

THE JACKAL, THE DOVE, THE STORK AND THE LION.

1. Once a pair of doves made their nest in a tree not far from a jackal's den. When the young doves appeared in the nest, the jackal looked up and said to the mother dove: "You must throw down one of your children, or I shall jump up and eat you."

2. The dove was afraid of the jackal, and she threw down one of her young ones. The jackal killed and ate it. Then he went on his way.

3. The dove now began to cry because she had lost one of her children. Just then a stork came along, and asked her what made her weep. When the dove told what had happened the stork said, "You should not have been afraid, for the jackal could not jump up to your nest."

4. The stork went on his way, and soon the jackal came again, and said, "You must throw down one of your children, or I shall jump up and eat you." The dove refused to do what the jackal told her. The jackal got angry, and jumped up, but he could not reach the nest. Then he asked the dove who had taught her to be so clever, and she said, "The stork gave me good advice."

5. The jackal then went in search of the stork, for he wanted to punish him. He found the stork asleep on one leg with his head under his wing, and so he caught him easily.

6. The stork was frightened, and cried out, "Please Mr Jackal, let me go, and I will show you the lion's den where there are four cubs. You can eat them."

7. The jackal then followed the stork to a large cave where the cubs lived. On the way the stork told the jackal that the mother of the cubs had been killed by a crocodile when she went down one night to the river to drink.

8. On reaching the lion's house the jackal said, "King of all the Beasts, I will take care of your children for you." Seeing that the lioness was dead the lion agreed to this plan.

9. Every day the lion brought some venison to the mouth of the cave so that the jackal could feed the cubs. Every day the jackal said to the cubs, "Your father says you must eat bones, for they are good for your teeth. I shall eat the meat."

10. But the jackal was not satisfied, and so he killed one of the cubs and ate it. When the lion asked to see his children the jackal brought them out one at a time, and to make number four he brought the first one out twice. The lion was satisfied that all was well with his family.

11. The next day the jackal killed another cub and ate it. When the lion asked to see his children the jackal brought out each of the two cubs twice. The lion was satisfied.

12. Then the jackal killed the third cub, and ate it. When the lion asked to see his children the jackal brought out the only cub left four times. The lion was satisfied.

13. The jackal killed the last cub and ate it, but he did not wait until the lion came home. He went to the top of the hill, and stood on a very high precipice where the lion could see him.

14. The lion followed the jackal, and when he reached the top of the hill he said, "Where are my children?" The jackal replied, "Baboons came to the cave, and took them away whilst I slept. I will show you the path that leads to their home."

14. The Lion told the Jackal to wait underneath a huge boulder as he was thirsty and wanted a drink of water. Then he walked round to the other side of the boulder and gave it a push. The unsuspecting Jackal was crushed to death.

"Sometimes one can be too cunning," thought Lion.

1.
1. What birds are mentioned in this story? (Doves and a stork.)
 2. What animals are mentioned in this story? (Jackal and lion.)
 3. Why did the dove throw her baby to the jackal to eat? (Because the jackal said he would eat the dove herself, if she didn't do this.)
 4. What did the stork tell the dove to do if the jackal came to her again?
(He told her not to give Jackal her children to eat, as she was quite safe. Jackal could not jump high enough to reach her nest and catch her.)
 5. Why did Jackal catch the stork? (To punish him for telling dove to be so clever.)
 6. How did the stork persuade Jackal to let him go free? (By promising to take him to the lions den where he could eat the cubs.)
 7. What happened at the lion's den? (Jackal ate the cubs' food and then ate the cubs.)
 8. How did jackal pretend to the lion that all the cubs were alive? (By taking them out one by one, and taking one of them out more than once.)
 9. How did Lion kill Jackal? (He got him to stand under a boulder and then rolled it onto him.)
 10. Tell us what you think of Jackal in this story.

Let us all act the story now.

