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UP BEAT

14 JUN 1994

The magazine for youth on the move

Published by SACHED

THIS ISSUE

MEET

K & H

FROM KATLEHONG

SPECIAL FOCUS

CHILDREN OF THE WORLD

DEBATE

WHITE TEACHERS IN BLACK SCHOOLS



ISSN 0257-8697



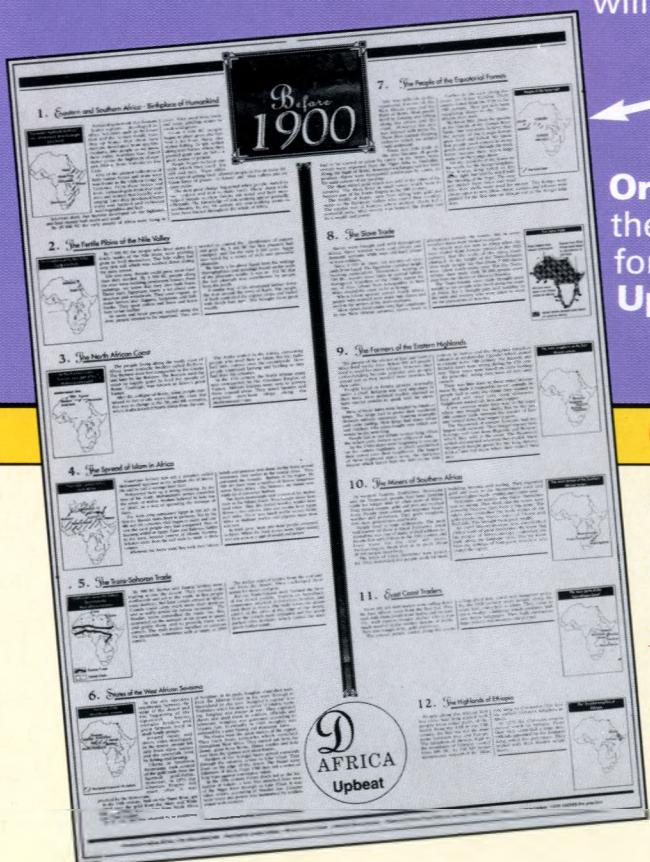
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The magazine for youth on the move

Upbeat is published by SACHED. SACHED is an independent educational organisation, committed to building democratic education in South Africa. SACHED runs a number of educational projects. Upbeat is one of them.

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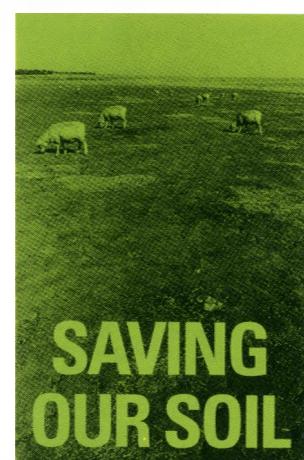
WIN K & H's new
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Are you a winner?
Check our competition
results on page 36

POSTER
Nelson Mandela -
our new president

37



Dear Readers,

Now that our first, democratically elected government is in place, we must work together to build a peaceful, non-racist country. The new government has promised many things - jobs, schools and a better life for all. But change takes time, so we must be patient. But we must also watch and listen to make sure that the government keep their promises.

June is the month of young people. June 1 is International Children's Day and June 16 is the Day of the African Child. To celebrate these days, we are running a special focus on the state of young children all over the world. Think about what our government can do to improve the position of young people here.

If you are looking for something fun to read, don't miss the article on Sean Fredericks, a young magician on page 17. Or join Upbeat and take a peak behind the scenes of a TV set and find out how a television programme is made. There's also a World Cup special on page 10.

Don't forget - Upbeat is your magazine. Keep the letters rolling. Send us your news, views and concerns. Let's find answers together and build a better future for the youth of our country.

Annie

NEXT

issue

- Meet Brother A, a young South African music star
- The rights of unmarried fathers
- Comrades in Soweto do the right thing

Remembering TIANANMEN SQUARE



On 4 June five years ago Chinese students were gunned down in Tiananmen Square, Beijing. Students had camped in the square for three weeks. They were on a hunger-strike. They were demanding that the Chinese government give the people of China democratic rights. Hundreds of thousands of ordinary people joined the students in Tiananmen Square. They wanted to support the students.

But on the night of the 3rd June 1989, the Chinese army invaded Tiananmen Square. Hundreds of armoured vehicles, together with thousands of soldiers, moved into the square.

More than 1 000 people; students, children and the aged, were killed. Thousands were wounded as the army opened fire. The dreams of the students' were crushed under the wheels of the army vehicles.

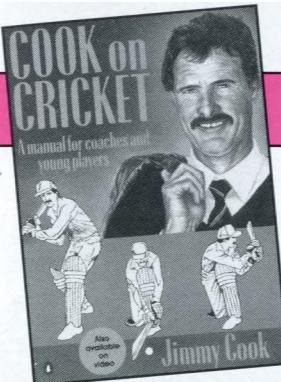
In the months that followed over 6 000 people were

Students face the army in Tiananmen Square, 4 June 1989.
Photograph courtesy of Sipa Press.

arrested. People suspect that many were killed. The ruling Communist Party refused to change the way they ran the country.

Last year some of the Tiananmen Square protesters were released. The Chinese government wanted Beijing to host the Olympics.

But the Olympic Committee chose Sydney instead of Beijing. The world still feels that many things must change in China. They feel that the Chinese people must have the right to choose their leaders and the right to say what they think. ◀



NEW BOOK FOR CRICKET PLAYERS

Cook on Cricket - a manual for coaches and young players by Jimmy Cook; published by Penguin Books; Price: R39,99

We have just come to the end of a very exciting cricket season with the South African team playing against Australia. All young players who watched the series on TV, now have a chance to learn some of the basics of cricket through this book.

Jimmy Cook played for the Transvaal and the South African team between 1989 and 1991. Apart from being a good player himself, Cook has coached young players for many years. So his book comes from his cricketing skills and his coaching experience.

Cook on Cricket is simply written with clear, easy-to-understand pictures, showing you how to bat, bowl and field. So, if you want to learn how to play cricket, or if you want to improve your game, this book is for you. Available at all leading book stores.◀

COMPETITION TIME

5 lucky readers can win a copy of *Cook on Cricket* by answering these three easy questions.

- 1 Who is the captain of the South African cricket team?
- 2 Which country did the South African cricket team play against this year?
- 3 Who is South Africa's No.1 batsman?

Write your answers on a postcard and send it to: **Upbeat Cricket Competition, P O Box 11350, Johannesburg 2000**

Closing date: 15 July 1994.

New film - THE AIR UP THERE

The air up there is for all basketball fans. The film is about an assistant college basketball coach, Jimmy Dolan. Jimmy needs new players for his team. He decides to go to Africa to find a brand new star. There he meets Saleh, a Winabi villager and excellent basketball player. But Saleh is not interested in Jimmy's offers. Saleh finally agrees to go to America if Jimmy helps a basketball team from his village beat their neighbours.

The air up there is an adventure story with plenty of laughs for all. It was filmed in South Africa, Kenya and Canada and stars Kevin Bacon and Charles Gitonga Maina. Don't miss it at your local cinema.◀

Jimmy (Kevin Bacon) meets Saleh (Charles Gitonga Maina) but Saleh is not impressed with Jimmy.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR UPBEAT READERS

plus

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readers can win free tickets to the movie. All you have to do is send a postcard with your name and address on it to Upbeat/Ster-Kinekor Give-away, P O Box 11350, Johannesburg 2000.

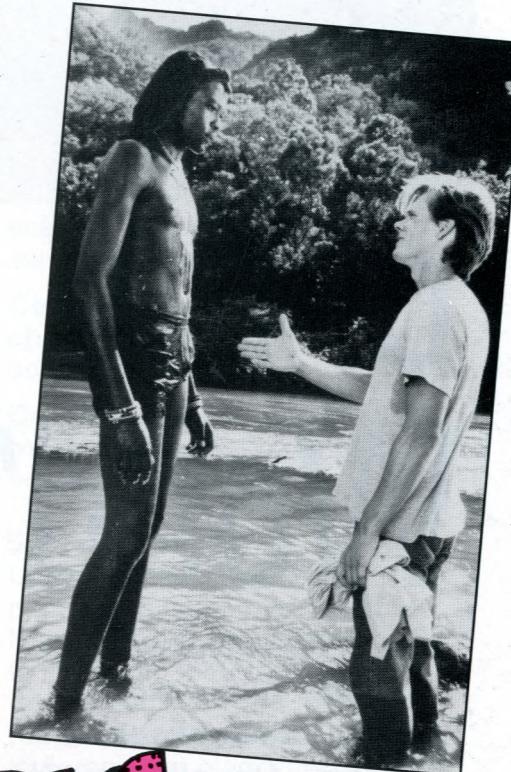
WE'VE GOT BETTER THINGS TO DO THAN DRUGS

Come to the 'WE'VE GOT BETTER THINGS TO DO THAN DRUGS FESTIVAL' at the Johannesburg College of Education in Parktown on 2 July 1994.

The Johannesburg, Sandton, Diepmeadow and Alexandra City Councils, together with other concerned organisations like SANCA, Drugwise and the Department of National Health have organised a substance abuse awareness week.

Come and see the many different things you can do without using drugs or alcohol. Popular personalities, bands and dancers will be there. There will also be fun sports and games, food stalls, drama and health workshops.

Join in and show the world that the youth of the PWV have better things to do than drugs. See you there.



The state of the World's children

June is the month when we remember young people.

June 1 is International Children's Day and June 16 is the Day of the African Child. To celebrate young people, Upbeat has a special focus for you on the state of young people all over the world.

On November 20, 1989 the General Assembly of the United Nations agreed to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Convention was drawn up to protect young people all over the world.

Since then most countries in the world have signed the convention. By signing it, governments agree to make a special effort to protect their children.

The United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) has a plan for how countries must do this. First, Unicef says, each country must collect together information on

the young people of their country. Once they have this information, they must draw up a national plan of action. The plan of action must say how the country will overcome problems which affect young people.

Unicef says six different things are important when we think about the state of children. These are:-

1. Child deaths

Many children die before they reach the age of five. Unicef believes that knowing how many young children die, helps us to know about the lives of all

War has become a way of life for children, in Somalia, and many other parts of the world.

Photograph courtesy of the New Internationalist



More and more families all over the world are headed by women.

Photograph courtesy of the New Internationalist.



In many countries women must work very hard.

children. If children are well looked after, well fed and have good health services, few die. In industrialised countries, between 5 and 34 children out of every 1000 born, die. But in developing countries the numbers are much higher.

World average: For every 1000 babies born, 97 die before the age of five.

Highest survival rate: Sweden - out of every 1000 babies born, only five die before the age of five.

Lowest survival rate:

Niger - out of 1000 babies born 320 die before the age of five. There are no figures for countries like Somalia and Angola where people are fighting civil wars. People think that the number of children dying before the age of five, must be very high in these countries.

2. Feeding of children

Many children in the world suffer because they do not get the right kind of food to eat. Bad diets lead to blindness, brain-damage or learning problems. The fight for the rights of young people includes the fight for the right kind of food.

World average:

Unicef believes that one young person out of every three, is not growing properly because they do not eat a balanced diet.

Highest rate of malnutrition:

South Asia - One out of every two children suffers from malnutrition.

Lowest rate of malnutrition:

The industrialised countries of western Europe, America, Japan and Australia

3. Health

Unicef believes that improving health services improves young



people's lives. The easiest way to do this, is by injecting children against diseases such as polio and measles and by teaching mothers how to look after babies with diarrhoea.

Measles Immunisation programmes:

World average: 77% of all children are immunised.

Highest rate of immunisation: Hungary (100%)

Lowest rate of immunisation: Ethiopia (17%)

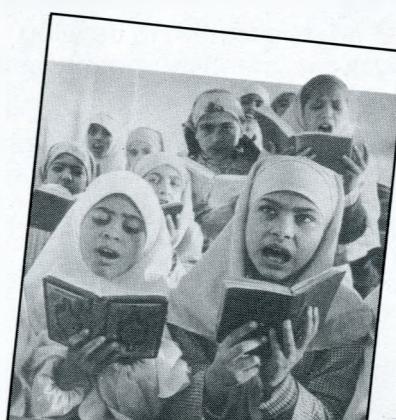
4. Education

Over 90% of the developing world's children start school. But in many countries, half of these children leave school in the first few years. Unicef believes that countries cannot develop unless young people learn to read, write and count. They believe that young people need to stay at school for at least five years to learn these skills.

The percentage of children completing five years at school

World average: 68%

Countries with the most children finishing 5 years of



school: Australia, Finland, Japan and Sweden - all 100%

Countries with the fewest children finishing 5 years of school: Somalia 2%

Country that has made the most progress: Zimbabwe - 94%

5. Family planning

Unicef believes that family planning is very important if the lives of young people are going to improve. They say that in developing countries, one pregnancy in five is unwanted. If women can plan when to have children, they will have more time for their children. Family planning would also make the lives of young women easier.

Number of births per woman:

World average: 3.4

Lowest number of births per woman: Italy, 1.3

Highest number of births: Rwanda, 8.5

6. Progress for women

Unicef believes that the way women are treated must change. Until women's work is recognised, young people will continue to suffer. In more and more homes all over the world there are no fathers. The women must earn money and look after their children. Women need help from the state so that they can look after their children properly.

Continued on Page 6

Sri Lanka is one of the poorest countries. But 91% of their children spend five years at school.

