

What about the girls?

In South Africa, August is Women's Month! We pay tribute to the women in this country who have fought and continue to fight for freedom and equality for all. We also recommit ourselves to creating a society in which all girls and boys can reach their potential.

What we tell our children about girls and women is an important part of building a more equal society. And we tell them about girls and women in lots of different ways. One of these is through the stories we share with them.

Stories have the power to shape the way we see ourselves and the world. The stories children hear and read help them to work out who they are, what their place in the world is and how they relate to others. If we want to build a more equal society, the stories that we share with children should not teach them to feel inferior nor superior because of their gender.

What is left out in the stories we read, is as important as what is in them! For example, if the only characters in the stories we read are boys, then our children

learn that girls and women don't matter. If boys are always the heroes in the stories, our children learn that only men can be leaders.

So, we need to think carefully about the books we choose to read to our children. Here are a few questions to help you.

- ☉ Are women (especially black women) always shown as needing help, while men are always in leadership and action roles?
- ☉ Are the achievements of girls and women based on their own initiative and intelligence? Or do they achieve because of the way they look or because a boy or man helps them?
- ☉ Do the girls or women in the story have to change to be accepted?
- ☉ Do the main female characters make decisions about how they live their lives? If they don't, is this perhaps because the story is trying to show that treating women as inferior, is wrong?

It is good for girls *and* boys to read books about the real-life achievements of women, as well as stories that provide them with different kinds of female role models. The more children read stories with strong female role models in them, the more girls are encouraged to become strong women and boys learn not to be threatened by strong women.

Sithini ngamantombazana?

EMzantsi Afrika eyeThupha yiNyanga yaManina! Sibanika imbeko abafazi beli lizwe abalwa futhi baqhuba ngokulwela inkululeko nokuphathwa kwabantu bonke ngokufanayo. Ngokunjalo sizinikela ngokutsha ekudaleni uluntu apho onke amantombazana namakhwenkwe anokufikelela kwizakhono zawo.

Oko sikuxelela abantwana bethu ngamantombazana nangabafazi kudlala indima ebalulekileyo ekwakhiweni koluntu oluphethwe ngokufanayo. Kananjalo sibaxelela ngamantombazana nangabafazi ngeendlela ezininzi ezahluka-hlukeneyo. Enye yazo kukubabalisela amabali.

Amabali anamandla okubumba indlela esizibona ngayo thina kunye nehlabathi. Amabali aphulaphulwa nafundwa ngabantwana ayabanceda ukuba bazifumanisele ukuba bangoobani, iyeyiphi indawo yabo ehlabathini nendlela abafanele ukunxulumana ngayo nabanye. Ukuba sifuna ukwakha uluntu oluphethwe ngokufanayo ngakumbi, amabali esiwabalisela abantwana mawangabafundisi ukuzijongela phantsi futhi bangaziphakamisi ngenxa yesini sabo.

Okushiyelelweyo emabalini esiwafundayo, kubaluleke ngokulinganayo nokuqethwe kuwo! Umzekelo, ukuba ngabalinganiswa abangamakhwenkwe kuphela esifunda ngabo emabalini, ngoko ke abantwana bethu bafunda ukuba amantombazana nabafazi ababalulekanga. Ukuba amakhwenkwe asoloko engamaqhawe emabalini, abantwana bethu bafunda ukuba ngamadoda kuphela anokuba ziinkokeli.

Ngoko ke, kufuneka sicingisise ngeencwadi esizikhethelela ukufundela abantwana bethu. Nantsi imibuzo embalwa enokukunceda.

- ☉ Ingaba abafazi (ngakumbi abafazi abamnyama) basoloko bebonwa njengabantu abafuna uncedo, kanti wona amadoda asoloko eneendima zobunkokeli nezokuthatha inxaxheba?
- ☉ Ingaba iimpumelelo zamantombazana nabafazi zisekwe kwisindululo nakubukrelekrele babo? Okanye baphumelela ngenxa yenkangeleko yabo okanye kuba bencedwe yinkwenkwe okanye yindoda?
- ☉ Ingaba amantombazana okanye abafazi abasebalini bafanele ukutshintsha ukuze bamkeleke?

INSIDE!

- ★ A bilingual poster on page 2 to help you create a print-rich environment for your children.
- ★ Ideas for celebrating Women's Month.

PHAKATHI!

- ★ Ipowusta ebhalwe ngeelwimi ezimbini kwiphepha lesi-2 yeyokunceda wena ukuba uyilele abantwana bakho indawo eyokozela izinto eziprintiweyo.
- ★ Izimvo ngokubhiyozela iNyanga yaManina.

- ☉ Ingaba abalinganiswa abaphambili abangamabhinqa benza izigqibo ngeendlela ababuphila ngayo ubomi babo? Ukuba akunjalo, ingaba mhlawumbi oko kubangelwa kukuba ibali lizama ukubonisa ukuba ukuphathwa komfazi njengomntu ojongelwa phantsi, akulunganga?

Kulungile ukubalisela amantombazana kunye namakhwenkwe ngeencwadi ezingempumelelo zabafazi ebomini obuyinyaniso kunye namabali anika iintlobo ezahluka-hlukileyo zamabhinqa ayimizekelo emihle. Xa esanda ngokwanda amabali afundwa ngabantwana anamabhinqa anamandla nayimizekelo emihle, amantombazana ayakukhuthazeka ngakumbi ukuba ngabafazi abanamandla namakhwenkwe afunde ukungothuswa ngabafazi abanamandla.



Drive your imagination

Join us. Share stories in your language every day.
Sijoyine. Balisa amabali ngolwimi lwakho yonke imihla.



It starts with a story...

Ukufunda kukhokelela
kwizenzo zodelo-ngozi.



Reading takes you
on adventures.



Nal'ibali news

In March this year, Jacana Media won the Best Children's Publisher of the Year: Africa award at the 2018 Bologna Children's Book Fair. Jacana is a South African publishing company that has a special focus on publishing children's picture books in indigenous languages. Since they started publishing for South African children 13 years ago, Jacana has published close to 500 children's books in different languages!

The Bologna Children's Book Fair started in 1963 and every year children's book publishers from all over the world gather in Bologna, Italy for four days to showcase their publications. The Best Children's Publisher of the Year award recognises publishers who have "most distinguished themselves for their creative and publishing excellence over the last year".

One of the factors that led to Jacana winning this award was that its children's books are published in many South African languages. "We work hard to bring our books to a South African audience and it is heartening when the quality of our publications is recognised internationally. We are thrilled to be acknowledged for our creative and publishing excellence," explained Carol Broomhall, children's book publisher at Jacana.

Winning this award is important for Jacana, but it is also important for South African authors and illustrators. It showcases their talents on a world stage and helps them to reach a wider audience.

Jacana has been a Nal'ibali partner since 2012. During this time, it has supplied printed books for different promotions as well as allowed us to reproduce lots of its storybooks in the Nal'ibali Supplement. Jacana recognises the importance of publishing children's books in as many languages as possible and is part of the drive to establish a reading culture in South Africa. Its commitment is rooted in a desire to spark and grow a love of reading in children.

Congratulations on winning the award, Jacana!

Iindaba zakwaNal'ibali

KweyoKwindla kulo nyaka, iJacana Media iphumelele ibhaso le-Best Children's Publisher of the Year: Africa kwi-Bologna Children's Book Fair yowama-2018. IJacana ngumzi wopapasho waseMzantsi Afrika onogqaliselo lohlobo olulodwa lokupapasha iincwadi zemifanekiso zabantwana ezibhalwe ngeelwimi zomthonyama zeli. Ukususela ekuqaleni kwabo ukupapashela abantwana baseMzantsi Afrika kwiminyaka eli-13 edlulileyo, iJacana ipapashe phantse iincwadi zabantwana ezingama-500 ngeelwimi ezahluka-hlukileyo!

I-Bologna Children's Book Fair yaqala ngowe-1963 kanti qho ngonyaka abapapashi beencwadi zabantwana beembombo zone zehlabathi badibana eBologna, eItaly kwiintsuku ezine ukubonisa imisebenzi yopapasho. Ibhaso le-Best Children's Publisher of the Year liphakamisa abapapashi "abazibalule ngokubalasele ngemfezeko yabo yokuyila nokupapasha kunyaka odlulileyo".

Omnye wemibandela ekhokelele ekuphumeleleni kweJacana kweli bhaso kukuba iincwadi zabantwana zipapashwa ngeelwimi ezininzi zaseMzantsi Afrika. "Sisebenza nzima ukuze sisondeze iincwadi zethu kubafundi bethu baseMzantsi Afrika kanti kuyachwayitisa xa umgangatho wopapasho lwethu uphakanyiswa ehlabathini. Kuyasivuyisa ukunconywa ngemfezeko yethu yokuyila nokupapasha," uchaze watsho uCarol Broomhall, umpapashi weencwadi zabantwana eJacana.

Ukuphumelela eli bhaso yinto ebalulekileyo eJacana, kodwa ikwabalulekile nakubabhali nakubazobi baseMzantsi Afrika. Kubonisa iziphiwo zabo eqongeni lehlabathi futhi kubanceda ekubeni bafikelele kubafundi abaninzi.

I-Jacana ibisoloko iliqabane likaNal'ibali ukususela ngowama-2012. Ngeli thuba, ibinikela ngeencwadi ezishicilelweyo zamaxabiso athotyweyo kwizihandlo ezahluka-hlukileyo, kwakhona isivumela ukuba sishicilele iincwadi zamabali zayo kuShicilelo lukaNal'ibali. IJacana iphakamisa ukupapashwa kweencwadi zabantwana ngeelwimi ezininzi kangangoko kwaye inenxaxheba ekukhuthazeni ukumiliselwa kwenkcubeko yokufunda eMzantsi Afrika. Ukuzinikela kwayo kumiliselwe kumnqweni wokufaka intlantsi nokukhulisa uthando lokufunda ebantwaneni.

Sivuyisana nawe ngokuphumelela ibhaso, Jacana!



Jacana Media

The award.
Ibhaso.



