Some Day Ants May Rule The World

affairs, ants may eventually rule the earth in their place. Undig-nified, you think? Perhaps. But ants are not so puny as millions

They form the only societies apart from man, to indulge in organized warfare and totalitarin practices. Certain species raid the quar-

ters of other species with military-like precision, seize and carry off captives, and then incorporate them as slave labour ers in their own communities. Theirs is a concentration camp technique even Nazi Germany might have envied for its ruth-

less efficiency. Despite their lack of size, ants also possess quite staggering powers of territorial expansion. In the nineteenth century an Eastern species spread rapidly over North Africa and Southern Europe, even reaching Maderia and Bermuda.

And then the invaders quickly exterminated the smaller native

Now an Argentine species has caught the imperialist or coloniz-

From its original base at New Orleans, this species has overrun the southern United States. More recently, its advance parties have poured into Bermuda where they are busy consolidating their posi-tion by destroying earlier in-

Some 15,000 different species of ants are crawling about the earth. They do not interbreed. Altogether the ant kingdom has untold thousands of millions more beings than the 3,000 million strong human race.

If our civilization goes atomically mad, some of these creatures, especially those living in cells deep underground, will almost certainly survive. In the light of modern researches, only a foolish man would place a limit on the power of ants.

The fiercest of their carnivorous species, the dreaded "legionary" or "driver ants," advance in dense columns, exterminating every living thing in their track. If they come across a tethered horse, goat or camel, they will pick its bones clean.

Their policy is more concentrated and ugly than anything ever practised by invading Huns

These killer ants never slacken, never abandon their restless, annihilating spirit; it seems that they are eternally on the march, and what makes their march so terrible and so uncanny is that every member of their destru tive legions is completely blind. Acute powers of smell guide

them to their prey. Ants, in common with human beings, belong to different orders or evolutionary gradings. Some species, like man in his early days, lived entirely as nomads and hunters, stalking, capturing and devouring other insects.

But evolution, exerting invisible pressures over thousands of years, has elevated then we see them as pastoralists, cow keepers and agriculturists.

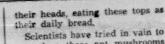
A good example of this development comes from Brazil. Here, the "atta ants" live in highly organized communities under-An ant city, with its raised

mounds, twenty feet or more across, may weigh several hundred tons and house over half . million inhabitants. within and without. The workers stream forth daily to collect

herbage. Some climb up trees, carry them fifty yards or more to the subterranean city.

There they are laid out on chamber floors to act, in their decaying state, as fermenting beds for the fungi on which the

Through this industry, millions of tiny mushroom-like seedlings spring up. The ants mow off



reproduce these ant mushrooms their fungi the ants, it seems, smear them with a fertilizing ingredient from their own bodies which is unknown to writes A. J. Forrest in "Tit-Bits." Eventually the time comes for

a young queen to leave the city on her nuptial flight and establish a city of her own making. Before taking off, she collects some fungi spores, kneads them into some leaf soil, and drops this vital dowry into her mouth Then, once she has mated and

found a crevice where she can prepare a bed chamber to begin her enormous reproductive duti-es, her first concern is to spit out her precious mushroom pellet. The spores take root, germinate and multiply. So the new city's food supplies

are assured. For the queen quickly breeds workers, which tend and extend these fungi beds, so keeping pace with the colony's ever-growing needs. That wonderful cycle never ceases.

Dairy ants keep their "cows" underground sheds with entrances and exits so designed that their domestic stock, aphides and other insects, can't escape. These creatures are genuinely milked. The ant cowherd strokes them with his antenna, causing

them to secrete juices of nutriious quality to ants. The ant's power of accomplishing near-miracles without so much as a second's training or struction is incredible. The termite or white ant, for

nstance, can quite easily masticate concrete and digest wood. A termite queen, when in full creative flow, lays 2,000 eggs in a night, each one conforming to an intricate hereditary pattern. The nurses are born sterilized, and soldiers with extra-large armour-plated mandibles are pro-

duced to defend nests and police Many appear to be immune to gas squirted by some insects as part of their defensive apparatus. And each colony provides for a sufficiency of winged males and wingless females -- queens-to-be

-to continue the race. Wars between ants are almost human in their development from chance incidents. Usually battles begin with just a few individuals quarrelling.
But soon combative hosts join

Before long, the fight is entirely out of control, as great numbers of ants pour into the battle, biting off the heads of rivals or crushing their bodies against stones and rock walls. But the raids of the blood red slave-maker ants are very differ ent. These raids are planned

Scouts go out first and ascerstrategically. tain the position and strength of a colony of wood ants or large black ants, two species most commonly raided for slaves.

