

LEARN and TEACH



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Volume 2 Number 1 1982

FARM WORK:
The poor people
in South Africa



LEARN ABOUT

WORKMEN'S

COMPENSATION

MUSIC: Juluka



SPORT:

Ace Ntsoelengoe



**LABOUR: Angry sweet
workers ask for help**

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Read more about Sloppy on page 37

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LEARN and TEACH



Thank you for buying our magazine!

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Our address is: **Learn and Teach**

P.O. Box 11074

Johannesburg

2000

**We wish all
our readers a happy
and healthy
new year!**

The poorest workers



There are about two-million farm workers in South Africa. Farm workers are the poorest workers in South Africa.

Many farm workers hate their jobs. But they can't leave. They can't find other jobs. There are not enough jobs for all farm workers. Thousands of farm workers have no jobs.

Thousands of farm workers have no jobs because farmers buy machines. One machine can do the job of many farm workers. Now farmers do not need so many workers. Because there are so many workers, farmers can pay low wages.

Some people at the University of the Witwatersrand have made a study on farm workers in South Africa.

"Many children work on farms. They must work because their parents are poor."



They say: "Farm workers are poorer than before. Farm workers get less money now than they got 20 years ago".

"Many farm workers get R12 a month," says Mr Eugene Roelofse. He tries to help farm workers.

Mr Roelofse says: "Women workers get less money than men. Some women get R9 a month.

"Many children also work on farms. They must work because their parents are poor.

The children work long hours. They are paid very little. Most children only get R7 a month."

There is nothing farm workers can do. They can't get other jobs. Farm workers get "farmworker" stamped in their pass books. After their pass books are stamped, they can only work on farms. They can't go to towns to find jobs.

Black farm workers can't farm for themselves in most parts of South Africa. They can only farm for themselves in the "homelands". But there is not enough land for them in the homelands.



"Women farm workers get less money than men. Some get R9 a month."

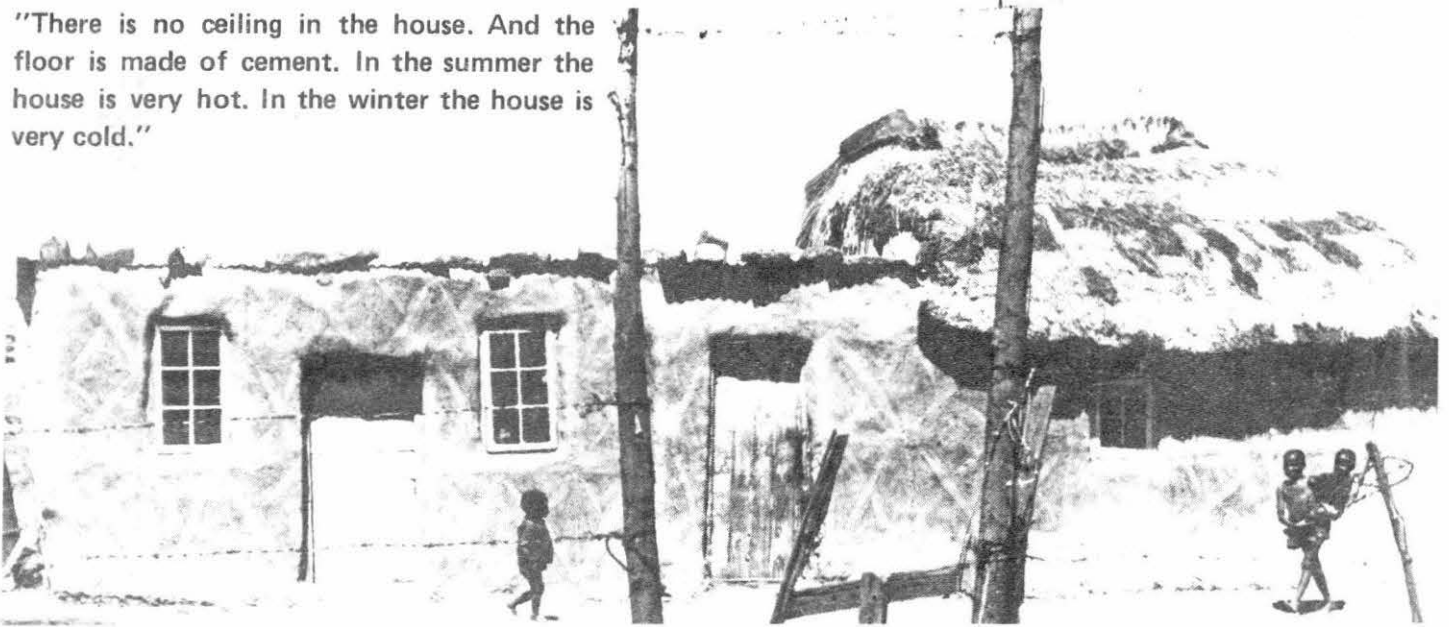
There are no laws to protect farmworkers.

No law says how much farm workers must earn. A farmer can pay the workers anything he likes.

No law says how farmers must treat their workers. The farmer can do what he likes with his workers.

And the law says farm workers can not start trade unions. They can't start a trade union to fight for a better life.

"There is no ceiling in the house. And the floor is made of cement. In the summer the house is very hot. In the winter the house is very cold."



"I work on a farm"

"My name is John Maluleka. I am a farm worker. I work on a farm near Bethal in the Transvaal. On the farm we grow potatoes. The farmer also has a lot of cows. He sells the milk from the cows.

"I have a wife and four children. My wife and I work in the fields. Two of my children also work in the fields. They work to help me. I am poor so they can't go to school.

"My other children go to school. They go to a school on another farm. The school is far away. The children leave the house early in the morning. And they come home late in the afternoon.

"Our work is hard. We start work when the sun comes up. And we finish work when the sun goes down. We work six days a week. On Sundays we don't work.

"The pay is not good. I get R22 a month. My wife gets R17 a month. My children get R8 a month each. The farmer gives us a bag of mealie meal every month. Sometimes he gives us some milk.

"We live with many other families. We live together in a compound on the farm. Our house is very small. There are two rooms. There is no ceiling in the house. And the floor is made of cement. In the summer the house is very hot. In the winter the house is very cold.

"There is little water. All the people in the compound share one tap. The tap is far away from the compound. And there is only one toilet. The toilet is a hole in the ground.

"I want to go to work in eGoli. There is more money there. But I am not allowed. My pass says I must stay on the farm. I can do nothing."

Life is hard for **Mr John Maluleka** and his family. But life is hard for most farm workers.

FARM WORK

Farm workers have a hard life. There are not enough jobs for all the farm workers.

The pass laws say farm workers can't find jobs in the cities and towns.

There are not laws to look after farm workers.

Farm workers can't start trade unions.

Farm workers can't farm their own land because there is not enough land for them.

This is why farm workers are the poorest workers in South Africa.



**Domestic
workers
stand
together—
and win**



NO VISITORS AT BOLTON HALL

**“We won’t work if we can’t
have visitors after 6 o’clock
at night”—unhappy domestic
workers**

Bolton Hall is a block of flats in Killarney, Johannesburg. In September, this year, the owner of Bolton Hall made a new rule.

He said: “Domestic workers at Bolton Hall cannot have visitors after 6 o’clock at night.”

The domestic workers at Bolton Hall were unhappy.

They were unhappy because the owner said that all their visitors must leave before 6 o’clock at night.

So they had a meeting. They decided to stop working.

They said: “We won’t work if we can’t have visitors after 6 o’clock at night.”

The domestic workers spoke to their employers. They told their employers what they decided.

The employers went to the owner of Bolton Hall.

They said: “Our domestic workers decided to stop working. They want visitors after 6 o’clock at night.”

Then the owner said: “Domestic workers can have visitors until 9 o’clock at night.”

Mrs Mokoena has worked at Bolton Hall since 1964. She is 56 years old.

Learn and Teach spoke to Mrs Mokwena.
She told Learn and Teach:

"I had no visitors before the owner changed the time. My friends all work until 6 o'clock. They cannot come and visit me before 6 o'clock. Now I am happy because I can have visitors."

