

Learn and Teach

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excl. G.S.T.

LADY AFRICA



What is the LEARN and TEACH organization?

The Learn and Teach organization 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 very 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 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 organizations 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: 9th Floor SARB House
80 Commissioner Street
(Cnr Simmonds Street)
Johannesburg



Telephone: 834-4011 or 834-5939

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LEARN AND TEACH SELLS BOOKS IN ENGLISH, ZULU, SOTHO, TSWANA, PEDI, XHOSA, VENDA, TSONGA. WRITE TO US FOR A FREE CATALOGUE.

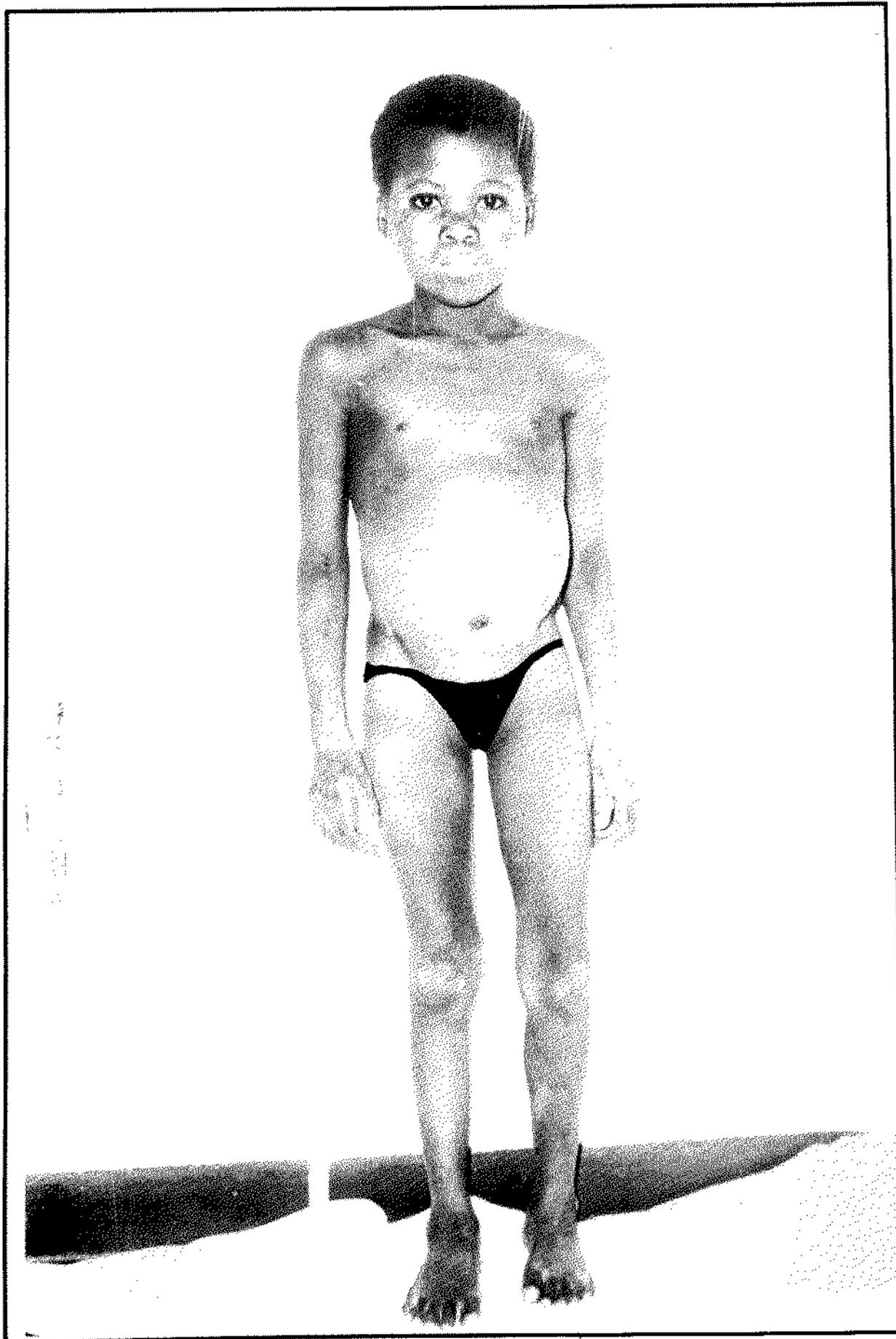
THE CATALOGUE WILL TELL YOU ABOUT THE BOOKS AND HOW MUCH THEY COST. WRITE TO:

LEARN AND TEACH
P.O. BOX 11074
JOHANNESBURG
2000

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A CHILD WITH PELLAGRA

LEARN AND TEACH

DO THE MEALIE MEAL COMPANIES CARE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH?

Pellagra is a horrible sickness. People with pellagra get thin. Their skin gets itchy and swollen. The sun hurts their eyes. Sometimes they get a "running stomach". Sometimes they go mad. And sometimes they die.

Pellagra is a big problem in South Africa. Over 100 thousand people with pellagra go to hospital every year. And many more people get pellagra. These people don't go to hospital.

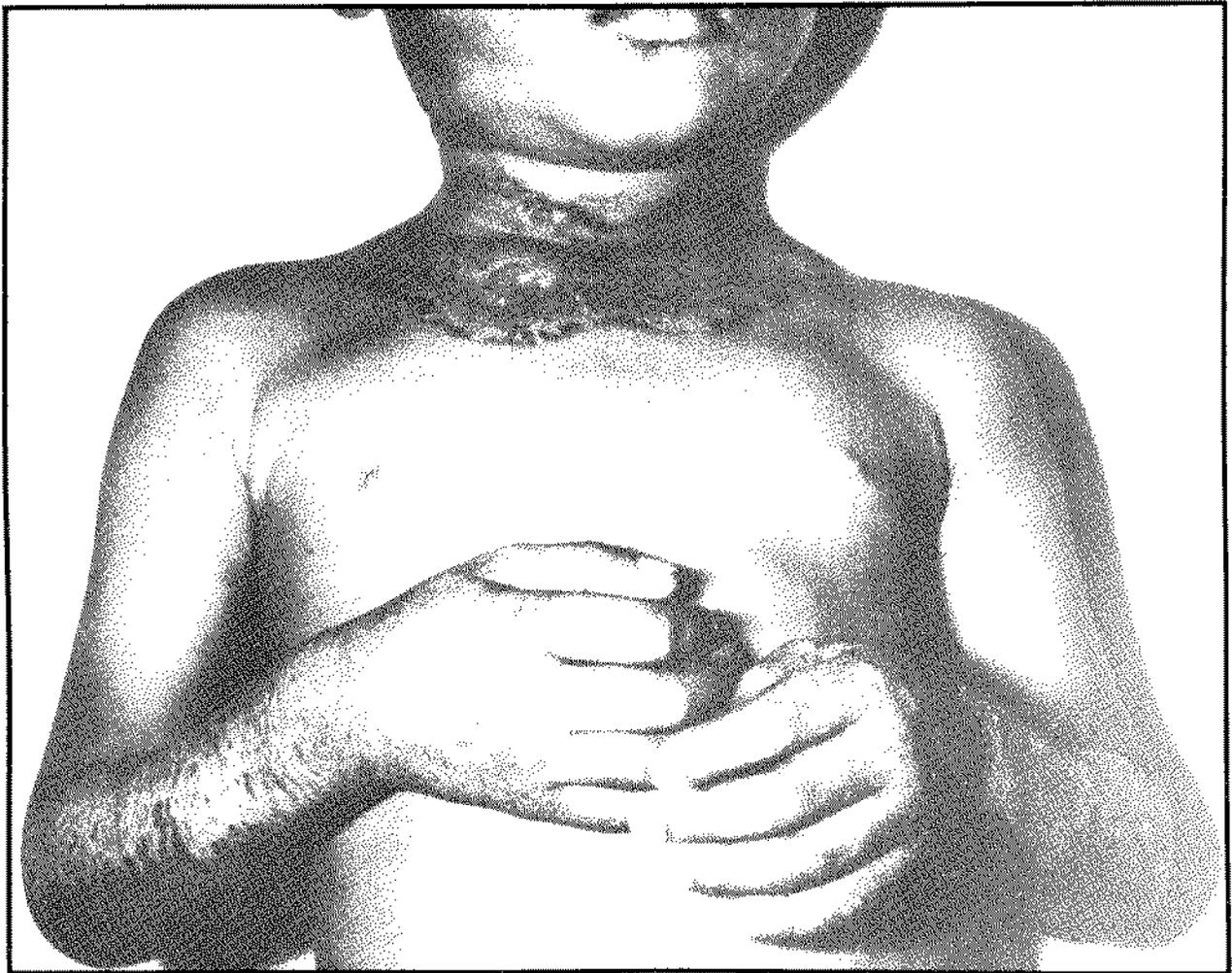
Poor people get pellagra. People who eat mostly mealie meal get pellagra. Mealie meal does not give people enough of two vitamins they need. The vitamins are called Nicotin and Riboflavin.