Jacana Media

Some of Jacana's children's books on show at the 2018 Bologna Children's Book Fair.
Ezinye zeencwadi zabantwana zakwaJacana ebezisembonisweni kwi-Bologna Children's Book Fair ngowama-2018.



Get creative!



Here are some ideas for using the two cut-out-and-keep picture books as well as the Story Corner story in this supplement, as well as some fun Women's Month activities to grow your children's creativity and encourage them to have fun with reading and writing. Remember to choose the activities that are best suited to your children's ages and interests.

★ After you have read *Her Story. Daughters of Modjadji* (pages 5, 6, 11 and 12), discuss with your children some of the things that they find most inspiring about the women in these stories. You could also talk about the similarities and differences you can see between the women's stories.



★ Emva kokuba ufunde *Ibali Lakhe. Iintombi zikaModjadji* (iphepha le-5, ele-6, ele-11 nele-12), xoxa nabantwana bakho ngezinye zezinto abazibona zibakhuthaza kakhulu malunga nabafazi abakula mabali. Unakho nokuthetha ngezinto abafana ngazo nabahluke ngazo ozibona phakathi kwamabali angabafazi.

★ After you have read *My dream in the drawer* (pages 7 to 10), encourage your children to:

- ☉ draw or paint pictures of the things they dream of doing. Join in and create a picture of your dreams that you can share with them too!
- ☉ use the following materials to make a spaceship: a long cardboard roll (or long cardboard boxes), an egg carton, scissors, glue and paint.



★ Emva kokuba ufunde elithi *Iphupha lam edroweni* (iphepha le-7 nele-10), khuthaza abantwana bakho ukuba:

- ☉ bazobe okanye bapeyinte imifanekiso yezinto abaphupha ngokuzenza. Joyina uyile umfanekiso wamaphupha akho nawe onokubalisela wona!
- ☉ basebenzise izinto ezilandelayo ukwenza isipekepheke: umqulu omde wekhadibhodi (okanye ibhokisi ezinde zekhadibhodi), ibhokisi yamaqanda, izikere, iglu nepeyinti.

Write a review of this story and stand a chance of winning some books! See page 13 for details.



Bhala uphengululo lweli bali ukuze ufumane ithuba lokuwina iincwadi ezithile! Jonga iphepha le-13 malunga neenkukacha.

★ After you have read, *The giraffe and the fox* (page 14), talk to your children about how they like to be treated by their friends and then use their suggestions to write a list together called, **10 ways to be a good friend.**



★ Emva kokuba ufunde elithi, *Indulamthi nempungutye* (iphepha le-15), thetha nabantwana bakho ngendlela abathanda ukuphathwa ngayo ngabahlolo babo uze usebenzise izimvo zabo ukubhala uluhlu kunye nabo olubizwa ngale ndlela, **iindlela ezili-10 zokuba ngumhlobo olungileyo.**

★ Throughout August, read and tell stories that show women in different roles, for example, women as mothers, sisters, leaders, artists, writers and sports women.

★ Kuyo yonke eyeThupha, funda uze ubalise amabali abonisa abafazi kwiindima ezahluka-hlukileyo, umzekelo, abafazi njengoomama, oodade, iinkokeli, iingcali kwezobugcisa, ababhali nabafazi bemidlalo.

★ Tell your children the story of how on 9 August 1956, South African women fought for justice for themselves and others. Then encourage them to draw or paint a picture of a scene from the story and to write a few sentences or paragraphs to go with their pictures.

★ Xelela abantwana bakho ngendlela abafazi baseMzantsi Afrika abalwela ngayo ukuphathwa ngobulungisa, besilwela bona nabanye ngomhla we-9 kweyeThupha ngowe-1956. Emva koko bakhuthaze ukuba bazobe okanye bapeyinte umfanekiso womboniso ovela ebalini kwaye babhale izivakalisi ezimbalwa zemihlathi ezihambelana nemifanekiso.

★ Ask your children to write a letter of appreciation to a woman who has made a difference in their lives. This woman does not have to be famous – she could be a mother, grandmother, aunt, teacher, local church leader and/or storyteller. Many people have had the course of their lives changed by the generosity, courage and/or sacrifice of an ordinary woman.

★ Cela abantwana bakho ukuba babhalele umfazi owenze umahluko ebomini babo ileta yokuncoma. Akukho mfuneko yokuba lo mfazi adume – usenokuba ngumama, umakhulu, umakazi, utitshala, inkokeli ecaweni kunye/okanye abe ngunobalisa wamabali. Abantu abaninzi babe nobomi obutshintsha ngenxa yesenzo sobubele, inkuthazo kunye/okanye ukuzinikela komfazi othile ongamanga.

★ Suggest that your children write a song, poem or rap about women. If they need help getting started with a poem, let them write the letters of the word "women" one underneath the other and use these letters to start each line of their poem about women.

★ Cebisa abantwana bakho ukuba babhale ingoma, umbongo okanye barephe ngabafazi. Ukuba badinga uncedo ngokuqala umbongo, mababhale oonobumba begama elithi "abafazi" omnye ezantsi komnye baze basebenzise aba nobumba ukuqala umgca ngamnye wombongo ngabafazi.

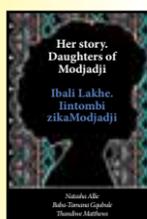
★ Invite very young children to think about all the women that they know and then to draw pictures of the ones that are important to them. If they are learning to write, suggest that they try writing a few words or a sentence about each woman on their own. If they prefer, they could also tell you the words that they want you to write for them.



★ Cela abantwana abancinci ukuba bacinge ngabo bonke abafazi ababaziyo baze bazobe imifanekiso yabo babalulekileyo kubo. Ukuba bafunda ukubhala, bacebise ukuba bazame ukubhala amagama ambalwa okanye isivakalisi ngomfazi ngamnye ngokwabo. Ukuba bayathanda basenokukuxelela amazwi abafuna ukuba ubabhalele wona.

Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

1. Take out pages 5 to 12 of this supplement.
2. The sheet with pages 5, 6, 11 and 12 on it makes up one book. The sheet with pages 7, 8, 9 and 10 on it makes up the other book.
3. Use each of the sheets to make a book. Follow the instructions below to make each book.
 - a) Fold the sheet in half along the black dotted line.
 - b) Fold it in half again along the green dotted line.
 - c) Cut along the red dotted lines.



Zenzele iincwadana EZIMBINI onokuzisika-ze-uzigcine

1. Khupha iphepha le-5 ukuya kwele-12 kolu hlelo.
2. Uxwebhu olunamaphepha aqala kwele-5, ele-6, ele-11 nele-12 lwenza incwadi yokuqala. Uxwebhu olunamaphepha aqala kwele-7, ele-8, ele-9 nele-10 lwenza eyesibini incwadi.
3. Sebenzisa uxwebhu ngalunye kula mabini ukwenza incwadana. Landela imiyalelo engezantsi ukwenza incwadi nganye.
 - a) Songa uxwebhu phakathi kumgca wamachaphaza amnyama.
 - b) Phinda ulusongwe phakathi kwakhona ulandela umgca wamachaphaza aluhlaza.
 - c) Sika ke ngoku ulandela imigca yamachaphaza abomvu.



There is a Chinese saying that the tallest trees catch the most wind. This means that people in high positions are criticised the most. Women at all levels have to work harder to prove themselves. They must fight to be heard and do the right thing, even if it means people find fault with what they do.

Journalist Ferial Haffajee has faced this dilemma when speaking her mind. Ferial was born in Cape Town, and her mom wanted her to become a lawyer. She studied law, but didn't really like it, so after graduating, she started working as a trainee journalist at the *Mail & Guardian* newspaper in 1991. Ferial wrote down her goals in life and one of them was to become an editor. After working for different newspapers, she became editor of the *Mail & Guardian* in February 2004, making her the first female editor of a major newspaper in South Africa. Later, she became editor of *City Press*. Ferial has strong views on many things, and tells South African stories as she sees them – even if people disagree with her. Ferial always responded by arguing her point of view and proudly stating, “This is who I am.” Her book, *What If There Were No Whites In South Africa?*, is about race and identity, and the conversations and interviews she had about these issues as a journalist over the years. As an editor, she believes that you have to be a good journalist, be decisive and be creative. Her own goals also include telling the stories of violence against women, celebrating women achievers and representing a “different shape of leadership”.

I love the fact that criticism has never stopped Ferial from fighting to be heard and being a leader in her field.



Editor at large: Ferial Haffajee
Umlheli ngokubanzi: uFerial Haffajee



Most of history excludes or underplays the role that women play in society. The *Her Story/Umlando Wakhe* series tells the stories of women from across the continent. *Her Story. Daughters of Modjadji/Umlando Wakhe. Amadodakazi Endlovukazi uModjadji*, features 30 South African women and women's groups, across generations and from different sectors and spheres of life. The stories are accompanied by vivid illustrations and comic strips. The book is bilingual – published in English and isiZulu – and is aimed at promoting Pan-Africanism and diversity. *Her Story. Daughters of Modjadji/Umlando Wakhe. Amadodakazi Endlovukazi uModjadji*, is available for sale online (www.khalozabooks.com), or at the following South African book sellers: African Flavour Books, Bridge Books, Xarra Books and Protea Bookshop. Buy it today and inspire your daughter or son to be anything they want to be in this world!

Ubukhulu bembali abuyiquki okanye buyibekela phantsi indima edlalwa ngabafazi eluntwini. Uthotho oluthi *Her Story/Umlando Wakhe* lubalisa amabali ngabafazi kulo lonke eli lizwekazi. U-*Her Story. Daughters of Modjadji/Umlando Wakhe. Amadodakazi Endlovukazi uModjadji*, uquka abafazi abangama-30 namaqela abafazi baseMzantsi Afrika kwizizukulwana ngezizukulwana nakumacandelo ahluka-hlukileyo ngokunjalo nakwiinkalo zobomi. Amabali akhatshwa yimizobo ecacileyo nemicu yezihlekiso. Le ncwadi ibhalwe ngeelwimi ezimbini – ipapashwe ngesiNgesi nangesiZulu – kwaye injongo yayo kukukhuthaza ubuAfrika nokuba ziintlobo ngeentlobo. U-*Her Story. Daughters of Modjadji/Umlando Wakhe. Amadodakazi Endlovukazi uModjadji*, ufumaneka ngokuthengwa kwi-intanethi apha (www.khalozabooks.com), okanye kubathengisi beencwadi abalandelayo baseMzantsi Afrika: iAfrican Flavour Books, iBridge Books, iXarra Books neProtea Bookshop. Yithenge namhlanje ukhuthaze intombi yakho okanye unyana wakho ukuba babe yiyo nayiphi into abafuna ukuba yiyo kweli hlabathi!

