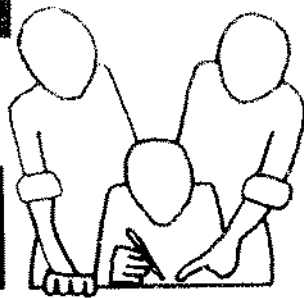


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SEPTEMBER 1981 10c

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Dorha and the Dutch
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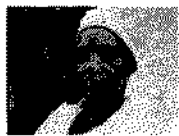
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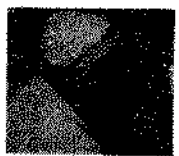
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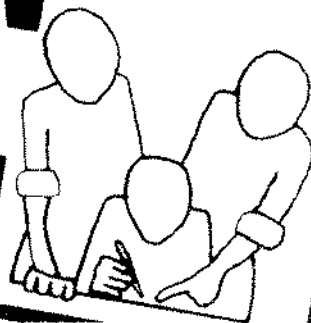


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**"I
am
not
a thief"**

Mrs Winnie Hulane is a domestic worker in Durban, Natal. She has eight children. Two of her children are married but six of them are not married.

GO TO SCHOOL

Two of her children go to school in the Transkei. Another two of her children live with her sister in Inanda township, near Durban. Only two of Mrs Hulane's children live with her.

BOUGHT LAND

Mrs Hulane worked hard and saved money for many years. Then she bought some land at Malagazi, near Durban. She bought the land so she could make a proper home for her children.

TOLD TO MOVE

She said: "At last I managed to build a mud house. But now the government told me to move. The government wants to build a location there.



Mrs Winnie Hulane: 'I am not a thief'

**Mother
of eight
children
cried in jail**

'MY HUSBAND LEFT ME'

"My husband left me. He has gone off to live in Johannesburg with another woman. I have to work alone to support my children. I must pay for their schooling and their uniforms. My married children don't help me.

"I did not steal cheese and bread"



Mrs Hulane argued with her employer.

IT IS WRONG

"My people think it is wrong for married children to give money to their parents".

HAD AN ARGUMENT

Mrs Hulane worked for a woman in the Durban suburb of Bellair. She started work there on a Monday. On the Friday Mrs Hulane and her employer had an argument.

DOG MESSED HOUSE

Mrs Hulane asked her employer to keep her dog outside the house. The dog messed in the house. Mrs Hulane told her employer that the dog made the house dirty, and smelly.

EMPLOYER GOT ANGRY

Mrs Hulane's employer got angry. She said Mrs Hulane stole five pieces of cheese and some bread.



The police arrested Mrs Hulane

WHITE LADY TOOK CHEESE

Another white lady stayed with Mrs Hulane's employer. Mrs Hulane told her employer that this lady took the cheese and gave her two slices. Her employer then said she took R30 and some meat.

EMPLOYER CALLED POLICE

Mrs Hulane's employer called the police. When the police arrived her employer took them into the house. She spoke to them in the house. The police then arrested Mrs Hulane.

SHE WENT TO COURT

They took her to the police station. They put her in the cells. She stayed there until Monday. Then she went to court.

PLEASE TURN OVER

"I stayed in jail for 20 days"

A letter in jail



From jail, Mrs Hulane wrote a letter to a friend.

NO MONEY FOR BAIL

She says: "At the court the magistrate told me I had to pay R50 for bail.

My heart was heavy because I had no money. The police took me back to jail because I did not have money for bail."

STAYED IN JAIL

Mrs Hulane stayed in jail for 20 days, waiting for her trial. From jail she wrote a letter to a friend. She told her friend what happened to her.

HELP!



Mrs Hulane was free to go.

SHE LEFT JAIL

When her friend got the letter she told the story to the Domestic Workers' Association. Some people from the Domestic Workers' Association went to jail and paid the R50 bail so Mrs Hulane could leave prison. She left jail, but she had to go later to court for the case.

THERE WAS NO CASE

She went to court to face charges of stealing. But she was told there was no case. She was free to go.

"I cried and prayed in jail"

Tears of sorrow



Mrs Hulane: 'It was terrible in jail'

GOT A NEW JOB

Mrs Hulane is happy the case is over. She has got a new job. She works for the Young Christian Workers' Organisation in Durban.

'I CRIED A LOT'

She said: "It is terrible in jail. I was always worried about my children. I cried a lot because I did not know what to do.

"I was also worried that my children didn't have food. I thought they might have to leave school and go out and work and earn money for food.

Praying for mercy



Mrs Hulane: 'I was worried'

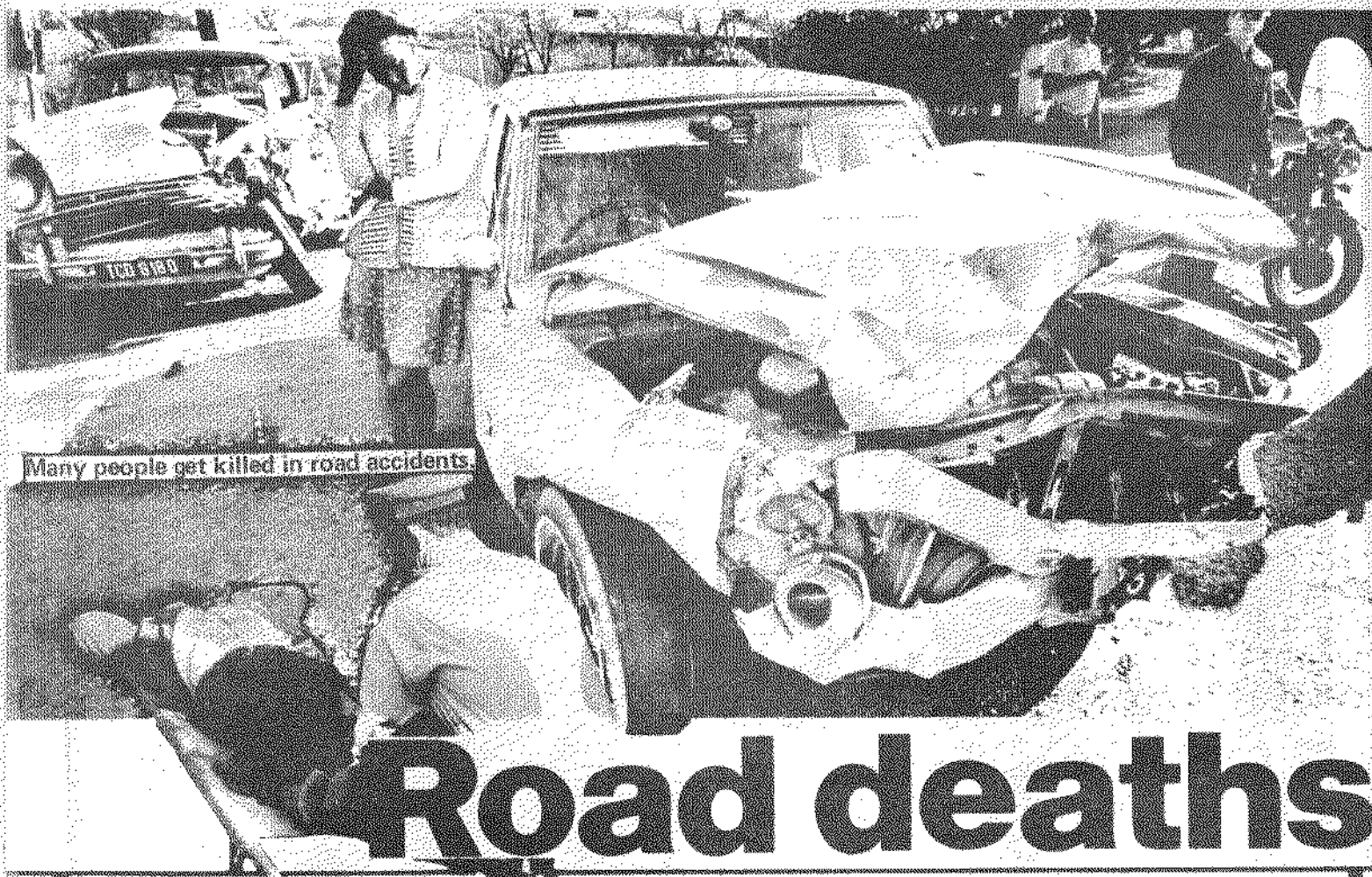
'I PRAYED IN JAIL'

"I prayed a lot in jail. I was so worried that I became sick and got terrible, bad headache.