The mealie meal companies can easily help. They can stop people getting pellagra. And they can help people with pellagra. But most mealie meal companies are not helping.



Mealie meal without added vitamins. The two biggest companies make the mealie meal in this picture. Why don't they help fight pellagra?

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PELLAGRA

The companies can help in a simple way. They can add the two vitamins to the mealie meal. The vitamins are very cheap. The vitamins do not change the taste of the mealie meal. And the vitamins do not change the feel of the mealie meal.

Doctors have asked companies to add vitamins for a long time. In 1963 three scientists wanted to find out why people get pellagra. They worked for nine years. In 1972 they said companies must add vitamins to mealie meal.

Since 1972 many more doctors have asked the companies to add vitamins. They say companies in other countries put vitamins in food - and now people in these countries don't get pellagra.

In South Africa only a few companies add vitamins to mealie meal. Fedfood was the first company to add vitamins. They started making "A1" mealie meal in 1979.

But most companies do not add vitamins. Learn and Teach wanted to know why. We spoke to the two biggest companies - Tiger Oats and Premier Milling.

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We spoke to Mr Thomas from Tiger Oats. Tiger Oats makes "Ace" and "Induna" mealie meal. Mr Thomas said, "We will do anything the people want. We don't believe the people want us to add vitamins."

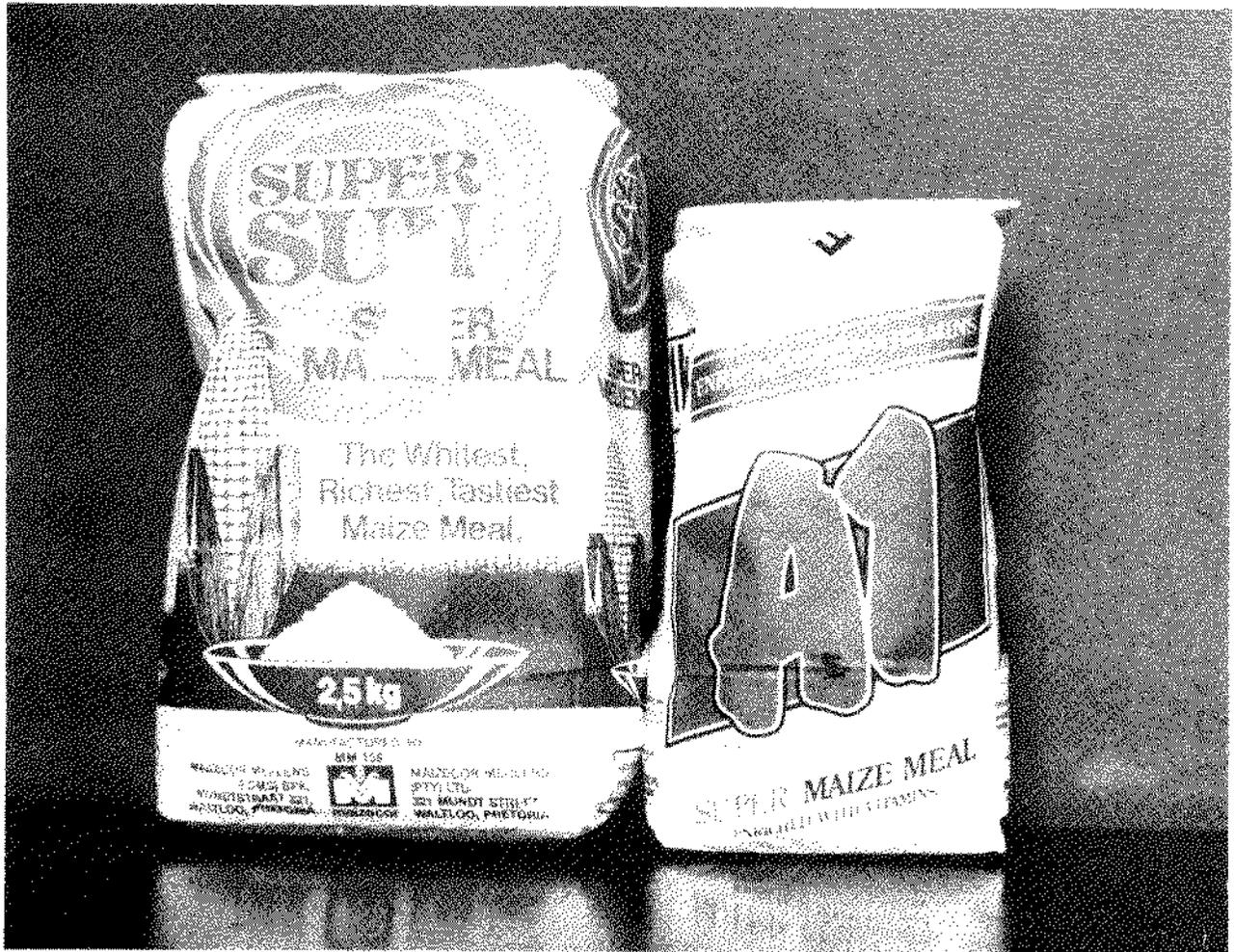
We spoke to Mr Van Selm from Premier Milling. Premier Milling make "Iwisa" and "Impala" mealie meal. Mr Van Selm said "We put vitamins into our mealie meal for two weeks last April. But people didn't like it. People said the colour was not the same."

But many doctors and scientists don't agree with Premier Milling. Dr Walker from the Institute of Medical Research says, "We have done tests in the last three months. Very few people can see a change in colour. The colour change is not a problem."

A scientist from the S.A.B.S. agrees with Dr Walker. The scientist's name is Dr du Plessis. He has studied putting vitamins into mealie meal for nearly 20 years. He says, "If the colour does change, the change is very small."



PELLAGRA



Maalie meal with added vitamins. Do these companies care more than other companies?

"I don't understand the companies," says Professor Seftel from Wits University. "Companies like Fedfood added vitamins. They didn't have any problems. Why do other companies say they can't do it?"

The Health Department is also not pleased with the companies. Learn and Teach spoke to Dr Kotze. He said, "The Health Department had a meeting with the big companies over a year ago. We asked the companies to add vitamins to mealie meal. The companies promised to add vitamins. But still they have done nothing about it. We are not very happy with them."

LEARN AND TEACH CHALLENGES ALL THE COMPANIES TO ADD VITAMINS TO MEALIE MEAL. SHOW THE PEOPLE YOU CARE ABOUT THEIR HEALTH! ●



LEARN AND TEACH

Fill in the right words.

We have done the first one

- 1) We put rubbish in it

r	u	b	b	i	s	h
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

b	i	n
---	---	---
- 2) A room in a school

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- 3) We boil water in this

--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- 4) An island near Cape Town

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- 5) A person who teaches in a school

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- 6) The president of Tanzania

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- 7) The capital of Swaziland

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- 8) Not cheap

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- 9) The part of the body we smell with

--	--	--	--	--
- 10) The last month of the year

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- 11) The eighth month of the year

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- 12) A place where people catch a train

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- 13) Trains travel on these

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- 14) What a clock shows us

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

Answers

1. Rubbish bin 2. Classroom 3. Kettle 4. Robben Island 5. Teacher
6. Nyerere 7. Mbabane 8. Expensive 9. Nose 10. December 11. August
12. Station 13. Rails 14. The time.

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WORKERS WITH NO JOBS

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Money for workers with no jobs

Over three million workers in South Africa have no jobs. And more workers lose their jobs every day. Some of these workers can get help from the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF)

But many workers don't know how to get money from the U.I.F. The law is not easy to understand. And often workers understand the law and do the right thing - and still don't get money.

Learn and Teach has tried to answer some questions about U.I.F. But workers may still have problems. Workers with problems must go to organisations for help. We give a list of the organisations at the end of this article.

WHAT IS THE U.I.F.?

The government collects money from workers and bosses. The government keeps the money in the U.I.F. The government also gives some money to the U.I.F. But workers give most of the money.

WHAT IS U.I.F. MONEY USED FOR?

- The U.I.F. helps workers who are **looking** for jobs. The U.I.F. does not pay workers who are not looking for jobs. And the U.I.F. does not pay people who leave school and can't find jobs.
- The U.I.F. pays money to sick and pregnant workers. The U.I.F. also pays a worker's family when the worker dies. (If you want to know more about this, order a book on the U.I.F. from Learn and Teach. You will find an order form at the end of this article). This article will only help workers who have no jobs.

WHO CAN GET MONEY FROM THE U.I.F.?

Only workers who pay money to the U.I.F. can get money from the U.I.F. Workers from all race groups can get money from the U.I.F. But some workers can't get money from the U.I.F. Workers who **can't** get money are: farmworkers, domestic workers, part-time workers, government workers, railway workers and workers from other countries like Malawi and Mozambique.

