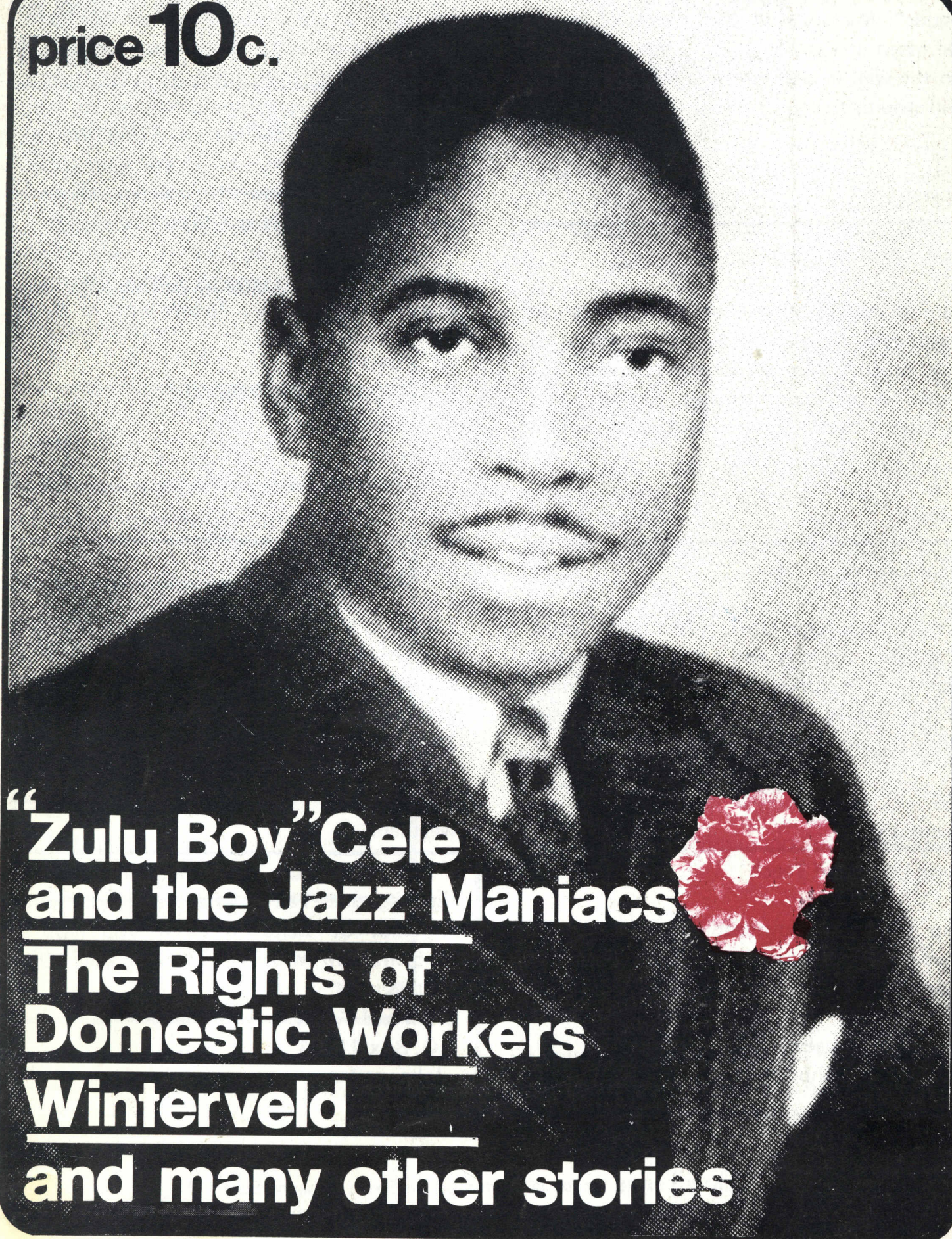


Learn and Teach

NUMBER 2 1982.

price 10c.



**“Zulu Boy” Cele
and the Jazz Maniacs**

**The Rights of
Domestic Workers**

Winterveld

and many other stories

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NUMBER 2 1982



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Johannesburg

Or telephone: 834 - 4011/2

Letters from our Readers.

Dear Learn and Teach

Thank you for the story on the "dangers of liquor". My husband drinks a lot of liquor. He often comes home drunk. I put the story on the wall in our bedroom. Maybe now he will stop drinking.

S.T.
Soweto

Dear Learn and Teach

I am an adult who attends evening classes at Martindale, Triomf. I like your magazine very much. I am a domestic worker. So please write more stories for domestic workers. I say: "Forward with your work".

S.M.
Triomf

Dear Learn and Teach

I work on a sugar farm in Melmoth, Natal. The other workers and I read the magazine. Many of the stories are interesting. But most of the stories are still hard to read. Please make the stories easier to read.

C.S.
Melmoth

Dear Learn and Teach

Our students enjoy reading your magazine very much. Please send us 20 more magazines.

Centre of Concern
Randburg Methodist Church

Dear Learn and Teach

We are 3 women in Johannesburg. We want to make a book about women in South Africa. We believe that women have a lot to say about their lives, ideas, families, friends, love, work, struggles and problems. We want women to write about these things. We will put these things in a book. We want to sell this book to people. Then people can read about women's lives in South Africa.

We ask women to send us stories, drawings, poetry and pictures. Please send in these things by April 1982.

Sue Brown, Isabel Hofmeyer.
56 Becker Street
Yeoville,
Johannesburg
2197

Dear Learn and Teach

I love your magazine. Your magazine helps people who did not spend a long time at school. I am a person who only spent a few years at school. My parents were very poor. They could not afford school fees.

J.R.
Westdene.

