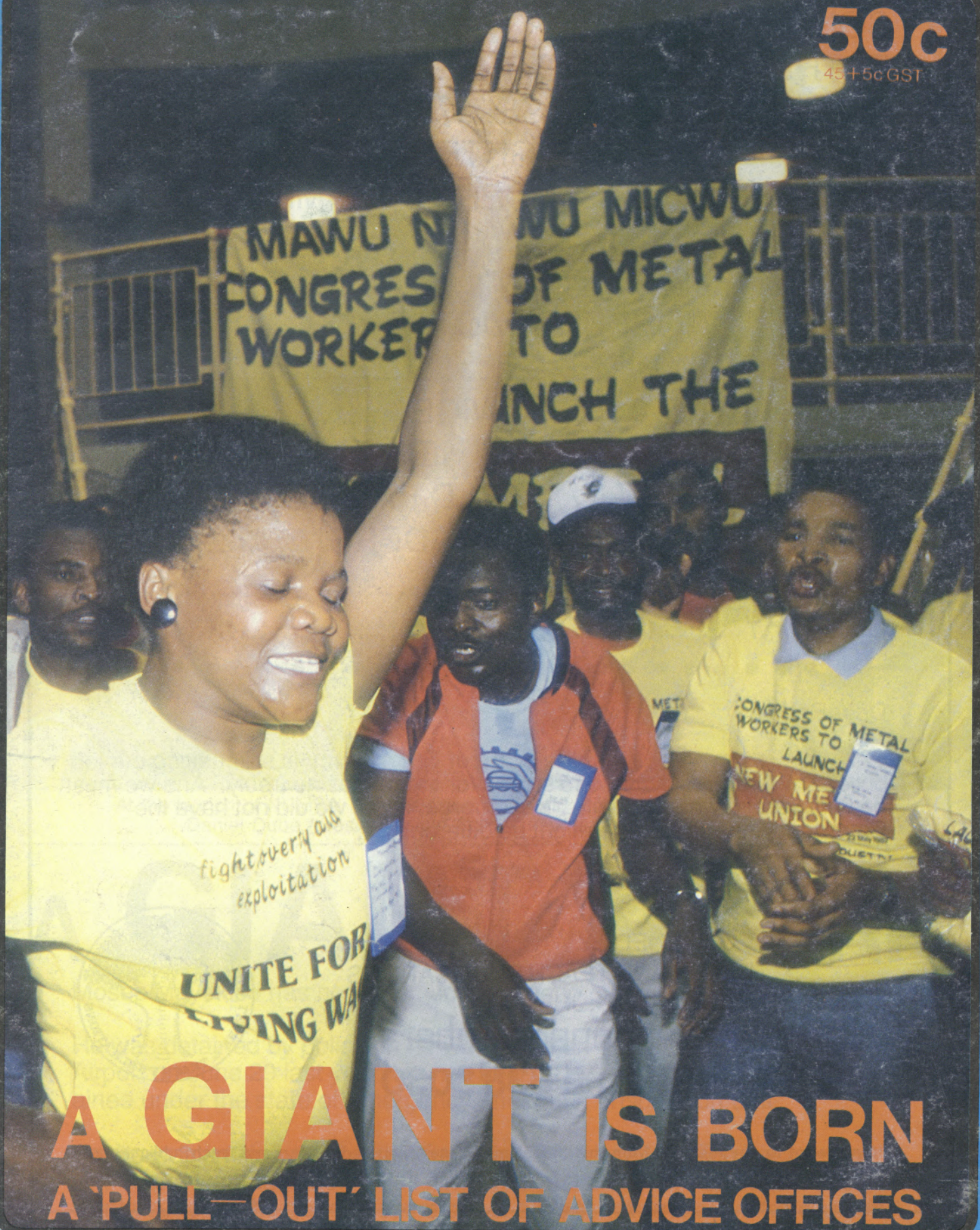


Learn and Teach

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A GIANT IS BORN

A 'PULL-OUT' LIST OF ADVICE OFFICES

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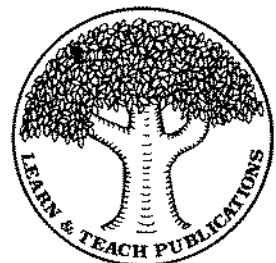
Dear Readers

We want to remind you that the **State of Emergency** is still making our job difficult. We cannot choose stories for the magazine freely. And we must be very careful what we write. Never forget that if we did not have the Emergency, the magazine might be different.

The Staff of Learn and Teach.

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At the launch of NUMSA. From left to right: David Madupela (1st vice-president), Daniel Dube (president) and Percy Thomas (2nd vice-president).

A GIANT IS BORN

Moses Mayekiso has not had much reason to smile for more than a year.

He was detained by police as he walked off an aeroplane at Jan Smuts Airport on June 29 last year. He has been in jail since then: first as a detainee under the state of emergency, then as a prisoner on trial.

But he was smiling on Wednesday, May 27. He was smiling because his wife Khola went to prison to tell him: "The metal workers of South Africa want you to be the general secretary of a giant new metal workers' union."

The new union was born at a conference at the National Recreation Centre near Soweto in Johannesburg on May 23 and May 24. More than 520 workers came from all over the country to launch the new union, which they called the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (NUMSA).

But NUMSA has more than 520 members. Each of the workers at the conference spoke for another 250 workers in metal and motor car factories all over the country.

So the new union has 130 000 members. Before the birth of NUMSA, the workers belonged to seven different unions. The unions were:

- * The Metal and Allied Workers' Union (MAWU)
- * Motor Industries Component Workers' Union (MICWU)

- * National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (NAAWU)
- * General and Allied Workers' Union (GAWU)
- * Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU)
- * United Mining, Metal and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa (UMMAWUSA)
- * Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (MACWUSA)

CHOOSING THE LEADERS

But after the conference, the leaders of the new union asked Learn and Teach and other newspapers and magazines to "please not say that we come from this union or that union. From today we are all members of one union. That union is NUMSA."



Afrapix

Happiness is....A new giant union for metal workers

The man the workers elected as their president was Dan Dube, a machine operator from SKF ball-bearing factory in Uitenhage. They elected David Madupela, a metal worker from the East Rand, as first vice-president. They elected Percy Thomas, a motor worker from the Western Cape, as second vice-president.

And when it was time for the conference to elect a general secretary, all 520 delegates stood and shouted for Moses Mayekiso. "Everybody wanted Moss," says Dube. "The workers stamped and cheered for him."

Mayekiso, who is 39 years old, was last year elected general secretary of MAWU. But it was not only the workers in Mawu who wanted Mayekiso as their leader. The people of Alexandra, where he lives, elected him chairperson of the Alexandra Action Committee. Mayekiso worked hard to make life better for the people of Alex.

A LIST OF DEMANDS

The NUMSA conference did not only elect leaders. Workers came to the conference with demands from all the union members in different factories. At the conference, they put together a list of demands that the new union will give to the bosses in the metal industry.

THE DEMANDS ARE:

- All metal workers must get a minimum "living wage" of R4,50 an hour.
- All metal workers must work a 40-hour week. Most metal workers work longer hours. They say that if the bosses cut working hours they will be able to give jobs to more people.
- All metal workers must have the right to strike.

- All women metal workers must get six months paid maternity leave.
- The bosses must end migrant labour and allow workers and their families to live near their factories. The metal workers know it will take a long time to end migrant labour. So they say that in the meantime bosses must improve the hostels where the migrant workers live.
- Metal workers want paid holidays on Workers' Day (May 1), National Youth Day (June 16), and March 21, the anniversary of the killings at Sharpeville in 1960 and at Langa in 1984.

LOUD AND CLEAR

NUMSA was built by the workers in the factories - and their voice was heard loud and clear at the launch of the new union. The workers knew what they wanted from their union. There were three main things that they asked for:

- The workers want strong shop stewards in NUMSA. If the shop stewards are strong and united, the union will always be democratic, the workers say.
- The new union must fight for safe and healthy working conditions in the factories.
- The new union must fight unfair dismissals and retrenchments.

"A SOLID ROCK"

The NUMSA conference did not only talk about the workers' struggles in the factories. The workers in NUMSA agreed that all workers must be part of the political struggle in South Africa. They agreed to start talking about the best way workers and their trade unions can join in the political struggle.

They said the Freedom Charter was "a solid rock on which to build socialism." The Freedom Charter tells how South

Africa will be shared when apartheid is ended. It was agreed to by the African National Congress and other organisations at the Congress of the People in 1955.

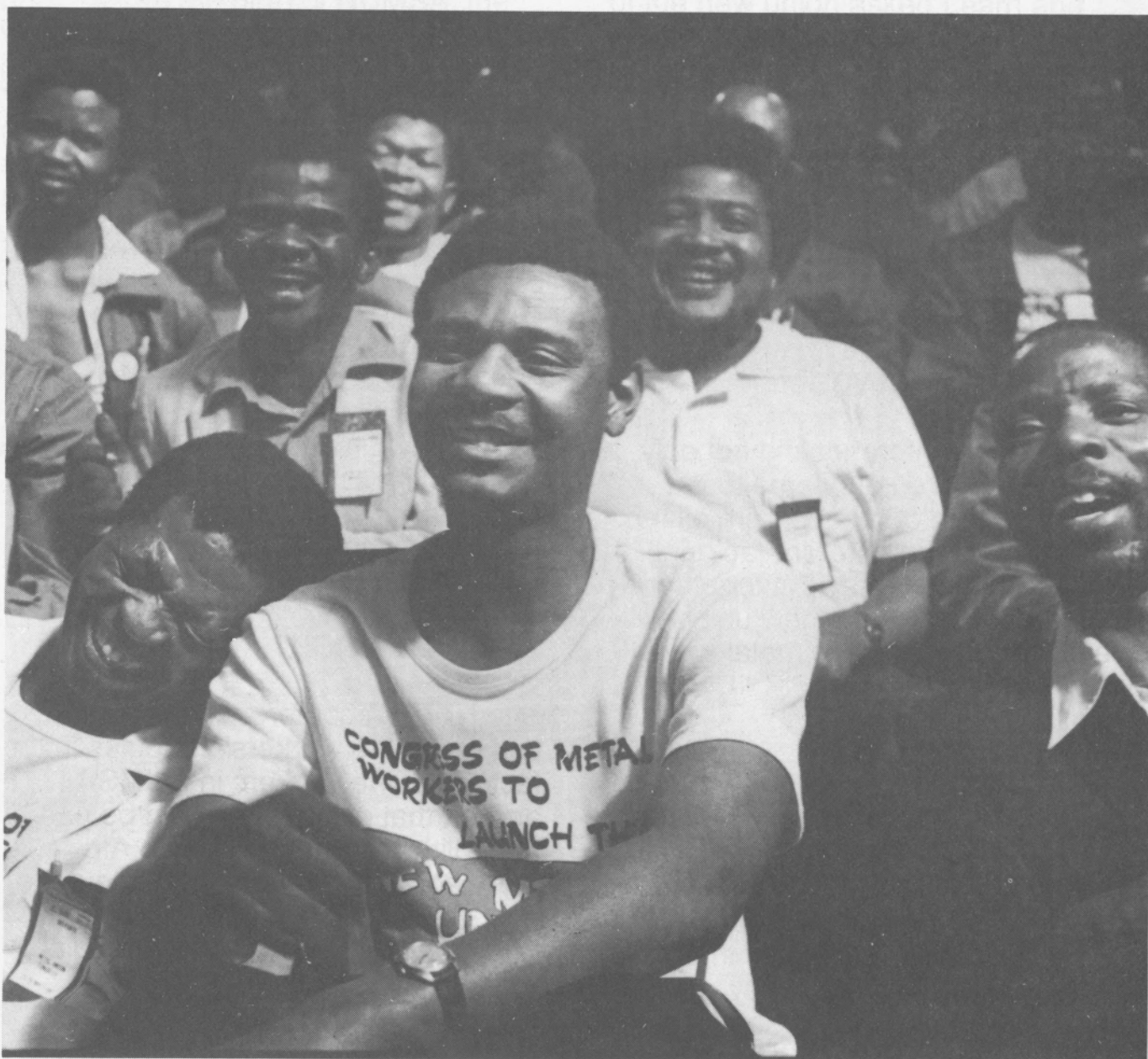
The Freedom Charter has always had the support of thousands of South Africans, but this year it has grown more popular than ever before.

The conference agreed that the Freedom Charter was a set of "minimum demands" for a future South Africa. They decided that it is time for workers to write a "workers charter". In the

charter workers will show how they will take the lead in the struggle for a free and democratic South Africa.

WORKERS AND THE YOUTH

All the people at the NUMSA conference were workers or union officials, except for Peter Mokaba, the president of SAYCO. The workers asked Mokaba to talk about unity between workers and the youth. Mokaba told them that the youth needed unity with the workers to learn democracy from the trade unions. "Unions are schools of democracy," he said.



Afrapix

Enjoying the SARMCOL play at the NUMSA launch

But why did workers need unity with the youth? "Your headquarters at COSATU House were bombed by the enemy," Mokaba said. "Sayco would have sent our soldiers to guard COSATU House. And when they came to bomb it they would have had to face us."

Mokaba said SAYCO wanted to work closely with all workers, not just with trade union leaders. "We must work together in the struggle against apartheid," he said.

14 GIANT UNIONS

But why did the metal workers need to form NUMSA? All 130 000 belonged to other unions before they joined together in NUMSA.

Six out of the seven unions belonged to COSATU - and COSATU's slogan is "one industry, one union". It says that all unions in each industry should join together to form one giant union. Then there will be 14 giant unions under COSATU standing together in their struggle against the bosses and the government.

COSATU has asked all its member unions in the same industries to join together before its second congress in July. Many of its unions have already done so. There is a giant new union in the food industry called FAWU. In the building industry there is the Construction and Allied Workers Union (CAWU). There is TGWU for drivers and transport workers. And of course, there is now NUMSA in the metal industry.

