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The youth magazine for all

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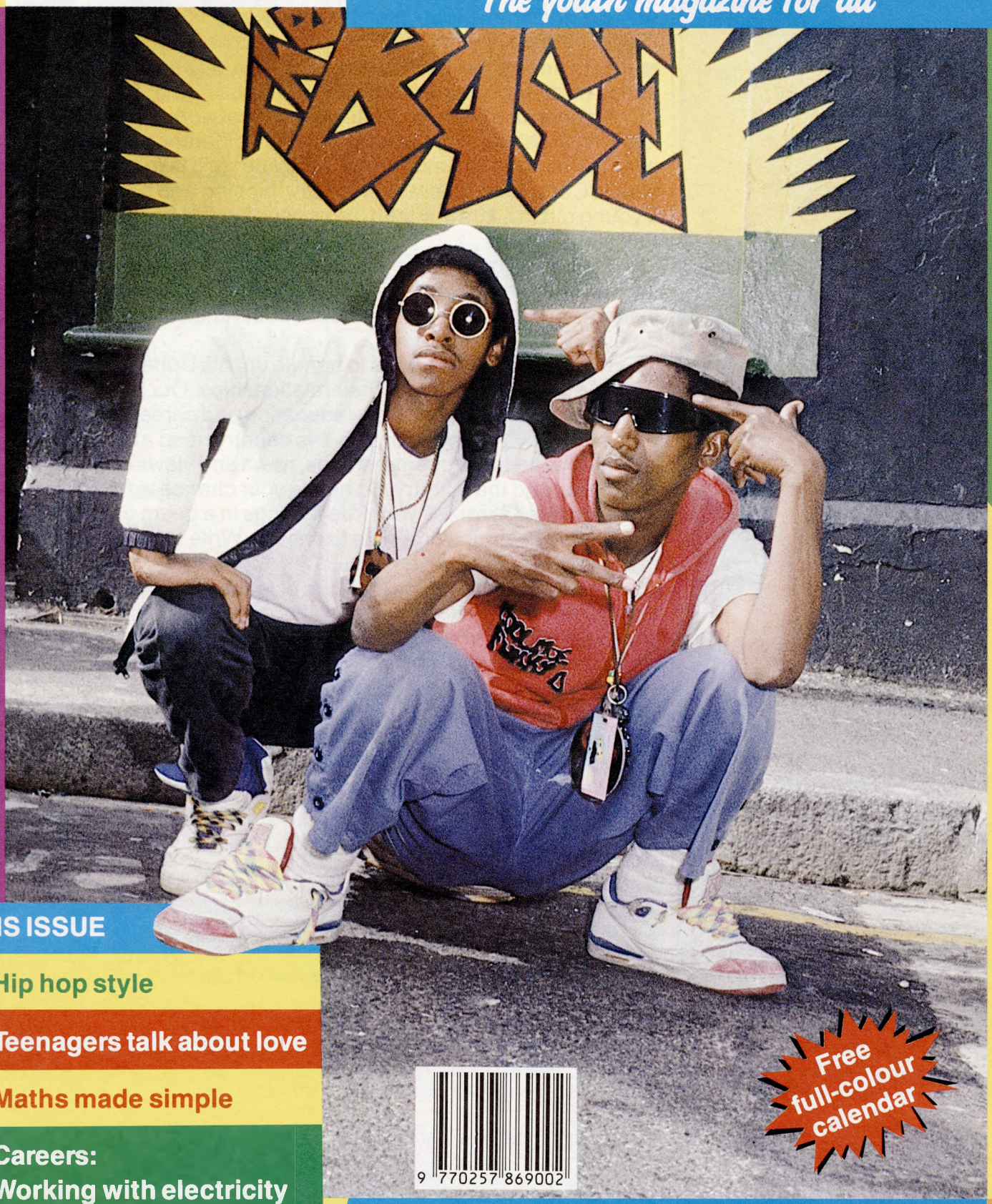

THIS ISSUE

- Hip hop style
- Teenagers talk about love
- Maths made simple
- Careers: Working with electricity
- Win prizes worth R1 000

Free full-colour calendar

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EDITORIAL

Dear Readers,

It's tough being a teenager. There's pressure from all sides – your friends, parents and teachers. You've got lots of questions that no-one will answer. If you want to get on top of your world, don't be without Upbeat in 1992.

This year Upbeat is bigger, brighter and better than ever. There are more pages, more competitions, music and fashion. And the good news is you can find us everywhere – on the street, in your corner shop or in the CNA. We also have special offers for teachers and students. Subscribe before April and you could win prizes worth R1 000.

Upbeat also helps you with your school work. But it's not like learning in school. This is learning with a difference. We open your eyes to the world around you. In this issue we'll take you to a night club in Cape Town where everyone is 'hipping and hopping.' Meet a young girl in a faraway land, most of us know nothing about – Pakistan.

For comic lovers there's our action packed comic 'Taxidriver'. Follow the adventures of Kabu a taxidriver from Sekhukhuneland in the Transvaal and learn all about South Africa in the 1950s. It's a great way to learn history!

No issue is too hot for us to handle. In this Upbeat young people share secrets about their relationships. Our advice page answers your questions on sex education and careers.

We believe young people in this country need a voice. Each issue is packed with poems, stories, news and views of young people around the country. So here's your chance to tell the world what you think, express your true feelings in a poem or ask those questions grown-ups don't like to answer. Write to us, it is your magazine.

Upbeat is for teachers too. Lots of teachers around the country use Upbeat to promote a different kind of learning in their classes: learning that gets students thinking, helps them understand their world and most of all that's FUN. Read how Mrs Naylor a teacher from Cape Town uses Upbeat with her students.

Finally, did you know you have rights? The right to be heard is just one of them. The Rights of Young People is the theme of our calendar this year. And it's FREE in this issue for you to put up on your classroom or bedroom wall.

Read, learn and enjoy!
Editor

Next Issue

- Meet Mashard. He lives on the streets of New York.
- Should South Africa play in international sport? Young local sports stars talk.
- Geography: Win a globe of the world.
- Young fabulous fashions

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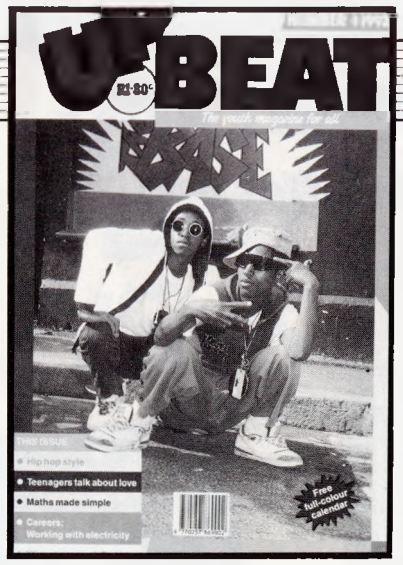

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Sally Shorkend

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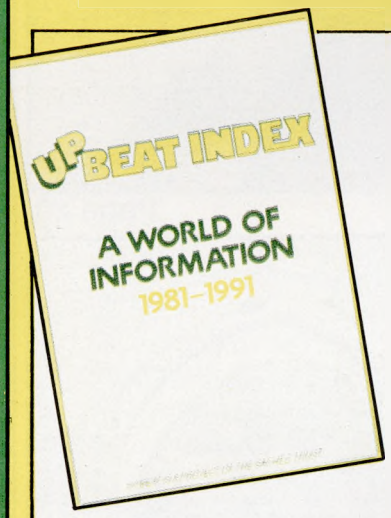
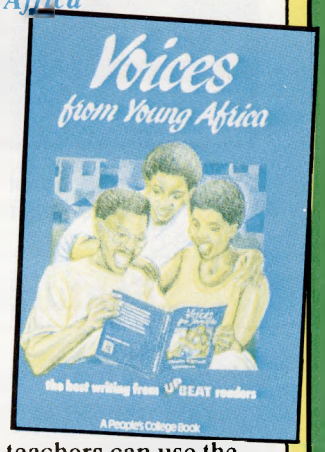
Upbeat puts life into learning

We have lots of exciting resources to offer you!



This Index provides a guide to everything that has been in Upbeat over the past **10 years.**
Use the index to look for information on a wide range of topics.
This index is **invaluable** for your schoolwork. If you don't have back copies of Upbeat, you can order copies of the articles FREE from your nearest SACHED library.
Teachers, students and librarians,order your copy now.
No library is complete without one.
PRICE: R10.00

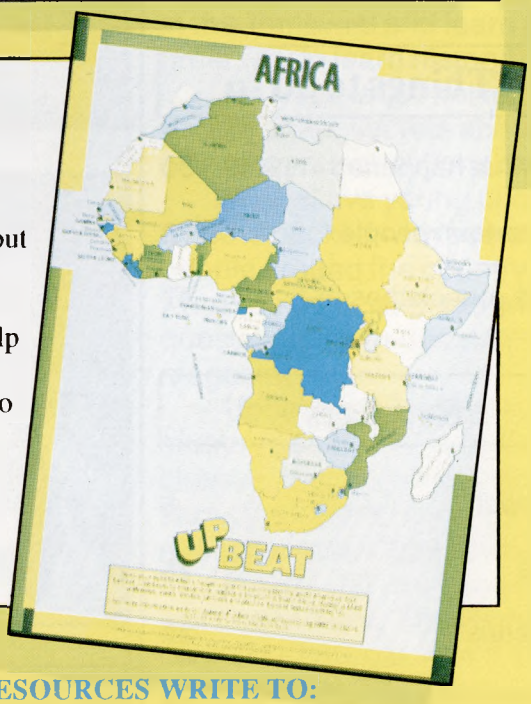
Voices from Young Africa



This book is a celebration of the best prose and poetry from our readers. It is a book about growing up in South Africa, written by young people speaking for themselves. English teachers can use the book to teach creative writing, encourage reading or hold debates.
PRICE: R15.00

Africa poster

Do you know much about this continent of ours?
This colourful map will liven your room and help you learn!
Teachers use this map to brighten up your classroom!
PRICE: R1.00



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With each order you will receive a FREE Upbeat button or sticker.

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UPBEAT EVENTS

Last year Upbeat, together with the Weekly Mail, organised two fun-filled days.

FILM DAY
The children – and some parents too – of Alexandra, Johannesburg spent an exciting day watching films and learning how they are made. Here well-known actor, Ramolao, shows them how to act.

Anna Zieminski

BOOK WEEK
Upbeat hosted an afternoon during the Weekly Mail Book Week. People spoke about books and what makes them such an important part of our lives. Fumane Diseko from St Barnabas College shared some of her favourite books with the audience.

Anna Zieminski

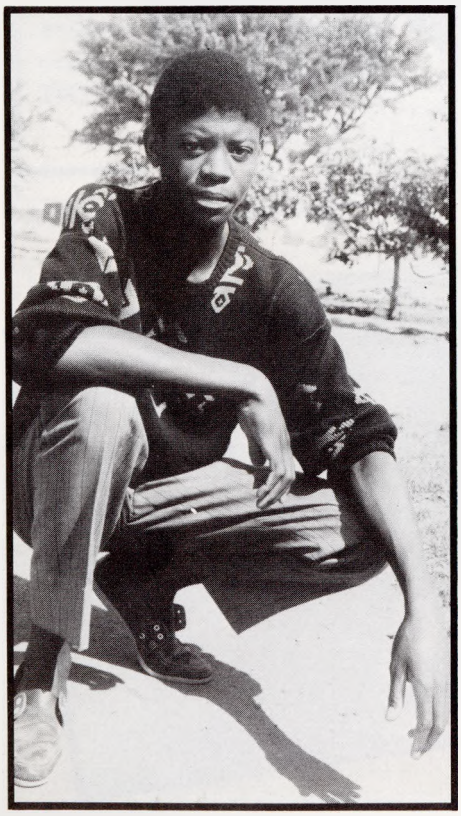
COMPETITION WINNERS
These lucky winners have won a Hugh Masekela album. Congratulations!
Corrie Stoffels, Ravensmead
Mandhalla Naidoo, Gatesville
Nono Motya, Dube
Caroline Mokonyane, Temba
Richmond Soga, Dobsonville

You will be receiving your prize in the post soon!

Bophuthatswana - No place for dreams

It is very difficult for young people to find jobs. And for people living in the rural areas it is even harder. In Bophuthatswana more than 130 000 people don't have jobs. Upbeat visited Ramatlabama – a rural resettlement area near the Botswana border. We spoke to young people about their battle to find work.

Bontle Phatlane is a tall 21-year-old. We found him busy gardening. Like many young people in Ramatlabama, Bontle does not go to school and he does not have a job either. When Bontle was at school he dreamt of enrolling for a diploma in education. He finished his matric in 1989. He applied for several bursaries because he knew that his family could not pay for his fees. But all his applications were unsuccessful.



Hans Mangole

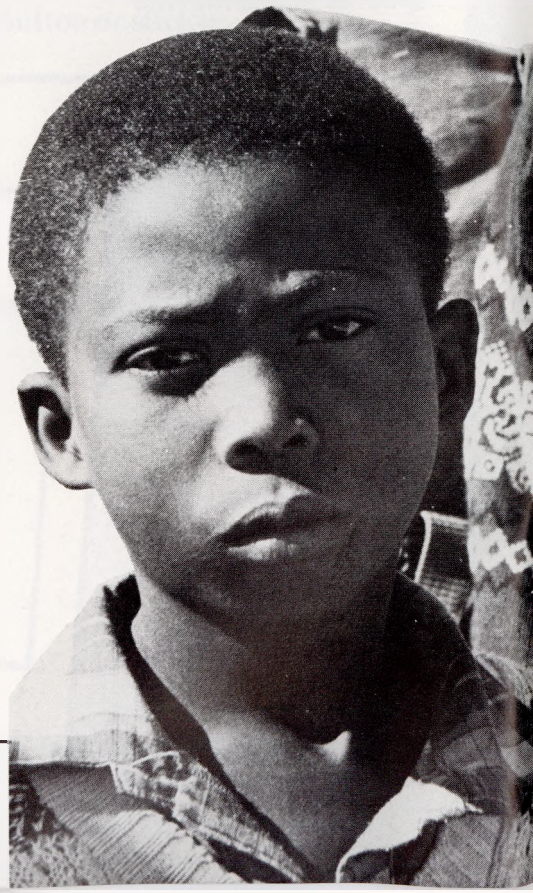
'I was quite disappointed when I could not get a bursary. I really wanted to further my studies. Instead I had to look for work. I thought I was lucky when vacancies for matriculants were advertised at the Bophuthatswana Broadcasting Centre. I immediately applied for the post of cameraman. But my hopes were crushed. I was told that they wanted someone with experience. I found out later that they had lied. They took people in as apprentices.'

Jobs for friends

Bontle did not give up. He was bored sitting doing nothing. 'I went to Stanbo (Standard Bank of Bophuthatswana) for interviews. But the people there were rude. They told me I was from the Batloung clan and the jobs available were for the children of the Barolong only. I felt belittled when one of them called me 'letsenelela' (an intruder). Later I received a letter saying my application hadn't been successful. I was not surprised.'

Bontle still didn't lose hope. 'I applied to the Public Service Commission (PSC). The PSC is supposed to help people in Bophuthatswana find jobs. The people who work there told me there was no work. They showed me a long waiting list of people who had applied for jobs as far back as 1985. Today I'm still on the waiting list. I check the post regularly, in case I get called,' Bontle said, forcing himself to smile.

When we met Natasha Ditlhage he was sitting under a tree listening to fusion music. Natasha completed his matric in 1990.



Bontle Phatlane

Chris Ledochowski: Southlight

These children have little chance of finding work in Bophuthatswana.

'I was interested in studying teaching or law,' he said. 'I hoped to get good results so as to get a bursary. But I fell very sick on the eve of the exams and I didn't do well. I was also not able to write supplementary exams because I had no money.'

Fighting for jobs

'I have wasted the whole year,' Natasha continued. 'I've tried hard to find work but I have failed. There are many unemployed matriculants like myself, not only in Ramatlabama but throughout Bophuthatswana. A lot of people fight for any job that becomes available. There are rumours that people pay bribes to get jobs. I really don't know what the future holds for me,' Natasha said.

Tshepo Seale refused to give us his real name. Tshepo is 26 years old. He completed his matric in 1986. Since then he has not worked. 'I would be very happy if I had spent all these years

Hans Mangole

Natasha Ditlhage

furthering my studies. Trying to find work in Bophuthatswana is a nightmare. There are no factories or industries. Instead the government wastes money on useless projects. For example, there was no need to build the multi-million rand airport or stadium.

'The army, the police and the prison services are the main employers in Bophuthatswana. People are forced to join the security forces because there are no other jobs. But I refuse to join the security forces, after seeing what these people do. I'd rather eat grass,' Tshepo stressed.

We left Tshepo looking sad and tired. We thought about all the young people like Bontle, Natasha and Tshepo who day after day search for a job in this country. Something must be done about unemployment. ■

More than 350 000 young people leave school to look for jobs every year. But 290 000 don't find work. Unemployment is a very big problem in our country. What can you do if you don't find work? Read Upbeat No. 2 to find out.

Dr Victor greets Africa

Dr Victor needs no introduction. His song, Tum-bai, has everyone singing and dancing. Not only in South Africa but all over Africa!

'Where did you find this catchy tune?' I asked Dr Victor. 'I first heard Tum-bai in a night club in Nigeria,' Dr Victor said. 'It's sung in Swahili, the language people speak in East Africa. My band, the Rasta Rebels, were touring West Africa with Yvonne Chaka Chaka. We liked the song and decided to do it.'