"But I still have a problem. My room is very small. And another domestic worker sleeps in the room with me. I told my employer about this problem. He said he would try to help me."

Mrs Khumalo is also a domestic worker at Bolton Hall. She told Learn and Teach:

"Before, our visitors had to go at 6 o'clock. But we decided to stop working. We stood together and we won."

"Now our visitors can stay another three hours. At 9 every night the watchman knocks at my door. He says that my visitors must leave."

"I do not like this, but 9 o'clock is better than 6 o'clock."

Mrs Khumalo showed us her room. It is very small. Another domestic worker shares the room with her.

She said: "I cannot live a proper life in such a small room."

Learn and Teach spoke to the owner of Bolton Hall, Mr Chimes.

He said: "Sometimes thieves break into the flats or they attack people in the lift. So we must be careful. We cannot let lots of people come into the building at night."



"I cannot live a proper life in such a small room."

"But I am sorry about what I did. I was wrong to say that domestic workers cannot have visitors after 6 o'clock."

Life is still hard for the domestic workers at Bolton Hall.

Their visitors must leave at 9 o'clock.

Their rooms are very small. They must share their rooms with other people.

But they hope that these problems will end one day.

In the meantime, they are happy about their small win.

"We speak with one voice"

Caroline Sotloe of SADWA



Last month a domestic worker was killed by a car. Domestic workers gave money to help the family. Domestic workers are starting to work together.

"We are now speaking with one voice."

This is what Caroline Sotloe told *Learn and Teach*.

Caroline Sotloe is the chairperson of the Transvaal branch of the South African Domestic Workers Association (SADWA). There are also SADWA branches in Cape Town, and in Durban.

"SADWA wants to make life better for domestic workers," says Caroline Sotloe.

Caroline Sotloe is a domestic worker herself. She has been in the same job for 24 years. She says:

"We want domestic workers to earn more money. And we want more time off to see our families.

"Most domestic workers come from far away. We don't see our families often.

"There are no laws to look after domestic workers.

Many employers treat domestic workers badly because there are no laws to look after domestic workers.



"We have no pension fund or unemployment insurance fund.

"SADWA must get strong. When we are strong, we can ask for laws to help us. Our branch has 1800 members already."

SADWA wants to make life better for domestic workers



Some SADWA members go to sewing lessons every Thursday. This class is at the Immaculata Hall in Rosebank, Johannesburg.

SADWA started on February 26, 1981. On that day there was a big meeting of domestic workers.

At the meeting, the domestic workers chose 10 people for the *Management Committee*. The people stay on the *Management Committee* for one year.

But the chairperson, and the treasurer, stay on the *Management Committee* for two years.

"The *Management Committee* meets once a month," says Caroline Sotloe.

"At the meetings we talk about new ideas for SADWA.

"We give membership cards to new members, and we send out a *newsletter*. We send a *newsletter* to all our members. The *newsletter* tells our members what SADWA is doing."

SADWA members have to pay R3 per year. This is a membership fee.

"We need money" says Caroline Sotloe.

"We need money for court cases. SADWA pays the lawyers when a member needs help with the law.

"We need money for the newsletter. And we need money for travelling. We travel to meet SADWA members from Durban, and Cape Town.

Caroline Sotloe has one message for domestic workers.

"SADWA is still young, but we will grow strong.

"I ask all domestic workers to join us. We must speak with one voice. It is the only way"

Are you a domestic worker? Do you want to join SADWA?

Telephone 39-6757 and ask for Lola or Elizabeth.



Ukuqhumbuza

Many years ago, all Zulu people had holes in their ears. We say that their ears were pierced. In the holes, the people wore earrings. The earrings were made of ivory, clay or horn. The Zulu word for ear piercing is *ukuqhumbuza*.

Why did the Zulu people pierce their ears? We do not know for sure why the Zulu people pierced their ears. There is a story that the Zulu kings said all Zulu people must pierce their ears. Then the people's ears were opened and they heard the words of the their king. Then they obeyed him.

ISICUTHE

The kings wanted their people to listen to them, and obey them. So the kings said that everyone must pierce their ears. The kings said that the zulu people must not be *isicuthe*. *Isicuthe* means to be deaf, or disobedient, or to have unpierced ears.

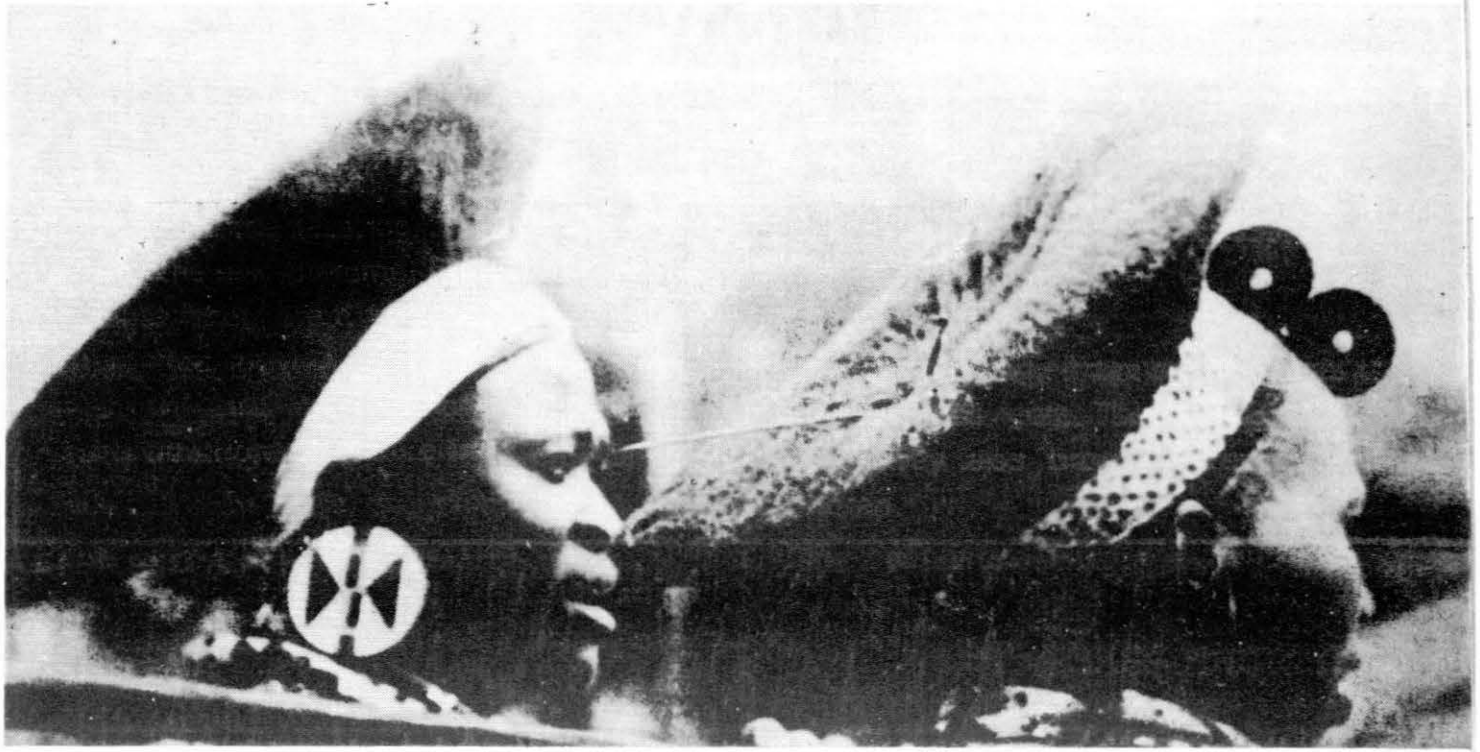
Ukuqhumbuza was very important to the Zulu people. After *ukuqhumbuza* they stopped playing like children. They had to obey the king.

HERE IS A STORY.....

Here is a story about the *ukuqhumbuza* of two boys. Their names were Themba and Gwalagwala. They were the sons of a rich Zulu chief. Themba and Gwalagwala's father had many goats. Themba and Gwalagwala herded their father's goats.

