive Alliance). Most of these were supplements in other Bantu Press publications as well. Short stories, serials, poetry, comics and cartoons, features on black theatre and art, and—especially in the case of Bantu Pictorial—the first widespread use of photographs and other illustrations were to be found in the supplements and sometimes even in the main news section of Bantu World. Black creative writing was offered an outlet in the newspaper, and virtually every member of the literary elite wrote for Bantu World at one time or another. Among those who became household names in the 1930s and 1940s were Stanley Silwana (poet), Jameson G. Coka (author), Guybon Sinxo (novelist), R. R. R. (author), and H. I. E. (playwright and poet) Dhlomo, P. D. Segale (political writer), T. D. Mweli-Skota (author), Obed S. Mooki (poet, clergyman who
often wrote under the pseudonym "Isaiah"), Peter Abrahams (poet, author), S. E. Krune Mqhayi (poet, author, Xhosa "Mbongi"), H. D. Tyamzashe (cited as the "doyen of Bantu free-lance journalists"), Godfrey Kuzwayo (gossip columnist who wrote under the pseudonym "Gossip Pen"), B. W. Vilikazi (poet, academic), Solomon L. Sidxumo (writer, social worker, musician), A. C. Jordan (author, academic), Fezile Teka (who wrote under the pseudonym "Paupers and Gems") and Henry Nxumalo ("Mr. Drum"). The newspaper was suspended between November 1944 and February 1945 when right-wing white terrorists (the Ossewa Brandwag) bombed its offices. After World War II, Bantu Press' board of directors—dominated by representatives of Anglo-American Corporation and the Argus Company—appear to have exercised increasing influence over the editorial policies of Bantu World. Political news coverage, in particular, seems to have been less extensive in the 1950s than in the 1930s and 1940s, despite the fact that Thema was succeeded by J. M. Nhlapo, an educationist (Orange Free State, Transvaal) who was a member of the ANC's executive committee and active in its Youth League. Nhlapo did succeed, however, in becoming the "first and only African" ever accepted as a parliamentary correspondent in Cape Town. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, new supplements were started—such as World Sporting Supplement (August 1958–March 1960) and World Magazine (September 1960–September 1962)—and one of Post's editions was incorporated in November 1971. They were devoid of political and social content, however, and what creative writing remained was largely without literary merit. Nevertheless, circulation rose to more than 30,000, and Bantu World became a bi-weekly in March 1955. It was renamed World in January 1956 and articles in African languages were gradually eliminated thereafter. Finally, in 1962 the Argus Printing and Publishing Company took formal control over Bantu Press under its own subsidiary, World Printing and Publishing Company. On January 8, 1962, the World became a daily and by the late 1960s five editions a day were being produced. M. T. Moerane, another educationist (Natal) and a leader in the Moral Rearmament movement, was the nominal black editor in the 1960s and early 1970s, but the newspaper was actually controlled by white editorial directors, the most important of whom was Charles Still (1966–1977). Under his leadership, World became a sensational tabloid modelled on London's Daily Mirror. While the new World was unquestionably a commercial success—it became the second-largest daily newspaper in the country—it was stripped of whatever serious news and opinion remained. Politics was discussed only in the context of "homelands," "Urban Bantu Councils" and the other fixed constellations of apartheid. In the interests of "efficiency"—a word often heard in the World of
236 World

the late 1960s—every department was controlled by whites. In essence, the newspaper was made to conform to the "white" image of what a "black" publication should be: a South African version of "yellow journalism without a soul." A renaissance of sorts, however, began in the mid-1970s, and with its coverage of the Soweto riots of June 1976, World suddenly became a respected leader of black opinion again. Percy Qoboza, a veteran journalist who was appointed editor in 1974, assumed control of the newspaper in August 1976. Still was transferred a year later to a white daily in Durban. For the first time in almost a generation, World had a black editor who was actually in charge of the editorial department and responsible for newspaper policy. This was too much for the government. Fourteen months later World was a banned publication, and Qoboza was in detention. Although Qoboza was released six months later, the renaissance—at least for the moment—had stalled (Skota 1966, Couzens 1975, St. Leger 1974, a variety of sources cited in the bibliography). See also Post, Weekend World.


237 Zonk!

1 August 1949-July 1964
2 monthly
3 English
4 Founded and published as a non-political entertainment magazine in Johannesburg by Zonk Publications, a company created by Isaac Brooks who was then a real estate agent. Brooks, together with H. Ponter, owned 57.2% of the company's shares by 1955. A subsidiary company was also formed in 1954 for the purpose of publishing Hi-Note!, another entertainment magazine. Zonk Publications later became a subsidiary company of the Bantu Press group which, in turn, sold the magazine to Afrikaanse Pers (now Perskor) in 1964. It was incorporated in Bona in August 1964. Like its contemporaries Bona and Drum, Zonk! was a pioneer in the use of color--primarily red and yellow--to attract African readers. Zonk!--the name stems from an African musical revue--was also an important vehicle of expression for black journalists and writers in the 1950s. Its news features and short stories, for example, can be compared to the Drum "school" of journalists and creative writing.
General Interest Publications

Black Supplements in White Newspapers


5 CP, DP, JP and PP August 1949-July 1964; PISAL.

BLACK SUPPLEMENTS IN CONTEMPORARY WHITE NEWSPAPERS

238 Die Burger (The Citizen)
1 September 1968-to date
2 daily
3 Afrikaans
4 An ekstra edition for Coloureds published in Cape Town. It consists of about two pages of local and "society" news and sport.
5 Copyright Libraries.

239 Cape Times
1 August 1969-November 1975
2 daily
3 English
4 An extra (Cape Flats) edition for Coloureds published in Cape Town. It consisted of one page of local and "society" news and sport.
5 Copyright Libraries.

240 Daily Dispatch/Eastern Province Herald
1 August 1976-to date
2 weekly
3 English/Xhosa
4 A 12-page supplement published simultaneously each week in the Daily Dispatch (East London) and the Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth). The launching of Indaba, according to white staffers who were interviewed, not only attracted new advertising revenue and boosted circulation, it also stimulated the coverage of "hard" black news in the Daily Dispatch and, to a lesser extent, in the Eastern Province Herald. The Daily Dispatch, which actually produces Indaba, appointed a black editor in July 1977 with "complete control" over all editorial content. As yet, however, Indaba is still concerned almost exclusively with "sensational" black news--sex, crime and sport--in the townships (Switzer 1978).
5 Copyright Libraries.

125
General Interest Publications

Black Supplements in White Newspapers

241 Eastern Province Herald
1 March 1960–July 1976
2 weekly
3 English
4 This newspaper, located in Port Elizabeth, was a pioneer in the field of contemporary black supplements. The first one was entitled Ums' ombomvu (Dawn) and it consisted of two pages aimed at African residents in Port Elizabeth's townships. The weekly edition carried local news, social or "society" news, and sport, and it lasted from March to June 1960. The African National Congress, however, complained of this "apartheid device" (R. Nixon to authors 8/4/1977). African township news then was reduced to one page which appeared in all editions of the newspaper. The African township news page lasted from June 1960 to July 1976 when the Herald joined the Daily Dispatch to produce Indaba. Between July 1967 and mid-1972 (editorial estimate), a weekly sports page for Coloureds was also introduced, but it was dropped when separate Coloured news was abandoned.

5 Copyright Libraries.

242 The Friend
1 January 1971–March 1972 (Lesotho edition); February 1976–to date (township edition)
2 two days a week (Lesotho edition); weekly, daily since January 1977 (township edition)
3 English
4 The Friend (founded in 1850), published in Bloemfontein, has been an important source of information on Lesotho. The Lesotho edition was an abortive attempt to revive this tradition. The township edition consists of one or two pages of local and "society" news and sport for African township residents in Bloemfontein.

5 Copyright Libraries.

243 The Natal Mercury
1 October 1975–to date
2 daily
3 English
4 A supplement for the Indian community in Durban and the coastal communities of Natal. Magoor Bissetty, one of the first full-time Indian journalists on a contemporary white newspaper (1960), was responsible for launching the supplement, which averages about 10 pages. Previously, one page a week in the Mercury was devoted to Indian news (McCormick 1976).

5 Copyright Libraries.
Black Supplements in White Newspapers

244 Rand Daily Mail
1 June 1965-to date
2 daily
3 English
4 A township—later called extra—edition for Africans in the townships of Soweto, Johannesburg. It usually consists of three pages of local news, sport and entertainment.
5 Copyright Libraries.

245 The Star
1 November 1972-April 1977 (Soweto edition); April 1977-to date (African edition)
2 daily
3 English
4 The Soweto edition consisted of two pages devoted to local and "society" news and sport, and it was aimed at Africans in the townships of Soweto, Johannesburg. The Africa edition consists of five pages: two pages of general-interest news, one entertainment, one feature and one sport page.
5 Copyright Libraries.

246 Sunday Times
1 January 1972-to date (Transvaal edition); February 1974-to date (Cape, Natal editions)
2 weekly
3 English
4 The newspaper with the largest circulation in the country publishes three extra editions specifically for blacks. The Transvaal edition, produced in Johannesburg, is aimed at Africans in the Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal. The Natal edition, produced in Durban, is aimed at the Indian community in that province, and the Cape edition, produced in Cape Town, is aimed at the Coloured population in the Western Cape. This is the only national black supplement in the contemporary white press, and the combined circulation was estimated at more than 100,000 in 1977 (letter to authors 3/3/1977). The supplement contains the standard fare of community newspapers—local news, sport and entertainment (McCormick 1976).
5 Copyright Libraries.

247 Die Volksblad (The People's Newspaper)
1 August 1976-to date
2 daily
3 Afrikaans
4 An ekstra edition for Coloureds published in Bloemfontein. It consists of about two pages of local and "society" news and sport.
5 Copyright Libraries.
Publications Aimed at Specific Interest Groups

Newspapers, newsletters and magazines aimed at specific interest groups were placed in this category which was subdivided into (a) agriculture and industry; (b) education; (c) health and welfare; (d) literary, scientific and cultural; (e) women; (f) youth; and (g) miscellaneous. Some publications were associated with apartheid pressure groups (education), but many others were linked with the South African, Lesotho and "homeland" governments (agriculture and industry, literary, scientific and cultural, education). South African publications—by far the majority—were owned and controlled mainly by whites, although they were intended mainly for blacks. Few journals listed in this chapter were founded before 1950.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY (INCLUDING CO-OPERATIVES)

248 Development Southern Africa
1 1974-to date
2 quarterly
3 English
4 A magazine written, in part, by blacks and published in Silverton, Transvaal. It supports separate development in South Africa but focusses on African industrial, agricultural and community development programs in Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland as well.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

249 Ezolimo (Agricultural Affairs)
1 January 1971-(?) January 1974
2 irregular monthly
3 English/Xhosa
4 A newsletter published in King William's Town, Cape, by the Ciskei government's Department of Agriculture. Essentially an information sheet on agricultural activities in the Ciskei "homeland," it is compiled from district reports and the South African Broadcasting Corporation's Radio Bantu news bulletins.
Specific Interest Groups

Agriculture and Industry

It is distributed mainly to white technical advisers seconded to the Ciskei government and to African officials concerned with agricultural matters.


Green Earth

An official organ of the African National Social Conservation Association (ANSCA), which was founded in 1953 on the initiative of T. C. Robertson, general manager of the white National Veldt Trust. ANSCA was, in essence, the African counterpart to the National Veldt Trust, and, inevitably, it concentrated on the "homelands" set apart for African ownership in South Africa. ANSCA was not directly associated with the government, however, and, in fact, several members of the executive committee were also members of the African National Congress. ANSCA traced its origins to the "first" African farmers' association founded in 1917 at Middledrift, Cape, on the initiative of D. D. T. Jabavu and J. E. East, a black missionary from the United States. Green Earth was published in Johannesburg and edited by S. Motsuenyane, now head of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (NAFCOC), and S. C. Molefe.

Griqua and Coloured People's Opinion

An advertising medium for a variety of co-operatives designed to improve Griqua (classified as Coloureds) living and working conditions in the Western Cape. Self-help projects included a company entitled the Griqua Land Bank, Factories and Townships Ltd. The scheme envisaged 120,000 Coloured shareholders—at £10 (about $50) a share with no shareholder allowed more than eight shares—participating in a co-operative venture to buy 30,000 morgen of undeveloped land for a township with 10 proposed factories, 2,500 small farms, and a Griqua "national" bank. The government, of course, was not interested, and the proposal apparently was never implemented. At least one modest co-operative under the chairmanship of C. Abrahams, however, seems to have been operating until the mid-1930s. The
Specific Interest Groups

Agriculture and Industry

newspaper implied that its main function was to assist Coloureds in buying and building homes in the vicinity of Cape Town. Although the Griqua and Coloured People's Opinion was mainly the organ of this and probably other co-operative ventures, it also carried church news, bulletins of local events in the Western Cape, and an occasional feature article. See also Burgers Besturende Boord Maandeliks.

5 PP 1925-1935; PUS November 1924-February 1935 (inc.).

*252 Iziteti (Speakers)

1 1939 ("five or six months only"--interview with publisher 9/9/1977)
2 monthly
3 Xhosa
4 Official organ of the Catholic African Union (CAU), a lay Roman Catholic organization launched to promote African rural co-operatives. CAU was founded by Bernard Huss, a Mariannhill priest, and Iziteti was distributed mainly to African communicants associated with Roman Catholic mission stations in Natal and Transkei.
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

253 Lesedi Ja Molemirui (Light for the Farmer)

1 August 1974-to date
2 three times a year (March, July, November)
3 English/Afrikaans/Tswana
4 A newsletter published in Mafeking, Cape, by the Bophuthatswana government's Department of Agriculture. It is essentially an information sheet on agricultural activities in the Bophuthatswana "homeland."
5 Bo, PAg August 1974.

254 Lesotho Quarterly

1 November 1965-July 1968
2 irregular quarterly
3 English (first few issues in a separate Sotho edition)
4 An illustrated, glossy magazine with features on industrial and agricultural development in Lesotho. It was published by the Department of Information in Maseru and apparently was intended for potential foreign investors and tourists. It was entitled Basutoland Quarterly (November 1965-July 1966) and Lesotho Quarterly (December 1966-July 1968).
5 David Ambrose, CP, DU, GJ-C, GU(Cory), JP, Mazenod and Morija November 1965-July 1968; PISAL.
Specific Interest Groups

Agriculture and Industry

*255 Litaba Tsa Temo (Agricultural News)
1 (month?) 1965-to date
2 irregular monthly
3 English/Sotho
4 A newsletter published in Maseru, Lesotho, by the government's information branch of the Department of Agriculture. When Lesotho became independent in 1966, it was published by the agricultural information service of the Ministry of Agriculture, Co-operatives and Marketing. It was entitled News of the Month (?1965-December 1975) and Litaba tsa Temo (May 1976-to date). The newsletter was issued to government ministries and departments, farmers, farmers' associations, communal gardeners, schools and churches; it also circulated overseas.
5 David Ambrose May 1976+ (inc.); Morija December 1974, May-November 1976 (inc.).

*256 Mobu Ke Letlotlo (The Soil is a Treasure)
1 (?) 1970 (one year only?)
2 irregularly three times a month
3 Sotho
4 A newsletter published by the agricultural information services of the Ministry of Agriculture, Co-operatives and Marketing in Maseru, Lesotho. The publication was subsidized by "Optichem," a South African fertiliser company, and distributed mainly to farmers and traders.
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

257 Pampiri Ea Balemi Ba Lesotho (Lesotho Farmers' Paper)
1 (probable date) Spring 1955-Spring 1963 (estimate by the publishers
2 irregular
3 English/Sotho
4 A journal for farmers published by the agricultural information services of the Ministry of Agriculture, Co-operatives and Marketing in Maseru, Lesotho.
5 GJ-G Spring 1955-Spring 1957 (inc.); MaAg Spring 1959-Spring 1963 (inc.); Morija Autumn 1956-Autumn 1958 (inc.).

258 Pilot Project Newsletter
1 October 1953-December 1956 (10 issues?)
2 irregular
3 English
4 A newsletter published by the information branch of the Department of Agriculture in Maseru, Lesotho.
5 GJ-G October 1953-December 1956 (10 issues).
Specific Interest Groups

Agriculture and Industry

259 Pula (Rain)
1 May 1976—to date
2 monthly
3 English, Zulu, Sotho, Pedi editions
4 An industrial magazine published in Pretoria by Armscor/Armaments Board, PMP, Naschem, Atlas Aircraft Corporation and Lyttelton Engineering. As an industrial house organ aimed at the black workers of several major white industrial corporations, Pula could be a forerunner of the future in industrial magazine publishing. The first three issues of the journal were entitled Maatla.
5 CP, PmP and PP May 1976+; PISAL.

260 Scaw Review
1 December 1958—December 1967
2 quarterly
3 English/Afrikaans/Zulu/Sotho/Tswana
4 An industrial magazine published in Johannesburg by Scaw Metals. An early example of a white industrial house organ that published pages in the vernacular for its black employees.

261 Ubambiswano (Bring Together or Unite)
1 June 1946—November/December 1948
2 monthly (1946—1947), every two months (1947—1948)
3 English/Zulu
4 Founded and published in Durban (Rowell & Sons) as the official organ of the Bantu Sizanani Co-operative Credit Society or, as it was popularly known, Nabantukop. W. J. Mseleku, father of the Zulu co-operative movement in Natal, edited the newsletter, which was the mouthpiece of at least 95 Zulu co-operatives covering a variety of agricultural and industrial occupations in Natal. As a digest of Nabantukop activities, it was undoubtedly the most important journal in the history of the African co-operative movement. It was "a national cultural magazine" (subtitle), moreover, and thus it also carried political items (it supported the African National Congress and many ANC members wrote for the newspaper), educational articles focussing on the Zulu community, as well as news of overseas co-operative credit societies. As Ukubambisana (Helping One Another) from June to August 1946, it was edited by C. J. Nakasa.
Specific Interest Groups

Agriculture and Industry

262 Ulimo Nemfuyo e-Transkei (Grain Farming and Stock Breeding in Transkei)

1 June 1925-to date
2 fortnightly (1925-1946?), quarterly (1946-to date)
3 English/Afrikaans/Xhosa
4 An agricultural magazine founded and published in Umtata by the Department of Agriculture of the various regional authorities of the Transkei (Transkeian Territories, United Transkeian Territories, Transkeian Territorial Authority) and, since 1963, the Department of Agriculture and Forestry of the Transkei Government. It is the oldest agricultural journal in those areas set aside for Africans which have been designated African "homelands" by the South African government. The magazine was entitled Umcebisi Womlimi Nomfuyi (The Plougher and Stockbreeder) from June 1925 to February 1965 and Ulimo Nemfuyo e-Transkei from June 1965 to date.

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

263 African Business and Chamber of Commerce Review

1 June 1972-to date
2 monthly
3 English
4 A well-written, well-illustrated glossy magazine which is intended to promote black entrepreneurship at all levels and to attract the potential overseas investor. It supports the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (NAFCOC), among other organizations, and separate development in the designated African "homelands." S. P. Kutumela, A. M. Kumalo, P. G. Mutlanyane, S. M. Motsuenyane, and J. W. Keeble were on the editorial board in 1976. The magazine is published in Johannesburg (Keeble-Prins). See also African Buyers Guide.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

264 African Buyers Guide

1 April/May 1976-to date
2 twice a year
3 English
4 Subtitled "the retail traders handbook," the magazine is a guide to the goods and services specifically designed for the
Specific Interest Groups

Business and Commerce

African buyer. It contains useful information, for example, on the manufacturers of "African" products as well as educational and market information for the black businessman. The magazine is published in Johannesburg (Keeble-Prins). See also African Business and Chamber of Commerce Review.

5 BP, CP and JP April/May 1976+; PISAL.

265 The African Storekeeper

1 September 1975-June 1976
2 monthly
3 English
4 A "journal for the African shop owner" (subtitle) published by D. M. V. Neaves in Johannesburg. Neaves is the author of Neaves South African Buying and Selling Guide, a standard work on the subject. African Storekeeper was essentially an advice and "helpful hints" journal with sections on "trade news" and profiles of African businessmen.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

266 The African Trader

1 August/October 1956-April/June 1967
2 quarterly and every two months
3 English
4 Founded and published in Johannesburg (printed originally by Bantu Press) as the official organ of the National African Chamber of Commerce. The organization, launched in 1954, was a Johannesburg body until 1964, when it became the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (NAFCOC). The organization is essentially a co-ordinating body for African traders in the "white" urban areas and "homelands." African Trader was edited in Dube Township, Soweto, Johannesburg, by S. M. Motsuenyane, now head of NAFCOC. Subtitled "the only trade journal published by Africans," it carried news of African Chamber of Commerce activities and gave considerable coverage to the specific problems of African businessmen in the urban and rural areas.

*267 Basotho Traders' Guide

1 (?)
2 every two months
3 English/Sotho
4 A magazine published in Mazenod for owners and operators of trading stores in Lesotho.
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho (Mazenod copies missing).
Specific Interest Groups

Business and Commerce

268 Batfair Bulletin
1 December 1962–June 1963 (four issues)
2 monthly
3 English
4 A newsletter published in Johannesburg and sponsored by the organizers of Batfair trade fairs, a "non-profit association" of South African industrialists who put on "Trade Shows to exhibit goods and services to the Bantu" (1/12/1962). An attempt was made to enlist the participation of African traders and businessmen in these trade fairs, but apparently it was unsuccessful.
5 JP December 1962–June 1963 (four issues); J Race January–February 1963 (inc.).

269 Business and Development in Lesotho
1 March 1976–to date
2 irregular
3 English
4 A newsletter devoted to industrial and commercial development in Lesotho. It is published in Maseru by the Lesotho National Development Corporation.
5 David Ambrose, Morija March 1976+.

EDUCATION

270 A.B.E. Quarterly
1 July 1973–(?) October 1974
2 quarterly
3 English
4 A newsletter sponsored by the African Bureau of Education (ABE) in Johannesburg and published apparently in Daveyton Township, Benoni, Transvaal. ABE, founded in 1973, had as its aim "to raise...African educational standards, especially at high school level, to a par with those of white education" (July 1973). ABE's "professional adviser" was W. M. Kgware.

271 A.E.M. News
1 June–July 1956 (two issues?)
2 monthly
3 English
4 The organ of the African Education Movement (AEM), an organization founded in 1955 after the implementation of the Bantu Education Act to combat apartheid in education. Its aim was
"to co-ordinate the work of those organizations and individuals who were opposed to the Act and who wished to express their opposition in some concrete form" (June 1956). AEM, founded in Johannesburg, assisted in setting up educational facilities for blacks deprived of schooling because of the Act.

272 The African Educator
1 September 1932 (one issue?)
2 (?)
3 English
4 An attempt by a group of white academics, all with pseudonyms, to provide an educational guide for Africans. Published in Johannesburg and edited by S. Wilson-Moore, it was intended as an aide to school and university courses, although it also included book reviews, "elocution" lessons, and articles on "native education" (September 1932).
5 JP September 1932 (one issue); PISAL.

273 Alpha
1 March 1963–to date
2 monthly (except January and July)
3 English/Afrikaans
4 Published in Cape Town by the South African Department of Information on behalf of the Administration of Coloured Affairs. The government took over Coloured schools in 1963 and Alpha was, in essence, its "education journal" (subtitle from 1963 to 1966) for Coloureds.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

274 Bantu Education Journal/Bantoe-Onderwysblad
1 November 1954–to date
2 monthly (except January and July)
3 English/Afrikaans (individual articles in Zulu/Sotho/Xhosa/Tswana/Pedi/Tsonga/Venda)
4 Published in Pretoria as the official organ of the Department of Bantu Education. It was originally issued by the education section of the Department of Native Affairs and, from 1959, by the information section of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development. African education was changed radically when the government took over African schools in 1953. For more than 20 years, Bantu Education Journal has reflected the many variations in government policy in African education.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.
Specific Interest Groups

Education

275 Bureau of Literacy and Literature
1 January 1973-September 1975
2 irregular
3 English/Afrikaans
4 In 1946 the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) appointed an adult education officer to work with illiterate Africans. The SAIRR could not cope with the demand, however, and in 1956 an independent Bureau of Literacy and Literature was formed "to foster literacy by training personnel in the techniques...evolved, to provide the basic literacy required for this, and...to foster the distribution of Christian and other...literature." The organization assists "mines, industries, churches and farms" in literacy-training programs, and "encouragement and assistance" is given to African writers. Although the agency is controlled by whites, the publication has a multi-racial readership (Horrell 1968). See also SAIRR publications.

276 Education in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland
1 August 1967-June 1975
2 irregular (see description)
3 English
4 An educational magazine founded and published in Roma, Lesotho, by the School (later Faculty) of Education of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. Contributors and readers included members of the education faculty of the university, secondary school teachers and principals, lecturers in the training colleges and the staff of the ministries of education in the three participating countries. The newsletter was entitled The Education of Teachers in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland: Bulletin of the Association of Principals of Training Colleges (August 1967-June 1968) for eight issues; Secondary Schools Bulletin (May 1968-June 1969) for three issues (the third issue focussed on development studies); and Education in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (November 1969-June 1975) for 10 issues. The UBLS Science Newsletter was incorporated in the education newsletter in March 1974 (Ambrose personal communication).
5 David Ambrose August 1967-June 1975; MAU, Morija, PAf, PP and PUS November 1969-June 1975 (inc.); PISAL.

*277 Education League Newsletter
1 May 1949- (?) February 1958 (original series); March 1960-November 1963 (new series)
2 irregular
3 English
Specific Interest Groups

Education

4 Published in Johannesburg by the Education League, which was founded in 1949 to combat separate development in education. It was entitled News Review (May 1949–January 1956) and Educational League Newsletter (February 1956–November 1963). Some attention was paid to the government's promotion of "Christian National Education" in white schools, but the main emphasis was on African education under apartheid.


278 Eyetu (Our Own)
1 January–November 1914
2 monthly
3 English/Zulu
4 An educational newsletter for the Zulu community published in Estcourt, Natal, by Lewis F. and Jessie Hertslet. It received support from the Department of Education in Natal.
5 PmP January–November 1914.

279 Fiat Lux (Let there be light)
1 May 1966–to date
2 monthly (10 issues a year)
3 English/Afrikaans
4 Published in Durban by the South African Department of Information on behalf of the Department of Indian Affairs. The government took over Indian schools in 1966 and Fiat Lux was, in essence, its educational organ for Indians.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

280 Lehlaahlela (The Chain)
1 April 1974–to date
2 monthly
3 Sotho
4 A magazine published in Roma by the Division of Extra-Mural Services of the National University of Lesotho. The first six issues were entitled Contact. It is essentially an information bulletin on credit unions, co-operatives, adult educational programmes, rural development, and community health. It is also a guide to short courses offered by the university's Adult Education Department during university vacations. Printed at Mazenod, the magazine is also normally a supplement to Moeletsi and Mochochonono. The title comes from the Sotho proverb "Lehlaahlela le lla ha le leng" (One chain resounds by means of another) (Ambrose personal communication).
5 David Ambrose and MaU April 1974+; Morija April 1974–February 1976 (inc.).
Specific Interest Groups

**Education**

281  **Lesedi La Sechaba** (Light of the Tribe)

1  September 1930-(?) December 1945 (irregular numbering)
2  monthly
3  Tswana
4  An educational and religious journal published in Mochudi, Bechuanaland Protectorate (Botswana). It is included because there is evidence that Tswana speakers in South Africa read the magazine. It was launched by J. Ryeeuke and edited by Sofonia Poonyane, apparently the first African printer in the territory.
5  CP September 1930-September/October 1944 (inc.); JP (Strange), JU September 1930-December 1945; PISAL.

282  **Lobane Lwa Betswana** (The Bechuanaland Torch)

1  January 1936-(no month given) 1941/2
2  quarterly
3  English/Tswana
4  An educational journal published in Mafeking, Cape, on behalf of the Department of Education for the Bechuanaland Protectorate (Botswana). It is included because there is evidence that Tswana speakers in South Africa read the magazine, which apparently influenced modern Tswana orthography. It was also entitled Lobane loa Batswana.
5  CP January 1936-1941/2; CU January 1936-1937 (inc.); DKC January 1936-1941/2 (inc.); JP January 1936-1941/2 (inc.); PP January 1936-1941/2; PISAL.

283  **Motswalle Wa Bana** (Children's Friend)

1  October 1950-October 1956
2  irregular fortnightly
3  English, Afrikaans, Sotho, Tswana, Pedi editions
4  A religious (Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk) and educational magazine for African school children. It was published in Bloemfontein by Via Afrika, a subsidiary of Nasionale Boekhandel (Nasionale Pers), a major Afrikaans publishing company. The magazine, circulating mainly in the Orange Free State and Transvaal, was incorporated in Wamba in December 1956. It was subsidized by the Department of Bantu Education. See also Umhlobo Wabantwana, Umngani Wezingane and Wamba.
5  JP October 1950-November 1956; PP April-November 1956 (inc.); PISAL.
### Specific Interest Groups

#### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>284</th>
<th><strong>News from Education</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>February 1973–to date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>irregular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>An educational newsletter published in Maseru by the Lesotho government's Ministry of Education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>David Ambrose February 1973+; Morija February–November 1973 (inc.).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Phalimehisano (Mutual Vigilance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>285</th>
<th>(Mutual Vigilance)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(?) March 1961–January/March 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>irregularly every two months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>English/Sotho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A newsletter which focussed on special vacation courses—mainly for traders, chiefs and government administrators—given by Pius XII University College (forerunner of the National University of Lesotho) in Roma, Lesotho (Ambrose personal communication).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mazenod July, December 1961, January–March 1964 (inc.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Readers Companion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>286</th>
<th><strong>Readers Companion</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>May–December 1938 (four issues)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Published in Johannesburg by the Carnegie Non-European Library, one of the major black libraries on the Reef at the time. H. I. E. Dhlomo was in charge of the library, which was located in Germiston between 1937 and 1940. The newsletter tried to publicize the library's holdings in an effort to get more blacks to utilize its facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PP May–December 1938 (four issues); PISAL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Teachers' Guide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>287</th>
<th><strong>Teachers' Guide</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>April 1962–June 1963 (six issues)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>irregular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>An educational magazine focussing on &quot;visual aids, educational literature and current events&quot; (subtitle) produced by Pius XII University College (forerunner of the National University of Lesotho) in Roma, Lesotho.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Specific Interest Groups

Education

288 Transvaal Native Education Quarterly
1 June 1938–June 1941
2 quarterly
3 English/Afrikaans (occasional articles in Sotho/Tswana/Pedi)
4 Published in Pretoria as the official journal of the Transvaal Department of Education. It was limited to educational activities in the Transvaal's African schools.
5 CP June 1938–June 1941; DKC and JP September 1938–June 1941 (inc.); J Race December 1938–June 1941 (inc.); PP June 1938–September 1940 (inc.); PISAL.

289 Ucelizapholo (Evening Star)
1 November 1972–to date
2 irregular annual (intended as a quarterly)
3 English/Xhosa/Sotho
4 A newsletter published in Umtata by the Division of Adult Education of the Transkei government's Department of Education. The newsletter is aimed at adults and is actually issued by the Bureau for Xhosa Language of the Department of Cultural Affairs. It is a literary and educational magazine geared for readers at the primary school level. P. M. Ntloko edited the journal which was entitled Ucelizapholo/Sefala Bohoho, in Xhosa and Sotho, in June 1976. English was added in 1976.
5 TLP November 1972+.

290 Umcebo Wase Afrika (African Riches)
1 September 1952–June 1953
2 irregular (intended as a quarterly)
3 English/Zulu
4 A "journal of African adult education" (subtitle) published in Durban by the Natal African Adult Education Institute. Founded by William J. Mseleku, father of the Zulu co-operative movement in Natal, it was linked to the Roman Catholic mission station at Mariannhill. B. B. Cele was the editor (he was also editor of Umafrika for 18 years), and the editorial board consisted of P. C. Ndlela, A. P. Ngcobo and S. R. M. Shelembe.
5 DKC September 1952–June 1953; PISAL.

291 Umhlobo Wabantwana (Children's Friend)
1 October 1951–November 1956
2 irregular fortnightly
3 English/Afrikaans/Xhosa
4 A religious (Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk) and educational magazine for African primary school children which circulated mainly in the Cape. It was subsidized by the Department of
**Specific Interest Groups**

**Education**

Bantu Education. The magazine was published in Bloemfontein and incorporated in Wamba in December 1956. See also Munghana wa Vhana, Umngani Wezingane and Wamba.

BF October 1951-November 1956 (inc.); CP October 1951-November 1956; PISAL.

292 **Umngani Wezingane** (Children's Friend)

1 April-November 1956
2 monthly
3 English/Afrikaans/Zulu
4 A religious (Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk) and educational magazine for African school children which circulated mainly in Natal. It was subsidized by the Department of Bantu Education. The magazine was published in Bloemfontein and incorporated in Wamba in December 1956. See also Munghana wa Vhana, Umhlobo Wabantwana and Wamba.

CP April-November 1956; PISAL.

293 **Wamba** (a collective term--no English translation)

1 December 1956-October 1975
2 monthly
3 Zulu, Sotho, Xhosa, Tswana, Pedi, Tsonga/Venda editions
4 A Christian-oriented (Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk) educational magazine for Africans published by Via Afrika (a subsidiary of Nasionale Pers, a major Afrikaans publishing company) in Bloemfontein and Bellville, near Cape Town. It was undoubtedly the most important African educational publication ever produced by an Afrikaans publishing company, independent of government efforts, in South Africa. Like its predecessors, Wamba was subsidized by the Department of Bantu Education and distributed to African schools. The magazine included serials of novels and biographies, short stories, drama, poetry, religious instructional guides for the schools, editorial columns and feature articles on a variety of educational topics. It was a significant outlet for creative writers, which has often been overlooked by researchers focussing on African literature in English during this period. Editors included C. P. Senyatsi, now with the Department of Education of the Lebowa "homeland" government. Wamba incorporated Motswalle wa Bana, Umhlobo Wabantwana and Umngani Wezingane. When Wamba was created, the original titles of these publications were used as sub-titles together with the Tsonga/Venda edition of Wamba entitled Munghana (or Mungana) wa Vhana/ Khonani ya Vhana (Children's Friend).

Copyright Libraries have all language editions, but some are incomplete. PUS has Zulu, Xhosa and Tsonga/Venda editions;
Specific Interest Groups

Education

JP has Sotho/Tswana/Pedi edition. Via Afrika Ltd. offices has a complete set of all language editions (letter to authors 2/22/1977). See also PISAL.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

*294 Alexandra News Bulletin
1 June 1959-(?) October 1965
2 monthly
3 English/Afrikaans
4 A public health newsletter which was issued by the Peri-Urban Areas Health Board for African residents in Alexandra Township, Johannesburg.
5 J Race March 1960-October 1965 (inc.); PISAL.

*295 Bantu Animal Welfare News
1 (?) 1965-to date
2 irregular
3 English
4 Published in Saxonwald, Johannesburg, by the Bantu Animal Welfare Society, a white-controlled information and advice agency. The newsletter is intended for a multi-racial audience. It was also entitled B.A.W. Newsletter and B.A.W. Mini Report. An irregular Field Report has been published since May/October 1976.

296 CUPC News/K & SB Nuus
1 August-December 1976 (three issues)
2 irregular
3 English/Afrikaans
4 A newsletter published in Hanover Park, Cape Town, by the Church Urban Planning Commission (CUPC), a multi-racial welfare agency working mainly with illegal squatters in the Western Cape. CUPC was linked to the South African Council of Churches, and its director in 1976 was Des Adendorff. The newsletter was printed by the American Methodist Episcopal (AME) church press in Bellville South, Cape Town.
5 CCUPC August-December 1976 (three issues).
Specific Interest Groups

Health and Welfare

297  Difofu (Blind Person)
1  June 1962-May 1975 (original series); June 1975-to date (new series) (see description)
2  monthly
3  Zulu/Sotho/Xhosa/Tswana (braille only)
4  A magazine published in Johannesburg by the South African Council for the Blind. It appears in alternate months in Zulu/Sotho/Xhosa/Tswana. It includes articles from the Black Press as well as information specifically for the blind. Religious articles are contributed by the Afrikaans reformed churches which partially subsidize blind organizations in South Africa. The magazine was renamed Ilanga Lethu (Our Sun) in Zulu and Xhosa (braille only) and Sedibeng (From the Fountain) in Sotho (braille only). Both are edited by W. Cohen and A. C. Zeelie and contain general-interest news and features from a variety of newspapers and magazines together with specialized articles relating to the blind in South Africa and overseas. See also I'mfama.

298  The Fosalink
1  December 1944-December 1956 (original series); April 1957-to date (new series)
2  monthly
3  English
4  A magazine produced by the Friends of the Sick Association, an Indian welfare agency, in Durban.
5  BP December 1944+ (inc.); PmP January 1951-April/May 1957 (inc.).