Dr Victor's new album, 'Hello Africa', is a great hit all over Africa. Tum-bai is the song that's on everyone's lips. It's so popular that his album has also been released in West Germany and France.

'We didn't expect Tum-bai to be the most popular song on the album,' Dr Victor said. 'But when the album was released, it was the song that most of the radio stations played. And it's not really surprising. It's such a happy sing-along song. It's a dance song with a few freedom chants.' And for those of you who've been wondering what Tum-bai means, it means 'sweat'.

Dr Victor is popular today. But making it in the music world hasn't been easy. He started playing the guitar when he was at primary school. When he got to high school, he started playing and singing with a band in a nightclub in Kimberley. But that was only over weekends. During the week, he concentrated on his school work.

When he finished matric, Dr Victor moved to Johannesburg with his band, the Rasta Rebels. There they played in clubs. Soon they were invited to play in clubs all over the country. In 1985 they started performing at big festivals as Yvonne Chaka Chaka's band. This was a big break for them. They went on tour to France with her twice, and played in North and West Africa and Southern Africa.

'It's not been very easy,' Dr Victor said. 'Today a lot of musicians go into the studio for the first time and record a hit song. But it doesn't last for long. They're unable to produce another hit. I've played in nightclubs since 1978. I've had to work hard. But I've loved doing it.'

Now, after many years of hard work, Dr Victor can enjoy his fame. He proudly says that his family is happy about his success. 'My parents weren't happy when I told them that I wanted to be a musician,' he said smiling. 'They wanted me to get a proper job. Or study and become a teacher. But I was committed to music.'

Dr Victor has shown that with strong will and hard work, you can do what you really want to do. And do it well!

Win a Dr Victor album!

Readers, here's a chance to win a copy of Dr Victor's album, 'Hello Africa'. All you have to do is answer the three easy questions below and you could be one of the five lucky winners!

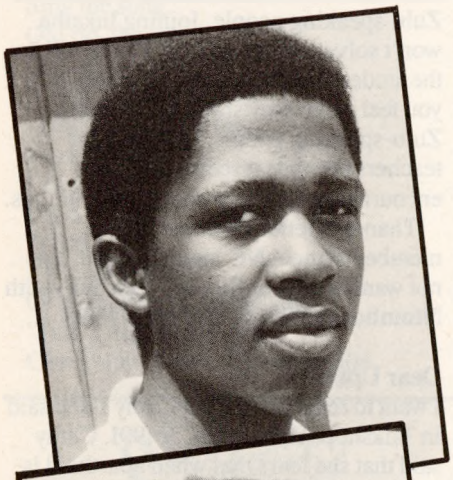
1. What is the name of Dr Victor's album?
2. What is the name of Dr Victor's band?
3. Name one of the hit songs on his album.

Send your answers on a postcard to:
Upbeat Music Competition
P O Box 11350
Johannesburg
2000

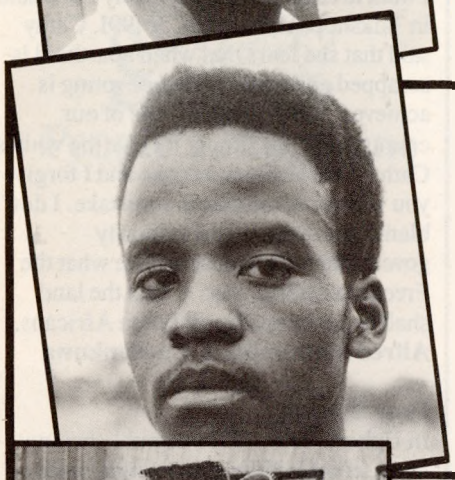
Closing date: 30 March 1992

Hopes for 1992

The changes taking place in our country still don't make kids confident about the future. Upbeat spoke to young people in Ramatlabama, Bophuthatswana about their hopes and dreams for 1992.

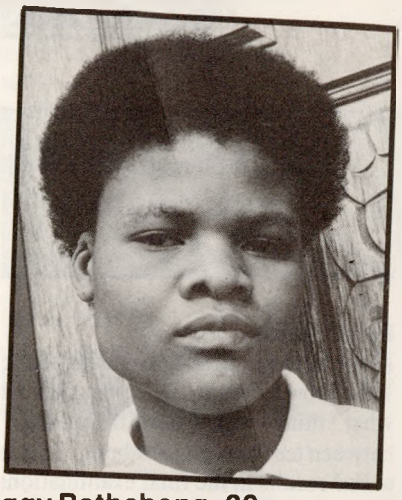


Moshe Koloko, 16
I would like to see all South Africans receiving the same education this year. The mbalances in education affect black people more than anyone in this country. The government of South Africa must stop playing with the future of black children. It's high time the National Party realises that there can be no peace without justice.



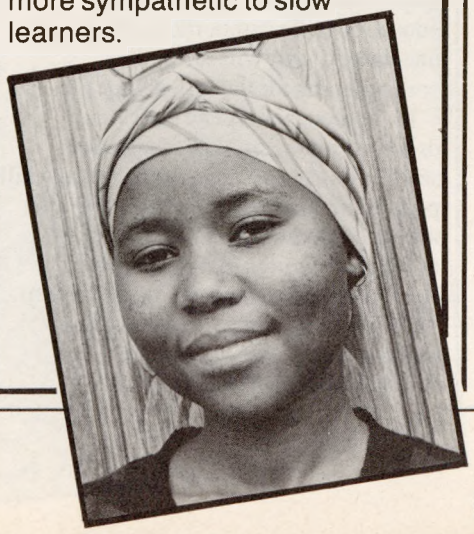
Kabelo Mosiapoa, 18
I hope to complete my matric this year and go to varsity next year. I want to study law. I want to defend people who are victims of apartheid and other injustices. I like what the Lawyers for Human Rights are doing.

Mustaph Mogoshane, 19
I'm concerned about the high rate of alcoholism that causes students to drop out of school. I think the youth drink because they are bored. There are no recreational facilities in our community. This year I want to teach because I really enjoy working with people.



Maggy Bathebeng, 20
I want to be a specialist in the medical field. I think the government should spend more money on education. Last year we had difficulties doing experiments in science because there were not enough facilities. Many young people fail to realise their dreams because of problems beyond their control.

Kedisaletse Bathebeng, 19
I love nursing with all my heart. I want to enroll for a diploma in that field. But I'm not so confident about my matric results. Our teachers were quite impatient and unwilling to help us when we did not understand work. I hope this year teachers throughout South Africa will be committed to their jobs and more sympathetic to slow learners.



Nathaniel Matshidiso, 17
If I get a bursary I want to study for a degree in BA Communications. The surest way of having a brighter future is through education. But I resent the way we were taught at school. Our teachers wielded too much power. Students had no say in the affairs of the school. Schooling will be more enjoyable if education is democratic.

All photos by Hans Mangole

Your chance to tell us what you think!

Dear Upbeat,
I have been reading Upbeat since June 1991. Now I want to tell Upbeat readers what I think. I am against the jolling between teachers and students. This leads to bad results in the final examinations. Many students don't care about education. They just want to enjoy themselves. But looking for pleasure can make your life difficult when you leave school. Students, stop doing silly things. Put the important things like education first. Work hard for your future.
Petrus Skhosana, Boleu

Dear Upbeat,
This letter is about the article you published, 'The World of Books' in Upbeat No. 4. In the article you say, 'Rich Islamic rulers paid for libraries and learning. They wanted to show how wealthy and religious they were.' After reading this, I decided to take it upon myself to correct this statement as it is not true. One of the reasons that rulers encouraged education was because it was a period of learning. Another reason is that they were acting upon the first commandment of the Quraan (Muslim Bible) which Muslims have to read. Education was important in Islam. So Islamic rulers encouraged their people to learn and study the Quraan by building libraries. I hope you appreciate my correcting your error. Otherwise I enjoy reading Upbeat.
Ayesha Ismail, Lenasia

Dear Upbeat,
Many children are suffering from hunger because their parents take drugs. The parents do not work. The children do not go to school because there is no money. If I was president, I would stop the companies who make drugs. Lack of parental care causes juvenile delinquency.
Gladys Segoe, Phokeng

Dear Upbeat,
Many girls and boys do not respect their parents. They forget that every parent should be respected. The younger generation often ignore their parents' rules. At night you will find them at street corners with friends. They have work to do but they refuse to do it. Children want to make rules for their parents. But they forget that they are alive because of their parents. I think children must learn before they teach.
Stephen Skhosana, Hammanskraal

Dear Upbeat,
I am writing this story to tell you about my friends at school. I am a student at Lamule Jubile Secondary High in Meadowlands. My friends are not attending school properly. If they come to school at 7.50am they go home at 11.10am but school only closes at 4.00pm. If I tell them that they will cry at the end of the year, they take it as a joke. I am writing this letter to you, Upbeat, because I think you can help them. I do not want to tell you their names.
Patrick Ntenjwana, Meadowlands

Dear Upbeat,
Young people come and share your God-given privilege. Know what it is to love one another. Share your love with every poor soul. Always have a smile and care for the people around you.
Belinda Fortuin, Ennerdale

Dear Upbeat,
Many young South Africans do not attend school. Some run away from home. Brothers and sisters, let us try to attend school regularly. Now that we are on the way to a new South Africa a good education is very important. If you are uneducated, you will suffer the consequences for the rest of your life.

Many teenagers spend their time drinking liquor, smoking dagga and sniffing petrol and glue. Some rob and kill people and do many bad things. Why do they spoil South Africa? Why do they throw their futures into the mud?

Brothers and sisters, it's not too late to reform your ways and help build a new South Africa.
Pauline Mmeti, Tlhabane

Dear Upbeat,
I am writing this letter for Thandy Khumalo whose letter appeared in Upbeat No. 5, 1991. Thandy, don't lose your temper. People think badly about Inkatha because of all the killings. And people blame Zulus because Inkatha is mainly for Zulu-speaking people. Joining Inkatha won't solve your problems. Please talk to the students and teachers. Tell them how you feel when they speak badly about Zulu-speaking people. I blame your teachers because it seems they are encouraging racism amongst the students.

Thandy's letter upset me. I am a member of the ANC Youth League. I do not want to see conflict between our youth.
Ntomboxolo Tsoni, Somerset West

Dear Upbeat,
I want to respond to what Cathy Lane said in Talkshop, Upbeat No. 5, 1991. Cathy said that she fears that when apartheid is scrapped and a fair system of voting is achieved, the African people of our country will not simply forgive the whites. Cathy, I am as black as coke and I forgive you whites. A mistake is a mistake. I don't blame you. I blame the minority government. You must believe what the Freedom Charter says – that the land shall be governed by **all** South Africans.
Alfred Mathimikazi, Ga-Rankuwa

Dear Upbeat,
In Upbeat No.3, 1991 you published my letter, complaining about young readers who copy poems from their poetry text books. But, in spite of my letter and the editors' comment asking people not to copy, there was another copied poem in Upbeat No. 5. Mathews Mkhulisi, I challenge you. The poem you sent in, 'My Tongue' was not written by you. It was written by Charles Njagu and it is in *Modern Poetry for Secondary Schools*. And Elizabeth Ntane, your poem 'My Grandmother is my love' was also copied.

Please editors, do not be deceived. Do not send R15 to these people.
Edgar Katushebe, Cala

Dear Edgar,
Thank you very much for writing to us about copied poems. Please, readers, listen to what Edgar says. Our writers' page is for YOUR writing. We want students to share their thoughts and creativity with other readers. Show us what YOU can do – not what other writers can do.
Editors

Maths class

He comes in, my stomach trembles.
He tells us to assemble,
'If you have a sum wrong
Come up front and
Sing the song.
Oh! no, the song!
Oh! yes the song!
Music plays and I sing;
'Ting a ling ting a ling
I'm a donkey.
I can't think.
I'm a donkey.
When I drink.'
I'll always think
Of the day when I shall sing
'Ting a ling, ting a ling.'
Cindy-Lov Knoll, Sommerville

I'll be back home

I remember my friend, Khotso
He was selling fruit and vegetables
on street-corners,
When he saw cannons coming.
He said;
'Mama bhuka! Mama bhuka!
The cannons are coming.
I'm going to Lusaka.
I'll be back
Talking languages
De Klerk won't understand,
Ra Ga Ga Ga!
Ra Ga Ga Ga!
The language of AK.47
I'll be back home.'
Bongani Nhlapo, Orlando East

UPBEAT
The youth magazine for all

People's Magazine

It is a magazine
For all South Africans.
Black or White,
Young or old.

It is a magazine for all seasons.
By reading it all the time
You increase your knowledge.
It's a teaching aid,
Full of interesting information.

It goes to all places.
It brings us news from the outside world.
And around our places.
Stephen Skhosana, Hammanskraal

Why Brother?

When we were still young
We used to hunt together
On mountains in Natal
In the valleys of Kwa-Zulu
We herded cattle and
visited relatives in Durban
But now we look at each other with red
eyes,
Why brother, why?

The lands are now battlefields.
The valleys are now rivers of blood.
And our houses are graveyards.
Why Brother,
Why do we no longer like peace?
Thomas Makungo, Orlando East

I like summer

The spring is already gone
There comes the darling of everyone
No more heavy jackets
I like summer.

The world will be covered by
a green blanket
Animals will be happy
'cause their food will be ripe
I like summer.

Everything will look good
Even the children will be happy
'cause they won't feel cold in the morning,
when they go to school
I like summer.

Lovers will be happy
because there'll be many beautiful
flowers with bright colours
Those who like the sea
They'll be happy too
I like summer.
Nombulelo Makwenkwe, Glen Cowie

Send your poems, drawings and stories with your name, age and address to:
Upbeat, P.O. Box 11350, Johannesburg 2000

All readers whose work is published here win **R15**

Shenaz: a nine-year-old slave

Story from Barnens Varld, Sweden.

It is only five o' clock when nine-year-old Shenaz wakes up. It is totally dark outside. But the light from the moon and the stars fall on the faces of her two small sisters and brother. Shenaz covers her mouth with her hand when she coughs so that she doesn't wake the others.

Outside you can see the low houses and the high chimneys in the brickyard village of Pakistan's main town, Lahore. Shenaz pulls on her clothes; the knee length dress, kamiz, and long wide trousers, shalwar. When she is older she will have to wear a thin shawl, a dhoubatta. The dhoubatta is worn by all women in Pakistan. Shenaz has only one set of clothes. But her father has promised to buy her second-hand clothes from the market next month, if there is enough money.

Shenaz is the eldest, so she makes the morning tea which they all drink with a little milk. Khalilur gets more milk in his tea than the others. 'Men need more food,' Shenaz's mother explained. She gives the female members of the family half a roti each while Father and Khalilur each get a whole *roti.

Shenaz

Shenaz's hair is black, streaked with red and somewhat tangled. The red streaks look exactly like the coloured streaks that girls in other countries have done by hairdressers. But Shenaz's hair is streaked because the food she eats doesn't have the right nutrients her body needs.

Off to work

Shenaz's family are brickyard workers. They are poor and work hard in the hot sun every day, making bricks.

Shenaz, like many children of the brickworkers, does not go to school. She is only nine but she has to work. She is almost a slave to Mr Rahman, the owner of the brickworks.

Immediately after breakfast the family goes to the veld to begin work. Only Shenaz's baby sister and Khalilur stay behind and play.

Rodnes Asberg

Shenaz and her family work in a brick yard. But they live in a shack.

Inga Wallerius

A brickworkers' school. Very few children get a chance to go to school in Pakistan.

Father digs up heavy clay and wheels it in the wheelbarrow to the piles of half ready bricks, where Shenaz, her mother and sister wait.

Shenaz and the other women knead clay to mould into bricks. It is heavy to turn over the moulded clay and the heat of the burning sun is very hot. 'But this is better than when it rains,' Shenaz says, 'because then we cannot make any bricks at all. There is no sun to dry the bricks. And the rain destroys the bricks we have already made. We don't get paid for the bricks that the rain destroys, nor for the days when it rains.'

Rodnes Asberg

Shenaz at work, making bricks.

Building a school

Recently Shenaz's father and the other brickworkers decided to build a wall around a little yard. This yard will be a school for children. Everyone will get together and give some money, so that they can pay a teacher. But they want the teacher to be someone who has grown up in a brickworks yard and knows what life is like for the children of brickworkers.

'It will be great,' Shenaz says. 'Then Khalilur can start school here and later continue his studies at a proper school in Kasun. Maybe then he can get a different job away from the brickworks.'

Shenaz would also like to go to school. But her parents cannot afford to take her out of the brickworks. And they say that girls don't need education because they'll get married. 'Maybe I can learn a bit from Khalilur if he shows me his lessons,' Shenaz says hopefully. ■

Inga Wallerius

Children in Pakistan

More than 88 million people live in Pakistan. Most of them live in the rural areas. Only about one fifth of Pakistan's people can read and write. Pakistan has a shortage of schools, teachers and teaching materials. And there is no law that says children must go to school. So less than half the children of school-going-age are at school.

In some parts of Pakistan, brickworkers have started their own schools. They pay a part of the teachers' salaries themselves and have received support from Swedish school children. But there isn't enough money to start all the schools that are needed.

The children sit on sacks or mats on the ground with a single slate board and a reader. The teacher uses simple things like stones, leaves and pins to teach. The parents often come to say hello. Although they cannot read or write, they are proud of their children's work at school.

*Roti is a thick breadcake.

What's love all about?

Falling in love can be wonderful, all those new warm feelings you didn't know existed. But then you start a relationship and things don't always work out. Three teenagers talked to Upbeat about relationships.