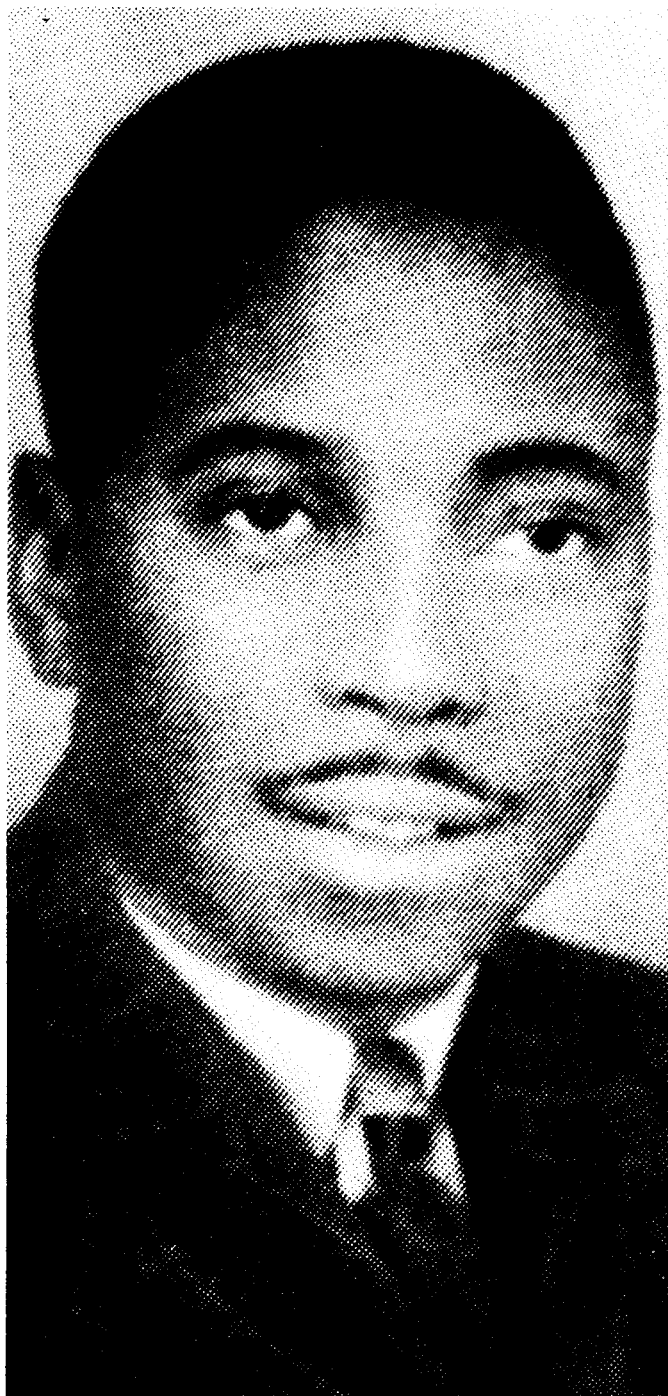
Please write to us. Tell us what you think of the magazine. Tell us what stories you want to read. Or write to us if you have a problem. We will try to help you. Our address is:

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P.O. Box 11074
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LEARN AND TEACH 1982

The Story of "ZULU BOY" CELE:

the man who learnt music in the shebeens.



(1914-1944)

Many old people remember the name "Zulu Boy" Cele. "Zulu Boy" was the leader of a band called the Jazz Maniacs. "Zulu Boy" and the Jazz Maniacs were famous about 40 years ago. The Jazz Maniacs played music in Orlando and other black townships. People loved to listen and dance to their music.

"Zulu Boy" was born in January 1914. He was born in a house in Grahamstown street, City and Suburban. This part of Johannesburg was called Estakanini. Estakanini means "too many people in one place".

When "Zulu Boy" was young there were no locations or townships for black people. People lived together in the city. They lived together in places like Doornfontein, Vrededorp and Prospect Township. These places were called the slumyards. The slumyards were very crowded.

Life was very hard in the slumyards. Many people didn't have jobs. And wages were low. In the slumyards women made beer. They sold this beer to make extra money. The first shebeens started in the slumyards.

"Zulu Boy" lived with his mother. His father left the family when "Zulu Boy" was still young. "Zulu Boy's" mother was very poor. She washed clothes for white people to get money. "Zulu Boy" was a good son. He wanted to help his mother.

The young "Zulu Boy" loved music. He wanted to learn the piano. But "Zulu Boy" did not have piano lessons. They were too poor for piano lessons. "Zulu Boy" learnt to play the piano in the shebeens.

In those days the shebeen queens gave parties. The people danced and drank the whole night at the shebeen parties. The music in the shebeen was called Marabi.

"Zulu Boy" listened to the piano players in the shebeens. He learned from them. Sometimes "Zulu Boy" played the piano after a party.



the Jazz Maniacs.

"Zulu Boy" loved music. But he did not give up school. He completed Junior Certificate. Then he got a job in a bicycle shop in Hillbrow. But the job was boring and the pay was bad. "Zulu Boy" wanted to play music. He left the bicycle shop.

He started playing the piano in shebeens. People liked "Zulu Boy's" music. Many people went to listen to "Zulu Boy" play the piano.

Shebeens were not healthy places. People drank liquor from Friday to Sunday night. Women sometimes sold themselves for "ngogo" or 25 cents a night. But people needed Marabi. They needed Marabi because life was hard in the slumyards. Marabi helped them to forget their troubles.

"Zulu Boy" also learned to play the saxophone. He soon played very well. In 1933 he called some music friends to a meeting. They began to play music together. They called themselves the Jazz Maniacs.

At this time Orlando was built. People were moved from the city to the new townships. Their old homes were broken down and factories were built there.

The people were unhappy in Orlando. Food was more expensive. Women couldn't find piece-work because the township was far from town. And transport was expensive. The police stopped shebeen and Marabi parties in the townships.



"Zulu Boy" played with the Jazz Maniacs in the township. They also played in Sophiatown. And sometimes they played for a men's club in town. The club was called the Bantu Men's Social Centre.

Most people loved the Jazz Maniacs. They liked them better than the Merry Blackbirds or the Harlem Swingers. Sometimes the Jazz Maniacs played in two places on the same night. The Jazz Maniacs did well. "Zulu Boy" made some money and helped his mother.

One night in February 1944 "Zulu Boy" went to visit some friends in Pimville. "Zulu Boy" did not come home that night.

The next day, somebody found "Zulu Boy's" body on the railway line at Pimville station. "Zulu Boy" was dead. He was only 30 years old.

Nobody knows how "Zulu Boy" died. Some people say he was stabbed in a fight. Some people say he was robbed. Other people say a jealous musician killed him.

"Zulu Boy" is one of the fathers of black music in South Africa. Many black musicians still play Marabi music. People like Kippie Moeketsi, Dollar Brand and Hugh Masekela use Marabi tunes in their songs.

"Zulu Boy" Cele died very young. But his music will live forever. ●

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WINTERVELD



A place for people with nowhere else to go.

Nonhlanhla is 23 years old. She lives with her family in a place called Winterveld. Winterveld is 30 kilometres outside Pretoria. Winterveld is in Bophuthatswana.

Many people live in Winterveld. But nobody knows how many people live there. Some people say nearly a million people live in Winterveld.

Nonhlanhla does not like Winterveld. She says life is hard in Winterveld. The people in Winterveld do not have the things they need.

In Winterveld there are no proper streets. There are no proper toilets. The people in Winterveld do not have taps. There is no electricity. There are no hospitals in Winterveld.

Life in Winterveld is very expensive. People have to pay a lot for everything. The prices at the shops are very high. Bus fare into town is expensive. And rents are very high.

People in Winterveld also pay for water. In some parts of Winterveld people pay 4 cents for one litre of water.

Winterveld people can't find jobs easily. The people at the pass office in Pretoria do not want Winterveld people. They always send Winterveld people away. They say: "No jobs for Winterveld people".

Winterveld is a bad place because it is a squatter camp. A squatter camp is a place where people without homes come to live. They have to build their own houses. Often it is illegal for people to live there. So the police can pull down their houses at any time.

Nonhlanhla has been looking for a job for a long time. But she cannot get a job. She says: "I can't find a job because I come from Winterveld."

The people in Winterveld are scared of the police. The police often arrest them. But Winterveld people say things were not always so bad with the police. Things started to get bad in 1976:

Bophuthatswana became independent in 1976. Then life got hard for the people in Winterveld. After independence the Bophuthatswana police tried to chase them away. They tried to chase them away because most people in Winterveld are not Tswana. But the people have nowhere else to go. So they must stay in Winterveld.