'I AM NOT A THIEF'

"I am glad to be out of jail. Now I can work again and earn money. My children must stay at school and learn. I work just for my children.

"I am not a thief. I do not steal".



Many people get killed in road accidents.

Road deaths

What is Third Party Insurance? Another name for Third Party Insurance is M.V.A. M.V.A. stands for Motor Vehicle Assurance. The law says that all drivers of motor cars and motor bikes must buy Third Party Insurance every year. All motor cars and motor bikes must have an M.V.A. disc.

Each M.V.A. disc has a different number. Many people in South Africa get hurt or killed in road accidents. Those people, or their families, can get money from Third Party Insurance. When there is a road accident Third Party Insurance pays these people:

- Third Party Insurance pays people when they get knocked down by a car.
- Third Party Insurance pays people when they get knocked down by a motor bike.
- Third Party Insurance pays people when they get hurt in a car.
- Third Party Insurance pays drivers of cars when they get hurt.
- Third Party Insurance pays people when they get hurt on a motor bike.
- Third Party Insurance pays the family of a person who gets knocked down and killed.
- Third Party Insurance pays the family of the person who gets killed in a motor car.
- Third Party Insurance pays the family of a person who gets killed on a motor bike.
- Third Party Insurance pays people even if it is a hit-and-run accident.

LOOK HOW MANY DIE

In 1980, 7,572 people died in motor car accidents.

In January, February and March 1981, 2,537 people died in motor car accidents.

INSURANCE PAYS

When a person dies in a motor car accident, Third Party Insurance sometimes gives money to that person. But the relatives must quickly go to a lawyer. The lawyer will help them to get money.



Many people get knocked down by cars in road accidents.

and injuries

HERE IS A STORY...

Here is a story about Mrs Nomsa Radebe. Her husband died in a motor car accident and she claimed Third Party Insurance.

KNOW WHAT TO DO

Read this story. You will see that Mrs Radebe got money from Third Party Insurance when her husband died. If one of your relatives dies in a motor car accident, you will know what to do.

One day Zwelakhe Radebe was walking in the street. A motor car suddenly knocked him down, and killed him. The police told his wife about the accident. Mrs Radebe was very sad. And she was worried. She had no money to pay rent, and no money to buy food for her children.

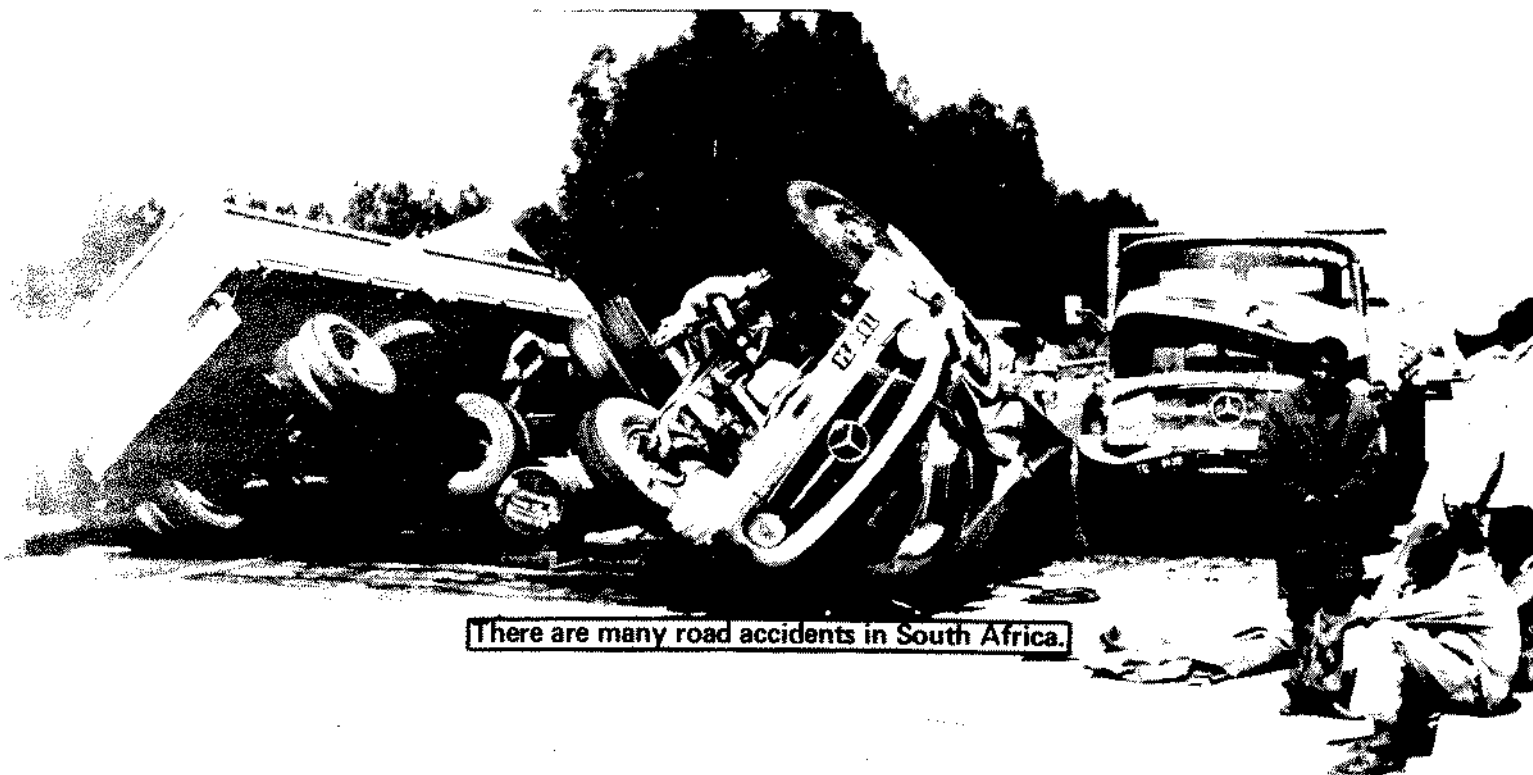
Mrs Radebe asked her friend Mrs Tjebe to help her. Mrs Tjebe told Mrs Radebe to go and see a lawyer. Mrs Tjebe told her the name and address of a good lawyer.

NO MONEY

Mrs Radebe went to see the lawyer. She told the lawyer that her husband died in a motor car accident. She told the lawyer that she had no money.

This is what the lawyer told Mrs Radebe: "If somebody is killed by a motor car, the person's family can get money from Third Party Insurance. All motor cars have Third Party Insurance. All drivers must get Third Party Insurance for their cars. Third Party Insurance pays if they hurt or kill somebody."





There are many road accidents in South Africa.

Third Party Insurance

HIT AND RUN

The lawyer said to Mrs Radebe: "Perhaps the Third Party Insurance will pay you some money. I will try to get money for you".

"If someone is killed, then the person's family can claim money".

Mrs Radebe said: "I do not have any money to pay you, Mr Lawyer." The lawyer said: "You don't have to pay me. The insurance company will pay me". Mrs Radebe told the lawyer her name and address and answered all his questions.

Mrs Radebe said: "I do not know the number of the car that knocked my husband down. It was a hit-and-run accident."

The lawyer said: "That does not matter. There is a special fund that pays people when there is a hit-and-run accident. I can get money from that fund for you."

FOOD AND RENT

Then Mrs Radebe went home. She had no money for many months. Her aunt gave her money to buy food and pay the rent.

BUILDING SOCIETY

After many months the lawyer got money from the insurance company. He gave the money to Mrs Radebe. He said to her: "Take the money to a building society. A building society is a place like a bank. Here's the name and address of a building society."

CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

Mrs Radebe put the money into the building society. Every month Mrs Radebe takes some money out of the building society. Now she has enough money to pay for rent and food. She can also pay for her children's education.



