

16
Eight-page Special: The STORY of the ROMANTIC PACIFIC

LOOK AND LEARN



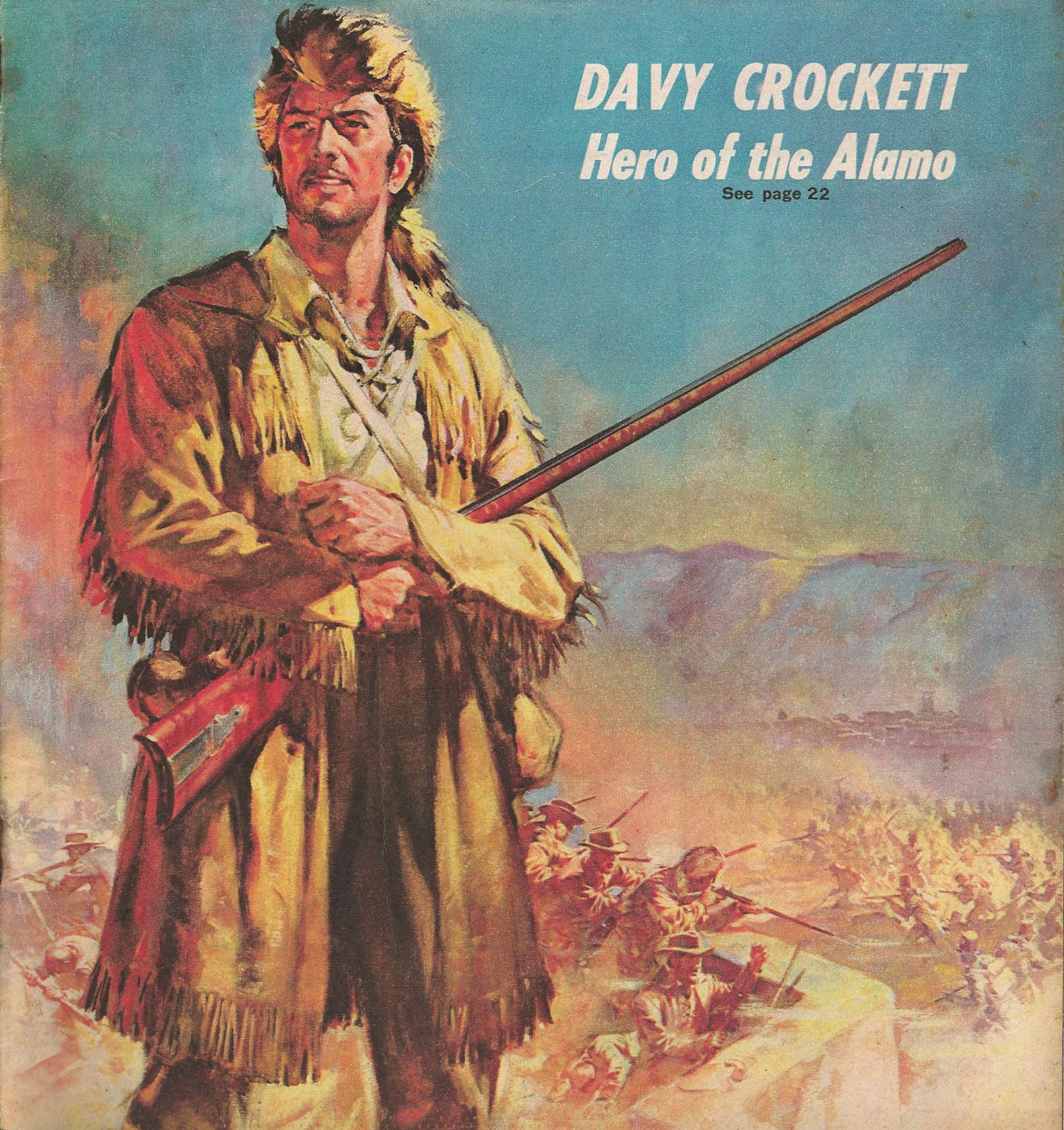
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No. 99, 7th DECEMBER 1963

EVERY MONDAY—PRICE ONE SHILLING

DAVY CROCKETT *Hero of the Alamo*

See page 22



LOOK AND LEARN

No. 99. 7th December, 1963
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BETWEEN OURSELVES

You may remember reading in LOOK AND LEARN that the International Ocean Expedition is looking for a specimen of coelacanth, an "armoured" fish which was thought to have been extinct 75 million years ago - until one was caught in 1938. No doubt you would like to be with them in the search for a creature from which the first land animals evolved.

But if you cannot manage the Indian Ocean - what about the draining board in the kitchen, or the pantry shelf? For here you might see a little creature one-third of an inch long and covered with shiny scales, called a silver fish. It is the ancestor of all insects. Fleas, butterflies, beetles - they all developed from its very simple, wingless form.

The theory has been held for some time, and you would have thought that when scientists found silver fish specimens 40 million years old preserved in amber they would have been satisfied. But that was "too recent"! Since then, much older specimens have been found.

So next time you see a little silver fish on the draining board, or on a pantry shelf, you will be looking at some of the world's earliest history.

The Editor

Quick QUIZ

NATURAL HISTORY

1. What is a mollusc?
2. A well-known English mouse is bright orange on its upper parts and white below, and its total length, including tail, is less than five inches. Which mouse is it?
3. Does a newt live on land or in water?

HISTORY

1. The younger son of the Black Prince became King of England. Who was he?
2. Which English king was defeated at the Battle of Bannockburn?
3. Admiral Byng was a famous eighteenth century sailor. Was he (a) British, (b) American, (c) French, (d) Dutch?

LITERATURE

1. Who wrote "The Old Wives Tale" and "The Card?"
2. Who was the biographer of Samuel Johnson?
3. What were the Christian names of the Brontë sisters?

MUSIC

1. By whom were the Eroica, Pastoral and Choral symphonies written?
2. The principal clefs in music are the G clef and the F clef. By what other names are they known?
3. Who wrote "The Barber of Seville"?

(ANSWERS ON PAGE 25)

TREASURE

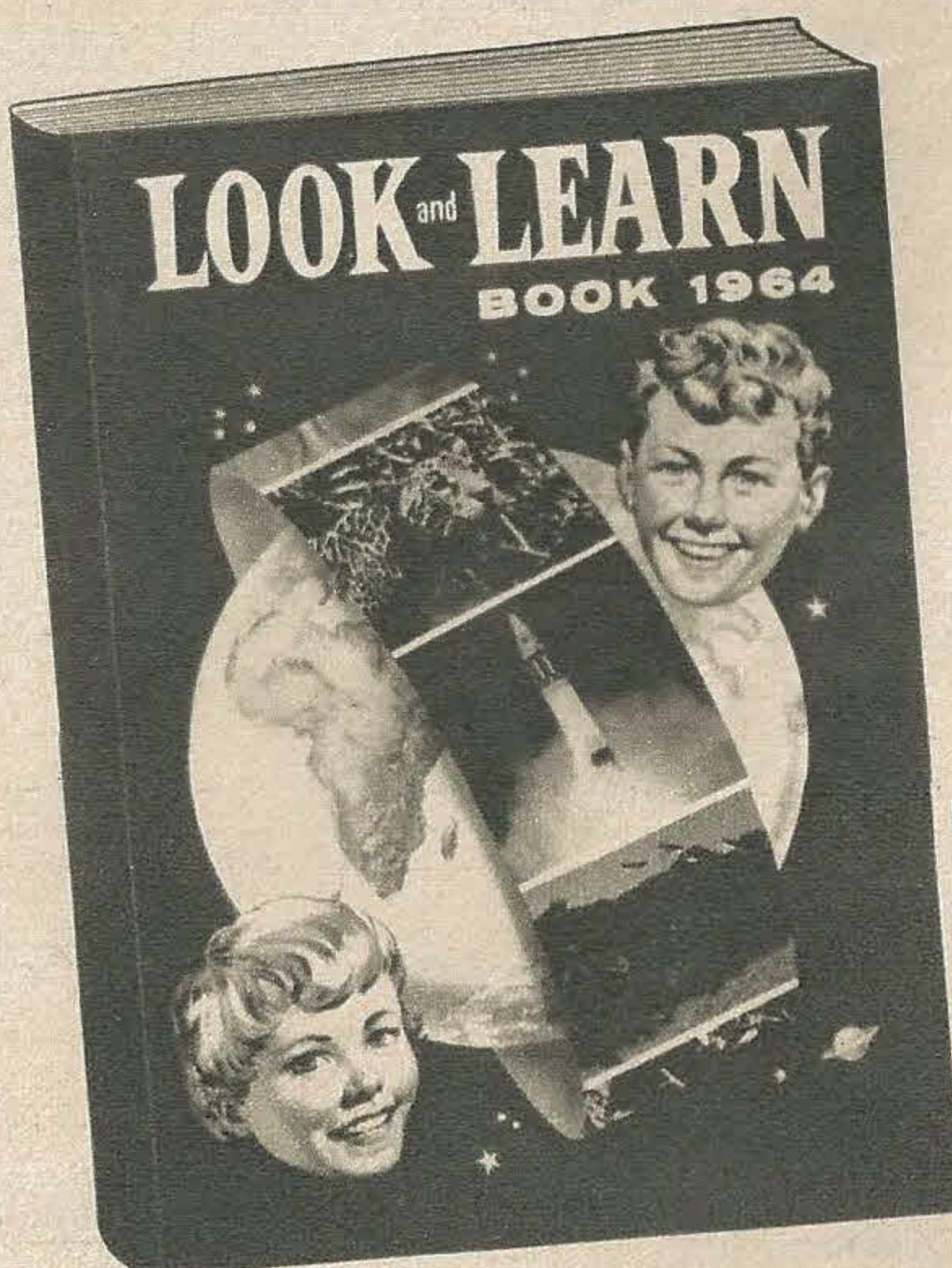
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LOOK and LEARN BOOK FOR 1964

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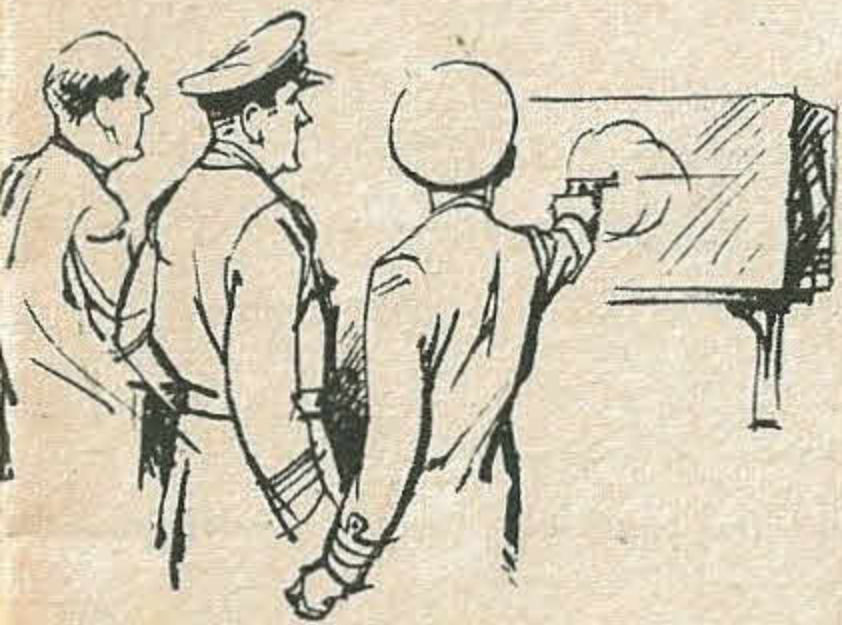
MEN OF POWER
LORD MOUNTBATTEN: Part Two

PERIL IN THE EAST

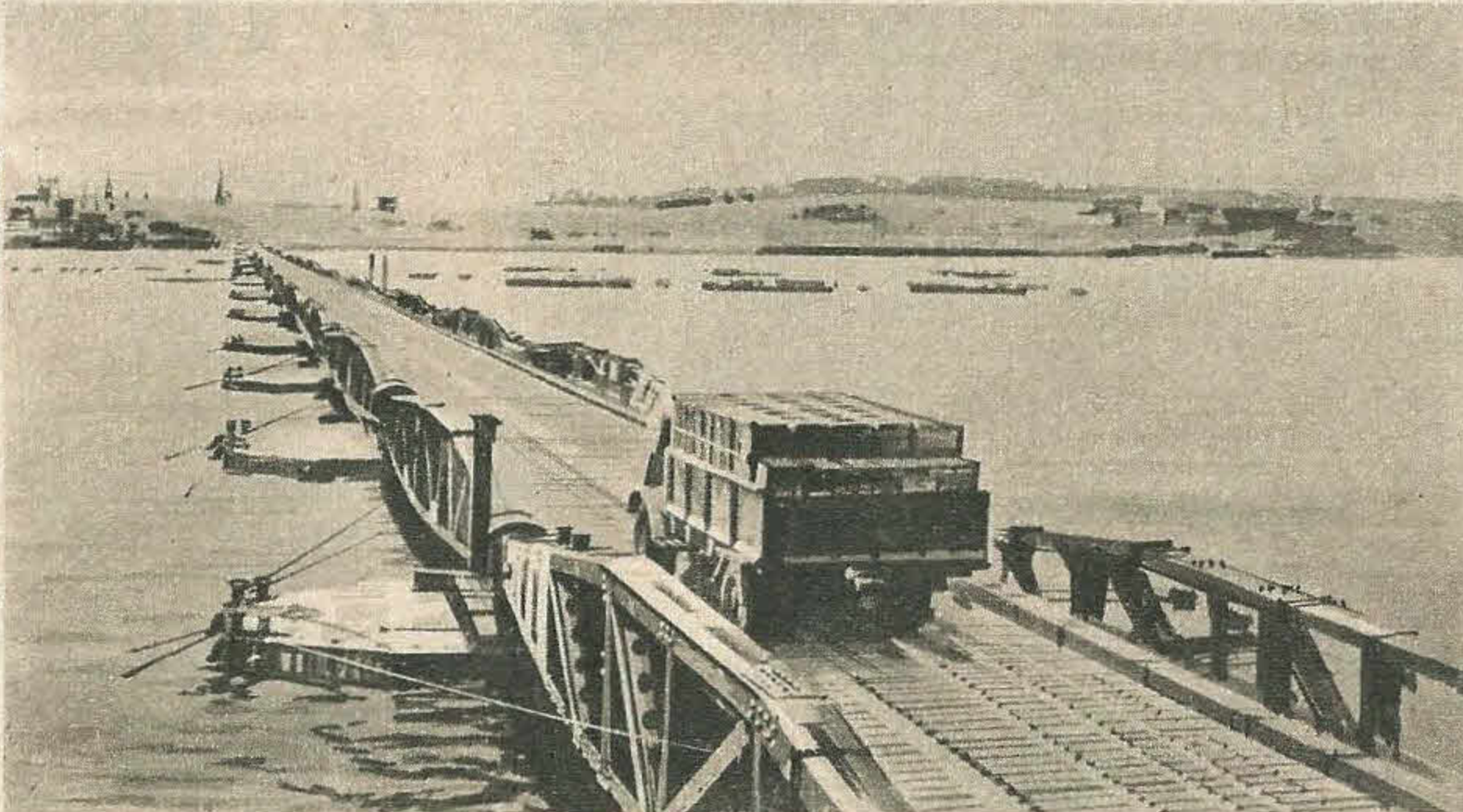
Today, Earl Mountbatten of Burma is the defence chief of a well-armed and powerful Britain—but in 1941 the country was in a desperate position; struggling against the might of a Germany which had driven the British armies from the continent of Europe, and taken Crete, an important outpost in the Mediterranean. The British armies in the Middle East were in a tight corner . . . collapse seemed to be just a matter of days.



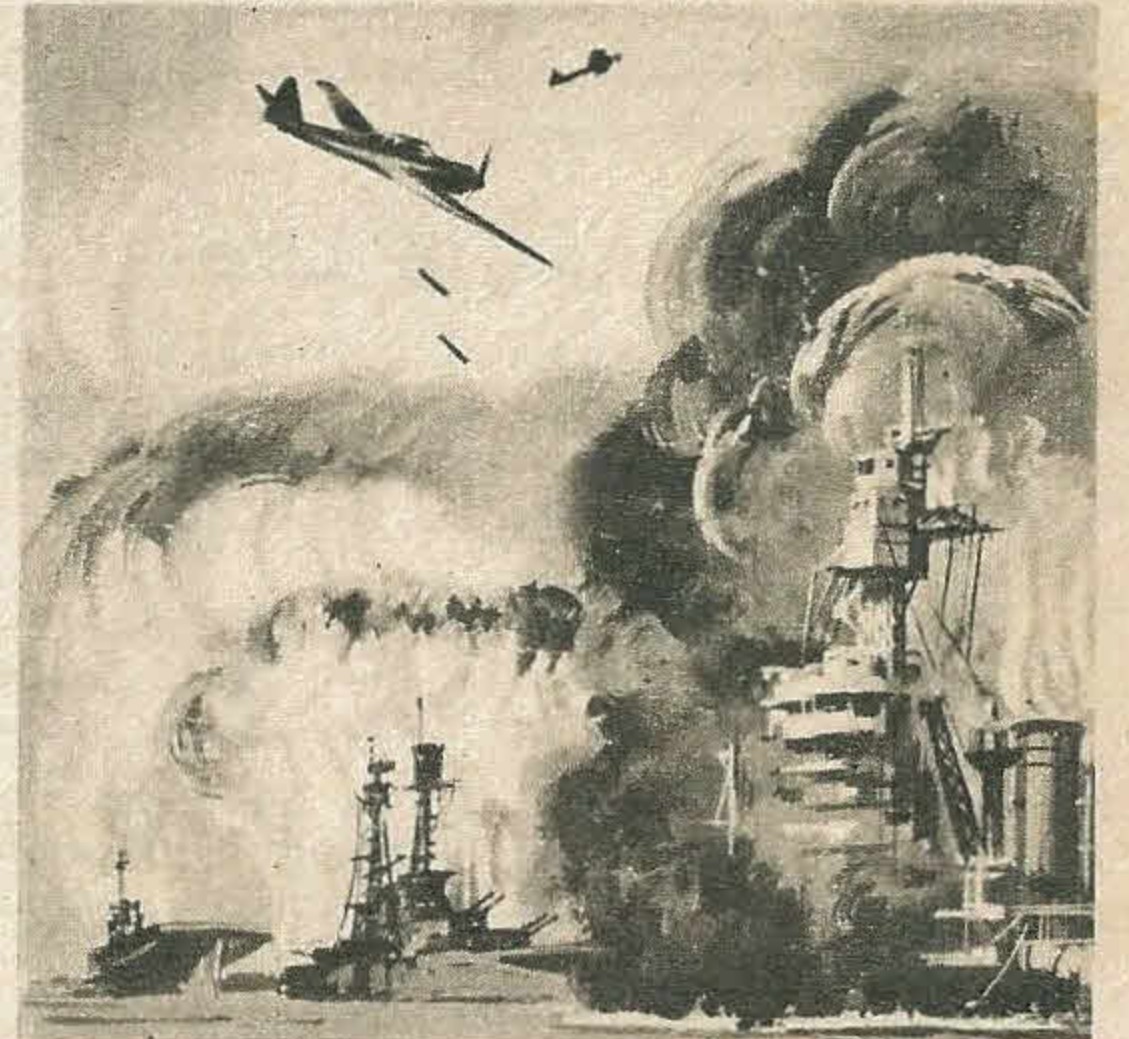
While British troops fought a losing battle in the Western Desert, Prime Minister Winston Churchill called for a man whose courage and ability had been proved in nearly two years of war. Captain Lord Louis Mountbatten was ordered home from the United States—where his ship was being refitted—to meet Mr. Churchill. The letter "M" was placed after Mountbatten's name in the Admiralty lists—it meant that Mountbatten had a secret job.



Mountbatten's new post was that of Adviser, Combined Operations. He thought up new ideas for equipment, one of which was a floating airfield made from ice reinforced with sawdust. At one conference he fired a revolver at the reinforced ice to show its strength!



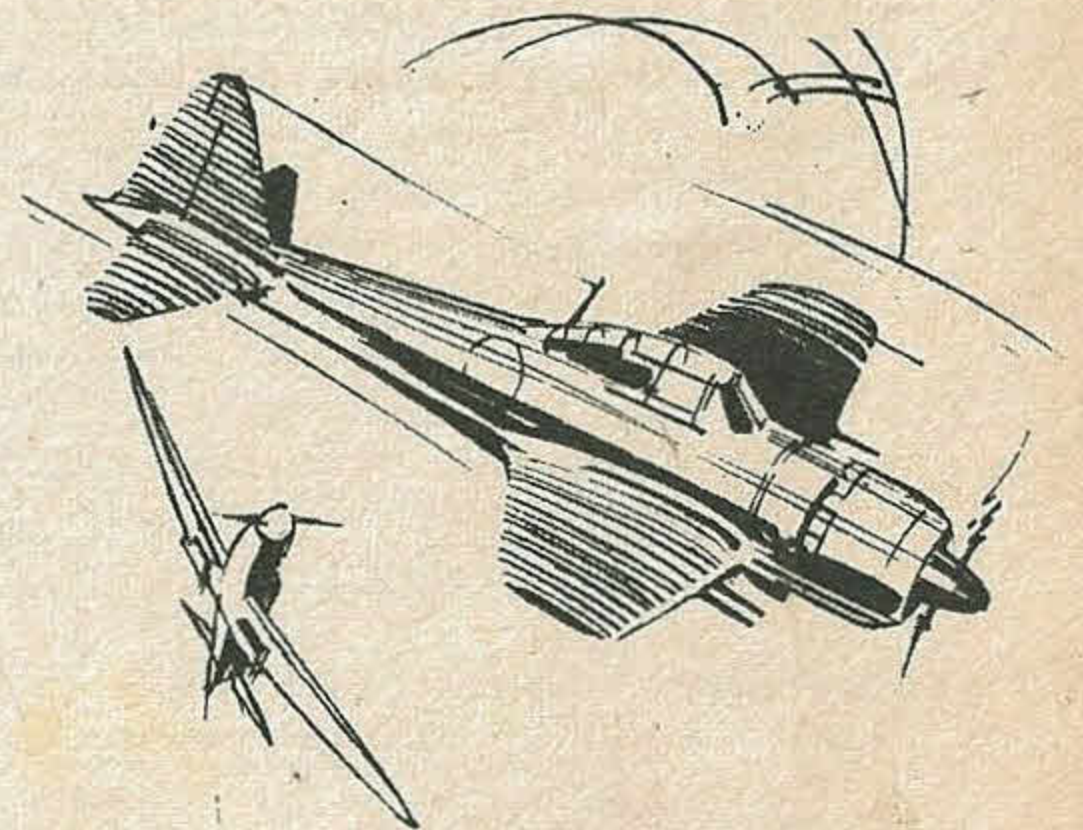
Another of Mountbatten's ideas was that of the floating harbour. While planning the invasion of the Continent, Allied officers realized that the Germans might destroy all the piers in French ports. So prefabricated harbours were planned. The idea resulted in the famous "Mulberry Harbour," and the picture above shows a pier between a floating harbour and the shore.



Meanwhile the conflict went on. In December, 1941, the Japanese entered the war with an all-out attack on the U.S. fleet at Pearl Harbour, destroying many of the ships based there.



Disaster followed disaster: the Japanese swept through Malaya, seized the great British naval base of Singapore, and began to advance through the jungles of Burma.



But the Japanese were at last brought to a halt at the range of mountains which divide Burma from India. A tiny British force under Orde Wingate, supplied from the air, wrought havoc behind the enemy lines before making their escape—and by this time Mountbatten had been appointed Supreme Allied Commander in South East Asia. Under his vigorous leadership, the tide was turned. The Japanese began to retreat.



The man who brought the Japanese to final defeat in Burma was more than a commander. He was a man who never lost his understanding of the common soldier. Under his able leadership the troops fought one successful action after another, through to the autumn of 1945 when the Japanese finally surrendered. A token of that surrender was the sword of the Japanese commander, Field Marshal Count Terauchi. Mountbatten received it from the Field Marshal's own hands—a sign of complete defeat. Mountbatten's reward soon came: he was created Viscount Mountbatten of Burma and made Knight of the Garter. But his story was not over; eight months later he became Viceroy of India.

THE END



IT is October of this year (1963). A frail, grey-haired lady sits in a timbered hut in the depths of a forest and waits for a court to deliver its final verdict. It is a final verdict she has waited more than 40 years to hear.

A verdict which will proclaim to the world either that she really is the Grand Duchess Anastasia of Russia, daughter of the murdered Czar and heir to a vast fortune—or just a poor peasant woman.

The strange story of this woman which has intrigued the world has its roots in the bloodthirsty morning of July 17, 1918, at Ekaterinburg, now called Sverdlovsk, in Russia. On that day the great Russian revolution was in full swing, and in a wave of blood and violence the Communists overthrew the Russian royal family and gained power.

The Czar and Czarina—the equivalent of a King and Queen—were hiding with their family in one of their country homes, the Villa Ipatyev, just outside the town.

Signs of Life

SUDDENLY on that early morning in Ekaterinburg, revolutionary soldiers, under Commissar Yankel Yurovskiy, burst into their quarters and ordered the Czar and his family to the cellars below.

The Czar, Czarina, their sick son and their four daughters, including Anastasia, who was then aged 17, were prodded at rifle point into the corner.

The outraged Czar demanded imperiously: "What is the meaning of this?" Commissar Yurovskiy pulled a revolver from his holster, released the safety catch and shouted: "This . . ." He shot the Czar dead and the soldiers started firing, too.

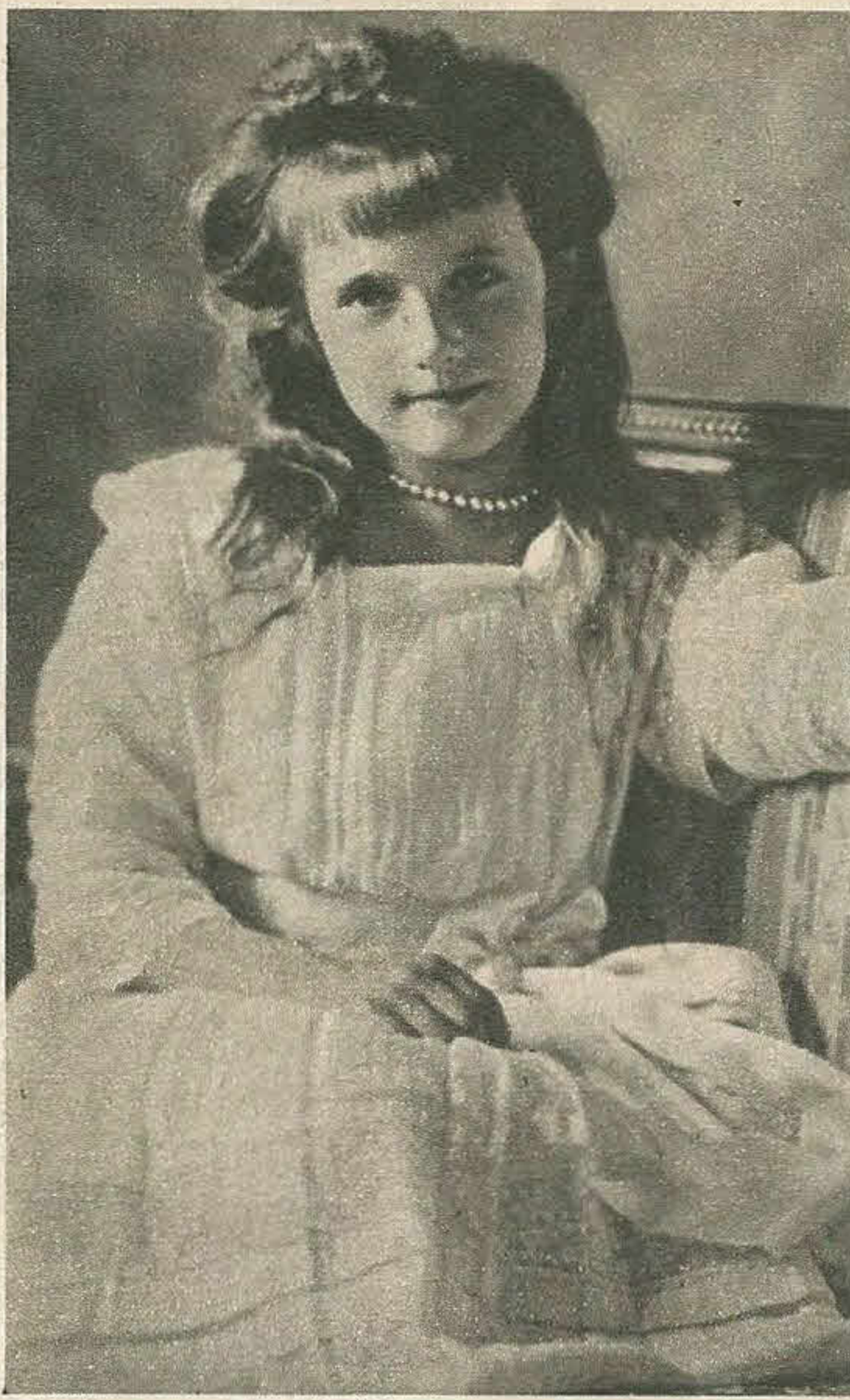
The Czarina and her son fell. And then, went eye-witness accounts of the time, the soldiers rushed forward with bayonets and knives and killed the four girls and the handful of personal servants who were sheltering with them.

Afterwards, the bodies were loaded on to a farm cart to be taken away to be buried.

But one body, some stories of the time said, showed signs of life. The body was Anastasia's. The woman in the forest timber hut who claims that she is Anastasia says that she recovered consciousness on the farm cart.

Two of the soldiers, the brothers Sergei and Stanislav Mishkewitch, took pity on her, she says, and smuggled her out of Russia to Rumania.

She declares that she married Stanislav there in 1919, and afterwards, when he was killed in



Photographed in the days before tragedy came to the Russian court—Anastasia, fourth daughter of Czar Nicholas II

I AM THE 'DEAD' PRINCESS

Did the Czar of Russia's daughter die in the Russian Revolution—or did she escape the firing-squad?

Communist riots she fled to Berlin. No written records of the marriage ceremony survive.

The first the world knew of the "survival" of the beautiful Grand Duchess Anastasia was when a woman in despair tried to end her life in the black waters of the Landwehr Canal in Berlin.

While she recovered in hospital after she had been rescued she whispered: "I feel safe at last. I am the Czar's daughter. . . ."

At first no one believed her. She was recorded as "Miss Unknown." Her story seemed too fantastic. It was thought more likely that the mystery girl was a Polish land worker, Franziska Schanzkowski, who disappeared at the time of the canal incident. Maybe this girl was now suffering from a delusion. . . .

But the rescued girl showed a fantastically intimate knowledge of the Russian royal family. Grand Duke Andrew, a German uncle of Anastasia, declared that the girl really was the Grand Duchess. He said he recognized her beyond any doubt. Long talks with her, he said, revealed no flaw in her knowledge of matters which would only be known to the family.

Prince Sigismund of Prussia also said, among others, that he recognized Anastasia. On the other hand, his mother, Princess Irene, said that she was not Anastasia.