Nal'ibali is a national reading-for-enjoyment campaign to spark and embed a culture of reading across South Africa. For more information, visit www.nalibali.org or www.nalibali.mobi



UNal'ibali liphulo likazwelonke lokufundela ukuzonwabisa elinjongo yalo ikukuvuselela nokwendeliselisa inkcubeko nesithethe sokufunda kuMzantsi Afrika uphela. Ukuze ufumane iinkcukacha ezithe vetshe, ndwendwela ku-www.nalibali.org okanye ku-www.nalibali.mobi

Her story.
Daughters of
Modjadji

Ibali Lakhe.
Intombi
zikaModjadji

Natasha Allie
Baba-Tamana Gqubule
Thandiwe Matthews



Indlela esinxiba ngayo ikhobisa ukuyichaza banzi into yokuba singoobani. Xa siqwalasela imagazini zakudala zefashoni, siumanisa ukuba bedembalwa kakhulu abadonisi beempahla abalinyama abadezilingisa ngokwesifrika.

UNkhensani Nkosi wayefuna ukutshintsha le meko. Wayekuthanda ukwenza iimpahla, kodwa wayefuna nokwenza iimpahla ezidonisa iinkcubeko zeli hawe ukuze abantu bazidle ngobuAfrika babo. Ngowama-2000, wasungula iStoned Cherrie, uhlobo lweempahla zesifrika, imifanekiso neepinti zefashoni.

Kumboniso weHlabathi weefashoni eNew York ngowama-2009, abadonisi beempahla babenxibe iimpahla zeStoned Cherrie zepateni ezimbala-bala, ezikhathiswa ngamaso nemihombiso. Iimpahla zikaNkhensani zazineentlobo-ntlobo zamalaphu. Iziketi neelokhwe ezinezimbo ezahluka-hlukileyo, kunye nezikipa, ezimnwe ubuso bukaSteve Biko, zaba luphawu lohlobo lweempahla zakhe.

Ngokusebenzisa ifashoni, wadonisa ihlabathi ukwahlukahluka okuyebileyo kwehlabathi laseAfrika.

UNkhensani waba ngomye kwabokugqala abasebenzisa amalaphu esifrika ezimphahleli zanamhla ukubonisa izimbo zaseMzantsi Afrika. I-Stoned Cherrie yavulela isizukulwana sabenzi beempahla indlela ukuze siyile ifashoni zempahla, izihlangu, izinto ezinxitywa neempahla, izihombiso, neminqwazi yemihla yanamhla yesifrika. Ukuba uyihla-tyhla imagazini zefashoni zanamhla, akuzi kubona umsebenzi wabo kuphela, kodwa uza kubona abadonisi beempahla abathande ukuba banzi noko. I-Stoned Cherrie yasifundisa ukuxiba uhlobo lweempahla zesifrika ngeqhayiya.



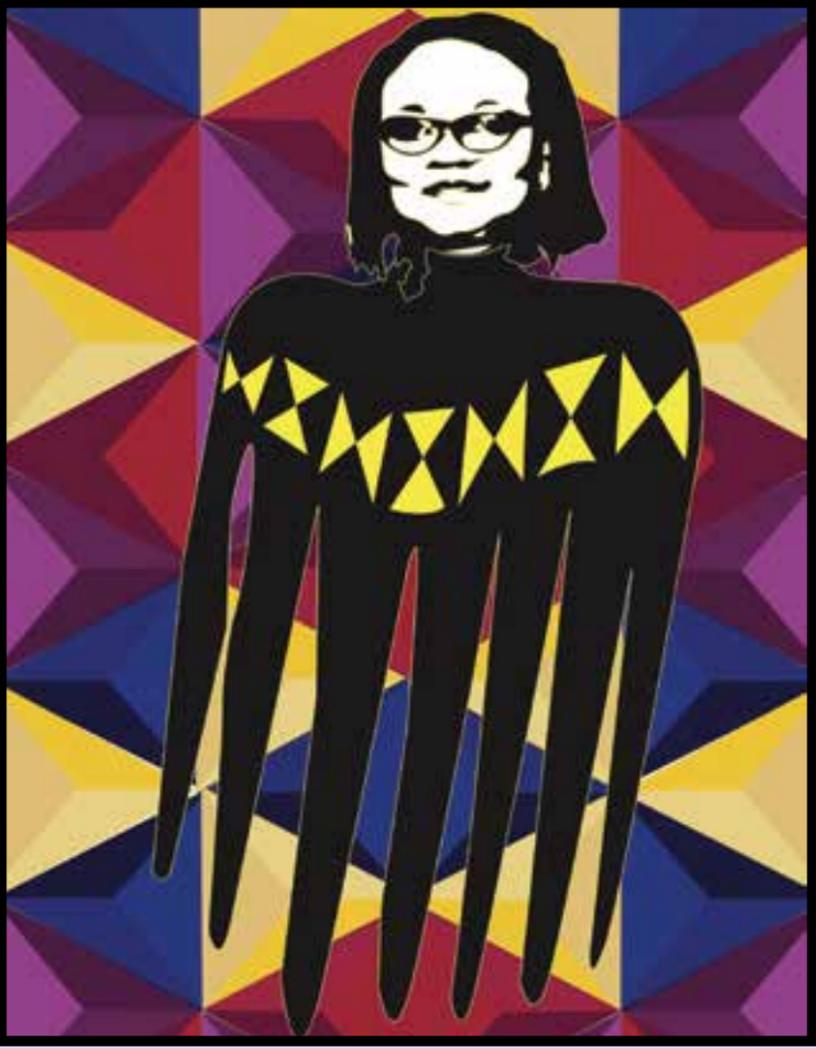
Kukho inetho yesiShayina ethi eyona mithi mide ifumana owona moya mntzi. Oku kuthetha ukuba abantu abasezikhundleni eziphezulu ngabona bagxekwa kakhulu. Abafazi abakuwo onke amabanga bafandele ukusebenza nzima ngokuthethe kraya ukuze babonakalise isakho sabo. Bafandele ukulwela ukumanyelwa futhi benze okufanelekileyo, nokuba abantu bababona imposiso ngenito abayenzayo.

Intatheli uFetal iFafajee uye wajongana nengxaki ngenxa yokukalalisa izimvo zakhe. Ufetal wazalelwa eKapaa, kwaye umama wakhe wayefuna ukuba abe ligqwetha. Wafunda ezomthetho, kodwa wayengazithandi ncam izifundo zakhe, ngoko ke emva kokuphumelela, waqala wasebenza njengentatheli esephantsi kogeqesho kwiphaphandaba le-*Mail & Guardian* ngowe-1991. Ufetal wabhala ngeenjongo zakhe ebomini kanti enye yazo yayikukuba ngumhleli. Emva kokusebenzela amaphaphandaba ahluka-hlukileyo, waba ngumhleli we-*Mail & Guardian* kweyoMlandaba ngowama-2004, waze waba ngumhleli wokugqala olibhinqa wephaphandaba elikhulu eMzantsi Afrika. Ethubeni waba ngumhleli we-*City Press*.

UFetal unezimvo ezinamandla ngezinto ezininzi, kwaye ubalisa amabali aseMzantsi Afrika ngokwendlela awabona ngayo – nokuba abantu abavumeleli naye. UFetal usoloko ephendula ngokuxhasa uluvo lwakhe aze athi ngeqhayiya: “Nanku umntu endinguye?” Incwadi yakhe ethi, *What If There Were No Whites In South Africa*, imalunga nohlanga nokuba ungubani, iquka nencoko kunye nodlwano-ndlebe abe nalo njengentatheli ekhambeni kweminyaka ngale mibandela. Njengomhleli ukhokelela ekubeni umntu ulandele ukuba yintatheli elungileyo, ekwaziyo ukwenza izigqibo nenesakho onokukuyila. Imigqibiso yakhe ikwazi ukubalisa amabali obundlobongo obenzwa ebafezi, uncome abafazi abaphumelelayo nabamlele, ubume obahluka-hlukileyo bobunokofeli”.

Ndiyayithanda inyaniso yokuba ukugxekwa akuzange kumngande uFetal ekulweni ukuba ilizwi lakhe livwe nasekubeni yinkokeli kwinkalo yakhe.

