



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 woman 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.

Basetsana bona?

Mo Afrika Borwa, Phato ke Kgweedi ya Basadi! Re gopola basadi ba naga ye bao ba lwešego ebile ba tšwela pele go lwela tokologo le tekatekano ya batho bohle. Gape re itlame leswa go aga setšhaba sa basetsana *bohle* le bašemane bao ba tlo fihlelelago bokgoni bja bona.

Se re se botšago bana ba rena ka ga basetsana le basadi ke karolo ye bohlokwa ya go aga setšhaba sa go lekana. Gomme re ba botša ka ga basetsana le basadi ka ditsela tše dintši tša go fapana. Ye nngwe ya tšona ke ya go abelana dikanegelo le bona.

Dikanegelo di na le maatla a go bopa tsela ye re iponago ka yona le lefase. Dikanegelo tše bana ba di kwago le go di bala di ba thuša go itseba, go tseba lefelo la bona lefaseng le ka fao ba tswalanago le batho ba bangwe. Ge re nyaka go aga setšhaba sa go lekana, dikanegelo tše re di abelanago le bana ga tša swanela go ba ruta go inyatša goba go ipona ba le kaone go feta batho ba bangwe ka lebaka la bong bja bona.

Tše di sego gona ka dikanegelong tše re di balago, di bohlokwa go swana le tše di lego ka gare ga dikanegelo! Mohlala, ge ka kanegelong re bala ka baanegwa ba bašemane fela, gona bana ba rena ba ithuta gore basetsana le basadi ga ba bohlokwa. Ge bagale ka dikangelong e phela e le bašemane fela, bana ba rena ba ithuta gore boetapele bo swanetše banna fela.

Gomme, re swanetše go nagana gabotse ka dipuku tše re di kgethago gore re di balele bana ba rena. Fa ke dipotšišo tše mmalwa go go thuša.

☉ Naa basadi (kudu basadi ba baso) ba phela ba bontšhwa ba hloka thušo, mola banna ba phela ba bontšhwa maamong a boetapele ebile ba dira se sengwe?

☉ Naa diphilelelo tša basetsana le basadi di theilwe go maitekelo le bohlale bja bona? Goba ba ba le diphilelelo go ya ka fao ba bogegago ka gona goba ka lebaka la ge ba thušwa ke mošemane goba monna?

☉ Basetsana goba basadi ba ka kanegelong ba swanela go fetoga gore ba amogelwe?

☉ Naa baanegwathwadi ba basadi ba tšea diphetho ka ga tsela yeo ba phelago maphelo a bona? Ge go se bjalo, e ka be e le ge kanegelo e leka go bontšha gore ke phošo go nyatša basadi?

INSIDE!

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

KA GARE!

- ★ Phousetara ya letlakala la 2 ya dipolelopedi go go thuša go hlamela bana ba gago tikologo ya go-huma-ka-kgatišo.
- ★ Dikeletšo ka ga go keteka Kgweedi ya Basadi.



Go bohlokwa go basetsana le bašemane ge re abelana dipuku tša diphehlelelo tša basadi tša bophelo bja nnete le dikanegelo tša go neelana ka mehutahuta ya mehlala ye mebotse ya basadi. Ge bana ba bala kudu dikanegelo tša go ba le mehlala ye mebotse ya basadi ba maatla ka gare, basetsana ba hloheletšega kudu go ba basadi ba maatla gomme bašemane ba ithuta gore ba se boife go ba le basadi ba maatla.



Drive your
imagination

Join us. Share stories in your
language every day.

Ebang le rena. Bala le go anegela bana ba gago
dikanegelo tšatši ka tšatši ka polelo ya ka gae.



★ Go bala go re iša
bohlagahlageng. ★



★ 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!

Ditaba tša Nal'ibali

Ka Hlakola ngwaga wo, Jacana Media e thophile sefoka sa Best Children's Publisher of the Year: Africa go 2018 Bologna Children's Book Fair. Jacana ke khamphani ya go phatlalatša ya Afrika Borwa ya go ba le nepišo ya go kgethega phatlalatšong ya dipuku tša diswantšho tša bana ka dipolelo tša setlogo. E sale ba thoma go phatlalatša dipuku tša bana Afrika Borwa mengwaga ye 13 ya go feta, Jacana e phatlaladiše dipuku tša bana tše di ka lekanago 500 ka dipolelo tša go fapana!

Bologna Children's Book Fair e thomile ka 1963 gomme ngwaga ka ngwaga baphatlalatiši ba dipuku tša bana go tšwa mathokong ohle a lefase ba kgobokana Bologna, Italy matšatši a mane go bontšha diphatlalatšwa tša bona. Sefoka sa Best Children's Publisher of the Year se lemoga baphatlalatiši ba e lego gore "ba iponagadiše go fetiša ka bokgoni bja bona bja boithlamelo le phatlalatšo ngwageng wa go feta".

Ye nngwe ya mabaka a go dira gore Jacana e thope sefoka se ke gore dipuku tša bona tša bana di phatlaladišwe ka dipolelo tše dintši tša Afrika Borwa. "Re šoma ka maatla go tliša dipuku tša rena go batheeletši ba Afrika Borwa gomme go a thabiša go bona boleng bja diphatlalatšwa tša rena bo lemogwa maemong a boditšhabatšhaba. Re thabišwa ke ge go lemogwa bokgoni bja rena bja boithlamelo le phatlalatšo" gwa hlaloša Carol Broomhall, mophatlalatiši wa dipuku tša bana Jacana.

Go thopa sefoka se go bohlokwa go Jacana, efela go bohlokwa gape go bangwadi le baswantšhi ba Afrika Borwa. Go laetša ditalente tša bona sefaleng sa lefase le go ba thuša go fihlelela batheeletši ba bantši.

Jacana e bile modirišanimmogo wa Nal'ibali go thoma ka 2012. Ka nako ye, e abile dipuku tša go gatišwa tša dikgodišo tša go fapana le go re dumelela go tšweletša leswa dipuku tša dikanegelo tša bona tše dintši ka Tlaleletšong ya Nal'ibali. Jacana e lemoga bohlokwa bja go phatlalatša dipuku tša bana ka dipolelo tše dintši ka fao go kgonegago gomme ke karolo ya lesolo la go hloma setšo sa go bala Afrika Borwa. Boikgafo bja yona bo mo go tumo ya go utulla le go godiša lerato la go bala baneng.

Re a le lebogiša ge le thophile sefoka, Jacana!



The award.

Sefoka.



Some of Jacana's children's books on show at the 2018 Bologna Children's Book Fair.

Tše dingwe tša dipuku tša bana tša Jacana di bontšhitšwe go Bologna Children's Book Fair ya 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.



Morago ga go bala *Kanegelo ya Gagwe. Barwedi ba Modjadji* (matlakala a 5, 6, 11 le 12), ahlahlalele bana ba gago ka tše dingwe tša dilo tše di ba tutuetšago kudu ka ga basadi dikanegelong tše. Le ka bolela le ka dilo tša go swana le tša go fapana tše le di bonago magareng ga dikanegelo tša basadi.



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.



