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NUMBER 1 1994

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UPBEAT

The magazine for youth on the move



213
SALT RIVER. 7925
(021) 47-6325

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THIS ISSUE

JANET JACKSON

SHOPLIFTING - is it a serious crime?

RASTA STYLES

BE A PEACEMAKER

New TV learning supplement

ISSN 0257-8697



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WIN A CASSETTE PLAYER ♦ JANET JACKSON ALBUMS ♦ BOOKS

Exciting new reads

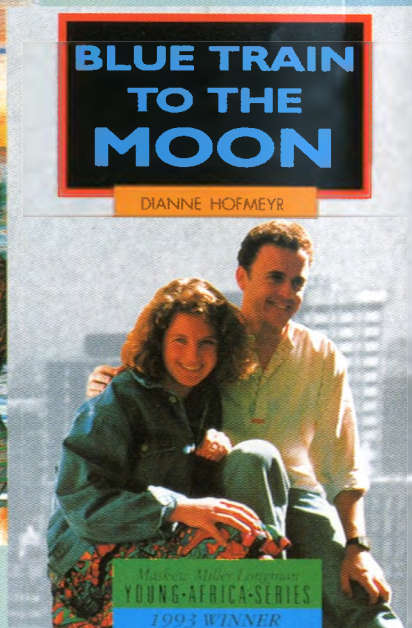
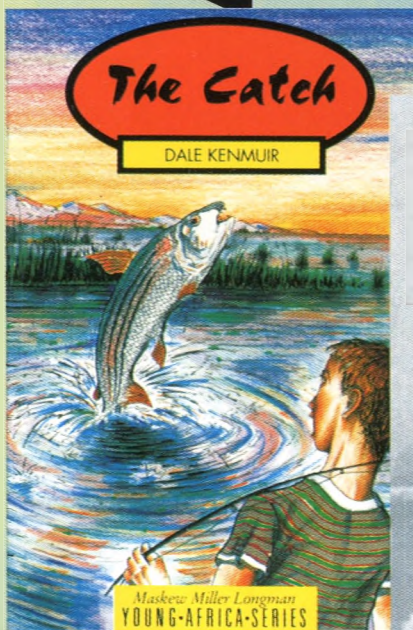
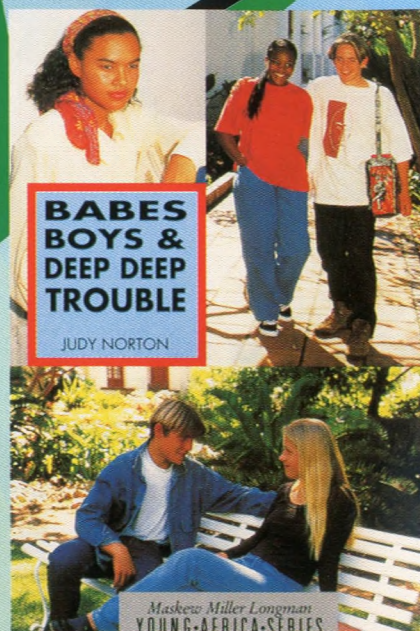
Entertaining, absorbing stories which explore interesting, often difficult, situations faced by young people as they grow up and come to terms with life.

Blue Train to the Moon Sylvie Steytler desperately wants to escape her tedious existence living with her family in a small Yeoville flat. Then she meets Mario, and everything seems to change ... until she discovers that he has Aids. In her personal diary Sylvie attempts to untangle the confusion life has dealt her.

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ISSN 0950-0804
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UPBEAT

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THIS ISSUE

SHOPPING is it a serious crime?

BE A PEACEMAKER

CASSETTE PLAYER ♦ JANET JACKSON ALBUMS ♦ BOOKS

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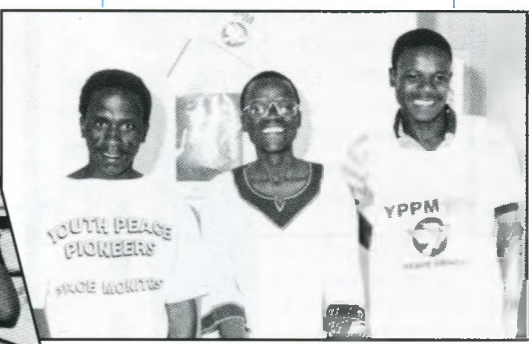
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213
SALT RIVER. 7925
(021) 47-6375



Dear Readers,

On April 27, all South Africans will vote for a new government. Change often brings both hope and fear. We hope that the elections will bring peace and justice. But we fear that violence and intimidation will make democratic change difficult. It's up to us all to build peace.

In this issue find out what The Peace Pioneers are doing and discover how to resolve conflicts peacefully in our story 'Fighting fair or foul'. But that's not all you must do. Be involved in the decisions that your parents, teachers and the politicians are making. Keep yourself informed! Ask questions when you don't understand what the politicians are saying. Be critical of the promises that they make. It's your life that they will control.

This is a year of great change in our country. Listen, think and don't be without Upbeat. We'll keep you informed, give you advice and put your views - the views of the youth of South Africa - first.

Harriet

PS Help us make Upbeat bigger and better this year. You could be the lucky winner of a R300 cassette player by filling in our survey on page 33.

NEXT issue

On sale early March
Read about

- Pantsula styles
- A visit to a family planning clinic

WINNERS

OF THE MASKEW MILLER LONGMAN WORDHUNT COMPETITION

In Upbeat Nos 3 & 6 1993, we ran a wordhunt competition, offered by Maskew Miller Longman. These lucky people and their schools are the winners of bursaries and book packs, generously donated by Maskew Miller Longman.

1st Prize: Patric Moetlhoa from Mmabatho won R2 000 to pay for his studies. He is 19 years old and a 2nd-year student at the University of Bophuthatswana. The university won a book pack to the value of R1 000.

2nd Prize: Shereen Kharadia of Greytown, Natal won a bursary of R1 000. She is 13 years old and a student at Greytown Secondary School. Greytown Secondary received a book pack worth R500.

3rd Prize: Bongani Mbande of Cala in the Transkei won R500,00 and his school, Gentile Senior Secondary School, won books worth R250.

Congratulations!

DON'T MISS INSTRUCTA '94

Instructa '94 is an exciting exhibition of educational materials. They have very kindly allowed Upbeat to exhibit there for free. Don't miss this chance

to discover the latest in education. Instructa '94 will happen from 23 - 26 February at the Kyalami Exhibition and Conference Centre, Allandale Rd, Kyalami. ◀

TEEN BEAT

AN EXCITING, NEW,
ENGLISH TV PROGRAMME

If you are having problems learning English, don't miss *Teenbeat English* on CCV at 3.15 on Fridays, and TSS at 3.00 on Mondays. *Teenbeat English* will help you learn how to use English more easily. It will teach you

grammar and new words while you learn about other exciting topics. To help you, Upbeat now has a supplement which goes with *Teenbeat English*. You will find it in the centre of each and every magazine. Don't miss it! ◀

OXFORD

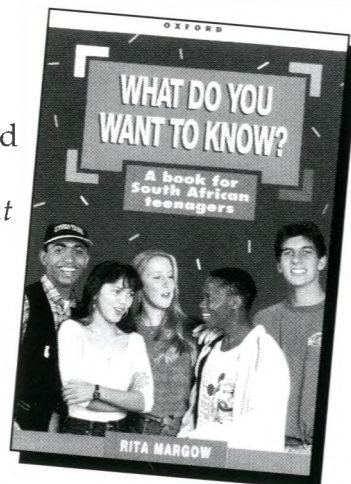
WHAT DO YOU WANT TO KNOW?

A book for South African teenagers

Being a teenager can be exciting. But it can also make you worried and confused.

What Do You Want To Know? is a book that can help you.

This book is full of advice on the difficult decisions that teenagers must make.



Price: R34,99



Order from your nearest bookseller. In case of difficulty contact your nearest OUP branch, or the Sales Division, Oxford University Press Southern Africa, PO Box 1141, Cape Town 8000

Telephone: (021) 457266 or Facsimile: (021) 457265

Teleschool

Here is a list of programmes that appear on Teleschool, CCV 3.00pm every week day. Check this list for programmes that will help you with your school work.

- 7/2 Kap't uit op Afrikaans (Std 9 & 10) - Meervoude
- 8/2 Matt's Maths (Std 8) - Exponents 1 Bookshelf - The Crucible
- 9/2 Wat praat jy tog (Std 8) - Direkte Rede Telequest (5-7)
- 10/2 Maths? No problem (Std 9 & 10)
- 11/2 Communic 8 (English Std 8) Spell check Teenbeat English (Std 9 & 10) - Mythology Part 2
- 14/2 Kap't uit op Afrikaans (Std 9 & 10) Verkleining en geslag
- 15/2 Matt's Maths (Std 8) Exponents 2 Boekrak - 'Die Rebellie van Lafras Verwey'
- 16/2 Wat praat jy tog! (Std 8) - Indirekte Rede Telequest (Std 5-7) English
- 17/2 Maths? No Problem (Std 9 & 10) Geometry - Quirky quads
- 18/2 Communic 8 (Std 8) Poetry Teenbeat English (Std 9 & 10) - Mythology-Part 3
- 21/2 Kap't uit op Afrikaans (Std 9 & 10) Voornaamwoorde
- 22/2 Matt's Maths (Std 8) Relations 1 Bookshelf - 'Sons and lovers'
- 23/2 Wat praat jy tog! (Std 8) - Ontkenning Telequest (Std 5-7) Science
- 24/2 Maths? No Problem (Std 9 & 10) Geometry - Precision in proof
- 25/2 Communic 8 (Std 8) Persuasive language: advertising Teenbeat English (Std 9 & 10) - The Drum Decade - Part 1
- 28/2 Kap't uit op Afrikaans (Std 9 & 10) Predikatief en attributief
- 1/3 Matt's Maths (Std 8) Relations 2 Boekrak - 'Periandros van Korinthe'
- 2/3 Wat praat jy tog! (Std 8) - Kommunikatiewe skryftake Telequest (Std 5-7) Maths
- 3/3 Maths? No Problem (Std 9 & 10) Trigonometry - Trig for trees 4/3 Communic 8 (Std 8) The English language Teenbeat English (Std 9 & 10) - The Drum Decade - Part 2

UPBEAT FOR RURAL SCHOOLS

The following companies have kindly agreed to sponsor bulk subscriptions of 50 copies of each issue of Upbeat for one year to rural schools. We would like to thank them for supporting the students who need their help most.

Crown Cork Pty (Ltd)
Pick 'n Pay
Anglo American & De Beers
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Companies who would like to contribute to promoting a culture of learning in this way, or schools who would like to be considered for a sponsored subscription, must please write to:-

Barbara Shafer
Rural Schools Sponsored Subscriptions
P O Box 11350
Johannesburg, 2000 or phone
(011) 333-9746 (011) 333- 9746

ARE YOU A WINNER!?

TURN TO PAGE 36 TO FIND OUT

FREE OFFER FOR TEACHERS

With every issue of Upbeat, you can get FREE teachers exercises. These are fun classroom activities which develop reading, writing, comprehension skills and much more. They will help you plan and prepare lessons using Upbeat. For your FREE copy of teachers' exercises, subscribe to Upbeat NOW.

SUBSCRIBE TO UPBEAT

Dingaen Thobela says,

'I loved Upbeat. It was my favourite magazine when I was at school.'

Become an Upbeat subscriber. Just fill in this form and send it to: Upbeat Subscriptions, c/o NND, P O Box 53085, Troyeville 2139. Send a cheque or postal order for R21,50 (R25,00 if you live in Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho or Zimbabwe).

I would like to receive the next 11 copies of Upbeat at my home.

Name _____

Address _____

Code _____

I enclose my cheque/postal order for R _____
I would like to receive the free teachers' exercises ☐ YES/NO

SHOPLIFT

You walk into a shop to buy a cool drink. You see a chocolate bar but you cannot afford it. The shopkeeper is not looking. So you quickly shove the chocolate into your pocket, pay for your cool drink and walk out of the shop. Easy! You have just committed a crime. You have shoplifted.

IS IT A SERIOUS CRIME?

Many people see shoplifting as a 'soft crime', one that doesn't harm anybody. But, if the shopkeeper had caught you, you could have been arrested and gone to court. You would have a criminal record which could spoil your whole life.

Every year shops lose millions of pounds because of stealing. So they are hard on shoplifters. They warn that anyone who steals will be prosecuted. They say this is the only way to stop it.

Upbeat spoke to two Nicro counsellors, Anne and Ivan, about young shoplifters. 'Most young people steal because of peer pressure,' says Anne. 'They want to dress like their friends, eat the same food and have the same things. Often their parents can't afford to buy them the things they want. So they steal. Chocolates, earrings, fashionable clothes such as shorts and cropped tops. It's not just poor people who shoplift.'

Young people often look up to those who dress well and drive smart cars. They want to be like them. 'It's a big problem,' agrees Ivan. 'Advertisements are aimed at teenagers. They are under a lot of pressure. They want to be able to identify themselves, to belong.'

'But', Ivan warns, 'these are not the only reasons why youth shoplift. Some do it because their parents or family are unemployed. Others say that they like the thrill of crime. For many it is a way of getting attention.'

Nicro have a special shoplifting programme. It is part of their 'Youth on Probation' programme. When young people are caught stealing, the court gives them a suspended sentence and says they must attend Nicro's programme. It is Anne's and Ivan's job to try and get these youth to stop stealing. To do this, they try to get young criminals to accept society's ideas of what is right and wrong.



ING

'We try to show them what shoplifting does. When shop-owners lose many goods, they push up prices on everything to cover their costs. So everyone who buys from that shop loses out.'

'But,' says Ivan, 'some of the youth don't understand this. They say that shoplifting will never end because people are too poor to buy the things they need. They don't understand that once they have a criminal record, their whole future can be destroyed. If young people are caught committing the same crime twice, they will definitely go to jail.'

Anne says that the teenagers who come to 'Youth on Probation' are often shocked to find that they are criminals. 'They don't realise how serious shoplifting is. Suddenly they have a criminal record. Some really regret what they have done.'

J. Nel is a public prosecutor at the Juvenile Court in Johannesburg. He says, 'We try to stop youth from entering a life of crime. So, if it is a first offence, the probation officer sends them to Nicro's programme.'

'Sometimes we sentence them to corporal punishment. That is very traumatic. It is not an experience they will easily forget. But many juveniles are sent to jail for crime. Although we don't like to see children behind bars, sometimes that is the only way,' explains Mr Nel.