Their father also had many cattle. When the boys were 11 years old, their father decided that they must look after his cattle. So the chief decided that it was time for his sons' *ukuqhumbuza*.

The chief said that his sons' *ukuqhumbuza* feast must be in the winter. Winter was a good time for feasting. The people finished harvesting their crops before winter. So in winter the people had little work to do. And there was plenty of food and beer for feasting.



When winter came, the chief called all his people together. The chief said:

"It is time for my sons to have **ukuqhumbuza**. The **ukuqhumbuza** feast will be at the time of the new moon. The children of the same age as my sons can also have **ukuqhumbuza**. After the feast I will choose which of my sons will be your chief after me."

UMKHONTO

The people were very excited. **Ukuqhumbuza** would change their lives very much. After the **ukuqhumbuza** feast, the children could work like adults. Everyone looked forward to the feasting and dancing. And they wanted to know who would be their next chief.

Themba and Gwalagwala did not care who would be the next chief. They did not care about the feasting. They only thought about the ear piercing. They must go first because they were the chief's sons. They knew that they must be very brave. They must not pull away or cry out when the sharp **umkhonto** or spike went through their ears.

PAIN AND BLOOD

Themba was very excited. He said to himself: "After the **ukuqhumbuza** feast I will herd my father's cattle. I will talk with the other boys about cattle. We will be like men. We will learn to fight with sticks."

Gwalagwala was scared. He thought about the pain and the blood when the sharp **umkhonto** went through his ears. And he did not want to look after the cattle. He was afraid of the big cows and bulls.

ISALUKAZI

A few days before the new moon, the chief sent a messenger to another village. The messenger went to get an old woman to come and **qhumbuza**. This woman, or **isalukazi**, was very good at **qhumbuza**. She knew how to stop ears from swelling up after **qhumbuza**. She used special roots for this.

Many people came from other villages to the **ukuqhumbuza** feast. They brought food and beer. They also brought presents for the children.



Ukuqhumbuza feast

LOUD CRY

When the new moon came up in the sky, the people went to the gate of the cattle kraal.

SCARED

The children stood in the kraal waiting for **ukuqhumbuza**. Themba and Gwalagwala were very scared. They rubbed their ears hard. Then their ears felt dead and they would not feel the pain of **ukuqhumbuza**.

Gwalagwala said quietly to Themba: "Please go first." Themba nodded his head and walked forward. He stood in front of **isalukazi**. Themba was very scared. He felt sick. His hands were wet with sweat. **Isalukazi** put her hand on Themba's head. Themba shut his eyes and waited for the pain...

Suddenly Themba heard a loud cry behind him. He turned around and saw Gwalagwala running into his mother's hut. Gwalagwala ran away to his mother because he was scared of the pain.

Gwalagwala's mother was not at the **ukuqhumbuza feast** because she had her monthly bleeding. If women had their monthly bleeding, they were not allowed at the feast. If men slept with their wives the night before, they were not allowed at the feast. The people thought: "If the children see these people, their ears will swell up and get sores."

Themba knew that Gwalagwala could not have **ukuqhumbuza** now because he saw his mother. His ears might swell up and get sores.



The chief said to **isalukazi**: "Go on with **ukuqhumbuza**."

NOT AFRAID

Isalukazi again put her hand on Themba's head. Themba's ears were not dead any more. But he was so worried about his brother that he was not afraid of the pain.

Isalukazi pierced **umkhonto** through Themba's ears. She did this so quickly that Themba did not feel the pain. Then **isalukazi** put corn stalks into the holes in Themba's ears.

The chief smiled at Themba. Themba went to his father. The chief patted Themba's shoulder. Themba said: "Father, please may I go to my brother."

The chief said: "No, my son. Sit here at my feet."

Themba sat and watched while **isalukazi** pierced the ears of the other children. When **ukuqhumbuza** was finished, the chief stood up. He walked with Themba to the middle of the kraal. All the people were very quiet. They knew that the chief was going to say something important.

IGWALA

The chief said. "My people, you have waited a long time for me to choose who will be your next chief. I did not know which of my sons to choose. Our king gave Gwalagwala's mother to me. If I choose Gwalagwala, the king will be very happy. But Themba's mother is my first wife. And she is one of our people.

"It was very hard for me to choose. So I waited for my sons to show me which one I must choose. Tonight we saw that my son, Gwalagwala, is **igwala**, a coward. But my other son, Themba, is very brave. My people, I choose Themba to be your next chief."

THE PEOPLE DANCED

All the people clapped and cheered. The chief killed a beast for his son. The people ate and drank and danced until late that night.

But Themba went to sleep early. He was very tired. He wanted to be strong to herd cattle the next day.

MUSIC

He was born
In the African dawn
An orphan to the land
So gentle in the eye he was
As any woman's child

Africa! Kukhala abangcwele
Africa! Kukhala abangcwele we'ma!
Africa! Kukhala abangcwele
Africa! Kukhala abangcwele we'ma!
Halala!

JULUKA!

Juluka is the Zulu word for 'sweat'. **Juluka** is also the name of a music group. There are two people in *Juluka*. They are **Sipho Mchunu** and **Jonathan Clegg**.

Sipho is a gardener, and **Jonathan** is a teacher. **Sipho** and **Jonathan** have played music together for eleven years.

They have made two records. The records are called '*Universal Men*' and '*African Litany*'. Their music is a mixture of white and black music.

Learn and Teach wanted to know more about **Sipho Mchunu**. So we went to talk to **Sipho**.

Learn and Teach: Where were you born?

Sipho: I was born in 1951 at Kranskop in Natal. I am the youngest of 10 children.

MUSIC





Afrika! We'ma

Learn and Teach: When did you start to sing?

Sipho: When I was a little boy I looked after my father's cattle. I sang while I looked after the cattle. When I was still a child, I sang and danced at weddings in my village. When I was older, I came to Johannesburg. I sang with the hostel singing groups.

Learn and Teach: When did you meet **Jonathan**?

Sipho: I met **Jonathan** in 1970. One Saturday afternoon I was walking down a street in Yeoville, Johannesburg. I was playing my guitar. **Jonathan** came out of his flat. He wanted to play the guitar with me. We played guitar together. He played very well. I was surprised. After that our friendship grew.