299  Health
1  April 1914-March 1956
2  quarterly
3  English/Zulu, English/Sotho, English/Xhosa editions
4  Founded and published by the Lovedale Mission Press in Lovedale, Cape, as the official organ of the South African Health Society. The magazine was entitled Health (April 1914-December 1922), The South African Health Society Magazine (January 1923-November 1949), and The Health Magazine (February 1950-March 1956).
Specific Interest Groups

Health and Welfare

300 Health Notes for African Schools
1 (months not given) 1946-1948 (seven issues)
2 quarterly
3 English
4 A magazine published in Johannesburg by the South African Red Cross Society. It focussed on public health problems. The first issue was entitled Health Notes.
5 CP, JP and PP 1946-1948 (seven issues); PISAL.

301 Ibikandaba (News Herald)
1 January 1962-(no month given) 1963 (six issues)
2 quarterly
3 English
4 A newsletter sponsored by the Lions Club in Claremont, Durban, on behalf of the multi-racial African Advancement Foundation (AAF), an organization aimed at improving urban African community life. The newsletter contained articles on nutrition, illiteracy, and co-operatives as well as general-interest news and advice columns. Among the African patrons of AAF was the pioneer journalist and writer, R. R. R. Dhlomo.

302 Ikhwezi (The Star)
1 February 1950-September 1955
2 irregular monthly
3 English/Zulu
4 A newsletter issued by the Local Health Commission in Pietermaritzburg, Natal. It was essentially a promotional bulletin for government-sponsored local advisory boards, and it was aimed at the African population in the townships of Imbali and Edendale near Pietermaritzburg.

303 Imfama (Blind Person)
1 November 1956-to date
2 monthly (1956-1969), every two months (1970-to date)
3 English/Afrikaans (print and braille)
4 Published in Johannesburg as the official organ of the South African National Council for the Blind. The organization has about 33 affiliated societies representing all racial groups in the country. It was a newsletter entitled The South African National Council for the Blind (November 1956-June 1961)
Specific Interest Groups

Health and Welfare

and a magazine entitled Imfama (September 1961–to date). It is edited by Walter Cohen, a blind man who was a former chairman of the World Braille Council (now the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind). Imfama has a multi-racial readership, and it focuses on national and international activities of interest to the blind. The newsletter/magazine is distributed free of charge to surrounding states in Southern and Central Africa. See also Difofu.

JISWA Digest/JISWA Newsletter

1 August 1972–August 1974 (five issues as JISWA Digest); September 1965–to date (25 issues to December 1976 as JISWA Newsletter)
2 quarterly (JISWA Digest), irregular (JISWA Newsletter)
3 English
4 Published by the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association (JISWA) which was founded in 1936. It focussed on the Indian community in Lenasia Township, Johannesburg. The newsletter covers the activities of the organization throughout the Transvaal, however, while the digest is a useful compendium of statistical information.
5 Copyright Libraries (BP lacks JISWA Digest, PmP, PP lack JISWA Newsletter); PISAL.

Lesotho Medical Association Journal

1 October 1973–July 1975 (eight issues)
2 quarterly
3 English
4 Founded and published in Maseru as the official journal of the Lesotho Medical Association.
5 DUMed, JP, JU, MaArch, MaU October 1973–July 1975 (eight issues); PISAL.

Letlooa La Afrika (African Net)

1 April 1944–January 1950
2 monthly (1944–1945), quarterly (1945–1950)
3 English/Zulu/Sotho
4 A magazine published in Johannesburg by the African Dingaka Association. African herbalists and diviners, among others, were members of the medical organization which, in turn, was linked with the African National Congress. Founded by Thipe L. D. Ditshego, a splinter group was formed in 1933 and another—the United Dingaka Association under Stephen Radebe—in 1943.
5 J Race April 1944–December 1945 (inc.); PP April 1944–January 1950; PISAL.
Specific Interest Groups

Health and Welfare

307 The St. Nicholas Home Newsletter
1 March 1966-to date
2 irregularly every three months
3 English
4 A newsletter published in Newclare Township, Newville, Johannesburg, by St. Nicholas Home. A promotional device to raise funds for the Coloured children's home, it has a multi-racial readership.

308 Santa Health Magazine
1 September 1959-to date
2 quarterly (1959-1961), every two months (1962-to date)
3 English, Afrikaans editions
4 A magazine published in Johannesburg by the South African National Tuberculosis Association. It is distributed free of charge to African TB hospitals and clinics throughout South Africa, and it includes articles on public health as well as tuberculosis. The journal was entitled Santa Bantu Magazine (September 1959-January/February 1976) and Santa Health Magazine (March/April 1976-to date).
5 CP September 1959+; JP March/April 1976+ (inc.); PP September 1959+; PISAL.

309 Society of the Friends of Africa Newsletter
1 April-June 1946 (two issues?)
2 irregular
3 English
4 A newsletter published in Johannesburg by the Friends of Africa, an information and welfare agency for Africans launched in the 1940s. According to Franklin, the society focussed on the African co-operative movement. D. M. Buchanan, William and Margaret Ballinger, and others prominent in the white liberal establishment of the day were on the executive committee. The "honourable African consultant" was Self Mampuru (April 1946), and the newsletter was intended for a multi-racial audience (Franklin 1949).
5 CU(MB) April-June 1946 (two issues).

310 You and Your Baby
1 1965-to date
2 irregular (see description)
3 English, Afrikaans, Zulu, Sotho, Xhosa, Tswana, Pedi editions
4 Published in Cape Town by the lay publications department of the Medical Association of South Africa. Normally, the African-language editions are published in alternate years,
### Specific Interest Groups

**Literary, Scientific and Cultural**

but *You and Your Baby* is not strictly a serial publication. The magazine covers pre- and post-natal care of baby and mother, including detailed information on the health requirements of an infant for the first 18 months of its life. The publication is distributed free of charge by doctors, hospitals, clinics, welfare and women's organizations. The medical association also publishes a variety of other health pamphlets aimed at the African population. The relevant African-language editions of *You and Your Baby* are *Mina Nengane Yami* (Zulu), *Nna le Lesea le Ka* (Sotho), *Wena Nosana Lwakho* (Xhosa), and *Wena le Lesea* (or *Lesega*) *la Gago* (Pedi and Tswana).

**South African Medical Journal** offices 1965+ (all editions).

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>311</strong></th>
<th><strong>African Music</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>June 1948-to date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>English/French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Published in Roodepoort, Transvaal, as the official journal of the African Music Society. The focus is on African music throughout the continent. The target audience is mainly white academics in South Africa and overseas, but there are &quot;a good number of (black) subscribers, mainly musicologists and musicians&quot; on the subscription list of 500 (letter to authors 8/11/1977). The journal was entitled <em>African Music Society Newsletter</em> (June 1948-September 1953) and <em>African Music</em> (1954-to date).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Copyright Libraries; PISAL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>312</strong></th>
<th><strong>Contrast</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>summer 1960-to date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>English (individual articles occasionally in other languages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A literary magazine (fiction, poetry, essays, reviews, drama) published in Cape Town. Although Richard Rive, the Coloured writer and literary critic, is on the editorial board, <em>Contrast</em> appears to have been primarily an outlet for white creative writing, at least in the 1960s. Jack Cope, editor of the magazine, also compiled an anthology entitled <em>Seismograph: best South African writing from Contrast</em> (Cape Town: Reijger, 1970).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Copyright Libraries; PISAL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Specific Interest Groups

Literary, Scientific and Cultural

313 Donga (i.e. a dry ditch)
1 July 1976–March 1978
2 irregular
3 English/Afrikaans (individual items in French, Zulu, Sotho, Xhosa, Tswana and African languages outside South Africa)
4 A rare literary journal in that it is "primarily the product of co-operation between Afrikaans and black writers" (Sunday Times 8/28/1977). Each issue has a guest editor (the first seven were Richard Rive, Jakes Gerwel, A. P. J. van Rensburg, Mbulelo Mzamane, John Miles, Peter Wilhelm, and Dumakude kaNdlovu), but overall responsibility for the magazine has been shared by Welma Odendaal (the last editor), Rosa Keet, Piet Haasbroek (who was dropped after the second issue), Mbulelo Mzamane, and Peter Strauss. Donga includes editorials, literary essays, poetry, short stories and plays, personality profiles, and historical articles relating to language and literature. The September 1977 issue, for example, featured a Soweto literary group called Medupe, oral poetry from Somalia, new poetry from Botswana, an article on the short story tradition among black writers in South Africa (together with a short story by Bessie Head), and an interview with a South African poet (Jeni Couzyn) now living in Canada. The publication was banned in March 1978 (Fourie personal communication).
5 Copyright Libraries.

314 The 1860 Settler
1 1962–to date
3 English
4 A religious and cultural family magazine for the Indian community. It is published in Durban and distributed nationally.

315 Expression
1 1965–1971 (no months given) (five issues)
2 irregular
3 English
4 A literary magazine published in Roma, Lesotho, by the "Literary Circle" of staff and students at the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. From 1970, it was described as the "Journal of the English Society." The magazine contained short stories, plays, essays, poetry, and a variety of illustrations.
5 JP 1965–1971 (five issues); MaU 1966–1970 (inc.); PISAL.
Specific Interest Groups

Literary, Scientific and Cultural

316 Fort Hare Papers
1 June 1945—to date (suspended 1952–1957)
2 irregular
3 English
4 An academic journal published in Alice, Cape, by the University of Fort Hare, South Africa's oldest black institution for higher education (founded in 1916). Initially, the articles concentrated on art, history, African languages and anthropology. In the 1940s and early 1950s, most of the contributions came from black staff members, and research activities gradually moved from the arts to the sciences. After the government took over the university in 1959, most of the black staff either was forced to resign or quit in protest over the government's apartheid policies. The evidence suggests that thereafter the journal was written and read largely by whites.
5 CP, Fort H, GU (Cory) and KwtM June 1945+.

*317 The Fossil
1 April 1969—September 1970 (four issues)
2 irregular
3 English/Sotho
4 Journal of the history society of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. The magazine was produced in Roma, Lesotho, by the students and staff of the university's History Department. See also Mohlomi.
5 David Ambrose September 1970 (one issue); MaU (issues missing); PISAL.

318 Ikon
1 winter 1969—to date
2 five issues a year
3 English
4 A literary magazine published in Pietermaritzburg, Natal, by the Christian Institute of Southern Africa. See also Christian Institute Newsletter/Nuusbrief, Pro Veritate.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

319 Izwi/Voice/Stem
1 October 1971–December 1974
2 fortnightly
3 English/Afrikaans/French/Portuguese/various African languages
Specific Interest Groups

Literary, Scientific and Cultural

5 CP, CU, DKC, JP, PmP, PP and SU October 1971-December 1974; PISAL.

320 The Johannesburg Bantu Music Festival

1 1961-1973 (Johannesburg); 1952-1954 (Durban)
2 annual
3 English
4 A program newsletter published in Johannesburg by the City Council's Non-European Affairs Department, which sponsored an annual African music festival for some years. A similar annual program newsletter, entitled Bantu Fair, was published by the Department of Native Administration in Durban.

321 Lesotho Notes and Records

1 1959-to date
2 irregular
3 English
4 A magazine published in Maseru by the Basutoland (Lesotho from 1966) Scientific Association. It was also entitled Lesotho: Basutoland Notes and Records (1959-1970/1). The journal included articles on Lesotho history, archeology, economics, law, literature, botany, music, public health, zoology, geology and medicine (Ambrose personal communication).
5 CP, CU, GU, JP, KM, KwtM, MaU and PUS 1959+; PISAL.

322 Lesotho Wind

1 May 1968-August 1969 (two issues)
2 irregular
3 English
4 An abortive attempt to launch a literary, arts and drama magazine in Maseru, Lesotho. The two published issues focussed on poetry and short stories.
5 JP May 1968 (inc., one issue); MaU August 1969 (inc., one issue); Mazenod May 1968-August 1969 (two issues).

323 Mara (Regiments)

1 October 1972-to date
2 annual
3 Sotho
Specific Interest Groups

Literary, Scientific and Cultural

journal includes articles on Sotho history, language, praise poetry, traditional customs and folklore. Personalities from Lesotho regularly attend meetings of the association and contribute to its magazine, whose subtitle is "Ha se mara ha se ho fela" (We're not beaten yet) (Ambrose personal communication).

5 David Ambrose, MaU, PP and PUS October 1972+; PISAL.

324 Mohlomi (The Sower)
1 1976-to date
2 (?) annual
3 English
4 An interdisciplinary journal of Southern African Studies sponsored by the Department of History of the National University of Lesotho (formerly the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland) at Roma. The editor is S. I. Gorerazvo Mudenge, and articles in the first issue (1976) covered religious, economic, and historical topics. See also The Fossil.
5 David Ambrose and GJ-G 1976+.

325 Molebowa (Lebowa Citizen)
1 January 1974-(no month given) 1975 (two issues)
2 irregular (intended twice a year)
3 English/Afrikaans/Pedi
4 A magazine published by the Northern Sotho Bureau of Language and Culture at Seshego, Lebowa, the "homeland" of the Northern Sotho (Pedi) ethnic group in the northeastern Transvaal. The journal contains linguistic, literary, cultural and political articles together with letters to the editor and book reviews (P. C. Mokgokong to authors 3/13/1978).

326 Nchangana (The Place of the Shangaan People)
1 January 1972-to date
2 irregular (two to six issues a year)
3 Tsonga
4 A magazine published in Giyani, Transvaal, by the Gazankulu "homeland" government (Bureau of Tsonga Language and Culture). The journal contains articles on Tsonga (Shangaan) history, language, personalities, traditional customs and folklore.

327 New Classic
1 (no month given) 1963-to date (suspended 1971-1974)
2 two issues (1963), annual (1964-1971), quarterly (1975-to date)

153
Specific Interest Groups

Literary, Scientific and Cultural

3 English
4 One of the major black literary magazines, it was entitled Classic (1963-1971), published in Johannesburg, and New Classic (1975-to date), published in Dube Township, Soweto, Johannesburg. The editors were Nat Nakasa (1963-1964), Barney Simon and Casey Motsisi (1965), Barney Simon (1966-1967), Eve Braatvedt, Jill Chisholm, Stanley Motjuwadi and Joyce Sithakane (1968), Barney Simon (1969-1971), and Sipho Sepamla (1975-to date). The magazine contains poetry, short stories, essays, photographs (Peter Magubane), and drawings.

328 Ophir
1 May 1967-spring 1976
2 irregular
3 English (individual poems in various African languages)
4 A poetry magazine published in Pretoria and edited, in turn, by Peter Horn and Walter Saunders, and Peter Randall. Among the black poets represented in Ophir were Wopko Jensma, Oswald Mbuyiseni Mtshali, Shabbir Banoobhai, Bicca Muntu Maseko, Nakedi Phosa, Sipho Sepamla, Pascal Gwala, Yannis Goumas, Alexis H. Buthelezi, Nkathazo KaMnyayiza, Wally Mongane Serote, Jack A. Mapanje, Vikizitha Wycliffe Mtshali, Paul Vilakazi, Leonard Koza, Kissoon Kunjbehari, Motshile Ntsdhi, Lefifi Tladi, Nakedi M. Phosa, Essop Patel, Daniel Py, Zinjiva Winston Nkondo, Lebona Mosia, Hussain Savant, and Mandlenkosilanga.

329 Orbital
1 September 1972-November 1976 (irregular numbering)
2 irregular
3 English
4 Journal of the science society of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (National University of Lesotho). The magazine was produced in Roma, Lesotho, by students and staff of the university's Faculty of Science.

330 Our Africa
1 September 1958-September 1963
2 monthly
3 English
4 A self-styled cultural magazine for the African Christian family. Published in Roodepoort, Transvaal, it emphasized individual morality and encouraged personal work habits as the key to progress. It was edited by E. C. Khumalo and
Specific Interest Groups

Literary, Scientific and Cultural

featured, among other things, religious articles, women's and advice columns, features on music, short stories and poetry.

Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

331 Our Heritage
1 June-December 1931
2 quarterly
3 English/Tswana
4 The organ of the Independent Order of True Templars, a temperance organization, it was published in Cape Town and also distributed in Kimberley, Bloemfontein and Johannesburg. Edited by Solomon T. Plaatje shortly before he died, the magazine was essentially a religious and cultural publication.

CP June-December 1931

332 People's Experimental Theatre Newsletter
1 September/October 1976 (one issue?)
2 every two months (intended)
3 English
4 The People's Experimental Theatre (PET) was launched by Indians in Lenasia Township, Johannesburg. A similar group entitled Shiqomo (Spear) was started by Africans in Soweto, Johannesburg, and the two merged to produce the newsletter which was subtitled "the spear lives on." It was edited in Lenasia by an executive committee consisting of Roy Moodley (chairman), Selva Govender, Zaiboon Moothosamy, and Sadecque Variava (permanent organizer). The newsletter contained poetry, interviews, articles on Black Consciousness, and information relating to the theatre group.

JU (Race) September/October 1976 (one issue).

333 The Purple Renoster
1 September 1956-winter 1972 (12 issues)
2 irregular
3 English
4 An important literary magazine (poetry, short stories, short plays, essays, reviews, and illustrations) published in Johannesburg and edited by Lionel Abrahams. Although few blacks contributed in the 1950s and early 1960s (among those who did were poets K. A. Nortje and Oswald Mtshali), from the mid-1960s black protest literature found a sympathetic outlet in Purple Renoster, which listed those writers whose works were totally or partially "banned" and cited as "co-editors" those institutions in South African society--the publications control board, minister of justice, police force, and the legal profession--which forced the magazine to exclude their works.
Specific Interest Groups

Literary, Scientific and Cultural

Black poets of the 1970s represented in Purple Renoster were Wally Serote, Zuluboy Molefe, Hussain Savant, Wopko Jensma, Njabulo S. Ndebele, and Thabo Seseane.

BP, CP September 1956-winter 1972 (12 issues); GU (Cory) September 1956-winter 1968, winter 1972 (inc.); JP, JU, PP September 1956-winter 1972 (12 issues); PISAL.

Quarry
1 1976-to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A literary magazine (poetry, short stories, drama, and criticism "by established writers") published in Johannesburg and edited by Lionel Abrahams and Walter Saunders. It was launched to maintain the Johannesburg "tradition" of creative writing following the deaths of Classic, Purple Renoster, and Izwi/Voice/Stem. The magazine was also founded "to provide a contrast to Contrast, that redoubtable but somewhat idiosyncratic Cape magazine" (1976). Black writers featured in the 1976 issue were Motshile Nthodi, Lefifi Tladi, Ahmed Essop, Wopko Jensma, Bessie Head, Sipho Sepamla, and Essop Patel.

CP 1976+; PISAL.

S'Ketsh
1 summer 1972-to date
2 twice a year (1972-1974 were annuals)
3 English
4 A Black Consciousness literary magazine (poetry, short stories, drama, reviews, black literary/theatre news, illustrations) published in Dube Township, Soweto, Johannesburg, and edited by Sipho Sepamla. Its credo: "S'Ketsh is a paper which exploits white privilege....Its aim is to become a totally black paper, edited, controlled and owned by blacks. At the moment it is not owned by anyone....S'Ketsh is entirely non-profit-making and no-one who works for it is salaried" (summer 1972). Among other things, S'Ketsh is an important outlet for the new black playwrights in Soweto.

CP winter 1975+ (inc.); DKC summer 1972+; JP winter 1975+ (inc.); PP summer 1972+; PISAL.

Snarl
1 August 1974-to date
2 irregular
3 English
4 A literary magazine which consists mainly of reviews and essays on the dramatic arts. It is edited by Joyce Ozynski and
Specific Interest Groups

Women

published in Orange Grove, Johannesburg. Some attention is paid to black playwrights, but the magazine is devoted mainly to white creative writing.

5 BP, CP, DP, JP, JU, PmU, PP and PUS August 1974+; PISAL.

337 U.B.L.S. Geography Club Magazine

1 1967 (one issue)
2 (?)
3 English
4 Journal of the geography club of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. The magazine was produced in Roma, Lesotho, by the students and staff of the University's Geography Department.
5 David Ambrose 1967 (one issue).

338 U.B.L.S. Law Journal

1 February 1971 (one issue)
2 monthly (intended)
3 English
4 Journal of the law society of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. The magazine was produced in Roma, Lesotho, by the students and staff of the University's Law Department.
5 David Ambrose February 1971 (one issue).

WOMEN

339 Grace

1 October 1964-December 1966
2 monthly
3 English
4 An illustrated, general-interest women's magazine published in Durban (Republican Publications, a subsidiary of Perskor). It consisted mainly of pictures, fashions, romantic novellas and short stories, and personality profiles.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

*340 The Non-European University Women's Association Bulletin

1 1946- (?) 1947
2 annual
3 English
4 A newsletter published at the University of Fort Hare (South African Native College as it was called at the time), Alice, Cape, by the Non-European University Women's Association. The organization was open to all black women in South Africa who
Specific Interest Groups

Women

had been to university—whether or not they had graduated. In practice, however, most of its membership was drawn from Fort Hare. The publication was edited by Mrs. M. F. Matthews in 1946, and the second issue included a list of all the female students at Fort Hare from 1916 to 1946.

341 The Townships Housewife
1 February 1968–April 1969
2 monthly
3 English
4 Subtitled "a journal to the ladies of the upper classes on cookery, homes and gardens," it was published in Johannesburg and aimed at African housewives. The newsletter included recipes and gardening hints.
5 BP February 1968–April 1969; CP February–August 1968 (inc.); JP, PmP February 1968–April 1969; PP February–August 1968 (inc.); PISAL.

342 True Love
1 June 1974–to date
2 monthly
3 English
4 Initially a "photo-novella love story" launched by James Bailey in Johannesburg and today the major women's magazine in the Black Press. Advice columns, film and record reviews, articles on fashion, competitions, and letters to the editor, for example, blend with three or four feature articles in each issue—the focus being on personality profiles of prominent black women outside as well as inside South Africa. True Love, which became a full-color magazine in October 1977, has an estimated 30.7 readers an issue. Love (May 1974–March 1977), a separate women's magazine also published by James Bailey, maintained its "photo-novella" format until it ceased publication (K. Swift to authors 2/6/1978).
5 Copyright Libraries.

343 Utlwang! (Listen)
1 July 1958–September 1968 (irregular numbering)
2 monthly
3 English/Tswana
4 A pictorial magazine for the Tswana ethnic group published in Rustenburg, Transvaal. It was essentially a women's magazine: a monthly feature entitled "African Woman" became part of the subtitle from August 1961.

158
Specific Interest Groups

Youth

**YOUTH**

344 **Bopulamaliboho (The Pathfinder)**
1 January 1954-January 1955 (four issues?)
2 irregular
3 English
4 A newsletter published at Mazenod by the Basutoland Boy Scouts Association. It seems to have been sponsored by the Roman Catholic missionaries at Mazenod.
5 Mazenod January 1954-January 1955 (four issues)

345 **The Camper**
1 March 1966-March 1967
2 quarterly
3 English
4 A newsletter published in Durban by the Surat Hindoo School scout troop. It was distributed to Indian scouts in the Durban metropolitan area.
5 BP March 1966-March 1967; PmP March-July 1966 (inc.).

*346 **Lefito (The Knot)**
1 (?) 1950- (?) August 1966 (irregular numbering)
2 irregularly every two months
3 Sotho
4 A newsletter published at Mazenod and subtitled "The Catholic Scout." It was aimed at Roman Catholic scouts and guides in Lesotho.
5 Mazenod April 1953-August 1966 (inc.).

347 **Leseding Youth Hostelling Association Monthly Journal/Leseding Youth Hostels Association Newsletter**
1 May-October 1973 (journal); (no month given) 1966-September 1974 (newsletter)
2 irregular monthly (journal), twice a year (newsletter)
3 English
4 Published in Orlando Township, Soweto, Johannesburg, by the Leseding Youth Hostels Association which was organized by Africans in Soweto who were interested in the European-style youth hostel movement. The Orlando hostel, for example, was a kind of community center (with activities like tennis, chess, and ballroom dancing) for the youth of Soweto as well as a co-ordinating body for the African youth hostel movement in South Africa.
Specific Interest Groups

Youth


348 The Pathfinder
1 February 1931- (?) February 1935
2 irregular
3 English
4 A newsletter launched originally by the Anglican Church in Rosettenville Township, Johannesburg, for African boy scouts. It was published at Lovedale (Lovedale Mission Press) in the Eastern Cape. See also Grace Dieu Bulletin, The Pathfinder Scout Gazette.
5 JP February 1931-February 1935; PUS June 1934 (inc.).

*349 The Pathfinder Scout Gazette
1 (?) 1940s
2 quarterly
3 English
4 The official organ of the Pathfinder section (i.e. African scouts) of the Boy Scouts' Association in the Transvaal. It was edited by K. Hopkins-Jenkins and N. S. Mokgako and published in Johannesburg. See also Grace Dieu Bulletin, The Pathfinder.
5 PUS September 1942 (inc., one issue).

*350 Progressive Salon of Photography
1 1959-1962 (four issues)
2 annual
3 English
4 A photographic magazine published in Johannesburg by the Southern African Association of Youth Clubs. The title of the first issue was South African Salon of Photography for Non-Europeans.

*351 Scout News
1 April 1963, April 1973 (see description)
2 quarterly (intended)
3 English
4 A newsletter published in Durban as the organ of the Indian Boy Scouts of South Africa. Several previous attempts to launch Indian boy scouts' newsletters apparently failed. Maharashtra, also published in Durban and subtitled "scout and guide journal," was aimed at Indian youth in Natal. No
Specific Interest Groups

Miscellaneous

copies of this journal have been found in South Africa or Lesotho. Sevak was intended as a quarterly newsletter and claimed to be the "official organ of the Indian boy scouts of South Africa" (subtitle), but only one issue (April 1963) is known to have been published. See also The Camper.

Scout News PUS April 1973 (one issue); Sevak BP, PmP and PP April 1963.

MISCELLANEOUS

352 African Tonic
1 April/June 1951–April/June 1956
2 quarterly
3 English/Afrikaans/Zulu/Sotho/Xhosa
4 A devotional and educational magazine produced by the Nurses' Christian Fellowship, a nurses' organization, in Kempton Park, Johannesburg. It was entitled Tonic (April/June 1951–July/August 1952) and African Tonic (January/March 1954–April/June 1956).
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

153 ALASA Newsletter
1 January/March 1966–to date
2 quarterly
3 English/Afrikaans
4 As BLASA Newsletter (January/March 1966–July/September 1972), it was published in Pietersburg, Transvaal, by the Bantu Library Association of South Africa. As ALASA Newsletter (October 1972/March 1973–to date), it was published in Johannesburg by the African Library Association of South Africa.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

154 Cape Corps Legion
1 May–June 1973 (two issues?)
2 monthly (intended)
3 English
4 An abortive attempt to launch a magazine for the more than 50,000 Cape Coloureds and Malays who served in World War II. It was published in Cape Town.
5 CP May–June 1943 (two issues); PP May 1943 (inc., one issue).
Specific Interest Groups

Miscellaneous

355  **Indlovu-Tlou (Elephant)**

1. November 1942-January 1946  
2. weekly  
3. English/Zulu/Sotho/Xhosa/Tswana  
4. Founded and published in Johannesburg (Bantu Press in association with the armed forces newspaper *Springbok*), *Indlovu-Tlou* was the newspaper of the Non-European Army Services during World War II. It was printed in Cairo (Egypt) as well as Johannesburg and distributed mainly to soldiers serving in the Native Military Corps (Friedgut 1949). See also *News of the War.*  

356  **Ndavela (Here I Come)**

1. November 1945-January 1948  
2. monthly  
3. English/Afrikaans/Xhosa (a few articles in other African languages)  
4. Founded and published in Port Elizabeth as the organ of the South African Railways and Harbours Non-European Staff Association (Cape Midlands Division). It was printed by Bantu Press and, according to Friedgut, "somewhat amateurishly edited by a member of the association." The first issue was entitled *South African Railways and Harbours* (Friedgut 1949). See also *Spoorlig* and *Umgondiso.*  
5. CP and JP November 1945-January 1948; PP January 1948 (inc.); PISAL.

357  **News of the War**

1. October 1939-November 1945  
2. fortnightly  
3. English/Afrikaans, Zulu, Sotho, Xhosa, Tswana, Pedi, Tsonga editions  
4. Official war newsletter of the Department of Native Affairs, it was published in Pretoria and distributed to Africans throughout South Africa during World War II. News of what blacks inside the country were doing to aid the war effort was included in the newsletter, which appeared in the following editions: *News of the War* (October 1939-November 1945) in English and Afrikaans; *Indaba Zemfazwe* (January 1941-November 1945) in Zulu; *Litaba tsa Ntoa* (January 1941-November 1945) in Sotho; *Exempi* (January 1941-November 1945) in Xhosa; *Mafoka a Ntwa* (January 1941-November 1945) in Tswana; *Madireng a Ntwa* (January 1941-April 1945) in Pedi; *Marungulo ta Nyimpi* (also entitled *Timhaka ta Nyimpi*) (January-April 1945) in Tsonga.
Specific Interest Groups

Miscellaneous

5 CP and JP October 1939–November 1945 (all eds.); J Race May 1941–October 1945 (all eds.) (inc.).

358 Radio Bantu

1 (no month given) 1963–to date
2 quarterly
3 Zulu/Xhosa, Sotho/Tswana/Pedi editions
4 Official publication of the South African Broadcasting Corporation's (SABC) African-language service. SABC has three other quarterly journals, all launched in 1965, which are sent to African schools and universities throughout the country. Radio Bantu Teachers' Guide/Onderwysersgide, published in English/Afrikaans, is a guide for teachers of African educational programs broadcast by SABC. Radio Bantu Dikolong (In the School) consists of photographs of African educational activities taken by SABC with captions in English/Afrikaans and occasionally Sotho/Tswana/Pedi. Radio Bantu Ezezikolo (In the School)—Izifundo/Iifundo/Tidyondzo/Ngudo, published in Zulu/Xhosa/Tsonga/Venda, is aimed at students, and it consists of short synopses of lessons broadcast by SABC. All four journals are published in Johannesburg.
5 JSABC 1963+ (complete sets of all publications); Copyright Libraries (inc.); PISAL.

*359 Reveille

1 July 1958–February 1972 (suspended 1965–1968)
2 irregular
3 English
4 Official newsletter of the Johannesburg branch of the South African Coloured Ex-servicemens' Legion (BESL), which was founded originally after World War I. The organization collapsed after two years and it was revived in 1928, but it remained fragile until World War II. Two Coloured veterans' groups were operating in the early 1940s, and they were combined in 1944 to reconstitute the BESL. Reveille carried Coloured news outside the context of the BESL, and it included some poetry as well.
5 JP July, December 1958, first quarter 1959–February 1972 (inc.); PISAL.

360 Spoorlig (Track Light or Trail Light)

1 November 1960–to date
2 monthly
3 English/Afrikaans
4 Published in Johannesburg as a house organ for Coloured and Indian employees of the South African Railways and Harbours. See also Ndavela and Umqondiso.
Specific Interest Groups

Miscellaneous

5 CP November 1960+; J Race 1962-1970 (inc.); JSAR, PP November 1960+; PISAL.

361 Umbumbulu Community Centre News Bulletin
1 (?) November 1949- (?) November/January 1962 (no volume, issue numbers)
2 irregular
3 English
4 A newsletter edited by Sibusisiwe Makhanya and published by the African community center in Umbumbulu, Natal. It is a rare example of a serial publication produced by a community center—an important institution in many African townships today.
5 DKC (Makhanya) November 1949- November/January 1962.

362 Umqondiso (Sign)
1 November 1953- to date
2 monthly
3 English/Afrikaans/Zulu/Sotho/Xhosa
4 Published in Johannesburg by the publicity and travel department of the South African Railways and Harbours as a house organ for its African employees. See also Ndavela and Spoorlig.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.
Official and Semi-Official Government Publications

National publications in this category were produced mainly by the South African and Lesotho Departments of Information. Local and regional newspapers or newsletters, comprising a major portion of the contemporary African community press in South Africa, were produced by municipal councils (Departments of Native or Non-European Affairs) and, from 1973, by the regional Bantu Affairs Administration Boards. Virtually all of the South African publications date from 1960, when the African National Congress, Pan African Congress, and related pressure groups were declared banned organizations. The Lesotho publications also date from the 1960s. Government publications aimed at specific interest groups have been included in chapter 5.

The growing ferment within the white establishment in South Africa over that country's future has resulted in a number of new, semi-official organizations, some of which are highly critical of government policy. We have avoided those publications which, while claiming a multi-racial readership, are geared mainly for overseas consumption. Organizations which have been omitted from this category include the South Africa Foundation, South African Freedom Foundation, Foreign Affairs Association, and the South African Institute of International Affairs.

The semi-official South African Bureau of Racial Affairs, the Afrikaner Nationalist's equivalent of the South African Institute of Race Relations, was not included because there was no evidence that its publications ever had even a token black readership. It was felt that the activities of the organization, associated as it is with the Broederbond, the Afrikaner secret society, invalidated any claims made for its inclusion in this guide. Another research agency, the Africa Institute, presented a similar problem, but its serial publications were included because there was evidence of a viable multi-racial readership.

A few organizations have been launched recently to improve the quality of life for blacks, especially in the urban "townships." We have included one of these, the Urban Foundation, to suggest the role that private enterprise is playing in this field.
363 Africa Institute Bulletin

1 February 1961–to date
2 10 issues a year
3 English/Afrikaans; separate English (January 1963–to date) and Afrikaans (July 1964–to date) editions.
4 Founded and published in Pretoria as the official organ of the Africa Institute of South Africa, a major research and information agency concerned with African affairs throughout sub-Saharan Africa. Launched in 1955 by the South African Academy of Science and Arts as an "autonomous body," it is in reality probably the most important government-sponsored center for the collection and dissemination of information and opinion on African affairs in South Africa. It has had far greater influence than, for example, other "independent" semi-official organizations like the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs. According to the director of research, there are about 100 African subscribers to the Bulletin, and 5,000 copies of the English edition are distributed free to African schools throughout South Africa (W. J. Breytenbach to authors 2/2/78). There are also several black members on the Institute's governing council. A supplement to the Bulletin has been produced in English (entitled Communications) and in Afrikaans (entitled Mededelenge) since September 1964. The Africa Institute also publishes an annual (sometimes issued in two numbers) entitled the South African Journal of African Affairs (1971–to date).
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL. South African Journal of African Affairs—Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

364 African Outlook

1 July–October 1967 (two issues)
2 quarterly
3 English
4 A pro-government magazine, focussing on separate development (subtitled "the voice of Southern Africa"), and published in Pretoria (Dolphin Press)(Reed 1976).
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

365 Amazwi Akwa Muhle (Words from the Native Administration Department)

1 November 1955–October 1956
2 irregular
3 English/Zulu
4 A newsletter published by the Durban Municipal Native Administration Department for residents of African townships under its jurisdiction.
5 DKC November 1955–October 1956.
Government Publications

366 Bantu/Bantoe (People)

1 April 1954-to date
2 monthly (1954-1975), 11 months a year (1976-to date)
3 English/Afrikaans (individual articles in Zulu/Sotho/Xhosa); separate editions (January 1963-to date)
4 A departmental newsletter—it was sponsored by Hendrik Verwoerd when he was Minister of Native Affairs—and later a magazine which promotes the policies of apartheid in all areas affecting the African population. It was published in Pretoria by the Department of Native Affairs (which continued as the Department of Bantu Administration and Development from 1960) and, from 1962, by the Department of Information. Although intended mainly for whites, it is read by black government officials, educationists, and civil servants outside as well as inside the "homelands."
5 Copyright Libraries; PINf; PISAL.

*367 Benoni Bantu Bulletin

1 (?) July 1950-December 1969
2 monthly
3 English
4 A newsletter published by the Department of Non-European Affairs in Benoni, Transvaal, for residents of the African township of Daveyton. It appears to have continued in the form of an agenda of meetings of the Daveyton Urban Bantu Council.
5 J Race November 1952-December 1969 (inc.).

368 Bula Ditaba Tsa Lekoa (The Vaal News-Opener)

1 December 1976-to date
2 monthly
3 English/Afrikaans (individual articles in Sotho/Tswana)
4 A newsletter published by the Vaal Triangle Bantu Affairs Administration Board, which has its headquarters in Vanderbijlpark, Transvaal. It is aimed at residents of African townships in the board's area of jurisdiction. The newsletter reflects those changes in news priorities which seem to have characterized government township publications in the past few years. In essence, it looks more like a community newsletter with an emphasis on practical problems—especially housing and education. More articles are now devoted to "race relations." Advice columns and letters to the editor feature in most issues. "Homeland" news focusses on personalities in Bophuthatswana and Basotho Qwa-Qwa.
5 VBA, PP December 1976+.
Government Publications

369 Dukatole News

*369 Dukatole News
1 January 1949- (?) December 1957
2 monthly
3 English/Afrikaans/Zulu/Sotho
4 A newsletter published by the Department of Non-European Affairs in Germiston, Transvaal, for residents in the African townships of Dukatole and Katlehong.
5 J Race October 1950-December 1957 (inc.).