The Nicro counsellors are trying to get magistrates to stop sentencing youth to corporal punishment. Ivan believes that corporal

HELPLINE

If you know someone who is in trouble with the law and needs help, you can contact Nicro at one of these addresses.

Cape Town Nicro (Head Office),
P O Box 10005,
Caledon Square 7905
Tel: (021) 461-7253/4

Nicro Johannesburg,
5th floor, Charleston House,
161 Commissioner St, Johannesburg
2001
Tel: (011) 29-0234/5

Nicro Bloemfontein,
P O Box 351,
Bloemfontein 9300
Tel: (051) 47-6678

Nicro Durban,
2nd floor, United Building,
58 Field St, Durban 4001
Tel: (031) 30-42761/2/3

Nicro East London,
P O Box 1752,
East London 5200
Tel: (0431) 2-4123/2-4374

Nicro Kimberley,
P O Box 3207,
Kimberley 8300
Tel: (0531) 2-6392

Nicro Port Elizabeth,
1st floor, Giddy's Centre, North End,
Port Elizabeth 6001
Tel: (041) 54-2611/2/3

Nicro Zululand,
P O Box 1002,
Empangeni 3880
Tel: (0351) 2-1574

Vaal Service Office,
P O Box 30, Masoheng 1908

Aliwal North Service office,
P O Box 5077, Dukathole 5530

punishment hardens juvenile criminals. 'We need to understand why teenagers commit crimes and help them overcome their problems.'

So remember, the next time you see something that you can't afford, stop and think. Maybe it is better to save money till you can afford it. Or accept that there are some things you can't afford. Just don't resort to crime! Your future isn't worth a chocolate bar. ◀



LETTERS

Dear Upbeat

I would like to convey my thanks to everyone who works at this interesting and good magazine. Keep it up! Upbeat guides the youth of today and shows them the way. I found the Talkshop about taxi drivers very interesting. I liked the special issue which included *The Globe*. It was an interesting magazine. I also enjoyed the Roxy comic. Can you bring them out again or can you send me the addresses of Abacus and The Globe magazines. They won my heart absolutely.

David Mtseni, Empumalanga

Dear David

The Abacus is a Namibian newspaper for young people. You can write to them at: Abacus, P O Box 22791, Windhoek, 9000, Namibia. The Globe was produced by a Swedish magazine called Barnens Värld. You can write to them at:- Barnens Värld, Box 27320, Stockholm 10254, Sweden.

Editors

Dear Upbeat

I would like to thank you for your wonderful magazine. I am an Orlando Pirates supporter. Could you please supply me with the address of Ernest 'Botsotso' Makhanya. He is my special star.

Busi 'Undying Buccaneer', Pimville

Dear Busi

We hope you didn't miss our Orlando Pirates poster in Upbeat 11, 1993! It is part of our Top Ten Soccer Teams series. Write to Ernest at: The Orlando Pirates Fan club, P O Box 62124, Marshalltown 2107.

Editors

Dear Upbeat

I would like to say something about this lovely magazine. It is good and interesting for all juveniles, irrespective of age, race and sex. But please change your 'Dear Diary' page. I am bored with reading the same stuff for the year. There are many other Upbeat readers who would like to see their faces and views in this educative magazine.

Thanks to the writers of Upbeat, especially for the Open Talk story, 'Young Love'. Please publish more stories like these for your young readers.

Sean Kepeyi, Whittlesea

Dear Upbeat

I am a pupil at Malvern Primary School. I am doing Std 4 at the moment. I live in Mofolo Central, Soweto. I like Upbeat very much. I didn't know about it until my friend showed it to me. I became so excited that I told my mother to buy Upbeat for me. Upbeat is educating. It has taught me many things. I would like to be a member of an Upbeat club.

Sibongile Ntshingila, Mofolo

Dear Sibongile

Thank you for your letter. Upbeat does not yet have a club but we are thinking about it. If we start one, we will let you know.

Editors

Dear Upbeat

We saw your advertisement in Upbeat No 7, 1993 for Upbeat reporters. We are a group of three girls aged 15, 14 and 13 and we want to become Upbeat reporters. We want to send you stories and interesting news from our community. We will also send you photographs.

Victoria Nyviongo, Zambia

Dear Victoria

We will be very happy to receive your stories. If we publish them, you will receive R50.00. Please send your stories to: Upbeat Reporters, P O Box 11350, Johannesburg 2000

Editors

Dear Upbeat

I want to tell Upbeat readers about what happened at our school. I watched with great shock when one of our students was assaulted by the members of the governing body.

The student had asked the governing body for permission to arrange a meeting. Students wanted to get together to discuss our problems with the school authorities. The student was called to the

school office where he was maliciously beaten, expelled from the school grounds and from the township.

The entire school community watched with dismay when this unwarranted assault took place. We want to say that we reject the management councils at schools since they are an extension of the apartheid regime. This poor comrade was harassed and embarrassed in front of the whole school.

D. F. Jonas, Springfontein

Dear D.F. Jonas

We are shocked to hear what happened at your school. The beating of the student was against the law. He can lay a charge of assault against the management council. He needs a letter from a doctor, stating what injuries he suffered. He can then report them to the police. If he needs help, he can contact the Legal Resource Centre at this address:- Legal Resource Centre, P O Box 9495, Johannesburg 2000.

Editors



Send your letters to:

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

JANET CHALLENGES HER BROTHER

Janet Jackson, the star of many popular hit songs, is back in the music scene.

Janet has always been a singer with a double agenda: she entertains her fans while using her sweet voice to inspire women and kids with positive messages.



Janet Jackson is beating her brother, Michael, on the music charts.

Photograph courtesy of Inpra

ON HER NEW album called *Janet*, Janet combines pop, hip-hop, rock, rap, jazz and opera. She broke down music barriers when she invited the rap hero, Chuck D of Public Enemy, and the great opera artist, Kathleen Battle, to sing with her. 'I think it's a cool collaboration,' she says. 'What interests me most is trying to do things that haven't been done before.'

Janet is used to setting trends. After her album, *Control*, Janet was described as a singer who has given women an aggressive new voice in the music business. But others said *Control* was about a young woman breaking free from parental restraints and exploring dangerous new worlds.

Janet writes the words of her songs. She mixes the sounds with the engineer and co-produces her albums. 'Working with the engineer is a lot of hard work but I love it,' Janet says.

'There is often tension in the recording studio,' Janet admits. 'Someone will want to do a song one way and someone else will push for another way. Then I'll put my foot down and they get the message. After all it's no-one else's album but mine.'

Janet is not just an entertainer. She is also concerned about discrimination against black people and women. In her song 'New Agenda' Janet says, 'I've heard 'NO!' too many times because of my gender. I've heard 'NO!' too many times because of my race. But with every 'NO!' I've grown in strength.' ◀

COMPETITION TIME

Put yourself in line to win Janet Jackson's new album by answering the following simple questions:

1 Janet Jackson sings about social problems. Name any one of these social problems.

2 What is the name of Janet Jackson's latest album?

3 Name two artists who sing with Janet Jackson on her new album.

Send your answers to:
The Janet Jackson Music Competition,
P O Box 11350,
Johannesburg 2000.

CLOSING DATE: 15 MARCH 1994

FANCLUB

The Janet Jackson Fan club
c/o Black Cat
38 Rue de Berri
75008 Paris
France

PEOPLE AND PLACES

LIFE IN

MMABATHO

This is the first article in our new series on young people and their lives. In this series, youth from all over the country write about life where they live. Read it to discover a new South Africa. Gerrie and Senel van Wyk live in Mmabatho, the capital of Bophuthatswana, in the western Transvaal. They tell us about their lives.

Our home

'Our mother is a housewife and our father is an accountant at Sebowana Mills. Our mother is Motswana and our father is Afrikaans. They married when it was illegal for people of different races to marry in South Africa. So they moved to Botswana but in 1984, we moved again to Mmabatho.

'Our parents' families were unhappy with their marriage. For a long time, we didn't meet our relatives. But now our uncles and aunts visit us often.

'We belong to a church youth club. There we make things which we sell to get money. We have regular Saturday meetings and sometimes we go on camps. We also go to Disaneng Dam, just outside Mmabatho, for picnics. There are very few entertainment places here and we find Mmabatho quite boring.

School

'We both go to Mmabatho High School. Everyone there gets along well but discrimination is not totally dead. There are still some people who think whites are superior, blacks are better dancers and other stupid things.

'Our school encourages us to accept different cultures and religions. When we have Religious Instruction, we can choose to learn about Hinduism, Islam, Jehovah's Witnesses, Born-again Christians or even what sceptics believe.

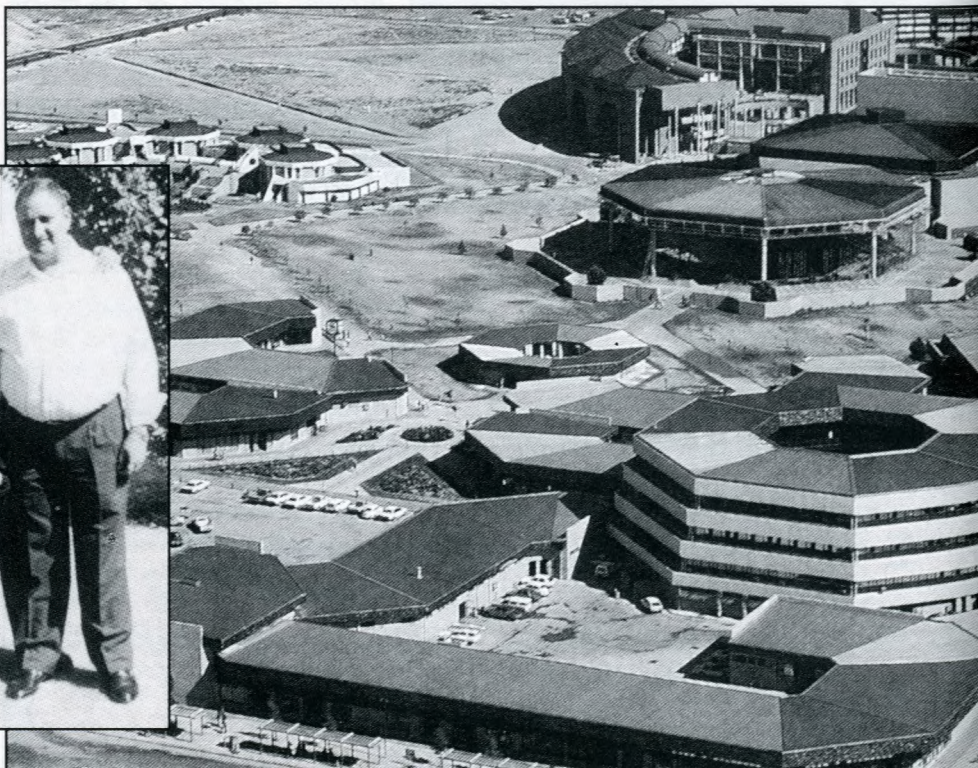
Our community

'Mmabatho was built around the old Montshiwa township but it has now grown. Most people who live there are black. Mafikeng is the oldest part of town. Most people there are



▲ Gerrie and Senel van Wyk wish that the people of Mmabatho would mix more.

Gerrie with his parents and younger sister. His parents left South Africa as the old South African laws forbade them to marry. ▶





▲ **Gerrie and Senel with their youth group on a picnic at the Disaneng Dam – the place that most people of Mmabatho go to for a break.**

white. The third part of the town is Danville. This was originally a coloured area.

'We wish that Mmabatho would change. We want people to mix, to live next door to each other. But many people prefer to live next to others who share a history or culture. Also, the houses in Mafikeng are very expensive.

'People say Mmabatho is a good place to raise children. There is a sense of community and the crime rate is low so we feel safe. People leave their cars unlocked in the streets.

'Mmabatho is very dry. There is little grass but many thorn trees. All our water comes from dams. There are very few industries. So most people work for the Bophuthatswana government.



Communications

'There is a railway line running through Mmabatho. As Mmabatho is near the Botswana border, many people going to Botswana pass through the town. There is also an airport with daily flights to and from Johannesburg and Sun City.

'There are three radio stations and two television stations. They tell us what is happening in our area and all over the world. There is also a magazine called *'What's New in Mmabatho'*. It lists shops, clubs, churches, schools and has a diary of events. Everyone sends them information when they plan an event.

Problems in our area

'Like all other areas, our greatest problem is unemployment. Our other problems are political. Now that the South African government has said that Bophuthatswana will not exist anymore, we don't know what is going to happen.

'We think that President Mangope is a good president but like everyone else, he has made a few mistakes. We don't know what Dr Mandela will do as a president. We weren't involved in the struggle for freedom in South Africa. We only read about it.

◀ **Mmabatho is the home of the Bophuthatswana government. There are many government buildings in the town.**

Education and Training

'Education is very important in our community. There are many early-learning centres, primary, middle and high schools in Mmabatho. There is also the Manpower Centre where people learn different trades and the University of Bophuthatswana is based here. There are several correspondence colleges, a nursing college and a branch of a technikon.

'Mmabana Cultural Centre offers classes in music, drama, sport, art, crafts and many other things. Students interested in technical careers attend the Protec Saturday school at Mmabatho High.

The history of Mafikeng

The village of Mafikeng was established in 1857 by Chief Molema of the Tshidi-Barolong clan. People came from the Molopo area on the Bophuthatswana/Botswana border.

In 1885, a small town, Mafikeng, was established one mile from the village. It had a railroad so it was important as a trade route. In 1899, during the Anglo-Boer War, the Boers laid siege to the British in Mafikeng. A British major, Baden-Powell, was trapped in the town. He used young boys, as messengers. This was the beginning of the Boy Scouts Movement.

The famous writer, Sol Plaatjie, lived in the area at the time. He wrote much about life during his times. He was the editor of the Mafikeng Mail, a newspaper which is still published today. ◀

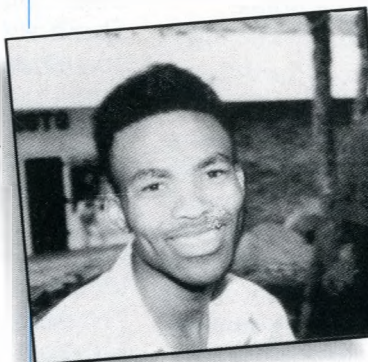
TIME OFF IN GA-RANKUWA

Upbeat visited Ga-Rankuwa, outside Pretoria. We asked young people there what they do with their free time.