The hair doctor: Nonhlanhla Khumalo
Ugqirha weenwele: uNonhlanhla Khumalo



Zandile Yako

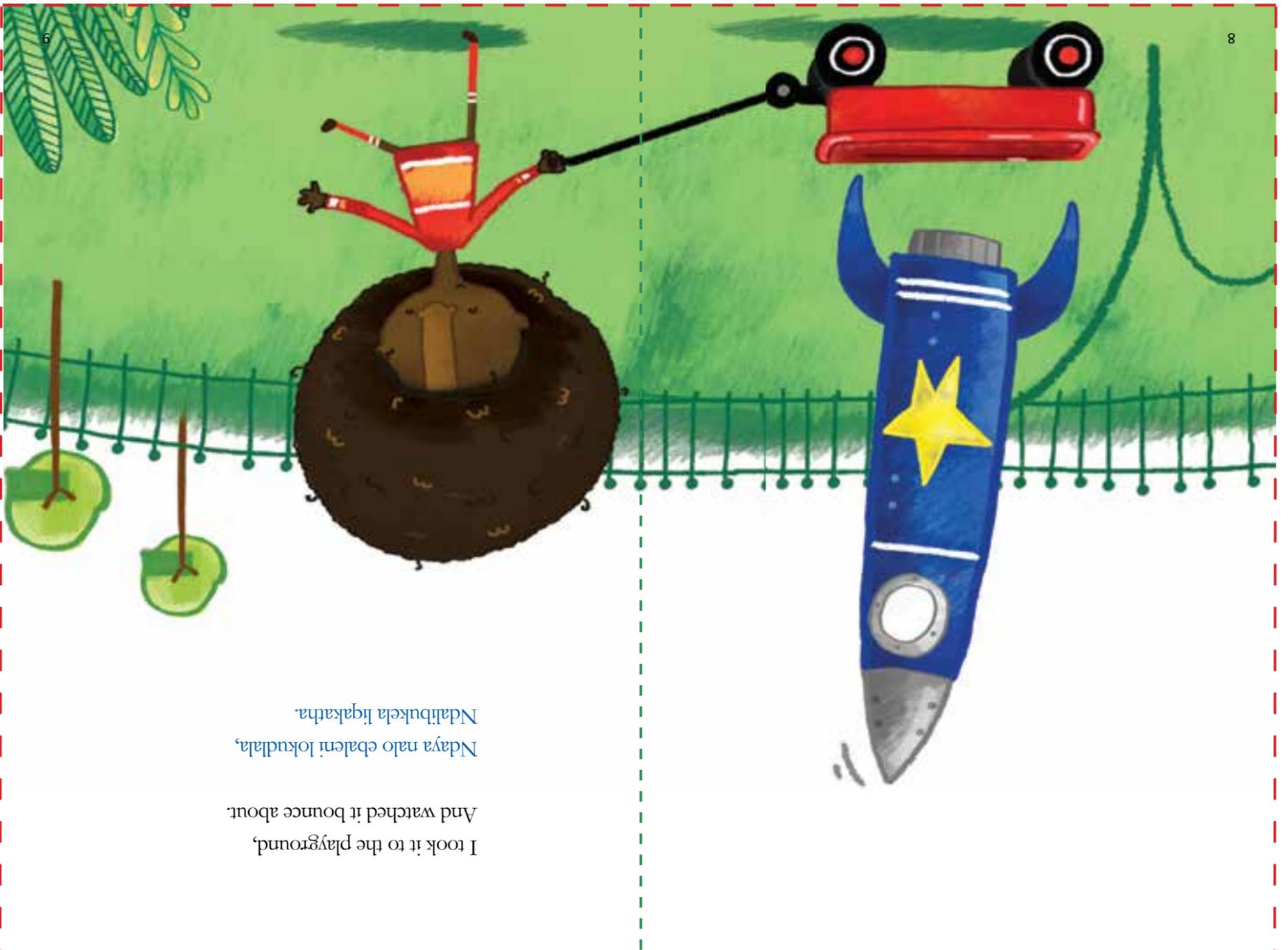
Wakhe waphuka ithambo okanye wakruneka eqatheni? Ukuba kwakhe kwanjalo kuwe, ubuqonda kakuhle ubunzima bokwenza izinto ezininzi esicinga ukuba ziyazenzekela – ukubhala, ukubaleka, ukuqubha.

UNatalie du Toit waqala izifundo zamazwe ngamazwe zokhuphiswano eneminyaka eli-14 ubudala, equbha kwiCommonwealth Games zowe-1998. Emva kweminyaka emithathu, watshayiswa yimoto eqhuba isithuthuthu sakhe egoduka emva kwexesha lokuzilolongela ukuqubha. Wayenzakele kakhulu, oogqirha banyanzeleka ukuba bashunqule umlenze wakhe edolweni. Oko kwakufanele ukuba ngawona mava amtshabalalisayo emhlabeni, kodwa uNatalie wabuyela echibini kwiinyanga ezintathu emva koko, wafunda ukuqubha ngomlenze omnye phambi kokuba akwazi nokuhamba.

Kum, uNatalie uyinkcazo yegama elithi ukunyameka. Kunyaka omnye nje kuphela emva kwaloo Ngozi, waba yimbaleki yokuqala ekhubazekileyo eyafumana imvume yokuya kukhuphiswano lweemitha ezingama-800 kwiFreestyle Final kwiiCommonwealth Games zowama-2002 – ukhuphiswano lwabantu abangakhubazekanga. KwiAll Africa Games zowama-2003, waphumelela imbasa yegolide kwakolo gqatso, kwakhona ekhuphisana neembaleki ezingakhubazekanga. Ukukhuphisana neembaleki ezizintshatsheli ehlabathini nezingakhubazekanga yimpumelelo abaninzi bethu abangayiqondiyo, kodwa xa senze njalo ekubeni sahlukile kubo oko kuthetha ukuba lowo ngummangaliso!

UNatalie selefumene iimbasa ezininzi kwimisisitho eyahluka-hlukeneyo yokuqubha yehlabathi, kodwa mhlawumbi eyona mpumelelo yakhe enkulu yindlela acinga ngayo. Ukukhubazeka kwakhe khangela kumbuyisele emva nangeyipi indlela. Enyanisweni, ugqithe kwimiqobo ephakathi kweembaleki ezikhubazekileyo nezingakhubazekanga.

Ibali likaNatalie liyandikhuthaza kuba ngamanye amaxesha kulula ukuziva ngathi ubomi bukuphethe kakubi, kodwa ubomi kukuba uphakame kwakhona xa bekukho into ekuwisileyo. Zivumele ukuba ubuve ubuhlungu nosizi xa imeko injalo, kodwa xa seligqithile elo xesha, phinda uzame.



I took it to the playground,
 And watched it bounce about.
 Ndaya nalo ebaleni lokudlala,
 Ndalibukela ligakatha.

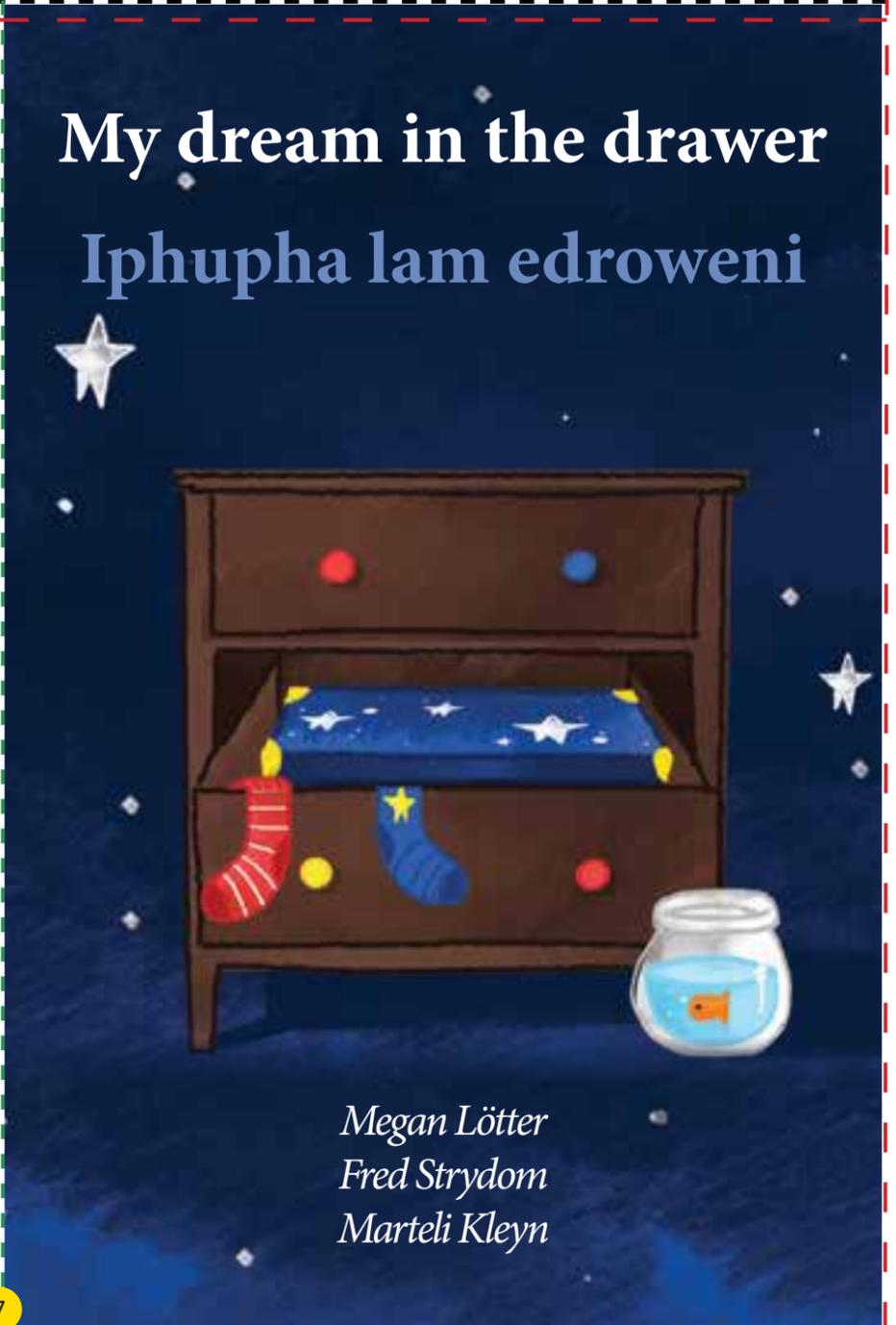


Lots more free books at bookdash.org

Nalibali is a national reading-for-enjoyment campaign to spark and embed a culture of reading across South Africa. For more information, visit www.nalibali.org or www.nalibali.mobi

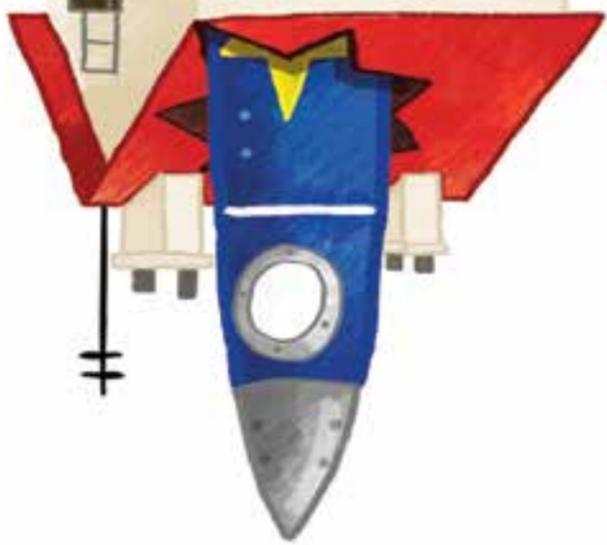


UNalibali liphulo likazwelonke lokufundela ukuzonwabisa elinjongo yalo ikukuvuselela nokwendiselisa inkcubeko nesithethe sokufunda kuMzantsi Afrika uphela. Ukuze ufumane iinkcukacha ezithe vetshe, ndwendwela ku-www.nalibali.org okanye ku-www.nalibali.mobi



My dream in the drawer Iphupha lam edroweni

Megan Lötter
 Fred Strydom
 Marteli Kleyn



And then my dream, it got so big,
 I had to let it out ...
 Laze iphupha lam, laba likhulu kakhulu,
 Kwafuneka ukuba ndilikhuphle ngaphandle ...



