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UPBEAT

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The youth magazine for all

ISSN 0257-8697



THIS ISSUE

YOUTH FIGHT RACISM

AIDS

GEOGRAPHY

How the wind blows

YOUR VIEWS

Fears for the future

Music
from
Zaire



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UPBEAT No 6. will come out early August.

CORRUPTION IN LEBOWA'S SCHOOLS

Two years ago in Lebowa there were no school textbooks. But between March 1986 and September 1989 the Lebowa Education Department paid out R98 million to book-sellers for books and stationary. So where were the books?

A recent enquiry into the Lebowa Education Department found out that people who worked for the Lebowa Education Department also owned bookshops. These shops received the biggest orders to

supply schools with books.

But the books never got to the schools. When the enquiry did a spot check, they found 300 000 new books lying unused in store-rooms and schools!

MAMA AFRICA SINGS

On 19 April a dream came true for many people in South Africa. Miriam Makeba, the mother of African song, sang to a South African audience for the first time in 31 years. People whistled and cheered as Mama Africa sang old favourites like the 'Click Song' and 'Gauteng'. But the crowd also enjoyed her new numbers like 'Aluta Continua' and 'Welele'.

In between songs Miriam told the audience of her escape from South Africa – how she was driven to the

airport, hidden in the boot of a friend's car. She said that for thirty-one years her heart longed for her home. The worst time was when her mother died and she was unable to attend the funeral.

When the concert ended the crowd did not want Miriam to leave the stage. So she sang 'Mama' with no band to accompany her. People left the concert with the sweet sound of Mama Africa's pure voice ringing in their ears.

AIDS

There is no cure for AIDS. But many students know very little about the killer disease. Recently a survey was done amongst high school students in Cape Town. Only 44% of the students knew how AIDS was spread.

AIDS is everybody's problem. It is spreading through our country very fast. But 95% of students did not care about people with AIDS. Most students said they wouldn't sit in class with someone with AIDS.

How much do you know about AIDS? Read the story on page 12 to find out.



Youth challenge

We talked about building a non-racial South Africa. But so few people get a chance to work together. In the Johannesburg branch of the ANC Youth League, youth are learning to forget about colour. Upbeat spoke to Jabu Dada, Rama Govenden and Kerry Cullinan, all members of the Jo'burg Youth League.

Upbeat: Tell us about your experiences of growing up in South Africa.

Kerry: I grew up in Pietermaritzburg, on a smallholding. There were black people working there. When I was about six or seven, a young black woman asked me if I learned Zulu at school. I said no. She told me that they had to learn Zulu, English and Afrikaans at school. And she said she had to leave school when she was 14 to work. I then became aware of some of the hardships black people have.

Jabu: I grew up in Lamontville, a black township in Durban. My aunt worked in a nearby white suburb. She used to take me to

work with her during the school holidays. That was the first time I saw whites. I saw white kids playing with their toys. Some time after that my grandmother asked me what I wanted to be when I grew up. I said, 'a white person'. She was so angry, she spanked me. She didn't understand that I only wanted to be white because I wanted to live in a nice house and have toys to play with!

Rama: I grew up in an Indian township in Natal, Tongaat. I joined the Tongaat Youth Club when I was 14. We used to go on

picnics to the African townships around us. We met young people and chatted about school and other things. It wasn't political. But I got to know about apartheid.

Upbeat: Tell us about your youth organisation.

Kerry: It was started in 1986 as the Jo'burg Youth Congress. This year it became the ANC Youth League. We do political work to keep youth informed of what's happening. But we also have fun activities like concerts, parties, sports and cultural events.



Jabu Dada.

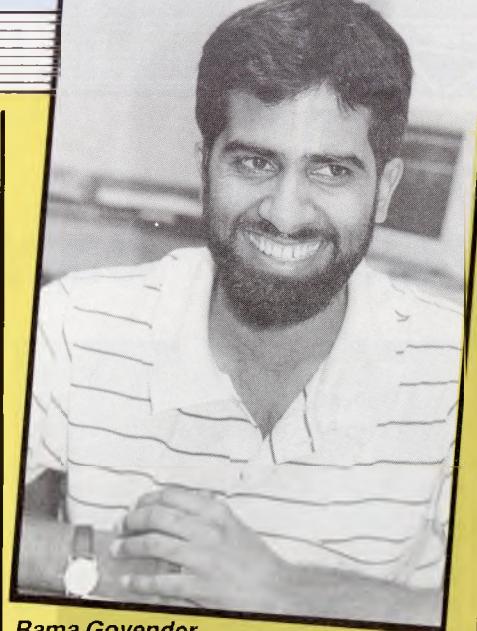


racism

Upbeat: What's it been like working together?

Rama: It has been a very good experience. Johannesburg has been a mixed area for some time now. So we've had a chance to fight non-racialism in a practical way, rather than just talk about it.

Kerry: It has not always been easy. You grow up being prejudiced. White youth came to the meetings thinking that whatever blacks said must be right because they were oppressed. And black youth said



Rama Govender.

that all whites had money and cars. We've tried to move away from such attitudes now. But it takes time.

Jabu: At first we didn't feel free to criticise each other. But we slowly got used to each other. Now we are more open.

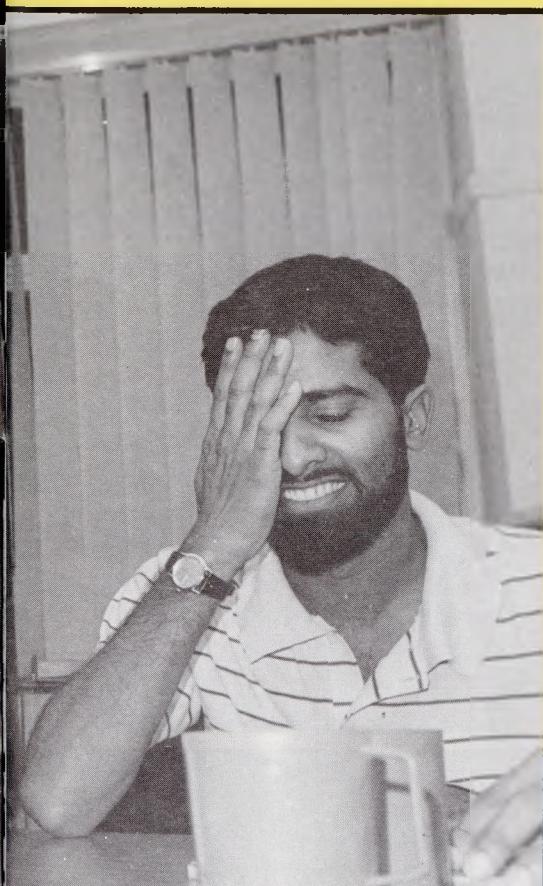
Upbeat: How do you fight racism in your branch of the ANC Youth League?

Jabu: We have educational programmes and workshops. And we have parties and sports matches so that people can mix and get to know each other.

Rama: The problem of racial stereotyping is something that slowly disappears once people get to know each other. At first people used to think that all African comrades are revolutionaries; white comrades are liberal and Indians middle class.

Upbeat: Do you think you've overcome those prejudices?

Rama: Yes, to some extent. But it's difficult to judge. The bad thing is that youth have very racist ideas because they've grown up in a racist society; gone to segregated schools. But racist ideas and practices can be



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challenged and changed. We've seen that young people are always willing to learn and change their ideas.

Kerry: People must learn to see each other as human beings. The differences between us have been made by apartheid. We encourage youth members to go to each other's homes. Learning about how people are brought up and live, leads to a better understanding between people.

Upbeat: What advice would you give to other groups?

Jabu: Be open and honest with each other. When there's a problem, don't be afraid to tackle it. Make it clear that when you criticise a person for something that he's failed to do you're tackling the problem and not the person.

Upbeat: You've worked together for a while now. What have you learnt about each other?

Kerry: Rama cooks lovely curries. **Jabu:** Kerry throws great parties. **Rama:** Jabu can't cook pap. But he's got good music!



Kerry Cullinan.

**Dear Upbeat,**

I think your magazine is a nice book but in one way I find it disappointing. You say that one of your aims is to publish a non-racial magazine. But some articles give me the idea that you see all so-called whites as racists and supporters of apartheid. This is not true. I am 'white' but I don't support apartheid. I think it is wrong and foolish and it harms people. Racism takes away your dignity and national pride. There are a lot of whites who feel this way. So it is sad for me that you see all white people as the enemy.

Anneke Klinnsman, Cape Town

Dear Anneke,

We are sorry to hear that you feel Upbeat is anti-white. We really do not see whites as the enemy. Like you, we hope for a non-racial future for our country. See our article on the Jo'burg youth on page 4. But Upbeat also writes about how people live in our country. And many people's problems are caused by apartheid or racism.

Editors

P.S. The staff of Upbeat are all shapes and colours.

Dear Upbeat,

On 1 March this year, the government withdrew its subsidy of bread. By doing this, the government increased the price of bread. As bread is the food of the poor, the removal of the subsidy is an attack against the poor. This is all part of the government's move towards privatisation and deregulation which has cost many South Africans their jobs. It shows us that apartheid and capitalism are inseparable twins. I call on all South Africans to intensify the struggle for a democratic, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa.

Fana Jiyane, Johannesburg

Dear Upbeat,

I am a member of Azapo in Winterveldt. We have a big problem with the ANC here. At school the ANC uses the slogan, 'One school, one organisation'. And they fight us when we wear Pac or Azapo T-shirts. We have the power to fight back but we do not like to fight other Azanians. We want our leaders, Comrade Phandeleni and Gomolemo Mokae, to meet with the ANC leadership and discuss our problem. Otherwise there will be bloodshed in Winterveldt and Soshanguve.

**Comrade Sibuko Mahamba,
Winterveldt**

Dear Sibuko,

We have passed your letter on to the Azapo office and the ANC Youth League in Johannesburg. The ANC Youth League say that they are very worried. They do not know where the slogan 'One school, one organisation' comes from. They believe that everyone has the right to their own political ideas. Students who belong to different political organisations must work together to make their schools places of democracy and learning.

Dear Upbeat,

When I have my matric I want to be a nurse but I have a problem. I am not doing Mathematics, Physical Science or Biology. I am doing Geography and Biblical Studies. What must I do to become a nurse?

Neliswa Tukwayo, Langa

Dear Neliswa,

We spoke to the Nursing Council about your problem. They say that it is better to study Biology but if you get very good marks in your matric, especially for English, they will accept you for training.

Editors

Dear Upbeat

I am very worried about what is happening in the world around us. I think that the Gulf War is terrible. I think there is no reason for it. I think that Saddam Hussein is a cruel man. But I think that George Bush should not have taken any action against Saddam because many innocent people have died. I hope you will publish my letter so that other people can say what they think about the Gulf War.

Ulrich Gwaxula, Gugulethu

Dear Upbeat,

I want to say something about our parents. I blame them for teenage pregnancies. When a girl starts her periods, the first person she tells is her mother. But all her mother says is, 'Go and wash yourself.' They don't talk to us and tell us to go to the family planning clinic. That is why I blame them. They do not show us the way and they cannot stop us from being in love.

Kholeka Klaas, Gugulethu

Dear Upbeat,

I am writing this letter to correct my brother, Edwin, of Thomas Mofolo High School, in Upbeat No. 1 1991. My friend said he wanted to tell Inkatha that the enemy is not the ANC, UDF, Cosatu, Pac and Azapo. The enemy is Pretoria. But why doesn't he tell all organisations this? Why does he say it is only Inkatha that needs to know this?

I am an ANC member at Thulare Secondary School. At our school the teachers and the students both say that the Zulus don't have any brains and they are killers. I am a Zulu speaker but I am not a killer. At our school, if you speak Zulu, people say, 'Awo! Ke Inkatha'. If they keep on saying that I will join Inkatha because I speak Zulu and I won't change!

Thandy Khumalo

Dear Thandy,

We are sorry to hear about your problems at school. We agree that saying people are Zulu, Indian or Venda or whatever, is not going to bring peace to our country. But joining Inkatha won't help either. How do our readers think we can solve this problem? Write and tell us.

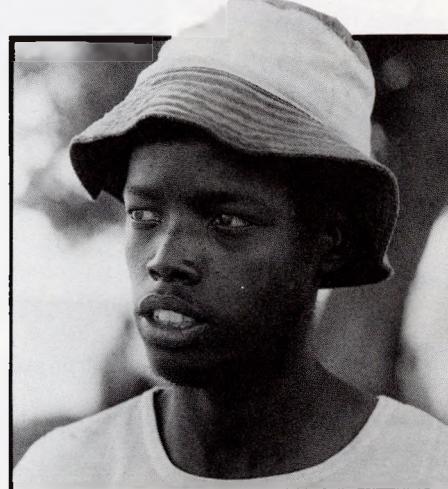
Editors

The new South Africa



Peter Dithareng, 18

I think we'll have some problems because we are not equal. Most whites earn more money than blacks. To live a better life, you need money. So the new government must make sure that people, black and white, are paid the same wages. And there must be jobs for all.