Morago ga go bala *Toro ya ka ka laiking* (matlakala a 7 go fihla go 10), hlohleletša bana ba gago go:

- ☉ thala le go penta diswantšho tša dilo tše ba lorago ba ka di dira. Le wena hlama seswantšho sa ditiro tša gago se o ka se abelanago le bona!
- ☉ diriša didirišwa tše di latelago go dira sekepemaru: rolo ye telele ya khatepote (goba mapokisi a matelele a khatepote), khathune ya mae, sekero, sekgomaretši le pente.

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

Ngwala tshekatsheko ya kanegelo ye gomme o be le monyetla wa go thopa dipuku tše dingwe! Bona dintlha letlakaleng la 13.



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.**



Morago ga go bala, *Thutiwa le phukubje* (letlakala la 15), bolela le bana ba gago ka ga ka fao ba ratago go swarwa ke bagwera ba bona ka gona gomme o diriše dišišinyo tša bona go ngwala lenaneo mmogo la go bitšwa, ditsela tše **10 tša go ba mogwera wa mmakgonthe.**



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



Mo kgwedding ya Phato, bala le go anega dikanegelo tša go bontšha basadi ba le dikarolong tša go fapana, mohlala, basadi e le bomma, bosesi, baetapele, bommatiroatla, bangwadi le dibapadi tša basadi.



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.



Anegela bana ba gago kanegelo ya ka fao basadi ba Afrika Borwa ba lweišego tokologo ya bona le ba bangwe ka di 9 Phato 1956. Ka morago ba hlohleletše go thala goba go penta seswantšho sa tiragalo ya ka kanegelong le go ngwala temana ya mafoko a mmalwa ya go sepelelana le diswantšho tša bona.



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.



Kgopela bana ba gago go ngwalela mosadi yo a dirilego phetogo maphelong a bona lengwalo la go mo leboga. Ga se a swanela go ba mosadi wa go tuma – e ka ba mma, koko, mmame, morutiši, moetapele wa kereke ya selegae le/goba moanegi wa dikanegelo. Maphelo a batho ba bantši a fetotšwe ke go fa, tlhohleletšo le/goba boikgafo bja mosadi wa go tlwaelega.



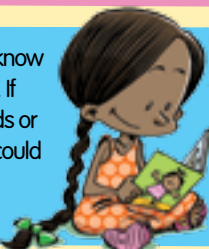
Suggest that your children write a song, poem or rap about women. If they need help getting started with a poem, let them write the letters of the word "women" one underneath the other and use these letters to start each line of their poem about women.



Šišinya gore bana ba gago ba ngwale koša, sereto goba ba repe ka ga mosadi. Ge ba nyaka thušo ya go thoma sereto, e re ba ngwale ditlhaka tša lentšu le, "basadi" di latelelana di eya fase gomme ka tlase ga ditlhaka tšeo ba thome mothaladi o mongwe le o mongwe wa sereto ba bolela ka mosadi.



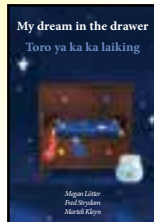
Invite very young children to think about all the women that they know and then to draw pictures of the ones that are important to them. If they are learning to write, suggest that they try writing a few words or a sentence about each woman on their own. If they prefer, they could also tell you the words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



E re bana ba bannyanenyana ba nagane ka mosadi yo ba mo tsebago gomme ka morago ba thale diswantšho tša bao ba lego bohlokwa go bona. Ge eba ba ithuta go ngwala, šišinya gore ba ngwale mantšu a mmalwa goba lefoko ka ga mosadi o mongwe le o mongwe ka bobona. Ge ba nyaka, ba ka go botša mantšu ao ba nyakago o ba ngwalela ona.

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.



Itlhamele dipuku tša ripa-o-boloke tše PEDI

1. Nišha matlakala a 5 go fihla ka 12 a tlaleletšo ye.
2. Letlakala la pampiri la go ba le matlakala a 5, 6, 11 le 12 le dira puku e tee. Letlakala la pampiri la matlakala a 7, 8, 9 le 10 a dira puku ye nngwe.
3. Diriša letlakala la pampiri le lengwe le le lengwe go dira puku. Latela ditaelo tša ka tlase go dira puku ye nngwe le ye nngwe.
 - a) Mena letlakala ka bogare go bapela le mothaladi wa marontho a maso.
 - b) Le mene ka bogare gape go bapela le mothaladi wa marontho a matalamorogo.
 - c) Ripa go bapela le methaladi ya marontho a mahubedu.



Drive your imagination



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
Mohlakišipharehare: Ferial Haffajee

Nomtho (Khaloza Books)



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!

Bogolo bja histori ga bo akaretše goba go bontšha karolo ye e ralokilwego ke basadi setšhabeng. Kgatišo ya *Her Story/Umlando Wakhe* e bolela ka dikanegelo tša basadi go selaganya kontinente. *Her Story. Daughters of Modjadji/Umlando Wakhe. Amadodakazi Endlovukazi uModjadji*, e na le basadi ba Afrika Borwa ba 30 le dihlopha tša basadi melokong ya go fapanafapana gape go tšwa dikarolong le makaleng a go fapana a bophelo. Dikanegelo di na le diswantšho tša go bonagala le go kwagala le meseto ya khomiki. Puku ye e ka polelopedi – e phatalaladitšwe ka Seisemane le seZulu – gomme e ikemišeditše go godiša phapano le boAfrika bja setlogo. *Her Story. Daughters of Modjadji/Umlando Wakhe. Amadodakazi Endlovukazi uModjadji*, e rekišwa inthaneteng (www.khalozabooks.com), goba go barekiši ba dipuku bao ba latelago, Afrika Borwa: African Flavour Books, Bridge Books, Xarra Books le Protea Bookshop. E reke lehono gomme o tutuetše morwedi goba morwa wa gago go ba se sengwe le se sengwe seo a nyakago go ba sona lefaseng!

