

WHITE RHINOCEROS.

BLACK RHINOCEROS

SUMATRAN RHINOCEROS.

THE RHINOCEROS

Did you know that there are several different kinds of rhinoceros in the world? Look carefully at the drawings and see if you can see how these ones are different. The middle one is called the hook-lipped rhino (black rhinoceros) because his top lip curves over and is pointed. This helps him break off twigs and leaves to eat. This is the most common kind of rhino. There are quite a lot of them in the Luangwa Valley National Park. But this is only because they are protected now. Poachers used to kill thousands of rhino every year, especially in East Africa. They did not kill the rhino to eat the meat - they killed them to get their horns because people believed they made good magic. Traders paid a good price for rhino horns and sent them to China to be sold again. The poachers left the bodies of the rhinos to rot.

The square-lipped rhino (white rhinoceros) is not so common and there may be only 2,000 left in the whole of Africa. There is a family of square-lipped rhinos in the Livingstone National Park. Square-lipped rhinos are very good-tempered. Can you see how different the top lip is, in the first drawing?

The Indian rhinoceros has different skin. (Unfortunately we don't have a drawing of one). It looks a bit like armour. Also it has only one horn. Poaching of the Indian rhino has been so bad that there are only about

500 left in the whole world, and several of these are in zoos. Indian rhinos like to stay in one small area, sleeping during the day and going to the same bit of river in the evening for a drink. This makes it easy to catch them, and means that they do not want to go away when a farmer or forester moves into the area to develop it;

The Sumatran rhinoceros is found in eastern Asia. It is small and likes living in forests.

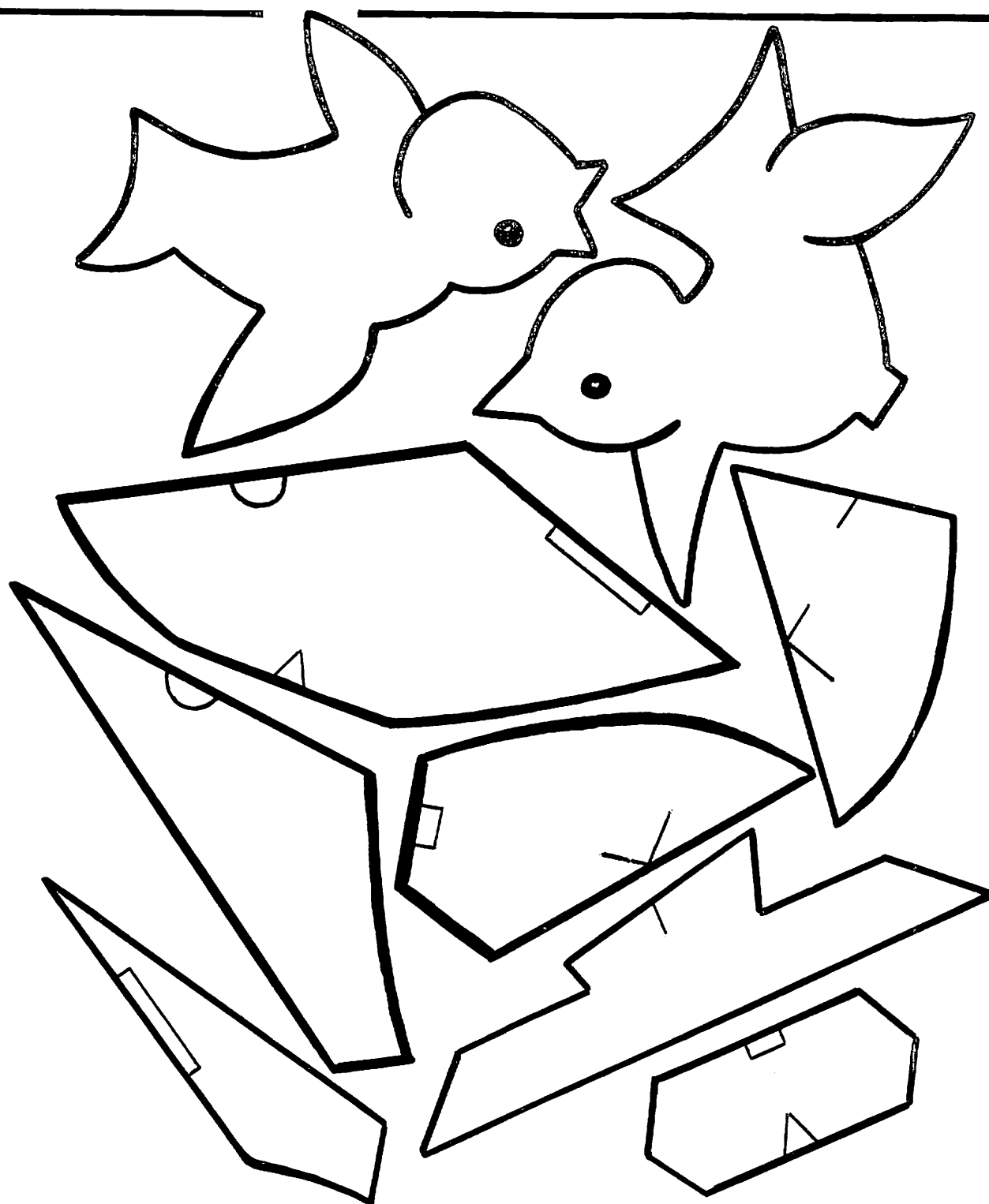
Rhinos have three toes on each foot. They have very poor eyesight but they can hear and smell well. They will charge if they are frightened. Man is their only enemy. Their horns are really made of hair, not horn at all! This is hard to believe as the horns look so shiny, and they are very hard. The front horn of a hook-lipped rhino has been known to measure more than a metre. And a horn more than one-and-a-half metres long has been recorded for a square lipped rhino. It is the largest land mammal after the elephant and the giraffe.