This is a picture of a school in Winterveld. Most schools in Winterveld are made out of corrugated iron.

There were not always so many people in Winterveld. The place was not always so bad. A long time ago, only people who owned land lived in Winterveld. They farmed the land. They grew mealies and melons.

But there is very little water in Winterveld. It is hard to farm there. So the farmers decided to stop farming. They decided to rent the land to people who needed a place to stay. The people who own the land are now rich. They are rich because they charge high rents.

The people who live in Winterveld come from all over South Africa. Most of the people came to Winterveld because it is near Pretoria. People want to live near a big town so they can find work.



These children are going to buy some water. Water is very expensive in Winterveld.

Most of the Winterveld people worked for white farmers. They lost their jobs when the farmers bought big machines. These machines can do the work of many men. These men and their families moved to towns. They moved to find work. Many came to Winterveld.

Other people came to Winterveld when the government pulled down their houses. This is what happened to Nonhlanhla and her family. They used to live in a place called Lady Selbourne. Lady Selbourne was near Pretoria. Lady Selbourne was a good place. People of all races lived there in peace. Then the government pulled down Lady Selbourne. Some of the people moved to Mabopane. But some people did not get houses in Mabopane. These people moved to Winterveld.

Nonhlanhla does not like Winterveld. But there is no other place for her to live. So Nonhlanhla says she will stay in Winterveld. She will struggle to make things better. She will struggle together with all the other people who live in Winterveld. ●

Have YOU got TB?

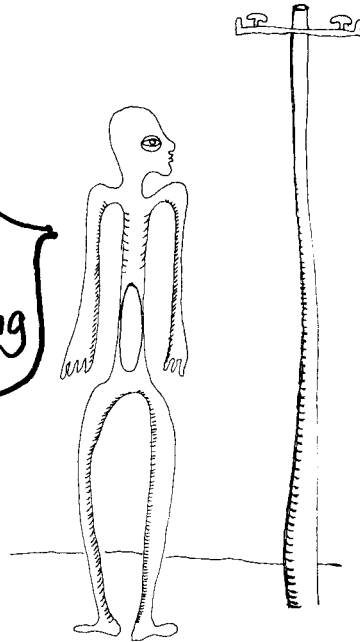


Do you have a cough that won't go away?

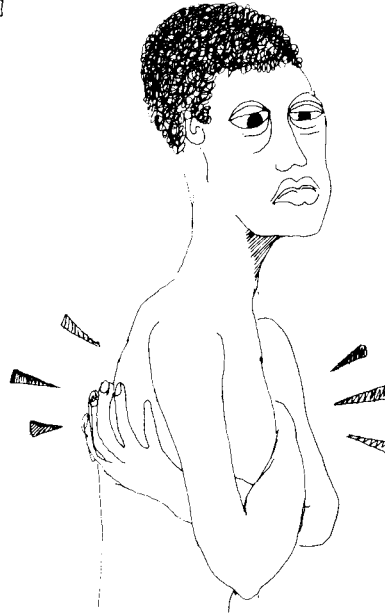


Do you feel hot and sick in the afternoon? And, do you sweat at night?

Do you feel like not eating? Are you getting thinner?

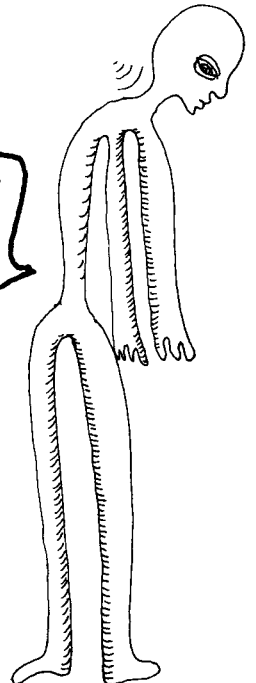


Do you have a pain in the chest? Or, do you have a pain in the top part of your back?



Are you coughing up blood?

Do you feel weak and tired?



Can you answer 'yes' to one of these questions? If you can, go to a hospital or clinic. You may have TB. LEARN AND TEACH 1982

Most people who suffer from TB do not get help.

120 000 people in South Africa have Tuberculosis (TB). And only 40 000 of these people are getting treatment. TB is a very big problem in South Africa.

"TB is a slow sickness. Most people who suffer from TB don't know they have TB", a doctor told Learn and Teach. "People with TB can't get better without medicine. People with TB need special medicine."

"People with TB must go to a hospital or clinic. Otherwise they will get sicker. And they will give TB to other people."

TB is a sickness of poor people. People who do not get enough food get TB. And people who live in crowded places get TB.

These days the price of food is very high. There are not enough jobs for everybody. And there is a shortage of houses. This means people don't eat enough food and they live close together. So more and more people will get TB.

TB is a dangerous sickness. Most people get TB in the lungs. But you can get TB in any part of your body.

How do you know if you have TB? If you answer "Yes" to any of these questions you may have TB.

- *Do you have a cough that won't go away?
- *Do you not feel like eating? Are you getting thinner?
- *Do you have a pain in your chest? Or do you have pain in the top part of your back?
- *Do you feel hot and sick in the afternoon? And do you sweat at night?
- *Do you feel weak and tired?
- *Are you coughing up blood?

Are any of these things wrong with you? If

the answer is "Yes", go to the clinic or hospital. Go as soon as you can. At the clinic or hospital they will check for TB. They will do a skin test. Or they will take a photograph (x-ray) of your chest. The tests for TB are free.

If you have TB, the doctor will give you pills and injections. You must finish all the pills and get all the injections. Otherwise you will get TB again. Some people must take medicine for two years to get better.

If you have TB you must eat well. The food will make you strong. Try to eat things like eggs, meat, fish and fruit.

If you have TB, you can still go to work. You can go to work after a month. Try not to work very hard at the beginning. Rest as much as you can.

People in South Africa will get TB until there is enough food and housing for everybody. But there are ways to stop TB from spreading.

- *If you have TB, cover your mouth when you cough. Try not to sleep close to other people. Do this for 2 weeks after you first take medicine.
- *If one person in the house has TB, everybody in the house must go for TB tests.
- *Babies must have TB injections. Babies get TB injections free at hospitals and clinics. Babies can still get TB after they get an injection. But they will not get bad TB. And they will get better quickly.
- *Eat well - eating is the best way to keep TB away. ●

KID MALALAPIPE-

A story by Casey Motsisi.



DRAWN BY G. MABOTE.

Learn and Teach magazine has some new stories for you. They are the stories of Casey Motsisi. We have changed his stories into picture stories. You can read one story in each magazine. We hope you enjoy them.

Casey Motsisi was a famous writer. He worked for Drum magazine. Most of his stories tell us about people and Shebeen life in Sophiatown. In these stories Motsisi tells us that people have many troubles. Casey says people must try to solve their problems. Casey also believes that we must try to laugh about our troubles. A lot of Casey's stories tell us how he laughed at his own troubles. The first story is about kid Malalapipe (Malalapipe is a word from street language. Malalapipe means a person who has nowhere to stay, or who sleeps in pipes.)