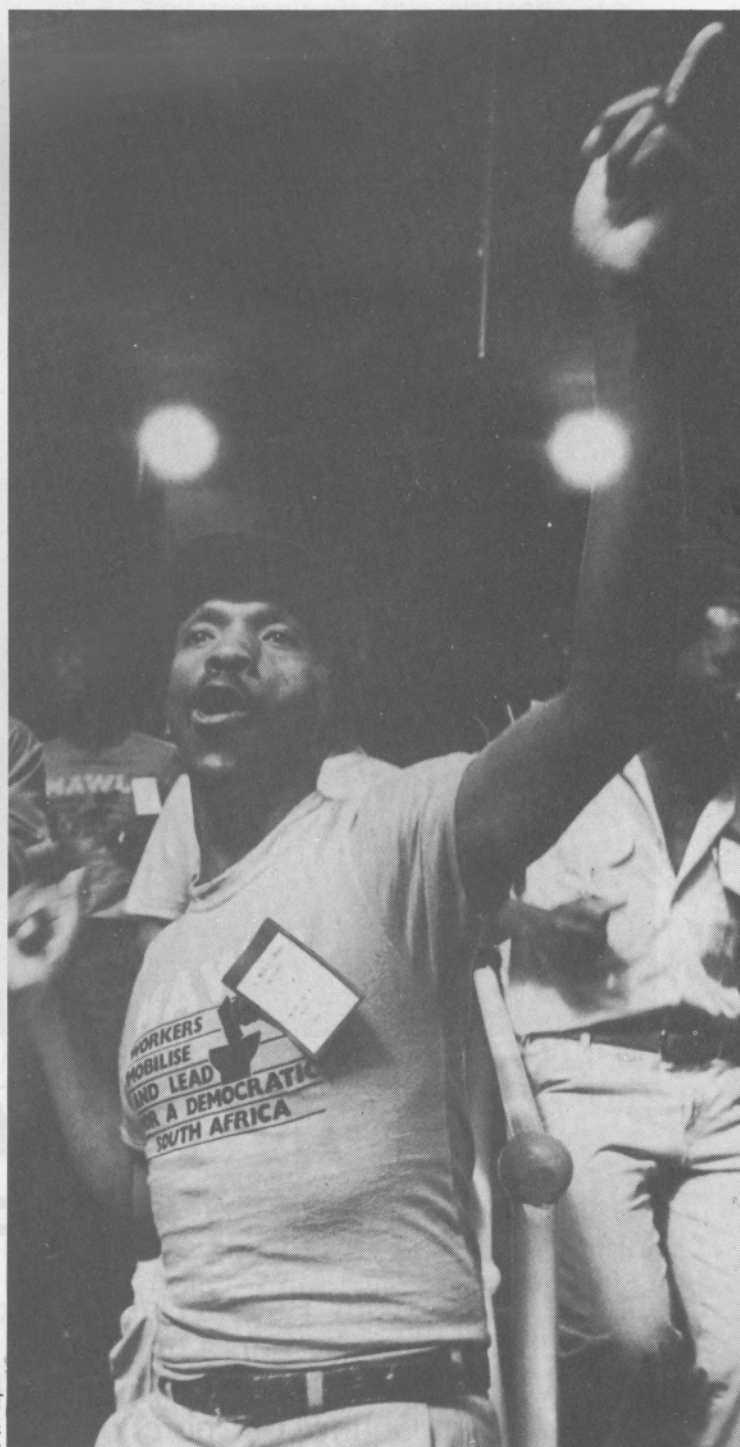
THE FIRST TASK

The workers of COSATU and NUMSA also say "an injury to one is an injury to all". NUMSA is not only going to be a home for 130 000 metal workers. There are about 400 000 workers in

metal and motor car factories in South Africa.

"NUMSA must become the home for all metal workers," Dan Dube told Learn and Teach. "Our first big task is to bring in the thousands of workers who do not have a union to speak for them."

Moses Mayekiso, sitting far away in a jail cell, would agree. He would have it no other way.



Afrapix

Forward with NUMSA



Reverend Frank Chikane, the new general secretary of the SACC

SON OF A PRIEST, FATHER OF A CHURCH

On the 1 July "Oom" Beyers Naude took a hard earned rest — and a new man took over as general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC).

The new man's name is the Reverend Frank Chikane. Like Beyers Naude, he is no stranger to the struggle against apartheid. The 36 year old Chikane has been a Vice President of the UDF and

an executive member of the Soweto Civic Association.

In the past eight years, he has been detained five times. He was one of the accused in the Pietermaritzburg Treason Trial where 22 UDF leaders were charged with treason and furthering the aims of the ANC. The charges were dropped in November 1985.

THE SON OF A PRIEST

Chikane, who was born and bred in Soweto, comes from a religious family. "My father is a priest of the Apostolic Faith Mission at Naledi," says Chikane. "We used to hold evening prayer meetings at home."

Frank Chikane had his first bitter taste of apartheid when he was 16 years old. "I was beaten up by white policemen for producing a torn dompas," he says.

After passing matric at Orlando High, Chikane went to the University of the North to study for a BSc degree. "It was the time when Black Consciousness was very popular. It played a very important role in my life"

In September 1974 Chikane and his fellow students at the university celebrated the FRELIMO victory in Mozambique. There was rioting on the campus and many of the students were arrested.

Chikane travelled back and forth from Pietersburg to Johannesburg to get legal help for his friends in jail. He did not rest — and became very ill in the middle of his final exams. The university refused to let him write the exams again.

"That was when I decided to become a priest," says Chikane. "I began training as a priest in the same year."

WORKING IN KAGISO

"In 1976 the church sent me to Kagiso where I became the priest of the Apostolic Faith Mission. I preached in that church for only two weeks before the 1976 riots started.

"I will never forget that day when I woke up in the morning to find that my church had been burned down. It was a sad day for me. It showed that there was something wrong with the church.

"People did not look upon the church as a helping hand. They saw it as something that stood in the way of their struggle. The people believed that the church made them close their eyes on their suffering.

"I began to believe that it was the duty of the church to help people and to tell them that God is with them in their suffering."

And help the people, he did. He started an advice office to help the people of Kagiso, especially the old people. He started training courses and found jobs for the blind. And he started self help projects for women who had no work.

In 1977 the police came to the church and arrested a man and his wife. The young reverend Chikane went to the couple's home to see if the children were alright — and found the police waiting to arrest anybody who came to the house. It was Frank Chikane's first detention.

Frank Chikane's time in jail — and the many times after that — made him think very carefully about religion and politics. In all the time he has spent in jail, he has never lost his love for the people of his country.

He tells the story of the prison guard



Star

Frank Chikane with his bible at a funeral

who trusted him so much that he refused to lock the cell at night. He had to remind the guard to lock the door — because he didn't want the guard to lose his job.

THE KAIROS DOCUMENT

"By the time I finished my training as a priest, I was having problems with my church. They said that I was too busy with politics.

"They gave me a certificate that said I could work as a priest so long as I obeyed the laws of the country. I knew that it was going to be difficult for me. In 1980 the church suspended me." Chikane then helped start the Institute of Contextual Theology (ICT) and became its director. In 1985 Chikane and his fellow workers at the ICT wrote the famous Kairos document.

"It is not a communist document as some people think. It calls on the church to be on the side of the poor and the weak and to help them in their suffering," says Chikane.

"The word Kairos means truth and this document says that the church must face the truth. The church cannot say that it is facing the truth when it keeps quiet when people are suffering." ●

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Thanks a lot
Heyta daar!!



A MAN CALLED 'HOSS'

"Hosea Tjale is running nice and easy. He has nearly a five minute lead and only 16 kilometres to go.... I don't think anybobby will catch him in the 1987 Comrades Marathon," said the voice over the radio.

But the man on the radio was wrong. Hosea "Hoss" Tjale suddenly slowed down — and with only eight kilometres to go, Bruce Fordyce passed him.

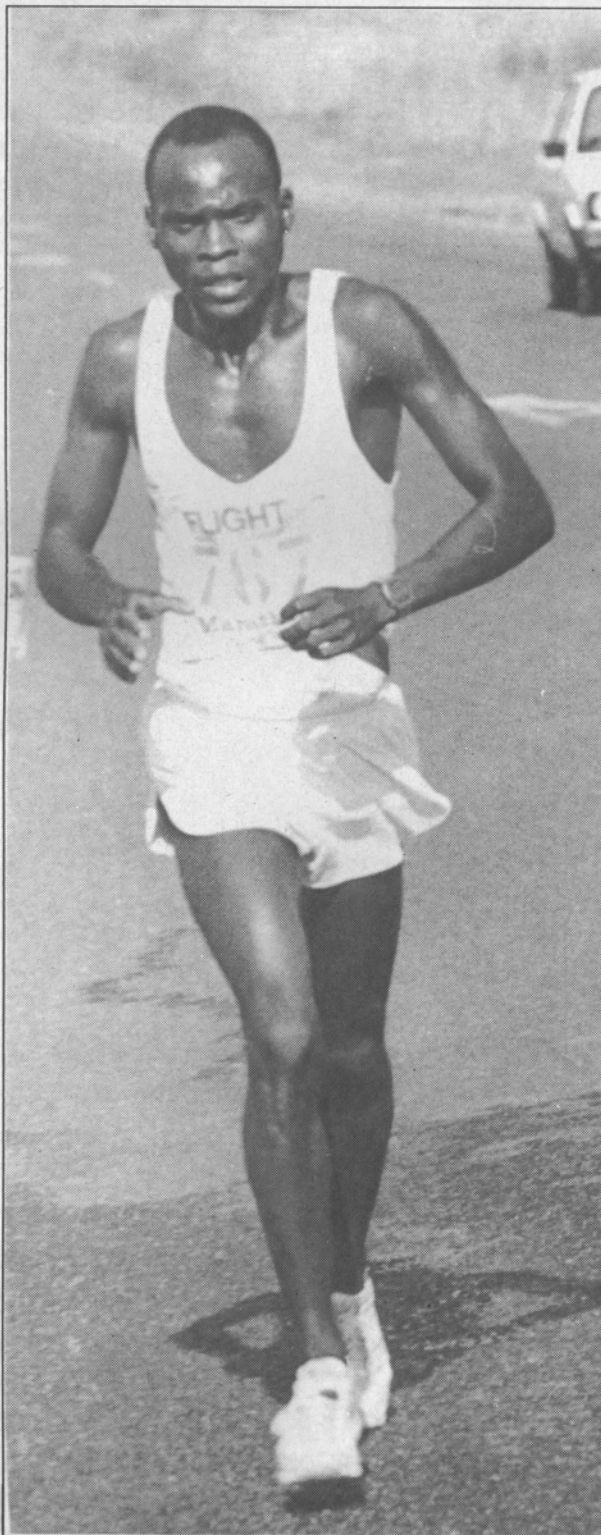
Tjale came in third in the 90 kilometre race, after Fordyce and Bob De La Motte. Nothing wrong with third, but what happened to the "Hoss"?

A BIG THIRST AND TIRED LEGS

"When I heard that I was over four minutes ahead of Fordyce, I thought he couldn't catch me," Tjale told Learn and Teach, a week after the race.

"But after 79 kilometres, I began to feel tired. My legs were finished.

"I was also having problems with my seconds. They lost me in the last part of the race. This worried me because I was not drinking anything. You see, I



Hosea "Hoss" Tjale

don't take drinks from the tables. I like to drink my own "muti" from my seconds."

"And there was a scooter following me. I was not happy about this. The rules say that there must be no scooters. The people on the scooter had walkie talkies - and they were telling Fordyce's seconds how far ahead I was."

PROBLEMS BEFORE THE RACE

But Tjale, who lives in the Alexandra Mens' Hostel, says his problems really started before the race. "I wasn't sure if I was going to run. It costs money to go and run the Comrades. The race organisers don't help and I didn't have a sponsor. In the end I only ran because the company I work for helped me with the expenses."

Tjale, like most other runners, is not a full time runner. He works a full day as a driver — and trains after work. He believes that he and other top runners are not getting a fair deal. "We get clothes and shoes for free — but what happens in the end? We can't put clothes and shoes in the

bank!"

But do not think that Tjale is a bad loser or somebody who likes to complain. He is a very friendly person with a big smile. He loves running and believes that running has changed his life.

"HOSS" COMES TO JO'BURG

Hosea Tjale, who comes from Molepo just outside Pietersburg, was one of four children. He does not know what job his father did. "He went to work in Jo'burg like everybody else," says Tjale.

After Tjale passed standard six, he too came to work in Johannesburg. He worked as a gardener in the white suburbs. It was at that time that he started to run.

"I started to run one winter," says Tjale. "I ran because I did not like to sit in front of the heater because I was scared of catching a cold. So I ran to keep warm."

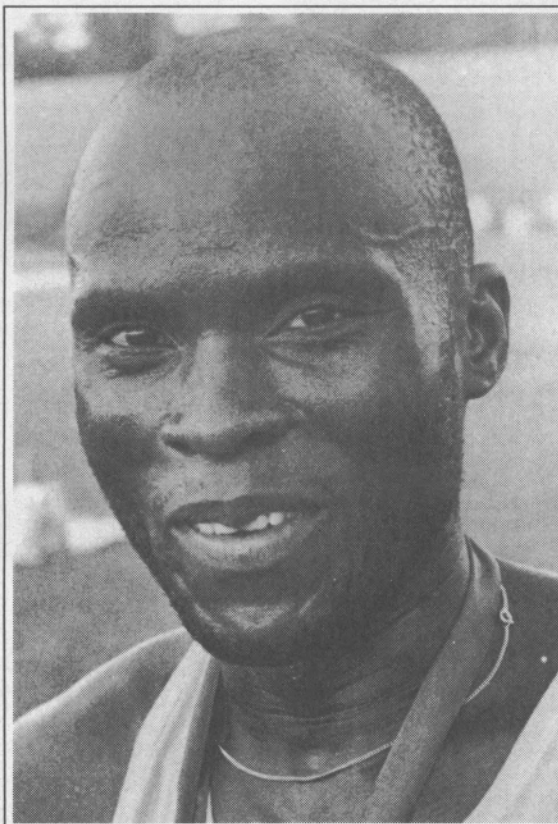
THE FIRST RACE

In 1977 Hosea joined a running club. His first race was the Vaal Marathon. "I ran without knowing how far the race was. I didn't even know how far a kilometre was. I did not finish the race. I have never been so sore in my life."

The "Hoss" was sore but he did not

give up running. Since then Hosea Tjale has not only finished many races — he has won quite a few.

The first race he won was the Checkers Marathon in 1979. Early in 1980 he won the Maseru Marathon. He then won the 56 kilometre "Two Oceans" race in 1980.



