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I" &
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y x IiEbenhaeser", Hendricks Avenue,
'EN Athlone 7764,
: Dear Upbeat.
, jr : I would like to correspond with a penpal who
#9 ' is a reliable person. Mostly from overseas or
(6 even SA. except for Cape Town. I am 13
,Q years of age and I am in Std 6 at Livingstone
x k High School Any letters will be greatly appre-
55! ciated and every single letter will be answered.
: Yolande Solomons.
22 Dorper Way. Westridge.
Mitchell's Plain 7785.

Dear Upbeat.
I am a 15-yearold girl. I am interested in pen-
pals from overseas so I can learn about their
world. My hobbies are music, table tennis and
singing, I find it a pleasure to read your Up-
beat,
Wilhelmina Lewis.
D7 Trinity Place, Elsie's River 7460.

Dear Upbeat.
I am 14 years old and would like to write to
boys and girls who are between 14 and 15
years old. My hobbies are roller skating, ath-
letics. disco music, netball, baking and listen-
ing to the radio. Everybody should feel wel-
come to write to me.
Desiree Blanckenberg.
Mafumbuka Secondary School, Unit C,
Umlazi Township,
PO. Ntokozweni 4066.

Dear Upbeat.
I am 15 years old. I am in standard 6 at Ma-
fumbuka Secondary School. I would like to
correspond with girls of any age. My home
language is Zulu. My hobbies are netball, ten-
nis. dancing and cooking.
Priscilla Makhaya.
k 'y-W 225C Motsepe Street,
t ' Zone 2 Meadowlands 1852.

Dear Upbeat.
I y I am 14 years old and in Standard 7. My hob-
: bies are as follows: reading, letter writing,
dancing and netball. I would like to communie
cate with girls and boys between the ages of
14 and 17. Photos will be welcome. All letters
will be answered.
Hope Mojahi.
23 Biggarsberg Street,
Shallcrossi Durban 4093.

Dear Upbeat.
I am 15 years old and in standard 8. My hob-
bies are reading, dancing, writing letters, nete
ball and listening to music. I would like to com-
municate with friends of any age from
anywhere. They can be boys or girls.
Ashltha Maharaj.
149 Woodville Road,
Austerville 4052.

E&xq Dear Upbeat,
i 5_ ' I am 13 years old and in standard 4. I would
i i like to correspond with boys and girls between
the ages of 13 and 14. They can be from all
over the country but not from Durban. My
hobbies are netball, hockey, music. outdoor
life and roller skating. Hope to hear from you
soon.
Patricia Goldsmith.
349 Molapo, PO, Moroka 1868.

Dear Upbeat,
I am taking this golden opportunity of looking for a penfriend via Upbeat. I am 14 years old and I am attending school at Pace Commercial College. Those who write to me should be between 13 and 17 years old. My hobbies are music, indoor and outdoor games, reading and softball. I would appreciate some photos. I would be happy to hear from you soon. Please write in English or Afrikaans,
Wendy Modiba.
14 Tralee Road. Heathfield

Dear Upbeat,
I am 16 years of age and I attend Heathfield High School. My hobbies are disco dancing, ice skating and listening to cassettes. I would like to correspond with guys from Johannesburg and Durban between the ages of 16 and 20.

Adele Daniels.
P/Bag X1207 Dzimauli,
Venda,

Dear Upbeat,
I am 19 years old and would like to correspond with girls aged between 16 and 19 years. My hobbies are going to church, listening to music playing soccer and studying mathematics. Those writing to me should please enclose photos.

Alle Albert Mukwebo.
112 Dorper Way, Westridge,
Mitchells Plain 7785.

Dear Upbeat,
I am a ten-year-old girl. I am in standard 3 at Westville Primary School. I speak English. My hobbies are: singing, dancing and playing netball. My birthday is on November 25. I would like to correspond with boys and girls between the ages of ten and twelve.

Belinda Brand.
59 Protea Road.
Claremont 7700.

Dear Upbeat.
I am 12 years old, My language is English. My hobbies are soccer, reading, watching television and lots more. I would like to communicate with boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 14. They must be especially from Durban. Port Elizabeth or East London. Photos will be accepted.

Mohammad Rafiq Motlekar.
39 Melbourne Road,
Buffalo Flats 5209.

Dear Upbeat,
I would like pen-friends from all over the world. I am 17 years of age. My hobbies are netball, disco dancing, watching soccer and outdoor life. I would like to correspond with both sexes from the age of 16 and above. Hope to hear from you soon.

Yvonne Renga.
St Michaels High School,
PO. Box 15 Manzini, Swaziland.

Dear Upbeat,
I am 16 years old and in form 2. I would like to have a pen-friend who is aged between 15 and 19 years. The pen-friend can be a boy or a girl. My hobbies are swimming, reading, comics and playing volleyball.
Bongile Lungile Mthiyane.
St. Killian's Mission, P/Bag 8050,

Rusape, Zimbabwe.

Dear Upbeat, I

I am a girl of 19 and am looking for penpals of R
both sexes between the ages of 18 and 24. RN;
The pals should be from South Africa, U.S.A., ,
Nomay. Canada and Britain.

Alveira Rudo Maunga.

Language Institute.

Commandante A. Cardoso Rd,

No, 135. Maputo, Mozambique.

Dear Upbeat.

I am 19 years old. I am training to be a teacher
at the Language Institute and its my first year.
I would like to correspond with boys and girls
of any age, My hobbies are listening to music, I
dancing. football and reading magazines. I
also like to exchange cards, photois. books.
stamps and magazines.

Jose Pedro de Andrade Banoso.

Overseas

Penpals

2 Dorp. Pool.

Limburg. Belgium.

Dear Upbeat.

I would be grateful if you found me a pen- _
friend. I am a 16Vyear-old Belgian girl. My
interests are music. tennis. gymnastics, and
dancing. I also like reading and travelling.
Christel Gysbrechts.

39 rue AntoinneeEyrand,

42410 Pelussin, France.

Dear Upbeat,

I've read your announcement in Speak Easy. I
would be happy to have a South African teen-
ager as pen-friend. I'm fourteen years old. I
like swimming, playing tennis, reading, collect-
ing stamps, listening to music.

Odile Varagnat

La Croix17870,

Breuil Magne, France.

Dear Upbeat,

I am a girl who speaks English, Spanish,
French. I like music, history and travelling. I
have chestnut hair and brown eyes. I have a 9
year old brother. I am 15 years old. My father
works at Bordeaux. He is a fitter. My mother is a D
seamstress. My pets are a dog, Maunette, and 'Q 0
two birds. I live in a village of 1 000 inhabi- GI
tants. It is near the seaside. O

Sylvie Berthome.

DEAR READERS

' The next issue of Upbeat will be
l he last issue this year. In past years
many readers have missed out on
'ssue number 10 because of exams.
EWe will be distributing issue num-
ber 10 a week earlier than usual
Ethis year, to try and solve this prob-
lem. Our distribution will start
from 26 October.

l

So make sure that you ask the
teacher who distributes your Up-
; Donlt miss out on our next excit-
ing instalments Of ltWeep Not,
Childi, and ltKid Crimetightersil,
our reggae story on Eddy Grant
and the controversial sports story
on the ttEllerines Shieldl ,.

The Editor

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" WIN A JULUKA LP IN UPBEATLS
5 LIMERICK COMPETITION!

We are giving away 6 copies of
,l Julukais latest LP to the winners of our
9; Limerick competition. See page 29 for
? details.

14

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ESUBSCRIBE

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Itls never too late to

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Send replies to: Upbeat Readers Ballot, P.O. Box 11350,
Johannesburg 2000.

Upbeat Readers Ballot

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Mv favourite articles/storz'es/features in Upbeat are:

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We at SACHED (the South African Committee for Higher Education) try to help people with their

education. We do this by helping people who study by correspondence for their university education,

We also help adults who want to improve their education through our Correspondence College called

TURRET CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE We assist working adults to study for their matriculation examination. And we offer courses like typing, English and Accountancy for the young adults who would

like to work in offices.

But these students are not the only people we reach. We also produce two magazines We bring out

UPBEAT, especially for teenagers. And we publish THE READER. The Reader is for adults and it also

comes out every month.

Sached Durban: 1st Floor, Association House.

60 Berea Road.

Cape Town: 5 Church Street, Mowbray.

Pretoria: Room 506 Willie Theron Building,
Bosnian Street.

Port Elizabeth: Court Chambers. 2nd Floor.

Main Street.

Grahamstown: 1353 High Street.

JULUKA is South Africa's top non-racial pop group. The group is made up of six young people, Sipho Mchunu (guitar, vocals), Zola Mtiya (drums), Scorpion Maudonga (Saxophone), Johnny Clegg (guitar, vocals), Gary van Zyl (bass guitar) and Glenda Millar (keyboards).

The stars of the group are Johnny Clegg and Sipho Mchunu; two young men, one white and one black, who have been playing music together for 13 years.

Street music

Johnny Clegg started playing guitar and singing Zulu street music with his friend Charlie Mzila at the age of 14. He learnt Zulu dancing by going to the migrant worker hostels, listening to their music and joining in their dancing. Sipho Mchunu grew up herding cattle in the Greytown area of Natal. Sipho made his first guitar out of a piece of wood and a paraffin tin. At the age of 16 he left home and went to work in Durban. With his first paycheck he bought a cheap guitar and soon became an expert at Zulu street guitar music.