Then all the kids, they saw my dream, and said,
 "We want one too!"
 I said to them, "Ok, no probs." And told them
 what to do.



I once had a dream, so small and light, I kept it in a box.
 I kept it hidden, safe and sound, in my drawer of socks.
 This tiny dream, I had, you see,
 Was mostly about me ...

Ndakhe ndanephupha, elincinane nelikhaphukhaphu
 kangako, ndandiligcine ebhokisini.
 Ndandilifihlile, likhuselekile futhi ligcinekile, edroweni
 yam yeekawusi.
 Eli phupha lincinane kakhulu, endandinalo, uyabona,
 Lalimalunga nam ikakhulu ...



laze lantinga ...
 laze lantinga ...
 laze lantinga.



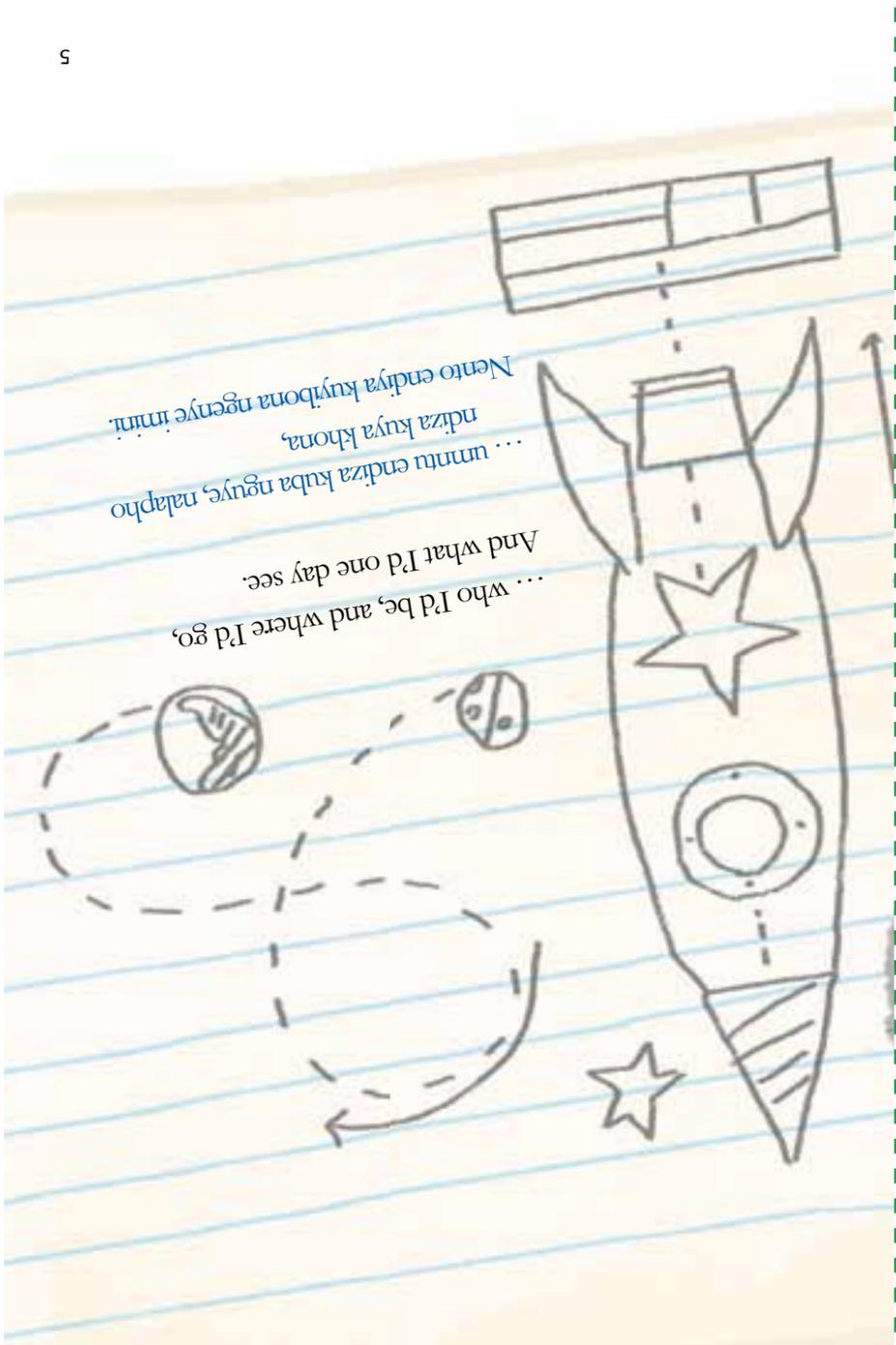
Emva koko bonke abantwana, balibona
 iphupha lam, bathi, "Nathi siyalifunani?"
 Ndithe kubo, "Kulungile, akukho ngxaki?"
 Ndabaxelela ukuba benze ntoni.

At first, it was a little dream, until one
 day it grew,
 And so I took it out for air, to show my
 dream to you.
 Kugala, yayiliphupha nje elincinane, lade
 lakhula ngenye imini,
 Ngoko ke ndalikhuphela ngaphandle
 emoyeni, ukuze ndikubonise iphupha lam.



and soared ...
 and soared ...
 and soared.





“Kunje, okokugala cingani ngenikufunayo.
Kholelwani kuko ngenziziyoyenu yonke.
Ukuzo nibe nephupha elikhulu njengalam,
Kugabwa kuloo ndawo.
Iakuba lilikhulu ngokwaneleyo,” ndatsho,
“Layeke likhululeke
Iibhabhale phezu kulo lonke ihlabathi,
Ukuzo libonwe lilo lonke ihlabathi.”

“Well, first you think of what you want.
Believe it with your heart.
To get a dream as big as mine,
This is the place to start.
And once it's big enough,” I said,
“You've got to let it free
To fly up high across the world,
For all the world to see.”



And at that point, my big old dream,
Which once was in a drawer,
Shook and climbed,
Took to the sky ...

Kwathi xa kulapho, iphupha lam elikhulu elidala,
Elalike lasedroweni,
Lazidlikidla lenyuka,
Lathi dzu ukuya esibhakabheni ...

When I feel nervous or scared to speak up, I think of a brave woman named Prudence Mabele. Prudence was the first Black woman in South Africa to publicly say that she was HIV-positive. When Prudence told the public about her status in 1992, South Africans were scared of HIV and AIDS. Many people were dying from it and no one wanted to get infected. This fear made people bully and humiliate others who had the virus. When Prudence found out she was infected, she was studying medical technology at the Cape Town Technikon. People at her school worried that she would infect other students in the laboratory, so she changed courses. This difficult experience made her feel very alone and misunderstood. It frustrated her that people did not understand how the virus worked or how it could be spread, but instead of hiding away in shame, she became an HIV activist.

Prudence started the Positive Women's Network in 1996 and helped form other organisations that encouraged and supported women (and men) to understand the virus, and learn how to manage it – like taking the right medication and eating healthy foods. Despite the stigma and discrimination she faced, Prudence continued to fight for the rights of people living with HIV and AIDS.

Sadly, Prudence passed away on 10 July 2017, and a once scared South African public mourned her death. Today, as a result of the activism of the many who fought alongside Prudence, HIV has become a disease that can be lived with, if we get the right treatment and healthcare services.



Nonhla (Khadzoza Books)

Breaking the silence: Prudence Mabele

Have you ever broken a bone or sprained your ankle? If you have, you may realise how difficult it is to do many things that we take for granted – to write, to run, to swim.

Natalie du Toit began her international competitive career at age 14, swimming at the 1998 Commonwealth Games. Three years later, she was hit by a car whilst riding home from swimming practice on her scooter. She was so badly injured, doctors had to amputate her left leg at the knee. It would have been an earth-shattering experience for most, but Natalie was back in the pool three months later, learning to swim with one leg before she was even able to walk.

To me, Natalie is the definition of tenacity. Just one year after her accident, she became the first differently-abled athlete to qualify for the 800 m Freestyle Final at the 2002 Commonwealth Games – an event for able-bodied athletes. At the 2003 All Africa Games, she won the gold medal in the same race, again competing against able-bodied athletes. Competing against the world's best able-bodied athletes is an achievement most of us cannot understand, but to do so when you are differently-abled is brilliant!

Natalie has gone on to win many medals at various international swimming events, but perhaps her biggest achievement is her attitude. Her disability has not held her back in any way. In fact, she's been breaking down barriers between differently-abled and able-bodied athletes.

I am inspired by Natalie's story because sometimes it's so easy to feel like life is treating you unfairly, but life is all about getting up when you get knocked down. Allow yourself to feel hurt and sad when you are, but when you're ready, try again.



