School Needs Help

Johanna is a middle aged woman. She stays in Alexandra Women's Residence and works in Pholoshoo Higher primary School in Alexandra.

She is looking forward to the outcome-based method in education, which will be implemented next year.

The problem that they are facing at the school is that they do not have facilities like science equipment. They need two photo copying machines and an overhead projector, so that the lessons can be effective.

If you are able to help the school, please contact Johanna Runaka at: 443-5393.

Debbie Hunt is a good teacher, a leader and a role model. She wishes every student to participate fully in class, to interact with each other and to reach their goals, together as a team.

Debbie is a teacher, who used to teach for four years in Eldorado Park before she decided to go to Wits to study.

Through Debbie I have learned to practice patience and to respect other people. Through the articles that she has given me, I am prepared to fight against drug abuse. People should know that alcohol is a drug. She has helped me to re-organise my life to a better lifestyle.

I would like to see for example specific programs, television and be able to share with other people my learning, or maybe attend meetings, bringing feedback to other people.

Come and Join Us! - Simunye

Lindiwe Nanda and Jane Monsho, after a discussion on education In a class workshop, advise adults who think they are too old for education. They say that it is never too late to learn, but that these adults should come and join us at night school.

Nelson Mandela at his birthday celebration this year said that education is the key to the future and freedom.

Many adults give the excuse that they are too old to learn, but everyone has the right to be educated, adults included. Adult students at Maryvale College say that it does not matter how old you are. Age does not prevent you from learning. You can still go to school no matter how old you are. Learning is a lifelong process.

Lindiwe Nanda, an adult student at Maryvale College, advises adults to come back to school. “By going to school you make your future brighter,” she says.

Lindiwe asks adults to look into the school. She says, “They do not have hands, but they work hard everyday. They prepare their food for tomorrow. What about you? You should have hands to work and feel to walk wherever you want. Why do you not go to school? Think about your future.”

Jane Monsho, another adult student at Maryvale, says “Education is your bread for tomorrow.”

She is my mentor

by Tina Sithole

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Maryvale Facilitator

by Tina Sithole

Mike is a slim bodied, jolly character. He is a friendly person, full of jokes and always ready to help both students and the community. Before the end of the class he will tell us a story and he will say it is a true story. Before he leaves he will say, “I was joking, it’s not a true story”.

He is a full time school teacher in Leepokloof and he has been working in Immaculata High School since 1985. He also teaches adults in Maryvale College. He teaches Standard seven and nine English and nine and ten biblical studies.

Mike is a single parent and has a five and half year old daughter who is mentally handicapped. She comes home for school holidays and he visits her once a month.

Mike does not wish to teach forever, but would like to change his job and become a carpenter. His hobbies are soccer, reading books, watch television and meditating.

We Are The Simunye News Team

by Tina Sithole

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Mike does not wish to teach forever, but would like to change his job and become a carpenter. His hobbies are soccer, reading books watch television and meditating.

Even though there is no childcare offered at Maryvale College, adults bring their children to class.
No Freedom for Domestic

Lydia Maeapa, a level 4 student, tells us about her life in Pretoria. She has worked in a tea factory in Taaneen and is now a domestic worker for an English-speaking family. In these jobs, language, money, and discrimination were and are problems. Lydia says there is no freedom for her, because both her treatment and the money is poor. She calls for positive action for domestic workers and the need for a Complaints Office.

I'm Lydia Maeapa from Pretoria, a small village called Coppermyn. I am 43 years old and I am the first child from my parents. My three sisters passed away while they were young. My parents have also passed away, my father in 1982 and my mother in 1994.

"Sometimes we used to walk to school barefoot in winter."

Lydia thinking about her future.

I was born in Pretoria at a village called Mokgongang. I called Coppermyn in time with my parents. We have a house in Pretoria.

In 1962, my mother sent me to Pretoria to stay with my grandmother. Life in Pretoria was difficult because everything was far, like school, transport, the hospital and the clinic. My grandparents were not a rich family. We used to walk 18 kilometers per day to school, sometimes barefoot in winter.

I was schooling at Coppermyn Lower Primary, from Standard one to six. I left school because my mom could not look after nine of us. My father was not good to us. In 1970, I started to work in Taaneen at a tea factory. I worked there for one and a half years.

Inside the tea factory, we used to check the unwanted leaves after they were brought by a tractor from the bare plank from the tea trees. For tea leaves you need only one half leaf, and to be the leaves drawn down to get dry. Hard work like cleaning the machines and drying the pipes was done by men.

Outside the Medekop tea factory, that was very hard work, because even if it was raining, they did not say that we were not going to work. They used to give us raincoats to wear to go to the tea land. When it was raining, it was a nice time for plucking tea, because the leaves would be full of water. They weighed more kg's so you would get more kg's for free.

In winter, we used to cut the ten trees shorter until they were just under your knee. They called that cut. We pruned the trees.

Monica in class

Monica Mlophe, a level 4 student, tells us about her first pregnancy, an experience still not talked about enough. She mentions her fear of the peri-urban police under apartheid and the racism she suffered as a domestic worker.

Let me tell you about the best and the worst sheets of brown bread and tea I ever had in my whole life.

My name is Monica. I was born in Hammanskraal thirty-eight years ago. I am from a family of nine children: six girls and three boys. I attended school at Thuthukudini Lower Primary, but I never learned that much. I did not even pass Standard six. This was because I became pregnant at the age of sixteen during my Standard six year.

I never got a chance to write my examinations, because the school sent me away for being pregnant.

Things were different at that time. In our generation, if you were sixteen or seventeen or eighteen years of age you were still very young. You were not allowed to talk about sex or even to mention the words, as other people would say you were wasting.

We knew nothing about family planning, not even how a child was born. All we knew was that a child was a child.

"We knew nothing about family planning, except that a child was brought by an aeroplane."

Lydia thinking about her future.