HOW DO WORKERS WITH NO JOBS GET MONEY FROM THE U.I.F.?

- Every worker who pays money to the U.I.F. **must** have a blue card. Your boss must get this blue card from the Department of Manpower. Your boss must give you the blue card when you leave your job.
- Your boss must fill in the blue card. He must say why you are leaving. He can give three reasons:
 - "1" - the worker has resigned (the worker wanted to leave)
 - "2" - the worker is retrenched (the boss says the worker must leave because there is no work)
 - "3" - any other reason

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- Make sure your boss gives the right reason why you are leaving. Make sure your boss fills in your correct wages and the right time you have worked. He must also sign the card.
- When you leave your job, go to the U.I.F. office quickly. Take your blue card with you. **If you do not have your blue card, you must still go to the U.I.F. offices. But you will only get money after you give in your blue card.**
- At the U.I.F. office you must register as a "workseeker". Then you must fill in the U.I.F. form. When you get your money, you will only get money from the day you fill in the form.
- You must go to the same U.I.F. office every two weeks. You must sign a book. Sometimes workers sign for many weeks before they get money. But do not give up. Go and sign the book every two weeks.
- When you get a new job, you must get your blue card back from the U.I.F. office. You must give your blue card to your new boss. Your new boss must take money from your wages for the U.I.F. again.

HOW MUCH MONEY WILL YOU GET FROM THE U.I.F.?

You get less than half of your wage from the U.I.F. You get 45% of your wages. For example: if you earn R100 a week, you will get R45 from the U.I.F. If you earn R30 a week, you will get R13.50 from the U.I.F.

You get one week U.I.F. pay for every six weeks you have worked. But you can't get U.I.F. pay for longer than six months. Sometimes a worker can ask for more money after six months. But the worker must have a good reason.

Sometimes workers lose some U.I.F. money. When a worker resigns, he will not get U.I.F. pay for six weeks. And when the worker is fired because he works badly, he will also not get U.I.F. pay for six weeks. So workers who resign and workers who get fired pay a penalty. They lose six weeks of the U.I.F. pay.

When the clerk fills in your U.I.F. form, tell him your reasons why you left your job. Ask him to write your reasons down.

HOW LONG MUST YOU WORK BEFORE YOU GET U.I.F. PAY?

You must work for 13 weeks in the year before you can get U.I.F. pay. If you pay money to the U.I.F. for only 10 weeks, you will get no money from the U.I.F. And you won't get this money back when you leave your job.

CAN MARRIED WOMEN GET U.I.F. PAY?

Yes, a married woman can get money from the U.I.F. She can get money even when her husband has a job. But she must be looking for a job.

Some workers can stay in the city when they have no jobs. These workers must have section 10 rights. These people can get U.I.F. money in the city.

City workers without jobs must first register as "workseekers". Black workers must go to the Pass Office in the city or the Administration Board in the township. "Coloured" workers must go to the nearest Department of Manpower office.

Then you must fill in the U.I.F. form. Sometimes workers can fill in the U.I.F. form at the same office where they registered as a "workseeker". Sometimes workers must go to another office to fill in the form. They may have to go to the Commissioner's office, the Department of Manpower or the Department of Co-operation and Development.

WHERE CAN CONTRACT WORKERS GET U.I.F. PAY?

Many workers cannot stay in the city when they have no jobs. These workers are called contract workers. Contract workers come from the rural areas or the "homelands".

Contract workers must go to the magistrate's office or the labour office in the place where they come from. **Contract workers must not go to the Pass Office in the city for U.I.F. money.**

Many contract workers have problems getting U.I.F. money. For example, 200 workers in a small town in Natal waited for two years before they got money from the U.I.F. Some workers don't go back to get U.I.F. money. They say they are wasting their time. They stay in the city and try to find another job.

Section 10 right workers get money more easily. Check to see if you can get section 10 rights.

But remember: **If you do go home for U.I.F. pay, don't forget your blue card. Don't go home without it!**

WHAT ABOUT WORKERS FROM THE "INDEPENDENT" HOMELANDS?

Contract workers from the **Transkei** and **Venda** can't get money from the U.I.F. If their boss takes U.I.F. money from their wages, they can get their money back. They can get back the U.I.F. money they paid in the last three years. Workers only pay a small part of their wages to the U.I.F. So they will not get a lot of money back. If they do want their money back, they must go to an organisation for help.

Only some workers from the **Ciskei** can get money from the U.I.F. Workers who paid the U.I.F. before December 1981 can get money. But these workers will only get money from the U.I.F. until December 1984. If the boss takes U.I.F. money from workers from the Ciskei, the workers can get their money back. If they want their money back, they must go to an organisation for help.

Contract workers from **Bophuthatswana** have their own U.I.F. They must get money from the labour office or magistrate's office in Bophuthatswana. Workers from Bophuthatswana must make sure their bosses send their U.I.F. money to the Bophuthatswana U.I.F. Some bosses make a mistake. They send the money from Bophuthatswana workers to the U.I.F. in South Africa. These workers can get their money back. If they want their money back, they must go to an organisation for help.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS MADE A NEW LAW. CONTRACT WORKERS FROM "INDEPENDENT" HOMELANDS MAY SOON GET MONEY FROM THE U.I.F. AGAIN. LOOK OUT FOR NEWS ABOUT THIS NEW LAW.

CAN YOU APPEAL?

Sometimes workers are not happy with what the U.I.F. decides. These workers can appeal. They can write a letter saying why they are not happy. Workers must appeal before 30 days. Workers who appeal must try go to an organisation for help.

SOME PROBLEMS WITH THE U.I.F.

- Workers pay most of the money to the U.I.F. But many workers feel they have no say how the U.I.F. uses the money.
- Many workers don't get money from the U.I.F. Farm workers and domestic workers can't get U.I.F. money. These workers are the poorest workers.
- Contract workers only get U.I.F. money in the "homelands" or rural areas. Many trade unions want workers to get U.I.F. money in any place the worker wants.

WHAT ORGANISATIONS CAN HELP YOU WITH THE U.I.F.?

INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY

Johannesburg.
4th Floor Room 415
Cnr Kerk and Rissik Street
Johannesburg
Tel. (011) 836 - 4422

GENERAL WORKERS UNION AID SERVICE

Cape:
1st Floor Benbow Building
Beverley Street
Athlone
Cape Town
Telephone: (021) 67 - 0870

THE BLACK SASH

Cape:
5 Long Street
Mowbray
Cape Town
Tel: (021) 65 - 3513

EAST RAND COMMUNITY ADVICE CENTRE

Katlehong
Roman Catholic Church
Sacred Heart Parish
1231 Makubo Street
Katlehong
(No telephone)

2 Harrysmith Road
Grahamstown
Tel. (0461) 2774

Johannesburg:

1st Floor Khotso House
42 De Villiers Street
Johannesburg
Tel. (011) 37 - 2435/6

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SA INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS:

Eastern Cape.

Oxford Shopping Centre
256 Oxford Street
East London
Tel: (0431)2 - 3610

INDUSTRIAL AID CENTRE

Vereeniging:

312 Trevor Building
Voortrekker Street
Vereeniging
Tel: (160) 22 - 4743

Johannesburg:

Auden House
68 De Korte Street
Johannesburg
Tel: (011) 724 - 4441

FOSATU WORKERS PROJECT

Natal

2 Central Court
125 Gale Street
Durban
Tel. (031) 39 - 9511

Transvaal

7 Fines Building
28 Voortrekker Street
Benoni
Tel: (011) 54 - 3663 ●

THE TRADE UNION IN YOUR AREA CAN ALSO HELP YOU

Do you want to know more about U.I.F?