In 1969 Sipho went to Johannesburg and got a job as a gardener.

Sooner or later these two had to meet. And when they did, one of South Africa's most successful musical combinations was born.

Johnny and Sipho started out playing Zulu music to migrant workers at hostels and compounds around Johannesburg. Crowds flocked to see this young white man who could speak, sing and dance like a Zulu. Johnny and Sipho recorded four singles of their Zulu songs, the most popular of which was 'Woza Friday'.

Sweat

In 1979 they gave themselves the name 'Juluka', which means 'sweat' in Zulu, and recorded their first LP record, 'Universal Men'. Their second LP, 'African Litany', was a best-seller, and so was their third, a collection of Zulu favourites. Their fourth album, 'Scatterlings of Africa', has recently been released.

Juluka on the front line

Juluka, South Africa's top non-racial pop group, have just returned from a successful tour of Britain and

Germany. The overseas audiences loved their show, but the group ran into political problems with the

Anti-Apartheid Movement in England. Upbeat spoke to Juluka's JOHNNY CLEGG about the tour. (\$2?

. h bigger part incthejtp,
 61': misc seams 21a.
 tdfcr Efr tlfsh' folk songs,
 Arid their success led them
 _ . their sound. out on overseas
 1,
 Oye sifaStour
 Ul ka , have just returned from
 they played to audiences in
 inand Germany.
 . . . eyf'played. to packed audi-
 en' _ fin-LiLond'on, and had a rip-
 paringrcomrt at a punk club in
 Leeds; . a
 a Ahegy ; ng British punk rockers,
 :r he and black, loved their Zulu
 dancing, especially when the group
 ibroke ' the . stage floor with their
 ; energetic. danCirig!
 ;)fluluka' al'sOplayed in Germany,
 on'sthe same stage asithe top Aus-
 tralian pop group, Men at Work.
 heir vfifrst overseas tOur, during.-
 , 'v
 And, according to the music
 'critics, the South Africans stole the
 Vshow .
 ' Political controversy
 But J'uluka7s overseas tour was not
 all so easy-going. For when .the
 group arrived in England, they
 found theniSelves at the centre of a
 political comroversy.
 Juluka is a political pop group,
 and they are not afraid to say so.
 They sing about the experiences of
 people living under the apartheid
 system. They are opposed to apart-
 heid and the breaking up, of South
 Africais people into separate eth-
 nic groups. They look forward to
 tta non-racial futureii in South
 Africa.
 Cultural boycott
 Many organisations in Britain, in-
 cluding the powerful British
 Musicians, Union (BMU), support
 the cultural boycott of South
 Africa, which has been called by
 the United Nations Organisation.
 The boycott forbids South African
 musicians from appearing live or
 on television in Britain. British
 musicians are also forbidden to
 come to South Africa to perform.
 Another political group in Brit-
 ain which supports the cultural
 boycott of South Africa is the Anti-
 Apartheid Movement (AAM).
 A special exception
 Despite the boycott, the British
 Musiciansi Union allowed Juluka
 to play live to British audiences
 and appear on British television.
 The BMU decided to make tta
 special exceptionii in the case of
 Juluka because of the groups non-
 racial membership and their anti-
 apartheid stand in South Africa.
 However, the BMU demanded
 that Juluka prove their sincerity by

donating the money from their television show to the Anti-Apartheid Movement. J uluka agreed. But the Anti-Apartheid Movement did not agree. They said: tiThe issue is not the bands colour or politics, but the strengthening of the cultural boycott against South Africa?

They felt that Juluka had weakened the boycott by playing in Britain.

The BMU was confused and embarrassed by the AAMis refusal to accept the donation of J uluka?s' money. They were left with about .411 600 of J ulukais money.

i tDouble standardsl i

Juluka believes that the overseas boycott of South African musicians should not apply to them because they are an anti-apartheid pop group.

Johnny Clegg told Upbeat that the cultural boycott has been weakened by British musicians like Rod Stewart and Shirley Bassey who have played at Sun City.

He accused the BMU of ttdouble standardsii because they failed to discipline such musicians for coming to South Africa.

Other groups like Elton John, Queen, and possibly even The Police, will soon be breaking the boycott to perform at Sun City.

He told Upbeat: tiWe will never play at Sun City. Sun City is clearly a political instrument of the governmentfi

Overseas success

Upbeat asked Johnny Clegg why he thought it was necessary for Juluka to break the boycott and play overseas. He replied: ttSouth African music is paralysed. People look down on local groups. We want to show South Africans that their lives, history and struggle are as important as anyone elseis in the world. And we, want to show the world that there is hope for a non-racial future in South Africa.

tiIf Juluka gains international success with this message, it will encourage other South African musicians to make music out of their South African experiences.

ttJuluka is a political band. But we are not a political organisation. We believe that, as artists, it is our duty to try and unite all the different people of this country. We want to make music which all South Africans can claim as their own?

By choosing to take their act overseas, Juluka have stepped onto a political tightrope. Hopefully, they will be able to keep their balance.

"PBEA'I' NEWS UPBEA'I' NEWS

UPBEAT NEWS

UPBEA'I' NEWS

Cape Town Celebrates

International Childrens Day

MANY children all over the world are suffering. Many are hungry or starving. Others are forced to work hard, as hard as grown-ups. Many struggle to gain a proper education. Grown-ups often add to children's troubles by treating them badly. Children are suffering in South Africa, too. They don't get enough food in the Transkei, they work hard for little money on the farms and they don't live in proper, healthy houses but in the squatter camps of Cape Town.

In 1959 the General Assembly of the United Nations felt bad about the way children are being treated all over the world.

This is why they decided on a Declaration of the Rights of the Child?

This declaration was printed in Upbeat no 3, 1983.

It says that all children have the right to have enough food to eat and to be properly educated.

All children should be treated equally and none should be forced to work too hard for too little money when they are too young.

Women's organizations all over the world decided to make June 1 every year, International Childrens Day".

In the Western Cape, the United Women's Organization decided to celebrate this day.

The women from different parts of Cape Town invited Children from their areas to come along.

On June 4, children from Guguletu, Langa, Elsies River, Woodstock, Athlone, Nyanga, Harfield Village and many more came together in four different halls in Cape Town. They also gathered in halls in the country areas of Worcester, Paarl and Stellenbosch.

The aims of Childrens Day here in Cape Town were: for children to

6

A scene from the play 'Princess Caroline'. M come together and enjoy themselves; to make children aware of children in other parts of the country and the rest of the world; to make them aware that they also have rights.

At St Francis Childrens Home in Athlone, people from different clubs and schools prepared their own entertainment: ballet, music,

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UPBEA'I' NEWS UPBEA'I' NEWS

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The audience really enjoyed itself.

and a play, ttPrincess Caroline? .

In this play the Queen gives all

her jewels and money to her false

and insincere daughters. To her

honest and loving daughter, she

gives nothing. The false daughters

treat the queen badly. Even so,

Princess Caroline remains loyal to

her mother. The mother learns

from her own daughters a lesson

Nyanga choirs are,

Good little singers all in a row. . . the Junior Choir from th

an inter-schoo/ choir competition held at The 20

5 walked away with first place again at the regional choir competitio

Western Cape.

ext

,_ KM N

about trusting falseness rather than

truth.

In Kensington, the children and

their mothers watched a puppet

show and a magicianis show. The

hall was brightly decorated with

streamers, balloons and posters

about children and their rights.

Children from S.A. Gorei Karate

Club did a demonstration. They

UPBEAT NEWS

the champs!

UPBEATNEWS '

showed us how to defend our-

selves.

A play group from Kensington

prepared a sketch especially for

Childrents Day.

It was about a group of school

pupils. Some of these children are

forced to leave school. The parents

want them to go and work, because

there isnit enough money at home.

Meanwhile, the pupils at school

read all about the Declaration of

the Rights of Children in the Up-

beat.

They take this to their working

friends and explain their rights to

them and to the audience. To-

gether they sing, ttOh children, we

are oppressed and exploited too,

just as our parents are, and if we

stand together, we can change

things?

Helpers dressed as clowns gave

everyone cakes and cold drinks.

Then a very young group from

Guguletu sang and danced.

As they were going out of the

hall to go home one little girl said,

ttThis was very good. We must talk

to our friends about childrenis

dayii

e Walter C. Teka Higher Primary School in Nyanga, Cape Town. In

lani Community Centre in Nyanga, Walter Teka ts choirs came first. And they

n where they competed against all the winners from the

x1

UPBEA'I' NEWS . UPBEAT NEWS

IT was quite a surprise for sixteen year old Lesley George and Clayton Davids when their German pen-friend, Birgit Jenny Steger, phoned them up. They had both seen her letter in Upbeat, written off to her, and were awaiting a letter. Instead, Jenny turned up in the flesh for a 5 week visit to South Africa this July.

She came with her parents (both high school teachers) and her younger sister and brother. They have relatives in Pietersburg who Jenny's parents hadn't seen for twenty years.

Jenny and her family visited Nelspruit, Pretoria, The Kruger National Park, Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Johannesburg.

She has four other South African penfriends in South Africa and she visited them all. Two of her penfriends live in Pietermaritzburg.

Jenny and her family spent the night at the home of one of them.