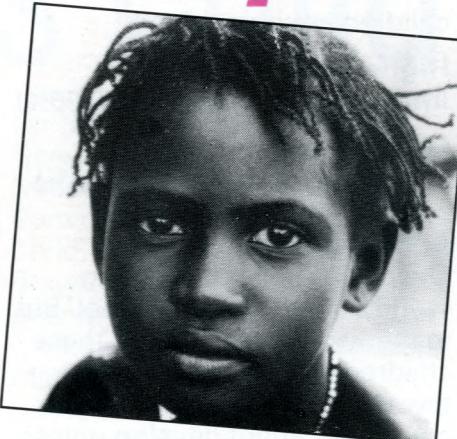
The state of the World's children



Young people in industrialised countries still face problems, like these homeless boys in Britain.
Photograph courtesy of Speakeasy

The Convention of the Rights of the Child says:

- 1** All young people under the age of 18 must be protected by the convention.
- 2** All countries who sign the convention must take action to protect the rights of young people.
- 3** Every young person has the right to life and development.
- 4** All young people have the right to a name, nationality and to care by parents.
- 5** Young people must be able to enjoy freedom of thought, speech and the right to join organisations of their choice.
- 6** Young people must have the right to privacy, family life, a home and dignity.
- 7** Young people must have access to information.
- 8** Young people must be protected from physical and mental abuse.
- 9** The state must give special protection and help to young people who cannot live with their families.
- 10** The state must protect young people who are forced to live as refugees.



Photograph courtesy of Unicef.

- 11** The state must make sure that young people who are mentally or physically disabled enjoy the same rights as other young people.
- 12** Young people should have the best health care their country can offer.
- 13** All young people should enjoy a standard of living that will allow them to develop physically, mentally, morally and socially.
- 14** All children have the right to education.
- 15** Young people have the right to enjoy their own culture, religion and language.
- 16** Young people have the right to rest and leisure, play and recreational activities.
- 17** Young people must be protected from economic exploitation.
- 18** Young people must be protected against abuse of harmful substances.
- 19** Young people must be protected against abduction, sale and traffic.
- 20** Young people may not go to prison unless their case has been heard in a court of law.

Countries which have not signed the Convention on the Rights of the Child:

Botswana, Congo, Somalia, Iraq, Oman, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates,

Malaysia, Singapore, the United States of America.

South Africa has signed the Convention but must still agree to act on it. People are hoping that with the new government in South Africa this will soon change.

THE STATE OF SOUTH AFRICA'S CHILDREN

In South Africa a lot of research still needs to be done on the state of our children. There are no reliable figures for the number of children suffering from malnutrition. The child death rate is high for a country as developed as South Africa - 72 out of every 1000 children born, die before the age of 5. 63% of all children in South Africa are immunised. South Africa scores best as having the lowest maternal death rate in Africa.

South Africa signed the Convention of the Rights of the Child in July 1993. But the new government must ratify the convention and draw up a national plan of action.

All data used in this article comes from The Progress of Nations 1993. This is a yearly report that Unicef produces.

CELEBRATE CHILDREN'S DAY

Celebrate International Children's Day and the Day of the Africa child with the National Committee for the Rights of the Child.

This year the National Committee for the Rights of the Child will organise events for

young people all over the country. To find out more about these events, contact one of these numbers .

Northern Natal - N Biyela, ANC Office, 37 Morris Rd, Empangeni. Tel: (0351) 23771

Natal Midlands - T Thipanyane, Centre for Criminal Justice, 19 Botha Rd, Ridge Park, Pietermaritsburg. Tel: (0331) 260-5091/35

Southern Natal - N Ramsden, 33 Waller Crescent, Durban. Tel: (031) 28 1025

Orange Free State - D Madito, 760 K3 St, Boitumelo Kutlwanang, Odendalsrus. Tel: (057) 61372

Southern Orange Free State - M Lamogang, 1378 Hamilton Rd, Bloemfontein. Tel: (051) 32776

Transkei - L Mpahlwa, Community Development, University of the Transkei, Umtata. Tel: (00471) 97730871

Border - N Juzwayo, 206 Old Mutual Office, Cathcart St, King Williamstown. Tel: (0433) 25427

Eastern Cape - S Tafeni, Masifunde Educational Project, 47 Victoria Rd, Grahamstown. Tel: (0461) 311638

Western Cape - R September, Centre for Child Guidance, University of the Western Cape, Bellville. Tel: (021) 959-2605/6

Northern Cape - Z Hlatshwayo, SACC, 9050 Amakhzana St, Mamkhwurhane. Tel: (0531) 711094

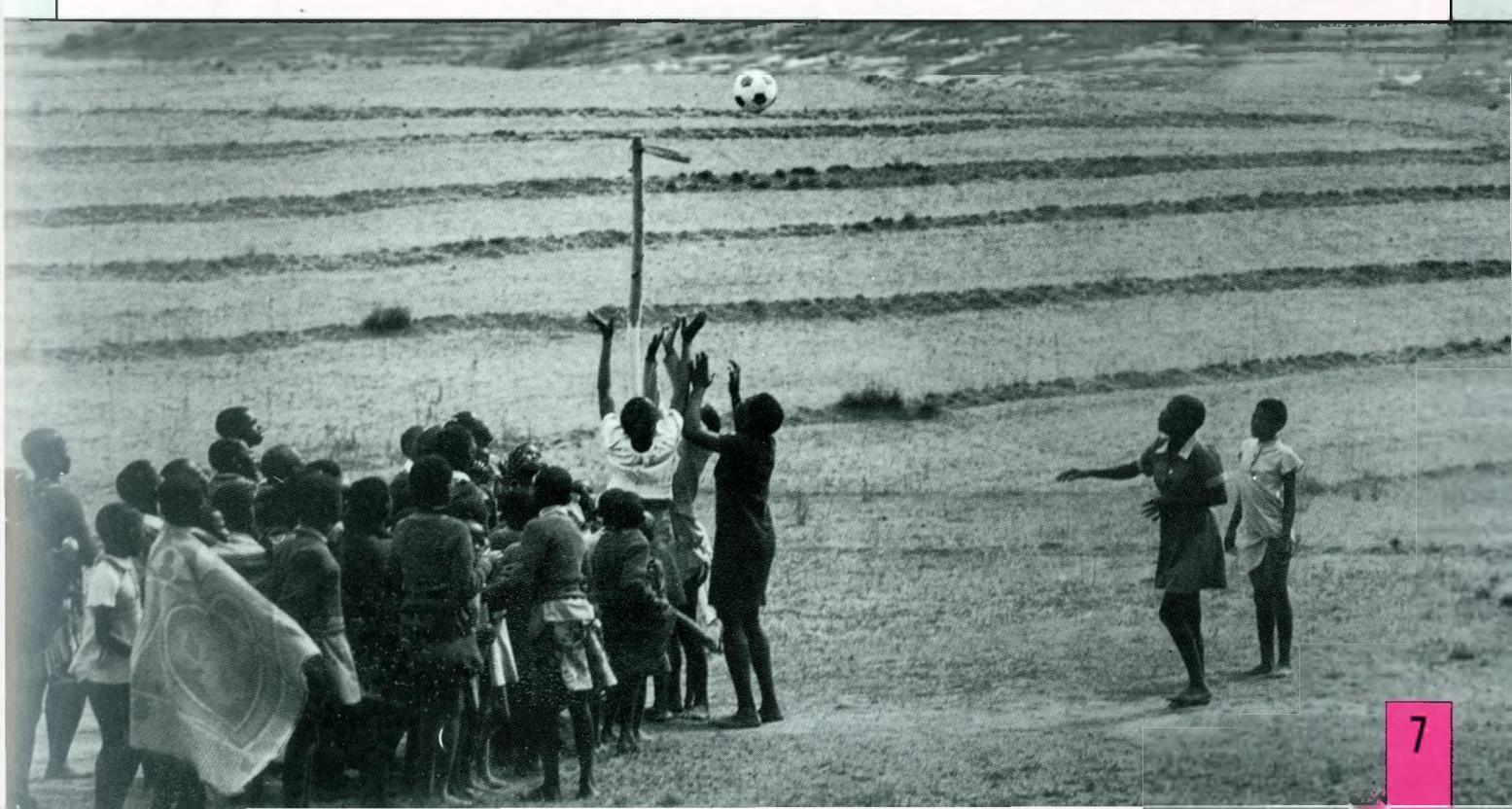
Western Transvaal - D Tsotetsi, P O Box 11141, Klerksdorp 2570 Tel: (018) 464 1099/462 1515

Southern Transvaal - N Nciza, 5032 Zathy St, Vosloorus 1468 Tel: (011) 410 1402

Eastern Transvaal - E Nyapele, P/Bag 9358, Nelspruit 1280 Tel: (01319) 75038

Northern Transvaal - Ms M Makhurupetsi, Itireleng Educational Project, Mogudi Shopping Complex, Namakgale. Tel: (01524) 691260

We look forward to the day when the biggest problem young people face is how to get a netball team together. ▼



LETTERS



Dear Upbeat

First of all I want to thank Upbeat for being a great magazine for the youth. Upbeat provides us with information that other publications don't have. I want to find out about Roxy - the love comic for young people. I would like to get a copy of it. Can you tell me how can I get one? Please send me a copy if possible.

J. Mohlala, Mphahlele

Dear J. Mohlala

Upbeat did not produce Roxy. The people who produced it asked Upbeat to put it in our magazine. They are very happy to send copies to people who request them. You can write to them at the following address: PPHC AIDS Programme, P O Box 192, Gatesville, Cape Town 7764

Editors

Dear Upbeat

I am a girl of 16 years old. Could you please send me the address of the Aca Joe Clothing factory? I would be happy if you can help me. The other thing is that I do not know where to get Upbeat. How can I get the magazine regularly?

Pearl Kagosi Tholo, Daveyton

Dear Pearl

Here is the address for Aca Joe: Aca Joe Life Style Casual Clothing, 5 Focus House, 86 Loveday Street, Johannesburg 2000.

You should be able to buy Upbeat at your nearest CNA. But if you are having problems finding the magazine, you can subscribe. To subscribe all you have to do is fill in the subscription form on page 31. Send it to: Upbeat Subscriptions, c/o NND, P O Box 53085, Troyeville 2139, together with a cheque or postal order for R21.50. You will then receive the next 11 issues in the post.

Editors

Dear Upbeat

Upbeat helps young people with problems. I hope it will help me as well. I have lost my aunt. Her name is Daphne Bruiners of Schonerville, Port Elizabeth. She used to work with my sister in Lascon

Lighting in Langlaagte. Anybody who knows where she is must please contact me at the following number: (011) 673-9944 or (011) 490-4231.

Leriece Palmer, Newclare

Dear Upbeat

I am one of the people who find it hard to spend a day without reading the Bible. I write this letter to request you to send me some gospel music cassettes. Gospel is very important for my spiritual growth. I will appreciate it if you respond positively to my request.

Ebnezah Mahange, Zimbabwe

Dear Ebnezah

Unfortunately we do not have cassettes to give to people. But if you want gospel cassettes, you could write to the following record shops and ask them to send you a catalogue of their gospel music. Then you can order cassettes through the post:

Look & Listen Record Tapes Accessory, Box 23579, Joubert Park 2044
Kohinoor Jazz Store, 11 Kort Street, Johannesburg 2000

Editors

Dear Upbeat

I am a student at Emshuka-Mntambo School. I am doing Std 8. Our problem is that we do not have our own school. We use classrooms at Hlalefang and Bhantu Primary Schools. We cannot do certain subjects because we do not have the facilities for them. Can you please visit us to see the conditions in our schools? We have very hardworking teachers who are doing their best to help us.

Catherine Nkosi, Emndeni South.

Dear Catherine

Upbeat will try to visit your school. But perhaps we can help you by writing a story about your school. Then the new government will know about your problems. Hopefully they will do something for you. You can also write to the National Education Co-ordinating Committee and tell them about your problems. Their address is: NECC, P O Box 62027, Marshalltown 2107.

Editors

Dear Upbeat

I am interested in reading Upbeat magazine. I found a torn page of this magazine, and it made an impression on me. I like reading magazines. Please send me information on how to get Upbeat regularly.

John Nyatsanza, Watsomba

Dear John

If you want to get Upbeat regularly, you must subscribe. There is a subscription form on page 31. Simply fill in the form and send it to us with R21.50. You will then receive your next 11 issues.

Editors

Dear Upbeat

I am a pupil at Vukubone High School. I am doing Std 10 at the moment. My class teacher is Mr Nene. I live in Driefontein in the eastern Transvaal. I like Upbeat very much and I want to encourage the youth of South Africa to read this magazine. I especially liked your Open Talk story. Please publish more stories like this one.

Sipho Zulu, Piet Retief

Send your letters to:

**UPBEAT
P O Box 11350,
Johannesburg
2000.**



When we talk about a duo, we think of elderly people playing the piano. But K & H, a sensational teenage couple, have given the word duo a new meaning. These vibrant, young musicians from the strife-torn township of Katlehong, are making a mark on the world of music.

Khakha Dlamini and Hlengiwe Zulu are the young singers of K & H. Hlengiwe is only 16 and Khakha is 20 years old. Hlengiwe was singing with Karamo, a rap group, when he met Khakha. Khakha and Hlengiwe worked so well together that K & H was born.

'We were looking for one another long before we met. That's why we combined so well when we did finally get together,' Khakha told us with a naughty smile. Hlengiwe agrees, 'Khakha was the missing link in my music life.'

We asked them how they first got into music. Hlengiwe says, 'I was five years old when I started singing in the church choir. Later people used to invite me to sing at their parties. I realised that people liked the way I sang. I was determined to make it as a singer one day.'

What about Khakha? 'Well, I owe it all to my father,' she laughs. 'He used to drive us all mad, playing the saxophone. Then he taught me to sing. Soon I got into the rhythm of singing and playing the sax myself. When I completed my matric, I decided to attend music lessons to broaden my knowledge,' Khakha explained.

K & H released their first album, *You care for me*, in September last year. This album is causing a storm in the townships. Khakha says, 'We love all the songs on this album. *But It is Love*, is our favourite. We love it because it encourages greater love among people and where we come from, that is what people really need.'

FAN Club

You can write to K&H at the
K & H Fan Club
Tusk Music
Cnr Main Reef Road
and Press Avenue
Crown Mines
2092

K&H
from Katlehong with love

TOP TEN
Competition

Ten lucky readers can win
K & H's album *You care for me*.
All you have to do is write the
names of your ten favourite
songs on a postcard and send
it to us before 15 July 1994.

Send your entries to:
**Top Ten
Competition No. 3
Upbeat
P O Box 11350
Johannesburg
2000**



WORLD CUP FEVER

By Sol Morathi

This month will see all soccer fans glued to their television sets, watching the World Cup Final in the United States. Teams will be kicking off in the United States, sadly without South Africa. So, we Africans, will have to pin our hopes on Morocco, Cameroon and Nigeria.