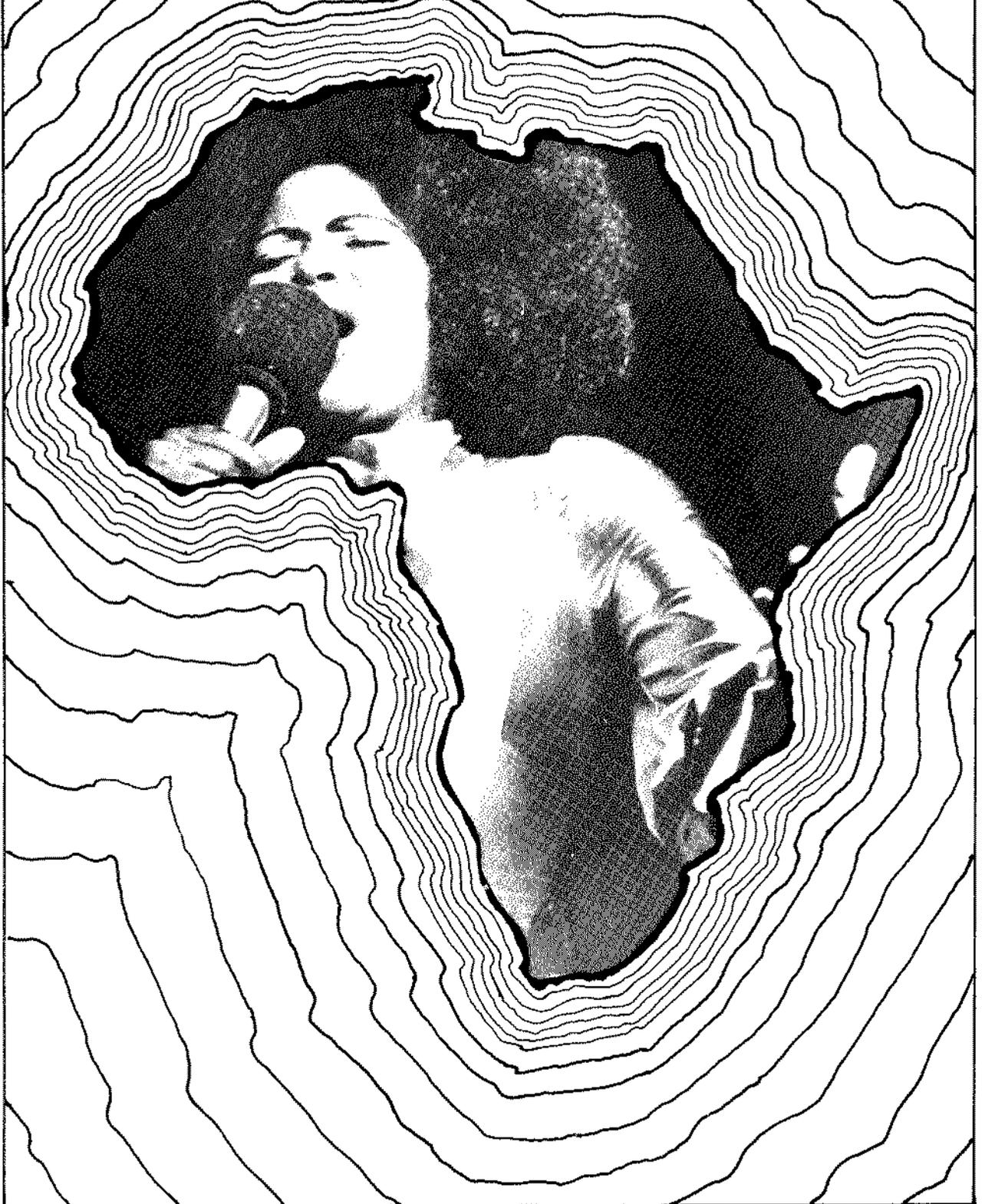
LEARN AND TEACH SELLS A BOOK ON THE U.I.F. The book costs 70 cents. If you want the book write to: Learn and Teach

P.O. Box 11074
Johannesburg

Send a postal order for 70 cents. Don't forget to give us your name and address.;

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LADY AFRICA



The night the music stopped



The show was full that night - a Saturday night nearly four years ago. The crowd sang along. They whistled and clapped. They were having a good time. They were listening to Lady Africa sing "I never loved a man".

Lady Africa felt good. She was making people happy. She felt like the queen of the world. Then something happened. Her right cheek felt hot and funny - like a hairy spider was walking on her. The feeling went down the side of her body. And then the darkness...

She woke up. The crowd was gone. The music had stopped. She felt alone. She called for help. But her voice was gone. She tried to get out of bed. But her legs wouldn't move.

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Lady Africa was very sick. And she knew it. She lay in hospital. The weeks and months went by. She had lots of time to think.

She thought about her childhood in Queenstown. She remembered singing in the school choir. And singing Xhosa songs with the other young girls on the way to the river. Young Nomvul'inile Margaret Mcingana loved to sing. She often thought about the great Mirriam Makeba. She wanted to sing like her.

Margaret's parents were poor people. They loved their daughter. But when she spoke about singing like Mirriam Makeba, they said she was dreaming.

But Margaret was not dreaming. She knew what she wanted. One day she finished cleaning the house. She changed her clothes and packed a small parcel. She went to the station and caught a train to Johannesburg. She was eighteen years old.

Margaret stepped off the train at Park Station, Johannesburg. Her eyes were big and her heart was beating. She saw people wherever she looked. She looked up and saw buildings touching the sky. She heard cars hooting and hawkers shouting. She was in a different world.

Margaret needed money. So she soon found a job. She did domestic work in Parktown. The work was boring. But Margaret never stopped singing. She sang while she cleaned the house. And she sang while she washed the pots and pans.

One day her employer had some visitors. They asked Margaret to sing. Her employers put her singing onto a tape recorder. When Margaret stopped singing, they played the song back on the tape recorder. Margaret looked at the peoples' faces. She saw they loved her singing. She knew she was good.

Margaret waited for her chance. Then she heard a place called Dorkay House was looking for singers. Margaret went to Dorkay House. They liked her voice. They asked her to sing in a play called Sponono. The play did well. The play went to America - and Margaret went with the play.

Margaret learnt and saw many things in America. She also changed her name. People in America could not say Nomvul'inile Mcingana. So she called herself Margaret Singana. But many people called her Lady Africa. They said she was the best singer in Africa.

Lady Africa went forward fast. She never looked back. She was the star in the play Ipi-Tombi. She made hit songs like "Hamba bhekile", "Stand by your man" and "I never loved a man". She won prizes in South Africa and other countries. Her dream was coming true.

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And then on the Saturday night four years ago, the dream stopped suddenly. Now Lady Africa lay in hospital. She thought about the past for many months. And thousands of her fans asked "Is Lady Africa finished?"

Then one morning Lady Africa woke up. She whispered "Igorha lifel' edabini" (A soldier dies in battle). "I must stop thinking about the past. I must think about the future. Tell my fans I'm coming back".

Lady Africa started all over again. She struggled for three years. Her voice came back slowly. And she forced herself to stand up. She worked hard every day. The days were long and filled with pain.

Lady Africa did not suffer for nothing. Her beautiful voice came back. She went back to work last year. She made a record called "Nothing to Fear". On the record she sings "There is nothing to fear but fear itself".

Last month Lady Africa sang at a concert in Soweto. She sang sitting in a wheelchair. The people cried when they heard her. The people did not cry because they were sad. They cried because they were happy. Lady Africa was singing again. ●



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Dear learn and Teach readers
I love you all
Lady Africa



'Horses are like people'



Patrick Mapanga works at the Turffontein race course. He told Learn and Teach about his job:

I was born on a farm in the Eastern Transvaal. I was born 42 years ago.

My parents were farm workers. Our whole family worked on the farm. I did not go to school. My brothers and sisters also did not go to school. The school was far away.

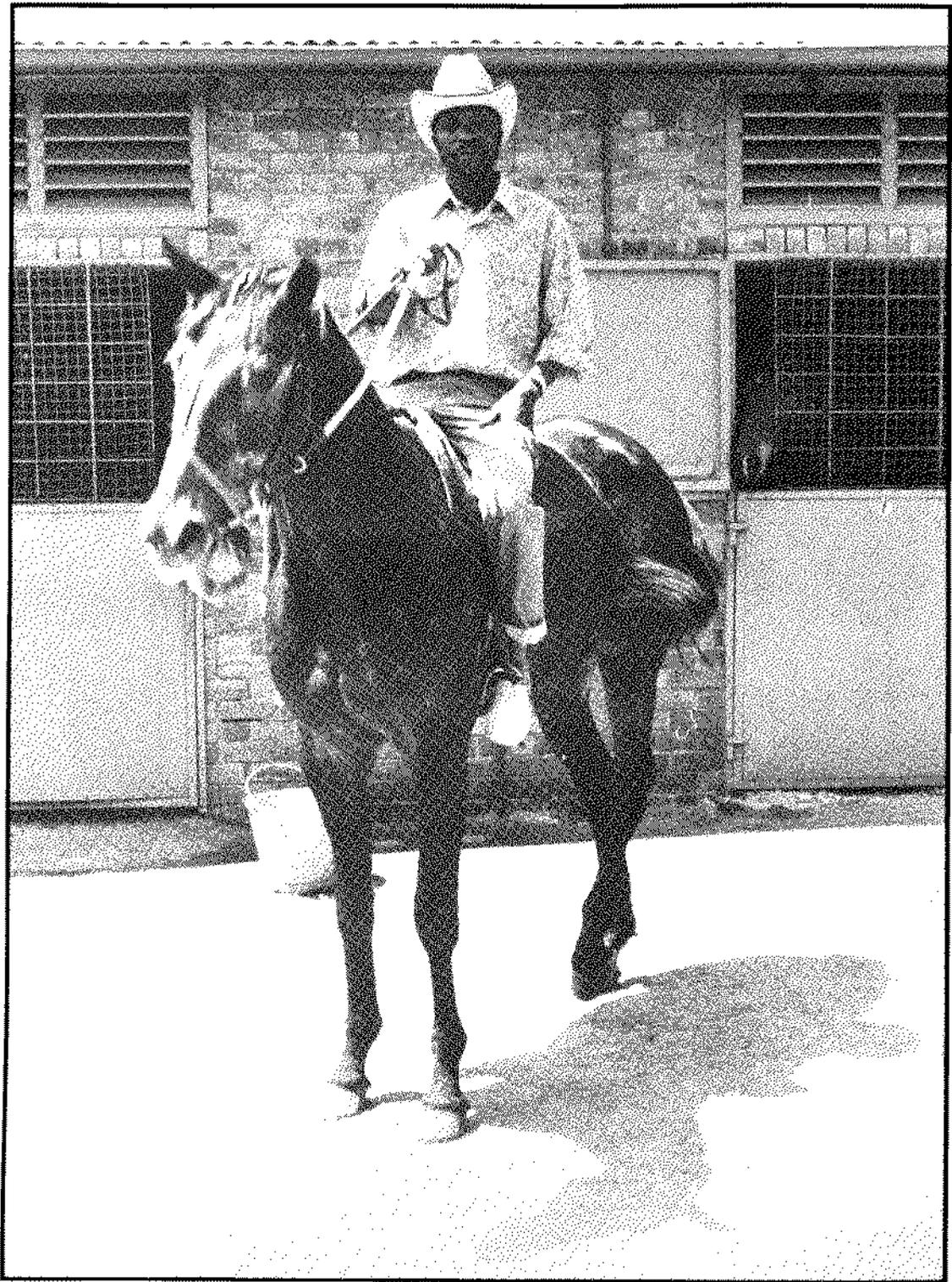
I looked after the cattle on the farm. I like animals. But I did not like my job. The farmer did not pay well. He paid me one rand a month.