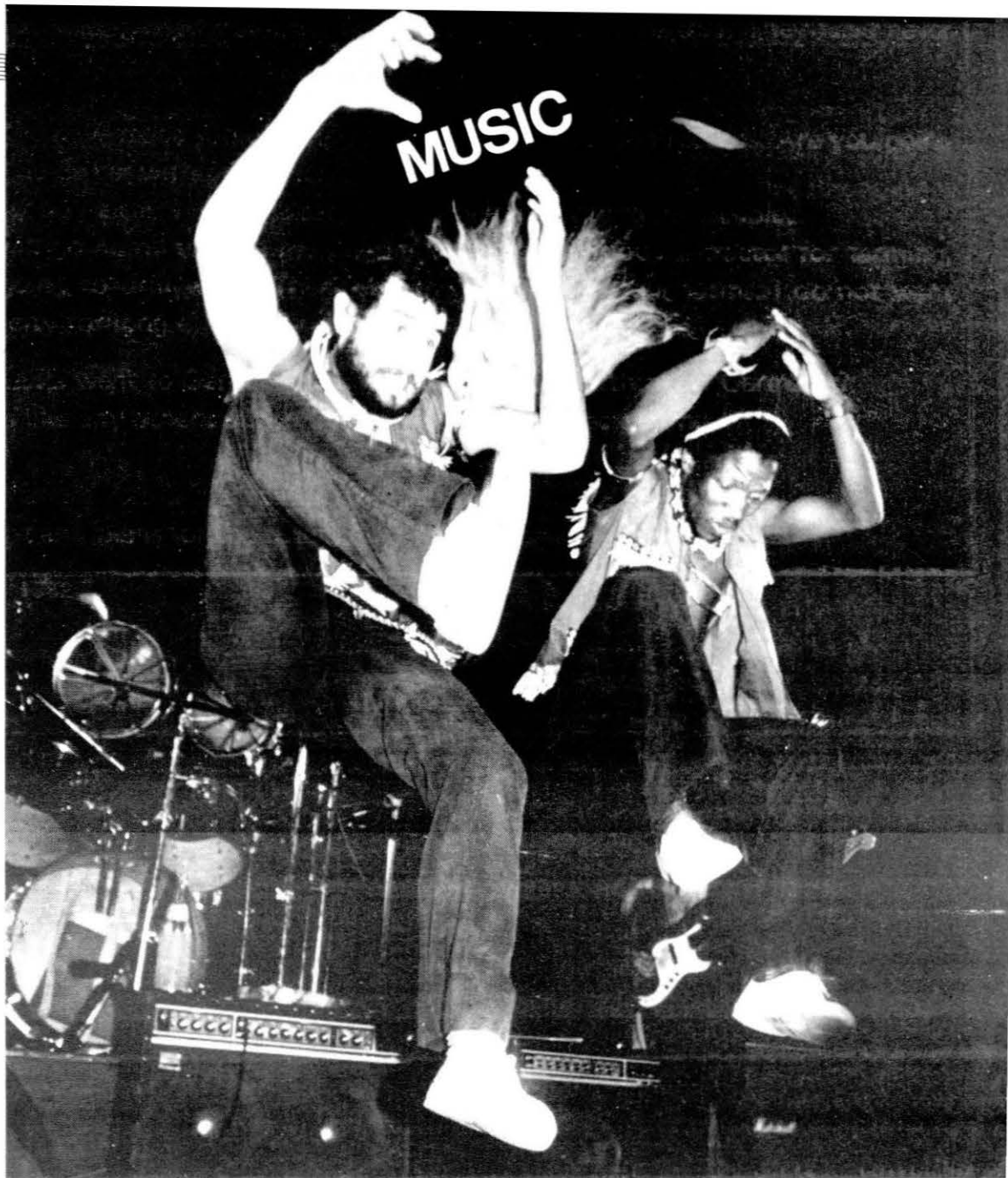
Learn and Teach: When did *Juluka* start to play for people?

Sipho: One day **Des** and **Dawn Lindberg** asked us to play at their house. They are popular singers. After that we started to play for people.

Learn and Teach: How do you feel about singing with a white man?

Sipho: I do not see **Jonathan** as a white man. He and I are like brothers. We want to make people happy through our music. We want people to love each other. Because we sing together, we show people how they must love each other.

HALALA!



Learn and Teach: Are you married?

Sipho: Yes. I have two wives. They live at Kranskop. I was lucky to get two good women to look after my home. They make my home comfortable for visitors. They have never been to a *Juluka* concert. But they like our records.

Learn and Teach: You have made some money from your concerts and records. Are you going to buy a car with the money?

Sipho: No I will never buy a car. If I buy a car, I will never go home to my people. One day, I will go home to help my people. I am going to buy a tractor for farming. And I am going to drill wells. Then we can get water for our farms. I do not want to live in the city for long.

Learn and Teach: *Juluka* went to Germany this year. What did you think of Germany?

Sipho: Germany was like any other country. I was glad to come back home.

Learn and Teach: What are *Juluka's* plans for the future?

Sipho: We haven't got any plans for the future. What happens will happen.

Angry sweet workers ask for help

Many people all over South Africa have stopped buying *Wilson Rowntree* sweets and chocolates. Over 1000 shops have stopped selling *Wilson Rowntree* sweets and chocolates.

Wilson Rowntree sweets and chocolates are made in a factory in East London. People are angry with the owners of **Wilson Rowntree**. They say the owners of the factory were not fair to the workers. This is what happened:

Last year, a foreman at the factory asked these workers to fix a machine. The workers did not know how to fix the machine. The workers damaged the machine. They got into trouble.

In February, the machine broke down again. The foreman told the workers to fix the machine. But the workers said no. They said they were not trained to fix the machine. They did not want more trouble.

The owners of **Wilson Rowntree** fired the three workers. They fired the workers because they did not fix the machine. Other workers in the factory said this was not fair.

Five hundred workers went on strike. They said the three workers must get their jobs back. The owners of **Wilson Rowntree** fired the 500 workers.

Most of the workers at the factory are workers of a trade union. The trade union is called the **South African Allied Workers Union**. (SAAWU). SAAWU asked the owners at the factory to give the workers their jobs back.



**SWEET WORKERS
ASK: DON'T EAT
WILSON ROWN-
TREE'S SWEETS.**

But the owners of **Wilson Rowntree** did not listen. The owners of **Wilson Rowntree** did not like **SAAWU**. They like another trade union. They like a trade union called the **Sweet Workers Union**. But only a few workers belong to **Sweet Workers Union**.

The police arrested many workers and their leaders. And **Wilson Rowntree** hired new workers. It was easy for **Wilson Rowntree** to get new workers. There are many people without jobs near East London.

In March, **SAAWU** asked people all over South Africa to help the workers. **SAAWU** asked people not to buy *Wilson Rowntree* sweets and chocolates. If people don't buy *Wilson Rowntree* sweets and chocolates, the owners of the factory will lose money. When the owners of **Wilson Rowntree** lose money, they will listen to the workers.

BOOKS

Learn and Teach prints books in simple English. We will tell you about these books in our magazine. The magazine will talk about different books each month. We will tell you what the book is about. We will tell you how many pages the book has. And we will tell you how much the book costs.

You may want to buy the book. Then fill in the form at the bottom of the page. And send us a **postal order** from the **Post Office**. We will send you a book back in the post.

Learn and Teach prints books about history in easy English. We have 15 history books. We will print more history books next year.

In the history books you can read about:

- how groups of people came to southern Africa long ago.
- how people lived hundreds of years ago.
- how mines and factories started and how the lives of people changed.

Now read about two of our history books. The books are called *The San* and *The Khoikhoi*.

The San
Price: 35 cents
23 pages.

The Khoikhoi
Price: 35 cents
24 pages.

Chapter 1 - *THE SAN*

The *San* people lived in southern Africa thousands of years ago. They hunted animals and collected food from the veld. They lived in small groups and shared food and shelter. They stayed in one place for a short time, then they moved on. There were no rich people and poor people among the *San*.

Chapter 2 - *THE KHOIKHOI*

The *Khoikhoi* also lived in southern Africa thousands of years ago. They were like the *San* in many ways. They were also hunter-gatherers, but the *Khoikhoi* had cattle and sheep. They built stronger houses and they used weapons and tools made from iron and copper. Some *Khoikhoi* families were rich, with many cattle.

Do you want these books. Fill in the order form and send it to:

Learn and Teach
P.O. Box 11074
Johannesburg
2000

ORDER FORM

Put an **X** after the book you want:

Please send me *The San*

Please send me *The Khoikhoi*

NAME:

ADDRESS:

.....

If you want one of the books, please send a postal order for 35 cents. If you want both books please send a postal order for 70 cents.

The Danger of Liquor

Liquor can make you go mad.
You go mad because liquor poisons
your brain.

Liquor can hurt your eye muscles.
Liquor can make your eyes shake a lot.
You don't know where you are.
Then you can go mad.

Liquor can give you a sickness
called Pellagra. Liquor eats up
the vitamins in your body.
Vitamins make your body strong.
Pellagra makes you feel itchy.
Your skin gets swollen in places.
Your eyes get sore.
You can also go mad from
Pellagra.

Liquor can poison your liver.
You can get a sickness called
Cirrhosis. Your eyes go yellow.
Your stomach
gets swollen.
You vomit
blood.
Many people
die from
Cirrhosis.
They die a
painful death.