Twenty four countries from four different continents will be taking part in the finals when they start on June 17. Nigeria recently won the Africa Cup of Nations and will be representing the whole of Africa as well as their own country. Other participating countries, led by the defending champions, Germany, and hosts, United States, have been drawn into six groups of four teams.

South Africa, potentially one of the best teams in Africa, will be watching the games with the rest of us on TV. They lost their chance to play after they were knocked out by Nigeria last year. One of the reasons put forward for South Africa's lack of success is the chopping and changing of coaches and the South African Football Association's (SAFA) lack of interest in the squad.

The World Cup finals start off with Germany playing against Bolivia at Chicago's Soldier Field Stadium on June 17. The following day the USA face Switzerland at the Detroit Silver Dome - an indoor sports

COUNTRIES COMPETING IN THE 1994 WORLD CUP FINALS.

Group A

United States
Colombia
Rumania
Switzerland

Group B

Sweden
Brazil
Russia
Cameroon

Group C

Germany
Bolivia
Spain
Korea

Group D

Nigeria
Bulgaria
Argentina
Greece

Group E

Italy
Ireland
Mexico
Norway

Group F

Morocco
Belgium
Saudi Arabia
Netherlands

centre. This will be the first World Cup game to be played indoors.

In the last World Cup finals, Africa's Cameroon team made everyone sit up by making it into the quarter-finals. Then they were beaten by England. Let's hope that this year an African team will take the World Cup home. ◀

A short history of the World Cup

by John Perlman

The World Cup has a history of excitement and glory that stretches all the way back to 1930. That's when the first tournament was played, in Uruguay, South America. The World Cup was the idea of a French soccer lover and administrator, Jules Rimet. The World Cup trophy is named after him.

Uruguay were the first winners of the World Cup, beating Argentina 4-2 in the final. Italy won the next two tournaments in 1934 and 1938. But then Uruguay were the winners again, beating Brazil 2-1 in a big upset in Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil.

At the time the Brazilian team were seen as the best players in the world. But they had to wait eight years to win the cup. This was the time of Pele. As a teenager he scored in the 1958 final when Brazil beat Sweden 5-2. He was the key player in Brazil's World Cup triumphs in 1962 and 1970.

Italy, Brazil and West Germany share the honour of all having won the World Cup series three times. Italy won in 1934, 1938 and 1982 while Germany won in 1954, 1974 and 1990. All three countries will be fighting for their fourth victory in the United States this year.

Paul Parker of England and Roger Milla of the Cameroon leap to the skies in the 1990 World Cup quarter-final.

Photograph courtesy of Allsport

THE 1990 WORLD CUP FINALS



The opening ceremony of the 1990 finals in Italy

Diego Maradonna of Argentina gets the ball away from Jurgen Klinsmann of Germany, the 1990 winning team.



Photographs courtesy of Allsport

White teachers in BLACK SCHOOLS

By Beverley Garson

Should white teachers be allowed to teach in black schools? Some students in both Katlehong and Zwide, Port Elizabeth, said no to this question. Beverley Garson investigates.

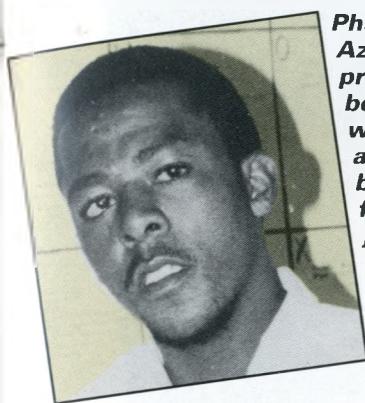
Should teachers be judged by their skin colour?

Courtesy of the Star

In Port Elizabeth last year, the Azanian Students Movement (Azasm) ran a 'Whites out of black schools' campaign. Their racist slogan shocked many South Africans. It also led to fighting between Azasm and Cosas (Congress of South African Students), the two main students' organisations in Port Elizabeth.



After a few weeks Azasm called their campaign off. But they started it again at the beginning of this year when students at Tyihlulwazi High complained about promotions at their school. They demanded the dismissal of their white principal.



Phumsile Msutu - Azasm's national president believes that white teachers are stopping black teachers from getting jobs.

Photograph by Sam Majela

What Azasm says:

Azasm's national president, Phumsile Msutu, talks about the campaign.

'Firstly, the newspapers twisted the meaning of what we were saying,' says Phumsile. 'Through our campaign, we hoped to make jobs for black teachers. Getting white teachers out of black schools was only a small part of our campaign.'

'We started our campaign after Sadtu - The South African Teachers' Union - failed to help those black teachers who were retrenched in 1992. There is also the problem of the new teachers from the training colleges. There are no jobs for them.'

'In some cases temporary black teachers were replaced by white teachers.'

'Some of these white teachers are rejects. They are either unqualified or underqualified. At Tyihlulwazi, students discovered that the white Std 10 Biology teacher was only qualified to teach primary school!'

'And when we demanded the resignation of the white principal of Tyihlulwazi this year, a commission of inquiry was held. They agreed that the

promotions at the school were not "fair and objective."

'We think that it is unfair that white teachers get paid extra for working in black areas. They also get free transport to school because the townships are "unsafe".'

Last year, during their campaign, there were rumours that Azasm supporters had intimidated other students and assaulted a white teacher. Phumsile says, 'We did not intimidate anyone. But I have no problem with white teachers being assaulted. I warn white teachers not to behave provocatively in these situations!'

What Cosas says:

Masizi Msutu is the regional organiser for Cosas in Port Elizabeth. He says, 'We, in Cosas, do not support Azasm's campaign because we believe that no person must be a victim because of their skin colour.'

'We also feel that teachers' organisations must take up teachers' issues while we deal with students' issues. So teachers must fight their retrenchments. If some teachers are paid more than others because of their skin colour, teachers must fight to change this. None of these are student issues.'

'Azasm has no right to question teachers' appointments. In most schools the Parent Teacher Associations choose the teachers. It is their democratic right to choose the people they feel are best for the job, regardless of race.'

Azasm are still continuing their campaign. At the moment they are collecting information. They are looking for qualified black teachers to replace the white teachers at Tembilihi High in Zwide.' ▶

An ordinary student's views

Noko Dinku of Soweto says:-

White teachers should be allowed to teach students in Soweto. They will help black students get used to mixing with people from different cultures. They will also help students improve their English. We are now living in the new South Africa. I think we should all practise racial tolerance. We must accept all teachers, regardless of their skin colour.



Noko Dinku

Photograph by Kagiso Bantsi

YOUR VIEWS

You have read what Azasm and Cosas say. You've heard Noko's views. Now write and tell us what you think about this issue.

SOWETO

S

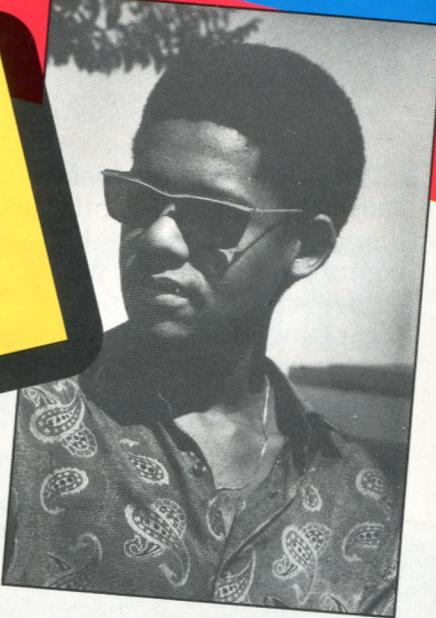
This month Upbeat took to the streets of Soweto to discover for ourselves what style in Soweto is all about. Here are some of the young people we spoke to.

By Mpho Mathebula

Photographs by Kagiso Bantsi

I like to wear jeans and linen shirts. I also like necklaces. Dressed like this, I feel great.

George Mokgare



I prefer formal clothes because I like to look respectable all the time. My favourite clothes are two-piece suits with court shoes. If you dress like this, you are acceptable in most places.

Veli



Tsepiso Ntonga

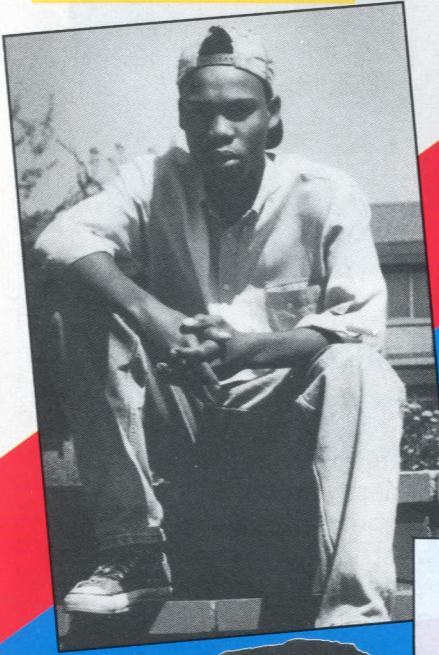
I like loose and sporty clothes because they don't restrict me. The fashions of the sixties are my best. So I wear jeans, tights, shorts and mini-skirts. I always dress in bright colours.



I like both formal and casual clothes.

I wear formal clothes when I mean serious business but mainly I just wear jeans, big shirts and takkies.

Khulu Radebe



Seth Segoe

I like casual clothes like jeans, T-shirts and tennis shoes because they are comfortable. I also think I look presentable in them.

I wear linen trousers and jeans because I think they look smart. What do you think?

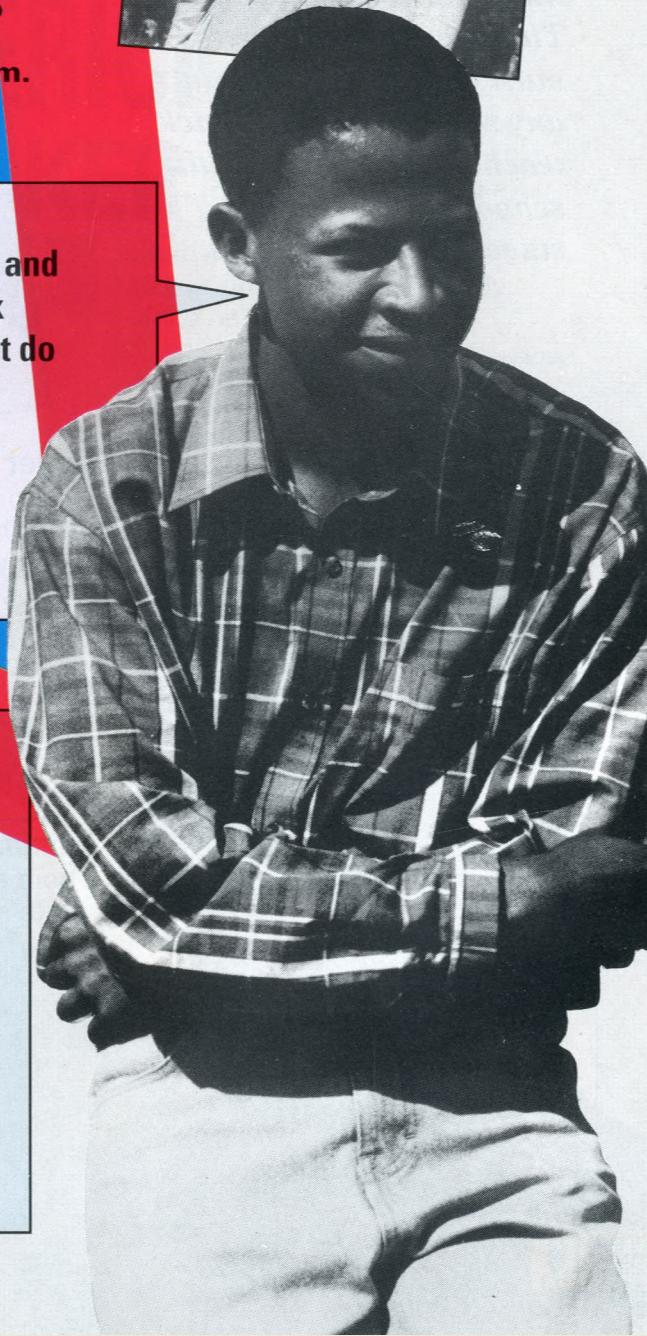
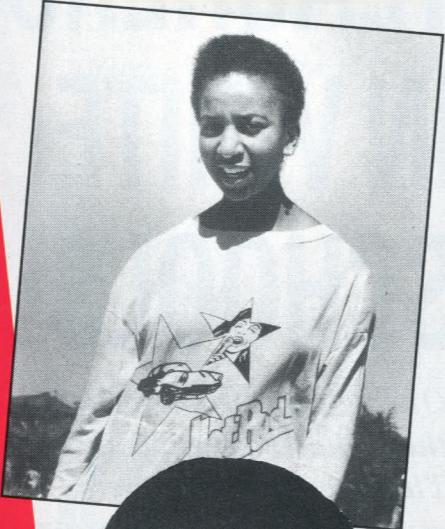
Steven Mahlangu

I feel good wearing traditional clothes. I like to do this because it is our tradition. It makes me feel good. Traditional clothes are both casual and formal.

Nthabiseng Manyaka

I like tights and big T-shirts because I am a socialite. I like dancing and training.