At least, we were told so. So when I was with the father of my baby, we were both very young. We never knew what would happen if two people made love. We did not know that the result could be a child.

When the big moment arrived, I started feeling the pains. It was terrible. I screamed continuously. My mother went out and called young boys and girls. They were ordered to hit empty tins, so as to make loud noise. This would stop other people from hearing when I screamed. That was how my baby was born. It was a baby boy.

Afterwards, I wanted to go back to school. Unfortunately, my father turned the idea off, because he was very angry at me.

In the middle of 1979, I left my son with my mother, so that I could come to Johannesburg to look for a job to maintain him. This was because he had no father to support him.

In Johannesburg, I stayed with my elder sister. I lived at number 35 10th Avenue, Alexandra. I only stayed with her for a few months. This was because the police had told me to leave Alex as soon as possible, otherwise they would lock me in jail, since I did not have a permit to stay there.

At that time, the Alex police used a system of punishing people who were not legal residents in Johannesburg as a whole. They were called the peri-urban police. They used to go from house to house during the night to check if there were anyone in the township without a permit. At that time, there was a white policeman in Alex. We called him "Skier cn die donker." This was not his real name. It was just a nickname given to him because he had no father to support him.

In Ya-burg, I stayed with my father. We lived at number 35 10th Avenue, Alexandra. I only stayed with him for a few months. This was because the police had told me to leave Alex as soon as possible, otherwise they would lock me in jail, since I did not have a permit to stay there.

At that time, the Alex police used a system of punishing people who were not legal residents in Johannesburg as a whole. They were called the peri-urban police. They used to go from house to house during the night to check if there were anyone in the township without a permit. At that time, there was a white policeman in Alex. We called him "Skier cn die donker." This was not his real name. It was just a nickname given to him because he had no father to support him.

Monica in better times in front of Maryvale with Jane.

Sometimes we would do new plantations and plant new seeds.

In 1992, I left the job and came back home, because the money we were earning was seven rand a month.

Hangry for a Better Life...

continues on page 7

No Freedom for Domestic... continues on page 8
The domestic worker
In uniform above is unable to use a new tea bag.

**RACISM MUST STOP!**

This composition was written by a group of Level 4 students after a class discussion on discrimination. They talk about racism at schools and that experienced by domestic workers. They say that adults should be children's first teachers. We also say that domestic workers should be given their full rights and dignity as human beings.

In 1994 going to vote, we thought we had seen the end of apartheid. However, three years later, we see little change.

For example, at a Primary School in the area of Maryvale College, even though anyone can come to the school, white parents have told their children not to. Now, white parents do not enroll their children at the school. It seems that they do not want their children to be integrated with the black students of the school.

In Pretoria, the same thing has happened. Recently, in a Pretoria high school, students fought among themselves. It seems that students were not willing to study side by side. There were clashes between black and white students. After that, parents got involved, like with an incident at Potgietersrus, but we say that parents should be children's first teachers. If they are not, apartheid will still exist. If apartheid was really over, this would never have happened.

Even domestic workers today experience some form of apartheid. We know of employers of domestic workers who want you to make your tea with an already used teabag! Others tell you, if you are a stay-in domestic worker, that you can't have visitors like your husband or children. They say that your visitors will tie up the phone and use more water and electricity. It seems that domestic workers still haven't found freedom from apartheid.

**Garden Better Than Mine**

Patrick Ntsane, a level 4 student, writes about the difficulties he had in getting through school and then, in finding a job he was satisfied with. He tells about the unfair treatment he experienced in the mines. He now works as a gardener, where the treatment is better.

If, my name is Patrick. I was born in the Northern Province, early in 1954. I am the second born of my parents. We were six boys. My father passed away early in 1962. My elder brother passed away in 1965 and my fourth brother passed away in 1967. We are four brothers now and I am the eldest. Oh well, I grew up like any other child. It was very difficult for my mother to raise a big family. I worked as a gardener for three years and was earning thirty rand a month. I left the job because the money was small. I then found work in a Roodbank restaurant for four months, but I left the job because of the same problem. There I was earning only R35 a month.

I then worked in a platinum mine in North West Province for four years, but I left the job because of the treatment and the dust every day. I was unhappy with my treatment in the mine. I went to the management office several times with my supervisor. In the office, I told the management that my supervisor was forcing me to do the wrong job. Before he changed me, I was also supervising other men. Now, he wanted me to drill when this was not my job. In the office, when I was back those for the fourth time, the management asked me what I had decided.

I said, "I have decided nothing, but you can tell me what you have decided already." They told me, "You must go and do your supervising job." I stayed there until the end of the year, but then I decided to leave. My starting salary there had been four hundred rand a month. When I left, it was seven hundred.

In 1985, I came back to Jo'burg to look for another job. I found a job as a gardener and I've been doing that until now. That is a miracle of God. I will praise God the rest of my life. He was with me all the time. "Oh Mighty God, you are so wonderful to me." He is always with me. Thanks.

I then met a young girl, of about sixteen years of age. I proposed to her and we reached an agreement to marry. Now she is the mother of my children.

I am so happy with my job as a gardener, because after my third born, I sent my wife to school, early in 1990. Now, she is a primary school teacher at home. She teaches all subjects. I came to Maryvale College to do something different in my future. I like my job. As long as Mighty God still borrows me this life, I will succeed.

My intention is to reach Standard ten only. Then I will give up my studies to continue in business. I hope to open my own shop in the near future. "Perseverance is the mother of success." Let me deep my pen down. My story is over now, thanks.

**Apartheid is not over!**

Zebillon Magonedi responds to a piece of writing done by a group of level 4 students after a class discussion on discrimination. Zebillon says that it change is happening as a small piece. He describes how recently, he was shocked at a domestic worker's mistreatment and his own, by a white family. From Zebillon's words, we conclude that as long as people's attitudes remain the same, apartheid is not over.