Vast Fortune

THREE brothers and a sister of the missing Polish girl, Franziska, said the girl was not their sister—she had left home four years before. But a second sister of the missing Polish land worker said that she thought the girl was Franziska.

At stake is a vast fortune in many countries. The Czar has frequently been reported to have deposited £20 million in gold roubles in the Bank of England. More deposits are lodged in other countries, including America and Germany.

That fortune belongs to Anastasia if she can prove that she really is the Grand Duchess.

For her claim is opposed by Barbara, Duchess of Mecklenburg, a niece of the Czar, and six other relations of the Czar and Czarina, who claim that the real Anastasia is dead and that the fortunes in the many countries should rightly be divided between them, as the nearest living relatives.

The first court decision in their favour was given in Berlin in 1933. But it was opposed by

the girl dragged from the canal and the case, which lay dormant only during the latter part of World War II, has been in and out of the German courts ever since.

Claim has been met with counter-claim . . . a decision in favour of one party, opposed by an appeal by the other.

Although overwhelming legal proof is lacking, the majority of experts believe the story of the woman who claims her rightful title is the Grand Duchess Anastasia, but who lives as plain Frau Anna Anderson in her timbered hut in West Germany's Black Forest.

Birth-Marks

THE girl recovered from the canal had a mark on her left shoulder where a mole had been removed. So had Anastasia. The girl pulled from the canal had small birth-marks on her feet. So had Anastasia.

The girl had a slight deformity of the middle finger of her left hand, brought about, she said, when she caught it in a carriage door. So had Anastasia. And the girl from the canal had deep injuries to her head. Just the kind that would be caused, said medical experts, by bayonet scars.

Even today, the woman who says she is Anastasia is able to recall in faultless detail visits to various countries with the Czar and Czarina, including a visit to England.

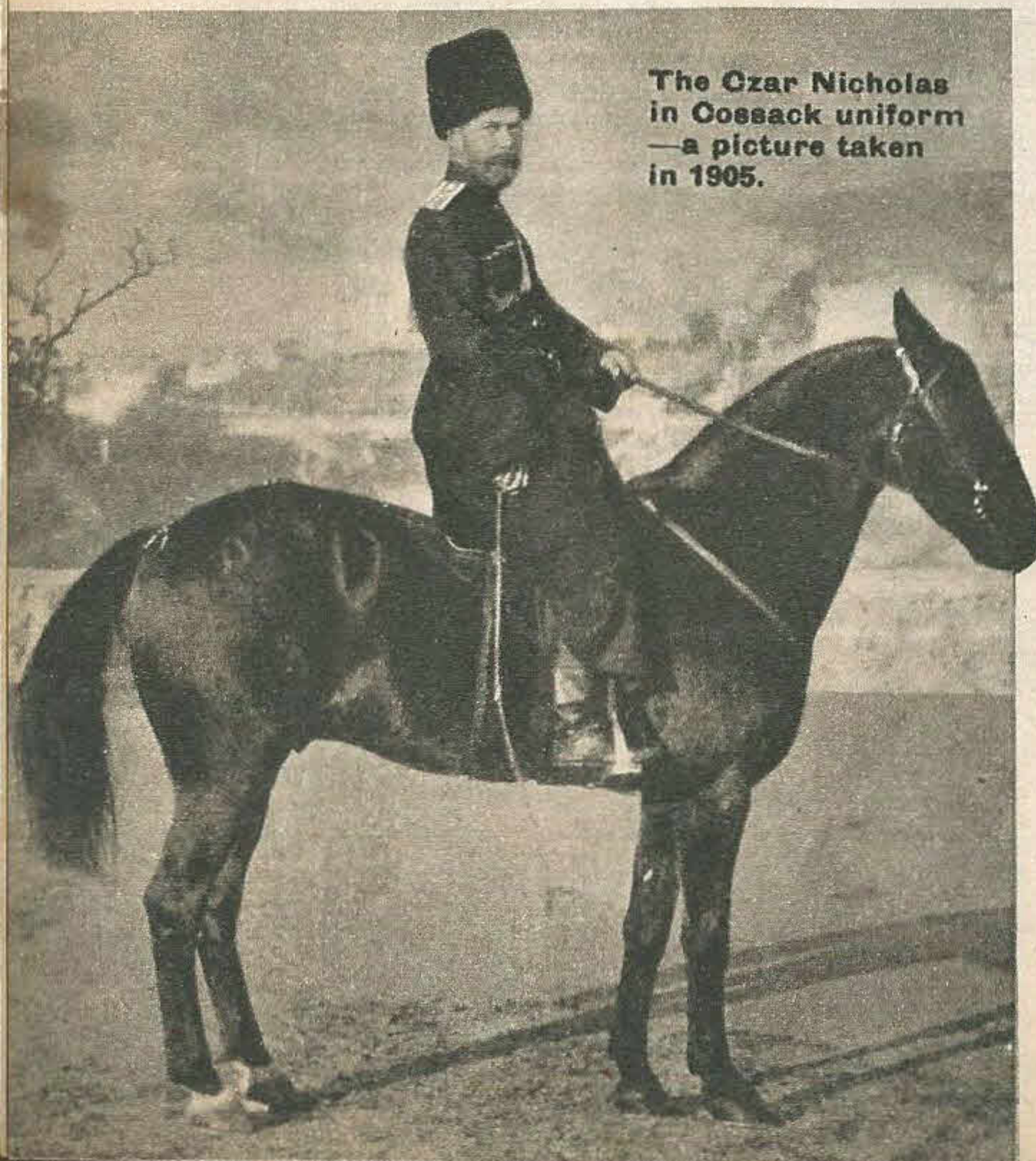
And she has always identified photographs of members of the Russian royal family, even many distant relatives, with great ease.

As late as 1958 a German court refused to grant that she really was the Grand Duchess and the heir to the enormous fortune. But Anastasia appealed against this decision.

One reason that the old lady's claim is resisted so strongly by titled European families is that her recognition would cause disruption of many of the claims and titles they have assumed on the presumption that the real Grand Duchess is dead.

And Anna Anderson? She had perhaps the best reason for wanting a verdict in her favour when she said "I just want to prove to the world that I have been telling the truth . . ."

In the cellars of the Czar's villa at Ekaterinburg the royal family of Russia face the rifles of the Revolutionaries' firing squad.



The Czar Nicholas in Cossack uniform—a picture taken in 1905.



N. PEAR.

SNAKE THAT ONCE HAD LEGS



A boa constrictor twines itself round a branch to look out for a meal. As you can see from its markings and its size it is quite different from its large relative shown below.

ONCE upon a time travellers to South America used to bring home terrifying tales of giant boa constrictors thirty feet long which could crush a man to death. This may have been true of boas in general,

but is certainly not true of the boa constrictor.

The term "boa constrictor" is often mistakenly given to any large snake that kills by crushing or constricting. The biggest of the boa family is the Anaconda, which spends part of its time in the rivers and part in the trees of the South American jungle. It grows to a length of about thirty feet.

Although similar in appearance and habits to boas in general, the boa constrictor is a comparatively harmless snake seldom more than ten feet long.

Despite its relatively large size, it is a close relative of a group of small snakes called by zoologists *typhlophidae*.

Heads or Tails?

TYPHLOPHIDAE are curious worm-like creatures rarely more than two feet long. They live on worms and insects which they obtain by burrowing in the ground. They are blind, have only a few teeth, and, as with worms, it is difficult to tell their heads from their tails.

One very curious thing about the boa constrictor is that it once had legs. Near the tail are two small lumps which, if carefully examined, are seen to be claw-like remnants of hind limbs.

It uses its strong, many-jointed tail in much the same way as does a monkey. It can often be seen with its tail twisted round a branch with its body swinging backwards and forwards and its sharp eyes on the look-out for the small animals and birds on which it feeds.

The coiled body of a boa constrictor is immensely strong, and can paralyse a man's arm. But there is no truth in stories of boa constrictors killing and eating men, cattle and horses. The boa constrictor must swallow its food whole.

Although it has teeth, it cannot chew anything. Its teeth are used only to pull food into its mouth.

Unfortunately for other snakes, the length of the boa constrictor's meal is quite immaterial to it. Boa constrictors are cannibals, and it is not uncommon for one to swallow another nearly as long as itself.

Not Poisonous

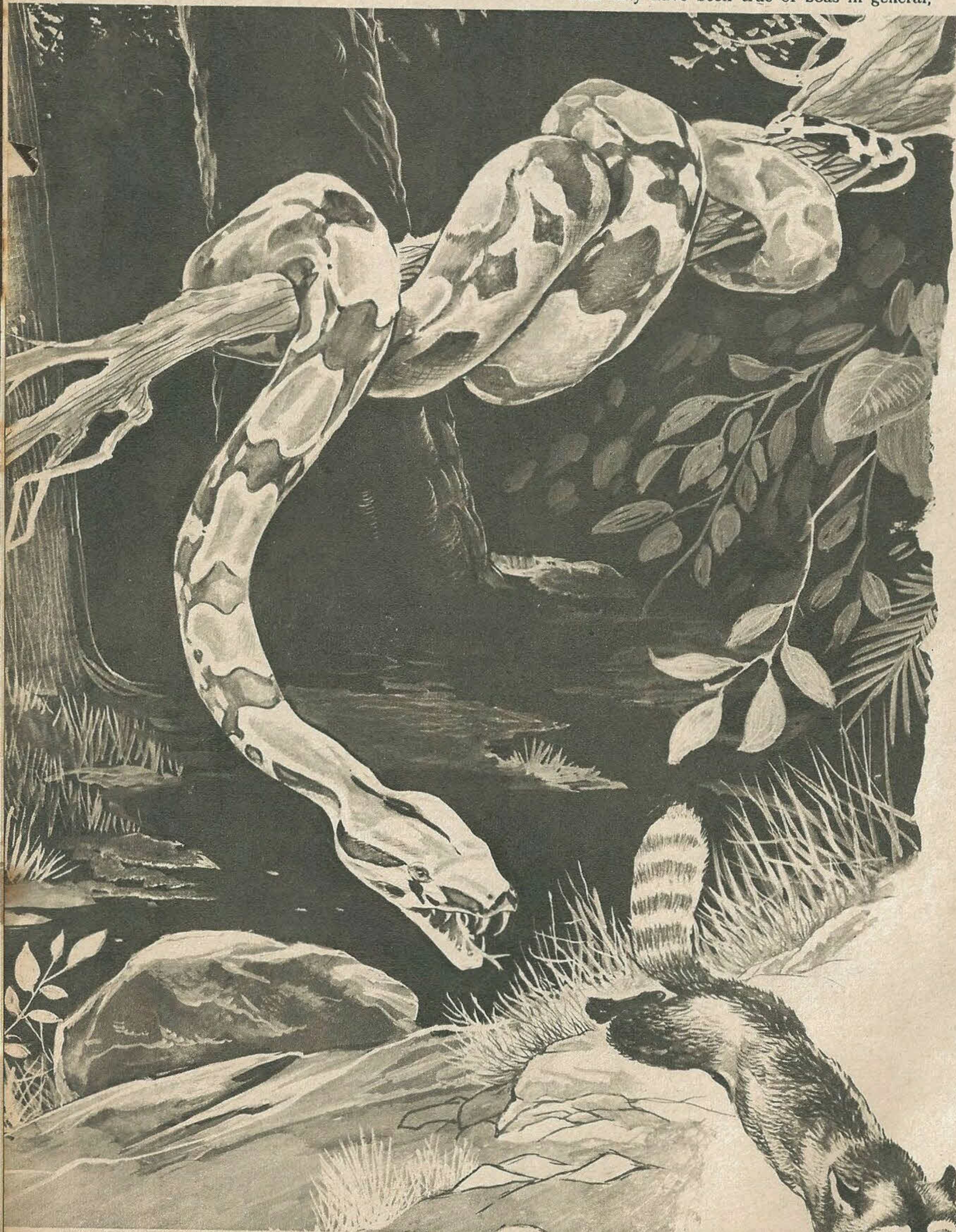
UNLIKE most reptiles, the female boa constrictor does not lay eggs to be hatched by the heat of the sun. The eggs are hatched inside the snake's body and the young are born perfect miniatures of their parents.

These snakes have no poison glands, and to hear of one attacking human beings is extremely rare; if frightened, it slithers quickly away.

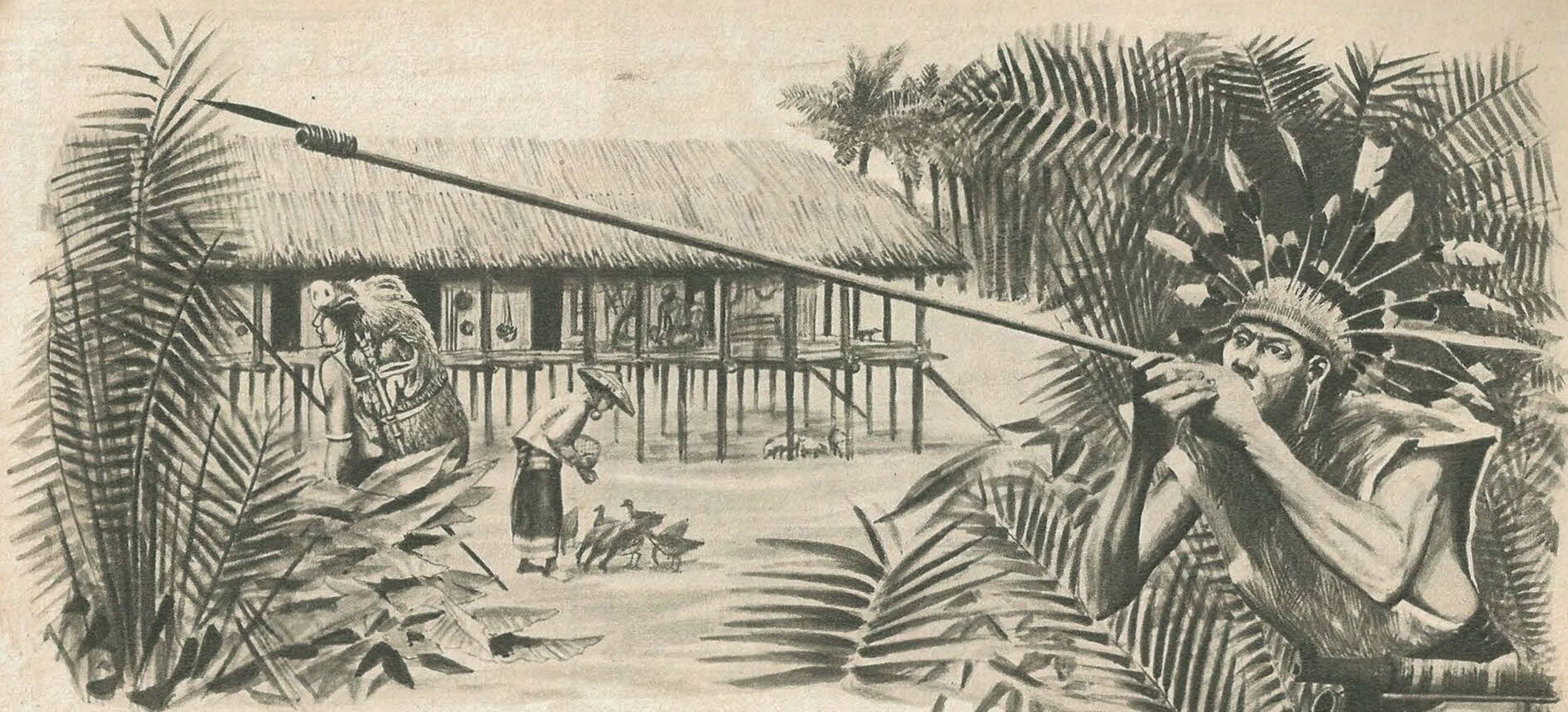
The boa constrictor is one of the most colourful of the snake family. The skin is a pale brown with eighteen darker cross-bars connected by a black line down its back. These lines form a series of boxes in each of which is a large, oval spot of black.

The tail is brick red with black and yellow markings. The underpart of the body is yellow with black dots.

Boa constrictors usually live near water, in which they will spend hours at a time soaking themselves.



Deep in the South American jungle a giant boa hunts for its dinner. In a moment the snake's long body will shoot out and crush the animal to death.



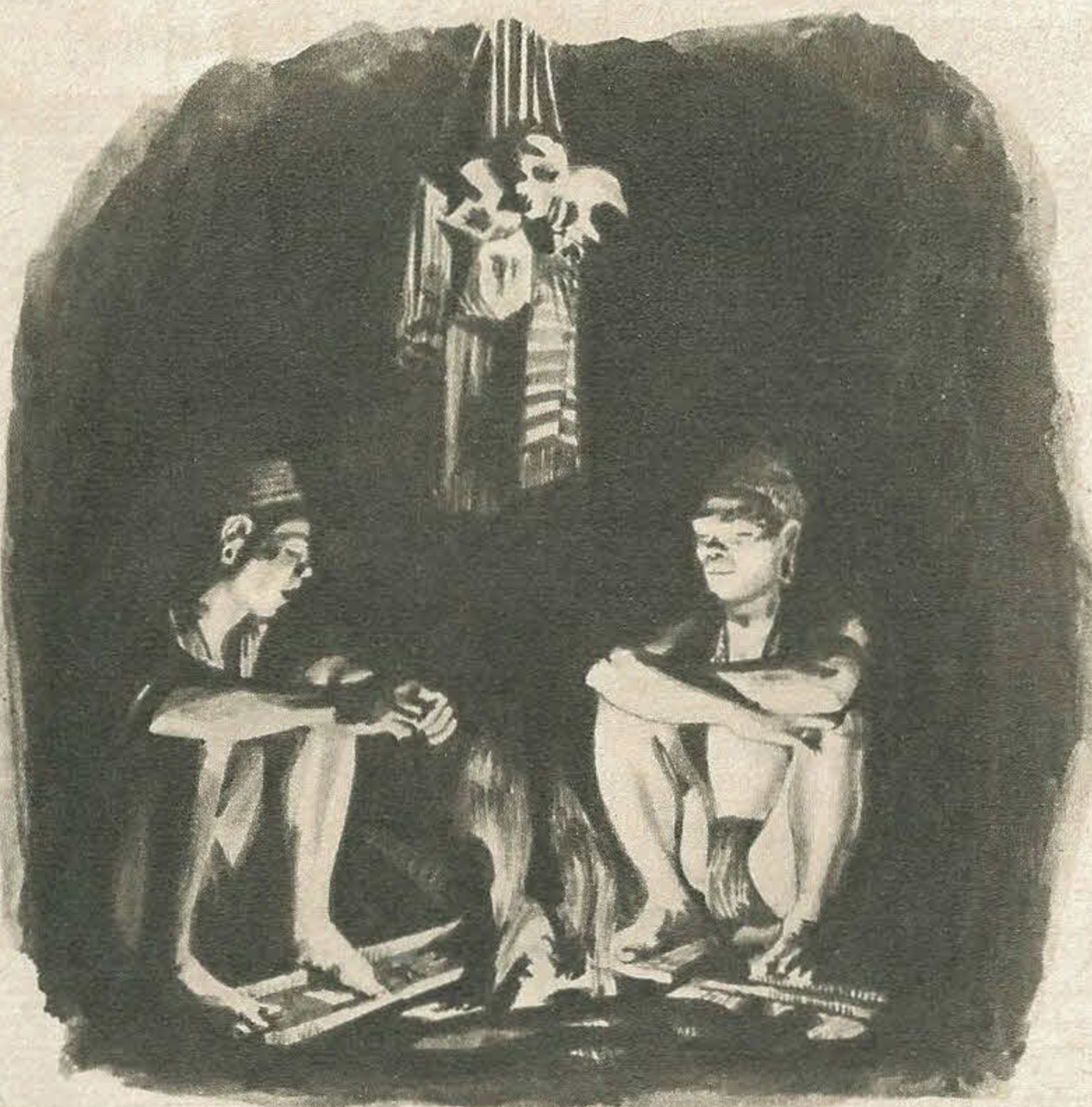
**ANCIENT PEOPLES
OF THE WORLD—**

BLOWPIPE HUNTERS OF BORNEO

TWO hundred tribes live in the island of Borneo, all with different customs. These people belong to the *Dayaks*, a group of tribes who live in the thick jungles of the interior. Today they are a friendly people, of great intelligence, but in the past they were head-hunters. They live in a communal house called a longhouse or *lamin*, built in a clearing in dense jungle. Rice is their staple diet, and the whole community sows the crop. First the jungle is cleared and the ground cleaned, then the men walk in lines making holes for the seed with pointed sticks. Women and children follow them, throwing ten rice-seeds into each hole from baskets or bamboo tubes. The jungle ground is too poor to produce more than one crop, so a new clearing must be made each year.



The Dayaks make use of the bamboo plant which grows freely in the Borneo jungle. This young girl is carrying water to the longhouse in bamboo tubes strapped to her back on a woven bamboo basket. Hats are woven from the plant, and musical instruments are made from the stems.



In the old days, to gain merit in the eyes of his womenfolk, a warrior would cut off the head of an enemy he had killed and hang it from the rafters of the longhouse as a trophy. This practice has died out, but the Dayaks still worship the spirits of their ancestors because they believe the dead possess mystical powers denied to the living. Here they are keeping watch under the skulls of their ancestors.

These musicians are playing wind instruments of many tubes. The Dayaks love music and play-acting and often perform burlesques of their own tribal life or the manners of Europeans. The dancing and music take place at night, when the veranda of the longhouse is lit by lamps which burn animal fat. Women dance to stringed instruments, then the men, arrayed in feathers, perform a bird dance which grows wilder as the audience yells encouragement.



Top left: The longhouse is raised on poles 6 ft. high, and steps lead to a veranda. Animals—black and white pigs, dogs, cats and chickens—are kept in the space underneath. Each family has a separate room, but the veranda is used communally for work and play. Above: The Dayaks are hunters, killing wild boar and small tree-martens. Their only weapon is a 6 ft. blowpipe, through which they blow wooden darts coated with poisonous sap. The pipe can be used as a spear, with a sharp point bound to the muzzle. For fishing they use a root poison which, when put in the river, paralyzes the fish.



Somebody got a pet for nothing when this lizard hopped out of a bunch of bananas. It is 1 1/4 in. long, and as you can see, was easily transported in a matchbox

PET TALK

by EDMUND BURKE

STRANGE "PUPPY"

Have you ever heard of a dog adopting a hedgehog? Until a week ago I would have said it could not happen, but something changed my mind. I have two Jack Russell Terriers and both of them had puppies on the same day. The two mothers have mixed the puppies and now share one bed—and one litter.

The other morning when I went to see them, imagine my astonishment at finding them taking care of six puppies and a full-grown hedgehog.

One of the mothers had gone out through a little access door during the night and added the prickly stranger to the brood.

The poor hedgehog was completely bewildered at this sudden turn of events. When I took him and set him at liberty out in our field, the terrier mothers spent the rest of the day trying to get up there to reclaim this odd "puppy."

GOOD GROOMING

Long-haired cats are lovely to look at, but they need far more care and attention than their short-coated cousins. The coat should be carefully groomed at least once a day, not only to make the cat look good but to keep it healthy.

If you forget to groom it with a thorough brushing, the cat will do the job

itself by licking—and in the process will swallow a great deal of the loose hair. All too often this forms a ball in the stomach and you may have to call on your vet to get rid of it.

MAKING A CHOICE

Very often people ask me what sort of pet they should get. It is not an easy question to answer.

The first cost of an animal or bird is really a minor point. What you must ask yourself is: Can I afford to pay for its food, have I space to house it in health, and finally, have I the time and willingness to look after it properly?

If the answers are all "yes," you can probably go ahead and get that particular pet.

One last point though—be sure you talk the matter over with your mother and father before you make any decisions.

BREEDING BUDGIES

The budgerigar is without any doubt the most popular cage bird in the world today. Nearly 125 years ago the first of them were sent to Europe from their native Australia and the first colour variations began to appear in 1880. Since then more than twenty colour-types have been created and today you can buy a budgerigar in almost any colour of the rainbow. The original birds, dull olive-green in colour, look almost drab in comparison.

In the wild budgerigars live in huge flocks and because of this community living, it is sometimes easier to breed them in captivity when several pairs are kept together.

HOME-GROWN WOOL

The other day I met a man who raises Rough Collies, the ones we know more familiarly as Scotch Collies. He was quite proud of the fact that the pull-over he was wearing had been knitted entirely from Collie-wool! Each day, when he grooms his dogs, he saves the combings which are sent away to be cleaned, teased and spun into fine, soft wool.

The whole idea fascinated me and I found that several long-haired dogs yield a good knitting material, the best supposedly being Poodle-wool.

WHAT IS:

A MONSOON

The word monsoon comes from the Arabic *mausim*, meaning season, and is the name given to certain winds that blow regularly across the Indian Continent at different seasons of the year.

In summer, the monsoons blow up from the south about the end of April. By the middle of June the south-west or summer monsoon is

blowing at full force across land and sea.

The April and June monsoons are warm and collect a lot of moisture from the Indian Ocean as they pass over it. As they travel over the Indian Peninsula the moisture in the monsoons falls as rain. In fact the south-west monsoons provide India with the greater part of its rainfall.

In winter, monsoons from the north-east drive over India from Siberia and across the Himalayas. These monsoons do not pass over water, so that they do not bring any rainfall. They are called the winter or dry monsoons.

SECRETS OF

STRANGE CASE

MAN has one serious disadvantage compared with other animals—for the first seven years of his life the presence of other humans around him is vital for the development of his brain.

This is quite unlike animals. You could separate a puppy from its mother as soon as it was born, and raise it yourself with the certain knowledge that it would grow into a healthy dog with a healthy brain.

But if, by some extraordinary circumstance, a human baby was taken from its mother and removed from all human influence, it would never develop mentally into a proper adult.

Very occasionally this does happen to a child. In the remote jungles of India a baby strays away or is abandoned in a wood. It is "adopted" by a wolf, and grows up with the pack, learning to hunt and feed with it.

Sometimes a "wolf-child" is rescued and brought back to civilization. Unable to speak, it growls and whimpers like an animal. But the amazing thing is that because this child was denied human company for the first seven years of its life, it has probably lost for ever its ability to learn to speak.

Perhaps the reason for this is that man is an

IN FACING DANGER, OR



"I kept control of the cave instead of the cave taking control of me." This is how Geoffrey Workman explains how he kept his sanity after 105 days alone in a cave—a world record.

LIFE: Man And His Wonderful Brain—PART THREE

OF THE JUNGLE CHILDREN.

The human brain's reaction to unusual circumstances is often startling. For instance, if a human baby is brought up by an animal for the first seven years of its life and is then returned to society, it will probably have lost for ever the ability to speak

animal of society. The brain, as it were, needs human society to complete its development.

Throughout life the importance of the mind is enormous. We still do not know exactly how ideas influence the body, but we do know that the influence is very great.

Suppose, for example, you do not want to go to school one morning. You start having a stomach ache, and it is quite possible for your temperature to go up—although there is nothing really wrong with you. It is not unknown for some people to become paralysed simply because they think there is something wrong with their muscles.

One of the places where the influence of a person's state of mind is particularly important is on the sports field. Training and experience is necessary, of course, and some doctors maintain that perfect health is necessary for a man to win a race. Yet a person's frame of mind is really much more important, for there have been many champions who were far from being in perfect health.

Take Ray Ewry, for instance. A cripple as a child, he spent all his time in a wheel-chair. One

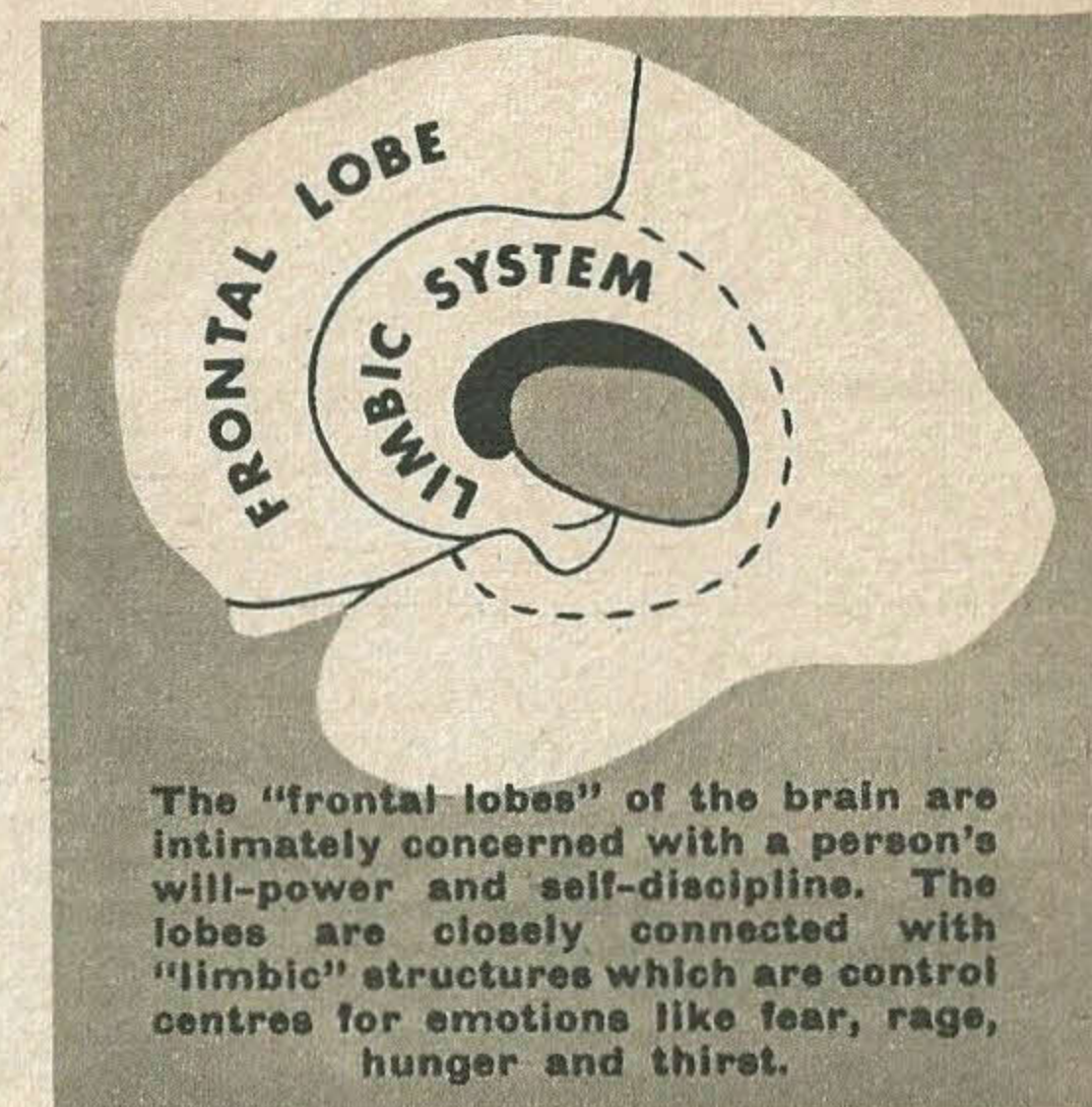
day he managed to crawl out and tie a string above the floor. He jumped over it, broke the string, and fell flat on his face.