Many people get hurt in road accidents.

paid Mrs Radebe

REMEMBER...

Remember that all cars must have Third Party Insurance. If the driver has an accident and hurts or kills someone, the insurance company will pay some money. The person who is hurt can get money from the insurance company.

If someone is killed, the family of that person can get money from the insurance company.

LAWYER WILL GIVE ADVICE

The lawyer will give you advice and do all the work. He will get money from the insurance company. But you must wait a long time for the money. You can wait from 4 months to 2 years for the money. You won't have to pay the lawyer. The insurance company will pay the lawyer.

WHAT YOU MUST DO

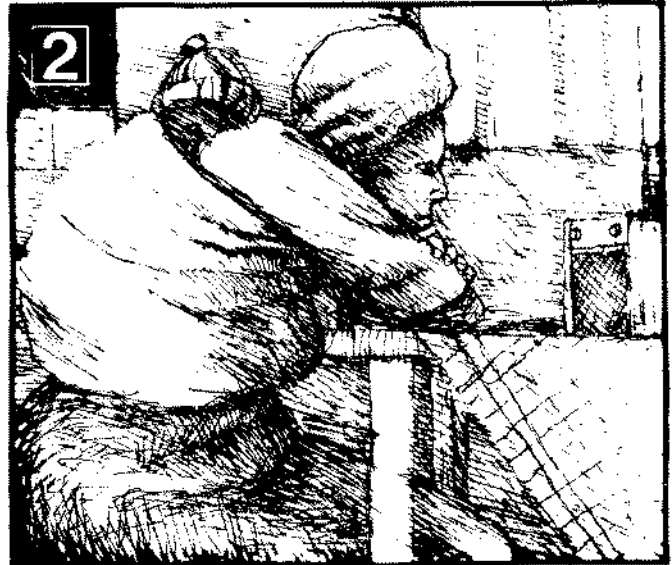
If you have a road accident, this is what must do:

- Write the number plate and Third Party Insurance (M.V.A.) number of the other car or motor bike.
- If someone is hurt, take them to a hospital or doctor quickly.
- Report the accident to the police *within 24 hours*. You must give the police your driver's licence and Third Party Insurance (M.V.A.) number.
- See a good lawyer soon. The lawyer will help you to get money from Third Party Insurance.

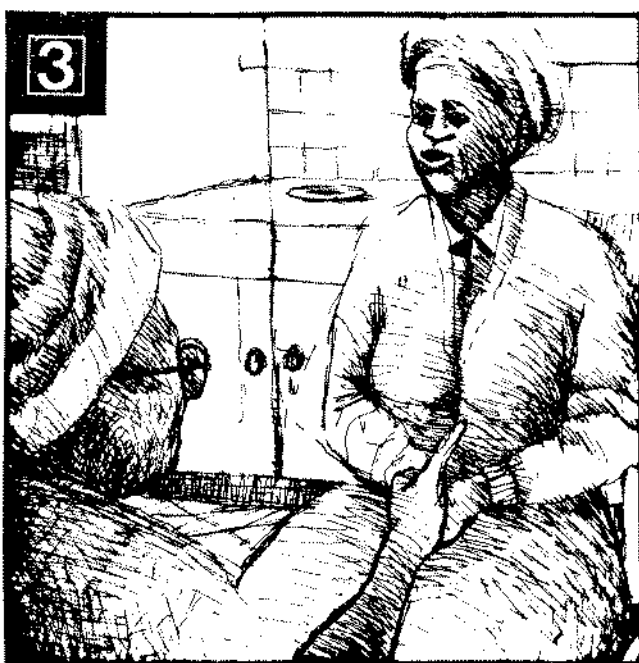
Mother's milk is best food for baby



Mrs Fikile Shabangu lives in Soweto. She lives with her mother. Last year Fikile had a baby. Fikile loved her baby. Her baby was called Thandi. Thandi was a healthy baby. Thandi sucked milk from Fikile's breasts every day.



One day Fikile was listening to the radio. A man on the radio talked about milk powder. He said that milk powder is good for babies. Fikile sat and thought. She said to her mother: "Mother, I'm worried. Maybe my milk is not the best milk for Thandi. I think milk powder is better than my milk."



Fikile's mother shook her head. She said: "My dear, you are wrong. Your milk is the best milk for your baby. I drank my mother's milk and you drank my milk."

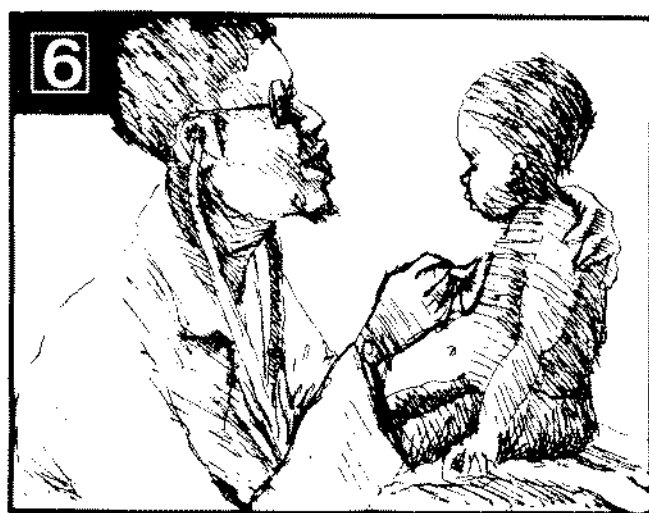


Fikile did not listen to her mother. She went to the shop. She bought a tin of milk powder. Fikile made milk with the milk powder. She put the milk in a bottle. Thandi drank the milk. After that Fikile only gave Thandi milk powder.

Mother's milk is better than powder milk



One day Thandi got sick. Her tummy was working too much and she cried a lot. Fikile said to her mother: "Mother, I'm worried about Thandi. I must take her to the clinic."



Fikile took Thandi to the clinic. The doctor asked: "How do you feed Thandi?"

Fikile said: "I give her milk powder".

The doctor shook his head and said: "Your milk is better than milk powder. Some babies die from milk powder. But don't worry. I'll give Thandi medicine to make her better".



Fikile did not understand. She asked the doctor: "Doctor, why do babies get sick from milk powder?"

The doctor said: "Sometimes babies get sick because mothers don't clean the bottles properly. It is hard to clean bottles properly. Babies get sick when they drink from a dirty bottle. Some babies get sick because mothers mix the milk powder with dirty water. Dirty water is very bad for babies. Some babies get sick because mothers don't give them enough milk powder. Milk powder is expensive. Many mothers are too poor to buy enough milk powder."



Fikile went home. She was upset. She said to her mother: "I was wrong to buy milk powder. My milk is better for Thandi. But now it is too late. My breasts are dry. I've got no milk left in my breasts. But now I know. I will not make the same mistake again."

Learners write

His parents gave lobolo to my parents



I am a married woman. I was born in Jabavu emasenkeng. I am 25 years old. My husband is 35 years old. He works as a driver. He was born in Swaziland, but his parents came to Johannesburg. He went to school in Johannesburg.

I was in love with him. He told me that he sent his parents to my home. His parents gave lobola to my parents.

Now I have a son. His name is Themba Tshabalala.

Ntombi Ngubeni. 

No money, no food, no education

At school I didn't have money to pay for school fees and clothes. I had no reading books. I was short of many things.

At home there was no food and I was hungry. One day my mother told me to borrow some money from her brother. Her brother said he did not have money to lend me.

So I thought I better look for work in Johannesburg. My mother cried because she wanted me to get education.

But I can't get good education because I have no father. Now I learn when I finish work. But it is too late for me. That is all.

Nomasonto Ndlazi. 



about themselves

My mother likes my boyfriend



I am a Zulu woman. I was born in Natal. I am 25 years old. I never went to school. I helped my mother at home.

My father worked in Durban. Now he is old, and he doesn't work. Now I am a grown up woman. I am working. I have a boyfriend. He is a Sotho man. My mother likes him.

Nomvula Gama. 

I am glad I am working

I was born in Krugersdorp. We moved to Bophuthatswana after my father died. I went to school at Borokalalo village until 1960.