Going through compositions written by (classmates, I was deeply touched by the one which reads:"In 1994, going to vote, we thought we had seen the end of apartheid." If we look at the present situation, so little has changed. People are still being intimidated in one way or another. To me, it seems that if we talk of apartheid, we talk of something that is going to be alive for many years to come. Rooting out apartheid will maybe happen in future within the coming generation, because presently the laws are scrapped.

I am saying this, because this is just a ripple in Durban, in the vicinity of Randburg. The house belongs to a white couple dealing in spares for caterpillars and graders. On arrival, something really upset me. They appeared to be good people, but they were unable to hide their attitude from me.

After greeting me, they said, "Go to the back of the house and ask the lady in the kitchen to make some breakfast for you." They mentioned her name, but I forgot it. I had already had breakfast at home, but I didn't want to disappoint them by refusing their offer. I knocked at the back door and out came a middle aged, Xhosa-speaking woman. She greeted me in Xhosa. "Midweni half,"

Which means: "Hello brother." I communicated in Xhosa, though this wasn't written in the composition. At least we understood each other.

I told her why I was at the kitchen, but I was shocked when she told me to wait outside.

Continued on page 5...
"KAFFIR" fights "BOER"

Simon Mokhutlane, a student of Maryvale, has always been against racial discrimination, he tells us. While he has not had it easy under apartheid, however, even today, Simon's story shows that apartheid is not over, that you must fight against racism.

When I grew up in the farms of Northern Province, I did not show that apartheid was not an evil deed. Simon's story was about me. This was because of the apartheid laws. Let me tell you about what I experienced during my stay in a farm in the rural areas. My grandfather and I used to travel to a small town called Reekland by donkey cart. The town was only 20 kilometres away from our farm. Going at 4 am, we had to use a lamp for when we saw a car. Even using the light, we still had problems. While racists were still not satisfied with that, they would chase my grandfather. When they stopped their car, he knew that there was trouble. Some stopped to rep­mind him and call him "kafeir". While he tried to run away, they said, "Kaffir, man, you must want us to carry you to the police station.

"Those memories are still haunting me even today, but apartheid and racism still exist."

When they got to their farms they phoned the police. They told the police that they had seen a black man grazing his donkeys on the public road. When the police found my grandfather, they did not want to know what had happened. They just handed him a letter telling him to report to the police station. He could not ask them any questions, because they were "untouchable whites".

Then, when they went to get their farms they phoned the police. They told the police that they had seen a black man grazing his donkeys on the public road. When the police found my grandfather, they did not want to know what had happened. They just handed him a letter telling him to report to the police station. He could not ask them any questions, because they were "untouchable whites".

Simon and Rebeccah share ideas.

I am talking from experience. All of this happened in front of me and those memories are still haunting me every day, but apartheid and racism still exist.

In 1978, I had a girlfriend who was a domestic worker. We stood together where she was employed. What happened is that her employers wanted to sell their car and I was interested in buying it. After buying it, they told me not to park it in front of their yard, because it did not belong to them anymore.

My girlfriend had to leave that job because her bosses' racial discrimination.

Those remarks really hurt me, but I could not run away because I was too young. If they failed to catch my grandfather, they came back and united his donkeys from the cart and chased them away.

"Those memories are still haunting me even today, but apartheid and racism still exist."

Rebeccah Mohudi writes about Tseletsi Mashinini to remind us about June 16, 1976.

June is the most important month for young people. In this month, everyone remembers that young people died for racial reasons. When I talk about June 16, I remember young men like Tseletsi Mashinini.

I don't know much about Tseletsi, but I call him "the Hero". The day Tseletsi ran from the country was June 16. He was one of the leaders of the youth.

The youth started to boycott classes because of the Afrikaans language in their classes. They ran out to the shops, butcheries and bottle stores in Soweto and broke them.

When the police came, they shot and killed many of our brothers and sisters.

Tseletsi and others ran away to Namibia and Zambia. Later they escaped to America.

"Tseletsi got married in America to an African American woman and had two children. Last I heard, they killed him there, but he's buried in South Africa. This I know about him, but he is still a respected hero.

June 16: no one will forget this day. It is an important day for the Youth.
**GENDER & RELATIONS**

**WOMEN’S DAY**

Lindwe Ntanda, a student of Maryvale, writes about how doors are now open for women, not like before. She talks about difficult parental rules, but also how today women have the right to decide their own future.

The 9th of August is a very important day to the women of South Africa. They are celebrating because they now have the right to do many things that they could not do before. Before, they were not allowed to sign anything without their parents’ or husband’s consent. It was like this if you wanted to open an account for a building society or shop. The only thing you were allowed to do was look after the house and have children. It was your husband who told you how many children he wanted.

Today, no one can force a woman to do something that she does not want. If someone does that to you, you have the right to go to the magistrate. Today is not like before. When you want to buy your own property, the door is open. Nobody can ask you: "What are you doing?" If you do not want to get married, it is your right to say: "No!"

Before, you could be taken by force, if someone wanted you. A week later, the family would send someone to put lessons to your parents.

Today, things are different. Nobody can do such a thing. Much has changed, but the struggle is not over.

"Women he strong!"

### MEN CAN DO SOCCER JOBS

Simon, a student at Maryvale, says that he cannot do soccer things for his wife. I say, "Women are not slaves. Stop abusing us guys." Enough is Enough!

We are Simonye.

We are Simonye, men and women.

### Trust Is Needed

Simon giving his opinion in class.

Simon Mbulshane, a level 4A student, after a heated class discussion on trust between men and women and the sharing of jobs at home, still hasn’t changed. He claims that men should not have to do washing at home. To support his argument, he gives two examples where women have divorced their husbands. We disagree with Simon because he doesn’t accept women as equal, but we also are against attitudes which discriminate against people because of their level of education. Literate and illiterate people: We are Equal.

From that discussion we had in class about the sharing of work between men and women, I am still adamant that a man should have no hand in washing. That is for women.