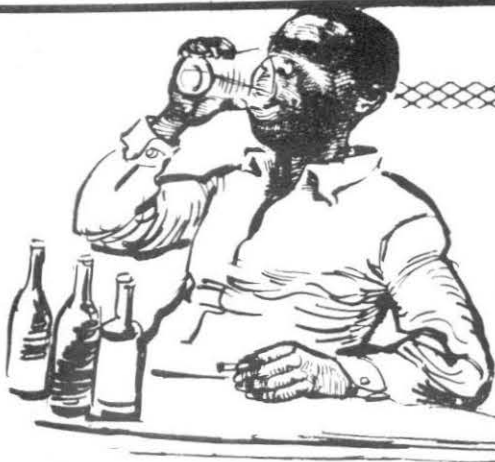
Liquor can give
you heart failure.
Liquor hurts the
muscles of your
heart. Then your
heart can't pump
blood. Your heart
will stop. Many
people die from
heart failure.

Liquor can make
lots of small holes
inside your stomach.
Liquor can also make
one big hole in your
stomach. Then you
vomit blood. You
will need an
operation to save
your life.

Liquor can hurt
the muscles in
your hips.
Then you can't
walk properly.
And you can't
sit properly.

Liquor can hurt the nerves in your feet.
Then you can't feel anything.
You can't walk properly.
The doctor might cut off your feet or toes.



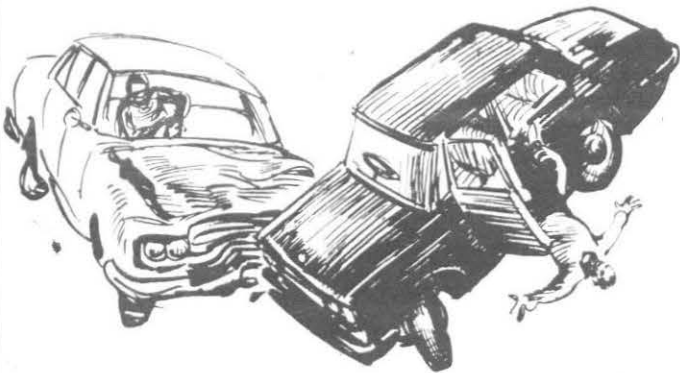


The Danger of Liquor



Some people can't stop drinking liquor. These people are called alcoholics. They drink lots of liquor every day. Alcoholics are sick. They need help.

Liquor makes people fight. Most fights and stabbings happen when people drink liquor.



Thousands of people die in road accidents because of liquor. In 1980, 6600 people died in road accidents. Many more people were badly hurt. Most of these accidents happened because of liquor.



Liquor is bad for family life. People fight when they are drunk. So many people get divorced because of liquor. When husband and wife get divorced, the children also suffer badly. Many people spend too much money on liquor. They spend money that their family needs.



Liquor is bad for pregnant women. Liquor can hurt the baby in the mother's womb. The baby can be born sick.

Many people lose their jobs because of liquor. They lose their jobs because they drink at work. Or they lose their jobs because liquor makes them sick so they can't go to work.



14 Ways To Drink Liquor Safely

- Don't drink liquor on an empty stomach. Eat food before you drink liquor. Or eat when you are drinking liquor.
- Drink liquor slowly. Take small sips of your drink.
- When you've finished your drink, wait a bit. Don't have another drink immediately.
- Don't have "neat" drinks. A neat drink is liquor by itself. Always mix *brandy*, *whisky*, *gin* and other spirits with something else. Fruit juice or water are the best things to mix with drinks. Doctors say cold-drinks like *Coke*, *Sprite* and *Fanta* are not good to mix with liquor. You get more drunk when you mix these cold-drinks with liquor.
- Don't drink until you get drunk. Stop drinking when you feel dizzy or drunk.
- Don't drink liquor alone. Drink with other people.
- Don't be scared to say: "No, thank you." Some people think they must drink liquor when other people drink liquor. These people are wrong. Don't drink liquor if you don't want to.
- Try not to drink liquor in the daytime.
- Don't drink liquor when you take medicine. Medicine and liquor together are dangerous. You can get very sick.
- Don't drink liquor before you drive. Most road accidents happen when people drink.
- Don't drink liquor when you feel sad or unhappy. Do something else. Go for a walk. Or talk to somebody.
- Take time off from liquor. Try not to drink liquor for a week or a month. Show yourself that you don't need liquor.
- Try not to drink liquor when you feel lonely or sick. Lie down or go outside and get some fresh air.
- Don't always go to places where people drink. Make friends with some people who don't drink.

Remember: Liquor can't take away your troubles. Liquor can only make more trouble.

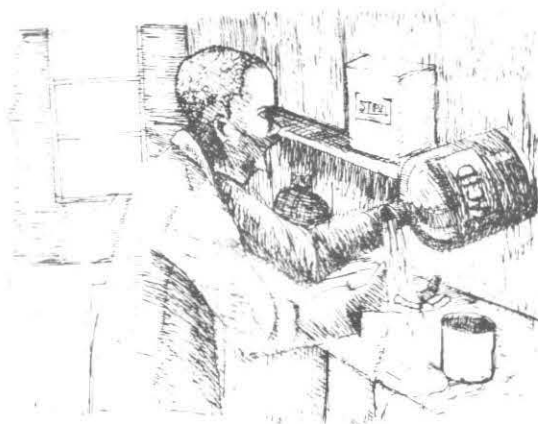
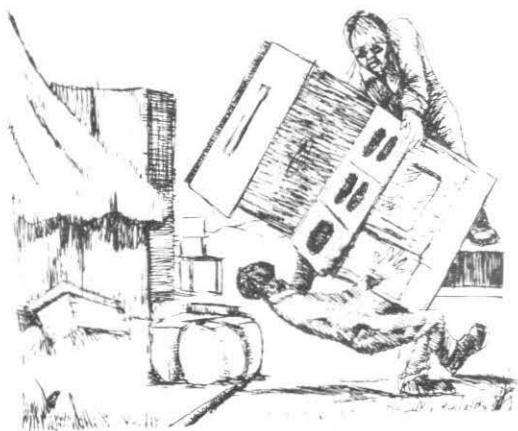
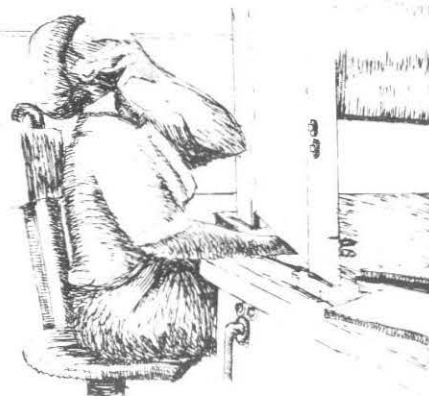
English Lesson

Workers get hurt at work

Workers are sometimes hurt in accidents at work. What accidents happen at work? Here are some examples:

1. Sometimes workers fall from high places.
2. Sometimes machines cut workers' hands.
3. Sometimes things fall on workers.
4. Sometimes fire or chemicals burn workers.

Now look at these pictures. Talk about the pictures with a friend. What is happening in each picture?



ENGLISH

Have you had an accident at work? Has a friend had an accident at work? Has someone in your family had an accident at work? What happened in the accident?

Now read this. It tells you more about workers and accidents at work. Then answer the questions.

Workmen's Compensation

Workers are sometimes hurt in accidents at work. Maybe these workers go to hospital. Maybe they stay at home to get well again. There is money, or a fund, to pay for accidents at work. The name for this fund is *Workmen's Compensation*.

Answer these questions. Answer with "Yes" or "No". Write down your answers.

1. Do workers have accidents at work?
2. Do some workers go to hospital?
3. Do all hurt workers stay at home?
4. Is there money for hurt workers?
5. Is the name of the fund Workmen's Fund?

Now find the answers at the bottom of this page.

Look at this picture. Then try and answer the questions with a friend.



Where is this worker?
Is the air clean?
Is the air good for the worker?
Can the worker get sick?
How can he get sick?

ANSWERS: "Yes" or "No".

1. Yes

2. Yes

3. No

4. Yes

5. No

ENGLISH

Now read this. Then answer the questions.

Sometimes workers have accidents at work. Then they are off work. They are in hospital or at home. For the time they are off work, *Workmen's Compensation* gives them money. But the workers do not get their full wages. They get three-quarters of their wages. For example, a worker gets R20 pay a week. Then *Workmen's Compensation* gives the worker R15 a week.