WINNERS

1st Prize, Joceline Williams, aged 9, Kitwe Primary School
2nd Prize, Deepate Shrivastava, aged 11, Kitwe Primary School
3rd Prize, Roy Shepherd, aged 10, Riverain School
Hans Kugler, aged 8, Itawa Primary School

Consolation Prizes to:

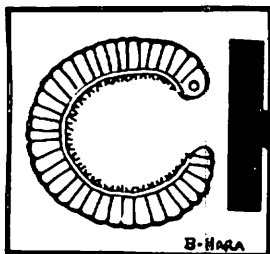
Neil Henry, Itawa Primary School; Donald Kalima, Kitwe Primary School; Ian Thomson, Riverain Primary School; Cecilia Pass, Prince Charles School; Rodgers Allen, Riverain Primary School; Julius Regulus Chulu, Chiwempala; John Kanjela, Kansumbi; Noah Mwansa, Bupe, Kitwe; Moses Mwale, Nkulumashiba School



The birds are saying "Please help us".
 Do you know how to help them in the dry season?
 Cut out your birds and your Jig-Saw pieces carefully
 and fit them together, then you'll know.



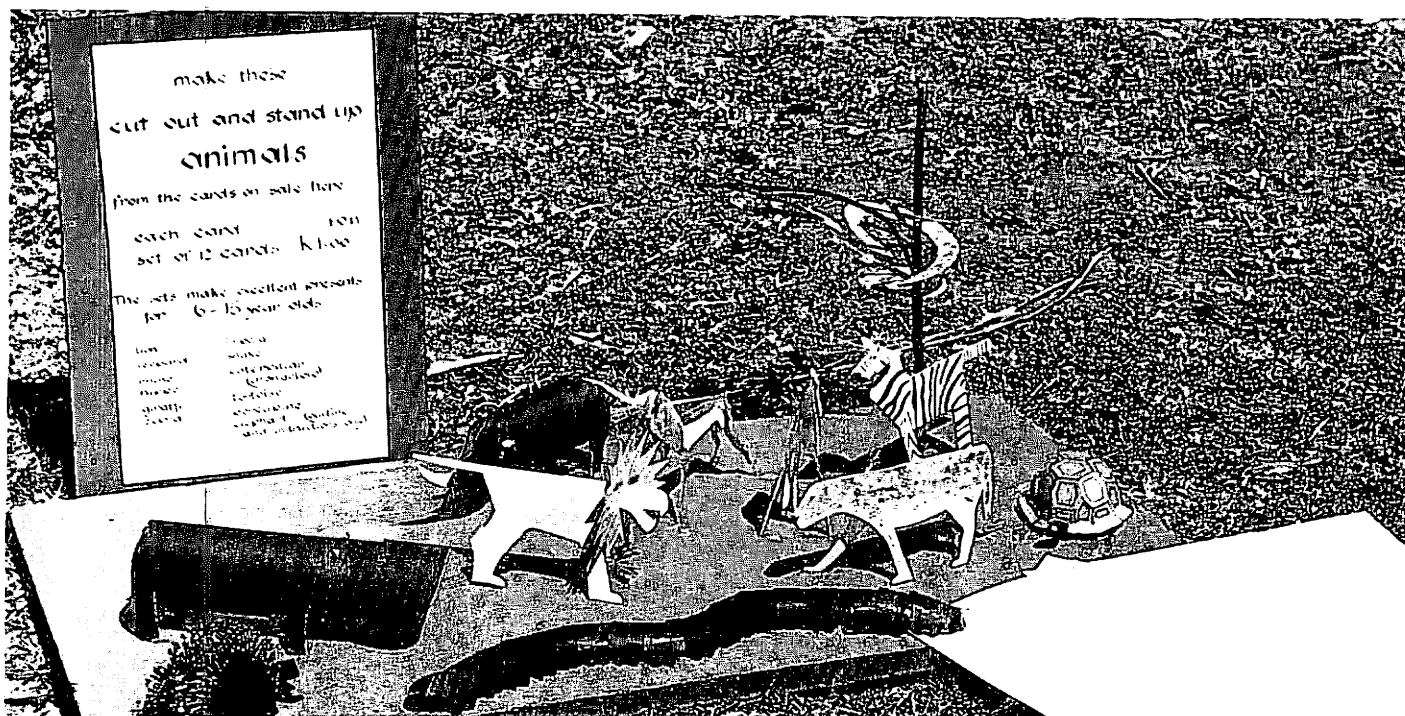
Do not cut these signs. They are for matching.
 When you know, then colour everything.



CHONGOLOLO

The Children's Wildlife Magazine.

No. 6



NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

There are now 116 Chongololo clubs in Zambia. Many of them are in Eastern Province where Mr Alston Mwanza lives. He visits primary schools and talks to the teachers and pupils and tells them how the Chongololo clubs are run.