Simon’s views are his own. They do not represent the views of the class as a whole.
Come let's Pray and Discuss AIDS

AIDS ADVICE

Lindelile Ntandia, level 4 student of Maryvale, advises people who do not believe that AIDS exists that it is here. She advises people to talk to each other and use condoms.

Many people do not believe that there is a sickness called AIDS, but it exists. Some people say that when you are thin you are in existence. It depends on your blood. The virus lives on the blood of human beings. It eats the cells which protect you from disease. You can talk to your partner and use condoms. If you get AIDS you cannot do anything. Talk to your partner about using male or female condoms.

AIDS is a deadly disease

Jane Mombilo speaks especially to the youth about AIDS. She tells them to use the proper food with Weight Wiser. I have maintained my weight by exercising. Two years ago I managed to lose more than 20kg after learning how to eat the proper food with Weight Wiser. I have maintained my weight by exercising. I attended Aerobic classes with Carol Raposo, and I have completed many runs and work as a health and nutritionist. I am much more toned. It is a permanent fat loss possible within the first six months, and after that it is the maintenance of that loss. I want to do a few aerobic marathons, within the next future.

Those of you who have a weight problem, stick to it, almost give up when people chortle at you. I spite I am more than 20kg lighter and my body is much more toned. Remember, a healthy body serves a good mind.

Stay Healthy and Live!
No Free Domestics... continued from Page 3.

That year, December, my friend Flore came home for the holidays. The day she decided to go back to her work, she came to my granny and asked if I could come with her, because she had a job for me in Lenasia. My grandmother let me go with her. I worked for an Indian family for eight years, but at that time I found that my salary was too little. I phoned my aunt. I wanted to leave my job if she could help me find a new one.

In 1990, she phoned me to say that one of her friends wanted a house helper, so she thought I should come. I did not waste time. That day, I told Mrs. Choorna that I was leaving her job. She asked, "Why?" I said, "Money is my first point." It was hard for them to agree that I had to go, but later they let me leave them. To work with them for those eight years was very nice. I learned to speak a few Indian words. I went to work for a white family. It was hard because of language. I couldn't speak Afrikaans or English and they were Afrikaans. In Lenasia, we had just been speaking Tswana. I tried very hard. My wish was to help my mom, because my father was working for beer.

Perseverance Is the Mother of Success

Tina walking to class.

Africana (Tina) tells us about her life and shares her wisdom and courage in handling the change of circumstances. She describes her youth, initially without a father, then enjoying the support gained through living with an extended family.

Tina describes the importance of the mental, physical and emotional aspects of life. She says: "Life with what you have and with what you are - for the future!"

My name is Alberina "Tina" Sithole. I was born in Hammanskraal.

We were girls. My mother died when she was giving birth to her third child. I was three years old at that time, and I am the youngest. My father disappeared at that time and he only came back last year, because he is now on pension. My uncle who lives in Soweto brought me up with his other child. We were a troubled family, in which one learned to live and share with other people. Moral support has always contributed to my survival.

In 1964, my aunt divorced my uncle for a better man. She told me that I should stay with her children, because she wanted to stay with that man permanently. At that time her youngest child was three years old. I was also young. I could not understand the message that she gave me. In 1974, I gave birth to a boy, Rasebonyane, knowing that I was in love with a selfish man. When I was three months pregnant, he had already had a nine-month-old child with another woman. After realizing that he was a playboy, I took him to the police station and left him there. That was my style, I could not stay with him any longer.

I was a nervous breakdown, because I was holding everything inside me. I was too shy to share my problems with others. I had to work for two weeks at work, because I could not cope with my daily routine. A colleague of mine took me to a neurologist, who advised me to stop thinking too much and try to refrain from being angry with myself and everyone around me.

After the visit to the neurologist, I thought I would feel better. Instead, I became worse, and I was forced to work another three weeks without leave from work.

I visited my aunt in Swaziland who escorted me to the police. I was taken into a mental hospital for treatment, until I had recovered sufficiently and was able to go back to the community and the people I work with. I struggled all my life. Later, I realised that life must go on. Today, I have bought a house of my own in Centurion, and I hope to pay it off and improve my place. I see my future. My advice to readers is: "Do not feel ashamed of your position, the colour of your skin or your qualifications." Do not allow somebody else to say: "Shame," but allow positive criticism, because you can improve out of it. If you give your mind a wrong message, you will never improve in life. Do not lie about yourself. If you know who you are and what you want to improve, you must speak up so that other people can help you.

I am attending classes in Marydale. I have learned a lot of different things within a short period of time through my good teachers. Also, at my work, my seniors help me to reach my goal. My aim is to help the community to create more jobs and day care centres for children. I hope to offer an orientation course so that others can know what is required of them. Maybe after working hours I will offer free gym classes for anyone interested.

My advice to any person is to make your path very big, and your negatives very small. Forget all the heartaches and pain, and rather focus on good, healthy things that will keep you upbeat of the future, and make you feel free and happy.

The best things in life are free, like the sun, which you can enjoy, and smile at every day.

Hungry for a Better Life continued from page 7...
Hungry For a Better Life
continued from page 8...

I worked in Greenside for eight and a half years. They were three in the family. They had one child, her name was Lina. She was disabled. She could not dress herself.

Because money is a problem for everybody, I also had the same problem that I had in Lenasia. In 1989, I fell pregnant and left school. Today Jane Montcho, a level 4 student, tells how death in her family changed her life. She fell pregnant and left school. Today Jane calls herself a lucky lady, because in June 1994, they decided to leave the country. I think my chance to leave this job. At the end of February, I took everything from my room because I knew I was not coming back.

I was born the 17th of March. I stayed in Soweto for three months and then I went to Pietersburg.

In May 1989, I phoned my friend Maggy. I told her, "I am coming back." She told me, "Come, there is a job for you!"

I came back to Jo-burg and I started my new job. I worked for Terry and Kevin. They were very good people. They advised me on different things like how to save money. They opened a life cover policy for me and they paid six thousand rand in fees for Binnam Business College for my daughter. In November 1994, they decided to leave the country. I think this is my life in Johannesburg.