These raiding ants split up into three or more marching columns. Each takes a separate route to its objective. But, thanks to uncanny planning, all arrive at the same time.

Then the assault begins, with

tack. They burst through the guards, enabling their support groups to follow and help in carrying away prisoners or combating resistance pockets. The captives sought are always brood cocoons. Warmish days are favoured for

these operations because the coveted cocoons then lie in the upper chambers of an ant hill, a site where they are most acces ble for assault parties.

These cocoons hatch out in the raiders' city. Their products

grow up into slaves and accept their condition without the least Later on, they even take part in raids on the very cities in which their queen mother lived. So, you see, ants could take

over-if they get a chance. The six-year-old asked the druggist for a package of diapers for his baby brother. "Here they are—and no tax on these, young

ELECTRIC CAR-Jack Eakins, district manager of the Central Division of TVA, looks over the Henny Kilowatt, a modified foreign car that runs on electricity. It is operat by 12 heavy duty 6 volt batteries and uses one-fourth of a cent's worth of fuel a mile.



EARHART "CLUE"-Fred Goerner of San Francisco checks box containing human remains flown from Saipan. Goerner says he believes they may be those of aviatrix Amelia Earhart and her navigator, Fred Noonan, who disappeared July 2, 1937, on a flight from New Guinea to Howland Island during a globe-circling attempt.

TABLE TALKS Jane Andrews.

BLACK PEPPER CAKE

1 teaspoon baking powder

1 teaspoon cinnamon 34 teaspoon black pepper (1/2

teaspoon, if it's strong)

Cream shortening until like

whipped cream; add brown sugar

and stir, then add white sugar

and vanilla. Beat until grains of

sugar almost disappear. Add

eggs one at a time, beating well after each addition. Sift together

flour, baking powder, salt, pep-

per, and spices. Add this to first

enjoy. It was given me by my

sister-in-law. While I do not be-

lieve it is original with her, I

can vouch for the delicious re-

sults," writes Allene E. Thorn-

burgh, of her carrot cake recipe.

CARROT CAKE

3 cups finely grated carrots
4 cup buttermilk

1 teaspoon baking powder

1 teaspoon lemon extract

Combine salad oil, sugar, and

This may be done with mixer,

but remainder of mixing mus

be done by hand. Add soda and

lemon extract to buttermilk. Add

salt to 1 cup of flour. Add these

mixtures alternately to first mix-

e. Then add alternately r

maining flour and carrots. Turn

into greased 10-inch tube pan and

Topping: Combine 1/2 cup each

of chopped nuts, undiluted fro-

zen orange juice, and sugar. Spread over cake immediately

after taking from oven. Let

stand in baking pan to cool.

"Here is a recipe for a fruit

TROPICAL FRUIT CAKE

cake which I like very much,"

writes Mrs. Florence Lumsden.

2 cup each, red and green.

cup sugar teaspoon baking powder

Preheat oven to 300° F. Put

In a large mixing bowl, place

the whole nuts, whole pitted dates and whole cherries. Sift together the flour, sugar, baking

powder, and salt and add to nut-

fruit mixture until all fruit is well coated. Beat eggs in separate bowl until frothy; add

vanilla. Add to first mixture and mix well-mix last with hands. Pour into loaf pans and bake for

3 cups whole nutmeats

cherries, whole

eup sifted flour

teaspoon salt

1 teaspoon vanilla

3 eggs. beaten

1 pound dates

Decorate with cherries, if de-

sired . . .

bake at 250°F. for 11/2 hours.

t teaspoon cinnamon

11/2 cups salad oil

4 eggs 3 cups sifted flour

teaspoons soda

2 cups sugar

baking powder,

34 cup butter 34 cup dark brown sugar,

firmly packed

1 teaspoon vanilla

1 cup buttermilk

1 cup sugar

34 teaspoon soda 35 teaspoon each, salt and

21/4 cups sifted flour

The mushroom industry would like to stress the point that mushrooms should never be soaked in a pan of water. To clean them, wipe with a damp cloth, or, if necessary, wash quickly under a thin stream of water and wipe dry. Mushrooms should never be peeled; in the peel is much of the fine flavor and food

value of the vegetable.

So long as mushrooms feel dry and firm, they are perfectly fresh. Small brown spots or opened caps simply mean they are ripe. Size is a matter of prefer-ence: small and large ones may be exactly the same age and have no difference in quality. . . .