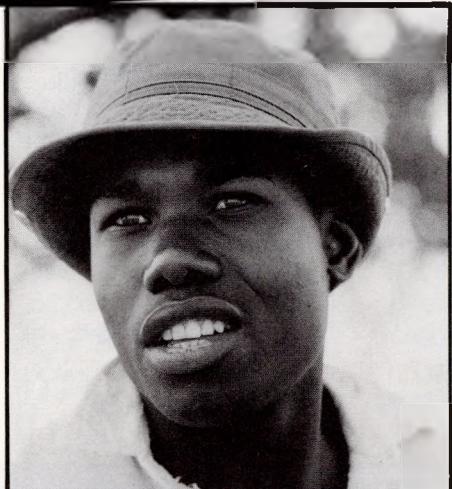
Petrus Molaba, 20

I don't have any fears. I think we are all people and we'll learn to live together. But we must earn the same wages. If a white worker earns more than a black worker, it will cause apartheid.



Anna Eglington, 16

I feel anxious about the change that the new South Africa will have on my life. I don't like violence and I fear that people will think that it is the only way to achieve what they want. I worry about what will happen to us white teenagers and where we will fit into everyone's plans. I'm scared of being forgotten.



Jim Molaba, 21

I'm scared of some white political parties who don't like to live with blacks, like the Witwolwe. They hate blacks and this can cause lots of problems. It will be better if we all unite. I hope the new government won't forget about us, the people living in the rural areas.



Yvette Prinsloo, 16

I fear that the great ideal will disintegrate into dashed hopes, angry people and disorder. It seems that this fragile transition is in clumsy hands. This selfishness will prevent true equality, reconciliation and most of all, compromise in the new South Africa. Then violence, anarchy and intolerance will reign.



Cathy Lane, 16

I fear that when apartheid is scrapped and a fair system of voting is achieved, the black people of this country will not simply forgive the white people. A whole series of mistakes will be repeated and racism will never leave our country.

SOUNDS FROM

ZAIRE

The place is an hotel in Hillbrow, Johannesburg. The stage is too small for the ten-man band and the dance floor is too small for all the people on it.

But no-one cares. Everyone wants to hear and see the men making the music – the band from Zaire, the Lubumbashi Stars. At first they play some gentle, slow sounds they call the 'mumba'.

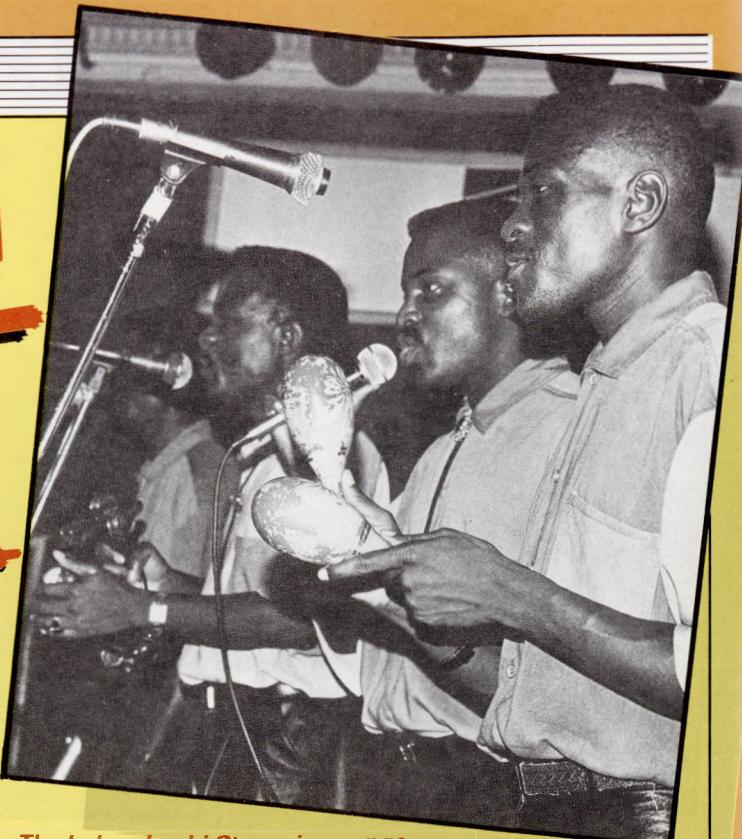
'You can't just start with a one-time jive,' says lead guitarist Marobex Kishwanda. 'You have to start with something that warms people up.'

Next the band breaks into dance music. Vocalist Kabya Mwenda says people in Zaire call this music 'kwasa-kwasa'. 'It is a modern version of our traditional music which we call soukous.'

The Lubumbashi Stars sing in Lingala – the main language of Zaire. They also sing in Swahili and French.

'We sing about love,' says lead singer Dodi Mbala. 'But we are also here to advise people. In one song we sing about a woman who is pleading with her husband. She wants him to stop drinking and come home. She tells him he has a small child. She says he must help the child to go to school. Then the child will help him later.'

The music of the Lubumbashi Stars is fresh and different. But Kishwada says he doesn't think that Zairean music is so different from South African sounds. 'The beat is just the same. The difference is the way we play our guitars. In South Africa the main instrument is the keyboard. But in Zaire we use the lead guitar to make people dance.'



The Lubumbashi Stars sing songs of love and life.

Many people were surprised to see a band from so far away, playing in the middle of Johannesburg. But the Lubumbashi Stars have played with South African musicians for many years and know South African music well.

'We have played with Marcalex, Bayete, Pat Shange, Sipho Mabuse and many more,' says Mwenda. 'And in Zaire, South African music is very popular. Lucky Dube's 'Prisoner' is played in every club and on every radio.'

Everybody wants to buy it.'

The Lubumbashi Stars have come to South Africa to record their music. 'We have played in Zaire, Zambia and Botswana. But none of these countries have good recording studios. So we have come here,' says Kishwada.

The Lubumbashi Stars have given local music lovers something to think about. They have shown us that we are part of the African continent. And that the music of Africa is indeed sweet. ■



The Lubumbashi Stars, playing a slow 'mumba'

Happiness

Happiness is joy
and not a cuddly toy,
It keeps us awake
like the bite of a snake.
Happiness is love
and you can't carry it on a dove.
Happiness is for everyone, old and young.
Abdul Hamid Abdullah

Help the children

We come from the Third World
And do not have enough to eat.
I am very ill
Please help us.

The time of slavery is over
Their descendants walk the world.
Some of them take drugs
Others fight for freedom.

Every day we sing
'God bless Africa'.
Please listen to us, father,
And help us...
Christopher Samuels, Huguenot



For people who hate to kill

Ohoy! brothers and sisters
Let's stand up in a co-operative manner
Let's take action to stop the killings
From Cape Town to Harari
Let's fight this senseless killing,
Turn from bad movements,
Tell our brothers about
Living in harmony.

People draw knives, pangas, deadly weapons
For their brothers and stab them.
They run away once they've spilt blood
They get nothing
Some brothers stand on street corners
and smuggle poor people.
People, we are talking about fraternity
Brothers, stop killing in our ghettos.
Shadrack Hempe



LAGER

I have never seen his mouth closed,
It's always open.
It swallows all people's money,
Those who are after him.

Families are dying of hunger,
Their heads lose all they have
While they are hunting him.
He is the beer, he is the lager.

Watch out! Children have left schools
because of the lion.
Their futures are doomed
because of lager
He's the beer, he's the lager.
Stephen Nke, Thethi High School

My tongue

What a little muscle you are,
But what an amazing design
You form all spoken sounds
And give us the gift of taste.

Just a skip from you
Tells the story,
Hot or cold,
Salt or sweet,
You make eating a pleasure.

Sometimes though,
You lead me into trouble.
Stop me from abusive speech,
Train me to talk with love.
Matthews X. Mkhulisi

Think about him

The school bell rings
Children run to school
But the boy remains
Outside of the school.

Poor parents at home,
Working hard to keep their son.
They want to see him,
High class in the future.
They try to feed him every day.
They try to give him everything.

But the poor boy does not see
That they care for him.
He just sits under the trees
And smokes during school periods.
Peter Mangena, Shilubane

Send your poems, drawings
and stories with your name,
age and address, to:

Upbeat, P.O. Box 11350,
Johannesburg 2000

*All readers whose
work is published
here win*

R15

Nationalisation

a way

to spread

wealth?

Many people are hoping for a better life in the new South Africa. But the key to a better life is more money – more money at the end of the week and better social services, like schools, houses and hospitals.

The big question is where will all the money come from? One answer is to nationalise all the factories, mines and shops. But what does that mean? Let's start by looking at how our economy works now.

Who owns the factories and mines?

When people start factories, they use their money – capital – to buy machines and materials and to pay their workers. Factory owners make money by making things and selling them. They sell their goods for more money than it costs them to make the goods. We call this extra money their *profit*.

Sometimes people start a very big factory or a mine and they do not have enough capital. Then they sell shares in the business. This means that lots of people own the business. We call these people the *shareholders*. At the end of every year, the shareholders get a share of the profits. Often businesses buy shares. So you get companies that own other businesses – like the South African Breweries who own the OK Bazaars.

Profits and wages

Factories and mines, in fact, all other businesses, are run to make money for the owner or shareholders. And so workers are often not treated well. Owners try to keep down the money they pay out. The more money they pay out, the less their profits are. Working conditions are often dangerous and wages are low.

Money for social services

The government gets money to pay for social services from taxes. We all pay sales tax when we buy things. Your parents also pay taxes on their wages and businesses pay tax on their profits. This money goes to the government.

The government is supposed to use all this money to provide social services for the people of our country. But we all know that there are not enough schools, hospitals, houses, tarred roads and other things we need to live properly.

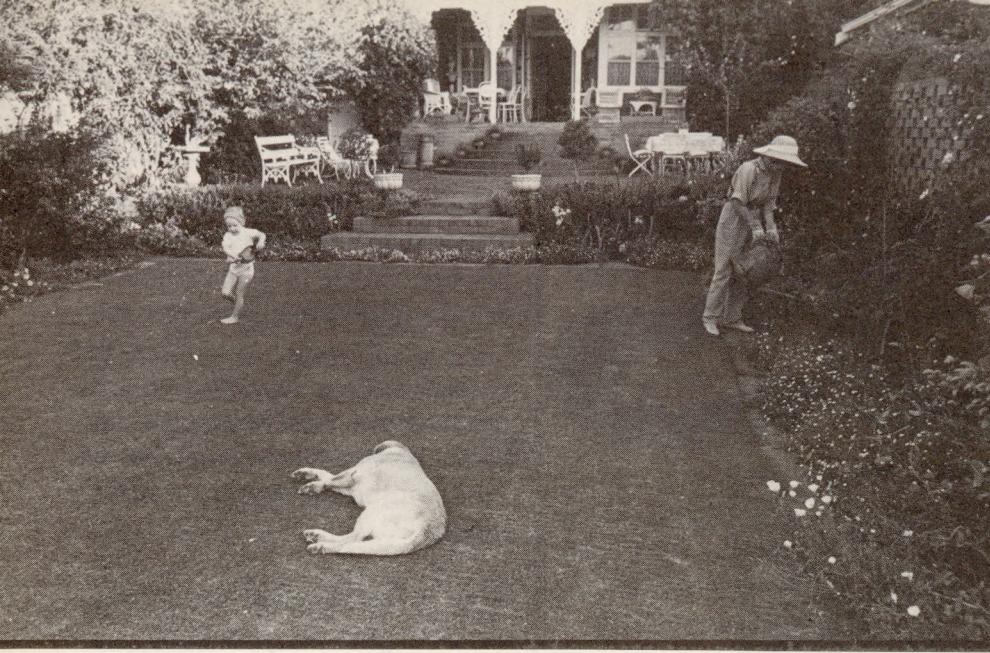
How will nationalisation help?

Some people say that if the government owns all the factories, mines and other businesses, it will help people in two ways. Firstly, workers will have a greater say in how the factories are run and they will get more money.



Some people say that nationalisation will bring





the way these two families live closer together.

Secondly, the government will also get more money – they will not just get tax money, they will get the profits as well. This means that the government will have more money to spend on the people and services will be better.

The government will also control prices and what is produced. This means that money will not be wasted with different factories making the same products and competing with each other to sell them.