They moved to Australia. After elections in 1994, I thought the new party that came into power would change the bill about domestic workers. In May 1995, I started a new job. In the first year with my new employer, things were moving smoothly. I got my salary on time. In March 1996, things changed altogether after my "master" left the house. He went to live somewhere else.

Jane wants to study hard and start a catering business, when she finishes matric.

Jane leads the class. Still I was a very lucky lady because in Johannesburg, they offered me a job in a Dental Clinic. My job was to clean the instruments after they were used. In April 1986, God blessed me by giving me Mr. Righi. He married me and in 1987, God surprised me with a baby boy. His name is Karabo, which means "Answer" because I suffered too much.

Today I am a lucky lady. I am working as a clerk in The Carpet and Flooring Specialists. I am attending classes in Maryvale College to get certificates.

I also want my children to be educated. My daughter is in Standard eight and my boy is in Standard three. I want them to go to University. I have my own property for my family and someone who is looking after them at home.

I want to study hard and get my matric certificate and then start a catering business.

Continued on Page 12...
I Want To Tell You About Tselane...

Long, long ago there was a woman. This woman had one daughter. Her name: Rebeccah. One day she said to her daughter, "We must move from here to another place, because this place is dangerous." Rebeccah says her grandmother’s stories opened her mind.

There is a man called Kid inside the Giant. He eats people. Kid inside the Giant.

Her daughter, Tselane is mother used to bring her food. He started to say he was not hungry. Tselane’s mother.

They used to pay me a bag of maize every month and one cow after two years of work. They used to say, "We are going to build a bridge, that was my house." The next morning, I woke up and decided not to go to work. I was thinking of going to look for another job. I walked just two corners from where I was. I found many people standing next to a cement wall and gate.

I was afraid because I did not know what the people were saying. Passing that crowd, I heard someone calling me. I was shocked because I did not know why he was calling me. When I came to him, he asked if I wanted a job. I answered, "Yes". I was surprised. Many people were looking at me, while I was going inside the factory. I have been working there until now. I am now twenty-three years at the same company and I thank God for coming to me with that dream. To add onto that, I say: "Praise the Lord, Thanks for Jesus!"
they sold
Tswana beer.

When he got
there, he told
the people
who were
there that in
his bag was a
nice melody.
He told them
that when he
beat the bag
such a nice
song came
from it.

The giant
told the
woman who
sold the beer
that before
he smacked
the bag, she
should give
him some beer.

The woman
did what the
giant said, bag. He just
while he took it and
smacked the
bag with his
stick. Because he
was drunk and
she started to
sing. The people
who were
there
recognized the
voice.

They started
to give the
bees more
and more beer.
So, he became
drunk. When he
was drunk, they
took Tselane out
of the bag and
put bees inside.

Now the giant
didn't see
what had hap-

Continued from
PAGE 10

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something bit of meat, be-

cause they
were stupid.

His father
shouted and went to
screamed at the kitchen
home, he put
the bag on the
inside the bag,
table and went
to the bed-

room. He was
drunk and
started to
shout to his
children.

He said to
the eldest one,
"Bring the bag
to me, because
inside the bag
is a nice and
wonderful
thing."

When the child
tried to look
into the bag,
he got bitten.

He told his
father that
inside the bag,

when he

At last he the river and
called his wife,
jumped inside,
but she too but he died.
said that the

He also the people
shouted at called her
her and told mother to
her that he come and
wouldn't give fetch her.

The Simunye News Team workshopping ideas.
The Simunye News Team visits the WITS STUDENT newspaper office.
Let's Join Hands and Fight Crime

Zebillion Mogopodi, a level 4a student at Maryvale, is worried about the increasing rate of crime. He pleads to the community to come together and help secure forces to bring it under control.

Crime has become one of the major problems that the country needs to deal with. But it won't be possible if we leave everything in the hands of the police. The police are there for the police, therefore people have to help the police.

Most of these criminals are well-known to the community. Some of them are respected and some are respected as being involved in such murderous activities. It is even hard to know what made them resort to such kind of crime. Most of them say that they have been unable to find jobs and that they find it difficult to keep on without one. They are stealing lies.

I think that they are just lazy to go and look for work. They sit and relax and just want to become rich quickly. So, they search hard earned properties from honest people who are trying to make their living from the sweat of their foreheads.

Not all of us enjoy waking up in the morning to go to work, but we are forced by circumstances. The country is losing millions of rands because of these people. The money that should have been used for something good for people was being wasted on criminals. That money is from nobody else but from us.

Let's break the silence and say: "Enough is Enough! We need to expose these heartless criminals, save our properties and our lives."

Tina Sithole takes a look at crime statistics in the Eastern Cape from a website on the Internet. These statistics show that most crimes in that area are the result of drug abuse. Is Gauteng any better? Tina suggests that the community should work with the police. We also think that education programmes against drug and alcohol abuse may also help.

I think the crime rate in South Africa is not the same as other countries, but is more violent. For example, in Poland, thieves take cars only when left unattended, but here in South Africa, thieves take cars by force from car owners, sometimes killing them in the process. An analysis of 4,212 murder cases reported in the Eastern Cape during 1996, by the Crime Information Management Centre (CIMC), indicates that only 43% of the murder cases in the area were related to conflict, 3% to taxi-related violence and 17% to gang violence.

The remaining 53% were mainly linked to alcohol and drug abuse. It is also significant that 38% of all murderers and 47% of all robberies reported there had been committed with firearms. My personal feeling is that we are not longer safe. We are afraid. It is not good for your mind. It is my opinion that one has to enforce the law, starting with small offences. We should start fighting crime by punishing small offences so that people do not get away with them.

Traffic officers should enforce the law.

Police are taking measures to fight organised crime, by targeting top crime bosses. This is a step in the right direction. The community could also assist the process by being alert and by helping each other to prevent crime. If they see somebody climbing over a wall, they should report the matter immediately.