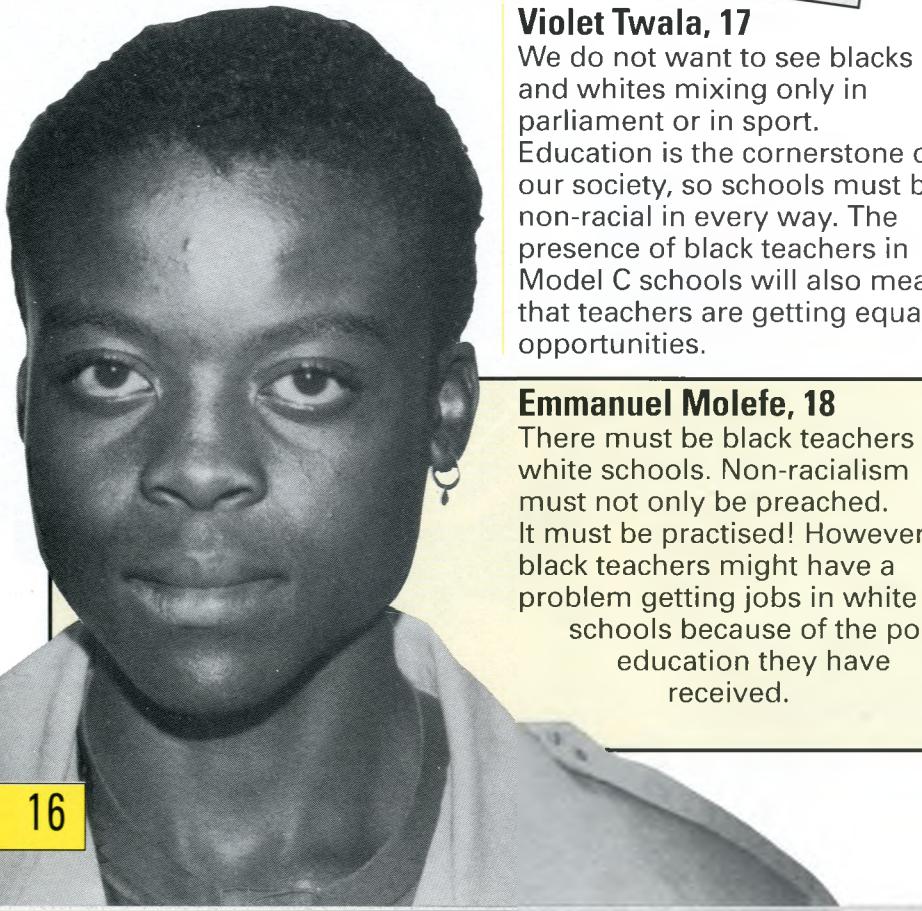
Zanele Radebe



BLACK TEACHERS IN WHITE SCHOOLS

Our new government says that schools must be open. That means all teachers must be free to get jobs at any schools. But are black teachers welcome in white schools? Upbeat asked students for their views.

All photographs by Hans Mangole

**Violet Twala, 17**

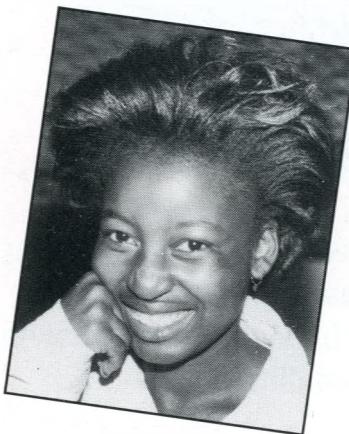
We do not want to see blacks and whites mixing only in parliament or in sport. Education is the cornerstone of our society, so schools must be non-racial in every way. The presence of black teachers in Model C schools will also mean that teachers are getting equal opportunities.

Emmanuel Molefe, 18

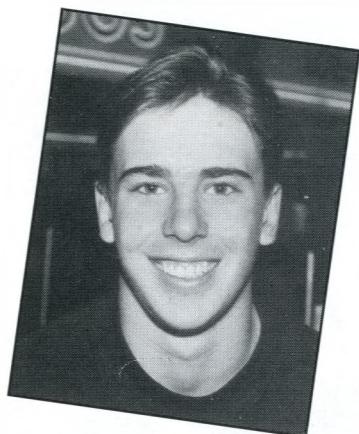
There must be black teachers in white schools. Non-racialism must not only be preached. It must be practised! However, black teachers might have a problem getting jobs in white schools because of the poor education they have received.

**Nicholas Ghelaskis, 16**

A good teacher is a good teacher! The colour of a teacher's skin does not mean that you are getting a better or worse education. There are good, hardworking black teachers out there. I wish they were part of our teaching staff. We can't talk about non-racialism but keep black teachers out of our schools. We must practise non-racialism in every part of our lives.

**Brad Broski, 16**

I think the skin colour of teachers is not important. The important things about teachers are their qualifications, their dedication and their efficiency.

**Lauren Ghelaskis, 13**

I think black teachers can teach in our schools if they are qualified and if they can teach properly. I think with the changes happening in our country, it is very important to create a truly non-racial environment. People must also realise that non-racialism is not a matter of choice, it is a must! South Africa will not progress if we are segregated.



This does not mean there are no good black teachers. White schools must not use this as an excuse to exclude black teachers from their schools.



Sean with some of the tools of his trade.

Talking to Sean Fredericks of Heathfield, Cape Town is great fun. Bright red balls pop out of his mouth, money appears from an invisible purse, a silk handkerchief produces an apple. You don't know what to expect next because Sean is a magician.

'Three years ago, an American magician performed at our school,' says Sean. 'I couldn't believe my eyes - he pulled cards out of the air with his bare hands. I had to find out how he did it.'

When Sean heard about the College of Magic, he just had to go to it. There, every Saturday morning magicians teach different types of magic. 'There are six courses,' explains Sean. 'You begin with basic effects and end with grand, stage illusions.'

Sean's favourite kind of magic is 'close-up' magic. 'This is when you do magic right under the eyes of the audience. There are no stage illusions so you have to do it well,' says Sean.

Sean's most popular act is 'cups and balls'. Red sponge balls disappear from silver cups. Then they jump from one cup to the other. Finally they turn into red roses.

Sean Fredericks - champion magician

All photographs by Anna Zieminski

SEAN FREDERICKS MAGIC MAKER

By Anna Zieminski



'Making magic is hard work,' says Sean. 'I practise for an hour everyday but if there is a competition coming up, I practise all day, everyday. I eat, drink and sleep at my magician's table.'

'But best of all,' Sean's mother adds, 'having to concentrate has helped

Sean's school work. His Maths has improved tremendously since he took up magic.'

Last year Sean won the Junior Close-up Magic competition at the South African Magic Championships. And this year he has been invited to take part in the World Championships in Japan.

In the meantime Sean spends his free time doing what he loves best. 'I love seeing the amazement on people's faces when I do magic,' he says proudly. 'It makes me feel happy to make people laugh and smile.'

If you are interested in learning magic, here are some places you can contact:-

College of Magic,
P O Box 244, Plumstead 7800
Tel: (021) 683-5480

South African Magic
Council Organisation,
P O Box 18969, Hillbrow 2038.
Tel: (011) 648-3591



When you are young, you visit the doctor with a parent. But as you grow older, you start to go to the doctor or clinic on your own. It is important to know what the doctor does and why. In this article we explain what to expect when you go for a check-up.

By Debra Watson

A visit to the doctor



1. Taking a history

First the doctor will want to know what is wrong with you. We call this 'taking a history of the patient'. It is very important that you describe what is wrong as best as you can. Don't tell the doctor that you have a pain in your heart when the pain is really in your stomach!

2. The physical examination

The doctor will then do a physical examination. She will check the following things:

Weight: The doctor will ask if you have suddenly gained or lost weight. She will also check that your weight is right for your height and your age. A sudden weight loss or gain can mean that you are ill.

Temperature: A normal temperature is 36 degrees. If your temperature is above this, you have a fever. You normally get a fever if you have an infection.



Pulse: The doctor will check whether your pulse is slow or fast.

Blood pressure: For your blood to circulate through your body, it needs pressure. If your blood pressure is too high, or too low, it can lead to problems with your heart, lungs or kidneys.

Checking for anaemia: The doctor will check your mouth and your eyes for signs of anaemia. Anaemia is when your blood does not have enough red blood cells. Anaemia can make you feel tired and weak. This happens to many young women when they begin to menstruate.

Your heart: The doctor will listen to your heart to check that it is beating normally. Is it too fast or too slow? Does it have any strange murmurs?



Lungs: Using a stethoscope, the doctor will listen to your chest. She will check that your breathing sounds normal. Any extra sounds can be signs that you have a problem.

TEEN BEAT

AS SEEN ON TV

English

This learning supplement is to be used with the Teenbeat English programmes on SABC from 3 June- 27 June.

See them on CCV Friday 15.15 or NNTV Monday 15.30. Try to watch the TV programmes first and then use the supplement. You'll find lots to read and do!

Seeking help at the library

Zozo's friend thinks that she is pregnant and doesn't know what to do. Zozo offers to help. Last week she read a review of a book called 'Coping with an unplanned pregnancy' by C. Simpson. So she went to the library to find it for her friend.

1 Inside the library I met Denise, the librarian. She was really helpful.



2 First I had to join the library. I filled out a form and showed her my ID document. If I didn't have an ID, my parents or guardian would have had to sign for me.



3 Now how do I find the book? I told Denise the name of the book I was looking for. She directed me to the catalogue. It contains the names of all the books in the library and says where to find them. This catalogue is arranged in alphabetical order according to



the surnames of the author. But if I hadn't known the name of the book, we would have looked for one in the subject catalogue.

4 Denise looked under S. There was a card marked - SIMPSON. The card gave the title of the book. *Coping with an unplanned pregnancy*. On the top right hand corner was a number. Denise explained; 'That's the classification number. It is like a code which shows what the book is about.'



5 Now to find the book! All books about a similar topic are kept on one shelf. You can find them by their classification number. We went to the shelf marked TEENREAD. The whole shelf was full of great books for teenagers. And there was the book that I wanted!

6 Denise stamped the book for me. I had to return it after two weeks.



THIS LAND BELONGS TO ME

The story of native Americans

For thousands of years the native people of America lived across the North American continent. Some lived in settled farming communities, planting crops such as corn, tobacco and cotton. Others got their food from the sea. Some communities lived in settled villages made of mud and stone, others were nomadic hunters who roamed the great, grassy plains in search of buffalo.

European settlers arrive

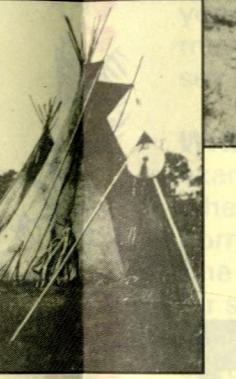
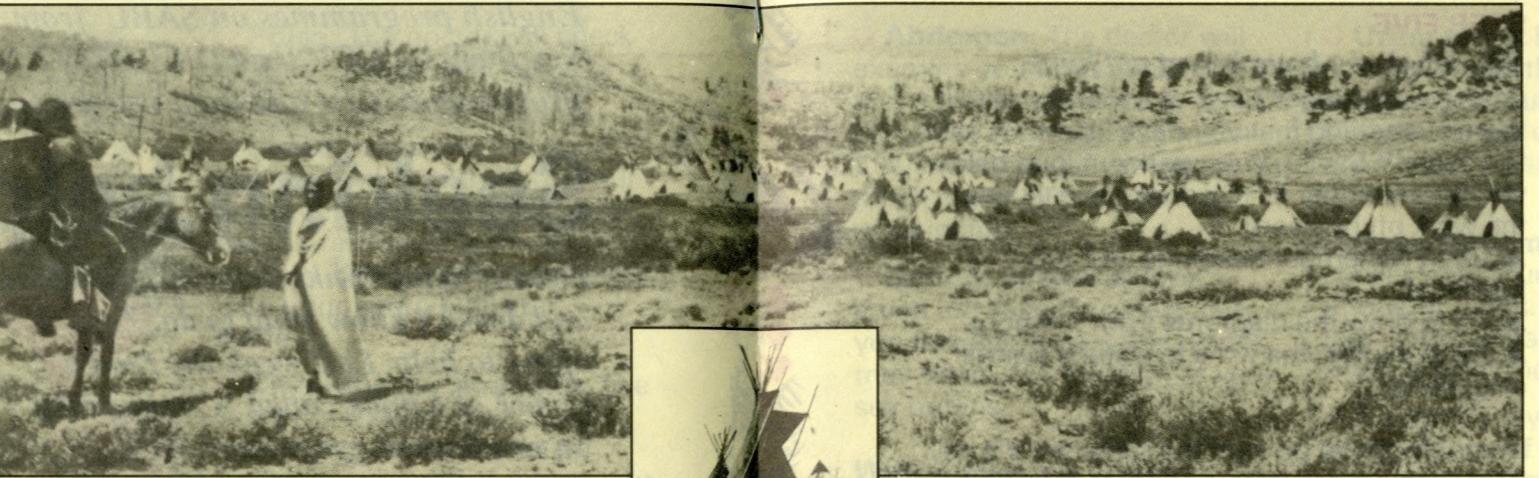
Then in 1492 Christopher Columbus arrived on the shores of America. This was the beginning of the slow destruction of the Indian people and their way of life.

During the 16th century European explorers began to travel further and further inland. They showed little concern for the native Americans who had been living there for thousands of years before them. At first the native Americans welcomed the white settlers. The settlers had many useful goods like guns, horses and fabrics which they traded for animal skins.

After the American War of Independence in the 1770s, settlers began to move west in search of land and gold. As they moved, they claimed Indian hunting grounds for themselves.

In 1839 the government made a law called The Indian Removal Act which gave white people the power to move the Indians off their sacred lands. The government's policy set aside reservations where the native Americans were forced to live apart from the whites.

Over the years many treaties were made between the native Americans and the white settlers. But one by one they were broken. An old Kiowa woman remarked: 'We soon began to notice that each time we made a treaty, we lost a little more land, although



each time we were told the new reservation was to be ours 'forever'. We never fully understood that by 'forever' the white man meant "until we want it for ourselves."

Some communities submitted to reservation life without a struggle. But most did not. They fought bravely to keep their lands but by 1890 the wars were over. The native Americans had lost their land and their way of life. Many communities had been completely destroyed.

The end of freedom. A wire fence on the Pine Ridge reservation in the late 19th century.



In the 1940s the Indian Claims Commission was set up and some native American communities who had lost their land, won it back. Today many native Americans still live in reservations. They scratch out a living as poor farmers or work for bad wages in the cities and on the farms.

Word Game

Find five hidden words from the story. They go up, down, across, and sideways.

Answers: gold, explorers, nomadic, tribes, lost

P S T N O M A D I C
G L M I S P Q X Z L
B E X P L O R E R S
I U P C D Y Z Q L M
L D F C A B C F G K
S U V F D E M N O S
V S T R A A C K L Y
K C R S T L X Y D N
T R I B E S O S T D



‘This is my country and my people’s country. My father lived here and drank water from this river. My mother gathered wood on this land. This country was once covered with buffalo and we had plenty to eat. But now, since the white man has made a road across our land, and has killed off our game, we are hungry and there is nothing for us to eat. ’

Washakie

Understanding Time

When we read about past events, we need to understand the order in which things happened. Here are some tips to help you.