370 Ikhwezi (The Star)
1 November 1966-March 1976
2 monthly
3 English/Sotho/Xhosa
4 A newspaper published in Abrahamskraal, Transkei, by the South African Department of Information. It was printed by Thanda Press (owned by Perskor) in King Williams Town, Cape. As the Transkei's major newspaper during this period, it was entitled Ikhwezi (first issue was spelled Ikwezi) lase Transkei (The Star of Transkei) from November 1966 to June 1969 and Ikhwezi Naledi (Morning Star) from July 1969 to December 1970. During these years, it was published only in Xhosa. As Ikhwezi (January 1971-March 1976), it was published in English and Sotho as well as Xhosa.
5 Copyright Libraries; PInf; PISAL.

371 Ikhwezi Lasekapa (The Star of the Cape)
1 (no month given) 1966 (copyright from July 1967)-April 1972 (original series); August 1973-to date (new series)
2 monthly
3 English/Afrikaans/Xhosa
4 A newsletter published by the Cape Town City Council (Bantu Administration section) and aimed mainly at residents in the African township of Guguletu. When the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Peninsula Area was formed in 1973, the newsletter was adopted as the board's official publication for the African townships of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga. See also Nyanga News. It is sometimes entitled Ikwezi Lase Kapa.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

372 Independence
1 October 1976 (four issues)
2 every two days
3 English/Sotho
4 A special newsletter published in Maseru by the Department of Information and Broadcasting to commemorate the 10th anniversary of Lesotho's independence.
Government Publications

377 Lesotho Times

5 David Ambrose October 1976 (four issues); JU October 1976 (four issues).

373 Inkubela (Progress)
1 January 1960-to date
2 monthly (1960-1975), 11 months a year (1976-to date)
3 Xhosa
4 Founded and published by the Department of Information in Pretoria for the Xhosa population group.
5 Copyright Libraries; PInf; PISAL.

374 Intuthuko (Progress)
1 January 1960-to date
2 monthly (1960-1975), 11 months a year (1976-to date)
3 Zulu
4 Founded and published by the Department of Information in Pretoria for the Zulu population group.
5 Copyright Libraries; PInf; PISAL.

375 Izindaba (Discussion)
1 December 1966-to date
2 monthly
3 Zulu
4 A regional newsletter published by the Department of Information in Durban. It focusses on the "homeland" of KwaZulu.

376 Lesedi (Light)
1 November 1962-to date
2 monthly
3 English/Afrikaans/Pedi
4 A newsletter published by the Department of Non-European Affairs of the Pretoria City Council and, from 1973, by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for Central Transvaal. It is aimed at residents in the African townships of Mamelodi, Saulsville and Atteridgeville. Lesedi was published as a magazine from 1976.
5 BP, CP, PBA and PP November 1962+; PISAL.

377 Lesotho Times
1 May 1962-February 1969
2 weekly
3 English/Sotho
4 Originally published in Maseru as a newsletter by the Information Branch of the Basutoland colonial government. From 1966 it was published by the Lesotho government's Department of
377 Lesotho Times

Information. Essentially a weekly digest of news and information, it was entitled Basutoland Newsletter (May-December 1962) and, as a newspaper, The Basutoland Times (January 1963-August 1964) and Lesotho Times (August 1964-February 1969). See also News from Basutoland, Lesotho Weekly Bulletin.


378 Lesotho Weekly

1 March 1967-August 1974 (suspended); May 1976-to date
2 irregular daily (1967-1976), weekly (1977-to date)
3 English
5 David Ambrose, MalB April 1977+ (inc.); MaU, Mazenod March 1967+; J Race March 1968-August 1974 (inc.); PISAL.

379 Lesotho Weekly Bulletin

1 May 1971-November 1973
2 weekly
3 English
4 A newsletter published in Maseru, Lesotho, by the Department of Information. It was essentially a weekly digest of news and information. See also Lesotho Times, Mareng a Meso.

*380 Litaba Le Maikutlo (News and Views)

1 (?) 1962 (apparently one year only)
2 (?)
3 English/Sotho
4 A newsletter published in Maseru, Lesotho, by the Department of Local Government.
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

381 Mareng A Meso (Dawn Crusaders)

1 October 1971-(ceased publication ?)
2 monthly
3 English/Sotho
4 A newsletter published in Maseru, Lesotho, by the Department of Information. The exact date it ceased publication could not be confirmed. See also Lesotho Weekly Bulletin, Nketu.

5 MaU and Mazenod October 1971+ (complete).

382 Mbvea-Phanda (Progress)
1 January 1960—to date
2 monthly (1960—1975), 11 issues a year (1976—to date)
3 Venda
4 Founded and published by the Department of Information in Pretoria for the Venda population group. See also Nhluvuko.

383 Mochochonono (The Comet)
1 August 1974—to date
2 weekly
3 English (1974—1976), Sotho (1976—to date)
4 Named after the famous Lesotho newspaper which had died in 1953, the newsletter was published in Maseru, Lesotho, by the Department of Information and Broadcasting. It replaced Koena News for almost two years and was written almost entirely in English. When Koena News was revived in 1976, Mochochonono switched to Sotho. It is now the department's main Sotho-language newspaper, while Lesotho Weekly—the successor to Koena News—is its counterpart in English (Ambrose personal information). See also Lesotho Weekly.

5 JU, J Race, MaU, PAf and PP August 1974+; PISAL.

384 Molia (idiomatic: "The person who says something")
1 November 1969—September 1973
2 irregular daily
3 Sotho
4 A newsletter published in Maseru, Lesotho. It was essentially a digest of speeches made by the Prime Minister, cabinet ministers, and members of Parliament (Ambrose personal communication).


385 News from Basutoland
1 January 1962—February 1966
2 irregular
3 English
4 A "press release" published in Maseru by the Information Branch of the Basutoland colonial government. See also Lesotho Times.

5 BP and PmP January 1962—February 1966; PISAL.
Government Publications

386 Nhluvuko

Nhluvuko (Progress)
1 January 1960–to date
2 monthly (1960–1975), 11 issues a year (1976–to date)
3 Tsonga
4 Founded and published by the Department of Information in Pretoria for the Tsonga population group. It was bound with Mbvele-Phanda until April 1965.
5 Copyright Libraries; PInf; PISAL.

387 Nyanga News
1 March 1968–June 1973
2 monthly
3 English/Afrikaans/Xhosa
4 A newsletter published by the Cape Town City Council (Bantu Administration section) and aimed at residents in the African township of Nyanga. It ceased publication when the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Peninsula Area was formed in 1973. See also Ikhwezi Lasekapa.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

388 Our City (Coloured and Indian editions)
1 May 1974 (one issue?)
2 monthly (intended)
3 English/Afrikaans
4 A newsletter published by the Johannesburg City Council and aimed at whites was started in September 1966. In May 1974 the city launched separate editions for Coloureds and Indians but apparently they ceased after the first issue.
5 JP May 1974 (one issue); PISAL.

389 Puisano (Consultation)
1 June 1976–to date
2 monthly
3 English/Afrikaans/Sotho/Xhosa/Tswana
4 A newsletter published in Bloemfontein by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the southern Orange Free State. It is aimed at residents in the urban townships and rural locations under its jurisdiction.
5 BP, BBA and CP June 1976+; PISAL.

390 Transkei Annual
1 1966–to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A magazine published in Umtata (Independent Representation Corporation) which consists mainly of reviews of Transkei government departments. It would appear to be subsidized, in part, by the Transkei government.
5 BP 1970+ (inc.); BU 1969+ (inc.); CP, JP 1966+; SU 1968+ (inc.); PISAL.

391 Tswelelopele (Progress)
1 January 1960-to date
2 monthly (1960-1975), 11 issues a year (1976-to date)
3 Tswana
4 Founded and published by the Department of Information in Pretoria for the Tswana population group. See also Tšwelopele and Tšwelopele.
5 Copyright Libraries; PInf; PISAL.

392 Tšwelopele (Progress)
1 January 1960-to date
2 monthly (1960-1975), 11 issues a year (1976-to date)
3 Pedi
4 Founded and published by the Department of Information in Pretoria for the Pedi population group. The Sotho, Tswana and Pedi editions of Progress were bound together until April 1965. See also Tšwelopele, Tšwelopele.
5 Copyright Libraries; PInf; PISAL.

393 Tšwelopele (Progress)
1 January 1960-to date
2 monthly (1960-1975), 11 issues a year (1976-to date)
3 Sotho
4 Founded and published by the Department of Information in Pretoria for the Sotho population group. See also Tšwelopele and Tšwelopele.
5 Copyright Libraries; PInf; PISAL.

*394 Umvusi (The Announcer)
1 (?) April 1969-January 1974
2 monthly
3 Zulu
4 A newsletter published in Estcourt, Natal, by the municipality's Department of Urban Bantu Affairs.
The Urban Foundation, a non-profit-making organization, was founded in December 1967 "to promote the improvement of the quality of life of [black] urban communities in South Africa." Sponsored by the South African business community (Harry Oppenheimer and Anton Rupert are the chairman and deputy chairman, respectively), its immediate goal (1977) is to raise R25 million from the private sector of the economy for African, Coloured and Indian housing, adult education and career development as well as specific projects to be sponsored by the various black urban communities. About 35% of the 200 who attended the inaugural conference were black businessmen, professional men, academics, and community leaders. Although committed to "the rejection of color discrimination in employment and adherence to a merit basis in the promotion and remuneration of all employees," the foundation works entirely within the framework of separate development and therefore receives unofficial encouragement from the government. As is made clear in the information sheets, however, its success will be dependent on the response of the potential black beneficiaries (Information Sheet July, September 1977).
Teacher Organs

Each province in South Africa has had its own separate African teachers' organizations—including the Transvaal United African Teachers' Association and its various predecessors, the Orange Free State African Teachers' Association, the Cape African Teachers' Association and the contemporary Cape African Teachers' Union. Natal's African teachers appear to have been linked closely with the provincial education department whose Bantu Teachers' Journal was the oldest teachers' organ in the country. Attempts to launch a national organization for African teachers, however, were unsuccessful. The South African Federation of Native Teachers under the leadership of D. D. T. Jabavu, for example, never succeeded in uniting the provincial bodies. This was to have important ramifications for African nationalism, which drew so many of its recruits from the profession.

Parallel racial organizations for Coloured and Indian teachers, moreover, existed in the Cape and Natal, respectively, and there were a variety of separate religious teachers' associations as well. In addition, many bodies suffered internal schisms which further dissipated the potential strength of an organized teachers' movement.

In Lesotho, there were two main teachers' associations before 1946, both linked to the two major mission traditions in the country. The Basutoland African Teachers' Union was largely Protestant and its headquarters was located at Morija (Paris Evangelical Missionary Society). The Basutoland Catholic Teachers' Association, the rival Roman Catholic organization, had its headquarters at Roma and Maze-nod. A special commission, however, succeeded in uniting the two groups in 1946. Teachers of the united Basutoland African National Teachers' Association were to play an important role in the independence movement during the 1950s and 1960s in Lesotho.

Africa's Hope
1 April 1955–June 1961
3 English

175
Teacher Organs

397 Africa's Hope

4 Founded and published in Bloemfontein (African Hope Publishers) as the official organ of the Teachers' Christian Fellowship (TCF), an interdenominational association of African Christian teachers founded in 1949. Membership was restricted mainly to the northern Transvaal. Regional groups of African Christian teachers existed elsewhere in South Africa—such as the African Christian Association which drew its membership from the Natal south coast—but apparently they remained separate organizations. A. B. Gamede was the editor of the magazine, which was entitled The African Hope (April 1955–October/December 1957) and Africa's Hope (December 1957–June 1961). Although essentially a religious publication, the independence of Ghana was applauded, and thereafter there was a discernible political theme in some of the magazine's articles.

5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

398 The African Teacher/Bantu Onderwyser

1 September 1934–March 1943 (series 1); February 1965 (one issue?) (series 2)
2 quarterly
3 English/Afrikaans
4 Founded in Thaba Nchu as the official organ of the Orange Free State African Teachers' Association. As a teachers' journal, it appears to have been more conservative than its counterparts in the Cape, Natal or Transvaal at the time. The journal was printed and published in Bloemfontein (Nasionale Pers, a major Afrikaans publishing company). The first editorial board consisted of W. J. Wessels, Micah Mochochoko, James S. Moroka—president, secretary and treasurer, respectively, of the association. J. Nhlapo edited the magazine. The magazine—stencilled and in English only—was started again in February 1965, but only one issue apparently was published.

5 CP September 1935–March 1943 (inc.); PP September 1934–March 1943; PUS February 1965 (one issue); PISAL.

399 Bantu Teachers' Journal

1 October 1919–January 1956
3 English/Zulu
4 The doyen of the African teachers' journals in South Africa was launched in Pietermaritzburg by C. T. Loram, then chief inspector of "native education" in Natal. Although it was the Natal Department of Education's magazine for African teachers, for much of its history it was a journal of general-interest news and opinion as well as a vehicle of expression for black creative writers in Natal. The magazine was entitled Native
Teacher Organs

402 Catholic Education

Teachers' Journal (October 1919-January 1954) and, after the Nationalist government took over African schools, Bantu Teachers' Journal (May 1954-January 1956) (Reed 1976). See also Vanguard.

Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

*400 Basutoland Teachers' Magazine

1 May 1933-June 1948
2 irregular quarterly
3 English/Sotho
4 A teachers' magazine founded by the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society in Lesotho. It was produced at Thaba Bosiu and, from 1934, at Morija as the official organ of the Basutoland African Teachers' Union. In 1937, the magazine was taken over by the government as its official organ for teachers in colonial Basutoland and published in Maseru. The magazine was entitled The Teachers' Magazine (May 1933-November 1937) and Basutoland Teachers' Magazine (November 1937-June 1948). The alternative title was The Teachers' Magazine of the Basutoland Education Department.

5 CP November 1937-June 1948 (inc.); GJ-G October 1939-July 1944 (inc.); Mazenod November 1937-March 1942 (inc.); Morija November 1937-June 1948 (inc.).

*401 The Bell

1 June 1969-to date (?)
2 irregular
3 English
4 Launched as a Cape regional magazine for teachers by the Border African Teachers' Association, it was transferred from regional to provincial control, becoming the official organ of the Cape African Teachers' Union (CATU) in February 1970. At that time CATU represented more than 8,000 African teachers in the province. See also Foresight.

5 PUS May 1970 (inc., one issue).

*402 Catholic Education (?) (title unclear)

1 (?) 1967-1968 (two issues?)
2 (?) irregular quarterly
3 English
4 A newsletter launched by M. Gareau for lay (African) teachers in Roman Catholic schools in Lesotho. It was published in Maseru by the Catholic School Secretariat. Only two issues have been recovered, of which the first is undated and the second is July/September 1968. The newsletter contains some useful statistics on Roman Catholic schools in Lesotho. See also Metla-Khola, Molisana.
Teacher Organs

402 Catholic Education

5 Mazenod one undated issue, July/September 1968 (inc., two issues).

403 Dux (Leader/Ruler)

1 April 1966–July 1968 (original series); February 1975–to date (new series)
2 irregular
3 English/Afrikaans
4 Founded and published in Cape Town as the official organ of the Association of European Teachers in Bantu Education.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

*404 Educatio

1 (?) February 1945–to date
2 irregular quarterly
3 English/Afrikaans
4 Founded and published in Cape Town as the official organ of the Teachers' Educational and Professional Association (TEPA), one of two major Coloured teachers' organizations in the Cape. Its rival was the more militant Teachers' League of South Africa (TLSA) which for years was the educational wing of the African People's Organization (APO). TEPA, unlike TLSA, preferred to co-operate with the government. TEPA became the Cape Teachers' Professional Association (CTPA) in 1967, and it continued to be regarded as the more conservative of the Coloured teachers' organizations in the Cape. The magazine was entitled TEPA Educational News from (?) February 1945 to March 1967; it appeared as TEPA from 1945 to 1952. R. E. van der Ross, now rector of the University of the Western Cape, was the most significant editor in the 1950s and 1960s. As the organ of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, the magazine was renamed C.T.P.A. Educational News from September 1967 to June 1973 (original series), and from September 1973 to June 1975 (new series). As the official journal for all teachers in Coloured schools in the Cape, the editorship changed from year to year (editors included L. H. Stone, R. Groenewald, F. G. Backman, D. R. Ulster, E. J. Smith). The magazine was published as Educatio from the fourth quarter (October/December) 1975 to date. It is edited by R. P. van den Heever, a member of the CTPA executive committee. See also Educational Journal.
5 BP January/March 1951+ (inc.); CEd March 1945+ (inc.); CP August 1952+ (inc.); CU March 1945+ (inc.); PmP November 1950+ (inc.); PP November 1950+ (inc.); SU November 1950+ (inc.); PISAL.

178
Teacher Organs

405 Educational Journal
1 May 1915-December 1923 (suspended); January/March 1925-to date
2 monthly (1915-1923), quarterly (1925-1940), monthly (1940-1948), about eight issues a year (1948-to date) (all frequencies irregular, dates approximate)
3 English/Afrikaans
4 Founded and published in Cape Town as the official organ of the Teachers' League of South Africa (TLSA), one of two major Coloured teachers' organizations in the Cape. Its rival was the more conservative Teachers' Educational and Professional Association (TEPA). TLSA was, in essence, the educational wing of the African People's Organization (APO) under its founder Harold Cressy, but it was a persistent critic of APO's moderate policies even before the death of APO president Abdullah Abdurahman in 1940. In the 1940s and 1950s TLSA was associated with the Non-European Unity Movement. Editors of the journal at that time included B. M. Kies and W. P. van Schoor (TLSA president). Educational Journal and the organs of the African teachers' organizations in the Cape and Transvaal (see The New Teachers' Vision and TUATA) were important protest organs during this period. Some contributors to the Educational Journal, for example, were also members of the National Liberation League (see The Liberator), a political rival of APO and an influential pressure group in the black resistance movement. See also Educatio.
5 CEd December 1928+ (inc.); CP May 1915-December 1923, January/March 1925+; CU July 1944-June 1968 (inc.); PmP July/August 1952-March 1961, April/May 1971+ (inc.); PP August 1934+ (inc.); PISAL.

*406 Foresight
1 (?) 1953- (?) 1966
2 irregular as a magazine (?1953-?early 1960s) and newsletter (?early 1960s-1966)
3 English
4 Launched as a Cape regional magazine for teachers by the North Western Districts Teachers' Union, it became the official organ of the provincial body, the Cape African Teachers' Union (CATU), in the late 1950s. The magazine apparently was abandoned in the early 1960s due to lack of support. CATU tried to continue Foresight as a quarterly newsletter but it appeared very irregularly until 1966. See also The Bell.
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.
Teacher Organs

407 The Indian Educator

1 September-December 1931 (two issues?)
2 quarterly
3 English
4 Founded and published in Durban as the official organ of the Natal Indian Teachers' Society. The magazine focussed on matters of direct relevance to the teaching profession and, as such, lacked political or social content. It was of parochial interest only to the Indian community in Natal.
5 DP September-December 1931 (two issues).

408 LANTA Echoes

1 (?) November 1944-(no month given) 1969 (volume, issue numbers often missing)
2 quarterly (1944-1946), irregular (1946-1969)
3 English/Sotho
4 Founded and published in Morija as the official organ of the Basutoland African Teachers' Union (BANTA), the major Protestant teachers' organization (Paris Evangelical Missionary Society) in Lesotho. Education was controlled either by Protestant or Roman Catholic missionary societies, and the teachers' organizations tended to reflect this denominational bias. Many leading African politicians in Lesotho, as in South Africa, were former teachers who belonged to the teachers' organizations and contributed to their journals. Among the editors of this magazine, for example, was G. P. Ramoreboli, president of BANTA and vice-president of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP). After a dispute with BCP leader Ntsu Mokhehle, he later joined the Basotho (formerly Basuto or Basutoland) National Party and became Minister of Justice in Chief Leabua Jonathan's cabinet. The magazine was entitled Tichere ba Lesotho (The Teacher of Lesotho) from about November 1944 to July 1946; B.A.N.T.A. Echoes from (month?) 1946 to (month?) 1964; and LANTA Echoes from September 1964 to (no month given) 1969. When Lesotho became independent, BANTA became the Lesotho African National Teachers' Association (LANTA) and its organ, LANTA Echoes, was edited by A. B. Thoahlane in Mafeteng (Thoahlane is now with the office of the Secretary of Schools in Morija). The magazine ceased publication with the coup d'état of 1970.
5 Morija November 1944-1969 (inc.).

409 Lesotho Education Today

1 August 1973 (one issue?)
2 monthly (intended)
3 English
Teacher Organs

4 An abortive journal for teachers produced by the Ministry of Education in Maseru, Lesotho.
5 Morija August 1973 (one issue).

*410  Lumen (Light)
1 (month?) 1944–November/December 1962 (suspended March 1957–April 1958)
2 quarterly
3 English
4 A national magazine for Roman Catholic teachers launched by the Catholic African Teachers' Federation (CATF) from Mariannhill, near Pinetown, Natal. Previous attempts to start a journal for Roman Catholic teachers in South Africa—at Mariannhill (a supplement to Umafrika entitled "The teacher and his school") and at Shongweni, Natal (apparently a newsletter produced by the Shongweni Catholic African Teachers' Association)—had failed. The magazine was entitled "C.A.T.F. Quarterly Review" from 1944 to 1949 and edited by J. W. F. Ochs. It was renamed Lumen from March 1950 to November/December 1962. From 1950 to 1957 the magazine was edited by African laymen, V. Simelane and S. Mokokong, under the auspices of the CATF. The publication was suspended from 1957 to 1958, however, and thereafter white clergy resumed control under the editorship of C. G. Collins, although it was still produced by the CATF. During the 1950s, the magazine was essentially an organ for Catholic teachers, but in the early 1960s its scope was widened considerably and, in effect, Lumen became a general-interest magazine for the Catholic African elite. The Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference took over Lumen from the CATF, apparently for financial reasons, shortly before the magazine ceased publication in 1962.

*411  Metla-Khola (proverb implying a benefactor or one who practices charity)
1 (?) 1967 (one year only?)
2 every two months
3 English/Sotho
4 A magazine for Roman Catholic teachers published at Mazenod, Lesotho. It was the official organ of the Basutoland Catholic Teachers' Association, the main Roman Catholic teachers' organization in Lesotho. See also Catholic Education, Molisana.
5 Mazenod one undated issue, January 1967 (inc., two issues).
Teacher Organs

412 Molisana

412 Molisana (The Shepherd)
1 January 1929-January 1932
2 monthly
3 English/Sotho
4 A newsletter edited by the secretary for Roman Catholic schools in Roma, Lesotho. It was aimed at teachers in the mission's elementary and intermediate schools. See also Catholic Education, Metla-Khola.
5 Mazenod January 1929-January 1932.

413 al-Munauwir (The Enlightened One)
1 June 1953-March 1955
2 irregular
3 English
4 Founded and published in Cape Town as the official organ of the Moslem Teachers' Association of South Africa. The journal was concerned with religious instruction in Muslim schools.
5 CP and CU June 1953-March 1955.

*414 Natal African Teachers' Magazine
1 (?)
2 (?)
3 (?)
4 Founded by M. M. Tebatso apparently in an abortive attempt to provide an alternative to the official African teachers' journal in Natal which was produced by the Department of Education (Reed 1976). See also Bantu Teachers' Journal.
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

415 The New Outlook
1 December 1944-October 1945 (Maitland); September 1952-May 1954 (Claremont)
2 irregular
3 English/Afrikaans
4 At least two newsletters were published by Cape Town branches of the Teachers' League of South Africa (TLSA), one of two major Coloured teachers' organizations in the Cape: Maitland Branch Bulletin (December 1944-October 1945), from Maitland, and The New Outlook (September 1952-May 1954...three issues?) from Claremont, which was edited by A. H. Butler. See also Educational Journal.
Teacher Organs

416 The New Teachers' Vision

1 September 1934-January/June 1956
2 quarterly (irregular in 1955-1956)
3 English (occasional articles in Xhosa)
4 Founded and published in Lady Frere, Umtata, Transkei, which was then part of the Cape Province. It was the official organ of the Cape African Teachers' Association (CATA), the major African teachers' organisation in the Cape. CATA, founded in 1934, was associated with the African National Congress (ANC) throughout its existence and, in the 1940s and 1950s, with other black resistance movements as well. CATA was affiliated with the Teachers' League of South Africa (TLSA), for example, in the Non-European Unity Movement in the 1940s. CATA's journal was entitled The New Teachers' Vision from September 1934 to June 1937 (original series) and from April/June 1955 to January/June 1956 (revived series). The magazine was also entitled The C.A.T.A. in this series. It was renamed The Teachers' Vision from September 1937 to January/March 1955. The subtitle--from which the title was derived--was taken from Proverbs 29:18 ("Where there is no vision the people perish"). The magazine is a useful source for the history of African nationalism as well as African education in the Cape during this period. Most contributors were ANC members, one of the early editors being D. D. T. Jabavu, who was also one of the founders of CATA and its president in the 1930s. Editors of the magazine in the 1940s and 1950s included E. G. Jijana, S. S. Rajuili, J. D. Moshesh, N. Honono, L. L. Sihlali, R. S. Canca. Personalities associated with the revived series in 1955-1956 were W. M. Tsotsi, Canca (editor), C. M. Kobus, and M. Mda. The journal ceased publication a few years after the central government took over African education (Bantu Education Act of 1953).


417 SAITA News

1 December 1970-to date
2 irregular
3 English
4 A newsletter published in Durban by the South African Indian Teachers' Association (SAITA). It was launched to provide more personal contact among members of the organization between issues of its official organ. See also The Teachers' Journal.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.
Teacher Organs

418 The Teachers' Journal

*418 The Teachers' Journal
1 (?) February 1951- (?) July 1973
2 irregular quarterly
3 English
4 Founded and published in Durban as the official organ of the Natal Indian Teachers' Society, the Indian teachers' organization established in 1925. As a national organization, its name was changed in 1967 to the South African Indian Teachers' Association (SAITA). Unlike its African and, to a lesser extent, its Coloured counterparts, The Teachers' Journal avoided political issues in adhering fairly rigidly to a professional format. See also SAITA News.

419 Teachers' Review
1 March 1907-February 1911
2 quarterly
3 English
4 A magazine published in Genadendal, Cape, by the Moravian Mission Training School. It was aimed at elementary and training school teachers associated with the mission, which worked mainly among the Coloureds. The magazine, edited by A. von Dewitz and Th. Schreve, was intended for a mixed white and Coloured readership.
5 CP March 1907-February 1911; JP February 1911 (inc., one issue).

420 Teaching in Africa
1 April 1937-December 1939
2 irregular
3 English
4 A magazine for African teachers published by the South African Native College (University of Fort Hare) at Alice, Cape. It was produced by the Department of Education and appears to have circulated mainly among the department's students and graduates.
5 CP April-July/December 1938 (inc.); DKC April 1937-December 1939; JP December 1939 (inc.); J Race April 1937-December 1939; JU April 1937-April 1938 (inc.); PISAL.

421 Transkei Teachers' Association Magazine
1 June 1968- (?) February 1969
2 irregular
3 English
Teacher Organs

4 Founded and published in Umtata as the official organ of the Transkei Teachers' Association.

5 CP June 1968-February 1969; PP February 1969 (inc.); PISAL.

TUATA

1 September 1923-to date (no issues March 1956-May 1958, June 1962-September 1964)

2 quarterly (1923-1945, 1947-1956, 1959-1964), monthly (1945-1946), annual (1958), three issues a year (1965-to date) (all frequencies irregular, dates approximate)

3 English

4 Founded by Sefako Mapoch Makgatho and published in Pretoria as the official organ of the Transvaal Native Teachers' Association. Although the organization was established in 1906, it did not receive much attention from African teachers until 1919 when T. P. Mathabathe, I. Poho, and Makgatho, all on the staff of Kilnerton Training Institution in Pretoria, reorganized the body which was eventually renamed The Transvaal African Teachers' Association (TATA). In 1949 the organization split into two groups--TATA and the Transvaal African Teachers' Union (TATU)--but it was reunited as the Transvaal United African Teachers' Association (TUATA) in 1957. Editors included L. L. Radebe (1930s), J. S. Moagi and G. M. Pitje (1940s and 1950s), D. M. Mphahlele and J. M. Khumalo (1960s). The magazine was entitled The Good Shepherd from September 1923 to February 1956 (note golden jubilee issue 1906-1956), and TUATA from June 1958 to date (note diamond jubilee issue 1906-1966). It was also entitled the Transvaal United African Teachers' Association Magazine. The Transvaal African teachers' organization, like its counterpart in the Cape (see The New Teachers' Vision), was associated with the African National Congress (ANC) for most of its history. ANC members dominated the teachers' organization and its organ, Good Shepherd, mirrored the grievances and aspirations of African nationalism, as well as its internal tensions, for more than a generation. Under Nationalist Party rule, TUATA has become more of a professional journal without political or social content. TUATA has made attempts to launch other serial publications, including one known issue of The Rand (n.n., n.d.), for teachers in the Southern Transvaal reef complex, and TUATA Newsletter.

Teacher Organs

423 TUATA Newsletter

423 **TUATA Newsletter**
1 (?) November 1958–(?) September 1962 (no volume, issue numbers)
2 irregular
3 English
4 A newsletter published in Pretoria by the Transvaal United African Teachers' Association (TUATA) to highlight personalities and events not usually covered in TUATA's professional organ. The September 1961 issue, for example, focused on a TUATA conference, and the March 1962 issue was an account of a tour of the Cape and Orange Free State undertaken by members of the organization. The acronym TUATA was sometimes spelled out in the title. See also TUATA.

*424 The Vanguard

1 (?) 1956 (one year only?)
2 monthly
3 English
4 An abortive attempt to found a teachers' organ to replace the *Bantu Teachers' Journal* which ceased publication in 1956. It was launched by the Natal African Teachers' Union. See also *Bantu Teachers' Journal*.
5 PUS June 1965 (inc., one issue).

186
Student Organs

Black newspapers, newsletters and magazines produced by students of the past three or four generations at primary and high schools, teacher-training and technical colleges, agricultural colleges, universities, theological seminaries and bible schools comprise the biggest single category in this guide. These publications—mostly yearbooks—have been collected by the Copyright Libraries on an irregular basis only since the 1950s, however, and the task of visiting even the older African mission schools throughout South Africa and Lesotho in search of source material proved to be too expensive and time consuming.

Therefore, there is an inevitable bias towards Indian school publications in South Africa, for example, because Indian higher education has developed rapidly since the 1950s. African higher education, in the aftermath of the Bantu Education Act (1953), suffered a catastrophic setback from which it has not yet recovered. Coloured and Indian education in South Africa were taken over by the central government in 1964 and 1966-1970, respectively.

Since the implementation of the Universities Extension Act (1959), serious reservations have been expressed about the black readership of journals produced by the five "ethnic" universities for Africans, Coloureds and Indians which were subsequently established in South Africa. Nevertheless, we have decided to accept all serial publications produced by the students of these institutions. In addition, we have included all student publications from the National University of Lesotho.

Black student associations launched on and off the campuses of South Africa and Lesotho apparently did not produce many serial publications and only a few—such as SASO Newsletter and T.A.S.A. Bulletin—have survived. The three multi-racial students' organizations whose publications have been cited in this chapter are the Students' Christian Association, University Christian Movement, and National Catholic Federation of Students. After some hesitation, we decided not to include those journals produced by the National Union of South African Students.
425 African Students' Cultural Association

African Students' Cultural Association of South Africa Circular Letter

1 April 1968 (one issue?)
2 monthly (intended)
3 English
4 In 1964 a group of South African students attending boarding schools in Basutoland (Lesotho) and Swaziland mooted the idea of creating a new black South African students' organization. In 1965 the Soweto Students Cultural Club was formed in Soweto, Johannesburg, and later that year the African Students' Cultural Association of South Africa was formed. Membership was open to African students "in every high school and...university or university college" in South Africa. Apparently only one issue of the student organization's newsletter was published. See also SASO Newsletter, T.A.S.A. Bulletin.

JP April 1968 (one issue); PISAL.

426 Agapé (Love)

1 1963–1973
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by the Federal Theological Seminary (FTS) of Southern Africa in Alice, Cape. FTS was established in 1963 as a training center for African, Coloured and Indian clergy representing the Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational missionary traditions in Southern Africa. Seven denominations participated originally in the program: Church of the Province of South Africa, Bantu Presbyterian Church of South Africa, Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, Methodist Church of South Africa, Bantu Congregational Church of South Africa, Congregational Union of South Africa, and the London Missionary Society and Church Council. As the major black Protestant theological seminary in South Africa, FTS is one of the few educational institutions in the country free of government control. Thus it was inevitable that FTS would come under increasing pressure from those who were fearful of its influence among black students—especially Africans from the nearby University of Fort Hare. In December 1974 the government forced the theological college to close down.

"Fedsem," as it is popularly known, found a temporary home at St. Bede's College (Anglican) in Umtata, Transkei, but in December 1975, again under government pressure, the seminary was moved to Edendale, a freehold African location outside Pietermaritzburg, Natal. At the end of 1977, "Fedsem" was still housed in temporary quarters in Edendale. The student publication was entitled Federal Theological Seminary of Southern Africa Magazine from September 1963 to September 1966.
During these years, it was also occasionally entitled Seminary's Magazine. The journal was renamed Agape from September 1967 to September 1973. Written by students and staff of the seminary, the magazine was increasingly concerned with black theology and the Black Consciousness movement in general in the last few years before it ceased publication. See also Fedsem.

Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

Alipore Newsletter
1 1970-(?) 1971
2 annual
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by Alipore Road State Indian School in Merebank, Natal.

Alma Mater (Benign Mother)
1 (?) 1968–(?) 1970
2 annual
3 English/Sotho
4 A newsletter/magazine produced by Roman Catholic students at St. Augustine's Seminary (Oblate Scholasticate) in Roma, Lesotho. See also Cor Unum, Ha 'Ma' Jesu, Roma College Review.

Alpha
1 1955–1958
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by Hillside Government Aided Indian School in Durban.

Alumni Newsletter Pius XII College
1 November 1962–March 1963 (two issues?)
2 irregular
3 English
4 A newsletter produced in Roma, Lesotho, and aimed at the alumni of Pius XII College. See also Pius XII College Newsletter, Roma College Review, The Spark, University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland Newsletter, and Rag Magazine.
Student Organs

431 Amanzimtoti Zulu Training School Annual

431 Amanzimtoti Zulu Training School Annual
1 1957-to date
2 annual
3 English/Afrikaans/Zulu
4 A student magazine produced by Amanzimtoti Zulu Training School in Amanzimtoti, Natal. See also Imbewu, Imbongi, Iso Lomuzi.
5 CP, PmP and PP 1957+.

432 Amoeba

1 August 1952-October/November 1955 (original series); September 1956-June 1962 (new series)
2 irregular
3 English
4 A newsletter/magazine produced in Durban by students and staff at the University of Natal's Faculty of Medicine. Until 1976, it was the only medical faculty for blacks in South Africa. Founded in 1950, the first degrees were awarded in 1958. The original series was a student newsletter, but the new series was more of an academic journal. Consequently, many articles were written by white academic staff members. See also Dinyanga, Medical Graduates Association Newsletter.

433 Andhra Vishnu Trust State-Aided Indian School Magazine

1 1968 (one issue?)
2 annual (?)
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by Andhra Vishnu Trust State-Aided Indian School in Springfield, Durban.
5 PmP 1968 (one issue).

434 Anjuman Islam School Newsletter

1 1966-to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by Anjuman Islam State-Aided Indian School in Durban.
5 BP and PmP 1966+.

435 Ashram Indian Platoon School Magazine

1 1957 (one issue?)
2 annual (?)
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by Ashram Indian Platoon School in Stanger, Natal.
5 BP and PmP 1957 (one issue).
Student Organs

436 Avoca High School Newsletter
1 1968-to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by Avoca High School for Indians in Durban.
5 BP and PmP 1968+.

437 Baijoo and Maharaj State-Aided Indian School Newsletter
2 irregular, annual (1967-1970)
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by Baijoo and Maharaj State-Aided Indian School in Pietermaritzburg, Natal. It was also entitled BMS News.

438 Bechet Magazine
1 1956-to date
2 annual
3 English
5 Copyright Libraries.

439 The Blue Book
1 (?) 1961- (?) 1970
2 annual
3 English/Sotho
4 A student magazine produced by the Roman Catholic St. Joseph's teacher-training college in Roma, Lesotho. The college reverted to a boys high school when teacher training in Lesotho was reorganized under one national training college established in Maseru in 1975. See also Roma College Review.
5 Mazenod 1961-1970 (inc.).