One day Casey met kid Malalapipe. ②



Sure kid, Let's go to Sis Curl's Shebeen. She runs a real nice place.

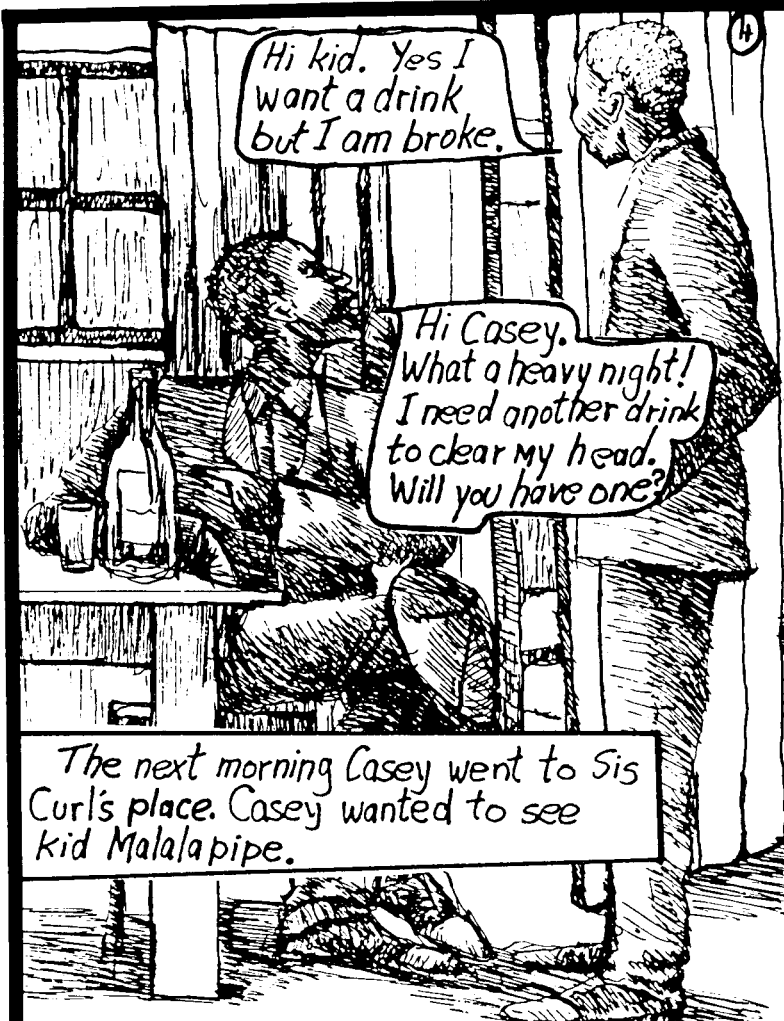
Hi Casey. How about a drink?

They went to Sis Curl's Shebeen. Kid Malalapipe drank and drank. ③



Sis Curl, he can't stand up. How will he get home?

It's O.K., Casey. He can sleep here.



Hi kid. Yes I want a drink but I am broke.

Hi Casey. What a heavy night! I need another drink to clear my head. Will you have one?

The next morning Casey went to Sis Curl's place. Casey wanted to see Kid Malalapipe.



That's funny. Sis Curl never never gives me credit.

Don't worry Casey. Sis Curl will give me credit.

Casey had a drink. Then he went home. Kid Malalapipe stayed on. A month later, Casey went back to Sis Curl's Shebeen.



Hi kid Malalapipe I see you are still here, and I see you're still drinking.

Yes Casey. I'm staying on credit.

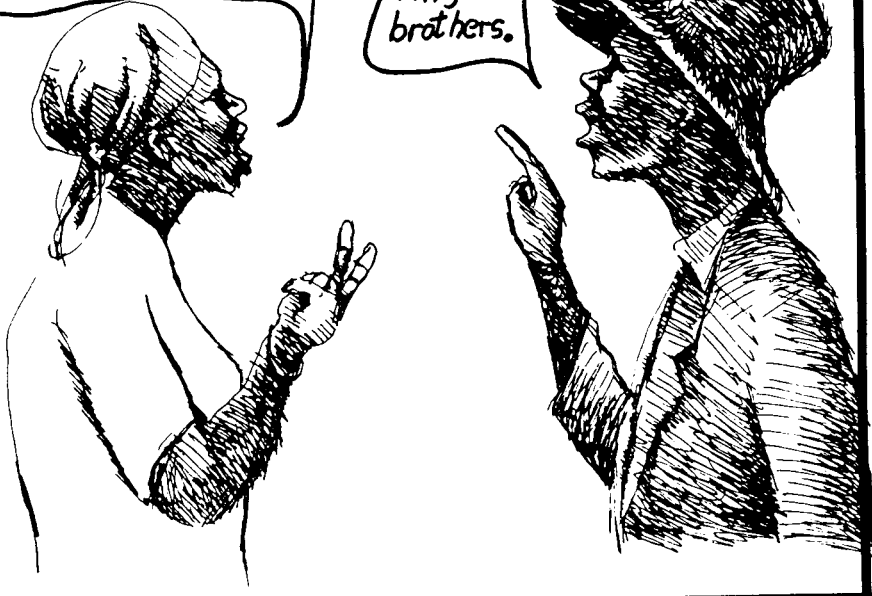


How can he afford it? Kid Malalapipe is not working. Why is Sis Curl giving him credit?

Casey left Sis Curl's place. A few days later he went back to the Shebeen. (8)

Hi Casey. Have you come to pay your brother's account?

WHAT?
I do not have any brothers.



But Casey, kid Malalapipe said that you were his brother. He said that you promised to pay his account. (9)

OH! NO!
Sis Curl there is a big mistake!



Sis Curl grabbed Casey's money. (10)

PAY UP CASEY!



curses on kid Malalapipe. (11)



This story comes from a book called "Casey and Co." Thanks to Ravan Press for permission to use the story.

DOMESTIC WORKER RIGHTS

There are some laws that look after domestic workers. If you do not get what the law says, go see a lawyer. The lawyer will help you.

The Domestic Workers Employers Project (DWEPE) helps domestic workers with the law. DWEPE gets domestic workers lawyers for free. If you have a problem, go see DWEPE. There are DWEPE offices in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban. DWEPE's address is:

101 Kenlaw House
27 De Beer Street
Braamfontein
Johannesburg
Tel: 39 - 6757/8

5 Long Street
Mowbray
Cape Town
Tel: 66 - 6645

St Andrews Centre
21 St Andrews Street
Durban
Tel: 31 - 8322

Now read what the law says about domestic workers.

NOTICE: (1)



If a domestic worker is fired, the domestic worker must get notice. Or the domestic worker must get notice pay.

If you are fired, your employer must give you notice. That means you work for another month and get paid. Or your employer must pay you for the time you have worked and give you notice pay. Notice pay is an extra month's pay.

Example: Zinzi Qunta earned R70 a month. At the end of the month she was fired. Her employer said she must go immediately.

Zinzi must get her R70 wages
Zinzi must get R70 notice pay

$$\begin{array}{r} R70 \\ +R70 \\ \hline R140 \end{array}$$

Zinzi must get R140 altogether.