- ▲ Dates show us when something happened, e.g. in 1869, in the 19th century
- ▲ Words like, **after**, **before**, **then**, **when**, show time. These words give us clues about the order in which events took place.
- ▲ Verb tenses can show the sequence of events in the past.

Event 1

PAST

People who had lost their land.

Event 2

won it back **PRESENT**

Both these events happened in the past. But remember:

First event = had lost uses the past perfect tense

Second event = won uses the past simple

A good way to study

By Jackie Hlongwane

How many of you study for a test the night before? Do you study the whole day and night? And then the results come! Does it feel as if you didn't study at all? If you answered YES to any of these questions then read on.

Studying is a skill that you have to learn. In other words, you have to learn how to learn. It is quite simple. Just follow this method.

STEP ONE

Prepare yourself (and the people around you!)

Find a quiet place. If you have a big noisy family, tell them that you are studying. Sit in a comfortable chair. Don't forget your dictionary.

STEP TWO

Get your head ready

Get your mind ready for work. Relax and only think about the topic you are going to study. Forget about your girlfriend or boyfriend for a while.

STEP THREE

Survey the work

Before you start studying, survey all the work that you have to do. To survey means to get a broad, general idea first. Here is how to do it.

- ▲ Read the summary of the chapter or section (if there is one).
- ▲ Read the headings and sub-headings. This helps you to see what and how much you have to learn. Also look out for:
 - ▲ words in **bold** print
 - ▲ underlined words
- ▲ Skim through the chapter quickly. Read the first and last paragraphs and the first sentence of each paragraph.
- ▲ Ask yourself questions about what you are going to study. Turn the headings and sub-headings into questions. Use Who? What? Where? When? Why? How? to make questions.

This learning supplement is developed by **BEAT** magazine and sponsored by **cna**

STEP FOUR

Read the text carefully

- ▲ Read slowly and carefully.
- ▲ Look for the answers to your questions. Write down the answers when you find them. This will help you to concentrate.

STEP FIVE

Say what you have learnt out loud

Grab your younger sister or a friend and tell them everything that you have learnt. Or talk to yourself! Saying your work out loud helps you to remember it. You don't have to learn the work off by heart!

- ▲ Try to remember headings and sub-headings.
- ▲ Try to draw the diagrams from memory.
- ▲ Try to explain the work to a study-partner or a friend.

Do not forget to go over the same work a day later, then a week later. And try to start from the first day of the school year. If you haven't started - what are you waiting for? Good luck!

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80/08 ADACTIVE

cna

First with the goodness

the doctor

• **Abdomen:** The doctor will examine your abdomen to see that it is normal. A bloated (swollen) abdomen can mean that your body is holding too much water or that you are constipated.

• **Genital examinations:** If you are sexually active and you have problems, the doctor may do an examination of your sex organs.

With males, the doctor examines the testes to see whether they are bigger than normal and in the right place. She will also check your penis for signs of infection like pus, ulcers or a discharge. She will check the glands in your crotch to see if they are swollen. Swollen glands are a sign of infection.

With girls, the doctor will check your vagina and vulva. If there are problems, she might do an internal examination. To do this, she will place a speculum (a metal instrument) in your vagina. She does this so that she can see if you have a discharge or rash. The doctor will also examine your breasts for signs of lumps or breast secretions.

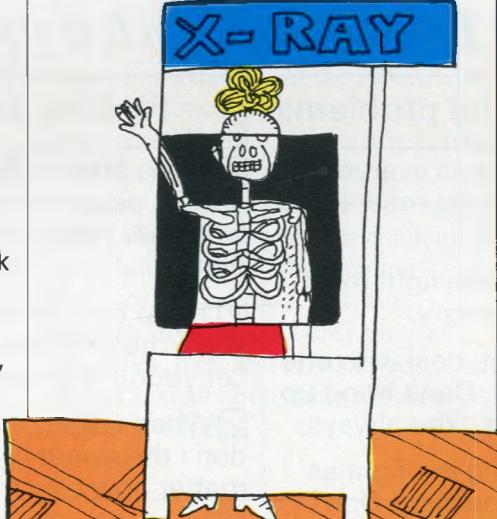
3. Assessment

When the doctor has finished her examination, she will make an assessment. She might send you for tests to make a better diagnosis of your illness. Here are some tests that doctors do regularly.

• **Urine tests:** First you have to urinate in a bottle. Then the doctor tests your urine for signs of sugar, blood or protein. These are signs of infections or diabetes.

• **Peak flow meter:** This checks how much air you take into your lungs. If your intake is low, it may mean that you have asthma or bronchitis.

• **X-rays:** X-rays are like photographs of your bones and internal organs. They are usually used to check for broken bones or problems with your organs.



4. The diagnosis:

When the doctor has the results of the tests, she will make a diagnosis. She will also give you treatment. This may be medicine or she might tell you to change your diet or the way you live.

If the doctor decides she cannot help you, she will refer you to a specialist doctor for expert advice. ▶

YOUR RIGHTS AS A PATIENT

• PRIVACY

Make sure that you see your doctor alone.

• CONFIDENTIALITY

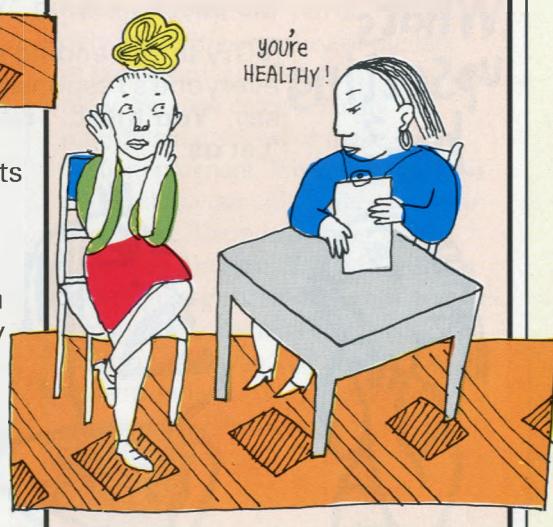
The doctor may not discuss your illness with any one except other health workers who are treating you.

• INFORMATION

The doctor must explain what is wrong with you in language that you can understand.

• A SECOND OPINION

If you are unhappy with your doctor's diagnosis, you have a right to a second opinion. Before you have any major operation (except if it is an emergency), get a second opinion from another doctor.



AGREEING ON THE PROBLEM



Fights often start because people want different things or see problems in different ways. When we fight, it helps to agree on what the problem really is. Then we can find answers which everyone will agree with.



What's upsetting her?



Agreeing on the problem:

- Try to see a fight as everyone's problem, so everyone must try to stop it.
- Each person in the fight must say why they are angry.
- To stop the fight, deal with one problem at a time. Don't bring up the past by saying, 'You always..'
- Try to see ending the fight as everyone's responsibility. Don't say, 'You must..', rather say 'Let us..'

Finding answers:

- If you attack the problem and not the people you are fighting with, you will soon end your fight.
- Try to find as many ways to solve the problem as you can. Let your imagination go.
- When talking about your fight, don't throw out any ideas, no matter how silly they may seem.
- Talk about every way you might reach agreement. Be ready to change your ideas for peace.





Need advice and there's no one to ask? Pebetse and Aubrey, youth workers for the Planned Parenthood Association, answer your questions.



Write to Pebetse and Aubrey, c/o Upbeat, P O Box 11350, Johannesburg 2000. If you prefer to write in your home language, please do so.

Gays and Lesbians

Gays and lesbians?

Dear Aubrey

I just want to know about certain people I see in our community. There are some boys who act like girls and who move about with girls all the time. There are also girls who behave like boys. They too, spend lots of their time with boys. Are these people the gays and lesbians people talk about? If your answer is yes, can they fall in love with people of the opposite sex?

Confused, Phiritona

Dear Confused

It is difficult to say whether the people you write about are gays or lesbians. Some boys or girls prefer friends of the opposite sex. This does not mean that they are gays or lesbians. Our society has made us believe that boys can only be friends with boys and girls with girls. Gays and lesbians love people of the same sex. But there are people who love both men and women. These people are called bisexuals.

Aubrey

Unprotected sex

Dear Pebetse

Thanks for working with Upbeat. I have a problem. I have a girlfriend and we have sex with no protection. I am worried about this. I don't want her to fall pregnant because we are both still at school. I am also not ready to marry. Please advise me!

R M Daselamani

Dear R M

You are right to worry. You must go to your nearest family planning clinic or doctor immediately. At the family planning clinic they will tell you about contraception. If you are scared to go to clinics, you must use a condom whenever you have sex with your girlfriend. You can get condoms free of charge at family planning clinics or you can buy them at a chemist. Condoms not only prevent pregnancy, they also protect you against sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS.

Pebetse

Too shy

Dear Pebetse

I am guy of 20 years old. I am a very shy person. I am even shy of my brothers. I can only talk to my sisters. Some people say I am sly (ek is skelm). I am dead scared of proposing love to ladies. My friends told me to smoke and drink beer. They said that will chase my shyness away. One day I drank beer. I found it easy to

propose love because I was drunk. But the problem is that I don't want to drink beer. Now I have fallen in love with a certain lady but I am too shy to speak to her. I am worried about my life. How can I solve this problem?

Ntsotso, Ikhutseng Location

Dear Ntsotso

Drinking is not the answer to your problems. Don't take your friends' advice! Drinking makes you feel good for a short time. Later you feel bad. There are many guys like you who are scared of proposing love. They are frightened that they will be turned down. If someone turns you down, it does not mean you are a failure. It simply means you are not the right person for them. But it sounds like you need to work on your self-confidence. Write down what you like about yourself. If you learn to like yourself, you will find that your shyness will disappear.

Pebetse

Lover boy

Dear Aubrey

I am a guy of 19 years old. I am loved by many girls. My problem is that I cannot satisfy them sexually and I don't get satisfaction. I think it is because my foreskin is not cut. People say I must go to a hospital to have it removed. Please tell me what to do?

Charlie, Stilfontein

Dear Charlie

You seem to be confused. It is not possible to be loved or to love many people like you say you do. You are only satisfying your lust or the lust of your many girlfriends. This is very risky. You can catch sexually transmitted diseases or make one of them pregnant. We strongly advise you to stop your silly games for your own good. There is nothing wrong with your foreskin. You will still not satisfy your girlfriends even if you are circumcised. Perhaps you need to change the way you think about women and sex. If you value the woman you sleep with, you might enjoy sex more.

Aubrey

LIFE IN THE LOWVELD



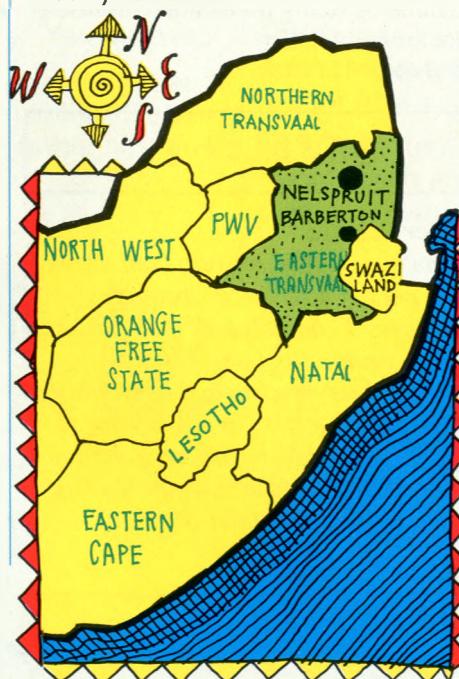
Gail at home with her younger brother, Khaya.

Gail Ndebele tells us about her life in the Transvaal Lowveld. She lives in Barbeton. Recently Gail's family made news by fighting racism in their town.

Gail explains what happened. 'My brother started school this year,' says Gail. 'He wanted to go to Barbeton Primary. The school accepted him. Then some AWB parents refused to allow him and some other black kids into the school.'

'Eventually the whole thing ended up in court. The court said the school must accept black children. There was a big fuss. My mother appeared on *Carte Blanche*, on M-Net. But in the end my brother never went to the school. Both my mother and grandmother felt there was too much bad feeling. Now he goes to Nelspruit Primary.'

Gail's family has a history of fighting injustice. 'My grandparents used to live in Jo'burg,' says Gail. 'My uncle was in politics and the police harassed them. My grandparents decided to move here when my uncle went into exile. I'm pleased they moved. I really love the Lowveld.'



Gail's parents took on the AWB when they fought to get their son, Siyabonga, into the local white school.

'My mother is a history teacher at Emjidini High School and my father is a clerk. I have three younger brothers who live at home. But I am a weekly boarder at St Peter's School in Nelspruit. I only go home on week-ends.'

'We are all active in the church. I belong to the youth club. I'm in charge of health and organising trips. We often go mountain climbing. At the moment I'm organising people to talk to us about AIDS and drugs.'

'My grandmother is my most favourite person in the world. She lives in Kangwane where she runs a pre-school. I spend most of my holidays with her. People are very friendly there and everyone knows each other. People have traditions and respect. I like that.'



Barbeton, a small town in the Lowveld.

School

Gail attends a private school because, as she says, 'I started school before blacks were allowed in white schools. My grandmother pushed for me to attend St Peters. I'm very happy here.'

'I live in the school hostel during the week. We all get on and there is no discrimination. We do all the normal subjects plus we have a large computer centre. I only wish the nuns would let us have discos and give us more say in the school rules.'

Gail (centre) with her friends at school.



Barbeton

Barbeton is built at the foot of some big mountains, with Swaziland just on the other side. It is a small town but there are lots of shops. Gail says that Barbeton sometimes stinks of sulphur from the paper mills.

Emjidini, where Gail lives, is Barbeton's township. There are also smaller Indian and Coloured areas. Gail says things are changing. 'We, 'non-whites', now live in each other's areas.'

'There are lots of young people in Emjidini,' says Gail. 'We are lucky to have a stadium. There's also a nice swimming pool and tennis court in the Indian area that we all use.'