Fighting crime must be a joint effort between the police and the community, so that police do not become corrupt. To successfully fight crime, you need to be one step ahead of them.

Traffic officers should enforce the law. Police are taking measures to fight organised crime, by targeting top crime bosses. This is a step in the right direction. The community could also assist the process by being alert and by helping each other to prevent crime. If they see somebody climbing over a wall, they should report the matter immediately.

Fighting crime must be a joint effort between the police and the community, so that police do not become corrupt. To successfully fight crime, you need to be one step ahead of the criminals and always finding new ways to fight it. The government can also help police by providing them with enough vehicles, personnel and better salaries.

No Freedom For Domestic... continued from Page 9...

In June 1996, I thought I would get an increase, but nothing happened.

In July, I was in the kitchen with my "Madam". I said to her, "I want to speak to Stuart about my salary." She didn't answer me. She just went out of the kitchen.

At the end of July, I found that my salary was one hundred rands more, but from that day she doesn't pay me with her hands. She just puts my salary anywhere in the house.

For thirteen years I've been getting the same salary. There is no communication in this house, only great discrimination.

I think the new government should open a registration office for domestic workers so we can lodge our complaints.

Please write your comments to us about our newspaper. We have a "SIMUNYE BOX" in the administration office at Maryvale College. We hope you enjoyed reading our newspaper!
Appendix Two:

12-page Questionnaire on Reading/ Media / Social and Language Habits.
Please answer the following questions in full sentences, unless otherwise specified.

What kind of reading material do you read on a regular basis? Please specify whether it is:
- a) poetry,
- b) magazines,
- c) comics,
- d) children’s books,
- e) plays,
- f) novels like fiction in the form of
  - i) romances,
  - ii) mysteries,
  - iii) African literature
  or
  - iv) other.

If you choose 'other', state what this other is. There is space for you to do this below.

- g) non-fictional works like:
  - i) autobiographies,
  - ii) recipe cookbooks,
  - iii) instruction manuals,
  - iv) informational material on some issue,
  - v) religious works
  - vi) works related to sports
  - vii) dictionaries
  or
  - viii) other.

If you choose 'other', state what this other is. There is space for you to do this below.

Exclude from your list prescribed textbooks for your classes, if you have any.

If you don’t read any of the above, please state why. Give your reasons honestly. This isn’t a test, so don’t feel anxious.
Please answer the following questions in full sentences, unless otherwise specified.

- Of the material stated above that you do read, state why you read these kinds of works. While doing this, also give titles, for example, of the magazines, books or pamphlets that you do read.

- Of the reading material stated above, which are the works that you read in English?

- Why do you read these works in English? Is it:
  i) because you are making a point to improve your English,
  or 
  ii) simply because this material is not available in the language of your choice?

State which of these possibilities most closely describes the case for you. If neither of these options applies to you, then in your own words describe why you read in one particular language and maybe not others. There is space below for you to do this.

- Of the kinds of reading material stated above, which do you read in other languages? When doing this, state also in which language or languages you read these works.

- Do you ever talk about the material that you've read, and if so to whom?
Knowledge is often passed on to us through story-telling. Do you often tell stories, for example, to children without using a book to read from? If so, explain if these stories are stories you have memorised or if they are stories you make up as you go along. State the sources (i.e. State where this story or stories come from) and briefly state what these stories may be about. Are these stories, for example, funny stories or are they stories from which there is a lesson to learn?

Who do you tell these stories to? Specify, as you may have different audiences for different kinds of stories that you tell.

Do you have a favourite story, which maybe you learned as a child, but which you tell even today? Explain briefly what it’s about and why you like it.

If you don’t tell any stories. Give your reasons why.
Please answer the following questions in full sentences, unless otherwise specified.

- When you have conversations with friends or casual acquaintances, what do you often talk about the most? Perhaps you have several topics of interest. What are they? List them.

- Do you read newspapers? If so, which newspapers do you read?

- How often do you read newspapers? (Circle the option which is most appropriate to your reading practices. If you choose ‘other’, explain what you mean by this. There is space provided for your answer below).

- Never / Everyday / Once in a while / when I have cash / On the weekend / On Sunday / other

- If you don’t read newspapers, state your reasons for not doing this.

- Where do you get your newspapers from? Do you buy them yourself or do you have the opportunity to read them without having to buy them? Please explain.

- Do you often talk to others about the material that you read in newspapers? If so, what issue(s) or event(s) do you remember talking about recently?
Please answer the following questions in full sentences, unless otherwise specified.

• Do you often talk about the things you read in the newspaper in a different language from the language that you read them in? If so, which language and/or languages do you use when you talk about what you have read? Do you think that anything is lost in your conversations when you translate what you’ve read or when you read in a language which is not your first language? What are your comments on this?

* * * * * *

• If you said no to the questions above, have you perhaps recently spoken to someone about issue(s), event(s) or news that you got from television or the radio? Be specific about your sources and what you talked about. In what language or languages was the material broadcast and then, in what language or languages did you talk about it in?

* * * * * *

• Do you have access to a television? If you do, what do you watch on television? State the titles of shows or broadcasts that you watch, in what language or languages are these shows?

* * * * * *

• If you answered ‘yes’ to the question above, then please answer this one as well. When you watch television, where do you watch it and with whom do you watch television?

* * * * * *

• After watching television, do you often talk about shows that you have watched? If you do, do you talk about them in a different language from which they were broadcast in?
Questionnaire for Students towards the Newspaper Project. Media Habits Page 6

Please answer the following questions in full sentences, unless otherwise specified.

• Are there particular television shows that you always make a point to talk about? If so, what show or shows are these, and with whom do you speak about them? Is this person someone who has the same interest as you have?

• How much television would you say you watch in a week? Is this more than the amount of time you spend reading? How much time would you say you spend reading in a week, outside of class time, compared with your viewing of television?