That was the first jump Ray ever made. Between 1900 and 1908 he went on to win ten Olympic gold medals—more than any man then or since—for jumping.

On the other hand, the mind can also set barriers to success. For years, for example, people had thought it was impossible for anyone to run the mile in under four minutes.

Then one day in 1954, Roger Bannister, a medical student, ran it in 3 minutes, 59.7 seconds. In doing this he broke not only the "four-minute barrier" but also a "mind barrier." He had shown once and for all that there was nothing stopping the muscles from working that fast. All that was needed was the will to do it. Since Bannister's famous feat, many men have run the mile in under four minutes.

One of the most interesting things about the mind is what is known as the "will to live." This is a real and positive thing. A man can literally lose this will and die, even though there

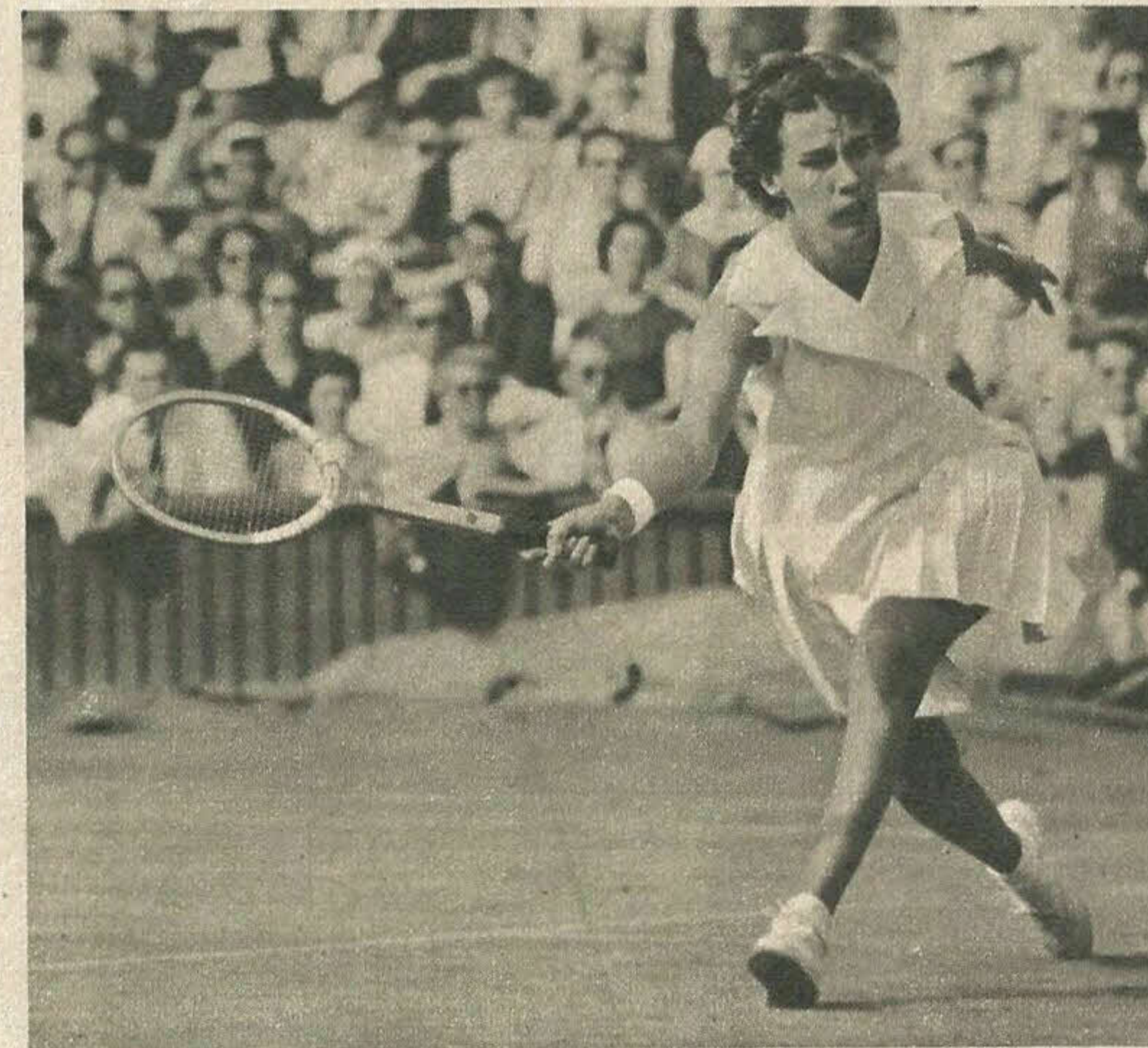


The "frontal lobes" of the brain are intimately concerned with a person's will-power and self-discipline. The lobes are closely connected with "limbic" structures which are control centres for emotions like fear, rage, hunger and thirst.

MAKING THE SUPREME EFFORT, MAN'S BRAIN HELPS HIM TO MASTERY



Roger Bannister showed what "the will to win" means when he became the first man to run the mile in under four minutes.



Not all champions have perfect health. Doris Hart had polio as a child, yet won the singles championship at Wimbledon because she was determined to get to the top.



By concentrating on his book, an Indian mystic removes himself from this world and ignores the sharp nails of his bed.



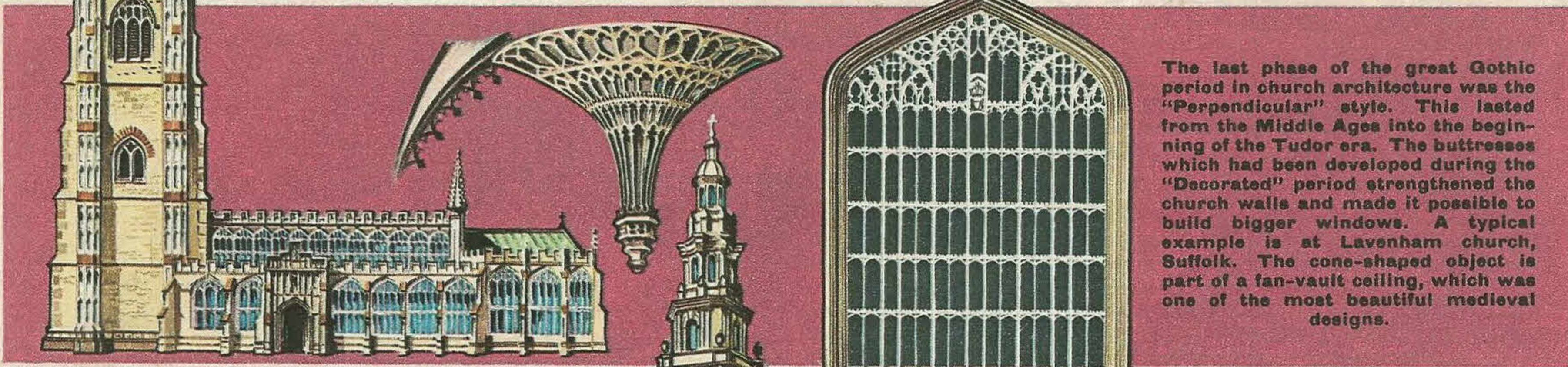
Another champion defies the doctors. Told he would never ride again after a car crash, it took Reg Harris just one year to become one of the world's greatest cyclists.



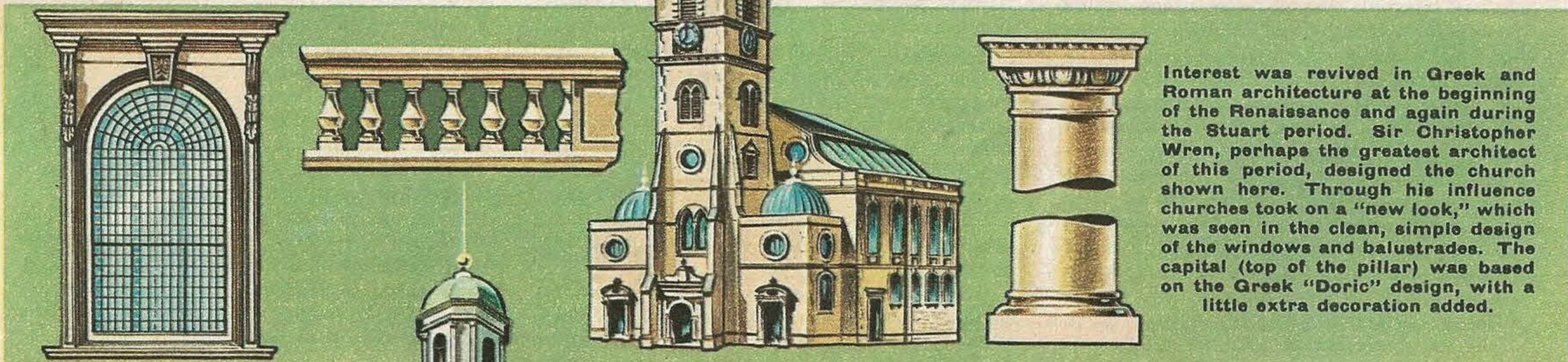
Murray Halberg also joins the gallery of the world's invincibles. Despite a withered shoulder he became a champion runner.

THE CHURCH BUILDERS

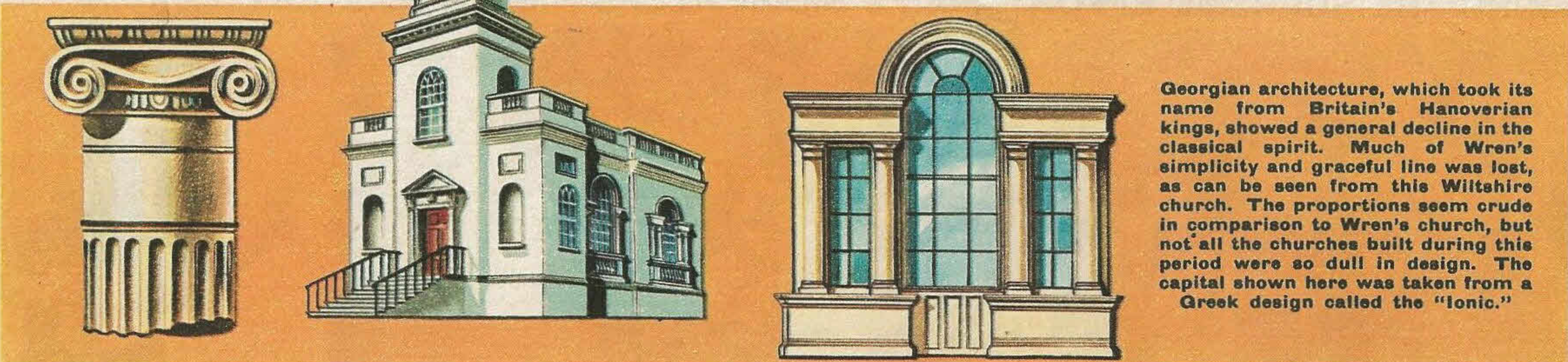
PART TWO



The last phase of the great Gothic period in church architecture was the "Perpendicular" style. This lasted from the Middle Ages into the beginning of the Tudor era. The buttresses which had been developed during the "Decorated" period strengthened the church walls and made it possible to build bigger windows. A typical example is at Lavenham church, Suffolk. The cone-shaped object is part of a fan-vault ceiling, which was one of the most beautiful medieval designs.



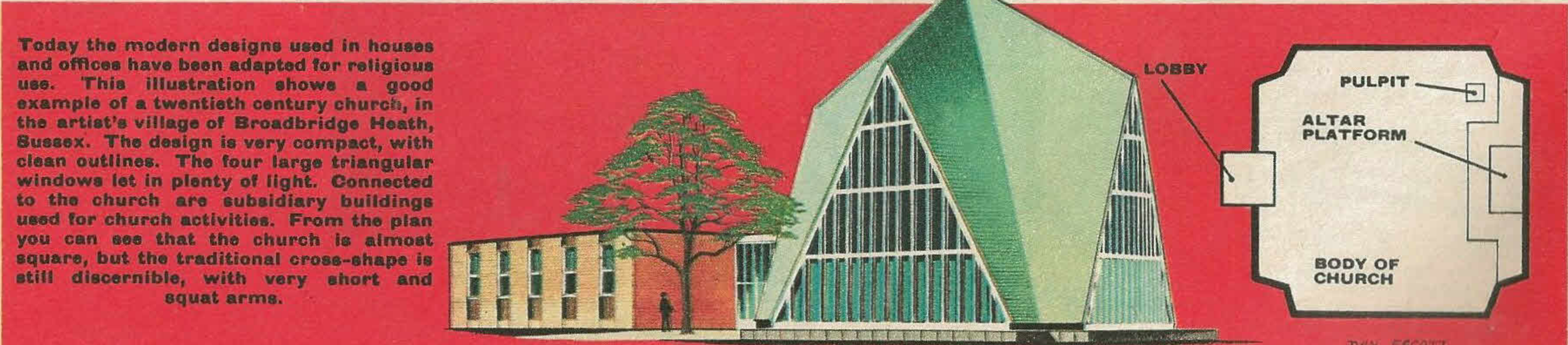
Interest was revived in Greek and Roman architecture at the beginning of the Renaissance and again during the Stuart period. Sir Christopher Wren, perhaps the greatest architect of this period, designed the church shown here. Through his influence churches took on a "new look," which was seen in the clean, simple design of the windows and balustrades. The capital (top of the pillar) was based on the Greek "Doric" design, with a little extra decoration added.



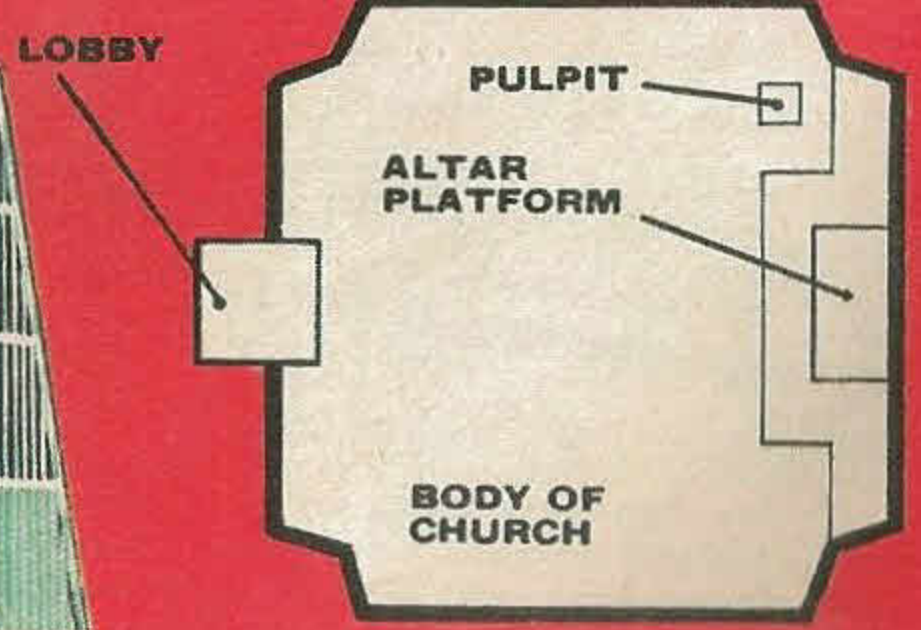
Georgian architecture, which took its name from Britain's Hanoverian kings, showed a general decline in the classical spirit. Much of Wren's simplicity and graceful line was lost, as can be seen from this Wiltshire church. The proportions seem crude in comparison to Wren's church, but not all the churches built during this period were so dull in design. The capital shown here was taken from a Greek design called the "Ionic."



With the coming of the Victorian age, many architects returned to the Gothic period for inspiration. It was a reaction from the Georgian period, which had demanded simplicity, and many Victorian buildings were designed on Gothic style, including churches. But the straight and noble Gothic lines were lost in vulgar detail. In attempting to copy Gothic style, architects went too far and overcrowded church exteriors with tortuous carving that was both inessential and ugly. In this picture you see a good example of the average Victorian church. The window and column were both copied from Gothic designs.



Today the modern designs used in houses and offices have been adapted for religious use. This illustration shows a good example of a twentieth century church, in the artist's village of Broadbridge Heath, Sussex. The design is very compact, with clean outlines. The four large triangular windows let in plenty of light. Connected to the church are subsidiary buildings used for church activities. From the plan you can see that the church is almost square, but the traditional cross-shape is still discernible, with very short and squat arms.



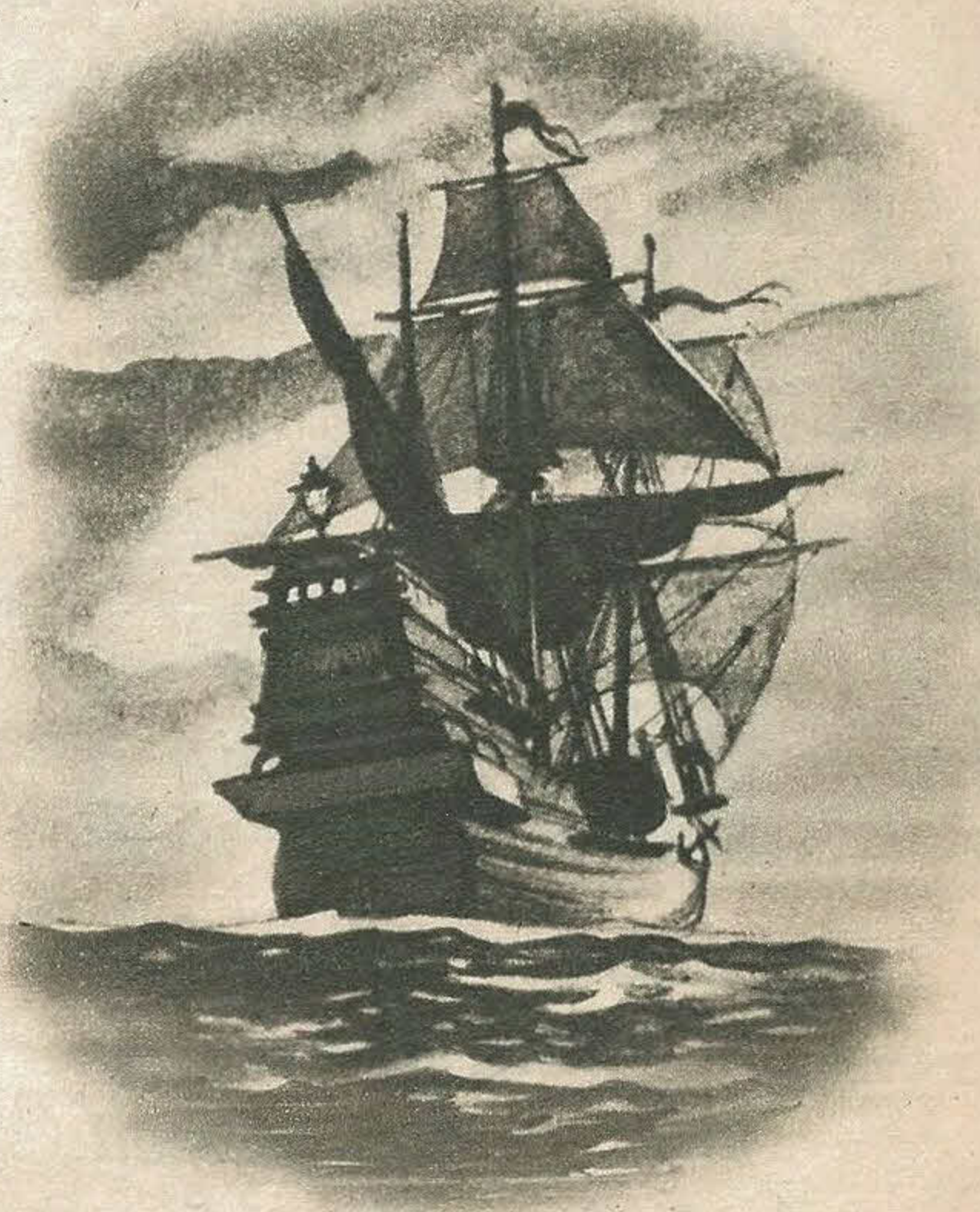
DAN ESCOTT

LOOK AND LEARN



FOCUS

THE ROMANTIC PACIFIC

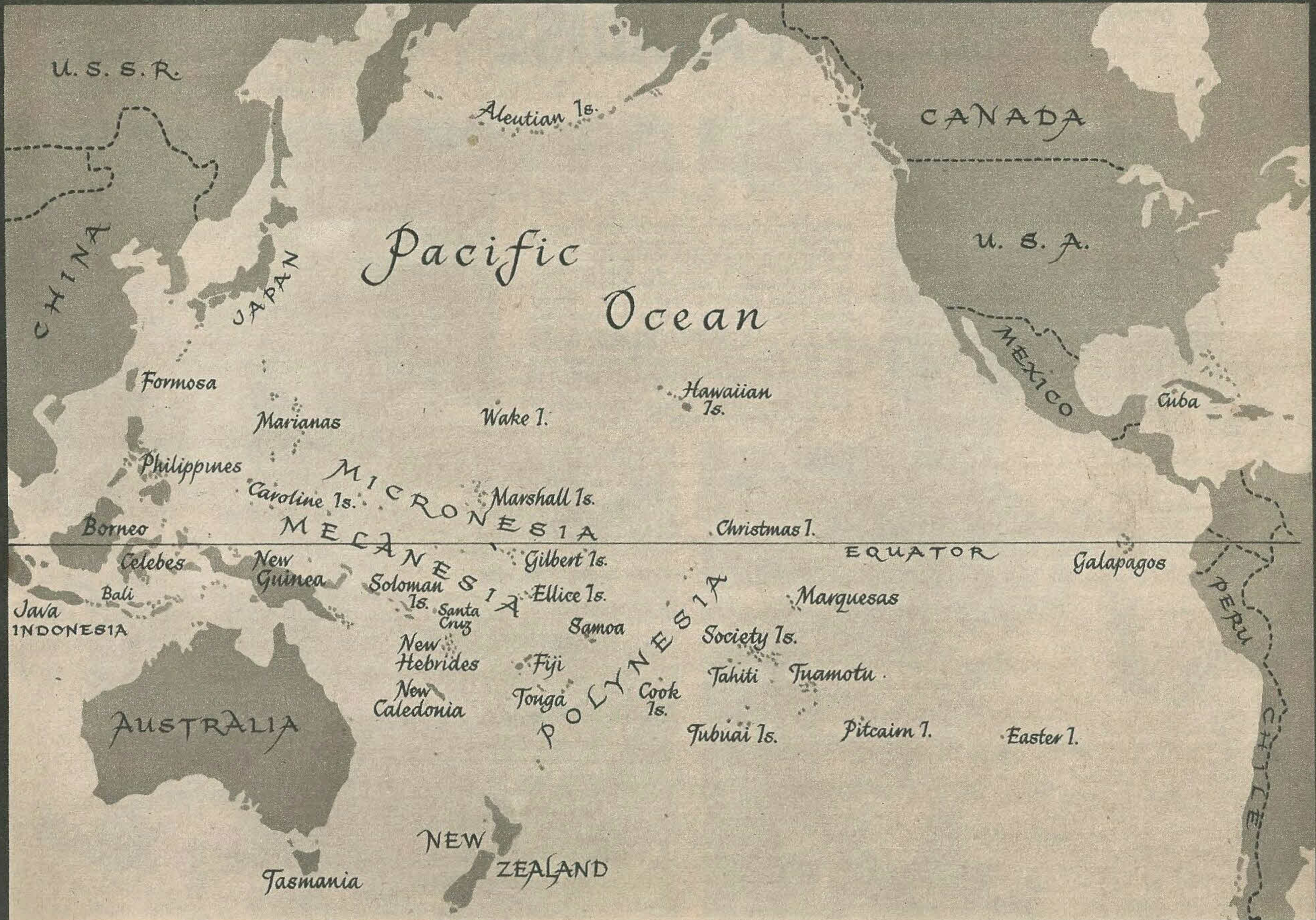


THE Pacific is the world's biggest ocean. It contains about half the water on our planet, stretches 9,300 miles from the Arctic Circle to the frozen seas of the South Polar Zone, and nearly half-way round the earth along the equator.

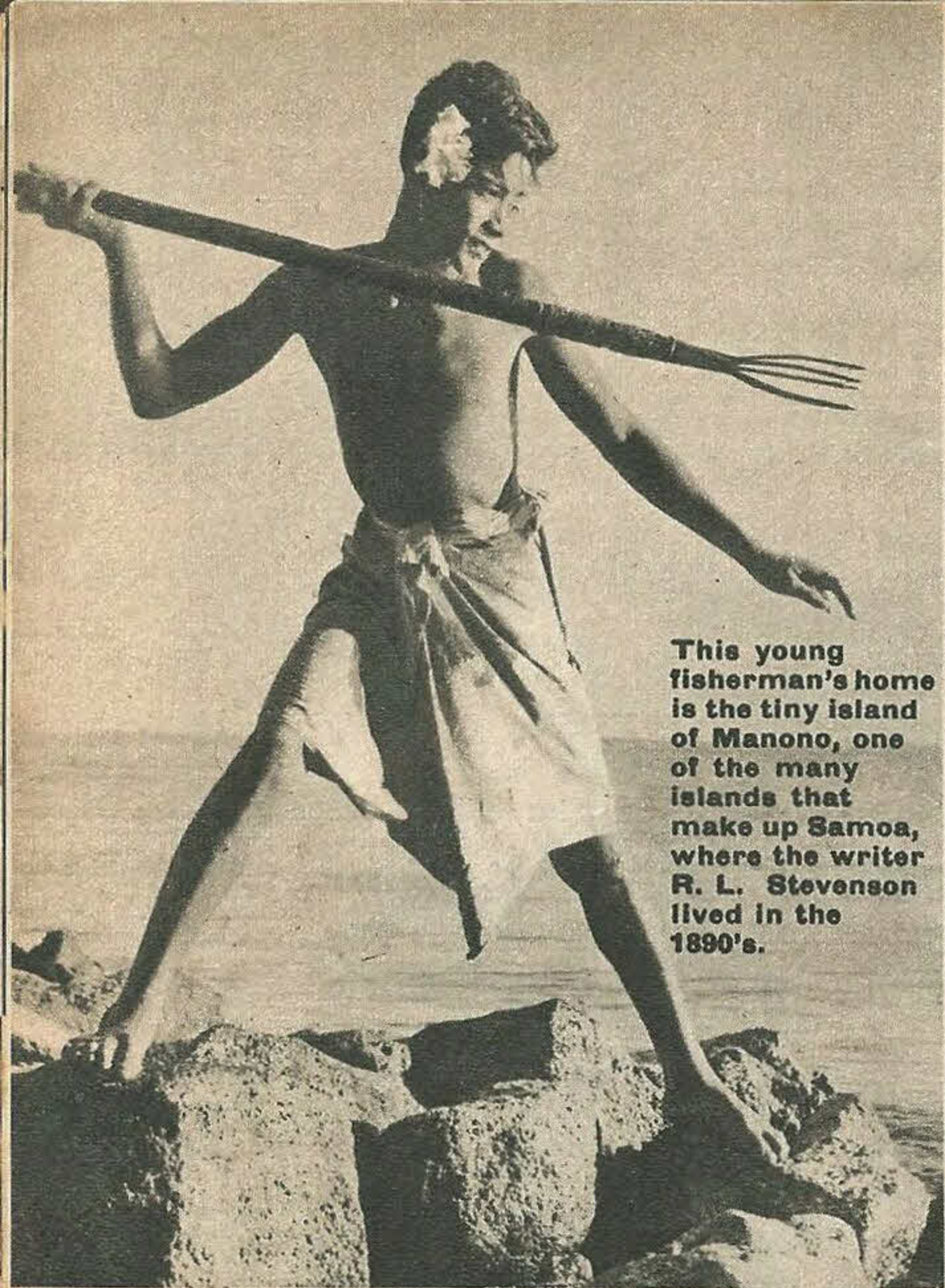
Huge, wide and deep—that is the Pacific. It is the world's deepest ocean, averaging two-and-a-half miles. Near one of the islands of the Philippines it drops down nearly seven miles—more than a mile deeper below sea level than Mount Everest rises above it.

The Pacific washes the shores of three continents, Asia, America and Australia, and touches the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean. It is an ocean of poetry, a sea of calm, colour and tropical climate which has fascinated painters and authors for centuries.

To us in Britain the Pacific is on the other side of the world, glamorous but remote. This week FOCUS attempts to dispel some of the remoteness, without detracting from the magnificent beauty of the world's most romantic ocean.



FOCUS on THE ROMANTIC PACIFIC



This young fisherman's home is the tiny island of Manono, one of the many islands that make up Samoa, where the writer R. L. Stevenson lived in the 1890's.



THE WHITE MAN COMES TO THE ISLANDS OF PARADISE

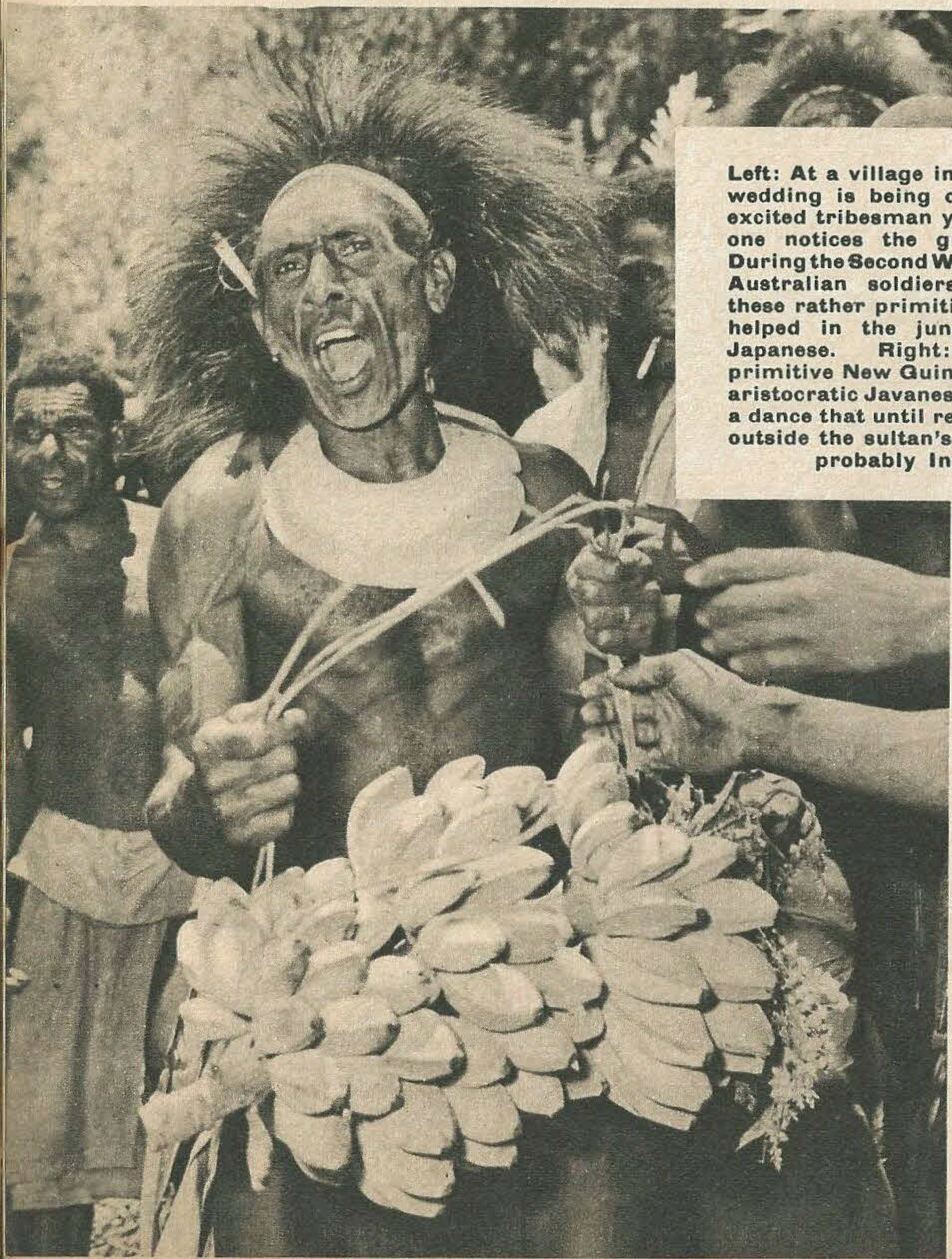
*Life for the natives
was warmed by
the sun and blessed
by Nature. Then came
the Europeans—
bringing their deadly
diseases*

SCORES of thousands of years ago, when the world we know today was being formed, titanic disturbances at the heart of the earth thrust mountains and volcanoes upwards from the bed of the Pacific.