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

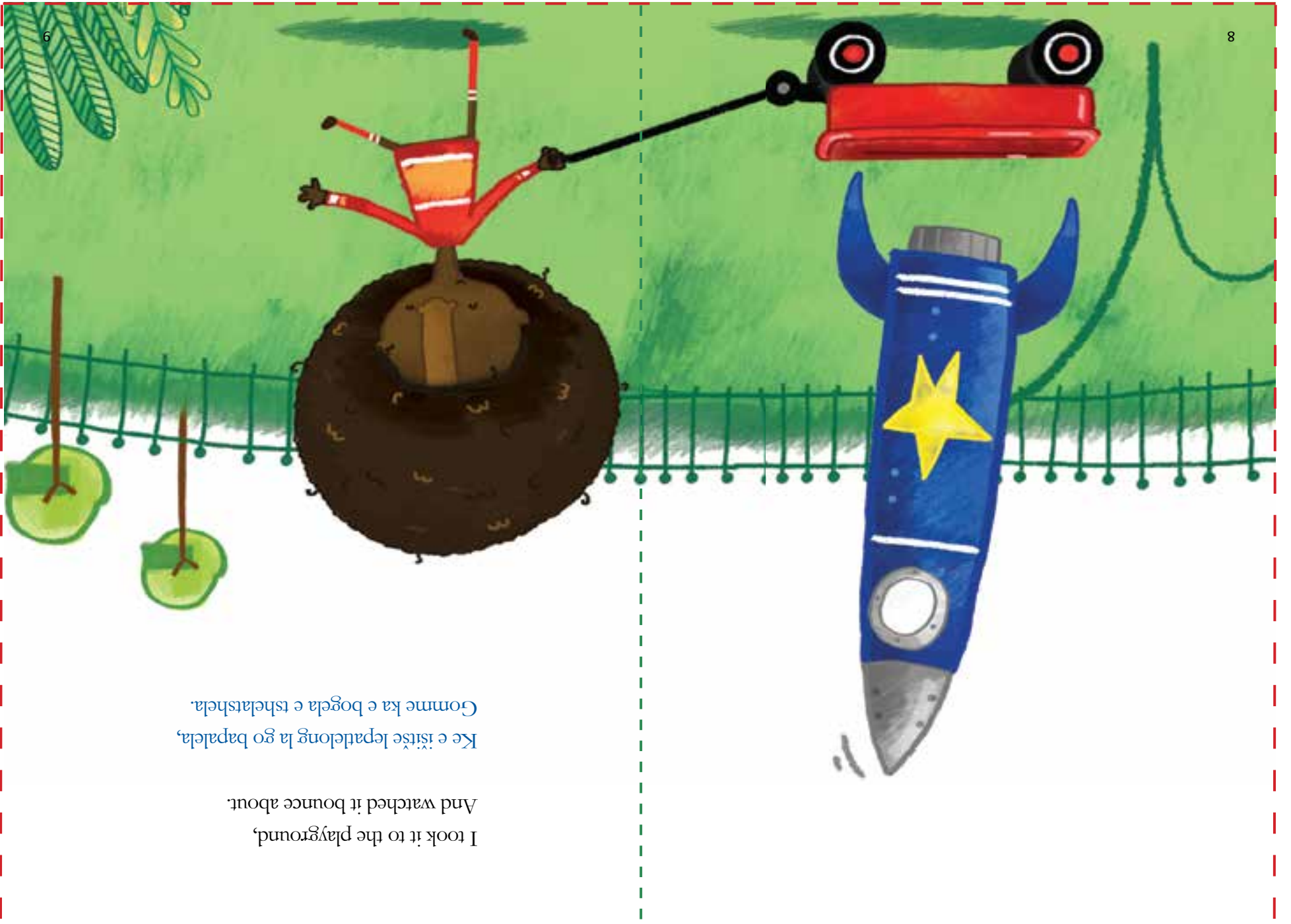


It starts with a story...

Nal'ibali ke lesolo la go-balela-boipshino la bosetšhaba la go utulla le go tsenyeletša setšo sa go bala go selaganya Afrika Borwa ka bophara. Go hwetša tshedimošo ye nngwe, etela www.nalibali.org goba www.nalibali.mobi



Drive your
imagination

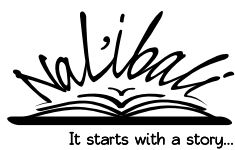