At home, mushrooms should be kept in the refrigerator. Fit them into tall plastic containers, uncovered, and give them plenty of room. They will ordinarily keep a full week. Yes, they can be frozen, too, but not for long storage. Keeping them more than a month

makes them tough. . . . it is also important never to overcook mushrooms. Ten min-utes is the limit, and even less for fresh or small mushrooms. If you want to use them in a recipe which must cook, say, for 45 minutes, saute or steam the mushrooms and add them during

the last ten minutes. . . . Here are a few helpful equivalents in weight: when a recipe calls for 1 pound fresh mushrooms, you can use 20 to 24 of assorted sizes, or a quart measure of whole mushroom (measured when raw), or a 6 to 8 ounce can of mushroom caps.

Before I came to Dallas, I heard of the black pepper cake that Mrs. Ernest D. Williams of this city makes. I wanted to taste it, and a mutual friend told her when to expect me, so she spice cake with a little added zing that is difficult to analyze, writes Eleanor Richey Johnston in the Christian Science Monitor. "Where did you get the recipe for such an unusual cake?" is question often asked her. I asked

"I really made up the recipe, she answered. "I used an old family recipe for spice cake as a foundation, then I changed the spices-took a little away from some and added a little to some others and substituted black pep-per for others. After 1 baked several, I decided on my present recipe as being the best."

Mrs, Williams bakes her black pepper cake often because it is a favorite with her family and

"I pack three lunches every day for my husband and two ghters-and all of them espe cially like this cake in their lunches. It is really no trouble to make. I just mix it, pop it in the oven, and go cff and do other things while it bakes," she ex-

"I cook all my loaf cakes until they loosen from the sides of the pan," Mrs. Williams added with easualness of the natural

The Williams's two daughters, Cheryl and Sara Jean, were lis-tening to our spice cake talk and they both chimed in to say: "The whole neighborhood knows it when Mother bakes one of her black pepper cakes. You can smell the delicious, spicy cake up and down the street. Neighbors passing sniff and smile and say, 'Another black pepper cake!"

"If any of the cake happens to

11/2 hours or more. Cool before get stale, slice and butter it and put it under the broiler for a few cutting. minutes—it's really good eaten that way," Mrs. Williams called DRIVE CAREFULLY - The life you save may be your own. as I was leaving.

Top News Story

When the Associated Press cirnewspapers its yearly list of ma-jor stories for 1961, asking them to designate which world stories they would put among the 10 most important for this year, is virtually certain that breathtakingly dramatic seizure last January of the Fortuguese luxury liner Santa Maria will be very close to the top of the list. For this action, taken under the leadership of Capt. Henrique Galvao, and designed as a worldeye-catching protest against the increasingly disreputable dictatorship of Antonio Salazar in Portugal, was perhaps the most startling act of its kind since the end of World War II.

Nor was it the last act in the bold Galvao campaign against Salazar. Early in November, and a day or so before the Portuguese were to go to the polls to vote without choice for a hand-picked list of candidates, members of the Galvao movement seized an airliner in the sky above Lisbon, circled the city while the secret police watched in helpless anger, deluged the city with anti-Sala-zar leaflets and landed the plane and its passengers safely Facts on who Captain Galvao

has been running Portugal as he susceptibilities of others. situation - from a diplomatic political, economic, social and (vide Angola) colonial point of view - into which the Salazar

Well known in Europe as a writer, one-time governor of a portion of Angola, once also a hand-picked Salazar member of the National Assembly, Galvao broke once and for all with the dictator when his fellow Assemblymen in 1948 refused to heed his tale of the shocking condi-tions prevailing in the Portu-

ies (and which in 1981 and makes exciting reading.

More, much more, will be heard of Captain Gelvao in the near future. This book will explain why the dictatorship Lisbon cannot rest easy while he is free and plotting its downfall.

Dieting For Good Old Siwash

At 344 pounds, Prof. Haig Der Marderosian was a big man on the campus at Emerson Coll in the Back Bay section of Bos ton. For lunch in the colleg cafeteria, the 6-foot 1-inch speech teacher regularly put away or six assorted sandwiches, three bottles of milk, and a Danish Marderosian, who ccaches both the wrestling and debating teams, could polish off three or

went on a diet. His object: To lose 100 pounds and earn some \$25,000 for the Emerson College Alumni Fund in the process. "When we heard that Haig was was going to slim down," plained a college spokesman, "we thought he might as well do or diet for dear old Emerson. We asked students and alumni piedge up to \$1 each for every pound he loses. We got 1,500 pledges, including one from Mardersotan's mother, and another from the company which does the catering for the college cafeteria. His diet has already cost them \$60 in lost business." By last month, Marderosian

(now known as "The Vanishing Armenian" among joshing friends) had trimmed off 3214 pounds and was still going strong. "I'm sure I'll make the 100 pounds by the April 30 deadline," he boasted as he sipped glass of liquid diet food. got real personal motivation. I've got a new office—on the fifth floor of a walkup building. Have pounds up five flights?"