**Gloria
Ntloge, 16**

At home I listen to music, especially cool, fusion songs. Shai is my favourite group at the moment. When I go out for fun, I go to the Speak Easy Nightclub. But on Sundays, I take it easy. I go to dancing classes.



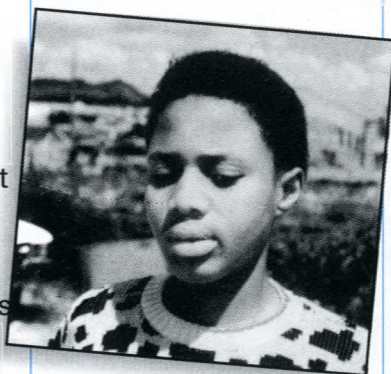
**Peace
Boikhutso, 20**

I spend a lot of my free time with my girlfriend. We stroll in the parks, talking and dreaming about our future. We discuss school and careers as well. We sometimes go to the cinema or restaurants for ice-creams or drinks. When my girlfriend is not around, I'm at the dojo, working hard for my karate grades.



**Lerato
Shabalala, 16**

My friends and I enjoy listening to rap and disco. When we go to the cinema or nightclubs, we invite our male friends. I like visiting the flea market even when I don't have money. Wandering around, looking at smart things refreshes me. I'm a ballet and a tap-dancer. My boyfriend also takes up a huge chunk of my spare time.



**Dineo
Mmotsa, 16**

I'm a tennis and netball fanatic so I spend most of my free

time sweating it out on the sports field. I'm also a great music lover. I love the soothing songs of Tevin Campbell. I often visit discos. I sometimes go to town on Sundays when it's quiet and window shop.



**Sello Abner
Meselane, 18**

I'm a member of Ma-Gents. I spend a lot of time with those guys, grooving and cracking jokes. The Gemini Night Club is our favourite meeting place. I also play softball. Otherwise my girlfriend and I stroll around the township streets. Or we go to a disco or cinema together.



**Thembi
Seete, 16**

I'm a rapper. I am at the studio rehearsing songs most of the time. I also enjoy art and drama, especially traditional dancing. I'm a regular nightclub and movie-goer. I don't like being alone because it frustrates me.

READERS!

Write to us and tell us how you spend your leisure time? Send your letters to:

**Upbeat Leisure
Talkshop,
P O Box 11350,
Johannesburg
2000.**

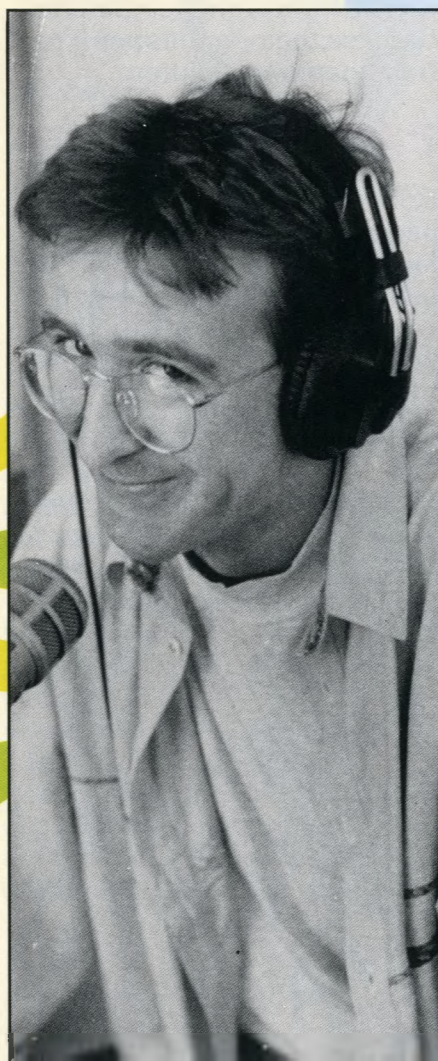
READERS!

Photographs by Hans Mangole

NEIL JOHNSON RADIO MAN

By Anna Ziemenski

Have you noticed a missing face on the Toyota Top Twenty? Upbeat did. So we decided to try and track down Neil Johnson and find out why he is not hosting this show anymore. We found him, hiding away in Cape Town.



Last year, Neil moved from Johannesburg to Cape Town with his wife, Yvette, and their 10-month-old baby, Chloe. He feels that there is a lot of scope in the 'mother city'. 'The music that comes out of Cape Town is lively and original,' says Neil.

Neil's first love is radio. 'I found work on TV very difficult,' he says. 'Even as a small child, I would spend hours sprawled out next to the radio, listening.' Neil is so passionate about radio that he failed his matric exams. 'I was listening to music until one o'clock in the morning instead of studying Maths and English,' he grins.

When Neil finished school in Carletonville, he went straight to the Transkei to audition for Capital Radio - but he had no luck.

Then Radio 702 hired him as a technical operator. 'I had no training, and when they asked me what I knew about electronics, I told them that all I knew was how to change a plug!' he smiles.

At 702 Neil spent all his free time making demo tapes and pestering the DJs to listen to them. One night, one of the DJs was ill. Neil was asked to stand in for him. He was ecstatic - he had finally made it to the airwaves!

Neil is critical of the big record companies. He says, 'The record industry promotes overseas artists - they know that it means big profits for them. But I feel they should spend more money, developing local music.'

Neil is excited by the granting of temporary licenses for independent radio stations. 'I worked on the temporary station, 'Peace Radio' which promotes peace in the Western Cape. The music was a complete cultural mix. If radio stations are free to do what they want, there will be some pleasant surprises.' ◀

Neil Johnson has given up TV for radio.

Photograph by Anna Zieminski

WHEN FAMILIES

FIGHT



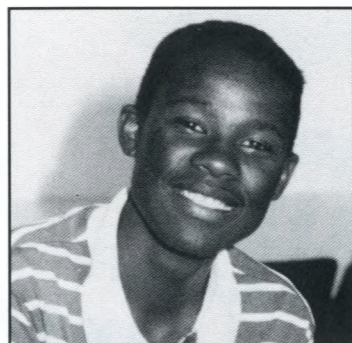
1994 is the International Year of the Family. To celebrate the year, Upbeat decided to investigate the relationships between young people and their parents. This is what we found.

Everyone fights with their parents at some time or another. Often parents say that when they were young, children had to do as they were told until they left home. The motto was, 'Children must be seen and not heard'.

But today, young people have definite ideas of what they want from the world. Often young people fight with their parents because their parents want to treat them like children.

FIGHTS ABOUT MONEY

Upbeat asked some young people about conflict in their families. Tracy Smaal says, 'We usually fight about money. If I want new takkies, my mother will say, "I've got to buy this or that." I understand it. But I get angry because I don't ask for a lot.'



Edwin struggles because his father pays no maintenance.



Tracy fights with her parents about money.



Gail's father won't let her have a boyfriend.



Michelle feels that she is not free to talk to her parents.



Lancelot thinks that his family must support him.

Photographs by William Hlanze

Illustrations by Andrew Lindsay

Edwin Sekele's parents are separated. He says, 'There are many problems about money at home. I want to go to court and get child maintenance from my father. Every time I want anything, like jeans or shoes, it is a problem for my mother who is struggling to support me.'

Parents, on the other hand, often say that their children want too much. 'These expectations are sometimes unrealistic,' says Thoko,



a clinical psychologist from Soweto. 'One family I know solves the problem by drawing up a family budget together every month. This way everyone knows exactly how the family income is being spent.'

'But,' says Thoko, 'there have to be limits. In one family I have visited, the 13-year-old daughter does the budgeting.'



I asked them, 'Who carries the responsibility in your family? You or your child?' Too much responsibility and pressure on young people is not a good thing either.'

HOT ENOUGH FREEDOM

Many young people complain that their parents don't allow them enough freedom. They think their parents are over-protective. 'I don't go out every weekend,' says Tracy. 'I don't even watch TV. Yet, when I do want to go out, my father says that I must stay home and study. But I think everyone is entitled to a social life.'

Gail adds, 'They know the mischief they got up to when they were young, so now they don't trust us. My father says that if he gives me my freedom, I will come home pregnant. He says that I can only have a boyfriend when I am 21.'



But I might just marry the first person I meet in order to get my freedom. By being overprotective, they are encouraging us to be rebellious!'

16-year old Michelle says that because she feels that her parents do not trust her, she leads two lives. 'At school I feel like myself. With my friends I discuss AIDS, ecology, relationships. But at home my conversation is restricted. There are too many things we are not allowed to talk about.'

Thoko says that this is a widespread problem. 'Families come to us when they are in trouble. Usually they say that the child is the problem. But when they start talking, I see that the parents' attitude is the problem.'

'Parents need to sit down and talk to their children from an early age. When children ask 'why?', parents must give them a reason and not just say, 'Because I say so'. They must explain why they are saying no. Parents who have never communicated with their children, will not suddenly start when their children are teenagers.'

PARENT PRESSURE

Parents often put too much pressure on their children. They want their children to do well at school. If they don't, parents get angry and tell their children how much money has been wasted on their studies.

'This is very bad,' says Thoko. 'Teenagers go through many changes. They are always busy comparing themselves with their friends. Parents need to support their children and help them with the pressures of school. They need to treat their children as individuals. When there are problems, parents must talk to their children, not wait until everything reaches a crisis point.'

Michelle says, 'Parents are confused. Some are too lenient. Others are too strict. We don't expect them to be perfect. But they must learn from their mistakes. Just like we have to.'

The message seems to be that South African parents and teenagers need to learn to talk and to listen to each other. ◀

This poem

This poem, I dedicate
To those whose hearts
Have been broken
And those whose land
Has been stolen.

To the mother, whose child
The police have killed
And to the nation, whose blood
Pretoria has spilled.

To the deprived and the oppressed
The homeless and the voteless
I dedicate this poem
To my beloved people of South
Africa.

**Joseph Nkambule,
Middleburg**

No one
is better
than you, Mom.

Mom, you mean so much to me.
No-one can take your place in
my heart.
There's only you in my heart.
I love you, Mom!

Thank you for your love,
For taking care of me.
You were always there
for your family.

You are everything to me.
You have shown me the way,
The right way to life
And a brighter future.

Mother, thank you.
You have taught me a lot,
Your advice was helpful.

Now I'm growing older
But you are still by my side
I will always love you, Mom.

**Promise Magwaza,
Kwa-Mashu**

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.

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permission.

AIDS

Who are you?
Where do you come from?
What kind of disease are you?
How can you be destroyed?

Doctors try to kill you
But you don't get killed.
What is your cure?
Can't you see that
You are killing our nation?

**Eugenia Gabuse,
Sharpeville**



Nature conservation : Picture by E. Gomachab

Advertisement

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We are looking for stories
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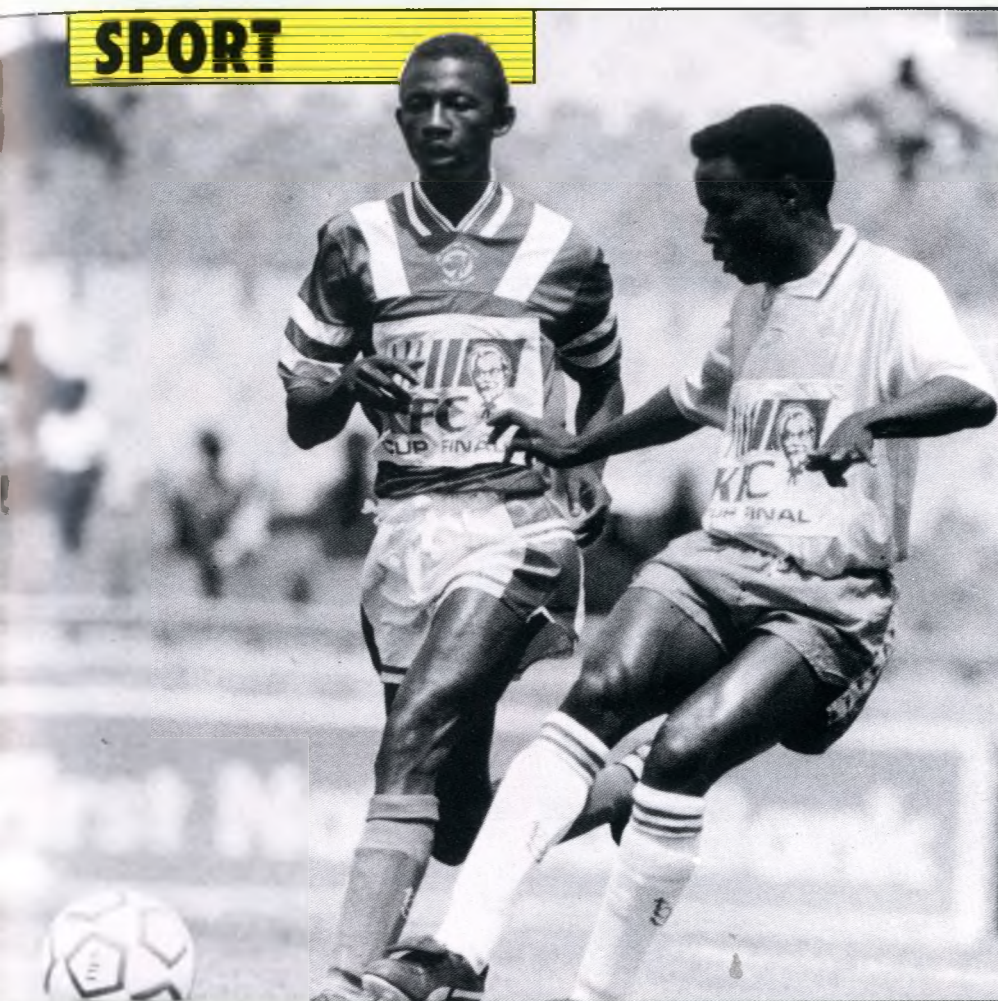
ages of 10 - 16 and be about 1
500 words long.

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Please send us a
short
autobiographical
summary of your
own background and
comments and
explanations which
you consider
necessary to an
understanding of
your story.

CLOSING DATE: 31 MARCH 1994.



Players were tested to their limits during the final KFC Cup game.

Photograph courtesy of the Sowetan.

THE KFC SCHOOL CUP

Last year, school soccer players kicked out apartheid, by taking part in the exciting Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC) School Competition. City students got a chance to show their skills on dusty township soccer fields. And township schools got a chance to play soccer on the smooth lawns of suburban schools.



Kopano Senior Secondary School - the proud winners of the KFC Cup.