I took it to the playground,
And watched it bounce about.
Ke e iisitše lepatelong la go bapalela,
Gomme ka e bogela e tsheletshela.



Lots more free books at bookdash.org

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My dream in the drawer Toro ya ka ka laiking



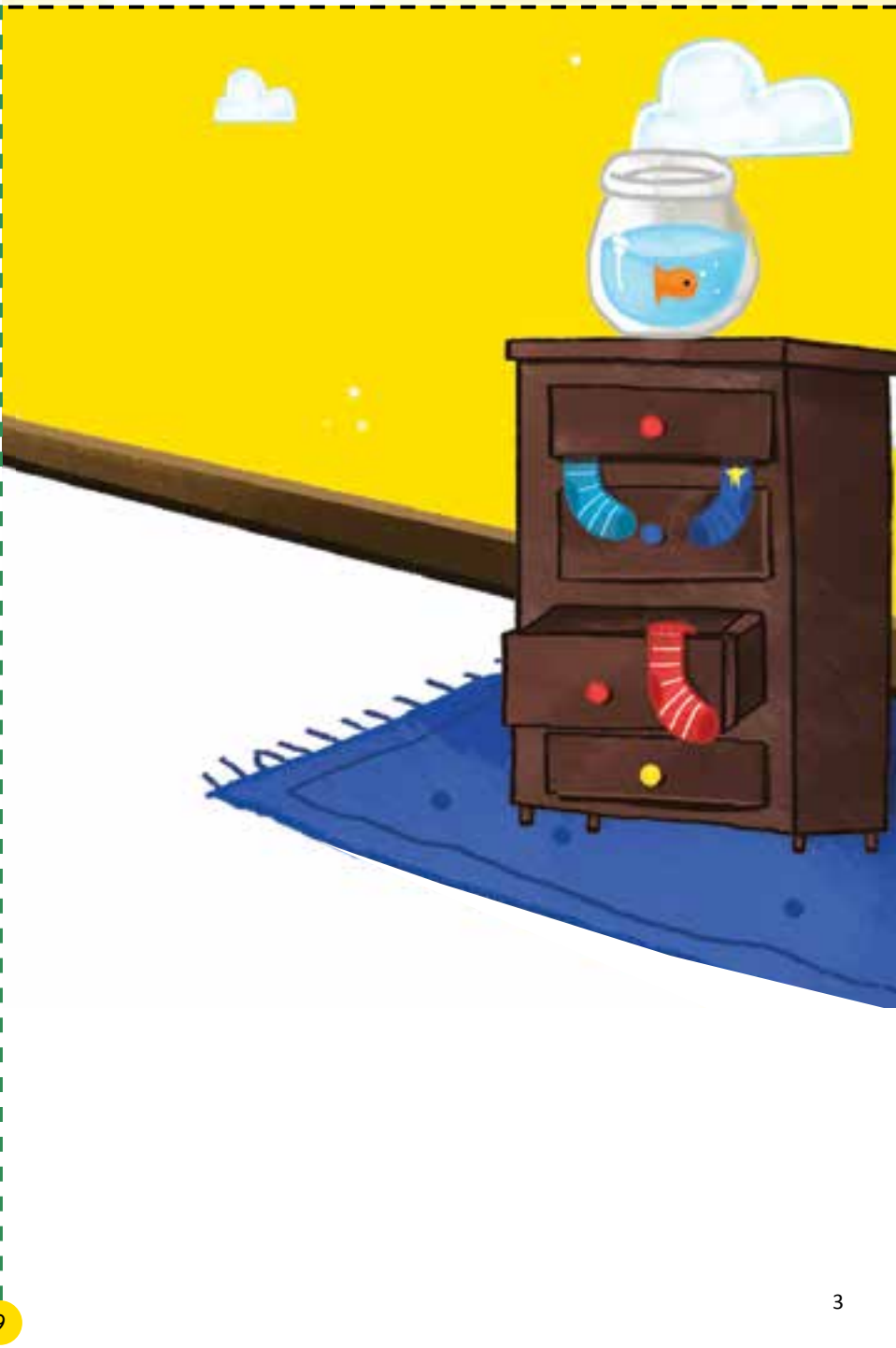
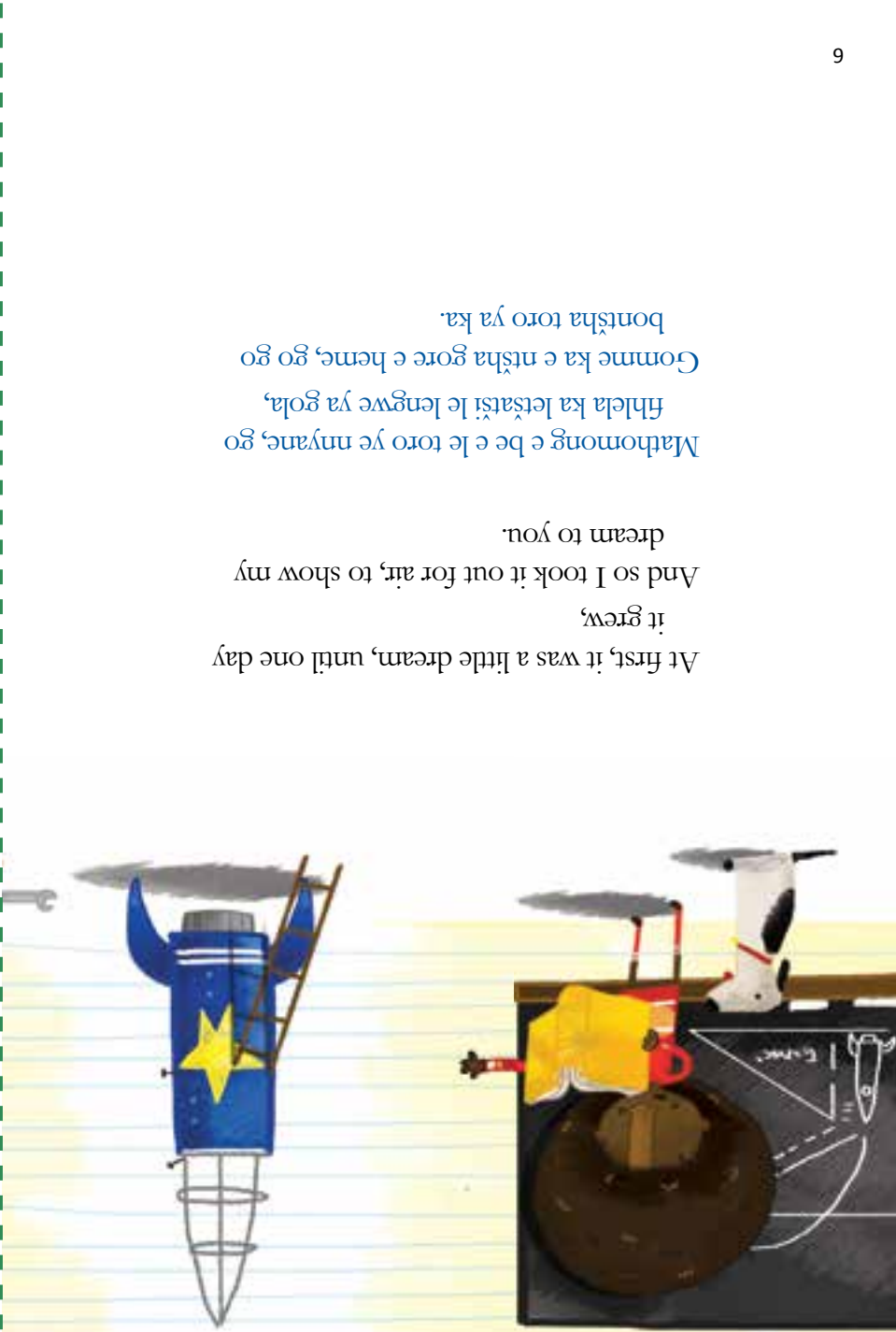
Megan Lötter
Fred Strydom
Marteli Kleyn