Junk - what you keep for ten years and throw away a week before you need it.

These Birds Are

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Brisbane, Australia, was called upon recently to investigate a complaint of birds being cruel to humans.

The birds were Australian kockaburras and the humans were Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Sanders, of Brisbane.

Kookaburras, large birds with harp beaks, are protected and cannot be killed. Their common name is the Laughing Jackass because of their call, which begins with a chuckle and ends with a hearty laugh.

plaining to the R.S.P.C.A.
"They're dive-bombing us." At dawn and dusk, Mr Sen

Baffled R.S.P.C.A. officials, the birds inside and then catch them. Mr. Sanders didn't think much of the idea.

that happened was that the birds came inside and bombed our mirrors.'



"Tit-Bits."

t Is All Right To Be Left-handed

Are you right-handed? The chances are about twenty to one on that your right hand is much your left. Yet both hands look

in many of our social cus-

sidered enhanced. Indeed, the left-handed often come into their own at sport just look at the success of "southpaws" in big-time boxing, lefthanders in baseball and the crying need for football players

From all the evidence compile in the last few years, it seems the socially-accepted right hand may be nothing more than the outcome of tribal taboos. Yet, although the original meaning of this custom has long been for gotten, it still influences many aspects of human activity today, We always, for example, ex-

the days of old, also carried their chief power on the dexter side.



always seats the guest-of-honour to her right.

Even the reason why a woman keeps her wedding-band upon a finger of the left hand is significant. Originally, rings were worn as a charm to ward off evil spirits believed to approach from the

Today, the natives of Mexico's San Blas Islands won't let any left-handed woman serve food. Tradition there holds that such a person would cause the meal to spoil. And in Tchad. West Af rica, the "duck-billed" women of the Oubangi never feed their

children from the left breast. Statistics indicate that only about eight per cent of the world's population is left-handed. But medical authorities have found that the overwhelming majority are right-handed be cause of social pressures-rather than from natural physical

The choice of being righthanded seems to be forced on us early in life. Many appliances and implements are made for use y right-handed people only.

Some types of scissors and tools, fishing rods, golf clubs and hockey sticks are typical of item designed for the right hand. A left-hander has to go to the expense of having a special se

Before the advent of autom weapons, a left-handed soldier was often in very real danger because of the difficulty of load ing his right-handed rifle. Our language-written towards

full of praise for the right hand ... "God and my right;" "Right must triumph:" "You did the right thing;" "On the right hand Take, too, the Latin for left-

he right - is from earliest time

"sinister." While from the French we got our word for clumsy, But the Latin for right-handed

gives us "dexterous," that is, skil ful, adroit. In politics, of course, Right and Left have their own particular auras of good and bad With such a continuous influ ence for a right-handed world, it is small wonder that only in recent years have children ceased to be forced to change from left

handedness. At many schools they were made to write with the right hand, and at mealtime to eat and drink "the right way round." Then psychiatrists found that such forced right-handers can suffer extensive emotional dam-

age, often causing actual mental For, if your left hand is stronger than your right, it generally means that the whole of your left side, including the brain, is naturally more developed than

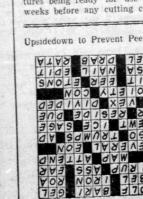
A psychological study recently completed in Baltimore revealed that both human and chimpanzee babies have no particular preference for using the right or left hand, writes Sidney Allinson in

This only becomes evident after the age of two. It might be an excellent thing if all youngsters were encouraged to be ambidextrous. If you are equally able with either hand, your skill at games, for

with a "good left foot."

tend the right hand in friendship. Although the reason may be that most of our friends, in

Some families have no cars, no washing machines, no televisions. They just have money in the



NEW RED SCHOOLHOUSE-Reminiscent of a scene in our schools a generation or two ago is this picture of an English language class in Moscow's Public School No. 1. Pictures with English captions (a bird, an apple, etc.) line the blackboard. Above it are samples of English script. In this Russian school, all the children except those in the first year not only attend English classes but study world geography and English and American literature in English.



the Canada Department of Agriculture's Research station at Lethbridge throw light on the merits of mechanical harvesting

versus rotational grazing. They do not yet indicate any substantial increase of beef proding-the delivery of the clipped forage to confined animals—but the experiments are continuing. . . .