'Work is hard to find, so people make their own work. Our neighbours run a shebeen where people can relax. Drinking and dagga are big problems, both amongst the youth and adults. I think there is not enough for people to do here.'

Barbeton is in the Lowveld which has a high rainfall. It is the heart of South Africa's timber industry so there are lots of pine forests. Fruit is also big business and there are gold and coal mines. Nelspruit is the closest, large town. It will be the new provincial capital.

Barbeton's past

Barbeton was built during a gold rush in 1880. It was called the 'Valley of Death' because so many people died of malaria. Some people thought that Barbeton would become the Transvaal's main city. In 1887 the Transvaal's first stock exchange was built there. But after three years, the gold around Barbeton began to run out. Many nearby villages became ghost towns. Today Barbeton is a small town. It serves the needs of the timber industry and the farmers who live around it. ◀

FUN WITH SCIENCE

ENERGY BRAIN TEASERS

Use this worksheet to revise your Science.

Word list: energy, potential, kinetic, electrical, heat, light, chemical, elastic

WHAT ARE THE ENERGY CHANGES?

USE THE WORD LIST WORDS AS OFTEN AS YOU LIKE.

3 The

energy of the catapult is changed to energy

2 The

energy of the girl is changed to energy

4 The

energy of the apple is changed to energy

5 The

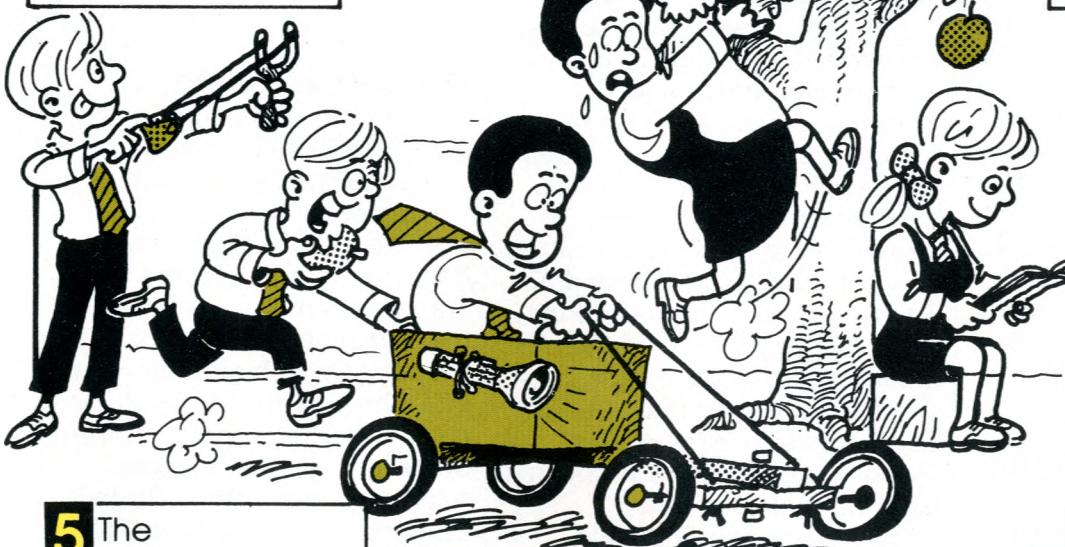
energy of the apple is changed to in the boy

6 The

energy of the boy is changed to energy

7 The

energy of the torch is changed to energy



Another primary science education resource commissioned by and developed in collaboration with



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

PAUL WEBB (Author)
THEO HAWKINS (Illustrator)
HILARY WILSON (Editor)
DEREK POTGIETER (Co-ordinator)

ANSWERS
ARE ON PAGE
36.

YOUNG VOICES

Readers, here's your chance to be creative! Write a poem or a story. Do a drawing or paint a picture. This is your page!

Send your contributions to: Upbeat Voices, P O Box 11350, Johannesburg 2000. All readers whose work is published will receive R15.

All material published is the property of Upbeat. If you wish to use it, please write to us for permission.

FREE

We are prisoners,
Of one kind or another.
We are eager,
To be free one day.
What keeps us going,
From one day to the next?
Hope!
We only hope,
That someday we'll be free.
Free from slavery
Free from hunger
Free - free,
Free to fly away
To the world of happiness.

Nosipho Kota, Port Elizabeth

Advertisement

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New Ground Subscriptions, Freepost JH125, PO Box 32797 Braamfontein 2017, South Africa

Name: _____
School: _____
Department: _____
Address: _____

LOVER FOR LIFE

I dedicate this poem
To the one I loved
And the one I still love
I will never get you out of my
heart.

Even though life is so unfair
We can still love one another.
I know we can no longer
Say 'I love' to each other
But bear in mind,
You'll be my lover for life.

Life has taught us a lesson
That it is not easy to love
someone
If there is somebody against you
They will do everything
To keep you apart until they win!

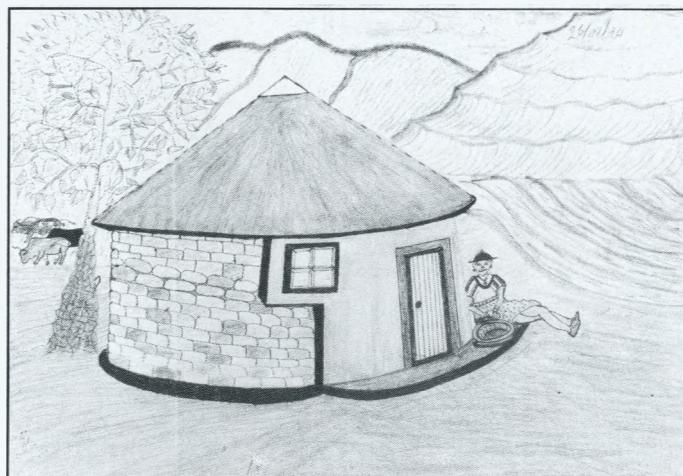
Unfortunately this had to happen
to me
I'm sad we could not see it
beforehand
If we did, we would not be in this
trouble.

Even though you are not my lover
Even though you are not my
friend
I wish I could hold you once again
I will never get you out of my
heart
I will always love you.

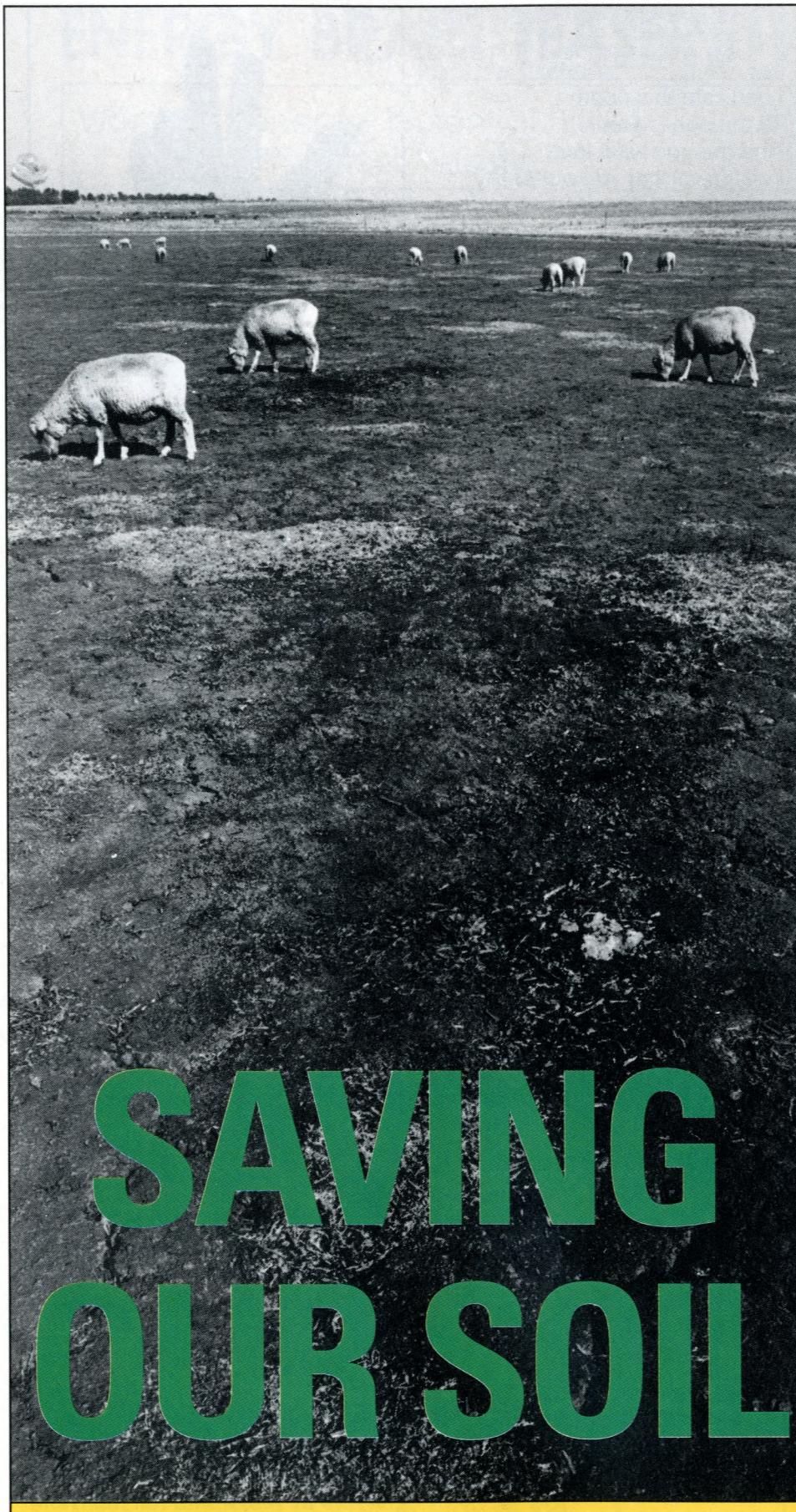
Promise Magwaza, Kwa-Mashu



Drawing by Godfrey Mokoena,
Middelburg



Lesotho by Mokhethu Ratsoanyane



SAVING OUR SOIL

By Patricia Smith

We live on land and we need soil. Without it, we could not grow the food we need to survive. In this article, we look at how our soil is damaged and how we can prevent this.

Top soil - a precious resource

Sand comes from rocks. Heat from the sun cracks and breaks up rocks. Wind and water also wear rocks down until they become sand. Sand is usually found in valleys and on plains - there is little sand on rocky mountain sides.

Sand is held in place by plants. When the plants die, smaller plants and animals, like fungi and bacteria, decompose the plants. They turn plants into humus, giving us top soil which feeds more plants.

Top soil is necessary for all plants to grow. In South Africa we lose a lot of our top soil. This is because our plant cover is thin and because we have heavy rain storms.

Soil run-off

When the plants holding down the soil disappear, the soil blows away in the wind or washes away in the rain.

In most parts of South Africa, the rain beats down. As the rain water gushes into the nearest drain or cuts a path to a river, it carries away the valuable top soil.

Plants that disappear

There are many reasons why plant cover disappears. Farmers may have too many animals on too little land. Or they clear land to plant crops. People also chop trees down because they need fuel to cook. Bad droughts also kill plants because there is no water.



In many rural areas people have chopped down too many trees. They need the wood for fuel.

When plants disappear, we call it *desertification*. The problem of desertification is world wide. In the 1970s the United Nations held a conference to talk about the problem.

People have fought desertification successfully in many parts of the world. In China about 700 000 farmers planted a belt of trees 1500 kilometres long and twelve metres wide! In Burkina Faso and Niger, people are planting green belts around their capital cities.

Chemical pollution

But our soil is affected by other things as well. Factories poison soil by the dumping of toxic (poisonous) waste. When they do this, no plants will grow.

In a place called Copper Basin in the United States of America, there is an area of a hundred square miles which is a total desert. This was caused by a copper smelter built there 100 years ago. The fumes from the smelter destroyed all the trees. Once the trees were gone, the top soil also died.

South Africa has a problem with toxic waste. Mines and other industries use poisonous chemicals. Mines must find ways to get rid of these chemicals in a way that does not damage our environment.

Saving our soil

To save our soil many things need to change in South Africa. Firstly the land needs to be shared out more fairly. Peasant farmers in the homelands cannot look after their soil while they are forced to farm on tiny pieces of land.

Commercial farmers need to be controlled as well. They must not overstock their farms and leave their ploughed lands unplanted. There also needs to be greater control over mines and industries. They must reprocess their chemical waste instead of dumping it. ▶

The dumping of toxic waste is a big problem all over the world.



WHAT CAN WE DO TO HELP?

1 Look after the soil where you live. Plant a garden. Save your vegetable waste and use it to make compost. Leave your old vegetables and peels to rot. It helps if you cover them with soil. When they are rotten, dig them into your garden to make your soil richer.

2 Prevent illegal dumping in your area. In Chloorkop, just outside Johannesburg, residents stopped a chemical waste company from dumping toxic waste in their area. They made such a fuss that now no-one is allowed to dump toxic waste.

3 Work to save our natural resources. Join or organise clean-up operations of rivers and veld near you.

4 Plant or protect trees that are already growing. This is our land and we need to look after it!

COMPETITION TIME

Five schools can win an ecological reference library, produced by Share-net. All you have to do is make a class poster, showing ways to save our soil.

Send your entries to
**Upbeat Land Competition,
P O Box 11350,
Johannesburg 2000.**

Closing date: 15 July 1994

YOU AND THE WORLD

CLEANING UP THE MINES

The mines effect the land around them. Mine dumps change landscapes. Dust from the dumps causes air pollution. Mines also create soil erosion problems and silt up rivers.

But things are changing at Sasol's opencast coal mines, Syferfontein and Wonderwater. Here a team of environmentalists are trying to prevent some of the problems that mines can cause. They looked for ways to avoid these problems before mining started.

As they dig the mines, they save the top soil. They use some of this to cover dumps. Once the dumps are covered, they plant grass to stop the top soil and mine dust from blowing or being washed away. Sasol Coal together with the Chamber of Mines, has planted a mixture of grasses on the first of the dumps at both mines.

After the miners have finished mining one section, they fill it up. Then they cover it with top soil, so that plants will grow over the mined section. Then they start mining in a new place.