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 ...

Nkile ka ba le toro, ye nnyanennyane ya bofefo, Ke e beile ka lepokising
Ke be ke e fihlile, e bolokegile e lokile, ka laiking ya ka ya disokisi.
Toro ye nnyane ye, ke bilego le yona, wa bona,
E be e le kudu ka ga nna ...

ya sobelela ...
ya sobelela ...
ya sobelela.



Gomme bana bohle, ba bona toro ya ka,
 gomme ba re, “Le rena re a e nyakak!”
 Ke rile go bona, “Go lokile, ga go na bothata.”
 Gomme ka ba botša gore ba dire eng.

11

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.

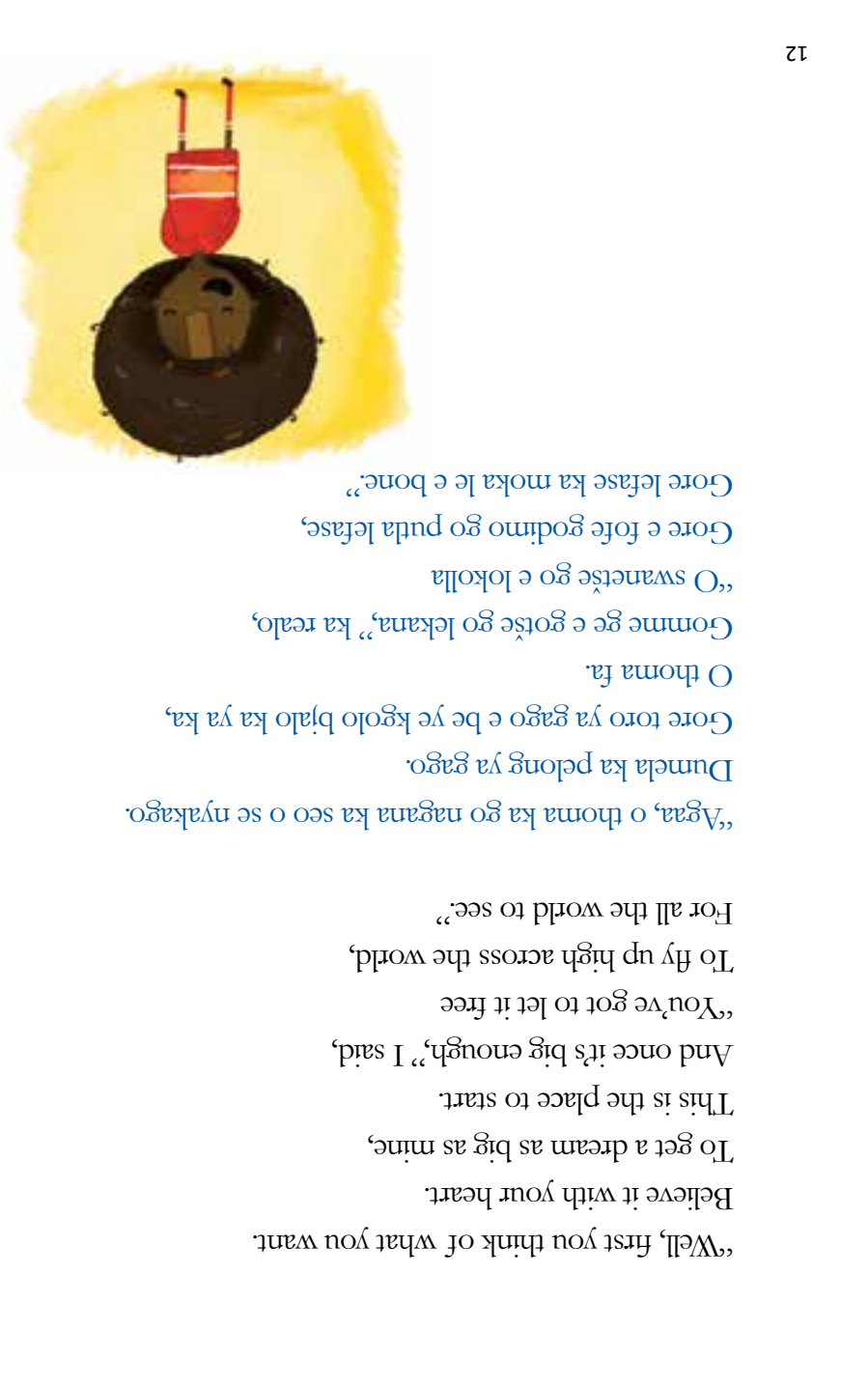
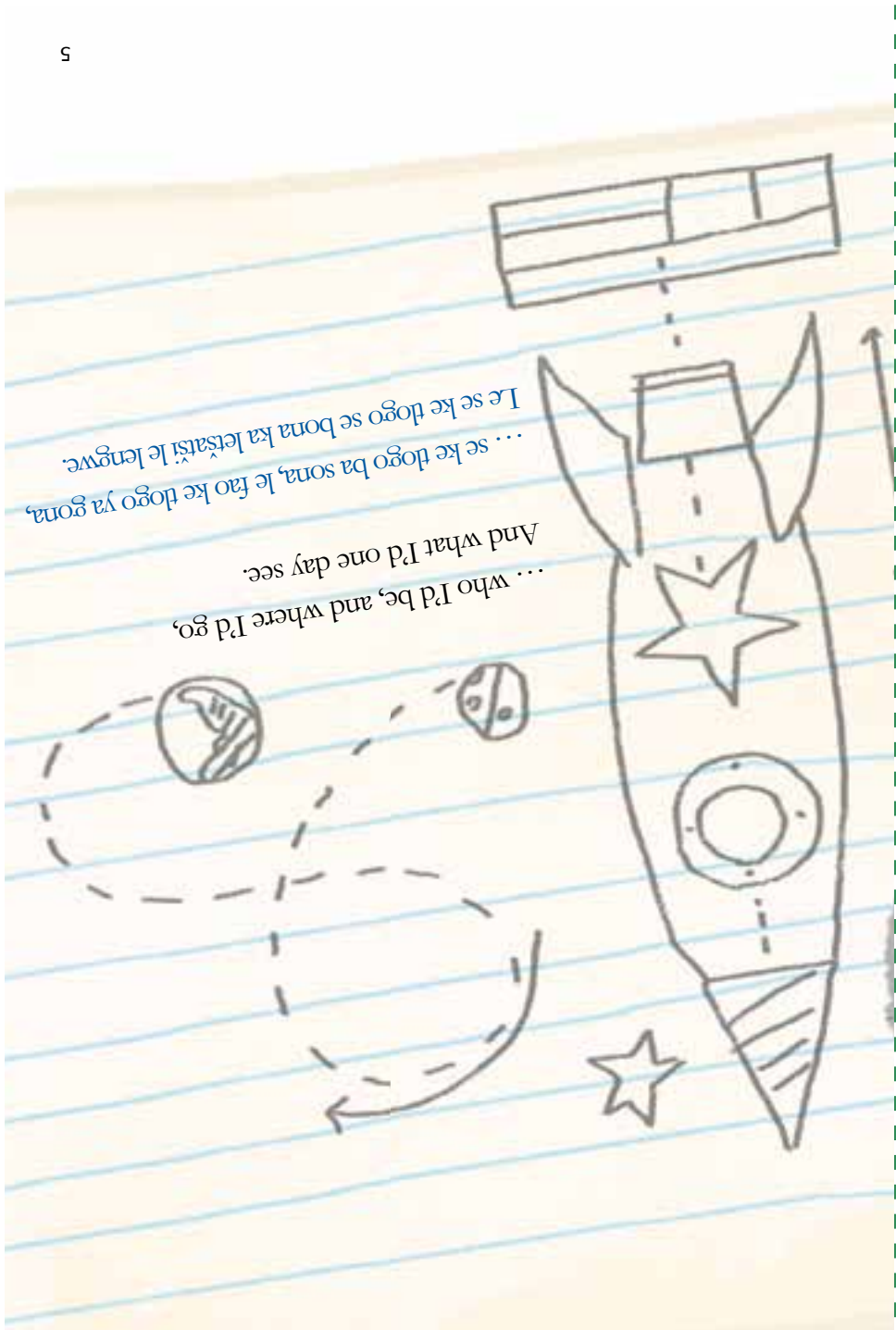
Mathomong e be e le toro ye manyane, go
 fihlela ka letšatsi le lengwe ya gola,
 Gomme ka e ntšha gore e heme, go go
 bontšha toro ya ka.

9

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

14

3



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

Gomme ka nako yeo, toro ya ka ye kgolo ya kgale,
Ye nkilego ya ba ka gare ga laiki,
Ya šikinyega gomme ya namela,
Ya fofela lefaufang ...

Breaking the silence: Prudence Mabele

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 where 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.



Nonhla (Khadzoa Books)

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.



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.

Nkhensani Nkosi wanted to change this. She loved making clothes, but she also wanted to design clothing that reflected local cultures 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.



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 Yoko

Wear your African pride: Nkhensani Nkosi
Apara boikgantšho bja gago bja seAfrica:
Nkhensani Nkosi

Go poraša goba go kama meriri ya ka, go sa le bohloko, le lehono. Ge ke be ke sa le ngwana, ke be ke lakalela mathapama a Sontaga fao ke tlogo dula setulong se sennyane sa polastiki pele ga mma, yo a ntšhitšego setlotšameriri, sekamo le toulou. Go be go se bose go kama mo e raraganego, gomme ke be nka se leke ka sokologa gore ke bogele TV!

Ngaka Nonhlanhla Khumalo le yena o be a lakalela sekamo sa meriri sa mmagwe, efela se mo tutueditše gore e be ngaka. Ge a le mphatong wa marematlou, o ile a ya ka laporatori a be a etetše Yunibesiti ya Natal gomme a bona maekrosekoupou la mathomo bophelong bja gagwe, wa dira gore a rate go ba ramahlale. O ile a dira dinyakišišo ka ga meriri ya seAfrica ka ge go be go na le tshedimošo ye nnyane ka ga yona. Yena le Moprofesara David Ferguson ba hlamilile sekene sa mathomo sa “modu-go-ya-go-ntlha” sa maekroskoupou wa elektroniki wa meriri ya seAfrica ye Meso. Nonhlanhla o be a nyaka go kwešiša gore ke ka lebaka la eng basadi ba Bathobaso ba bantši ba loba meriri, le gore dikhemikhale tša go swana le diotlolli di ama meriri ye Meso bjang. Se se dirile gore a hlame kliniki ya dinyakišišo tša meriri ya mathomo Afrika – UCT Hair and Skin Research Laboratory (Laporatori ya Dinyakišišo tša Meriri le Letlalo ya UCI) – fao baithuti bjale ba ithutago thrikholotši – thuto ya meriri le legata la hlogo.