Problems with nationalisation

But many people have problems with nationalisation. One view is that when factories are nationalised, there is no democracy. With nationalisation, people in powerful positions get more powerful. They start to look after themselves. This is what happened in Eastern Europe.

In Eastern Europe and Russia, the governments did not spend enough money on their factories. So today their machines are old, dangerous and inefficient. Workers are badly paid and people have to stand in long queues for hours to buy simple things like bread.

Another view is that free enterprise is the only way to have a healthy economy. For an economy to grow, people must compete. Competition makes people produce more and better

goods. This gives shoppers a greater choice and factory owners make more money.

Let's see what different people and organisations think about the economy and nationalisation.

Points of View

'We, in Cosatu, feel that because of apartheid there is a small group of very rich people in South Africa. Most people are very poor. We hope that a new government in South Africa will do something to change this. Cosatu thinks that nationalisation is one way to do this. But we are not saying that all factories must be nationalised. At the moment workers in Cosatu are still talking about different types of ownership and how to share the wealth of South Africa more fairly.'

Tony Ruiters, Cosatu

'I believe that the job of the government is to make sure the economy grows. The government must also protect its citizens. But the government cannot be the owner of all factories, the employer of all workers and still look after the interests of workers and shoppers. Workers must be free to organise and join unions to protect themselves. And consumers must be free to choose from a number of different goods. This is how we will build a strong economy in South Africa.'

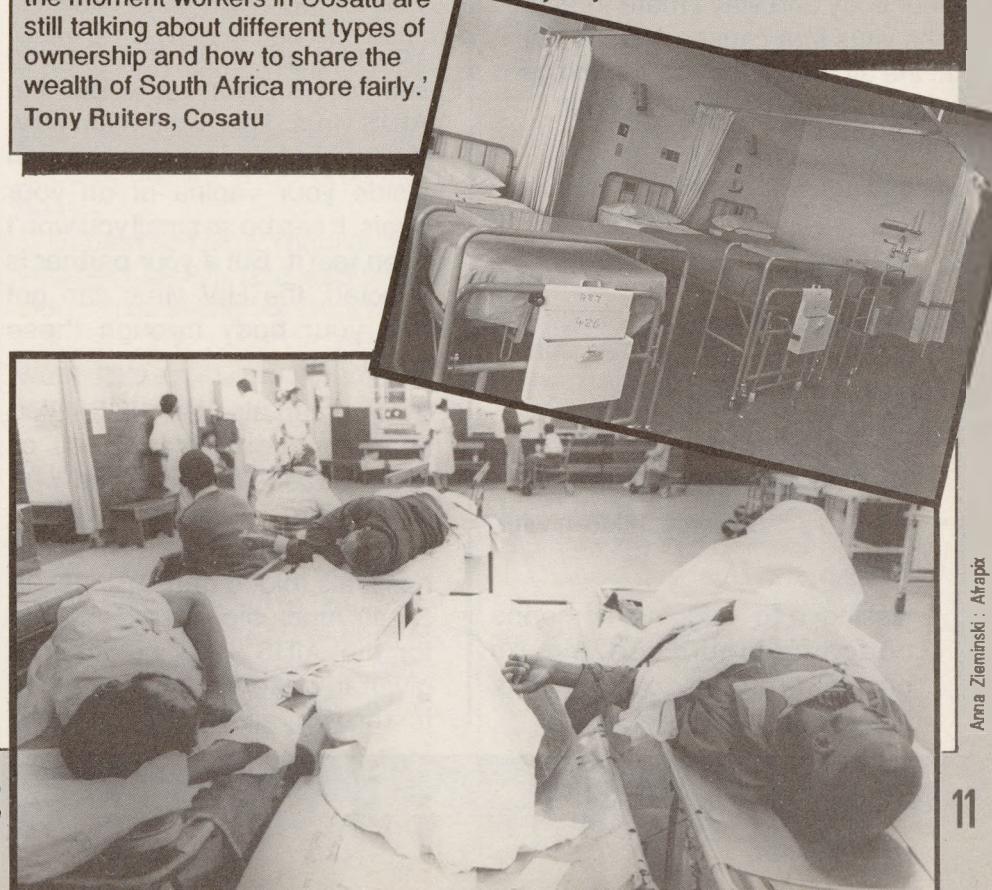
Bobby Godsell, Anglo-American Corporation.

'In terms of our programme, we believe that there must be nationalisation. In fact we will not only nationalise all industry, but we will socialise the means of production too. Nationalisation alone will only help to make a small group rich. It does not ensure that the masses's lives will improve.'

Azapo

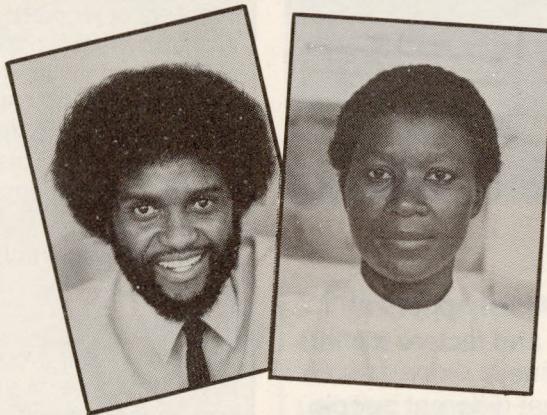
'The discussion about nationalisation must take into account the ANC's commitment to a mixed economy. In such a system there will be a role for state, private sector, co-operatives and small family-owned businesses.'

Mayibuye – ANC Journal



Patients queue to be treated in the townships, while beds stand empty in a 'white' hospital.

AIDS



AIDS is a sickness that spreads mainly through sex. People throughout the world are dying from AIDS. Now the AIDS sickness is spreading through our country very fast. We must all learn how to stop it. We're going to tell you what AIDS is, how you get it, how you don't get it and how to protect yourself and others.

What is AIDS?

AIDS is caused by a germ called the 'HIV' virus. For you to get AIDS, the virus has to get into your blood. This virus then infects your body and stays there forever. The virus that causes AIDS is not in the air, and it isn't on the things people touch. So you can't get AIDS from:

- food
- flies
- toilet seats
- crowded buses.

You can't catch AIDS from:

- holding hands
- touching people with AIDS
- going to school with children with AIDS
- kissing and hugging someone coughing and sneezing on people. (You may catch a cold, but you won't give get AIDS!)

How the AIDS virus is spread?

We can all get AIDS and we can all pass it on. The virus doesn't discriminate!

- You can get AIDS from having sex with someone who has the AIDS virus. This is the main way. You might have a cut in the skin inside your vagina or on your penis. It can be so small you won't even feel it. But if your partner is infected, the HIV virus can get into your body through these small cuts.
- But you can also get AIDS if you share syringes (injections) or razor blades with someone who has the virus. People used to get AIDS when they received blood in hospitals (blood transfusions). In South Africa blood is now tested for the AIDS virus before it is given to patients. Infected blood is thrown away. But in poor

countries hospitals don't have money to test their blood.

- Some babies are born with AIDS or the HIV virus. They have got infected from the virus in their mothers' blood. The infection was passed on while the baby was in the mother's womb or during birth.

What does the HIV virus do?

The virus gets into your body through your blood. Then it starts to kill your body's T cells. T cells protect your body against diseases. But they can't destroy the AIDS virus. At this stage you have not yet got AIDS. But you have the HIV virus. This virus is very dangerous. You don't always know that it is there and you may look fit and healthy. But when you have sex, you can pass the virus on to other people. They won't know you have the virus. Neither will you and so the disease will spread.

You don't get infected with the virus one week and die of AIDS the next. The virus can take a long time to kill all your T cells. But after maybe 5 or 10 years a person with the HIV virus may start to get sick. The body can no longer protect itself against diseases like TB or cancer. Most people who have the AIDS virus develop AIDS eventually. AIDS is the collection of illnesses that someone who has the HIV virus gets.

People with AIDS can get very thin, have swollen glands, bad lung infections, diarrhoea that does not stop or they can get cancer. People with AIDS die. There is no cure or medicine for it. AIDS is making everyone think hard about sex. So must you! You must learn how to protect yourself. Here's how!

How to be safe

- Wait until you are older to have sex. It is fine to wait. You don't

have to sleep with someone to have a good time. Wait, rather than take a chance with your life. Remember it is your right to say no!

- Sex is best when you have a lasting and trusting relationship. Some people say that sex should be kept for marriage.
- If you have sex, keep to the same partner. The more sexual partners you have, the greater your risk.
- Always use a condom if you or your partner have other sexual partners. You can't always know for sure who has the virus and who doesn't. The only way to know for sure is to have a special blood test. If you are worried, contact an AIDS advice centre.
- Don't shoot up drugs. AIDS makes it even more dangerous to inject yourself with drugs. The virus easily spreads through dirty needles. Get help, if you have a drug problem.

• Learn about AIDS and tell your friends. Talk to your boyfriend or girlfriend about condoms and how to prevent AIDS. If you can't talk to each other about preventing AIDS, then you don't know each other well enough to have sex.

Nobody knows for sure where the AIDS virus comes from. Many people blame others for this terrible disease. Some whites think blacks are to blame. There are blacks who think whites are to blame.

AIDS is nobody's fault. And we must all work together to stop it spreading. You can have the AIDS virus in your body and still look healthy. So you can't tell that someone has the virus by just looking at them. The only way to know for sure is to have a special blood test.

PTO



Lynne Sass taught with me at a high school in Mitchells Plain for two years. She was a young, lively, much-liked English teacher. In 1987 she became very ill. No-one understood what was happening to her. Even her doctor didn't know what was wrong with her.

In 1989 the doctor told her she had AIDS. Even though we were friends, she didn't tell us she had AIDS. I wish I had known. Then I could've been more of a support to her.

- A colleague of Lynne Sass

Thabiso's story



Thabiso didn't want his photo in *Upbeat*.

Thabiso is 30 years old. He is quite a tall man. If you met him at a party, you wouldn't think there was anything wrong. He looks well. He says he feels fine. But Thabiso has the AIDS virus in his body.

Upbeat spoke to Thabiso. He was very friendly and said that he didn't mind telling his story to Upbeat readers. But he didn't want us to use his real name or take his photograph.

Thabiso learnt that he had the HIV virus four years ago. He had been involved in a fight and was taken to hospital. The doctors examined him and he was given treatment. But he didn't get better. He just got sicker and sicker. His glands especially under his arms, in his neck and groin, became swollen. He also got very bad diarrhoea. He wanted to run to the toilet all the time. Finally the doctors did a special blood test and

discovered that Thabiso had the AIDS virus.

Thabiso said that when he heard, he got a terrible fright. 'I was shocked and I felt very lonely,' he said. 'I feel I have been sentenced to death. And the hospital is my death cell.'

Doctors say that after getting the AIDS virus patients live for as little as 2 years or as long as 20. Thabiso doesn't know how long he has to live.

We asked Thabiso how he got the AIDS virus. He said he didn't know. He had slept with many women. Maybe one of them passed it on to him.

Thabiso has tried to accept his fate. But it is hard. Like most people who get AIDS, Thabiso needs the love and support of his family and friends. 'I want to warn brothers and sisters to be very careful,' he told us just before we left. 'It is no joke. AIDS is here and it is very serious!'

You cannot get AIDS from

Here are some numbers you can phone if you want help or more information on AIDS.