• Do you have access to a radio? If you do, what radio station or stations do you listen to?

• If you answered 'yes' to the question above, how much time do you spend listening to the radio? Are there programs that you make a point not to miss? What are they and in what language or languages are they given?

• If you don’t listen to the radio, state your reasons for not doing this.

• When you listen to the radio, do you often do other things at the same time? If so, what?

• Are there certain radio programs that you talk about to friends? If so, do you often talk about them in a different language or languages from which they were broadcast in?
Please answer the following questions in full sentences, unless otherwise specified.

- When you watch television - if you watch television - do you often do other things at the same time, or is all of your attention focused on the screen at the time that you watch certain programs? Please explain, as your habits might be different for different kinds of programs.

- Do you ever watch videos? If so, how often and what videos have you watched recently. List some titles and tell me briefly what one the last video you watched was about. In what language or languages was the video?

- If you don't watch videos, state your reasons for not doing this.

- If you do watch videos, do you often speak about what you have watched with friends? If so, with whom do you speak? Do you have the same interests as this person or people?

- If you do talk about the videos you have watched, do you often talk about them in a different language or languages from which they were broadcast in?

- Do you ever go to the movies? If so, which cinema do you frequent and what are the titles of the latest movies that you have seen on circuit? In what language or languages was the movie?
Please answer the following questions in full sentences, unless otherwise specified.

- If you answered 'yes' to the question above, with whom do you go to the movies?
- If you don't go to movies, what are your reasons for not going?
- After having gone to a movie, do you often talk about the movie you have seen with someone who maybe has the same interests as you? If so, with whom do you speak and do you speak about the movie in a different language or different languages from which the movie was shown in?
- Have you ever been to a play before? If so, do you ever go out to watch plays? When was the last time you saw one? What was the play called, where was it held and in what language or languages was it given?
- If you don't go to plays, what are your reasons for not going?
- After having gone to a play, do you often talk about the play you have seen with someone who maybe has the same interests as you? If so, with whom do you speak? Do you speak about the play in a different language or different languages from which the play was acted in?
Please answer the following questions in full sentences, unless otherwise specified.

- Have you ever been to a music concert before? If so, do you often go to concerts? What kind of music is it and where did the last concert you went to take place? Who was playing, and, if there was singing, in which language or languages was it?

- If you don’t go to music concerts, what are your reasons for not going?

- After having gone to a music concert, do you often talk with someone who maybe has the same interests as you about the concert you have seen? If so, with whom do you speak? If there was singing, do you speak about the concert in a different language or different languages from which the concert was sung in?

- Do you ever go to sports events in person? If so, how often would you say you do this and with whom do you go? When was the last sporting event you attended? What kind of sport was it?

- If you don’t go to sporting events in person, give your reasons for not doing this?

- Do you often talk about the sporting events you have gone to with people who were there and/or with people who were not there? Explain.

- If you talk about sporting events you have watched on television, do you talk about them in a different language or different languages from which they were broadcast in? Explain.
Questionnaire for Students towards the Newspaper Project, Media Habits  Page 10

Please answer the following questions in full sentences, unless otherwise specified.

- Do you ever attend live poetry readings? If so, when last were you at one? In what language or languages was the poetry given in? Who was performing at the time?

- If you don’t go to poetry readings, state your reasons for not going.

- If you have attended poetry readings, have you talked about them afterwards to friends? If you have, did you talk about the poetry in a different language or in different languages from which it was recited/ performed in?

- Of the poetry readings you’ve attended - if you have attended any - was there music accompanying the poetry you heard? Do you think this would have made a difference?

- Have you ever done the following because a friend recommended it to you: (CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE RESPONSE)
  a) read a book YES / NO
  b) watch a television show YES / NO
  c) read a newspaper or newspaper article YES / NO
  d) listen to the radio or a particular radio program YES / NO
  e) watch a video YES / NO
  f) go to the movies YES / NO
  g) go to a play YES / NO
  h) go to a poetry reading YES / NO
  i) go to a sports event YES / NO
  j) go to a political and/or community event YES / NO
  k) go to a musical concert YES / NO

You might want to specify in more detail about what a friend has told you to do or watch. There is space for you to do this below. Did you feel the same way about what you did or saw as your friend afterwards? Explain.

* * *

* * *

* * *
Questionnaire for Students towards the Newspaper Project - Social Habits

Please answer the following questions in full sentences, unless otherwise specified.

- Do you have an active political and/or community life? If you do, please state what you do that keeps you active and engaged.

- Do you often talk about your activities with friends? Do they share these activities with you?

- If you are working, from what time to what time do you work, on what days and what is it that you do?

- Do you often talk about problems at work with friends? Do they sometimes help you find solutions or do they sometimes help you see things in a more positive way? Please explain.

- Are there certain people that you will not talk to about your problems and/or interests? Are these people with whom you have difficulty communicating? Have you tried? Explain the reasons for this difficulty in communication and why there are certain people that you do not talk to. What are the barriers to communication in these instances? Be specific and state how you feel or view these circumstances.

- If you answered: 'yes there are certain people I do not talk to', to the question above, what might change these situations and improve communication between you and this, or these, other parties? In other words, what might break these barriers to communication in specific circumstances? Give positive suggestions if you can, but state your reasons as you see them. You may, however, also feel that in certain circumstances nothing will change. Explain.
Questionnaire for Students towards the Newspaper Project. CHANGING Habits Pg. 12

Where it applies to you, please answer the following in full sentences, unless otherwise specified.

• If you had the opportunity to do so, what would you change about the newspapers that you read? What suggestions do you have?

• If you had the opportunity to do so, what would you change about the television programmes that you watch? What suggestions do you have?

• If you had the opportunity to do so, what would you change about the radio programmes to which you listen? What suggestions do you have?