GROUP 11

A MONKEY STORY

1. As you know, monkeys live in thick bush and in forests. Many of them live together, but they are not always friendly towards one another.
2. Young monkeys seldom agree with the old ones, and quarrels and fights are common among them.
3. The old monkeys say, "You young monkeys are too young to know anything." The young monkeys say, "We will show you that we do know something, and that we are not always wrong."
4. There is a story told of a group of young monkeys who met together and chose a leader. They said that they would show the old monkeys that they did know something.
5. The home of these monkeys was in a large forest, and they always slept in the tall trees overlooking a lake.
6. One night the leader woke up and thought he saw the moon in the lake. Of course the lake was like a looking-glass, and he could see the light and shape of the moon clearly.
7. He awakened his troop of young monkeys and said, "The moon has fallen into the lake. Let us go and show the old monkeys that we can pull it out."
8. They all agreed, and said, "Now we shall show the old monkeys how clever we are, if we can only get the moon out and put it back in the sky."
9. The leader then made a plan. He told them to form a ladder from the branch of a tall tree that hung over the lake.
10. The first monkey then climbed the tree and hung on to the end of the branch. The second monkey hung on to the tail of the first monkey. The third hung on to the tail of the second one.
11. The other monkeys followed, and so formed a ladder that almost touched the water of the lake.
12. Then the leader came last, for he would get hold of the moon and bring it out of the lake.
13. He climbed the tree, and reached the end of the branch. Then he scrambled over the backs of the other monkeys until he nearly reached the surface of the lake.
14. But as he stretched out his paw to catch hold of the moon the branch of the tree broke, and all the monkeys fell with a crash into the water.
15. The noise awakened the old monkeys who came quickly and pulled their children out of the lake. But they could not find the leader of the young monkeys, and they never saw him again.
16. The young monkeys agreed that they had tried to be too clever, and they promised to listen to the advice of the old monkeys in future.

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1. What did the old monkeys say to the young ones?
2. Why did the young monkeys choose a leader?
3. Do boys ever choose a leader? Why?
4. What did the young monkeys really see in the water?
5. In what way were the young monkeys foolish?

GROUP 11

A CUNNING BABOON AND A LION

1. A lion once found a baboon eating gum from the mimosa trees. "Whose gum is it that you are eating?" asked the lion angrily, "do you not know that I am the master and king of the earth?"
2. Replying the baboon said: "I beseech thee, O Lord!" "I know that you are a cunning man," continued the lion, "but before I forgive you, you must promise to bring me an eland."
3. "You have spoken well, my lord," agreed the baboon. "Come to me this afternoon and I shall tell you a plan to catch an eland."
4. So the lion went in the afternoon. Both went down to the river where all the animals drink. The baboon had gum in his hand. The baboon told the lion to lie down and show its teeth as if dead.
5. The lion obeyed. The cunning animal smeared the teeth with the red gum. The ears and the nose were also smeared.
6. Then the baboon cried: "Oo-o! The law is dead!" All the animals came together. The baboon kicked the lion saying:

"The Law is dead,
We shall play in peace!
The Law is dead,
We shall play in peace!
Come together all the animals!
The Law is dead
We shall play in peace!"

7. Accordingly the animals kicked the lion and said:

"The Lion is dead,
We shall play in peace!"

8. When the eland came the baboon secretly warned the lion: "The man you want is coming; be ready."
9. The eland joined the other animals. Just as it began to say, "The Law is —," the lion caught it and killed it. The other animals escaped.

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1. Why was the baboon afraid of the lion?
2. What is an eland? Name any buck you have seen.
3. Do you think the baboon made a clever plan to catch an eland?
4. Why did the baboon take the lion to the river?
5. Tell any story you have heard to show that the baboon is a clever animal.

GROUP 11

AN OLD MAN, HIS SON, AND THE DONKEY

1. An old man and his son were driving their donkey to the nearest town, Polokoane, to sell him. On the way they met a number of girls, laughing and talking among themselves.
2. "Look at those foolish people," said one of the m. "They are walking along the road when they might be riding." The old man heard this, and quietly told his son to get on the back of the donkey. Then he walked by the side of him.
3. After a time had passed, they passed a few old men. "There," said one of them, "that proves what I have just said. No kindness is shown to old men in these days. Do you see that lazy fellow riding when his father has to walk? Get down, you lazy boy, and let the old man ride."
4. The son got down, and the old man climbed up on the back of the donkey himself. They went on their way, but very soon they met a number of women chanting their songs as they returned from the lands.
5. "You lazy old man," cried several of the women, "how can you ride when the boy has to walk all the way?" The old man then told the boy to climb up on the back of the donkey behind him, and they went on their way.
6. As they got near Polokoane they met a man who said, "Is that your donkey?" "Yes," said the old man. "You are two lazy fellows," said the stranger, "for you two are better able to carry the donkey than he is able to carry you."
7. The old man and his son felt ashamed, and got down from the back of the donkey. They tied the donkey's legs together, and with the help of a strong pole tried to carry the animal.
8. They were then near the Sand River, and they had to cross the bridge to enter the town. Many people were standing near the river, and as the old man and his son walked on the bridge they laughed aloud.
9. The loud laughter frightened the donkey, and it kicked so much that it broke the strings that bound it. It fell into the river and was drowned.
10. The old man and his son were sad at the loss of the donkey, and began to walk slowly home again. "We have tried to please everybody," said the old man, "we have pleased nobody, and we have lost our donkey."

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1. Why did the old man and his son drive the donkey to town?
2. How would you take a donkey to town?
3. What would you have said - (1) to the girls; (2) to the old men; (3) to the women; (4) to the stranger near the river?
4. Why did the people standing near the river laugh loudly?

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FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN WOMEN 1954-1963

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