Domestic workers who stay with their employers must get more notice pay. They must get notice pay and food and accommodation pay. Lawyers say domestic workers must get about R80 for food and accommodation.

Example: Maria Motsepe earned R85 a month. She stayed with her employer. At the end of the month she was fired. Her employer said she must go immediately.

Maria must get R85 wages	R85
Maria must get R85 notice pay	R85
Maria must get R80 food and accommodation pay	<u>+R80</u>
	R250

Maria must get R250 altogether.

Example: Susan Jele earned R70 a month. She stayed with her employer. In the middle of the month she was fired. Her employer said she must go immediately.

Susan must get R35 wages for half a month	R35
Susan must get R70 notice pay	R70
Susan must get R80 food and accommodation pay	<u>+R80</u>
	R185

Susan must get R185 altogether.

Domestic workers who get paid every week and domestic workers who do 'piece work' must also get notice or notice pay.

Sometimes domestic workers can resign or leave their jobs and still get notice pay:

- * If the work is dangerous, you can leave and still get notice pay.
- * If your employer does not pay your wages, you can leave and still get notice pay. You must ask for your wages and your notice pay.
- * If your employer treats you very badly, you can leave and still get notice pay.

Warning: * If you are often drunk at work, you can get fired without notice or notice pay.

* If you often miss work or come late for work, you can get fired without notice or notice pay.

SICK LEAVE:(2)



Lawyers say that domestic workers can get sick for a week and still get paid. But an employer does not have to pay a domestic worker when the domestic worker is sick for longer than a week.

Example: Thandi Zondo was sick for 5 days. She did not work for these days. Thandi must get paid her full wage at the end of the month.

Example: Elizabeth Lesu was very sick. She went to hospital for an operation. She did not work for 6 weeks. Elizabeth must get paid for 1 week only. Domestic workers only get 1 week's sick leave at a time.

Example: John Molema is a domestic worker. He was sick for 3 weeks. He did not work. Then his employer fired him. The employer said he must go immediately. John must get paid wages for 1 week. And John must also get notice pay. Notice pay is an extra month's pay.

ACCIDENTS AND SICKNESS AT WORK

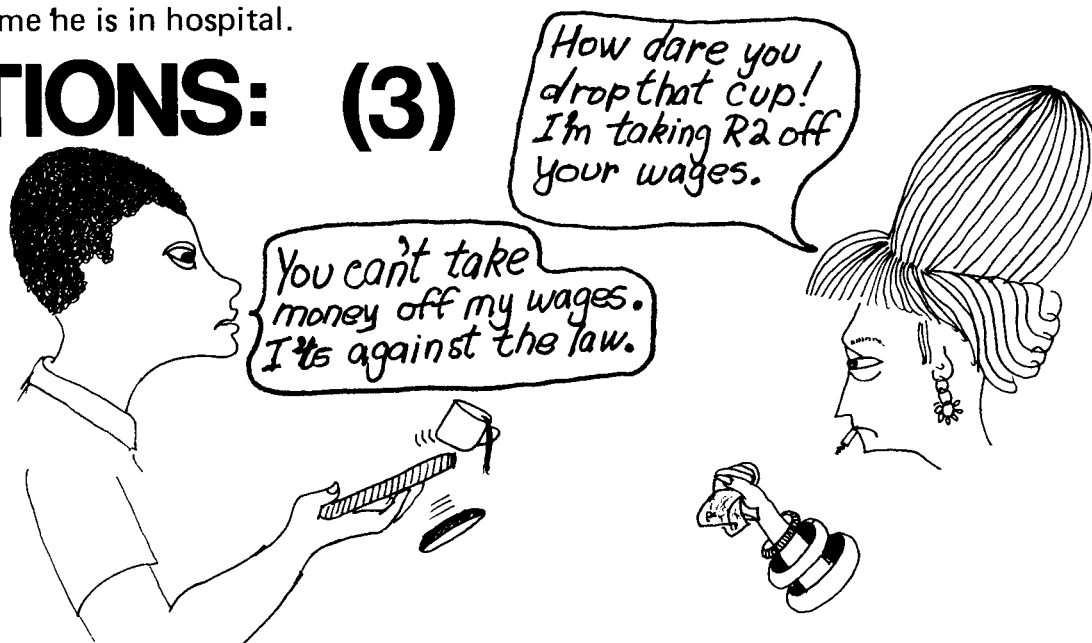
The employer must pay when a domestic worker gets sick or hurt at work. The employer must pay wages. And the employer must pay all the medical fees.

Example: Gladys Nkuta cut her finger with a sharp knife in the kitchen. She was making lunch for her employer. Gladys needed to go to hospital. She also needed medicine. The employer must pay for the hospital and medicine.

Example: Lydia Mojapelo was cleaning the floor in her employer's house. She used a strong soap. The soap burnt Lydia. She needed to go to hospital. The employer must pay for the hospital and medicine.

Example: Siphon Zungu was cleaning the windows outside his employer's house. His employer gave him a ladder to use. Siphon fell off the ladder. He broke his leg and his arm. Siphon stayed in hospital for 7 weeks. His employer must pay the hospital fees. And the employer must pay Siphon's wages for the time he is in hospital.

DEDUCTIONS: (3)



Many employers deduct or take off money from their domestic workers wages. They take off money when the domestic worker breaks or damages something. If an employer takes off money, it's against the law. **An employer can't take off money when a domestic worker breaks or damages something.**

Example: Dora Masipa was making tea for her employer. She dropped 2 cups on the floor. The cups broke. Her employer was angry. He said he will take R2 off her wages. The employer can't do this. He must give Dora her full wage.

Example: Teboho Katse was ironing her employer's dress. She burnt a big hole in the dress by mistake. The employer was angry. She said she will take R10 off Teboho's wages. The employer can't do that. She must give Teboho her full wage.

CONTRACT WORKERS: (4)



Many domestic workers are contract or migrant workers. Most contract workers can work for 1 year at a time. Then they must go home and get another contract.

If a contract worker is fired, the employer must pay the worker until the worker finds another job. If the worker can't find another job, the employer must pay the worker until the contract is finished.

Example: Fikile Ndlela comes from Ladysmith. She worked for Mrs Smith in Johannesburg. She had a contract for a year. After 4 months Mrs Smith fired her. Fikile couldn't find another job. Mrs Smith must pay her until the contract is finished. Mrs Smith must pay Fikile an extra 8 months wages.

Example: Julia Masilela comes from Nelspruit. She worked for Mrs Jones in Johannesburg. Julia had a contract for a year. After 6 months Mrs Jones fired her. Julia found another job after 2 months. Mrs Jones must pay Julia for the 2 months she did not work.

A contract worker must not lose money if she is fired and gets a new job. If the new employer pays the worker less money, the worker must get the rest of the money from the first employer. The worker only gets this money until the contract with the first employer is finished.

Example: Mfazi Lubelwana comes from the Transkei. She worked for Mrs Fourie in Pretoria. Mfazi had a contract for a year. Mrs Fourie payed Mfazi R80 a month. After 6 months Mrs Fourie fired Mfazi. Mfazi did not find another job for 2 months. So Mrs Fourie must pay Mfazi an extra 2 months wages.