Wilson Tebogo Ntsoane

'I first get attracted to a girl. But my feelings for her grow stronger when I realise that we have similar interests. My falling in love is not encouraged by any sexual feelings or thoughts.

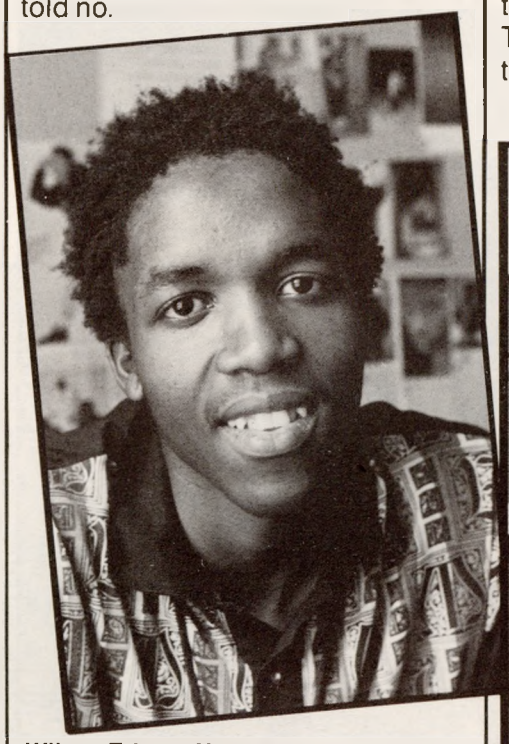
It does not make sense to dominate someone you love. Love means caring and sharing. A person who does not care about a partner's feelings does not really love her. I think boys and girls should share responsibilities equally. Women should be respected. They are human beings, just like boys are. They should be treated well.

It's not right to force your partner to have sex with you. Listen to your partner's reasons for not wanting sex. Only a selfish person will insist on having sex after being told no.

There's nothing wrong with sexual intercourse. But it's very important that both partners agree to having sex. No-one should be pushed into it, otherwise it will be a total disaster for both of you. My first sexual experience was with someone who was not my girlfriend. And to be quite frank, I did not love her. I felt very depressed afterwards.'

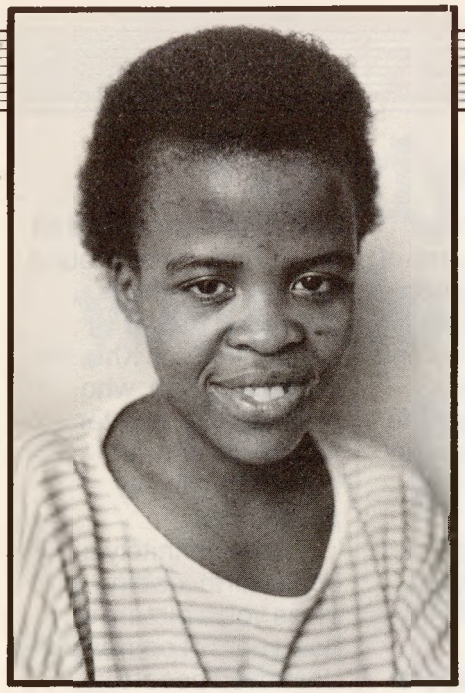
Bontsi Moseti

'Falling in love is when you have special feelings for a particular person. You want to be with him and talk to him most of the time. A relationship that is based on equality is a good one. No-one should put his or her interests first. Decisions must be made by both. A compromise should be reached when there is no agreement. Boys think they are superior to girls. They also think they have the right to have more than one girlfriend.



Wilson Tebogo Ntsoane

All photos by Anna Zieminski



Kasia Thoboke

I don't want to share my boyfriend with other girls.

Another thing I've noticed is that a lot of men have no respect for women's feelings about sex. My boyfriend tried to force me to have sex. It was terrible. So I decided to leave him because he didn't care about my feelings.'

Kasia Thoboke

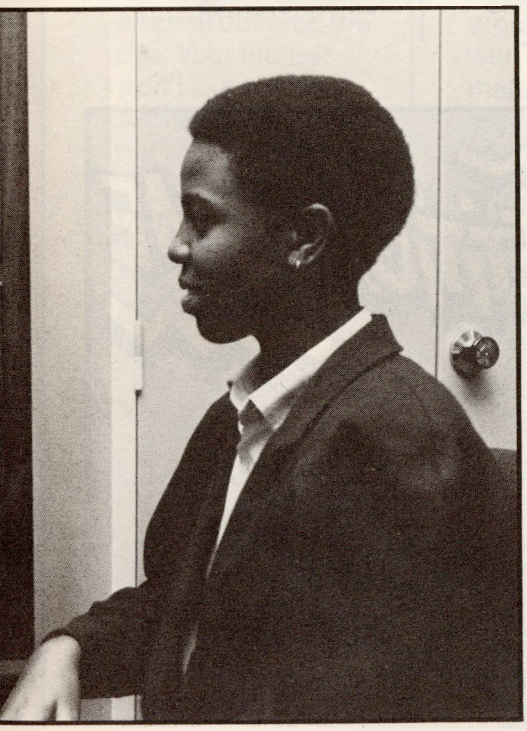
'I first want to be friends so that I can get to know him. I don't believe in love at first sight. People should be friends for a long time before they date or confess their love for each other. That's how my present relationship started. My boyfriend and I had been friends for a long time before we started dating.

I think I loved him before we started dating. But I would never have told him. If he didn't tell me that he loved me, I would have fought against my feelings and avoided seeing him. I can't imagine proposing love to a guy.

Equality is necessary in a relationship. Inequality causes conflicts that result in the collapse of the affair.

I'm still a virgin and proud of it. My former boyfriend didn't like the fact that I'm a virgin. He was bent on having sex with me. So we parted ways. I want to enjoy sex with my husband. I'm still young and if I do it now, it will bore me too soon.

I don't find it hard to say 'no' to a guy who wants sex. That's because I know what I want and what is best for me. I really don't mind losing a boyfriend who only wants to have sex with me.' ■



Bontsi talks to a friend about falling in love.

Bontsi Moseti

Tell us your story

Readers, tell us about your relationship. How did you meet? Do you get on or do you sometimes drive each other crazy? Send us your story and we'll give you a free brightly coloured bracelet to keep or give to the special person in your life. Send your story with your name and address to:

Upbeat Growing-Up Competition
P O Box 11350
Johannesburg
2000

Closing date: 30 March 1992

Song of BE

***Song of Be* is a beautiful and sad book. It is the story of a young San girl, Be. But it is more than that. It is also the story of the San people in Namibia.**

Be, together with her mother, Aia, leave the place where they had been living, Aotcha. They walk for days to reach Aia's father who works for Kleinbaas, a white farmer.

Through the stories Aia tells her, Be learns of the problems her people have faced. They lost their hunting ground and went to live in town. People began to work for money and drink strong drink. Aia tells Be how some people left Tsumkwe and returned to the old way of living, by hunting and gathering wild vegetables.

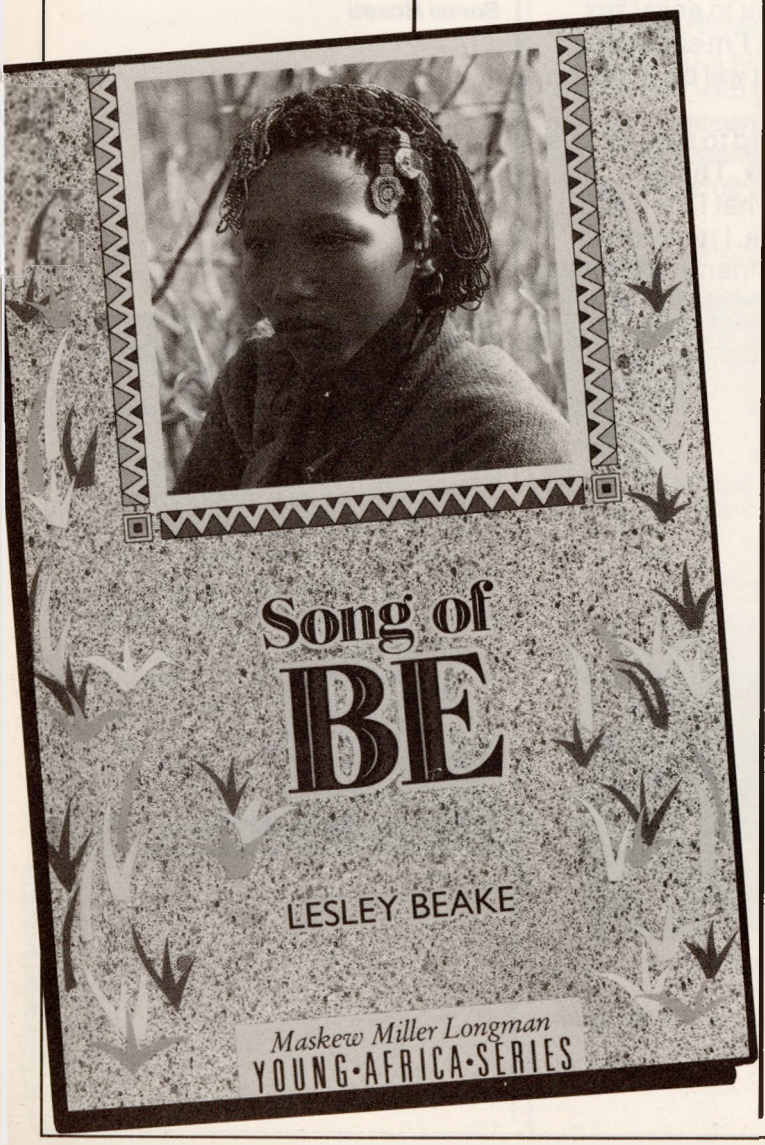
At the farm, Be meets her grandfather, Dam, for the first time. She also meets Kleinbaas and his wife, Min. There are many things that Be does not understand on the farm. She does not understand why Min looks so unhappy and is always sick. She cannot understand why her mother's smile has changed or why her grandfather has worked on the farm for so long.

But most of all Be does not understand where she fits in. She feels she has failed everyone and caused all the unhappiness around her.

Beyond Be's unhappiness is Khu. He is a young man, who promises Be a better future, not only for herself but for her people too.

This is definitely a book worth reading. It gives you a picture of how years of oppression destroyed people in Namibia and how the promise of independence brings hope back into their lives. Some of the language is a little difficult but it is worth struggling with it. Any book that starts with the sentence, 'I have just killed myself' is difficult to put down.

Lesley Beake, the writer, is presently living in Namibia and working with the San. She is helping people to start early learning groups for their children. ■



COMPETITION TIME

Win a copy of ***Song of Be*** by answering these questions on a postcard.

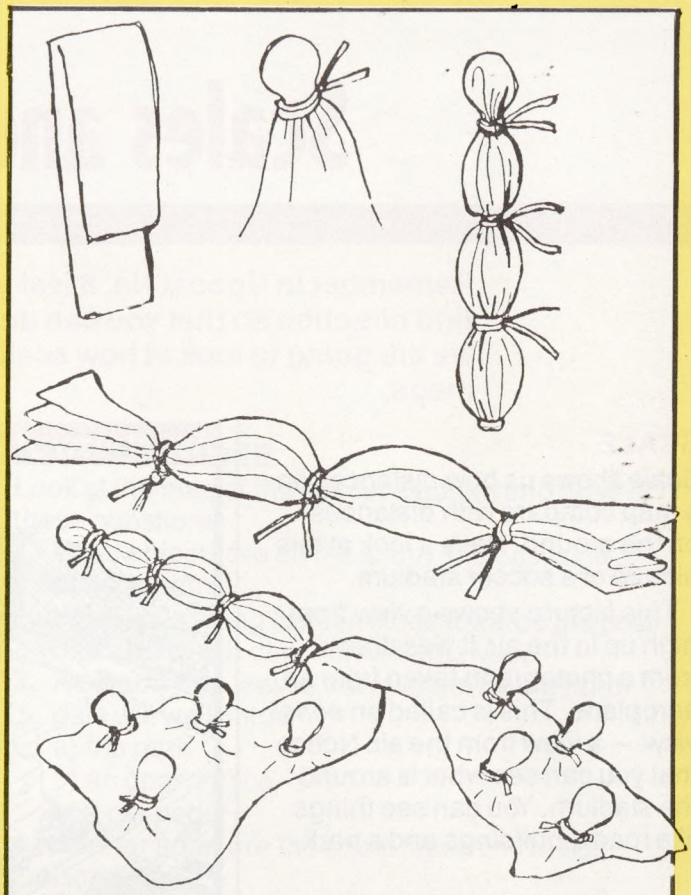
1. What country did Be live in?
2. What was the name of the farmer in the story?
3. Who brought hope back into Be's life?

Send your entry to:
Upbeat Book Competition
P.O. Box 11350
Johannesburg
2000

Closing Date: 30 March 1992

Tie dye your clothes

Liven up some of your old clothes. Or buy a new T-shirt or shorts and give them a new look with tie-dye.



Different ways to tie a knot around the material with the string.

WHAT YOU NEED:

1. A large cooking pot – don't use an enamel pot because enamel absorbs the dye. Your mother won't like cooking supper in a purple pot!
2. One or more tins of coloured dye – you can buy Dylon dyes at any chemist.
3. Clothing or a piece of cloth to dye
4. Lots of string.

WHAT YOU DO:

1. Wash whatever you want to dye. Make sure it is clean and wet all over.
2. Decide what you want your shirt (or pants) to look like. Where you tie a knot around the material with the string, the material will keep its original colour. You must tie the knots very tightly.
3. Then mix the dye. You must empty all the dye from the tin into half a litre of boiling water. Stir the mixture to make sure all the dye has dissolved.

4. Fill the pot with enough water to cover the shirt you want to dye. Bring the water to the boil and add the dye mixture. Also add one tablespoon of salt for every tin of dye that you use.
5. Put your shirt into the boiling water. You must boil it for twenty minutes. Use a stick to move it about every now and again so that the dye goes onto your shirt evenly. If you do not move it around, you might find that one side of the shirt is darker than the other.
6. After twenty minutes take your shirt out. Make sure that you don't drip dye all over the floor. Rinse your newly dyed T-shirt or pants in cold water. Keep rinsing until no more colour goes into the water. ■

Here are some tips on mixing colours
White makes all colours lighter. So white and red make pink.
Blue and yellow make green.
Yellow and red make orange.
Red and blue make purple.

Illustrations by Andrew Lindsay

Scales and symbols

By Peter Ranby

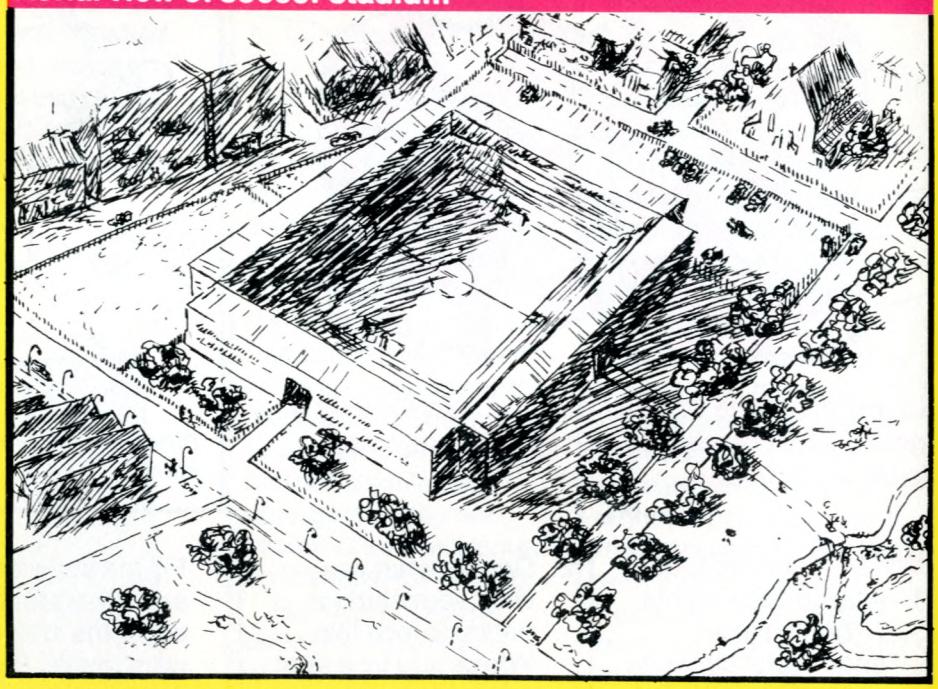
Remember in Upbeat No. 8 last year, we spoke about how to find direction so that you can understand maps. Well, this time we are going to look at how scale and symbols are used on maps.

SCALE

Scale shows us how distances on a map compare with distances on the ground. Have a look at this picture of a soccer stadium.