The way we dress often says a lot about who we are. When looking at fashion magazines in the past, there were very few Black models who wore African styles. At an international fashion show in New York in 2009, models dressed in Stoned Cherrie clothes took to the runway with brightly coloured patterns, beading and embroidery. Nkhensani's designs used a variety of textures. The skirts and dresses had different styles, and her T-shirts, printed with Steve Biko's face, became a signature feature of her brand. Through fashion, she showed the rich diversity of African heritage to the world. Nkhensani was one of the first to use African textiles in modern designs to reflect South African styles. Stoned Cherrie paved the way for a generation of designers who create trendy clothes, shoes, accessories, jewellery, and hats that are hip and African. If you flip through fashion magazines today, not only will you see their work, but you'll see far more Black models. Stoned Cherrie taught us to wear African designs with pride.

Nkhensani Nkosi wanted to change this. She loved making clothes, and for people to be proud to be African. In 2000, she launched Stoned Cherrie, a clothing brand that makes African designs, images and prints fashionable.

At an international fashion show in New York in 2009, models dressed in Stoned Cherrie clothes took to the runway with brightly coloured patterns, beading and embroidery. Nkhensani's designs used a variety of textures. The skirts and dresses had different styles, and her T-shirts, printed with Steve Biko's face, became a signature feature of her brand. Through fashion, she showed the rich diversity of African heritage to the world.

Nkhensani was one of the first to use African textiles in modern designs to reflect South African styles. Stoned Cherrie paved the way for a generation of designers who create trendy clothes, shoes, accessories, jewellery, and hats that are hip and African. If you flip through fashion magazines today, not only will you see their work, but you'll see far more Black models. Stoned Cherrie taught us to wear African designs with pride.

Nkhensani was one of the first to use African textiles in modern designs to reflect South African styles. Stoned Cherrie paved the way for a generation of designers who create trendy clothes, shoes, accessories, jewellery, and hats that are hip and African. If you flip through fashion magazines today, not only will you see their work, but you'll see far more Black models. Stoned Cherrie taught us to wear African designs with pride.

Nkhensani was one of the first to use African textiles in modern designs to reflect South African styles. Stoned Cherrie paved the way for a generation of designers who create trendy clothes, shoes, accessories, jewellery, and hats that are hip and African. If you flip through fashion magazines today, not only will you see their work, but you'll see far more Black models. Stoned Cherrie taught us to wear African designs with pride.

Having my hair brushed or combed is, to this day, a painful experience. As a child, I used to dread the Sunday evenings when I would sit on a little red plastic chair in front of my mother, who got out the hair food, comb, and towel. No good came from combing out the tangles, and I didn't dare turn my head to look at the TV screen!

Dr Nonhlanhla Khumalo also dreaded her mother's afro comb, but it inspired her to become a doctor. In her matric year, she walked into a laboratory during a visit to the University of Natal, saw an electron microscope for the first time and decided to become a hair scientist. She went on to research African hair, because there was so little information about it. She and Professor David Ferguson created the first electron microscope "root-to-tip" scan of Black African hair. Nonhlanhla wanted to understand why many Black women suffer from hair loss, and what effects chemicals, such as relaxers, have on Black hair. This led her to create the first hair research clinic in Africa – the UCT Hair and Skin Research Laboratory – where students can now study trichology – the study of hair and the scalp.

Have you examined your hair? How it stretches when you pull it and quickly bounces back when you let it go? The world has long told Black girls that straight hair is the most beautiful, and for too long, we listened. Black people's hair is magical, and Nonhlanhla's work means that more people know that every day.





Zandile Yokoi

Wear your African pride: Nkhensani Nkosi
Nxiba ube neqhayiya ngobuAfrika bakho:
uNkhensani Nkosi

Ukubrushwa kweenwele zam okanye ukukanywa kwazo, kude kube namhla kusengamava akhatshwa ziintlungu. Njengomntwana, ndandizicaphukela iintshonalanga zangeCawa xa ndandihlaliswa esitulweni esincinane seplastikhi phambi kukamama wam, owayekhupha amafutha eenwele, ikama, netawuli. Akukho nto yayintle ekukanyweni kwamaqaqasholo eenwele, ndandingakwazi nokujika intloko yam ukuze ndijonge kwisikrini sikamabonakude!

UGq Nonhlanhla Khumalo naye wayeyicaphukela ikama yeenwele eziqothololo, kodwa loo nto yamkhuthaza ukuba abe ngugqirha. Kunyaka wakhe wematriki, wangena elabhoratri ngethuba lokutyelela kwiYunivesithi yaseNatal, wabona okokuqala isixhobo esisebenza njengekhompyutha sokubona izinto ezincinanana waze wenza isigqibo sokuba uya kuba yingcali yenzululwazi yeenwele. Wabe seleqalisa ukwenza uphando ngeenwele zama-Afrika, kuba belunqongophele ulwazi ngazo. Yena noNjingalwazi David Ferguson bayila isikeni sabo sokuqala seenwele zomAfrika oMnyama ngesixhobo esisebenza njengekhompyutha sokubona izinto ezincinanana “ingcambu-ukuya-encamini”. UNonhlanhla wayefuna ukuqonda ukuba kutheni abafazi babantu abaMnyama bekhulisa ukuba nengxaki yokuwa kweenwele, nokuba ziyintoni iziphumo zeekhemikhali, ezifana nezicombulula iinwele, ezinweleni zomntu oMnyama. Oku kwakhokelela ekubeni yena avule iiklinikhi yokuqala yophando ngeenwele eAfrika – iUCT Hair and Skin Research Laboratory – apho abafundi ngoku bakwazi ukufunda khona itrikholoji – izifundo ngeenwele nangesikhumba esigquma ukhakhayi.

Ingaba ukhe waziqaphela iinwele zakho? Indlela ezoluleka ngayo xa uzitsala zize zikhawuleze zibuyele endaweni yazo wakuziyeka? Ihlabathi kudala laxelela amantombazana aMnyama ukuba ezona nwele zintle zezolulekileyo, kwaye nathi oku sikumamele ixesha elide. Iinwele zabantu abaMnyama zingummangaliso, kwaye umsebenzi kaNonhlanhla uthetha ukuba ngosuku ngalunye baza kwanda abantu abakwaziyo oko.



UPrudence wasungula iPositive Women's Network yabaFazi abaneNtsholongwanengowe-1996 waze wancedisa ekusisekweni kweminye imibutho eyayikhuthaza futhi ixhasa abafazi (namadoda) ukuba bayiqonde le ntsholongwane, bafunde nendlela yokuyilawula – ngenokusela amayeza alungileyo nokuya ukuya okunempilo. Ngenandle kwegama elibi nokucali-calulwa awayefongene nako, uPrudence waqhuba ngokulwela amalungelo abantu abaphila neHIV neAIDS. Okwaba bulungu, kukusweleka kukaPrudence ngomhla we-10 kweyeKhalahlangama-2017; uluntu lwaseMzantsi Afrika olwalufudula lusoyika kwakuzilela ukubhubha kwakhe. Namhla, ngenxa yobutsha-ndizyo babanye abantuzi nabo ababesilwa bekhasa uPrudence, iHIV seyiyintsholongwane abantu abakwaziyo ukuphila nayo, xa befumana unyango olungileyo neenkonzozo zokhathalelo lwempilo.

La mava anzima amenza waziva elilolo kwaye abantu bengayiqondi imeko yakhe. Kwakumkhathaza ukuba abantu bangayiqondi indlela esebenza ngayo intsholongwane okanye indlela enokusasazeka ngayo, kodwa endaweni yokuzifihla eludanweni, waba litsha-ndizyo leHIV.

Olu loyiko lwenza abantu ukuba baxhaphaze kwaye benyelise abanye ababengale ntsholongwane. UPrudence wafumanisa ukuba usulelekile, ngenxsha awayefunda ngalo ezobudwapheshhe kwezonyango kwiTeknikhoni yaseKapa. Esikolweni sakhe abantu babengxhala lokuba uza kusulela abanye abafundi elabhoratri, ngoko ke watshintsha izifundo zakhe. Ii loyiko lwenza abantu ukuba baxhaphaze kwaye benyelise abanye ababengale ntsholongwane. UPrudence wafumanisa ukuba usulelekile, ngenxsha awayefunda ngalo ezobudwapheshhe kwezonyango kwiTeknikhoni yaseKapa. Esikolweni sakhe abantu babengxhala lokuba uza kusulela abanye abafundi elabhoratri, ngoko ke watshintsha izifundo zakhe. UPrudence akusulela uluntu ngemeko yakhe ngowe-1992, bayoyika abantu baseMzantsi Afrika iHIV neAIDS. Abantu abantuzi babebhubha ngenxa yayo futhi kungekho mtu ufuna ukusuleleka. Olu loyiko lwenza abantu ukuba baxhaphaze kwaye benyelise abanye ababengale ntsholongwane. UPrudence wafumanisa ukuba usulelekile, ngenxsha awayefunda ngalo ezobudwapheshhe kwezonyango kwiTeknikhoni yaseKapa. Esikolweni sakhe abantu babengxhala lokuba uza kusulela abanye abafundi elabhoratri, ngoko ke watshintsha izifundo zakhe.



Nomha (Kholoza Books)

Ukuphumelela elubala: uPrudence Mabele

Just keep swimming: Natalie du Toit
Qhubeka uqubhe: uNatalie du Toit



Ruvimbo Mutasa

Story stars

Books for all our children

Carol Broomhall, a publisher at Jacana Media, is passionate about publishing children's picture books in as many South African languages as possible. We spoke to her about her love of reading and publishing stories!

Why is it important to publish books in all South African languages?

We have a reading crisis in South Africa because our literacy rates are so low. To encourage children to read more, they have to enjoy reading. To enjoy reading, there must be interesting books in children's home languages.

Are stories important?

Stories help us understand the world around us. They can be inspirational and empowering. They can make us laugh and make us cry. Stories can travel between continents, across languages, cultures and time, encouraging imagination and curiosity.

For how long have you been publishing children's books?