Then Mfazi got another job with Mrs Nel. Mrs Nel pays Mfazi R60 a month. But Mrs Fourie paid Mfazi R80 a month. That is R20 a month more. Mrs Fourie must now pay Mfazi an extra R20 a month. Mrs Fourie must pay Mfazi R20 a month until the contract is finished.

Warning: *If a contract worker is often drunk at work, the worker can get fired and get nothing for the rest of the contract.

*If a contract worker often misses work or comes late for work, the worker can get fired and get nothing for the rest of the contract.

Gold and Workers tells the other side of the story

"Gold and Workers" is a history book. It tells the story of the Transvaal goldfields from the years 1886 to 1924. But "Gold and Workers" is different from most other history books.

Most history books only tell us about famous people. They tell us about the government and the bosses. "Gold and Workers" tells us about ordinary people. The book tells us about the workers.

"Gold and Workers" tells the story of a struggle. This is the struggle that the workers fought against the government and the bosses. The workers fought this battle because the work was hard and dangerous. They only got a little money for doing this work.

"Gold and Workers" shows us that people's lives changed after gold was found. The owners of the gold mines needed people to dig in the mines. The mine-owners tried to force the black farmers to do this work. The black farmers did not want to work in the mines. They grew all their own food. They did not need money from working on the mines.

Then the bosses together with the government made it hard for people to stay on their farms.

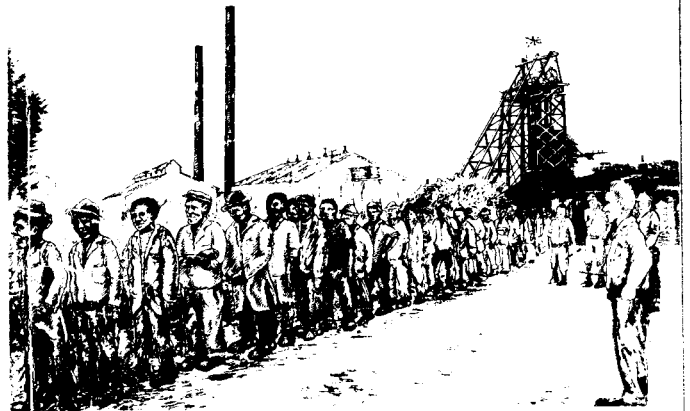
The government said that the black farmers must pay tax. The black farmers then had to work in the mines to pay taxes. This is the way that the government helped the mine-owners.

Often people in the government were also mine-owners. Cecil John Rhodes was the Prime Minister of the Cape Colony. He also owned many mines.

**A PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA
VOLUME ONE**

GOLD AND WORKERS

1886 - 1924



BY LULI CALLINICOS

The workers found work in the mines heavy. The work was hard and dangerous. The miners did not like the places where they lived. These places were called compounds. The compounds were small and crowded. The compounds had fences. The workers were often locked in.

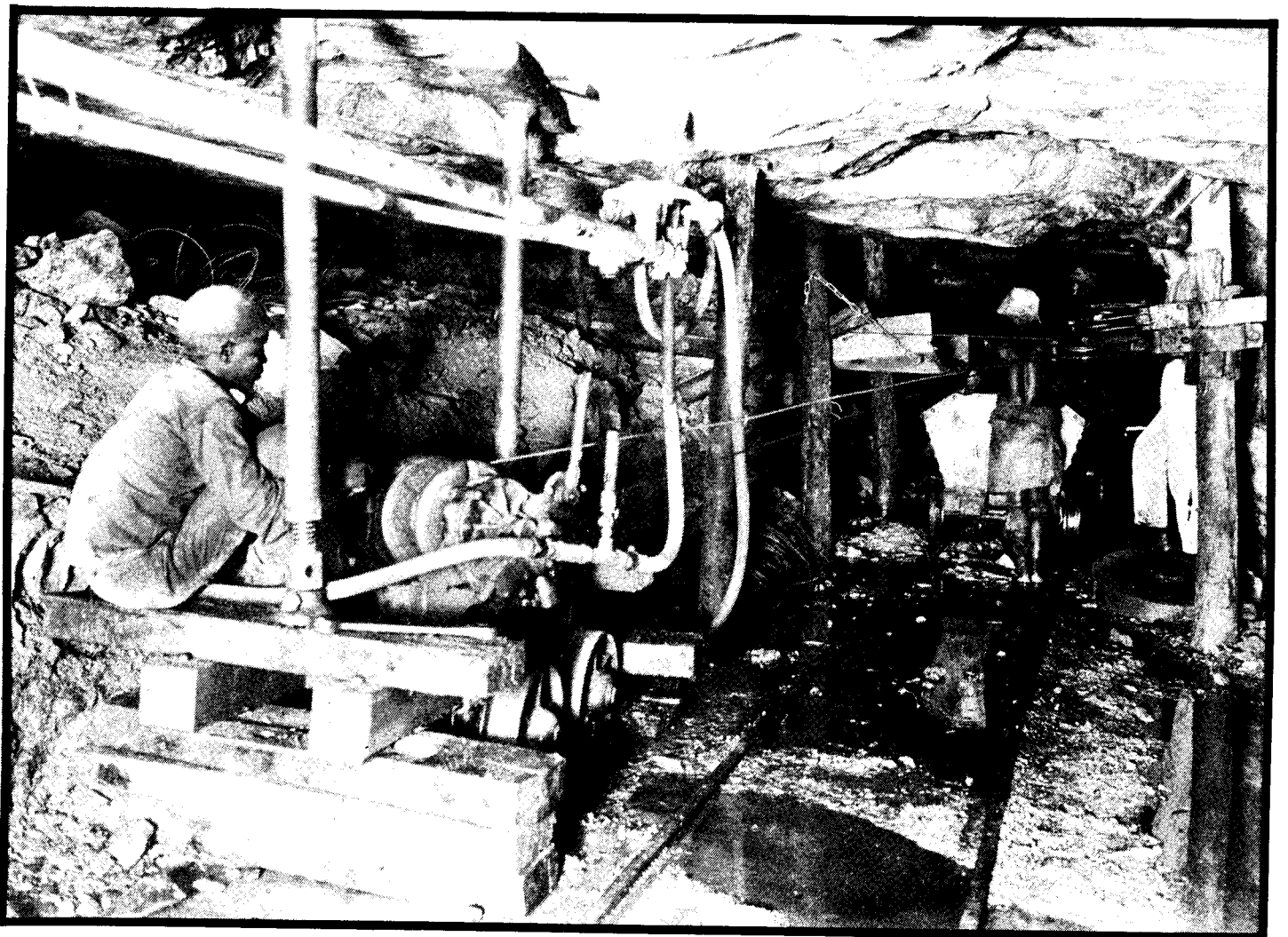
The miners protested about the work. They also protested about the pass laws. These laws made it hard for men to move around. They also did not like contracts. The contracts said that they had to stay on one mine for a time. The contract made it hard to find better work.

You can buy "Gold and Workers" at most bookshops. It costs R4.50 plus GST.

There are many pictures in Gold and Workers. Here are some of these pictures:



This is the way that black people lived before gold was found. They grew their own food and made their own goods.