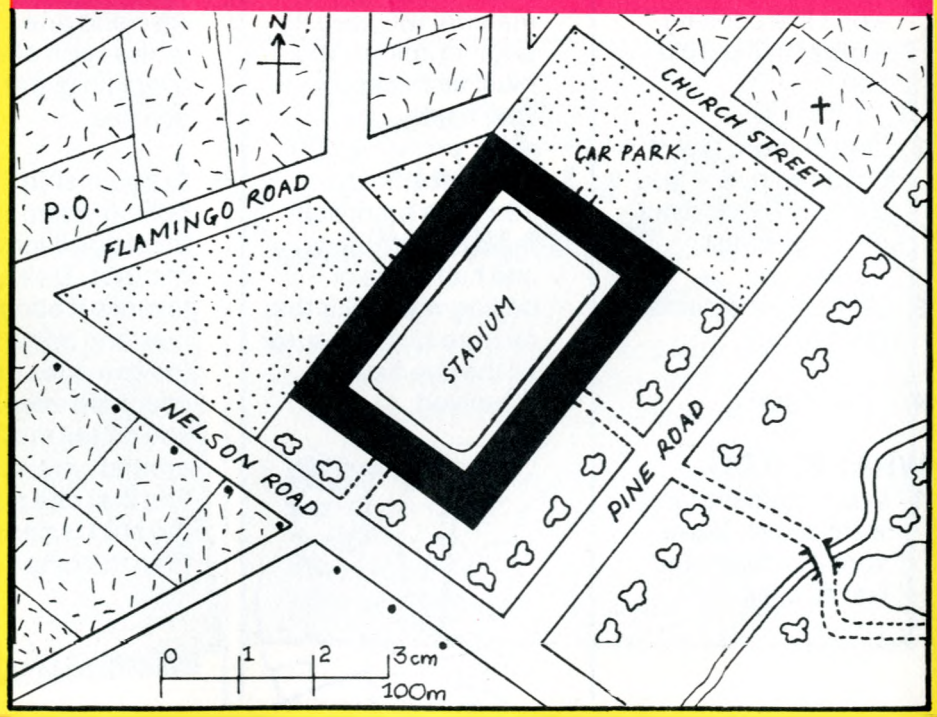
This picture shows a view from high up in the air. It was drawn from a photograph taken from an aeroplane. This is called an *aerial view* – a view from the air. Notice that you can see what is around the stadium. You can see things like roads, buildings and a park.

Aerial view of soccer stadium



This is what the first picture looks like when it is drawn as a map. All maps are drawn *to scale*. This means they are drawn so that they are an exact number of times smaller than they are on the ground. The scale on this map is 1cm to 100m. This means that 1cm on the map is 100m on the ground.

Map of soccer stadium

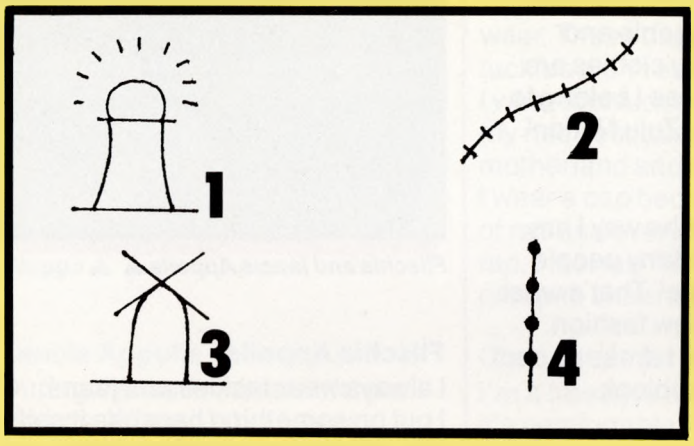


ACTIVITY ONE

Try to work out the area of land that is shown by the map. Use the scale 3cm = 100 metres. You will need to measure the length and the width of the map. Remember! Length x width = area.
Check your answer at the end of this article.

ACTIVITY TWO

Here is a key from a map. See if you can guess what real things the symbols represent. Check your answers at the end of this article.



READING MAPS

A map aims to give you a simple but accurate view of the real world. Symbols, scale and direction all help you to find your way around maps. Being able to read a map is a very useful skill. It is like looking at a place from an aeroplane.

In the next issue we will look at how photographs from aeroplanes are useful to map-makers. But before then, let's see how much you can remember about scale, symbols and direction.

ACTIVITY THREE

Look at the map of the soccer stadium and answer these questions.

1. What objects are on the south and east side of the stadium?
2. If you walk along Nelson Road towards the post office, in which direction will you walk?
3. A person who leaves the stadium by the north gate will walk into:
   a) the park
   b) an open space
   c) a car park?
4. How far apart are the street lights on Nelson Road?
5. Name the three different directions you would follow if you walked along the path from the south east corner of the map to the stadium. Try to work out the length of this journey in metres.

ANSWERS

ACTIVITY ONE

Length = 9 centimeters on the map or 300 meters on the ground
Width = 12 centimeters on the map or 400 meters on the ground.
Area = 108 square centimeters on the map = 120 000 square meters

This can be more simply written as 1,3 sq km
1 000 000 sq meters = 1 sq km.

ACTIVITY TWO:

a) a lighthouse
b) a railway line
c) a windmill
d) power lines

ACTIVITY THREE:

1. Trees; a bridge
2. North-west
3. A car park
4. about 33 meters
5. West; north; north-west.
   200 – 250 meters

Hip hop style

It's all happening at The Base, a club in Cape Town. Every Saturday afternoon, young people from all over come here to dance to the beat of their favourite rap artists. And they're dressed in tackies, baggy pants and odd socks.

Shafick Abrahams ▲

Peter Jacobs

I choose any casual wear that other guys wear. Everyone here wears a cap. It's a symbol of peace. Guys look cool in a cap. I wear the most valuable and prettiest tackies. My clothes are mostly black because I belong to the hip hop group, 'Zulu Nation'.

Electro

To be honest, I like the way I am. I dress for myself. Many people say, 'Make a change'. That's what we do. We create new fashion. I always dress cool. I dress so cool that I turn into an iceblock.

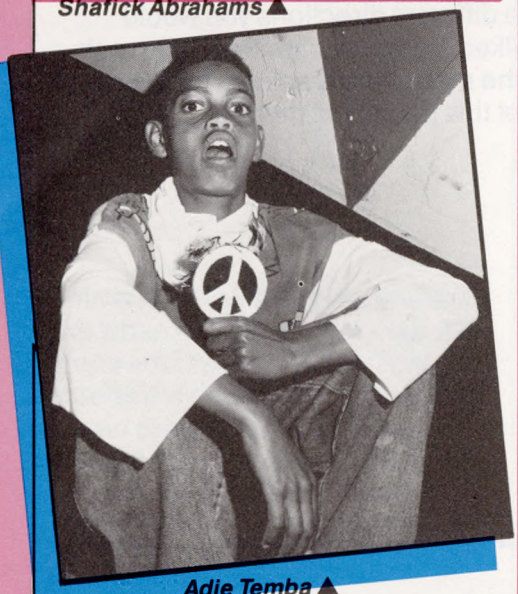
Jude

I like my hooded top. A lot of guys wear them. I like it because it is comfortable. All rappers wear caps. My shoes are Hi-tops. I wear these clothes most of the time and I don't get tired of wearing them.

Flischia and Iancia Appolis ▲

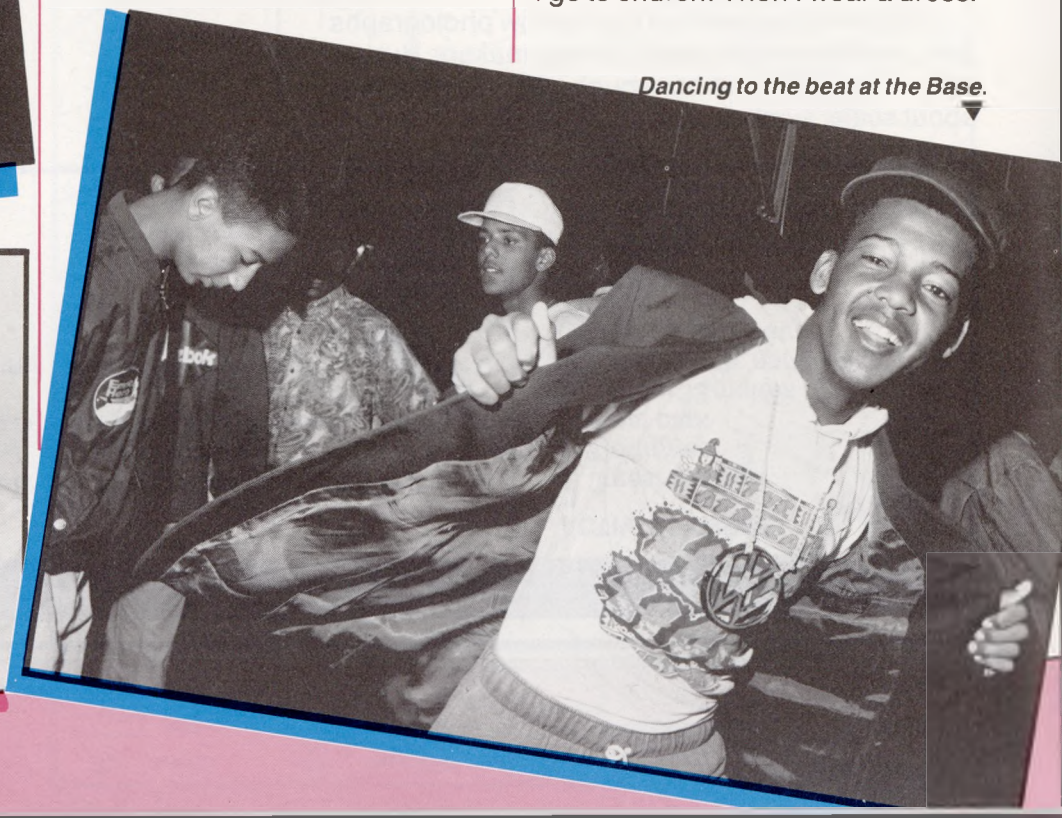
Flischia Appolis

I always wear tackies and jeans. I put on something because it suits me. I don't dress for the guys. I wear LA Gear tackies because I walk a lot and because most of the guys wear them. I choose a white shirt because white is my favourite colour. I dress the same whenever I go out, except when I go to church. Then I wear a dress.



Adie Temba ▲

Nicki and Zack ▲



Dancing to the beat at the Base. ▼

Sluggo ▲

Lancia Appolis

During the week I wear different clothes. When it's hot I wear dresses. But today it's cool, so I chose long sleeves and tied my hair up because the rain makes my hair curl. Usually I dress in sixties style, dolly top dresses, ski pants and thick-soled shoes. I buy my clothes at Green Market Square Flea Market because I like to look different.

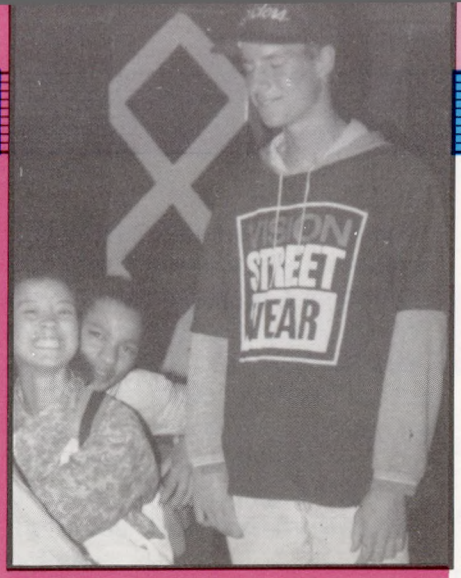
Sluggo

I need to cover my body because it gives me strength when I break-dance. It protects my body. I wear odd socks. And I wear beads around my neck because my brother is a Rastafarian.

Nicki

My clothes are funky. I wear them to dance and I look good. My clothes make me look cool. I wear my hair up to show off the back of my blouse.

▶ *Tohiroh Davids*



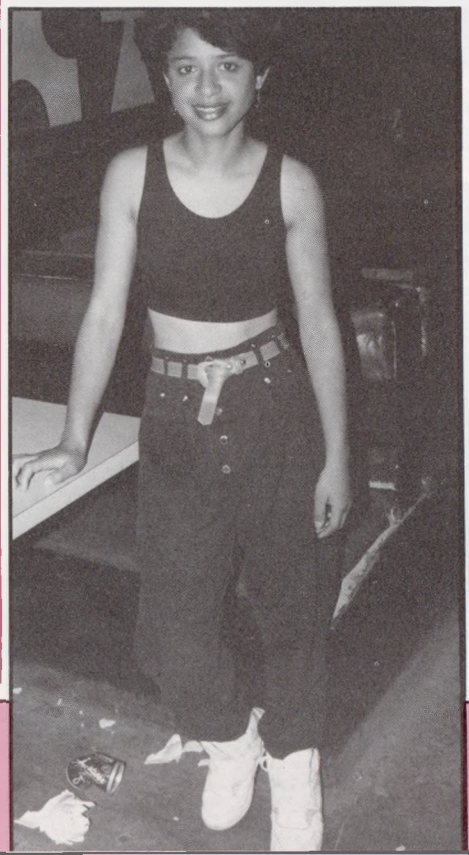
Jude ▲

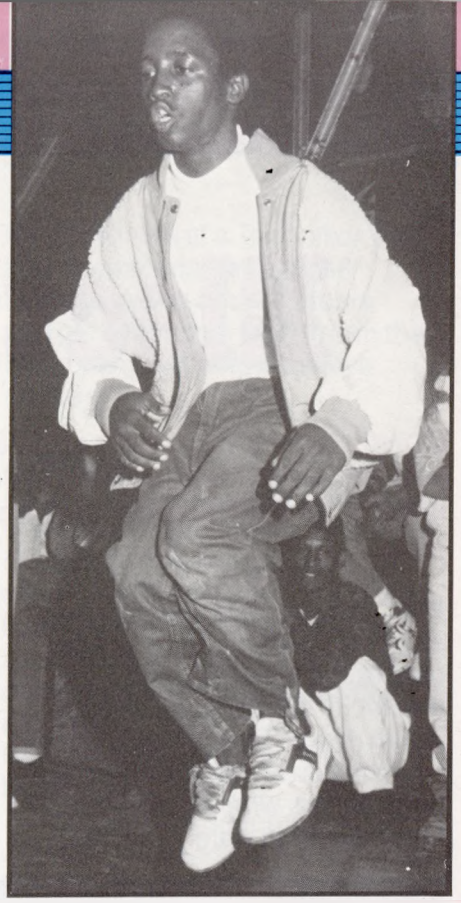
Zack

We don't believe in anarchism but do believe in bringing out our own style and wearing what we want to wear. These baggy pants and tackies didn't start out as fashion. I wear this Africa emblem around my neck because it symbolises the motherland and means peace. I wear a cap because it is a symbol of rap and everyone here is into rap. I feel me. You have to be in a group to understand.

Clement de Kock

I'm a freestyle breakdancer and it's comfortable to dress like this. I wear a hooded top so that when I do a headspin, the top protects my head. I choose shoes that look nice and are comfortable. Some people think I'm a punk but most can see I'm a dancer.

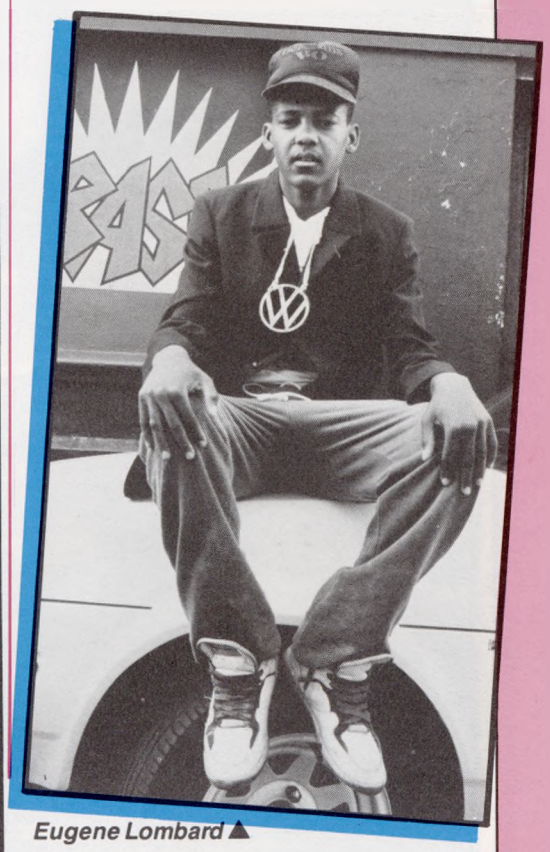




Hopping is easy with tackies.▲

Tohiroh Davids

I dress like this because it's warm outside. I always wear black. And I wear these tackies because my friends wear them. I try to wear the same as my friends. ■



Eugene Lombard ▲

Next issue: Find out what young people are wearing in Jo'burg.

Electricity

Do you look out at night and see twinkling lights? Do you ever wonder what makes your kettle boil? Where does the electricity that these things use come from? Read on to find out.

Electricity is generated in power stations. Giant machines called *generators* make enough electricity for everyone all over South Africa. This is how it works!

In the power stations there are huge boilers where coal or oil is burned to heat water. The heat raises the temperature of the water and turns it into steam. The steam then travels along pipes to a machine called a *turbine*. The steam hits the turbine and makes its blades spin. The turbines are connected to a generator, which produces electricity. As the turbine turns, the generator, which is a large magnet, spins inside and creates an *electrical current*.

The electrical current travels along wires from the generator to a *transformer*. The transformer changes the amount or *voltage* of the electricity from a low voltage to a high voltage, so that it can travel over long distances. From the transformer the electricity goes along thick wires in overhead lines and in underground cables to electrical *substations*. Here the high voltage is changed to a low voltage for people to use in factories and in their homes.

Problems with electricity

In South Africa most power stations are coal-fired. The biggest ones are found in the Eastern Transvaal where there is lots of coal. Power stations are built there so that it is easy and cheap to carry the coal from the mines to the power stations.

But generating electricity from coal pollutes the air. When power stations burn coal, they give off poisonous gases like *sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxide* and *carbon dioxide*. Scientists say that the Eastern Transvaal has the worst air pollution in the world.