Some of these earth movements reached above the waters of the ocean. Others did not reach the surface, and upon them tiny coral-producing sea creatures lived and died, and left their skeletons which, in time, accumulated in their millions and at last rose above sea level.

These two different land-making processes had a remarkable effect upon the Pacific. As countless stars cluster in a night sky, so countless islands, large and small, some built of coral, others, of volcanic origin, lush with vegetation, are scattered over the ocean.

The air that sweeps these islands is honeyed



Left: At a village in New Guinea where a wedding is being celebrated a wild and excited tribesman yells out so that everyone notices the gifts he has brought. During the Second World War American and Australian soldiers learned to respect these rather primitive peoples, when they helped in the jungle war against the Japanese. Right: In contrast to the primitive New Guinean is the delicate and aristocratic Javanese girl, as she performs a dance that until recently was rarely seen outside the sultan's palace. The dance is probably Indian in origin.



These two prize fish were taken from the waters of the Great Barrier Reef off the north-east coast of Australia. The coral reef is the longest in the world—it is over 1,200 miles long. Made up of the hard skeletons of tiny marine polyps, the reef is separated from mainland Australia by a warm and shallow lagoon, in whose clear waters live exotic sea plants and fish.

Most of the Pacific Islands were conquered and occupied by the Japanese in the early stages of the Second World War. Here Japanese beaching parties are carried through the surf in light barges.



Picture: Illustrated London News

with perfume and spice. The days are eternally warm and bright, the nights soft and cool. The ocean rollers break endlessly but without menace upon clear sand, and the fronds of the slender coconut palms acknowledge the faintest breeze with the slightest of waves.

To these islands over the course of time came the white man, pausing admiringly in the face of all this serene beauty and marvelling at the carefree native people; tall, strong men and beautiful women for the most part, who lived on coconuts, bread-fruit, and on the turtles and fish that abounded in the waters all around.

And with him the white man brought the germs of disease: scarlet fever, pneumonia, tuberculosis, and the natives, completely unresistant to such germs, died like flies from them. Today, on some Pacific islands where one

hundred years ago thousands lived, only a few score remain. In 1850 more than 50,000 natives lived on the Marquesas Islands. Today disease has decimated them to a mere 2,500.

Myriad and complicated as the islands are, we can divide them into rough groups. Between the south-eastern corner of Asia and the continent of Australia is a group of large islands whose names are familiar: Borneo, the Philippines and Indonesia, with its incorporate islands of Java, Madura, Sumatra, the Celebes, Bali and other small islands.

The islands of Indonesia are worth pausing over on a Pacific tour. Here the climate is not quite so kind as elsewhere in the ocean. It is hot and steamy, and the seasons cannot easily be distinguished one from the other.

In the Indonesian islands one of every seven of the people depend for their livelihood on rubber—that is, ten million in seventy million people either growing or tapping the rubber on vast estates or on their own smallholdings. For them a big change of price in world rubber may mean ruin or prosperity—no wonder, then, that the islanders watch the ups and downs of rubber prices with particular anxiety. Petroleum is Indonesia's next most important produce, and the crude oil from which it is refined comes from Sumatra, Java, East Borneo and the Moluccas.

Cannibal Isles

BUT what one is most acutely conscious of in Indonesia is the teeming rain. No one much minds about getting wet, however, for the rain has provided most of the islands with a highly fertile soil, so that seventy per cent of the people are engaged in agriculture. Peasant smallholdings are intermingled with large estate companies, and their products include copra, pepper, kapok, spices, tea, coffee and tobacco.

Eastwards, across 8,000 miles of water from Japan and the Philippines to far-away Easter Island, lie the thousands of small Pacific islands. They are divided into many clusters and groups, each with its own name. These groups, in turn, fall into three main divisions dependent upon their position and their inhabitants.

They are:

MELANESIA, which means "islands of the blacks," so-called because the people are very dark-skinned, with thick lips and curly hair. They stretch in a crescent-shape from the coast of New Guinea south-eastwards towards New Zealand.

Here in the Solomon Islands lived until quite recently the world's most notorious cannibals. Even today the Solomons are not the place to go wandering on a dark night, for the Negroid featured inhabitants still bear an evil reputation for treachery.

Besides the Solomons, the Melanesias contain

the Fiji Islands, a British possession inhabited by friendly people; the Santa Cruz Islands, where many an early missionary died with a native poisoned arrow in his back; the New Hebrides; and the large island of New Caledonia.

MICRONESIA lies north of Melanesia and means "small islands." Here the islands lie in closely-packed groups, some of volcanic origin, others merely atolls, as the ring-shaped coral islands are called.

Even the largest groups of the Micronesias are probably less-known names to us. They are the Marianas, the Pelew (or Palau) Islands, the Carolines, the Marshalls, and the Gilbert Islands. The people here are handsome and intelligent, and Malay and Chinese characteristics are intermingled in their blood, so that they tend to be mixed black, brown and yellow strains.

POLYNESIA, the easternmost islands, are the best-known. Polynesia means "many islands," and among them are the Samoans, the Hawaiians, and New Zealand.

Devastating hurricanes frequently sweep the Samoans. In 1889 three American and two German warships were wrecked by one. Animal life is scarce on the chain of nine islands and five islets, but huge bats, called flying foxes, abound in the forests.

Anyone who has travelled will agree that few places in the world can show such a wealth of scenic beauty as the Hawaiian Islands, discovered for the outside world by Britain's Captain Cook in 1778.

Native Hawaiians love dancing and will seek any opportunity to do so. They are a tall, handsome, friendly people and their charming custom of garlanding visitors with strings of flowers is only one expression of their gentle courtesy. We tend to think of Hawaii as an island paradise where no one works, but this, of course, is an illusion, and apart from the thriving tourist trade the islanders depend for their livelihood chiefly on the cultivation and export of sugar-cane and pineapples.

One of the most spectacular and vital chapters of Hawaiian history belongs to recent years. On December 7, 1941, Japanese aircraft and submarines treacherously attacked Pearl Harbour, the U.S. naval base near Honolulu on the island of Oahu, and inflicted tremendous damage to ships and installations. The most far-reaching effect of this attack was to bring America into the Second World War.

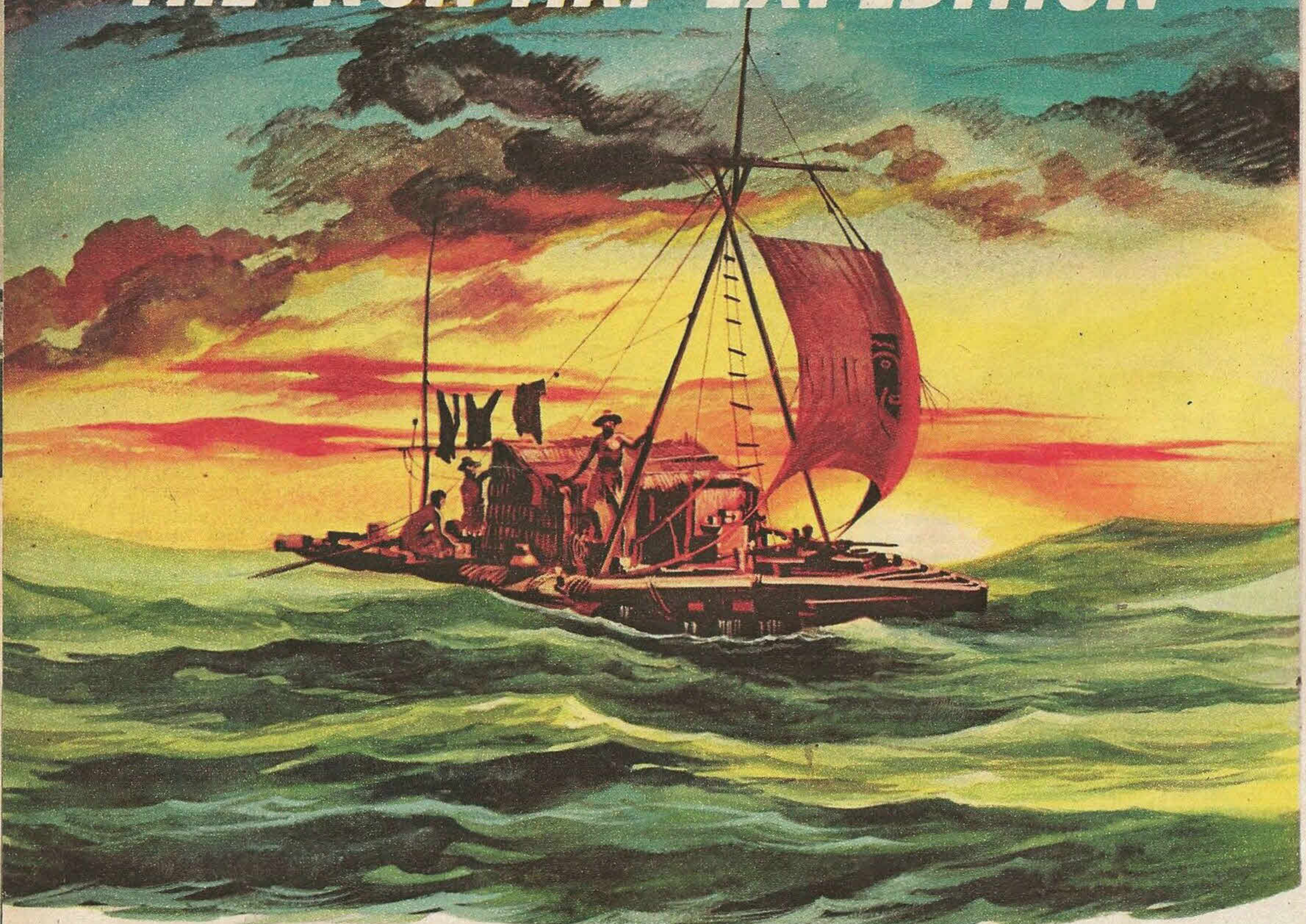
Some of the smaller groups of Polynesian islands are as fascinating as the bigger ones. The Tokelau islanders, for instance, are some of the world's bravest swimmers. Frequently parties of men and women, armed only with

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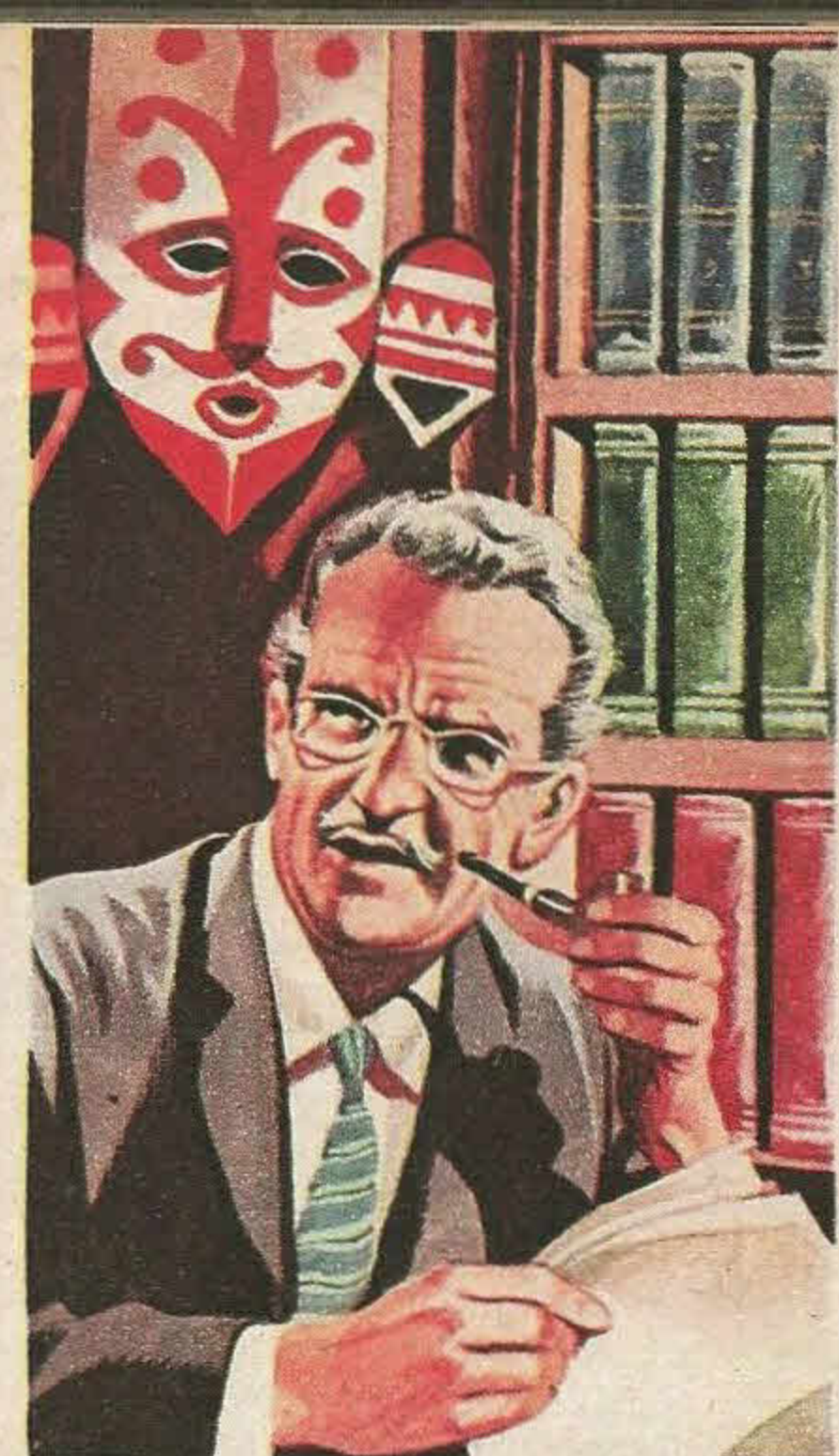


Two hundred and fifty Fijian warriors leap and stamp out their famous Spear Dance. Fiji is perhaps the most beautiful of all the Pacific islands, but for many years the cannibalism of the inhabitants scared away explorers. Today Fijians are some of the world's most law-abiding people.

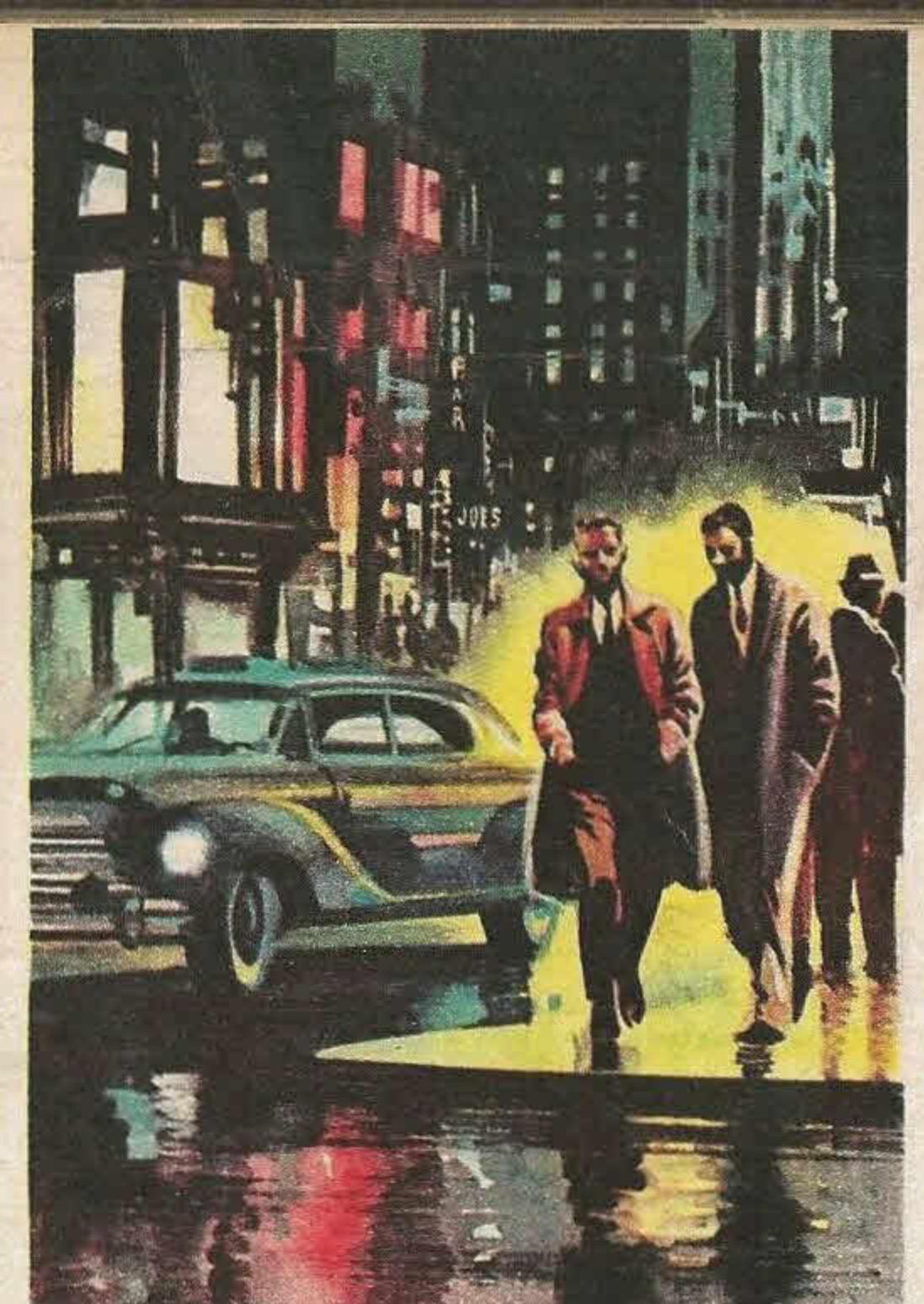
THE KON-TIKI EXPEDITION



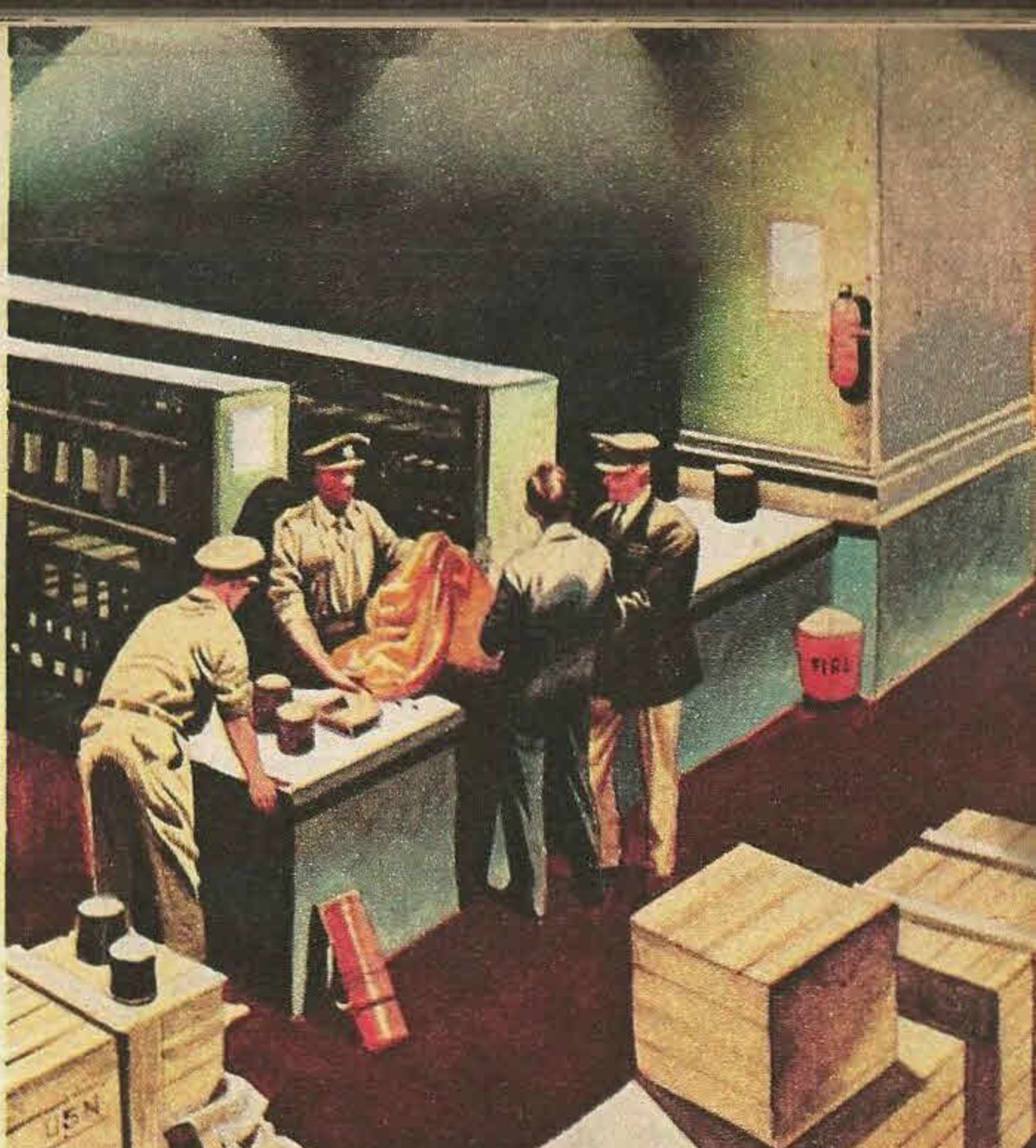
Where had the brown-skinned people who lived on tiny islands in the South Pacific come from? No one could answer that question until 1947, when a Norwegian named Thor Heyerdahl suggested that they must have come from Peru in South America.



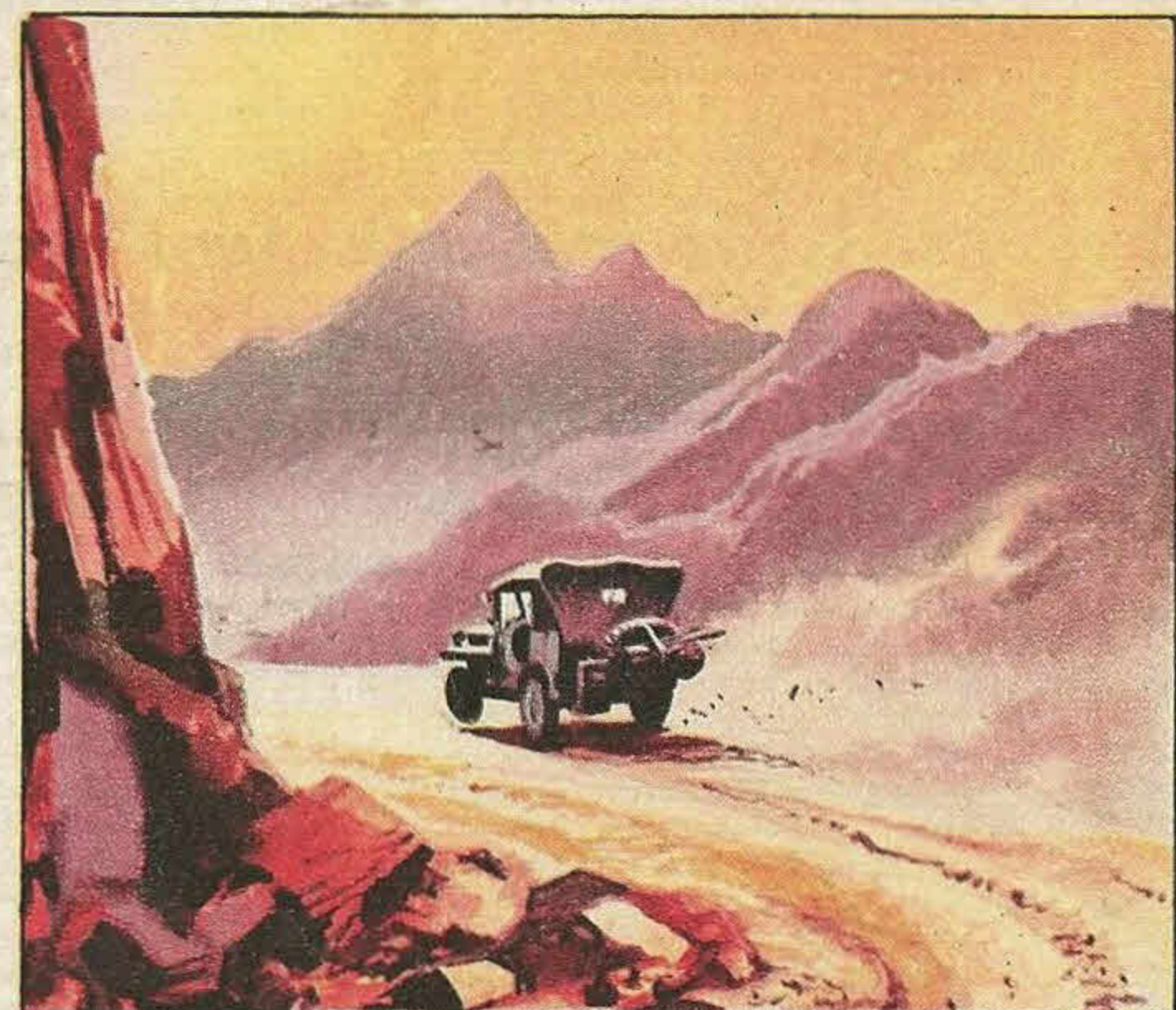
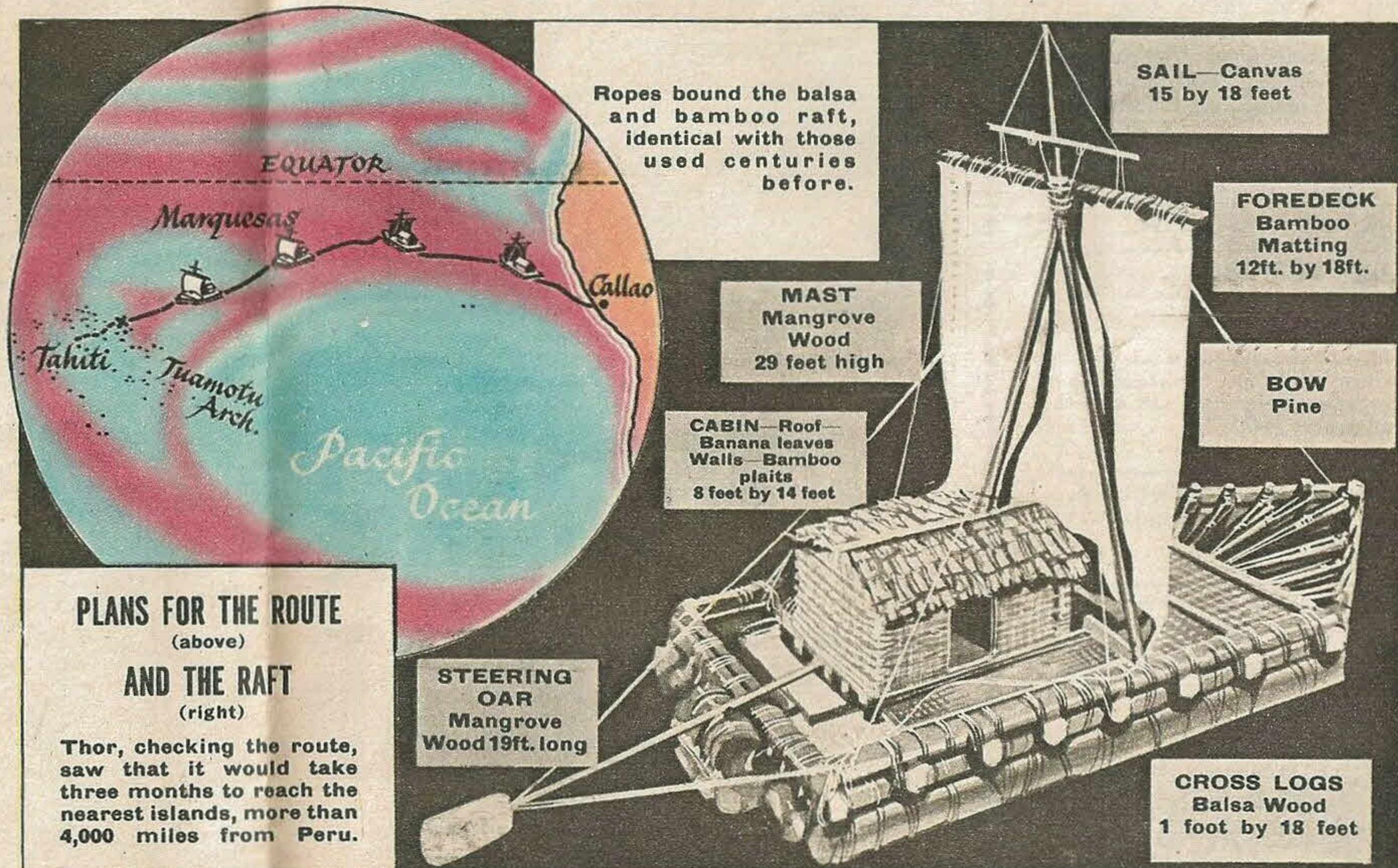
American experts rejected Thor's idea. "Impossible," said one. "How could they get there? They had no ships." When Thor suggested that the natives had used rafts they refused to listen to him.