Star

A smile from the "Hoss" after winning the 56 kilometre Korkie marathon in 1984

In 1982 and 1984 he won the Korkie, which is also a 56 kilometre race. In 1983 he won the JSE 50 kilometre race and in 1985 he won the London to Brighton race. This was the first and last race that he ran overseas.

A LATE START

Tjale has run many races - but he won't forget the Checkers-Jeppe Marathon in 1984. That morning his alarm clock did not go off - and he started the race four

minutes after everybody else. He ran like the wind and finished sixth, a minute and a half behind the winner.

But it is the Comrades Marathon that Hosea Tjale really wants to win. He came second in 1985, third in 1986, and third in 1987. But he will have to beat Bruce Fordyce, a full time runner who does not have any problems getting a sponsor.

Maybe the "Hoss" will never beat Fordyce — but if he got a better deal, maybe he would have a much better chance!

KOOL LOOK SKIN LIGHTENER CREAM

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Look of nature DAY AND NIGHT SKIN LIGHTENING CREAM

Gentle magic THE GENTLE CREAM THAT WORKS LIKE MAGIC

ambi SKIN LIGHTENING CREAM

Hi-Lite SPECIAL SKIN LIGHTENING CREAM

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ARTRA SKIN TONE CREAM

KOOL LOOK 3-DAY SKIN LIGHTENER LOTION

CARE-SKIN SKIN LIGHTENING COMPLEXION LOTION WITH CLEANSING ACTION

Super Rose

FOR MEN SKIN LIGHTENING CREAM

CIERE SUPER SKIN LIGHTENING CREAM

ambi SKIN LIGHTENING CREAM

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PERFECT BEAUTY The 3-in-1 Perfect Beauty Combination Skin Lightener

Clear-tone skin lightening cream

Some of the dangerous skin lightening creams: All these creams have a chemical called "Hydroquinone". These creams can damage your skin - forever!

The End of Skin Lighteners?

At long last the Health Department is thinking of banning skin lightening creams.

On 22 May the Health Department printed a copy of a new law they want to bring out. This new law will give factories three months to stop making the creams - and shops one year to stop selling them.

But before they make this law, they have given people three months to write to them. They want to know

how people feel about the new law.

The Health Department has come a long way - but it still has not gone the whole way. Companies that make the creams will still have a chance to fight the new law.

"The Health Department is on the right road but I am still very worried," a skin doctor told Learn and Teach. "The companies will fight this new law tooth and nail. They will do everything they can to make the Health

Department change its mind. The Health Department has been weak in the past - and I worry that they will not be strong enough to bring in the new law."

BIG BUSINESS

The doctor has good reason to be worried. Skin lightening creams are big business. About 30 million packs of skin lightening creams and lotions are sold in South Africa every year. Most of these creams are bought by women with little or no education.

Since 1975, doctors have been saying that skin lightening creams are dangerous. In 1986 a doctor at Baragwanath Hospital wrote a report saying that more than four out of every 10 women in South Africa have damaged their skin from the creams.

All skin lightening creams have a chemical called "Hydroquinone". The hydroquinone makes the skin lighter when it is first used. But after about three months, the skin goes darker than before.

The creams do not only leave dark patches. They also leave lots of little lumps all over the face - and wherever else the cream is used. The dark patches and lumps will not go away - and there is nothing doctors can do.

BLAMING THE CUSTOMER

Skin doctors from all over South Africa agree that the creams are dangerous and that they should be banned. But the companies are still not listening. They blame their customers, rather than the creams.

"The problem is that certain blacks

mix the creams with other chemicals - like Vim," said Mr A Krok in a story in the Weekly Mail. Mr Krok is a director of Twins Pharmaceuticals, the company that makes most of the skin lightening creams.


In a story in the Sunday Tribune last month, Mr Tony Bloom, whose company owns half of Mr Krok's company, said that skin lightening creams are very much like cigarettes - everyone knows they can damage your health, but should have the right to buy them if they choose.

Ellen Kuzwayo, president of the Black Consumers' Association, says companies are making money out of suffering. "They close their eyes because the people who suffer are black people. If white people were damaging their skins, there would be a big noise," she says.

ONCE AND FOR ALL

But luckily, some companies are now opening their eyes. On the 22 June, Checkers said they were taking all skin lightening creams off their shelves. They are also writing to the Health Department to support the new law. Other companies, like Pick 'n Pay, say they have never sold the creams.

"I am very pleased that some of the companies are doing something about skin lighteners," says the skin doctor. "And I am pleased that the Health Department is thinking of doing something they should have done years ago. But why are they still wasting time? Why do they still want to know what people think? And why don't they just ban these creams - instead of letting shops sell them for another year?"

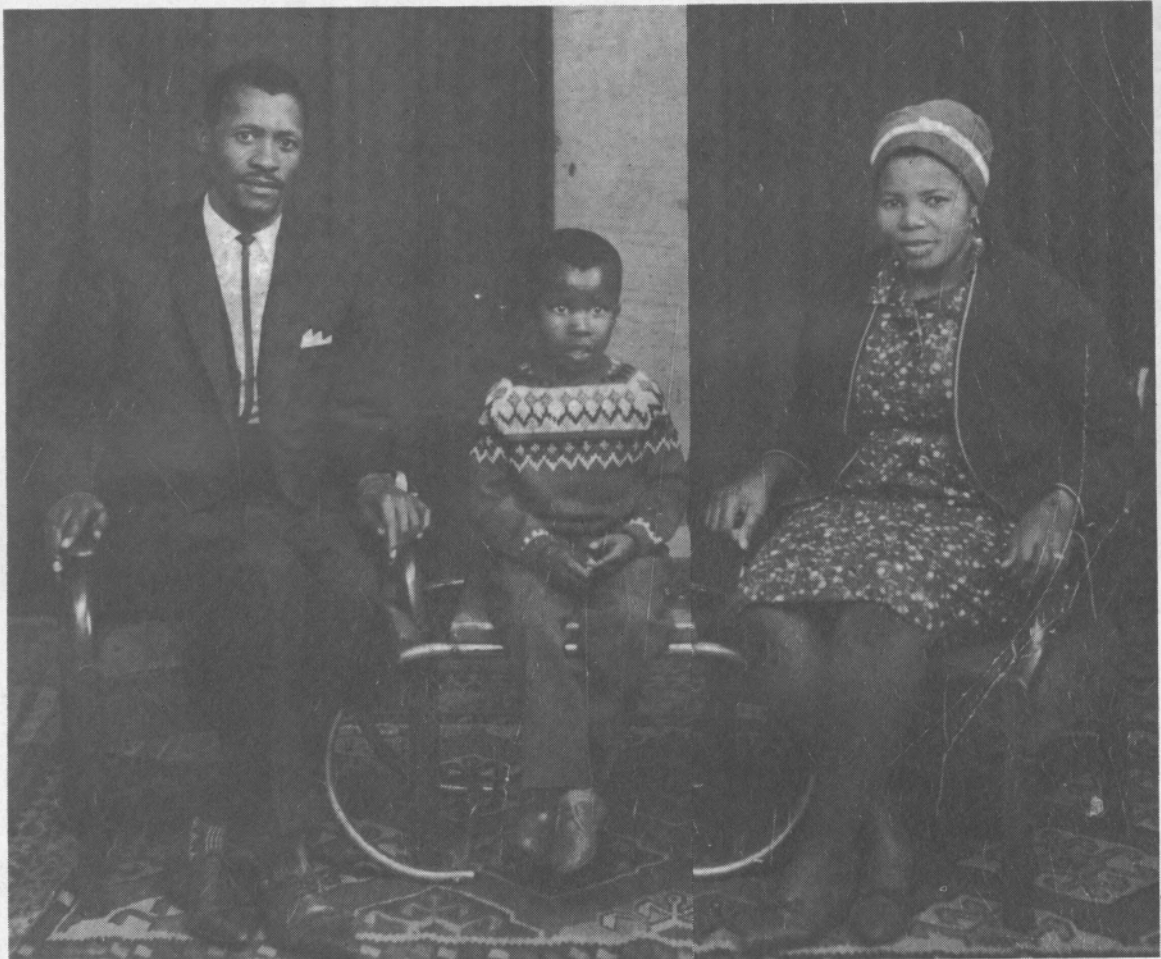


The skin doctor, who has seen thousands of people with skin damage from skin lightening creams, has one last thing to say: "I wish trade unions and political organisations would join the struggle to get these creams banned. With their help, we could get these creams banned once and for all." ●

* Some of you may remember the Learn and Teach Challenge in 1982. We challenged newspapers and magazines to stop advertising skin lightening creams. Drum Magazine was the first to take up the challenge. In September 1982 Drum promised not to carry any more adverts. At the time Drum said: "The gains for our readers are more important than the advertising we will lose."

Drum kept its promise - but only for a while. Over the past months Drum has carried many skin lightening cream adverts. In the latest Drum, there is a full page colour advert for "He - Man" skin lightening lotion. Why has Drum broken its promise?

Once again, we challenge all newspapers and all magazines to stop advertising skin lightening creams - as from right now!



An old family picture of Thembinkosi's mother, father and brother

"WILL THE COURT UNDERSTAND ME AS I AM?"

Does the name Thembinkosi Mzukwa mean anything to you? If it does not, do not feel bad. He is not a famous person. He is an ordinary person - just like you and me.

Thembinkosi Theophilus Mzukwa, together with six other people, was found guilty of "terrorism" in the Cape Town Supreme Court last month. Thembinkosi, who will be sentenced in early August, told the court the story of his life and his reasons for joining the army of the ANC, Umkhonto we Sizwe. It is one man's story - but in many ways, he speaks for millions of other people in this country.

AN ORDINARY, SIMPLE MAN

"Will the court understand me as I

am?" he asked. "Will the court understand why an ordinary simple man like myself turned to violence? Will this court understand that it is my love for people that drove me to do what I did?"

Thembinkosi started by telling the court about his father who moved from Stutterheim to Cape Town in the 1940s to look for work. "This has been the story of the black people... wandering throughout South Africa looking for work to avoid starvation," he said.

His father had to sell second hand clothes to make a living because he did not have a pass. He could not get work and often had to hide from

police. He died when Thembinkosi was just 13. His mother had to bring up her five children alone.

"She would be absent from home from dawn. She never saw her house during daytime. She would only see her children over weekends. But she was the one who took care of the children of her white employer. Those are the children she reared and I think they are the kids who grew up to shoot my mother's own children in the townships."

BOOKS AND BULLETS

Thembinkosi spoke about how in 1976 he got "another bitter taste of oppression and brutality." At this time students were forced to learn in Afrikaans.

"All over, scholars protested against this. The only answer they got was teargas, bullets, detention and imprisonment. I must say that this was the first time that I heard the sound of a gun so near me.

"It was the first time that I saw a dead person who had been killed by a gun. I thought I was dreaming....

"When these things happened and I saw the white man in the forefront of this brutality, I started to hate the white man."

ANOTHER CHAPTER

The school boycott in 1980 was another chapter in the story of his life.

"Conditions in our schools were so bad that we were forced to do something about it. Everybody was ignoring us. All complaints fell on deaf ears. The answer again was harassment, detention and imprisonment.

"Do not think that we boycotted schools because we did not want to go to school. We were hungry for education. We were thirsty for knowledge. How much we wanted schools! But conditions were so bad it made education impossible."

At about this time Thembinkosi heard about the history of the ANC. He heard "how our leaders begged the government ever since 1912 when the ANC was formed, how all our pleas and peaceful protests fell on deaf ears, and how instead of listening, the government banned the ANC and the PAC in 1960."

"BOILING INSIDE"

He told the court he left school to help his mother who could not manage on her own. "I watched my mother and in my heart I was crying all the time for her."

He went to work at the OK Bazaars. Even there he found injustice and humiliation. "Who likes to be called 'kaffir' or 'baboon' 20 or 30 times a day?" he asked.

He "boiled inside" to hear men of 60 years old called "boy" by white youngsters who had to be called "baas" or "sir".

After some time he was fired for being absent from work. He got another job at the Athlone power station cleaning dirty boilers.

THE POWER STATION

He told the court about his job at the power station: "When you got out of the boiler nobody could recognise you because you were full of dust from head to toe. Thick dust. There would be dust in your nose, in your

mouth, in your eyes and everywhere. It made you sick. But what could I do?"

He got TB and a doctor told him to rest. His bosses refused to give him a lighter job. He was later fired after being off sick. He got no compensation, no wages and no leave pay.

He walked to the bosses' office in town and back to the power station about 20 times trying to get his money.

"On the last day I became so furious I refused to leave the place without my money. The whites looked at me as if I was a criminal. They were scared that I could do anything. They were right because I was in a mood to do anything to get my money. My whole life was one big robbery and now they were robbing me again."

He got his wages and a part of his leave pay but no notice pay and no compensation.

THE LAST STRAW

"After all these experiences I came to the conclusion that it is better for me to fight to change South Africa and to die in the process rather than to continue living like a slave.

"I was in this kind of mood when the raid by the SADF took place in Maseru. One of my dearest friends was killed by the South African soldiers. For me this was the last straw. Something had to be done. I joined the ANC."

His few years in the ANC were the "happiest days" of his life. "Because we had committed ourselves to work for freedom, we already felt better.

We were no longer slaves. We were now freedom fighters fighting for our people.

"And those who were with me, respected me and loved me. And I loved them. I experienced love and human feelings inside the ANC like I experienced nowhere else in my entire life. Except, of course, from my mother.

"My joining the ANC did not mean joining violence. Violence, I thought, was forced upon us. I wanted love and freedom. I wanted the Freedom Charter to be put into life. I wanted all of us to live like brothers and sisters in one peaceful land." ●



Mrs. Dorcas Mzukwa, Thembinkosi's mother outside her house in Langa.

SOUTH AFRICAN YOUTH CONGRESS LAUNCHING CONFERENCE 1987 CAPE TOWN



“VICTORY is CERTAIN”

When COSAS was banned in 1985, the youth of South Africa were left without an organisation that they could call their own.

Now, with the birth of the South African Youth Congress (SAYCO), the youth once again have an organisation to work and fight for.

SAYCO, launched secretly in Cape Town on March 25, has 600 000 members. It is already the biggest single member organisation of the UDF.

What does SAYCO stand for? What are its aims? Learn and Teach spoke to the leaders of this new organisation that people call the young lion of the struggle. We spoke to the Peter Moka-ba (President), Rapu Molekane (General Secretary), Fawcett Mathebe (Treasurer), and Ephraim Nkoe (Education Officer).