In 1959 I left the farm. I wanted to find a better job. I went to Johannesburg. I was lucky. I found a job quickly. I found a job at the Turffontein race course.

I still work in the same job. I look after the race horses. And I clean the stables. I live at the race course with the other workers.

I start work at 5 o'clock in the morning. We clean the stables first. Then we take the horses to the track. We give the horses exercise. Sometimes we ride the horses slowly. Sometimes we ride them fast. The trainer tells us what to do. Race horses need lots of exercise.

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At 7 o'clock we bring the horses back. We clean the horses with brushes. And we give the horses water. At 9 o'clock we give the horses food. We give them pellets, lucerne and hay. We stop working at 10 o'clock.

We go back to work at 2 o'clock. We walk the horses for half an hour. After we walk the horses, we clean them. And then we feed them again.

On Saturdays and Wednesdays the horses race. We clean the horses very well. The horses must look good on racing day. We talk softly to the horses. We tell them to win.

I like betting money on the horses. In 1974 I won R1 700 on the jackpot. But sometimes I don't win for many months. Horse racing can eat your money up. I know many people who spend all their money on the horses. I am very careful. I always send money home first. I only bet when I have some extra money.

People always think I know when a horse will win. They ask me, "Is the horse good? Is the horse trying?"

I don't know when the horse will win. Nobody knows. But I know when the horse has a chance. I know when a horse is fit.

When a horse is fit, the lines on the horse's bottom stick out. The horse does not "piss" a lot. And a fit horse never finishes his food.

But a fit horse often loses the race. Horses are like people. Sometimes the horse feels good. Sometimes the horse doesn't feel good. Nobody can tell what the horse is thinking. If I knew everything about horses, I would not be cleaning stables. I would be a rich man. ●

Can you make a sentence?

When fire I a light am I cold

'A long way from Marabastad'

The story of Bra Zeke



In 1957 Professor Es'kia "Zeke" Mphahlele left South Africa. He didn't come back for 20 years. When he did come back, a big crowd went to meet him. They kissed him. They hugged him. They shook his hand. They were glad to have him back.

Zeke is a professor. But he doesn't look like one. He doesn't wear fancy clothes. He looks like anybody else. And he talks to everybody. He talks to old ladies and kids. They call him Bra Zeke.

Zeke has had a full life. The little boy from Marabastad has done many things. And he has visited many places. He has come a long way.

Zeke was born in Marabastad 63 years ago. Marabastad was a township near Pretoria. Zeke's parents were poor. His father was a shop messenger. His mother was a washer-woman.

When Zeke was five years old, his parents sent him to his grandfather's kraal. His grandfather lived in Pietersburg. In Pietersburg Zeke got his first job. He looked after his grandfather's goats and sheep.

Zeke started work at half past four in the morning. He walked with the goats and sheep in the mountains. He walked about 15 miles every day. He took the animals back in the evening.

Zeke did not think about school. The nearest school was 10 miles away. Sometimes his grandmother sent him to the school. But Zeke did not like school. He was always behind in class.

Zeke had a good time in Pietersburg. He played with the other children in the evenings. They hunted rabbits and other small animals in the moonlight. They played stick-fighting with soft sticks from willow trees. And

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they boxed on the soft river sand.

Then Zeke's father died. Zeke went back to his mother in Marabastad. Marabastad was different to the mountains of Pietersburg. The houses were close together. The township was crowded. And poor white people lived nearby. The township people called them "Skoenvel" because their skins were so rough.

Zeke's mother had one big wish. She wanted to give her son an education. So Zeke went back to school. He was 14 years old. He could not read or write.

Zeke was the eldest son. He helped his mother. He woke up early. He swept the house. He made breakfast for the family. And then he got onto his bicycle. He went to fetch the dirty washing from his mother's customers.

After school Zeke helped his mother again. He worked until 10 o'clock at night. And when the house was quiet, he studied. He studied hard. He wanted to do well.

Sometimes Zeke helped his mother in another way. His mother sold liquor to make some extra money. Zeke's job was simple. He stood outside the house and watched for the police.

Zeke loved Marabastad. He loved the people. They were all poor. But they

stood together. They were kind to each other. Zeke loved Sundays best of all. On Sundays Zeke dressed in his best clothes. And he went to watch the Malaitas.

The Malaitas were men who worked in the white suburbs. On Sundays they dressed in white shoes, white socks, white shirts and white caps. And white handkerchiefs always hung out of their pockets.

They sang when they marched through town. A crowd of people always followed them. The Malaitas stopped at the open ground in Second Avenue. They made two lines. Then they started boxing. They all boxed at the same time. They boxed until they bled. Their



The young "Zeke"

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white clothes turned red-brown from the dust.

Now Zeke loved school. He wanted to learn about everything. He did well at school. He got his junior certificate. He was 19 years old.

Zeke went to Adams College in Natal. He studied teaching. When he finished he did not teach straight away. He went to work at a blind peoples' home. He was a clerk. In his spare time he studied for his matric.

One day the Orlando High School choir came to sing for the blind people. Zeke fell in love with one of the teachers. Her name was Rebecca. He married her a few years later.

Zeke worked at the blind peoples' home for three years. Then he went to teach at Orlando High School. He taught the children in the day. At night he studied for a university degree.

in 1952 the government started "Bantu Education". Zeke did not like Bantu education. And he was not scared to say so. He was fired.

Zeke went to teach in Lesotho. But he did not like it. He came back after six months. He got a job with Drum magazine. Now Zeke found a new love. He started writing. He has never stopped writing. He has written many books.