440 Blythswood Review
1 January/March 1903-December 1904 (original series); January 1924-December 1934 (revived series)
2 quarterly (1903-1904), monthly (1924-1934)
3 English/Xhosa
4 Blythswood Institution was a Presbyterian missionary school (United Free Church of Scotland) established in 1871 for the Mfengu ethnic group near Butterworth in what is now independent Transkei. The Mfengu actually funded the school, but it
was linked to Lovedale and heavily influenced by the educational policies of that school and its "missionary imperialist" James Stewart (see Shepherd). *Blythswood Review* was subtitled "a record of South African mission and education work" in the original series, and it was concerned mainly with events in the mission community. It was edited by D. D. Stormont, who had been an acting editor of *The Christian Express* under James Stewart at Lovedale, and printed in Scotland. In 1923 Stormont acquired two printing presses and hired three African printers in an effort to launch a mission publications center at Blythswood. The magazine was revived in 1924 with the help of Robert Godfrey, a Xhosa linguist who was then the school's chaplain. The revived series, entitled "a journal of religious, social and educational work," has been cited as an important outlet for Xhosa writers as well as a vehicle for news of general interest to readers in the southern Transkei (McGregor). It carried "local and overseas news, commentaries and book reviews, special articles on a variety of subjects.... African correspondents in various districts of Fingoland [southern Transkei] contributed news of all kinds--religious, educational, agricultural, social, political and sporting." Stormont edited the magazine until his death in 1931. Godfrey, who wrote a column entitled "Bird notes" and also contributed articles on Xhosa philology, was the editor until it ceased publication in 1934 in the wake of the Depression (Shepherd 1941, Rodger 1977, McGregor 1977, Reed 1976).
*442 The Bulletin of St. Peter's College
1 (?) 1937- (?) 1945
2 annual
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by the Anglican high school (St. Peter's College) and theological training college for Africans located in Rosettenville, Johannesburg. It was also entitled The Bulletin of the College of the Resurrection and St. Peter Rosettenville. See also St. Peter's School Magazine.
5 JU(CPSA) 1938-1945 (inc.).

443 Burnwood Indian High School Newsletter
1 1953-to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A student publication which appeared as Springfield Training College Magazine (1953-1963) and Aurora (1964-1969) produced by Springfield No. 28 State Indian High School in Durban. When the school was renamed Burnwood Indian High School, its student publication was renamed Burnwood Indian High School Newsletter (1970-to date).
5 BP 1953+ (inc.); PmP 1953+ (inc.).

444 [Candella Samalan] Newsletter (no title)
1 April 1957 (one issue)
2 annual (intended)
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by Candella Samalan Government-Aided Indian School in Mayville, Durban.
5 Copyright Libraries (one issue).

445 Chowthee Government-Aided Indian School Newsletter
1 1956-to date (no issues 1962-1966, 1972)
2 irregular annual
3 English
5 BP 1959+ (inc.); PmP 1956+ (inc.).

446 Chronicle of Hope
1 1960 (one issue?)
2 annual (?)
3 English
4 A magazine produced by the students at Lovedale Bible School in Alice, Cape. The editorial board in 1960 included J. Tan
Student Organs

446 Chronicle of Hope

(editor), A. C. Jacobs, E. Msizeli, V. N. de Jager, and E. Sithole. Religious education, of course, was a priority at Lovedale. A joint faculty of theology (with the Congregational Church), for example, was established in the 1880s, but formal training for evangelists was not encouraged. Ministers undertook the task to train their own evangelists, and it was not until 1932 that Lovedale opened a bible school under a Methodist minister, E. W. Grant. From the beginning it was an inter-racial, interdenominational enterprise which attracted students throughout Southern Africa and beyond. Grant's "assistant" was J. J. R. Jolobe, an important Xhosa writer and hymnist who was later moderator of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa (Shepherd 1941). See also Emblem, The Lovedale Bulletin, The Lovedale News, Lovedale Training School Magazine, The Preacher's Help.

5 KwM 1960 (one issue).

447 Clareville Government-Aided Indian School Newsletter

1 1955-1957
2 annual
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by Clareville Government-Aided Indian School in Clareville, Durban.
5 BP, CP and PmP 1955-1957.

448 Clarion

1 1974-to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by Clare Hills State-Aided Indian High School in Durban.
5 CP and PmP 1974+.

*449 Cliffdale Indian School Magazine

1 (?) 1967-to date (?)
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by Cliffdale State-Aided Indian School in Cato Ridge, Natal. It is also entitled C.I.S. Magazine.
5 PUS 1973 (inc., one issue).

*450 Cor Unum (One Heart)

1 July/September 1966-1968 (?)
2 quarterly (1966), annual (1967-1968)
3 English
Student Organs

454 Depot Road Government Indian School

4 A student magazine produced by the Association of African Priests at St. Augustine's Seminary in Roma, Lesotho. See also Alma Mater, Ha 'Ma' Jesu, Roma College Review.

5 MaU July/September 1966, October/December 1966 (inc., two issues); Mazenod 1967-1968 (inc.).

451 C.T. Zenabul Islam School Magazine

1 1967-to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by C.T. Zenabul Islam School, Athlone, Cape Town. Two issues of the magazine were published in Standerton, Transvaal, where the school was formerly located.

5 BP 1967+.

452 The Dawn of Day

1 1949 (one issue?)
2 annual (?)
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by Ohlange Institute (Ohlange High School) at Phoenix, near Durban, Natal. See also The Torch Bearer.

5 DKC (Makhanya) 1949 (one issue).

453 Deccan Road State Indian Primary School Newsletter

1 1971-to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by Deccan Road State Indian Primary School in Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

5 PmP 1971+.

454 Depot Road Government Indian School Magazine

1 1953-1966
2 annual
3 English

Student Organs

455 Dinyanga

Dinyanga (refers to traditional African doctors—from the Zulu word Izinyanga)

1 June 1972 (one issue?)
2 quarterly (?)
3 English
4 A magazine, originally entitled Katatonia, produced in Durban by the students' representative council of the faculty of Medicine of the University of Natal. See also Amoeba, Medical Graduates Association Newsletter.
5 DuMed June 1972 (one issue); PISAL. Katatonia: no issues found.

456 Donescope

1 1959-1961
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by H. S. Done Government Indian School in Durban.

457 Duguza (from the Zulu word for the town of Stanger--KwaDukuza)

1 1952-to date (no issues 1968-1969)
2 annual
3 English
5 BP 1955-1972 (inc.); CP 1957+ (inc.); PmP 1953+ (inc.); PP 1953+ (inc.).

458 The Durban Indian Girls' High School Magazine

1 (?) 1944-to date
2 annual
3 English
5 BP 1963+ (inc.); CP 1945+ (inc.); DP 1957+ (inc.); PmP 1957+ (inc.); PP 1963+ (inc.).

459 The Eagle

1 October 1945-November 1965
2 twice a year (1945-1946), annual (1947-1965)
3 English
4 Healdtown, the most famous Methodist school for Africans in South Africa, was established as a mission station for Mfengu
Student Organs

462 Esperanza Government-Aided Indian School

refugees near the present town of Fort Beaufort in the Eastern Cape in 1853. Launched originally as an industrial school, it became a training college for teachers, ministers and evangelists in 1867. From 1883, theological education was transferred to Lesseyton (another Methodist school in the Cape) and, eventually, to the South African Native College (University of Fort Hare). Healdtown was developed as a modern, secular educational institution with a high school, teacher-training college and practising primary schools. Shortly after the school's centenary in 1955, it was taken over by the Department of Native Affairs (Department of Bantu Education from 1958). The magazine was entitled The Eagle (1945-1956) and Healdtown Institution (1957-1965) (Hewson 1959). See also Healdtown High School Magazine, Healdtown Messenger.

5 CP October 1945-1965; PmP November 1952-November 1965 (inc.); PP April 1946-November 1965 (inc.).

460 Educational Journal

2 annual
3 English/Afrikaans
4 A student magazine produced by the Johannesburg Training Institute for Indian Teachers (formerly the Transvaal College of Education for Asiatics) in Johannesburg. See also Farrago.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

*461 Emblem

1 (?) 1940s
2 (?) annual
3 English
5 GU(Cory) December 1943 (inc., one issue); KwtM December 1945, November 1949 (inc., two issues).

*462 Esperanza Government-Aided Indian School Magazine

1 (?) 1949-1955
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by Esperanza Government-Aided Indian School in Durban.
5 PmP 1954-1955 (inc.); PP 1954 (inc.).
Student Organs

463 Esselen-Park Laer Kleurlingskool

463 Esselen-Park Laer Kleurlingskool Skooljaarblad (Esselen-Park Primary Coloured School Yearbook)
1 1959-1963
2 annual
3 Afrikaans
4 A student magazine produced by Esselen-Park Primary Coloured School in Worcester, Cape.
5 CP and PmP 1959-1963.

464 Estcourt Government Indian School Newsletter
1 1955-to date (no issues 1958, 1968-1971)
2 annual
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by Estcourt Government Indian School in Estcourt, Natal. It was also entitled Estcourt State Indian School Newsletter.
5 BP and PmP 1955+.

465 Etembeni Quarterly News
1 1939-1941 (three issues)
2 annual
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by Etembeni secondary school in the Bethlehem District, Orange Free State. The mission station was established by the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, an American church which started mission work in South Africa in 1904.
5 CP 1939-1941 (three issues).

466 Excelsior
1 1963-1965
2 annual
3 Afrikaans
4 A student magazine produced by the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk Laerskool for Coloureds in Ceres, Cape.
5 CP and PmP 1963-1965.

*467 Ezakwamahedwards (also cited as Ezakwama Edwards) (News from Mother Edward's Place—i.e. Inanda Seminary)
1 1946-to date
2 annual
3 English/Afrikaans/Zulu
4 A student magazine produced by Inanda Seminary, one of the most famous African girls' high schools in South Africa. The school was founded by Mrs. Mary K. Edwards (after whom the journal is named) in 1869. Inanda, northeast of Durban, was
established as a mission station by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (known in South Africa as the American Board or the American Zulu Mission) in 1847. The American Board, made up largely of Congregationalists, was the pioneer mission (1835) to the Zulu in Natal. For many years Inanda Seminary and Umzumbe Home, a sister school southwest of Durban, were the only higher educational institutions for Zulu girls in Natal. Inanda Seminary was one of the few missionary schools not taken over by the government after the promulgation of the Bantu Education Act (1953) (Switzer 1972, Dinnerstein 1971). See also The Torch Bearer.

The Farmacy
1 1962-to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by M. M. Govender State-Aided Indian School in Umkomaas, Natal.
5 CP 1962-1971 (inc.); PmP 1966+ (inc.).

Farrago
2 annual
3 English
4 A literary magazine produced by the students of the Johannesburg Training Institute for Indian Teachers (formerly the Transvaal College of Education for Asiacs). The magazine was entitled Johannesburg Training Institute for Indian Teachers [Magazine] (1957-1960) and Farrago (1963-1970). It was published jointly with the Johannesburg Indian High School Magazine in 1960. See also Educational Journal, Johannesburg Indian High School Magazine.

Fedsem
1 first term 1969-third term 1971
2 quarterly
3 English
4 A newsletter produced by the students of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, Cape. See also Agapé.
5 BP, CP, JP and PmP first term 1969-third term 1971; PISAL.
Student Organs

471 Fiat Lux

*471 Fiat Lux (Let there be Light)
1 (?) 1970s (two issues?)
2 annual
3 English/Sotho
4 A student magazine produced by Mosheshoe II Secondary School at Matsieng, Lesotho. Two issues of the magazine have been recovered, entitled An Appeal for Knowledge (undated) and Fiat Lux (1970).
5 Morija 1970 (one issue), one undated issue (probably inc.).

472 Flashback
1 1947-to date
2 annual
3 English
5 PmP and PP 1947+.

*473 The Fort Harian
1 (month?) 1919-October 1960 (original series); January/June 1977-to date (new series)
2 irregular (?1919-1947), monthly (1947-1960), twice a year (1977-to date)
3 English/Zulu/Sotho/Xhosa/Tswana
4 Fort Hare, the oldest and most famous black university in Southern Africa, was opened in 1916 as the South African Native College in Alice, Cape. Initially, it was a senior high school, and the first degrees were not awarded until 1924 in association with the University of South Africa. In 1951, Fort Hare was affiliated to Rhodes University in Grahamstown, Cape, and soon thereafter it was renamed the University College of Fort Hare. In 1960 Fort Hare was transferred to the Department of Bantu Education (Separate Universities Act of 1959). It was the principal higher educational institution for Africans, Coloureds and Indians in South Africa until 1960. In addition, students were attracted to the university from South-West Africa (Namibia), Basutoland (Lesotho), Bechuanaland Protectorate (Botswana), Swaziland, Southern Rhodesia (Rhodesia/Zimbabwe), Northern Rhodesia (Zambia), Nyasaland (Malawi), Kenya, Tanganyika (Tanzania), Uganda, and Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique). In 1953, the government closed Fort Hare to students outside South Africa and, from
Student Organs

476 Gandhi-Desai Indian High School Magazine

1960, to new students applying for admission inside South Africa unless they belonged to the Xhosa ethnic group. In 1969, it was renamed the University of Fort Hare and, as such, it will eventually be restricted to those Xhosa (mainly Mfengu and Rarabe) living in the Ciskei "homeland." The university's major student publication appeared as The S.A.N.C. Magazine (?1919-summer 1947) and The Fort Harian (September 1947-October 1960). Just before the university was transferred to government control, a new publication entitled The Fort Hare Review (November 1959) appeared in English. It was a review of university activities in 1958, and only one issue seems to have been published. Fort Hare's student magazine was produced by the students' representative council. In addition to student activities, the magazine emphasized creative writing and occasionally carried news of general interest to a black audience (Kerr 1968, Pictorial History 1961). See also The Forte, The N.A.S.A. Flame of Education.

5 BP April 1956-December 1959 (inc.); CP April 1956-October 1960 (inc.); FortH April 1920-October 1960 (inc.); GU(Cory) November 1919-October 1960 (inc.); JP (Strange) November 1921 (inc.); PP April 1956-October 1960 (inc.).

474 The Forte
1 1956-1960
2 annual
3 English
4 A student "rag" magazine to raise funds for charity produced by Fort Hare University College (University of Fort Hare) at Alice, Cape. The title was altered to Fort Magazine in 1960. See also The Fort Harian, The N.A.S.A. Flame of Education.
5 Copyright Libraries.

475 Fosa State-Aided Indian School Magazine
1 1975-to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by the Fosa State-Aided Indian School in Newlands, Durban. Fosa is a tuberculosis settlement.
5 CP and PmP 1975+.

476 Gandhi-Desai Indian High School Magazine
1 1943-1956 (series 1); 1959-to date (series 2)
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine originally entitled Kathiawad Hindu Seva Samaj (1943-1956). It was then renamed Kathiawad Hindu Indian High School Magazine (1959-1961) and Gandhi-Desai Indian High
Student Organs

476 Gandhi-Desai Indian High School Magazine

School Magazine (1962-to date). The change in title came about when the name of the school was changed from Kathiawad Hindu Indian High School to Gandhi-Desai Indian High School. Under the auspices of this school, an irregular magazine was also produced by the students of Manilal Valjee Junior High School. Both schools are located in Curries Fountain, Durban. See also commemorative issue Kathiawad Hindu Seva Samaj (1943-1956).

5 PUS 1943-1956 (series 1); Copyright Libraries 1959+ (series 2).

477 The Gist

1 September 1955-June 1956
2 twice a year (intended as a quarterly)
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by Greenwood Park Government-Aided Indian School in Durban.
5 PmP and PP September 1955-June 1956.

478 Glencoenews

1 1964-to date
2 annual (three issues in 1968)
3 English
5 BP 1964+; CP 1965+ (inc.); PmP 1964+; PP 1965+ (inc.).

479 Glenover State Indian High School Newsletter/Magazine

1 1966-to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A student newsletter/magazine produced by Glenover State Indian High School in Durban.
5 CP 1967+ (inc.); PmP and PP 1966+.

480 Grace Dieu Bulletin

1 June 1933-(?) December 1957
2 twice a year (June and December)
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by Grace Dieu, an Anglican mission station established in 1905 near Pietersburg, Transvaal. Among other items of interest, the magazine contains a serial history of the mission's educational institutions. By 1907
Student Organs

Grace Dieu had a teacher-training college and practising primary school, and, in subsequent years, secondary and industrial schools were opened. Grace Dieu was the major higher educational center for Africans in the Northern Transvaal. In addition to the schools, a church and farm, Grace Dieu is also credited with launching the modern African boy scout and girl guide movement in South Africa. Initially rejected by the "white" boy scouts' organization, the missionaries created the Pathfinders (1922) for African boys and the Wayfarers (1926) for African girls. Both became national movements, although the Pathfinders came under the aegis of the Boy Scouts Association and, except for the Transvaal regional body, the Wayfarers were eventually affiliated to the Girl Guides Association. The Anglican Church decided to close Grace Dieu rather than hand over control to the Department of Native Affairs (Department of Bantu Education from 1958), when teacher-training institutions were taken over by the central government.

481 Greytown Indian High School Newsletter
1 1969-1974
2 annual
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by Greytown Indian High School in Greytown, Natal.

482 Greyville State Indian High School Newsletter
1 1966-1969
2 annual
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by Greyville State Indian High School in Durban.
5 PmP 1966-1969.

483 The Groutviller
1 1963-1967
2 annual
3 English
5 BP 1963-1967; PmP 1964-1967 (inc.).
484 Ha 'Ma' Jesu

Ha 'Ma' Jesu (The Place of the Mother of Jesus)

1 1962-to date
2 annual
3 English/French/Zulu/Sotho
4 A magazine produced by African students studying for the priesthood at St. Augustine's Seminary in Roma, Lesotho. See also Alma Mater, Cor Unum, Roma College Review.

485 Harry Bodasing State-Aided Indian School Newsletter/Magazine

1 1949-to date
2 annual
3 English
5 CP 1949+; PmP 1954+ (inc.); PP 1953+ (inc.).

486 Healdtown High School Magazine

1 1967-to date
2 annual
3 English/Afrikaans
4 A student magazine produced by Healdtown High School near Fort Beaufort, Cape. See also Eagle, Healdtown Messenger.
5 CP and PmP 1967+.

*487 Healdtown Messenger

1 October 1876-(?) 1880s
2 (?) fortnightly
3 (?) English
4 A newspaper for the Healdtown mission community. Apparently it was similar to The Lovedale News. See also Eagle, Healdtown High School Magazine.
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

488 Hlomla (To give in return)

1 1972 (one issue?)
2 annual (?)
3 English
4 A magazine produced by the students at Fort Cox Agricultural College near Middledrift, Cape (now in the Ciskei "homeland")
For many years, Fort Cox was associated with the South African Native College (University of Fort Hare).

**Imbewu (Seed)**
1. December 1948-winter 1949 (three issues?)
2. Quarterly
3. English/Zulu
4. A magazine produced by the students at Adams College (Amanzimtoti Zulu Training School) in Amanzimtoti, Natal. See also Amanzimtoti Zulu Training School Annual, Imbongi, Iso Lumuzi.
5. DKC December 1948-winter 1949 (three issues).

**Imbongi (Praise Singer)**
1. 1964-to date
2. Annual
3. English
4. A student newsletter/magazine produced by the Amanzimtoti Zulu Training School in Amanzimtoti, Natal. See also Amanzimtoti Zulu Training School Annual, Imbewu, Iso Lumuzi.
5. BP, CP, PmP and ZU 1964+; PISAL.

**Inanda Government-Aided Indian School Magazine**
1. (?) 1944-1959
2. Annual
3. English

**Inkanyezi (The Star)**
1. November 1935-November 1961
2. Biannual (1935-1940), annual (1941-1961)
3. English/Afrikaans/Zulu
4. A student magazine produced by the Lutheran mission church at Mapumulo, Natal. Umpumulo mission station was established originally by the Norwegian Missionary Society near what is now the village of Mapumulo in 1850. Umpumulo Institution, as it was called, became the major higher educational center of the various Lutheran missionary societies—Norwegian, Swedish, German (Berlin and Hermannsburg), American—in South Africa. A high school and teacher-training college with a practising primary school were transferred to the Department of Native Affairs (Department of Bantu Education from 1958) soon after the central government took over African education
492 Inkanyezi

in 1954. The Lutheran co-operative body—the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Southern Africa (South-Eastern Region)—transferred its theological seminary from Oscarsberg, near Rorke's Drift, Natal, to Umpumulo in 1960.


493 Inquilaab (Change)

1 July 1974-to date
2 irregular
3 English
4 A national student magazine published in Cape Town by the Muslim Student Association. It was edited initially by S. Nordien and M. A. Dhansay. The magazine consisted of religious essays, news reports and articles, book reviews, opinion pieces and letters to the editor on "current student thinking in Southern Africa" (subtitle). It was aimed at the more than 20,000 Muslim students at high schools, colleges and universities in South Africa.
5 BP, CP, CU and PP July 1974+; PISAL.

494 The Insight

1 December 1954 (one issue?)
2 (?) annual
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by the Shree Gopalall Indian Platoon School in Verulam, Natal.
5 CP, PmP and PP December 1954 (one issue).

*495 Intercom

1 1966-to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by the Naidoville State-Aided Indian School in Umkomaas, Natal.
5 BP 1968+; PmP 1971 (inc., one issue).

496 Iqraal (Read)

1 1972-1973 (two issues?)
2 annual
3 English
4 A student newspaper produced by the Islamic Association at the University of Cape Town. A self-styled "opponent of Capitalism, Communism, asceticism and apartheid" (1973), it was essentially a religious and cultural journal for Muslim students.
Student Organs

499 Iso Lomuzi

at the university. It was edited initially by Rashid Ekbal Bhayat, and the 1972 issue was entitled Read. See also Inquilaab, Islamic Student.

BP 1973 (inc., one issue); CU and PP 1972-1973 (two issues); PISAL.

497 Isibondo High School [magazine]

1 1969 (one issue?)
2 annual (?)
3 English/Afrikaans
4 A student magazine produced by Isibondo High School in the African township of KwaMashu, near Durban, Natal.
5 PUS December 1969 (one issue).

498 Islamic Student

1 1962 (one issue)
2 annual (intended)
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by the Islamic Association of Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg. See also Inquilaab, Iqraa!
5 Copyright Libraries (one issue); PISAL.

499 Iso Lomuzi (The Eye of the Villager)

1 September 1931-November 1956
2 annual (sometimes irregular)
3 English (individual articles in Afrikaans, Zulu, Sotho, Xhosa, Shona)
4 A student magazine produced by Adams College in Amanzimtoti, Natal. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (known in South Africa as the American Board or the American Zulu Mission) established a mission station near what is now the town of Amanzimtoti in 1847. The school was opened in 1853, but it was later transferred to other American Board mission stations in Natal—Umtwalume and Esidumbini—and it was not until 1865 that Adams College was permanently established at Amanzimtoti. Adams College (also called Jubilee, Amanzimtoti Seminary, Amanzimtoti Institute) developed into a senior high school (academic and technical) and teacher-training college with practising primary schools. The headquarters of the American Board in South Africa was at Amanzimtoti until 1904 and, in addition, the mission station was also the site of the theological seminary and its first hospital/dispensary (1892-1898). Adams College became one of the major African educational centers in Natal and, indeed, in Southern and Central Africa. For perhaps two generations it
attracted students from Southern Rhodesia (Rhodesia/Zimbabwe), Northern Rhodesia (Zambia), Nyasaland (Malawi), and Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique). Adams College was transferred to the Department of Native Affairs (Department of Bantu Education from 1958) and renamed Amanzimtoti Zulu Training School in 1957 (Switzer 1971, Grant n.d.). See also Amanzimtoti Zulu Training School Annual, Imbewu, Imbongi.

Jai Hind State-Aided Indian School Magazine
1 1955-to date
2 annual
3 English
5 CP, PmP and PP 1955+.

Johannesburg Indian High School Magazine
1 1947-1962 (no issue 1961)
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by the Johannesburg Indian High School in Johannesburg. The 1960 issue was published jointly with the Johannesburg Training Institute for Indian Teachers [Magazine]. See also Farrago.

John Bisseker High School Magazine
1 1962 (one issue?)
2 annual (?)
3 English/Afrikaans
4 A student magazine produced by John Bisseker High School for Coloureds in East London.
5 PmP 1962 (one issue).

Junagarth Road State Indian School [magazine]
1 1972-1973 (two issues?)
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by Junagarth Road State Indian School in Merebank, Natal. The two known issues were entitled Spectro (1972) and Review (1973).
5 PUS 1972, 1973 (two issues).
Student Organs

507 The Kilnerton Student

504 Kasturba Gandhi State-Aided Indian School Newsletter
1 1958-1972
2 annual
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by Kasturba Gandhi Government-Aided (later State-Aided) Indian School in Red Hill, Durban. Among the shortened titles used was Kasturba Gandhi Annual (1963-1968).

505 Katutura (idiomatic: "we have no resting place here")
1 1963-to date
2 irregular (about three issues a year)
3 English
4 Founded and published in Joubert Park, Johannesburg, by the National Catholic Federation of Students (South Africa). As Katutura, the magazine is similar to journals produced by the South African Council of Churches, Christian Institute of Southern Africa, and the University Christian Movement in promoting the ideal of "radical, non-violent change" (February 1977). Non-Catholics write regularly for the magazine, which includes articles on black theology, socialism, Christian responses to violence and related issues. It was entitled Unitas (June 1963-July 1968), N.C.F.S. Newsletter (December 1968-June 1971) and Katutura (August/September 1971-to date).
5 Copyright Libraries (Katutura); BP, PmP, PP (inc.) (Unitas); BP, PP (N.C.F.S. Newsletter); PISAL.

506 Kearsney Government-Aided Indian School Magazine
1 1948-1963
2 annual
3 English
5 BP 1948-1963; CP, PmP and PP 1955-1963 (inc.).

507 The Kilnerton Student
1 1939-1957
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by Kilnerton Training Institution in Pretoria. Kilnerton, founded by the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society in 1885, became one of the most important African (and Indian) higher educational centers in the Transvaal. The school was located initially near Potchefstroom,
**Student Organs**

507 The Kilnerton Student

but in 1886 it was transferred to a 6,000-acre farm near Pretoria. Closed temporarily during the Anglo-Boer War, it was re-opened in 1902 and thereafter developed into a senior high school (academic and technical) and teacher-training college with a practising primary school. Kilnerton, according to Mphahlele, "offered more courses than any other missionary institution in the Transvaal." In 1957, the school was taken over by the Department of Native Affairs (Department of Bantu Education from 1958) and in 1962 it was closed down because it was in a "white" area (Group Areas Act) (Mphahlele 1972).

5 PP 1939-1957.

508 Langa High School Students' Magazine

1 1966 (one issue?)
2 annual (?)
3 English (individual articles in Xhosa)
4 A student magazine produced by Langa High School in Langa Township, Cape Town.
5 CP 1966 (one issue).

509 Laurel

1 1970 (one issue?)
2 annual (?)
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by Mariannhill State-Aided Indian School at Mariannhill, near Pinetown, Natal.
5 PUS 1970 (one issue).

*510 Lemana College Magazine

1 (?) 1930s
2 annual
3 English (some items in Afrikaans)
4 A student magazine produced by Lemana Training Institution near Louis Trichardt, Transvaal. It was founded in 1906 under the auspices of the Swiss Mission and developed into a major educational center for Africans in the Eastern Transvaal with a teacher-training college, practising primary school, and a high school with industrial as well as academic training.
5 PUS 1934 (inc., one issue).

511 Leseli (The Light)

1 1965, 1974 (two issues?)
2 irregular
3 English
4 A student newsletter sponsored by the National Union of Basutoland Students (later the Lesotho University Students'
Student Organs

514 Limelight

Association) in Roma, Lesotho. The two issues recovered include local news items, essays, poetry, a book review, and some political commentaries. See also Student Forum.

David Ambrose 1965, 1974 (two issues); Mazenod 1965 (inc., one issue); Morija 1965 (inc., one issue).

*512 The Light

1 November 1923-December 1925 (series 1); ?1937-1941 (series 2); April 1972, June 1976 (irregular series) (see description)
2 quarterly (1923-1925), annual (?1937-1941), irregular (1972, 1976)
3 English/Sotho
4 A student magazine produced in Morija by the Lesotho Training College. After teacher training in Lesotho was reorganized under one national training college established in Maseru in 1975, the school at Morija was renamed Thabeng High School and its first student publication was entitled The Light (June 1976). Several series of student magazines were produced by the teacher-training college--the oldest in Lesotho--including Our Gazette (November 1923-December 1925), a quarterly edited by Mrs. M. G. Mabille of the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, and an annual entitled Phoenix (?1937-1941). The last known student journal produced by the college before it was reconstituted as a high school was also an annual, entitled Vulture (April 1972).

513 The Light of Sekano

1 1968 (one issue?)
2 annual (?)
3 English/Afrikaans
4 A student magazine produced by Sekano-Ntoane High School in the Transvaal.
5 FUS 1968 (one issue).

*514 Limelight

1 1950-to date
2 annual
3 English
5 PmP 1954+ (inc.); PP 1951+ (inc.).
Student Organs

515 The Lotus

The Lotus
1 1964-1972
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by Tagore Government-Aided (later State-Aided) Indian School in Durban.
5 BP, CP and PmP 1964-1972.

516 Louisiana State-Aided Indian School Magazine

1 1967-to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by Louisiana State-Aided Indian School in Port Shepstone, Natal.
5 PmP 1967+.

*517 The Lovedale Bulletin

1 (?) 1954- (?) 1957
2 irregular
3 English
4 A newsletter apparently issued by the principal of the high school at Lovedale in Alice, Cape. Activities at Lovedale and other mission schools, as well as the university at nearby Fort Hare, were included in the bulletin. See also Chronicle of Hope, Emblem, The Lovedale News, Lovedale Training School Magazine.
5 PUS April 1955, October 1957 (inc., two issues).

518 The Lovedale News

1 May 1876-(?) June 1881
2 fortnightly
3 English (individual articles in Xhosa)
4 Lovedale, the oldest and most famous higher educational institution for Africans in Southern Africa, was established as a mission station by the Glasgow Missionary Society in 1824. Destroyed during the 6th Frontier War (1834-1835), it was rebuilt on a new site near the Tyumie River where, in subsequent years, the town of Alice was established. Lovedale Missionary Institution was opened in 1841, and it was to be the alma mater of a significant proportion of the African Christian elite in Southern Africa for more than three generations. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, Lovedale actually had a multi-racial, multi-lingual, multi-national student body although, of course, most of its scholars were drawn from the Xhosa-speaking population in the Eastern Cape. In 115 years as a missionary institution, the school had only five princi-
Student Organs

520 Lower Tugela State Indian Primary School

pals—William Govan (1841-1870), James Stewart (1870-1905), James Henderson (1906-1930), Arthur Wilkie (1932-1942), and Robert Shepherd (1942-1955). Lovedale's educational policies were to influence the course of African missionary education throughout the sub-continent. Lovedale's educational facilities included a senior high school (technical and academic), teacher-training college with practising primary schools, and theological school. Lovedale Press—one of the most important mission presses in Southern Africa—was launched in 1861. Lovedale's first hospital (1898) initiated one of the earliest training courses for African nurses in the country. In 1956, Lovedale was transferred to the Department of Native Affairs (Department of Bantu Education from 1958) and thereafter it shared the fate of all other African schools controlled by the government. Today it is administered on behalf of the Ciskei "homeland." The Lovedale News was probably the first African school newspaper in Southern Africa. Its credo: "To lead those who are gathered together to read as generally and as widely as possible; to give information about matters immediately connected with the place and neighbourhood, and to afford some recreation as well as interest to those who are disposed to read" (May 8, 1876). Although it was not strictly a student publication, the emphasis was on student activities in the Lovedale community (Shepherd 1941, 1971). See also Chronicle of Hope, Emblem, The Lovedale Bulletin, Lovedale Training School Magazine.

CU(JS) May 1876-June 1877 (inc.); GU (Cory) May 1876-June 1881; FortH May 1876-June 1877 (inc.).

519 Lovedale Training School Magazine
1 1968-to date
2 annual
3 English/Afrikaans/Xhosa

520 Lower Tugela State Indian Primary School Newsletter
1 1971 (one issue?)
2 annual (?)
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by Lower Tugela State Indian Primary School in Tugela, Natal.
5 PmP 1971 (one issue).
521 Luceat Lux Vestra

521 Luceat Lux Vestra (Let Your Light Shine)
1 1973 (one issue?)
2 annual (?)
3 English/Sotho
4 A student magazine produced by Peka High School in Peka, Lesotho (near Ficksburg, Orange Free State).
5 Môrîja April 1973 (one issue).

522 Madressa Indian School Newsletter
1 1956-1967
2 irregular annual
3 English

*523 The Manor Magazine
1 (?) 1930-1956
2 annual
3 English

524 Maritzburg Indian Technical Students' Society Magazine
1 1956 (one issue)
2 annual (intended)
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by Maritzburg Indian Technical Institute in Pietermaritzburg, Natal. The Maritzburg Indian Technical Students' Society was created in 1940 "to train [Indians] in public speaking" (1956).
5 CP, PmP and PP December 1956 (one issue).

525 Medical Graduates Association Newsletter
1 1971-to date
2 annual
3 English
4 An alumni newsletter produced by the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Natal in Durban. See also Amoeba, Dinyanga.
5 DuMed 1971+; PISAL.
Student Organs

530 Modderpoort Schools Magazine

526 Merebank Indian High School Magazine
1 1964–to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by Merebank Indian High School in Durban.
5 BP, CP and PmP 1964+.

527 Methodist School [Magazine]
1 1968 (one issue?)
2 annual (?)
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by Methodist Primary School for Coloureds in Mafeking, Cape.
5 PmP 1968 (one issue).

528 M. L. Sultan State Indian High School Magazine
1 1969–to date
2 annual
3 English
5 BP, PmP and PP 1969+.

*529 M. L. Sultan Technical College [Magazine]
1 1946–to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by M. L. Sultan Technical College in Durban. It is the major technical college for Indians in Natal and, until the practice was outlawed in 1955 (Vocational Education Act), one of the few in South Africa which accepted Africans.

*530 Modderpoort Schools Magazine
1 (?) 1932–(?) May 1937
2 biannual (irregular)
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by the Anglican Church at Modderpoort, near Ladybrand, Orange Free State. Modderpoort was founded as a mission station by the Society of St. Augustine in 1867, but it was transferred to the Society of the Sacred

215
Student Organs

530 Modderpoort Schools Magazine

Mission (SSM) in 1902. Modderpoort became one of the major African higher educational centers in the Orange Free State with a high school, theological school, teacher-training college and practising primary school. The SSM is the principal Anglican missionary order among the Sotho population in the Orange Free State and Lesotho. When African schools were taken over by the Department of Native Affairs (Department of Bantu Education from 1958), the SSM closed down its high school and teacher-training college and converted the buildings into an interdenominational Christian conference center (Kware 1969).

DKC October 1934-May 1937 (inc.); JU(CPSA) October 1934, April 1935 (inc.); Modderpoort October 1936, May 1937 (inc.).

*531 Mokopane Sefakaola Bulletin

1 1968 (one issue?) (see description)
2 annual (?)
3 English/Afrikaans
4 A student magazine produced by Mokopane Training College and Sefakaola High School in Potgietersrus, Transvaal. The only known issue (1968) is a "festival number" commemorating the first 21 years (1947-1968) of this educational institution. It would appear, however, that newsletters and/or magazines were produced in earlier years.
5 PUS 1968 (festival number)

532 Moroka High School [Magazine]

1 1972 (one issue?)
2 annual (?)
3 English/Afrikaans/Tswana
4 A student magazine produced by Moroka High School in Moroka Township, Soweto, Johannesburg.
5 JP 1972 (one issue).

*533 Moroka Missionary Institution Magazine

1 (?) 1937- (?) 1950s
2 (?) irregular annual
3 English
4 A student magazine produced at Thaba 'Nchu, an African community in the southern Orange Free State. Thaba 'Nchu had been a focal point of Methodist mission educational activity for more than a century before a permanent higher educational center, Moroka Missionary Institution, was established in 1937. In the next 20 years, however, a high school, industrial school, teacher-training college and practising primary school, a hospital and training school for nurses were developed at Thaba 'Nchu. By the mid-1950s, when the government
took over African education, Thaba 'Nchu was vying with Modderpoort (Anglican), Stofberg and Bloemfontein (Dutch Reformed Church) as a major institution for African higher education in the province (Kgware 1969, Rhodes University Divinity Department 1955).

No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

Mount Edgecombe Government Indian School Magazine
1 1954-to date (no issues 1956-1959, 1963)
2 annual (magazine), four times a year (newsletter)
3 English

Naidoo Memorial State Indian High School Newsletter
1 1969-to date (no issues 1970-1971)
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine (1969, 1972) and newsletter (1973-to date) produced by Naidoo Memorial State Indian High School in Umkomaas, Natal. The first issue was entitled The Rosery.