Perhaps the worker does not have an accident. But the worker gets sick because of the work. For example, maybe workers breathe in bad air at work. This makes them sick. For the time they are off work, *Workmen's Compensation* pays them money. But it is hard to get money from *Workmen's Compensation* when you are sick because of work.

EXERCISE 1

Answer the questions:

1. Where do workers have accidents?
2. What does Workmen's Compensation give to workers?

Now find the answers at the bottom of this page.

EXERCISE 2

Now do these exercises: Try and work with a friend. Or work with an English speaker. They can help you with the exercises.

Choose the correct answer. Choose a) or b) or c).

For example: Find this word in the passage: **hospital**.

- a) a shop where you buy medicines
- b) a place where sick people go
- c) a room for sick people

This means:

Answer: b) a place where sick people go

ANSWERS:

Exercise 1 - Answer these questions.

1. at work
2. money

EXERCISE 2

ENGLISH

1. Find these words in the passage: **off work**

- a) you do not like work
- b) you are away from work
- c) you have no job

This means:

Answer:

2. Find this word in the passage: **wages**

- a) the money workers get at Christmas
- b) the holiday workers get
- c) the money workers get every week

This means:

Answer:

3. Find these words in the passage: **full wages**

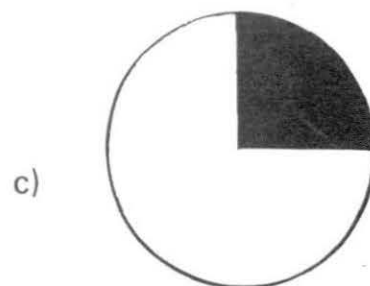
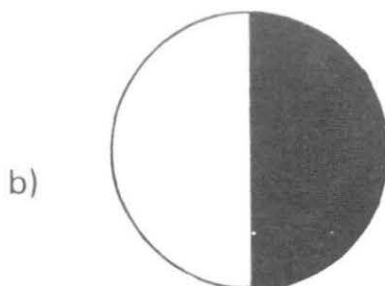
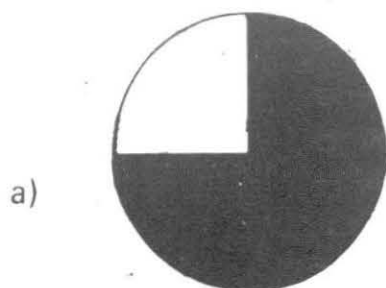
- a) some of the money workers get every week
- b) all the money workers get every week
- c) the money that workers want, but do not get.

This means:

Answer:

4. Find these words in the passage: **three-quarters**

Look at these pictures. Look at the black part. Which black part shows three-quarters? a) or b) or c).



Answer:

EXERCISE 2

ENGLISH

5. Find these words in the passage: **breathe in**

- a) to let air into the room
- b) to push air out of your body
- c) to take air into your body

This means:

Now find the answers at the bottom of this page.

EXERCISE 3

Look at these sentences. Are they **wrong** or **right**?

For example: Workers do not have accidents at work.

Answer:

1. Workmen's Compensation gives money for the time workers are at work.

Answer:

2. Workmen's Compensation gives hurt workers their full wages.

Answer:

3. Some workers get sick because of their work.

Answer:

4. Clean air makes workers sick.

Answer:

Now find the answers at the bottom of this page.

ANSWERS:

Exercise 3 - are they wrong or right?

- 1. wrong
- 2. wrong
- 3. right
- 4. wrong

ANSWERS:

Exercise 2 - choose the correct answer:

- 1. b) you are away from work
- 2. a) the money workers get every week
- 3. b) all the money workers get every week
- 4. a)
- 5. c) take air into your body

ENGLISH

EXERCISE 4

Do not look at the passage. Now write the correct word in the spaces.

Sometimes workers accidents at work. Then they are work. They are in or home. For the time they are off *Workmen's Compensation* gives them

Now look at the passage and find the answers.

Look at this picture.



Then answer the questions. Try and work with a friend and talk about these questions.

Can the man walk?

What is the man sitting in?

This man had an accident at work.

What do you think happened to him?

Look at this picture:



Now talk about these questions:

Where is the woman?

Who is looking at her?

What can you see on the table?

This woman had an accident at work.

What do you think happened to her?

EXERCISE 4

ENGLISH

Look at this picture:



Where are these workers?
Is this a very bad accident?
Do you think he will get well again?
Now talk about these questions:

Now read this. Then answer the questions.

Perhaps a worker is hurt very badly. Perhaps the worker can't walk again. Perhaps the worker can't work again. Then *Workmen's Compensation* pays one big amount of money.

When the worker finishes the money from *Workmen's Compensation*, the worker can get money from the government. This money is called a *Disability Grant*.

The worker has an accident at work. The worker needs a doctor and medicines. Then *Workmen's Compensation* also pays for the doctor, medicines and the hospital fee.

Perhaps the worker has an accident at work. It is a very bad accident and the worker dies. Then *Workmen's Compensation* pays an amount of money to the family.

Workmen's Compensation also pays for the funeral. The family sends an account to *Workmen's Compensation*. But *Workmen's Compensation* will not pay more than R250 for the funeral.

EXERCISE 1

Answer these questions:

1. Can a hurt worker get money from the government?
2. Does *Workmen's Compensation* pay for medicines?
3. How much money does *Workmen's Compensation* pay for a funeral?

Now find the answers at the bottom of the page.

ANSWERS:

Exercise 1 - Answer these questions.

- | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. Yes | 2. Yes | 3. R250 |
|--------|--------|---------|

ENGLISH

EXERCISE 2

Read the passage very well again, and find one word for the underlined word or words.

For example: A worker is hurt very, very much.

Answer: A worker is hurt very badly.

1. Workmen's Compensation gives money.

Answer:

2. Workmen's Compensation pays one lot of money.

Answer:

3. In time the worker uses all the money.

Answer:

4. It is a very bad accident and the worker gets killed.

Answer:

Now find the answers at the bottom of this page.

EXERCISE 3

Now find one word in the passage for these pictures. Write the word at the bottom of the picture.

For example:



Answer : Doctor

ANSWERS:

Exercise 2 - Find one word

1. pays

2. amount

3. finishes

4. dies

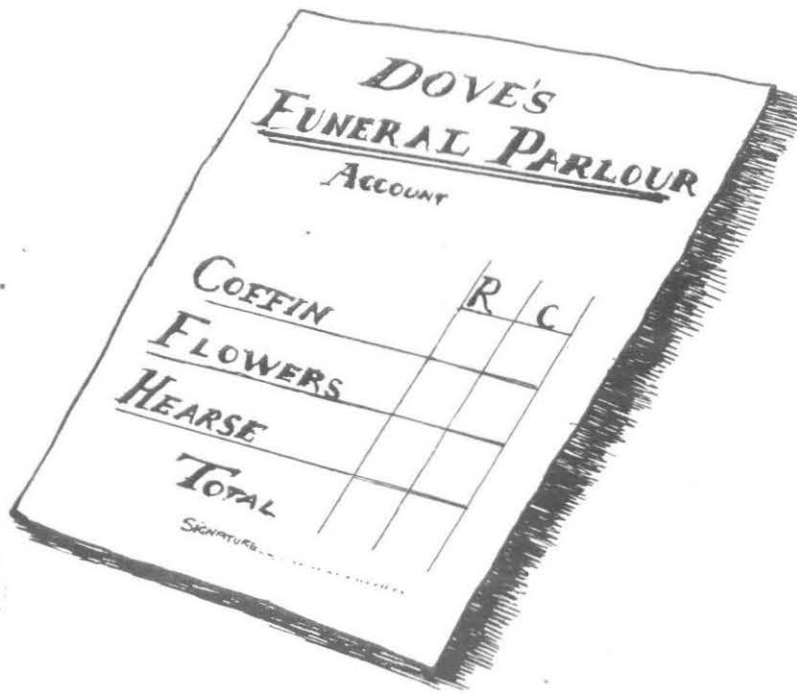
EXERCISE 3



Answer:



Answer:



Answer:

Now find the answers at the bottom of this page.