In Johannesburg she visited two more of her pen-friends who live in Soweto.

ttThe thing I liked best about my trip was getting to know my pen-

8

friendsf said Jenny when Upbeat interviewed her at the airport, just before she returned to Germany. She spent some time at C.J.

Botha school, where Lesley and Clayton are in Std. 8. Lesley does geography, Clayton history, so they are in different classes, and didn't know that they shared a German penfriend till Jenny turned up in Johannesburg.

Being a pen-friend can be hard work. Clayton has 26 other penfriends - sixteen in South Africa and 10 overseas. He says he writes a lot of letters every month and most of his pen-friends reply immediately. ttIf I don't get a good letterI don't reply?

Lesley has seven pen-friends.

She writes once a month to each one. Like Clayton, she is disappointed by pen-friends who don't write back at length.

She shares Jenny's interest in music - she plays the recorder and piano. Meeting a pen-friend from far away doesn't happen every day.

Foi" Lesley and Clayton, Jenny's Visit was a very special event.

Jenny, who lives in a small town

UPBEA'I' NEWS

UPBEAT NEWS

in Germany called St. Augustine, was surprised at how little was going on: ttJohannesburg is dead at night? she commented.

Nevertheless, she can't wait to

come back. ttMy trip out here was great - the most interesting holiday I've had. I like the atmosphere here: there is a tension in the air. tlThis country is really special and the people I got toknow were very nice indeed. It

Back in Germany, 17 year old Jenny will be continuing her high school studies. ttIn my spare time," said Jenny, uI earn a little money by teaching English to younger students. I give guitar lessons, play the flute, sing in a choir, practice French conversation, play volleyball, netball and do dancing, and last but not least, write letterslh JennyIs letter in Upbeat caused quite an avalanche of mail: she received 107 replies!

I'll try to write to twenty people and give the others to friends who want penfriends. Please tell everyone who wrote to me that Im very sorry I cant reply to them allf, She said.

goes on

UPBEAT NEWS UPBEAT NEWS

urnmums

UPBEAT NEWS

upbeat went to the popular annual variety concert held by the pupils of CJB secondary school in Bosmont, and spoke to the hardworking members of the concert committee.

Show

atCJB

ttYOU know, ou Darryl here, hes so stupid he failed his blood test!"

ttBut Marcus, hes so poor, he cant even pay attentionlii

tlAnl ou Darryl - hes so ugly, his book of life was censored. . ."

ttBut Marcus, hes so old, he buys his clothes at the museum!w

The crowd roars, boos, laughs and cheers as the two young comedians make fun of each other.

But behind the curtain there are all the elements of chaos - kids rush this way and that, some tuning their

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musical instruments, others putting the finishing touches to their costumes and props.

The scene is the last night of the highly successful variety concert of the CJ. Botha Secondary School. The hall is packed to capacity with scholars, toddlers, parents, relatives and friends, and everyone is obviously in the mood for a good time.

There are 25 different acts - plays, songs, dances, jokes and music - involving more than 170 pupils from CJB school. And Marcus and his sidekick Darryl have the difficult task of keeping the audience amused while the frantic backstage workers get the stage ready for the next act.

But now its time for the next act; the hght-minder sets the lights, the curtain winder winds furiously, the . bass guitarist makes a quick last minute adjustment to one of his strings, the Singers compose themselves, the audience claps and stamps its feet - and the show goes on!

The people behind the concert: Committee members (from left) Wendy Roskin, AndrewJones, Catherine Beckett, Rayne/ Martin and Berendine van der Heer pose with comedians Marcus Peterson and Darryl Rigney.

CJB pupils sing ttWhatAbout the Law?", a satirical piece about South Africa '3

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Immora/ity laws, taken from the Adam Small musical, ttHey Smile WittMe. "

The day after the concert, Upbeat went to speak to the concert committee. CJB is a big school, with 1500 pupils, many of whom are bursting with talent.

The committee members were all volunteers, one from each standard. Theirs was the difficult task of organising the show, setting up auditions, selecting the acts, overseeing rehearsals and working out the programme. We asked the committee what it takes to organise a concert of this size. The answer? Hard work and deter-

mination!

The committee told us that they made more than R3 000 over the four nights. We asked them what they thought the money should be used for. ttFor musical instruments for the schoolll was the immediate response. However. they thought that the headmaster of CJB, Mr Feldman, might have other ideas. But whatever the money gets used for, all agreed the concert was a great success and worth every minute of the hard work everyone put into it.

From the Countryside to the Towns⁴

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People coming to the cities often end up living in terrible conditions because there is no housing for them.

People do not rush to live in towns and cities because of the fun they can have. They leave the countryside because they have to earn money- and the jobs are mainly to be found in the big cities.

ONE of the things which makes South Africa different from other parts of the world is influx control.

Almost everywhere, people have been pushed off the land and forced to seek work in the cities. In South Africa, people have been pushed off their land. but at the same time. the Government has tried to prevent many of them from moving to the cities by means of influx control and passes.

When large numbers of people move to cities. the process that takes place is called urbanisation. Every year all over Africa thousands of people move from farms
11)

e 1,; , Mn .

and villages to larger towns and cities.

In the cities. people have to do some sort of work to survive.

There is no land. or very little. for each person to grow food or make bricks for houses. So people, are forced to find jobs where they will be paid wages. or to do something else for money.

With money. food can be bought, rent can be paid. Without it. life in the cities is almost impossible.

Because its easier to survive in the city than in rural areas, many people move to town.

In South Africazlt most people lived directly from farming on the land until quite recently. But with the wars of the nineteenth century, especially the wars of the 1870s. that began to change.

Many people lost their cattle and their land in those wars. And from then on. governments in the Old colonies and republics passed many laws which made it hard for people to stay on the land. Taxes had to be paid in money. Land was taken away.

Eventually. after the Cape Colony. Natal, Transvaal and the Orange Free State were unified in the Union of South Africa, the new government passed the Land Act of 1913. which made it illegal for Africans to buy land outside the reserves.

The trickle of people moving to

the cities became a flood as the reserves became overcrowded. But the government - which had forced people off the land and limited the size of the reserves in the first place - insisted that African people had to have the right passes to move to town.

Without them, they were liendorsed outv _ sent back to farms and the crowded reserves. So the movement to the cities was slowed down - the ttinfluxll was ttcontrolled?

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Sometimes, and especially in Africa, people who have to move to town to earn money do so only for a time before they return to their own homes in rural areas. This temporary migration has become, in South Africa, something which a lot of workers cannot escape from. They have to seek work in towns (usually through labour bureaux offices located in the reserves). But, because of influx control, they cannot stay there with their families.

Since the Rikholo case in the Appeal Court, some migrant workers who had worked in town for over fifteen years for ten years with one employer, have qualified for city rights. But the government may not allow many more to get those rights: they say there is not enough housing to allow people to move to town.

The movement of people to cities has gone on all over the world for a long time. In some countries, like England, rural people were forced off the land by the landowners - using Acts passed by Parliament, which was controlled by the landowners as long ago as 1700. By the nineteenth century most English people lived in cities. The conditions in the crowded

English cities were bad: work was hard to find and health was poor. The main reason people move to town is not because of the high wages there. Most of the people have to move to town in order to survive. Unemployment, then, is a very serious problem for people who move to the cities is not their choice. It is very difficult for them to find work in the rural areas because there is too little land for the peasants (homelands) to grow enough crops to live on and to sell.

Life in the cities is very insecure. People from the country live in 'squatter' camps; if their passes are not in order they run the risk of arrest.

But they cannot go back to the rural areas because they would be evicted 'Squatters'. And if they have left their children in the rural areas, they must send them money every month or their families will not manage.

Workers live in hostels. Their families are in the country and they see them only once a year.

'Weep not, Child'

Part Nine

Adapted from the Novel by Ngugi wa Thiong'o

with kind permission from Heinemann Educational Books.

One day Njoroge went with a group of 2. Suddenly a voice rang out . . . 3. The soldiers first interrogated the women.

of young People to a Christian / / . Then the women were allowed to come

gathering a few miles from his / 11/ / / / / nue With their Journey.

home. On the way they had to pass ' ,I/ '

, W' F Where are you going? /,//// /7/F//;7//j//,M

through a thick wood. , ' A ' H

Y-.,_, , , A . , t. r' . , _., ,//I

/ /

2

f?

/

////

/

/ 'W/w, In

WM

,

W/Wwvwwy

//%W/M0/

%%f49/%

/ , full

4 .,w

/'/' , To a church meeting:

A /

7. When the others were allowed to go, 8. Before the others had gone far they

Isaka was made to stay behind. heard a horrible scream which was

Come this way and we'll show you followed by the sound of machine

% what Jesus will do for you! - _ 9"" fire. Then Silence.

isA . ' 'AAARRRGHH F

'N A RATATATATI

/ .. ,_ i I

///,

7/ /,, /x.

. \$.93 731?

llqlif'u'HK/(jk ,1 F. ' . , _- "' "EA //

F ,J A "we , .

,, A ., ., , , ; - Njoroge felt sick. Sick of everything. He could ll?

/ y , F :4 , 2' f , ' : not believe that he would see Teacher Isaka no A 1

more.