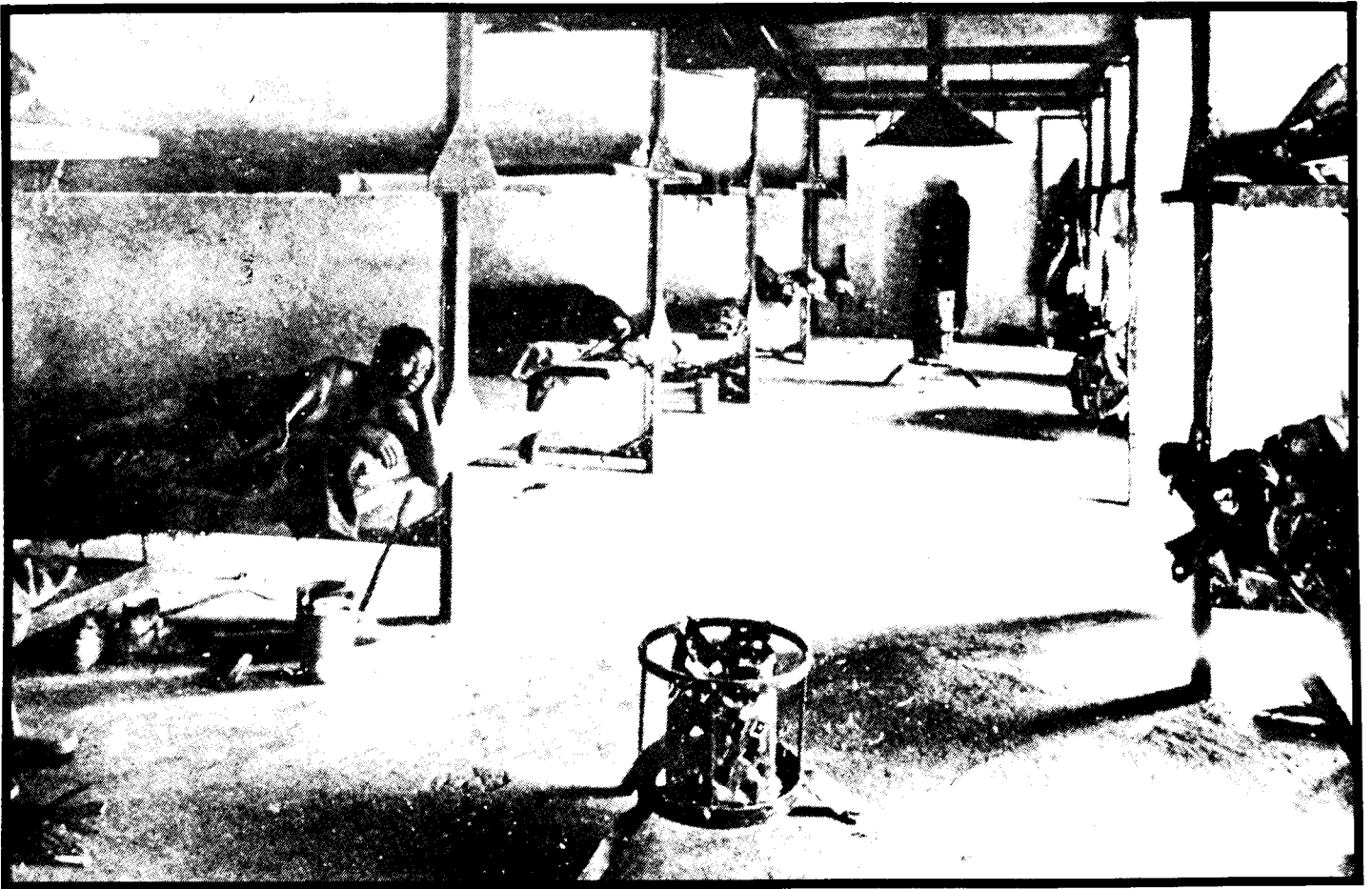


This is the picture of the inside of a gold mine. Gold changed the lives of the people. After gold, many black people didn't grow their own food anymore. They had to work for a wage.



This is a picture of people coming to find work in the mines. They have come to the mines because they need money to pay taxes. And they have come to the mines because there is not enough land for them. White people had taken over most of the land. In 1913 the Government made a law called the Land Act. The Land Act did not allow black people to farm in most parts of South Africa. So black people needed to find work on the mines.

The men in the picture have left their families behind. The families of the miners were not allowed to come to the mines.



This is a picture of a room in a compound. The compounds were crowded, dirty and unhealthy.