I came to Johannesburg in 1960. I looked for work. Then I met an Afrikaans woman. She asked me to work for her, to do washing, cooking and cleaning the house. I was very happy to get such work. I am still working for her after 14 years. Today I am a woman with three kids, Theresa, Benedict and Veronica.

My kids are all at school. They are doing very well at school. I work very hard for them and they stay with my mother at home.

Lerato Selope. 



'I work for an Afrikaans woman. I work very hard for my three kids.'

Learners write

I saw a woman in white

In 1974 I was very sick. I went to the Mafikeng hospital. I had a pain in my heart. I was only 18 years old.

I thought I was going to die. I thought about my parents and my family. I thought I was going to leave them. So I thought about many things.

I prayed day and night. I asked the Lord to help me to get up from the hot blankets.

One night I was fast asleep. I dreamed I saw the young sister of my mother. She was sitting on green grass. She was dressed in white. She looked at me with one eye.

She said to me: "Look behind you. Mother calls you." I got up from my sleep. I told the sisters they must call the doctor. I told the doctor I was better. So I left the hospital.

From that time until today I have no pain in my body. I feel fresh like a fish when it is swimming in the water.

Sponono Senne. ■



A woman dressed in white.
She looked at me with one eye.



I was very sick.

about themselves

Rich and poor life in the country

Life in the country is good if you are rich. Then you have got land and cattle. You do not buy anything. To get milk you go to the kraal and milk the cow. You go to the mealiefield for spinach, beans and other things.

But if you are poor life in the country is bad. You are nowhere because you must buy everything. You haven't got land or cattle. You haven't got money. When the roof of your house leaks you have to stay in there.

No one helps you because you have no money, nothing to eat, no cows. It is always better when you are dead.

Nkele Tau. ■



To get milk you must milk the cow.



We all live in round little huts.

We live in little huts

At home we have three round little huts. The roof is made with grass. We all live there. We are very poor people, with no animals to help us.

That is why I did not go to school.

Nkele Tau. ■



We are very poor

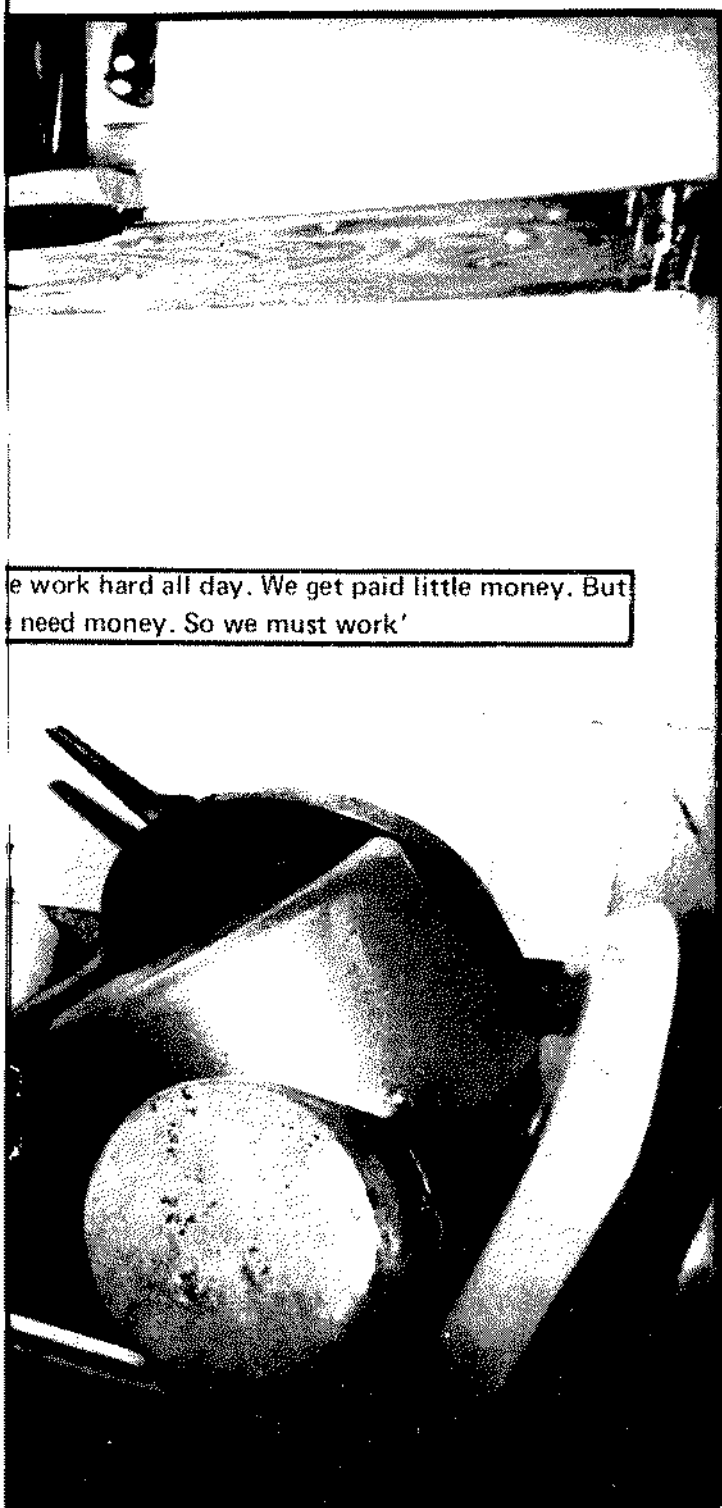
Hard life for domes

Domestic Workers in Port Elizabeth



ic workers

and East London



e work hard all day. We get paid little money. But
need money. So we must work'

Maids and Madams The problems of domestic workers

Two women called Jackie Cock and Nobengazi Kota wrote a book about domestic workers and madams. The book is called *Maids and Madams*. In *Maids and Madams* we read about domestic work in Port Elizabeth and East London.

PROBLEMS

Jackie and Nobengazi talked to hundreds of women. All these women were domestic workers. They told Jackie and Nobengazi about their work and their problems.

UP EARLY, HOME LATE

Many of these women lived with their families in the township. But they did not see their families often. These women got up early in the morning. They worked all day. Then they went home late at night.

'WE MUST WORK'

These women said: "We do not see our children. We leave them early in the morning. We do not like to leave our children. But we need money. So we must go to work."

CHILDREN NOT WANTED

Other women live at their employer's place. They do not see their children every day. One woman has three children. Her children can not stay with her. Her children live on a farm. Their grandmother looks after the children. The farm is far from the mother's work. So the mother can only see her children once a month.





A domestic worker with her employer's baby.

NO VISITS. TOO MUCH WORK

The domestic workers told Jackie and Nobengazi that they do not have a lot of friends. Some of their friends are also domestic workers. But they do not see their friends a lot. One woman said: "I do not visit my friends. There is no time. I have too much work to do."

DON'T EARN ENOUGH MONEY

All domestic workers told Nobengazi that they do not earn enough money. Some women said that they earn only R14 per month. One woman earns R60 per month. With this money the women have to buy food and clothes for their families. They also have to pay rent, school fees and bus fares.

NOT ALLOWED TO EAT

Some of the women said that their employers give them food. But many women say they do not like this food. One woman said: "I only get samp. But I cook every thing and I am not allowed to eat it."

'I DON'T LIKE MY JOB'

Most of the women say they do not like their jobs. One woman told Nobengazi: "I do not like my job. But at least I have a job."

'MY EMPLOYER DOESN'T CARE'

Another woman says about her employer: "She does not care for me, or she would not pay me so little."

THEY SELL THINGS

Some of the women say they need more money for their families. So they make things. They make jerseys and mats. Then they sell these things to get money.



A domestic worker is lonely in her back room.




A domestic worker sits in her back room with her child.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

You have read a little bit about domestic work in the Eastern Cape. What do you think about the life of domestic workers in East London and Port Elizabeth? Is the life of domestic workers better in other places in South Africa?

Why do domestic workers have many problems? Why do they work so hard? Why do they get low pay?