Photograph courtesy of Kentucky Fried Chicken.

In 1993 2368 schools took part in the KFC Cup Competition.

Knock-out matches were played in regions. Regional winners then played against each other until the quarter, semi-finals and final stages of the competition.

Upbeat went along to cheer at the final match of the KFC Cup series between Kopanang Senior Secondary School of Witbank and Mzuvele High School of Natal.

Both teams were full of confidence as they had knocked out dozens of teams on their way to the finals. After a tense game, Kopanang beat Mzuvele 2-0. The Kopanang fans chanted and danced as Kopanang walked off with the trophy.

Kentucky Fried Chicken donated R1,5 million to make the series possible. But the soccer series does not just promote sport. As part of their 'Education through Sport' programme, Kentucky Fried Chicken have set aside R300 000 for bursaries. These bursaries will help Std 9 students complete their high school education. But only students whose schools took part in the KFC Cup series, can apply for the bursaries.

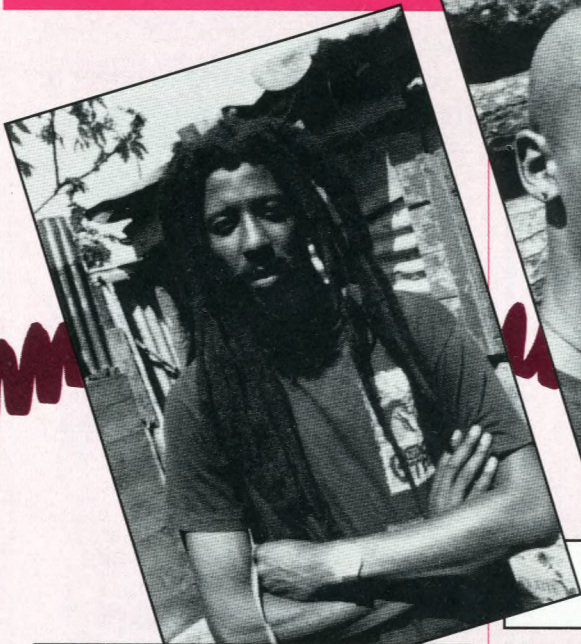
'The KFC's 'Education Through Sport' bursaries open up sporting opportunities for talented youngsters,' Irvin Khosa of Orlando Pirates says. 'Competitions like this help to build young talent. These young soccer players are our future stars.'

If your school would like to take part in the Kentucky Fried Chicken Cup this year, all you have to do is get the principal of your school to write to:

NSC,
P O Box 5958,
Johannesburg 2000
Tel: (011) 494-3438

RASTA-MAN

by Michelle Saffer



Michael Jones

Rastafarianism is an identity. We follow Haile Selassie and adopt the African image. Our hair grows like this. We don't comb or brush it. Society expects us to shave and have short hair - that is seen as respectable. We grow our hair to break away from the norm, to show that we can still function and have beliefs and ambitions.



Jackie

I became a Rasta in 1982. I grew up in an environment, where coloured and black people find it hard to survive and people don't care for one another. I saw the rasta vibe and could associate with it because it was what I wanted to be - a cool person, not troubling other people. I would like to live with all people and set an example.



Upbeat visited a small group of Rastas who live in Parkwood, Cape Town. We asked them about their clothes, hair and beliefs.

Hilton

It's a positive vibe to be a Rasta, peace and joy to be I and I. The most important thing is reggae music and Jah (God) Rastafar. I feel great when I speak about Jah. I feel I-re. He is right here, in the ghettos.

ACTIONS



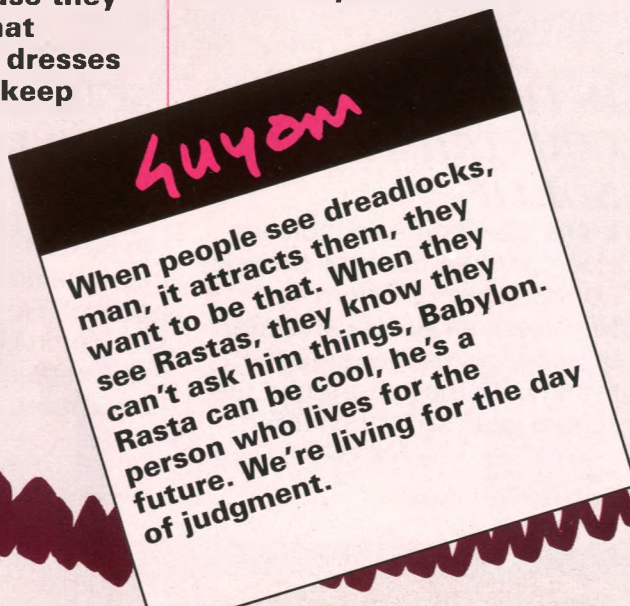
Dadda Ranks

Where are the Rasta women? Well ja, that is the problem, you see a thousand Rasta men, you see ten Rasta women. Women don't get respected by the I-re. They get treated bad, the women. They get infatuated with the teachings but they just fade out because they read in the Bible that women must wear dresses to their knees and keep their hair covered. What women need men for, is guidance. But women is one that man depend on.



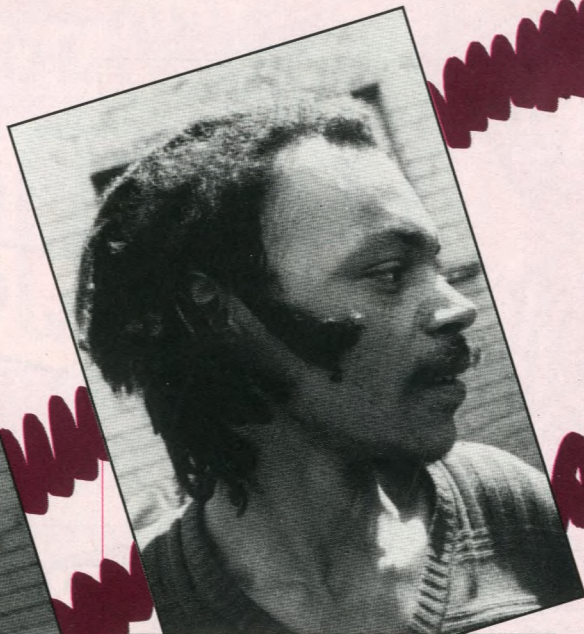
Ruben

Rasta music is important. It is the music of King David. Bob Marley came to confirm it. We are vegetarians. It is written in the Bible. No grapes, no vinegar, no meat or flesh, no eggs, no wine, no cigarettes. We are the burning spear movement of Rasta. Lank people here have no love. We show them love, unity, tell them they must continue school. That's why we're here.



Guyan

When people see dreadlocks, man, it attracts them, they want to be that. When they see Rastas, they know they can't ask him things, Babylon. Rasta can be cool, he's a person who lives for the future. We're living for the day of judgment.



Ras-P

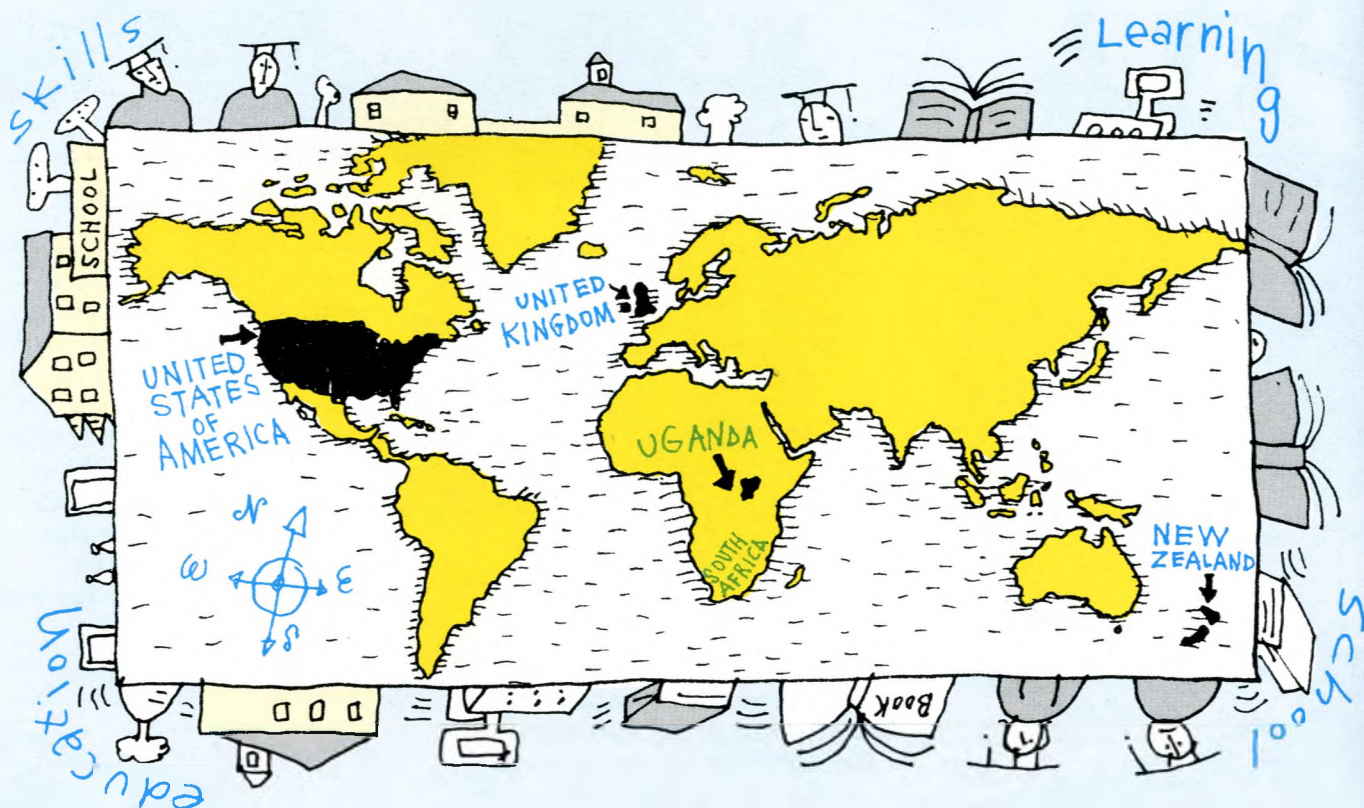
Ganja is good for use in meditation to the most high God. It makes I-and-I feel good. I don't worry about things - what I'm going to eat, where I'm going to sleep. It's a healing thing. It's a plant created by the Almighty. Grass is for animals and herb is for man.



I-re

When the gangsters come here they want to make trouble. But when they see us, they say I-re. I smoke cigarettes and drink wine, so I'm Babylon, but I believe in Rasta's beliefs. People around here call me I-re. I-re means you smoke the garo but you're no trouble. Other smokers kill you, but not Rastas, that's I-re.

LEARNING FROM OTHER COUNTRIES



We are all hoping that the new South Africa will bring big changes, especially to schools in South Africa. Everyone is hoping for better schools. We must all think about the kind of education system that we want. And we can learn from the experiences of schooling in other countries around the world.

IN MOST OTHER countries around the world, there are big problems in schools. Governments have less and less money and so they are spending less on schools and education. Students are struggling for a decent education.

IN THE RICH COUNTRIES OF THE NORTH

In the USA some schools are closing down because there is no money to run them. In Michigan, an American state, the administration ran out of money. So they shortened the school year, so that children

only go to school for seven months of the year.

In England, teachers who encourage their students to learn about the world and different cultures around them, are being criticised. They are told they are wasting time. They must train students for jobs.

SCHOOLS IN UGANDA

Getting an education in poorer countries is even more difficult. In East Africa, no child complains about going to school. Florence Muhindo, a farmer in Uganda, has seven children and believes strongly in education. But Florence cannot

TELE·S·C·H·O·O·L

TEEN BEAT

AS SEEN ON TV

CCV FRIDAY 15.15 • TSS MONDAY 15.30

English

Let's write poetry

By Chris van Wyk

On Teenbeat English you learnt all about rhythm and poetry. Now meet Chris Van Wyk, the well-known South African poet and writer. He's got great tips for you on how to write poetry.

'What is a poem?' Chris says. 'Let's compare poetry with prose. Prose is the type of writing that is used in novels and stories. Here are a few sentences in prose:

I am not free in my own country. But I am a proud African man and I will fight hard until I am free.

'Now let's see how a young South African poet put these very same feelings into a poem:

*If the freedom I crave for
is under the big marula tree
I'll use my hands to dig it free.*

'The poet has used simple words. But he has put these words together in a way that will make us remember them for a long time. I first read this poem almost 12 years ago but I have never forgotten it. Why? Here are just two reasons. Firstly the poet has put a picture in our minds that is both strange and powerful. We imagine how he digs furiously for freedom under a tree. Secondly, the second line of the poem rhymes with the last line: tree and free. This makes the poem musical and pleasant to say over and over again like a pop song or a cold drink jingle.

VOCABULARY

Rhythm – beat (the way in which you read or sing a poem, fast at times and slow at other times)

Alliteration – 2 or more words following each other and starting with the same letter (Hip, Hop)

Remember these things when you write a poem:

▲ You can write poetry about anything but always try to write about your own experiences. Write about big events, as well as small ones. Write about famous people but also about friends and neighbours.

▲ Rhyming poems work best when your poem is about something silly or funny. But rhyming poems do not work well for serious poems about suffering or death.

▲ Always try to make your poem different and new. Use language in a refreshing way. Don't use expressions like 'cold as ice,' 'a nice young man.' These expressions are stale and old. Make language new, exciting and wonderful.

▲ Experiment with your poems. Put punctuation marks in unusual places. Vary the rhythm and beat. Make up new words. Here's an example:

*Have fun with grammar
and every letter
make the alphabet
alphabetter.*

Rhythm and Rap

To rap is to recite or talk with a rhythm. The popular Cape Town rap group, Prophets of the City (POC) use rap to 'promote education and 'BRAIN POWER.' Here's some rap from their latest Rapping for Democracy tour.

The reason why we gotta vote
the government left us broke
in each and every way
And now we have a say
Let's go for a better brighter day

Okay I'm speaking
about better
education
we gotta find a way
to fight inflation
Unify the nation

This learning supplement is developed by **UP BEAT** Magazine and sponsored by **CNA**

CNA
First with the greatest

How the world began

On Teenbeat English this month, you learnt about Ancient Greek mythology. All over the world people tell stories about where they come from and how the world began. These stories have been told and re-told for hundreds of years. Many ancient stories come from Africa. Here is a beautiful story from Dahomey in West Africa about how the world was made.