Drs. R. D. Clark and D. B. Wilson reported on the compari-son of the two methods of feeding at the station, using irrigated pasture, of smooth brome, or chard grass, creeping red fescue and white clover. Hereford yearling steers of about 600 pounds weight, were placed on the pasture each spring and rotated over three fields for the tests. A forage harvester was used to obtain the feed for the animals excluded from the pasture.

ECE 1001 A 12 O 11 The data on beef and forage production are given in order for the years 1958, 1959 and 1960, the first being for the grazed pas-tures and that in brackets for the

mechanically harvested pasture: Beef production per acre in lb.: 573 (739), 656 (549), 696 (716). Dry matter yield per acre in lb.: 7100 (5772), 4785 (4633), 7091 (5764). Average daily gain in lb.: 2.20 (2.46), 2.72 (2.67), 2.13 (2.15). Length of season in days: 112 (107), 102 (103), 103 (103). . . . It seemed reasonable to expect

that the grass would grow better when animals were not trampl ing it down and fouling it, and also that the animals would gain faster when confined and fed all that they could eat. For these reasons the good showing in beef production per acre for the first year was not surprising. The lower beef and dry matter yield 1959 were however, contradictory and unexpected although similar declines after the first year had been reported, without satisfactory explanation, from other

Drs. Clark and Wilson studied another experiment under way at Lethbridge and found that higher yields were obtained when the forage was cut to leave a 2inch rather than a 4-inch stubble. The reason for the low forage yields in their own test then beame apparent-the forage harvester was leaving about five inches of stubble. The difference was particularly noticeable early n the season-the grazing pastures being ready for use two weeks before any cutting could ----



Results of a three-year test at 1 be done on the mechanically has vested fields. Slower warming of the soil under the heavy stubble

probably was an important fac-. . . The forage harvester also bruised leaves of the grass stubble, delaying their recovery. In the following year the machine's flails were kept in a better cut-ting state and the stubble was

The decrease in dry yield from the grazed fields in 1959 was attributed to insufficient irrigation and nitrogen fertilization and steps were taken to counteract these conditions and to make certain mana ment improvements. Higher yields of beef and forage were obtained from both methods of harvesting in 1960. The dry mat-ter yield in the grazed fields was obtained from cages in the

cut to a height of two to three

The stocking rate for the test was 3.4 steers per acre. Reduc-ing this rate and dresorting to various management practices could extend the length of the pasture season.

. . . Still not convinced that beef production per acre was at maximum level the researchers plan-ed further refinements for 1961. tions: a 6-field instead of a 3tle, excess growth early in the and fed back later when growth slowed down; for the clip crops fertilizer application of 50 pounds of phosphorus 50 pound of nitrogen per another 33 pounds in July; fields to be flood-irrigated up to six times.

Advantages of mechanical harvesting found were: less fencing required, watering and super sion of the stock and manage ment of the grassland mad simpler. Disadvantages were:

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self-loading wagon; the ne for daily cutting; the difficu of harvesting in wet weather t labor involved at a time whe labor is much in demand on the farm; need for a well-draine feedlot and extra bedding. One conclusion: For the smal

the state of the s

operator the gain from the high er yields of mechanical harvest-ing is wiped out by the cost of

Fires That Cannot

Be Put Out People in a South Wales mir ing village were shocked, recent ly, to see smoke and steam and eerie gusts of bluish flame leaping out of the ground. Experts were called but they could do nothing to extinguish the fire which was raging beneath a large

Putting out these subterranean the neighbourhood of coal mines has often proved extremely dif-

In Lancashire an "carth fire," as it was called locally, blazed

for years. Another underground fire near Wednesbury, Staffs, was at one time likely to eat its way beneath the suburbs of the town, so a watchman was appointed to warn people away from the danger

great mass of earth to collapse and the watchman was drawn down with it and burned alive. It was reported a few years

places in Britain underground fires were smouldering.
"Some have been alight for years and are imitations of vol-canoes on a small scale," wrote one reporter. "The fuel in most cases is coal." An important junction station near Swansea was for some time

ground fire said to be burning in old chemical and metal refuse The platforms were hot and the whole station was poisoned by severely many years ago from "a slow burning" which went on deep beneath its foundations.