Learn and Teach: Why was SAYCO formed?

SAYCO: Before COSAS was banned, we were already talking about the need for one organisation for all the youth in South Africa. COSAS had thousands of members all around the country — but they only organised the students.

We want all the youth to come together, whether they are workers, students or unemployed. All the youth in South Africa must be united.

We also wanted to fill the gaps left by our leaders who are in prison. It is the aim of the government to leave us without our leaders.

Learn and Teach: Did you have problems launching SAYCO?

SAYCO: The first State of Emergency

taught us a lot. We were prepared for the second one. We learned how to organise underground. Many people thought we would launch SAYCO in Durban — but at the last minute we changed to Cape Town.

Youth leaders from all over South Africa came to the launch. Nine out of the ten regions that make up SAYCO were present. Only one region did not make it.

Learn and Teach: What are the aims of SAYCO?

SAYCO: The main aim of SAYCO is to organise all the youth — black, Indian, "coloured" or white. We are a non-racial organisation.

We want to organise all the unemployed youth. The working and unemployed youth must struggle together with the student youth for a non-racial education in South Africa.

Our other important aim is to build unity between the youth and the workers. The youth have been fighting their struggles alone — and the workers have been struggling alone in the factories. We want to join hands with the workers because we believe it is the workers who must lead the struggle for our freedom.

Women must also know that they are the leaders of tomorrow. If they are to be good leaders, they must start leading now. Women must fight side by side with men. SAYCO will work hard to build this equality between men and women.

Learn and Teach: What are the problems facing SAYCO now?

SAYCO: At the moment we have 600 000 members. This is a problem be-

cause there are millions of youth still to be organised. The State of Emergency will make our job difficult. But we are finding ways to build our organisation.

The government is trying to make people believe that we are a terrorist organisation, just like they do with the UDF and COSATU. They have these Joint Management Committees. These committees want to make the youth forget the struggle, and to forget that they are oppressed.

Superstition and witchcraft, especially in our Northern Transvaal region, is another problem. Superstition is one part of our culture that is backward and we have to get rid of it.

Learn and Teach: How are you going to solve these problems?

SAYCO: We have started a number of committees. For example, we have a committee to make our organisation popular. This committee produces leaflets, booklets and posters that tell the youth about our organisation.

There is also the education committee. This committee will run workshops and educate the youth about the kind of struggle we are fighting here. These workshops will help sharpen the ideas of the youth and prepare them for leadership.

Learn and Teach: How will you work with other organisations?

SAYCO: We are proud to be the largest organisation in the UDF. SAYCO will make the UDF a stronger and bigger organisation.

We also sent our message of support to Cosatu. We support their living wage campaign and the "Hands off Cosatu" campaign. We ask our members who



Some of the SAYCO leaders. From left to right: Ephraim Nkwe (Education Officer); Rapu Molekane (General Secretary); Fawcett Mathebe (Treasurer); Peter Mokaba (President)

are workers to become members of COSATU as well. We hope to work closely with COSATU in the future.

We will also work with other organisations that are fighting for change and those that support the Freedom Charter as the leading light.

Learn and Teach: How does a youth join SAYCO?

SAYCO: There are youth congresses all over South Africa that make up SAYCO. There is even a youth congress in a faraway rural place called My Darling in the Northern Transvaal.

These youth congresses are divided into 10 regions. The regions are Southern, Northern and Eastern Transvaal. Then there is Southern, Western, Eastern and Northern Cape as well as Border. And there is Natal and Free State.

A youth cannot join SAYCO alone. You

must first join the youth congress in your area and help to organise the youth. The youth congress can then join SAYCO.

Learn and Teach: What is your message to the youth and all South Africans?

SAYCO: With the birth of SAYCO, the youth have brought the struggle closer to victory. But we need to build and defend SAYCO. We have to organise the unorganised. History has taught us that we need unity to win.

We also salute those who are in prison because they fought for a free non-racial South Africa. And we remember those who have died in the struggle. That is why we ask all the youth to remember April 6 as Solomon Mahlangu Day.

Lastly, we want to remind people of our slogan: "Freedom or Death, Victory is Certain." ●



A GREAT WORKERS' VICTORY

When 16 000 railway workers were fired on 13 March, many people said the workers would never get their jobs back. They thought that SARHWU, the small railway workers union, could not win the battle with the giant South African Transport Services (SATS). But they forgot about the story of David and Goliath which is told in the bible.

The strike was long and difficult. Six workers lost their lives, many workers and union officials were detained, the union's offices at Cosatu House were bombed - but SARHWU came out the winner in their struggle with SATS, who lost R20 million because of the strike.

SATS fought SARHWU from all sides. It used the radio, television and the newspapers to try and break

the strike. But the workers stood strong and united. When the bosses tried to speak to BLATU, the "sweetheart" union, the workers said that SARHWU was their only voice.

PRAISE FOR SARHWU

The strike was 12 weeks old when the lawyers of SARHWU and SATS came out of their meeting room with good news. The strike was over and the workers sang and danced in the streets praising SARHWU for their victory. SATS agreed to:

- * Give workers their jobs back.
- * Take back the workers who are in detention when they are free.
- * Allow workers to choose their own representatives to talk for them.
- * Improve living conditions at Kaserne and Delmore hostels.

* Give full-time jobs to all workers, black or white.

LIFE OR DEATH

"It is our unity that won us the strike," says John Khuzwayo, a sorter at SATS for 23 years. "We used to come to our union offices every day. We sang and had meetings with our union officials. We knew that the strike was difficult but the strike meant life or death to us."

"Now we have learned that unity is strength and nothing can divide us. But we cannot say we have won our victory when some of us are still in prison. Our slogan is 'An injury to one is an injury to all' and we call on the police to free those who are in prison."

AN IMPORTANT VICTORY

Mandla Msimango, an official of SARHWU said: "This is an important victory for us. SATS must know that

SARHWU is no longer the SARHWU they knew. Victory has made us grow. We gained thousands of new members during the strike. More workers are joining us now that we have won".

"When we go back to work we will be more united and we will have more power. We have lost some of our brothers but what we have gained is bigger than anything else in the history of our struggle.

"SATS now knows that we have support from most workers in the country. We have also proved that BLATU is just a big dog with no teeth."

The dust has now settled and workers have gone back to work. The workers paid a heavy price - but SATS will not forget the story of how a small boy called David killed the giant Goliath with only a sling and a small stone. ●

Learn and Teach Publications

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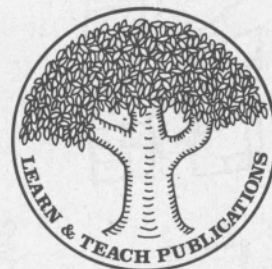
HOW MUCH MONEY TO SEND:

Workers and students R6,00

Workers and students in Namibia, Lesotho, Swaziland,
Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Mozambique R7,00

Companies and people who can afford it R25,00

People living overseas R30,00



READERS WRITE

The Truth, Mama

The postman struggled through our dirty streets of Mamelodi handing his bicycle firmly. He gave me my letter. I opened it and read it.

"Come to our office for an interview" It was a letter from where I had applied for a job. The next day I was there knocking at the beautifully furnished door.

"Come in," said the alto voice inside. I went in and found four beautiful black women. They all looked at me with surprise. "What do you want here?" Without saying a word I gave them the letter. "We didn't expect such a person" they told me without an apology I asked them: "What's wrong with me, Am I a leper?"

ORLANDO IS TERRIBLE

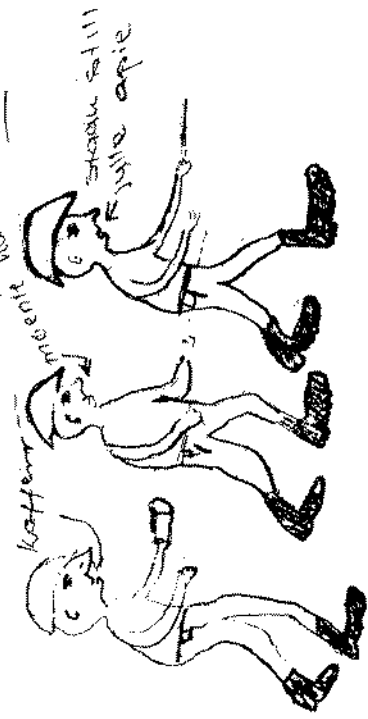
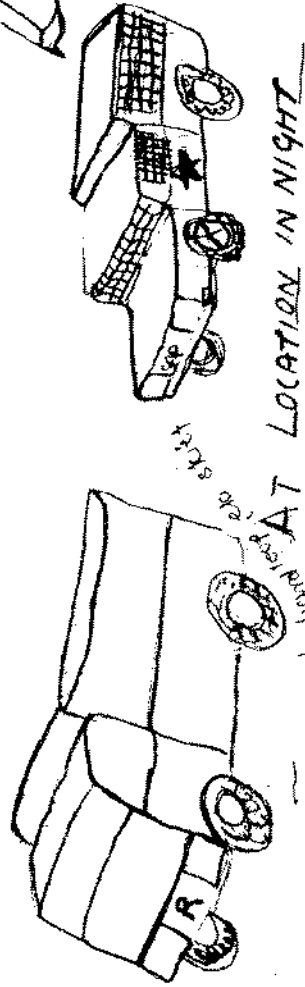
Orlando was the first location in Soweto. I stay there, but I don't like it. There is too much killing. Girls are raped every day. The boys of Orlando East are tsotsis. They kill their own people. At night you meet boys with pangas and

SOLDIER

Oh, my beloved country
I offered you my flesh
I offered you my soul
I offered you my most precious possession, my body
only to save you
Oh, my beloved nation
I fought day and night
I fought an endless war
without food, without water
only to save you

My eyes are wide open
my sword is ready to cut

Cartoon from ONE OF UPFULUGH
YOUTH COUNCILS



ADVICE OFFICES

WHAT IS AN ADVICE OFFICE?

An advice office is a place where you can get free help. Advice offices can help with different kinds problems. You can get help with:

● **WORK PROBLEMS** - like claiming unemployment benefits (UIF) or workmen's compensation; or claiming for retrenchment or unfair dismissal.

● **LEGAL PROBLEMS** - like applying for identity documents, birth certificates or pensions; or problems with hire purchase or insurance agreements; or if someone has been arrested or detained.

● **HOUSING PROBLEMS** - like evictions; or problems with administration offices or landlords.

● **PERSONAL PROBLEMS** - like divorce, maintenance claims for children and other family problems.

HOW WILL AN ADVICE OFFICE HELP YOU?

An advice office worker will first listen to your problem. These workers are not lawyers or social workers, but they are trained to give advice to people with work, legal or personal problems.

The advice officer may then phone employers, companies or government departments, or do whatever else is needed to solve your problem. If the advice officer cannot help you, he or she will send you to a lawyer, or

a social worker, or someone else who will be able to help you.

WHAT MUST YOU TAKE TO THE ADVICE OFFICE?

You must take your reference book or identity book. You must also take **all** the letters and documents that the advice office will need for your case. For example, if you have a work problem, take the name and address of your employer, pay slips, and any other letter or document which you think will be useful. If you have a money problem, take any bills, receipts or accounts you have. If the problem is about identity documents, take your birth certificate, school certificates and so on.

WHAT ADVICE OFFICES ARE ON THIS LIST?

We made this list of advice offices in July 1987. We have tried to make this list as full as possible. We have listed advice offices belonging to the churches, service and community organisations, and different political organisations.

We have only listed advice offices which help all people with all kinds of problems. We have not included offices which only help people with certain kinds of problems - like legal aid offices or trade union advice offices.

We have tried to make this list as full and up to date as possible. We apologise if we have left any advice office out. If you know of any other advice offices, please tell us so that we can add them to this list.

CAPE

CAPE TOWN

ADVICE OFFICE FORUM

7 Town Centre
Hanover Park 7764
Tel (021) 637-2898
The Advice Office Forum
trains advice office workers.
Contact them if you need
help starting or running an
advice office in the Cape.

ATLANTIS ADVICE OFFICE

1a Claude's Building
Wesfleur Circle 7349
P O Box 943
Reygersdal 7352
Tel (0226) 27295 or 21803
Open: Mon-Thurs 9am to
2pm
Sat 9am to 1pm

BLACK SASH ADVICE OFFICE

5 Long Street
Mowbray
Cape Town 7700
Tel (021) 69-3150
Open: Mon-Fri 9am to 1pm

BELHAR ADVICE OFFICE

Park Rite Building
Heerengracht Rd (cor Reiger
Ave)
Belhar Ext 13 7490
P O Box 75
Belhar 7507
Tel (021) 952-2743
Open: Mon & Wed 8.30am
to 4.30pm
Tues & Thurs
8.30am to 7pm
Sat 8.30am to 11am

BONTEHEUWEL ADVICE OFFICE

13 Town Centre

Bluegum Street
Bonteheuwel 7764
P O Box 20
Bonteheuwel 7763
Tel (021) 624-666
Open: Mon-Fri 9am to 5pm
Sat 9am to 12pm

CLOWU ADVICE OFFICE

80 Albert Road
Woodstock 7925
P O Box 4019
Woodstock 7915
Tel (021) 417-2492
Open: Mon-Fri 9am to 5pm
Sat 9am to 1pm

ELSIES RIVER ADVICE OFFICE

54 Shamdoll Centre
Halt Road
Elsies River 7490
P O Box 147
Elsies River 7480
Tel (021) 932-6034
Open: Mon-Thurs 9am to
4pm
Fri 9am to 2pm
Sat 9am to 1pm

HANOVER PARK ADVICE OFFICE

7 Town Centre
Hanover Park 7764
Tel (021) 637-2898
Open: Mon & Wed 9am to
8pm
Tues & Thurs 9am to
5pm

HEIDEVELD ADVICE OFFICE

4 Town Centre
Heideveld Rd (cor Ascension
Rd)
Heideveld 7764
P O Box 484
Gatesville 7764
Tel (021) 638-3525
Open: Mon-Thurs 9am to
1pm
Tues 7pm to 8pm
Sat 9am to 12pm

LAVENDER HILL ADVICE OFFICE

New World Foundation
Grindel Drive
Lavender Hill 7945
Tel (021) 62-9020
Open: Mon-Fri 9am to 1pm
Mon 6.30pm to
7.30pm