The universe is round, like a calabash. The earth floats inside the calabash, like a yolk floats in the egg.

When the earth first appeared, God and the divine snake moved around the earth, making everything. The divine snake carried God in his mouth. Together they made the trees and flowers, and gave shape to the land. At night they rested and mountains grew around them as they slept.

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CNA

First with the goodies

This picture shows how in the myth you read, the divine snake coiled right around the world. The snake holds its tail in its mouth. By doing this the snake holds the world together.

VOCABULARY

Myths are stories that contain ideas or beliefs about ancient times. Myths explain things like, how the world started or the different Gods that people worshipped and believed in.

God made all the waters but the waters stood still. The snake wanted the waters to move so the snake cut the river beds into the land and taught the waters how to flow. When the waters flowed, the earth began to live.

Then God said, 'Hold the earth together.' The snake coiled about the earth, and made it firm.

The snake is still there today, holding the earth together. The snake never keeps still; he is always winding and unwinding himself. This makes the earth turn, and also the planets.

The snake moves in the quiet pools and running streams. He is the endless waves of the sea. He is the flash of light across the water.

Book Nook

Famous South African folk tales by Pieter W. Grobbelaar and Katrine Harries; Published by Human and Rousseau

Here in South Africa, we have an extraordinary wealth of folk tales. This new collection of myths, folk tales and legends brings you African stories, Khoikhoi legends, Islamic myths and old San myths. There are also true life stories like 'Antjie Somers,' and much more. If you enjoy reading myths and folk tales and want to discover the rich stories of southern Africa's past - then this book is for you.



Our living language

In Teenbeat this month you went back in time to Ancient Greece and uncovered old words which still have meanings today. English has been spoken for hundreds of years. But the English of long ago is not the same as the English of today.

Languages change. Old words die out and new words are added. Do you know what a halberd is? Nobody does. In fact the word hasn't been used for years. That's because nobody uses halberds anymore. They were a kind of sharp, pointed axe used in battle.

Alexander Graham Bell invented an instrument that could transmit sounds over a distance. He needed a new word for his invention—this new thing. He took the old Greek word 'phone' meaning *voice* or *sound* and put another old Greek word in front of it - 'tele' meaning *from far away*.



So he created the word 'telephone' - *sounds or voices from far away*. The word telephone has become part of English and we use it every single day.

Some words don't die but they get new meanings. The word 'necklace' got a new meaning in South Africa in the 1980s. It means to kill someone in a particular

brutal way. This meaning of necklace is only used in South African English.

South Africa is a land of many voices. The English we speak here is rich and varied, like the peoples of our country itself. Many words are borrowed from Afrikaans, African languages, Indian and Jewish communities. Roti (local Malay), wors (Afrikaans), Yebo (Zulu), schlep (Yiddish) and tula (Sotho) are all borrowed words that are part of South African English.

Competition Time

Dictionaries are a wonderful way to discover new words and meanings. Four lucky readers can each win a wonderful Oxford dictionary worth more than R60 each.

Unscramble these three South African words. We have given you their meanings to help you. Then send your answer on a postcard to:

Upbeat Dictionary Competition
P O Box 11350
Johannesburg
2000

Unscramble these words

- 1** to derkins – to gossip
- 2** yito – yito – a militant dance expressing defiance
- 3** stffriadre – someone who rides on the outside of a train to avoid buying a ticket.

CLOSING DATE: 31 MARCH 1994

A DICTIONARY OF
**SOUTH
AFRICAN
ENGLISH**



Jean Brundford with William Brundford
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Book Nook

Have you ever met a 'majita', danced the 'gumba gumba' or 'kissed out' in the afternoon? Would you like to understand what this all means? *A Dictionary of South African English*; published by Oxford University Press is an entertaining guide to the English spoken in this country. It includes words that are specifically South African, as well as words adapted from Afrikaans, African languages and from local Malay, Indian and Jewish communities. It is available from leading book stores. Dictionaries are expensive, so you can also look for it in your local library.

3

Write your own summaries

In Teenbeat English, Jackie showed her class how to write summaries. This article will teach you how to summarise a story or article on your own.

Writing good summaries is very useful. Summaries can help you to understand and remember what you read. To summarise a paragraph you must find the main idea of that paragraph. By writing down the main idea of every paragraph in a story, you will end up with a summary of the whole story. Here's how to do it:

Tips for writing summaries

STEP 1 – Read the whole story first

Read it once quickly. Don't worry about difficult words. The purpose of this reading, is to get the general meaning of the article as a whole.

STEP 2 – Write your own heading

If there isn't a heading, make up one and write it down in a notebook. Ask yourself, 'What is the article about?'

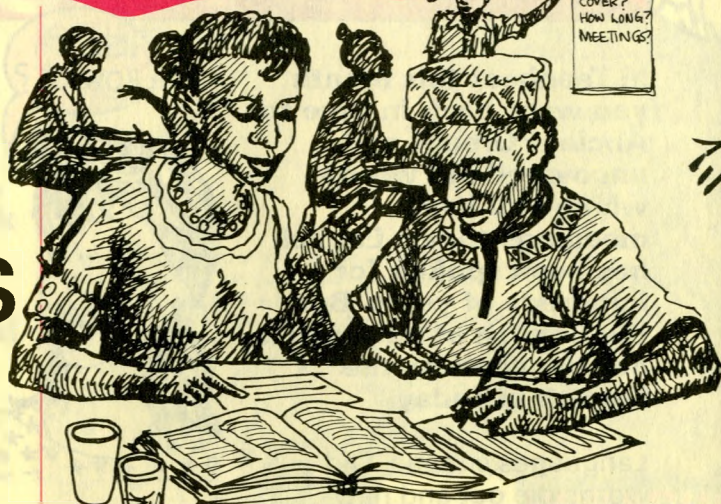
STEP 3 – Re-read each paragraph

Most paragraphs have one main idea. Re-read the paragraphs and write down the main idea of each one. Ask yourself, 'What is the paragraph about?' Look for key words in the paragraph to help you.

STEP 4 – Write summarising sentences

Write a sentence for each paragraph which summarises the main idea. Write your sentences in your notebook.

Video cassettes of these programmes are available from Tertia at Broadcasting Enterprises, P.O. Box 91491, Auckland Park 2006, Tel: (011) 714-5846.



STEP 5 – Write a summary of the whole passage

Read your sentences again. Check that the sentences make sense and correct any mistakes. These sentences make a summary of the whole article.

Remember! A summary must contain all the main ideas in a story or an article. It should include all the important points of a story.

Book Nook

The information in this article comes from a book called *Read Well*, published by Sached/Raven. *Read Well* develops reading skills. Students who use this book will learn how to summarise a passage, study effectively, use a dictionary, understand diagrams, maps and much more. *Read Well* is written so that you can work through the exercises on your own or with a friend. An answer section provides answers to help you check your progress.



Competition Time

Five lucky readers can each win a copy of *Read Well* – a great book to improve your reading skills. All you have to do is answer this easy question.

This month on television's Teenbeat English, you learnt about Greek mythology. Give us the name of one Greek god that you learnt about.

Send your answer on a postcard to
**Upbeat, Read Well Competition,
P O Box 11350,
Johannesburg 2000.**

4

CLOSING DATE: 31 MARCH 1994



Primary school children learn under a tree. As schooling becomes more expensive, fewer children get the chance to learn at school.

afford to send all her children to school. She has to choose who will go.

Florence grows food for her family and coffee which she sells to earn money. She uses the money for her children's school fees. But every year the price of coffee drops and the school fees go up.

'The fees at the primary school are now ten times what they were in 1990,' says Florence. 'To keep my daughter, Lucy, at secondary school, I pay out 3/4 of what I earn selling coffee.'

In Uganda the government has little money. So parents have to pay to keep schools

Florence Muhindo, a farmer in Uganda, must choose which of her children will go to school. She cannot afford to send them all.

open. Parents and teachers decide how much the school fees will be. In most schools parents pay 40% of the teachers' salaries and all the costs of running the schools.

Dorothy Policeapuuli is the headmistress of the primary school Florence's children attend. She says, 'We have only 438 students this year compared with 560 in 1992. Children are dropping out because their parents cannot afford the fees.'

Uganda is just one of many countries in the Third World with education problems. Every year we seem to get further and further from the United Nations' aim of primary education for all.

MAORI SCHOOLS IN NEW ZEALAND

Problems in education do not end when students make it into schools. In many countries, students find school boring. It makes them feel stupid and bad

about themselves. In New Zealand people are experimenting with ways of helping Maori students succeed at school.

Ten years ago Maori students in New Zealand were scoring very badly. Most of them were angry and resentful and many young Maoris dropped out of school.

For years Maori parents tried to get the New Zealand government to make schools more interesting for their children. But the government did nothing. Now Maori parents have started their own schools where their children are taught in their own language and learn about Maori culture.

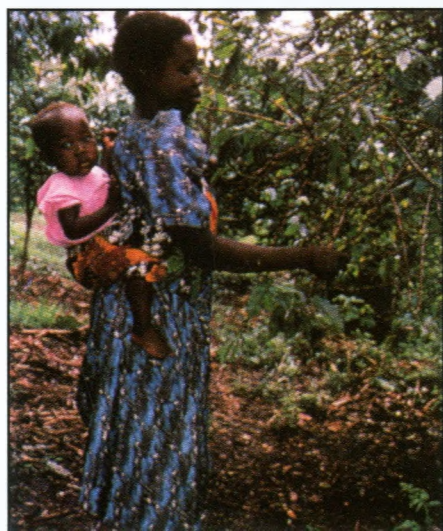
At these schools, students are taught everything in their own language. They learn English but it is taught to them in Maori.

Parents manage the schools. They have to answer to the community if there are problems. Kulei Latimer, the principal of one of these schools says, 'Children who were failures at state schools are now doing well.'

Let's hope that education planners in South Africa learn from the problems and mistakes people have made in other parts of the world. We need schools that everyone can afford, where students get an education that helps to develop their talents to the full.

This story is based on an article which appeared in the New Internationalist.

Maori children in New Zealand are doing well at schools where they learn in their own language.



PUZZLE



CORRECT THE MISTAKES

The Rastafarians are having a fair. Help the Rastafarian sign-writer correct the mistakes he has made on the signs. There are ten mistakes. Can you find them?

Write your answers on a postcard and send them to:

**Upbeat, Rasta
Competition,
P O Box 11350,
Johannesburg
2000.**

The first **10** correct entries drawn will each win a Lucky Dube cassette.



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



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

Abortion

Dear Adielah,
I am a 19-year-old girl. I had an abortion in 1993. Now when I see mothers holding their children, I feel so guilty that I want to kill myself. No matter how I try to forget, it doesn't work. I am still in love with the father of the child but he has a child with another girl. He says that he is no longer in love with that girl. His child lives with him. When he plays with that child, I get even more depressed because I did not even tell him that I was pregnant. When I tell myself that the baby can't come

back, it doesn't work. Spending time with my friends doesn't help me feel better either. I can't sleep. This problem hurts me a lot.

F. Mashinini, Kwa-Mashu

Dear F. Mashinini

Women who have abortions often feel guilty. But you must have had reasons for deciding to have one. It must have been a difficult decision to make. Often it is difficult to talk about abortions because they are not legal in South Africa. This makes women feel more guilty and alone. Seeing other people's children adds to your feelings of guilt and makes you feel depressed. It is very important to talk to someone about how you feel. This may not take your pain away but it may help you to feel better. If you do not have someone to speak to, here are the telephone numbers of organisations that help people with problems like yours.

Hotline: University of Durban Westville - Advice Desk
(031) 820- 28622.

Lifeline: (031) 23-23233.

Compassionate Friends: (031) 81-4044

Famsa: (031) 3048991

S A Federation of Mental Health:
(031) 301-1781

Adielah

School and love

Dear Adielah

I am a girl of 17. I am in love with a boy of 18. We are in the same standard at school. I am cleverer than him. He feels shy to look at me and talk about our future. Since I have been going out with him, I have lost my appetite for reading. Now I have failed at school. I realise that he has spoilt my future. I want to leave him. He says that if I do, he will beat me up. I am afraid of him. Please help me.

K. Motlhose

Dear K. Motlhose

Loving someone is nice but difficult. Often we feel that we have to change to please the person we love. You did this by taking less interest in your schoolwork. It sounds like you

have a lot of work to do to catch up. Your boyfriend has no right to threaten you. Tell your parents or someone older about his threat. Ask them to tell your boyfriend that you want to end the relationship. If he beats you, you must report him to the police. Nobody has the right to threaten or beat you. You can also write to: People Opposing Women Abuse at: Powa, P O Box 93416, Yeoville, Johannesburg 2198.
Tel:(011) 642-4345.

Adielah

Black marks

Dear Aubrey

I am a guy of 24. I was in love with a girl of 20 years. After I left her, I found a small pimple on the skin at the top of my penis. Although I don't feel any pain, I wonder if it can be removed.

Worried Guy

Dear Worried Guy

I am glad that you are asking questions about things that are not normal on your body. The pimple on your penis could be a sign of a sexually transmitted disease (STD). You must see a doctor or go to the nearest clinic and ask for treatment. Take all the medication that they give you. It is also important that you tell anyone you have had sex with to seek medical treatment as well. We can protect ourselves from STD's by using a condom. Ask for condoms at your clinic or buy them from the chemist.

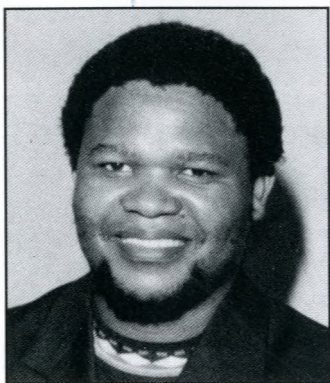
Aubrey

PART 4

AZAPO and the NA

Everyone is getting ready for South Africa's first, free elections. On the 27 April this year, South Africans over 18 will vote for the political party they want to run the country. In this issue Upbeat speaks to Dr Gomolemo Mokae of Azapo (Azanian People's Organisation) and Mr Dirk Bakker of the National Party. We asked them to explain their parties' policies.

Dr Gomolemo Mokae of Azapo



Dr Golemo Mokae of Azapo.
Photograph courtesy of City Press

'The government banned the black consciousness movement in 1977. But we took the aims of those organisations to form Azapo. We believe that nobody can liberate black people, except black people themselves. Black people must lead their struggle for freedom.