EXERCISE 4

Answer these questions:

For example: When does *Workmen's Compensation* pay one big amount of money?

Answer: When the worker can't work again.

1. When does the worker get a *Disability Grant*?

Answer: When the worker

2. When does *Workmen's Compensation* pay for the doctor, the hospital, and the medicines?

Answer: When the worker

ANSWERS:

Exercise 3 - Find one word in the passage for these pictures

1. medicines

2. funeral

3. account

EXERCISE 4

ENGLISH

3. When does *Workmen's Compensation* pay money to the family?

Answer: When the worker

4. When does *Workmen's Compensation* pay for the funeral?

Answer: When the family

Now look at the passage again. Find the answers.

EXERCISE 5

Write the correct word in the spaces. Try not to look at the passage.

For example: *Workmen's Compensation* one big amount of money.

Answer: *Workmen's Compensation* one big amount of money.

1. The worker an accident.

2. The worker a doctor and medicines.

3. It is a very bad accident, and the worker

4. *Workmen's Compensation* an amount of money to the family.

5. The family an account to *Workmen's Compensation*.

Now look at the passage. Find the correct word.

Do you want to know more about *Workmen's Compensation*?

It is not easy to get *Workmen's Compensation*.

You must do certain things. You must get certain things.

Your boss must fill in a form. Your doctor must fill in a form.

Your boss must send this form to *Workmen's Compensation* in Pretoria.

Perhaps the worker dies. Then the family must do certain things.

Learn and Teach has a book about *Workmen's Compensation*. The name of the book is *Accidents and Sickness at Work*. The book will tell you more about how to get *Workmen's Compensation*.

The book costs 60 cents. The book is in easy English.

You can get it from: **Learn and Teach**

P.O. Box 11074

Johannesburg

2000

Please send me "Accidents and Sickness at Work." I enclose postal order for 60 cents.

NAME:

ADDRESS:



Aaayce!

Aaayce!

"My father didn't want me to play soccer. He told me many soccer players get hurt. My father worried about me". This is what Pule "Ace" Ntsoelengoe told *Learn and Teach*.

But Pule "Ace" Ntsoelengoe did not listen to his father. He was like other little boys. He loved soccer too much. He played soccer with the other boys in the streets of Motlhakeng Township, Randfontein.

"All the boys in the township loved to play soccer," says Ace.

"We all played for teams. I played for a team called Home Stars".

Then one day Home Stars played Kaiser Chiefs. Kaiser Chiefs is also called Amakhosi.

"I was scared," says Ace.

"I had heard about the great Amakhosi. But I played well. I scored a goal.

"After the game, the owner of Amakhosi, Kaiser Motaung, spoke to me. He asked me to join Amakhosi. I was only 17 years old."


Pule "Ace" Ntsoelengoe joined Amakhosi. The fans loved to watch him. Ace was young. But he was quick and clever. He passed the ball straight and fast.

When Ace got the ball, the fans shouted:

"A a a y ce! A a a y ce!"

Now Ace is 28 years old. And the fans still love him. They still shout: "A a a y ce! A a a y ce!" when he gets the ball.

In 1973, Ace went to play soccer in America. He has played soccer in America three times.



A Great Soccer

Player

Now Ace plays for two teams. He plays for Kaiser Chiefs in South Africa. And he plays for a team in America called Minesota Kicks.

"I like playing soccer in America", says Ace. "I play with great players from all over the world. Lots of great players play in America. They play there because the money is good."

Ace has met the great Pele. Pele comes from Brazil. People say he is the best soccer player in the world.



“When I get old, I want to give something back to the game. I will coach the young players. They are the stars of tomorrow.”

▶

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T



SLOPPY

and the Soccer Rattle...

I'm the guy with lots of luck! It's a pity that it's always **Bad Luck!**

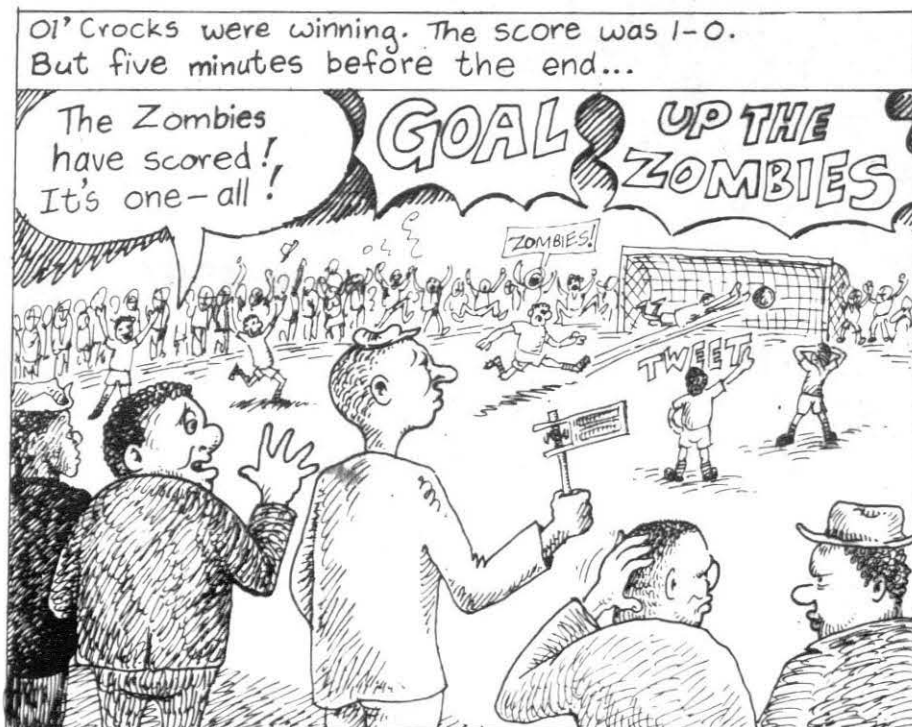
SUNDAY AFTERNOON...

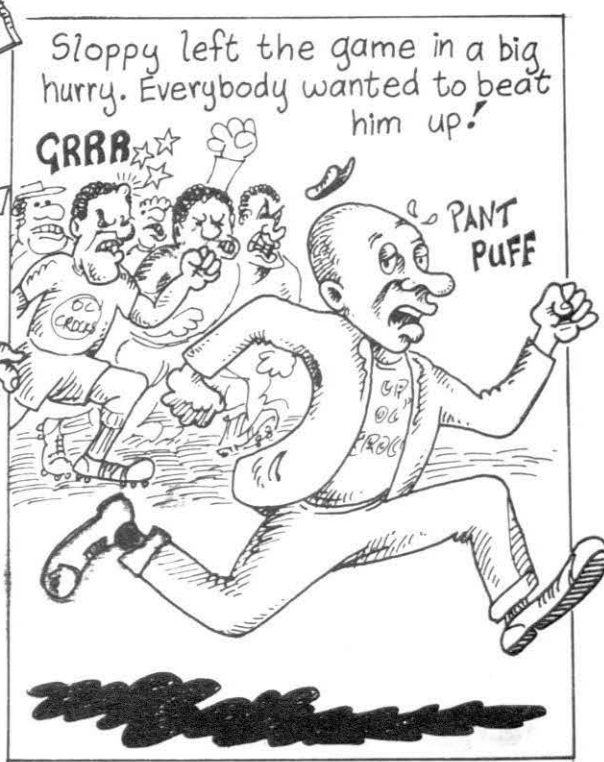
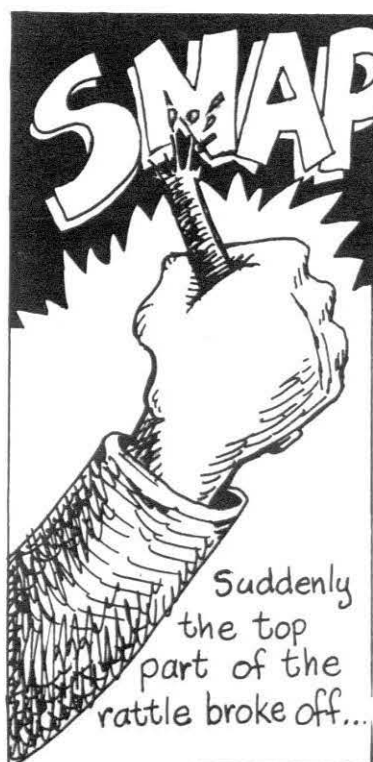
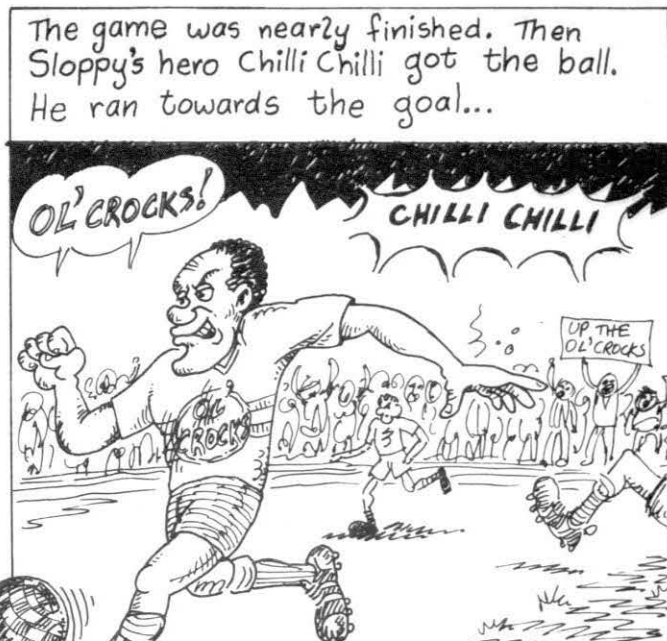
AYTA SLOPPY!