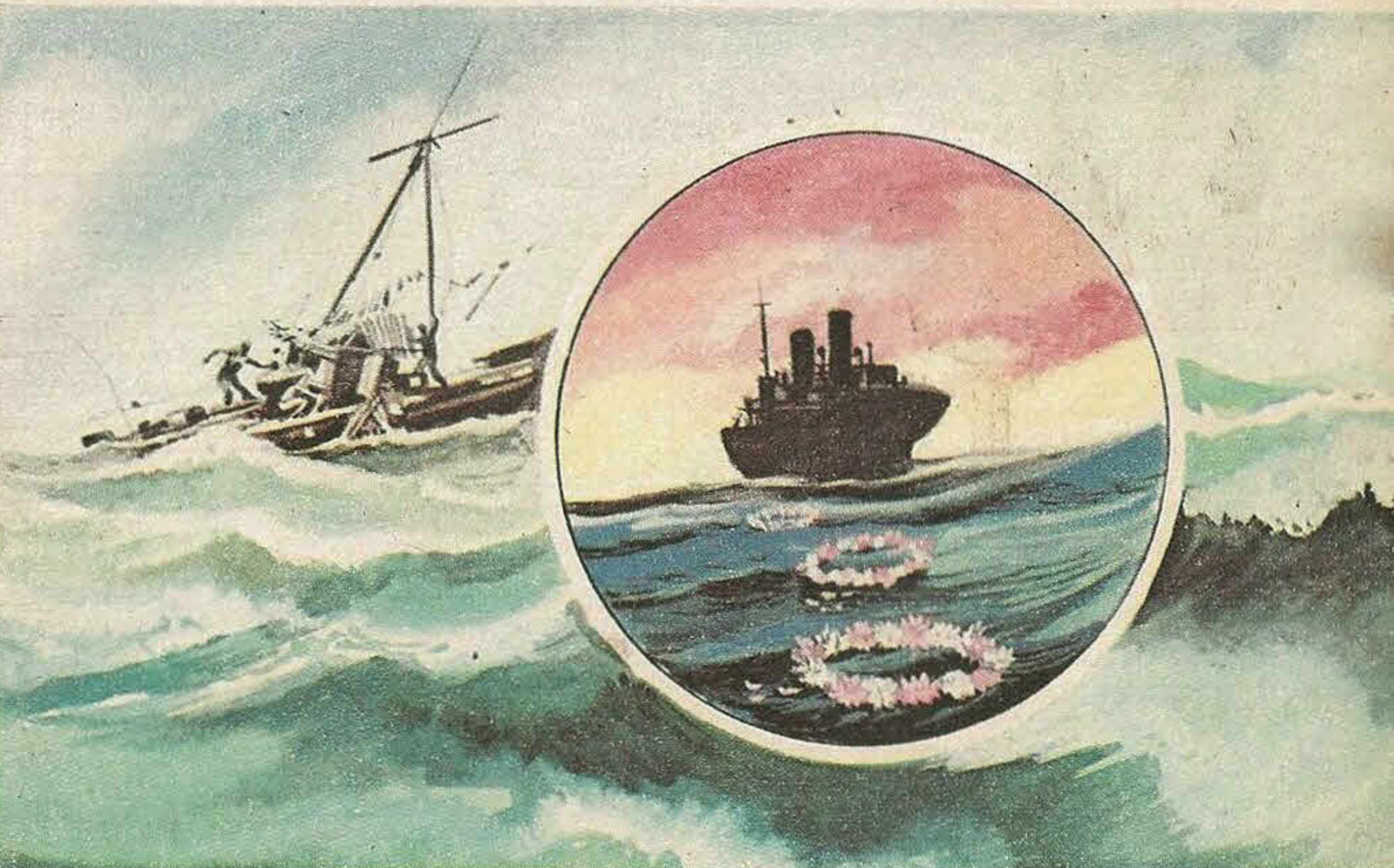
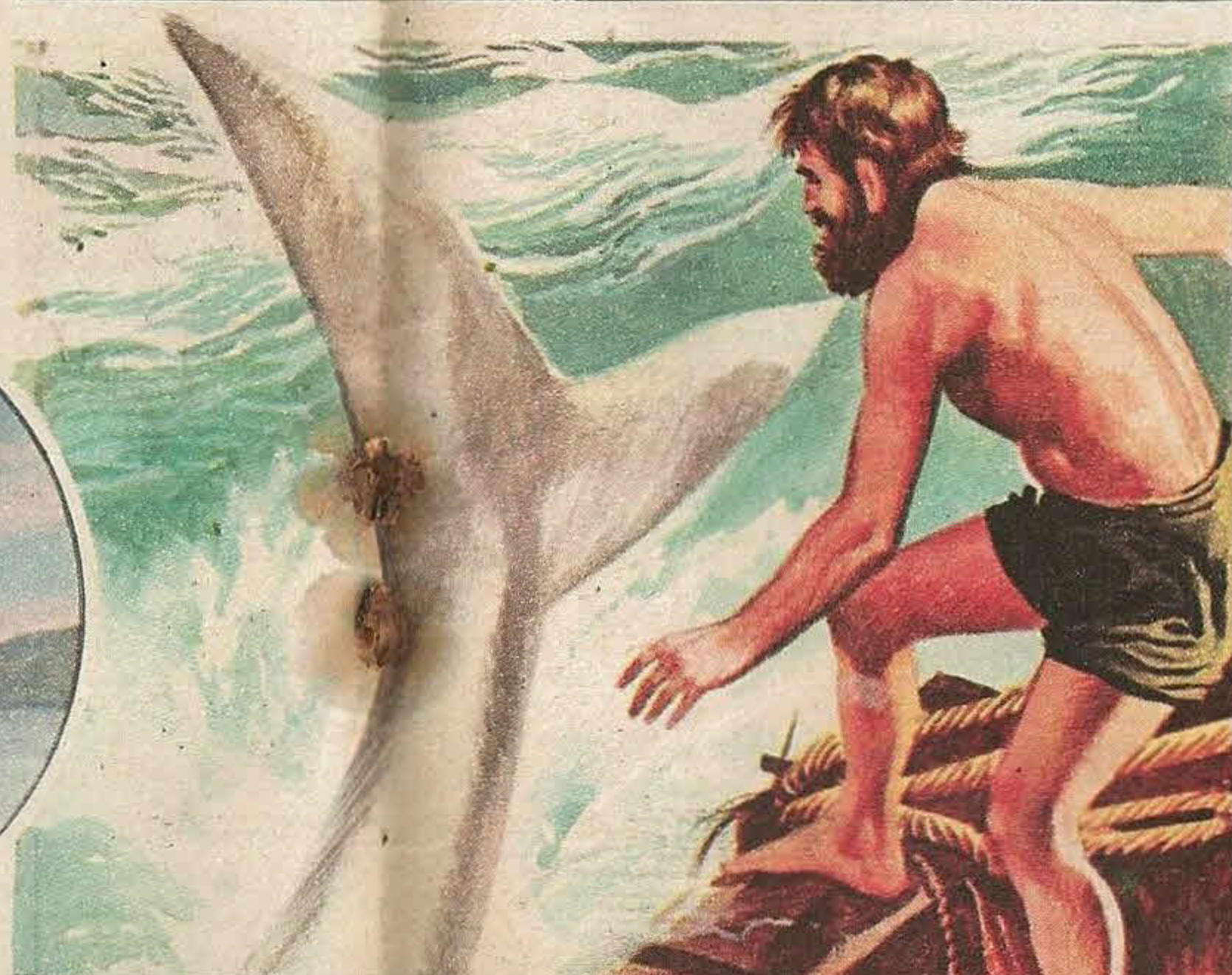
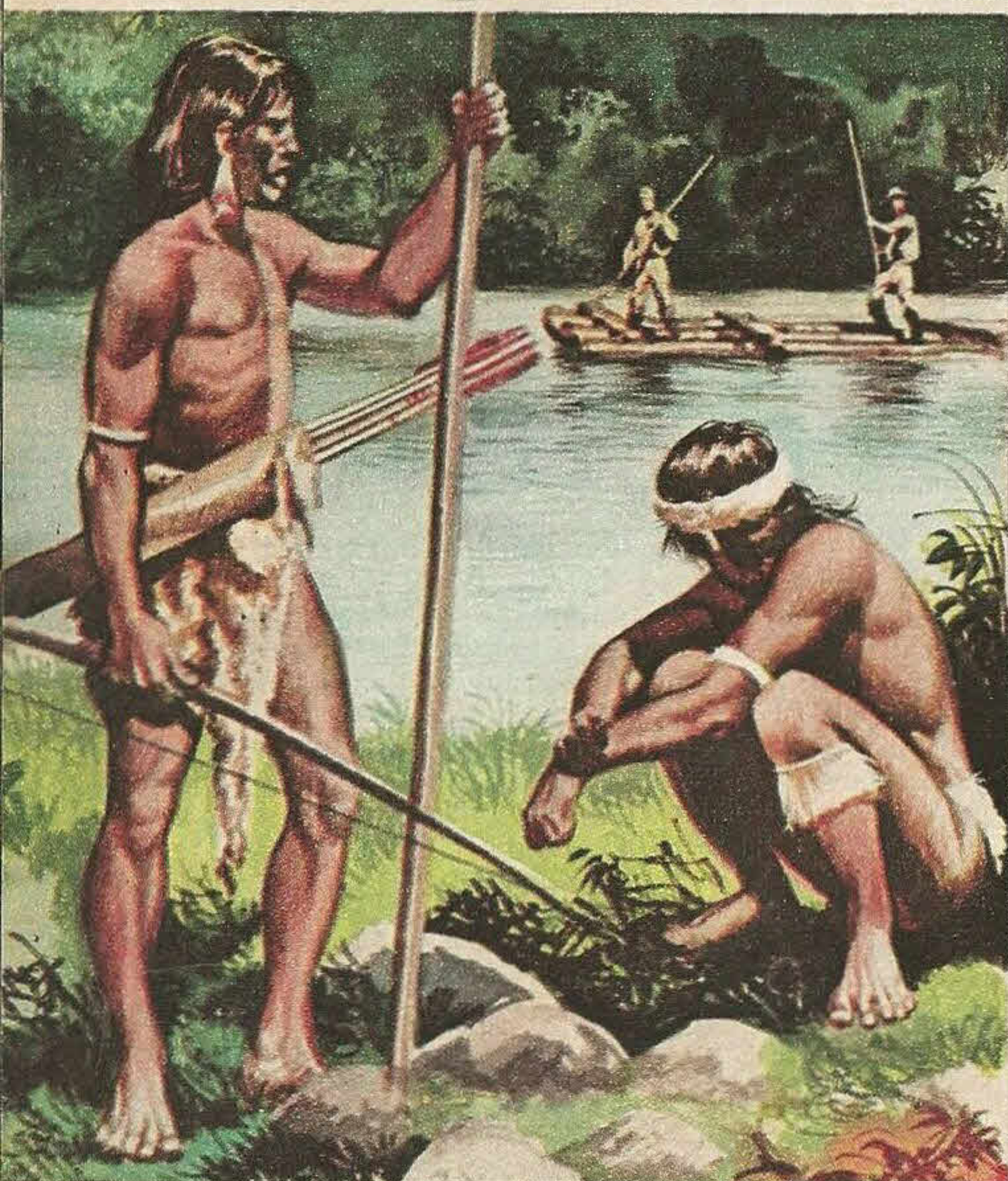
Greatfellen, Thor explained his theory to another Norwegian named Herman Watzinger. They decided that there was only one way to prove Thor's idea. They must build a raft like those used by the Pacific islanders and sail it from Peru.



One big snag faced Thor... he had very little money. But as soon as his plan became known, a rich New Yorker offered to pay for the expedition. The British and American Governments promised to give him all the food and cooking equipment he needed, so that he could test it on his long voyage.



Balsa trees grew in abundance in Peru, but at first Thor had a hard job finding suitable trees because heavy rains had washed out all the roads leading to the plantations. He refused to be beaten, and a pilot flew him to the Andes mountains, where a military escort led him through the jungle to a balsa plantation. Thor carefully chose nine trees from which logs of the correct length and thickness could be cut. These felled trees were skillfully prepared for the raft that was to carry him across thousands of miles of stormy seas.



The nine balsa trunks were dragged to the nearest river and lashed together into two temporary rafts. Thor, Herman and two helpers from the plantation were soon speeding eastwards on the swift current. Their only fear was caused by the occasional sight of fierce jungle tribes who appeared suddenly on the river banks.

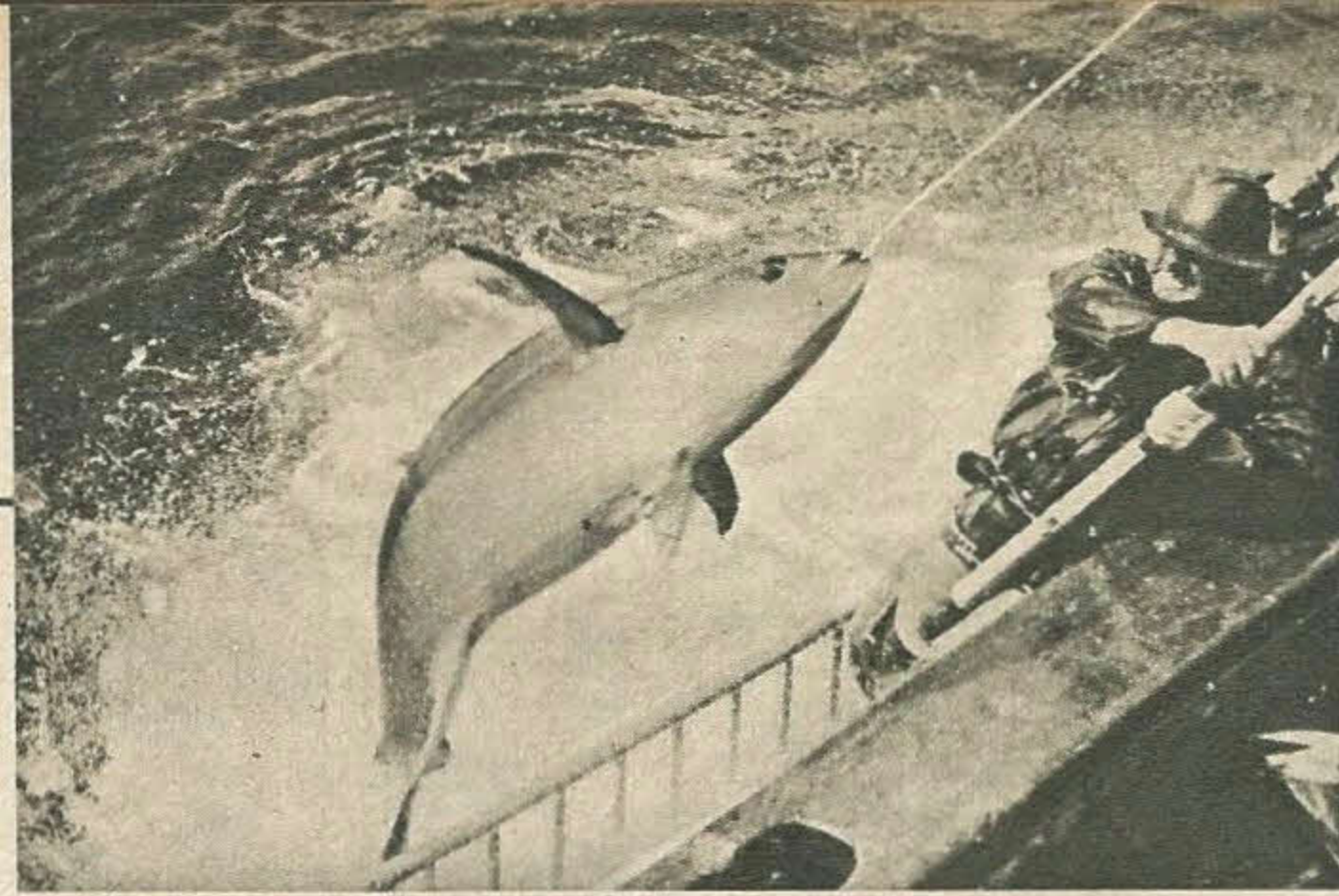
The Peruvian government allowed the raft to be built in the naval dockyard at Callao. Above the logs, lashed with hemp, was a deck of split bamboos. A cabin of split bamboo and banana leaves was built upon this. To the mangrove wood masts was fixed a large square sail.

A red-bearded Swede, who had been exploring Peru, joined the five Norwegians to complete the crew. The face of an Inca god, Kon-Tiki, which means "son of the sun," was painted on the sail, and everything was ready for the adventure. Hundreds of Peruvians cheered as the raft was towed out to sea.

The frail craft had to brave rough seas and danger from dolphins, sharks, whales and a mighty whale-shark. But they had pets... a parrot and a friendly giant crab!

After months at sea, Thor and his men finally sighted land, but their decision to continue sailing westwards almost led to disaster. As they approached the next island, their raft ran hard on to a reef, but was swept safely into a lagoon. At last they had reached a Pacific island after months of danger at sea, with Thor's theory finally proved. When they set sail from Tahiti for America in the comfort of a liner they threw flowers into the water—an ancient Pacific custom.

The waters round many Pacific islands teem with fish. Here a tuna is being brought on board amid a flurry of spray.



THE WHITE MAN COMES TO THE ISLANDS OF PARADISE

continued from page 3

long knives, will swim out into the sea and attack and kill man-eating sharks.

Then there are the Tonga, or Friendly Islands, living under their own rulers; the beautiful Cook Islands; the lovely coral-formed Ellice Islands; the Society Islands, which include romantic Tahiti; the Tubuai, famed for their sailors; the Tuamotu, and the Marquesas, whose people are said to be the most beautiful in the Pacific.

We have seen that the Pacific islands were formed in two ways: by volcanic disturbances and by coral-producing creatures (polyps) building their skeletons one upon the other to form atolls.

These atolls vary considerably in size and are usually either round or horseshoe-shaped. They are low, the coral reef sometimes rising only a few feet above water, and fringed with coconut palms. Rats and land crabs are the only animals, but the surrounding waters teem with fish.

The reef usually has one or more openings,

leading to the lagoon within, the lagoon forming a natural harbour.

The volcanic islands, by sharp contrast, rise steeply from the sea to a considerable height, forming mountains which are clothed in vegetation. These trees serve the islanders well: here grow the banana, yam, sago-palm, coconut, the inveterate bread-fruit, and the paper mulberry, from which a cloth is produced. Wild pigs and goats, descendants of those set free by early explorers, fill the islands, and gaudy birds chatter shrilly in the forests.

The coconut palm is the staff of life to Pacific islanders. It gives food, drink, a roof for the house and fibre for baskets, ropes, fishing nets. And the dried coconut kernel, called copra, is the chief article of island trade, and is often used instead of money. Copra is exported for its oil, used in Europe for margarine, soap and candles.

From the sea the islanders get trepang, or béche-de-mer, a highly-valued food prepared from the dried bodies of certain large sea-slugs.

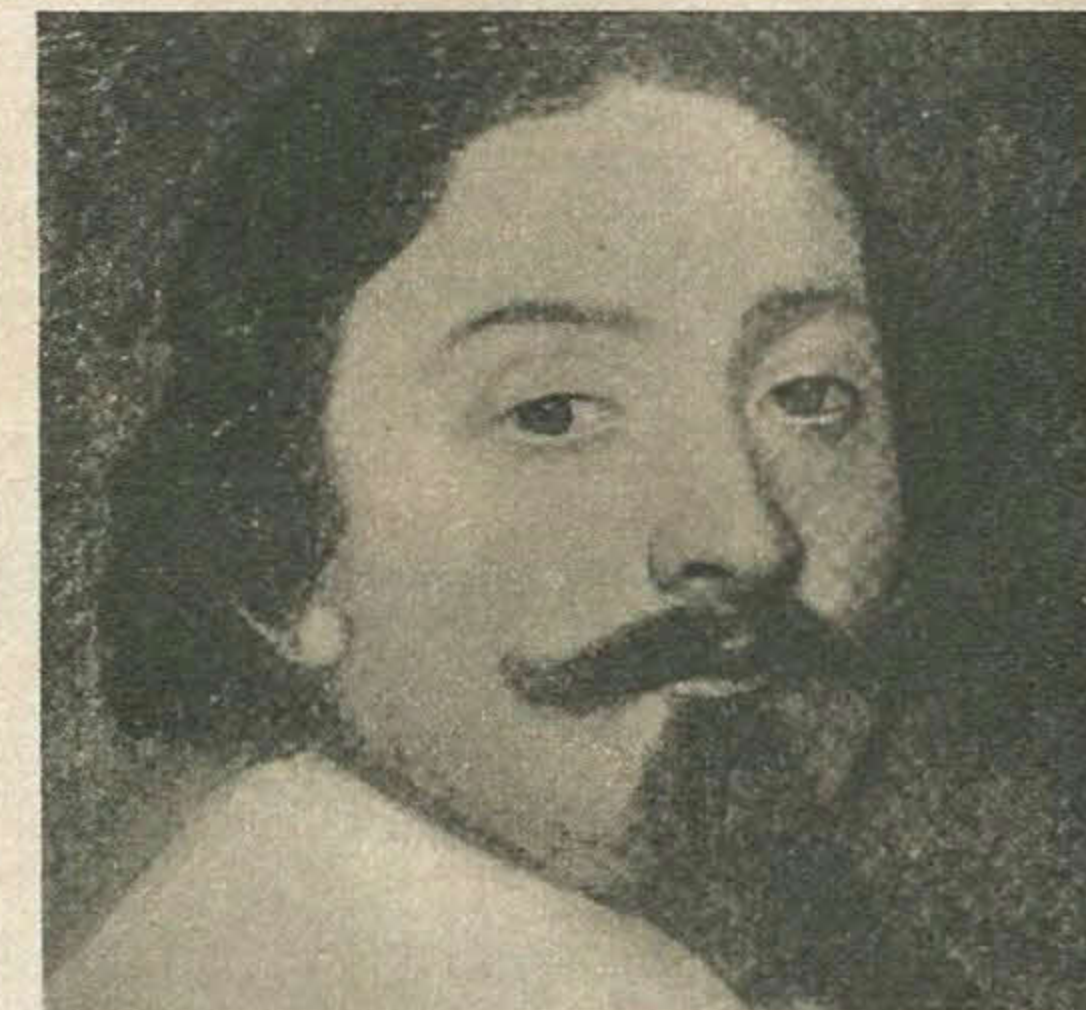
THE PACIFIC ISLANDS STORY

ISLANDS	Pre 1890	1890-1914	Post 1914	Post 1945
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	Discovered by Magellan 1521. Annexed by Spain in 1569.	Ceded to U.S.A. by Spain in 1898.	Captured by Japanese in Second World War. Occupied by them from 1941-45.	Became an independent republic in 1946.
MARIANNE ISLANDS	Discovered by Magellan 1521. Annexed by Spain sixteenth century.	Bought by Germany except Guam in 1899. Guam ceded to U.S.A. in 1898.	Mandatory territory of Japan. Later occupied by Japanese from 1941-45.	U.N. trusteeship given to U.S.A. in 1947.
CAROLINE ISLANDS	Discovered by Portuguese 1527. Annexed to Spain in sixteenth century.	Bought by Germany 1899. Occupied by Japanese in 1914.	Pearl Harbour was raided from Truk, Japanese air and naval base, in 1941.	Placed under U.S.A. trusteeship by U.N. in 1947.
BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO	Annexed and named by Germany in 1884-85.	Captured from Germany by Australians in 1914.	Administered by Australia from 1921.	Occupied by Japanese in Second World War. U.N. trusteeship to Australia.
SAMOA ISLANDS	Probably discovered by the Dutch navigator Roggewein in 1778.	Shared by U.S.A. and Germany from 1899.	Became a mandate of New Zealand in 1920. Volcanic eruption in 1905.	
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS	Discovered by Captain Cook in 1778.	Became a republic in 1894. Ceded themselves to U.S.A. in 1898.	Japanese attacked U.S.A. base at Pearl Harbour in 1941.	Became 50th State of U.S.A. in 1959.
MARSHALL ISLANDS	Occupied by German traders in 1888.	Taken over by Germany in 1906.	Seized by Japan during First World War. Later a Japanese mandate.	U.N. trusteeship given to U.S.A. in 1947.
NEW CALEDONIA ISLANDS	Discovered by Cook in 1774. Became French in 1853. Penal settlement 1864-95.		In 1940 the islands supported the Free (fighting) French.	
SOCIETY ISLANDS	Annexed by France in 1880.		Supported Free France during Second World War.	
TONGA OR FRIENDLY ISLANDS	Discovered in 1616 by Jacob Lemaire and William Schouten.	Became a British Protectorate in 1900.		
COOK ISLANDS	Proclaimed a British Protectorate in 1888.	Taken over by New Zealand, 1901.		
FIJI ISLANDS	Discovered by Abel Tasman in 1643. Ceded to the British Empire 1874.		In 1941 Fiji formed a defence force against the Japanese.	
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS		Proclaimed a protectorate 1892. Annexed by Great Britain in 1915.	Occupied by Japanese in 1941. In 1943 U.S.A. wiped out complete Japanese force.	
TUAMOTU	Occupied by France.			

FOCUS on THE



Ferdinand Magellan, the Portuguese navigator, found the seas so calm when he entered the great ocean for the first time that he named it the Pacific.



Abel Tasman, the Dutch explorer, discovered Australian territory in 1642 which was eventually called Tasmania.

TASMAN GREAT

SOON after the beginning of the sixteenth century resourceful European navigators caught sight of the Pacific in their search for new routes between their trading grounds and their own countries.

Who saw it first? No one knows for sure. In 1512 the Portuguese undoubtedly entered the Pacific from the west, following Vasco da Gama's famous voyage round the Cape of Good Hope. Nine years later Ferdinand Magellan set out from a Europe that was filled with exploration fever and sailed round South America and across the Pacific to the Philippines, where he was killed.

For a while further exploration languished. Then, in the next century, in June, 1639, a Dutch navigator named Abel Tasman went out to the North Pacific to find an island which had once been the refuge of some Spanish ships in a storm and which, so the story said, literally ran with gold and silver.

Long Way South

TASMAN found neither the gold, the silver, nor the mysterious islands, and lost a lot of men with scurvy, but he gained much experience and in August, 1642, off he went again on a new voyage of discovery.

This time Tasman headed a long way south and then turned eastwards, south of Australia, so that he was bound to find the land which is today called Tasmania in his honour.

When his two ships landed at Blackman's

ROMANTIC PACIFIC



On the southernmost tip of South America, Magellan's ships discovered the strait connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific. It was named after him.

LEADS THE EXPLORERS

Bay, Tasman set up a sign claiming the land for the Netherlands East India Company, who had paid for his voyage. His men heard no voices, although they did hear other sounds—"we were sure," said Tasman, "that some natives were at no great distance watching our proceedings."

Tasman next rounded New Zealand, meeting some Maoris on the way and skirmishing with them in their open boats. From there he sailed northwards, and in two weeks' time he reached the Tonga Islands. Now Tasman and his men began to taste the real joys of the Pacific. Everyone there, he reported, was very friendly to them, and there was plenty of food and fresh water, readily supplied by the natives for the ship's company.

From Tonga, Tasman went to Fiji and other Pacific islands, and thence to New Guinea.

The greatest Pacific explorer was, of course, our own Captain Cook. Between 1768 and 1779 he made three long journeys, visiting nearly all the important eastern island groups, including the Hawaiian Islands, where he was killed by the natives.

Once the Pacific islands were discovered they were ripe for an entirely different kind of European visitor—the scientist. In the British warship *Beagle* came the greatest Victorian scientist, Charles Darwin, studying the natural history of the islands and gathering material for his book *Origin Of The Species*. And on the heels of the scientists came traders seeking copra, trepang, pearls, tortoiseshell and sandalwood.



Captain Cook discovered the Sandwich Islands in 1778, and returned there a year later. The natives were troublesome and Cook visited their king to make peace. On the way back to his boats he was killed.

WHO SAILS THE GHOST SHIPS?

THREE extraordinary ships are sailing the Pacific at this moment if superstition is to be believed. They are phantom ships!

One of them is supposed to be the famous Flying Dutchman. Legend says that a tyrannical Dutch sea captain named Vanderdecken fired his pistol at the Holy Ghost, who appeared to him during a violent storm as his ship rounded the Horn bound for the Pacific.

For this Vanderdecken and his crew were condemned to sail the seas for eternity, never eating, drinking nor sleeping, to be eternally racked with pain, and to be the prophet of doom for any ship whose bows they crossed.

A fine old seventeenth-century legend, that. Yet a very strange one, too.

For ever since a Dutch vessel was sunk without trace in a violent storm going round the Horn in the middle of the seventeenth century, a phantom ship has been sighted in the Pacific at regular intervals by various ships' captains.

The reports date right up until the Second World War. And almost every ship that has seen the ghost ship has afterwards been beset by some tragedy.

In the year 1870 a party of Britons set out in the schooner Daphne to the Pacific on a treasure trove hunt. They planned to salvage the cargo of gold lying in a ship which had struck and sunk in a kind of underwater cave off a small island.

While the salvaging operation was going on the crew suddenly saw a phantom ship bearing down upon them. It came very close, crossed the Daphne's bows, then vanished.

At that moment five of the Daphne's men were in the subterranean cave getting out the gold. All five never returned to the surface.

Tragedy Strikes

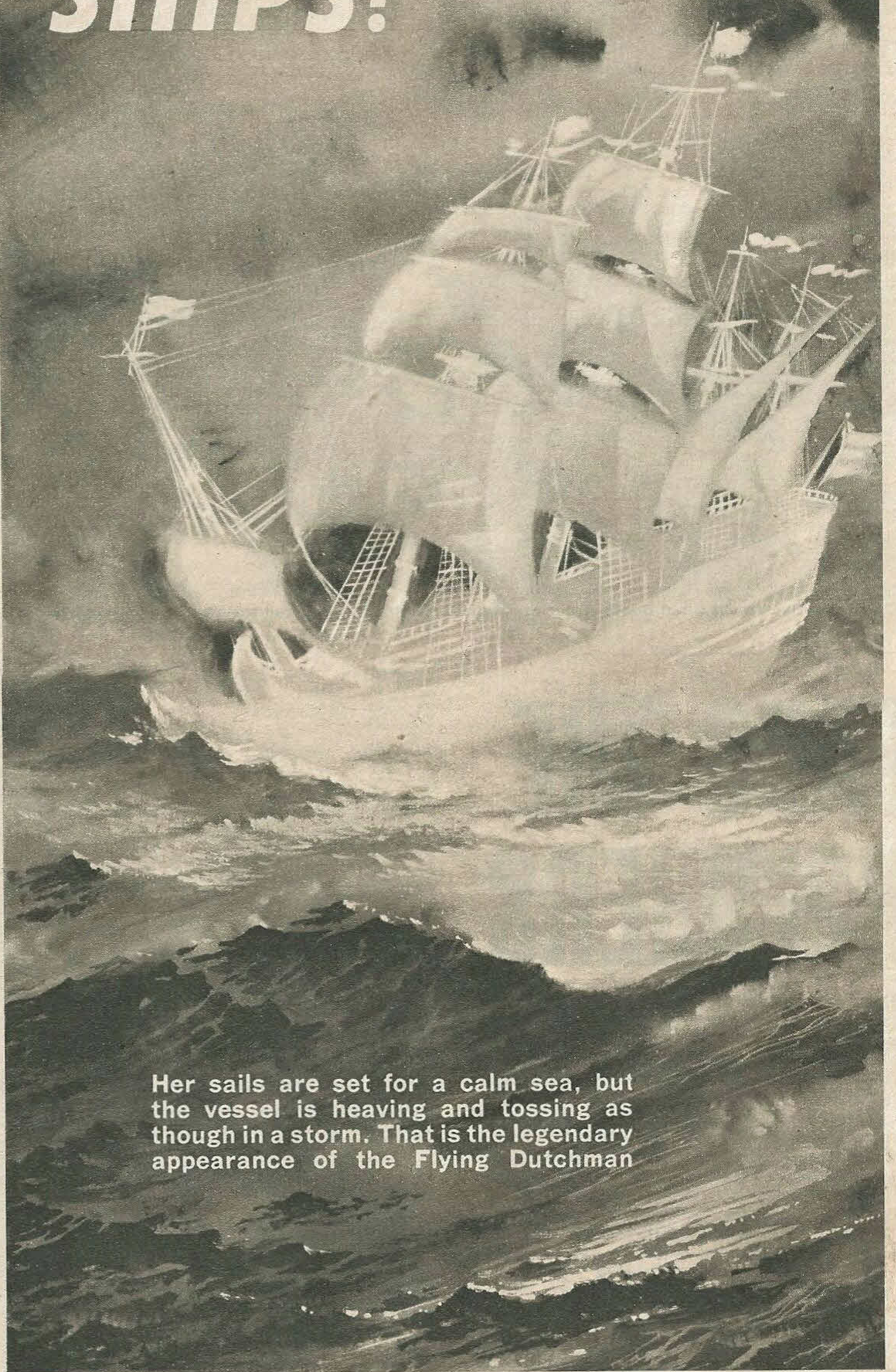
ELEVEN years later the British warship Bacchante was crossing the Pacific from Australia when one July night thirteen men aboard her reported seeing the phantom Flying Dutchmen cross the ship's bows. Two other ships sailing with the Bacchante also saw the phantom.