Thirteen years!

What is your favourite part of producing children's books?

It's hard to say! Every book is unique and I love the challenge of making each book the best it can be. I also love getting involved in children's literacy projects so that we can reach more children and know that in some way we are helping to grow a love of reading. It is incredibly rewarding to watch children interact with and read the books we make!

Did someone read to you or tell you stories when you were a child?

At home, my mother, father and grandparents told me stories. At primary school, we had a wonderful librarian who read to us and kept us wanting more! She also let us choose what we wanted to read from the library. I was always going to the library!

Did you read to your children when they were young? Why?

Yes, for so many reasons! I love books and stories, so I enjoyed spending time with my children sharing, connecting and talking about books.

The book I most enjoy reading to children is ...

The long trousers by Maryanne and Shayle Bester.

Do you ever re-read books?

Yes, some books have changed the way I see and understand things and they inspire me.



Jacana Media

Carol Broomhall

Iimbilasane zamabali

Iincwadi zabo bonke abantwana bethu

UCarol Broomhall, umpapashi wakwaJacana Media, unothando olungazenzisiyo lokupapasha iincwadi zemifanekiso zabantwana ngeelwimi ezininzi zaseMzantsi Afrika ezininzi kangangoko kunokwenzeka. Sithethe naye ngothando lokufunda nangokupapasha amabali!

Kungani kubalulekile ukupapasha iincwadi ngazo zonke iilwimi zaseMzantsi Afrika?

Sinengxaki yokufunda eMzantsi Afrika kuba amaqondo okufunda nokubhala aphantsi kakhulu. Ukuze kukhuthazwe abantwana ukuba bathi kratya ukufunda, bafanele ukonwabela ukufunda. Ngoko ke ukuze bakonwabele ukufunda, kufuneka kubekho iincwadi zabantwana ezinomdla ngeelwimi zasekhaya.

Ingaba abalulekile amabali?

Amabali asinceda ngokuthi siliqonde ihlabathi elisijikelezileyo. Asenokukhuthaza okanye asixhobise ngamandla. Anokusihlekisa aphinde asikhalise. Amabali asasazeka phakathi kwamazwekazi, ngeelwimi ngeelwimi, iinkcubeko namaxesha, ekhuthaza ingcingane nokulangazelela ukwazi.

Waqala nini ukupapasha iincwadi zabantwana?

Yiminyaka elishumi elinesithathu!

Yeyiphi eyona nto oyithanda kakhulu ngokushicilela iincwadi zabantwana?

Kunzima ukuxela! Incwadi nganye ifana yodwa kwaye ndiyawuthanda umngeni wokwenza ukuba incwadi nganye ibalasele kangangoko. Kanti ndiyakuthanda nokuzibandakanya kwiiprojekthi zokufunda zabantwana ukuze sikwazi ukufikelela ebantwaneni abaninzi kwaye siyazi into yokuba ngendlela ethile sincipisa ekukhuliseni uthando lokufunda. Ngumvuzo omangalisayo ukubukela abantwana bezidibanisa neencwadi abazifundayo futhi befunda iincwadi esizishicilelayo!

Ingaba ukhona owayekufundela okanye owayekubalisela amabali ngokuya wawungumntwana?

Ekhaya, umama wam, utata nookhulu bam babendibalisela amabali. Esikolweni samabanga aphantsi, sasinosothala ongummangaliso owayesifundela nowayesigcina sifuna ukwazi okungaphaya! Kananjalo wayesenza ukuba sikhethe esifuna ukukufunda elayibrari. Ndandisoloko ndisiya elayibrari!

Wawubafundela abantwana bakho ngokuya babebancinci? Kutheni?

Ewe, ngezizathu ezininzi! Ndiyazithanda iincwadi kunye namabali, ngoko ke ndandikonwabela ukuchitha ixesha ndibalisela abantwana, ndinxibelelane nabo sithethe ngeencwadi.

Iincwadi endithanda ukuyifundela abantwana yile ...

Ibhulakhwe ende ibhalwe nguMaryanne noShayle Bester.

Ukhe uzifunde iincwadi?

Ewe, zikhona iincwadi eziguqule indlela endiziqonda ngayo izinto futhi ziyandikhuthaza.



For a chance to win some Book Dash books, write a review of the story, *My dream in the drawer* (pages 7 to 10), and email it to team@bookdash.org, or take a photo and tweet us at [@bookdash](https://twitter.com/bookdash). Remember to include your full name, age and contact details.

Ukuze ufumane ithuba lokuwina iincwadi zakwaBook Dash, bhala uphengululo lwebali, elithi, *Iphupha lam edroweni* (kwiphepha le-7 ukuya kwele-10), uze ulithumele ngeimeyile ku-team@bookdash.org, okanye thatha ifoto uze uyithumele nge-tweet kuthi ku-[@bookdash](https://twitter.com/bookdash). Khumbula ukufaka igama lakho elipheleleyo, ubudala kunye neenkukacha zoqhagamshelwano.



Drive your imagination



The giraffe and the fox

Retold by Nicky Webb ✨ Illustrations by Simphiwe Mangole

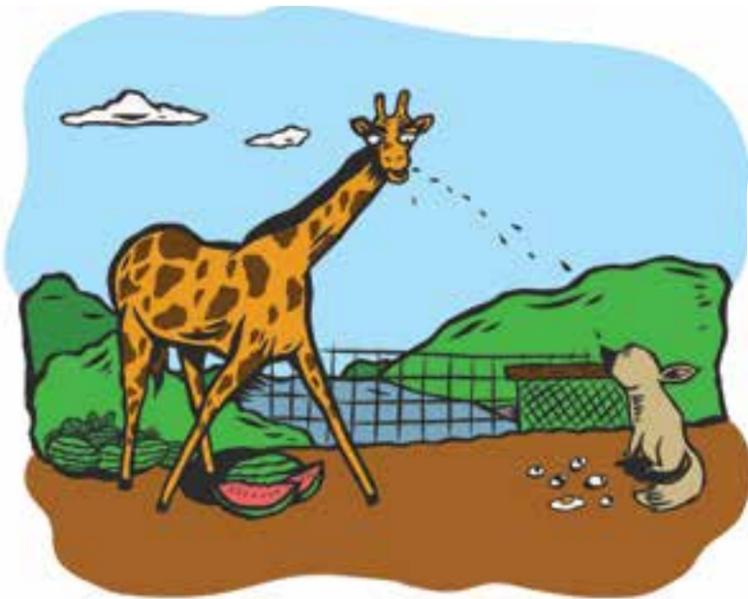
Once upon a time there was a giraffe and a bat-eared fox who were very good friends. They were both very good at stealing and spent a lot of time together getting up to no good.

One day Fox was feeling hungry. "Come, my friend," he said to Giraffe. "Let's cross the river and steal some food from the farm over there."

"Great idea!" said the giraffe, licking his lips. "I feel like a tasty watermelon."

The giraffe and the fox crossed the river. The fox held tightly to the giraffe's long neck because he could not swim.

On the other side of the river, the clever fox made a hole in the farmer's fence with his sharp teeth. Then the fox and the giraffe squeezed quietly through the fence to steal food on the other side. The fox stole five eggs from the hen coop and the giraffe chewed through a patch of lettuce. The giraffe was just starting on a juicy watermelon when the fox lifted his nose to the sky and gave a howl.



"Shhhhh," hissed the giraffe spitting bits of watermelon all over the fox.

"What do you mean, 'shhhhh'?" asked the fox wiping his whiskers. "I always sing when I have finished my food. It's my custom."

"Well, wait for me to finish my watermelon," crunched the giraffe. "Otherwise the farmer is going to hear you and come and chase us away."

The fox was tired of waiting. He lifted his nose to the sky again and started to sing, "Owooooooo!"

The farmer was having his lunch when he heard the fox howling. He ran outside with his big stick. The fox saw him coming and, being very quick, he dashed through the hole in the fence and was gone before the farmer even saw him.

The poor giraffe, on the other hand, was standing with his front legs wide apart trying to enjoy the last of his watermelon. When he saw the farmer coming, he tried to stand up and run away, but his legs became tangled and he fell over.

"Never, never steal from me again!" shouted the farmer, beating the giraffe with his stick.

When the giraffe eventually escaped, he was bruised all over his body and furious with the fox. He limped over to the river where the fox was snoozing under a bush.

"Some friend you are!" shouted the giraffe, waking the fox. "Thanks to your singing I have been beaten black and blue."

"Don't be angry," said the fox. "I told you I always sing once I have finished my food. Now let's cross the river and go back home."

The fox held onto the giraffe's neck and the giraffe swam out into the river. When the giraffe reached the deepest part of the river, he said to the fox, "I am going to take a bath now. I feel all hot and bothered after that beating."

"You can't!" said the fox, staring at the giraffe with bulging eyes. "If you go under the water, I will drown! I cannot swim!"

"But I *must* bath," said the giraffe. "It's my custom." With that, the giraffe ducked under the water. The fox sputtered and thrashed his paws.

"Help! Help! I'm drowning!" the fox cried.

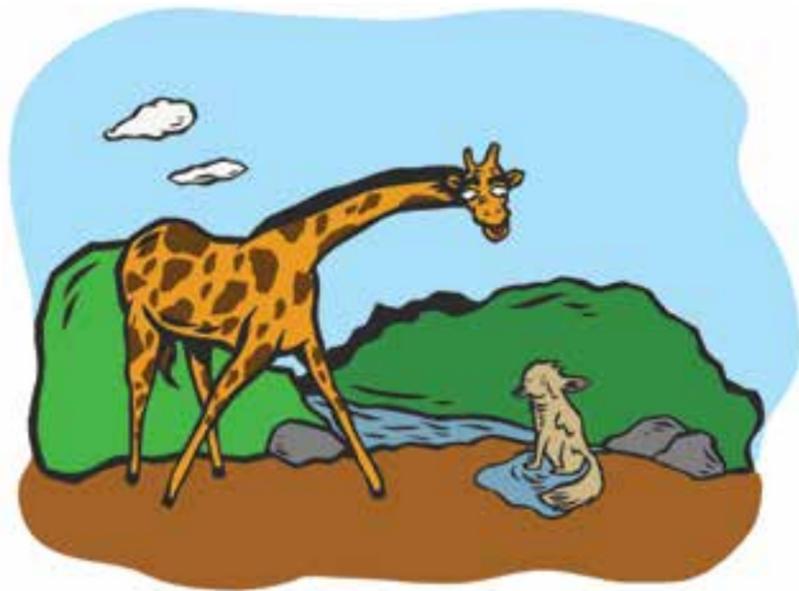
The giraffe was cross about his beating, but he felt terrible watching the fox splash around in the water. The fox was his friend after all. The giraffe put his head under the water and used it to lift the fox back onto his neck. The fox coughed and choked and held on to the giraffe for dear life.