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AT THE MATCH...





Please write to us. Tell us what you think of the magazine. Tell us what stories you want to read. Or write to us if you have a problem. We will try to help you. Our address is:

Learn and Teach
P.O. Box 11074
Johannesburg
2000

Dear Learn and Teach,

I am a domestic worker. Last month I was fired. My friend says I must get notice pay. Is this true?

S.M.

Kwa-Thema, Springs.

Dear S.M.

Your friend is correct. When a domestic worker is fired, her employer must give her notice. Notice works this way:

If you get paid every week, your employer must let you work for another week. Or your employer must give you an extra week's pay.

If you get paid every month, your employer must let you work for another month. Or your employer must give you an extra month's pay.

Speak to your employer. Ask your employer for notice pay. If your employer won't give you notice pay, go to the Domestic Workers Employers Project (DWEPE). They will help you. DWEPE's address is:

101 Kenlaw House
27 De Beer Street
Braamfontein

The telephone number of DWEPE is:
39-6757.

Editor.

Dear Learn and Teach,

I am 69 years old. I don't work. I have no money. Can I ask the government for money?

M.N.

Atteridgeville.

Dear M.N.

Yes, you can ask the government for money. The government gives old people money. This money is called a pension.

When a woman is 60 years old, she can ask for a pension. When a man is 65 years old, he can ask for a pension.

Black people get a pension of R40 a month. They get this money every two months.

Go to a commissioner near you. Or go to the Administration Board near you. Take your birth certificate with you.

If you have problems, go to the Black Sash. They will help you. The address is:

Khotso House
42 De Villiers Street
Johannesburg

The telephone number of Black Sash is:
37-2435.

Editor.

What is the LEARN AND TEACH organisation ?

The **Learn and Teach** organisation helps adults learn to read and write. People learn in groups. **Learn and Teach** helps people start learning groups. We find a co-ordinator (teacher) for the group. And we train the co-ordinator.

We also help groups after they start. We visit groups often to help them. And we print books for groups to read.

In the groups people learn to read and write in their own language. People can learn in Sotho, Xhosa, Zulu, Pedi, Venda Tswana and Tsonga. When people can read and write in their own language, they learn to read and write in English.

We work with groups in many places. We work with groups in Soweto, Johannesburg, East Rand, Pretoria and Northern Transvaal. We also work with organisations that help learners in Durban and Cape Town.

Do you want to know more about learning groups?

Write to: **Learn and Teach**
P.O. Box 11074
Johannesburg
2000.

Or come to see us at: 901 9th Floor SARB House
80 Commissioner Street
(Cnr Simmonds Street)
Johannesburg
or telephone: 834-4011/2

People's Workbook

working together to change your community



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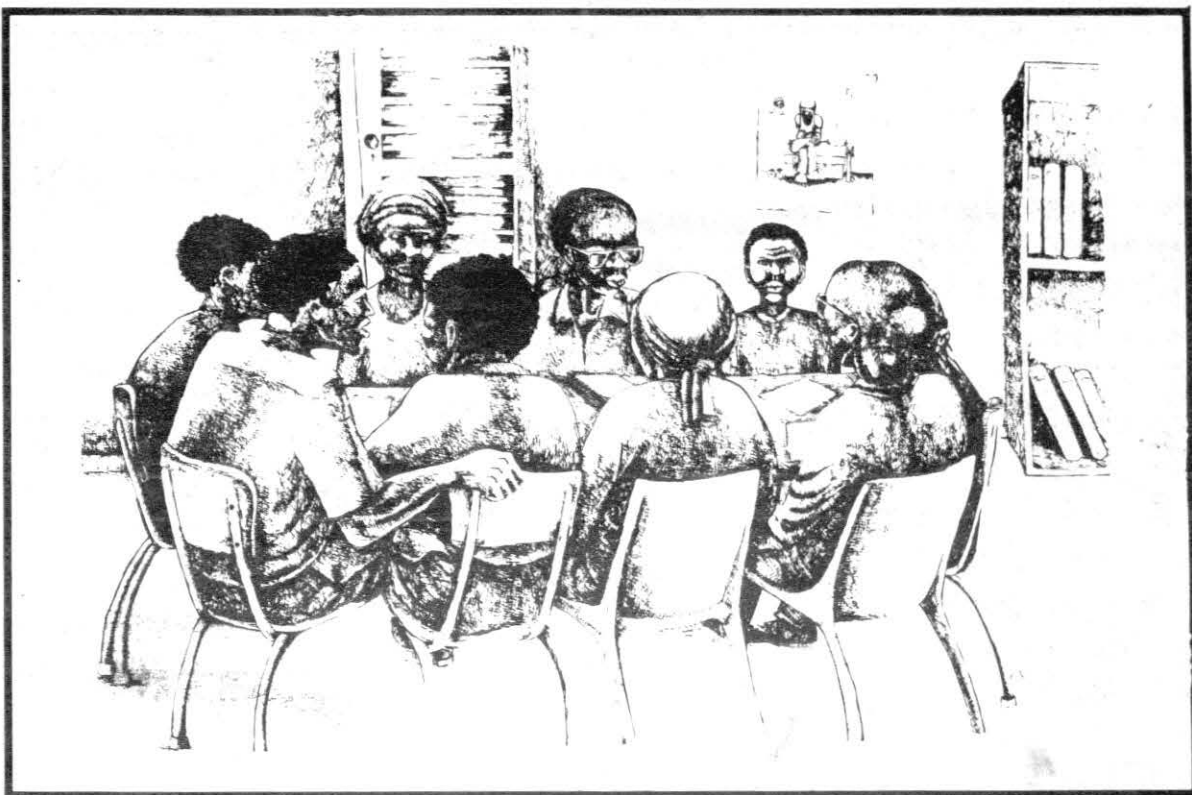
PEOPLE'S WORKBOOK is a 560 page book about agriculture, health care, water supply, building, education and legal rights. It is written in simple English and has many drawings and photographs showing you how to do and make things.

It is published by the **Environmental and Development Agency (E.D.A.)**, a non-profit organisation which works with community groups in the rural areas of Southern Africa.

You can order your copy of **PEOPLE'S WORKBOOK** by writing to:

E.D.A., P.O. Box 62054, Marshalltown,
2107, South Africa.

The price is R5 to individuals and R10 to organisations.



January

February

March

April

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