O ile wa hlahloba meriri ya gago? Ka fao e taologago ge o e goga le go hunyela ge o e tlogela? Ke kgale lefase le boditše basetsana ba Bathobaso gore meriri ya go otloga ke yona ye mebotse kudu, gomme re theleditše seo nako ye telele. Meriri ya Bathobaso e na le malcatlana, gomme mošomo wa Nonhlanhla o ra gore batho ba bantši ba tsebe seo ka mehla.



Ka manyami, Prudence o ile a hlokošana ka di 10 Mosegamanye 2017, gomme sešhaba sa Afrika Borwa seo nkilego sa tšhoga sa mo hloboga. Lebono, ka lebaka la ba bantši bao ba lwelego go swana le Prudence, HIV ke bokwetši bjo o ka phelago ka bjona, ge o hweša kalafu ya maleba le ditirelo tša tlhkomelo ya maphele.

Prudence a tšwela pele go lwela ditokelo tša batho ba go ba le HIV le AIDS. ditšo go ba le phepa. Le gare ga kgobošo le kgethollo ye a be go a lebane le yona, kokwanehloko, le go ithuta go e laola – go swana le go nwa dihlatre tša maleba le goja mekgato ye mengwe ya go hlohleša le go thekga basadi (le bana) go kwešiša Prudence o thomile Positive Women's Network ka 1996 gomme ya thusa go tlhoma molwantsi wa HIV.

Prudence le gore e ka phatlalatswa bjang, go na le go khuta ka go lewa ke dihlolong, a ba be a tshwenywa ke gore batho ba be ba sa kwešiše gore kokwanehloko ye e šoma Boitemogelo bjo bothata bjo dira gore a ikwe a le tce ebile a sa kwešišwe. O tlogela thuto yeo a ya go dira ye mengwe.

sa gagwe ba be ba boila gore a ka fetetša baithuti ba bangwe ka laporatori, gomme a ithutela tekhnoloji ya tša kalafu kua Theknikhone ya Cape Town. Batho ba sekolo bao ba nago le kokwanehloko ye. Prudence ge a lemoga gore o feteditšwe, a be a yo a nyakago go fetetšwa. Lešhogo le ile la dira gore batho ba tshwenye le go tšiša E be e bolaya batho ba bantši gomme go se Borwa ba be ba tšhošwa ke HIV le AIDS. maemo a gagwe ka 1992, batho ba Afrika E nle ge Prudence a botša sešhaba ka



Nontha (Khalaza Books)

kokwanehloko ya HIV. Afrika Borwa wa go bolela gore o na le ke mosadi wa Mofhomoso wa mathomo go bitšwa Prudence Mabile. Prudence bolela, ke nagma ka mosadi wa bogale wa Ge ke ikwa ke tšhogile goba ke tšhaba go

Go phula sekaku: Prudence Mabele

Just keep swimming: Natalie du Toit
Tšwela pele go rutha: Natalie 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

Dinaledi tša dikanegeto

Dipuku tša bana bohle ba rena

Carol Broomhall, mophatlalatši wa Jacana Media, o rata go phatlalatša dipuku tša diswantšho ka dipolelo tša Afrika Borwa tše dintši ka fao go kgonegago. Re boletše le yena ka ga lerato la gagwe la go bala le go phatlalatša dikanegeto!

Ke ka lebaka la eng go le bohlokwa go phatlalatša dipuku ka dipolelo ka moka tša Afrika Borwa?

Re na le bothata bja go bala Afrika Borwa ka lebaka la gore ditekanyo tša tsebo ya go bala le go ngwala di tlase kudu. Go hloheletša bana gore ba bale kudu, ba swanetše go ipshina ka go bala. Gore ba ipshine ka go bala, go swanetše go ba le dipuku tša go kgahliša ka dipolelo tša ka gae tša bana.

Dikanegeto di bohlokwa?

Dikanegeto di re thuša go kwešiša lefase. Di ka ba le tutuetšo le go matlafatša. Di ka re segiša gomme tša re letša. Dikanegeto di ka ya dikontinenteng, go selaganya dipolelo tša, dišong le nakong, tša hloheletša dikgopolo le go tumo ya go tseba.

Ke sebaka se se kakang o phatlalatša dipuku tša bana?

Ke mengwaga ye lesometharo!

Ke karolo efe ye o e ratago kudu ge o phatlalatša dipuku tša bana?

Go boima go araba! Puku ye nngwe le ye nngwe e fapane gomme ke rata tlhotlo ya go dira gore puku ye nngwe le ye nngwe e be ye kaonekaone. Ke rata gape le go tšea karolo dipotšekeng tša bana tša tsebo ya go bala le go ngwala gore re fihlelele bana ba bantši gomme re tsebe gore re thuša go godiša lerato la go bala. Go a thabiša go bogela bana ba bala dipuku tše re di dirago!

Go na le motho yo nkilego a go balela goba a go anegela dikanegeto ge o be o sa le yo monnyane?

Ka gae, mma, tate le koko le rakgolo ba be ba nkanegela dikanegeto. Sekolong sa phoraemari re be re na le mošomi wa bokgobapuku yo mobotse a re balela gomme a dira gore re nyake go balelwa gape le gape! Gape o be a re dumelela go kgetha seo re nyakago go se bala bokgobapukung. Ke be ke phela ke eya bokgobapukung!

O be o balela bana ba gago ge ba be ba le ba bannyane? Ka lebaka la eng?

Ee, ke mabaka a mantši! Ke rata dipuku le dikanegeto, ka fao ke ipshinne ka go ba le nako ya go abelana le bana ba ka, go kgokagana le go bolela ka dipuku.

Puku ye ke ipshinnego kudu ka go e balela bana ke ...

Borokgo bjo botelele ka Maryanne le Shayle Bester.

O na le go bala puku gape?

Ee, dipuku tše dingwe di fetotše ka fao ke bonago le go kwešiša dilo gomme di a ntuetša.



Story by Maryanne Bester

Illustrated by Shayle Bester

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.

Go hwetša monyetla wa go thopa dipuku tša Book Dash, ngwala tshekatsheko ya kanegelo ya, *Toro ya ka ka laiking* (matlakala a 7 go fihla ka 10), o e emeilele go team@bookdash.org, goba tšea senepe o re romele tweet go [@bookdash](https://twitter.com/bookdash). O gopole go akaretša maina a gago ka bottlalo, ngwaga le dintlha tša kgokaganyo.