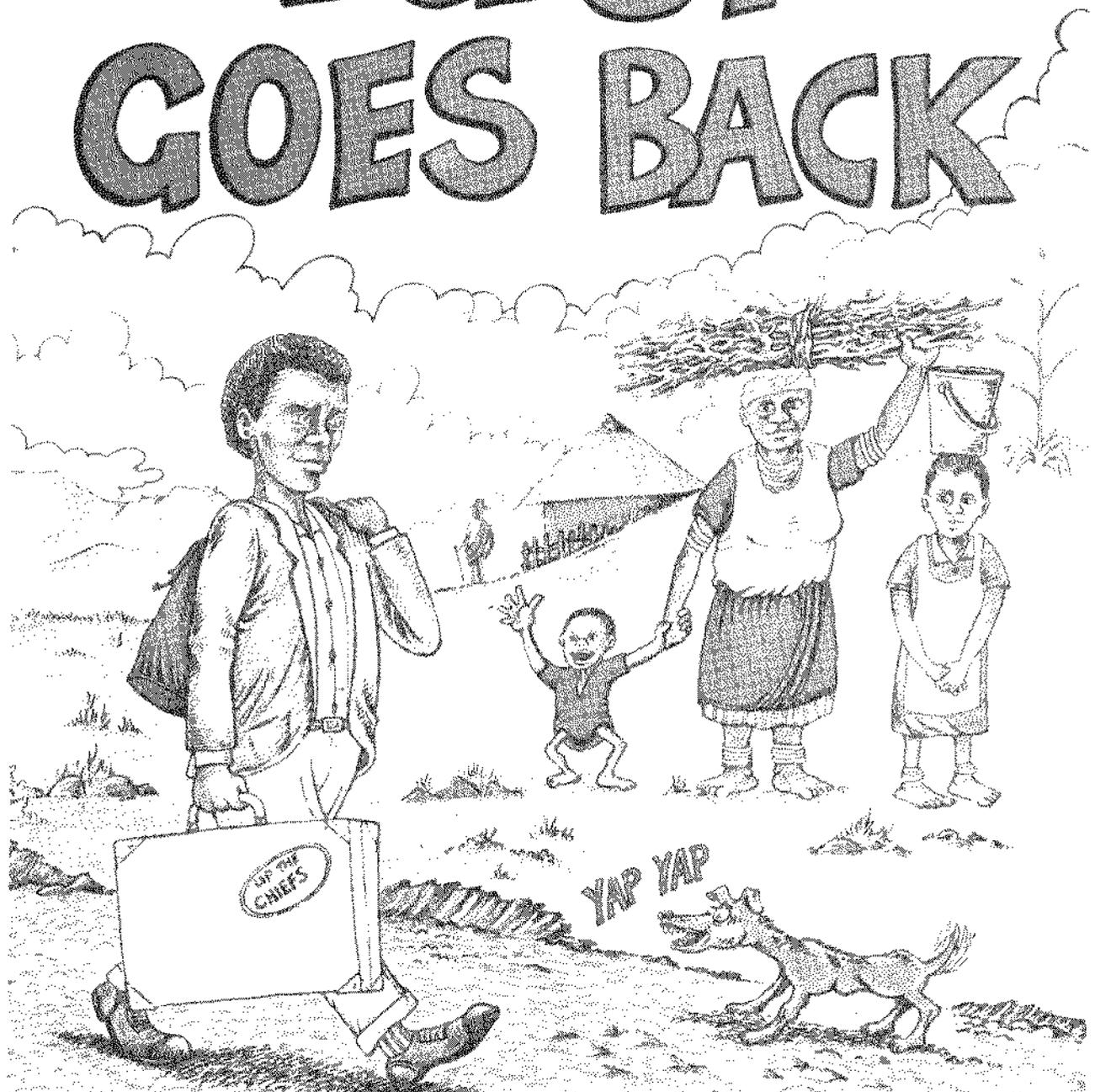
Then Zeke left South Africa. He wanted to see the world. He taught and studied in many places. He lived in Nigeria. Then he lived in France. And then he lived in Kenya. And then he lived in America. And then he lived in Zambia. And then he went back to America.

But Zeke never forgot about the mountains of Pietersburg. He never forgot about the kind people of Marabastad. He knew he would come back to South Africa one day. And he did come back. He came back to the place where he belongs. ●



LEARN AND TEACH

VUSI GOES BACK



A COMIC BOOK ABOUT THE HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA

Preganian Comix/E.D.A.

LEARN AND TEACH

A comic book with a DIFFERENCE

"Vusi goes back" is a comic book. But it is a comic book with a difference. The comic book tells the history of South Africa.

"Vusi goes back" does not tell the history of rich and famous people. The book tells the history of ordinary people in South Africa. It tells the history of the workers in South Africa.

Vusi is a young man from Soweto. He goes to visit his family in the Transkei. His family is suffering. The children are hungry. And the land is dry and cracked.

Vusi wants to know why the people are suffering. He talks to his grandfather. His grandfather tells him the history of his people. When Vusi hears the history of his people, he learns why they are suffering today.

The book shows how South Africa has changed. In the past people made and grew all the things they needed. They owned the land together. They did not work for wages.

Vusi learns why people now live in townships and hostels. He learns why they must now work for wages. And he learns why people are suffering in the homelands.

"Vusi goes back" is twenty pages long. The book has hundreds of very good pictures. The book has one problem. The writing is very small. But the book is good for anybody who wants to understand the past - and the present.

SPECIAL OFFER TO LEARN AND TEACH READERS

Learn and Teach readers can get "Vusi goes back" for 60 cents. The book costs R1.00 in the shops. Send a postal order for 60 cents to:

E.D.A.
P.O. Box 62054
Marshalltown
2107

(Don't forget to say you are a Learn and Teach reader. And don't forget to give your name and address). ●

LEARN AND TEACH



Letter puzzle

Look at the pictures and fill in the right words.

Look for the words here.
 panga, bread, pick, fifty three, heart,
 rain, thirty five, eat, angry, price, food,
 letter, hoe.

Dear Nelson,

We are still waiting for



Thank you for the



and the flour in the



I will make  with the flour.

I am  about the new

.....  of bread. We never have

enough good . The children are hungry.

White bread now costs (53)

cents. Brown bread now costs (35)

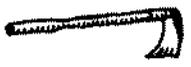
cents. What can we



Must we  for food in our own land?

The people who make these prices have no . I hear that people are meeting in Cape Town. They are also angry about the new prices. Please send me some newspapers. I want to read more about the price of bread.

Can you buy some tools for the garden?

I need a , a 
and a .

We think of you,
much love,
Smangele.

Fill in the right word

① I carry a tin of water on my	head
② I the bad news yesterday.	heard
③ I these people very well.	now
④ it is summer.	know
⑤ I in Soweto.	live
⑥ I home at 6 a.m. everyday.	leave
⑦ Please in this chair.	seat
⑧ There is an empty on the bus.	sit

Here are the answers.

① head ② heard ③ know ④ now ⑤ live

⑥ leave ⑦ sit ⑧ seat.

Use these words to make a sentence.

We have done two sentences.

woman....finger

The woman has cut her finger.

man....leg

The man has cut his leg.

Write sentences using her or his.

The girl.... leg

..... has cut ①

The boy....finger _____

..... has cut ②

My husband....foot _____

..... has cut ③

My wife....arm _____

..... has cut ④

My mother....hand _____

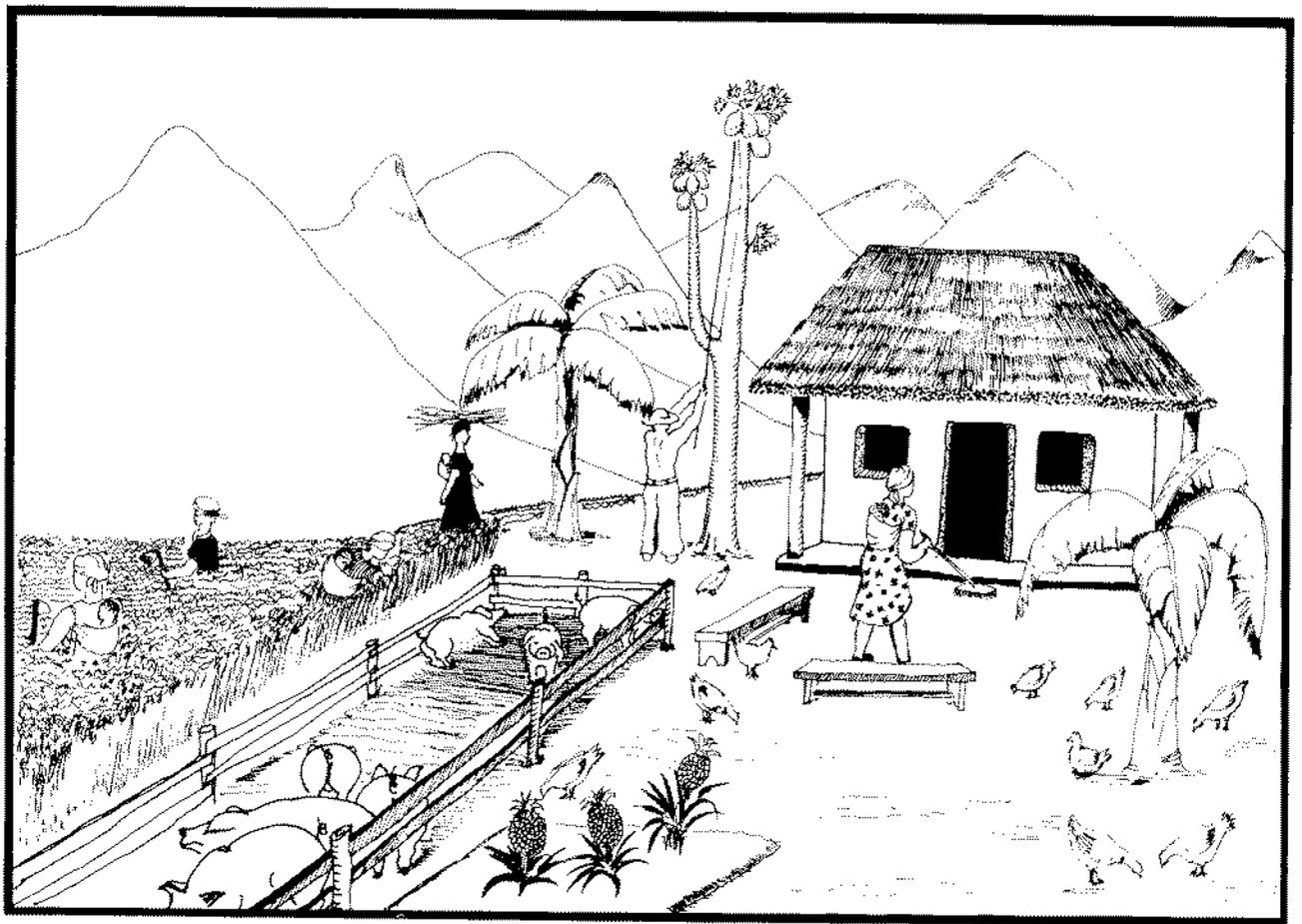
..... has cut ⑤

My father....leg _____

..... has cut ⑥

answers

1)her 2)his 3)his 4)her 5)her 6)his.