AIDS Information Centre:
Johannesburg: (011) 407-7160/7148
Durban: (031) 300-3104/3020
Cape Town: (021) 210-3400/2682
East London: (0431) 34-2383/
43-9743

Other numbers in Johannesburg:
Community AIDS Information and Support Group: (011) 72-5671
Township AIDS Project (TAP): (011) 725-6711/2/3/



Sharing a desk



Toilets



Sneezing and coughing



Touching people with AIDS

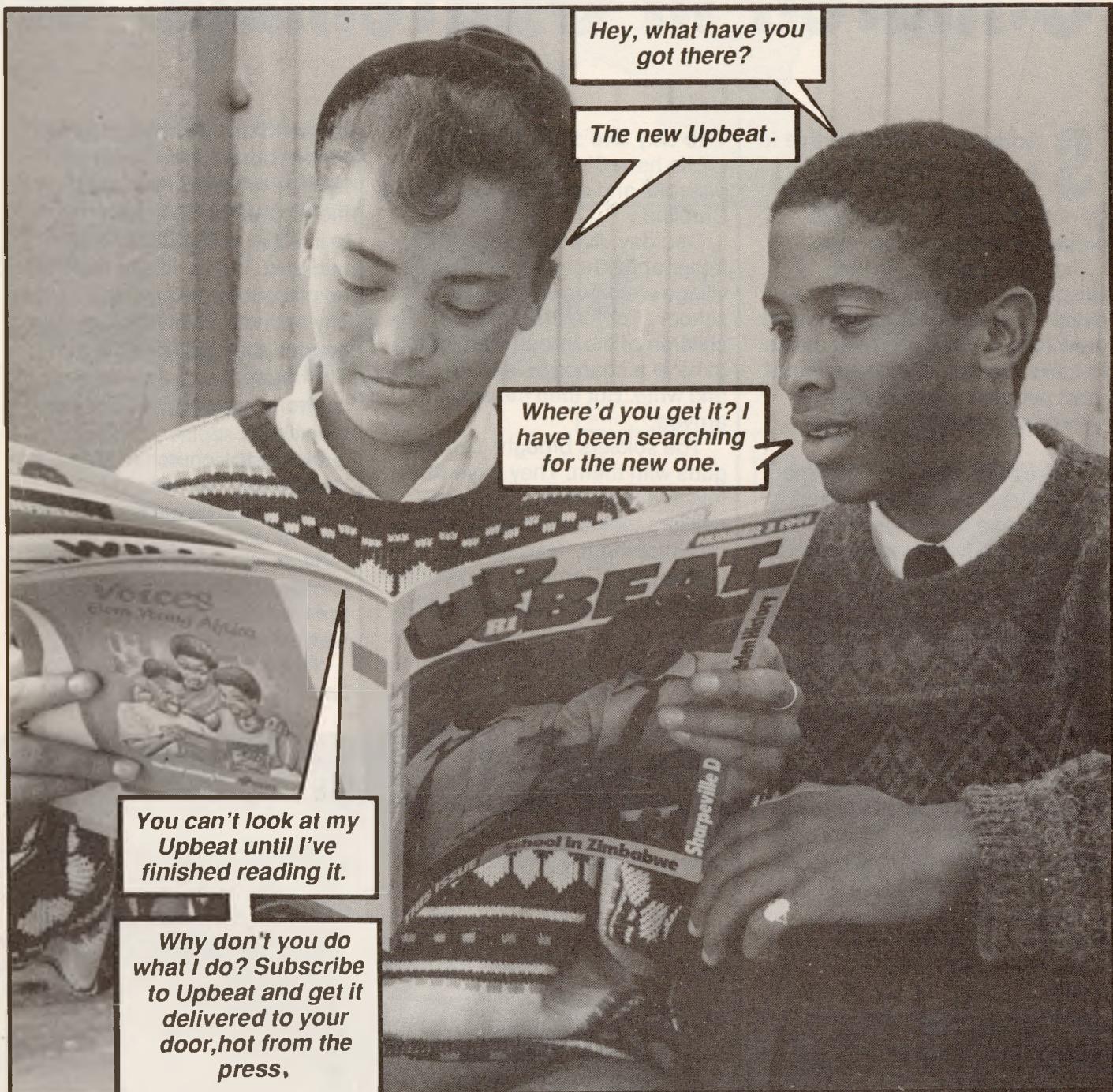


Kissing



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P.O. Box 11350
Johannesburg
2000

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Remember, if you order more than 25 Upbeats at a time, you get a discount. So if you want to make some extra money by selling Upbeat, write to us to find out more.

Children in Guatemala - at home

Sandra and Carolina live in a small village in Guatemala, far away in Central America. Sandra is eleven and Carolina is nine.

It is very peaceful in their village. Next to each house is a milpa - a small field where people grow maize. They use their maize to make tortillas (a flat bread) that most people in Guatemala eat every day, together with black beans.

Close to Sandra and Carolina's house there are animals. Sandra and Carolina look after them in the mornings and in the afternoons when they come from school. Every day Carolina and Sandra have lots to do. They fetch water and firewood and help their mother prepare food.

'We rise at six o'clock and at seven o'clock we go to school,' says Carolina. 'In order to feel good, we must first do all our chores. The rabbit and the pig must have food. The pig is called Whitenose because it is the only one with a white nose. You see this piglet,' says Carolina, pointing, 'this piglet is mine. But I like all the piglets and rabbits the same.'

The day the soldiers came

Life has not always been so peaceful and quiet for Sandra and Carolina.

One day, five years ago, their father and other people from the village were busy building a school. For the first time the children of the village were going to have a chance to learn to read and write. But then the soldiers arrived.

The soldiers brought toys and guns with them. They gave the toys to the children. Then the soldiers took their fathers away and shot them. They fetched Sandra and Carolina's brother the next day. No-one has seen him since.

'There were many soldiers here. I thought we would all die,' says Sandra. 'Nearly all of us fled into the mountains. It was difficult there because nothing would grow. Often we had no food at all. Neither did we have any animals. 'We stayed there for several years, hiding from the soldiers.'

Sandra and Carolina, caring for their animals.

Down from the mountains

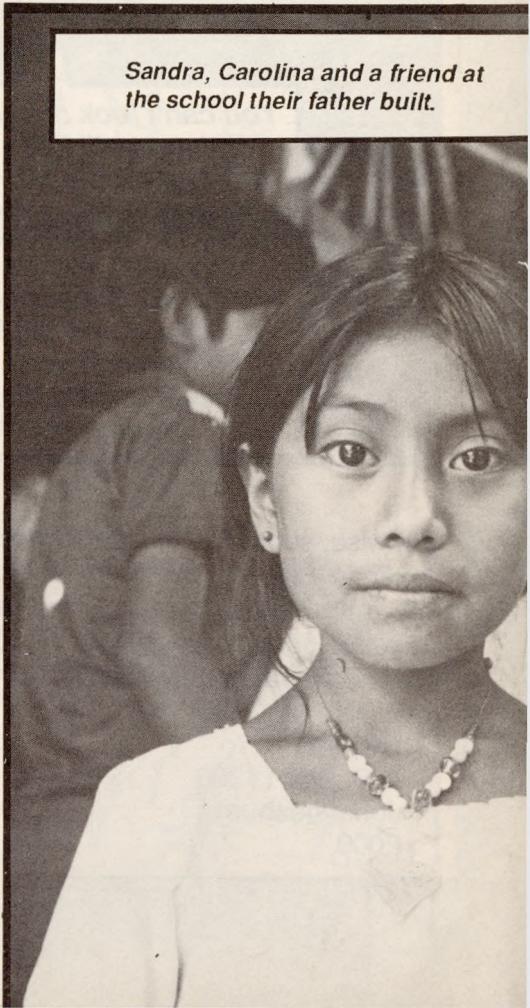
When Sandra and Carolina's family eventually returned from the mountains, they were forced to live in a village that the army had built. In this village there was no place to grow anything or keep any animals. Everything people needed they got from the army. This made it easy for the army to control what was said and done in the village.

Finally the church helped Sandra and Carolina to move back to their village and start their lives all over again.

'Now I have no father,' says Carolina. 'The soldiers killed him but I don't know why. My papa was tall and beautiful.'

'I think the soldiers killed Papa because he did a lot for the

Sandra, Carolina and a friend at the school their father built.



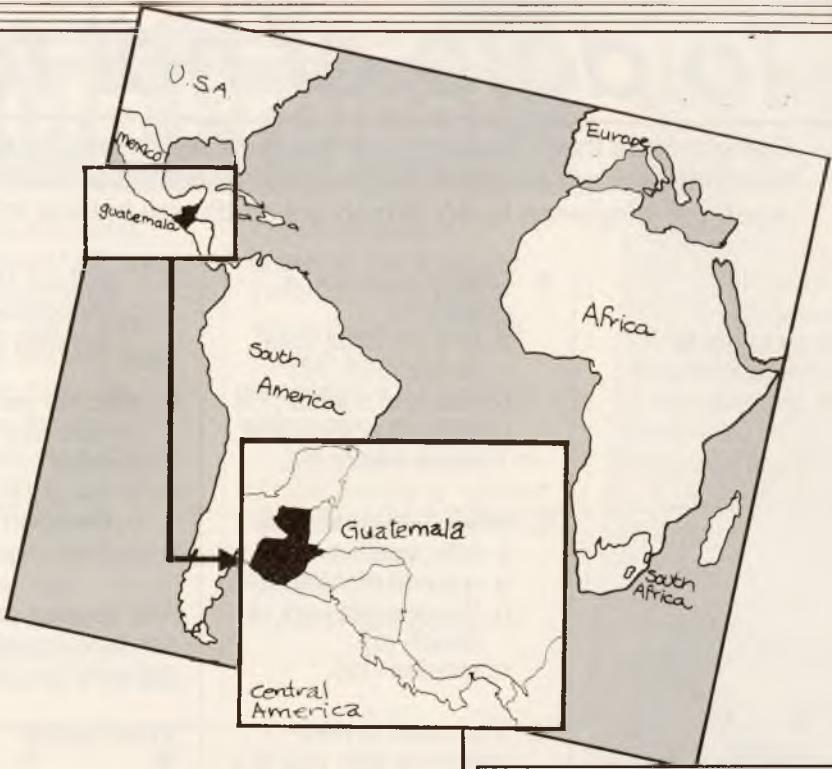
ome again

village. He helped build the clinic and the water supply. The soldiers do not like people like that. He was very kind. He did not hit us, even if we did something silly,' says Sandra.

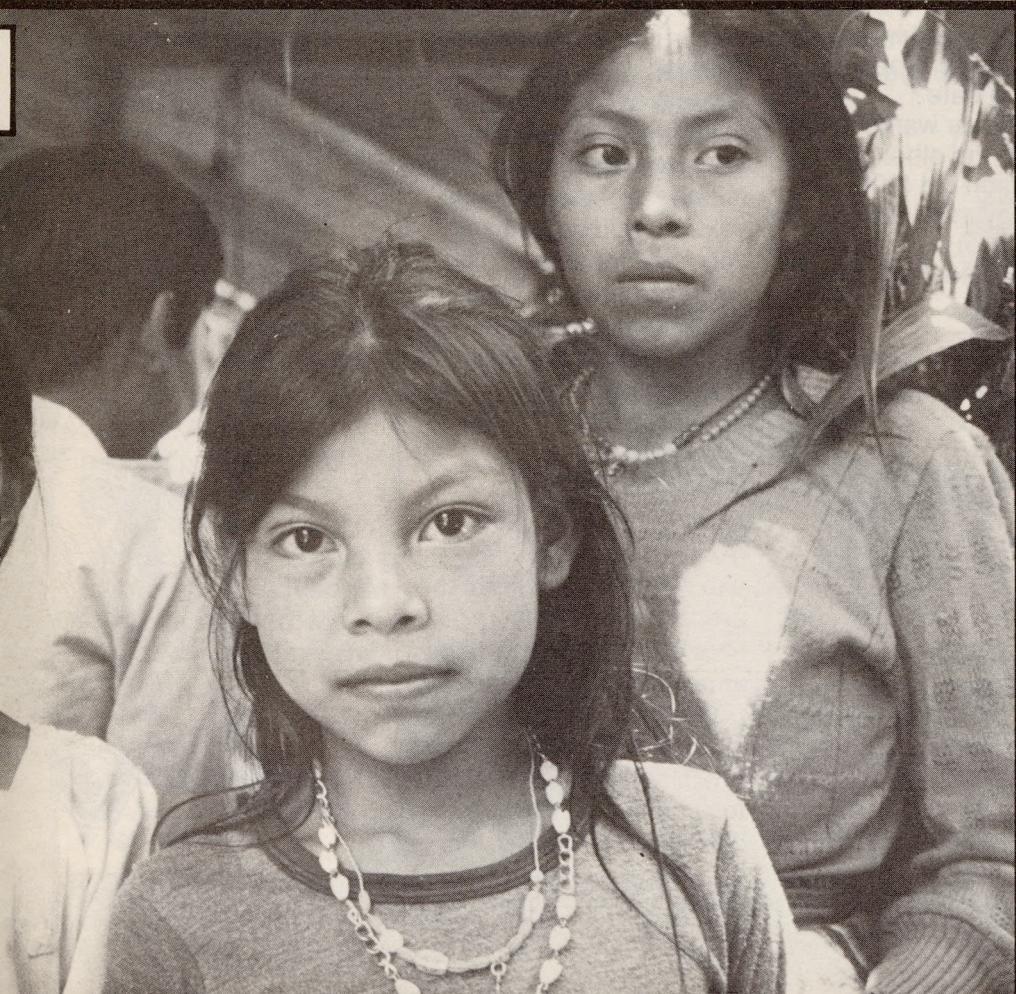
Home again

'It feels good to be here,' says Carolina. 'We are no longer frightened, even though we have only lived in the house for a few months. When the soldiers come, we are frightened but so far they haven't stayed. We hope it will never be as it was before.'

Both Sandra and Carolina are in the second class in the very school their father began building five years ago. Both of them like school and want to further their studies.