LOGRA ADVICE OFFICE

New Terminus Building
Buck Road
Lotus River 7945
P O Box 12
Lotus River 7805
Tel (021) 73-5110
Open: Mon & Wed 11am to
5pm
Sat 9am to 12pm

MANENBERG ADVICE OFFICE

Catholic Church
Manenberg Avenue
Manenburg 7764
P O Box 7
Manenburg 7767
Open: Mon, Wed, Thurs -
mobile office in area
Sat 9am to 1pm at
the church

MITCHELL'S PLAIN ADVICE OFFICE

Shop 14 Allegro Lane
Town Centre
Mitchell's Plain 7785
Tel (021) 32-9121
Open: Mon-Fri 9am to 3pm
Sat 9am to 12pm

WOODSTOCK ADVICE OFFICE

171 Sir Lowry Road
Salt River 7925
Tel (021) 46-6318
Open: Fri 4pm to 6pm
Sat 10am to 1pm

EAST LONDON

BLACK SASH ADVICE OFFICE

32 Cuthberts Building
Oxford Street

East London 5201

Tel (0431) 43-9206

Open: Mon-Fri 9.30am to 2pm

AFESIS ADVICE CENTRE

3 Zephyr Street
Pefferville

East London 5201

P O Box 10023

Pefferville 5209

Tel (0431) 28829

Open: Mon-Fri 9am to 5pm

PEOPLE'S ADVICE OFFICE

11 Fleetwell House

17 Gilwell Road

East London 5201

P O Box 7275

East London 5200

Tel (0431) 21830 or 21865

Open: Mon-Fri 8.30am to 5pm
Sat 8.30am to 1pm

PORT ELIZABETH

BLACK SASH ADVICE OFFICE

2 Court Chambers

623 Main Road

North End

Port Elizabeth 6001

Tel (041) 54-2976

Open: Mon-Fri 9am to 1pm

P.E. CRISIS INFORMATION CENTRE

503 Alfin House

510 Main Street

Port Elizabeth 6001

Tel (041) 54-3141

Open: Mon-Thurs 9am to 4.30pm

Fri 9am to 4pm

UITENHAGE ADVICE OFFICE

8 Constitution Road

Uitenhage 6230

P O Box 603

Uitenhage 6230

Tel (0422) 23041

Open: Mon-Fri 9am to 4pm

CAPE-COUNTRY

BURGERSDORP ADVICE OFFICE

Fuchsia Street

1220 Eureka Township

Burgersdorp 5520

Tel (055312) ask for 315

Open: Mon-Fri 8am to 5pm

GRAHAMSTOWN BLACK SASH ADVICE OFFICE

Cobden Street

(in grounds of Day Hospital)

Grahamstown 6140

Tel (0461) 23044

Open: Sat 9am to 1pm

KIMBERLEY ADVICE CENTRE

34 Market Square

Kimberley

Open: Mon-Fri 9am to 5pm

KIMBERLEY CENTRE OF CONCERN ADVICE OFFICE

6 De Beers Road

Kimberley 8301

P O Box 9056

Mankurwane 8342

Open: Mon-Fri 8am to 4pm

NORTHERN CAPE ADVICE CENTRE

T1 Nyambane Street,

Kimberley

Tel (0531) 42852

Open: Mon-Fri 8.30 to 4.30
& Sat 8.30 -12pm

KNYSNA ADVICE OFFICE

St George's Anglican Church Hall

Knysna 6570

P O Box 201

Knysna 6570

Tel (0445) 24458

Open: Tues & Sat 9.30 - 12

MIDDELBURG ADVICE OFFICE

N G Sending Church

Botha Street

Midros

Middelburg 5900

P O Box 34

Middelburg 5900

Tel (0483) 23079

Open: Mon-Thurs 8 - 4pm
Fri 8am to 3pm

MONTAGU-ASHTON COMMUNITY SERVICE

Sultana Crescent

Montagu 6720

Tel (0234) 41175 or 42619

Open: Mon,Tues,Thurs,Fri
9am to 5pm
Wed & Sat 9am to 1pm

OUTDSHOORN RESOURCE AND ADVICE CENTRE

Brixton Shopping Centre

Springbok Road

Brixton

Oudtshoorn 6620

P O Box 2033

Richmondville 6620

Tel (04431) 6741

Open: Mon-Fri 9am to 5pm
Sat 9am to 1pm

PAARL ADVICE OFFICE

One-up Supermarket Bldg.
Main Road
Newton
Wellington 7655
Tel (02211) 32489

Open: Mon 11am to 4pm
Tues, Wed, Thurs 9am
to 4pm
Fri 9am to 3pm

**STELLENBOSCH
ADVICE OFFICE**

5 Bell Street
Stellenbosch 7600
P O Box 4086
Idas Valley 7600
Tel (02231) 74400

Open: Mon, Wed, Fri 11am
to 5pm
Sat 9am to 12pm

TRANSKEI**ADULT LITERACY AND
ADVICE CENTRE**

6 Craister Street
Umtata
P O Box 85
Umtata
Tel (0471) 23107

Open: Mon-Fri 9am to 5pm

NATAL**DURBAN****BAYVIEW ADVICE
CENTRE**

7 Siren Street
Bayview 4092
Chatsworth

Open: Mon-Fri 8am to 4pm
Sat 8am to 12pm

**BLACK SASH ADVICE
OFFICE**

10a Ecumenical Centre
20 St Andrews Street
Durban 4001
Tel (031) 301-9215

Open: Mon-Fri 8.30am to
1pm

**CLERMONT PEOPLE'S
ADVICE OFFICE**

1194 Solly Street
Clermont Township
Clernaville 3602
Tel (031) 707-4712

Open: Tues-Thurs 8am to
4pm
Sat 9am to 12pm

**CROFTDENE ADVICE
OFFICE**

47 Erythrina Road
Croftdene 4092
P.O. Box 56129
Croftdene 4092
Tel (031) 43-9724

Open: Mon-Fri 10am to
4.30pm
Sat 9am to 1pm

**HILLCREST ADVICE
OFFICE**

Methodist & Anglican Church
Centre
Nqutu Road
Hillcrest 3600

Open: Wed 9am to 1pm

**IMPUMALANGA ADVICE
OFFICE**

Catholic Church
Hammersdale 3700

Open: Tues 9am to 1pm

**LAMONTVILLE
PEOPLE'S ADVICE
OFFICE**

Saint James Catholic Parish
Mbhele Street
Lamontville 4027
Box 9

Lamontville 4027

Open: Tues & Thurs 8-3

**MOORCROSS ADVICE
OFFICE**

204 Road 927
Moorton
Chatsworth 4092
Tel (031) 43-1754

Open: Sat 2pm to 5pm

**NATAL ADVICE
CENTRES
ASSOCIATION**

302 Burlington House
27 Field Street
Durban 4001
P O Box 3932

Durban 4000

Tel (031) 304-8316

NACA is a co-ordinating
body for advice services in
Natal. They run training
courses for advice office
workers.

**NEWLANDS ADVICE
CENTRE**

Holy Family Parish Centre
47 Hangberger Road,
Newlands East 4051
Tel (031) 87-6193

Open: Mon-Thurs 8.30am
to 4.30pm

**PHOENIX WORKING
COMMITTEE**

Advice Office
130 Cardinal Road
Stoneridge
Phoenix 4051

P O Box 311

Mount Edgecombe 4300

Tel (031) 594444

Open: Mon-Fri 9am to 4pm

**SYDENHAM ADVICE
CENTRE**

Sydenham Heights Clinic
Rippon Road
Sydenham 4091
Tel (031) 28-1433

Open: Mon-Thurs 9am to
4pm
Sat 10am to 1pm

WENTWORTH ADVICE OFFICE

8 Durham Road
Austerville
Wentworth 4052
Tel (031) 48-6117
Open: Mon-Fri 9am to 5pm

P'M'BURG

BLACK SASH ADVICE OFFICE

Ubunye House
165 Pietermaritz Street
Pietermaritzburg 3201
Tel (0331) 26368
Open: Mon,Tues,Thurs,Fri
9am to 4pm
Sat 9am to 12pm

NATAL - COUNTRY

COMMUNITY AGENCY AND SECRETARIAL SERVICES

3 Plough Hotel Building
Umzinto 4200
P O Box 258
Scottburgh 4180
Tel (03231) 42463
Open: Mon-Fri 8am to 5pm
Sat 8am to 12pm

PEOPLE'S ADVICE OFFICE

St Theresa's Catholic Mission
Inchanga 3670
Tel (03251) 4835
Open: Wed 9am to 3pm
Sat 9am to 12pm

PORT SHEPSTONE ADVICE CENTRE

5 Dolphin Centre
Bazley Street
Port Shepstone 4240

P O Box 1337
Port Shepstone 4240
Tel (0391) 22895
Open: Mon-Fri 8am to 4pm

TONGAAT CIVIC ASS. ADVICE OFFICE

Suriya Shopping Centre
Market Square B
Tongaat 4400
P O Box 538
Tongaat 4400
Tel (0322) 27311
Open: Mon-Fri 8am to 4pm
Sat 8am to 1pm

UMNYANGO WOKWALULEKA

3872 KwaNdengezi Township
Box 93
Botha's Hill 3660
Open: Tues 9am to 4pm

TRANSVAAL

JO'BURG

ADVICE CENTRES ASSOCIATION

3rd Floor, Moray House,
Jeppe Street (Corner Smal)
Johannesburg 2000
Tel. (011) 28-6230

The Advice Centres Association helps train people to run advice offices. Contact them for more information.

ALEXANDRA LEGAL AID CENTRE

5th Street (cor 4th Ave)
Marlboro Gardens 2063
P O Box 276
Marlboro Gardens 2063
Tel (011) 786-4565/6
Open: Mon-Fri 8am to 4pm

BLACK SASH ADVICE OFFICE

Khotso House
42 De Villiers Street
Johannesburg 2001
Tel (011) 337-2435/9
Open: Mon-Fri 8.30am to 4pm

The Black Sash helps train people to run advice offices. Contact them for more information.

BLACK SASH ADVICE OFFICE

Nicro Building
Old Potchefstroom Rd (cor Roodepoort Rd)
Mofolo South
Soweto 1852
Tel (011) 984-8307
Open: Mon-Fri 9am to 4pm

DIEPKLOOF ADVICE OFFICE

St Margaret's Church
3930 Zone 3 Diepkloof
P.O. Khotso 1864
Tel (011) 938-1573
Open: Mon, Wed, Fri
8.30am to 12.30pm

ELECTRICITY ADVICE CENTRE

11547 Orlando West Ext.
Orlando 1804
Tel (011) 982-5561
Open: Mon-Fri 11am to 5pm

INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY

3rd floor
Camperdown Building
99 Polly Street
Johannesburg 2001
Tel (011) 23-8467
Open: Mon-Fri 8.30am to 4.30pm
Sat 8.30 to 12pm

**JOHANNESBURG
ADVICE CENTRE**

201 Union Centre
31 Pritchard Street
Johannesburg 2001
Tel (011) 838-2593
Open: Mon-Fri 8.30am to
4pm

**JOHANNESBURG
CENTRAL ADVICE
OFFICE**

2nd floor Dija Centre
143 Bembisi Street
Riverlea
P O Box 88549
Newclare 2112
Tel (011) 837-3438
Open: Mon-Fri 8.30 - 4.30
Sat 9am to 12pm

**NEIGHBOURHOOD
ADVICE CENTRE**

10 Franklin Street
Coronationville
Johannesburg 2001

**NOORDGESIG ADVICE
OFFICE**

St Margaret's Anglican
Church
Bergroos Street
Noordgesig 1804
Open: Mon 6pm to 8pm

PHIRI ADVICE OFFICE

Holy Rosary Church
Phiri 1860
P.O. Box 148
Shiawelo 1818
Tel (011) 984-4458
Open: Mon, Tues, Wed, Fri
9am to 4pm

TLADI ADVICE OFFICE

N.G. Church
Tladi 1868
Open: Sat 8.30am to 1pm

ZOLA ADVICE OFFICE

Bridgeman Centre
Mapumulo Road (corner
Bolani Road)

Zola 1868
Tel (011) 930-5634
Open: Mon-Fri 8.30 -1pm

EAST RAND

**DAVEYTON ADVICE
OFFICE**

St.Martin's Catholic Church
Daveyton 1507
Tel (011) 963-1403
Open: Mon-Fri 9am to 1pm

**DUDUZA ADVICE
CENTRE**

Dutch Reformed Church
1535 Ngubane Street
Duduza 1490
Tel (011) 734-0612
Open: Mon, Wed, Fri 9am to
12pm

**EAST RAND ADVICE
OFFICE**

211 Argosy House
President St, cor Spilsbury
Germiston 1401
P O Box 243
Germiston 1400
Tel (011) 51-8210
Open: Mon-Fri 8am to 4pm
Sat 8am to 1pm

**KATLEHONG ADVICE
CENTRE**

St Peter's Chains Anglican
Church
Administration Block
Katlehong 1832
Tel (011) 909-3257
Open: Mon-Fri 8am to 1pm

**KATLEHONG LEGAL
SERVICES CENTRE**

2059 Nhlapo Section
Katlehong 1832
Tel (011) 909-2013
Open: Mon-Fri 8.30am to
4.30pm
Sat 8.30am to 12pm

**KEMPTON PARK
ADVICE CENTRE**

3rd floor Rio Bamba Building
14 West Street
Kempton Park 1621
P.O. Box 1862
Kempton Park 1620
Tel (011) 394-1139
Open: 8am to 3.30pm

**KWATHEMA ADVICE
OFFICE**

Methodist Church
6025 Kgaswane Street
KwaThema 1563
Tel (011) 737-1453
Open: Mon-Thurs 9am to
4.30
Fri 9am to 1pm

**REIGER PARK ADVICE
OFFICE**

Room 11 St Anthony's
Catholic Church
St Anthony Drive
Reiger Park
Boksburg 1466

**TEMBISA ADVICE
OFFICE**

Tembi Shopping Centre
Xaxa Section
P.O. Box 20
Tembisa 1628
Tel (011) 920-3208
Open: Mon-Fri 9 to 5

**TSAKANE ADVICE
OFFICE**

6896 Mashobane Street
Tsakane
P O Box 1017
Tsakane
Open Mon-Fri 9am to 12pm

**UNEMPLOYED
WORKERS CO-
ORDINATING
COMMITTEE ADVICE
OFFICE**

Congregational Church
Moagi Street
(Cor Gampu St)