TALK ABOUT PROBLEMS

In the next issue of *Learn and Teach* magazine we will talk about the problems of domestic workers. We will also read about people who try to make life better for domestic workers. Some of these people are also domestic workers. Write and tell us what you think. We will print some of your letters. 

English

lesson 1

Practice your reading, understanding and grammar. Look at these questions:-

1. Where did they walk to?
2. What did they eat?

Now read this story. Find the answers to the questions. Write your answers next to the questions.

We walked to South Africa

My friend and I started our journey on the 2nd October, 1942. We walked from Zimbabwe to Johannesburg. We got to Johannesburg on the 23rd October.

We walked for two weeks. We had no shoes. We passed Botswana and Rango to Maunatani. We slept without blankets. Sometimes we had no water. We carried mealie meal. We cooked in a tin. We had no meat.

We got to Johannesburg on the 23rd October. We had no money. We had no work. I asked for food in cafes.

A month later I got a job.

Have you answered the questions? Find the answers on Page 25.



'We walked from Zimbabwe to Johannesburg.
We had no shoes.'



'We slept without blankets.'



'We carried mealie meal. We cooked in a tin.'

English exercises

Section 1

Now read the first part again:-

We started our journey on the 2nd October, 1942. We walked from Zimbabwe to Johannesburg. We got to Johannesburg on the 23rd October.

EXERCISE 1

Are these sentences true or false. "False" means not true. Write true or false next to the question.

1. They walked from Johannesburg to Zimbabwe.
2. They started on the 2nd October, 1942.
3. They arrived in November.

Find the answers on Page 25.

Now read this:-

They walked to Johannesburg many years ago. They got to Johannesburg in 1942. This is in the past. It is finished. They are not walking now. So we put "ed" on the end of the verb.

For example:

Present

Past

walk

walked

start

started

EXERCISE 2

Do not look at the story. Fill in the gaps.

For example: We walked to South Africa.

1. Weon the 2nd October, 1942.
2. WeZimbabwe to Johannesburg.
3. We got to Johannesburg..... the 23rd October.

Now look at the story and find the answers.

Section 2

Read these questions:-

1. Did they have shoes?
2. Did they eat meat?

Now read this. Then find the answers to the questions. Write your answers next to the questions.

We walked all these weeks. We had no shoes. We passed Botswana and Rango to Maunatani.

We slept without blankets. Sometimes we had no water. We carried mealie meal. We cooked in a tin. We had no meat.

Have you answered the questions? Find the answers on Page 25.

PLEASE TURN OVER

EXERCISE 1

Find one word in the story for the following:-

For example: *travelled on foot*

Answer: *walked*

1. *What we put on our feet.*

Answer: _____

2. *We sleep under these. They keep us warm.*

Answer: _____

3. *Make food on a fire.*

Answer: _____

Find the answers on Page 25.

EXERCISE 2

Correct these sentences. The sentences are wrong. Do not look at the story.

For example:

They passed Swaziland.

Answer: ***They passed Botswana.***

1. *They slept with blankets.*

Answer: _____

2. *They always had water.*

Answer: _____

3. *They carried tomatoes.*

Answer: _____

4. *They cooked in a shoe.*

Answer: _____

Are you finished? Now look at the story. Find the answers.

EXERCISE 3

Now read this: Remember this story is in the past. **They passed Botswana in 1942.** So "pass" changes to "passed".

But some verbs are very different in the past. You have to learn these verbs. They do not take "ed" on the end.

For example:

Present	Past
<i>have</i>	<i>had</i>
<i>sleep</i>	<i>slept</i>

"Carry" is also different. In the past we put "ied" on the end. "Carry" ends in "y". In the past the "y" changes to "i". Then you put on "ed". "Carry" - "Carried". All verbs ending in "y" do the same.

Change these verbs from present to past.

Present	Past
<i>marry</i>	
<i>carry</i>	
<i>bury</i>	
<i>hurry</i>	
<i>worry</i>	

Find the answers on Page 25.

EXERCISE 4

Do not look at the story. Now fill in the gaps:-

For example: We walked all these weeks.

1. Weno shoes.
2. We Botswana.
3. We without blankets.
4. Wemealie meal.
5. Wein a tin.
6. We no meat.

Now look at the story. Find the answers.
Are they correct?

Section 3

Read the end of the story:-

We got to Johannesburg on the 23rd October. We had no money. We had no work. I asked for food in cafes.

A month later I got a job.

EXERCISE 1

Choose the correct answer:-

For example:

- (a) They got to Johannesburg in the 23rd October.
- (b) They got to Johannesburg on the 23rd October.
- (c) They got to Johannesburg 23rd October.

Answer: (b) They got to Johannesburg on the 23rd October

1. (a) They had no food.
- (b) They had some money.
- (c) They had no money.

Answer: _____

2. (a) He bought food in a cafe.
- (b) He asked for food in cafes.
- (c) He ate food in cafes.

Answer: _____

3. (a) He got a job.
- (b) He got a work.
- (c) He lost a job.

Answer: _____

Now look at the story. Find the answers.

EXERCISE 2

Finish these sentences. Do not look at the story.

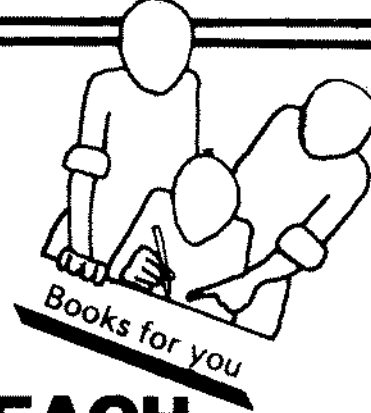
For example: We / no shoes.

Answer: We had no shoes

1. We / to Johannesburg / the 23rd October.
2. We / no money.
3. We / no work.
4. I / for food / cafes.
5. A month later I / a job.

Now look at the story and find the answers.

LESSON 2
IN THE NEXT MAGAZINE



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THE ENGLISH READER

Learn and Teach prints books in simple English. We will tell you about these books in our magazine. The magazine will talk about different books each month. We will tell you what the book is about. We will tell you how many pages the book has. And we will tell you how much the book costs.

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84 pages

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Here is a story from the book. The story is called "How to help other people." A man called Johnson Mabilu wrote the story:

Sometimes you see a person crying. Then you must help that person.

Ask the person: Why are you crying? What are your troubles?

Don't worry about the person's tribe or colour. Just help them.

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Tsonga Venda Zulu Pedi

Tswana Xhosa

(Don't forget to send a postal order for books).

English exercise answers

We walked to South Africa

1. Where did they walk to?

Answer : Johannesburg.

2. What did they eat?

Answer: Mealie meal.

Section 1

Exercise 1

True or false?

1. False - They walked from Zimbabwe to Johannesburg.

2. True.

3. False - They arrived in October.

Section 2

1. Did they have shoes?

Answer: No, they did not.

2. Did they eat meat?

Answer: No, they did not.

Exercise 1

Find one word in the story.

1. Shoes.

2. Blankets.

3. Cooked.

Exercise 3

Change the verb from present to past.

carry - carried.

bury - buried.

hurry - hurried.

worry - worried.

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Dorha and the Dutch

This story is about a Khoikhoi chief called Dorha who lived a long time ago.