13. A few weeks later, Njoroge- 14. On the last Sunday before the new 15. Siriana Secondary

School was a well-known centre of 1

he learned that he had term, Njoroge met Mwihaki again. learning. Here were boys from many different tribes.

passed his _ exams. 1-ie Njoroge made many new friends

would be young to the big , , ,

mission school, far away

at Siriana. He was the

only boy in the whole

area who would be in _ _

to high school. 9 g 1Thank you, Mwihaki. You

Mwihaki too had passed- A have been like a true

ed. She would be going , -/,s'

to a teacher training ' school.

Many people from the

village contributed

money for Njoroge to go

to high school. He was

no longer only the son of

Ngotho - he was now

the son of the land.

M G ' ' ' h , . . , . .

Njoroge Mwihaki Jacobo Howlands Isaka Boro

The chief The District Officer The Teacher Njoroge's brother.

6.5, You lie! You are Mau Mau.)

— "h._.. /

I I am saved by Jesus. I could not

5. Teacher Isaka did not have his document with him.

Luckin Njoroge and his friends

had letters from their head-

master which said that they were

schoolboys.

, , , 1 V

4 / , 77 / I

I "

. ' II /

v 90 -

.r I "I

.n, An

.11

/ ' All right. You ma

, " ' 9 ' I

i Wis;

.1131" . :

H, .. "

4 : .le 57 . ,

No! We cannot do

without you. If you

should be killed -

10. Elsewhere, deep in the forest, Boro 11.

and his men Were hiding. Boro was

now a leader of the Freedom Fight-

ers.

Li/ Chief Jacobo must die. He has

' , . / not heeded any of our warnings.

I . / x I , . / I 7 / , v . ,

XXV

W

W

,

)6. For the first time Njoroge was taught by 17. Njoroge spent many hours 18. Then one da

y the headmaster called Njoro-

a white men. He was surprised at first, because in the school library. ge to his office.

When hijoroge entereti the

they were kind and helpful to him. They did . _ office he saw two police officers waiting

3-. not abuse him or try to put him in his place. for him. Hrs heart pounded wrth fear.

iiiTiiiFII-ln

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tumx.

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What w happen to Nioroge? Don'tmiss next

month's exciting instalment of "Weep Not,

Child".

TALKSHOP

Today most mothers go out and work just like fathers do. Upbeat asked students if they thought it fair that working mothers should do all the domestic work by themselves WlthOUT the help of fathers.

Isaac Moetsi (19)

If fathers and mothers shared work they would be saving a lot of time. But there are some things which the fathers cannot help with. For example. fathers who do washing will be considered by people to be foolish.

Gavin Zulu (14)

I think that fathers must not help mothers with domestic work because the fathers pay lobola for the mothers so that the mothers can do all the domestic tasks in the home. Fathers should not help mothers even if the mothers are working.

Paul Mnguni (19)

It is unfair for mothers who work to have to do all the domestic work alone. I think fathers should help because they stay in the same house as mothers, after all.

F elicia Goodman (I 6)

I think that fathers also have a duty to see to it that the home is well looked after and they should help mothers with domestic work especially if the mother is working.

Florence Mckay (15)

It is wrong that working mothers should have to do all domestic work all by themselves. At work some mothers work as hard as fathers and they may be as tired as the fathers.

Nicole Reeve (15)

It is unfair for mothers who work to do all the domestic work without the fathers help. Mothers are not servants in the home so the fathers should help them.

Dear Upbeat,

The only thing that I do not like about your magazine are the penfriends. My brother and I wrote in for penfriends and almost all of the children who wrote to us were bad mannered. One almost wrote the whole letter in swear language. One girl wrote a nice letter the first time and my brother wrote back to her. But when she replied it was in such bad language that he refused to write back.

Yours sincerely.

Ramon Vawda, Grassy Park

Dear Ramon,

We are sorry to hear about your bad luck with pen-friends. But keep writing, because we are sure that rude and ill-mannered pen-friends are very few and far between.

Dear Upbeat,

I am a regular reader of Upbeat. It helps me develop my vocabulary. which is very important for a student.

In "Talkshop" in Upbeat number 5 I read about the difficulty students have with mathematics. I think maths is not very difficult, it just needs practice. A student must practise in order to solve the problems on his or her own. If we have tried and realise that we are unable to do the sums, we must speak to the teacher. A maths teacher must be patient; he must feel proud of students who come and ask him for help.

I remember one of the teachers who said: "Mathematics is not for lazy people." I have proved this for myself. If I just become lazy and don't practise it. I immediately realise that I have forgotten much of the work which we've done before I think that, even if you are intelligent. you can't pass mathematics if you don't practise it. It demands a lot of hard work.

This subject has nothing to do with intelligence if you are lazy. Practise is the main way of solving this problem.

Thank you for your excellent magazine.

Cynthia Khuzwayo, Adams Mission

Dear Upbeat,

I am a 56-year-old reader of your teenage magazine! I think it is outstanding!

My absolute favourite article in Upbeat number 6 was "Folk Wisdom from

UPBEAT LETTERS

P.O. BOX 11550 Johannesburg 2000

Africa". I was so disappointed not to find more in number 7. I've been quoting it. and telling people about it. Can't we have more?

Mrs N. Dison, Claremont.

P.S. I think the cover of the "Drought tortured land" is wonderful.

Dear Upbeat,

Congratulations on your always fascinating magazine.

In Upbeat number 6 I came across the debate or almost controversy about Private Schools. I am totally opposed to those who disagree with multiracial private schools. I want to know if they would like Bantu Education to continue to exist? Education is the world key and we all require a better

education.

Those attending private schools may be suspected of being ttselloutsll by some people, but I always regard them as black representatives to other races. We should support these little Changes in our society because they are leading to a better future. To those who suffer such a lot at the hands of their own brothers, I say let them cling with confidence to their beliefs. Bear in mind that when winter is here, summer is not far away. Being isolated from your own friends who grew up with you, should not stop you.

Yours sincerely.

Clement Malinga, Kagiso.

Dear Upbeat.

After reading your article on thPrivate Schools". I wish to contribute a few points of my own.

I. too, attend a private school in which all the peoples of S.A. are represented. I quote from your article: ttNone of the pupils we spoke to could say for sure how they would fit into society after finishing their schooling."

I would suggest that they expand their views. We have a very important role to play in the struggle in S.A. - even more than associations and dictators who shout "Boycotts, strikes. violence!"

I quote a passage from a founder of a school in Canada: ttHow can there be peace and understanding in the world if people do not know one another?"

Being at ltmixed schoolsli the pupils have the opportunity to learn about other races. They are able to see the false prejudices that exist as a result of people being separated. Out of the school environment they in turn can help educate the people around them, to play a part in eradicating these false images that are present.

If the people of S.A. learn to share experiences will we not be on ttthe first rung of the ladderTl

Yours sincerely.

Sheena OIConnell, Walmer Estate

#

Dear Upbeatt

I recently received my copy of Upbeat number 7. Thanks. There is however one mistake I would like to point out. It appears in the article on philately. It reads: ttIn 1964t Northern Rhodesia became Malawill. It should have read itNorthern Rhodesia became Zambia?

Yours sincerely,

Katushabe Edgar, Lesotho.

Dear Katushabe, ,

Boy, is my face red! Thanks for pointing out the mistake.

The Editor.

#

Dear Upbeat,

As a regular reader of Upbeat I would like to state my views about the letter Masnoon Meyer of Cape Town wrote to you about sex education (Upbeat number 7). Well I was thinking about what she said and I think shes right in saying that

parents should not be shy to tell their kids about sex. It is very important that children should know what is wrong or right about sex.

I know and have seen many teenagers who are pregnant or have babies because they have never had proper sex education. So, it is very important for parents to speak to their children about sex.

Yours sincerely,

Nazeema Mohammed,
Cape Town.

WM 70%

Please put your name, address and age on your contribution when you send it to Upbeat.

I am a loafer in

Jolburg

Down by the riverside I sit

Watching the running waters.

The faint chirping of the birds

reminds me of the old days

Back in Zimbabwe when I had

everything a man needs.

But here I am with an empty belly;

I am jusi a loafer in Joburg,

Bored with having the sky as my roof.

Yesterday I went to Kays stores.

"No work" they said.

From the mines I got the same

reply.

They all say thcylve got sufficient workers -

Ainlt I powerful enough to work? I ask myself

What have I done wrong on earth?

Will I ever have bread in my mouth? I wonder.

Iim fed up of having the earth as a mattress! I am loafing.

Can a man drink his own urine? I wonder.

What am I going to feed on? is the daily question.

Shall I ever get a roof above me?

I am fed up with sleeping under bridges.

Here I am by the riverside,

Staring at nothing but my bleak randless life.

I am a mere loafer in Joiburg.

It seems loafing is a tradition in our family-

My father was a tramp,

My grandfather being a pauper,

The bankruptcy is circulating in our family.

What I can only do is pick myself UP

And take the daily route to the bridge

Tomorrow I must make the best use of my legs towards Zimbabwe, My motherland.

John Mlungisi Tshabangu

lti

Mother

I love my mother very much,

Thcrcls no-one else with such a touch,

She tucks me in warm and snug,

For which I give her a great, big hug.

So dont forget your Motherls aid,

Because her love will never fade.

Lester Davids (12)

WW

Grandmals

A grandma is my favourite thing

With a lap as big as a house.

Her pockets are full of the nicest things.

And she's not even scared of my

mouse.

A grandma is never too busy
'Cause she has no kids of her own.
That's why she's always so happy
To take my mommies out on a
loan.