Count how many things you can see.

There are hens. There are pawpaws

There are pigs. There are babies

There are windows. There are women

There is house. There are mountains

There are benches. There are pineapples

Letters from our readers

Dear Learn and Teach

I bought the Learn and Teach magazine in a shop in Durban last month. I have not bought the magazine before.

I really liked the magazine. I have shown it to all my friends. I liked the stories about the old guys - "King Force", "Sofasonke" and Helen Joseph.

I want to get the magazine every month. Can you send it to me?

E.M. Mbonambi
Ntokozweni

Yes, we can send the magazine to you every month. Please send us a postal order for R2.50. We will then send you the next 10 issues. (Our address is: Learn and Teach, P.O. Box 11074, Johannesburg, 2000 -editor.

Dear Learn and Teach

I liked your story on factory workers rights very much. But many workers cannot understand English. So I sent you your story back in seSotho. Can you print my seSotho story in your magazine?

K. Lehoko
Katlehong

Thank you for the story. Before we print your story, we must write the story in other languages as well. -editor

Dear Learn and Teach

Thank you for the stories on skin lightening creams. I hope newspapers and magazines stop advertising skin lightening creams.

Elizabeth Mashego
Johannesburg

Dear Learn and Teach

I enjoy reading your magazine. Thank you for the stories on skin lightening creams. I don't understand why people use these creams. We are born black. We must not be ashamed. We must be proud!

P. Jiyane
Tembisa

Dear Learn and Teach

I have read many Learn and Teach magazines. I have shown the magazine to many of my friends. They asked me to write to Learn and Teach.

My friends are factory workers. I am studying for a university degree. I am very keen to help my friends.

Can Learn and Teach help me to help my friends?

Xola Nakase.
King Williamstown.

Learn and Teach trains teachers to help people learn English. We will give a course soon. We will write to you before we give the next course. We also train teachers to help people in other languages. -editor

LEARN AND TEACH

Dear Learn and Teach

Thank you for your magazine. Your magazine helps many people. In your magazine (Volume 4) you wrote about factory worker rights. I work in a hotel. I work 10 hours a day for six days a week. Can you please tell me about hotel worker rights?

P.K.

Johannesburg

In our next magazine we will print a list of all the trade unions. We will tell workers where to go for help. So don't forget to buy our next magazine.

-editor

Dear Learn and Teach

Last month I did a business course for four weeks. The course cost me R150.00. I did the course because they promised to find me a job afterwards.

When I finished the course, they only gave me a certificate. They did not find me a job. What can I do?

S.T. Tsoinyana

Sebokeng

You must go to an organization for help. Go to the Hoek Street Law Clinic. The address is. 801 Metro Centre, 266 Bree Street (cnr Hoek Street) Johannesburg.

-editor

Dear Learn and Teach

I have a problem. Can you please help me?

I left school because we are short of money. I want to work for a while to get some money. Then I want to go back to school.

I found a job in Alberton. But the Pass Office sent me home. They said they didn't want to see me anymore. What can I do?

S.M. Madie

Pietersburg

You must go to an organization for help. The nearest organization to Pietersburg is the Black Sash in Pretoria. Their address is: Presbyterian Church, 294 Schoeman Street, Pretoria. They are only open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings.

-editor



Write your letters to

Learn and Teach,
P.O. Box 11074,
Johannesburg 2000

LEARN AND TEACH

SLOPPY

BUYS A CAR

Don't buy cars from crooks - or you may end up riding a bicycle!

© Metchumi/Mazin '82.

Thursday morning... Lizzie comes back from the shops...

Ah! You brought a newspaper! I want to see the racing results!

Sloppy reads the results.

Ayta daar! Lizzie! We are rich!

I won the jackpot!!

I'm going to buy a car! But first I must buy us all new clothes!

Tum de dum

Sloppy collects his money. He buys new clothes for all three of them...

Now we must buy a nice car!

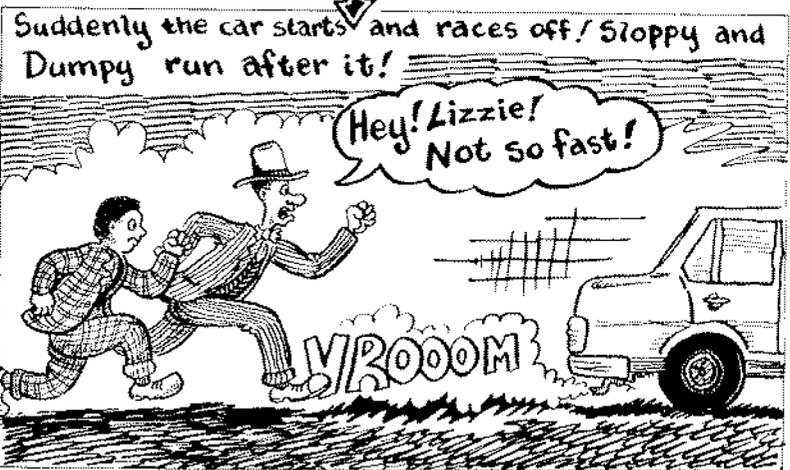
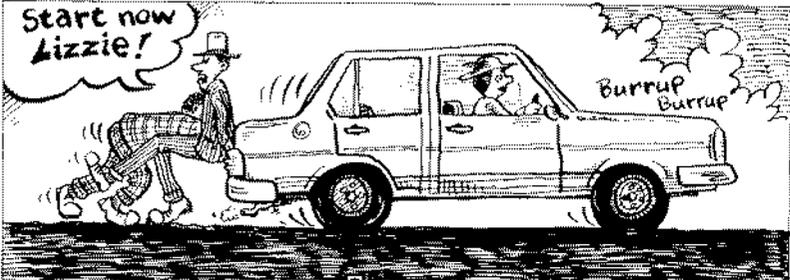
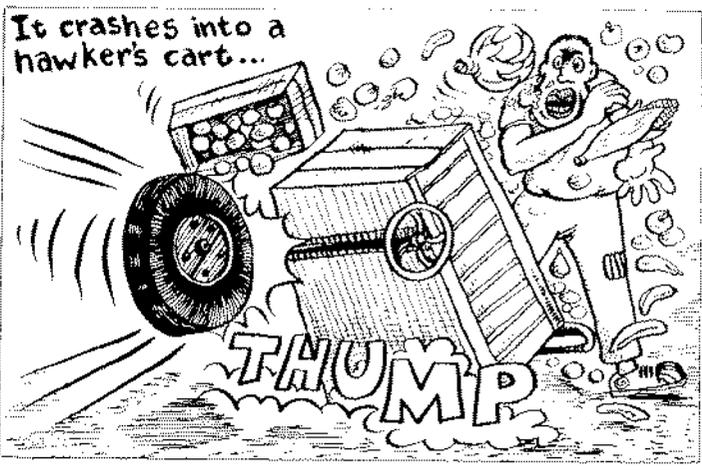
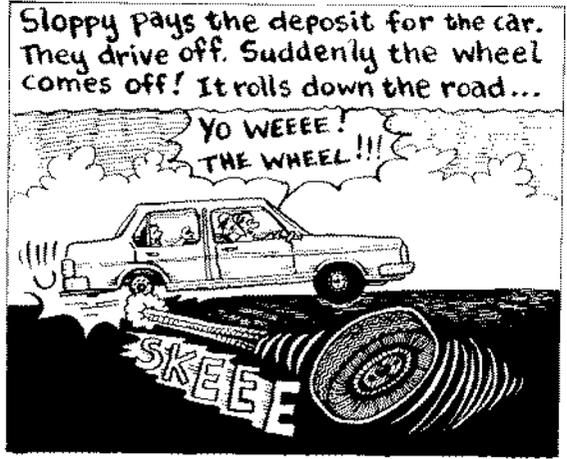
Good day, sir. You wish to buy one of our beautiful cars? This way, sir - I'm sure that you'll find a bargain!