The N.A.S.A. Flame of Education
1 (no months given) 1954 (three issues?)
2 quarterly
3 English
4 The official organ of the Natal African Students' Association (NASA) at the South African Native College (University of Fort Hare) in Alice, Cape. NASA, a national organization with alumni clubs throughout South Africa, was, in essence, a Zulu "fraternity" at the university. The editorial board in 1954 consisted of L. A. Mpama (editor), T. Gcabashe, B. Z. Dhlamini A. M. Mthembu, M. S. Sithole, G. M. Mbele, and I. S. Kubeka. See also The Fort Harian, The Forte.

Nestos
1 1948-to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine/newsletter produced by St. Oswald's Government-Aided (later State-Aided) Indian High School in
Student Organs

537 Nestos

Newcastle, Natal. The school title was usually shortened to St. Oswald's Magazine (1948-1957) and St. Oswald's Newsletter (1958-1973), before the publication was renamed Nestos (1974-to date). Note diamond jubilee issue (1912-1972).


538 Newlands Government-Aided Indian School Newsletter

1 1963-1965
2 annual
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by Newlands Government-Aided Indian School in Durban.

BP 1963-1965; PmP 1964-1965 (inc.).

539 Oceanview State Indian School Newsletter

1 1965-to date
2 annual
3 English

BP and PmP 1965+.

540 The Olympian

1 1939-to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A student publication entitled Clairwood Government (later State) Senior Boys' School Magazine (1939-1955) and The Olympian (1956-to date). The magazine was produced by Clairwood Indian High School in Clairwood, Durban. From 1972 the school was amalgamated with Tagore State Indian High School. Note jubilee (1939-1953), centenary (1860-1960), and special (1956-1966, 1956-1976) issues.

BP 1956+ (inc.); CP 1939+; DP 1960+ (inc.); PmP 1956+ (inc.).

541 One For The Road

1 June 1968-March 1970 (four issues) (preliminary issue in June 1968)
2 quarterly
3 English
4 A magazine published by the University Christian Movement (UCM) in Braamfontein, Johannesburg. The first issue was produced by UCM at Stellenbosch University (Cape). Contributors to the journal included Stephen Withers, Basil Moore, Nyameko Pityana, James Moulder, and James Polley. Moore and
Moulder were both presidents of the organization. UCM, an ecumenical student Christian organization, was founded in July 1967. More than half of the delegates to the inaugural conference in Grahamstown, Cape, were black. Associated with the South African Council of Churches and the Christian Institute of Southern Africa, UCM was disbanded in July 1975 after several "turbulent" years of existence. It was continually "harassed by the government" and many of its leaders were banned. All but one of the five sponsoring churches—the United Congregational Church—severed their links with the organization. According to UCM president Winkle Direko, however, the major reason for disbanding was the growth of Black Consciousness among its black members who were no longer willing to work within a multi-racial organization. UCM was a major forerunner of the South African Students' Organization (SAIRR Survey 1967-1972, Schlebusch Commission RP 44/1975). See also University Christian Movement Newsletter, Ubunye.

542 Orient Magazine
1 1960-1969
2 annual
3 English/Afrikaans

543 Orlando North Secondary School Magazine
1 1973 (one issue?)
2 annual (?)
3 English/Afrikaans (individual articles in various African languages)
4 A student magazine produced by Orlando North Secondary School in Orlando Township, Soweto, Johannesburg.
5 JP 1973 (one issue).

544 Our Review
1 1965—to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by Madressa State-Aided Indian School in Stanger, Natal.
5 PmP 1965+ (missing); PP 1969-1973 (inc.).
The Pinnacle

1 1968-to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by Pinetown State Indian High School in Pinetown, Natal.
5 CP and PmP 1968+.

Pius XII College Newsletter

1 May 1958-November 1962
2 irregular
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by Pius XII Catholic University College in Roma, Lesotho. The University was established in association with the University of South Africa in 1945. From 1950, it was controlled by the Oblates of Mary Immaculate (OMI), the major Roman Catholic missionary order in Lesotho. In 1964, it was transferred to the three British High Commission territories in Southern Africa to be developed as a new, independent interdenominational educational institution. Thereafter, it was called the University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland (UBBS). To coincide with the independence of Botswana (Bechuanaland Protectorate) and Lesotho (Basutoland) in 1966, it was renamed the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (UBLS). In 1976, it was renamed the National University of Lesotho (NUL). See also Alumni Newsletter Pius XII College, Roma College Review, The Spark, University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland Newsletter and Rag Magazine.

Port Shepstone Government Indian Primary School Newsletter

1 1962-to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A student newsletter (1962, 1967, 1975-to date) and magazine (1963-1966, 1968-1974) issued by the Port Shepstone Government (later State) Indian Primary School in Port Shepstone, Natal. It is one of the few sustained school publications at this level in South Africa.
5 CP 1963+ (inc.); PmP 1962+; PUS 1971 (inc.).
Student Organs

551 Roma College Review

Protea Newsletter
1 1965-1966 (two issues?)
2 annual
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by Protea Government (later State) Indian School in Chatsworth, Durban.
5 BP and PmP 1965-1966 (two issues).

R. A. Engar Memorial Government-Aided Indian School Newsletter
1 1963-to date
2 annual
3 English
5 BP 1963+; CP and PmP 1965+ (inc.); PP 1963+.

Reninews
1 1968-to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A student publication entitled Renimag (1968-1971) and Reninews (1972-to date) produced by Renishaw State-Aided Indian School on the South Coast (postal address), Natal.
5 PmP 1970+ (inc.).

Roma College Review
1 (?) April 1933-(?) August/November 1935 (series 1); October/December 1939-July/September 1941 (series 2, eight issues)
2 quarterly
3 English/Sotho
4 A student newspaper entitled Roma Boys Monthly (April 1933-August/November 1935) and Roma College Review (October/December 1939-July/September 1941). It was produced by Roma College in Roma, Lesotho, the major Roman Catholic high school and teacher-training college in the country at the time. When the national teacher-training college was established in Maseru in 1975, the high school at Roma was renamed Christ the King High School. The girls' training college was renamed St. Mary's High School. St. Joseph's teacher-training college, now in Maseru, retained its name as St. Joseph's College. Roma, however, remains the major Roman Catholic educational center in Southern Africa, surpassing its well-known South African counterpart at Mariannhill in Natal. In addition to its high schools and several primary schools, Roma has four religious institutions—St. Theresa's Seminary (a "minor"
Student Organs

551 Roma College Review

seminary), St. Augustine's Seminary (a "major" seminary for the training of secular priests), the Oblate Scholasticate (Oblates of Mary Immaculate for the training of religious priests), and the Brothers of the Sacred Heart (for the training of lay brothers--principally teachers, artisans and missionaries). Roma is a self-contained village community which includes a hospital, police station, post office, store, and several farms. In 1945 a Roman Catholic university college was established at Roma which was later transferred to the three British high commission territories as an independent interdenominational university. In 1976 it was renamed the National University of Lesotho (Ambrose personal communication). See also Alma Mater, The Blue Book, Cor Unum, Ha'Ma Jesu.


552 St. Francis' College Magazine

1 1936-1939, 1944-1969
2 annual
3 English (mainly)/Afrikaans/Zulu/Sotho
4 A student magazine entitled Mens Sana (1936-1939) and St. Francis' College Magazine (1944-1969). It was produced by St. Francis College at Mariannhill, near Pinetown, Natal. Note anniversary issue (1909-1969). Mariannhill, the major Roman Catholic mission station in South Africa, was established in 1882. It was founded originally by the Trappists, but a separate order--the Religious Missionaries of Mariannhill or the Mariannhill Fathers--was created in 1909. The Mariannhill Fathers specialized in technical education. In 1909, for example, Mariannhill offered tuition in 17 skilled trades (13 for boys and four for girls), and the curriculum included six hours of manual labour a day. As a result, Mariannhill, like Tiger Kloof, became a model for industrial training throughout South Africa. Mariannhill's educational facilities embraced a high school (St. Francis College) and a teacher-training college. As the major Roman Catholic missionary center in South Africa (its counterparts in Lesotho were Mazenod and Roma), Mariannhill also had a monastery, convent (Missionary Sisters of the Precious Blood), cathedral, mission press, farm, extensive workshops, hospital, and orphanage. The Roman Catholics and the Seventh Day Adventists were the only missionary societies in South Africa allowed to
retain control over their schools when the central government took over African education, according to Horrell (Lutherans and Congregationalists each retained control of one school) (Horrell 1968).


*553 St. Matthew's College Magazine
1. (?) 1887-1949
2. twice a year (1887-1941), annual (1942-1949)
3. English
4. A student magazine produced by St. Matthew's College in Keiskammahoek, Cape. It was also entitled St. Matthew's College (1943-1949). St. Matthew's was originally established as an Anglican mission station for the Mfengu ethnic group in 1855. Its educational facilities included a high school (1927) and teacher-training college (1895) with its practising primary school. The mission station also maintained a hospital (1923), orphanage, printing press and, for some years, a theological school. St. Matthew's was one of the Anglican Church's major educational centers for Africans in the Eastern Cape. It was taken over by the Department of Native Affairs (Department of Bantu Education from 1958) and is now administered on behalf of the Ciskei "homeland" (Fihla 1963). See also St. Matthew's Occasional News.

5 CP (November) 1911-1945 (inc.); GU(Cory) (April) 1911-1946 (inc.); J Race 1929-1941 (inc.); JU(CPSA) (November) 1911-1945 (inc.); PP 1935-1946 (inc.); PISAL.

554 St. Matthew's Occasional News
1. April 1944- (?) October 1949
2. irregular
3. English
4. A bulletin of events relating to St. Matthew's High School in Keiskammahoek, Cape (now in the Ciskei "homeland"). See also St. Matthew's College Magazine.

5 GU(Cory) April 1944-October 1949.

555 St. Michael's Government-Aided Indian School Magazine
1. 1952-1954
2. annual
3. English

5 PmP 1952-1954.
**Student Organs**

556 St. Paul's Chronicle

556  **St. Paul's Chronicle**
1 1957-1962
2 annual (two issues in 1957)
3 English
4 A student newsletter/magazine produced by St. Paul's Indian School in Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
5 BP 1957-1962; CP April, December 1957 (inc.); PP 1957-1961 (inc.).

557 St. Peter's School Magazine

1  June 1932-December 1934
2  twice a year
3  English
4 A student magazine produced by St. Peter's College, an Anglican African boys' school in Rosettenville, Johannesburg. St. Peter's was established initially by the Community of the Resurrection (an Anglican order) as a theological training college in 1903 in Doornfontein, Johannesburg. A girls' primary school (St. Agnes) was opened in 1907. The mission was transferred to Rosettenville, then a multi-racial township on the outskirts of Johannesburg, in 1911. A separate boys' primary school was started in 1911, and in 1925 the two schools were merged to form St. Peter's College. In 1939, it became a senior high school—the primary school was transferred to Orlando Township in Soweto, Johannesburg—the first in the Southern Transvaal reef complex to offer the full matriculation course for Africans. The theological college—the Anglicans' major ecclesiastical training school for Africans in the Northern Cape and Transvaal—became equally well known (Trevor Huddleston, for example, was one of the principals in the 1940s and 1950s). Like most other African schools, St. Peter's College was taken over by the Department of Native Affairs (Department of Bantu Education from 1958) after the promulgation of the Bantu Education Act (1953) (Rhodes University Divinity Department 1953). See also *The Bulletin of St. Peter's College*.
5  JU(CPSA) June 1932-December 1934.

*558 St. Thomas Training College Record*

1  (?) early 1940s
2  (?) annual
3  English
4 A student magazine produced by St. Thomas Training College in Johannesburg. The Roman Catholic Church (Oblates of Mary Immaculate) opened a school for African girls in 1939, and it
subsequently developed into a teacher-training college and
practising primary school.
5 JP (Strange) October 1941 (inc., one issue).

559 Sanum (Health or a healthy thing)
1 1974-to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by Asoka State Indian High School
in Chatsworth, Durban. It was also entitled Asoka State Indian
High School Magazine.
5 Copyright Libraries.

*560 SASO Newsletter
1 August 1970 (unnumbered, introductory issue); May 1971-
(?) March/April 1976 (original series); June 1977 (one is-
 sue?) (new series)
2 irregular
3 English
4 Founded and published in Durban as the official organ of the
South African Students' Organization (SASO), the major black
student movement at college and university level in South
Africa. Previous attempts by black students to establish
their own organization had failed--SASO's immediate predeces-
sors being the African Students' Association (ASA) and the
African Students' Union of South Africa (ASUSA) in 1961-1962.
The nominal representatives of black student interests had
been the white, English-language National Union of South Af-
rican Students (NUSAS), founded in 1924, and the more radical
but also white-dominated University Christian Movement (UCM),
founded in 1967. NUSAS was forbidden to organize black stu-
dents, however, when five separate "ethnic" universities for
Africans, Coloureds, and Indians were created after 1960.
NUSAS, moreover, was rejected "as a student wing of the impe-
rialist front" (Black Review 1972), while UCM was increasing-
ly subjected to official and unofficial harassment. In addi-
tion, the government initially encouraged black students to
form their own organizations in keeping with the policy of
apartheid. SASO was founded in December 1968 during a UCM
conference attended by about 40 black student leaders at
Mariannhill, Natal. The organization was launched officially
at SASO's first conference held, ironically enough, at the
"ethnic" University of the North (Turfloop, Transvaal) in
July 1969. SASO was the nucleus of the Black Consciousness
movement and the ideological midwife for many related organi-
zations created during the next nine years. Most of its lead-
ers were jailed or banned and, in the aftermath of the Soweto
uprising of June 1976, many were killed. SASO tried to start a new publication, SASO Bulletin, in June 1977 but apparently only one issue was published. SASO was declared a banned organization in October 1977. See also African Students' Cultural Association of South Africa, T.A.S.A. Bulletin.
1843, but the station was shifted during the frontier wars of the 1850s to its present site in what is now the district of Qumbu in independent Transkei. A girls' school was started in 1876, and by the early 1900s the mission had a teacher-training school and a practising primary school. A secondary school was launched in 1936, and it was recognized officially as a high school by the Cape Education Department in 1943. Shawbury Missionary Institution—which embraced the high school, teacher-training college and primary school—was transferred to the Department of Native Affairs (Department of Bantu Education from 1958) soon after the government took over African education in 1954 (Wilson n.d.).

Shawbury Missionary Institution--which embraced the high school, teacher-training college and primary school—was transferred to the Department of Native Affairs (Department of Bantu Education from 1958) soon after the government took over African education in 1954 (Wilson n.d.).

5 DKC November/December 1943 (inc., one issue).

565 South Coast Madressa State-Aided Indian School Newsletter
1 1960-to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by South Coast Madressa Government-Aided (later State-Aided) Indian School in Clairwood, Durban. It was also entitled South Coast Madressa Indian School Newsletter. Note silver jubilee issue (1947-1972).
5 BP, PmP and PP 1960+.

566 The Spark
1 October 1953-to date
2 irregular
3 English/Sotho
4 A student newspaper entitled See (original series October 1953–December 1968, revived series August 1971–October 1972), The Link (November 1973–March 1976), and The Spark (December 1976–to date). It was the official newspaper of the students' representative council of Pius XII Catholic University College (1945–1963), the University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland (1964–1966), the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (1967–1976), and the National University of Lesotho (1976-to date). See was printed at Mazenod (original series) and Roma (revived series), the parent campus of the university. The student newspaper, however was always produced at Roma. See, in the original series, covered campus, national and international events and included poetry, short stories, and humorous as well as serious essays. Issues in the pre-independence period (1964–1965) contained articles and reports on political party activities. In the revived series, the focus was on student news and politics with a lively correspondence column and occasional cartoons. Coverage outside the university emphasized events in South
Student Organs

566 The Spark

Africa and Rhodesia/Zimbabwe. News and comment in Link reflected the regional origins of its readers. The March 1976 issue, for example, was devoted to student reaction to the break-up of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. Spark focussed more heavily on Southern Africa than its predecessors, concentrating on the Black Consciousness movement (Ambrose personal communication). See also Alumni Newsletter, Pius XII College Newsletter, Roma College Review, University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland Newsletter, and Rag Magazine.

David Ambrose December 1964+ (inc.); MaU and Mazenod October 1953+ (inc.); Morija October 1959 (inc., one issue).

567 Springs Indian School Magazine

1 1972–to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by Springs Indian School in Springs, Transvaal.
5 Copyright Libraries.

568 The Stag

1 1962–1964 (three issues)
2 annual
3 English
5 BP and PmP 1962–1964 (three issues).

569 Student Forum

1 August 1966 (one issue?)
2 (?)
3 English
4 A newsletter published by the Basutoland African Students' Association in Maseru, Lesotho. The editorial claims "this happens to be the first issue of this paper after a long pause." See also Leseli.
5 David Ambrose, Morija August 1966 (one issue).

*570 Students' Christian Association (or S.C.A.) Newsletter--Bantu Section

1 (?) 1950s
2 quarterly
3 English (individual articles in various African languages)
4 The Students' Christian Association (S.C.A.) of South Africa was founded in 1896 and is reputedly the oldest students'
organization of its kind in Southern Africa. Attempts to recruit African members were made in the mission schools from about 1907. With financial aid from the Young Men's Christian Association's black section in the United States, a permanent headquarters for the African section of the S.C.A. in South Africa was established at Fort Hare (then the South African Native College) in 1930. By 1936 there were 41 branches with a membership of more than 3,000 students. A separate Coloured section was also launched in 1935. The S.C.A. was theoretically integrated until the 1960s, when pressure primarily from the white Afrikaans-speaking student community resulted in separate sections for whites, Coloureds and Africans (Student Christian Association souvenir edition 1936).

For all S.C.A. publications, Copyright Libraries; PISAL. No copies were found of this particular newsletter, however, in South Africa or Lesotho.

**571** Surat Hindoo Government-Aided Indian School Magazine

1. 1955–1957
2. annual
3. English
5. Copyright Libraries.

**572** T.A.S.A. Bulletin

1. September 1943–July 1944 (two issues)
2. irregular
3. English (Afrikaans articles in first issue only)
4. Official organ of the Transvaal African Students' Association (TASA) published in Johannesburg. TASA tried to fill the vacuum left by the National Union of South African Students' (NUSAS) failure to organize African students. Under its president at the time, P. N. Raboroko, TASA focussed on African students at the South African Native College (University of Fort Hare) and the high schools, especially in the Transvaal. NUSAS, after years of procrastination, finally admitted Fort Hare in 1945. See also African Students' Cultural Association of South Africa, SASO Newsletter.
5. JP September 1943–July 1944 (two issues).

**573** Tiger Kloof Magazine

1. 1920–1954
2. annual
3. English/Tswana
4. A student magazine produced by Tiger Kloof Native Institution at Tiger Kloof, Cape. Tiger Kloof was founded by the London
Missionary Society in 1904 near the town of Vryburg, Cape, to train Tswana ministers, teachers and skilled artisans. A boys' primary school was opened in 1905 and a girls' primary school in 1916. A bible school was established in 1908, a teacher-training school in 1920, and a high school in 1926. The major emphasis at Tiger Kloof, however, was industrial training. Five of the nine schools eventually established at Tiger Kloof were industrial schools, and by the early 1940s the mission station was vying with Mariannhill in the range of trades offered. For about 50 years Tiger Kloof was the major educational center for the Tswana population in South Africa and the Bechuanaland Protectorate (Botswana). By the 1940s, Tiger Kloof had developed into a village community with a church, post office, printing press, farm, hospital and dispensary. Although the government took over the teacher-training school after the promulgation of the Bantu Education Act (1953), the property was in a "white" area (Group Areas Act). The missionaries, who rejected Bantu education, refused to lease the site to the government and the educational center was closed down at the end of 1955. A government school was maintained at Tiger Kloof, however, until 1963, when a new Tswana educational center was built near Mafeking for the Bophuthatswana "homeland." Today Tiger Kloof is a ghost town.

The Torch Bearer
1 June 1930–November 1945
2 twice a year, annual (occasionally)
3 English
4 A student magazine entitled The Junior Clerk (?)June 1930–December 1932) and The Torch Bearer (November 1933–?November 1945). It was produced originally by Ohlange Institute (Ohlange High School) and, as The Torch Bearer, jointly with Inanda Seminary at Phoenix, near Durban, Natal. Ohlange Institute was one of the few successful secondary schools founded by an African in South Africa. It was established originally as a boys' primary school (Zulu Christian Industrial School) by John L. Dube, a product of the American Board Mission in Natal and a national figure in African politics for more than 40 years. Dube, a prodigious fund-raiser, recruited black teachers from the United States as well as from Natal to develop Ohlange as an industrial school modelled along the lines of Tuskegee and Wilberforce. The school was not granted a subsidy by the Natal provincial authorities, however, until 1924 after Dube relinquished control of the school to a board of trustees consisting of three blacks and four whites. Although Ohlange Institute was a major industrial school in
Student Organs

577 University Christian Movement Newsletter

Natal—it introduced the first commercial course in the province, for example, in 1925—the prevailing white prejudice against black tradesmen effectively discouraged further development. Ohlange Institute became a senior high school with matriculation status in 1948, however, and by 1950 700 students were enrolled—possibly the biggest African senior school in Natal. In 1950, Ohlange was still one of only three African high schools in South Africa with an all-African staff. The others were Wilberforce (Transvaal) and Bensonvale (Cape). Ohlange Institute was taken over by the Department of Native Affairs (Department of Bantu Education from 1958) soon after the promulgation of the Bantu Education Act (1953) (Switzer 1971; Marks 1970, 1975). See also The Dawn of Day, Ezakwamahedwards.

5 CP November 1933–November 1946 (inc.); DKC June 1930–November 1945.

575 T.P.A. State-Aided Indian School Newsletter

1 1971–to date
2 annual
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by the Tamil Protective Association Indian School in Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

5 PmP and PP 1971+.

576 Ubunye (Unity)

1 February–June 1970
2 monthly
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced by the Pietermaritzburg branch of the University Christian Movement. See also One for the Road, University Christian Movement Newsletter.

5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

577 University Christian Movement Newsletter

1 (first semester) 1969–(first semester) 1970 (four issues)
2 quarterly
3 English
4 A student newsletter produced in Braamfontein, Johannesburg, by the University Christian Movement. It was essentially a calendar of UCM events. See also One for the Road, Ubunye.

Student Organs

578 University of Botswana...Newsletter

578 University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (formerly University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland) Newsletter

1 March 1965-November 1971
2 quarterly
3 English
4 An information bulletin for students and staff on the "activities and plans" (March 1965) of the University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland (until April 1966) which was renamed the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (from March 1967). It was produced by the parent campus of the university in Roma, Lesotho. See also Alumni Newsletter Pius XII College, Pius XII College Newsletter, Roma College Review, The Spark, University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland Rag Magazine.


579 University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (formerly University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland) Rag Magazine

1 1965-1973
2 irregular
3 English/Sotho
4 A student "rag" magazine to raise funds for charity. It was produced by the University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland (until April 1966) which was renamed the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (from March 1967). It was distributed by the parent campus of the university in Roma, Lesotho. The magazine had various titles: Babes (1965), Botles (1968, 1970), UBLS Rag Magazine (1972), Rag Mag (1973). See also Alumni Newsletter Pius XII College, Pius XII College Newsletter, Roma College Review, The Spark, University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland Newsletter.


580 Verulam State-Aided Indian High School Newsletter

1 1953-1966 (magazine), 1967-to date (newsletter)
2 annual
3 English

5 CP and PP 1953+; PmP 1954+ (inc.).
### Student Organs

**585 Weenen Indian School Newsletter**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>581</td>
<td>Vryheid Training and High School Magazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 1951-1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 English/Afrikaans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 A student magazine produced by Vryheid Training and High School. It was established originally as a teacher-training college by six evangelical missionary societies (the most important being the Swedish Holiness Union) in 1948. More than 1000 African teachers were trained there before the school was transferred to the Department of Bantu Education in 1961. The publication was entitled <em>Inkanyezi</em> (1951-1961) and <em>Vryheid [originally State Zulu] Training and High School Magazine</em> (1962-1968)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 BP, CP and PmP 1951-1968; PP 1962-1968 (inc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>582</td>
<td>W. A. Lewitt Government-Aided Indian School Newsletter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 1964-1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 PmP 1964-1966.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>583</td>
<td>Wasp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 1957-1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 A student magazine produced by Springfield Model Government-Aided Indian School in Dormerton, Durban.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 BP, PmP and PP 1957-1962.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>584</td>
<td>Waterval Islamic Institute Magazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 June 1941 (one issue?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 annual (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 A student magazine produced by Waterval Islamic Institute in Johannesburg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 JP June 1941 (one issue).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>585</td>
<td>Weenen Indian School Newsletter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 1963-to date (no issues 1965-1972)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 A student newsletter produced by Weenen Government-Aided (later State-Aided) Indian Primary School in Weenen, Natal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 BP and PmP 1963+.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Student Organs

586 Welbedacht Government-Aided Indian School

586 Welbedacht Government-Aided Indian School Magazine

1 1954-1960
2 annual
3 English
5 BP and CP 1954-1960; DP and PP 1955-1960 (inc.).

587 Wesley Training School Magazine

1 1946-1956/7
2 annual
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by Wesley Training School, a Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society school for Coloureds in Salt River, Cape.
5 CP 1946-1956/7; PmP 1950-1956/7 (inc.).

588 The Wilberforcean

1 1964 (one issue?)
2 annual (?)
3 English (some items in Afrikaans)
4 Wilberforce Institute—originally called Lilian Derrick Institution—was established by Marshall and Charlotte Maxeke under the auspices of the black American Methodist Episcopal Church in 1908 at Evaton, Transvaal. Having graduated from Wilberforce University in Ohio (U.S.A.), they returned to South Africa "to make Wilberforce another Tuskegee" (1964). The school was built and staffed by African members of the church from the beginning and thus was not registered by the Transvaal Education Department. It was without a state subsidy, in fact, for a generation. Nevertheless, Wilberforce became a major educational center for Africans in the Transvaal, with a teacher-training school and practising primary school, a high school (which included tuition in skilled trades), and a theological school. Charlotte Maxeke became president of the African National Congress Women's League and one of South Africa's most prominent social welfare workers.
5 PUS 1964 (one issue).

589 Woolhope

1 1974 (one issue?)
2 annual (?)
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by Woolhope Indian High School in Port Elizabeth.
5 PUS 1974 (one issue).

234
Student Organs

592 Zonnebloem College Magazine

1 1967 (one issue?)
2 annual (?)
3 English
4 A student magazine produced by Zonnebloem College in Cape Town.
5 CP and PmP 1967 (one issue).

591 The Zintonia

1 1953-to date
2 irregular annual, irregular quarterly (1958, 1962)
3 English
4 A student newsletter/magazine entitled Umzinto Indian High School Quarterly News (1953-1958) and The Zintonia (1959-to date). It was produced by Umzinto Indian High School in Umzinto, Natal. Note silver jubilee issue (1949-1974).
5 BP 1953+; CP, PmP and PP 1955+ (inc.).

592 Zonnebloem College Magazine

1 (?) 1897- (?) 1969 (no issues 19457-1964)
2 irregular (1897?-1943?), annual (1965-1969)
3 English/Afrikaans
4 A student magazine produced by Zonnebloem College in Cape Town. Zonnebloem College was established by the Anglican Church in 1857 as a school for the sons of African chiefs. Like Lovedale and a few other African schools in the Cape, however, Zonnebloem had a multi-racial, multi-lingual, multi-national student body during the 19th and early 20th centuries. African enrollment dropped as African educational facilities were developed elsewhere, and by 1900 a majority of the students were Coloured. Whites were forbidden to attend black schools in 1912, but Zonnebloem College remained a multi-racial (African, Coloured, white) educational institution until the 1920s. At various stages in its history, Zonnebloem had an industrial school (with its own printing press), theological-training school, hospital, teacher-training college (1913), and practising primary school (1920). Zonnebloem was reorganized as a teacher-training college for Coloureds from 1920. School magazines were produced at Zonnebloem in the 19th century, but the only issues recovered date from 1904. Student magazines apparently were produced irregularly until the 1940s. The magazine was not published for about 20 years and then reappeared as Zonnebloem Training School Magazine from 1965 to 1969 (Hodgson 1975).
Student Organs

593 Zwelitsha Training School Magazine

593 Zwelitsha Training School Magazine
2 annual
3 English/Afrikaans
4 A student magazine produced by Zwelitsha Teacher Training College in Zwelitsha Township, King William's Town, Cape (now the capital of the Ciskei "homeland").
5 BP 1968-1974; CP, KwtM, PmP and PP 1968-1973 (inc.).
Religious Publications

While the black religious experience in South Africa and Lesotho—Christian, Hindu, Moslem—has been particularly rich in the number and variety of publications it has produced, many of these can be of tangential interest only to potential researchers. Therefore, our list is selective after 1950. Publications which contain church/mission (Christian, Hindu, Muslim) promotional devotional and/or evangelistic material only have been omitted.† The only exceptions are a few journals, mainly multi-lingual, aimed at a national readership either in South Africa or Lesotho.

Religious publications launched after 1950 which embrace topics of special interest, such as black theology and independent African churches, have been included as well as a selected list of ecumenical journals aimed at a multi-racial audience. The two main multi-racial organizations in this category are the South African Council of Churches, and its predecessors, and the Christian Institute of Southern Africa. Contemporary denominational publications in South Africa—including those produced by the Church of the Province of South Africa (Anglican), Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches—written in English/Afrikaans and intended for a multi-racial audience have not been included. Publications intended primarily for white missionaries have been avoided as far as possible.

Cross referencing of related publications in this category has been limited to one journal for each designated church or mission society.

*594 The African Minister
1 (?) 1950s
2 quarterly
3 English

†We collected about 100 religious publications after 1950 which were not included in this chapter.
Religious Publications

594 The African Minister

4 A magazine for African ministers produced by the Transvaal Interdenominational African Ministers' Association (TIAMA). It circulated in the Transvaal and Orange Free State.
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

*595 The Afrikans Pro Afrika (Africans for Africa)

1 May- (?) 1919 (one year only?)
2 monthly
3 English
4 A devotional magazine published in Pretoria by the Ethiopian Catholic Church in Zion. Samuel James Brander was head of the independent African church in 1919.
5 CP and JP (Strange) May 1919 (inc., one issue).

*596 Amaggabi Ka Josef Ocwebileyo (The Leaves of St. Joseph)

1 (month?) 1947- (month?) 1952
2 monthly
3 Zulu
4 Founded by the Mariannhill Fathers at Mariannhill, near Pieter- town, Natal, as a magazine for the local parish of St. Joseph's. Essentially a devotional journal, it was later distributed to other Roman Catholic parishes in South Africa and was incorporated in Um-Afrika as a supplement in 1952 (Graham personal communication). See also Umafrika.
5 JP January/February 1948-November/December 1948 (inc.).

597 Awake!

1 January 1947- to date (depending on language edition)
2 monthly, fortnightly (depending on language edition)
3 English, Afrikaans, Zulu, Sotho, Xhosa editions
4 The Jehovah's Witnesses (Watchtower Bible and Tract Society) have produced literature in South Africa only since 1920 (the first booklet in an African language—Xhosa—was printed in 1921), but today it is one of the more prolific religious publishing houses in the country. Its serial publications, aimed at all racial and ethnic groups, consist mainly of biblical commentary with the emphasis on passages relating to doctrine and prophecy of concern to the church. Awake! replaced an earlier monthly magazine in Afrikaans entitled Vertroosting (Consolation), which was published from January 1939 to December 1946. Awake! is produced in four editions besides English: Ontwaak! (January 1947-December 1950 as a monthly; January 1951- to date as a fortnightly) in Afrikaans; Phaphamal (April 1958-December 1959 as a monthly; January 1960- to date as a fortnightly) in Zulu; Tsoha! (September 1973- to date as a monthly) in Sotho; Vukani! (September 1973- to date as a
Religious Publications

599 uBaqa

monthly in Xhosa. The magazine is published in Elandsfontein, Transvaal. See also The Watchtower.

Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

Bantu Sunday School Bulletin

1 April 1937-March 1942 (13 issues)
2 three issues a year
3 English
4 Founded and published in Port Elizabeth by the South African National Sunday School Association as a religious and educational publication for African Sunday School children. The newsletter was incorporated in the Sunday School Advance from September 1943 (Sunday School Advance from 1964, The Christian Education Advance from 1969). The association produced a variety of devotional serial publications for Africans from the 1950s, including Young Africa Supplement and My Daily Reading (in various languages). See also Phambili-Tsoellopele.

CP April 1937-March 1942; DKC April 1937-November 1941 (inc.); JP April 1937-March 1942; J Race April 1937-September 1940 (inc.); PP April 1937-March 1942; PISAL.

*uBaqa (The Torch)

1 (month?) 1908-to date
2 monthly (1908-1955?), fortnightly (1955-to date), annual (1924-1934)
3 Zulu
4 A devotional magazine founded by K. J. Johanson (Swedish Holiness Mission) at Darnall, Natal, and published in Port Shepstone and, subsequently, in Durban. Since 1945 the publication has been edited by his son, B. A. Johanson, and associated with the Union Bible Institute, an evangelical bible school founded in 1942 near Pietermaritzburg. uBaqa is now sponsored by the Federated Missionary Societies of South Africa, an evangelical co-operative mission body which includes the Swedish Holiness Union. A children's supplement for use in Sunday Schools called uBaqa Lwabantwana (The Light of the Children) was published as a monthly (January 1952-June 1955) and fortnightly (July 1955 to date).

Religious Publications

600 uBaqa Lwabantwana

600 uBaqa Lwabantwana (The Light of the Children)
1 January 1877-May 1883
2 fortnightly
3 Zulu
4 A mission news and devotional newspaper published by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (known in South Africa as the American Board Mission) on their press at Umvoti, Natal. See also Ikwezi (1861-1868).
5 CP (Grey) January 1877-May 1878, January 1879-March 1880 (inc.); DKC January 1877-May 1880 (inc.); JP (Strange) January 1877-May 1883; PISAL.

601 The Basutoland Witness
1 January/February 1947-November 1969, August 1972 (irregular numbering; no issues 1970-1971, one issue only in 1972)
3 English
4 A church magazine initiated by the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society and its mission church (the autonomous Lesotho Evangelical Church from 1964) at Morija, Lesotho. It was entitled The Basutoland Witness (January/February 1947-November 1969). The August 1972 issue only was entitled Lesotho Witness. Note the August 1972 centenary issue of Morija Girls' Training College (1872-1972). See also Leselinyana la Lesotho.

602 Beam
1 1968-1970
2 annual
3 English/Afrikaans
4 A religious, literary and educational magazine for Coloureds founded by St. Anthony's Club, a Roman Catholic lay organization, in Boksburg, Transvaal, and edited by Stanislaus Brennan. See also Umafrika.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.
### Religious Publications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>604</td>
<td>Christian Institute Newsletter/Nuusbrief</td>
<td>September 1963-December 1975 (original series); June 1976-October 1977 (new series)</td>
<td>irregular</td>
<td>English/Afrikaans</td>
<td>Founded by the Christian Institute of Southern Africa, it was published in Johannesburg. A Transvaal regional newsletter in the new series, it was concerned essentially with news of staff members and other personalities associated with the Institute. The newsletter, banned in 1977, was also entitled CI Briefs/CI Brokkies and CI News/CI Nuus. See also Pro Veritate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>605</td>
<td>Church News (Sotho edition)</td>
<td>(?) 1904- (?) December 1910</td>
<td>monthly</td>
<td>Sotho</td>
<td>The Anglican Diocese of Pretoria produced a Sotho edition of the bishop's newsletter in the early 1900s. It was published in Johannesburg by the Community of the Resurrection, an Anglican order. Apparently, it was entitled initially Kerk Niews, since the &quot;white&quot; edition was in English/Dutch. The newsletter was renamed Church News in January 1909. See also Ixilongo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>606</td>
<td>C.I.T. News Journal</td>
<td>August 1968-to date</td>
<td>irregular</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>The official organ of the Central Islamic Trust, an umbrella body co-ordinating &quot;the activities of various Muslim organiza-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Religious Publications

606 C.I.T. News Journal

...tions and individuals in South Africa" (August 1968). It was entitled C.I.T. Newsletter (August 1968-February 1971) and C.I.T. News Journal (April 1972-to date). Edited by Goolam Majam, it is essentially a religious and cultural publication. For three years the Central Islamic Trust also produced an annual entitled Islamic Education Journal (1965-1967).