People also use nuclear energy power stations for electricity. In South Africa we have one nuclear power station at Koeberg, just outside Cape Town. A nuclear power station is similar to a coal-fired one except that the heat used to make steam comes from energy released in a process called *nuclear fission* (splitting atoms).

But some people say that nuclear power stations are dangerous. If anything went wrong in these power stations, they would explode like giant atom bombs. They would send radio-active material which causes cancer into the air.

The cleanest, safest way to generate electricity is by using water. Hydro-electric power stations are built below dams. Water from the dams is used to

turn the turbines. But in South Africa we have very few rivers that are large enough to use for hydro-electric power stations. SA only has one hydro-electric power station.

Working with electricity

In South Africa most power stations are owned by Eskom. Eskom employs over 47 000 people. Some plan and design power stations and make sure generators are working properly. Others plan how to get electricity from the power stations to your homes and factories.

Eskom says South Africa is very short of people with scientific knowledge. Eskom needs scientists and electrical engineers, technicians and electricians. We asked Eskom to tell us about some jobs in electricity.

Engineering

Eskom uses a number of different types of engineers. Civil engineers design and build power stations. Electrical engineers make sure that power stations are working and plan the electricity supply for the future. Mechanical engineers make sure that all the equipment such as the boilers, turbines and pumps are correctly designed and installed. Chemical engineers are involved in the coal-burning process, the cleaning of the water for re-use. They also try to control pollution.

To become an engineer, you need to pass Maths and Science on the higher grade in matric. Then you go to a university and study Engineering. Once you have your degree, you have to do three years of practical work before you can register as a Professional Engineer.

Technicians

Maybe you do not have good enough marks or you do not want to go to university to study. Then you can become a technician. You can still work in the same areas as engineers do. To become a technician you need Maths and Science at matric level. You study for 18 months at a Technikon and you do practical work for 18 months. At the end of 3 years you get a National Diploma in the type of engineering you have chosen.

Artisans

Eskom uses many different types of artisans. Electricians wire our houses so that we can use electricity. Fitters and turners help to install the machines that are used in power stations. Motor and diesel mechanics repair all the machinery that is used. Boilermakers make sure the boilers work properly.

If you want to become an artisan, you must have Std 8 or an N3 certificate with Maths and Science. You have to do an apprenticeship which means that you have to study for three or four years. You spend 15 weeks at a technical college. The rest of the time you learn on the job. At the end of your training you must write an N2, the National Technical Certificate. ▶▶

Electricity – from the power station to your house

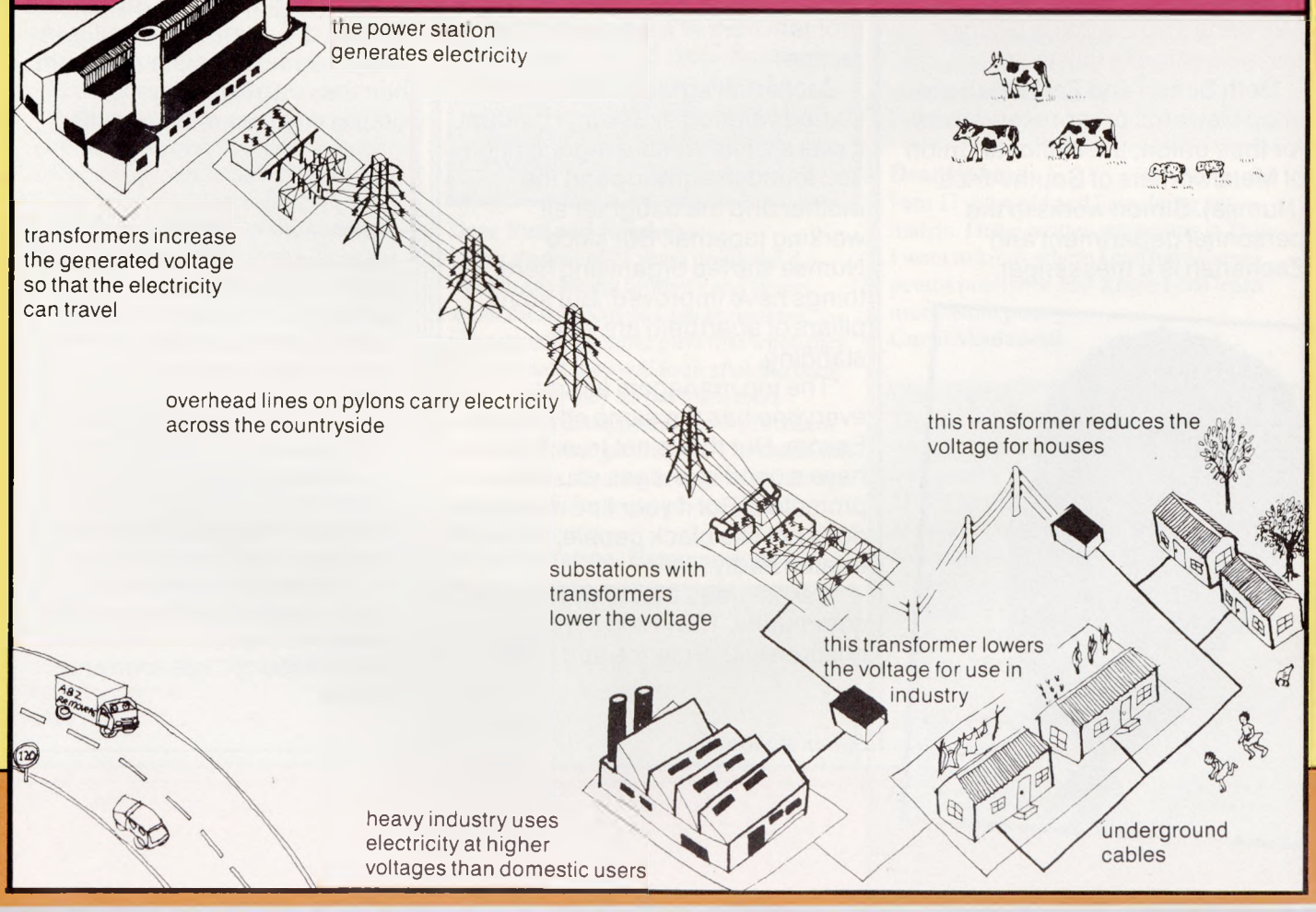
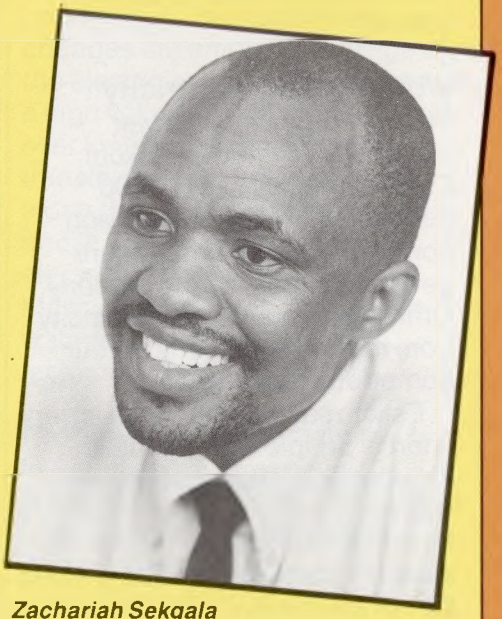


Illustration by Charlotte Peden

What workers think of Eskom

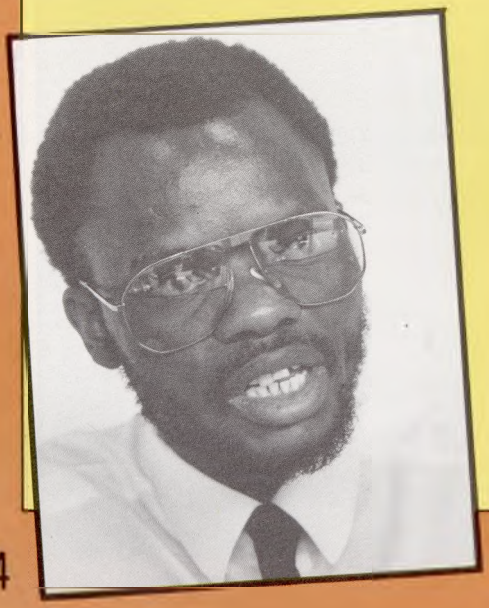
Eskom workers at Megawatt Park in a union meeting.



Zachariah Sekgala

It is lunchtime at Megawatt Park, Eskom's head office. A group of workers head for Office No.2. They are going to a union meeting. Upbeat was invited to go along too. When business was over, Simon Mokoena and Zacharia Sekgala stayed behind to talk to us.

Both Simon and Zachariah are shop stewards or representatives for their union, the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa). Simon works in the personnel department and Zachariah is a messenger.



Simon Mokoena

Upbeat asked them what is was like to work for Eskom. 'Eskom is a good company,' says Simon. 'Eskom helps its workers with housing and pensions and medical aid. There is only one problem here at Eskom and that is racism.'

Zachariah agrees. 'When I started working at Eskom I thought it was a white welfare organisation. You found the granny and the mother and the daughter all working together. But since Numsa started organising here, things have improved. But some pillars of apartheid are still standing.

'The top managers all say everyone has the same chance in Eskom. But this is not true. If you have a good manager, you will be promoted. But if your line manager does not like black people, you are treated badly.

'Eskom does a lot of work in the community. They help school children with Science and Maths. They build schools and now they are helping different education projects. Outside Eskom shines but inside things still need to change.

'Both Zachariah and Simon feel that with the unions, they will win the fight against racism at Eskom. Then they can build a good working environment for all. ■

Work hard at maths and science now, if you are interested in working with electricity. If you want to know more about a career in electricity, you can write to:

Eskom Career Marketing
P.O. Box 1091
Johannesburg
2000

Teachers, show your students how electricity works. Contact the closest offices of Eskom. They organise films and tours of the study centres in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban.

ADVICE

Need advice and there's no-one to ask? Write to us at: Upbeat, P O Box 11350, Johannesburg 2000

Growing up

Buti and Nombeko are youth workers for the Planned Parenthood Association. They are here to answer all your questions about growing up.

Dear Buti,
I am a boy of 17 years and I have many friends. Some of my friends have been to circumcision school. I asked them what circumcision is. They told me that it is when the foreskin of the penis is removed. They say it is a simple operation and the penis takes only a few days to heal. One of my friends told me that if my foreskin is not removed, I will not be able to have children. They say the sperm will not come out of my penis.
Mashile, Makapanstad

Dear Mashile,
Thank you for your letter. You must not worry. Sperm can come out of your penis whether it is circumcised or not. Many men in the world are not circumcised and they have children. Some boys are circumcised and others aren't.

In some African communities, circumcision marks the difference between boys and men. It takes place when boys are teenagers and is an important part of the change from boyhood to manhood. To be a man, you must be circumcised.

Other people, like the Jews and Muslims, practise circumcision as part of their culture. Baby boys are circumcised a few days after they are born. In America many men are circumcised because they believe that it is healthier to be circumcised. But most doctors today say that it is not healthier. They say it is better not to have an operation if there is no medical reason for it. But, if circumcision has a special meaning for you and your culture, then doctors will operate on you.
Buti

Hello Nombeko,
I read your articles this month and I was very happy to get information about my body and life. I've got a boyfriend. He wants to have sex with me. I told him that I do not want to have sex because I am still at school. When I said this he went away. After two months he came back and asked me if I had changed my mind. He said he wanted to show me that he loved me. He said that if I didn't have sex with him, it meant I didn't love him. I tried to explain that I do love him but he didn't believe me. What can I do to show him that I do love him without having sex with him? I just want to avoid making a mistake that will spoil my future.
G X Nsibande, Chiawelo

Dear G X,
If you do not want to have sex with your boyfriend then you must not do it. Your boyfriend must respect your wishes. If he can't, maybe he doesn't really love you. If one person does not want to have sex, then it is not an act of love at all. You don't prove you love someone by having sex with them. Speak to your boyfriend again. But if he does not want to listen, maybe you should find another boyfriend.
Nombeko

Dear Buti and Nombeko,
I am a student of 21 years doing Std 8. I want to advise my brothers and sisters about the foolishness I see around me. Boys usually promise girls that when they get pregnant they will look after the baby. And usually they do not fulfil their promises. I am appealing to my brothers not to fool their girlfriends. The safest way to avoid this situation is to go to the family planning clinics to get advice about family planning.
Alpheus Matsoa, Hammanskraal

Dear Alpheus,
Thanks for the good advice!
Buti and Nombeko

Education

It's often difficult to get advice about education. We can help.

Dear Upbeat,
I'm looking for a place where I can do English lessons. Please help me, Upbeat.
S. Tshabalala, Berea

Dear S . Tshabalala,
You can go and speak to the people at the English Language Project. They run English lessons for beginners. Their address is:
English Language Project
314 Dunwell House
35 Jorrissen St
Braamfontein
Johannesburg
2017
Tel: (011) 403-2594
Good luck!
Editors

Dear Upbeat,
I am 15 years old and I am doing Std 8. I want to become an accountant. I am studying Accountancy, Business Economics, Economics, Mathematics and English. I want to know if I am doing the right subjects.
Salome Marapjana, Ramokgopa

Dear Salome,
Thank you for your letter. Yes, you are doing the right subjects in order to study accountancy when you leave school. Be sure, however, that you do your languages, Maths and one other subject on the higher grade when you write your matric.
Editors

Dear Upbeat,
I am 17 years old and I am doing my matric. I have written ten poems in Zulu. I want to know where I can have these poems published and where I can learn more about poetry.
Carol Mndaweni

Dear Carol,
Thank you for your letter. If you want to learn more about poetry and poetry writing, turn to page 27. We are running a short series of articles on how to write poetry. But you can also speak to Cosaw – the Congress of South African Writers. They run poetry workshops and they publish poetry. Their address is:
Cosaw
P O Box 421007
Fordsburg
2092
Tel: (011) 833-2530

Good luck!
Editors

Learning is fun with Upbeat

Her students call her 'Mrs Upbeat'. Sally Naylor is the librarian at Garlandale Senior Secondary School in Cape Town. She's been teaching there for the past seven years. And she's a great fan of Upbeat. For all these years, she's sold Upbeat magazine at the school. 'I've been selling 200 copies of each issue of Upbeat,' she told us proudly.

Sally says that Upbeat has helped her with her lessons. She photostats stories for her students to use in the classroom. She also keeps all the issues of Upbeat in the library. 'There's so much help with school work in the magazine,' she said. 'Students use the stories in Upbeat to find information for school projects. So I tell them to file each copy at home. Then they use the magazine, when they do school projects on things like drug or alcohol abuse.'

Here's a message to Upbeat readers from Sally Naylor.

'I would like to take this opportunity to wish all Upbeat readers a prosperous 1992. You are on the right road by reading the most enlightened magazine around – Upbeat. The information you find in Upbeat is up to date with current events and there's lots of help with your school work.

'Let's make 1992 a special year. Building a new South Africa depends on each one's contribution. So read Upbeat. It will enrich and equip you for the future. Upbeat helps you with your school work and projects. So file every issue each month. They will serve as valuable reference material at school and at home. God bless!'

Sally Naylor

Be an UPBEAT reporter!

Readers, we want all of you out there to write stories for us. And if we publish your story, you'll be R30 richer! It's easy. Tell us what's happening in your school, youth group, family or community. Or write about a sad, funny or crazy event that happened in your life. Share your ideas with other young South Africans.

Teachers, see your students' writing in print. Get them to write stories in their English lessons. Last year we ran a series on 'How to write a story'. If you would like copies of this series, let us know.

Send your stories to:
Upbeat Newsdesk
P O Box 11350
Johannesburg
2000

Don't forget to send us your name, age and address and the name of your school. Please send us black and white photographs if you can.

FREE offer for teachers

With every issue of Upbeat, you can get FREE teachers' exercises. These are fun classroom activities which come with each issue of the magazine. There are exercises to develop reading, writing and comprehension skills and lots more.

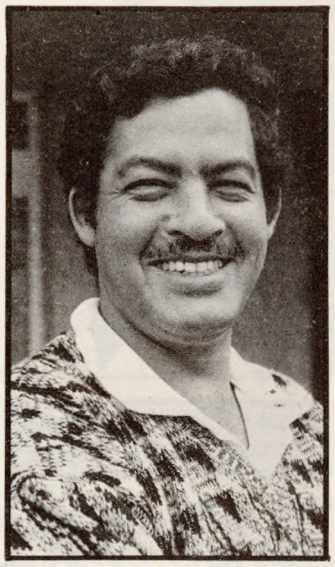
These exercises will help you plan and prepare your lessons. For your FREE copy of the teachers' exercises, contact:

Vino Subramoney
P O Box 11350
Johannesburg
2000
Tel: (011) 333-9746

Let's write poetry

Part 1

Many readers write to us asking for advice on poetry writing. So here it is, written especially for Upbeat readers by Chris van Wyk, the well-known South African writer.



Chris van Wyk

Would you like to write poetry? Well, I'd like to show you how. But first we need to know what a poem is.

Let's compare poetry with prose. Prose is an ordinary form of writing that is used in novels and stories. Or the kind of writing you read in Upbeat. Here are a few sentences in prose:

I am not free in my own country. But I am a proud African man and I will fight hard until I am free.

Now let's see how a young South African poet put these very same feelings into a poem:

If the freedom I crave for
is under the big marula tree
I'll use my hands
to dig it free.

Let's look at the prose. It is written in ordinary language. The writer has used words that we use every day when we speak or write. He has used words such as 'free', 'country' and 'fight'.