She tells the very best stories
About how things were long ago.
And she always answers my
questions
Like, "Just why do fireflies glow?"
Everybody should have a grandma
Especially little kids like me
I think they're really a lot more fun
Even than watching TV!

Orion-Jay Longwe

WWW

Funny foods

Chocolate-covered ants and bees,
Frogs legs, snails, and tips of trees
Rattlesnakes, and eel
Tasty food at any meal!
On islands in the South Pacific
Turtle eggs are thought terrific
The Irish and the Japanese
Feast on seaweed from the seas.

Cheryl Booysen (12)

Apartheid in our
country

I feel locked up inside a cage
With emotions called depression
and rage.

What good is all the wisdom

When a man has no freedom.

To me my colour doesn't matter,
But being looked down upon does
not flatter.

Why can't they treat black people
fair?

They turn us away, everywhere.

Why won't they give us a chance

Are they afraid we'll progress too
fast?

Why must there always be this

fight

Between God's people, black and
white?

That's the reason for our strikes,

For being oppressed is something
no one likes.

So you too will see in our everyday
Apartheid is a major problem in
our way.

Amanda C. Ryan (16)

Death

O what a cruel thing you are,

For you separate us from our
parents and friends.

You cowardly ugly thing,

For you never tell anyone when
you are coming.

O how can I run away from you?

For you reach even the inaccessible
places.

You are cursed and I hate you,

But poor me,

For I am unable to avoid you.

Wiseman Myeni (16)

Anj-

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WWW

Hunger

I am hated by both
Men and women,
Both rich and poor,
For I am irresistible.
Hate is my code name,
My job is to strike,
And my strokes are vital,
I bring sorrow to many lives,
But still I am highly honoured,
Even shebeen owners honour me.
I am known by all,
Priests and archbishops,
But no prayer has ever stopped my
existence.

A few have tried to defeat me,
but within months I am displayed
on newspapers,

llPeople die of hunger?

And yet I will still exist.

Michael M. Ndlovu (14)

Abandoned babies

Abandoned babies,

Hungry babies,

Lean but plump babies,

Paralysed babies,

Babies with ancient face.

Like mangy dogs they rummage,

Searching for food from the roads.

They are the dirtiest ones.

With large eyes they gaze at
nothing.

They work for others,

In order to get what to eat.

They buy half-breads to eat
tomorrow,

But tomorrow never comes.

It is dark, where to sleep?

Who can give an answer?

Where are their mothers?

Only God knows.

F lorence Sithole (16)

All readers whose work is

published here win R5,00.

Isn't it this drought?

Taking two steps forward,

I stand motionless like a lost child.

Then I move slowly, round and
round,

Looking at this land around me.

Oh! I despair, everything is in
sorrow;

Trees, bushes and grasses in
misery.

Oh! What can I do. how can I help
them,

As I am in this misery too.

Isn't it this drought?

Looking far behind, in the veld.

Cattle, goats and sheep know not
what to do; how to subsist.

Oh! What a joy to those who
survive,

But such a helpless cry,

Empty stomach today,

Hunger today.

Oh! Isn't it this drought?

Then I sit down in despair,

Tears pouring.

Isn't it this drought?

Shakespeare Khuluse (18)
An Idiom is a
'xed 5gp ol words with a Spgcial meaning
cam piled 5.5
Andij Mason
which is different 19mm the meanings o(thc separate Words.
M3 Pagcheck is
burning a hole
in mts pocket!
I/Il/ o'lll-t'
nu ilul '
#_
f Moneg
t in his pocket: - He
than he can earn it.
l Peel so
depressed - I
need a shoulder-
crg onf- Someone
I sPends moneg Faster who gives love
and COmFor'b.
sweetheart, you look like a
excitement of
going out.
million doll ears I
million dollars
-- gou look
Verg beautiful.

Do you really need fancy
toilet paper?

Most people will buy a good
product if the price is reasonable
and they feel they need it. But if
people bought only what they
needed, many manufacturers
would go broke. So they use adver-
tising to try to make people want
things they don't really need.

Ads that give orders

Many advertisements simply
shout out orders to you: 'Don't de-
lay, buy Today!', 'Order five, get
one free', 'Get the full set and
save R500'. Some people will be
influenced by this kind of ad, but
mostly we see so many of these
that we tend to ignore them. In fact

Tricks of the Advertising Trade

Part III

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///, , /

ads that are too repetitive often
turn us off. Nobody likes to be
ordered around.

Ads that exploit women

Why do so many bikini-wearing
young girls appear in ads for car
exhaust pipes, tractor tyres, milk,
industrial machinery and other
boring products? Beautiful women

18

and sex are probably the most
over-used devices for grabbing
men's attention. The advertiser is
almost always trying to sell his
product to men.

These ads exploit women. They
do not show women as intelligent
human beings. Instead, they take
away their humanity and treat
women as bodies.

Ads that exaggerate

A lot of food ads show people
eating enormous helpings of food.

The packet you buy in the shop
usually says on it 'Serves Four'.

What the ad often doesn't show
you is that it might take two
packets of the product to produce
the quantity shown in the ad for
four people. There are also the
kind of ads that always show the
ideal family - two smiling chil-
dren and two proud parents. So it's
easy for the advertiser to claim:

'Serves the whole family. But how
many families are much bigger
than that ideal number? Also, in
South Africa, many families con-
sist of a single parent - a mother,
and children. There also may be
grandparents, aunts or uncles.

Some ads are all words,

words, words -

The language of advertising is
full of words like: 'Super! Wonder!

New! Improved! High Tech! Rev-

olutionary! Amazing! Unique!

Ultra-Refinedll But how many of

these words actually mean any-
i thing significant? tNew, might
mean the same old product has
been put into a new package with a
new label. Soap is soap, bread is
bread and a lot of words don't
really make one brand all that dif-
ferent from another.

In fact there have been cases
where the most successful brand
has been copied by others and even
names of some products sound
i similar. Where products are very
imuch alike, even the advertising
' begins to sound the same: tSmoke
Colt 45 cigarettes and cough like a
//// //'///

cowboy? - tSmoke Stallion 54 ciga-
rettes and have lungs like saddle-
bagsl.

Ads that say it like it is
In America in the late 1960s, a
new trend started in advertising.
Some of it sounded crazy at the
time, some of it was weird, some of
it was shocking - but a lot of it was
basically honest and appealed to
people at the time because it was
unlike other ads. Volkswagen pub-
lished ads which said some of their
cars were tlemons, - failures that
would keep breaking down. But

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they also said the public never
bought the failures because Volks-
wagen tested all their cars before
they sold them and weeded out all
the tlemons. People had never had
such honesty from car advertisers
before.

Ads that shock with questions
like this grab attention but run the
risk of turning people off. Nobody
likes to be told that they might
have bad breath or need deodor-
ant. So most advertisers tend to
emphasise positive aspects. They
are more likely to say Enjoy all-
day freshnessl than tDon't smell,
use thisl

Ads that are honest

One of the simplest and most ef-
fective ads ever was a tiny headline
in a newspaper at the beginning of
this century. It said: tWanted, men
who are prepared to give up their
lives. It was published to find men
to go on a dangerous expedition to
the North Pole. It was written to
appeal to young men who might be
brave enough to do just that - give
up their lives. And it worked; hun-
dreds replied, even though the ad
promised nothing like big rewards
or lots of cash.

Advertising can appeal to the

best and worst things in us; and
when considering any advertise-
ments its worth remembering a
fool and his money are soon
partedl.
IT)

T1

The Merchant of Venice

Readers, here is what the Standard Eight of Phandulwazi Agricultural High School think of "The Merchant of Venice". Do you agree?

The play seems to have two sides: The one is about young lovers - Portia and Bassanio, Jessica and Lorenzo, Nerissa and Gratiano. At the end of the play, all the lovers are happily paired off.

The other side is about the evil of money-lending and the destruction of the money-lender, Shylock.

It is also the story of the Merchant, Antonio, and his change.

Dear Upbeat,

Our Class wishes to make the following comments about our prescribed book. The Merchant of Venice. Firstly, we wonder why the book is called by that name. There are two merchants in the play: Antonio and Shylock - who is the merchant?

After a second reading of the play we feel that the play does not revolve around either merchant, but is rather a play about Portia. Thus, we have renamed the play, The Fair Lady of Belmont.

It is saddening that none of the major Characters seem to be good people. Shylock is made out to be the villain, but the way Antonio treated him was not justified, Portia laughs at the men who come to woo her. Bassanio wastes money and makes out as though he is rich (he is false). Yes. Bassanio is right in Act Three. Scene Two when he says,

'80 may the outward shows be least themselves."

We would welcome any comments from other Standard Eight Classes in Southern Africa.

IX;

Yours sincerely

The Standard 8A class.

Gcobisa Mgidlana (class captain)

ANTONIO is a merchant in Venice. That means that he buys and sells goods. Bassanio, Antonio's friend wants to borrow some money. Bassanio wants to borrow money so that he can go to a place called Belmont to ask Portia to marry him.

Antonio does not have the money because all his ships are at sea and all his money is invested in his ships. So Antonio goes to another merchant whose name is Shylock. He asks Shylock to lend him some money.

Shylock who is a Jew does not like Antonio who is a Christian. Antonio has treated Shylock with disrespect. Shylock feels that he would like to take revenge on Antonio for treating him with disrespect.

Usually when you borrow money, you must pay it back soon or you have to pay interest on the money.