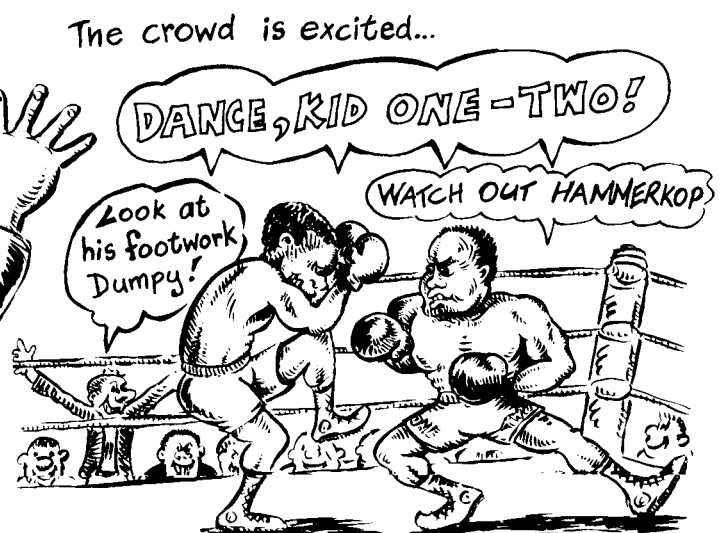
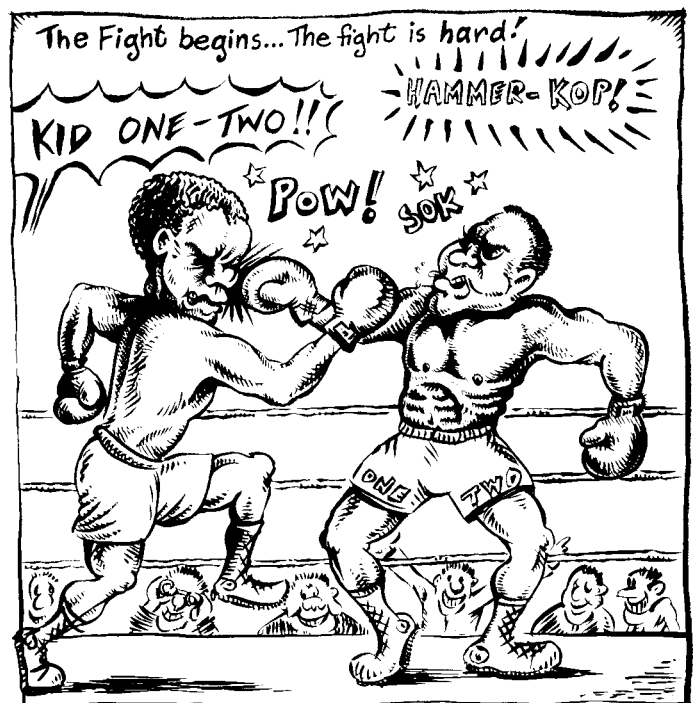
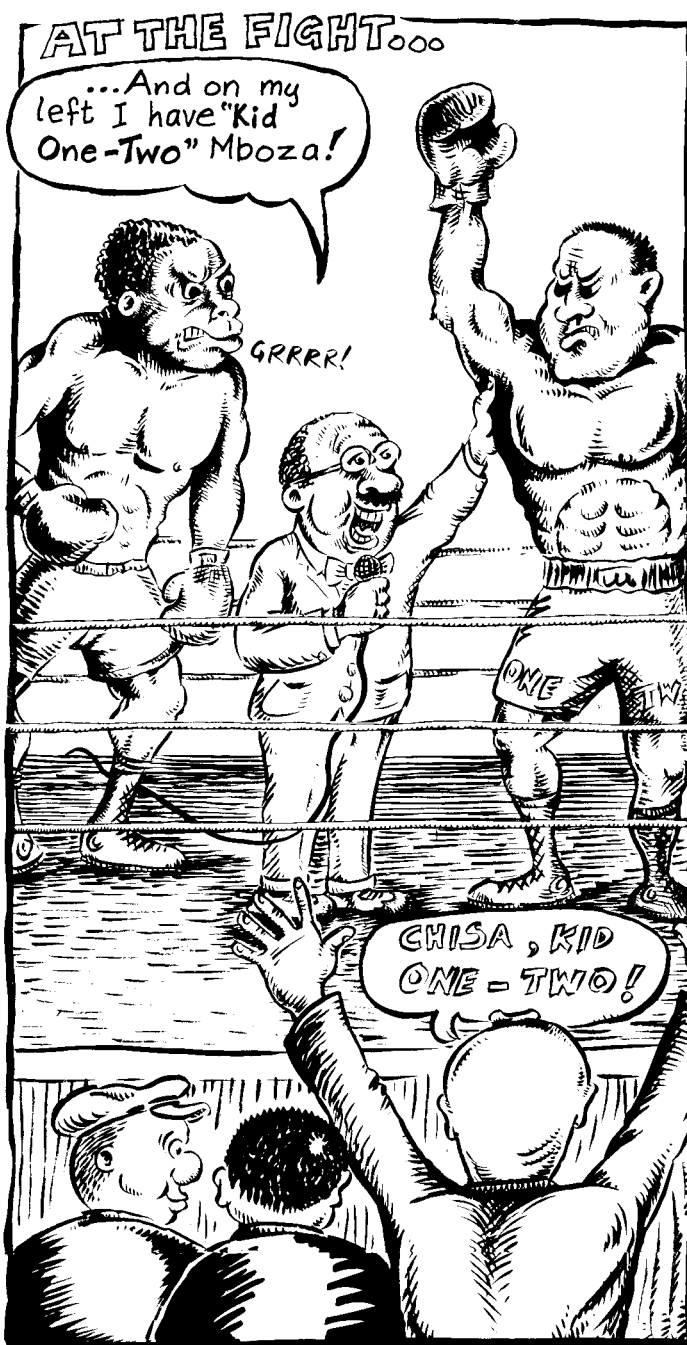
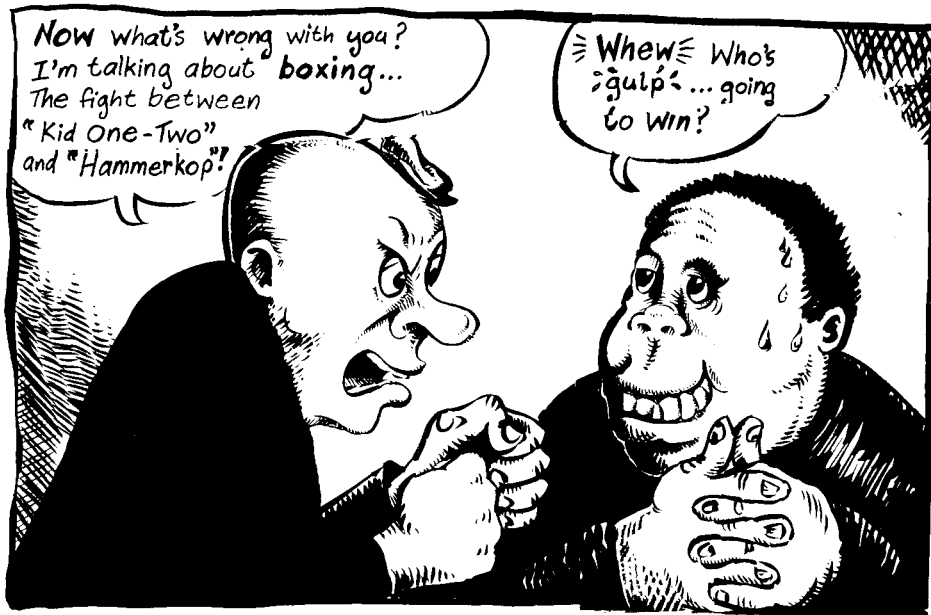
This is a picture of a pass arrest. Many workers were unhappy on the mines. They wanted to leave. Some workers ran away. The mine bosses were angry. The government helped the mine bosses stop the workers from running away. They made strict pass laws. This stopped the workers from moving around. The police arrested workers when they left the compound.



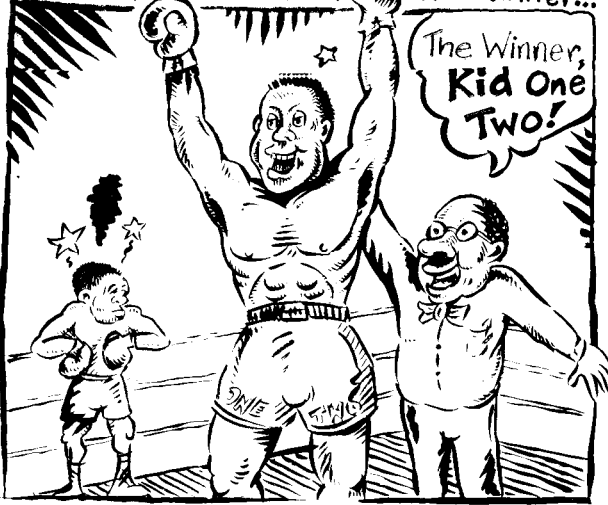
Many black mine workers joined a union called the union of Industrial Workers of Africa (IWA). The IWA was the first black trade union in South Africa. Here is a picture of an IWA meeting at Newtown.



In 1920 the IWA helped to organise a very big strike. 71 000 black mine workers went on strike. That was the biggest strike in the history of South Africa. ●



The fight ends. And the referee holds up the hand of the winner...



The happy fans throw money into the ring. So does Sloppy. But he doesn't just throw coins...



Back at Lizzie's house...



More fun with Sloppy and Dumpy in the next issue of 'Learn and Teach'!