The poet has also used simple words. But he has put these words together in a way that will make us remember them for a long time. I first read this poem almost 12 years ago. But I have never forgotten it. Why? Here are three reasons.

1. The poet has put a picture in our minds that is both strange and powerful. He has made us imagine how he digs furiously for freedom under a tree.
2. Without telling us where he comes from, we know that he lives in Africa. He talks about a marula tree that grows in Africa.
3. The second line of the poem rhymes with the last line; *tree* and *free*. This makes the poem musical and pleasant to say over and over again, like a pop song or a cold drink jingle.

In the next issue of Upbeat I'll tell you how to write a poem. But, in the meantime, here's an idea. Take the poem in this article and see if you can change it into a silly, funny poem. Here's what I mean:

If the soup I'm after
is floating in my granny's socks about
I'll tickle her toes
to get it out. ■

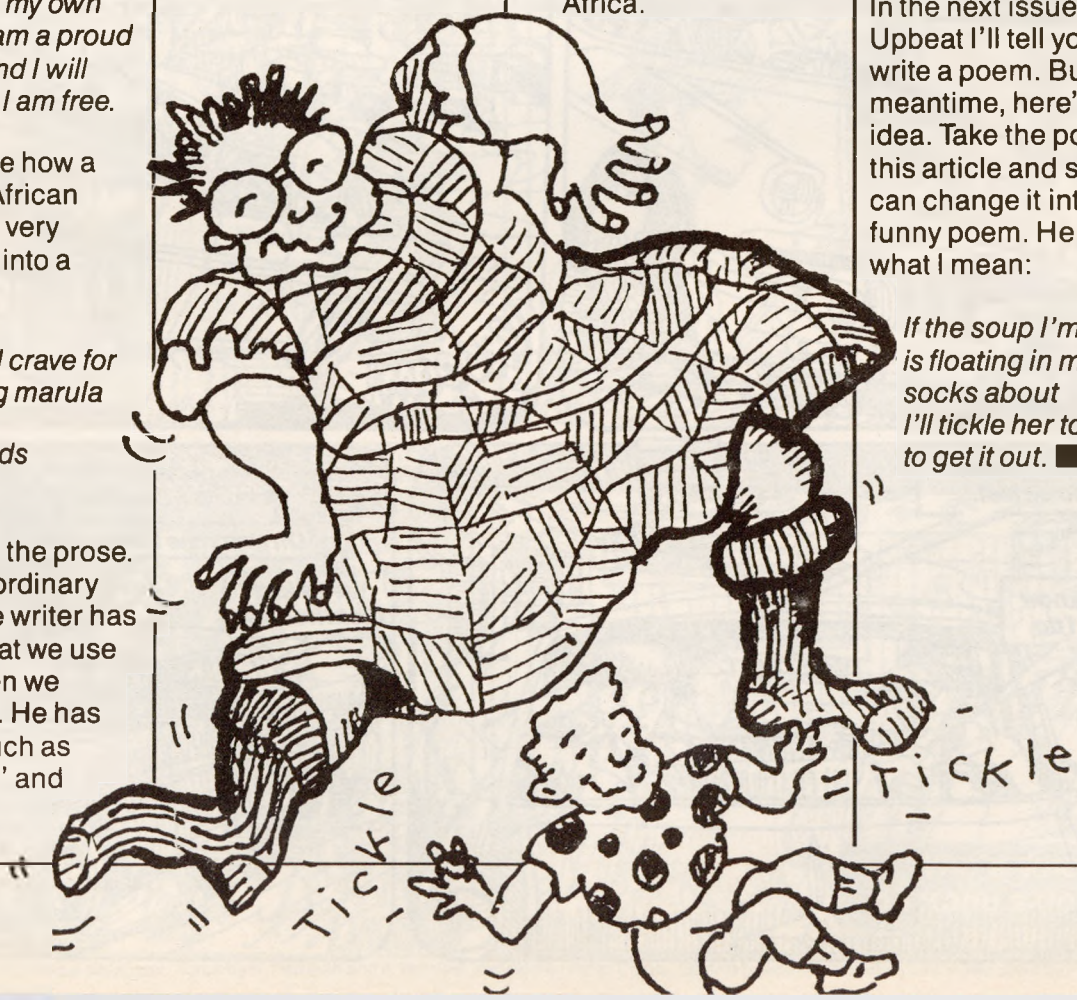
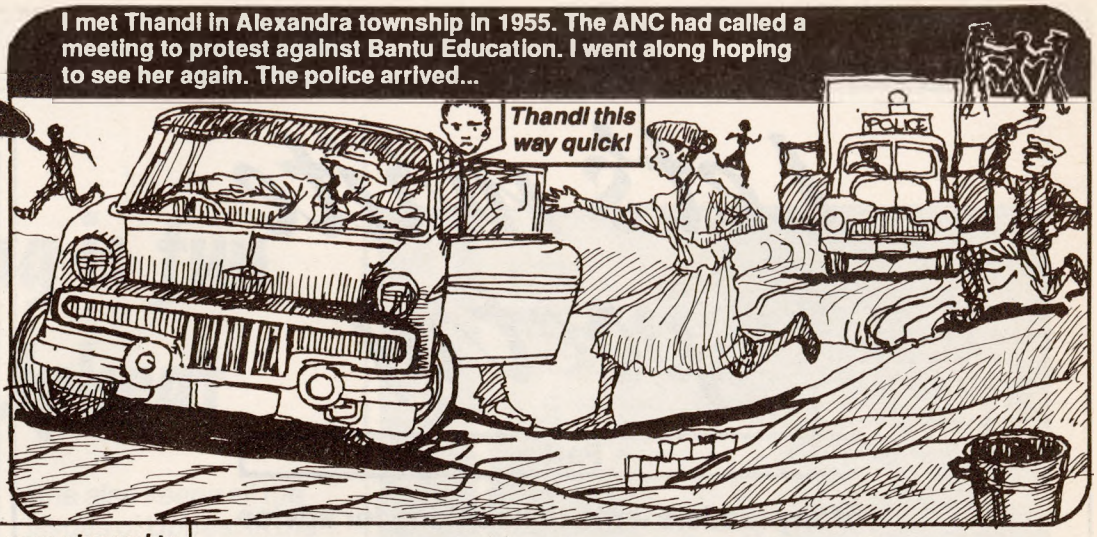


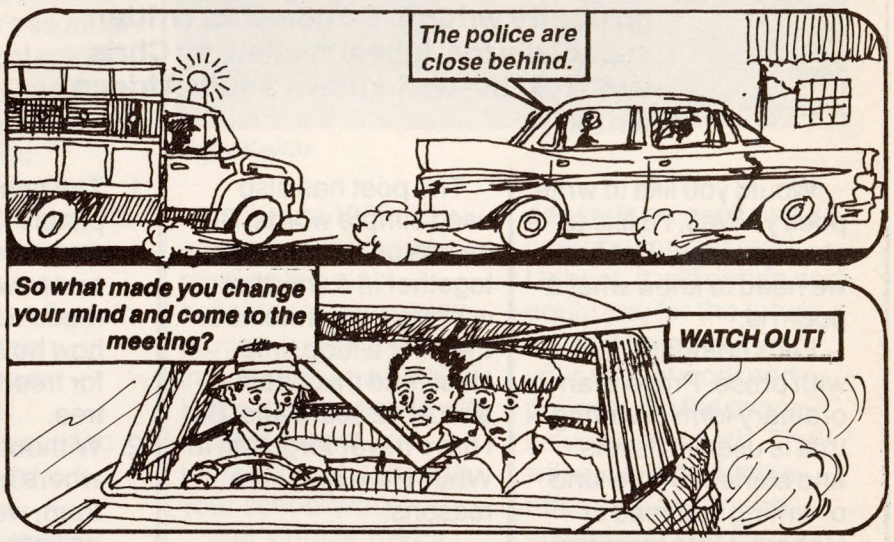
Illustration by Andrew Lindsay

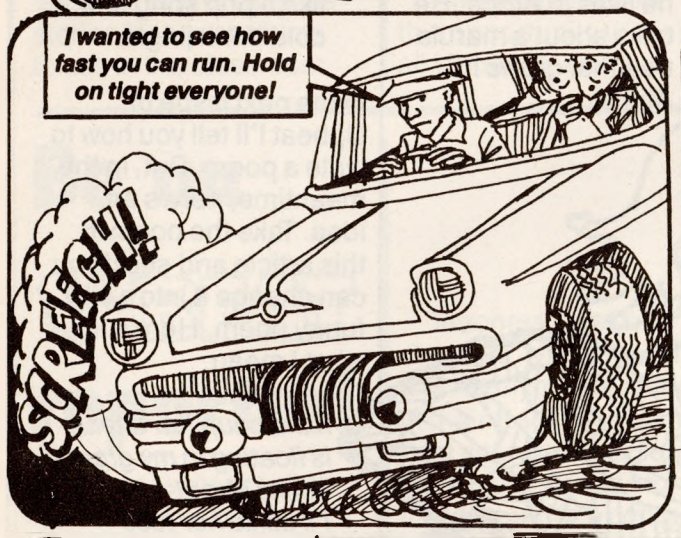
TAXI DRIVER

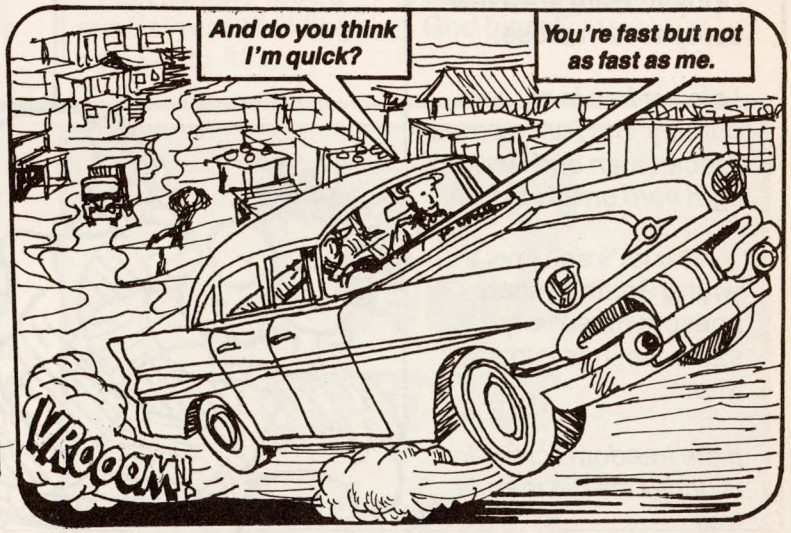
PART 9

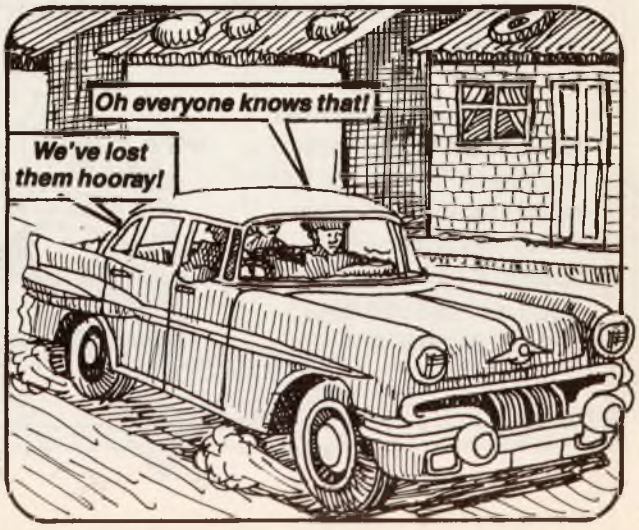
In a village in Sekhukhuneland. Old man Kabu tells Menta and Phillip his life story.

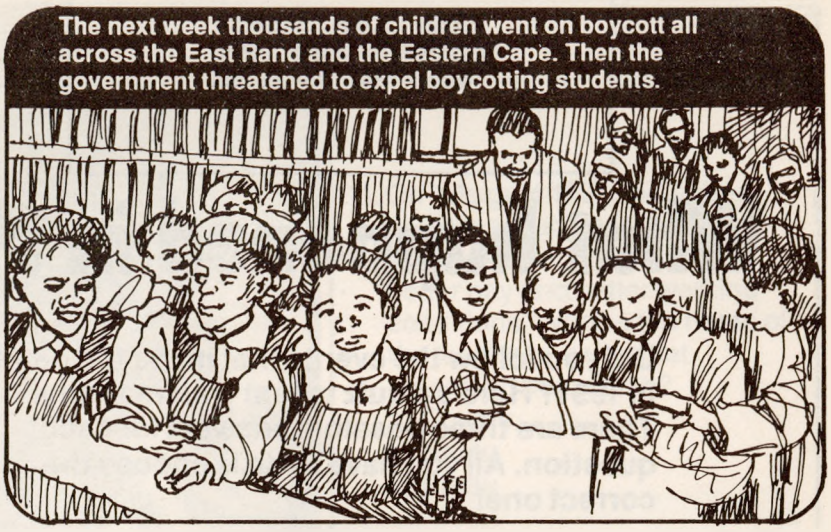


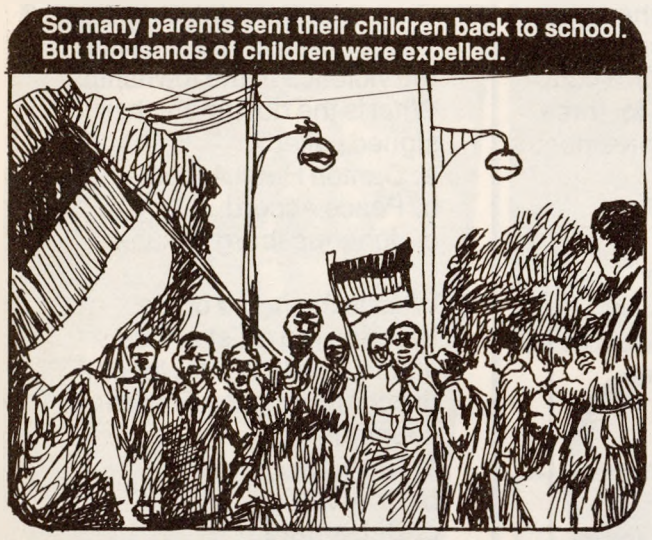


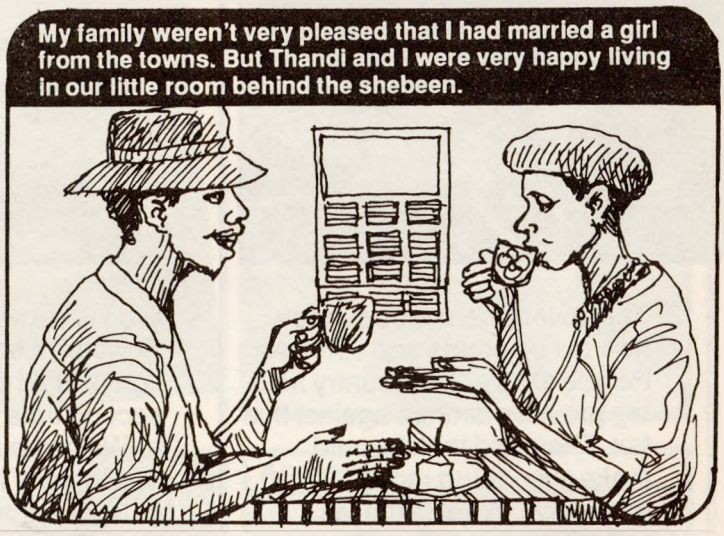


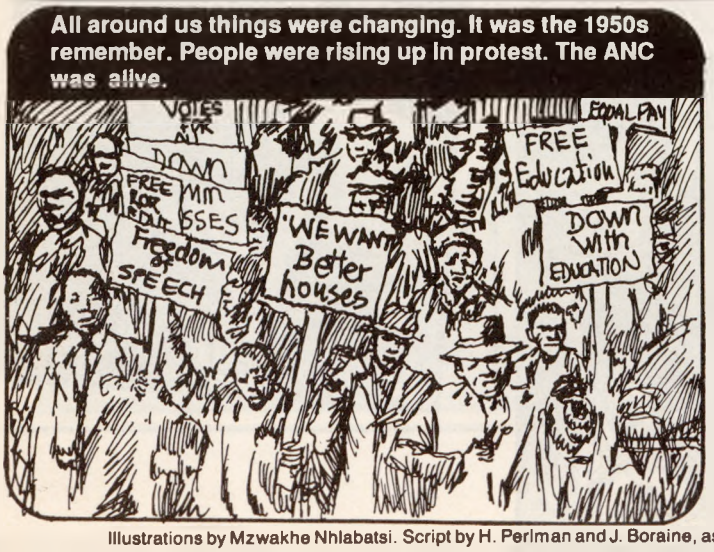


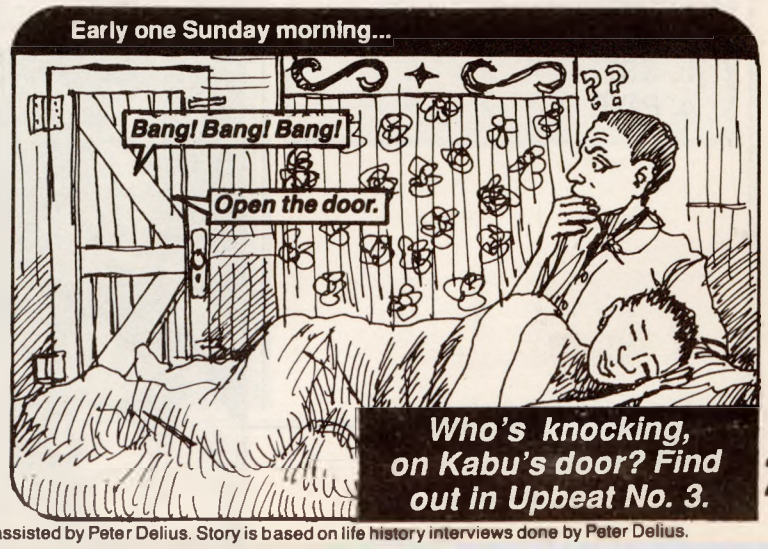












Illustrations by Mzwakhe Nhlabatsi. Script by H. Perlman and J. Boraine, assisted by Peter Delius. Story is based on life history interviews done by Peter Delius.