However, Shylock does not ask for interest on the money that he lends Antonio. He says that if

Antonio cannot pay the money back within three months. he will ask for a pound of Antonios flesh as interest payment. Antonio thinks that Shylock is being kind and just joking and accepts the contract.

Now Portia wants a husband.

Howeveri she cannot choose her husband herself. Her father made a will before he died that said that Portia can only marry the man who Chooses to open the correct casket.

There are three caskets and the man who wishes to marry Portia must decide which is the casket with a picture of Portia inside.

If the man Chooses the correct casket he may marry Portia. Many men come to woo Portia because she is a very rich young woman.

All of these men choose the wrong casket. Bassanio, who really likes Portia, chooses the correct casket and so marries her.

Then Bassanio gets news of 3 Antonio.

Antonio has lost all his ships at sea and so cannot pay back his debt to Shylock. Antonio has been put into prison and is awaiting his trial.

Bassanio rushes back to Venice to help Antonio and to pay back the debt. Shylock. however, is not interested in the money. He wants a pound of Antoniois flesh nearest Antoniois heart. This would of course kill Antonio and that is what Shylock wants.

In the meantime Portia decides that she wants to help Antonio and Bassanio,

She dresses up as a young doctor of the law and goes to Venice. She gets to the courtroom in Venice in the middle of the court case in which Shyloek has demanded hIS pound of flesh.

Now, according to the law, Shyloek should get the pound of flesh because Antonio accepted that contract. The situation in the

Portia tells Shylock that he may have the pound of flesh. But he may not cut out more or less than the pound of flesh and he may not spill any blood.

K courtroom is quite tense because
1 Shylock wants to see Antonio die.
it Portia saves Antonio's life. She
(- tells Shylock that he may have the
EL pound of flesh. However, he may
t not cut out more or less than the
e pound of flesh and he may not spill
ill any blood. The contract does not
'l allow him to spill any blood.

'l Of course Shylock cannot do this
' and he loses the court case.
' l Because Shylock has endan-
l i gered Antonio's life, he is
, punished. He loses the money
l 3 Antonio owes him, and also has to
l l give Antonio half his possessions.
l Antonio is merciful and says that
l these possessions should go instead
E to Shylock's daughter, Jessica, who
has just married in secret. Antonio
i also demands that Shylock become
; a Christian.

?iL After the trial, Portia returns to
l j Belmont where she explains to
Bassanio and Antonio how she
2: i Played the young lawyer and saved
l l Antonio.

A background note on Shylock

IN Italy there was much religious prejudice against the Jews. From the 16th century, the Church made them live in ghettos, apart from the Christians. Many laws restricted the freedom of the Jews. Jews were not allowed into the universities, were not allowed into certain professions and could not own shops outside of the Ghetto. Nor could they own land.

The Church was against Christians being money-lenders (usurers) and so this work was taken over by Jews. So for quite a long time. Jews were the only people who could be money-lenders. Later, the Church did allow Christians to become money-lenders. But the money-lender or usurer was always a much-hated person, because they made their money by charging interest on loans.

'Today, banks and building societies carry out the same function as the money-lenders of the past.

In The Merchant of Venice, Shylock reproaches Antonio for the way he has insulted him, and asks him why he should lend him money. This reflects the way in which Jews were looked upon as inferiors by Christians. Later in the play, Shylock complains that Antonio does not see him as a human being.

England had a history of persecution of the Jews. In the 13th century, all the Jews had been expelled from England.

Shakespeare wrote The Merchant of Venice in the 16th century.

There was still a strong anti-Jewish prejudice in England and Europe and this was to remain for many years. There was also prejudice against dark-skinned people and tinfidelsi - people of any religion except the Christian faith.

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How to use your

A dictionary has thousands of words in it. In this article, we show you a quick way to find the page with the word you are looking for.

HOW TO USE CATCHWORDS

The catchwords tell you what the first and last words on that page are. Look for the catchwords on the dictionary page below.

The catchwords tell you that on page 62 of this dictionary you will find cotton at the beginning of the page and cover at the end. The rest of the words are arranged alphabetically between the two catchwords.

Catchwords help you to find a word quickly. Imagine you are trying to find the meaning of the word courier. You don't have to go through all the words that begin with C. You can just quickly read the catchwords at the top of each page until you come to the page headed cotton - cover. You know that cou of courier comes after cot of cotton and before cov of cover. So courier will be on this page.

Look at the example below. It shows a page from Jutals School Dictionary. This is a pocket dictionary which is small and easy to carry. A pocket dictionary contains only basic information and contains common words. A bigger dictionary gives you more information and contains more unusual words.

Most dictionaries will give you the basic information you need.

i' They will tell you the meanings of words.

at They tell you how to pronounce (that is. say) difficult words.

i They also tell you whether a word is a noun. a verb. an adjective, an adverb or a preposition.

There are very many words in English that have more than one meaning. Take an easy example. The word bat can mean:

3%)

cotton

rot'tager. cot'tu. one who livts in a l
n 'lltlgl'.

cot'tom H., rltm-ny suhstanrt obtained
II'UIU cotton plmt; cloth or thretul
made of cotton ; -a., made 01 i

Cotton.

cotyledon, "u a sw-(lrlmf.

couch, ll., he or lay down to rest; I

("x'prcrs in words r-IIL, place of rest ;
luwlt

cough (kuf), lu, m.tke a strong effort to l
expel somethuzg from lungs ; _lI.,
Cllurl hy lungs to expel something.

could. Svt-cw. .

coul'tet (krillter), 71., iron blade of l
plough. l

couu/cil. n.. a mm-ting for COTlSltl't'I'THg l
or making plzxiis.-vt., coun'cillor.

coun'sel. n., advice; a consultation ;

a pluttler in court ; -41., to piw

alelCt'. _pf7., counselling, coun-

elled.-41., coun'sellor, adviser.

count (1), n., a title of rank ; -J., coun'-
teas.

count (2), ln, add up; rvvlmn; esti-

mate; (lr'pt'llkl (upon; ; _x., ddtllllgy
llp; total amount.

countenance. Hi. the fave; support;

_a'. , Ih'l'llllt; encourauv.

Counter (1; , n., tithlv for counting

money ; bench on whtvh gtx (is im'

l.tltl; piece of mrtal, etc., thud tor

Counting in gtiiitvs.

coun'ter (:J, a. and Lulu, in Opposition
 (to) ; muritruhi-vx, counteract',
 art agtuitxt; lllll(1ltf._7l., counter-
 bal'ance, Weigh against with an
 equal tV(1l:-:1lt.'&l't, coun'terfeit (e/xtl. 1
 mulw a Copy tuttl try to pass it on
 Lb tho original; pretend ;r-u., nut
 gt mnv ;en., it vupy so ptw-tl
 ott-tu. coutermud', CJLULK lit 1 HIIJ-
 timiitl; gm- an opposite unl't 1';-
 vt., tn opposiu- onlv-r.-v. imtl 1l.,
 001111 ter-march. HLU'Cll b.tt'lx'.v HS.,
 coun/terpau, briquillit; coun'ter-
 pan, (lllplltult'; t-xitrt Copy; coun'-1
 terpoint. art of arranging harmony
 in illusiof-z'u couu'terpoise. put .iit
 ('qlmln:tl;lilutillu-uthvrshlr: 4l.,
 u might tts hmv on the other xhlt'u
 --rx, cotiultersign, sign what ms
 (llll nlx' lan HH'HC'YT 1l_V (Ulnllltl';
 Llldllx as CUI Ik't t;):., pttssxwtd.
 62 cover
 coun'try (kiiiz'tri), n., rural districts
 as distinct from Cities; region or
 state ; thi' ldld of one's birth.
 county, n., a shire.
 coup (km), 1l., a notable or successful
 stroke: or move.
 couple (kzipl), 7l., two of a like kind ;_-
 12., to join in pain; link iailway
 earriazt-._ns., coupllet (kzlp'Icl),
 two lines of poetry that rhyme
 tum-Lhcr; coup/liug. Link eonncc ting
 railway carriage, etc.
 cou'pon (koo'pun), n., a detachable
 ticket used for various. purposes.
 cour'age (kllfdj), n., bravery; bold.
 nms.-a., couta'geous (kurii'jus).
 cour/ier (kur'ier), m, a running illL'Se
 scnger; Odt' xxho makes arrange-
 tnwns for trawlleis.
 course (kurs), 7l., 1lh: direction of mo
 Lion ; order or S(TIUS; the ground
 over whith one, rims; part of a
 meal;-u., run; hunt hdllS.Hl.,
 cour'ser, swift how. or dog.
 court tkfn't), n., place enclosed by
 buildings; narrow strvtvt; a lung
 and his hothc hol'tl ; judul- or judges
 trying a vase ; hall in which judge
 Sits ;_1'., try to win favour or love.
 em, cour'teous (Mf- or kt'r/taus),
 polite; ohhgntg.-&zs., cour'teay
 (M74 or bylaw, politeness; kindli-
 ilt'SS Of manners; curtlay (kzirt'SL) or
 coutlteay. a bow of respect made
 by wonivii;-z'., make a eurtsy.-
 n , courltier (klir'tz'n), one who lives
 at court ; one who W008 favour.-
 a., courtily. polite; clugant.-n\$. ,
 court-mtu/tial (shill), court held by
 ()lllCtTS Of army or navy to try
 oltt-ndwn; ; court'stn'p, xmotng.
 cousin (hum), u., child of one's uncle
 or .tuht.
 cove. 1l.. small hay.
 cov'enam (lciizv't'mmt), 9l., bargain;
 written agrwmtnt;-v., ('Illt r into
 an .tgrotiti.cnt.-n., Cov/enanter one
 uho signed the SCullbll National
 Cover it.

cov'er (/ r27), :2, sprmd over: hide
hum sightorhiu'm rein, that whirl)
liwo'u r; l)rushmx)d,vtt'. , m ulitt'h
e.tiht' um hi:ltt-ns., cov'ennz. that
ultith covers; cov'erlet. bedeo vur.