They saw her as other sailors had long since reported seeing her: on a calm sea but with all sails set and heaving and tossing as if on a storm-swept sea.

The next morning the crow's-nest look-out, who had first seen the phantom, fell from the Bacchante's rigging and was killed. Back at port in England the captain was suddenly taken ill and died shortly afterwards.

So the stories go on . . . five times a phantom ship was reported seen between 1893 and 1911, and there have been several similar reports since then. The location has been anywhere between New Zealand and the Society Islands.

Does an enraged Captain Vanderdecken still cling to the wheel of his storm-lashed phantom ship? Or does the calm and the long loneliness of the Pacific sharpen sailors' senses to the point where their eyes play devils' tricks with them?



Her sails are set for a calm sea, but the vessel is heaving and tossing as though in a storm. That is the legendary appearance of the Flying Dutchman

FACTS ABOUT THE PACIFIC

ONE of the deepest parts of the sea-bed is Marianas Trench, below the Pacific surface. In 1960 a United States bathyscaphe touched bottom here at 36,198 ft. Nearly four miles away to the west lies another deep—Challenger Depth, 35,640 ft. down.

THE volcanic island of Krakatoa erupted with such violence in 1883 that it caused a huge tidal wave which hit Java and Sumatra, drowning 36,000 people. The explosion was heard 2,000 miles away in Australia. The volcano became active again in 1923, but in 1930 a final eruption submerged the remains of the island.

NORTH of Fiji lie the volcanic Ellice and Gilbert Islands, with their coconut palms, tropical fruits, and coral-ringed lagoons. You can read all about life in these South Sea Islands in Arthur Grimble's exciting book "A Pattern of Islands," published by John Murray. Grimble first went out to the islands in 1913 as a cadet in the Civil Service. After many adventures, which included battling with sharks and octopuses, being poisoned by a jealous witch-doctor, and nearly dying of fever, Grimble rose to be Commissioner of the Islands. His book has been translated into eight languages.



OUR COLOUR CAMERA in Southern Spain

These gay marchers represent the *abencerrajes*, a famous Moorish family of the fourteenth century. Headed by a "drum major" they swing their arms across their bodies in the true Moorish marching style. Every aspect of the festival shows respect for the Moors.

FIVE DAYS OF JOY

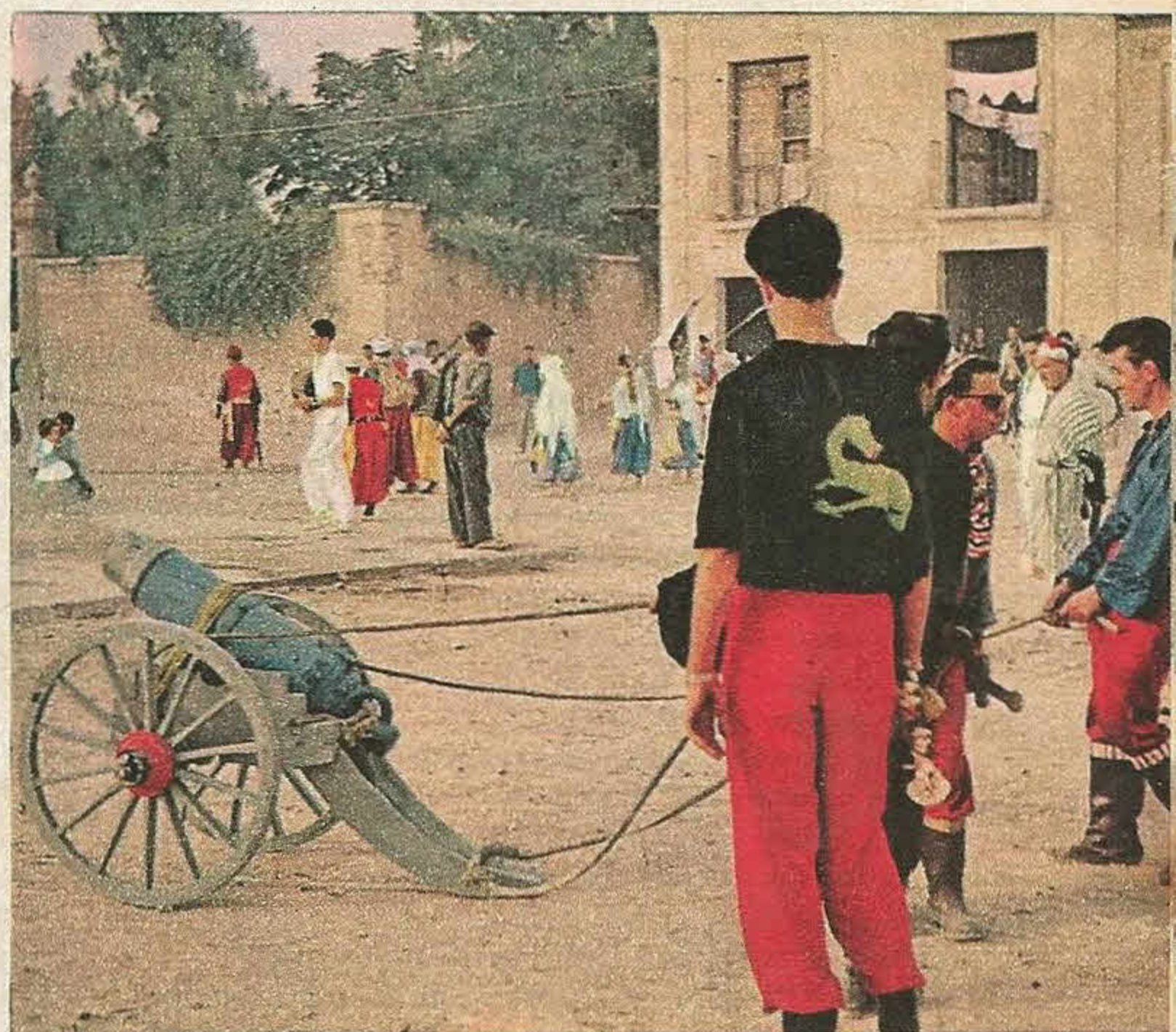


Girls representing the Moors march in pursuit of the Christians during a battle reconstruction. Soon their "king" will demand surrender.

FOR five days the little Spanish town of Muchamiel, in Southern Spain, holds festival and remembers a war which raged throughout the territory for seven centuries—a war between Moorish invaders and Christian inhabitants, and which ended in triumph for the Christians in 1492.

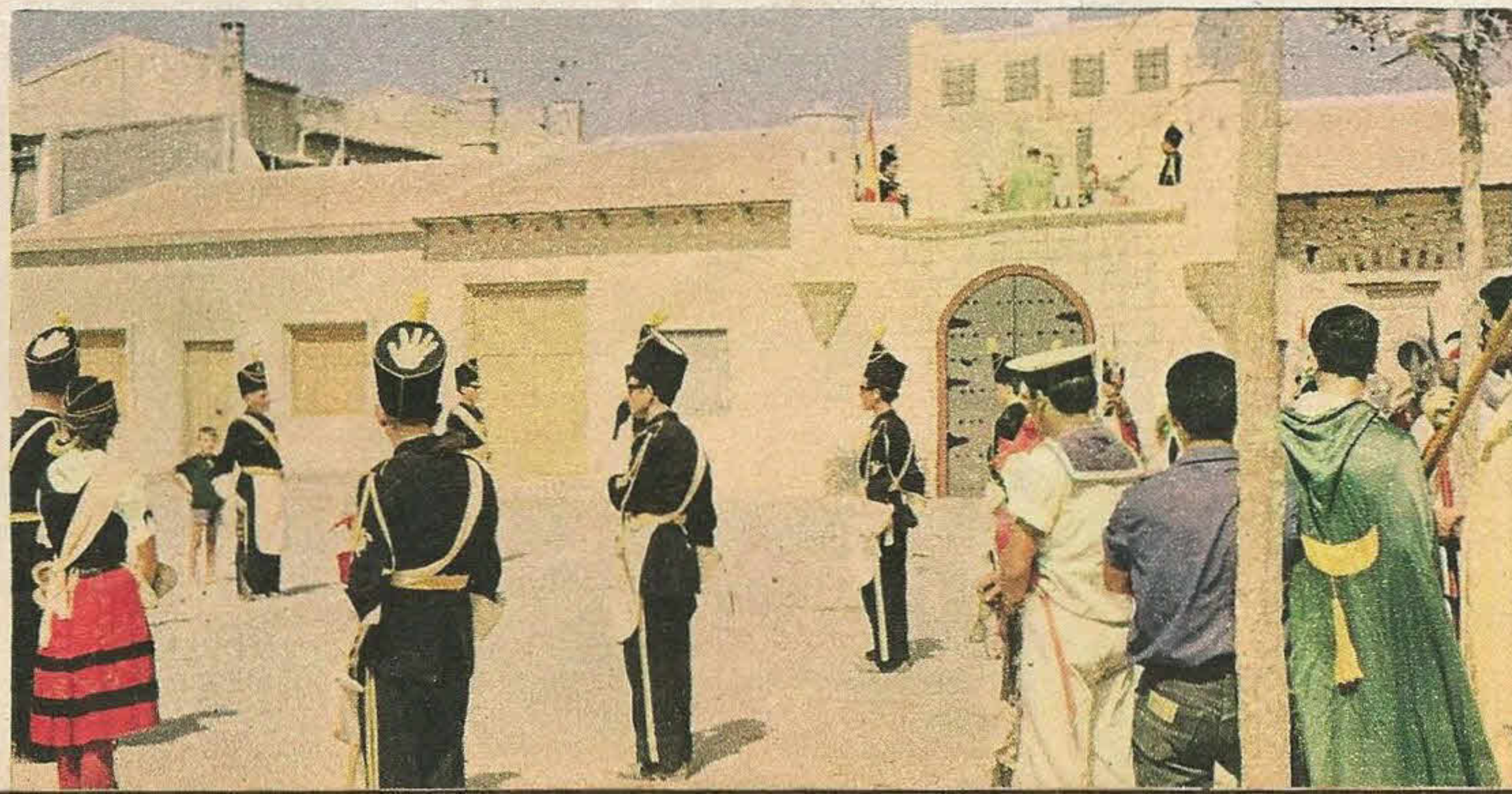
But the Moors are by no means the "villains" of the piece in these celebrations, for although the struggle went on for so long, there was respect for each other, and a certain amount of "peaceful co-existence."

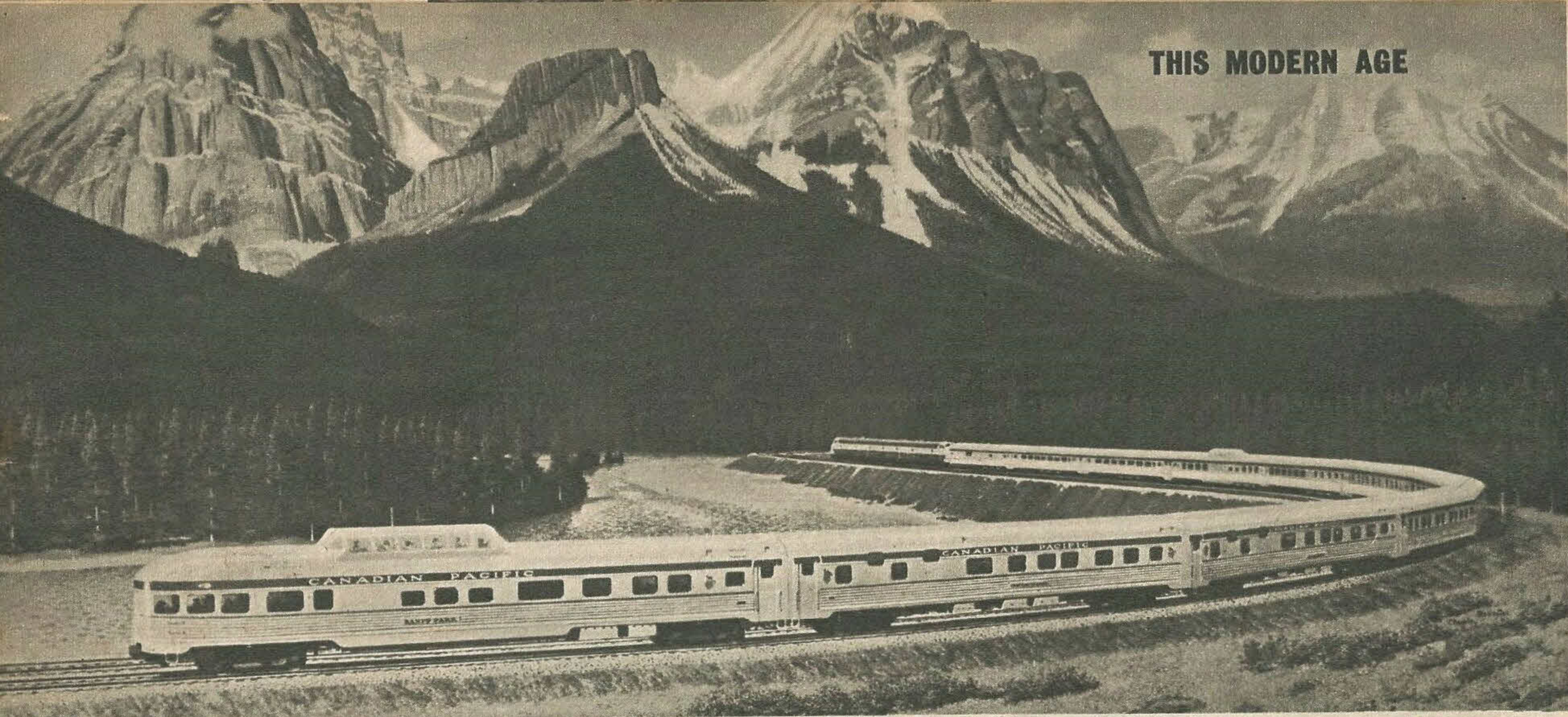
Everyone in Muchamiel takes part in the festival, which is said to have its origins in one established by the Moorish Spaniards in the tenth century.



Defending the Christians are gunners who reply with artillery. The guns are fired by loading them with gunpowder and lighting it. Most townsfolk are prepared for this, for unshuttered windows are not likely to survive the blast!

At the beginning of the second day, Mass is said and the whole town gathers in the main square. The priest is seen on the battlements.





Diesel locomotives are in use throughout the world, putting up excellent performances. This one is speeding through the Canadian Rockies.

A NEW LOOK AT THE DIESEL

Because of some breakdowns and mechanical troubles, people are saying that the new diesels are not as reliable as the old steam locomotive. But the diesel wins, and is here to stay.

THE hiss and roar of the steam locomotive is being heard less and less on British railways, and what is officially known as "dieselization" is well under way.

Facts and figures: There are now 7,770 diesel locomotives and diesel-powered units running in Britain, and although 8,767 steam engines still chuff along the rails, they are mostly used on goods trains and suburban routes, for even the famous trains like the Flying Scotsman are diesel powered.

And yet the newspapers sometimes report adversely on the newer locomotives. A diesel pulling the Queen's train breaks down and has to be replaced by a steam engine. An engineer refuses to drive a diesel, complaining that the cab is overheating dangerously. A diesel shunting locomotive breaks down five times in one day.

Such reports make people ask what is wrong with the diesel. The answer is that there is nothing wrong with them so long as they are properly serviced, and for one breakdown, as you can see, there are many thousands of diesels running without trouble.

Romantics may sigh for the days of steam, and point out that some of the old locomotives were in service for anything up to eighty years, but when a comparison is made between the two there is no question that the diesel is here to stay.

The steam loco, of course, was basically as simple a piece of mechanism as you could find. Water in a boiler heated by coal, producing steam to drive pistons operating the wheels—not much complication there.

The diesel works on what is called "compression ignition." When air is compressed it gets hot (as you know from using a bicycle pump) and if oil vapour is mixed with the air when it is compressed it explodes. It is this explosion, or expansion, which drives the piston of the diesel and provides the power.

But although the basic principle sounds simple, the diesel locomotive is very complicated and is really several engines in one.

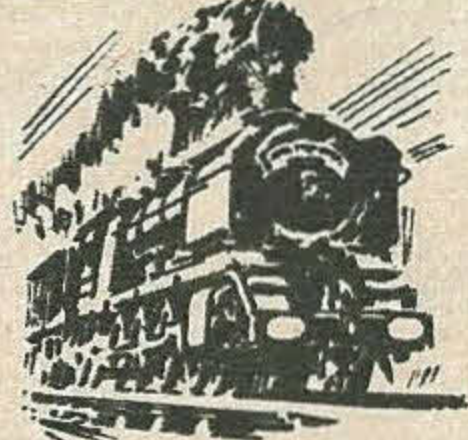

There is the diesel engine itself, a complex array of finely machined parts, sliding valves and sleeves, gears and pinions, a fuel injection system, a cooling system with water pumps, radiators and fans; a lubricating system with oil pumps.

Because it runs at about the same speed all the time, the diesel engine cannot be directly connected to the driving wheels, as in a steam locomotive. There is either a complicated gearbox as in the diesel locomotive, or a dynamo generating electric power to drive the wheels, as in a diesel-electric engine.

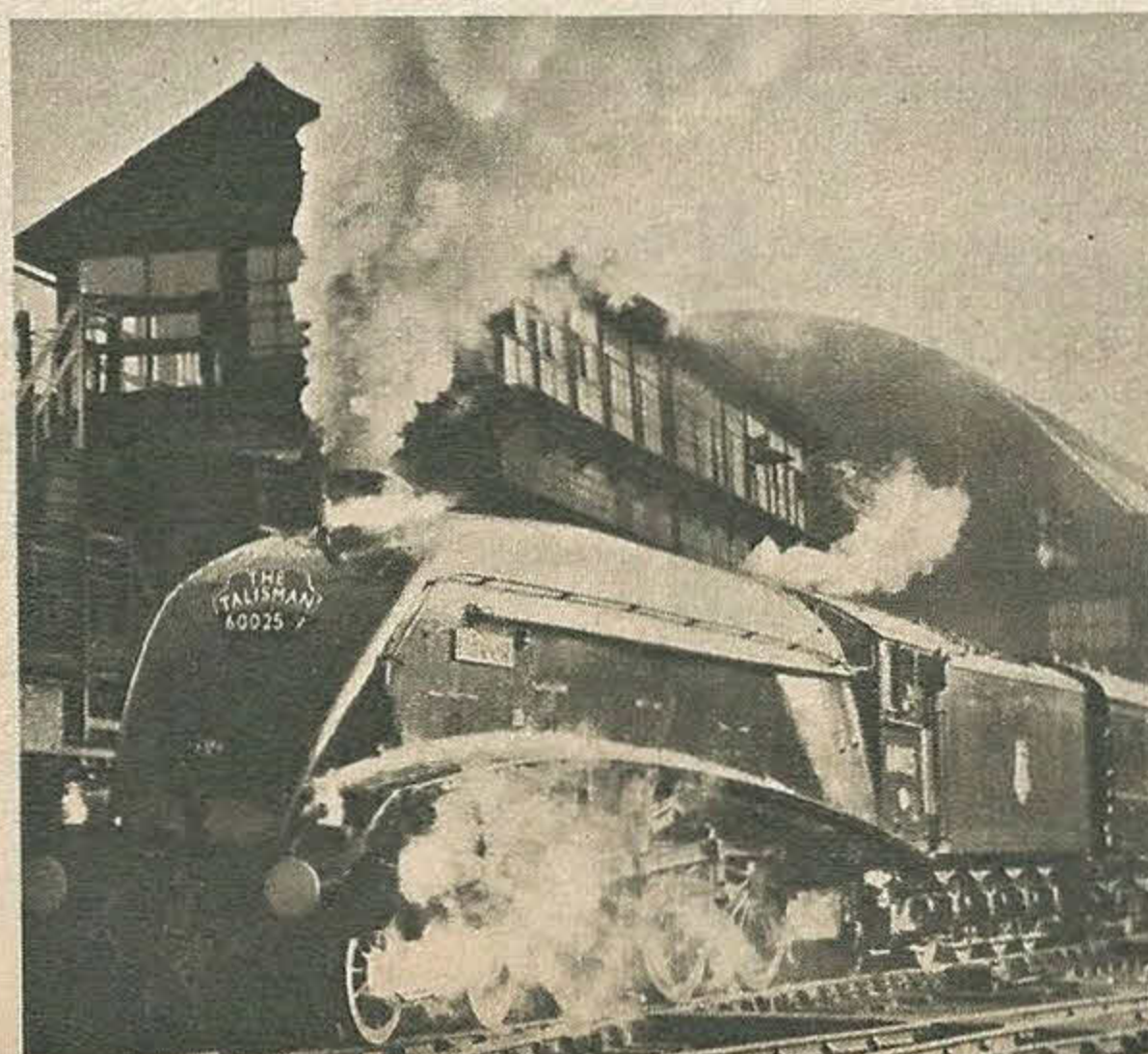
Keeping these locomotives and units in good repair requires highly trained technicians familiar with both mechanical and electrical machinery,

and this complex training is a vital part of the changeover to diesels on British railways.

Once it is running, the diesel works happily on a comparatively cheap fuel—especially cheap when compared with petrol, for about three gallons of oil have to be refined to produce one gallon of petrol.

HOW THEY COMPARE	
 STEAM	 DIESEL
<i>Low efficiency—only about 7 per cent of fuel energy used.</i>	<i>High efficiency—about 25 per cent of fuel energy used.</i>
<i>Dirty cab conditions, dirty exhaust.</i>	<i>Clean cab and relatively clean exhaust—if working properly.</i>
<i>Cheap to manufacture.</i>	<i>Cost twice as much as steam loco of same power.</i>
<i>Out of service each day—standby losses.</i>	<i>Out of service every 3 or 4 months only.</i>
<i>Direct connection between engine and wheels.</i>	<i>Complicated gearbox or electrical system needed.</i>
<i>Simple rugged system easy to repair.</i>	<i>Highly complicated mechanism needing skilled servicing.</i>
<i>Takes time to get up steam.</i>	<i>Can be started at once.</i>

Steam versus diesel—the whole argument comes down to a question of efficiency, and by this we mean the amount of power produced compared with the amount of fuel used. If you look at the table of comparisons on this page you will see how the diesel wins easily on this point—as well as on many others.



The steam loco made a fine sight with its belching smoke and hissing steam. But it had to make frequent journeys to the cleaning and servicing sheds.

When Salome Danced...

STORY from the BIBLE by the Rev. J. M. ROE



JOHN the Baptist was born in the same year as Jesus Christ, and became the prophet who prepared the way for Him. John's own death, only a year or two before Jesus was crucified, is one of the most dramatic stories in the Bible.

John's bitterest enemy was a woman called Herodias. Formerly married to a ruler called Philip, she had left him to become the wife of Herod, who ruled a neighbouring province of Palestine. John had denounced Herodias for deserting her first husband, and pronounced her marriage unlawful. Herodias hated John for this, and would gladly have had him murdered, but Herod was afraid of John and would not go further than to keep him in prison.

One day Herod gave a great feast to the officers and nobles of his court. There were musicians and other entertainers to divert the guests, and towards the end of the evening a dancer appeared whose performance caused a great sensation. This was because the performer was of royal blood. She was, in fact, the Princess Salome, daughter of Herodias by her first husband. For a princess to dance in public was something of a scandal; such performances were usually left to slave girls. Salome's daring was admired no less than her actual dancing. Herod himself was captivated by her beauty and accomplishments, and was no less delighted at the success of his extravagant entertainment upon the astonished guests.

When Salome ended her dance there was a shocked hush for a moment, and then a chorus of compliments and applause. She came, at a signal from Herod, to the foot of the couch where he was reclining, and bowed submissively, still

acting the part of a slave. Herod was fascinated by her.

"She must be rewarded," he laughed. "And more lavishly than any ordinary dancer! Gold and jewels are not sufficient. She has enough of her own. Some special favour must be given. Think carefully, Salome! What shall it be? You may chose anything—Half my kingdom if you like! Yes, anything, I swear to give it you!"

Salome slipped out of the banquet hall to where her mother was waiting. As soon as Herod's rash oath was mentioned, Herodias saw her chance of revenge.

Terrible Request

Go back to the King," she said, "and tell him that here and now you want the head of John the Baptist on a dish."

When Salome returned, and in a voice which blended mockery with spite, repeated this terrible request, there was silence. All eyes were turned on Herod. He laughed nervously. He joked and teased the girl a little. He begged her to be serious, and ask for a pleasanter favour. He was nevertheless uneasy, for he had made his oath. But Salome insisted, and Herod could not face the shame of going back on his word. The executioner was sent to the dungeon where John lay, and within the hour the terrible vengeance of Herodias was achieved. John's head was delivered to her daughter, and his sorrowing friends buried his lifeless body.

Mark, Chapter 6, verses 17-29.

WORD OF THE WEEK

VESSEL

THE French word *vaisseau*, meaning a little vase, has given us our English word vessel. It describes any rounded household utensil for holding food or liquids, and here we see the similarity to a vase. The idea which links the various meanings, however, is "that in which something is contained or carried."

In the Bible we come across the word referring to a person who is regarded as having

within him some special mental or spiritual quality. "A chosen vessel" is a person filled with divine grace. The Apostle Peter described a wife as "the weaker vessel," because women are not endowed with such physical strength as men.

Another kind of vessel or "carrier" is a large craft used for transporting anything by water.

Containers of a very different sort are the blood vessels. In fact, the word vessel is applied to any of the tubes that circulate body fluids in animals or sap in plants.

CROSSWORD

CLUES ACROSS

- To do this means to show reverence towards someone superior. (6)
- Nova —, a province of Canada, whose capital is Halifax. (6)
- A hillock raised as a nest by insects. (3-4)
- A form of school punishment that means a lot of writing. (5)
- River that rises in Cumberland, and flows into the North Sea near Stockton. (4)
- German composer who wrote mostly music for the piano. (8)
- Earl — of Burma is Prince Philip's uncle. (11)
- Where the Royal Family spend their summer holidays. (8)
- 4,840 square yards. (4)
- Anything important that happens. (5)
- A violent storm that takes place in the China Sea. (7)
- Pieces of matter that always keep the same shape. (6)
- British engineer, famous for his railway bridges. (6)

CLUES DOWN

- "The Queen of —, she made some tarts." (6)
- Unit of measurement on the Continent. (5)
- The name of Barnaby Rudge's clever raven. (4)
- City of West Bengal whose population is nearly three million. (8)
- The carriage capacity of a ship. (7)
- Before an Act of Parliament becomes law, it needs the Royal— (6)
- Book by Anna Sewall, in which a horse tells his own life-story. (5, 6)
- Letters that the postman has just cleared from the pillar-box. (8)
- This is a source of petroleum—there are many in Texas. (3-4)
- Lady who is the head of a nunnery. (6)
- Where an out-of-doors dog sleeps (6)
- A five-shilling piece. (5)
- Metal piece on a rider's heel to urge the horse on. (4)

SOLUTION ON PAGE 25

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CLUE TO 1 ACROSS



CLUE TO 12 ACROSS



CLUE TO 18 ACROSS

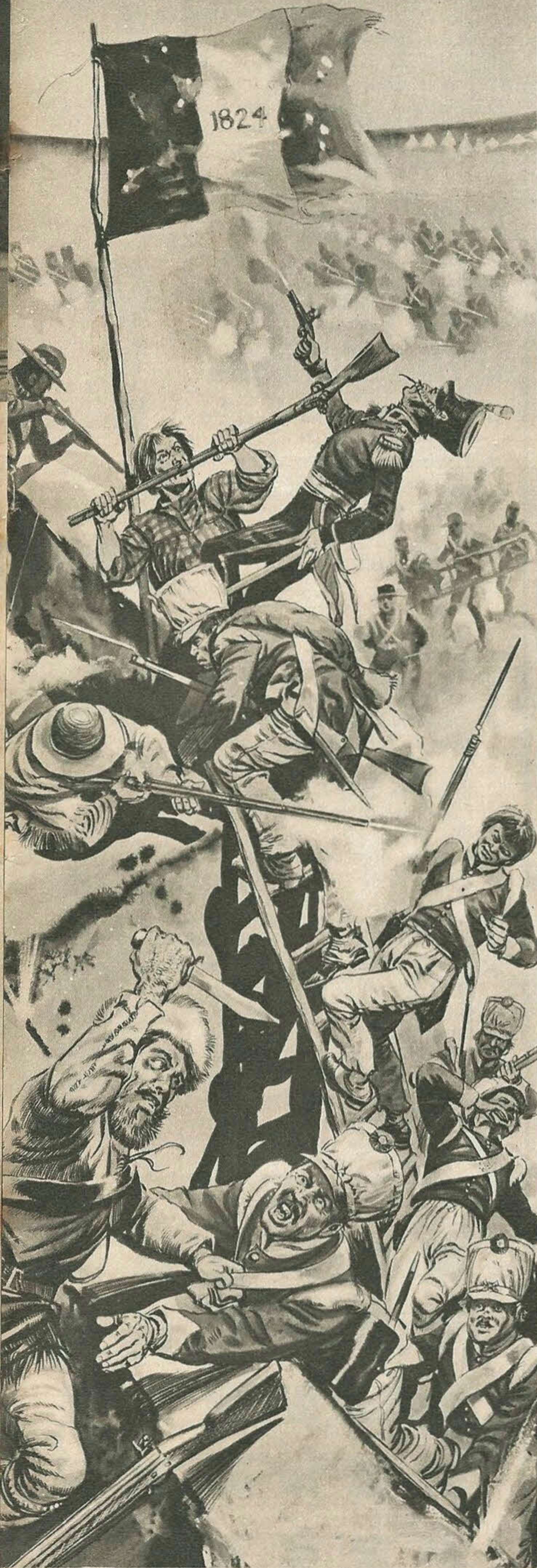


CLUE TO 15 DOWN

REMEMBER THE ALAMO!