• If you had the opportunity to do so, what would you change about other forms of media and the social events that have been discussed briefly in this questionnaire? What suggestions do you have? This questionnaire mentions:
  a) reading
  b) musical concerts
  c) sports events
  d) political and/or community events
  e) video viewing
  f) movie going
  g) watching plays

• There are also other events that haven’t been mentioned in this questionnaire like social gatherings at shebeens. You might also wish to discuss this, is there anything you would change here? State your reasons why.
Appendix Three:

Document for further Critical Analysis, Communicative Action and DIALOGUE.
Hey!
You know the rules.
First help dad with homework, then
watch TV.
Working on Writing Style - Drafting and Re-drafting Composition Pieces for Submission.

On Monday, 12 May 1997, students in class worked together in groups of four, for forty-five minutes, to write a group composition in response to the issues raised in both that day’s class and the discussion of the previous week. The central focus of these two discussions was the issue of racism. On the issue of racism, or, in response to opinions raised in these two classes, students were asked to take a stand and put their thoughts in writing. The group composition was to reflect how students felt, as well as to develop writing skills. Within a context of cooperation, students had the opportunity to help each other with English language difficulties. Not everyone has the same difficulties in English, but by contributing what you know to your group you help others.

Before looking at the four group submissions made by students, I would first like to comment briefly on my observations of each group’s approach to the task.

Two groups immediately applied themselves to the task. Time was short and students in these groups realised that: if they wanted to make valuable contributions which adequately reflected their thoughts and their own group discussion before the end of the period, there was little time to waste.

- On the positive features of the group work, I witnessed that one group had delegated (i.e. ‘assigned’) one person in the group to look up words in the dictionary. Another member in this same group (I will call this group A) wrote down sentences, while all members in the group discussed ideas. I tried to see what topic the group had chosen, but this group did not want me to see what they were working on, until they had completed the work. This was of course fine as this did not mean that the group was not working.

A second group had also clearly assigned someone to write for the group, from the beginning, while they chose, discussed and developed their topic within their group (I will call this group D). This group, as group A mentioned above, did not waste time, but applied itself in a focused way to the task. The submissions of both of these groups were very different kinds of submissions one from the other. We will return to this point later in today’s class discussion when we take a closer look at what was actually submitted by each group.

- I would like now to discuss briefly my observations of the work of students in a third group which I will call: group C. The participants in this group were somewhat slow to get into their group formation by either moving seats or arranging desks. This is somewhat unfortunate. If one participant delays in joining the group, other members of the group suffer as they have to wait for this participant before they can begin to discuss their ideas fully. To facilitate the process, I requested that one student put away the work of another class, and then I suggested that he actively join the students who did not as yet have four participants in their group. The class had been told earlier that each group should have four people. Once this group had been formed, it still seemed, however, that students delayed before applying themselves in a focused way to the task. I did not sit with this group immediately, as I was, at the time, more concerned with the group I have not yet mentioned: group B. I sat with group B more than once, but in my absence I believe that students returned to discussions which were not relevant to the task at hand. Students in group B did not apply themselves then, to the task as I had hoped they would. There was a discussion about the Chiefs and Pirates game. Yes, while this might have been an interesting line of discussion for members of this group, this was not a topic which contributed to the overall objectives of the task set before st: As a result, the material submitted by this group was not well developed. This unfortunately reflects badly on the group as a whole, even though this is not to say that some members did not make any contribution.* What can be done?
Apartheid is not over

Why? Because some of the school like the one at Orange Grove Most of white school children they went out because of blacks. Same in Pretoria whites came and fetch their children because they did not want black children they never went to work it was even in TV news.

There was even a white lady who has adopt a black child. She took the child to white hospital they refused to treat the child because of the colour.

Example if you are a Domestic worker Most of the time if you want to make tea instead of using new teabag they want you to use the one they have already used, or say to you if is a stay-in you don’t have to bring your boyfriend visitors or your children they will use more water, electricity and receiving calls.

Even stories in TV shows us how apartheid was before is still happening even today stories like Molo Fish, Cross roads.

Black also fight each other because of languages. Zulu dont want to be under Xhosa nation same as Xhosa nation dont want to be under Zulu nation.

People in over-sea still fighting for land Arabs dont want people from Juda to build on their land in Jerusalem.

There is not sufficient space below to re-draft the composition above as we go through it together. I suggest then that you write on the other side of this page or on a separate piece of paper.

What writing suggestions or hints about style could make this piece better? Before we discuss them, list your ideas here below for the students who wrote this composition.
**Level 4 English Class. Date: Monday, 26 May, 1997.**

**Group C: Draft Copy One**

**is it fair a black woman married to a white man?**

we think this?

1) Why? Any where you go there will be prejudice. who married together you cant cooperate well with your family. Even the man you married will take long to learn and understand your language

2) your children will suffer in the community.

3) In your house there will be a problem because you wont know where your children will attend school.

4) The father may want to control the family a white culture and the wife also in black culture

5) The day of the death what will happen because a man is white and woman is black. Where the service will take place

There is space provided below to re-draft the composition above as we go through it together:

*  
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*
APARtheid OR PREJUDICE, IT WILL NEVER END UP BECAUSE EVEN NOW THERE ARE STILL WHITE PERSONS WHICH HAVE APARtheid IN THE WHOLE WORLD. IT WILL END UP UNLESS GOD MAKES A MIRACLE TO MAKE ALL PEOPLE IN THE WORLD ONE COLOUR. ONE PEOPLE BUT IF THERE ARE STILL BLACK AND WHITE PERSON IN THIS WORLD IT WILL NEVER END UP. VERWOED MENTIONED TO EVERYONE BEFORE MANDELA BECOMES A PRESIDENT THAT HE WILL NEVER ROLE THE COUNTRY WHILST VERWOED IS STILL ALIVE. HE PROVED THAT POINT BECAUSE MANDELA WAS RELEASED AFTER THE DEATH OF VERWOED.

There is space provided below to re-draft the composition above as we go through it together:
Author: Hunt D

PUBLISHER:
University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg
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