Drive your imagination



The giraffe and the fox

Retold by Nicky Webb ✨ Illustrations by Simphiwe Mangole

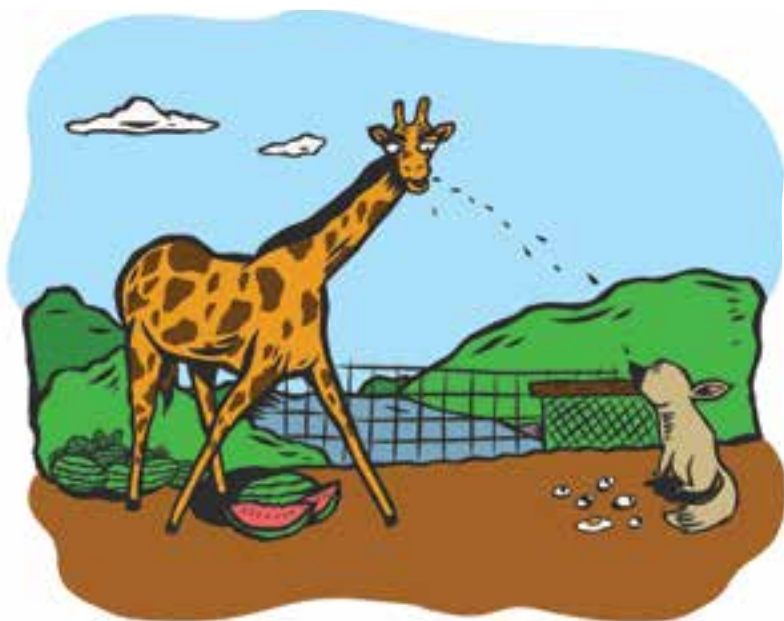
Once upon a time there was a giraffe and a bat-eared fox who were very good friends. They were both very good at stealing and spent a lot of time together getting up to no good.

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, "Owoooooooo!"

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.

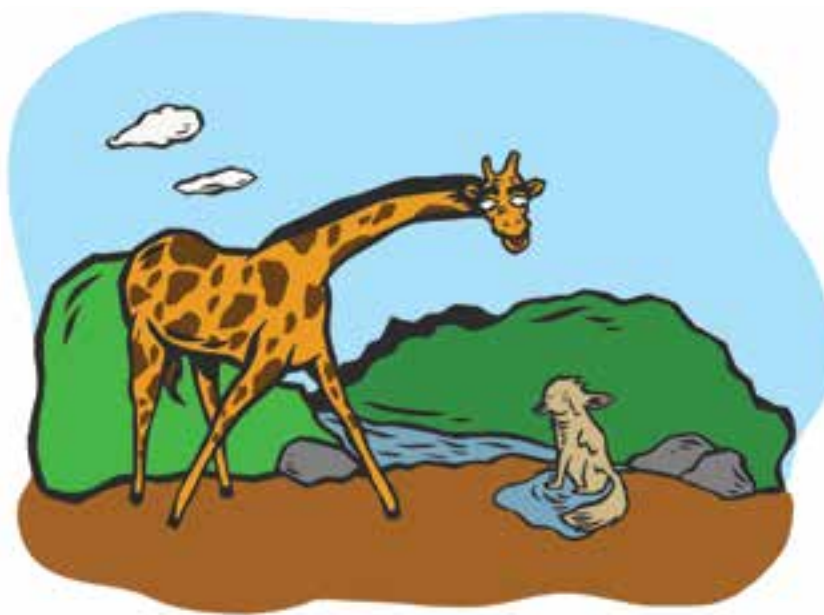
The giraffe was cross about his beating, but he felt terrible watching the fox splash around in the water. The fox was his friend after all. The giraffe put his head under the water and used it to lift the fox back onto his neck. The fox coughed and choked and held on to the giraffe for dear life.

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.



Thutlwa le phukubje

Kanegoleswa ka Nicky Webb ✨ Diswantšho ka Simphiwe Mangole

Sekhuti-
wana
sa kanegelo

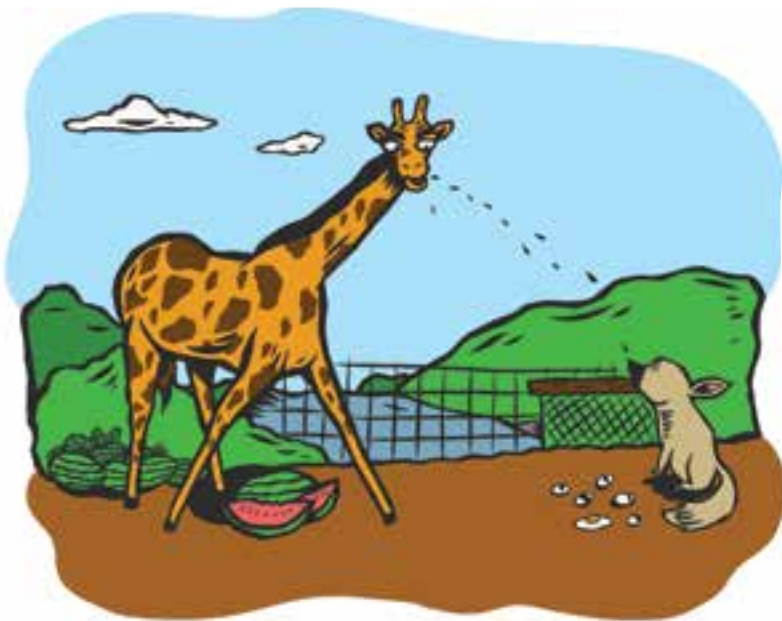
Kgale go ile gwa ba le thutlwa le phukubje ya ditsebe tša mankgagane gomme e le bagwera ba makgonthe. Bobedi bja bona ba be ba kgona go utswa kudu gape ba fetša nako ye ntši ba dira bobbe.

Ka letšatši le lengwe Phukubje o be a swerwe ke tlala. “Etle, mogwera,” a realo go Thutlwa. “A re tshela noka re ye go utswa dijo tše dingwe polaseng yela.”

“Ke kgopolo ye botse!” a realo thutlwa a itatswa melomo. “Ke duma legapu la bose.”

Thutlwa le phukubje ba tshela noka. Phukubje ya itshwareletša molaleng o motelele wa thutlwa ka maatla ka ge e sa tsebe go rutha.

Ka mošola wa noka, phukubje ya bohlale ya phula lešoba legoreng la polasa ka meno a yona a bogale. Gomme phukubje le thutlwa ba šwahla legora ba utswa dijo ka mošola. Phukubje e utswitše mae a mahlano sekgotleng sa kgogo gomme thutlwa ya sohla temo ya lethese. Thutlwa ya re e sa thoma ka legapu la bose ke ge phukubje e emišetsa nko lefaufaug gomme ya goeletša.



“Ššššš,” a realo thutlwa a tshwela phukubje ka diripana tša legapu.

“O ra goreng, ‘ššššš’?” gwa botšiša phukubje e iphumula maledu. “Ka mehla ge ke fetša goja ke a opela. Ke setlwaedi sa ka.”

“Gona, nkemele ke fetše legapu la ka,” a realo thutlwa. “Go sego bjalo rapolasa o tlo go kwa gomme a tla fa a re koba.”

Phukubje e be e lapišitšwe ke go ema. Ya emišetša nko ya yona lefaufaug gape gomme ya thoma go opela, “Owoooooo!”

Rapolasa o be a eja dijo tša matena ge a ekwa phukubje e lla. O kitimetše ka ntle ka patla ya gagwe ye kgolo. Phukubje ya mmona a etla gomme, ka ge e na le lebelo, ya tšwa ka lešoba la legora, ya sobelela pele rapolasa a e bona.