'Mathematics is the most fun,' says Sandra who wants to be a nurse. 'A teacher, that's what I want to be,' says Carolina. There is one thing they both know for certain. They both want to help others in their village, just like their father did before them! ■



Guatemala - a short history

Guatemala is a small country in Central America. Most of the people there are Mayan Indians. And most of the Indians are farmers. Time and time again the Indians have had their land taken away from them. So today most of the land is owned by a very small, very rich group of people.

The Indians of Guatemala are some of the poorest people in the world. In 1954 President Arbenz tried to improve the lives of poor people. He began to take land away from Guatemala's biggest landowners. He gave part of the United Fruits Company's land to the Indians. But United Fruits was owned by businessmen in the USA. So the USA helped the army to rise up against Arbenz and seize power.

The army bombed towns and villages. Thousands of people were killed. President Arbenz was forced to hide and people had to return the land they had received.

In the 1980s people went into the mountains and started a guerilla war against the army. So the army killed men to stop them joining the guerrillas. And they forced Indians to move into villages the army built.

People think that the army murdered over 50 000 Indians and hundreds of thousands more are still hiding in the mountains.

In August 1985 the army allowed the country to hold elections. Venicio Cerezo became president. He promised to end the violence. But the army still have a lot of power, especially in the countryside.

To date or not to date?

Some people think that dating is the most important thing in the world. Others think that dating is not so great, they can survive without it. For some people, dating is the last thing they want to do. Which group do you belong to? Use our quiz to find out.

1. Dating is:
 - a. boring (5)
 - b. a way to get to know someone of the opposite sex (10)
 - c. a sign of true love (15).



2. Dating gives you a chance to:
 - a. find out what your date thinks (10)
 - b. kiss and cuddle (15)
 - c. discuss politics and world affairs (5).
3. When you go out on a date, you like to go to:
 - a. a smart nightclub (15)
 - b. the nearest park or beach (5)
 - c. movies (10).
4. You need to take someone with you to a family wedding. Who do you ask?
 - a. the most popular girl or boy in your school (15)
 - b. someone you've had your eye on for some time (10)
 - c. your best friend who lives next door (5).
5. Who do you think must ask who out when you go on a date?
 - a. whoever wants to take the other person out (10)
 - b. a boy must ask the girl (15)
 - c. a girl must ask the boy (5).
6. Do you think dating is a way to meet new friends?
 - a. Yes (15)
 - b. It depends on your date's friends (10)
 - c. You don't need to date to make new friends (5).
7. Do you think your date should be:
 - a. your best friend, someone you can really talk to (10)
 - b. look good so that your friends are

- jealous (15)
- c. be someone to have fun with (5).

8. Who do you think should pay if you go on a date?
 - a. the girl (5)
 - b. the boy (15)
 - c. both pay (10).

Add up your points and see how important the opposite sex is to you.

Your score

40 - 65

You are definitely not interested in dating yet. And you have some unusual ideas about it. But don't worry. There is plenty of time to date when you are older. Enjoy your independence now while you can.

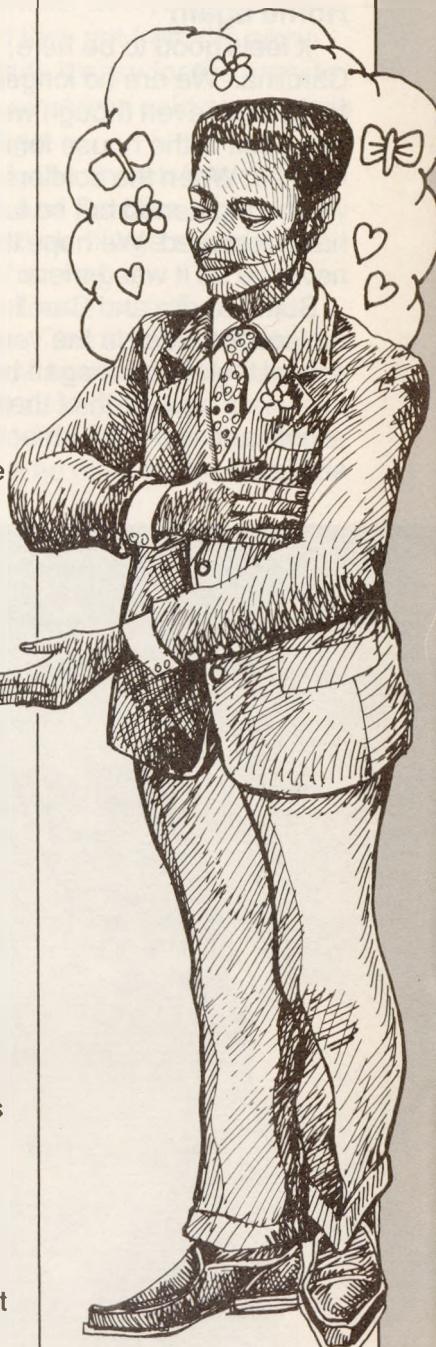
70 - 90

You have a good attitude towards dating. You are interested in members of the opposite sex. But you will not sell your soul for a date. You enjoy romance but you don't need it to live. In fact, you are very well sorted out.

95 - 120

Your life depends on appearances. You like good-lookers and expensive places. Looks aren't everything, you know. Friends are important too. Having a date is more important to you than anything else. If you want to survive, you need to pull yourself together.

Read our sex education series and try being on your own sometimes.



Alpha Youth Project

The Alpha Centre in Hanover Park, Cape Town, has a special project for young people. Upbeat spoke to Clifford Herman, the co-ordinator of the Alpha Youth Group, to find out what they have to offer.

'There's a lot of interesting and exciting things for young people at the Alpha Centre,' Clifford said.

'Like going camping during school holidays, going for mountain walks and doing arts and crafts like painting and picture framing.

'And we have educational workshops, like the one Upbeat has just done on how to write a story. We're also planning to run workshops on how to study for exams and how to choose a career.'

Young people between the ages of 14-20 living in and around Hanover Park can go to youth meetings on Thursday afternoons at 3pm.

The Alpha Centre is on the corner of Lansur and Lonedown Street in Hanover Park. Or phone Clifford at (021) 691 3089.

Be an Upbeat reporter!

The School Beat page has news from schools and youth groups around South Africa. So send us your stories! Tell us what's happening in your school or community.

Teachers get your students to write stories and send us the best ones.

If we publish your story, you'll get R30. Don't forget to give us your age, address, school and telephone number, if you have one. We'd also be very happy if you sent us black and white photos with your story. Send them to:

Upbeat
School Beat
P O Box 11350
Johannesburg
2000

Anti-drug rappers visit school

On the 14 February 1991, a group of rappers came to our school, Athwood Primary, in Hanover Park. They are a very good group of rappers called Prophets of the City.

The group is made up of four members – Faizel, Ramonk, Jazzmo and D.J. Reddydee. They started their show at ten o'clock. Dressed in jeans, T-shirts and tackies, they started rapping, singing and break-dancing.

The students went wild – clapping, shouting and dancing. I loved the way they rapped. It's something exciting and new.

The message that they taught us is to stay away from drugs because drugs are bad for you. Young people who use lots of drugs can even die from it! They also told us to stay at school as long as possible.

I loved the show and promised myself that I would never take drugs. Reporter: Jonathan Dial, aged 12

Prophets of the City say drugs are bad.

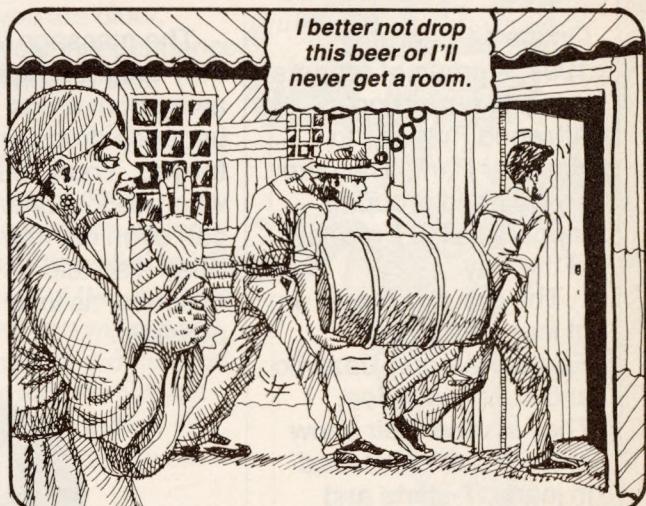
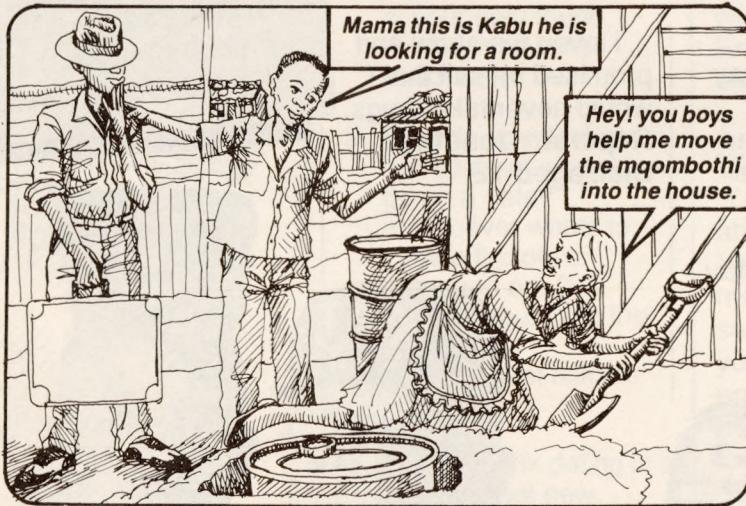
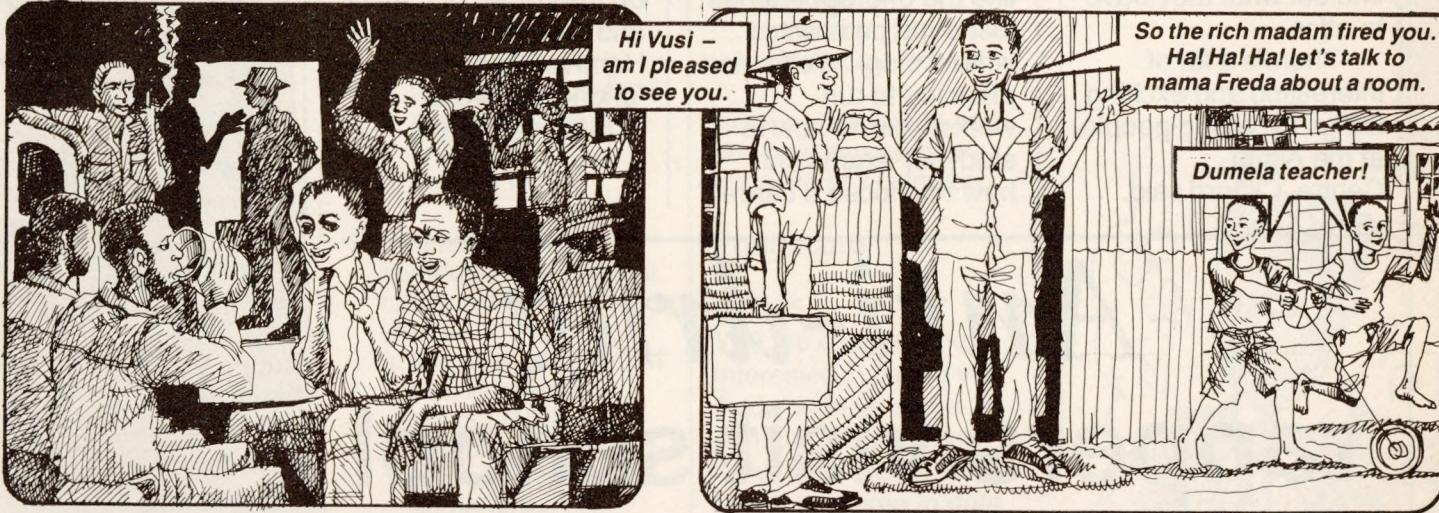


TAXI DRIVER

PART 5.