To control erosion on the land, the mines flatten slopes to limit run-off. They also plan to build dams and canals to control rain water.

At Syferfontein, a weed called Sesbania - is a big problem. Sasol have put snout nose beetles on these plants to destroy them.

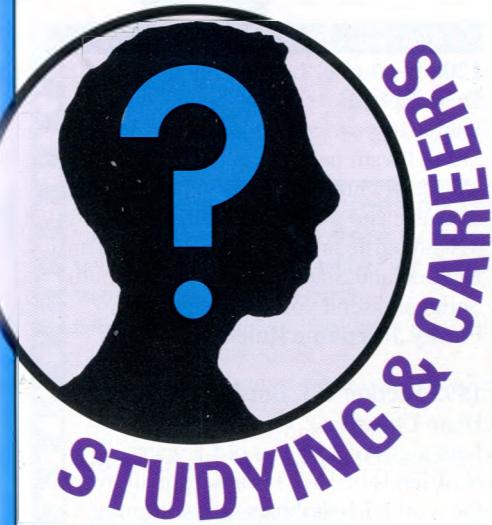
Sasol are also protecting the rivers. At Syferfontein they changed the course of a stream so that the mine will not affect the river. Once they have finished mining, they will let the stream run on its original path.

As part of their environment programme, Sasol have stocked the Tweedraai Dam with fish - 3 000 black bass and 5 000 vlei kurper. They are also using trees to protect the soil. So far they have planted 1 300 trees in the area.

Johan de Vos, the mine manager of Syferfontein says, 'In rehabilitating mined areas, we want to produce land with enough vegetation on it to support grazing herds. We want the veld to return to the same state it was in, before we started mining.' ◀

Sasol's grassed mine dumps stop the top soil from being washed away.

ADVICE



Problems with studying and careers? You are not alone.

Write to us at:



Bursary to study Music

Dear Upbeat

I am a boy of 20. I am doing Std 10 at Kranskop High School. I am studying the following subjects:- Maths, Biology, Agriculture, English, Zulu and Afrikaans. I passed Std 9 with a D symbol. I wish to go to university to study music. Please can you tell me where I can get a bursary?

Master Music, Kranskop

Dear Master Music

You do not say if you play a musical instrument. To be accepted at a university to study music, you must be able to play at least one musical instrument. There is only one place that offers bursaries for music. You can write to them at:- The Cultural Officer, SAMRO, Undergraduate Bursary for Music Study in Southern Africa, P O Box 9292, Johannesburg 2000. The closing date for their bursary applications is 1 January 1995. You must make sure that you write to them long before this date. You can also apply for a bursary from the university at which you want to study.

Editors

Career advice

Dear Upbeat

I am a student in Std 8. I want to know what I can do with the following subjects:- English, Afrikaans, Home Economics, Business Economics, Typing and Shorthand.

Phindile Mahlangu, Kwa-Xuma

Dear Phindile

It is very difficult to advise you as you do not tell us what interests you. From your subjects, you should think about becoming a secretary when you finish school. But you can go for career counselling at:- The Careers Centre, Old Potch Rd, Diepkloof (near the Funda Centre) Tel: (011) 938-1439. For other readers who cannot get to the Career Centre, the Education Information Centre offers a career advice service through the post. When you write to them, please say what subjects you are doing at school and what you would like to do when you leave school. Their address is: EIC, P O Box 62270, Marshalltown 2107.

Editors

Mechanical Engineering

Dear Upbeat

I am in Std 10. I want to study mechanical engineering. Please send me more information about the course and the addresses of companies offering bursaries.

S O Mabula, Mabopane

Dear S O Mabula

You can study mechanical engineering at one of these universities:- Cape Town, Durban-Westville, Natal, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Rand Afrikaans, Stellenbosch and Wits. The course takes four years. During that time you will learn about designing machines and engines used in industry. When you write to these universities, you can ask about bursaries at the same time. To find out more, you can write to: Institution of Certificated Mechanical and Electrical Engineers of SA, P O Box 93480, Yeoville 2143.

Here are the addresses of the universities closest to you:-

University of the Witwatersrand, Jan Smuts Ave, Johannesburg 2001 (English)

University of Pretoria, Brooklyn, Pretoria 0181 (Afrikaans)

Editors.

Music centres

Dear Upbeat

I am a girl of 13. I love music and I play the recorder. Next year I will be leaving my school. I want to know where I can study music.

Mary-ann, Eldorado Park

Dear Mary-ann

The Transvaal Education Department runs music centres at some of their schools. At the moment these music centres are open to students at TED schools only. But I am sure once we have one education department, they must make space for students from other schools. You can write to them at: The Johannesburg Symphonic Music Centre, P/Bag XI, Braamfontein 2017. Tel: (011) 642-7373.

Editors

Work as an au pair

Dear Upbeat

My name is Bridget. I am 17 years old. After completing matric, I would like to work as an au pair. Where can I find more information about this?

Bridget Oakes, Umtinto

Dear Bridget

If you would like to work as an au pair, you should write to the following organisation and they will send you the information you need. Au Pair Discover Europe Club, P O Box 190, Table View 7439.

Editors

PENFRIENDS

OVERSEAS

12h Avenue General Frere, 69008, Lyon, France

Dear Upbeat

I read about Upbeat - the magazine for the youth - in Okapi, a French publication. Now I want penfriends from South Africa. I am a girl of 16 years old. My hobbies are playing tennis, listening to African music, cooking and reading literature and science. I will reply to letters written in English or French.

Anne-Christel Stephan

26 rue J.B Bechetoille, 07100 Annonay, France

Dear Upbeat

I am a 20-year-old Moroccan living in France. I want to correspond with guys and girls of any age, throughout the world. I love Africa. My hobbies are painting, listening to blues, jazz, reggae and writing poetry. I speak French, English and Arabic.

Aissaoui Fatiha

45 Rogelaan, 1700 Dilbeek, Belgium

Dear Upbeat

I am a 15-year-old French-speaking girl. I want penfriends from South Africa. I like swimming and drawing pictures. I will reply to letters in English, French or Dutch. Please send your photo!

Sophie Peeraer

AFRICA

P/Bag 13320, Namibia 9000

Dear Upbeat

I want penfriends from anywhere in the world. I am 15 years old and I am doing Grade 10. My hobbies are listening to music, writing letters and dancing. I will reply to letters in English.

Sylvia Mishi Tjipetekara

Stand No.792, 200 Close, Budiriro 1, Harare

Dear Upbeat

I am a boy of 19 years old. I am at college, training to be a motor mechanic. I want penfriends, boys and girls of 17-22 years old from all over the world. My hobbies are playing soccer, watching TV and listening to soul music. I will reply to letters written in English. Please send your photo!

Prince Mdzekenyedzi

P O Box 53, Nambuma, Dowa, Malawi

Dear Upbeat

I am a young boy of 16 years old. I want to correspond with girls and boys of 13-18 years old throughout the world. My

hobbies are playing soccer, watching videos, reading magazines and listening to music. I will reply to letters written in English. Photos are welcome.

Felix Chafuta

TRANSVAAL

Turfloop Township, P O Box 986, Sovenga 0727

Dear Upbeat

I am a boy of 17 years and I am doing Std 8. I want to correspond with boys and girls of 13-17 years. My hobbies are reading, watching soccer, going to church and listening to music. Please write in English, North or South Sotho and send a photo.

Abraham D Modiba

3687 Roodepoort Rd, Dobsonville 1865

Dear Upbeat

I am a 15-year-old girl. I want penfriends. They must be boys or girls of 14-17 years old. My favourite artists are Tevin Campbell, TLC, Kriss Kross and Naughty by Nature. Please send a photo in your first letter!

Maria Mangope

P O Box 89867, Lydenhurst 2106

Dear Upbeat

I am a guy of 20 years old. I want penfriends, boys or girls of any age. My hobbies are reading and listening to the radio, especially Radio Bop and Radio Metro. My favourite artists are Bobby Brown, Prophets of Da City and Shabba Ranks. Please write in English.

Justin Mautla

P O Box 355, Hazyview 1242

Dear Upbeat

I am a boy of 21 years old. I want penfriends from all over the world. They can be boys or girls of 17-19 years old. My hobbies are playing volleyball, reading novels and magazines. I also like meeting people from different countries. Please write in Northern Sotho, Tsonga, Afrikaans or English and send your photo.

Mpho Albert Moeng

P O Box 80, Northam 0360

Dear Upbeat

I am a girl of 15 years old. I am doing Std 8. I want penfriends from South Africa. My hobbies are singing, watching TV, reading and listening to gospel music. Write in English and send a photo please.

Magano Janet

ORANGE FREE STATE

1208 Section C 1, Botshabelo 9781

Dear Upbeat

I am a 16-year-old girl and I am doing Std 8. I want penfriends from all over the world. My hobbies are reading, listening to music and playing netball and tennis. My favourite artists are Baby Face, Toni Braxton and Shai. Please write in South Sotho and send your photo.

Funky Josephine Raleting

1893 Section C 1, Botshabelo 9781

Dear Upbeat

I am a girl of 16 years old. I want penfriends of 16-20 years from all over the world. My hobbies are swimming, playing tennis and listening to music. My favourite artists are Reginah Belle, Toni Braxton and Peabo Bryson. I will reply letters in English or South Sotho.

Manankie Khube

CAPE

4524 N.U. 2, Mdantsane, Ciskei 5219

Dear Upbeat

I am boy of 14 years old. I am doing Std 6 at Ulwazi High School. I want young girls and boys to be my penfriends. My favourite actor is Jean Claude Van Damme and my favourite singers are Kriss Kross, Hammer and Boyz II Men. Please write in English and send your photo.

Thanduxolo Makoyi

36 Adderley Cres, Buffalo Flats, East London 5209

Dear Upbeat

I am a young girl and I want penfriends of 14-20 years old. My hobbies are basically everything. I am a very sociable person. Please write to me in English and send your photo.

J.M. Colby

PENPALS FROM THE USA

If you would like a penpal in the USA, write to Skipping Stones. P O Box 3939, Eugene, OR 97403-0939. Give your name, address, age and say what your interests are.



Notice Board

Teleschool

Don't miss programmes on television that will help you with your school work. This is what CCV has to offer at 3.00pm every week day this month.

6/6 Kap't uit op Afrikaans (Std 9 & 10): Vraagwoerde

7/6 Understanding our world (Geography Std 8): Mapwork 2
Boekrak: Spektrum

8/6 Profit makers (Bus.Ec Std 8): Satisfying human needs
Telequest: Afrikaans

9/6 Science experiments: Potential energy and motion
Maths? No problem (Std 9 & 10): The calculus

10/6 Transaction action (Accountancy Std 8): Equations and transactions
Teenbeat English (Std 9 & 10): Projects and essays

13/6 Kap't uit op Afrikaans (Std 9 & 10): Tye

14/6 Understanding our world (Geography Std 8): Mapwork 3
Bookshelf: Twelfth Night

15/6 Profit makers (Bus.Ec, Std 8): How to start a business 1
Telequest: Maths

9/6 Science experiments: Chemical energy to electrical energy
Maths? No problem (Std 9 & 10): The calculus

10/6 Transaction action (Accountancy Std 8): Discounts
Teenbeat English (Std 9 & 10): ESP study methods

20/6 Kap't uit op Afrikaans (Std 9 & 10): Die voegwoord

21/6 Understanding our world (Geography Std 8): Mapwork 4
Boekrak: Leeukuil 1

22/6 Profit makers (Bus.Ec Std 8): How to start a business 2
Telequest: Business Economics

23/6 Science experiments: Classification: magnetic/non-magnetic material
Maths? No problem (Std 9 & 10): The calculus

24/6 Transaction action (Accountancy Std 8): Dishonoured cheques
Teenbeat English (Std 9 & 10): Africa

27/6 Kap't uit op Afrikaans (Std 9 & 10): Woordorde en sinsbou

28/6 Understanding our world (Geography Std 8): Climatology 1
Bookshelf: Twelfth Night

29/6 Profit makers (Bus.Ec Std 8): Forms of ownership
Telequest: By the way

30/6 Science experiments: Safety precautions with electricity
Maths? No problem (Std 9 & 10): The calculus

1/7 Transaction action (Accountancy Std 8): CRJ 1 & CPJ 1
Teenbeat English (Std 9 & 10): Teacher feature - simple tenses

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ARE YOU A WINNER!?

TURN TO PAGE 36 TO FIND OUT

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CAROLINE FASSIE SAYS,



Upbeat is just great. I think all youth will enjoy it. So subscribe now and don't miss this exciting magazine.

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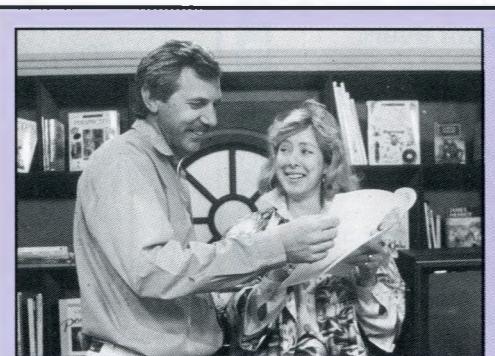
YES/NO

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Making Teenbeat TV

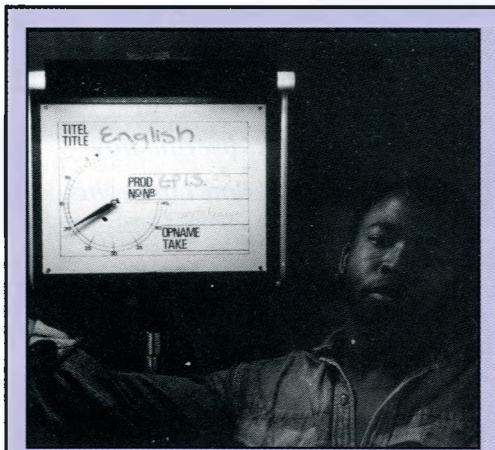
Every week a different Teenbeat English programme is shown on television. Have you ever wondered how TV programmes like this are made? Upbeat went behind the scenes of Teenbeat to find out. This is what we discovered.