Thutlwa wa batho, ka lehlakoreng le lengwe, o be a phatlaladitše maoto a pele a ipshina ka go feleletša legapu. O rile go bona rapolasa a etla, a leka go emelela gore a tšhabe, efela a kgolega a wela fase.

“O se ke wa tsoga o nkutsweditše!” a goeletša rapolasa, a betha thutlwa ka patla ya gagwe.

Mafelelong ge thutlwa a kgonne go tšhaba, ke ge a rurugile mmele ohle gomme a befeletšwe phukubje. E ile ya kolakoletša e eya nokeng fao phukubje e bego e robetše gona ka tlase ga sethokgwa.

“O mogwera o mongwe!” thutlwa ya hlaba lešata, e tsoša phukubje. “Ke leboga go opela ga gago ka gobane ke bethilwe go feta.”

“O se befelwe,” a realo phukubje. “Ke go boditše gore ka mehla ge ke fetša dijo ke a opela. Bjale a re tshela noka re boele gae.”

Phukubje a itshwareletša molaleng wa thutlwa gomme ya tsena ka gare ga noka gore e putle. Thutlwa ya re go fihla fao noka e išago fase kudu ya re, “Ke ya go hlapa bjale. Ke a swa ebile ga ke ipshine morago ga go bethwa.”

“O ka se ke!” a realo phukubje a lebeletše thutlwa ebile a tomotše mahlo. “Ge o ka sobelela ka meetseng ke tlo nwelela! Ga ke kgone go rutha!”

“Efela ke swanetše go hlapa,” a realo thutlwa. “Ke setlwaedi sa ka.” Gomme thutlwa a sobelela ka meetseng. Phukubje ya tseremetša le go ragaraga ka marofa a yona.

“Thuša! Thuša! Ke a nwelela!” phukubje ya lla.

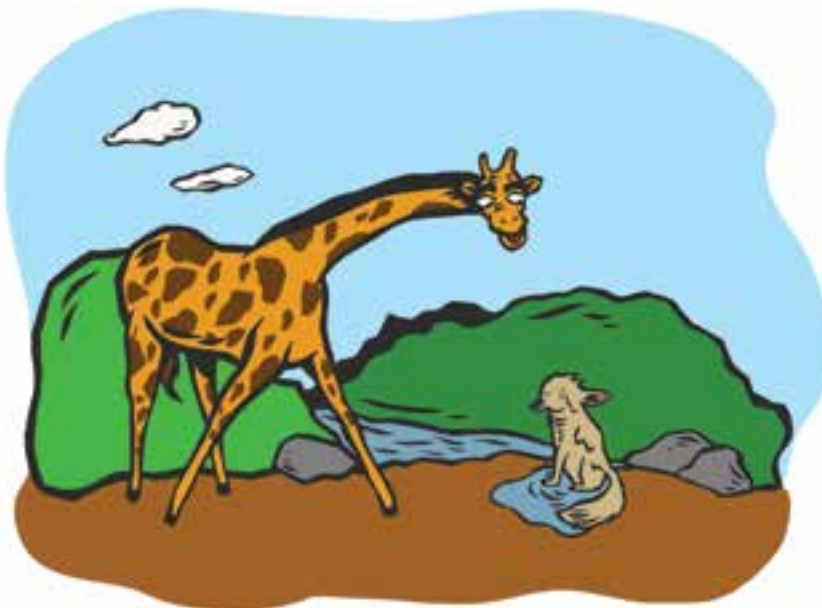
Thutlwa o be a befedišitšwe ke go bethwa ga yona, efela a kwela phukubje bohloko ge a phaphasela ka meetseng. Phukubje e be e le mogwera wa gagwe. Thutlwa ya tsenya hlogo ka meetseng gomme ya e diriša go nametša phukubje molaleng wa yona. Phukubje ya gohlola le go kgamega gomme ya itshwareletša ka maatla molaleng wa thutlwa.

Ge ba fihla ka mošola wa noka, phukubje a nagana ka seo a se dirilego mogwera wa gagwe. “Thutlwa?” a realo ka lentšu la tlase.

“Ee, Phukubje,” gwa fetola thutlwa.

“O ntshwarele ka fao ke go swerego ka gona. Ke a bona gore se o ntirilego sona ke ka lebaka la gore o be o lefeletša bobbe bjo ke go dirilego bjona,” a realo Phukubje.

Thutlwa a dumela ka hlogo. “Go bjalo,” a realo. “Ke be ke itefeletša.”



“Ntshwarele,” a realo phukubje.

Gomme, phukubje le thutlwa di ithutile gore o swanetše go swara ba bangwe ka fao o nyakago go swarwa ka gona, gomme go tloga letšatšing leo, ba dira bjalo. Gomme, le lehono e sa le bagwera ba makgonthe.



Nal'ibali fun

Boipshino bja Nal'ibali



1.

Tell a story.

Mrs Dube is writing down the words of the story that Thembi is telling.

- ☉ Can you tell who some of the characters in Thembi's story are?
- ☉ Do you know any stories that have a mouse and/or a lion in them?
- ☉ Tell a friend or family member one of these stories or make up your own story about a lion and a mouse.

Anega kanegelo.

Moh Dube o ngwala mantšu a kanegelo ya go anegwa ke Thembi.

- ☉ O ka bolela gore ba bangwe ba banegwa kanegelong ya Thembi ke bomang?
- ☉ Go na le dikanegelo tše dingwe tše o di tsebago tša go bolela ka legotlo le/goba tau?
- ☉ Anegela mogwera goba leloko la lapa ye nngwe ya dikanegelo tše gomme o itirele kanegelo ka ga tau le legotlo.



2.

Write a list.

- ☉ What do you think Josh is reading about?
- ☉ Look at the words to the left of the picture. Which of these words have something to do with space? Write them as a list and then add four more words about space that you know. (Your four words could also describe what you think it would be like to travel in space.)

planet
moon
star
sun
train
astronaut
rocket
soil
mountain
Earth
comet



Ngwala lenaneo.

- ☉ O nagana gore Josh o bala ka ga eng?
- ☉ Lebelela mantšu ao a lego ka go la ngele seswantšhong. Ke lefe la mantšu a leo le amanago le sebaka? A ngwale bjalo ka lenaneo gomme o tlatše mantšu a mangwe a mane ao o a tsebago ka ga sebaka. (Mantšu a gago a mane a ka hlaloša le gore go ka ba bjang go tšea leeto sebakeng.)

My list of space words

Lenaneo la ka la mantšu a sebaka

polanete
ngwedi
naledi
letšatši
setimela
moetasebakeng
rokhete
mabu
thaba
Lefase
khomete

Answers: 2. planet, moon, star, sun, astronaut, rocket, Earth, comet
Dikarabo: 2. polanete, ngwedi, naledi, letšatši, moetasebakeng, rokhete, Lefase, khomete

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Diswayapuku, diphousetara, matlakala a mešongwana ... Laolla didirišwa tša mahala karolong ya "Story Supplies" weposaeteng ya rena: www.nalibali.org.

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Daily Dispatch

The Herald

Sunday Times

SW
Sunday
World



Drive your
imagination