KHOIKHOI, NOT HOTTENTOT

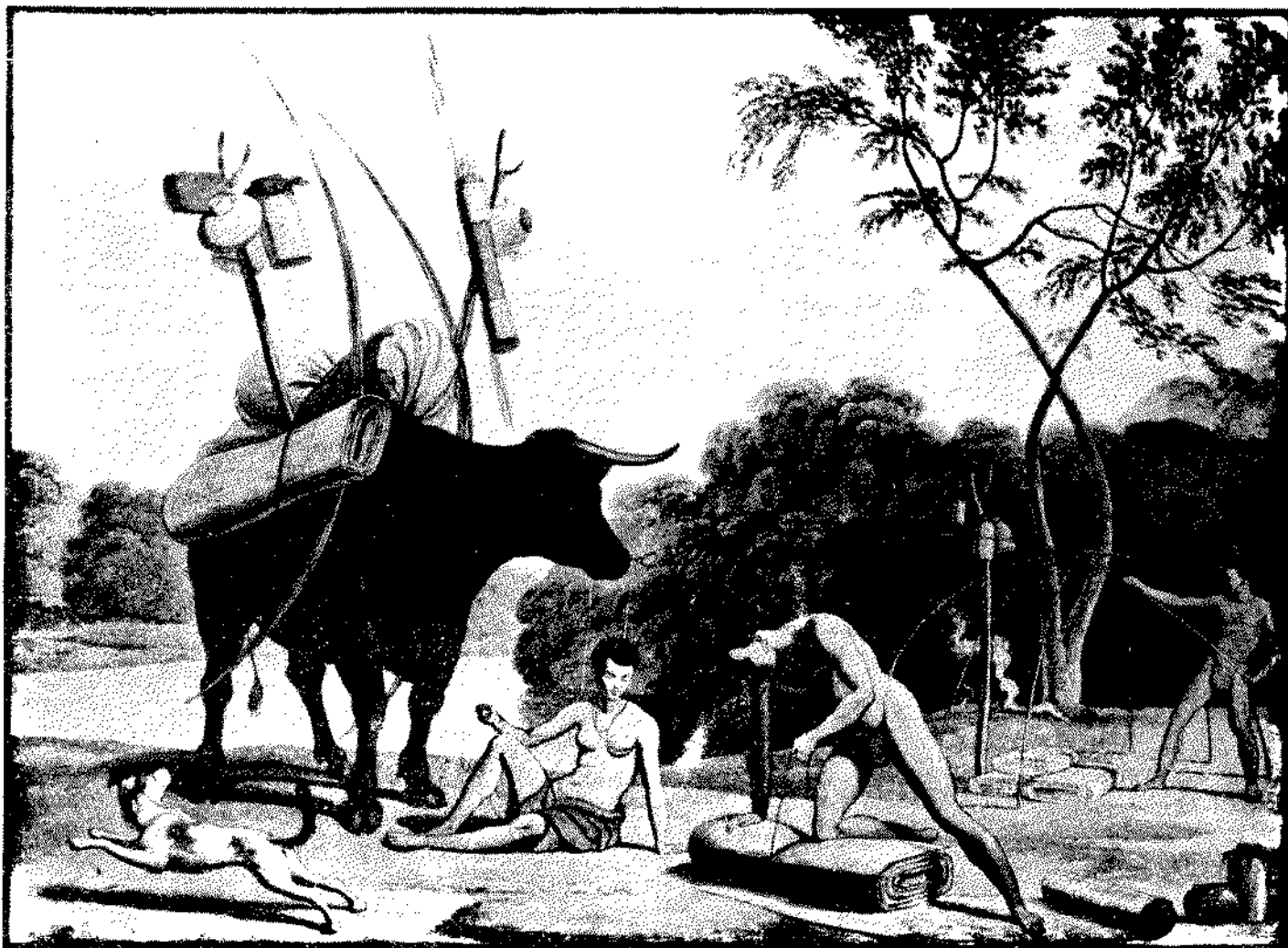
Have you heard about the Khoikhoi people? Perhaps you have heard of the Hottentots. Other people gave the name Hottentot to the Khoikhoi. But the Khoikhoi did not like the name Hottentot. They called themselves Khoikhoi.

THEY LIVED FOR OVER 2000 YEARS

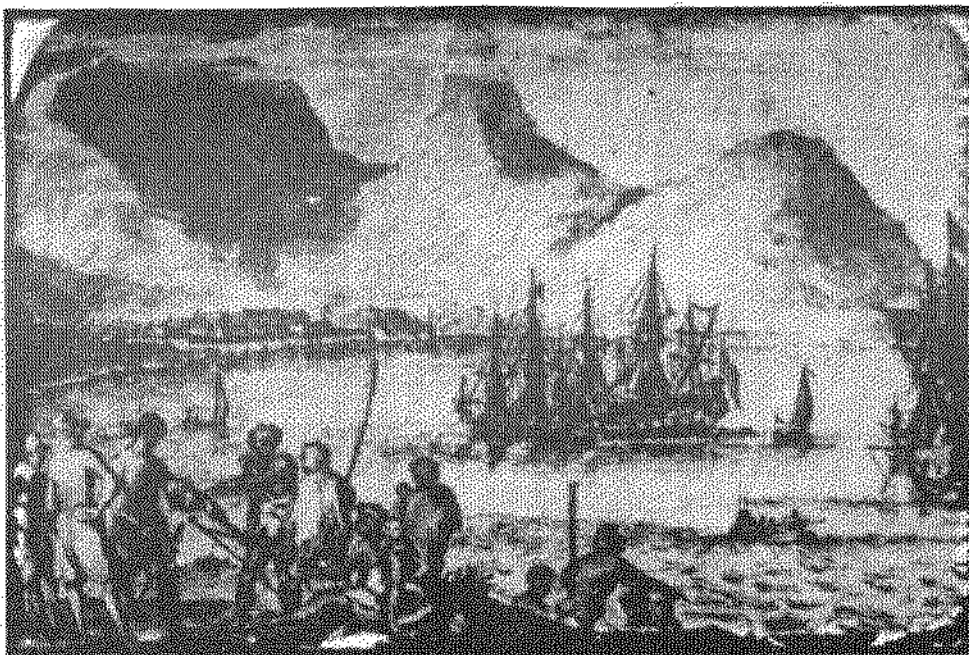
The Khoikhoi have lived in Southern Africa for over 2000 years. Some Khoikhoi people are still living in Namibia today. And some people in the Cape say that their forefathers were Khoikhoi.

THEY MOVED FROM PLACE TO PLACE

Long ago, the Khoikhoi people had many cattle and sheep. The cattle and sheep needed a lot of grass. When the grass in one place became dry, the Khoikhoi packed up all their things and moved to another place where the grass was green. The Khoikhoi moved from place to place with their cattle.



Long ago, the Khoikhoi people moved from place to place with their cattle.



White people met the Khoikhoi

WHITE PEOPLE CAME TO THE CAPE

When the white people from Europe first came to live in the Cape, they found the Khoikhoi already living there.

WHITE MEN TRADED WITH KHOIKHOI

The Europeans came to live in the Cape because they wanted vegetables and meat. They needed food for the men on the ships. So the white men began to trade with the Khoikhoi.

WHITES GAVE TOBACCO, KHOIKHOI GAVE CATTLE

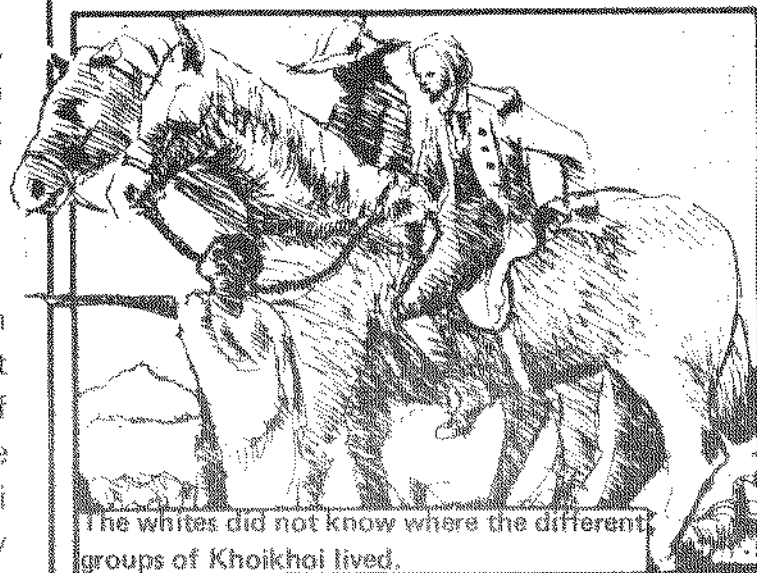
The whites gave glass beads, metal, tobacco, mirrors, blankets and other things from Europe to the Khoikhoi and the Khoikhoi gave cattle to the whites.

BUT EUROPEANS HAD A PROBLEM

But the Europeans had a problem when they tried to get a lot of cattle. They did not know where all the different groups of Khoikhoi lived and they did not speak the Khoikhoi language. And the Khoikhoi people liked to have many cattle, so they traded only a few of their cattle.