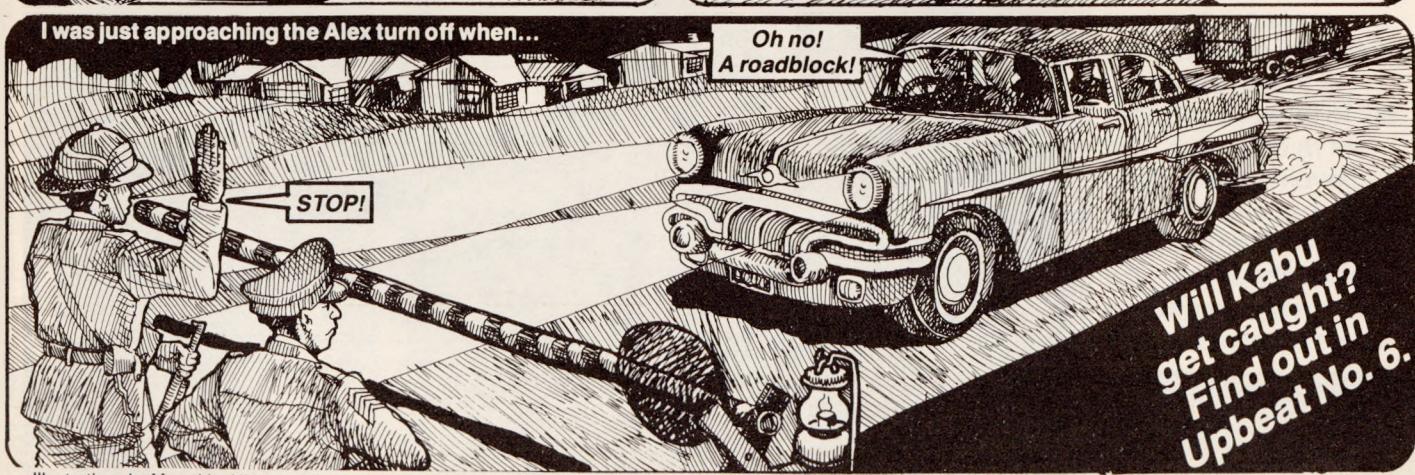
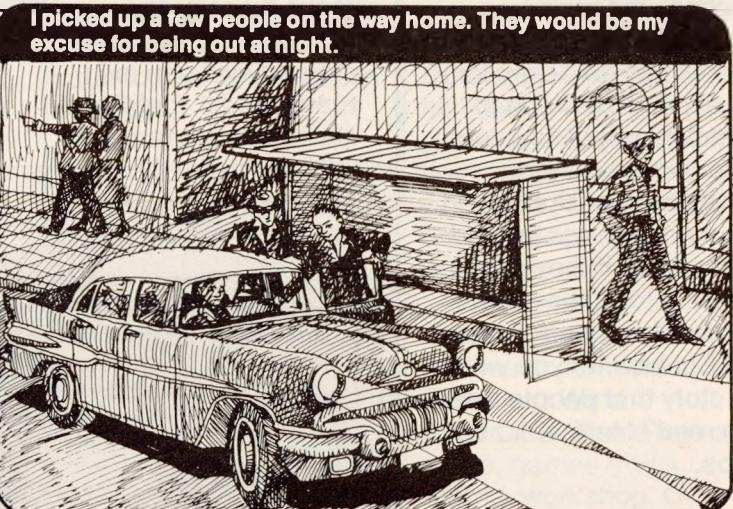
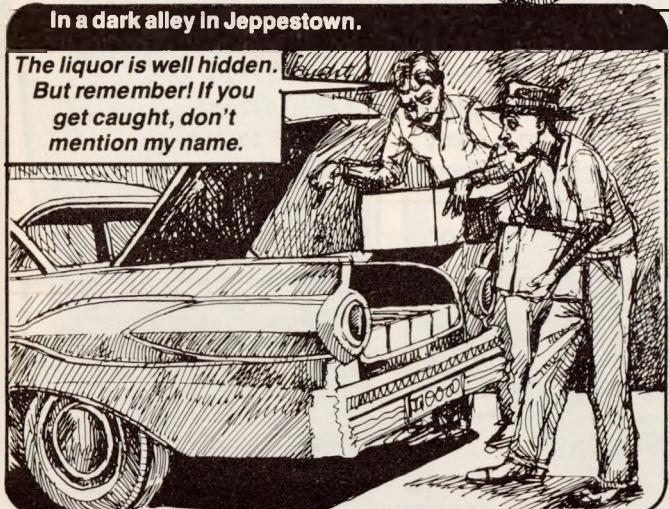
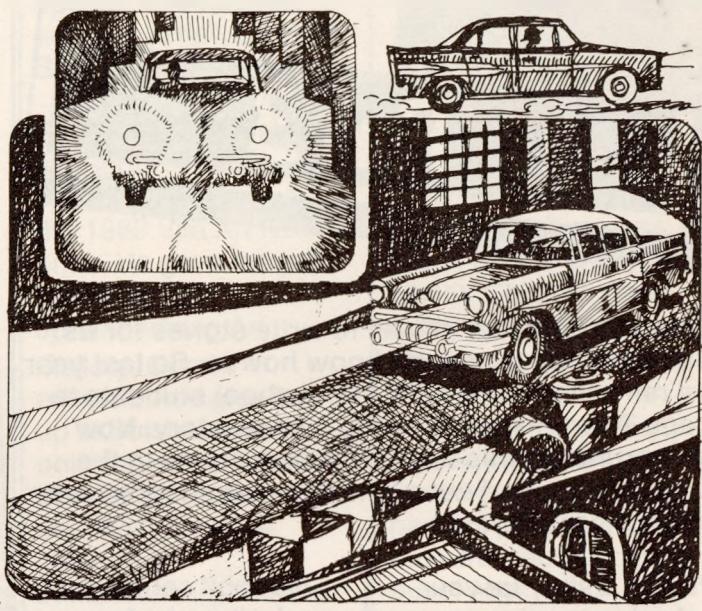
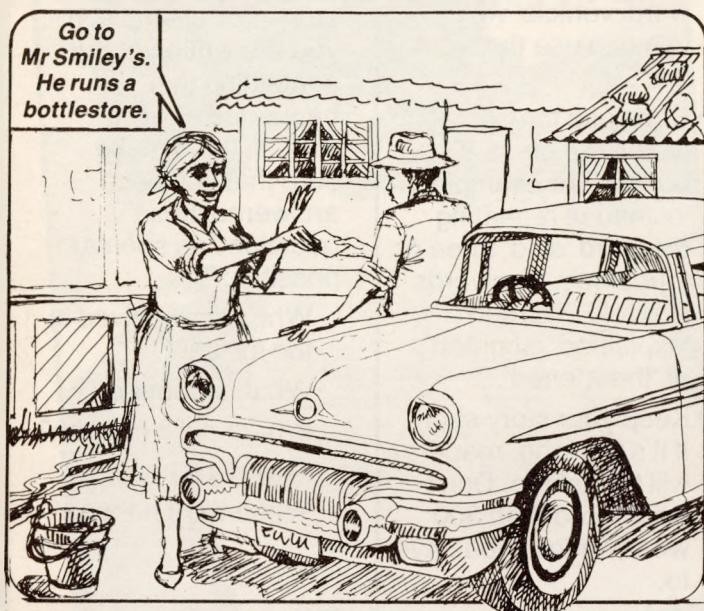
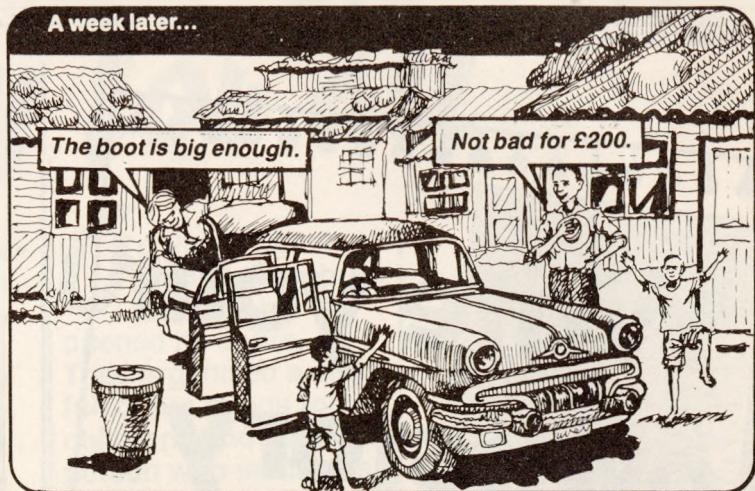
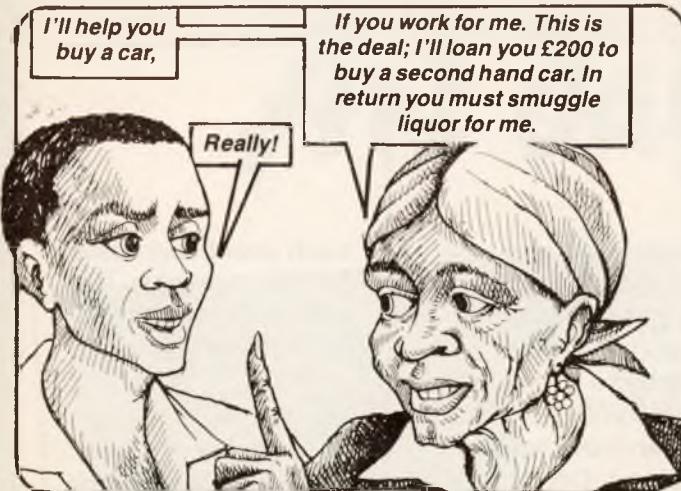
In a village in Sekhukhuneland. Old man Kabu tells Menta and Phillip his life story.

Mrs Engelbrecht fired me. I had no money and no place to stay. But I had this friend. Vusi lived in a darkroom of a shebeen in Alex. It was 1950.



During this time blacks weren't allowed to sell liquor. So people had to hide their drink from the police.





Write your own story

Part 3

Upbeat would like you all to write stories for us. But many readers don't know how to. So last year we ran a workshop with high school students in Cape Town on how to write a news story. Now we're running this workshop as a series in the magazine so that everyone can learn how to write good, clear stories.

Writing a story for your school magazine or Upbeat is not the same as writing an essay for a teacher. Hundreds of readers might see your story in the school magazine or Upbeat. But no-one *has* to read your story if they don't want to. You have to make them want to read it! But how do you write a story that people want to read? Here are a few tips.

• Use short sentences to make it easier for readers to understand. Don't use too many 'ands', 'buts' and 'ifs' in one sentence. It will only make the sentence clumsy and difficult to read.

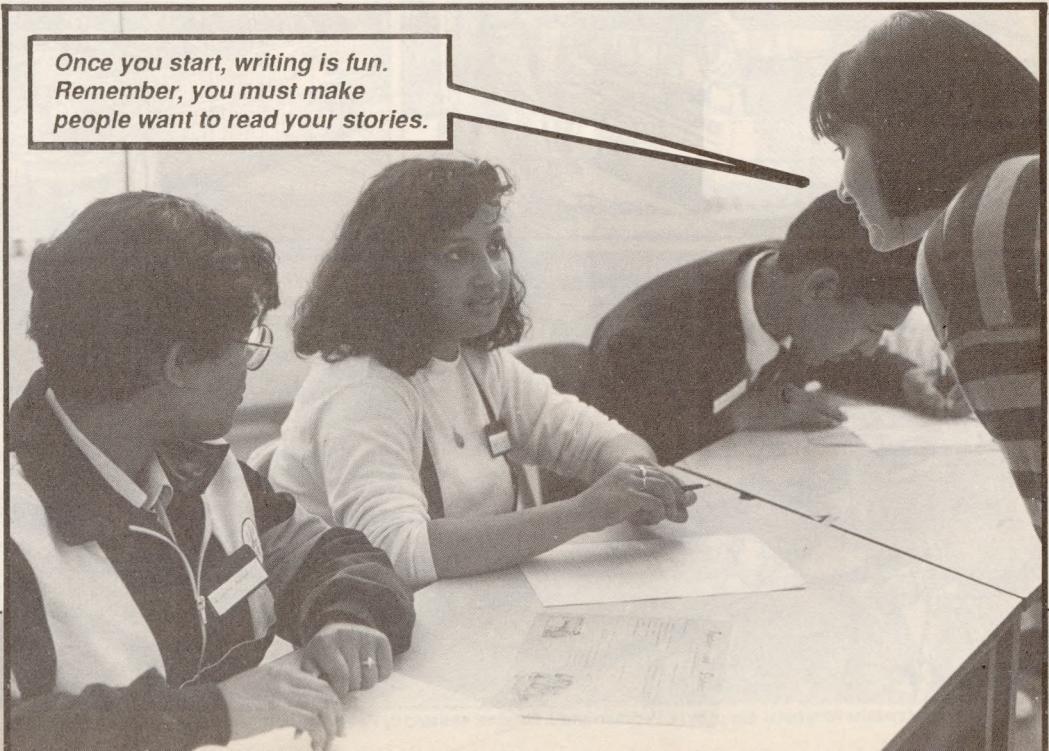
- Keep your language simple. Use words that everyone will understand. Don't use a word like 'congested' when you can use 'over-crowded' instead. Don't use the word 'vehicle' when you can use the word 'car'.
- Don't use the same words too often. It's boring! For example, instead of repeating the word 'said' three or four times, use words like 'told', 'warned', 'explained', 'shouted', or 'threatened'.
- Keep your story short. If it's too long, readers will fall asleep. Don't write more than 300 words unless you have to.
- Get quotes from different people. Don't just put in your own ideas. For example, if you're writing a story about school uniforms, ask other students, parents, teachers or

even your headmaster for their opinions. This will make your story more interesting.