- (1) a specially shaped piece of wood used to hit a ball
in games such as cricket and baseball. .
- (2) a mouse-like animal that flies at night and eats fruit
or insects.
- (3) to use a bat in a game.

Look at the following sentence:

' Most people cannot bear the squeaking noises that bats make when they fly.

I Imagine that you do not know what the word bat means. Imagine that you have looked up the word in a dictionary and you have looked only at the first meaning. You have found that a bat is a specially shaped piece of wood used to hit a ball in games such as baseball or cricket.

Is this the correct meaning of bat in the sentence given earlier?

No, it isn't. This meaning does not fit the sentence. A piece of wood does not fly around and squeak.

You must look at the other meanings of bat. Try each one in the sentence until you find one that makes sense. The meaning that fits best is: a bat is a mouse-like animal that flies at night and eats fruit or insects. In the following exercise you will practise looking up words that have more than one meaning. You will practise choosing the right meanings.

HINT: When a word has more than one meaning, find the one that fits the sentence best. Try all the meanings in the sentence to see if they fit. Don't just assume that the first meaning is the right one.

1. Each of the following sentences contains the word counter. This word has a different meaning in each sentence.

' Look at the dictionary meanings of counter in illustration 1. Then decide which meaning (1, 2A, 3 or 4) best fits each sentence. Put a tick next to the number of the correct meaning.

(a) I don't want to leave school, but I have to find work. Giving up my studies goes counter to all my hopes and ambitions.

Meaning: 1 2A

(b) The newspaper accused the minister of not doing his job properly and lying to the public. The minister immediately countered by accusing the newspaper of trying to cause ill-feeling and being sensational.

Meaning: 1 2A

(c) The customer was furious. He banged his fist on the counter, shouting that he wanted his money back.

Meaning: 1

(d) In this game you can use bottle caps or stones as counters. Anything will do as long as they are the right size and shape.

Meaning: 1 2A

9) Answers

(a) meaning 3 - contrary or in the opposite direction

(b) meaning 4 - meet an attack with a return attack

(c) meaning 1 - table or flat surface on which goods are shown

(d) meaning 2A - small flat piece of metal, plastic etc. used for keeping count in games.

Pronunciation

You will notice that sometimes, after the word you are looking up, there is another word in brackets. It is written in a special way. It shows how to pronounce the word. For instance, after lcousini there is (Kuzn). You cannot understand this unless you go to the front of the dictionary where you will find a list of symbols and the sounds they stand for. This is called the pronunciation table or key. Every dictionary has one, although not all dictionaries use exactly the same symbols.

P ZZLE

AGE

Questions

. Name the capital of Kenya.

What is the difference between an African and an Indian elephant?

Where are the Pyrenees mountains?

What is the largest mammal in the world?

In which country are Wombats found?

Who is the famous African poet who was president of Senegal?

LN IUH

991.;

Answers

'Jquuag plodoaj '

'ninansnv

'OIWM 91118 QLIL

unzdg pup. aoumd uaomlaq iapioq aql uO '

'suzs JQHIZUIS an pue lunqd919

umiuv oul ueul JSIIBLUS st lucudala umpul QHL '

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M&Lriso

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UJL) : Iml

LUE : Kpoa

wg :)DON

'Euol SQJIOLU 91 5! Auodg

Luogmp 3m s! Buol MOH

Number Maze

There are many ways through the maze. But each time you pass an object on the path you must collect points. What you have to do is find the path that takes you from start to finish with the smallest number of points. Score points as follows: Add two points for a boot; add three points for a fruit; subtract one point for a worm; add four points for a brush. Donit stop trying until you finish with only one point!

How long is the dragon?

Spotty the dragon has a long tail.

His tail is twice as long as his body,

Which is half as long as his neck (from the end of his nose).

His neck is 6 metres long. How long is Spotty the dragon from nose to tail?

m_VHi.

LJ_".1_)-

:L%T%

Seasons

II

I .

L

AT last the weather is getting
1 warmer, after the cold wind, frost
i and snow of Winter. Besides the
warmer weather, have you noticed
the other signs of Spring - new
leaves on the trees, blossoms,
spring flowers, birds building
; nests?

Our Spring months are August,
September and October. Septem-
ber 23rd is tMid-springi day for
people like us who live in the
Southern hemisphere.

' September 23rd is an EQUI-
NOX which means quual nighti.
On that day every place in the
world has a 12 hour day and a 12
hour night. In other words, tequal
day and lequal nighti.

Trees and plants

During Spring, trees which have
been bare in Winter, are suddenly
covered in buds. Soon the buds
1 burst into pale green leaves.
1 During Winter, these trees have
been tdormanti or asleep. No
moisture or SAP fed their leaves so
they dried up and fell off.

. With the warmth and moisture
lbf Spring, the sap begins to flow
1 igain and new leaves grow.
all The first flowers to appear in
E3 Spring are bulbs, such as daffodils,
g inemones and lilies. These plants
?Mtore food in their bulbs. They use
:lhis food to start to grow during
Winter. Green shoots break out of
the bulbs and by the beginning of
lpring they have grown above the
1 ground and the plants begin to
r
r,
tlower.

For those of you who live in
Iape Town, Spring marks the end
?_Hf the wet season and the begin-
!filing of the hot dry season: But in
f-ighe rest of the country, Spring is
:9; he start of the rainy season.

2 In very dry areas such as Nam-
,: qualand in the Northern Cape, a
e hower of rain in Spring has spec-
: acular results - the desert is
covered with orange, yellow and
white Namaqualand daisies.

Birds

Spring is a very important season
for most species of birds.

It is the season when they mate,
build their nests, and lay their
eggs.

The birds know that by the time
their young are hatched it will be
Summer. Then there will be plenty
of insects and seeds for the parent
birds to collect and feed their
hungry young. By the end of the

Summer the young birds will have learnt to fly and look for their own food.

Often male birds have their brightest colours during Spring - in order to attract the females. Look out for the RED BISHOP BIRD this Spring. It is a type of WEAVER bird, small and round in shape with a black head. In the Spring the male birds grow bright red feathers to attract the female. Breeding takes place from August to November in the Cape, and by December the males have already lost their red feathers. In the Transvaal breeding can go on until the end of March. In Winter the birds are a dull brown. Another bird which changes its appearance entirely in Spring, is the Long Tailed Widow Bird. The males grow long black tails up to 30 centimetres long in Spring, in order to attract a mate!

Animals

For many animals Spring is the season of reproduction. The animals know that their young will be born at a time when there is food for them - new grass, new leaves on the trees and insects.

Kudu males and females only meet during the Spring.

The female gives birth to her young and then mates with the male. She carries the calf for eleven months and gives birth again the following Spring.

Some animals collect at a particular place for breeding each Spring. For example, thousands of seals meet at a particular beach where they give birth to their babies. They then mate, but the foetus does not start to grow for another two to three months. This delays the birth until the following Spring when all the seals meet together in one place again.

TO

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AVAVAVAVGVAVQVAVO

ENGLISH

WORKSHOP

, (Here are some more common errors that people learning English as a second language make. Each , error has been corrected for you so you can see (what the mistake' IS.

I

Wrong: He IS good in Maths

Right: He IS good at Maths.

We are good at a subject at school.

We are good at our jobs or at our work.

Test yourself:

Put a tick in the box next to each sentence that is right and a cross X next to each sentence that is wrong.

. John is good in English. D

. Thoko is good at Science :1

. The new teacher is very good in her job :1

. Mr Jones is good at his work. 3

. The pupils in the Standard Six class are all good at Geography E1

Brenda is better in drawing than she is in singing. E1

Lh-D-UJNH

.0

II.

Don't confuse live and leave when you write English

Wrong: I leave in Tembisa.

Right: I live in Tembisa.

People often confuse live and leave because they think they sound the same. In fact they are two different words and are pronounced differently.

To live means to stay in a place where you have your home.

To leave means to go away from a place; to depart.

Correct the following sentences

1. I leaved in Orlando for three years.

2. They all leave in Lamontville.

3. She has been leaving at the same address for ten years.

4 The Solomons are now leaving in Cape Town.

Answers

John is good in English.

Thoko is good at Science. 1:1

The new teacher is very good in her job. 1

Mr Jones is good at his work.

The pupils in the Standard Six class are all good at Geography E _ .

Brenda is better in drawing than she is in singing.

5114;915:th

II.