White men traded with the Khoikhoi



The whites did not know where the different groups of Khoikhoi lived.



Khoikhoi chief called Dorha

KHOIKHOI CHIEF CALLED DORHA

There were many different groups of Khoikhoi people. One Khoikhoi chief was a man called Dorha. Dorha was often fighting with another group of Khoikhoi people who tried to steal his cattle. They were enemies.

DORHA WORKED WITH WHITES AGAINST KHOIKHOI

One day in 1669 Dorha joined some white men in a fight against his Khoikhoi enemies. Dorha was happy to see the European guns kill so many of his enemies so quickly.

After that fight Dorha decided to work with the Europeans.

DORHA WAS CALLED KLAAS

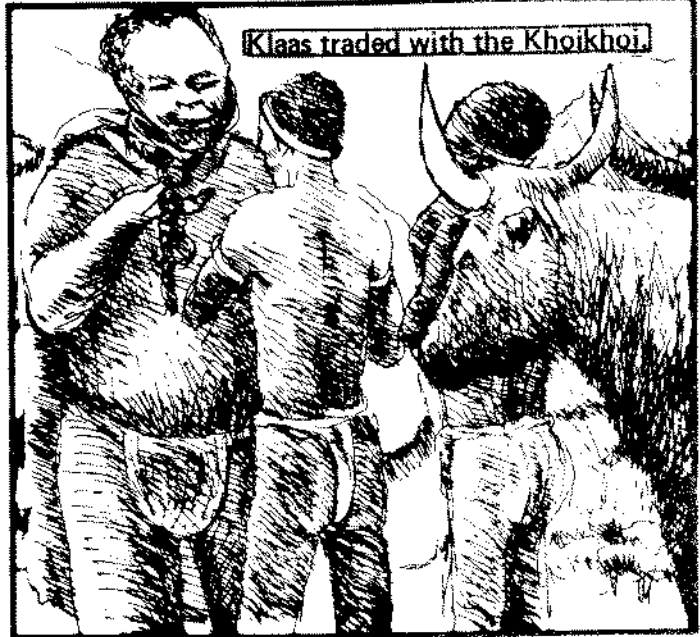
In 1672, three years after the fight, Dorha went to visit the white people in Cape Town. He spoke to the leader, a man called Simon van der Stel. The Europeans gave Dorha a new name. They called him Klaas.

KLAAS TRADED WITH KHOIKHOI GROUPS

Simon van der Stel gave Klaas many blankets, beads, bangles and other things from Europe. Then Klaas travelled all over the land and traded with groups of Khoikhoi people. Klaas gave the things from Europe to the Khoikhoi, and the Khoikhoi gave cattle to Klaas.



Klaas was rich.



Klaas traded with the Khoikhoi.



Klaas was powerful.

KLAAS GAVE CATTLE AND SHEEP TO WHITES

Klaas knew how to trade with Khoikhoi people and so he got a lot of cattle. In the six years between 1684 and 1690, Klaas traded more than 1200 cattle and 820 sheep. Klaas gave all these animals to the Europeans in Cape Town. The Europeans let Klaas keep a few cows and calves for himself.

TRADE MADE KLAAS RICH AND POWERFUL

As years passed, Klaas and his people got more and more cows for themselves. Klaas traded with the whites, and he traded with Khoikhoi. This trade made Klaas rich and powerful.

OTHER KHOIKHOI PEOPLE BECAME POORER

As the years passed, other Khoikhoi chiefs and their people became poorer. When they traded, the Khoikhoi got pretty beads and mirrors, but they did not have enough cattle for milk any more.

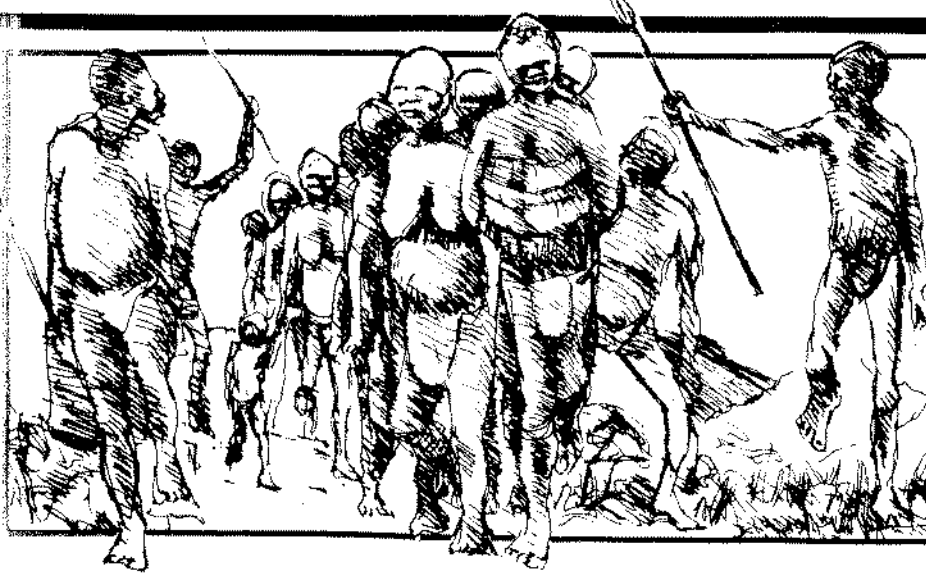
KLAAS LEARNED TO SPEAK DUTCH

Klaas helped the Europeans in Cape Town a lot. He learned how to speak the Dutch language. Then Klaas told Simon van der Stel where different groups of Khoikhoi lived and moved.

KLAAS HELPED EUROPEAN SAILORS

Klaas sent men to be guides for the Europeans and show the white men where to travel. Klaas helped European sailors when their ships crashed and they had to walk to Cape Town.





Klaas caught slaves for the Dutch

KLAAS CAUGHT SLAVES

Sometimes slaves tried to run away from Cape Town and live with the Khoikhoi. Klaas caught these slaves and sent them back to work in Cape Town. If Khoikhoi people were the enemy of the Europeans, then Klaas attacked them like his own enemies.

KHOIKHOI CHIEF KOOPMAN DIDN'T LIKE KLAAS

Many groups of Khoikhoi did not like Klaas and his people, and tried to steal their cattle. The strongest enemy of Klaas was a Khoikhoi chief called Koopman.

KLAAS ASKED EUROPEANS FOR HELP

When the enemies were too strong for Klaas, then Klaas asked the European for help. And Simon van der Stel sent a few men with guns to help Klaas win the fight against his Khoikhoi enemies.

KOOPMAN DIDN'T GIVE UP FIGHT

But Koopman did not give up the fight. In the year 1693 he sent two elders to Simon van der Stel in Cape Town. The elders told Simon van der Stel that Klaas and his people were planning to attack Koopman and his people.

KOOPMAN ALSO ASKED EUROPEANS FOR HELP

The Koopman elders said that Klaas was attacking because the Koopman people also wanted to trade with the Europeans. The elders asked for help from Simon van der Stel.

COUNCIL THOUGHT ABOUT THE PROBLEM

Simon van der Stel called his council. The council thought about the problem. For many years, Klaas had helped them a lot. Klaas had traded many cheap cattle for them.

COUNCIL DECIDED TO HELP KOOPMAN

But now the council thought that Klaas was stopping other Khoikhoi who wanted to trade. The council wanted to trade with Koopman. So Simon van der Stel and the council decided to help Koopman and his people.

KLAAS WAS ATTACKED AND CAUGHT

Together, the European men and Koopman men attacked the village where Klaas and his people lived. The Europeans attacked the village from one side and shot many people with their guns. Koopman's men waited on the other side of the village and caught all the people who tried to run away.

Klaas went to jail

KLAAS WAS SENT TO ROBBEN ISLAND

The Europeans took Klaas to Cape Town. Klaas' people became the servants of Koopman's people. Simon van der Stel and Koopman got all Klaas' cattle and sheep. Simon van der Stel decided that Klaas was guilty because Klaas did not trade properly with the Europeans. Simon van der Stel sent Klaas to live on Robben Island.