'Black consciousness is not anti-white. We would'nt have condemned the murder of Amie Biehl if we hated whites. Rather, we want black people to have pride and confidence in themselves. We feel that apartheid has taken these things away from black people. We have been denied opportunities and experienced brutal oppression.

'Political freedom without economic freedom is meaningless. Freedom is only real if the lives of poor people improve. We must transfer the wealth from the tiny, white minority to all people. Workers must own their factories. They must have a say in the running of the economy. Land was stolen from black people. It must be returned to its original owners.

'Azapo believes education is very important for youth development. We are doing everything we can to encourage

learning. If black people are uneducated, we will always have other people talking for us. For example, the World Trade Centre is filled with whites negotiating for blacks. Liberation will mean nothing if blacks do not control the country.

'Azapo's youth structures take up issues that affect all youth. They have programmes on drug abuse, a community health programme and we run the Black Student Support Programme which gives extra courses for matric students.

'Azapo will not take part in the elections this year. We see these elections for an interim government as a way of getting black people to manage apartheid. We will wait and take part in the elections for a constituent assembly.' ◀

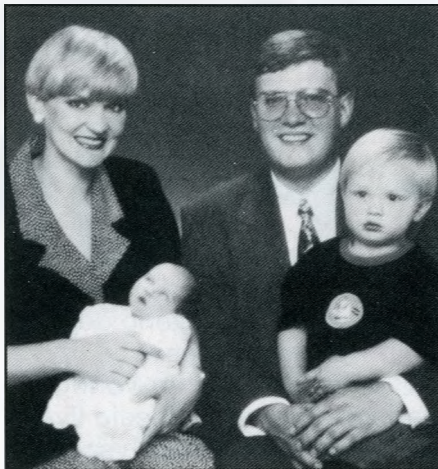


TIONAL PARTY

Dirk Bakker of the National Party

'I became involved in politics when the National Party changed its policies. The old National Party believed in apartheid. The new National Party says apartheid was wrong. We believe that all South Africans must have an equal say in the running of the country.'

'We should have changed our name to show that we have changed. But we felt that we must rather concentrate on changing the hearts and the minds of our people. We wanted to keep our old supporters and take them through the process of change.'



Dirk Bakker, Nationalist Party MP for Helderkruijn, with his family.
Photograph courtesy of the National Party.

'Now we have black members and a new flag. The rising sun on the flag is a symbol of our programme of building a new country for all people. We sing 'Die Stem' and 'Nkosi sikelel' iAfrica' in our meetings. Both our white and black members are comfortable with this.'

'We wanted to bring about change through peaceful negotiations. This is true democracy. Violence never solved problems anywhere. And we have done this, through the interim constitution agreed upon at the World Trade Centre. Now we look forward to the elections and the new government.' ◀

NEXT ISSUE

The ANC and the SACP

FW de Klerk, the leader of the Nationalist Party.

Photograph courtesy of Weekly Mail

UNDERSTANDING THE ELECTION

These questions were asked at a voter education workshop with Std 9 students in Johannesburg.

Can we trust what the political parties tell us?

Every party wants to win the elections, so they say what you want hear. It is important to find out as much as possible about each party yourself. Listen critically to what they say. Do they practice what they preach? Don't believe everything you are told. Learn to read between the lines!

What happens if a political party does not keep their promises once they are in government?

The party you vote for should carry out their promises. They also need to keep in touch with the people who voted for them by having report-back meetings. If you are unhappy with the government, you can write to newspapers, criticising them. You can also vote for a different party in the next elections. But you must understand that some things take a long time to change, like decent housing and jobs for all and a better education system.

Answers by Belinda Mendelowitz

POLITICAL TERMS

Interim government - a government that rules for a short time, usually until a more permanent form of government is decided upon

Constituent Assembly - a body which writes the constitution of a country

constitution - a set of guiding laws which are used to govern a country

THE PEACE PIONEERS



Pheelo Mofokeng (centre), the founder of the YPPM with two Peace Pioneers.

Violence is a big problem in our country. But now, a new youth movement has decided to fight for peace. The Youth Peace Pioneers Movement (YPPM) started in July 1993. They promote tolerance between youth from different political groups.

The Peace Pioneers at the peace concert they organised at Mlankunzi Station, calling for an end to the killing on the trains.

Pheelo Mofokeng decided to start a peace movement for young people in Soweto. Pheelo lives in the old Mofolo North scout building. His house is also the YPPM office.

Pheelo says that he is very happy with the way the youth have responded to his idea. 'When the Peace Pioneers first began to recruit youth, we found that many young people did not want to work together.

'Our first task was to get them together. We organised a conference. We explained that everyone has the right to their own beliefs. This is what democracy is about. Eventually the youth at the conference agreed to work together for peace.'

Today the YPPM hold workshops. They invite volunteers from different

political groups. These volunteers say what they believe in and listen to each other's views. After the workshops, they report to their organisations, on what they have learnt.

'Youth used to lead the political struggle,' says Pheelo. 'But now that the political movements are out of exile, the youth feel left out. The youth still believe in struggle but their leaders say negotiation and peace are the way forward. We at the YPPM, try to bridge the gap between the youth and the leaders.'

The YPPM do more than just talk. When there is a march or a conference, the YPPM volunteers act as marshals.

Pheelo is very excited about the peace choir which the YPPM are planning to start. He says, 'Messages are shared very easily through music.' Recently YPPM volunteers monitored a peace concert at the Mlankunzi station Soweto, to protest against the killings on the trains.

Pheelo is very positive about the future. He says, 'My hope is that people will learn political tolerance. This will be the first step towards solving the problems of our country.'



BE A PEACEMAKER

Conflict is a natural part of life. We often can't avoid it. We are not all the same. We don't always agree on the same solutions to problems. But if peace is to survive, we must learn to fight fair.



Fighting fair or foul

Fighting fair:

Here are some tips for fighting fair.

- ▶ Attack the problem, not the person.
- ▶ Help everyone involved in the fight, find a solution.
- ▶ Protect everyone's dignity.
- ▶ Builds friendships based on truth and trust.
- ▶ Help people to communicate with each other.

FOULS

Fouls do not help to stop fights and arguments. Often fouls make the problem worse. They make people feel resentful, hate each other, want revenge. They destroy family relationships.

Fouls are:

- ▶ Insulting people
- ▶ Blaming others
- ▶ Sneering and putting other people down
- ▶ Not listening
- ▶ Taking revenge
- ▶ Bringing up things that have happened in the past
- ▶ Hitting
- ▶ Threatening
- ▶ Pushing
- ▶ Being bossy
- ▶ Making excuses
- ▶ Not taking responsibility.

Fouls don't work! Fouls destroy peace. You have the power inside you to solve problems peacefully.

LEARN TO FIGHT FAIR

Next issue: There's a time and place for everything.



Illustrations by Andrew Lindsay.

THE GALAXY KIDS

ARCADE

By Burgen Thorne



Maxine



Teboho



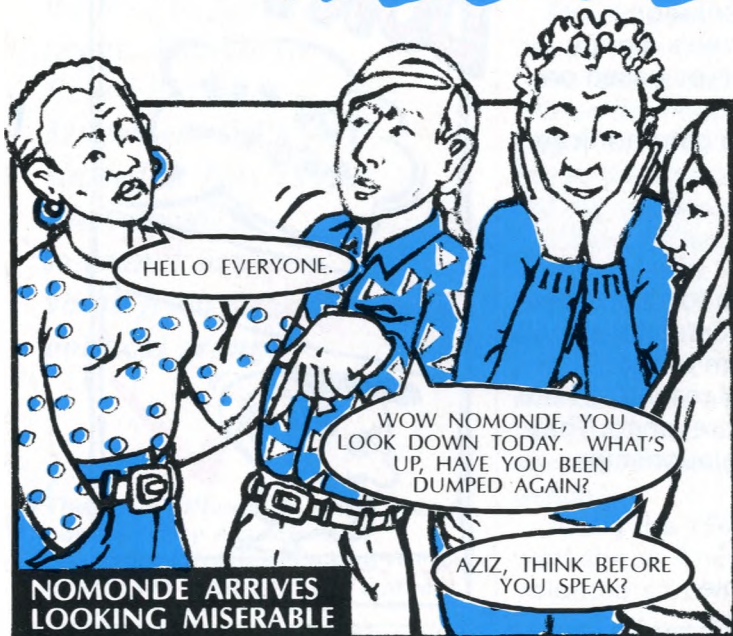
Aziz



Nomonde

The GALAXY ARCADE is the meeting place of four very different young people.
 AZIZ - (17) is a dreamer. He's new in town and 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 wants to break free.
 TEBOHO - (16) works hard & knows where he's going. His weakness - pool!

NOMONDE GETS A FRIGHT!

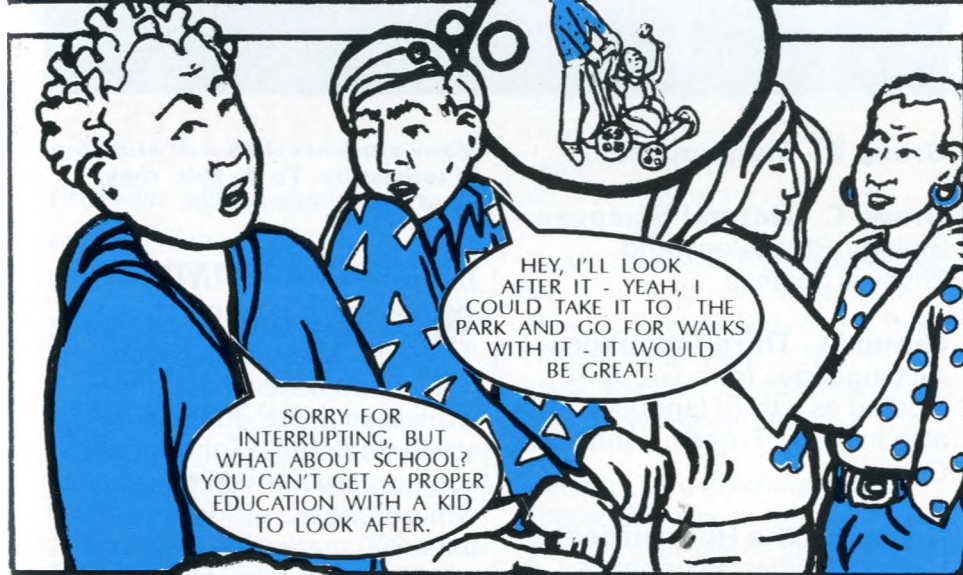


NOMONDE ARRIVES LOOKING MISERABLE



MAXINE TAKES NOMONDE ASIDE





If you are worried about pregnancy and want to find out more about contraception, visit your closest family planning clinic. They will help you. In Upbeat No. 2 1994 read about visiting a family planning clinic.

DON'T MISS THE GALAXY ARCADE KIDS TAKING ON BIG BUSINESS!

UNDERSTANDING MATRIC EXEMPTION



If you want to study at a university, you must get a matric exemption. You also need a matric exemption for some technikon courses. And students who want to study nursing or become articled clerks in accounting or law, all need matric exemption.

To get a matric exemption you must:

- ▲ pass your first language on higher grade (H.G.).
- ▲ pass a second language on H.G. (the pass mark for your second language is 33%).
- ▲ write exams in at least six subjects which must come from four different subject groups.
- ▲ pass 5 subjects.
- ▲ get at least 20% in your sixth subject.
- ▲ get an average of 45% or at least an aggregate symbol of E.

SUBJECT GROUPS

When you choose your subjects in Std 8, make sure you choose subjects from the correct subject groups, if you want to get a matric exemption. Here is a list of the subject groups.

Group A -

First and second languages
Sotho, Swazi, Tswana, Venda, Xhosa, Zulu, Afrikaans and English.

Group B - Mathematics

Group C - Natural Sciences

Biology, Physiology and Physical Science

Group D - Third languages

All languages from Group A studied as a third language. It also includes French, Latin and German.

Group E - the Humanities

Biblical Studies, Economics, Geography, History

Group F - All other subjects

Business Economics, Agricultural Science, Accounting, Domestic Science, Typing and Geography.

You may not:-

- do the same subject on the higher and standard grade.
- do the same language as a first, second and third language.
- do Biology and Physiology at the same time.

If you study Agricultural Science, Accounting or Technical Drawing on higher grade, you must also do Maths. If you do not do Maths, these subjects will be treated as standard grade subjects.

Many students dream of studying at university. To do this, they need matric exemption.

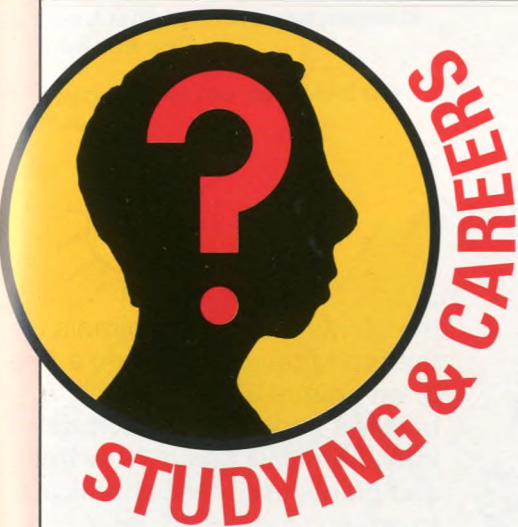
HIGHER GRADE AND STANDARD GRADE

If you do subjects on higher grade, you have to do more work than if you do them on standard grade. Higher grade subjects are marked out of 400 while standard grade subjects have 300 marks. You need 40% or 160/400 (symbol E) to pass a subject on the higher grade and 33% or 100/300 (symbol F) to pass a subject on standard grade. If you fail a subject on higher grade, you can still pass it on the standard grade. ◀

If you are still experiencing problems, write to:

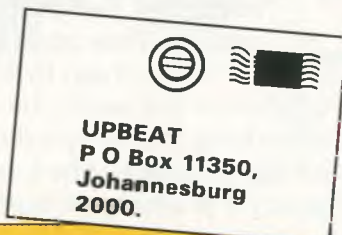
**The Education
Information Centre,
PO Box 62270,
Marshalltown 2107.
Tel: (011) 834-7861**

Photograph by Thomas Khoza



Problems with studying and careers? You are not alone.

Write to us at:



Journalism

Dear Upbeat

I want to be a journalist when I finish Std 10. Please help me with information on how to achieve this dream. Send me names and addresses of institutions I can apply to. Secondly, I want to be an Upbeat reporter. Please send me a membership card. I want to have one. There are so many interesting events happening in my school. I want to share them with other Upbeat readers. Thank you for your valuable magazine.