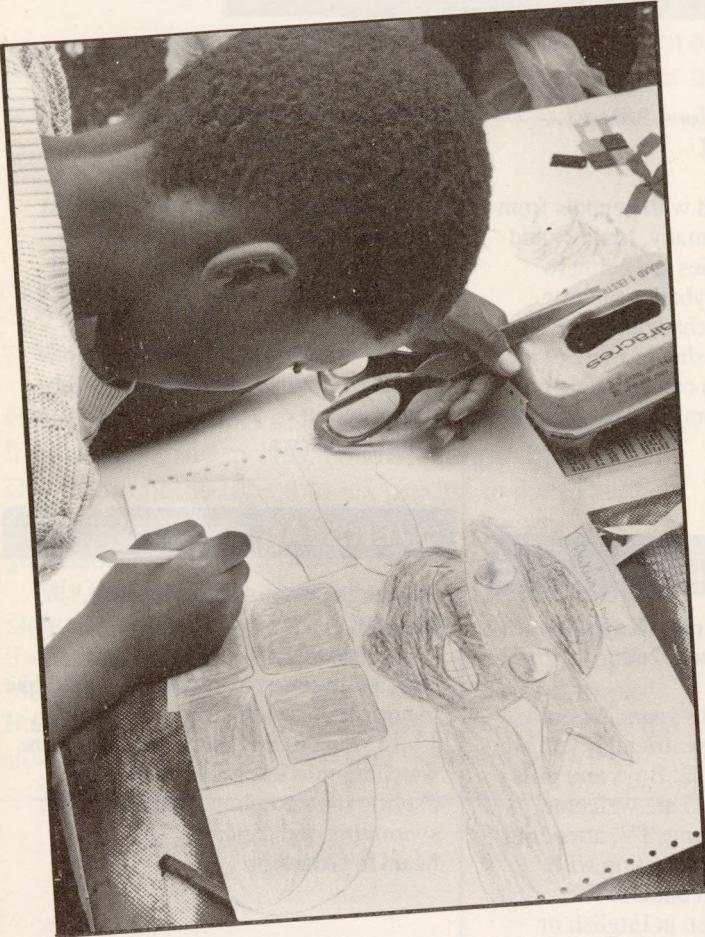
- Put the most important information at the beginning of the story. For example, if you are writing about something that happened at your school, try to make sure that you have answered these questions as soon as possible:
 - Who was involved in the incident?
 - What happened?
 - Where did it happen?
 - Why did it happen?
 - When did it happen?

Find out in Upbeat No.6 how to correct and check your story once you have written it.

Once you start, writing is fun. Remember, you must make people want to read your stories.



Art Day for all



Children enjoy art at the Gerard Sekoto open day.

On the 24 March, the Johannesburg Art Gallery opened its doors. They organised a day full of fun things for children to do. The person who made this special day happen was the artist, Gerard Sekoto.

Gerard Sekoto is a South African artist who left South Africa in 1943. In 1989 he won the 1989 Vita Art Now prize. He gave the prize money to the Johannesburg Art Gallery. Gerard remembered growing up in Botshabelo with only clay to model and his slate to draw on. He wanted to give the children of Johannesburg a chance to see and enjoy the art at the gallery – a chance he never had as a child.

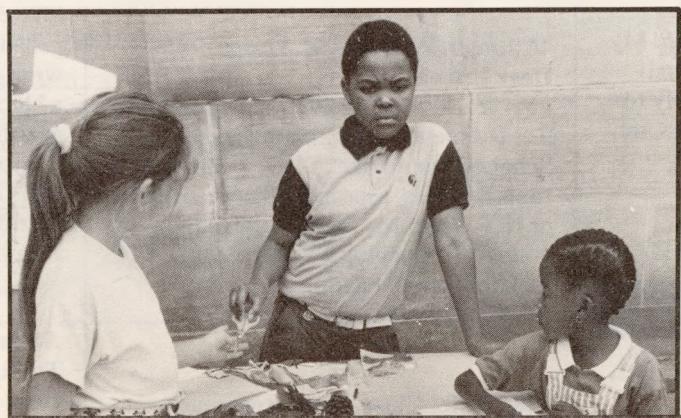


Gcina Mhlope tells a story.

When Upbeat got to the gallery, there was lots of activity everywhere. Children were running up and down. No-one wanted to miss anything.

Outside the gallery, kids were painting the pavement. In the library garden, people were busy making puppets out of socks and pictures out of scraps. In the education studio, Dumisani Khumalo and his friends were showing children how to paint murals on walls. And Gcina Mhlope held her audience spell-bound with her stories.

There was poetry reading, a puppet show and music from the Randburg Wind Ensemble. There was a mime, games and a drama workshop. On a tour of the gallery, children said what the paintings meant to them. By the end of the day, everyone at the gallery had enjoyed some form of art. We all went home tired, but with our heads full of colours and shapes, and poems and songs. ■



TRANSVAAL

Hans Kekana High School P/Bag X
1034 Temba 0401

Dear Upbeat,
I am a girl of 16 years doing Std 8. I would like to correspond with girls from all over the world. My hobbies are karate, singing and listening to gospel music. I promise to reply to all letters written in English.

Elizabeth K Mogano

B185 Sidzumo Street, Thabane, 0305

Dear Upbeat,
I am a girl of 15 years. I am doing Std 8 at Rauwane. My hobbies are reading and watching TV. I promise to reply to all letters written in English or Tswana. Photos and visitors are welcome.

Daisy B Modisagae

3042 Block B, Mabopane 0100

Dear Upbeat,
I am a girl of 18 years. I would like to have penfriends from anywhere in the world. My penfriends should be between the ages 18-23. My hobbies are playing tennis, volleyball and music. I promise to reply to all the letters written in English or Tswana.

Johannah J More

210 B Vincent Road, Zone 7,

Meadowlands

Dear Upbeat,

I am a boy of 12 years doing Std 5. I would like to have penpals of 13-15. My hobbies are swimming, dancing and listening to music. I promise to reply to all letters in English or Zulu. Photos are welcome. Please write as soon as possible.

Oscar Mhlanzi

AFRICA

**Malovu Trading Centre, P O Box 102,
Mponela, Dowa, MALAWI**

Dear Upbeat,
I would like to have penpals from the following countries; South Africa, USA, Britain, Japan, France and Germany. I am 21 years old. My hobbies are playing soccer, watching films, athletics, listening to music, writing letters and reading novels and newspapers. Letters should be written in English.

Sydney C. Chadzunda

PENFRIENDS

**Dowa Secondary School P/Bag 1,
Mponela, MALAWI**

Dear Upbeat,
I would like to correspond with penpals from UK, RSA, USA, Germany, Malawi and Zimbabwe. My hobbies are going to church, playing volleyball, watching films, singing and exchanging gifts. I am 18. Penpals of 18-25 should write to me. I will be happy if you can enclose photos in the first mail. I promise to send photos with my replies.

Edwin Kalimanjira.

CAPE

**39 Maisthandane Street, Kaya-Mandi
Location, Stellenbosch, 7600**

Dear Upbeat,
I am a young girl of 18 years. I would like to become your penfriend if you are between the ages 17-22. Boys and girls from all over the world are welcome. My hobbies are watching TV, attending karate lessons, communicating with people and leading an outdoor life. Letters must be written in English or Xhosa. Photos are welcome.

Sindiswa Sishuba

46 Jungle Walk Street, Langa, 7455

Dear Upbeat,
I am an 18-year-old girl. I am doing Std 9 at Isilimela Langa Comprehensive School. I would like to have penfriends from overseas, especially San Francisco or New York. My hobbies are playing volleyball, watching TV and reading. I look forward to hearing from you.

Kholaka Sontshatsha

**148 Daniel Close, New Crossroads,
7755**

Dear Upbeat,
I am a young girl looking for penpals from anywhere in the world. I would like to correspond with girls and boys between 18-24 years. My hobbies are watching TV, listening to music and reading. I promise to reply to all letters that I receive.

Nomonde Nyakaza

**Lisanore Flats, Main Road,
Kenilworth, 7700**

Dear Upbeat,
I am a man of 22 years doing Std 9 at Langa Comprehensive School. I am interested in having penpals from all over the world, both males and females. My hobbies are reading, watching TV and listening to music. Please write in Xhosa or English only. Photos will be appreciated.

Colin Sobekwa

OVERSEAS

**10 Rue du Boug, 35200 Rennes,
FRANCE**

Dear Upbeat,
I am a thirteen-year-old girl. I would like to correspond with girls and boys of 13-14 years in English. My hobbies are watching movies, going to theatres, playing the saxophone and the violin, swimming and dancing.

Mael le Guennec

**Chemmin de l Ouraille, 76480,
Roumare, FRANCE**

Dear Upbeat,
I have read in Okapi that I could have a penfriend if I wrote to you. I decided to write straight away. I would like to have a black penpal because I dislike apartheid and racism. I live in northern France (Normandy) and I am 15 years old. I can speak English, German and French. I hope someone will answer me.

Delphine Lacheray

**Aleea Cameliei no.2, Bl.3.sc B, ap24,
Tomis III, Constantza 8700, Romania**

Dear Upbeat,
My name is Daniel Stan. I am 18 years old. I am a student doing first year management at college. I wish to have a penfriend in South Africa. I would like to correspond with a teenage boy or girl or with an old white man or woman, preferably a teacher. My hobby is football. I like Geography and music. But my great love is South Africa.

Daniel Stan

PUZZLE

Making toys

It's hard keeping a baby brother or sister busy when they have nothing to play with. Here are some ideas for making toys.

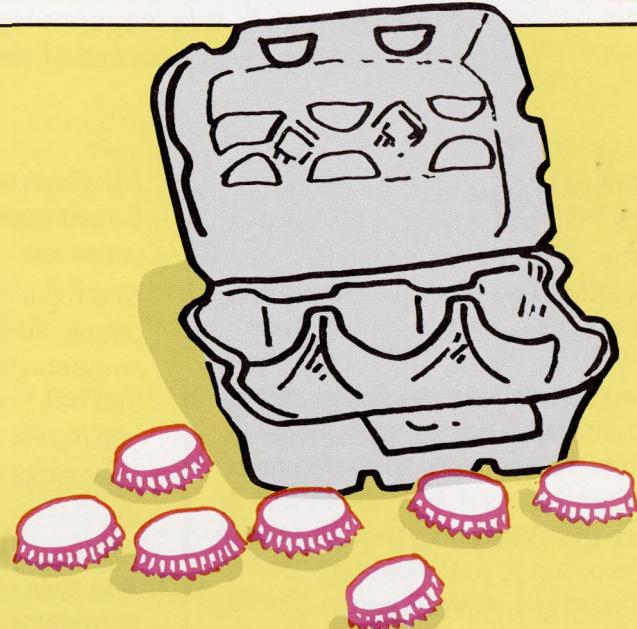
Matching colours

You need:

one egg box
30 bottle tops
paint of different colours (try to get six colours).

Paint each egg hole in the egg box a different colour, for example, red, green, yellow, orange, blue, pink. Divide the bottle tops into six groups of five. Paint each group a different colour. Use the same colours you used for the egg holes.

Mix the bottle tops and give them to your baby sister. Ask her to sort the bottle tops into groups of the same colours. Then let her put the bottle tops into the egg hole of the same colour. For example, the red bottle tops must go into the red egg hole, the green ones into the green egg hole and so on.



The shape game

You need:

a big piece of cardboard
a black pen or koki

all kinds of small things like a key, a pencil, a leaf, a paper clip, a bottle top, a plastic spoon.

Put the things down on the cardboard. Draw round each one with a strong dark line. Put the things into a bag. Let the child choose one from the



bag and find its shape on the cardboard. When he can do that easily, ask him to put down only the ones made of plastic (spoon, bottle top) or of metal (key, paper clip) or those with straight edges, or those that are heavy, soft or round.



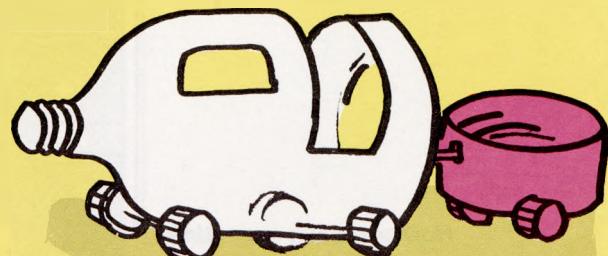
Bottle car and trailer

You'll need:

a 2-litre plastic Coca-cola bottle
6 lids
some pieces of wire.