Klaas went on a boat to Robben Island.

PEOPLE DIDN'T THINK KLAAS WAS GUILTY

Many people did not agree with Simon van der Stel. They did not think that Klaas was guilty. So some people complained.

KLAAS CAME BACK AFTER A YEAR

After about a year, Simon van der Stel thought that maybe he was not fair to Klaas. He let Klaas come back to Cape Town and look after the white people's cattle.

KLAAS BECAME RICH AGAIN

After a few years, Klaas became a little rich again. He left the white people's land and went back to his people.

KLAAS STILL HELPED EUROPEANS

Klaas still helped the Europeans to trade. He went with the European traders as a guide to show the way to the Khoikhoi people's villages. But Klaas always told the Khoikhoi chiefs to trade only a few cattle.

KLAAS WAS NOT PROUD, GOT DRUNK

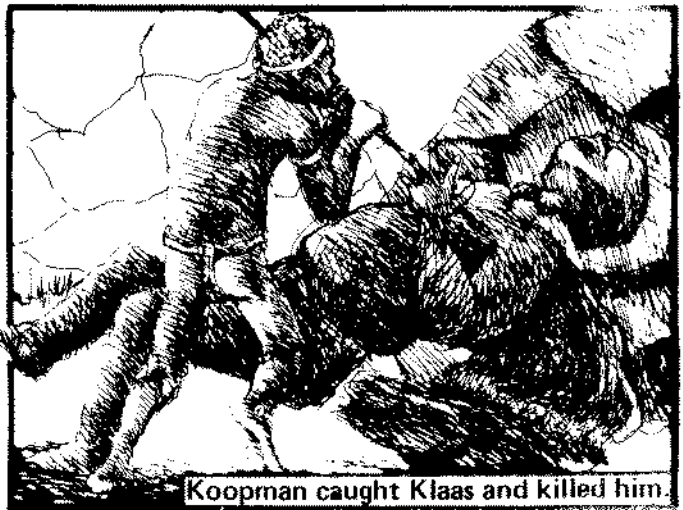
Klaas was not a proud Khoikhoi chief anymore. He got drunk very often. One day in 1700, he was sitting in a tent and drinking with a European trader. Suddenly he stood up and shouted: "I am boss here".

KLAAS TRIED TO KILL WHITE MAN

Klaas tried to kill the white man with a mug and an axe. Then he came out of the tent shouting: "I am the boss" and he hit one of his own men. When the other whites came running with their guns, Klaas became quiet again.

KOOPMAN CAUGHT AND KILLED KLAAS

Klaas and Koopman were still enemies. In the year 1701, Koopman caught Klaas and killed him. Now Koopman had no more strong Khoikhoi enemies. He carried on trading with the Europeans.




Koopman caught Klaas and killed him.


BUT EUROPEANS BECAME MORE POWERFUL

For a few years, Koopman was a powerful chief. But the Europeans became more and more powerful. Seventy years after the death of Klaas, there were nearly no Khoikhoi people left in Cape Town.


Adapted from *Kraal and Castle*



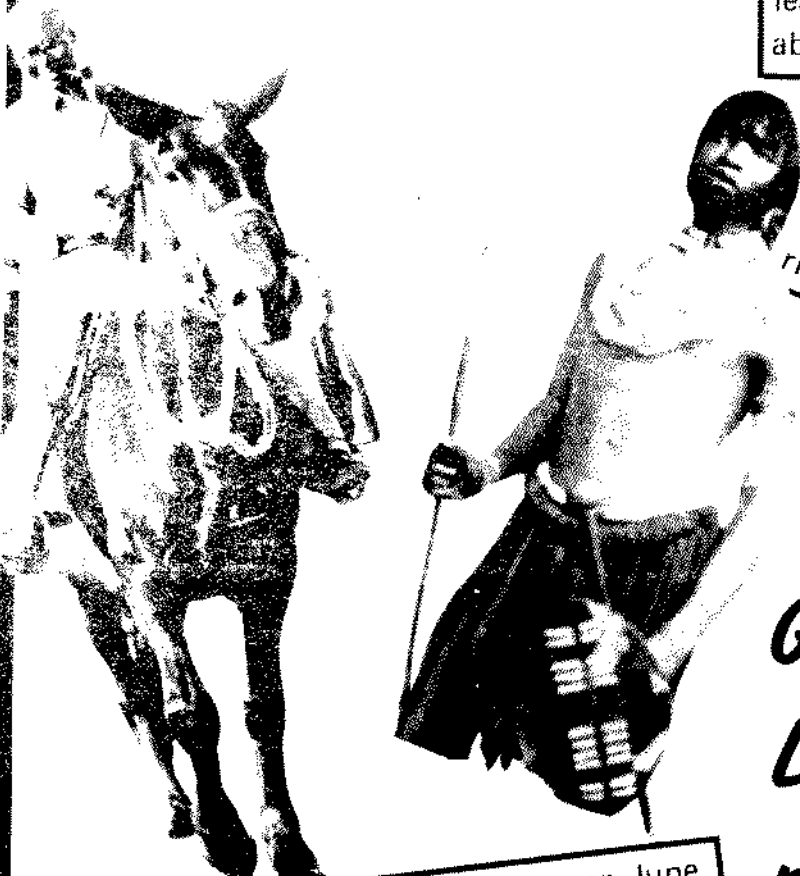
Here are some stories you can read in the next Learn and Teach magazine



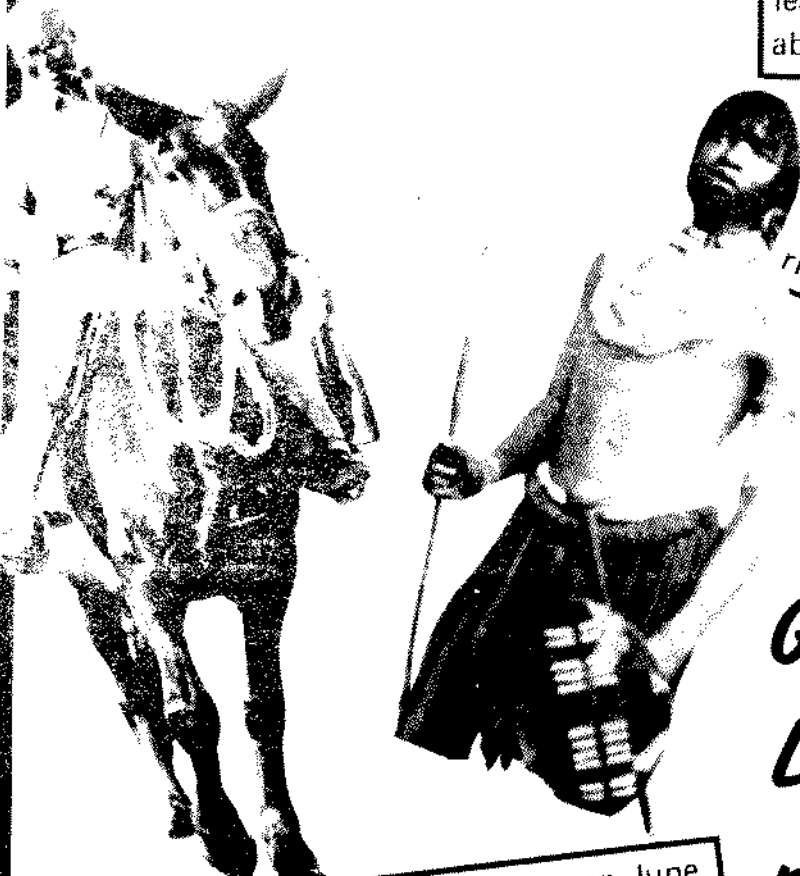
An injection called Depo-Provera. This injection stops women getting pregnant. The injection is good for some women. But it is very bad for other women.



The trade union called Black Municipality Workers Union (BMWU). *Learn and Teach* spoke to Gatsby Mazwi. He is one of the leaders of the BMWU. Gatsby told us all about the BMWU.



Chief Langelibalele lived a long time ago. He saved his life by swimming across a river.



Father Mkhulu Myaka died last year June. He was a true father to his people. They will never forget him.

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