D.J. Fitzgerald

Dear D.J. Fitzgerald

You can study journalism at a university or a technikon. Many people find studying at a technikon much easier and cheaper than studying at university. Technikons offer a diploma in journalism. The diploma takes two years of full-time studying. But the period of studying at a university is longer and the fees are high. At university, you can study:-

* Bachelor of Journalism: this takes four years of full-time study. You can specialise in either print media or television.

* Bachelor of Arts: This takes three years. You must major in Journalism and Media Studies.

* Higher Diploma in Journalism: this is a one-year course you do after you have obtained your degree.

If you have a degree, you can apply to The Argus School of Journalism. This is a six-month course. After you have completed it you have to work for them for two years.

Here are names and addresses of institutions that offer journalism:

Rhodes University; P O Box 94, Grahamstown 6140

Natal Technikon; P O Box 953, Durban 4000

Orange Free State Technikon; Private Bag X20539, Bloemfontein 9300;

Witwatersrand Technikon; P O Box 17011, Doornfontein 2028.

Argus School of Journalism; P O Box 1104, Johannesburg 2000.

You don't need to belong to the Upbeat club to be an Upbeat reporter. Just send your stories, together with photographs to; Upbeat Reporters, P O Box 11350, Johannesburg 2000.

Editors

Acting

Dear Upbeat

Firstly, I want to thank you for the precious work you do by giving the youth useful information. Keep up the good work! I am a girl of 17 years. I am presently doing Std 10. I am interested in acting. I want to appear on the screen in the near future. My problem is, I don't know where to go or who to approach. What qualifications do I need to be a professional actress?

J Rantso

Dear J Rantso

You can study drama at a university or a technikon. At university you can study for a four-year degree in drama and at a technikon it is a three-year course. You need a matric exemption if you want to study at a university or technikon. But you do not need any specific subjects. There are also community organisations who offer drama training. The Fuba Academy

also offers a three-year diploma in drama and the Market Theatre Laboratory also offer training.

Here are the names and addresses of institutions you can apply to:

Natal Technikon; P O Box 953, Durban 4000;

Witwatersrand Technikon; P O Box 17011, Doornfontein;

Peninsula Technikon; P O Box 1906, Bellville 7530;

Fuba Academy; P O Box 4202, Johannesburg 2000.

Market Theatre Laboratory; P O Box 8656, Johannesburg 2000

Editors

Model C Schools

Dear Upbeat

I am a Std 8 student. I want to study at a mixed school. When I asked for information, I was told that I will have to repeat my standard. Please give me advice or send me names and addresses of mixed schools. Thank you for your help!

Nkosinaye Ramba

Dear Nkosinaye

Most mixed schools want DET students who apply to them to write entrance examinations. They do this to test the standard of education of the students who apply. They are very worried that the educational standard of their schools will drop. Perhaps after the elections this year, they will be stopped from discriminating against students who need their help.

You do not say whether you had a test or whether they just said you must repeat a standard. There is very little you can do about it at the moment as these schools are run as private schools and make their own rules.

If you want to find out about mixed schools in your area, we suggest that you write to the Open Schools Association, P O Box 24071, Claremont, 7735.

Editors

THE WEB OF LIFE

Today many scientists are saying that our natural world is in danger. In this new series Upbeat looks at what they mean and what we can do to save planet earth.



For many years people believed that humans were the most important animals on the earth. They categorised all things on earth into a pyramid that looked like this:

humans
animals
insects
plants
rocks and soil.

They put humans at the top of the pyramid because humans have the power to change and control the world.

But now we know that we are just one part of the web of life. By changing our world, we upset the natural balance and this leads to problems.

THE WEB OF LIFE

The web of life is made up of many different eco-systems. One eco-system is made up of all the animals, insects and plants which live off each other in an area. Things that are needed for growth, pass from one organism to the next until the cycle is complete. Then it starts all over again.

Trees and plants live off chemicals called nutrients. They absorb nutrients through their roots and leaves. Animals eat

the plants and other animals for the food they need. When a tree or an animal dies, insects, bacteria and fungi break it down into chemicals again. New trees and plants use these chemicals to grow.

The tropical forests that grow near the equator are an important part of the global eco-system. They absorb carbon. So

tropical forests help to keep a balance in the world, by absorbing the carbon dioxide which we make, when we breathe or when we burn fires.

In many parts of Africa there are great grassy plains. Zebras, buffalo, antelope and giraffes feed on the yellow grasses and the scrubby trees. Lions and cheetahs hunt these animals for food. Vultures eat dead meat and clean the bones of the animals the lions kill. Tick birds eat insect which live on the skins of other animals. So all the animals help each other. And when they die, chemicals from their bodies go into the soil, where the grasses and trees live off them.

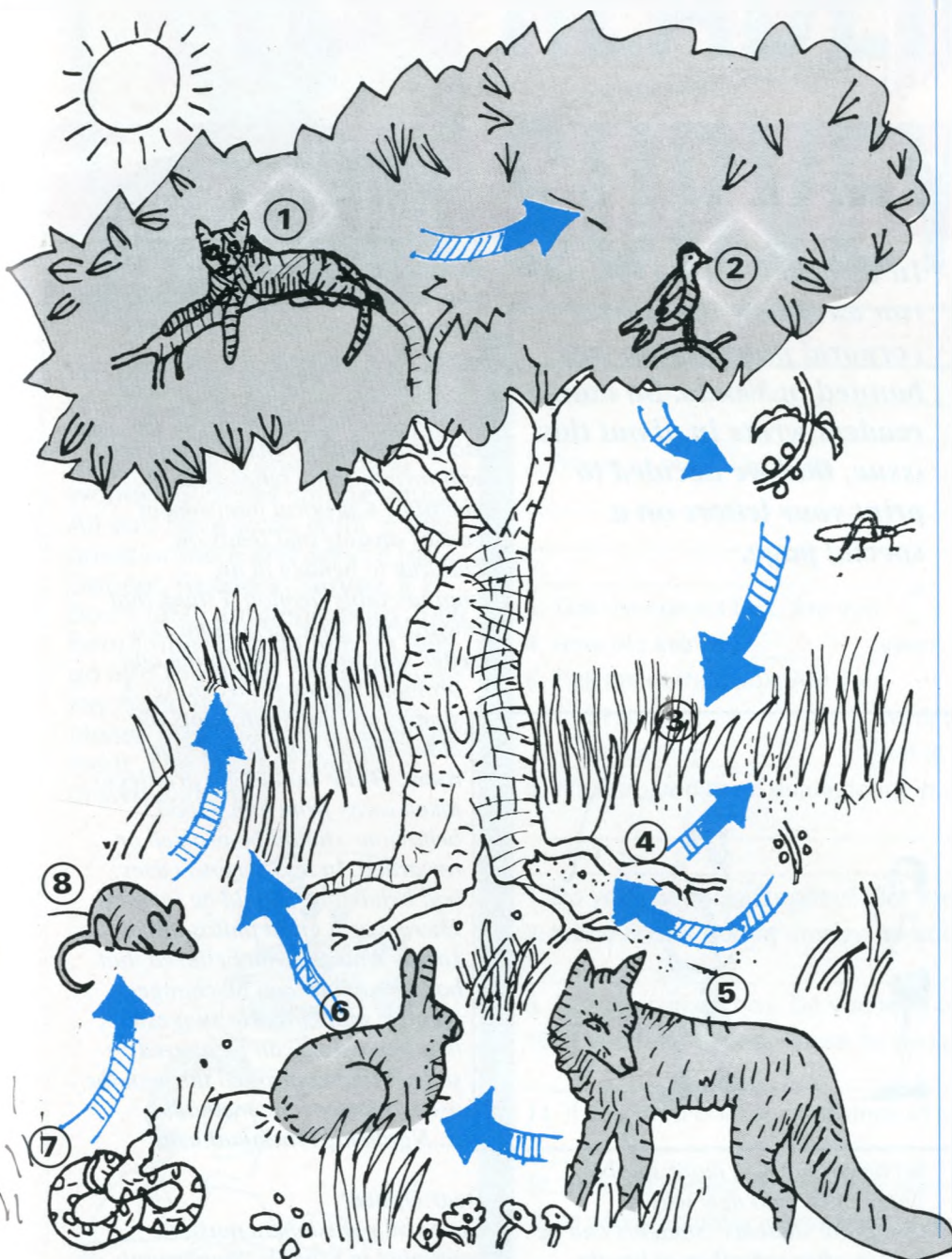
HUMANS AND THE WEB OF LIFE

The grassy plains of Africa on which we live have greatly changed. We take things from many different eco-systems and use them to make our lives easier.

We wear clothes made of cotton which comes from plants first grown in Asia. We eat mealies which come from America. Farmers fence off fields for their cattle and to grow crops in. In this way, we have changed the eco-systems in which we live.

1. Cats eat the bird
2. Birds eat fruit off the tree
3. Dead leaves, fruit and animals feed the soil.
4. Nutrients in the soil feed the tree.

5. The fox eats rabbits.
6. Rabbits eat plants.
7. Snakes eat mice.
8. Mice eat seeds.



People in rural areas sometimes chop down too many trees to use for fire-wood. Some farmers over-use the soil and do not put anything back into it. When this happens, the soil loses its nutrients and nothing will grow in it. With no grass or plants on it, the soil washes away and we have soil erosion. This disturbs the web of life.

We burn wood and coal to cook food and heat our homes. We also use heat from coal to make electricity and for furnaces in our factories. When coal burns, it gives off carbon dioxide. Humans are burning too much coal for the forests to absorb all the carbon dioxide.

When the web of life is disturbed, or eco-systems break down, we have a build-up of too many chemicals. This is called pollution. Scientists are saying that people must learn to control and protect the eco-systems that make up the web of life. Otherwise all life on our planet will disappear. Now people are looking for new ways to live, which will save our planet. ◀

COMPETITION TIME - DISCOVER ECO-SYSTEMS AROUND YOU

If you have a garden, or you live near some open land, you can discover the eco-system that operates there. Get a note-book and write down the names of all the animals and insects that live in the area you want to study. Write down what plants there are in your area. Try to work out

what the animals or insects eat. Watch how this changes through the year with the seasons. Make a poster showing the different animals and plants in the area you have studied.

**Send your poster to:-
Upbeat,
Eco-systems Competition,
P O Box 11350,
Johannesburg 2000.**

**FIND OUT MORE ABOUT POLLUTION
AND WHAT YOU CAN DO IN UPBEAT2**

THE BEST THREE ENTRIES WILL WIN AN EXCITING ECOLOGY BOOK.

SPEAK OUT!

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

Dear Upbeat

Most teachers believe that the only way a student can learn is by being beaten, whipped or by some other form of physical punishment. This is incorrect. A student can learn perfectly well without any form of punishment if students and teachers have a good relationship. I think that corporal punishment leads to aggressive, cheeky and hateful students. Teachers must talk to students. They must show them their mistakes. When the time comes for students to be punished, a mind-building punishment is best. For example, students can be told to clean their classroom or do a project or an assignment. If the students do not respond positively, only then may corporal punishment be used. Corporal punishment should not be banned, but teachers should try other methods of punishment first.

N. Thinta, Soshanguve

Dear Upbeat

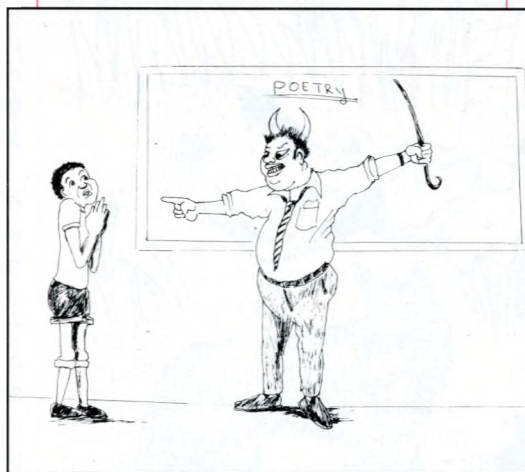
I think that corporal punishment should be stopped. Teachers sometimes beat us because they have problems at home. I call that abusing power. I think students should discipline themselves and respect teachers so that there is no need for corporal punishment.

P. Mokwawa, Lebowaqomo

Dear Upbeat

I am a girl of 15 at school in Homestead Park. At my primary school, they used to beat us on the buttocks. Now, in my new school, they don't. I think corporal punishment is a bad thing for children. When you hit a young child, it is abuse. And children

In Upbeat No 10, 1993, we ran an article about how corporal punishment was banned in Venda. So many readers wrote in about this issue, that we decided to print your letters on a special page.



become more and more stubborn. There must be a new way to discipline students. Students can be kept in after school or at breaks. Teachers can suspend or expel them from school. There are many ways to punish students, other than corporal punishment. If these methods don't work, then they must leave students to do their own thing. After all, students are the ones who write exams at the end of the year.

M.M. Sithole

Dear Upbeat

Corporal punishment must be banned. When students are beaten

for bad behaviour, they change the way they behave for a short time but they always go back to behaving badly. For example, if a child is punished for cheating, the teacher cannot assume that the child has stopped cheating. Instead the child will turn to some other kind of cheating. Corporal punishment causes anxiety and leads the children to behave in an unpredictable fashion. I think that rewards for good behaviour is a better way to keep discipline and promote successful learning. A student who often disrupts the class can be sent to an empty room. Or he should get privileges taken away from him. Good behaviour should be praised or rewarded. In less serious cases, bad behaviour should be ignored. There was a great philosopher, James Watson, who believed that bad behaviour can be changed without spanking. He suggested that behaviour can be altered, shaped and controlled through the use of appropriate methods.

R. Ngobeni, Thulamahashe

Dear Upbeat

Corporal punishment must be continued in schools. Some pupils do not respect their teachers. They smoke in front of them, they don't do their work and they even drink alcohol. If the pupils aren't disciplined, they will be irresponsible leaders in the future. If you don't show respect to adults and teachers, then corporal punishment is the answer.

A.Chobane, Ladybrand



READERS SURVEY



We have five cassette recorders to give away, each worth R300! Help us make Upbeat a better magazine and one of these wonderful prizes can be yours. All you have to do is fill in this questionnaire and send it to: Upbeat, Readers' Survey, P O Box 11350, Johannesburg 2000. Remember that all entries will go into the draw - whether you say good things or bad. So please feel free to say what you want. The first ten names drawn will win.