He tells the headmaster to write to Mrs Anne Hyatt, National Co-ordinator of Chongololo Clubs, P.O. Box 457, Lusaka who sends a booklet called, "How to Start a Chongololo Club" and some information and project sheets which explain what to do in the new club.

Mrs Hyatt sends more projects and information each month--free of charge to the club because the Wildlife Conservation Society of Zambia pays the bills!

Soon, Mr Ian Bullock is coming to Zambia to help start more clubs and to visit more schools.

About 2,000 children are Chongololo Club members! And 12,000 children buy Chongo-

These very fine animals in the photograph above are all made from paper. As you can see, they look quite real. They stand very well too. (Looks like a chongololo creeping across the lower part of our picture). For more details about the paper animals, get your teacher to write to: Mrs Anne Hyatt, P.O. Box 457, Lusaka.

lolo Magazine!

If you would like to start a club in your school, write to Mrs Hyatt. If you want to be able to buy Chongololo magazine at your school, ask your teacher to order it from:-

Chongololo Magazine

P.O. Box 9094

Garneton, Kitwe.

It costs 2n a copy.

Send us your letters, stories, poems and drawings. We want to publish them in Chongololo. Send us a black and white photograph of yourself, too! All photographs sent to us should be in black and white, please.

Black Lechwe Supplement, June 1973.