When they reached the other side of the river, the fox thought about what he had done to his friend. "Giraffe?" he said quietly.

"Yes, Fox," answered the giraffe.

"I'm sorry for treating you badly. I see that what you did to me was because of the bad way that I treated you earlier," said Fox.

Giraffe nodded. "It was," he said. "I was paying you back for what you did to me."



"Sorry," said the fox.

So, the fox and the giraffe had learnt that it is important to treat others the way we want to be treated, and from that day on, they always did so. And, to this day, they are still the best of friends.



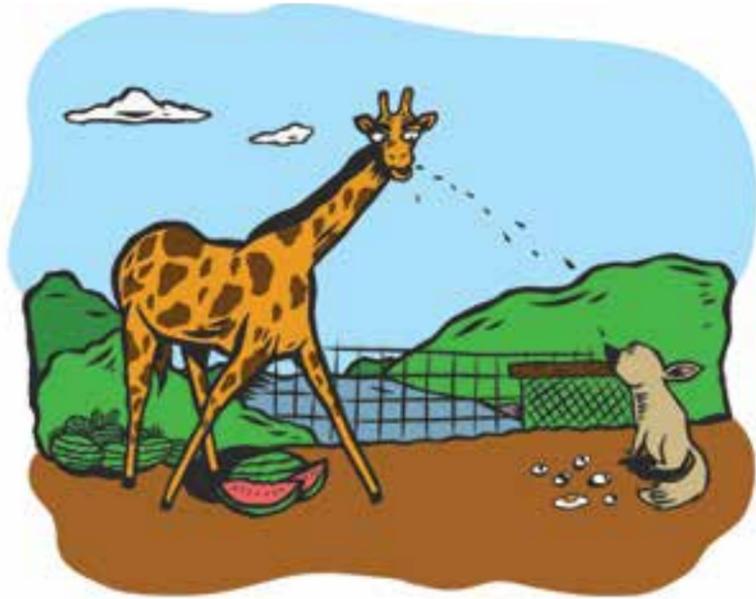
Kudala-dala kwakukho abahlobo abakhulu, indlulamthi kunye nempungutye eneendlebe ngathi ngamalulwane. Babengamachule okweba kwaye kwixesha elininzi bebekunye kungekho nto ingako bayenzayo.

Ngenye imini uMpungutye wayelambile. "Yiza, mhlobo wam," watsho kuNdlulamthi. "Masinqumle umlambo siye kuba ukutya kula fama iphaya."

"Ucinge kakuhle ngqo!" yatsho indlulamthi, ikhotha imilebe yayo. "Ndibawela ivatala enencasa."

Indlulamthi nempungutye zanqumla umlambo. Impungutye yabambeleva nkqi entanyeni ende yendlulamthi kuba yayingakwazi kuqubha.

Kwelinye icala lomlambo, impungutye ekrelekrele yavula umngxuma ecingweni lomlimi ngamazinyo ayo abukhali. Impungutye nendlulamthi zakwazi ukuzinyanzela zithe cwaka kuloo mngxuma osecingweni ukuze ziyo kweba ukutya kwelinye icala. Impungutye yeba amaqanda amahlanu ehokweni yezikhukukazi yaze indlulamthi yahlafuna kwiindawo ezinelethasi, yayisaqalisa ukutya ivatala enencasa xa impungutye yasuka yaphakamisela impumlo yayo phezulu esibhakabhakeni yakhala.



"Shhhhh," yafutha indlulamthi itshicela impungutye ngamasuntswana evatala.

"Uthetha ukuthini xa usithi, 'shhhhh'?" yabuza impungutye isula amabhovu ayo. "Ndiyacula qho xa ndigqiba ukutya. Lisiko lam elo."

"Hayi ke, ndilinde ndigqibe ivatala yam," yambombozela indlulamthi. "Kungenjalo umlimi uza kukuva eze afike asigxotho."

Impungutye yadikwa kukulinda. Yaphinda yaphakamisela impumlo yayo phezulu esibhakabhakeni yaqalisa ukucula, "Owoooooooo!"

Umlimi wayesitya isidlo sakhe sasemini xa wayesiva impungutye ikhala. Waphumela phandle ephethe intonga yakhe enkulu. Impungutye yambona esiza, yaze ngokukhawuleza, yaphuma emngxunyeneni osecingweni yabe seyinyamalele umlimi engekayiboni.

Usizana lwendlulamthi, kwelinye icala, lwalumi lungxabalaze ngemilenze yayo yangaphambili lusonwabela ivatala yayo yokugqibela. Ithe yakubona umlimi esiza, yazama ukusukuma ukuze ibaleke, kodwa imilenze yayo yasuka yaphithana yaze yawa.

"Ungaze, ungaze uphinde undibele kwakhona!" wakhwaza umlimi, eyibetha ngentonga yakhe indlulamthi.

Yathi yakukwazi ukubaleka indlulamthi ekugqibeleni, yabe seyinemivumbo umzimba wonke kwaye iqumbele impungutye. Yaqhwalela ukuya ngasemlanjeni apho impungutye yayisabiwe bubuthongo khona phantsi kwetyholo.

"Umhlobo onguye!" yangxola indlulamthi, yatsho yavuka impungutye. "Ndiyakubulela ngokucula kwakho kuba ndibethwe ndamnyama nazuba."

"Musa ukucaphuka," yatsho impungutye. "Ndikuxelele ukuba ndicula qho ndakugqiba ukutya. Ngoku masinqumle umlambo sigoduke."

Impungutye yabambeleva entanyeni yendlulamthi yangena emanzini. Yakuba indlulamthi ifike kweyona ndawo inzulu yomlambo, yathi kwimpungutye, "Ndiza kuhlamba ke ngoku. Ndiva ubushushu kwaye ndidubekile ngenxa yokubethwa."

"Akunakuyenza loo nto!" yatsho impungutye, iyithe ntsho indlulamthi ithe phuhlu iingqanda zamehlo. "Ukuba ungangena phantsi kwamanzi, ndiza kurhaxwa! Kaloku andikwazi kuqubha!"

"Kodwa kunyanzelekile ukuba ndihlambe," yatsho indlulamthi. "Lisiko lam elo." Yathi yakutsho, yathi dyumpu emanzini indlulamthi. Impungutye yarhoxozela ibetha ngamandla ngamathupha ayo.

"Nceda! Nceda! Ndiyarhaxwa!" yakhala impungutye.

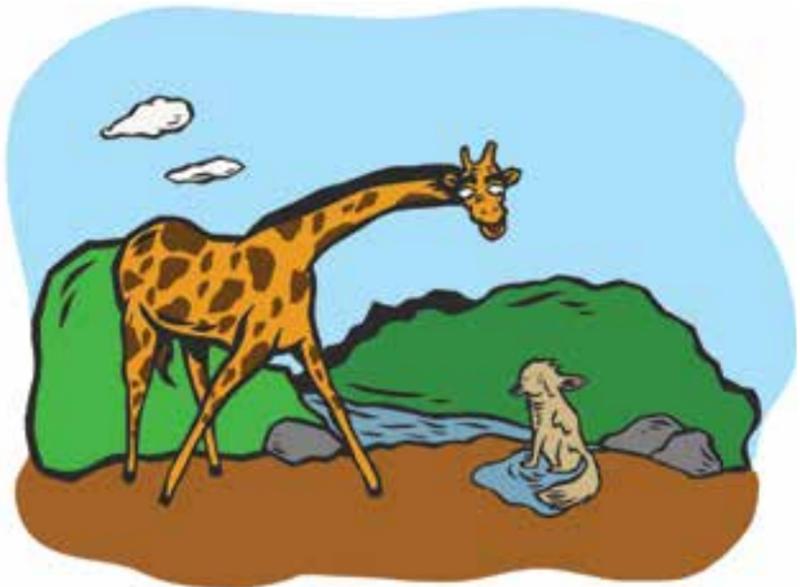
Indlulamthi yayikhathazwe kukubethwa, kodwa yaba nosizi xa ibukele impungutye itshiza emanzini. Impungutye yayingumhlobo wayo. Indlulamthi yafaka intloko phantsi kwamanzi yaze yaphakamisa impungutye ngentloko ukuze iyibeke entanyeni yayo. Yakhohlela impungutye itsarhiwe seyithe nca kwindlulamthi ukuze isindise ubomi bayo.

Bathi bakufika kwelinye icala lomlambo, impungutye yacinga ngento eyenze umhlobo wayo. "Ndlulamthi?" yatsho ngelecawa.

"Ewe, Mpungutye," yaphendula indlulamthi.

"Ndicela uxolo ngokukuphatha kakubi kangaka. Ndibonile ukuba into ondenze yona uyenze ngenxa yendlela endiqale ndakuphatha kakubi ngayo," watsho uMpungutye.

Wanqwala uNdlulamthi. "Kunjalo," watsho. "Bendiziphindezela kuwe ngenxa yento ondenze yona kuqala."



"Uxolo," yatsho impungutye.

Ngoko ke, impungutye nendlulamthi zazifunde ukuba kubalulekile ukuphatha abanye ngendlela esifuna ukuphathwa ngayo, kwaze ukususela ngaloo mini, zenza ngolo hlobo. Kude kube namhlanje, zisengabahlobo abakhulu.