Vosloorus 1460

Open: Mon-Fri 8am to 4pm
Sat 8am to 1pm

VOSLOORUS ADVICE CENTRE

St Boniface Anglican Church
Vosloorus
Boksburg 1460

Open: Mon-Fri 9am to 1pm

WATTVILLE ADVICE OFFICE

Temba-Tekoa Community
Hall
Wattville 1500

Tel (011) 52-5204

Open: Mon-Fri 1pm to 5pm

WEST RAND

DOBSONVILLE ADVICE CENTRE

5 Kopanong Community
Centre
Main Rd (cor Luthuli Drive)
Dobsonville 1865
P.O. Box 320

Dobsonville 1865
Tel (011) 930-3839

Open: Mon-Fri 8.30am to
4pm

KAGISO ADVICE OFFICE

3867 Sebenzisa Drive
Kagiso 1744

Tel (011) 699-1016

Open: Mon-Fri 8am to
4.30pm

MOHLAKENG ADVICE OFFICE

Methodist Church
Mohlakeng
Randfontein 1760
Tel (011) 694-1473

Open: Mon-Fri 8.30am to
1pm

VAAL

INDUSTRIAL AID BUREAU

312 Trevor Building
23 Voortrekker Street
Vereeniging 1930
P.O. Box 2126

Vereeniging 1930
Tel (016) 21-2541

Open: Mon-Fri 8.30am to
4.30pm

PRETORIA

BELLE OMBRE ADVICE CENTRE

474 9th Street
Belle Ombre
Marabastad
Pretoria 0002

Tel (012) 323-5357

Open: Mon-Fri 9am to 4pm

BLACK SASH ADVICE OFFICE

St Andrew's Church
294 Schoeman Street
Pretoria 0002

Tel (012) 323-4488

Open: Tues, Thurs & Sat
9am to 12pm

MAMELODI ADVICE CENTRE

N G Church
Mamelodi 0122

Open: Mon-Fri 8.30 to 1pm

MAMELODI ADVICE OFFICE

8 Balebong Centre
Tshoeu Street
Mamelodi West 0122
P.O. Box 3776
Pretoria 0001

Tel (012) 805-4646

Open: Mon-Fri 9am - 4pm

ODI ADVICE BUREAU

Christ A New Man
Community Centre

Zone 3 GaRankuwa
P.O. Box 23

GaRankuwa 0208

Tel (0146) 33-472

Open: Mon-Fri 9.30 to 1pm

PRETORIA AND DISTRICTS ADVICE OFFICE

Boukrag Building
40 Brown Street
P.O. Box 08391
Pretoria 0001

Tel (012) 323-0632

Open: Mon-Fri 8.30am to
4.30pm
Sat 9am to 1pm

WINTERVELD ADVICE OFFICE

next to Vuma's Salon
Winterveld

Open: Mon, Wed, Fri 8am to
12pm

NORTHERN TRANSVAAL

COMMUNITY ADVICE BUREAU (CAB)

Phodisa Ditshaba Lutheran
Church

Zone 3 Seshego 0742

P.O. Box 144

Seshego 0742

Tel (01527) 5727 or 5454

Open: Mon-Fri 9am to
4.30pm
Sat 9am to 1pm

N.TVL ADVICE OFFICE

1st Floor Workers' Centre,
18 Devenish Street
Pietersburg 0700
P.O. Box 2808,
Pietersburg 0700
Tel (01521) 73574

Open: Mon-Fri 9 - 4.30
Sat 9am to 1pm

TRANSVAAL - COUNTRY

ITSOSENG ADVICE OFFICE

1259 Zone 2
Itsoseng 2744
P O Box 109
Itsoseng 2744

LOWVELD COMMUNITY ADVICE SERVICE

Nelro Ford Building
2 Old Pretoria Road
Nelspruit 1201
P O Box 2824
Nelspruit 1200
Tel: (01311) 24872
Open: Mon-Fri 8.30 - 5
**SEKHUKHUNELAND
ADVICE OFFICE**
Evangelical Lutheran Church
Ditshweung
P O Box 50
Jane Furse Hospital 1085
Tel 0020 ask for Jane Furse
No 8
Open: Mon-Fri 8am to 4pm

ORANGE FREE STATE

BETHLEHEM ADVICE OFFICE

St Aiden's Church
Bethlehem 9700
Open: Mon, Thurs, Fri 9am
to 1pm

PHUTHADITJHABA ADVICE OFFICE

Anglican Church
Phuthaditjhaba

P O Box 5542
Phuthaditjhaba 9866
Tel (01432) 9471
Open: Mon-Fri 8am to 2pm

REITZ ADVICE OFFICE

Holy Cross Anglican Church
Reitz 9810
Open: Tues, Wed 9am - 1pm

SENEKAL ADVICE OFFICE

St Mark's & St George's
Anglican Church
Senekal 9600

TUMAHOLE ADVICE CENTRE

Roman Catholica Church
Tumahole
Parys

NAMIBIA

COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF NAMIBIA LEGAL AID UNIT ADVICE OFFICE

Montblanc Street
Windhoek
P O Box 41
Windhoek
Tel (061) 37510
Open: Mon-Fri 8am to 5pm

C.C.N LEGAL AID UNIT ADVICE OFFICE

Burger Street
Swakopmund
P O Box 72
Swakopmund
Tel (0641) 2093
Open: Mon -Fri 8am to 5pm

C.C.N. LEGAL AID UNIT ADVICE OFFICE

Tsumeb
Tel (0671) 2569

KATUTURA RESIDENTS ACTION COMMUNITY ADVICE BUREAU

Katutura Community Centre
De Wet Street
Katutura
Windhoek
Tel (061) 62726
Open: Mon, Wed, Fri 8am to
5.30pm

KEETMANSHOOP ADVICE OFFICE

12 Schmide Street
Keetmanshoop
P O Box 494
Keetmanshoop
Tel (0631) 3454
Open: Mon-Fri 9am to 5pm

KHOMASDAL LEGAL AID AND COMMUNITY

Advice Bureau
4474 Dodge Ave
Khomasdal
Tel (061) 33548
Open: Mon-Fri 8am to 1pm

WINDHOEK ADVICE OFFICE

Gatheman Building
Steubel Street
Windhoek
P O Box 1675
Windhoek
Tel (061) 34844
Open: Mon-Fri 2pm to 5pm

DON'T FORGET:

If you know of any other
advice offices, please tell
us so that we can add
them to this list.
Please write to:
Learn and Teach
Publications
Advice Officer
P O Box 11074
Johannesburg 2000

in your application form that you are an....an....an albino?" I stood there shivering tears streaming down my cheeks shaking like a sick person with a very bad chill Suddenly I saw fiery little explosions of stars going off in front of my eyes and felt a terrible pain in the back of my head I went weak at the knees and fell down and collapsed I lay there in a blur of misery and pain Suddenly I woke up and stared at the ungodly people I opened the door and angrily slammed it I ran home as fast as I could I was so unhappy I didn't know what to do I needed someone to talk to But who? My mother who carried me nine months in her belly would not even understand Mother Am I adopted? Am I your own flesh and blood Tell me the truth, Mama What sin did you or I commit Is God punishing us? The truth, Mama, my Mama.

Joseph
Mamelodi West

boys in stokvels and shebeens drinking liquor, smoking dagga, wearing sporties and tackies. They are very wild - one mistake and you are dead. The street committees have tried to reduce crime. Now they are being raided by the security forces. The police are useless. What they know is to hunt for comrades. Orlando is rotten.

No Name
ORLANDO

THIS PLACE IS A DUMP

If you visit Phake Section in Katlehong, you will think that Alexandra township is ten times better than this place. It is a dump.

There is a stinking dump right in the middle of the township. When the wind blows, I must sweep the floor of my shack time and again. Do you think it is fair that these councillors have luxury cars - Skylines, limousines, you name them - very flashy cars. And some of them own three houses in Katlehong. I don't like this system of getting a site and taking a loan to build your own house. You can finish building your house, then find that you and your wife lose your jobs at the same time. Then you lose everything.

Chinah
KATLEHONG

trying to defend and protect you not to be overthrown

I will fight until I win
I will fight until I die
I am always moving beside my grave
I am prepared to die for you

Fighting Woman
MAMELODI

FREE THE CHILDREN

Quick! Quick!

They are releasing the children!
They are releasing the children!

Here is a mother: she has not seen her Thandi in six months
Here is a father: he has to carry Pius whose feet are swollen and red

Come! Look!

This is Eunice: she will not speak for the ugly things they did to her
She is only fourteen - perhaps pregnant

And oh! oh!

Put down that stone now
Put down that gun for a while
Here is Paulos: how still, how small

His little fist is still clenched I see

Kobus Moolman
PIETERMARITZBURG





THINK ONCE, THINK TWICE

If you think that Johannesburg is a city with a heart of gold, you have not met the jackals who dress in peoples' clothes and who live off other peoples money. I am talking about those we call "O'Jakalasi" or "ama Lainer" - the ous who play "three card trick" on many a street corner.

I know that I use strong words and I know that a person has got to make a living. But they bit me badly last week. Before you call me a crying loser, let me tell you what happened to yours truly late one Friday afternoon not so long ago.



I was walking down Commissioner Street feeling pretty sharp. I had love in my heart and some money in my

pocket. I was on my way to buy a birthday present for my loved one, the beautiful Mbali, the best and most wonderful woman in our township.

Just then a well dressed man came up to me. He told me that his name was Ndlela and that he was a card player.

"You can win a lot of money if you play with me. A certain man won R50 from me this very morning," he said, with a big crooked smile on his big crooked face.

I did not believe this man. I thought he was a little crazy. Then he put his hands in his pocket and pulled out a big bundle of money. I don't know how much he had there - but I'm sure it was more than R500.

I stood there and my heart began to beat double time. I thought of all the things I could buy with all that money. And there and then I forgot what my old granny had told me over and over again.

"Never, but never play with strange men in strange places," she had said all those years ago, while I sat on her knee.



But now it was Ndlela the card player who was talking. "This is a very simple game," he said. "Two of these cards are black and only one is red. I place them upside down so that they all look the same. If you can pick up the red one from the others you win."

We were joined by another guy as we were talking. He was dressed in khakis. He had a twenty rand note in his hand and he wanted to play right away.

"Look how we play first and then you will see for yourself what a very nice game I am talking about," said Ndlela.

He dealt the cards, one, two, three, upside down. The man picked the red card, no problem, and Ndlela gave him R20.

The next game was for R40 and the man in khakis won again. I could not believe my eyes when I saw him put R60 in his pocket. I have never ever seen anybody make so much money, so quickly. And it was so easy.

"This is Jo'burg, and if you use your brains you can make a lot of

money," I said to myself, with itching fingers.



It was my turn and I put down R15. He dealt the cards and I picked the red one, straight and simple. He paid me 15 big ones.

I told myself that I will not leave this man until I have won a nice round hundred. He was just a stupid bhari who did not know how to use his money. I was going to teach him never to play with money again.

I took out R50 and his face lost its smile. He looked a little pale - like he was afraid to play for such big money. He asked me to play with R20 but I wasn't listening.

"What's wrong?" I asked him. "Feeling jumpy?"



There was now a large crowd of people who were watching us. I was feeling very proud like I was some kind of hero.

"Okay, lets play," says Ndlela, going down for the deal. Like a child who has done something wrong he shuffled the cards - and then like lightning he put them down.

There was a big noise on the street. Some were saying I would win and some were saying that I was a fool to play with such big money. But I was nobody's fool. I felt like a real 'clever and a half'.

Even today I do not know what made me feel so brave and sure. I looked at the cards, picked up the

one I thought was red and gave it to him without even looking.

The man turned the card slowly and I nearly died when I saw that it was black. I had lost. My mind was telling me to go. But now all of a sudden Ndlela was telling me to stay.

"Die once like a man, let's play," he said.



Some people in the crowd were laughing like they were in a circus tent. I felt hot and the sweat from my face was pouring down like a summer's rain. I was left with only R15. I took out R10 and asked my ancestors to let me win.

The man took the cards, mixed them around, and now with slow hands, put them down. I looked at the cards, long and careful. "This time I will not make a mistake," I told myself. "I will get it right."

I picked a card and looked at it straight away. I felt tears coming into my eyes. I had lost again. I felt stupid. I felt angry with myself. I felt like the biggest bhari the world has ever seen.

I now wanted to get away from Ndlela and all those laughing people. I put my hands in my empty pockets and slowly walked to the bus rank. I stood in the line waiting for a bus to take me home.

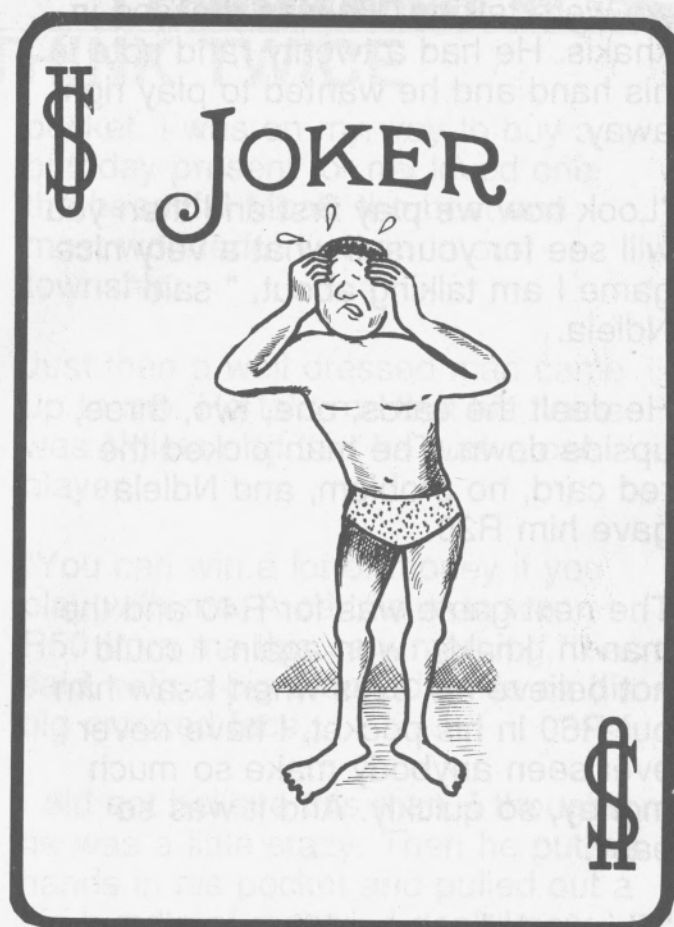
As I stood there looking straight into the ground, I heard some voices talking behind me. "Kyk, ou Ndlela and Bra khaki maak baie zag van bharis met kaarte," said the one

voice to the other.