Cut the bottle as shown in the picture. Push a piece of wire through the sides and fasten the lids as wheels on both sides.

You can make a trailer by cutting the bottom part off the bottle and adding two wheels and a wire tow-bar.



CHAIRING MEETINGS

This is Part Four in our series on how to start and build an SRC in your school. In this issue we look at how to chair a meeting and why you need to keep a record of what you discussed.

What are your SRC meetings like? Do some people talk all the time, while others sit back quietly? This kind of a discussion is not good. Only a few people give their views. And those who don't participate get bored and frustrated. They won't want to come to any more SRC meetings. But meetings don't have to end up like this. You can get everyone in the group to participate by choosing a chairperson.

Duties of a chairperson

- The chairperson must open the meeting by welcoming everyone and saying why the meeting was called.
- The chairperson must make sure that the meeting is not dominated by a few loudmouths. She can make a rule that limits the time each person speaks. Or she can limit the number of times each person speaks, on a certain point. Also, she must look out for people who sit quietly in a corner.

- Ask them what they think. Encourage them to give their views too.
- She must make sure that people keep to the point. When someone talks about something that has nothing to do with what you're discussing, she can stop the person by saying: 'That's a good point. But let's talk about it later.'
- The reps may disagree on something. If this happens, the chairperson must make sure that the point is discussed properly. If there are still different views, she must tell the meeting to take a vote on the issue.
- The chairperson must ask for volunteers to do tasks that need

to be done. She must also ask the meeting to set a date by when tasks must be completed.

- The chairperson must not take sides with anyone in the meeting. She must be patient and listen to everyone's point of view.

The chairperson must make sure that everyone knows what is going on in the meeting. Here are some tips:

1. Write down the points that have been made. This will help you stop people from repeating the same points.
2. Summarise the discussion after each point on the agenda has been discussed. The summaries must include all the decisions made.



How not to run a meeting!

Students seek advice

Dear Upbeat,

Missouri Secondary School in Eldorado Park established an SRC two years ago. Last year we looked at the educational rights of students. But being a member of the SRC is not an easy job.

Teachers at our school have victimised students on the SRC, telling students that they will fail their exams because they're too involved in SRC activities. Some teachers even proposed a petition asking for the SRC to disband!

The SRC finds it difficult to function properly because we don't have the support of teachers. The SRC should be a link between teachers and students. When there's a problem at school, the SRC should negotiate a solution between teachers and students.

I want to appeal to schools who have the same problem to write to Upbeat to tell us how they solved this problem.

Please, teachers, let us work together to build democracy in our schools!

Concerned student, Missouri Secondary School

Dear Concerned Student,

Thanks for your letter. We spoke to Ronnie Swartz of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) about your problem. Ronnie said that your SRC must meet with the teachers at your school as soon as possible. 'If an SRC is working democratically, teachers shouldn't feel threatened,' Ronnie said. 'But there are problems sometimes. Then teachers must meet with the SRC to sort out those problems. This will improve relations between students and teachers and improve the way the SRC works.'

We also phoned the Department of Education and Culture in Johannesburg to find out if SRCs are legal. They said that they didn't know of any law against SRCs.

Editors

Is your school SRC working well? Do you have any problems? Successes? Upbeat wants to help students share ideas so that we can build strong SRCs in our schools. So write and tell us about the SRC at your school.

In the next issue of Upbeat we will tell you how to take minutes.



How to run a meeting!

GEOGRAPHY

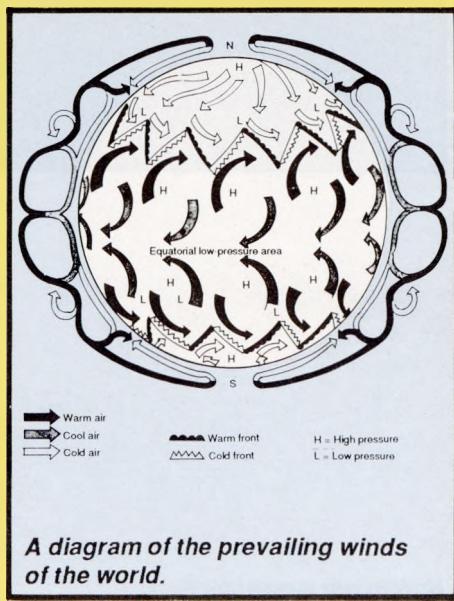
How weather works

WIND

What makes the wind blow? Wind is moving air. Read on and discover the many things that make the air around us move.

The earth is surrounded by a blanket of air. We call this air the *atmosphere*. Gravity pulls the air towards the earth. This causes the air to weigh down on the surface of the earth. In other words, the air puts *pressure* on the earth. And this pressure pushes the air and makes it move in different ways.

But the pressure of the air on the earth is not the same all over the world. But that's not all. Temperature also affects pressure. When it is hot, you have low pressure. When it is cold, you have high pressure. So pressure changes with the seasons.



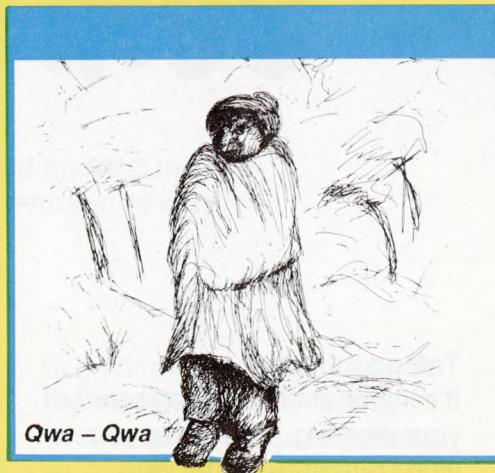
When air gets hot

We all know that air rises when it is warm. If you don't, just watch a boiling kettle. You'll see the steam go up and up. This does not only happen above kettles but above the hottest parts of the earth as well.

When air gets hot, the *molecules*, the tiny particles that make up the air, spread out. This makes hot air light. So the pressure of hot air on the earth is less. When we have hot air, we have low pressure. When we have cold air, we have high pressure. Cold air always moves to fill up the space left by lighter, warm air. So winds always blow from high pressure areas to low pressure areas.

The Earth turns

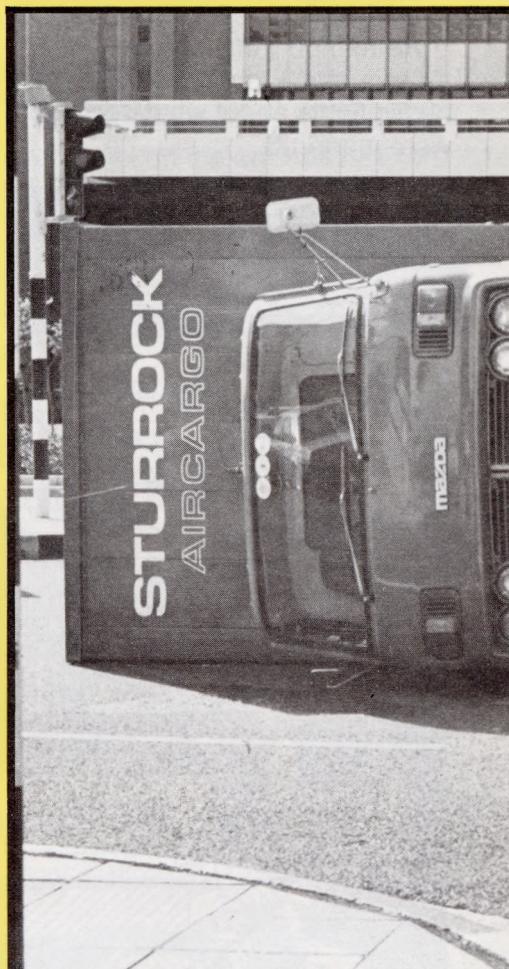
Air does not move straight from high pressure areas to low pressure areas. The turning or rotation of the earth affects the air around it. Colder and heavier air moves with the earth as it turns. Warmer and lighter air lags behind. So the turning of the earth causes air to move and it affects the direction wind blows in.



Different types of wind

Prevailing winds

All winds blow from cold, high pressure areas to warmer, low pressure areas. So there are winds that blow from the colder parts of the earth to the warmer parts of the earth. We call these *prevailing winds*.



Wind brings different types of weather.



Cape Town



Jo'burg

In South Africa, the prevailing wind blows from the South East. They blow from the colder south towards the hot equator. But in winter the sun moves north and temperatures change. So pressures and winds change too. And in the Western Cape, the prevailing wind changes to a north-westerly wind.

Local winds

If prevailing winds were the only winds, the same wind would blow all the time. But changes in temperature and pressure where we live, cause local winds to blow too, especially on the coast and in the mountains. So you may wake up to a calm Cape Town morning.

You head off for a swim round the mountain only 10 km away. And there everyone is struggling to keep the sand from blowing in their faces. A strong wind is blowing.

What is pressure?

Take a book and balance it on your head. Then take a brick. Does the book feel different to the brick? Of course it does! This is because the pressure of the book on your head is less than the pressure of the brick. Lighter things put less pressure on whatever they stand than heavier things do.

Where there is less pressure, we say there is a *low pressure area*. Where there is more pressure, there is a *high pressure area*.

Fishermen know all about wind

Peter Koen is a fisherman, just like his brother and his father before him. Peter started fishing many years ago, when he was just 14 years old.

'The wind is good for fishermen because the wind brings fish close to the shore. The North-wester brings snoek and the South-easter brings in kabeljou and witstompneus. We, fishermen, also like the South-easter because it blows away mist.'

'But no fisherman likes strong winds. Strong winds drive fish out into deeper seas. It is also very dangerous to go out in the boats when there is a strong wind because winds cause big waves and swells in the sea.'

'I remember once we went out in a North-wester, ready to catch lots of snoek. We fished all morning. Then a storm hit us. The wind was howling and the boat was rocking in the swells. We all thought we had seen our last day. It took us hours to battle our way back to the harbour.'

Peter Koen, Hout Bay fisherman, knows all about wind.



WILLIE WORDWORM

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



TALKSHOP

transition (n) – the process of changing

anarchy (n) – when nobody pays attention to rules or laws

intolerance (n) – not to allow other people to have ideas that are different from yours

reconciliation (n) – when two groups of people forgive each other after they have had a fight

anxious (adj) – fearful

fragile (adj) – something that can be easily spoilt or harmed

HOW WEATHER WORKS

WIND

gravity (n) – the force which pulls things to earth

temperature (n) – how hot or cold something is

molecules (n) – the smallest chemical substance that there is

pressure (n) – force or weight pushing against something

Art Day for all

audience (n) – a group of people watching or listening to a play, film or a public speaker

spellbound (adj) – to hold the complete attention of someone so that they don't think of anything else

Children in Guatemala – at home again

to seize (v) – to grab



Nationalisation a way to spread wealth?

to nationalise (v) – to change the ownership of a company or industry so that it is owned by the state and controlled by the government

inefficient (adj) – not effective

consumer (n) – a person who buys things



Write your own story

clumsy (adj) – something that doesn't look clear and neat



to disintegrate (v) – to fall apart

Youth challenge racism

to stereotype (v) – to have a fixed idea or image of people, so that you think they behave in a particular way

prejudice (adj) – an unreasonable dislike or like for someone or something

to segregate (v) – to keep a person or group of people apart from other people of different sex, race or religion

non-racialism (n) – the idea and practice that does away with dividing people on the basis of their race

to tackle (v) – to deal with something

to challenge (v) – to question whether something is true or right

to criticise (v) – to say what is wrong with someone or something

CHAIRING MEETINGS

loudmouth (n) – someone who talks too much

to volunteer (v) – to offer to do something

AIDS

infection (n) – sickness, illness

virus (n) – a kind of germ that causes sickness

germ (n) – tiny thing that causes sickness

to cure (v) – to help someone who is ill to get better

to prevent (v) – to stop something from happening

to discriminate (v) – to see a difference or to treat people or things differently

to frustrate (v) – to feel angry and upset because of problems you have

accurate (adj) – correct and truthful

to disband (v) – to split up

to dominate (v) – to talk the most



inseparable (adj) – people or things that are always together

privatisation (n) – the changing of ownership of a company by the government so that it is owned by individuals or groups

to subsidise (v) – to pay part of the costs of something so that it is cheaper to buy

innocent (adj) – not guilty

UPBEAT

The youth magazine for all



Miriam Makeba
Mama Afrika at home – at last!