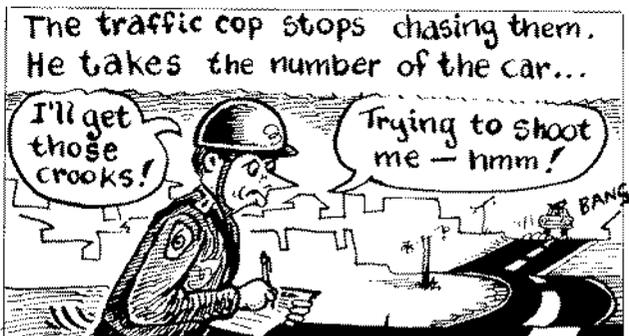
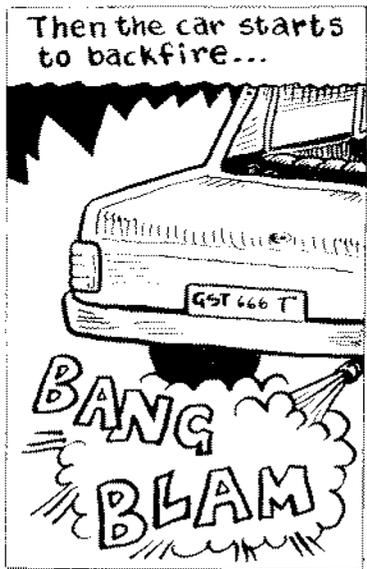
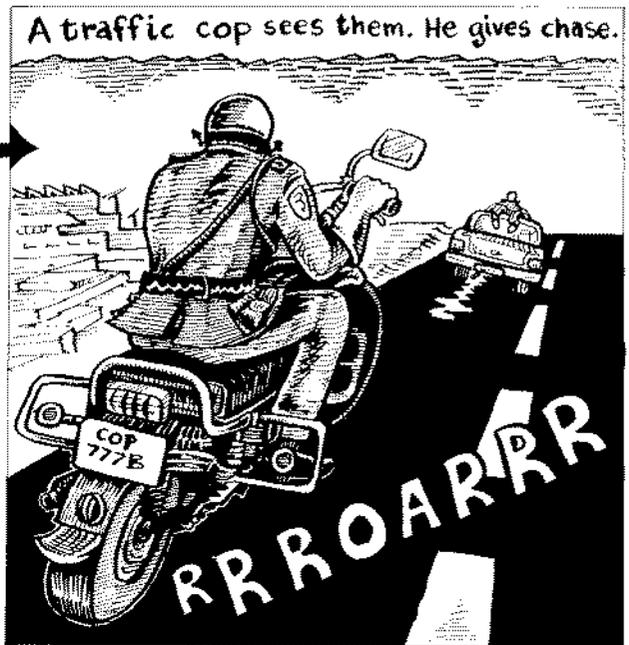
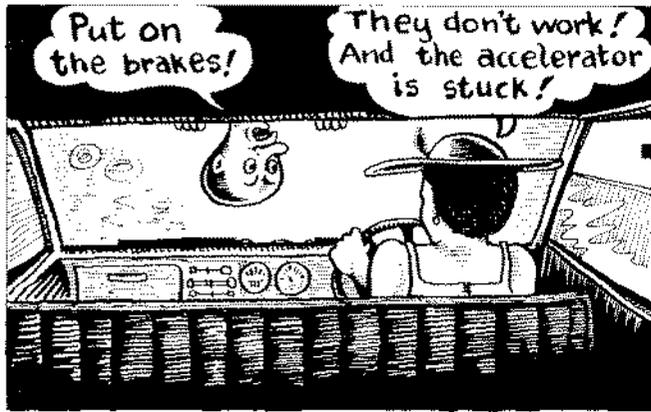
Sloppy chooses the car he likes...

Very good choice, sir! This car is very strong! I guarantee that it will not give you any trouble!

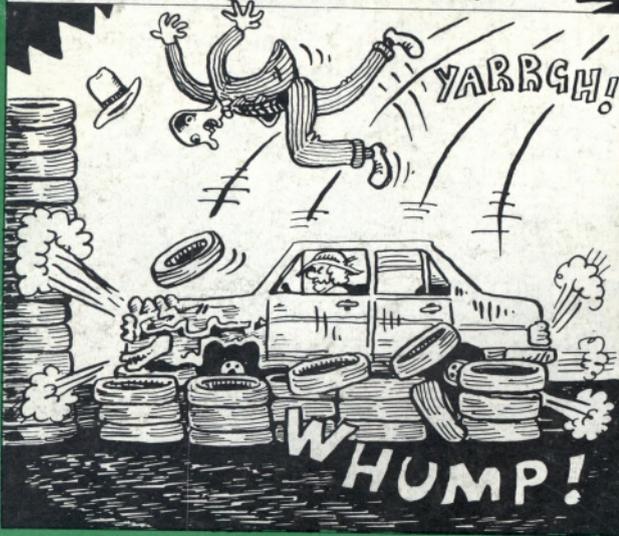
HONEST HENRY'S
QUALITY USED CARS

LEARN AND TEACH





They land on a pile of tyres, back in Honest Henry's used car lot!

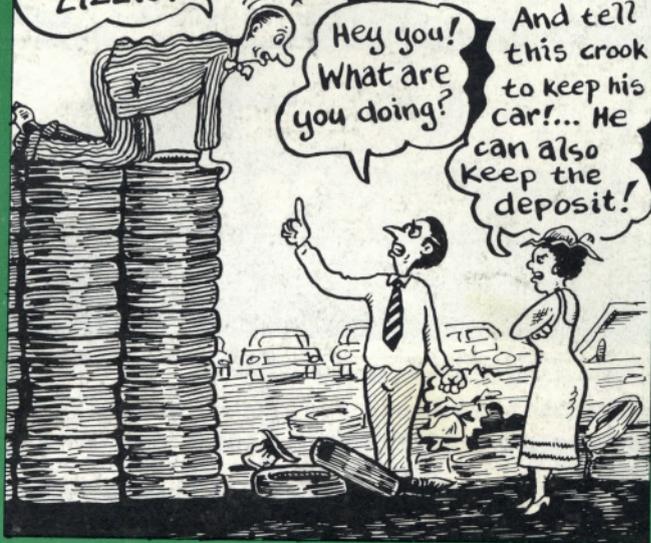


Are you okay Lizzie?

I'm fine, Slop!

Hey you! What are you doing?

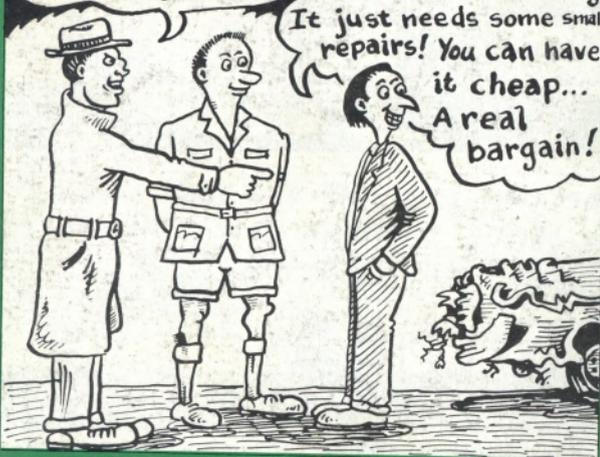
And tell this crook to keep his car!... He can also keep the deposit!



Honest Henry is happy. He gets the car back. And he keeps Sloppy's deposit. But the next day police detectives visit Honest Henry...

Good day sir! Is this your car?

Yes, yes! It is a beautiful little thing! It just needs some small repairs! You can have it cheap... A real bargain!



But the police do not wait for Honest Henry to finish...

We are police. We are arresting you for reckless driving, and for trying to shoot a traffic cop!

But-b-but

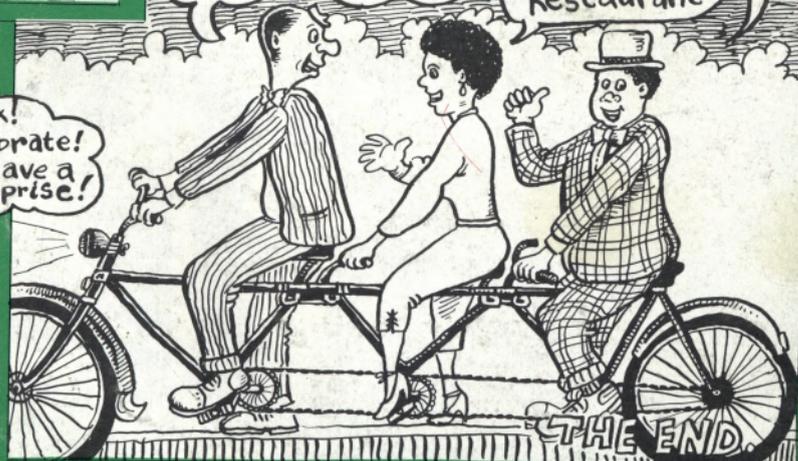


So that evening...

Okay, which restaurant are we going to?

Ayta daar!

Modise's Restaurant



The next day at Lizzie's house...

The paper says Honest Henry has been arrested.

Serves him right, the crook! We must celebrate! But first, I have a surprise!



THE END.
More fun with Sloppy, Dumpy and Lizzie next issue!