THE CLUBS IN ACTION

Livingstone Primary School

ESSAYS

The leader of the Chongololo Club at Livingstone Primary School is Mrs Lindner. Some of the club members have written to tell us about the interesting things they do when the club meets.

At our Chongololo Club we planted two hibiscus and two bougainvillea plants. We planted the bougainvillea by the fence of our swimming pool. So that it can climb along the fence. If the flowers grow our school will look beautiful. And that is the lesson I liked best.

Darren Sakala (9)

We do many interesting things at the Chongololo Club. Of the many interesting things we have done so far I liked two of them.

On the first of November we went to see the Look-Out Tree. This tree is a big fat baobab. It's flowers smell of carrion so that there are many flies around. It has a long ladder leading to a platform high up in the tree. From it we could see the Victoria Falls and part of Rhodesia.

Two weeks later we had a cruise on the Zambesi River. The "Makumbi" is the launch which gives tourist cruises on the Zambesi. "Makumbi" means "Clouds". We stopped at the Hippo Pool where we saw many hippos. Some of them came and opened their big mouths very wide near the launch. We also saw some water-birds skimming over the water. The Canary Island is famous for it's white sands where crocodiles and hippos like to sunbathe. We saw some hippo footprints only. We returned at 6.30 p.m.

Mohammed Zafrul Mannan (11)

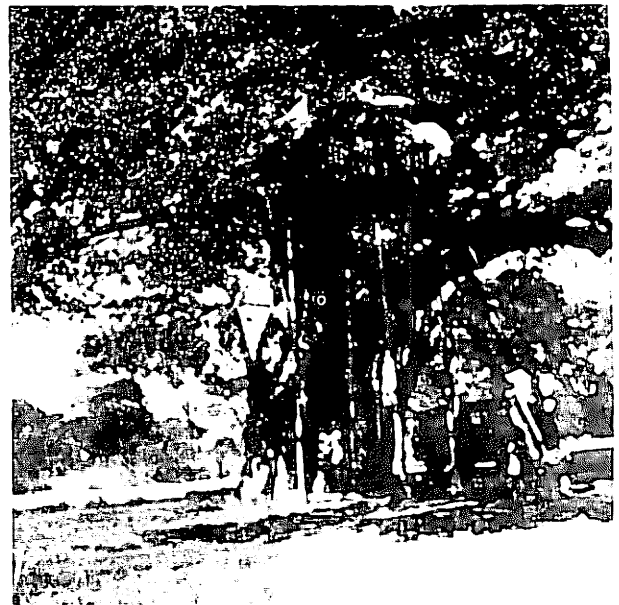
On Tuesday Mrs Gillooly held a Chongololo Club Quiz at Mrs Lyddon's house in Chingola. It was for boarding school children home for the holidays.

The quiz was about wild life and game conservation in Zambia. There were 37 questions. When we had finished, our papers were marked, and the winner received a prize of one Kwacha. After the presentation Mr Lyddon showed us some animal slides. There were ones about elephant, hippo, lion, giraffe and crocodile. Then we had a snack and some drinks. I enjoyed myself very much. At the end, Mrs Lyddon gave us all some sweets. We wish to thank Mr and Mrs Lyddon and Mrs Gillooly for giving us such an enjoyable evening.

Sarah Line, Chililabombwe.

At our Chongololo Club we learn how to keep our school beautiful.

One day our teacher brought some flowers for us to plant. We all went out and started digging. We planted hibiscus and bougainvillea. We found that the workers had prepared compost.



The Baobab look-out tree, Livingstone.



Livingstone Primary School Chongololo Club with cheetahs at Livingstone Game Park.

We planted these things to make our school look beautiful.

I always like to come to Chongololo Club.

No Name (11)

At the Chongololo Club we learn about interesting things. One day we went to fetch the Queen in the ant hill. There were the worker ants and the soldiers guarding the Queen. We looked for two hours but we did not find the Queen. It has taken 4 months for the ant to build a two metre high hill. I like my Chongololo Club.

Peter Musanza (11)