QUIZ

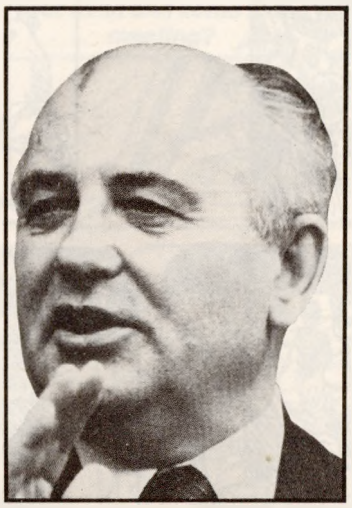
What happened in 1991

Did you follow the events that made the news in 1991? Here's a quiz to test your memory. There are three possible answers for each question. All you have to do is choose the correct one!

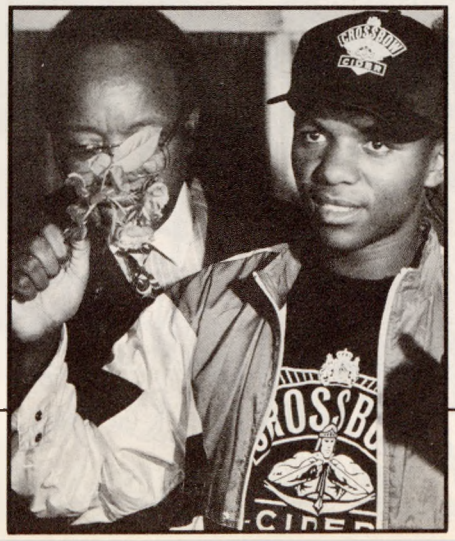
1. A well-known international trumpeter returned to South Africa after having been in exile for 30 years. He called his concert 'Sekunjalo' and toured the whole country. What is his name?
   a. Quincy Jones
   b. Hugh Masekela
   c. Abdullah Ibrahim

2. The government introduced a new tax on goods and services. People all over the country held big protest marches against this tax. They said that it would make everything more expensive. What is the tax called?
   a. VAT
   b. GST
   c. PAYE

3. What is the name of the president of the Soviet Union who was overthrown in a coup? The coup only lasted for three days after which the president returned to power.
   a. Boris Yeltsin
   b. Yuri Andropov
   c. Mikhail Gorbachev



4. Who is known as the 'Rose of Soweto'? He won the world light-weight boxing title for the second time last year.
   a. Welcome Ncita
   b. Dingaan Thobela
   c. Mike Tyson

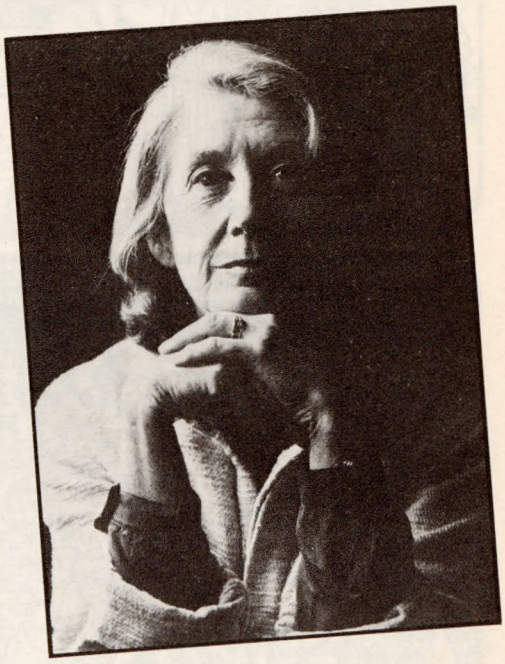


5. In September the people of Zaire staged huge protests against their corrupt leader. What is his name?
   a. Mobutu Sese Seko
   b. Jonas Savimbi
   c. Lucas Mangope

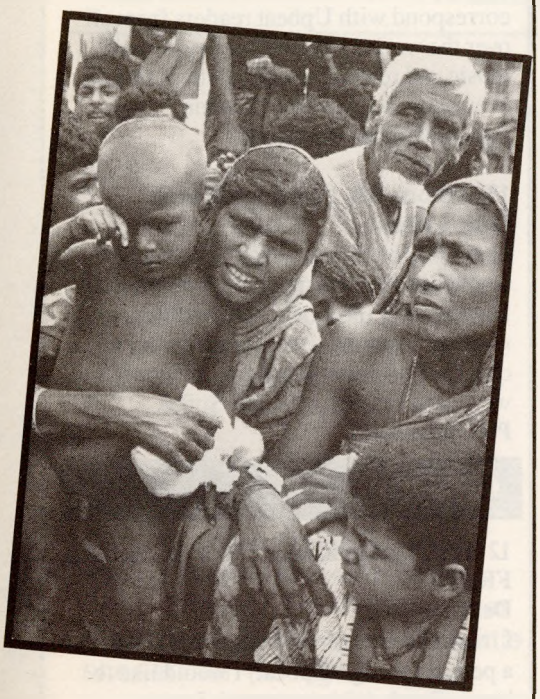
6. In September, the government and leaders from major political organisations met at the Carlton Hotel in Johannesburg. They agreed on ways to stop the violence in the townships. What is the document they signed called?
   a. Carlton Hotel Accord
   b. Peace Accord
   c. Johannesburg Minute

7. What is the name of the Nigerian rap artist whose album, 'Hello Africa', topped the charts in many European countries?
   a. Dr Victor
   b. Dr Alban
   c. Dr Barnard

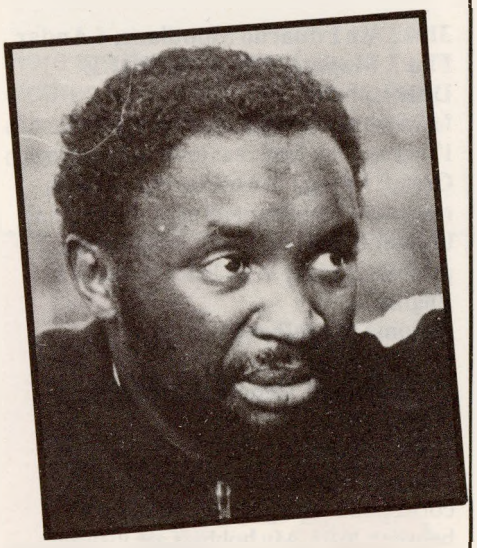
8. Who won the Nobel Prize for Literature last year? She's the first South African writer ever to win it.
   a. Beverley Naidoo
   b. Bessie Head
   c. Nadine Gordimer



9. In April Bangladesh was struck by a terrible natural disaster. Nearly 140 000 people were killed. Over 10 million were left homeless. There was
   a) a volcano
   b) a cyclone
   c) lightning.

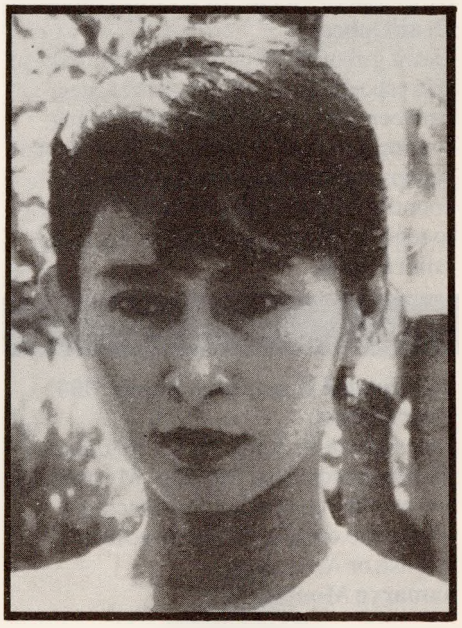


10. Who won the Bob Save Cup in 1991? It was the first time this soccer team had ever won a cup competition.
    a) Jomo Cosmos
    b) Pirates
    c) Kaiser Chiefs



11. On 7 August 1991, more than 6 000 teachers marched in Johannesburg, demanding better pay and better working conditions. What is the name of the teachers' union that organised this march?
    a) Cosatu
    b) Nactu
    c) Sadtu

12. Who won the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize for struggling for democracy and human rights in Burma? She's been under house arrest in Rangoon, Burma for over two years.
    a) Cory Aquino
    b) Aung San Suu Kyi
    c) Benazir Bhutto



Answers:

1. b; 2. a; 3. c; 4. b;
5. a; 6. b; 7. b; 8. c;
9. b; 10. a; 11. c;
12. b

Penfriends

Make friends around the world.
Write to an Upbeat penpal.

NATAL

P O Box 72, Umzinto 4200
Dear Upbeat,
I am a girl of 14 doing Std 9. I would like to correspond with guys and girls of 14-18. My hobbies are playing tennis, singing and listening to gospel music. I promise to reply to all letters written in English, Xhosa or Zulu.
M.C. Dolo

37 Degan Crescent, Reservoir Hills 4091
Dear Upbeat,
I am a girl of 12 doing Std 5. I would like to correspond withboys and girls of ages between 11-14. My hobbies are reading, writing letters and cycling. I also collect stamps and souvenirs from other countries. Photos are welcome. I promise to reply to all letters written in English.
Ishara Singh

CAPE

24 Vineyard Road, Blue Downs 7100
Dear Upbeat,
I am a girl of 10 doing Std 3. I'm looking for penfriends from overseas. My hobbies are swimming, reading and dancing. I promise to reply to all letters written in English or Afrikaans.
Tamaryn Mouton

20G Mangolia Flats, Paarl 7646
Dear Upbeat,
I'm a girl of 16 doing Std 8. I would like to correspond with boys and girls of 15-22, especially from overseas. My hobbies are singing, dancing and sports. I promise to reply to all letters written in English.
Darine Edwards

NY 112-93A, Gugulethu 7750
Dear Upbeat,
I'm a 13-year-old boy doing Std 6. I would like to correspond with boys and girls of 13-15. My hobbies are football, chess and music. All letters must be written in English.
Lentsoe Tlhaleroe

AFRICA

2372-20 Dvivaresekwa T/S, P O Mabelreign, Harare, ZIMBABWE
Dear Upbeat,
I'm a boy of twenty years old. I'm looking for a penfriend from anywhere in the world. My hobbies are listening to reggae music, playing football and reading. I promise to reply to all letters written in English.
John Kalisto

31942 Ave Eduardo Mondlane, 4 Andar Flat 7, Maputo, MOZAMBIQUE
Dear Upbeat,
I a Mozambican girl aged twenty three. I'm doing my first year level of English at Gestaf. I would like to correspond with males and females of all ages. I like going to church, reading books and dancing. I promise to reply to all letters written in English.
Antonia Magalhaes

P O Box 3630, Rehoboth 9000 NAMIBIA
Dear Upbeat,
I am a girl doing Std 7. I would like to correspond with girls and boys aged between 16-18. My hobbies are visiting, watching TV and listening to music. My favourite artists are UB 40, Tina Turner and Rick Astley. I promise to reply to all letters written in English or Afrikaans.
Verona Januarie

TRANSVAAL

427 Emfihleni Sec, Tembisa 1628
Dear Upbeat,
I am a girl of 21 years. I want penfriends from anywhere in the world. My hobbies are watching TV, movies and playing volleyball. Penfriends should be 21-26 years old. I promise to reply to all letters written in English.
Wendy Prudence Ndaba

Private Bag X7399, Pietersburg 0700
Dear Upbeat,
I am boy of 18 years doing Std 8. I would like to correspondwith girls and boys of 14-16 years. My hobbies are listening to international music and athletics. Letters should be written in English or North Sotho.
Gershon Segooa

P O Box 1278, Phokeng 0316
Dear Upbeat,
I am a girl of 21 years old. I would like to correspond with Upbeat readers from all over the world. My hobbies are netball, music and reading novels. Letters should be written in English or Tswana.
Agnes Minkey Rasetlola

1302 Block BB, Soshanguve 0152
Dear Upbeat,
I am a boy of 15 years old and doing Std 9. I would like to correspond with penfriends from all over the world. My hobbies are reading, listening to music and going to church. I promise to reply to all letters written in English or North Sotho.
Piet Sello Kola

OVERSEAS

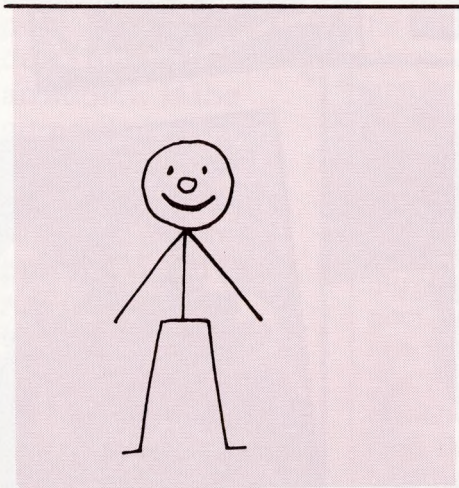
12 BIS Chemin Rouge, 37550 St Avertin, FRANCE
Dear Upbeat,
I read in the magazine Okapi that I can find a penpal through Upbeat. I would like to have a South African penpal. I am a French girl so I would rather write to a girl.
Catherine Guimpier

4 Rue du 6 Juin 1944, 34500 Beziers, FRANCE
Dear Upbeat,
I am a French girl. I am thirteen years old. I read about Upbeat in Okapi and I would like to correspond with a black South African boy or girl who is fourteen years or more.
Kablan Fanng

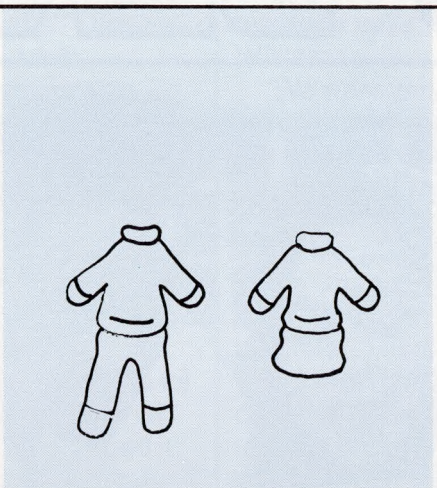
Schiller Str 20, 2200 Elmshorn, WEST GERMANY
Dear Upbeat,
I am a ten-year-old boy. Me and my brother want penfriends from South Africa because we want to know more about your country. We want to know about the situation of the children there. My hobbies are playing football, collecting stamp and fishing. I often go to church because my friends are there. We all believe in God. We do many things together.
Florian and Bashau Schultz

Draw cartoon people

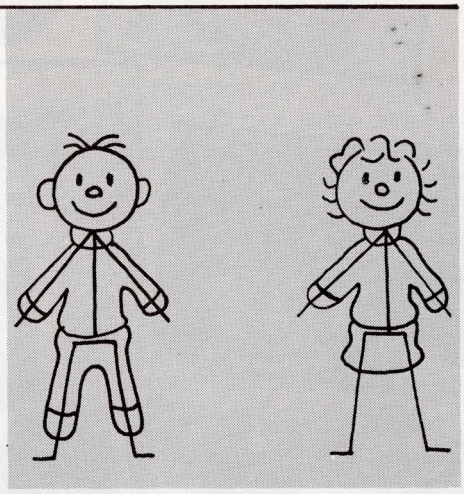
Here is a simple way to draw cartoon people. All you need is a pencil, rubber and some koki pens.



Draw this stick figure. The body stick is slightly longer than the head. The legs are slightly longer than the body. The arms are a little shorter than the legs.

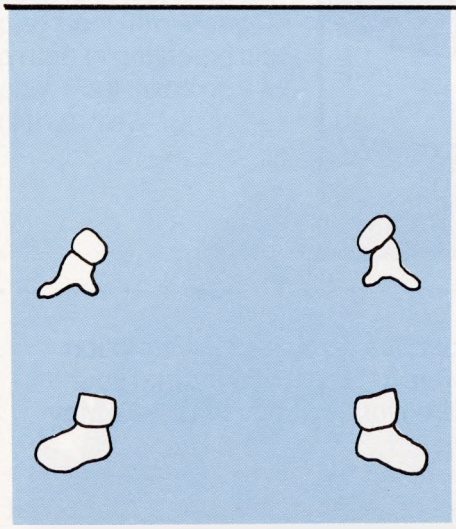


Here are the outlines of some clothes for the figures. You could also draw some dungarees, shorts or a dress.



Now dress your stick figure. Draw the clothes round it, starting at the neck and working down.

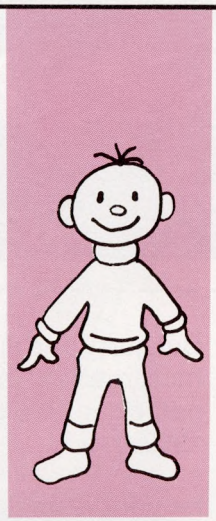
You can add short, long, curly or straight hair.