TELL US ABOUT YOURSELF

1. Name and surname _____
2. Home or school address _____

3. Tick the correct box. Are you ☐ male ☐ female?
4. How old are you? _____ years
5. Tick the correct box. Are you:-
☐ a student ☐ working
☐ a teacher ☐ not at school and not working?
6. What do you most enjoy doing in your spare time?

7. Do you get pocket money? Tick the correct box. ☐ Yes ☐ No
8. If you do get pocket money, what do you spend it on?

9. Tick the correct box. Do you read books? ☐ Yes ☐ No
10. If you read books, where do you get them from?

11. If you read books, what kinds of books do you read?

12. Tick the correct box. Do you read other magazines? ☐ Yes ☐ No
13. If you read other magazines, where do you get them from?

14. If you read other magazines, which is your best?

15. What is your favourite sport?

16. What is your favourite music?

17. Who is your political or historical hero?

18. What would you most like to do to earn money?

WHAT YOU THINK OF UPBEAT



1. Where do you get your copy of Upbeat? _____

2. Where did you read your copy of Upbeat? Tick the correct box.

- ☐ in class
☐ in the library
☐ in a youth group
☐ at home?

3. How many people read your copy of Upbeat? _____

4. If you take your copy of Upbeat home, who else reads it?

5. Which of these sections do you like in Upbeat? Tick as many boxes as you like.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Newsbeat | <input type="checkbox"/> Talkshop |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Sport |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Letters | <input type="checkbox"/> Streetbeat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Young Voices | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Galaxy Kids comic | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advice - studying and careers | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advice - you and your body | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Penfriends | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The puzzle | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> You and the world | |

6. Did you read Upbeat in 1993? Tick the correct box.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

7. If you read Upbeat in 1993, which articles do you remember the best?

8. Did any of the stories help you think more deeply on any issue? Tick the correct box.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

9. If any stories made you think more deeply about an issue, which article/s were they?

10. Did you discuss any of the articles in class or among your friends? Tick the correct box.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No



11. Did you use any stories in class? Tick the correct box.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

12. Tick the correct box. If you used the articles in class, was it for:-

- ☐ extra information in lessons
☐ class projects?

13. Tick as many boxes as you like. Would you like to see more stories on:-

- ☐ Science and technology
☐ History and politics
☐ Music, sports and fashion
☐ School work?

14. Would you like to see stories about music from other countries? Tick the correct box.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No



15. Would you like to see stories on different sports from around the world? Tick the correct box.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

16. Tick the correct box. Do you think Upbeat is:

- ☐ only for black people
☐ non-racial?

17. Tick the correct box. Is the language in Upbeat:-

- ☐ difficult
☐ just right
☐ childish?

18. Tick the correct box. Would you like to see:-

- ☐ more pictures
☐ less pictures in Upbeat?

19. Tick the correct box. How would you describe the look of Upbeat?

- ☐ funky
☐ bright
☐ dull
☐ boring?

20. What makes you want to read Upbeat?

21. What stories would you like to see in future issues of Upbeat?

22. Do you have anything else you want to say about Upbeat?

AFRICA

Onesi Senior Secondary School, P O Box 60, Ruacana 900, Namibia
Dear Upbeat

I am a boy of 20. I want penfriends from all over the world, girls and boys. My hobbies are listening to music, writing letters and watching TV. I also enjoy being in the company of people. Please write in English and send a photo.
Shende Petea Commelo

P O Box 1419, Swakopmund, Namibia
Dear Upbeat

I am a 19-year-old boy and I am doing grade II. I want to correspond with girls and guys of 16-21. I like rapping and dancing. My favourite artists are Hammer, Geoff McBride, Mariah Carey and Tevin Campbell. Please write in English, Sotho or Tswana. Photos are welcomed.

George Sechogele

Box 202126, Gaborone, Botswana
Dear Upbeat

I am a young man of 19. I want penfriends all over the world. I like music, reading and writing letters, and meeting people. I will reply to the letters with photos only. Please write in English or Tswana.

Happy Lekgabe

P&R Penpal Club, 11512 Nyangwara Way, Zengeza 4, Chitungwiza Zimbabwe
Dear Upbeat

We are a club with 172 members. The P&R Penpals Club promotes friendship. We correspond with anyone, especially outside Zimbabwe. Send us your name, address, age, sex, photo and your hobbies. Please write to us at the address above.
P & R Penpal Club

P O Box 12, Msanama, Lilongwe, Malawi
Dear Upbeat

I want penfriends from South Africa. I am 23 years old. My hobbies are listening to music, reading magazines and writing letters. Please answer me as soon as possible.
Silveriad N Salimoni

Chikonde Model School, P O Box 54, Nemo, Malawi
Dear Upbeat

I am a 17-year-old boy. I am doing Std 8. I want girls and boys of 15-18 to be my penfriends. My hobbies are reading, going to church and playing soccer. I will reply to letters written in English.
Lexford Chikopa

ORANGE FREE STATE

Private Bag X825, Witsieshoek 9870
Dear Upbeat

I am a girl of 16 years. I want to correspond with guys and girls of 17-21. My hobbies are watching movies and playing softball. My favourite artists are Silk, Shai and the Rockmellons. Please write in English or Sotho and send your photo.
Lizbeth Serowe

1422 Makgothi Street, Batho Location, Bloemfontein 9323
Dear Upbeat

I am a 16-year-old boy and I am doing Std 9 at Mariasdaal High School. I want penfriends from all over the world. They must be boys and girls of 19. My hobbies are soccer, listening to music and reading. I will reply to letters in Tswana or English. Send your photo.
Edwin Lekutu

Mariasdaal High School, P O Box 124, Tweespruit 9770
Dear Upbeat

I am a guy of 16 years. I want girls and boys of 14-18 to be my penfriends. My hobbies are listening to music, table tennis and softball. Send your photo with the reply.

Clifford Taunyane

CAPE

452 NU9, Mdantsane 5219, Ciskei
Dear Upbeat

I am a girl of 15 years. I am doing Std 8 at Alphendale Senior Secondary School. I want penfriends of 15-20. My hobbies are swimming, listening to music and watching TV. I will reply to letters in English or Xhosa.

Busisiwe Blossom Maliwa

Q111 Pono Street, Queenstown 5320
Dear Upbeat

I am a 15-year-old and I am doing Std 8. I want to correspond with teenagers of 13-19. I like music, collecting posters and writing letters. I also enjoy answering letters, so write to me.

Lusanda Feni

25 Galbessie Street, Lentegeur, Mitchell's Plain 7785
Dear Upbeat

I am a boy of 15. I want to correspond with girls and boys of 14-18. My hobbies are tennis, reading and listening to pop music. My favourite singers are Janet Jackson, Dr Alban, Madonna and Whitney Houston. Please write in English or Afrikaans and send a photo.

Shahied Joseph

TRANSVAAL

P O Box 2547, Giyani 0826
Dear Upbeat

I am a guy of 16 years. I want penfriends. My hobbies are going to church, soccer, dancing, listening to music and writing letters. I will reply to letters in English. Send a photo, please!

Victor M Ramodisa

229 Khumalo Valley, Katlehong 1932
Dear Upbeat

I am an 18-year-old girl and I am doing Std 9 at Eketsang High. I want to correspond with guys and dolls of 17-22. My hobbies are watching TV, playing netball, reading and writing letters. My favourite singers are Mariah Carey and Judy Boucher. I will reply to letters in English. Write in English, Xhosa or Zulu and send your photo.

Andiswa Sodinga

P O Box 911573, Rosslyn 0200
Dear Upbeat

I am a lonely guy of 18. I want penfriends of 15-18. My hobbies are listening to music, going to church and watching videos. Please write in English, Sotho or Tswana. Photos are welcome.

Obed Tsolo

21 Achilles Crescent, Ennerdale 1825
Dear Upbeat

I am a 13-year-old girl and I am doing Std 5. I want penfriends. My hobbies are swimming, running and listening to music. My favourite stars are Janet Jackson, Shai, Mariah Carey and Arrested Development. Please write in English and send your photo.

Mayleen Ahnie

NATAL

Private Bag X1010, Mbumbulo 4105
Dear Upbeat

I am a boy of 19. I want penfriends all over the world. My hobbies are going to movies, reading novels and comics and writing letters. Please write in English or Xhosa.

Bob Mngwengwe

F 2028, Ntuzuma, P O Kwa-Mashu 4360
Dear Upbeat

I am a lady of 30 years. I want penfriends of 33 years. I like cooking, watching TV and listening to the radio. I will reply to letters written in English or Zulu.

S'bongile Nkoma

RADIO MAN NEIL JOHNSON

disc jockey (n) - a person who announces and plays music on a radio

sprawled (v) - to lie down in a relaxed way

passionate (adj) - liking something very much

SPORT - THE KFC SCHOOL CUP

to cheer (v) - to encourage a team by shouting for them

lawns (n) - flat and well-cut green grass

to donate (v) - to give money for charity

POLITICS - PART 4

to liberate (v) - to free

to condemn (v) - to say something is wrong

anti-white (adj) - to dislike white people

THE PEACE PIONEERS

squatters (n) - people who live on land that is not theirs

volunteers (n) - people who work without being paid

to monitor (v) - to watch carefully

ushers (n) - a person who leads people in and out of a hall or public place

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

SHOPLIFTING - is it a serious crime?

criminal record (adj) - a record for breaking the law

juvenile (n) - a young person usually a teenager

rehabilitation (adj) - to make a person good or normal again

probation officer (n) - an officer of a court who supervises offenders

prosecutor (n) - a lawyer who argues a court case against offenders

counsellors (n) - people who give advice

THE HEALTH CONNECTION CHAIN OF HEALTH CLUBS Be somebody this summer - Competition -

Answer this simple question and you could be one of three lucky winners to receive free membership for one year at the health connection:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

QUESTION: How many branches does the health connection have?

ANSWER: _____

Rules of the competition: The judges decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into. The winners will be notified by telephone or post. Winners must be willing to pose for a photo shoot with UPBEAT and the Health Connection. Prizes are not exchangeable for cash. **All entries must be posted to UPBEAT - Health Connection Competition, P O Box 11350, Johannesburg, 2000**

and reach us no later than **31 March 1994.**

Call the Health Connection branch nearest to you to find out about their low rates: Krugersdorp, (660 6060)/ Randfontein (412 1800)/ Ontdekkers Road, (768 4444)/ Hillbrow, (725 3887) / Northcliff, (476 7575)

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

Upbeat Short Story Competition

OVER 14 WINNERS:-

1st prize: Selvarani Moodley, Lenasia;

2nd prize: Betty Mahlangu, Mamelodi West,

3rd prize: Joel Musae, Johannesburg.

Runners-up: Nazeer Mohammed, Johannesburg; Brett Levin, Johannesburg; Yuval Tchetchik, Johannesburg; Hellen Molemi, Saulspoor; John Letswalo, Rosslyn; Prudence Nzuza, Verulam; Samuel Motsoeneng, Bethlehem; Philharmonique Maluleke, Johannesburg; Selby Mkabela, Mkhukhu; Malebogo Ramaselwana, Serowe;

UNDER 14 WINNERS

1st Prize: Dineshan Pillay, Pinetown,

2nd Prize: Byron Jacobs, Johannesburg,

3rd prize: Sandisiwe Mbatha, Pinetown

Runners-up: Danny Hershon, Johannesburg; Preanisha Singh, Pinetown; Pamela Govender, Pinetown; Richard, Pinetown; Selena Naidoo, Pinetown; Suhana Sookray, Pinetown; Desigren Govender, Pinetown; Raveshlin Reddy, Pinetown; Ashlyn Moodley, Rylands; Ayywub Akhalwaya, Bree Street Primary

School with the most entries: Crawford College

A thanks to all the schools and students who sent entries for this competition.

Birnam Business College

Bursary winner:

Simpiwe Piliso of Umtata is the lucky winner of the Birnam Business College bursary worth R6 000. Congratulations, Simpiwe!

Rozalla Miller cassettes:

Boitumelo Mokgatle, Phokeng; Thopane Sam Mmakgoro, Groblersdal; David Virab, Namibia; Lulama Haba, Dimbaza; Andiswa Mbuli, Gugulethu; Thabo Titus Lenkopane, Vryburg; Ronica Fortuin, Sterkstroom; Terrece Nomsa Gumede, Mariannhill; H.M. Itumeleng, Tlhabane; Meikor Shiimbi, Namibia.

Formule B Aromatherapy Spot Pens

Malebogo Ramaselwane, Botswana; Samuel Radebe, Hielbron; Lisa Milonga, Pomfret; Berlinah Lenake, Bothaville; Liesl Nel, Nelspruit; Shakeel Allie, Rylands; Sam Mokgatle, Botswana; Nyadzani Nemanashi, Thohoyandou; M.S. Mashifane; Wonder Mkhize Tembisa.

Tina Turner movie tickets

Frazer Serobatse, Carletonville; Derrick Moraka, Ga-Rankuwa; Modiehi Mosiliki, Mokodumela; Tshokolo Leqhaoe, Daveyton; Mcdonald Leshage, Jouberton; Yazeed Kamaldien, Landsdowne; Wally Mpenga, Sebokeng; Steve Mosia, Rocklands; Terrence Gumede, Marianhill.

Shabba Ranks cassettes

Mpho Malgas, Mitchells Plain; Kenneth Tshepo Makola, Siyabuswa; Phineus Phetoe, Sekhukhune; Dumisani Khumalo, Inanda; Elsi Nkosi, Voltargo; William Nthethe, Bothaville; Hellington Mafuya, Khayelitsha; Daniel Sebokolodi, Mmabatho; Mzotsha Mdingi Matatiele; Mpoi Mating, Maseru.

READ ABOUT HIM ON PAGE

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NEIL JOHNSON RADIO MAN

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IS SUBSTANTIALLY
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— THE —
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FOUNDATION



ENERGOS AND ENGEN
EDUCATING OUR YOUTH
FOR THE FUTURE



Back row (left to right):

Fred Ntiyela, Pat Gumede, Shaun Dafal, Simon Magagula, Tsepo Ntsoane, Stephen Baverstock, Lance Rasmussen, Wonder Hlongwane, Julius Chirwa, George Dearneley, A. Mahkay

Front row (left to right):

Joseph Mlaba, Tim Nzoyi, Collett Dube, Creswel Mpisi, Prince Nhlanganiso Zulu, Sazi Ngubane, Bonga Shusha, Jacob Nong, Mthinteni Mchunu, Albert Das Neves

Amazulu