5 JP and PmP August 1968+; PP April 1972 (inc.).

607 The Collector

1 April 1911-September 1913 (four issues)
2 irregular
3 English/Zulu
4 An interesting magazine consisting of miscellaneous Zulu customs and taboos compiled by W. Wanger, a Roman Catholic missionary, for the benefit of black evangelists as well as white missionaries in Natal/Zululand. Most of the corresponding contributors were Zulu. The Collector was published at Mariannhill, near Pinetown, Natal. See also Umafrika.

5 CP, DM, JP, PmP and PotU April 1911-September 1913 (four issues); PISAL.

608 Crescent

1 (month?) 1937-May 1953
2 irregular monthly
3 English
4 A "non-sectarian, non-political" religious publication "devoted to the cause of Islam" (subtitle) and published in Pietermaritzburg (M. O. Seepye).

5 CP February 1938-May 1953 (inc.); PmP October 1952-May 1953 (inc.); PP February 1938-May 1953 (inc.); PISAL.

609 Die C.U.S.A. Kerkberig (The Congregational Union of South Africa Church Bulletin)

1 July 1938-June 1957
2 irregular monthly
3 English/Afrikaans
4 A church magazine for Coloured members of the Congregational Union of South Africa. It was published in Lovedale, Cape (Lovedale Mission Press). The magazine was entitled Die Kerkberig (1938-1942, 1945-1952) and Die C.U.S.A. Kerkberig (1952-1957). It was temporarily incorporated in the church's official organ and entitled Congregationalist/Kerkberig in 1943-1944. The "ethnic" publication was dropped permanently in 1957 and The Congregationalist (now merged with The Presbyterian Leader) provided a non-racial format in its coverage of church affairs.
Religious Publications

612 Dorothea News


610 The Dharma Vir (The Religious Zealot or The Religious Stalwart)

1 November 1912–March 1922
2 irregular (intended as a weekly)
3 English/Hindi/Tamil
4 Essentially a Hindu religious and cultural magazine devoted to "the followers of the Vedic Dharma [which] form more than three-fourths of the total Indian population of South Africa" (8/11/1912). As with all Indian publications during this period, however, much space was devoted to political activities in India. The magazine was published in Springfield, Durban (R. G. Bhalla).
5 PmArch November 1912–March 1922 (inc.).

611 Divine Life

1 March 1950–to date
2 quarterly
3 English
4 The main devotional publication produced by the Divine Life Society, a Hindu-inspired religious organization, in Durban. It was entitled Light, Power and Wisdom (March–December 1950), Path to God Realization (March 1951–August 1968), Light Divine (January/February–July/August 1969) and Divine Life (June 1970–to date). The magazine incorporated Divine Life for Children in 1964.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

612 Dorothea News

1 (?) 1943–to date
2 irregular (two-three issues a year)
3 English/Afrikaans
4 Founded and published in Pretoria (Swan Press) by the Dorothea Mission, an interdenominational and apparently multi-racial society of missionary evangelists based mainly in the Pretoria metropolitan area.
Religious Publications

613 The Eagle

1 October 1961-July 1965
2 monthly
3 English
4 Although produced by the parish of St. John in Maseru, the magazine focussed on Anglican church activities throughout Lesotho. See also Ixilongo.
5 JU(CPSA) October 1961-July 1965; Morija October 1961-July 1965 (inc.).

614 5 Pillars

1 November 1945-April 1950
2 irregular quarterly
3 English
4 A Muslim religious and cultural journal published in Durban (Mohammed Makki) by the South African branch of the International Union of Islamic Services. It was entitled 5th Pillar (November 1945-February 1946) and 5 Pillars (November 1946-April 1950). 5 Pillars and Pakistan News merged to form The Muslim Digest in August 1950. See also The Muslim Digest, Pakistan News, Ramadan.
5 CP July 1946-April 1950 (inc.); JU and PP November 1945-April 1950; PISAL.

615 Garage-En Kombuis Boodskapper (Garage and Kitchen Messenger)

1 February 1943-April 1948
2 monthly
3 Afrikaans
4 A devotional magazine produced by a congregation of the Dutch Reformed Church (Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk) in Pretoria. It was intended for the African and Coloured "domestic servants" of church members. The magazine, also entitled Garage Boodskapper, was incorporated in Die Ligstraal in 1948 (D.R.C. mission secretary to authors 2/14/1978). See also Die Ligstraal.
5 CP May 1947-April 1948 (inc.).

616 The Glorious Ramadan

1 (?) 1937-to date (no issues 1974/1975)
2 annual
3 English
4 A religious and cultural magazine for the Muslim community in South Africa founded by the Muslim Brotherhood Union and published in Durban. It focusses on the festival of Ramadan. Note jubilee issue (1934-1959).
5 CP 1949+ (inc.); PmP 1952+ (inc.); PP 1949+ (inc.); PISAL.

244
Religious Publications

617  al-Hadil Ameen (The Faithful Guide)
1 May 1956-November/December 1967
2 irregular monthly, every two months
3 English (individual articles in Urdu and Gujarati)
4 An Islamic religious and cultural magazine edited by M. Aboo-baker H. Khatib and published in Durban. The first issue was entitled Al Ameen.

618  Die Huisvriend (The Friend of the Home)
1 (?) 1868-1914 (as De Bode Van Genadendal); April 1914-to date (as Die Huisvriend)
2 monthly (?1868-1914), weekly (1914-to date)
3 Dutch (originally) and Afrikaans
4 A religious journal produced by the Moravians, the pioneer missionary society in the Cape Province, at Genadendal, the oldest mission station in South Africa, founded in 1737. The Moravian station communities seem to have been multi-racial until 1863 when, under pressure from white settlers, it was decided to limit future settlement to Coloureds. From 1869 the Moravian missions in the Cape were administered separately --the Western Province (largely Coloured) and the Eastern Province (largely African). De Bode van Genadendal (The Genadendal Messenger) was subtitled a "monthly for the Christian family" and it was written, of course, in Dutch. Die Huisvriend was published in Afrikaans jointly by the missionary societies of the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk, Berlin and Moravian churches. The journal was intended for Christian communities principally in the Moravian settlements in the Western Cape (Kruger 1965).
5 BP April 1952+ (inc.); JP January 1937-May 1951, January 1955+ (inc.); PmP June 1955+ (inc.).

619  Igqatyana (Leaflet)
1 June 1975 (one issue?)
2 monthly (?)
3 English/Xhosa
4 An interdenominational church "leaflet" or newsletter produced by the division of development and welfare of the Transkei Council of Churches. The only known issue was published in Umtata, capital of independent Transkei.
5 PUS June 1975 (one issue).
Religious Publications

620 Ikwezi

620 **Ikwezi** (Morning Star)
1 August 1844—December 1845 (four issues)
2 irregular
3 English/Xhosa
4 Founded by the Glasgow Missionary Society and published in association with the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society at Chumie mission station (Chumie Press) near Lovedale in the Eastern Cape. "The items included a story of Ntsikana (the Xhosa prophet), an article on circumcision among the Xhosa, a story of George Washington...accounts of Christian work in lands beyond Africa, stories of African converts to Christianity and an appeal to Christian parents about the training of their children" (Ngcongco). According to Mahlasela, this magazine contained the earliest known writings in Xhosa by a Xhosa writer. William Kobe Ntsikana (son of the prophet), Zaze Soga, and Makhaphela Noyi Balfour were among those who wrote for the journal. The four issues were republished in *A Kaffir Reading Book* (Wesleyan Mission Press) in 1850 (Ngcongco 1974, Mahlasela 1973). See also *The South African Outlook*.

5 CLP, CP (Grey) and GU (Cory) August 1844—December 1845.

621 Ikwezi

621 **Ikwezi** (Grey) and GU (Cory) August 1844—December 1845.

622 Ikwezi

622 **Ikwezi** (Morning Star)
1 January 1897—(? December 1899 (suspended?), January 1904—December 1913
2 monthly
3 English/Zulu
4 A newspaper for the Anglican Diocese of Zululand, it was edited initially by T. Parkins and published in Eshowe (Zululand), Natal. *Ikwezi*, originally in Zulu only, apparently was suspended during and shortly after the Anglo-Boer War. English
Religious Publications

624 Indaba Zovuyo

was added after publication was resumed. The newspaper consisted mainly of Anglican church activities, focussing on various African congregations, and Bible stories. There were some general-interest articles, however, on national and international news, and a lively column of letters to the editor. Many libraries in South Africa have linked this newspaper erroneously with another Ikwezi published in Eshowe, Natal, under the aegis of the African National Congress between 1928 and 1932 (see Ikwezi Le Afrika). See also Ixilongo.

5 JP January-December 1897 (inc.); J Race (M) January 1904-December 1913 (inc.); JU(CPSA) August 1907-December 1909 (inc.); KP February 1906, July 1909 (inc.); PmArch January 1904-June 1909 (inc.); PmU January 1898-December 1899 (inc.); PISAL.

623 Indaba (The News)

1 August 1862-February 1865
2 monthly
3 English/Xhosa
4 Founded and published by the Glasgow Missionary Society for African teachers and students at Lovedale, near Alice, Cape. The newspaper was written mostly by Africans from Lovedale, among whom was Tiyo Soga, who wrote under the pseudonym "Nonjiba Waseluhlangeni" (Dove of the Nation). One-third of the newspaper was in English for the "intellectual advancement" of the students. Indaba contained general-interest as well as religious news, although "local and party politics will, as far as possible, be avoided" (August 1862) (Kunene & Kirsch 1967). See also The South African Outlook.

5 CLP, CP (Grey) and Forth August 1862-February 1865; GU(Cory) September 1862-February 1865 (inc.); KP August 1862-February 1865; JP (Strange) August 1862-August/September 1864 (inc.); JU (Gubbins) October 1864 (inc.); PISAL.

624 Indaba Zovuyo (Glad Tidings or Joyful News)

1 January 1918-December 1950
2 monthly
3 Xhosa (a few articles and advertisements in English)
4 A religious newspaper with a fair amount of general-interest news which was launched by Arthur Edmunds of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society at Palmerton, Pondoland East (January 1918-November 1944) and Clarkbury (December 1944-December 1950) in what is now independent Transkei. Edmunds was the editor, but the contents were derived from "Black correspondents in many parts of Pondoland and elsewhere in the Transkei." Among the contributors were Walter D. Cingo, an historian and a member of the Mpondo royal family, George
Religious Publications

624 Indaba Zovuyo

Pamla, a biographer and son of the first ordained African Methodist minister in South Africa, and D. S. Petana, a novelist. Edmunds also launched a newspaper called Opportunity (November 1931–August 1956) which apparently also had black readers, although it was intended for a white audience. Several articles were devoted to Indaba Zovuyo in this newspaper (McGregor 1977). See also Umshumayali Wendaba.

5 CLP January–December 1918 (inc.); CP January 1918–December 1950; DKC March 1922 (inc.); JP September 1940–March 1947 (inc.); PP March 1918–November 1950 (inc.); PISAL.

625 Indhlela Yobungcwele (The Path of the Lord)

1 September 1936–March/April 1939
2 monthly (1936–1937), every two months (1938–1939)
3 English/Zulu
4 A devotional guide produced by the Apostolic Faith Mission, Pilgrim Holiness Mission and Nazarene Mission at Cottondale, Transvaal. See also Mosupa-Tsela.
5 CP September 1936–March/April 1939; PP May 1937–March/April 1939 (inc.); PISAL.

*626 Ingelosi Yenkosi (The Angel of the Lord)

1 (?) 1888–(?) 1890
2 monthly (?)
3 Zulu
4 A devotional newsletter started by the historian A. T. Bryant of the Mariannhill Fathers at Mariannhill, near Pinetown, Natal. The Mariannhill Fathers also launched a "secular" newspaper in 1888 entitled Izwi Labantu. See also Umafrika.
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

627 Inhlaba Mkhosi Yempi/Mokhosi Oa Ntoa (Bantu War Cry)

1 March 1956–December 1962
2 monthly
3 English/Afrikaans/Zulu/Sotho/Xhosa/Venda
4 The Salvation Army's official organ which was published in Johannesburg and distributed mainly in the Transvaal.
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

628 Inkanyezi (The Star)

1 1959–1968
2 Christmas annual (two issues in 1962)
3 English/Zulu
4 A Zulu youth magazine published by the Lutheran church in Durban. It focussed on the Christmas religious festival, although in 1962 an Easter issue was also produced (April 1962). The
Religious Publications

630 Inkanyiso Yase Natal

Editorial committee consisted of O. Sarndal, I. E. Hodne, S. E. Bhengu, A. Harstad. See also Isithunywa.

Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

629 Inkanyezi Yokusa (The Morning Star)

1. January-August 1850 (eight issues)
2. Monthly
3. Zulu
4. A religious and educational newspaper founded by Lewis Grout, a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (known in South Africa as the American Board mission) in Natal. It was printed at Port Natal (i.e. Durban). It was also entitled Inkanyezi Yokusa. See also Ikwezi (1861-1868).

5. CLP and CP (Grey) January-August 1850 (eight issues); DKC July 1850 (inc.); JP (Strange) August 1850 (inc.); JU (Gubbins) January-August 1850 (eight issues); PISAL.

*630 Inkanyiso Yase Natal (The Natal Light)

1. April 1889-June 1896
2. Monthly (April-November 1889), fortnightly (1889-1890), weekly (1891-1896)
3. English/Zulu
4. A four-page newspaper launched by the Anglican Church of the Province of South Africa at St. Alban's College, Pietermaritzburg. It was entitled Inkanyiso (The Enlightener) from April 1889 to February 1891 and Inkanyiso yase Natal from February 1891 to June 1896. Although nominally under the aegis of the Anglican church, it would appear that Africans were allowed some control over the newspaper from the beginning. General-interest news, including political news, was covered in addition to religious news, and the publication was subtitled "the first native journal in Natal." By 1891 it claimed 2,500 subscribers (9/17/1891). Articles mildly critical of colonial rule were printed in the early 1890s. On January 4, 1895, the newspaper was placed entirely under Zulu control and published by S. Kumalo in Pietermaritzburg. In the last 1 1/2 years of its life, Inkanyiso yase Natal became a relatively vociferous protest newspaper, one of the earliest African owned and controlled publications in the colony. See also Ixilongo.

5. JP (Strange) October 1889-May 1892 (inc.); J Race (M) January 1890-June 1896 (inc.); JU(CPSA) January 1891-April 1893 (inc.); JU (Gubbins) April 1893-December 1895 (inc.); PmArch May 1889-June 1896 (inc.); PUS(M) January 1890-June 1896 (inc.); PISAL.
Religious Publications

631 Intlabā-Mkosi Yama-Kristu

631 Intlabā-Mkosi Yama-Kristu (The Christian Message or War Cry of the Christian)
1 August 1903-January 1904
2 fortnightly
3 English/Xhosa
4 An evangelical and devotional newspaper published by the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society in King William's Town (S. Adlington-Cofield), Cape. The editor was C. S. Lucas of the Tsomo Methodist Mission. See also Umshumayeli Wendaba.
5 CLP and CP August 1903-January 1904; PISAL.

632 Intsimbi (The Bell)
1 June 1964-to date
2 fortnightly and monthly
3 English/Xhosa
4 Intsimbi was launched by Michael Riedener, a Roman Catholic missionary, as a religious newsletter in Umtata, Transkei (then in the Cape Province). It was originally entitled Ilizwi (June-November 1964) but the title was not accepted by the government because it conflicted with an African National Congress newspaper of the same name. Sponsored by the African Sacred Heart Society, a Roman Catholic order financed from West Germany, Intsimbi developed into a general-interest newspaper which became somewhat critical of the government in Transkei under its first African editor, Maxon Vuyani Mrwetyana (1972-1975). He was succeeded by Velile Tonjeni. See also Umafrika.
5 CP January/February 1967+ (inc.); Intsimbi offices June 1964+; PmP December 1964+ (inc.); PP June 1965+ (inc.).

633 Isibuto Samavo (A Collection of Tales)
1 January 1843-July 1844 (seven issues)
2 quarterly
3 Xhosa
4 Founded and published by the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society at Peddie (four issues) in 1843 and Newtondale (three issues) in 1844 in the Eastern Cape. The 24-page newspaper contained religious stories, poetry, and several woodcuts. Selected material from Isibuto Samavo was republished in A Kaffir Reading Book (Wesleyan Mission Press) in 1850. See also Umshumayeli Wendaba.
5 CLP and CP(Grey) January 1843-July 1844 (seven issues); PISAL.
Isithunywa (The Messenger)

1 (?) 1905- (?) December 1909 (series 1); January 1931-to date (series 2) (irregular numbering?)
2 monthly
3 Zulu (English added in the 1960s)
4 An interesting religious publication launched by the Lutheran Church Conference in Natal probably in 1905. It was produced initially by the Church of Sweden Mission at Dundee (Ebenezer Press) and possibly elsewhere before Lutheran publishing efforts were centralized in Durban. Editors included Johs. Astrup (1905-1908; 1920s and 1930s with Umhleli Osizayo), O. Sarndal and Andrew Mgubane (1960s), and L. Mabaso (1970s). According to a spokesman at the present editorial offices in Stanger, Natal, Isithunywa was originally a devotional and evangelical publication. It became heavily involved in Lutheran church politics in the 1930s and 1940s and, from the 1960s, it has developed into a general-interest publication for Zulu Christians "dealing with the gospel and the black man's situation in South Africa." In addition to religious and general-interest news, Isithunywa also contains poetry, short stories, and a variety of special features by a wide range of African contributors. The magazine—spelled Isitunywa from 1931 to 1956—produced a supplement entitled Umhlobo Wabasha (Friend of the Young) from September 1952 to November 1954. See also Inkanyezi, Izwe la Kiti, Mosupa-Tsela, Moxwera wa Babaso, Umhlobo Wabasha, The Zulu Almanac.

Isitunywa Sennyanga (The Monthly Messenger)

1 August-December 1850 (five issues)
2 monthly
3 English/Xhosa
4 A newspaper for the "literary and religious advancement of the Xhosa" (September 1850), it was edited by J. W. Appleyard of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. The newspaper was published at Mount Coke (Wesleyan Mission Press), near King William's Town, Cape. It averaged four pages with editorials and news stories in English. See also Umshumayeli Wendaba.
5 CP(Grey) August-December 1850 (five issues); JP (Strange) September-December 1850 (inc.); JU (Gubbins) August 1850 (inc.).
Religious Publications

636 Isitunywa Sentokozo

*636 Isitunywa Sentokozo (The Messenger of Joy)

1 March-June 1905 (1905 only?)
2 monthly
3 English/Zulu
4 A devotional and evangelical newspaper apparently aimed at Africans living in the mine compounds in the Johannesburg area. It was edited by A. W. Baker of the South African Compounds and Interior Mission and published in Jeppestown, Johannesburg.
5 JU(CPSA) March-June 1905 (missing).

637 al Islam

1 April 1907-September 1910
2 weekly
3 Urdu
4 A Muslim "religious and political" journal (subtitle) published in Durban (Ottoman Press) under the editorship of Moulvi Ahmed Mukhtar. The "political" news concentrated on events in India.
5 PmArch April 1907-September 1910.

*638 al Islam

1 (?) 1946 (one year only?)
2 weekly
3 English/Gujarati
4 A Muslim religious and cultural journal founded by the Moslem Young Men's Association in Durban and distributed to every mosque in South Africa. It may have been associated with a journal of the same name published in Johannesburg. See also Islam.
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

*639 Islam

1 May 1945- (?) November 1947
2 irregular
3 English
4 A Muslim religious and cultural journal founded by the South African Islamic Mission (Tabligh) in Johannesburg. The organization apparently was modelled along Protestant Christian lines with street preachers, open-air evangelistic meetings, and the vigorous distribution of devotional tracts.
5 JP May-December 1945, July- November 1947 (inc.).
Religious Publications

642 Izwe La Kiti

640 Islamic Express
1 February 1948-January 1955 (no issues May-July, September-December 1950) (irregular numbering)
2 irregular
3 English
4 A Muslim devotional magazine published in Scheerpoort, Transvaal.
5 CP November 1948-March 1951 (inc.); PP February 1948-January 1955; PISAL.

*641 Ixilongo (The Trumpet)
1 (?) July 1926-June 1935 (original series); September 1949-January 1954 (new series); April-October 1973 (revived series—seven issues)
2 monthly
3 English (original series)/Xhosa
4 An Anglican church organ (Church of the Province of South Africa) originally aimed at African congregations in the Cape Town Diocese but gradually extended to the dioceses of Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown in the Cape Province. It was launched as a magazine but was issued in newspaper format from January 1952. It contained religious and educational articles, some poetry as well as news of local congregational activities. The original series was produced in Cape Town and apparently in Seymour, the new series in East London (St. Matthew's Mission) and the revived series in Port Elizabeth. D. Mbopa was editor of the final series. See also Church News, The Eagle, Ikwezi (1897-1913), Inkanyiso yase Natal, e-Kerike e-Katolika, Litaba tsa Diocese ea Lesotho, Litaba tsa Kereke, maChurchce, Paki ea Kereke, Umhlobo wa Bantu, Umhlwanyeli.

642 Izwe La Kiti (Our Country)
1 September 1912-June 1915 (irregular numbering)
2 weekly
3 English/Zulu
4 Founded and published by the Lutheran mission and the Natal Missionary Conference (a co-operative Protestant missionary body founded in 1877) as "an inter-denominational united Christian, educational and political newspaper for the Zulu people" (September 9, 1912). H. J. K. Rössler (who wrote under the pseudonym "Sunduza") edited the newspaper, which
Religious Publications

642 Izwe La Kiti

was published in Dundee (Ebenezer Press), Natal. Although sponsored by white missionaries, *Izwe La Kiti* was a protest organ which would appear to have been one of the more important vehicles for the expression of African opinion in Natal at this time. The first issue appears to be numbered inaccurately (v.6, n.1), since there are no known copies of this newspaper before September 1912. See also *Isithunywa*.

643 Izwi Labantu (The Voice of the People)

1 (month?) 1888-(month?) 1890
2 (?)
3 English/Zulu (?)
4 A "secular" newspaper launched by Francis Pfanner of the Mariannhill fathers at Mariannhill, near Pinetown, Natal. It was supposed to be a companion to the church newspaper *Ingelezi Yenkosi*, which was started at the same time. Both are regarded as the first newspapers for Africans to be published by the Roman Catholic Church in Southern Africa. See also *Umafrika*.
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

644 Joy of the Believer

1 June 1936-October 1969 (depending on language edition)
2 irregular
3 Zulu, Sotho, Xhosa editions
4 A devotional guide published by the Southern African Baptist Missionary Society (Mahon Mission Press) in association with the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, an independent African church. It would appear that several mission stations were involved in producing the magazine—including Frere (Natal), Discovery (Transvaal), and Kransfontein (Orange Free State). The guide was entitled *Injubulo Yamakholwa* (December 1936-October 1969) in Zulu; *Thabo ea Balumeli* (June 1936-October 1969) in Sotho; *Uvuyo Lwamakholwa* (January/March 1959-April 1969) in Xhosa.
5 Complete and partial runs of all editions in JP, Copyright Libraries: *Injubulo Yamakholwa* JU (Race-N) December 1936-June 1945 (inc.); PISAL.

*645 Kairos (Now is the time)

1 May 1937-to date
2 monthly (1937-1940), quarterly (1942-1968), 10-11 issues a year (1969-to date)
3 English
4 Founded and published in Braamfontein, Johannesburg, as the official organ of the South African Council of Churches
Religious Publications

647 Leeba

(SACC). The ecumenical movement in Southern Africa traces its origins from the late 19th Century. Missionary organizations operating in the sub-continent eventually formed the General Missionary Conference in 1904 which was replaced by the Christian Council of South Africa, an association of churches and missionaries, in 1936. The SACC succeeded the Christian Council in May 1968. Initially, it embraced more than 25 multi-racial churches and church organizations, including the Christian Institute of Southern Africa and the University Christian Movement. The Dutch Reformed churches and the Roman Catholic Church sent observers. The Christian Council of South Africa produced a monthly newsletter entitled Et Alias (May 1937–May 1940)—meaning "and others," which was taken from Jesus' words in John 10:16—and a quarterly newsletter entitled Christian Council Quarterly (October 1942–December 1968). The SACC publishes Kairos (January 1969–to date) (Strassberger 1974).

646 e-Kerike e-Katolika (The Catholic Church or Universal Church)

1 May, September 1899 (two issues?)
2 bi-annual
3 Xhosa
4 An Anglican newspaper (Church of the Province of South Africa)
   which was distributed in St. John's Diocese. The headquarters
   of the diocese—Umtata, Transkei—at the time was part of the
   Cape Province. Concerned essentially with church news and
   devotional topics, e-Kerike e-Katolika was printed by Lovedale
   Mission Press at Lovedale, Cape. See also Ixilongo.
5 JP (Strange) May 1899 (inc.); JU(CPSA) May, September 1899
   (two issues).

*647 Leeba (The Dove)

1 (?) March/April 1915–to date
2 quarterly (sometimes irregular)
3 Sotho
4 Founded and published in Morija, Lesotho, as the official or-
   gan of the women's branch of the Paris Evangelical Missionary
   Society's mission church (now the Lesotho Evangelical Church).
   It was entitled Mokhatlo oa bo 'M'a Bana (Mothers' Associa-
   tion) from probably March/April 1915 to December 1961 and
   Leeba from January 1962 to date (Brütsch personal communica-
   tion). See also Leselinyana la Lesotho.
5 Morija March/April 1915, January/March 1923, January/March
   1924+ (inc.).
Religious Publications

648 Legio Mariae

*648 Legio Mariae (Legion of Mary)
1 (?) 1957-to date
2 every two months
3 Sotho
4 A newsletter published in Mazenod by the Legion of Mary, a Roman Catholic lay association for men and women started by F. Mairot, a missionary in Lesotho. It is essentially a religious and welfare organization. See also Umafrika.
5 Mazenod March 1958+ (inc.).

649 Lenqosana La Lesuto (Messenger of Lesotho)
1 May 1850 (one issue?)
2 (?)
3 Sotho
4 Founded and published by the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society on their press at Platberg, Orange Free State. The publication consisted of a leader article, two religious dialogues, and two hymns. See also Umshumayeli Wendaba.
5 CP (Grey) and JU (Gubbins) May 1850 (one issue); PISAL.

650 Leselinyana La Lesotho (The Little Light of Lesotho)
1-2 November 1863-September 1864 (irregular); October 1864-August 1865 (monthly); August 1865-December 1869 newspaper suspended due to war; January 1870-October 1880 (monthly); October 1880-May 1882 newspaper suspended due to war; 1883-1884 (monthly); 1885 (fortnightly); 1886-1890 (monthly); 1891-1899 (fortnightly); 1900-1904 (monthly); 1905-1908 (fortnightly); 1909-1958 (weekly); 1959 to date (fortnightly; between 1965 and 1968 newspaper was a monthly)
3 English/Sotho (a separate English edition January 1872-December 1877)
4 The oldest, continuous serial publication in Lesotho was founded by Adolphe Mabille, a Swiss missionary, and printed on his own press at Morija. It was privately owned until 1874, when the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society adopted Leselinyana as its mission newspaper. Although it was the organ of the missionary society and its church (the autonomous Lesotho Evangelical Church from 1964), Leselinyana also mirrored the broader political, social, economic, and religious realities of life in Lesotho. The newspaper became an important vehicle of expression, moreover, for the country's literary elite. The writings of Zakea D. Mangoela, Edward Motsamai, Azariele M. Sekese, Thomas Mofolo, for example, were serialized in Leselinyana. The newspaper was famous for its historical articles—a major contributor was Sekese between 1892 and 1925. At times, Leselinyana was censored for expressing views which were unpopular with the country's ruling
Religious Publications

652 Die Ligstraal/Lehlasedi/Umsebe/Umtha

Authorities. It was banned for several months after Leabua Jonathan's (Basotho National Party) coup d'état in 1970, for example, and editor Seeiso Serutla was forced to flee the country. Today, Leselinyana is probably the only newspaper in Lesotho which consistently airs the views of the country's opposition parties—particularly, the Basutoland Congress Party. According to E. Motuba, the present editor, Leselinyana continues to address itself to all national issues in fulfilling its traditional role as Lesotho's unofficial newspaper of record (Brutsch personal communication). See also Leeba, Lesotho Witness, Ministry, Moboleli oa Litaba, Mofalimehi, Motsualle oa Baboleli le Balisa ba Likolo, Raohang.


651 Die Ligdraer (The Light Bearer)

1 March 1940-to date
2 monthly
3 Afrikaans
4 A religious journal published by the Dutch Reformed Church (Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk) in Cape Town. It began as a white missionary publication but gradually evolved into a Coloured Church magazine (private information). It is currently edited by G. van Lill and A. C. Goliath.
5 CDRCArch, CP and PP March 1940+; PISAL.

652 Die Ligstraal/Lehlasedi/Umsebe/Umtha (The Light Beam)

1 August 1944-to date
2 fortnightly (1944-1974), monthly (1974-to date)
3 Afrikaans/Zulu/Sotho/Xhosa/Tswana (1944-1958); separate Zulu/Xhosa, Afrikaans/Sotho/Tswana editions (1958-to date)
4 Flagship of the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk (biggest of the three Dutch Reformed churches) mission publications, Die Ligstraal is published by Nasionale Pers in Bloemfontein. The Afrikaans-language churches are relative newcomers as far as mission serial publications for Africans in South Africa are concerned because of their missionary work was concentrated outside the country until after World War II. Die Ligstraal incorporated Die Boodskapper, Serumla/Die Fakkel, Umkhutazi/Die Bemoediger, and Garage-en Kombuis Boodskapper (also entitled Garage Boodskapper). The magazine was split into separate language editions in May 1958. Title varies with the language edition: Lehlasedi (or Lehlaseli)/Ligstraal (Afrikaans, Sotho and Tswana) and Umsebe/Umtha (Zulu and Xhosa). The magazine covers mainly church and devotional topics: it
Religious Publications

652 Die Ligstraal/Lehlasedi/Umsebe/Umtha

contains personality profiles, congregational news, and letters to the editor. See also Die Boodskapper, Garage-en Kombuis Boodskapper, Serumla/Die Fakkel, Umkhuthazi (or Umkhutazi)/Die Bemoediger.


653 Litaba Tsa Diocese Ea Lesotho (News of the Lesotho Diocese)

1 June 1957-April 1963
2 bi-annual
3 Sotho
4 A denominational magazine for the Anglican Diocese of Lesotho (Church of the Province of South Africa). It was printed at Morija, Lesotho. See also Ixilongo.


654 Litaba Tsa Kereke (Church News)

1 January 1929-January 1930 (one year only?)
2 six times a year
3 English/Sotho/Xhosa
4 An Anglican church newsletter (Church of the Province of South Africa) issued by the priory in Rosettenville, Johannesburg. It was published by the Community of the Resurrection press in Johannesburg. See also Ixilongo.

5 JU(CPSA) January 1929-January 1930.

655 MaChurche (Mother of the Church)

1 May 1906-November 1911
2 monthly
3 Sotho
4 A denominational magazine published in Bloemfontein for the Anglican Diocese of Bloemfontein (Church of the Province of South Africa). The Bloemfontein Diocese included the Orange Free State and Lesotho (until 1950). See also Ixilongo.

5 JU(CPSA) May 1906-November 1911; PISAL.

656 Mahoko A Becoana (News of/for the Batswana)

1 January 1883-July 1896 (suspended August 1887-August 1889)
2 monthly
3 Tswana
4 An eight-page newspaper produced by the London Missionary Society at Kuruman, Cape. Missionary editors included J. Brown, A. J. Gould, and R. Price. A digest of current events as well as a religious publication (church/mission news, topics of
Religious Publications

659 Moboleli Oa Litaba

devotional and evangelical interest), it was widely read, according to Solomon Plaatje, by "native peasants in Bechuana-land, and elsewhere "(Plaatje 1916). See also Morisa oa Molemo.

5 BP January 1893-August 1895 (inc.); CLP January 1883-December 1890 (inc.); CP January 1883-July 1896 (inc.); CU March 1893-September 1895 (inc.); JP (Strange) January 1883 (inc.); KP January 1883-July 1896 (inc.); PISAL.

*657 Metsi A Kollang (Living Water)

1 (?) 1931-December 1968
2 monthly
3 Sotho
4 A devotional guide produced by the Assemblies of God, in association with the Council for the Co-operative Pentecostal Bodies of South Africa, at Mount Tabor mission station near Mafeteng, Lesotho. The title was taken from John 4:10.

5 BP August 1952-December 1968 (inc.); CP July 1943-December 1968 (inc.); JP January 1945-December 1968 (inc.); PISAL.

658 Ministry

1 January 1961-July 1971
2 quarterly
3 English
4 A theological journal for African ministers and evangelists edited initially by P. Couprie of the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society at the theological college in Morija, Lesotho. See also Leselinyana la Lesotho.


659 Moboleli Oa Litaba (The Preacher of the News)

1 October 1841-May 1846 (four issues)
2 irregular
3 Sotho
4 Founded and published at Beerseba (now in the Orange Free State) by the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, it was essentially an evangelical tract. Its French title was Predicateurs des nouvelles. See also Leselinyana la Lesotho.

5 CP (Grey) October 1841-May 1846 (four issues); JP (Strange) October 1941-July 1843 (inc.).
Religious Publications

660 Moeletsi Oa Basotho

660 Moeletsi Oa Basotho (Counsellor of the Basotho)
1 January 1933-to date
2 weekly
3 English/Sotho
4 The official organ of the Roman Catholic Church in Lesotho, it is published at Mazenod, headquarters of the missionary order Oblates of Mary Immaculate (OMI). The current editor is W. Lesenya. Moeletsi and its Protestant counterpart, Leselinyana la Lesotho, are the two major non-governmental newspapers in Lesotho. Moeletsi, like Leselinyana, addresses itself to broader political, social, economic, and religious issues: "Subjects of special interest, and therefore those which recur most frequently, are national customs (such as lobola), traditional government by chiefs, new constitutional developments and religious matters" (The Southern Cross 2/21/1962). Allegations made in the 1960s that the newspaper was "violently anti-Communist" and backed Leabua Jonathan's Basotho National Party because it "would preserve the status quo" (e.g. Fighting Talk August 1961) suggest that Moeletsi tends to be more conservative and less varied in its news coverage than Leselinyana. An index to the newspaper has been published entitled Mobali oa "Moeletse" 1933-1960. See also the jubilee issue 1933-1958 (Moeletse January 1958). See also Umafrika.
5 CP May 1950-March 1957 (inc.); JP January 1937-December 1942, January 1956-December 1968 (inc.); MaU and Mazenod January 1933+; PISAL.

*661 Mofalimehi (The Watcher)
1 (month?) 1910-to date
2 irregular monthly
3 Sotho
4 A guide to teachers in the preparation of Sunday School lessons, it is published under the auspices of the Mophato Youth Centre at Morija, Lesotho. It was started originally by the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society (Brutsch personal communication). See also Leselinyana la Lesotho.
5 Morija January 1924+ (inc.).

*662 Mokaeri Oa Becuana, Le Muleri Oa Mahuku (The Teacher of the Bechuana, and the Announcer of the News)
1 October 1857-May 1859
2 monthly
3 Tswana
4 Founded by William Ashton of the London Missionary Society at Kuruman mission station in British Bechuanaland (now in the Cape Province). It is regarded as the oldest newspaper in the Tswana language. Among the missionary editors were Ashton,
Religious Publications

665 Morisa Oa Molemo

R. E. Edwards, and Alfred J. Wookey. Mokaeri was a four-page general-interest newspaper which included translations of colonial regulations, religious articles and, of special interest, information on the frontier wars in the region during the period. With changes in orthography, the newspaper was also entitled Mokaedi Oa Becwana, Le Muleri Wa Mahuku. See also Morisa oa Molema.

5 CP (Grey) October 1857-May 1859 (inc.); KP September 1858 (inc.); PISAL.

663 Molekoli Oa Becuana/Bechuana Visitor

1 May 1856-April 1858
2 monthly
3 English/Tswana (Sotho June 1857 to April 1858)
4 Founded and edited by J. M. D. Ludorf of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society at Thaba 'Nchu. Solomon T. Plaatje described the newspaper as "partly religious, partly political and social." In the last three issues the title of the publication was referred to in the text as Molekori oa Becuana (Plaatje 1916). See also Umshumayeli Wendaba.

5 CP (Grey) May 1856-April 1858; JU (Gubbins) February 1857 (inc.); PISAL.

664 Moria News

1 October 1966-December-January 1966-1967
2 irregular monthly
3 English (a few articles in various African languages)
4 Official organ of the Zion Christian Church, it was edited by A. S. Mopeli-Paulus and published at Zion City Moria, Thabakgone, near Pietersburg, Transvaal. E. E. Lekganyane was head of the church in the 1960s. See also Zion City News.