I remembered the guy in khakhis and then I understood everything. It was like opening an old wound. The man in khakis who won R60 was working hand in hand with Ndlela. He had fooled me into playing.

I was hating myself for being such a fool. I had lost my money - and I now had to go to Mbali's birthday party without even the smallest of presents.

When the bus arrived in the township I went home and locked myself in my zozo. I sat there, cold and lonely, telling myself the same thing over and over: "Jo'burg is a slegte dorp, vuka bhari. Jo'burg is a slegte dorp, vuka bhari. Jo'burg is....."





Pimville in 1940

The Rich History of Struggle

Thirty years ago, Jack Mantzaris lived in the slumyards of Denver on the east side of Johannesburg. He remembers how he used to sing and dance with his friends in the dusty roads that ran between the tin shacks. He also remembers that his best friend was a young boy called Poona Poon.

Poona was black, had nine toes and played the piano like a songbird in his mother's shebeen. Jack was white and lived with his Greek parents in a shack around the corner.

Jack was pleased to have a friend like Poona. He was a popular guy in the ghetto. Jack remembers how they stood guard while Poona's mother brewed skomfaan in her shack and how they shouted "Araraai!" when they saw the cops coming.

Jack and Poona played together —

and they fought together. They often came home sore and bruised after fighting gangs from the other slumyards in Jo'burg.

Then the bulldozers came and flattened the neighbourhood. The Mantzaris family moved to a house in the white suburb of Malvern. Jack doesn't remember where Poona's family were dumped.

Jack saw Poona only once again after that. It was about twenty years later. Jack was standing outside a movie house in the centre of Jo'burg.

"Poona Poon, it's so beautiful to see you. What are you doing? Whats happened to you?" asked Jack as he threw his arms around his old friend.

Poona was as stiff as a pole. "Baas," he said. "Can you give me a a job?"

"WORKING LIFE"

Luli Callinicos has written a book about the lives of thousands of people like Poona and Jack who lived on the Witwatersrand in the years before 1940. The book is called "Working Life — Factories, Townships and Popular Culture on the Rand 1886 -1940."

In the book, Luli tells the story of how people were forced off their land and how they had to come to the Witwatersrand to work for low wages. She tells what it was like to work inside the factories - and what it was like to live outside the factories, in the ghettos and the townships.

FIGHTING BACK

The book shows how workers fought back. Luli looks at the rich history of the workers struggle in those difficult years.

Luli writes about the big black miners' strike that made the mine owners shake in their boots in 1920. She writes about the mighty ICU that organised thousands of black workers in the 1920's.

There is the story of the first industrial unions for black workers that joined to-

gether in a federation in 1941. The federation was called CNETU (The Council for Non - European Trade Unions). CNETU was not as strong as COSATU is today, but it showed the way.

THE EVERYDAY STRUGGLES

Luli Callinicos does not only write about organisations and big political struggles. She also writes about the everyday struggles of ordinary men and women — and in the book we hear about these struggles through their own voices.

The book shows how women brewed beer in the slums and townships so they could feed their children. It tells of the men who played the loud music in the shebeens and how this music was the beginning of South Africa's very own jazz.



A domestic worker in early Johannesburg

Luli writes about the way people danced, the sport they played, and even how they prayed in the first "peoples" churches on the Witwatersrand.

WORKER UNITY

Luli writes about the young Afrikaner



A street band in Johannesburg in the early 1900's

women in the clothing factories who were often as badly treated as the black workers. She tells how their union, the Garment Workers Union, often fought for the rights of black workers.

The book also explains how the government and bosses worked together to break this unity between black and white workers. They gave the vote to white workers - but not to the black workers. They built nice houses for white workers - but forced thousands of black families to live in townships far away from the white towns. They gave white workers jobs on the railways and in the post office - while thousands of blacks searched for work.

HISTORY IN PICTURES

Luli does not only use the voices of ordinary men and women to tell the history of the workers' struggle in the early years of the Witwatersrand. The book is also full of old pictures.

There are pictures that show the terrible working conditions in the mines and factories. Other pictures that show how people suffered when they were moved to townships like Alexandra, Pimville and Western Township. There is a picture of hungry children in Pimville where "one in every five died before their fifth birthday."

There is a sad picture of a barefoot migrant worker taking his child back to

the countryside on the back of his bicycle in 1936. When the picture was taken, the worker had already cycled 150 kilometres. It is a picture of one man and his child — but it tells a much bigger story.

A SPECIAL PRICE

"Working Life" is published by Ravan Press. It costs R22.50 in the shops. There is a special price for workers and the readers of Learn and Teach magazine. If you want the book, send R15.30 to Ravan Press. (R12.50 plus R1.50 GST plus R1.30 for postage.) The address is : Ravan Press, P.O. Box 31134, Braamfontein, 2017.



A migrant worker takes his child back to the countryside in 1936

Washerwomen in early Johannesburg taking clean washing back to the madams





These women wrote a book about their work

A WARM SPIRIT IN A COLD BASEMENT

Right in the centre of Johannesburg stands the Carlton Centre. It is a grey, tall building with more than 50 floors. The building is always clean and shiny.

Under the Carlton there are dark and long passages. At lunch time you can hear loud voices and sounds of laughter coming from a change room in one of the cold passages. These voices belong to the women who clean the Carlton Centre.

Learn and Teach magazine went to visit them. They told us about their work, their lives, their union. They

also told us about a book they have just written together.

'LIKE SISTERS'

"Twelve of us share this change room," said Elizabeth Mkasibe. "There is always happiness in this room. We make jokes and most of the time we are laughing.

"We are like sisters. If one of us has a problem, we share it with the other women in the room. If one of us has no money, we do not go hungry. We always try to help each other."



Work is not finished until the boss's car is clean

"Most of us work day-shift. There are only about eight people who work night-shift. The women who work at night have a harder life than us. They do not have enough time with their children and husbands."

LEARNING ENGLISH

"Some of us learn English with the help from people at Learn and Teach," says Gladys Molefe. "We meet twice a week. We are learning English so that we can speak to our bosses and read newspapers. We want to know what is happening around us."

"In our learning groups, we decide what we want to learn. The teacher is not in charge - she is part of the group. We make decisions with her. She does not make decisions for us."

"And now we have written this book together. The book is called 'We are the cleaners'."

WRITING THE BOOK

"Learn and Teach gave us the idea to write the book," says Elizabeth Malaza. "We all talked about it and we decided that it was a good idea. We each wrote a section about our work and our friends at work."

"We learned a lot from writing the book. We read each other's stories - and corrected each other's mistakes."

"Writing the book was very difficult and tiring," says Monica Ndlovu. "It took us about six months to write the book with the help of Learn and Teach."

"We wrote the book because we want something to use for learning English. We also want people to know about our work here at the Carlton Centre. And we want other cleaners to learn about trade unions. They too can be strong if they are organised."



Coming to work or going home, the 'sisters' must go past the clock

HARD AT WORK

Life is not just learning to read and writing books for them. There is also work and problems at work. Each of the women does a different job. Leonora Dzaga and Gladys Molefe sweep the shopping centre - they spend all day going up and down.

Some women, like Monica Ndlovu, clean the toilets. They start at the 49th floor and finish on the fourth floor. They carry all sorts of things - toilet paper, buckets, brooms and mops. "By the time we get to the fourth floor, the carrying gets very heavy," said Monica.

Some, like Mollie Mbatha, sweep the centre. Her job is not fun, especially when it is cold and raining. Others, like Melita Shabalala, clean the dustbins. She uses plastic bags to cover her hands because she is not given gloves. She is also not given an apron - so she gets dirty very quickly.

'A BUNCH OF STICKS'

The women at the Carlton did not always stand together and help each other. They became like sisters only after they joined a union - the Transport and General Workers Union.

"Before we joined a union, we had no say in management. We did not get bonuses and everybody was sad. We did not know what to do about our problems," says Elizabeth Mkasibe.

"We wanted to join a union but most of us were very afraid. We thought that our bosses, Anglo American, will fire us or we will be detained. One of the organisers from the union came to talk to us. And then we decided to join the union.

"At first, we were not united and so the union was not strong. But one of our leaders said: 'You can never break a bunch of sticks, but you can break one by one very easily'.

"In our trade union we make decisions for ourselves. We, the workers, are the trade union and we make sure that our union is strong by supporting it."

'SISTERS' IN ARMS

Since then the cleaners at the Carlton have fought a very brave struggle. They told the bosses that their change rooms were filthy and dirty. There were no chairs and no proper table. There were no tiles on the floor and the change room was very cold.

"At first we asked the manager to fix all these things. But the manager refused. So we took our problems to the monthly union meeting."

The bosses soon knew that the 'sisters' were angry - and that they were united. So they came to fix the change room. The bosses were so scared they even gave them free tea,

sugar and milk. They did not have to bring these from home anymore.

The bosses also gave the workers more time to drink their tea. They now have a longer lunch break and tea time - and more time to talk and share each other's problems.

So now you know how the Carlton Centre is kept clean - and you know something about the people who keep it clean. You also know about the dark passages under the beautiful building. But most important of all, you now know about the warm spirit in a cold basement.

* If you want to read more about the workers at Carlton Centre, you can read their book called 'We are the cleaners'. You can get this book from Learn and Teach. Send a postal order for 70 cents (50c plus 20c postage) to: Learn and Teach, English Training Department, P.O. Box 11074, Johannesburg, 2000. ●



Sisters and brothers stand together

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Dear Learn and Teach

We have just started our own youth congress, right under the state of emergency. We have only nine members and we have no experience. We also have the problem of living in a rural area where many people in the community find nothing wrong with the homeland system and apartheid.

We would like you to send us the longer version of Nelson Mandela's speech which you have promised to other readers. We need any books or magazines or anything else about the struggle. We once saw 'Saspu National' in 1985. Where can we get it? We enjoy every copy of your magazine. Viva Learn and Teach!

Youth Congress
NORTHERN TRANSVAAL

Thank you for your letter. We wish you the best of luck with your new organisation.

You cannot get Saspu National anymore because it has been banned. But you can get other SASPU publications by writing to:
SASPU, P.O.Box 5197, Johannesburg, 2000

There are also two other good newspapers you could get. They are the New Nation and The Weekly Mail. The addresses are: New Nation, P.O.Box 10674, Johannesburg, 2000. The Weekly Mail, P.O.Box 260425, Excom, 2023.

You could also read 'Work in Progress.' It is a very good magazine with articles about politics and labour in South Africa. Write to: Work in Progress P.O.Box 32716, Braamfontein, 2017

You can also write to the following

publishers to ask for lists of the books that they sell: Ravan Press, P.O. Box 31134, Braamfontein, 2017. Skotaville Publishers, P.O. Box 32483, Braamfontein, 2017. ILRIG, Sociology Department, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7700 David Philip, P.O.Box 408, Claremont, 7735

Dear Learn and Teach,

We are a group of prisoners who want to play softball. We need a rule book and some hints about the game. Can you help us?

A Prisoner

Thank you for your letter. The best people to help you are officials of the South African Softball Federation. The president is Mr Matthews Kutumela. He will be happy to send you a rule book and tell you more about softball in South Africa. You can contact him at: S.A. Softball Federation, P.O. Box 3187, Pretoria 0002 Tel (012) 80-1193 (home), (012) 541-1311 (work)

Dear Learn and Teach,

I would like to reply to Saul whose letter I read in Learn and Teach No 2. Saul asked about political organisations for young white people.

Saul, I want to greet you in the name of the black struggle. I am a boy of 14. I am a member of the Kwa-Thema Students Congress. I want to tell you about the United Democratic Front. The UDF believes in a free and equal education for all. The UDF also believes in the Freedom Charter. The Freedom Charter says the people shall govern, that we shall have equal rights and share our country's wealth. The charter starts by saying that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black or white.

I think you should join an organisation that is a member of the UDF like the End Conscription Campaign. I would like to be your penfriend so we can write to each other.

Your new penfriend
KWA THEMA

Dear Learn and Teach,

Please help me to find spare parts for my sewing machine. It is a Janome 577. I have tried all the shops in Swaziland, but I can't find the parts I need.

Stan Dlamini,
MBABANE

Thank you for your letter. There are no shops in Swaziland that sell Janome parts. You can order spare parts from : Janome, 33 Crossroads Centre, Hendrik Verwoerd Drive, Randburg 2125 Tel(O11) 789-4739 They will send your order by post COD. You must tell them the right name of the spare part you need. If you do not know what it is called, try to explain where it fits in the machine, and what it does. Good luck and happy sewing.

Dear Learn and Teach,

Greetings to all readers and writers of your magazine. Please help me with my problem. My front teeth are pushed forward. Sometimes, when I forget myself, my teeth come out of my mouth and I look so ugly. At school, all the pupils laughed at me. I am so worried about this problem. Is there a dentist or a special doctor who can help me?

Agnes
NO ADDRESS

Thank you for your letter, Agnes. We are sorry we cannot help you to find a dentist near your home because you did not give us your address. If you can come to Johannesburg, you can see a dentist at the Wits University Dental Clinic. The clinic is near the

entrance of the university at 1 Jan Smuts Avenue, Braamfontein. Go to the reception desk and they will make an appointment for you to see a dentist. The clinic gives free treatment to people who cannot afford to pay.

If the Wits clinic is too far from where you stay, you could go to the nearest big hospital and ask to see a dentist.

It is difficult to fix buck teeth when you are an adult. It is easier to straighten them when you are a child. If your teeth can be fixed it will be wonderful. If they can't, you will have to try to put this problem out of your mind and get on with your life. As you get older people will stop teasing you. People will care about other things - like your kindness and helpfulness, your interests and hard work. If they do not care about these things, they are not worth knowing anyway. We hope our advice will help you.