1. I lived in Orlando for three years.

2. They all live in Lamontville.

3. She has been living at the same address for ten years

4. The Solomons are now living in Cape Town.

VAVQVAVAVAVAVAV

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) (Makes you think,
doesntt it?
In Chile, a human rights worker, Pablo Fuenza-
lida, was jailed. For two days, he was tortured -
punched, kicked and given electric shocks. Then a
doctor was called in His job? To make sure Pablo
did not die so the police could carry on torturing
him The doctor also ensured that Pablo s wounds
healed so that there would be no scarring.
RIDDLES
A: The letter HM".
Q: Why did the tomato blush?
A: Because he saw the salad
Bill: Did you take a shower,
Buddy?
Buddy: Why, is one missing?
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Fanny: Do you have holes in dressing.
your pants? _ . .
Manny: Of course not! Sdmhat do you give a S' Ck
Fanny: Then how do you get A: Mooty.
your legs through?
O: Name a driver who cannot
be arrested.
A: A screwdriver.
Q: Why was the Egyptian boy
confused?
A: Because his daddy was a
mummy.
Q: What do you use to treat a
pig with a sore throat?
Q: When a man goes to
market, what fruit is there?
A: Mangoes.
Q: Why is the ltV" in
ticivilisation" just like a nose?
A: Because it is right between
the his"!
Q: Why did the fly fly?
A: Because the spiderspied
3

C
A: Oinkment. her. h J h th ds
Teac er: 0 n,use ewor
Q: What is black and gold with ildefence", lidefeat" and
22 legs and two wings?
A: Kaiser Chiefs soccer team.
Q: Which is the heaviest, a
2 kg bag of iron or a 2 kg bag
of wood?
A: Neither. They both weigh
2 kg
0: Can you write HI want to
see you before seven" in a
shorter way ?
A: I12CUyB47
Q: Which letter is always lazy?
A: The letter tE". Because its
always' in TIBED'.
Q: What comes twice in a
moment but only once in a
minute?
ltdetail" to show me that you
understand their meanings.
John: The cow jumped over
defence, defeat first and then
detail.
tR2 goes to the following
readers whose riddles are .
published here: Pule S.
Choenyane, Shameem
Osman, Renelle Wallace,
L.T. Zilindile, Shadow
Munyai, Zainab van der
Schuyff, Monica Majaja,
Billie-Jean Brown, Julia
Juju Mafata and Sarah
Matlhare.

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Chapter two: The briekase...

One dark night in the

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township of Droogplek, '

the Kid Crime\$15htersmi

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Let'b tr ad: the car

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down an

haVerit gone \$ar!

.' Those menatheg Billg-Come with me!

are Vi ht'm ! One 0? them K - ou wait. here.

has bgen ghoul The others ms (3 In that. ?crazg '

are escaping in that: car! costume. No chance.

4 You'd 3W9 the game

. awag inf),

gm

Great! Weeve got.

the car bugged!

T

4. gm". Em :IJIF'Etulh.

briekax lfheg You kids, get: cut 0? here.

k m3 brzePcase. You should be in bed!

The man

Staggers 0??

and es into

a haise...

4'; need 30W help-

Now Voetvsek!

Kon 16mm: with

me. The rest, 0?

gou wait. here!

The Kids ?ollow the

Sound o\$ the 'bleepse

'busl Eventuallg. ..

Ko has knocked out;

both 0? the crooksBoss

and Kong rush into the

house. meg see the

briekase on the table...

K.

dovm the road

Edward Lear's . :
Nonsense Limericks as

Edward Lear was one of the greatest writers of nonsense in the English language. You might think that to be a writer of nonsense is no great achievement, but the book from which these limericks were taken, "Edward Lear's Book of Nonsense", has proved, since its publication 150 years ago, to be one of the most popular children's books of all time.

Edward Lear was born in 1812 in London. He was a talented musician, artist and writer. He wrote many books, on many different subjects. Like his "Book of Nonsense", most of them were illustrated with his own drawings.

There was an Old Man of the Hague ,
Whose ideas were excessively vague;
He built a balloon,
To examine the moon ,
That deluded Old Man of the Hague.
There was an Old Man on whose nose ,
Most birds of the air could repose;
But they all flew away,
At the closing of day,
Which relieved that Old Man and his nose.

There was an Old Person of Tring,
Who embellished his nose with a ring;
He gazed at the moon ,
Every evening in June ,
That ecstatic Old Person of Tring.
There was a Young Lady whose eyes,
Were unique as to colour and size;
When she opened them wide,
People all turned aside,
And started away in surprise.
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UPBEAT'S LIMERICK COMPETITION

STUDY the limericks on this page and see how a limerick is made up of rhyming lines.
The first two lines rhyme with each other, the second two lines also rhyme with each other, and the third line rhymes with the first.
Upbeat is giving away six copies of Julius's new LP record, 'Scatterlings of Africa', to the six best writers of limericks sent in to the Upbeat Limerick Competition, P.O. Box 11350, Johannesburg. The six winning limericks will be published in the January 1984 issue of Upbeat. . '

Rules: Your limerick must be all your own work, and it should be about people or things from South Africa. Do not send in more than 4 limericks. Final closing date for the competition is November 15, 1983. Good luck and happy rhyming!

Willie

Wordworm

YOUR DICTIONARY PACE

to hatch - to break an egg so that a young bird can
come out

30

repetitive - having parts that are said or done too many times
 U
 '5'
 I
 ;
 mmmmmmt
 q"000090!
 bulb _ a round root of certain plants
 to mate - to come together sexually in order to produce young ones
 to attract - to pull something by unseen forces
 foetus - a young human being or animal in the early stages of development inside the mother
 to delay - to stop for a time or cause to be late (Spring)
 to exploit - to use something unfairly to get personal profit
 to fulfil - to keep or carry out a promise (Ads)
 urbanisation - the growth of towns or cities and the movement of people into them
 illegal - against the law
 trickle - a small flow of water, or a small number of people moving from one place to another
 flood - a strong flow of water, or a large number of people moving from one place to another
 to limit - to keep below a certain point or amount
 temporary - lasting only for a limited time
 to seek - to try to find or get something
 to qualify _ to gain proof that you can do something
 rural - of countryside or village (Urbanisation)
 scavenger - an animal which feeds on the decaying flesh of other animals
 eerie - something strange which causes fear
 prey - an animal that is hunted and eaten by another animal (Animal Alphabet)
 ghetto - a part of a city in which poor people live
 interest- a readiness to give attention to something
 persecution - the state of being treated cruelly or being caused to suffer by others
 tense - to be in a state of anxiety or fearfulness
 casket - small box for holding small valuable things like jewels
 destruction - the act of destroying or state of being destroyed (Merchant of Venice)
 31

ANIMAL ALPHABET

The Laughing Scavengers

5 32:3,)), g3.

war sho

With their frightening laugh and their dangerous jaws, hyenas may seem to be the bad guys of the bush. But their scavenging activities have a useful purpose - they keep the veld clean. Hyenas have a bad reputation.

People think of them as cowardly scavengers who wait for other animals to do their killing for them. Like vultures, hyenas make us think of death.

The eerie laughing sound they make is enough to send shivers down your spine. It is a sound which makes the weary traveller wish that he was safely home in bed.

It is as if hyenas have a terrible sense of humour which makes them laugh loudly whenever another creature dies.

Little wonder, then, that there are many superstitions about hyenas among the people of Africa.

Vacuum cleaners

In actual fact, scavengers are useful members of the animal community. When lions or leopards have eaten their fill of a dead animal, the hyenas and their ugly companions, the vultures, will be there to clean up the remains. You might call them the vacuum cleaners of the veld. .

All hyenas are scavengers. But the largest and most common of the African Hyenas, the Spotted Hyena, is also a swift and deadly hunter.

The Spotted Hyena

The Spotted or Laughing Hyena is found in most parts of Africa, including South Africa. They are powerful creatures with vice-like jaws which they use for cracking and crunching bones.

Spotted hyenas usually hunt in packs at night, and prey mainly on zebra and buck. They can run at speeds of up to 65 km per hour and attack the hindquarters of their prey, holding on with their powerful jaws until the animal falls to the ground.

But when no game is available, especially near human settlements, spotted hyenas will eat almost anything. They have been known to scavenge from dustbins and to eat broom bristles, shoes, leather goods, hats and even bicycle seats. There have been cases where spotted hyenas have attacked and killed people.

Striped Hyenas

A far less dangerous kind of hyena is found in Africa to the north of us. This is the Striped Hyena. It is:

not much bigger than a dog, doe:
not hunt for its own prey, and i:
not dangerous to humans.

These striped hyenas are used a:
refuse collectors in many Africar
villages. The villagers leave a hole
in the fence for the hyenas to come
through.

At the end of the day, the vil-
lagers throw their rubbish outside
their huts. After dark the hyenas
may be heard moving through the
village, chomping on bones and
cleaning up after the humans.

Brown Hyenas

Another kind of small hyena, the
Brown Hyena, is found in the
Cape, Namibia and Botswana.

This animal is very rare, and has al-
most been wiped out by farmers
who fear for their sheep and cattle.
But the shooting of these brown
hyenas is a tragic mistake. The
brown hyena is a scavenger, not a
hunter, so it is no threat to the
farmers, animals. As a result of the
farmers misunderstanding, the
brown hyena may soon be an en-
dangered species, facing extinc-
tion.

Published by SACHED (The South African Committee for Higher Education) Costaven, 54 Simmo
nds Street, Johannesburg

Lavout by Graphic Eaulizer Tvnesi-ttinu hv anmmmgpt Pn'nmd hv Frpda Drpu (pm I M cal" om"
: run 1-