*665 Morisa Oa Molemo (Shepherd the Good)

1 1836 (nine issues?)
2 (?)
3 Tswana
4 The earliest recorded publication in a series was a devotional tract produced by the London Missionary Society on its press at Kuruman in what is now the Northern Cape. No issues survive and the one recorded title--number nine in the series--contained, according to Bleek, a dialogue between Mary, the mother of Jesus, and Mary's mother together with four verses of a hymn (Bleek 1858, I(1), p. 157). See also Mahoko a Becoana, Mokaeri oa Becuana le Muleri oa Mahuku, Pulelo ea Lidea Surevanta.

5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.
Religious Publications

666 Morongoa Oa Morena

*666 Morongoa Oa Morena (The King's Messenger)
1 (month?) 1946-December 1953
2 monthly
3 English/Sotho
4 Founded and published in Johannesburg (Bantu Press) by the Methodist Church of South Africa. The magazine focussed on news of the churches which comprised the Witwatersrand Methodist Mission. See also Umshumayeli Wendaba.
5 CP May 1950-December 1953 (inc.).

667 Moslem Outlook
1 January 1925-February 1927
2 weekly
3 English
4 A religious and cultural newspaper published in Cape Town and subtitled "the only weekly mouthpiece of the Moslem community in South Africa."
5 CP January 1925-February 1927.

*668 Mosupa-Tsela (The Guide)
1 (?) 1893- (?) (series 1); (month?) 1914-October 1976 (series 2); August 1941-to date (series 3) (irregular numbering)
2 irregular monthly, every two months (depending on language edition)
3 series 1-2 (Lutheran mission) Tswana; series 3 (Apostolic Faith Mission) English, Afrikaans, French, Zulu, Sotho, Xhosa, Tswana, Pedi, Tsonga, Venda editions (excluding African-language editions outside South Africa)
4 The first Guide, entitled Moshupa-Tsela, was produced in Tswana by the Church of Sweden (Lutheran) mission at Bethanie mission station in the Rustenburg district of what was then (1893) the South African Republic (Transvaal Province). A note on the only issue that survives (November 1896) describes the publication as the "first black newspaper in the South African Republic. Began in 1893." This issue contained general-interest news as well as religious articles. The Lutheran mission's Mosupa-Tsela was a Bible-centered devotional guide in series 2, however, and its format remained virtually unchanged for more than 60 years. As such, Mosupa-Tsela would appear to be the major publication of its kind in the African religious press. The Tswana edition, oldest and apparently the most popular, was published until 1976 on behalf of the western diocese of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in South Africa. Other vernacular editions of The Guide were started from 1941 by the Apostolic Faith Mission, an evangelical, interdenominational religious organization: Umkhombi-Ndlela (February 1951-August 1973 but second issue not produced until 1956) in
Religious Publications

669 Motsualle Oa Baboleli Le Balisa Ba Likolo

Zulu; Mosupa-Tsela (August 1941–November 1969) in Sotho; uVulindlela (May/June 1967–November 1969) in Xhosa; Lesedi ya Batho (August/September 1959–August/September 1969) in Tswana; Mosupa-Tsela (month? 1963–November 1969) in Pedi; Mokomba-Ndlela (February 1951–November 1969 but apparently suspended between 1951 and 1957) in Tsonga; Nyendedzi (1964–1966 as Ndso, apparently suspended between 1969 and 1973 with one issue appearing in August 1973) in Venda; Guide (December 1965–August 1967) in French; Gids (June 1962–to date) in Afrikaans. The English and Afrikaans editions apparently are still being published, but the French and vernacular African editions produced by the Apostolic Faith Mission were phased out between 1969 and 1973. The journal has been published since 1941 in Pretoria (Pan African Gospel and its successor, All Nations Gospel). An annual almanac, intended as a companion to the Lutheran mission's Mosupa-Tsela, was published in the early 1900s (only the 1908 almanac has been recovered). It is similar to the Lutheran almanac for Natal. See also Isithunywa.


*669 Motsualle Oa Baboleli Le Balisa Ba Likolo (The Friend of Evangelists and School Leaders)

1 January/March 1889–October/December 1905
2 irregular quarterly
3 Sotho
4 A guide to evangelists and teachers in the preparation of Sunday School lessons which included biblical commentaries, pastoral theology and Lesotho mission/church history. It was

263
Religious Publications

669 Motsualle Oa Baboleli Le Balisa Ba Likolo

published by the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society at Morija, Lesotho. See also Leselinyana le Lesotho.
5 Morija January/March 1889, 1892-1893, 1896-1898, 1904-October/December 1905 (inc.).

*670 Moving Waters
1 (month?) 1940-to date (?)
2 monthly
3 English
4 A devotional magazine produced by the Bethesda Temple in Durban for the Indian Christian community in Natal.
5 BP November 1954+ (inc.); PmP November 1954+ (inc.).

*671 Moxwera Wa Babaso (The Black People's Companion)
1 (?) 1913-(?) 1930 (series 1); (?) January 1931-(?) 1950s (series 2)
2 weekly and monthly
3 Pedi
4 A religious newspaper/magazine published at Middelburg, Transvaal. Apparently two missions were involved in producing the journal at various stages in its history: The Swiss Mission (mainly Presbyterian) and the Berlin Missionary Society (Lutheran). Among the missionary editors of this publication was J. Trumpelman (1930s). It was also entitled Mogwera wa Babaso. A companion to the journal was an annual almanac containing mission news, Pedi history, religious articles, and a devotional calendar somewhat similar to the Lutheran's Zulu Almanac (W. van Warmelo to authors 9/2/1977).
5 CP January 1931-December 1938 (inc.).

672 Muslim Brotherhood Union
1 1949-1967
2 annual
3 English
4 A Muslim religious and cultural magazine produced by the Muslim Brotherhood Union in Durban.
5 CP 1949-1967.

673 The Muslim Digest
1 August 1950-to date
2 monthly
3 English
4 A Muslim religious and cultural magazine sponsored by the South African branch of the International Union of Islamic Service (IUIS). Published in Durban (Mohammed Makki), it is an international digest of Islamic activities. The magazine--
Religious Publications

676 Nyeleti Ya Miso

created when two previous journals published by the IUIS were merged—is also entitled The Muslim's Digest, and its June issue is called Ramadan Annual (from 1951). See also 5 Pillars, Pakistan News, Ramadan.

5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

674 The Muslim Journal

1 October 1953-July/October 1954 (two issues)
2 irregular
3 English
4 An Islamic cultural magazine containing general-interest news of the Arabic world, features on Muslim marriage and family life, including the role of women. One article was in Afrikaans. The first issue was entitled Muslim's Journal. The magazine was published in Johannesburg (Caravan).
5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL.

*675 Mutwalisi Wa Kukwetsima/Mensageiro De Santidade (The Broadcaster of Holiness or The Messenger of Holy News)

1 (?) 1928-September/October 1952 (original series); January/March 1953-January/April 1959 (revived series)
2 irregular quarterly
3 Tsonga/Portuguese
4 A devotional magazine founded originally by the Swiss Mission in Mozambique and later published at Bremerdorp in Swaziland and Florida in the Transvaal by the Church of the Nazarene. See also Nyeleti ya Mxso, Umphaphamisi.
5 CP January 1932-September/October 1952, January/March 1953-January/April 1959; PISAL.

676 Nyeleti Ya Miso (The Morning Star)

1 January 1921-June 1949
2 monthly
3 Tsonga
4 A religious journal with some general-interest (including political news, founded by the Swiss Mission at Cleveland mission station in the Transvaal. Among the missionary editors in the 1930s were H. Ph. Junod and B. Terrisse. See also Mutwalisi wa Kukwetsima/Mensagiero de Santidade.
5 CP January 1921-October 1940 (inc.); PUS December 1931-August 1938, June 1949 (inc., five issues); RSU June 1944-June 1949 (inc.); PISAL.
Religious Publications

677 Paki Ea Kereke

Paki Ea Kereke (The Church Witness)
1 January 1948-summer 1962/1963 (irregular numbering)
2 quarterly
3 Sotho
4 Founded and published by the Anglican Church's men's society but unofficially the organ of the denomination in Lesotho. It was published at Modderpoort (Society of the Sacred Mission), Orange Free State, and was concerned mainly with church activities. See also Ixilongo.

678 Pakistan News

1 (?) April 1948- (?) June 1949/February 1950 (months unclear)
2 quarterly
3 English
4 A Muslim religious and general-interest news journal which stressed events in Pakistan for Indian Muslims in South Africa. Published in Durban (Mohammed Makki), it was one of several journals produced by the South African branch of the International Union of Islamic Service. Pakistan News and 5 Pillars merged to form The Muslim Digest in August 1950. See also 5 Pillars, The Muslim Digest, Ramadan.
5 CP (?) April 1948- (?) June 1949/February 1950.

679 Peace

1 July 1941-January 1946 (original series); June 1946-February 1947 (new series)
2 monthly (1941-1946), quarterly (1946-1947)
3 English
4 A religious and cultural newsletter for Cape Town's Muslim community. It was produced by the Imam Koowatul Islam Mosque in Cape Town.
5 CP July 1941-January 1946, June 1946-February 1947; PP December 1944-March 1945 (inc.); PISAL.

680 Phambili-Tsoellopele (Progress)

1 January 1965-February 1969
2 irregular
3 English/Xhosa/Sotho
4 A newsletter produced by the African section of the South African National Sunday School Association. The title was altered to Phambili-Pele-Ea-Pele in January 1967 only. Published in Port Elizabeth, it contains a record of African Sunday School activities in South Africa. When the ethnic newsletter was dropped, African Sunday School news was included in
Religious Publications

682 Pro Veritate

Forward, a supplement to the Sunday School Advance (now The Christian Education Advance), official organ of the South African National Sunday School Association. See also Bantu Sunday School Bulletin.


681 The Preacher’s Help

1 July 1933–December 1958
2 Monthly
3 English, Afrikaans, Zulu, Sotho, Xhosa, Tswana, Tsonga editions (excluding African-language editions outside South Africa)
4 A well-known interdenominational Bible and sermon guide for black ministers, preachers and evangelists, edited originally by E. W. Grant, head of the Lovedale Bible School (Lovedale, Cape) from 1932 to 1945. The four-page format (initially two pages) consisted of a sermon outline (two pages) and Bible study with one page devoted to the Old Testament and one page to the New Testament. By the end of 1944, the magazine had 5,000 subscribers a month in South Africa, British Bechuanaland (Botswana), Basutoland (Lesotho), Swaziland, Southern Rhodesia (Rhodesia/Zimbabwe) and Northern Rhodesia (Zambia). It appeared in the following languages besides English: Predikershulp (July 1944–June 1948) in Afrikaans; Umsizi Womshumayeli (July 1933–December 1958) in Zulu; Thuso ea Moleli (July 1933–December 1958) in Sotho; Uncedo Lomshumayeli (July 1933–December 1958) in Xhosa; Thuso ya Moreri (February 1940–December 1958) in Tswana; and Xitsonga/The Preachers’ Help (January 1947–December 1958) in Tsonga. A specimen issue in English and Xhosa only was printed in April 1933. See also The South African Outlook.


682 Pro Veritate

1 May 1962–October 1977
2 Monthly
3 English/Afrikaans
4 An articulate protest journal which became the organ of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa (CI), a non-denominational, inter-racial religious organization officially established in 1963. The CI was started initially by clergymen, many of whom were Afrikaans, disillusioned with apartheid. The first executive committee, for example, consisted of C. P. Beyers Naudé (director), P. G. Geertsema, J. C. G. Kotze,
Religious Publications

682 Pro Veritate

A. van Selms, R. Orr, J. W. Wessels, and E. E. Mahabane. The first issues of Pro Veritate, moreover, were written mainly in Afrikaans. The CI rapidly developed as one of the main apartheid pressure groups which by the 1970s was vigorously promoting the necessity for black initiative in the political, social, economic and religious alternatives facing the country. Pro Veritate, written mainly in English from the mid-1960s, became an important interpreter of the specific contemporary issues—including black theology, socialism, conscientious objection, the church in politics—facing the Christian in South Africa. The CI worked closely with the independent African church movement and rivalled the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) as an information agency. The CI was closely linked, for example, with the South African Council of Churches and, in fact, their headquarters were in the same building (Diakonia House) in Braamfontein, Johannesburg (a few blocks away from the SAIRR and the University of the Witwatersrand). The CI was declared an "affected organization" in 1975 (no financial support was allowed from outside South Africa). The organization, its director and deputy director, and its publications were banned in October 1977 (Schlebusch Commission RP44/1975, SAIRR Survey 1963-1976). See also Christian Institute Newsletter/Nuusbrief, Ikon.

5 Copyright Libraries; PISAL. Dissemination prohibited. Permission to use publication must be obtained from the Minister of Justice.

*683 Pulelo Ea Lidea Surevanta (Commentaries of Lidea Surevanta)

1 (?) 1841
2 monthly
3 Tswana
4 A religious publication founded by the London Missionary Society at Kuruman mission station in what is now the Cape Province. It was edited by R. Edwards. See also Morisa oa Molemo.
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho. Wits (Gubbins) 1841 (missing).

684 Ramadan

1 (August/September) 1945-(June/July) 1950
2 annual
3 English
4 A religious and cultural magazine (re Ramadan festival) for the Muslim community in South Africa published in Durban (Mohammed Makki). It was incorporated in The Muslim Digest as an annual supplement in 1951. See also The Muslim Digest.
Religious Publications

689 The South African Outlook

685 Raohang (Stand Up)
1 June 1956—(no month given) 1968 (28 issues)
2 quarterly (irregular since 1960)
3 Sotho
4 A newspaper started by the Mophato Youth Center at Morija, Lesotho. It was essentially a religious publication aimed at the youth. See also Leselinyana la Lesotho.

*686 Sentamil Selvan (The Young Tamilian)
1 January 1938—September 1953
2 monthly
3 English/Tamil/Gujarati (?)
4 Essentially a Hindu religious publication "devoted to the general advancement of the Indian community in South Africa" (subtitle). It was published in Durban (Reed 1976).
5 CP September 1943—September 1953 (inc.); PISAL.

*687 Serumla/Die Fakkel (The Torch)
1 (month?) 1921—July 1944 (two series?)
2 monthly (?1921—1936), every two months (1936—1938)
3 Afrikaans, Sotho editions
4 A religious magazine produced by the Dutch Reformed Church (Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk) in Bloemfontein. It was edited by J. Odendaal at Senekal, Orange Free State. The magazine was incorporated in Die Ligstraal in 1944. See also Die Ligstraal.
5 CP January 1925—July 1944 (inc.); JP August 1941—January 1943 (inc.); PP January 1936—July 1944 (inc.); PISAL.

*688 South African Christian Recorder
1 March 1931—February 1947 (no issues June 1937—June 1938)
2 irregular monthly, every two months
3 English
4 Founded by N. B. Tantsi and Godfrey Kuzwayo of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and published at Evaton, Transvaal. It was the official organ of the church in South Africa (Reed 1976).
5 CP March/June 1931—February 1932 (M), July 1938—February 1947 (inc.); PISAL.

689 The South African Outlook
1 October 1870—to date
2 monthly
3 English (and Xhosa as The Kaffir Express)
Religious Publications

689 The South African Outlook

4 The oldest, continuous mission publication intended for a multi-racial audience in South Africa was founded by James Stewart of the Glasgow Missionary Society (Presbyterian) at Lovedale, Cape (Lovedale Mission Press). The journal was entitled The Kaffir Express (October 1870-December 1875), The Christian Express (January 1876-December 1921) and The South African Outlook (January 1922-to date). The vernacular pages of The Kaffir Express were entitled Isigidimi Sama-Xosa, but when an independent Xhosa-language newspaper of the same name was created in 1876 the mission publication was continued in English only. It was the official organ, in turn, of the General Missionary Conference of South Africa and the Christian Council of South Africa, forerunners of the South African Council of Churches. Three missionary editors dominated the journal in its first century of existence—Stewart (1870-1899), D. A. Hunter (1901-1931), and R. H. W. Shepherd (1931-1964). As Wilson and Perrot have illustrated, however, the journal reflected a wide range of political, social, economic, and religious themes in keeping with its status as a major vehicle of expression for Southern Africa's liberal, multi-racial Christian elite. Mpambani Mzimba, Elijah Makiwane, Gwayi Tyamzashe, John Knox Bokwe, John Tengo Jabavu, Jacobus G. Xaba, John L. Dube, R. V. Selope Thema, H. D. Tyamzashe, D. D. T. Jabavu, Richard W. Msimang, S. M. Bennet Ncwana, Rosebery T. Bokwe, Desmond Tutu, B. N. Foley, Z. K. Matthews, A. C. Jordan, T. Nkosinkulu, Josiah Maphumulo, Milner L. Kabane, James A. Calata, J. Herman ja Toivo, Bennet B. Mdledle, T. Simon Gqubule, and Siggibo Dwane are among the more than three generations of African contributors recorded in an anthology of the publication's articles entitled Outlook on a Century (Wilson & Perrot 1973, Reed 1976). See also Ikwezi (1844-1845), Indaba, The Preacher's Help.

5 Library holdings are listed for years only but incomplete runs are noted: BP 1922+ (inc.); CP 1870+; CU 1928+ (inc.); DKC 1911-1921 (inc.); DU 1926+ (inc.); FortH 1870+ (inc.); GM 1900+ (inc.); GU(Cory) 1930+ (inc.); JP 1923+ (inc.); J Race 1921+ (inc.); JU 1922+ (inc.); KwtM 1876+ (inc.); PmP 1929-1941, 1950+ (inc.); PU 1910+ (inc.); SU 1922+ (inc.); PISAL.

*690 Thereso (Truth)

1. (?) 1949-January 1968 (irregular numbering)
2. irregular quarterly
3. Pedí
4. A devotional newsletter produced by the Roman Catholic Church at Bandelierkop mission station in the Transvaal and printed at Mazenod, Lesotho. See also Umafrika.
5. CP March 1950-January 1968; PmP (no month given) 1961-January 1968 (inc.); PP (no month given) 1959-January 1968 (inc.); PISAL.
Religious Publications

692 Umafrika

691 Ubafakazi Bwevangeli (Witness for the Gospel)

1 March 1938–July 1950
2 monthly
3 Zulu
4 A devotional and evangelical guide published by various co-operating evangelical missionary societies at Nelspruit, Transvaal (Emmanuel Press). See also Vumboni bya Evangeli yi nga Mati ya Vutomi.

692 Umafrika (The African)

1 October 1910–to date
2 fortnightly (1910–1911), weekly (1911–to date)
3 English/Zulu (individual articles in Afrikaans, Sotho, Xhosa)
4 A general-interest newspaper founded and published by the Mariannhill Fathers at Mariannhill, near Pinetown, Natal. It was entitled Izindaba Zabantu (Bantu Topics) from October 1910 to December 1928 and Umafrika (also spelled Um-Afrika) from December 1928 to date. Earlier attempts by the Roman Catholics at Mariannhill to launch a newspaper—notably Izwi Labantu and Ingelosi Yenkosi—had failed, but under the energetic editorship of the Zulu historian A. T. Bryant (1910–1915) Izindaba Zabantu established a national reputation as an accurate and sympathetic chronicler of events affecting the African in Natal and elsewhere in South Africa. From March to December 1918 the newspaper produced a supplement called "Teachers' Notes." It was dropped when the Natal Education Department established its own publication in 1919. Another teachers' supplement called "The Teacher and his School" was incorporated in the Catholic African Teachers' Federation journal in the 1940s (see Lumen). The newspaper was renamed Umafrika when African readers—apparently influenced by Clem- ents Kadalie of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa—linked the title with the Department of Native Affairs (both journals had the same Zulu name) and accused the missionaries of being overly submissive to its policies. As the unofficial African organ of the Roman Catholic Church in South Africa, it carried "religious, political, educational and cultural" news. In its efforts to "cater for all sections of the people, whether educated or barely literate," 14 of the 16 pages were in Zulu (The Southern Cross January 31, 1962). The editorial directors of the newspaper have always been white members of the missionary order. Umafrika carried national and even international news, but it was moderate politically and "strongly anti-Communist" (Friedgut). A special Sotho edition apparently was published briefly before the
Religious Publications

692 Umafrika


5 CLP January 1916-December 1917, January 1919-December 1920 (inc.); CP May 1930+ (inc.); DKC October 1910-December 1919, January 1921+ (inc.); DP April 1929-December 1933 (inc.); FortH October 1910-December 1915, January-December 1917 (inc.); JP January 1934+ (inc.); J Race October 1910-June 1912 (M) (inc.); JU (Race-N) January 1939+ (inc.); KP January-April 1911 (inc.); MaU October 1910-December 1915 (inc.); Mariannhill January 1916+ (inc.); PmOctober 1910-December 1915 (inc.); PUS October 1910-June 1912 (M); PISAL.

693 Umchazi Wesambulo Sesonto Elisha (The Interpretation of the Revelation of the New Church)

1 January/March 1923-to date (suspended 1940-1954) (irregular numbering)
2 irregular every two months (1923-1931), quarterly (1932-1939), bi-annual and annual (1955?-to date)
3 English, Zulu, Sotho editions
4 Official organ of the General Church of the New Jerusalem Mission, established in the United States in 1897 and one of several churches which adheres to the teachings of Swedish scientist, mystic, philosopher and theologian Emanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772). The South African mission was started in 1913. The journal was entitled *Tlhahiso ea ts 'Enolo ea Kereke e Ncha* (The Expositor of the Revelation of the New Church) from January/March 1923 to December 1931, *Tlhahiso-Umcazi* (The Interpreter) from April 1932 to November 1939, and *Umchazi Wesambulo Sesonto Elisha* from about 1955 to date. It contains church news and articles of a devotional nature.

5 BP April/May 1923+ (first issue missing); CP January/March 1923+ (inc.); PmP January 1955-March 1967 (Inc.); PP April/May 1923+ (first issue missing); PISAL.

*694 Umhlobo Wa Bantu (Friend of the People)

1 (?) March 1893- (?) 1894
2 monthly
3 Zulu
4 An Anglican devotional publication (Church of the Province of South Africa) printed at St. Alban's College,
Religious Publications

698 Umhlwanyeli

Pietermaritzburg, and apparently a sister newspaper of Inkanyiso yase Natal. See also Ixilongo.
5 KP December 1893, November 1894 (inc., two issues).

*695 Umhlobo Wabamyama/Mohabo Oa Babatso (Friend of the Blacks)
1 October 1891-(month?) 1892
2 (?)
3 Xhosa/Sotho
4 A newspaper founded by Isaac Motaung, a Presbyterian minister, at Queenstown, Cape. It was apparently a religious publication. I. Bud-M'belle cited the newspaper as Umhlobo waba Ntsundu (Reed personal communication—citing Solomon Plaatje in Koranta ea Becoana, M'belle 1903).
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.

696 Umhlobo Wabasha (Friend of the Young)
1 January 1908-May 1909
2 monthly
3 English/Zulu
4 A devotional magazine edited by L. P. Norenius of the (Lutheran) Church of Sweden Mission (Ebenezer Press) at Dundee, Natal. See also Isithunywa.

697 Umhlobo Wesiminya (Friend of the Truth or the Faithful Friend)
1 January 1903-December 1904
2 monthly
3 Zulu
4 A religious newspaper founded by the historian A. T. Bryant of the Marianhill Fathers and printed on the press at Mariannhill, near Pinetown, Natal. Edited by Theodore Sonnen and M. Th. Langa, it was abandoned "for lack of subscriptions" (The Southern Cross January 31, 1962). See also Umafrika.
5 DKC January-December 1903 (inc.); PmArch January 1903-December 1904.

*698 Umhlwanyeli (The Sower)
1 March-(?) 1914 (one year only?)
2 quarterly
3 Zulu
4 An Anglican Church magazine (Church of the Province of South Africa) published in Eshowe (Zululand), Natal. It was aimed at Zulu catechists. See also Ixilongo.
5 JU(CPSA) March, July 1914 (inc., two issues); PISAL.
Religious Publications

699 Umkhuthazi/Die Bemoediger

699 Umkhuthazi/Die Bemoediger (One who encourages)
1 January 1936-December 1951
2 quarterly
3 Afrikaans, Xhosa editions
4 A Dutch Reformed Church (Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk) journal edited by J. C. Oosthuysen at Umgazana mission station in the Cape Province and published at Umtata (now the capital of independent Transkei). It was spelled Umkutazi/Die Bemoediger from January 1936 to January 1941. The magazine, also entitled Die Bemoediger/Umkhuthazi (or Umkutazi), was incorporated in Die Ligstraal in 1952. See also Die Ligstraal.
5 CP January 1936-December 1951; PP June 1940-December 1951 (inc.); PISAL.

*700 Umphaphamisi (Wake Up)
1 (month?) 1919-December 1952 (original series); January 1953-to date (new series)
2 irregularly every two months, quarterly (1968-to date)
3 Zulu
4 A Church of the Nazarene devotional and evangelical journal which was printed at Bremersdorp (1919-1958) in Swaziland (Shirley Memorial Press) and Florida (1959-to date) in the Transvaal. It was distributed to Zulu speakers in South Africa and Swaziland. The magazine was entitled Umppamisi from 1919 to 1952. See also Mutwalisi wa Kukwetsima/Menasa-geiro de Santidade, Umshumayeli.
5 BP July/August 1955+ (inc.); CP August/September 1930-August/October 1957 (inc.); JP November/December 1941-November 1942, January/February 1948+ (inc.); FmP January/February 1963+ (inc.); PP July/August 1955+ (inc.); PISAL.

*701 Umshumayeli (The Preacher)
1 (month?) 1947-January/June 1957
2 irregular quarterly, biannual
3 Zulu
4 An evangelical journal published by the Church of the Nazarene at Bremersdorp (Shirley Memorial Press), Swaziland. It was distributed in Natal, Transvaal and Swaziland. See also Umphaphamisi.
Religious Publications

704 Umwesile

1 March–(month?) 1882 (one year only?)
2 monthly (?)
3 English/Xhosa
4 Founded by the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society in Grahamstown "to represent the Wesleyan cause" (The Christian Express April 1, 1882). The journal, edited by James M. Dwane, apparently concentrated on local church news (Shepherd 1945, Reed 1976). See also Umshumayeli Wendaba.
5 No copies found in South Africa or Lesotho.
Religious Publications

705 Vedic Voice

Vedic Voice
1 October 1943-April 1948
2 irregularly every two months
3 English
4 A religious and cultural magazine for the Hindu community which was published in Durban (Vedic Educational Society).
5 CP November 1947-April 1948 (inc.); DKC April, June, October 1944 (inc.); JP June 1946-October 1947 (inc.); JU October 1943-August 1947 (inc.); PP April 1944-August 1947 (inc.).

706 Vinculum (Chain)

Vinculum (Chain)
1 May/June 1945-to date
2 quarterly
3 English/Sotho/French
4 A journal restricted to Roman Catholic mission priests in Lesotho. It focussed on church and general-interest news but individual articles embraced a wide range of more specialized topics—including missiology, theology, linguistics, traditional folklore and custom. Vinculum was published at Roma and Mazenod, the main station communities of the Roman Catholic mission church in Lesotho. See also Umafrika.
5 Mazenod May/June 1945+.

707 The Voice

The Voice
1 October/November 1976-to date
2 every two months
3 English
4 A muckraking, anti-apartheid newspaper published by the South African Council of Churches in Braamfontein, Johannesburg. Edited by Revelation Ntoula, The Voice is one of the few surviving periodicals (after the bannings of October 1977) which is still allowed to proclaim the gospel of Black Consciousness. See also Kairos.
5 Copyright Libraries.

*708 Vumboni Bya Evangel! Yi Nga Mati Ya Vutomi (The Testimony of the Gospel which is the Water of Life)

Vumboni Bya Evangel! Yi Nga Mati Ya Vutomi (The Testimony of the Gospel which is the Water of Life)
1 July 1934-December 1950 (original series); (?) 1963-December 1968 (new series) (irregular numbering)
2 irregular monthly
3 Tsonga
4 A devotional and evangelical guide published by various cooperating evangelical missionary societies at Nelspruit, Transvaal (Emmanuel Press). See also Ubufakazi Bwevangeli.

276
**Religious Publications**

### 711 Zion City News

* W.A.A.I.C. Newsletter

2. irregular
3. English (occasional articles in African languages)
4. Founded by the Women's Association of the African Independent Churches and published under the auspices of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa in Braamfontein, Johannesburg. Mrs. A. Nakeli was president of the organization at the time and Mrs. J. Mavimbela edited the newsletter, which included gardening and cooking advice columns, articles on nutrition, a devotional lesson, and various related topics of interest to the Christian homemaker.
5. CU September/October 1972-March/April 1973 (inc.); PmP May 1969-March/April 1973 (inc.); PP March/April 1973 (inc.).

* Watchtower

1. June 1940—to date (depending on language edition)
2. fortnightly and monthly (depending on language edition)
3. English, Afrikaans, Zulu, Sotho, Xhosa, Tswana, Pedi, Tsonga editions
4. One of the two main serial publications produced by the Jehovah's Witnesses (Watchtower Bible and Tract Society) in South Africa. It is published in Elandsfontein, Transvaal, in seven editions besides English: Die Wagtoring (June 1940—to date as a fortnightly) in Afrikaans; Ingabayokulinda (January 1949—January 1951 as a monthly, February 1951—July 1955 as a fortnightly, August 1955—December 1959 as a monthly, January 1960—to date as a fortnightly) in Zulu; Molula-Qhooa (November 1953—December 1959 as a monthly, January 1960—to date, as a fortnightly) in Sotho; Imboniselo (August 1955—December 1959 as a monthly, January 1960—to date as a fortnightly) in Xhosa; Tora ya Tèbelò (January 1961—to date as a monthly) in Tswana; Morokami (October 1966—to date as a monthly) in Pedi; Xihondzo xo Rindza (January 1974—to date as a monthly) in Tsonga. See also Awake!.
5. Complete and incomplete runs of all language editions in Copyright Libraries; English and Afrikaans editions listed on PISAL.

### 711 Zion City News

1. February-October 1975
2. monthly
3. English/Pedi/Tsonga
4. Official organ of the Zion Christian Church, one of the largest independent African churches in South Africa. It was published at Zion City Moria, Thabakgone, near Pietersburg, Transvaal. See also Moria News.
5. Copyright Libraries: PISAL.
Religious Publications

712 The Zulu Almanac

*712 The Zulu Almanac

1 1905-to date
2 annual
3 English/Zulu
4 Although almanacs have not been included in this guide (they are mentioned only when linked with specific newspapers or magazines), Zulu Almanac (Unsukuzonke wesi Zulu) is a special case. It has always had a multi-racial clerical readership and it is the only known serial publication of this kind still in existence. The almanac was published in Durban by the Co-operating Lutheran Missions in Natal (founded in 1912 by five Lutheran missionary societies) until 1969 and thereafter by the Federation of Evangelical Lutheran Churches of South Africa. It was entitled The Zulu Almanac (1905-1969, 1974-to date) and The Lutheran Almanac (1970-1973). The almanac consists of a devotional diary, recommended readings (a relatively wide range of general-interest sources), a list of major events in Zulu history, statistics on ministers and churches affiliated to the Lutheran denomination in South Africa, and a postal directory of ministers and missionaries of several other denominations in Natal. See also Isithunywa.

5 CP and DP 1953+ (inc.); JP 1905-1908, 1919, 1955+ (inc.); KP 1908 (inc.); PmP 1953+ (inc.); PP 1947+ (inc.).
Bibliography

SECONDARY SOURCES PERTAINING SPECIFICALLY TO THE BLACK PRESS IN SOUTH AFRICA AND LESOTHO


BAGLEY, C. "Individual fulfilment, alienation and social structure: a case study of South Africa." Journal of Human Relations, 17 (first quarter, 1969), 12-25. Focusses on the Sunday Post to show how media "exploit the baser instincts of man in order to gain monetary reward or higher circulation."


Secondary Sources on the Black Press


Bibliography

Secondary Sources on the Black Press


___. "Gandhi and his South African journal 'Indian Opinion.'" African Quarterly, 10 (July/September 1969), 76-82.

PARSONS, N. "The Tswana press--an outline of its history since 1856." Kutlwano (Gabarone, Botswana), 3, no. 8 (August 1968), 4-8.


ROUX, E. "The Bantu press" in Trek, 10, no. 4 (24 August 1945).

Bibliography

Secondary Sources on the Black Press

... "The African press in South Africa: policy and performance." Unpublished essay, University of Coleraine (Northern Ireland), Department of Social Administration, 1977 (?)
... "Attitudes of black and white journalists in South Africa." Communications in Africa, 1, no. 5 (March 1974), 1-25.


SWITZER, L. "Mass communication in a transitional society." To be published by David Philip, Cape Town.


ADDITIONAL PUBLICATIONS CONSULTED IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS GUIDE


Bibliography


_____ "Pseudonyms in black South Africa writing 1920-1950." Research in African Literatures, 6, no. 2 (Fall 1975), 226-231.


Additional Publications Consulted


Bibliography

Additional Publications Consulted


Additional Publications Consulted


LINDFORS, B. "Post-war literature in English by African writers from South Africa: a study of the effects of environment upon literature." *Phylon,* 27 (Spring 1966), 50-62.


Bibliography

Additional Publications Consulted


SAMPSON, A. The treason cage, the opposition on trial in South Africa. London: Heinemann, 1958.

287
Additional Publications Consulted


Bibliography


ADDENDUM


Bibliography

Addendum


JONES, J. D. "Mahoko a Becwana—the second seTswana newspaper" in Botswana Notes and Records 4 (1972), pp. 112-120.

KARIS, T. and CARTER, G. From protest to challenge etc. --1972 ff. (4 vols.) (We were not able to consult volume 3).