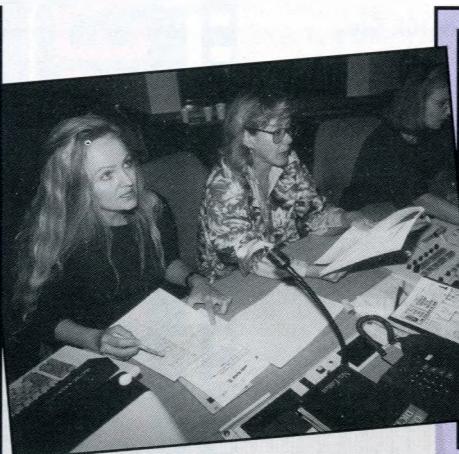
1 The producer, Johan Neethling and the director, Elsa Tulloch get together to discuss the new programme. They decide what each episode will be about. Once they have done this, researchers and writers write all the episodes. When they have seen the scripts, they decide who to hire as actors and technicians. Then they book a studio and shooting begins.



2 Jacqui Mogale, appears in Teenbeat as Zozo. Here, the make-up artist and wardrobe mistress prepares Jacqui for a day in the studio.



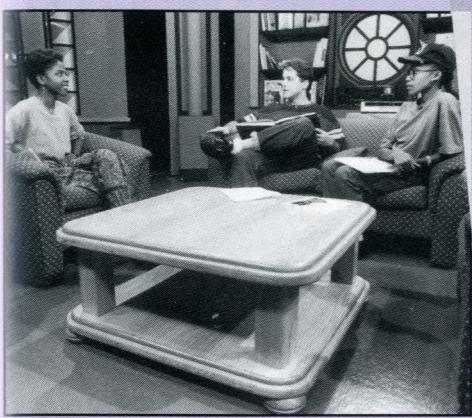
6 They are now ready to shoot. The clapper loader shows the cameraman which episode they are shooting. Later this helps the editor to know the order in which they filmed the episode.



7 Back in the control room, the production assistant tells each cameraman when to start filming. 'Roll, camera one.' 'Roll, camera two.'



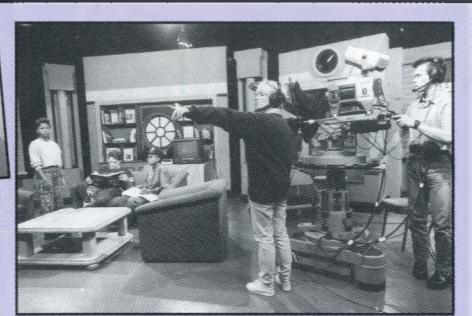
8 Camera one has Alex on screen. The other cameramen are focussed on Jackie and Zozo. The people in the control room want a close-up of Alex.



3 All the actors are ready on the set. Jackie, Zozo and Alex prepare their lines. They rehearse all their moves. The cameramen and soundmen must know what the actors will do. Their cameras must follow the actors once they start filming.



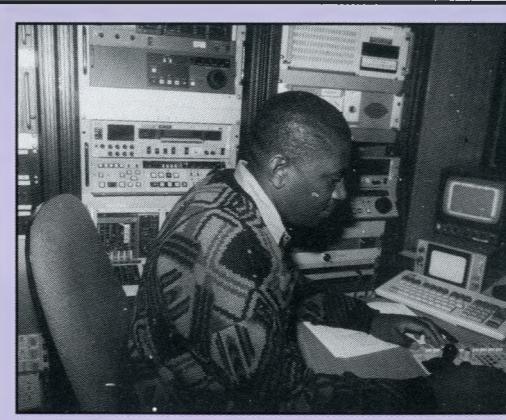
4 Teenbeat is shot in a huge studio. The studio is divided into two rooms. The actors and the cameramen work in the recording studio. The production assistant, the director, the vision mixer and the vision controller sit in the control room. (From left to right in the photograph). The production assistant calls out the shots to the cameraman. The director tells the actors and the cameramen what to do. The vision mixer makes one picture from the three cameras and the vision controller makes sure that the colours of the film are good.



5 In the recording studio, the floor manager tells the cameramen and the actors what the director said. 'Camera one, we want you to follow Zozo's eyes as she looks over there! Zozo, you need to look right to the back of the room, OK,' he says.



9 Back in the control room, the director is satisfied. She says, 'It's a take. Let's get on to the next scene.'



10 The vision controller checks the final pictures to make sure the quality is good.



11 Finally the whole programme is taken to an editor. The editor's job is to put all the good takes together. She also adds the drawings which Teenbeat uses.

Once the programme is finished, it is stored until it is screened on our televisions at home.

All photographs by Cedric Nunn

THE GALAXY ARCADE KIDS

By Burgen Thorne

Free at Last!



Maxine



Teboho

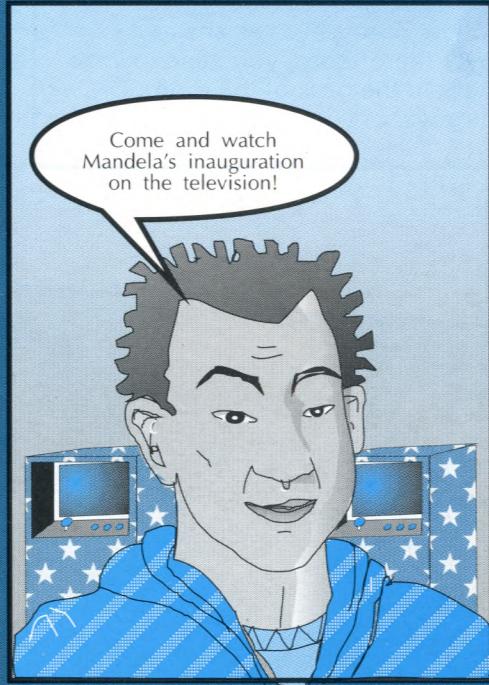


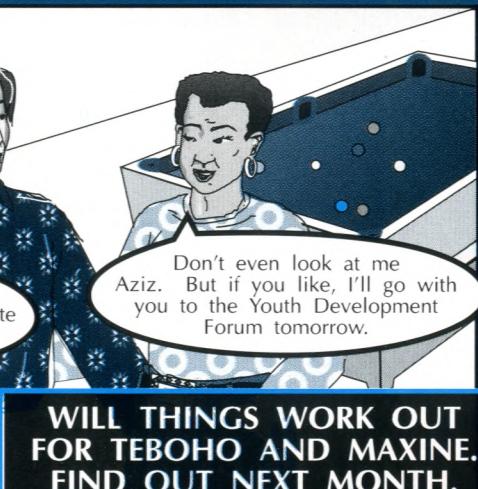
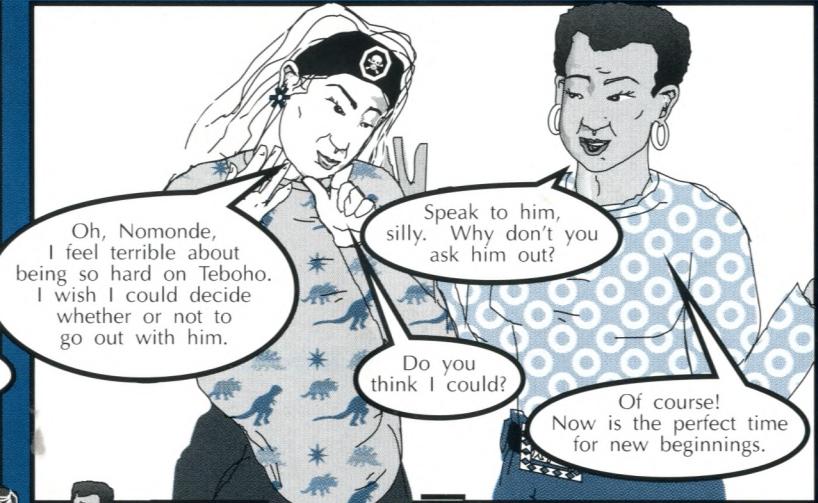
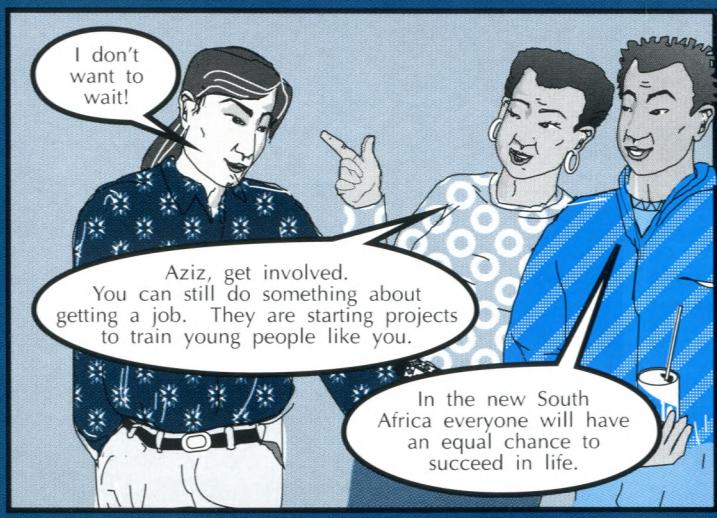
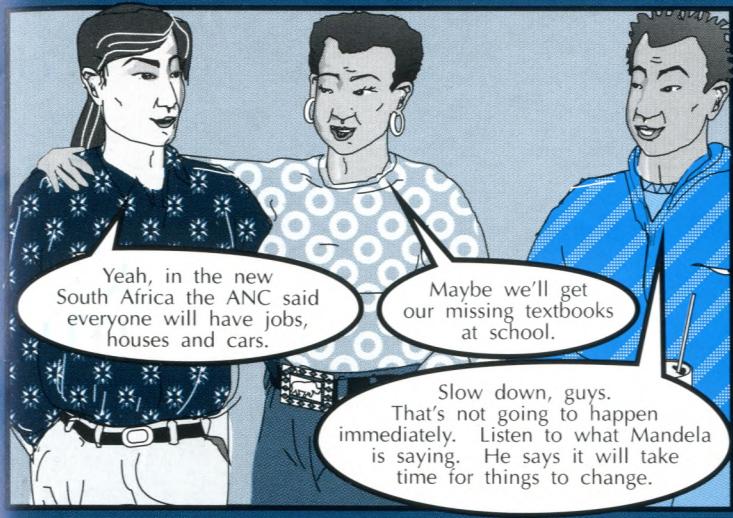
Nomonde



Aziz

The GALAXY ARCADE is the meeting place of four very different young people. AZIZ - (17) is a dreamer. He's new in town and he is looking for a job. MAXINE - (16) is a rebel and a free thinker. She's always ready for a party. NOMONDE - (15) has a strict family but secretly she wants to break free. TEBOHO - (16) works hard & knows where he's going. His weakness - pool!





WILL THINGS WORK OUT FOR TEBOHO AND MAXINE. FIND OUT NEXT MONTH.

WILLIE WORDWORM

DEBATE

White teachers in black schools

to investigate (v) - to find out
to dismiss (n) - to expel

to secure jobs - to make jobs available

reject (v) - a person who is not good enough to perform duties

commission of inquiry - a group of people set up to find the truth about a particular problem

inconvenience (n) - a disturbance

to intimidate (v) - to frighten someone into doing what you want them to do

to relaunch (v) - to begin again

to behave provocatively - to behave in a way that causes conflict

PEOPLE

Sean Fredericks - magic maker

invisible (adj) - something you cannot see

illusions (n) - when you think you see something that does not exist.

tremendously (adv) - greatly

SPORT

exhilarating (adj) - exciting

to tug (v) - to pull very hard

drawback (n) - a disadvantage

to despair (v) - to lose hope

GROWING UP

a visit to a doctor

physical examination - checking the health of someone's body

pulse (n) - the beating of your blood as it is pumped through your body

stethoscope (n) - an instrument used by doctors for listening to the chest

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

MAKING TEENBEAT ENGLISH

producer (n) - the person who organises the making of a film or TV
programme director (n) - the person who controls how the script is translated into a film

researcher (n) - someone who goes out and finds information

scripts (n) - the written words of a film or play

technicians (n) - people who work with machines; the camera; sound and studio people

studio (n) - a work space, a place where a film is made

lines (n) - the words each actor has to say

to shoot (n) - to film

a take (n) - a short section of a programme or film which is filmed at one time

COMPETITION WINNERS

Check if you are a winner in one of the following Upbeat competitions:

Teenbeat Dictionary

competition - The lucky winners are:- Thapelo Seko of Kagiso II; Letta Mtau of Grobersdal; Blessing Mkuize of Hammarsdale and Lerato Phetla of Ga-Rankuwa.

Teenbeat Read Well

competition - These people have won copies of Read Well:- T. Westgate of Cape Town; Kamlesh Gosai of Durban; Sally Phala of Mahwelereng; Roula Krassa of Johannesburg and Jacobeth Msiza of Siyabuswa.

The Health Connection

competition - The following Upbeat readers have won free membership for a year to this gym:-

Joseph Segaudi of Lenasia, Stephen Leshalabe of Mamelodi West and Zwelakhe Tshandu of Pimville.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLE ON PAGE 24

1. The chemical/potential energy of the petrol is changed into kinetic energy.
2. The kinetic energy of the girl is changed to potential energy.
3. The elastic energy of the catapult is changed into kinetic energy.
4. The potential energy of the apple is changed into kinetic energy.
5. The chemical energy of the apple is changed into potential energy in the boy.
6. The potential energy of the boy is changed into kinetic energy.
7. The electrical energy of the torch is changed into light energy.

With thanks to the Primary Science Project. If you want to find out more about their work, write to them at:- P O Box 32198, Braamfontein 2017

Nelson Mandela



**South Africa's first democratically
elected President**

UPBEAT'S TOP TEN SOCCER TEAMS

**Back row (left to right):**

A Mathe, A Sempe, RP Molemela, E Ndlela, Sidwell Maboe, Andries Mxaka, Willem Jackson, A Plaajie, T Dzimbiri, coach, Shepherd Murape,

Middle row (left to right):

Japhet Mparutsa, David Modise, Hendrik Arrles, Johannes Moleko, George April, Francis Raputo, Simon Gopane

Front row (left to right):

Raphael Kawondera, Jan Kotoane, Lucas Skosana, Wilhem Fries, Nathaniel Motlokoa