Dear Learn and Teach,

Please help me solve this problem with my studies. I work as a waitress and I am registered with International Correspondence Schools (ICS) to study for JC. I am doing two subjects this year and two next year. The fees are R325 a year. I paid a deposit of R50 and I must pay R25 a month. Now I find that I can't study by correspondence. It is too difficult to study on my own. And I can't afford to pay the fees. I earn very little and even the R25 is too much for me. I told ICS about my problem. I tried to give them their books back, but they refused to take them. Must I really pay all the fees if I know from the beginning that I will not be able to carry on with ICS?

Thembisile Luthuli
YEOVILLE

Thank you for your letter. We spoke to ICS head office in Cape Town. They asked us to send them your letter, so that the managers can discuss your problems. ICS said that they

prefer students not to stop their studies. If a student cannot pay the monthly fee of R25, ICS sometimes agrees to lower the payments to R15.

They said they also try to help students who are having problems studying by correspondence. In some cases, if the managers believe a student has real problems in studying or paying the fees, they agree to let the student cancel their registration and stop paying. They promised to discuss your letter and write to you to tell you if they will let you cancel.

Dear Learn and Teach,

I was very interested in your story about Themba Nkosi's book "The Time of the Comrades". I have a diploma in photography and I would like to get in touch with Themba. Please give me his address.

Florence R.
GaRANKUWA

Thanks for your letter, Florence. Themba works for City Press newspaper. He will be happy to hear from you. Write to him at: City Press, Photographic Department, P.O. Box 57473, Springfield 2137. Tel (011) 493-3552

You could also contact the Afrapix collective. They run photography workshops from time to time. The address is:

Afrapix, P.O. Box 9942, Johannesburg, 2000. Tel (011) 29-3088

Dear Learn and Teach,

My mother worked as a domestic worker for the same employer for 17 years. Now she has stopped working and has applied for a government pension. She asked her employer if she would pay her a pension, or give her a long service bonus, but she got nothing. Is this employer not supposed to

pay my mother something for all the years she worked for her?

Worried Son
WHITE CITY

Thank you for your letter. We are sorry to say there's nothing you can do. There are no laws in South Africa to force employers to pay pensions or bonuses to domestic workers. We were sorry to hear your mother was so badly treated after 17 years service.

Dear Learn and Teach,

I am a worker and a reader of your magazine. Please help me to get my money from UIF. I am 51 years old and a father of five. We are starving because I was fired from my job and I can't get my UIF money.

The problem is that my employers will not give me my blue card. I worked at Pick 'n Pay in Arcadia from 1981 to 1986. I was fired because I came to work drunk. I knew that I was wrong, but I asked for forgiveness. That was six months ago, but every time I go to get my blue card, the paymaster tells me I have not been fired, only suspended as punishment. But my department head tells me I have been fired. So I can't get my blue card and I can't claim my money from UIF. Please help me.

Worried Worker
SOSHANGUVE

Thank you for your letter. We spoke to Mr Van Rooyen, the manager of Arcadia Pick 'n Pay. He said your blue card is at the supermarket. You can collect it from him at any time. He did not know why there had been confusion about your card for the past few months. He said you should discuss any problems with him and he would try to help.

Dear Learn and Teach,

I am a student at an adult education centre. I decided to leave school because my parents had no money. But I want to be an educated person. I want to finish Std 10 and become a politician. I want to study like Nelson Mandela. Please tell me where he attended university and which subjects he studied.

The other problem I have is that the people I live with tell me I must not study history. They say it is a dead subject. What can I tell them to change their minds about history? It is one of my favourite subjects.

David M.
WITSIESHOEK

Thank you for your letter, David. Nelson Mandela studied law at Fort Hare University in Alice. The address is: Fort Hare University, Private Bag, Alice, 5600

You can apply to study law if you pass your matric with a university exemption. The university will send you all the information you need. Tell your adult education teachers that you hope to study law so they can help you get good marks.

Don't lose your interest in history, no matter what people tell you. If we want to build a better future we need to understand the past.

Dear Learn and Teach,

How can I get my Junior Certificate? I wrote Std 8 in 1984. All my classmates got their certificates, but I did not get mine. When I asked my teachers what happened to my certificate, they said they were still waiting for the school inspectors.

Thoko Thaba student
KATLEHONG

Thank you for your letter. You can write to the Department of Education

and Training to ask for your certificate. Give them your full name and address, identity number, examination number, date and place where you wrote the examination, and the name of your school. Write to: Examination Office, Department of Education and Training, Private Bag X184, Pretoria, 0001

If you are in a hurry for your certificate, go to the enquiries office at the DET offices in Pretoria. You will find them in Scheiding House, Scheiding Street (opposite the Pretoria station).

Dear Learn and Teach,

I want to buy the LP record called 'Fosatu Workers Choirs'. Please tell me how I can get one by post.

G Motaung
PHUTADITJHABA

Thank you for your letter. You can order this record from: Shifty Records, Third floor, Management House, Melle Street, Braamfontein 2001. Tel (011) 339-7921

**Dear Readers,
Thanks for your letters. If you have a problem write to us at:
Learn and Teach Publications,
P.O.Box 11074
Johannesburg
2000**

ENGLISH LESSON

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

A SONG FROM THE HEART

Enoch Sontonga wrote the first verse of Nkosi Sikalel' iAfrika in 1897. The words of the song tell how hopeless African people felt at that time. They had lost nearly all of their land. The guns of the white men were too strong. As Jabavu said, the song comes from a heavy heart.

Enoch Sontonga died the same year. But the song was only sung in public for the first time two years later. It was sung at a big church party when a man called Bowen became a priest in the Methodist Church.

Afterwards church and school choirs

began to sing the song. But one choir really loved the song. The choir was the Ohlange Zulu Choir. They sang the song all over the Witwatersrand. They sang the song wherever they went.

But the song was not yet finished. It only had one verse. A poet by the name of Samuel Mqhayi decided to help. Like Enoch Sontonga, he was a school teacher.

In 1927 Mqhayi wrote seven more verses. He finished the great work that Sontonga had started. He died on 29 July 1945 in a small township near King Williams Town.

QUESTIONS

1) What is the name of the person who wrote the first verse of Nkosi Sikalel' iAfrika?

A: _____

2) When did he write it?

A: _____

3) Who said that the song comes from a heavy heart?

A: _____

4) When did Enoch Sontonga die?

A: _____

5) When was Nkosi Sikalel' iAfrika first sung in public?

A: _____

6) What was the name of the choir that really loved the song?

A: _____

7) Who finished writing Nkosi Sikalel' iAfrika ?

A: _____

8) What job did he do?

A: _____

9) When and where did Mqhayi die?

A: _____

10) How many verses are there in Nkosi Sikalel'iAfrika ?

A: _____

FIND THE WORDS

Look at the letters and try to find words. There are 16 words to find. Draw a line under each word. We have done the first one.

D	S	B	I	O	<u>P</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>E</u>	D	E	R	H	A	F	G
W	O	T	X	P	D	O	O	R	S	M	C	E	G	X	H	I	C
N	B	F	I	D	M	K	O	P	O	R	B	N	P	E	A	C	E
E	U	T	W	O	R	K	I	U	H	E	R	I	A	O	X	U	M
R	I	E	S	T	S	F	R	E	E	D	O	M	S	I	E	R	X
H	O	U	S	E	S	I	A	O	G	A	R	F	R	T	U	A	G
I	E	E	R	T	I	S	O	L	E	A	R	N	I	N	G	E	D
M	R	L	A	N	D	I	A	E	T	X	A	H	A	N	D	S	G
U	G	X	I	E	S	O	M	O	P	E	N	I	O	X	U	H	R
T	I	C	R	O	W	D	S	A	I	R	I	T	A	A	H	G	H
A	T	E	T	I	U	E	B	L	A	C	K	E	S	A	E	R	H
S	M	I	E	S	M	E	I	T	S	R	G	R	E	E	N	E	G
G	O	L	D	A	I	U	R	T	I	A	T	A	U	S	R	G	U
M	I	R	S	V	O	I	C	E	S	A	E	A	R	G	I	H	B
H	U	D	E	F	S	M	G	A	I	U	D	E	M	A	N	D	S

ANSWERS:

PEOPLE; DOORS; PEACE; WORK; FREEDOM; HOUSES; LEARNING; LAND; OPEN;
CROWDS; BLACK; GREEN; GOLD; VOICES; DEMANDS; HANDS

FILL IN THE MISSING LETTERS

In these sentences some letters are missing.

Fill in A, or E, or I, or O. Look for the answers on page ...

ALL SH_LL _NJOY EQU_L HUM_N R_GHTS!

TH_ PEOP_L _SHALL GOV_RN!

"TH_SE FR_EDOMS W_ WILL F_GHT FOR, SIDE BY S_D_,
THROUGHOUT OUR LIV_S, UNTIL WE H_VE W_N _UR LIBERTY."

WHAT IS THE WORD FOR....?

1) The name of the new trade union for metal workers?

2) The coldest time of the year?

3) The machine that plays music and gives the news?

4) A piece of paper that shows you the way?

5) Water that falls from the sky?

6) The drink that comes from cows?

7) The part of a car where you can put a suitcase?

8) The sides of a house?

9) The meal in the middle of the day?

10) The best magazine in the world?

11) The cloth to dry yourself with?

12) Animals that fly?

13) The Congress of South African Trade Unions?

14) The prison where Mandela is now kept?

Answers:

(1) NUMSA; (2) Winter; (3) Radio; (4) Map; (5) Rain; (6) Milk; (7) Boot;
(8) Walls; (9) Lunch; (10) Learn and Teach; (11) Towel; (12) Birds;
(13) COSATU; (14) Pollsmoor.

Here are the answers to FILL IN THE MISSING LETTERS

ALL SHALL ENJOY EQUAL HUMAN RIGHTS!

THE PEOPLE SHALL GOVERN!

**"THESE FREEDOMS WE WILL FIGHT FOR, SIDE BY SIDE,
THROUGHOUT OUR LIVES, UNTIL WE HAVE WON OUR LIBERTY."**



LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1) What machine is the woman working with?

2) How many pots can you see?

3) What food can you see?

4) How many pictures are there on the wall?

5) Where is the hat hanging?

6) How many suitcases can you see?

7) Where is the clock?

8) Where is the bread?

SLOPPY

THE BEAN STORY



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SATURDAY MORNING... SLOPPY AND COMPANY ARE OFF TO PAMPOENSTAD TO VISIT UNCLE JAKE...



NOON...



NIGHT...



SUDDENLY...



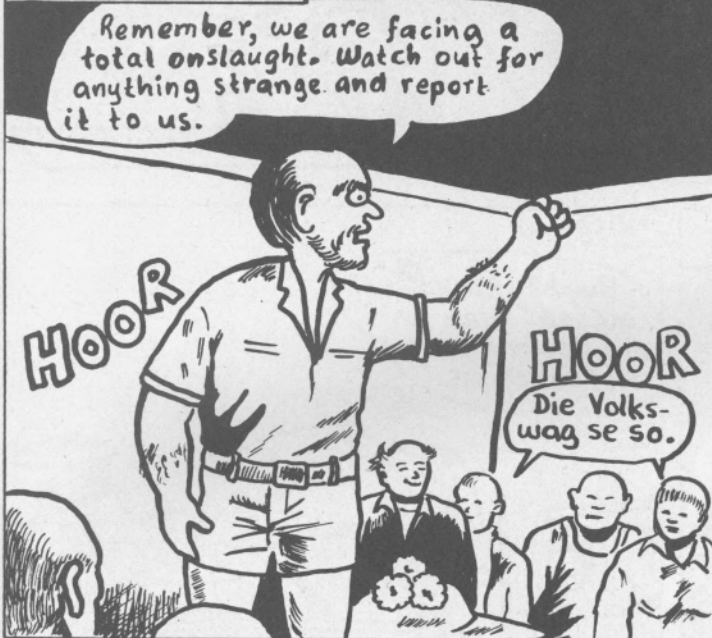
SLOPPY AND GLADYS TAKE THE WHEEL OFF,



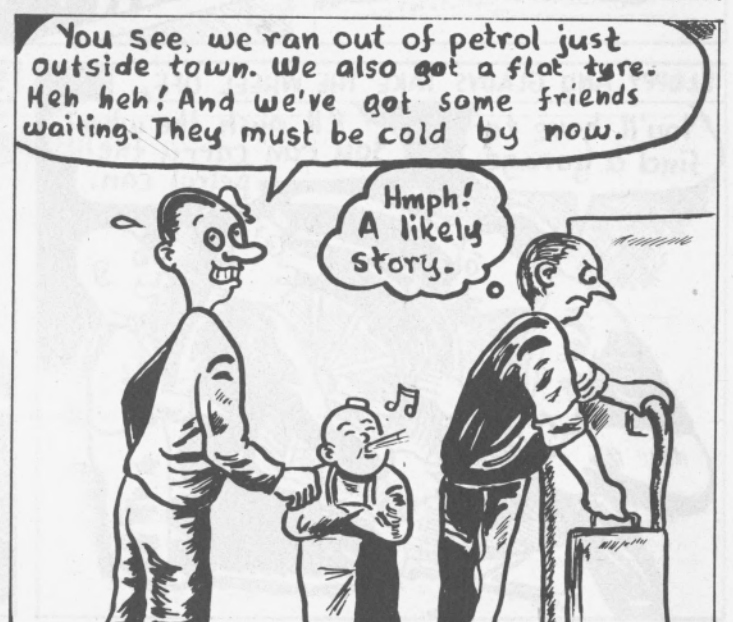
SLOPPY AND LUCKY WALK INTO THE DORPIE.



MEANWHILE IN PAMPOENSTAD A MEETING IS COMING TO AN END.



A LITTLE LATER... THE GARAGE OWNER IS BACK FROM THE VOLKSWAG MEETING. HE IS RESTING.



SOON SLOPPY AND LUCKY ARE ON THEIR WAY...

A can of petrol and a tyre! I've heard about these things. I'll phone the Volkswag.



Ja, meneer! I'm sure they're terroriste. They're camping just outside town.



MEANWHILE LIZZIE AND COMPANY HAVE MADE SOME FIRE...

I'll go and find some more card boards

This is better.



JUST THEN SOME GREEN BEANS ARRIVE.



How are you, lovey dovey?

Hey!



If you don't take your hands off her, you Green beans will soon be has beans.

Gulp!



SLOPPY AND LUCKY ARRIVE. THEY POUR THE PETROL AND PUT THE WHEEL BACK ON.



THEY DRIVE INTO A SIDE ROAD JUST AS A VOLKSWAG CAR APPROACHES.