Index

A

Abantu-Batho, 1
Abasebenzi, 104
A.B.E. Quarterly, 270
Advance. See The Guardian.
Advocate (1912-1913). See African Native Advocate.
A.E.M. News, 271
Africa!, 166
Africa Digest. See Sesotho Digest.
Africa Institute Bulletin, 363
Africa South (1956-1961), 105
Africa South (1966-1971), 2
Africa South in Exile. See Africa South (1956-1961).
Africa's Hope, 397
African Advocate, 3
African Business and Chamber of Commerce Review, 263
African Buyers Guide, 264
African Chronicle, 4
The African Drum. See Drum.
African Echo, 167
The African Educator, 272
African Hope. See Africa's Hope.
The African Horizon. See Inkokeli Ya Bantu.
The African Leader, 5
The African Liberator, 6
African Lodestar, 7
The African Minister, 594
African Music, 311
African Native Advocate, 8
African Outlook, 364
African Review, 168
The African Ring, 169
African Shield, 9
African Soccer Mirror, 170
African Sports, 171
The African Storekeeper, 265
African Students Cultural Association of South Africa Circular Letter, 425
African Sunrise, 172
The African Teacher/Bantu Onderwyser, 398
African Tonic, 352
The African Trader, 266
African Voice, 10
African World, 11
The Africanist, 12
Afrika Newsletter, 13
The Afrikans Pro Afrika, 595
Agape, 426
ALASA Newsletter, 353
Alexandra News Bulletin, 294
Alipore Newsletter, 427
Alliance, 106
Alma Mater, 428
Alpha (1955-1958), 429
Alpha (1963+), 273
Alumni Newsletter Pius XII College, 430
Amaggabi Ka Josef Ocwebileyo, 596
Index

Amanzimtoti Zulu Training School Annual, 431
Amazw Akwa Muhle, 365
Ambag, 107
al Ameen. See al Hadil Ameen.
Amoeba, 432
Analysis, 108
A.N.C. Bulletin, 14
Andhra Vishnu Trust State-Aided Indian School Newsletter, 433
Anjuman Islam School Newsletter, 434
A.P.O., 15
Die Arbeider En Arm Boer, 117
Ashram Indian Platoon School Magazine, 435
Asoka State Indian High School Magazine. See Sanum.
Aurora. See Burnwood Indian High School Newsletter.
Avoca High School Newsletter, 436
Awake!, 597

B
Babes. See University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland Rag Magazine.
Baijoo and Maharaj State-Aided Indian School Newsletter, 437
Die Banier, 16
B.A.N.T.A. Echoes. See LANTA Echoes.
Bantu/Bantoe, 366
Bantu Animal Welfare News, 295
Bantu Education Journal/Bantoe-Onderwysblad, 274
Bantu Fair. See The Johannesburg Bantu Music Festival.
The Bantu Nation, 173
Bantu Pictorial. See Imvo Zabantsundu, World.
Bantu Recorder, 174
Bantu Sunday School Bulletin, 598
Bantu Teachers Journal, 399
Bantu World. See World.
ubAqa, 599
ubAqa Lwabantwana (1877-1883), 600
B.A.R.C. Bulletin, 109
Basebenzi/Basebetsi. See Abasebenzi.
Basotho Traders Guide, 267
Basutoland Newsletter. See Basutoland Times.
Basutoland Quarterly. See Lesotho Quarterly.
Basutoland Teachers Magazine, 400
Basutoland Times. See Lesotho Times.
The Basutoland Witness, 601
Batfair Bulletin, 268
BBB "Mandeliks." See Burgers Besturende Board (B.B.B.) "Mandeliks."
Beam, 602
Bechet Magazine, 438
The Bell, 401
Benoni Bantu Bulletin, 367
The Black Man, 17
Black Review, 18
The Black Sash. See Sash.
Black Viewpoint, 19
BLASA Newsletter. See ALASA Newsletter.
Blikfakkel, 110
The Blue Book, 439
Blythswood Review, 440
BMS News. See Baijoo and Maharaj State-Aided Indian School Newsletter.
Die Bode Van Genadendal. See Die Huisvriend.
Index

Bolshevik, 111
Bolshevist. See Bolshevik.
Bona, 175
Bond, 20
Die Boodskapper, 603
See also Die Ligstraal/Lehlasedi/Umsebe/Umtha.
Bopulomaliboho, 344
Botles. See University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland Rag Magazine.
Bree Street Indian Government School Magazine, 441
Bula Ditaba Tsa Lekoa, 368
The Bulletin of St. Peter's College, 442
Bulletin of The Wages Commission. See Abasebenzi.
Bureau of Literacy and Literature, 275
Die Burger, 238
Burgers Besturende Board (B.B.B.) "Mandeliks," 21
Burnwood Indian High School Newsletter, 443
Business and Development in Lesotho, 269

Call, 22
Campaign for Right and Justice, 112
The Camper, 345
[Candella Samalan] Newsletter, 444
Cape Corps Legion, 354
Cape Federation of Labour Unions, 113
Cape Guardian. See The Guardian.
Cape Herald, 176
The Cape Indian, 23
Cape Liberal News. See Liberal News (Cape Town).
Cape Standard, 24
Cape Times, 239
C.A.T.F. Quarterly Review. See Lumen.
Catholic Education, 402
Central Islamic Trust News Journal, 606
See also C.I.T. News Journal.
Central Islamic Trust Newsletter, 606
See also C.I.T. Newsletter.
The Chain-Breaker, 25
Chairman's Chat. See Die Liberalis.
Challenge/Inselelo, 26
Chowthee Government-Aided Indian School Newsletter, 445
Christian Council Quarterly. See Kairos.
Christian Education Advance. See Bantu Sunday School Bulletin.
Christian Institute Newsletter/ Nuusbrief, 604
Chronicle of Hope, 446
Church News, 605
CI News/CI Nuus. See Christian Institute Newsletter/Nuusbrief.
C.I.T. News Journal, 606
The Citizen (1895), 177
Citizen (1956-1958), 114
City, 178
Civil Rights League Newsletter, 115
Civil Rights Newsletter. See Civil Rights League Newsletter.
Index

Clairwood Government Senior Boys' School Magazine. See The Olympian.
Clareville Government-Aided Indian School Newsletter, 447
The Clarion (1919-1921), 27
The Clarion (1948-1949), 179
Clarion (1971), 180
Clarion (1974+), 448
Classic. See New Classic.
Cliffdale Indian School Magazine, 449
Colcom Life, 181
The Collector, 607
The Colonial Indian News, 28
Coloured Opinion, 29
Coloured People's National Union. See Coloured Opinion.
The Commentator, 30
The Commercial Traveller, 116
Communications. See Africa Institute Bulletin.
Community News, 182
Contact (1954-1967), 138
Contrast, 312
Cor Unum, 450
Counter-Attack, 129
Crescent, 608
C. T. Zenabul Islam School Magazine, 451
CUPC News/K & SB Nuus, 296
Die C.U.S.A. Kerkberig, 609

D

D & A. See Defence and Aid Fund Newsletter.
Daily Dispatch/Eastern Province Herald, 240
Dawn of Day, 452
Deccan Road State Indian Primary School Newsletter, 453
Defence and Aid Fund Newsletter, 130
Democrat/Demokraat, 131
Depot Road State Government Indian School Magazine, 454
Development Southern Africa, 248
The Dharma Vir, 610
Difofu, 297
Dinyanga, 455
Divine Life, 611
Divine Life for Children. See Divine Life.
Donescope, 456
Donga, 313
Dorothea News, 612
Drum, 183
Duguza, 457
Dukatole News, 369
The Durban Indian Girls' High School Magazine, 458
Dux, 403
DWEP. See DWEP Newsletter.
DWEP Newsletter, 132

E

The Eagle (1945-1965), 459
The Eagle (1961-1965), 613
Eastern Cape (newsletter). See Race Relations regional newsletters.
Eastern Province Herald, 241
The Echo, 184
Educatio, 404
Education in Botswana, Lesotho & Swaziland, 276
Education League Newsletter, 277
The Education of Teachers in Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland: Bulletin of The Association of Principals of Training Colleges. See Education in Botswana, Lesotho & Swaziland.
Educational Journal (1915+), 405
Educational Journal (1964-1971), 460
Eenheid/Unity, 31
Index

The 1860 Settler, 314
Elethu. See Our Own Mirror.
Elethu Mirror. See Our Own Mirror.
Emblem, 461
Esperanza Government-Aided Indian School Magazine, 462
Esselen-Park Laer Kleurling-skool Skooljaarblad, 463
Estcourt Government Indian School Newsletter, 464
Et Alias. See Kairos.
Etembeni Quarterly News, 465
Excelsior, 466
Exempl. See News of The War.
Expression, 315
Eyetu, 278
Ezakwama Edwards. See Ezakwahedwards.
Ezakwahedwards, 467
Ezolimo, 249

F

The Farmacy, 468
Farrago, 469
See also Johannesburg Indian High School Magazine.
Fed Fan Soccer, 185
Federal Theological Seminary of Southern Africa Magazine. See Agape.
Fedsem, 470
Fiat Lux (1966+), 279
Fiat Lux (1970), 471
Fighting Talk, 133
5th Pillar. See 5 Pillars.
5 Pillars, 614
See also The Muslim Digest.
Flash, 32
Flash Special. See Flash.
Flashback, 472
Focus 64, 134
Food and Canning Workers Union Newsletter, 135
Football and Surf. See Sharp Shoot Soccer.
Foresight, 406
Fort Hare Papers, 316

Fort Hare Review. See The Fort Harian.
The Fort Harian, 473
Fort Magazine. See The Forte.
The Forte, 474
Fosa State-Aided Indian School Magazine, 475
Fosalink, 298
The Fossil, 317
Franchise Gazette, 33
Freedom, 118
The Friend, 242

G

Gandhi-Desai Indian High School Magazine, 476
Garage Boodskapper. See Garage En Kombuis Boodskapper.
Garage En Kombuis Boodskapper, 615
See also Die Ligstraal/Lehlasedi/Umsebe/Umtha
Garment Worker/Klerewerker, 136
Garment Worker Edition of Saamtrek. See Garment Worker/Klerewerker.
Gids. See Mosupa-Tsela.
The Gist, 477
Glencoenews, 478
Glenora. See Glencoenews.
Glenover State Indian High School Newsletter, 479
The Glorious Ramadan, 616
Golden City Post. See Post.
eGoli, 186
The Good Shepherd. See TUATA.
Grace, 339
Grace Dieu Bulletin, 480
The Graphic, 187
Green Earth, 250
Greytown Indian High School Newsletter, 481
Greyville State Indian High School Newsletter, 482
Index

Griqua and Coloured People's Opinion, 251
The Grotviller, 483
The Guardian, 137

H

Ha 'Ma' Jesu, 484
al-Hadil Ameen, 617
Hammer, 119
Harry Bodasing State-Aided Indian School Newsletter/Magazine, 485
Healdtown High School Magazine, 486
Healdtown Institution. See The Eagle.
Healdtown Messenger, 487
Health, 299
Health Magazine. See Health.
Health Notes. See Health Notes for African Schools.
Health Notes for African Schools, 300
The Herald, 188
Herald Gazankulu-Lebowa, 189
HI Note, 190
High-Class Hindi Weekly Journal, 34
Highveld Star. See Our Star.
Hit, 191
Hloma, 488
Home Post. See Post.
Die Huisvriend, 618

I

Ibikandaba, 301
Igqatyana, 619
Ikaka, 120
Ikhwezi (1950-1955), 302
Ikhwezi (1966-1976), 370
Ikhwezi Lase Kapa. See Ikhwezi Lasekapa.
Ikhwezi Lasekapa, 371
Ikhwezi Lomso, 35
Ikon, 318
Ikezi (1844-1845), 620
Ikezi (1861-1868), 621
Ikezi (1897-1913), 622
Ikezi Lase Kapa. See Ikezi Lasekapa.
Ikezi Lase Mpumalanga, 192
Ikezi Le Afrika, 36
Ikezi Lomso. See Ikezi Lomso.
Ikezi Lomso/Morning Star. See Workers' Unity.
Ilanga, 37
Ilanga Lase Natal. See Ilanga.
Ilanga Lethu. See Difofu.
Ilizwi. See Intsimbi.
Ilizwi Lase Mdantsane, 193
Ilizwi Lesizwe, 38
Imbewu, 489
Imbongi, 490
Imboniselo. See Watchtower.
Imfama, 303
Imvo Neliso Lomsi. See Imvo Zabantsundu.
Imvo Transkei, 39
Imvo Zabantsundu, 40
Imvo Zabantsundu (Bomzantsi Afrika). See Imvo Zabant-
sundu.
Imvo Zontsundu (Neliso Lomsi). See Imvo Zabant-
sundu.
Inanda Government-Aided Indian School Magazine, 491
Indaba (1862-1865), 623
Indaba (1976+). See Daily Dispatch/Eastern Province
Herald.
Indaba Zase Monti, 194
Indaba Zemfazwe. See News of
The War.
Indaba Zovuyo, 624
Independence, 372

296
Index

Indhlela Yobungcwele, 625
The Indian Educator, 407
Indian Opinion, 41
Indian Views, 42
Indlela Yenkululeko, 121
Indlovu-Tlou, 355
Ingelezi Yenkosi, 626
Inhlaba Mkhosi Yempi/Mokhosi Oa Ntsoa, 427
Inhlangano. See Sibanye.
Injabulo Yamakholwa. See Joy of the Believer.
Inkanjexi Yokusa. See Inkanyezi Yokusa.
Inkanyezi (1935-1961), 492
Inkanyezi (1959-1968), 628
Inkanyezi Yokusa, 629
Inkanyiso. See Inkanyiso Yase Natal.
Inkanyiso Yase Natal, 630
Inkatha, 43
Inkokele Ye Bantu, 44
Inkqubela, 373
Inkululeko (1915-1950), 122
Inkundla Ya Bantu, 45
Inqabayokulinda. See Watchtower.
Inqulaab, 493
The Insight (1954), 494
Intercom, 495
Intlab-Mkosi Yama-Kristu, 631
Intsimbi, 632
Intuthuko, 374
Inyaniso, 46
Ipepa Lo Hlanga, 47
Iqraa, 496
Isaziso, 48
Isibondo High School [Magazine], 497
Isibuto Samavo, 633
Isigidimi Sama Xhosa, 49
See also The South African Outlook.
Isisebenzi. See Abasebenzi.
Isithunywa, 634
Isithunywa. See Isithunywa.
Isithunywa Sennyanga, 635
Isithunywa Sentokozi, 636
Isivivane, 195
Isizwe, 50
Isizwe Uputhuma, 196
al Islam (1907-1910), 637
al Islam (1946?), 638
Islam (1945-1947), 639
Islamic Express, 640
Islamic Student, 498
Iso Lesizwe Esimnyama, 51
Iso Lomuzi, 499
Ivulandlela. See Sibanye.
Ixilongo, 641
Izifundo/Iifundo/Tidyondzo/Ngudo. See Radio Bantu.
Izindaba, 375
Izindaba Zabantu. See Umafrika.
Iziteti, 252
Izwi La Kiti, 642
Izwi Labantu (1888-1890), 643
Izwi Labantu (1897-1909), 52
Izwi Lama Afrika, 53
Izwi Lama Swazi, 54
See also African Echo.
Izwi Lase Africa, 55
Izwi/Voice/Stem, 319

J

Johannesburg Indian High School Magazine, 501
See also Farrago.
Jai Hind State-Aided Indian School Magazine, 500
JISWA Digest, 304
JISWA Newsletter, 304
Johannesburg Bantu Music Festival, 320
Index

Johannesburg Training Institute for Indian Teachers Magazine. See Farrago, Johannesburg Indian High School Magazine.
John Bissiker High School Magazine, 502
Joy of the Believer, 644
Junagarth Road State Indian School [Magazine], 503
Junior Clerk. See The Torch Bearer.

K

Kaffir Express. See The South African Outlook.
Kairos, 645
Kasturba Gandhi Annual. See Kasturba Gandhi State-Aided Indian School Newsletter.
Kasturba Gandhi State-Aided Indian School Newsletter, 504
Katatonja. See Dinyanga.
Kathiawad Hindu Indian High School Magazine. See Gandhi-Desai Indian High School Magazine.
Kathiawad Hindu Seva Samaj. See Gandhi-Desai Indian High School Magazine.
Katutura, 505
Kearsney Government-Aided Indian School Magazine, 506
e-Kerike e-Katolika, 646
The Kilnerton Student, 507
Koena News. See Lesotho Weekly.
Komani Post, 197
Koranta Ea Becoana, 56
Kwezi Lomso/Morning Star. See Workers' Unity.

L


Langa High School Students Magazine, 508
LANTA Echoes, 408
Laurel, 509
The Leader, 198
Lebowa. See Lebowa Times.
Lebowa, Gazankulu and Venda Times. See Lebowa Times.
Lebowa Times, 199
Leeba, 647
Lefito, 346
Legio Mariae, 648
Lehlaahlela, 280
Lehlasedi/Ligstraal. See Die Ligstraal/Lehlasedi/Umsebe/Umtha.
Leihlo La Babathso. See The Native Eye.
Lemana College Magazine, 510
Lenasia Monthly, 200
Lenasia Weekly. See Lenasia Monthly.
Lenqosana La Lesuto, 649
Lentsoe La Basotho. See African Echo.
Lentsoe La Batho. See Lentswe La Batho.
Lentsu. See Lebowa Times.
Lentswe La Batho, 57
Lesedi, 376
Lesedi Ja Molemirui, 253
Lesedi La Sechaba, 281
Lesedi Ya Batho. See Mosupa-Tsela.
Leseding Youth Hostelling Association Monthly Journal, 347
Leseding Youth Hostels Association Newsletter, 347
Leseli, 511
Leselinyana La Lesotho, 650
Lesotho: Basutoland Notes and Records. See Lesotho Notes and Records.
Lesotho Commentator. See The Commentator.
Lesotho Education Today, 409
Lesotho Medical Association Journal, 305
Lesotho News, 201
Lesotho Notes and Records, 321
Lesotho Quarterly, 254
Index

Lesotho Times, 377
Lesotho Weekly, 378
Lesotho Weekly Bulletin, 379
Lesotho Wind, 322
Lesotho Witness. See Basutoland Witness.
Lethoo La Afrika, 306
Letsatsi, 58
Liberal News (Cape Town), 139
Liberal News (Johannesburg), 140
Liberal Opinion, 141
Liberal Party Cape Division News. See Liberal News (Cape Town).
Liberal Party of South Africa, Cape Provincial Division News Leaflet. See Liberal News (Cape Town).
Liberal Party: Transvaal Division Newsheet. See Liberal News (Johannesburg).
Liberal Party: Transvaal Division Newsletter. See Liberal News (Johannesburg).
Die Liberalis, 142
Liberation, 146
The Liberator, 59
Libertas. See Die Liberalis.
Die Ligdraer, 651
The Light (1931-1937), 202
The Light (1923-1976), 512
Light Divine. See Divine Life.
The Light of Sekano, 513
Light, Power and Wisdom. See Divine Life.
Die Ligstraal/Lehlasedi/Umsebe/Umtsha, 652
Limelight, 514
The Link. See The Spark (1953+).
Litaba Le Maikutlo, 380
Litaba Tsa Diocese Ea Lesotho, 653
Litaba Tsa Kereke, 654
Litaba Tsa Ntoa. See News of The War.
Litaba Tsa Temo, 255
Lobone Loa Batsoana. See Lobane Lwa Betswana.
Lobane Lwa Betswana, 282
The Lotus, 515
Louisiana State-Aided Indian School Magazine, 516
Love. See True Love.
The Lovedale Bulletin, 517
The Lovedale News, 518
Lovedale Training School Magazine, 519
Lower Tugela State Indian Primary Newsletter, 520
Lucret Lux Vestra, 521
Lumen, 410
The Lutheran Almanac. See The Zulu Almanac.

M

Maatla. See Pula.
MaChurche, 655
Madireng A Ntwa. See News of The War.
Madressa Indian School Newsletter, 522
Madressa News. See Madressa Indian School Newsletter.
Mafoka A Ntwa. See News of The War.
Mafube (1956-1957), 203
Maharashtra. See Scout News.
Mahoko A Becoana, 656
Mahoko A Becwana. See Mahoko A Becoana.
Majammoho, 123
Makatolle, 60
The Manor Magazine, 523
Mara, 323
Mareng A Miso, 381
See also Nketu.
Maritzburg Indian Technical Students' Society Magazine, 524
Marungulo Ta Nyimpi. See News of The War.
Mayibuye. See World.
Mbuela-Phanda, 382
Mededelenge. See Africa Institute Bulletin.
Medical Graduates Association Newsletter, 525
Mens Sana. See St. Francis College Magazine.
Index

Merebank Indian High School Magazine, 526
Mesa-Mohloane, 61
Messenger/Morumia. See Morumioa.
Methodist School [Magazine], 527
Metla-Khola, 411
Metsi A Kollang, 657
Midlands Region Newsletter. See Sibanye.
Mina Nengane Yami. See You and Your Baby.
Mining Sun, 204
Ministry, 658
M. L. Sultan Glencoe State Indian High School Newsletter. See Glencoenews.
M. L. Sultan State Indian High School Magazine, 528
M. L. Sultan Technical College [Magazine], 529
Mlomo Wa Bantu. See Umlomo Wa Bantu.
Mmabatho Mail, 62
Moboleli Oa Litaba, 659
Mobu Ke Letlollo, 256
Mochochonono (1911-1953), 63
Mochochonono (1974+), 383
Modderpoort Schools Magazine, 530
Moleletsi Oa Basotho, 660
Moetapele Oa Afrika. See The African Leader.
Mofalimehi, 661
Mogwera Wa Babaso. See Moxwera Wa Babaso.
Mohlabani, 64
Mohlanka, 65
Mohlomi, 324
Mokaedi Oa Becwana, Le Muleri Wa Mahuku. See Mokaeri Oa Becwana, Le Muleri Oa Mahuku.
Mokaeri Oa Becwana, Le Muleri Oa Mahuku, 662
Mokhatlo Oa Bo "Ma" Bana. See Leeba.
Mokopane Sefakaola Bulletin, 531
Molaetsa, 66
Molebowa, 325
Molekoli Oa Becwana, 663
Molekori Oa Becwana. See Molekoli Oa Becwana.
Molia, 384
Molisana, 412
Molomo Ea Bantu. See Umlomo Wa Bantu.
Molula-Qhooa. See Watchtower.
Monthly Watchman. See Umlindi We Nyanga.
Moria News, 664
Morisa Oa Molemo, 665
Morning Star/Ikwezi Lomso. See Workers' Unity.
Moroka High School [Magazine], 532
Moroka Missionary Institution Magazine, 533
Morokami. See Watchtower.
Moromioa, 67
Morongoa Oa Morena, 666
Morumia. See Morumioa.
Morumioa, 68
Moshipa-Tsela. See Mosupa-Tsela.
Moslem Outlook, 667
Mosupa-Tsela, 668
Mosupa-Tsela (Pedi). See Mosupa-Tsela.
Mosupa-Tsela (Sotho). See Mosupa-Tsela.
Mosupatsela. See Mosupa-Tsela.
Motsoalle. See Moromioa.
Motsuale Oa Babatso (or Babathso). See Tsala Ea Batho.
Motsuale Oa Baboleli Le Balisa Ba Likolo, 669
Motswalle Wa Bana, 283
See also Wamba.
Mount Edgecombe Government Indian School Magazine, 534
Moving Waters, 670
Moxwera Wa Babaso, 671
Mphatlalatsane, 205
Mukomba Ndlela. See Mosupa-Tsela.
al Munauwir, 413
Mungana Wa Vhana/Khonani Ya Vhana. See Wamba.
Munghana Wa Vhana/Khonani Ya Vhana. See Wamba.
Muslim Brotherhood Union, 672
The Muslim Digest, 673
See also 5 Pillars, Pakistan News.
The Muslim's Digest. See The Muslim Digest.
Index

The Muslim Journal, 674
Muslim's Journal. See The Muslim Journal.
Muslim News, 206
Mutwalisi Wa Kukwetsima/Mensageiro De Santidade, 675
My Daily Reading. See Bantu Sunday School Bulletin.

N
Naidoo Memorial State Indian High School Newsletter, 535
Nako Tsa Basebetsi, 69
Naledi Ea Lesotho, 70
Naledi Ya Batswana, 207
See also African Echo.
The N.A.S.A. Flame of Education, 536
Natal African Teachers Magazine, 414
Natal (information sheet). See Race Relations regional newsletters.
The Natal Mercury, 243
The Nation, 71
The Native Advocate. See African Native Advocate.
The Native Eye, 72
Native Teachers Journal. See Bantu Teachers Journal.
N.C.F.S. Newsletter. See Katutura.
Nchangana, 326
Ndaba Zamakomanisi E Tekwini, 124
Ndavela, 356
Ndiso. See Mosupa-Tsela.
Nestos, 537
New Africa, 73
New Age. See The Guardian.
New Classic, 327
New Guelderland Government-Aided Indian School Newsletter/Magazine. See Harry Bodasing
Government-Aided Indian School Newsletter/Magazine.
New Outlook (1937–1939), 208
The New Outlook (1952–1954), 415
New Teachers Vision, 416
New Times, 209
New Youth, 74
Newlands Government-Aided Indian School Newsletter, 538
News from Basutoland, 385
News from Education, 284
News of the Month. See Litaba Tsa Temo
News of the War, 357
News Review. See Education League Newsletter.
News, Views and Events. See Race Relations regional newsletters.
Newscope, 210
Nhluvuko, 386
Nketu, 75
See also Mareng A Meso.
Nna Le Lesea La Ka. See You and Your Baby.
The Non-European University Women's Association Bulletin, 340
North Coast Star, 211
North Star. See North Coast Star.
Northern Star, 212
Nyaka Nyaka, 76
Nyanga News, 387
Nyeleti Ya Miso, 676
Nyendezi. See Mosupa-Tsela.

O
The Observer, 77
Oceanview State Indian School Newsletter, 539
The Olympian, 540
One for The Road, 541
Ontwaak. See Awake!
Ophir, 328
Opinion. See Indian Opinion.
Opportunity. See Indaba Zovuyo.
Orbital, 329
Orient. See Orient Magazine.
Orient Magazine, 542
Index

Orlando North Secondary School
Magazine, 543

Our Africa, 330
Our City, 388
Our Gazette. See The Light
(1923-1976).
Our Heritage, 331
Our Own Mirror, 213
Our Review, 544
Our Soweto. See W.R.A. Newsletter/Nuusbrief.
Our Star, 214

P

Paki Ea Kereke, 677
Pakistan News, 678
See also The Muslim Digest.
Pampiri Ea Balemi Ba Lesotho, 257
Passive Resister, 78
Path to God Realization. See Divine Life.
The Pathfinder, 348
The Pathfinder Scout Gazette, 349
Peace, 679
People's Experimental Theatre Newsletter, 332
Peoples' World. See The Guardian.
Phalimehisano, 285
Phambili-Pele-Ea-Pele. See Phambili-Tsoellopele.
Phambili-Tsoellopele, 680
Phaphama! See Awake!
Photo News Mirror, 215
Pilot Project Newsletter, 258
The Pinnacle, 545
Pius XII College Newsletter, 546
Port Shepstone Government Indian Primary School Newsletter, 547
Port Shepstone Indian High School Newsletter/Magazine. See Limelight.
Post, 216
Post Competition. See Post.
Post Sports Annual. See Post.
The Preacher's Help, 681
Predekershulp. See The Preacher's Help.
Predicateurs Des Nouvelles. See Moboleli Oa Litaba.
Pro Veritate, 682
Progressive Salon of Photography, 350
Protea Newsletter, 548
The Public, 217
Puisano, 389
Pula, 259
Pulelo Ea Lidea Surevanta, 683
The Purple Renoster, 333

Q

Quarry, 334
Quarterly Comment, 79

R

R. A. Engar Memorial Government-Aided Indian School Newsletter, 549
Race Relations. See Race Relations Journal.
Race Relations Journal, 151
Race Relations News, 152
Race Relations regional newsletters, 153
Race Relations Survey, 154
Radio Bantu, 358
Radio Bantu Dikolong. See Radio Bantu.
Radio Bantu Ezezikolo. See Radio Bantu.
Rag Mag. See University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland Rag Magazine
Ramadan, 684
The Rand. See TUATA.
Rand Daily Mail, 244
The Range, 80
Raohang, 685
Read. See Iqraa.
Readers Companion, 286
Reality, 143
Index

Renimag. See Reninews.
Reninews, 550
Republican/Republikein Newslet-
ter, 81
Reveille, 359
Review. See Junagarth Road State
Indian School [Magazine].
The Revolutionary Communist. See
Youth in Revolt.
Rising Sun, 218
Roma Boys Monthly. See Roma Col-
lege Review.
Roma College Review, 551
The Rosery. See Naidoo Memorial
State Indian High School
Newsletter.

S

S'Ketsh, 335
Saamtrek. See Unitas.
Sacrificium. See Flashback.
Sag, 219
St. Francis' College Magazine, 552
St. Matthew's College. See St.
Matthew's College Magazine.
St. Matthew's College Magazine, 553
St. Matthew's Occasional News, 554
St. Michael's Government-Aided
Indian School Magazine, 555
The St. Nicolas Home Newsletter, 307
St. Oswald's Magazine/Newsletter. See
Nestos.
St. Paul's Chronicle, 556
St. Peter's School Magazine, 557
St. Thomas Training College
Record, 558
SAITA News, 417
The S.A.N.C. Magazine. See The
Fort Harian.
Santa Bantu Magazine. See Santa
Health Magazine.
Santa Health Magazine, 308
Sanum, 559
Sash, 148
SASO Bulletin. See SASO News-
letter.
SASO Newsletter, 560
Sastri College Magazine, 561
S.C.A. Newsletter--Bantu Section.
See Students' Christian Asso-
ciation Newsletter--Bantu
Section.
Scaw Review, 260
Scout News, 351
Searchlight, 82
Seboholi, 83
Secondary Schools Bulletin. See
Education In Botswana, Leso-
tho and Swaziland.
Sedibeng. See Difofu.
S. E. Vawda State-Aided Indian
School Newsletter, 562
See. See The Spark (1953+).
Sefako, 84
Seponi, 220
Seminany's Magazine. See Agapé.
Sentamil Selvan, 686
Seruhla/Die Fakkel, 687
See also Die Ligstraal/
Lehlasedi/Umsebe/Umtha.
Servitor, 149
Sesotho Digest, 221
Sevak. See Scout News.
Sezela State-Aided Indian Primary
School Magazine, 563
Sharp Shoot. See Sharp Shoot
Soccer.
Sharp Shoot Soccer, 222
The Shawbury Gazette, 564
Sibanye, 144
Snarl, 336
The Soccer Herald. See The
Herald.
Socialist Action, 150
Society of Friends of Africa
Newsletter, 309
Sokel'-Umlilo. See Contact
South African Christian Recorder, 688
South African Clarion. See The
Clarion.
South African Health Society Mag-
azine. See Health.
South African Journal of African
Affairs. See Africa Institute
Bulletin.

303
Index

South African Labour Bulletin, 155
The South African Outlook, 689
South African Railways and Harbours. See Ndavela.
South African Referee, 223
South African Spectator, 85
South Coast Madressa State-Aided Indian School Newsletter, 565
Southern Mirror, 224
Southern Transvaal (information sheet). See Race Relations regional newsletters.
Southern Transvaal (newsletter). See Race Relations regional newsletters.
Soweto Scene, 225
The Soyan, 86
The Spark (1935-1939), 156
Spark (1952-1953), 87
The Spark (1953+), 566
Spearhead Bantu Magazine, 226
Spectro. See Junagarth Road State Indian School [Magazine].
Spoorlig, 360
The Sports Herald. See The Herald.
Sports Review and Pastime. See Weekender.
Springfield Training College Magazine. See Burnwood Indian High School Newsletter.
The Springs African Reporter, 227
Springs Indian School Magazine, 567
The Star, 245
Steadfast, 88
Student Forum, 569
Students' Christian Association Newsletter--Bantu Section, 570
The Sultan. See M. L. Sultan State Indian High School Magazine.
Sultaniad. See M. L. Sultan State Indian High School Magazine.
The Sun, 89
Sunday Times, 246
Surat Hindoo Government-Aided Indian School Magazine, 571
A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa. See Race Relations Survey.

T

T.A.S.A. Bulletin, 572
Teachers Guide, 287
The Teachers Journal, 418
The Teachers Magazine. See Basutoland Teachers' Magazine.
The Teachers' Magazine of The Basutoland Education Department. See Basutoland Teachers' Magazine.
Teachers Review, 419
The Teachers' Vision. See The New Teachers' Vision.
Teaching in Africa, 420
TEPA Educational News. See Educatio.
The Territorial Magazine. See Inkundla Ya Bantu.
Textile Unity. See Workers' Unity.
Thesulo, 690

304
Index

Thabo Ea Balumeli. See Joy of the Believer.
Thoho-Ya-Ndou. See Thohoyandou.
Thohoyandou, 90
Thuso Ea Moleli. See The Preacher's Help.
Thuso Ya Moreri. See The Preacher's Help.
T.I.C. Bulletin, 91
Tichere Ba Lesotho. See Lanta Echoes.
Tiger Kloof Magazine, 573
Timhaka Ta Nyimpi. See News of The War.
Tlhahiso Ea Ts'Enolo Ea Kereke E Ncha. See Umchazi Wesambulo Sesonto Elisha.
Tlhahiso-Umcazi. See Umchazi Wesambulo Sesonto Elisha.
Toa-Toa. See 'Mesa-Mohloane.
Tokoloho, 125
Tonic. See African Tonic.
Tora Ya Tebâlo. See Watchtower.
The Torch, 92
Torch Bearer, 574
The Townships Housewife, 341
T.P.A. State-Aided Indian School Newsletter, 575
Trade and Labour Journal of South Africa, 158
Transkei Annual, 390
Transkei Liberal News, 145
Transkei Teachers Association Magazine, 421
Transvaal Flash. See Flash.
Transvaal Native Education Quarterly, 288
Transvaal United African Teachers' Association Magazine. See TUATA.
Transvaal United African Teachers' Association Newsletter. See TUATA Newsletter.
Treason Trial Bulletin, 159
Treason Trial Defence Fund, 160
Trip. See Orient Magazine.
True Love, 342
Trust, 228
Truth/'Nete/Iqiniso. See Workers' Unity.
Tsala Ea Batho, 93
Tsala Ea Becoana. See Tsala Ea Batho.
Tsoha! See Awake!
Tsonga Daily Telegraph, 229
Tswana Times, 230
Tsweelopele, 391
Tšweelopele, 392
Tšweelopele, 393
TUATA, 422
TUATA Newsletter, 423

U

Umbambiswano, 261
UBJ Bulletin, 94
UBLS Geography Club Magazine, 337
UBLS Law Journal, 338
UBLS Rag Magazine. See University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland Rag Magazine.
U.B.L.S. Science Newsletter. See Education in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.
Ubufakazi Bwevangeli, 691
Ubunye, 576
Ucelizapholo, 289
Ucelizapholo/Sefala Bohoho. See Ucelizapholo.
Udibi Lwase Afrika, 95
Ukubambisana. See Umbambiswano.
Ulimo Nemfuyo E-Transkei, 262
Um-Africa. See Umafrika.
Um-Africa Omtsha, 96
Umafrika, 692
Umanyano, 161
Umbumbulu Community Centre News Bulletin, 361
Umcebisi Womlimi Nomfuyi. See Ulimo Nemfuyo E-Transkei.
Umcebo Wase Afrika, 290
Umchazi Wesambulo Sesonto Elisha, 693
Umhlabo Wa Bantu, 694
Umhlabo Waba Ntsundu. See Umhlabo Wabamyama/Mohabo Oa Babatso.
Umhlabo Wabamyama/Mohabo Oa Babatso, 695
Umhlabo Wabantwana, 291
See also Wamba.
Index

Umhlobo Wabasha. See Isithunywa.
Umhlobo Wabasha (1908-1909), 696
Umhlobo Wesiminya, 697
Umhlwanyeli, 698
Umholi We Afrika. See The African Leader.
Umkhombi Ndlela. See Mosupatsela.
Umkhutazi/Die Bemoediger, 699
See also Die Ligstraal/Lehlasedi/Umsebe/Umtha.
Ulindi We Nyanga, 231
Umlomo Wa Bantu, 97
Umngani Wezingane, 292
See also Wamba.
Umpapamisi. See Umphaphamisi.
Umphaphamisi, 700
Umqondiso, 362
Ums'Ombomvu. See Eastern Province Herald.
Umsebe/Umtha. See Die Ligstraal/Lehlasedi/Umsebe/Umtha.
Umshumayeli, 701
Umshumayeli Wendaba, 702
Umsizi Wabantu, 703
Umsizi Womshumayeli. See The Preacher's Help.
Umteteli Wa Bantu. See Mining Sun.
Umteteli Wa Bantu E Goli. See Mining Sun.
Umthunywa, 232
Umthunywa Wa Phesheya Kwe Nciba. See Umthunywa.
Umvikeli-Thebe/The African Defender, 126
Umvusi, 394
Umwesile, 704
Umzinto Indian High School Quarterly News. See The Zintonia.
Uncedo Lomshumayeli. See The Preacher's Help.
Unitas (1952-1959), 162
Unity/Eenheid. See Eenheid/Unity.
University Christian Movement Newsletter, 577
University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland Protectorate and Swaziland Newsletter. See University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland Newsletter.
University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland Rag Magazine. See University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland Rag Magazine.
University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland Newsletter, 578
University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland Rag Magazine, 579
Unsukuzonke Wesi Zulu. See The Zulu Almanac.
Urban Foundation Information Sheet, 395
Utlwang!, 343
Uvuyo Lwanakholwa. See Joy of The Believer.

V

The Valdezia Bulletin. See The Light.
The Vanguard (1956), 424
Vedic Voice, 705
Vertroosting. See Awake!
Verulam State-Aided Indian High School Newsletter, 580
Views and News. See Indian Views.
Vinculum, 706
The Viveka Bhanoo, 98
The Voice (1976+), 707
The Voice of Africa, 99
The Voice of Ikageng, 233
Die Volksblad, 247
Vryheid State Zulu Training and High School Magazine. See Vryheid Training and High School Magazine.
Vryheid Training and High School Magazine, 581

306
Index

Vukani! See Awake!
Vulamehlo. See Our Star.
uVulendlela. See Mosupa-Tsela.
Vumboni Bya Evangeli Yi Nga Mati Ya Vutomi, 708

W

W. A. Lewitt Government-Aided Indian School Newsletter, 582
W.A.A.I.C. Newsletter, 709
Die Wagtoring. See Watchtower.
Wamba, 293
Wamba: Mungana Wa Vana/Khonani Ya Vhana. See Wamba.
Wamba: Munghana Wa Vana/Khonani Ya Vhana. See Wamba.
Die Ware Republikein, 127
Wasp, 583
Watchtower, 710
Waterval Islamic Institute Magazine, 584
Weekend World, 234
Weekend World and Post. See Post, Weekend World.
Weekender, 235
Weekly Newsletter, 100
Weenan Indian School Newsletter, 585
Welbedacht Government-Aided Indian School Magazine, 586
Wena Le Lesea La Gago. See You and Your Baby.
Wena Nosana Lwakho. See You and Your Baby.
Wesley Training School Magazine, 587
The Wilberforcean, 588
Wits Worker, 163
Women's World. See Weekend World.
Woolhope, 589
The Workers Herald: Voice of African Labour (1929), 102
Worker's Unity, 103
Worker's Voice, 164
World, 236
World Magazine. See World.
World Sporting Supplement. See World.
W.R.A. Newsletter/Nuusbrief, 396
X
Xihondozo Xo Rindza. See Watchtower.
Xitsonga-The Preacher's Help. See The Preacher's Help.
Y
You and Your Baby, 310
Young Africa Supplement. See Bantu Sunday School Bulletin.
The Young Worker, 128
Youth in Revolt, 165
Z
Zinatul Islam School Magazine, 590
Zintonia, 591
Zion City News, 711
Zonk, 237
Zonnebloem College Magazine, 592
Zonnebloem Training School Magazine. See Zonnebloem College Magazine.
The Zulu Almanac, 712
Zwelitsha Training School Magazine, 593