Rifles clubbed, knives swishing the air, a handful of tough Texan mighty Mexican army. This was a war which that fearless fighter

frontiersmen battled against the Davy Crockett refused to miss...



James Bowie, fur-hatted, fights at the Alamo. The date on the flag of Texas is the year when the State first declared its independence against the Mexicans who owned it.

REMEMBER the Alamo!" That battle-cry reverberated wherever Americans gathered in the province of Texas in the 1830s. The mere mention of the word Alamo after the year 1836 was enough to make a Texan's blood boil. It was a word that symbolized revenge—a battle-cry that called for a fight to the death.

In the 1820s Texas was a province of Mexico—not, as we know it today, one of the United States. Most of its population were American settlers who had come to the province from the east coast of the United States. They were sober-minded, freedom-loving, fiercely independent people, conscious of their destiny in a new land and eager to develop its resources.

At first the settlers had been encouraged by their Mexican masters. Then, finding that they were losing control of the Texan province, the Mexicans suddenly changed their policy. New immigrants were barred and new laws were introduced to restrict the settlers.

The Americans of Texas now had to choose. Would they submit to Mexico, or would they fight for their independence?

The choice came easily. Almost to a man they had no intention of submitting their lush land to control and restriction. They would fight.

At this time the President of Mexico was a man named General Santa Anna, a renowned but brutal fighter. When the Texan war broke out Santa Anna sent his troops, led by General Cos, into Texas and towards San Antonio, then the chief town of Texas.

Mexican Surrender

WITH speed and assurance, and not a great deal of opposition, Cos marched his army across the plains. In September, 1835, he was in battles with the Texas settlers, and by December he had concentrated his men on San Antonio. But things became so hot for him there that he eventually retired to a place just outside the town—a cluster of buildings called the Alamo, and a place that was to become famed in American history.

The Alamo had originally been built as a mission centre for the conversion of the wild Indians. Gradually, because it had never been safe from attack, it had been fortified: first by good friars and then by soldiers. As mission centres go it was a big place—covering two or three acres—and contained a mission square and several buildings.

General Cos did not spend many days cooped up in the Alamo. The Texans quickly stormed the place and forced the Mexicans to surrender.

When Santa Anna heard of Cos's defeat he was mad with rage. Furiously he marched for seven days across the plains to San Antonio, determined to avenge this humiliation. Now swiftly the tide turned against the Texans, and led by their commander, Colonel Travis, it was now their turn to retire to the Alamo.

Straightway Travis's position was desperate. He had a mere 145 men, for since the victory against Cos almost all his forces and most of his ammunition had been withdrawn on the orders of the Texan commander-in-chief, General Sam Houston, for futile distant expeditions.

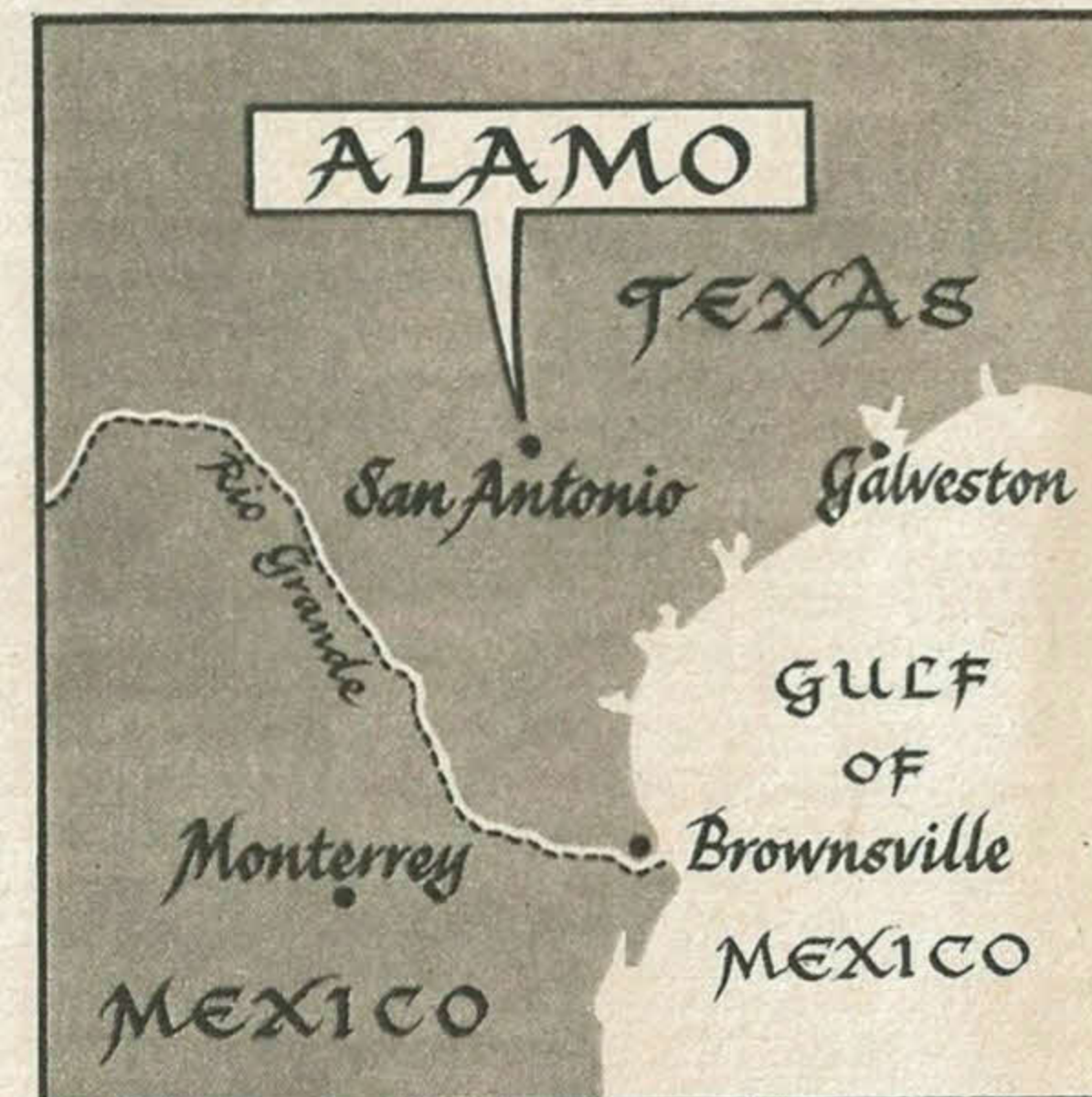
Further, his men were scantily provisioned to withstand a siege from the 5,000 Mexicans marching into San Antonio behind their President.

Inside the Alamo there were plenty more troubles for the Texans. To begin with, they

had never before in their lives had to fight a disciplined battle. They were really no more than rather reckless frontier fighters, and a trained army would obviously tear them to little bits. As frontier fighters they were used to a wild, rugged life: to them a colonel was a colonel because he had the biggest pair of fists—fists which were the symbol of his authority.

So, with little food and less ammunition, the Texans settled down inside the Alamo to await the Mexicans who, gathering in San Antonio, leisurely prepared themselves for the attack. While they waited, Colonel Travis sent off a messenger with a desperate plea to Texans anywhere to join him. The messenger reached Gonzalez, where a Captain Smith and 30 men responded to the appeal and hurriedly joined the garrison in the Alamo.

Smith's second-in-command was a man named James Bowie, a legendary American frontier fighter, and with him was the immortal Davy Crockett, a tall, laughing, fur-hatted, fearless hunter from Tennessee, who had once been an American Congressman and who was now earnestly in search of any adventure on any frontier he could find.



They were wild, powerful men, these men of the Alamo. They promised their enemy a wild, powerful battle.

But if the Alamo promised a tough fight for Texans and Mexicans, it also promised a harrowing ordeal for five others of its occupants. They were the wives of two of the Texan soldiers, their two children and a Mexican woman. For the Texan wives the outlook was grim. If Santa Anna won they might be killed—certainly they would be widowed.

The night was a fearful one. The Texans knew that if they were attacked under cover of darkness they would have no hope. But no attack came. The next day passed and the next night and the next day, and all this time Santa Anna prepared his army for the great assault on the Alamo's walls.

On Sunday, March 6, at 4 a.m., the Mexican columns took up their positions and advanced to the beat of drums. To the strained ears and eyes of the Texans it seemed that doom was drawing towards them in the darkness. Suddenly a bugle sounded and the Mexicans rushed forward. Simultaneously the handful of keyed-up Texans loosed a fusillade of cannon and rifle fire that bowled their enemy over and left them in confusion and disorder.

For the Texans, it was first blood.

A second time Santa Anna rallied his troops and rushed them forwards. This time they got to within a foot of the walls.

Davy Crockett bellowed with laughter as the Mexicans floundered under the Texan guns; cackled with triumph as he sent another half dozen of the hated enemy to Valhalla with a few well-placed rifle shots.

Again the Mexicans were driven back; then came a third, still more determined attack. Once more the Texans wrought havoc and carnage among them; but this time, too, the Mexicans got close in below the range of the cannon on the walls. This time they managed to breach the north wall.

Travis, frantically trying to control a now desperate situation, was struck on the head and slumped by his gun, a dead man.

Overwhelming Odds

THE Texans now had to seek cover in the innermost buildings of the Alamo, while the Mexicans, having captured the guns on the outer wall, turned them upon the luckless defenders. Then the Mexican infantry charged into the Alamo buildings with fixed bayonets.

Early in the fight Bowie had been injured in a fall from scaffolding. They had taken him to his bed, where he had been unable to move. Now he was able to die with his men, firing pistols from his bedside until he was bayoneted to death.

From the Alamo church, last bastion of the defenders, the Texans turned a cannon upon the mission square and struck down many of the Mexicans as they poured through the breach in the wall. But numbers, sheer numbers, were against the Texans. In the last desperate moments, as fists and knives were used to finish the work that cannon had begun, the fearless Davy Crockett fell dying by the convent yard, one of the last to go.

Sole Survivors

SANTA ANNA had watched the battle from a point of safety. Now he entered the Alamo, picking his way among the dead and sniffing the gunsmoke air disdainfully.

"Search the place!" he commanded.

Painstakingly his soldiers went through the silent rooms. In one of them they found five Texans who had hidden away. Santa Anna turned to his soldiers and himself gave the order, and the last five defenders of the Alamo were bayoneted to death before their conqueror's stony gaze.

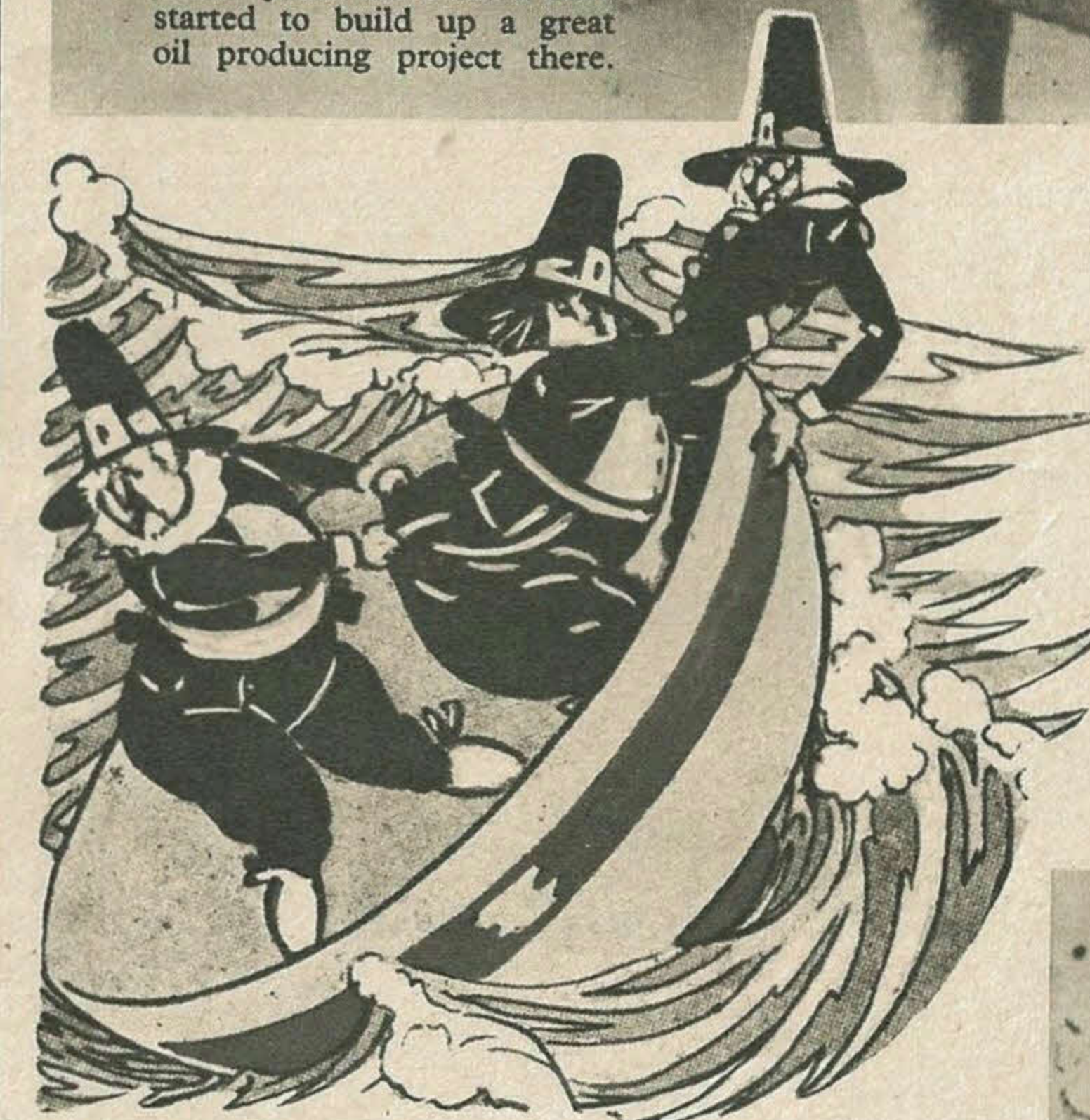
The sole survivors of the slaughter—the two American women, now widowed, with their two children, the Mexican woman, and a negro slave-boy, were paraded before Santa Anna.

Mercifully, all were freed. One of the widows was given a horse and sent across the plains with a message from Santa Anna to the Texan rebels elsewhere, announcing the annihilation of the Alamo and inviting them to surrender.

The message, however, was wishful thinking. It was not surrender that was in the Texan minds when they heard the arrogant invitation—it was revenge. Not long afterwards, shouting their battle-cry "Remember the Alamo!" a Texan army led by General Sam Houston met Santa Anna at San Jacinto and crushed the Mexicans in a battle that ended the war. Texas then became an independent republic with Houston as its president. And in the fullness of time it also became, of course, one of the United States.

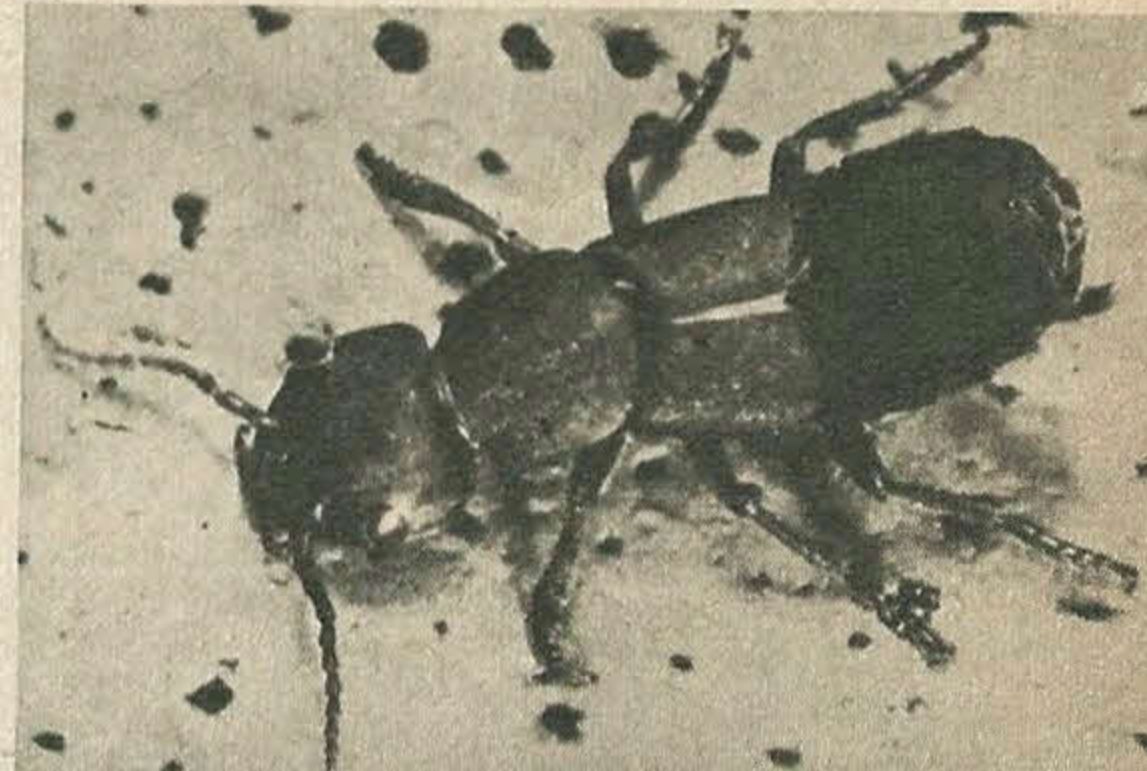
Did You Know That...?

... the Sahara, the greatest desert in the world, is almost as big as all Europe. The lack of rain is caused by the fact that the rising warm air drives away moisture-laden clouds. Surprisingly, snow has been known to fall in the desert, for although the daytime temperature may be 120 degrees Fahrenheit, the nights can be freezing. In recent years the French have started to build up a great oil producing project there.



... the nursery rhyme about the three wise men of Gotham had its origin in the Nottinghamshire village of that name. "Three wise men of Gotham, went to sea in a bowl. If the bowl had been stronger, my tale had been longer." So runs the rhyme. The original "wise men" heard that King John proposed to pass through Gotham on his way to King's Lynn. They pretended to be mad and hearing of this he altered his journey so that another village had to bear the expense of the visit.

... the Cocktail Beetle, or Devil's Coach Horse, is a useful insect. It does not harm growing plants, but eats grubs and other insects. It is about an inch long and is dull black in colour. When alarmed it curves its stomach over its back and emits moisture with a strong odour to drive away enemies.



... the superstition that it is unlucky to spill the salt is thought by many to have originated in Leonardo da Vinci's painting of The Last Supper. In the section of the famous painting reproduced below, you can see where Judas Iscariot has spilt the salt. But there were superstitions about salt for hundreds of years before the Crucifixion, and they could well have originated in the days of ancient Egypt.





From a Pallas Gallery print, size 19 in. x 14 in. Wallace Collection, London.

A Picture
to
Remember

The SWING

by JEAN-HONORÉ
FRAGONARD

JEAN-HONORÉ FRAGONARD, a Frenchman, was born in 1732, in the reign of the French King Louis XV. His customers were pleasure-loving noblemen, and their commissions made Fragonard a millionaire. A meticulous craftsman, he produced paintings that were both gay and colourful. But the Revolution of 1789 killed off the noblemen who had been his

patrons, and Fragonard himself fled from Paris. At length he received a minor government post, but when he died in 1806 his name was forgotten. It was a century before people recognized his genius as a painter. Today his name ranks with those of the other great artists of France. His most famous paintings are in the Louvre, Paris, and the Wallace Collection, London.

The Queens of England—No. 1 Elizabeth of York

ENGLAND'S CLOAK-AND-DAGGER QUEEN

The beautiful Elizabeth of York hated her uncle Richard, King of England. How then could she help the man across the sea who wanted the crown—and her hand in marriage?

OLD King Edward IV of England was in the blackest of black moods. He let drop the book of magic he had been reading in his palace at Westminster and despairingly called his daughter Elizabeth to his side.

With a cry of anguish the King threw his arms around Elizabeth. "This book tells me all of the future, my child," he groaned. "It tells me things from which I plainly calculate that no son of mine shall wear the crown after me."

Then the King, who like all his family of York, was a highly superstitious man, patted his daughter's golden hair and croaked: "But I predict from the magic words, my Lady Bessy, that you shall be the Queen and the crown shall rest in your descendants."

Stolen Crown

THAT incident happened nearly 500 years ago, and it all came true. Elizabeth became the Queen of Henry VII, mother of the tempestuous Henry VIII, and the origin of the most famous of all the royal houses of England, the Tudors.

History tells us much about Henry VII, founder of the Tudor dynasty. It was he who defeated Richard III at Bosworth Field and wore

the crown plucked from a hawthorn bush at the end of the battle. But the truth is that the good, kind, pious Elizabeth of York had much more right to wear the premier crown of England than her husband.

When her father Edward IV died, Elizabeth was put in an extraordinary situation. Both her young brothers, the two princes, were mysteriously murdered in the Tower of London, so she became heiress to the throne. But there was no crown for her because her uncle Richard, whom she hated, had taken it and got himself crowned as Richard III.

Across the sea in France was the young Henry, Earl of Richmond, who was prepared to come to England to fight Richard and claim the crown from him in the name of the House of Lancaster.

And that same Henry of Richmond was one of the men to whom Elizabeth had once been betrothed by her father.

Clearly, if Elizabeth could somehow help Henry get to England and defeat her uncle the King, she might not wear the principal crown herself but she stood a very good chance of marrying Henry and reigning as *his* Queen.

It is said that Elizabeth, after her uncle Richard was crowned, one day called her uncle Lord

Stanley to her and asked his aid in the restoration of her rights.

The pair of them then wrote secret letters calling a conference of lords who lived in the north-west of England.

The place fixed for the conference was an old inn between Holborn and Islington. An eagle's foot was chalked on the door as a secret sign of the meeting place for the heavily disguised lords. As night fell a cloaked, hooded and dainty-footed figure slipped swiftly through the eagle door; this, the story goes, was Elizabeth of York.

The meeting agreed that despatches should be sent to the young Henry Earl of Richmond informing him of the support they would give him for a union of the Houses of York and Lancaster. With the despatches Elizabeth sent a ring of betrothal. Here, indeed, was cloak and dagger politics all mixed up with romance!

Seven Children

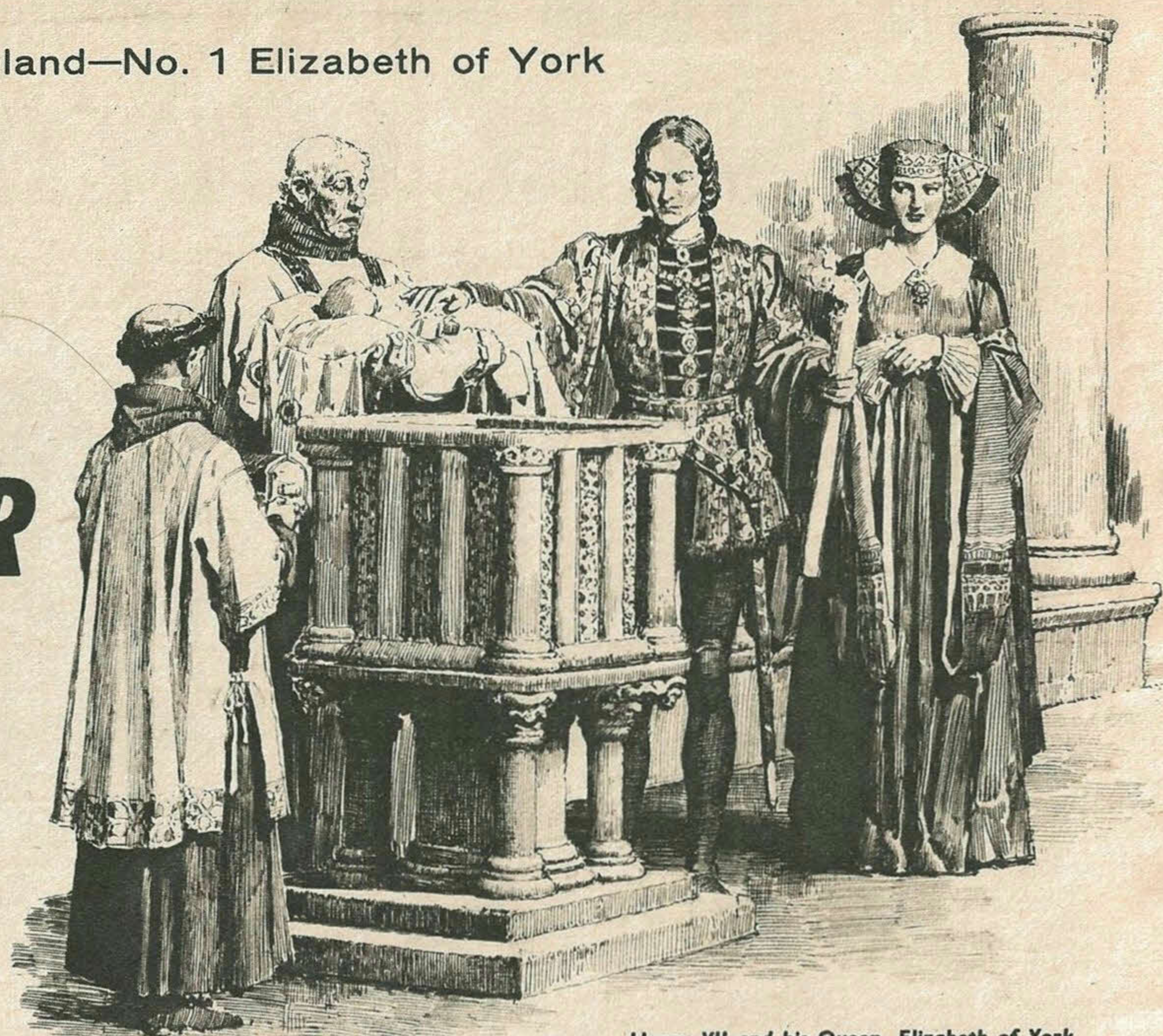
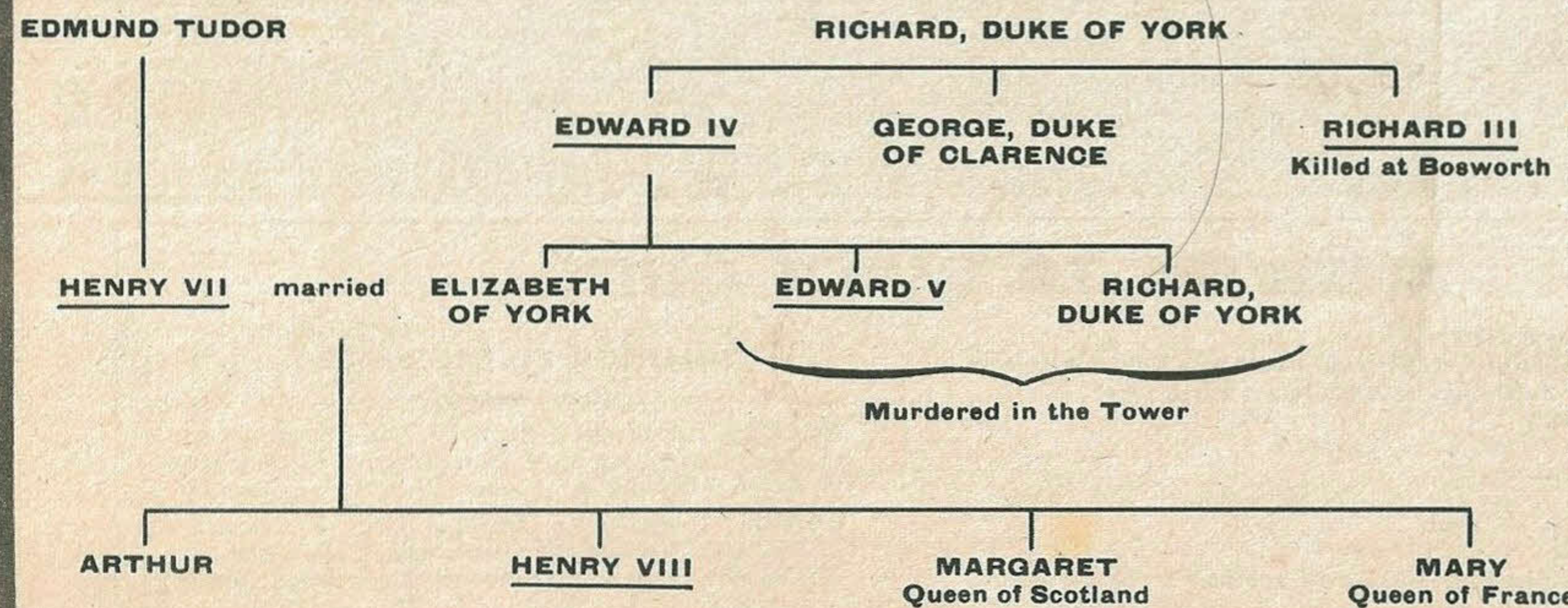
A FEW hours later Elizabeth of York slipped away from the meeting into the darkness. And a few months later the Earl of Richmond landed and met Richard the King at Bosworth Field.

It ended in victory for Henry. He afterwards rode to London and there he married the lovely Elizabeth.

For the rest of her life Elizabeth was a good, well-loved Queen. Her children were the most interesting part of her life; there were seven of them, three of whom died in infancy. The third born was a lad named Henry whose energy and physique never ceased to surprise the court. Later he became King Henry VIII.

Elizabeth of York died when she was 38, an event which plunged Henry VII into long and sustained grief. Seven years later he joined her in their last resting place at Westminster Abbey. And there they lie, side by side, to this day.