Now draw hands and feet. When someone is facing you, you can see their thumbs and first fingers.

People's feet usually turn out a bit.

Practise drawing these shapes before you add them to the figures you have drawn.



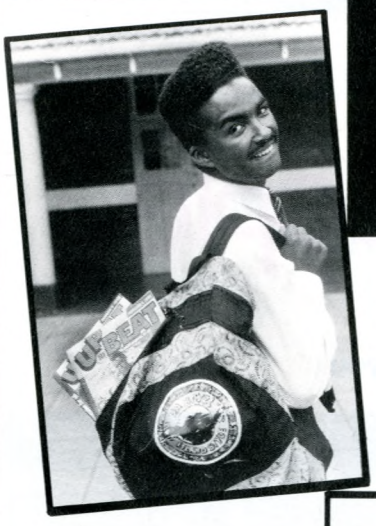
Colouring in

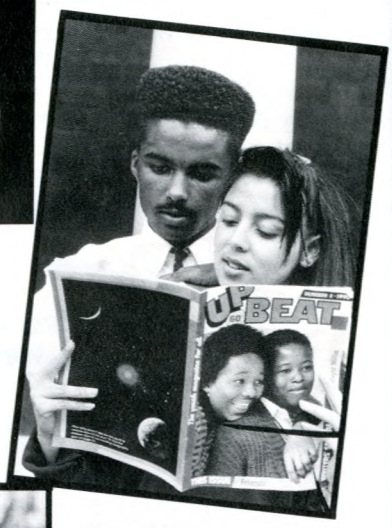
With a koki pen, go over the outline of the figure. Let it dry. Then rub out the pencil lines and colour the cartoon in.

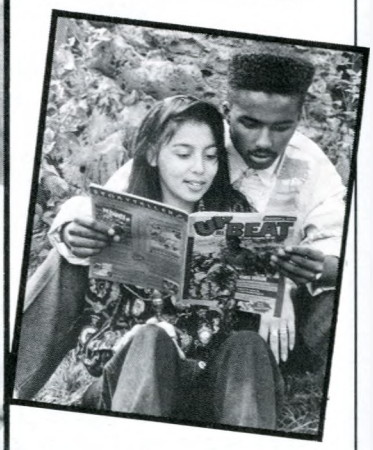
Remember, if the girl is wearing a dress, you must draw some lines for legs before you can put on her shoes. When you colour the shoes, leave a small white patch on the toes to make them shiny.

Taken from *How to draw by* Judy Tatchell; Published by Usborne

Win with UPBEAT







All photos by Anna Zieminski

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CAPE TOWN'S POOL CHAMP

By Mishl Saffer

'I wouldn't advise anyone to start playing pool unless they don't mind becoming an addict,' is the surprising advice from William Koopman. William, together with his partner, David Prins, has just won the Western Province Doubles Pool Championship.

William is a final year student at the University of the Western Cape. He is studying English and Afrikaans. 'Sometimes I really don't want to go to university,' William laughs. 'I just want to play pool. I'm always in a rush to get home and play. Pool takes up a lot of my time.'

William's love of pool started four years ago, when he was 19. 'My friends and I were bored on Sundays,' William explains. 'We used to go for long walks. Then we discovered this amusement arcade. So we started playing video games.

'At the back of the arcade there was a pool table. There were these big guys who played pool. We wanted to know how to play but it cost 50c. Fifty cents was a lot of money for us at that time. But we scraped it together and began to play.' Since then William has not turned back.

'Pool's a puzzle you have to unravel – it's like chess. You have to know about angles. You must plan ahead. And you must be able to control your cue (stick) and your balls,' says William.

'We were very surprised when we won the Doubles Championship,' says William. 'We entered because we really like playing pool. In the Championship the first game was our toughest. There were times that I felt like crying. If one of us had made a mistake we would have lost. There are some extremely good players around. Whenever I thought we were going to lose, my partner would look at me and say quietly, "We're going to win this game." And amazingly we won. It was a real team effort.

'We had very little money when we went to the Championship. The entrance fee was R10 per person and you had to pay R1 per game. We hoped for the fourth prize because then we would cover our expenses. So once we reached the semi-finals we relaxed. It made us feel confident and we played slower and slower. I'm sure that affected our opponents. We couldn't believe it when we won.'

William believes that there are some people who are naturally good players but mostly people get good from practising. 'Pool is a game for everyone,' says William. 'If you can see over a pool table and you hold a cue straight, then you can play.' ■

David Prins (left) and William Koopman

Sally Shorkend

Circles in Africa

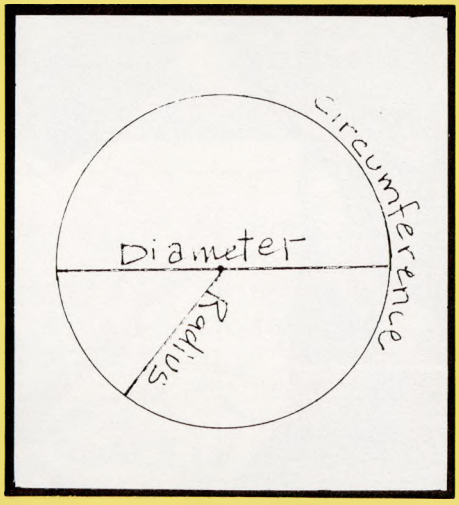
At one time or another, most of us have moaned about our Maths lessons. We've all wanted to throw our textbooks out the window. But Maths is all around us in wonderful shapes and forms. It wasn't invented just to make your school life miserable! You'll find Maths in the crafts and designs that have been used in Africa for hundreds of years.

Mathematics in crafts

Long before anyone studied circles, our ancestors in Africa used them. Look at a traditional Zulu pot or a basket made from dried grass. You can see there are *circular forms in these traditional crafts.

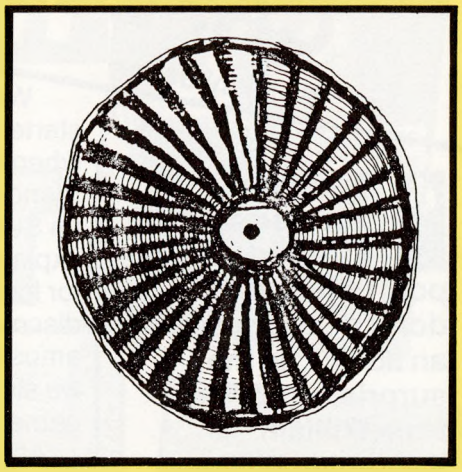
Potters shaped their clay pots on a circular (round) iron plate. They turned this plate with their foot and produced *symmetrically shaped pots. The clay was thrown into the centre of the potter's wheel and worked there from start to finish. In this way the potter made sure that the pot was perfectly round. The distance from the centre of the pot (or circle) to the outer edge *(circumference) was the same all around.

In our Maths lessons we learn that this distance is called the *radius*. We also know that its length does not change as long as the circumference remains the same.

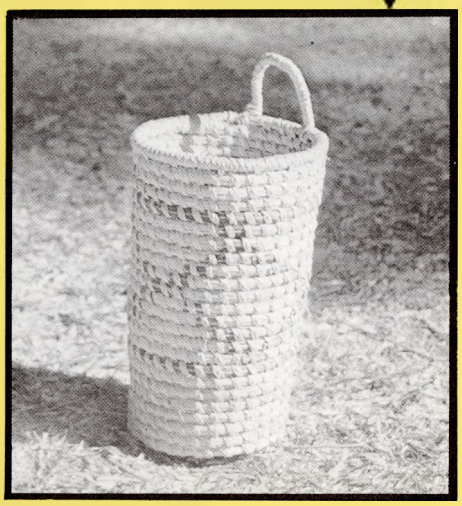


Baskets

Basket weavers also use the *principle of the circle when they make circular or *spherical baskets.



This basket is shaped like a tube. Do you see that the radius remains the same?

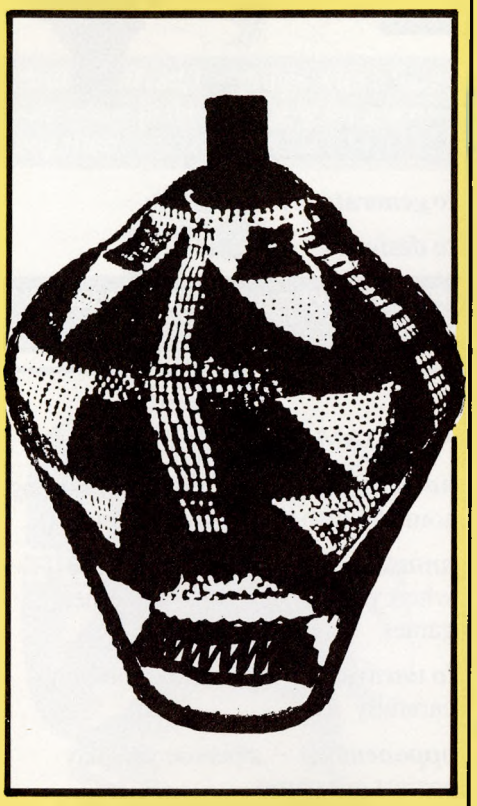


This basket has a wide rim. The length of the radius steadily increases from the narrow bottom to the wider top. This gives it a more open form.

Illustrations by Colourbash Productions

*Find the meaning at the end of the story.

Here's a more closed basket. The length of the radius decreases from a wide bottom to a narrow top. This forms a narrow opening on top, which can have a lid.



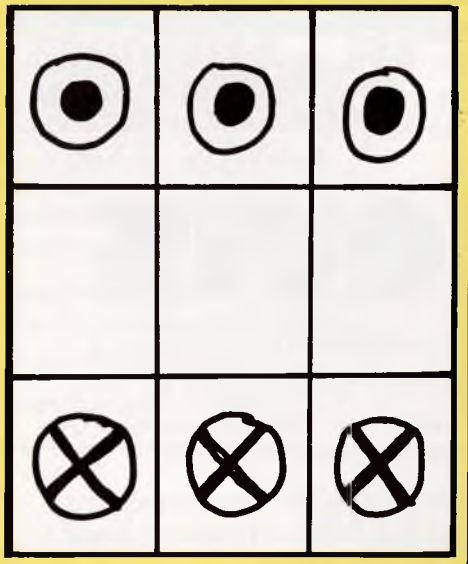
Beadwork

A lot of beadwork in Southern Africa is made with spherically shaped beads. Many African women have made beautiful necklaces and ornaments. They count the beads themselves and put together different colours and shapes to make hundreds of different patterns.

African games

Many well-known games played today can be traced back thousands of years. Some began in China (like Chinese Checkers). But many, like this one, came from Africa.

Seega



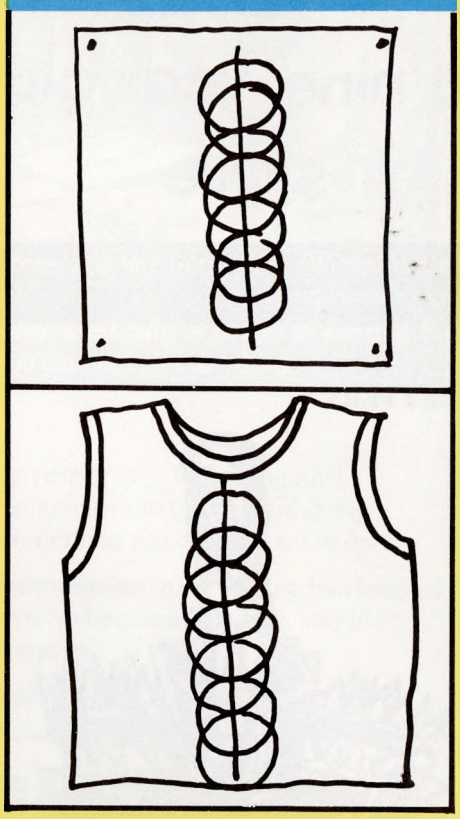
This game is played by Egyptian children. The board is simple and can be made with a piece of wood or firm cardboard. Two people can play this game. Each player has three circular counters. One set of counters is marked with a cross and the other set with a circle.

Each player must take turns to play. You can move your counter 1 or 2 squares in any direction. But you cannot jump onto or over another counter.

The first player to get three counters in a straight line, (horizontal, vertical or diagonal), is the winner. Remember, the straight line along the starting line doesn't count!

Play the game with a friend and write down who wins each time. Write down what moves you both made. What are all the different moves you can make with your counter?

Activity



This straight line runs through the centre of all five circles which have equal radii. Make some patterns with your compass using only circles. Colour them in and you have a bright design for a poster or a T-shirt.

Mathematical terms

circular forms = round forms
symmetrically shaped = a shape with two halves that are exactly the same
circumference = the outer edge of a circle
radius = the distance from the centre of the circle to the outer edge (circumference) of the circle (plural = radii)
principle of the circle = the distance from the centre of the circle to the outer edge remains the same
spherical = something that has the shape of a perfectly round ball

WILLIE WORDWORM

v = verb
adj = adjective
adv = adverb
n = noun

Shenaz: a nine year old slave

***nutrients** (n)* – the food that you need to grow properly

LETTERS

***juvenile delinquency** (n)* – a young person who does bad things or breaks the law

***consequences** (n)* – results

Electricity

***to generate** (v)* – to make

***to design** (v)* – to plan

***to install** (v)* – put a machine into a factory

QUIZ

***to overthrow** (v)* – to remove a government from power by force

***coup** (n)* – when an army takes over the government

***corrupt** (adj)* – when someone is prepared to do dishonest or illegal things for money

***major** (adj)* – most important

WILLIAM KOOPMAN

***addict** (n)* – someone who likes doing something so much they cannot stop

***amusement arcade** (n)* – a place where people play video and other games

***to unravel** (v)* – to undo something carefully

***opponent** (n)* – a person you play against in a game

Bophuthatswana - No place for dreams

***application** (n)* – a written request for a job

***apprentices** (n)* – people who are learning a skill while they work

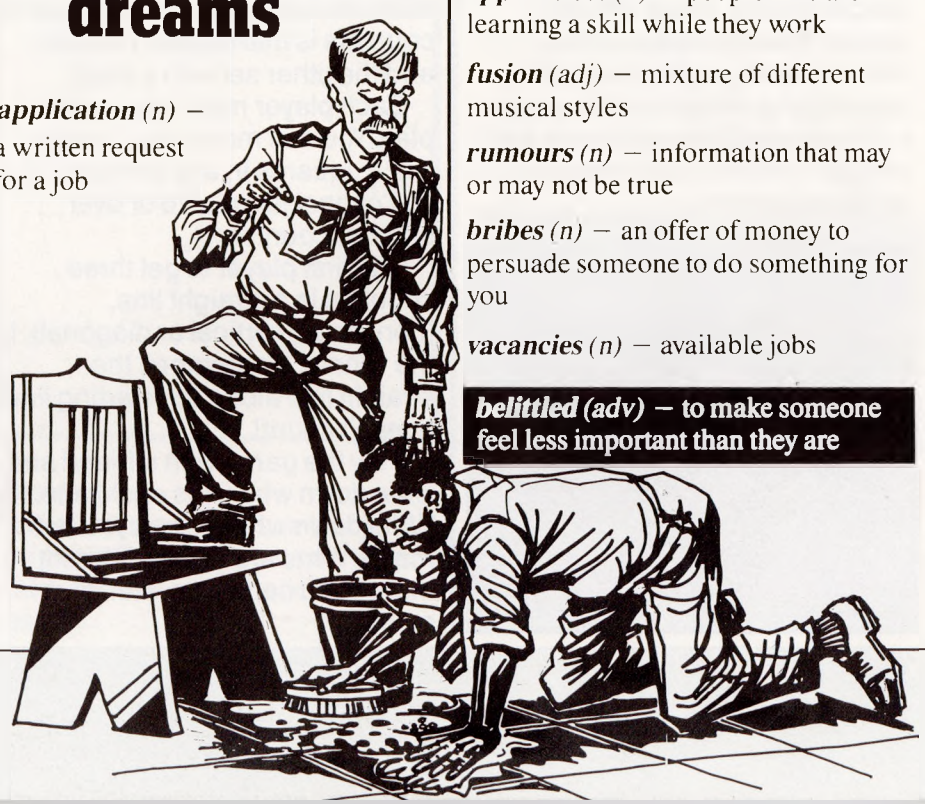
***fusion** (adj)* – mixture of different musical styles

***rumours** (n)* – information that may or may not be true

***bribes** (n)* – an offer of money to persuade someone to do something for you

***vacancies** (n)* – available jobs

***belittled** (adv)* – to make someone feel less important than they are



Circles in Africa

to produce *(v)* – to make

distance *(n)* – the space between two points

traditional *(adj)* – things which have been made in the same way for a very long time

depressed *(adj)* – to feel so sad that you cannot enjoy anything

What's love all about?

to dominate *(v)* – to control or have power over someone

compromise *(n)* – an agreement to accept something less or different from what you want

superior *(adj)* – better

to resist *(v)* – to fight against someone or to try to avoid doing something you do not want to do

humiliation *(n)* – feeling bad because you've been made to look stupid or helpless

collapse *(n)* – to fail completely

TALKSHOP

imbalances *(n)* – a situation where things are not fairly arranged

committed *(adj)* – believing that something is so worthwhile that you give it lots of time and effort

to wield *(v)* – to have power and be able to use it

varsity *(n)* – university

facilities *(n)* – equipment, buildings and services that you need for different things

recreational *(adj)* – when you are not working or when you are having fun

Dr Victor greets Africa