It threw out fumes of deadly

rendered useless by an under-

gas which half-poisoned many Of all subterranean fires those fed by shale oil deposits are the longest lived. Some time ago a newspaper

man visited near Baku, on the

Caspian Sea, the site of an un-derground oil fire which, he said.

was alight when William the Conqueror landed in England.





IN THE TREE TOPS — Mounting casualty list showed a number of paratroopers hospital ized in Fort Jackson, S.C., as a result of quickening winds which swept most of 1,200 jumpers into trees during a mass jump, a part of exercise Apache.



the street with the same

Luke 2:1-16 Memory Selection: The ange Memory Selection: The angel said unto them, Fear not: for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord, Luke 2:10-11

Good Tidings of Great Joy

The birth of Jesus was the greatest event in human history up to that time. It was great be-cause the Son of God had condescended to become man. It was great that a child should be born, having no human father. Mary's ecoming pregnant during he engagement distressed Joseph until an angel appeared to him in a dream and told him that she had conceived of the Holy Ghost. He proceeded to marry her but Jesus was born.

Mary and Joseph raised Jesus in accordance with the Jewish law. On the eighth day he was circumcised and thus brought of-ficially into the Abrahamic covenant (Luke 2:21). About the 42nd day of His life, He was presented to Jehovah in dedication a ceremony practised by parents for the first male child born into the family. This was a requirement by God, since His sparing He sent the final of the ten plagues upon the land. At the time of this ceremony, Mary also made the required offering for her own purification, giving of the two prescribed sacrifices the one especially provided for the poor of the nation (cf Lev. 12:8). Jesus got his early religious nurture was poor in this world's goods but rich in devotion and

even before the Jewish could orize the Shema, a creed composed of 19 verses from Deut. 6:4-9; 11:13-21; and Num. 15:37-41. These were written out, particularly by boys, after they learned to write. At the age of six, Jewish boys were sent to school which usually adjoined the synagogue. Attendance was

Jesus came to save us from our sins. This was the good tidings of great joy. Jesus who died for us, rose again and lives forevermore. He will save all who

. 8. Part of the 3. Wood CROSSWORD

61 62 63 Answer elsewhere on this page



Of The Year

is, and why he is such a bitter opponent of dictator Salazar, as well as an almost hour-by-hour account of the Santa Maria affair, are provided in the book "Santa Maria: My Crusade for Portugal" by Henrique Galvao, whose interest is only exceeded by its timeliness. Written by Captain Galvao himself, it is a fiery, fiercely felt shout of indignation against the man (and the system) who, for some 35 years, saw fit and with little regard for Filled with the bitterness and, to the Anglo-Saxon mind, the exaggerated language which typify the Latin rebel, it is a sobering account of the truly desperate

mixture alternately with butter-milk to which soda has been added. Beat well after each addition. When all is mixed, pour into well-greased and floured pan or pans (it may be baked in layers or in a loaf). Bake at 325°-350°F. from 45 to 60 minutes or longer if loaf, and 20-30 minutes at 350°-375°F. if layer. "The following is a recipe which I think homemakers will guese colonies (and which in 1961 burst forth into gruesome warfare). For his courage he spent seven years in jail. Hardly had he been released than he again attacked the dictatorship and was sentenced to 18 years more. Escaping in January, 1869, he at last made his way to South America where his planning result. adventure which occupies more than half the space in this book

Earlier this month, Marderosia

overlordship has thrown a NATO ally of the Western world.

Fashion Hint

Cruel To People

"They're no laughing matter

ders told the R.S.P.C.A., about thirty kookaburras perch outside his house and dive-bomb his plastic gauze window screens, peppering them with holes and frightening the Sanders with the noise they make. dodging the swooping birds, sug-gested that Mr. Sanders should leave his house open, encourage

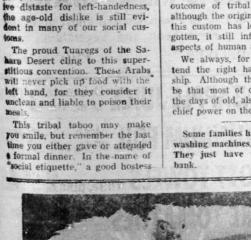
"We tried that," he said. "All



TEETH FOR TOOTH - Ken. neth Cone, 10, holds a rare molar of a large mam known as the Desmostylus Hesperus, which lived 30 million years ago. The tooth was found in a rocky bank in the

eattle area.

Why, then, has the human race prehistoric times always had such a preference for the night hand, and scorn for the left? Although medical science has reduced this almost instinctwe distaste for left-handedness,



USS 'N' FEATHERS — Visitors at Regent's Park Zoo in the pelican's face as he flapped his outsize wings.