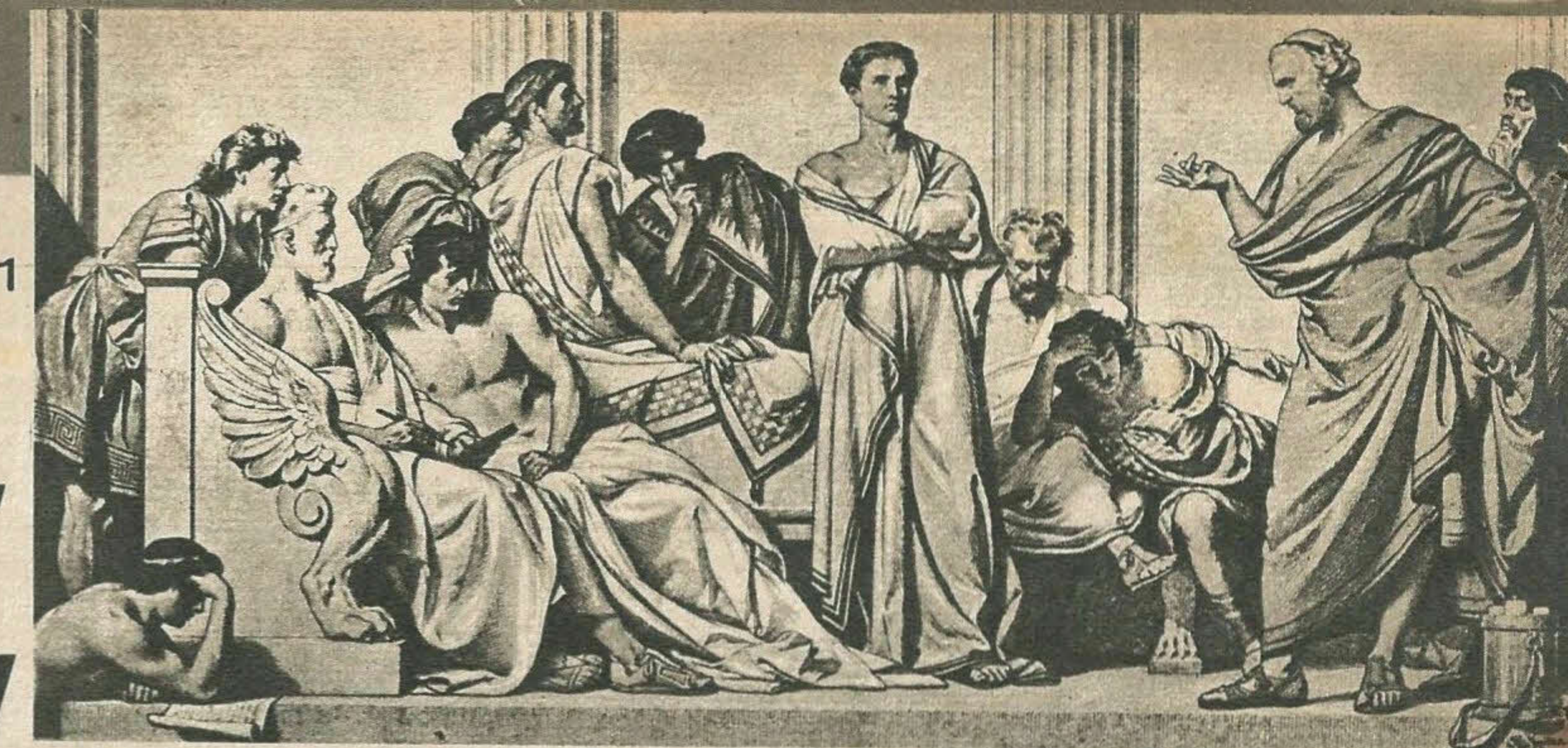
**NEXT WEEK:
ENGLISH QUEEN WHO NEVER SAW ENGLAND**



Henry VII and his Queen, Elizabeth of York, at a christening. They had seven children, the eldest of whom, Arthur, died in their lifetime. Their second son, Henry, succeeded his father as Henry VIII

THE WORLD'S THINKERS—No. 1

Plato said: WOMEN MUST EQUAL MEN!



The ancient Greeks had the unique opportunity of talking with the great thinkers—here Plato is seen with some of his disciples.

Two thousand years ago a famous Greek philosopher put forward ideas to justify that statement. To the Greeks, whose women lived in seclusion, it was the kind of talk that could only lead to trouble. . . .

ARE men and women equal? Should they receive equal pay for equal work? Should girls have the same opportunities for education and training as boys?

Most modern thinkers would answer "Yes" to these questions. Nevertheless, the inequalities remain throughout the world in greater or lesser degree.

Yet the concept of absolute equality of the sexes was first thrashed out logically more than 2,000 years ago in ancient Greece. The great philosopher, Plato, wrote down the argument in his *Republic*, one of the most important philosophical works of all time.

Like much of Plato's writing, this argument is in the form of a conversation in which Socrates, Plato's early teacher, plays the leading rôle.

Socrates begins with the then revolutionary suggestion that the time may have come for women to have their turn on the world stage. He continues:

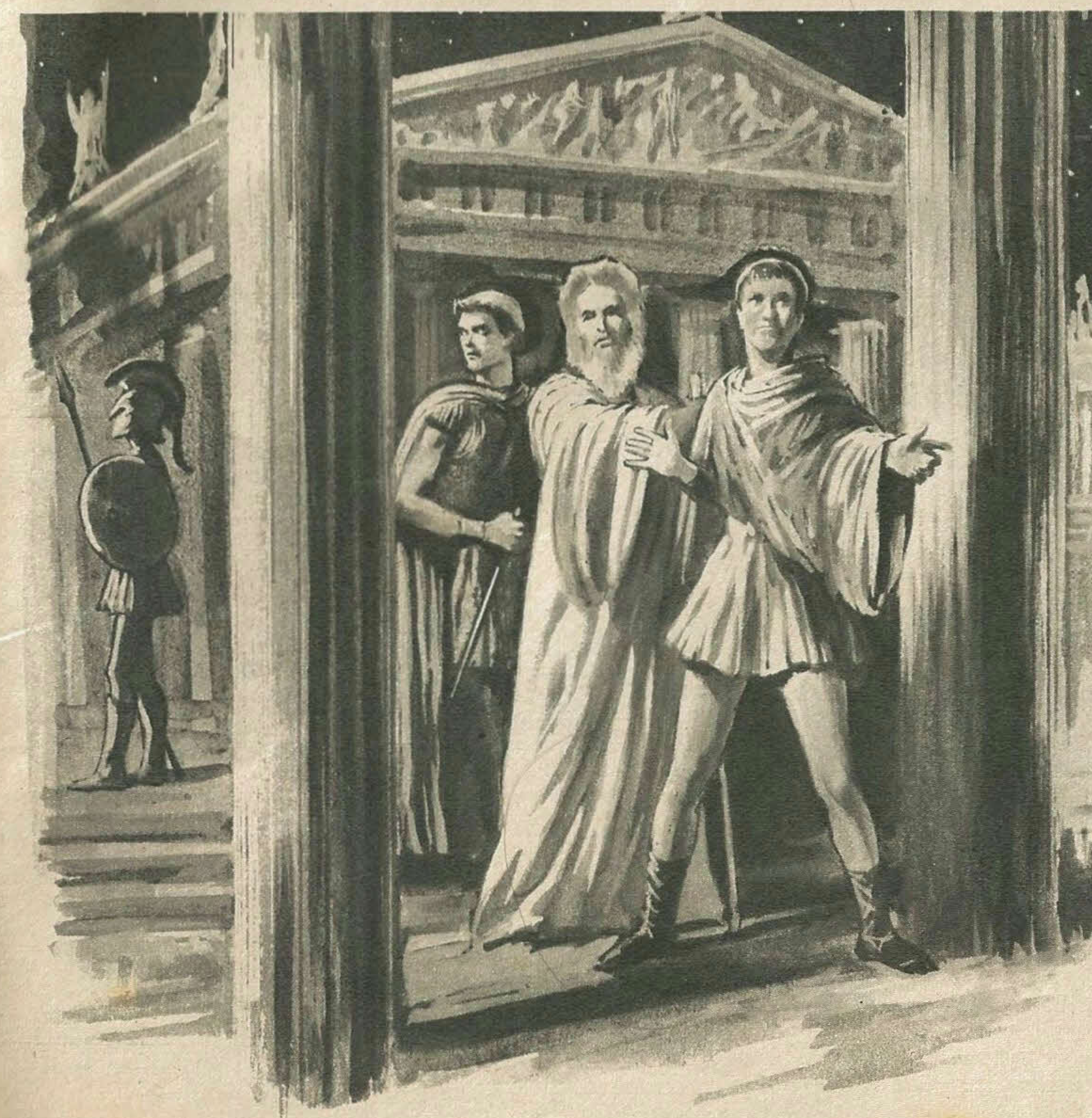
"Which do we think right for watchdogs; should the females guard the flock and hunt with the males and take a share in all they do, or should they be kept within doors as fit for no more than bearing and feeding their puppies, while all the hard work of looking after the flock is left to the males?"

A listener answers: "They are expected to take their full share, except that we treat them as not quite so strong."

The conversation continues with another question by Socrates:

"Can you employ any creature for the same work as another if you do not give them both the same training and upbringing?"

"No."



Heavily cloaked, Plato, having made an enemy of the king of Syracuse, makes his escape from the city in the company of his trusted friends.

"Then if we are to set them the same tasks as men, we must teach them the same things. They must have the same two branches of training for mind and body and also be taught the art of war, and they must receive the same treatment."

Socrates urged his listeners not to be frightened that his argument was leading to the idea of women bearing arms—"and riding horseback."

Socrates concludes: "There is no occupation concerned with the management of social affairs which belongs either to woman or man, as such. Natural gifts are to be found here and there in both creatures alike; and every occupation is open to both. . . ."

And this included becoming a guardian—a sort of soldier-policeman—undertaking all the social duties of guardianship, and even being selected for training as rulers.

In Athens women lived in seclusion and took no part in politics. Socrates might talk, Plato might write it all down and embellish these notions, but they made very little difference to the practical conduct of affairs in Greece.

Plato himself had a unique experience of the difficulty of influencing rulers with philosophy.

Sold as a Slave

IN 367 B.C. when he was aged sixty, he undertook to train a young ruler. If philosophers could not become kings, then perhaps kings could become philosophers. If philosophers could not lead the public, perhaps they could teach rulers to do it for them.

Determined, but not too hopeful, he set out for Syracuse to meet his pupil, young Dionysius II. Plato had been to Syracuse before, and had very fruitful talks with the chief minister, who listened to the philosopher's notions on what was best for mankind and decided to act upon them; putting virtue before pleasure and luxury.

The minister was so enthusiastic that he arranged for Plato to lecture to the old ruler, an unscrupulous despot named Dionysius I, as well as his son. Plato said, among many other strong remarks, that "despots least of all men possess the qualities of true manhood."

Dionysius I was so angry that Plato had to be evacuated fast by his friends. But the ruler is said to have contrived to get him put ashore on Aegina, which was then at war with Athens. There, according to some sources, Plato was sold into slavery, and had to be bought back by his influential friends.

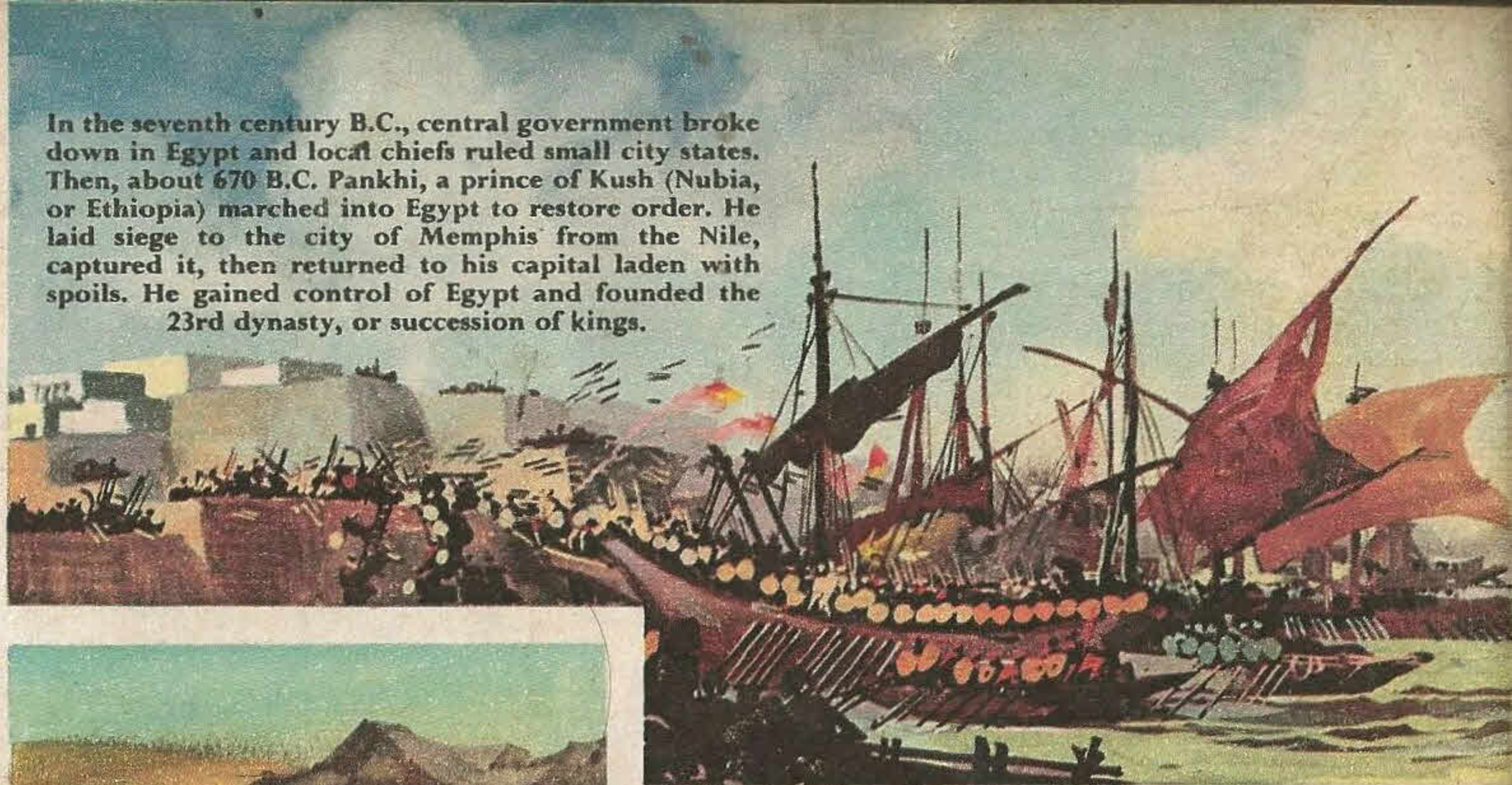
But failures to obtain immediate success in putting philosophical ideas into practice should not make anyone underrate the power of thought and new ideas.

When the twenty-year-old Plato met the sixty-year-old Socrates eloquently and humbly teaching in Athens, an intellectual spark was lighted which has illuminated the world for more than 2,400 years.

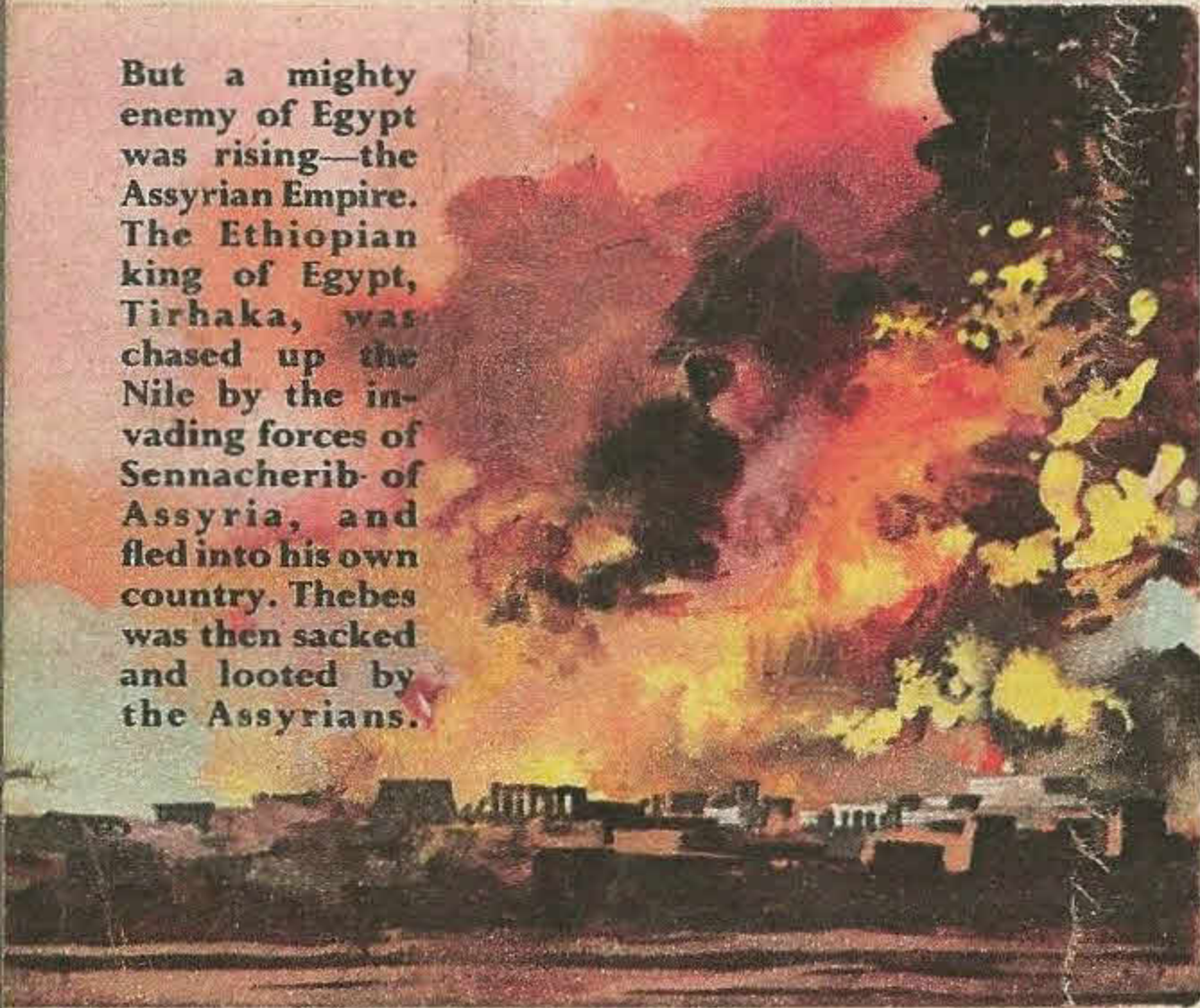
His philosophy contains the basic optimism that the deepest truths can be discovered by the human mind; that truth, beauty and virtue go hand in hand, and can be forces to create a world of justice and happiness for all men—and women.

ENEMIES FROM ALL AROUND

In the seventh century B.C., central government broke down in Egypt and local chiefs ruled small city states. Then, about 670 B.C. Pankhi, a prince of Kush (Nubia, or Ethiopia) marched into Egypt to restore order. He laid siege to the city of Memphis from the Nile, captured it, then returned to his capital laden with spoils. He gained control of Egypt and founded the 23rd dynasty, or succession of kings.

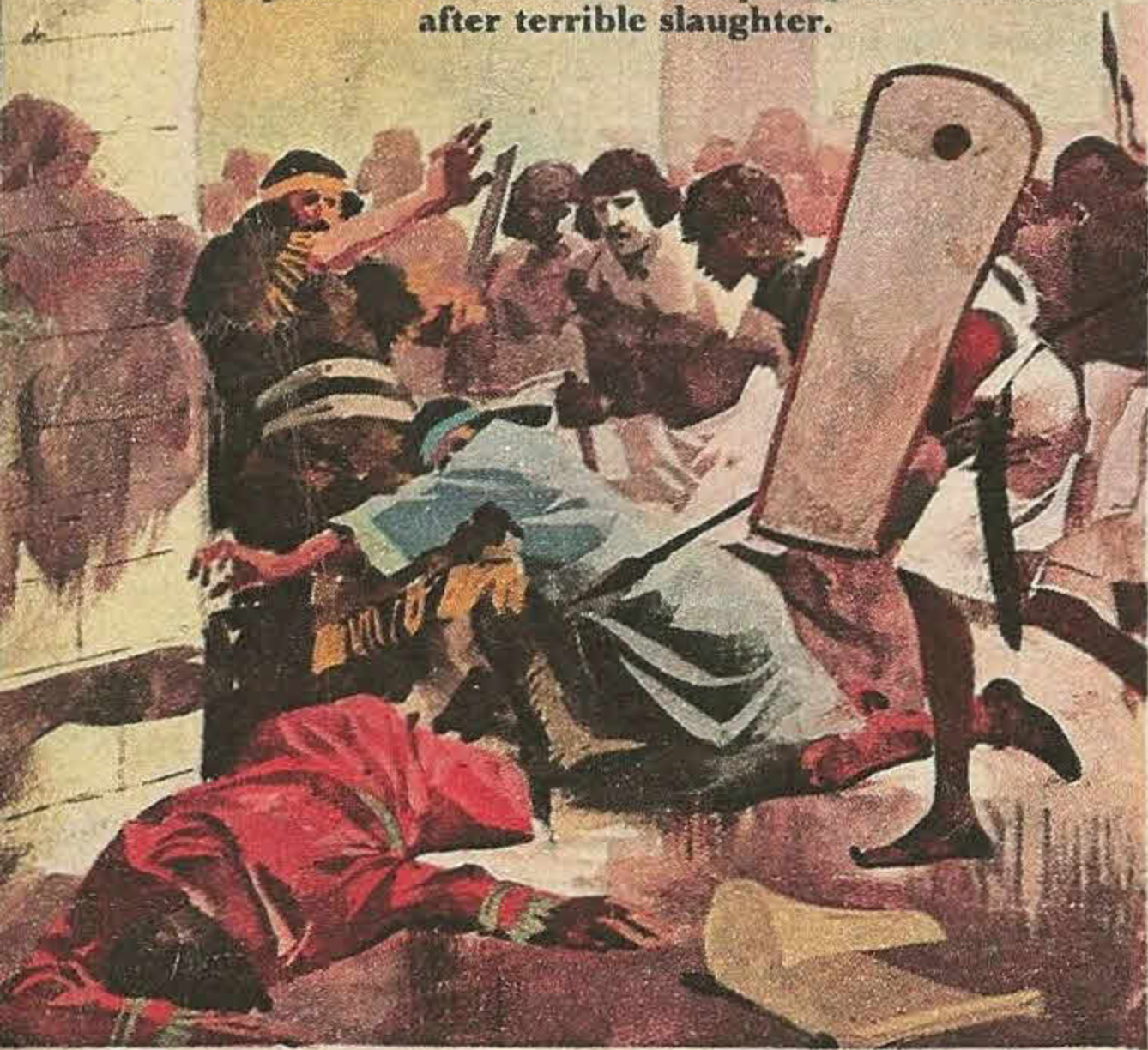


But a mighty enemy of Egypt was rising—the Assyrian Empire. The Ethiopian king of Egypt, Tirhaka, was chased up the Nile by the invading forces of Sennacherib of Assyria, and fled into his own country. Thebes was then sacked and looted by the Assyrians.

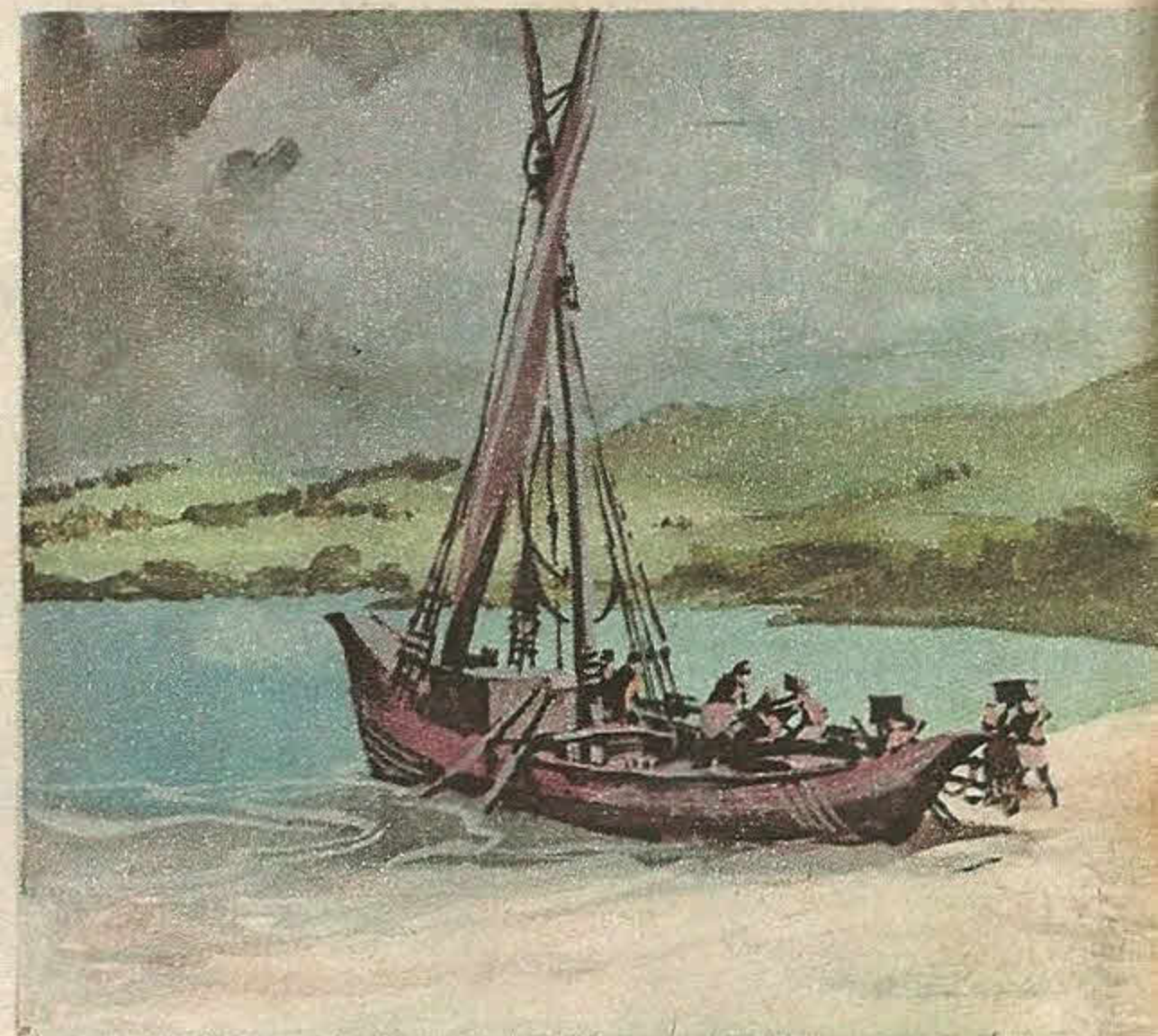
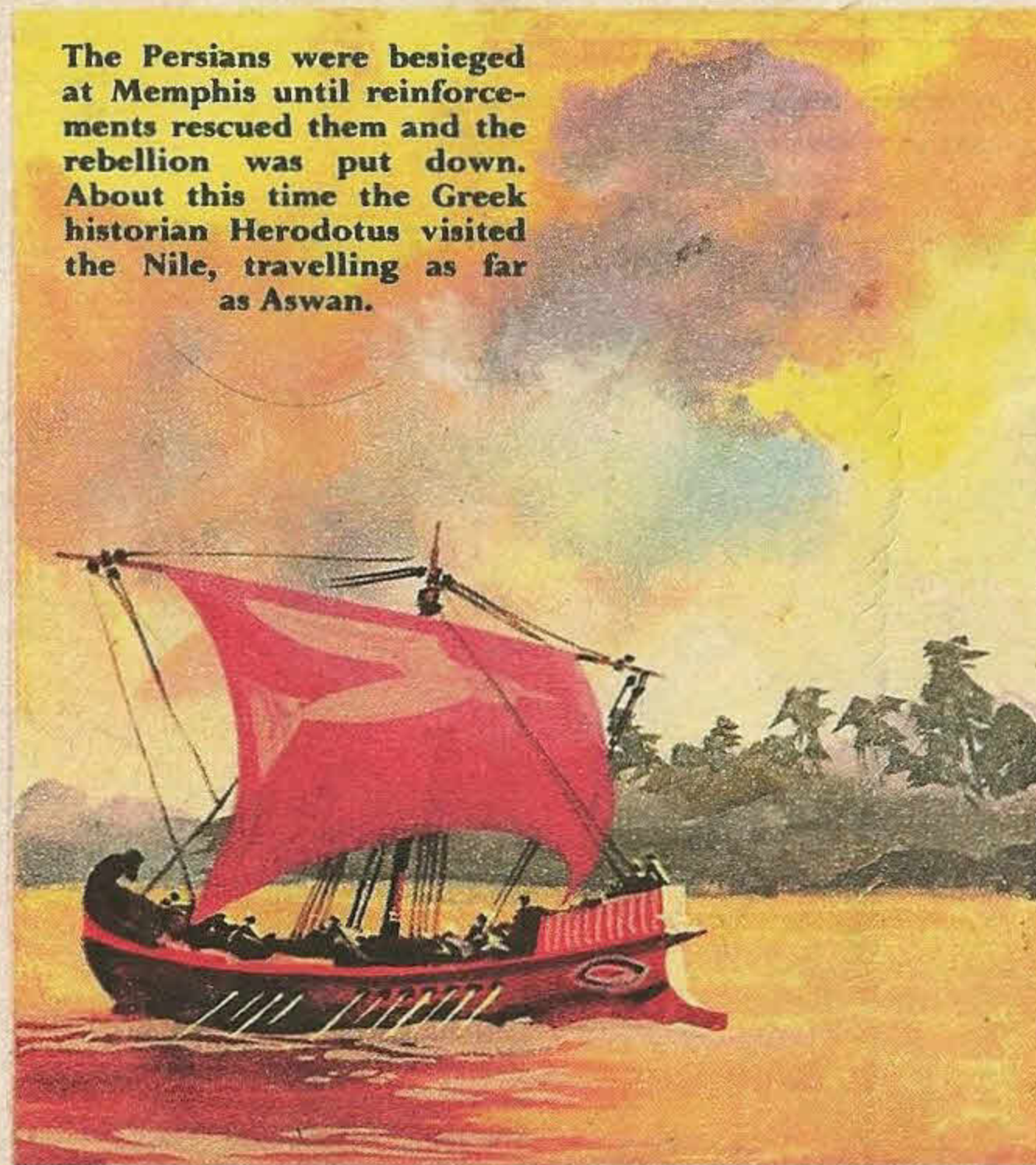


Under King Necho (610-594 B.C.) the Assyrians were defeated and driven out of Egypt. Necho devoted his rule to establishing better trade routes and began the cutting of a canal between the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea, via the Nile in Lower Egypt, through which corn and wool were later shipped.

In 527 B.C. a new enemy, Persia, invaded the Nile valley and the Egyptians came under Persian rule. King Cambyses sailed to Memphis after his ambassador had been murdered, taking cities and sacking towns. At one point he defeated the Ethiopians, who retreated after terrible slaughter.



The Persians were besieged at Memphis until reinforcements rescued them and the rebellion was put down. About this time the Greek historian Herodotus visited the Nile, travelling as far as Aswan.



The last of the pharaohs fled from Memphis up the Nile to Ethiopia when, in 341 B.C., Persia subdued a rebellious Egypt under Artaxerxes III. This was the last time that Persia conquered the Nile valley—and the last time that an Egyptian king ruled the country.



In 332 B.C. Alexander the Great, having defeated Persia, entered Egypt and was welcomed at Memphis as a deliverer after his march along the Nile banks. He organized a proper government and showed respect for the religion of the Egyptians.

Alexander (356-323 B.C.) founded Alexandria as the new capital of Egypt. This town became one of the most important Egyptian sea-ports, built on a delta mouth opposite the Pharos island. Eventually this island was made the site of a famous lighthouse, which became one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

**NEXT WEEK:
MOUNTAINS
OF THE MOON**

