Royal Photographer Reveals Secrets

Mrs. Lisa Sheridan rece took a series of photographs of Prince Andrew, younger son o Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, which delighted readers of newspapers and magazines the world over. In this interview with a Christian Science Monitor experiences in photographing thildren, and of her "Day with Prince Andrew," the title of a published in London.

When Mrs. Lisa Sheridan opened the door of her private office o let me out, a chubby baby in blue rompers hopped in. "Hello, she said. The babe reached up with two hands and gave a smile which would have rejoiced the heart of any photographer. "Is she a model?" Mrs. Sher-

idan asked the mother. She had brought her along to see whether she would be suitable, the mother explained.

"I think she's a certainty," Mrs. Sheridan told her assistant. I would have been surprised at

all this if I had not seen the no-tice in the studio window: "If you think your child is photogenic bring her along to the studio any afternoon between 2:30 and 3:30." Mrs. Sheridan's pictures

Prince Andrew and Queen Elizabeth filled the window. In spring of 1962 she went to Wind-Castle and Buckingham Palace to take the first major series of pictures of Queen Elizabeth's youngest child, and the result delighted people throughout the

Mrs. Sheridan has photographed Queen Elizabeth and her sister Princess Margaret since the Queen was 10, and the Princess live years of age.

She was invited to Royal Lodge, Windsor, by the Duke and Duchess of York four years after she and her husband came to London-penniless. Mrs. Sher idan set up her photographic studio and her husband worked They had both been brought

up in St. Petersburg (now Len-ingrad). They left at the time of the Bolshevik Rev were later married in Paris. The Queen, remembering how successfully Mrs. Sheridan had hotographed her and Princess Margaret while they were growing up, sent for Mrs. Sheridan when it came time to take photo-

graphs of the young Prince Charles, Princess Anne, and later Prince Andrew. The most popular picture was one of the young Princess Anne

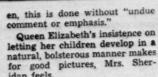
in long trousers climbing into a small window from a ledge, pull-ed in by the Queen and with Prince Charles outside alert to catch her if she slipped. Then Prince Charles climbed in by himself. He is seen in the phot graph holding on preceriously with the Queen ready to give a hand from the window but watching first to see if he can manage without aid.

"Royal pants slipped a bit back," Mrs. Sheridan said. "People loved the informality of it. The most popular picture in her new book, Mrs. Sheridan feels, will be one taken in what she calls the "peekaboo" series, where Prince Andrew crept onto the floor behind the nursery couch and peeped over the top looking very mischievous.

Her albums include many charming studies of Prince Char-

they were young.
The young Prince Andrew, she says, is naturally fearless, and not at all shy. He is fortunate in having parents who do not hamper his efforts. When he elimbs he is encouraged to be self-reliant. If he falls there is no anxious rush to soothe and examine him. When additional safety measures have to be tak-

les and Princess Anne when



The young Prince's attack on the high stone steps on the ter-races at Windsor Castle gave some good action shots. He climbs over the lawns round the central fountain at Windsor, "not so easy for a small boy always in a hurry," she says. He falls down, rolls back with a merry augh, dogs tumbling after him. He tries again and again as long as his interest lasts.

Animals help to produce a good picture, Mrs. Sheridan feels, since they take the child's attention from himself. She pointed out a picture of the Queen and e Andrew with the corgi dogs on the castle steps. Prince Andrew is looking at the dogs to see how they are behaving. The result is an unselfconscious pic

To be with the young Prince, Mrs. Sheridan says, is "a merry experience." Far from having to wait for a smile, she often found herself having to wait for a less boisterous mood. One of the quieter moments came when the Prince, holding his Teddy bear upside down, put a chubby finger across his lips and whispered "Ssssh!" indicating his favorite bear was asleep.

"He finds adventure every where," she said, "whether leaning over the pond, romping with the 'big Fellah,' his favorite toy rabbit, or standing up in his nursury chair shouting, 'Look, no hands!' Prince Andrew, like the other royal children, loves to ride with his mother in the ponycar aret when they were young.

"When photographing children," Mrs. Sheridan said, "I think the main thing is to make use them. They should amuse themselves."

Then she added with a chuckle: "I have my tricks, of course. One is here." She turned to a picture of Prince Andrew exam arness of a pony. "I put a daisy under the harness, which immediately excited his curiosity," she Mrs. Sheridan invites mothers

to bring babies to her studio. From their photographs she chooses those seen in the advertisements of many nationally known baby foods. "I love all young things," she said. "In fact I love every living

She feels that between two and three is one of the best ages to photograph children; they lack self-consciousness and yet have a certain amount of showmanship.

He Gave A Finger For The Cause The Japanese, it is often said,

are prone to go off the deep for a cause. Star-crossed lovers leap with arms entwined into the crater of Mount Fuji; during the last war, Japanese kamikaze pilots gained world fame for their suicidal dives on U.S. warships; hara - kiri (disembowelment) is still considered an hon-orable way to die in the land of the Rising Sun.
In fact, such devotion to

causes, lost and otherwise, is so commonplace in Japan that last month's illustration caused hardly a ripple. Police picked up a 17-year-old ultra-nationalist student named Klyoshi Tsujiyama near Premier Hayato Ikeda's office. He was carrying a bloody envelope. Inside was Tsujiyama's little finger, which he told arresting officers he had chopped off only a few minutes earlier in order to show Ikeda the evidence of his "determination to fight against Commun-

With a muffled yawn, the police turned him over to the Tokyo juvenile court authorities.



IN A FAST LEAGUE — Geraldine Page and Dean Martin are bent in topnotch performances in this scene from their new film, "Toys in the Attic." Costarring with them is Wendy Hiller So aware is Dino of the acting competition by Wendy and Geraldine, that he actually studied his lines.

Getting The News For 112 Years

When Abraham Lincoln fell to an assassin's bullet in Ford's Theater, Washington, April 14, 1865, the news took 11 days reach Europe. But it helped to make the reputation of a man whose name is probably more widely known today than any other in the field of international He had "scooped" all his rivals

with the news that shook the The man was Paul Julius Reuter, whose pigeon-post begin-nings in Aachen, Germany, more than a century ago were be celebrated this October by the worldwide wire service which bears

his name.

A ceramic plaque unveiled on house in that ancient Rhineland city recalled that there in 1850 Paul Julius Reuter, a young German of humble origin, launched what today is a great news empire on the wings of 40 message-carrying pigeons.

Today the name Reuter signifies a global organization com-



manding a complex system of news collection and distribution aided by the latest techniques in radio and cable communications. It is a name printed daily in thousands of newspapers throughout the world as the

signature on news messages.

In the Aachen ceremony Julius Reuter's pigeon post was commemorated some three months fter his successors marked the organization's entry into the space age—in August, 1962—by "bouncing" messages across the Atlantic via the American communications satellite Telstar. Reuter's pigeon post was merely a brief chapter in the colorful

career of a man who contributed nore than most of his European contemporaries to the developnent of world communication and present day-standards of news reporting.

In these days of cable and radio channels spanning continents it is difficult to appreciate

the impact of the newly invented "electric telegraph" on the world of Julius Reuter more than a century ago. That its wonder is now taken for granted is a measure of the achievement of Reuter, who had

the genius to seize on its possities when many others thought it nothing more than an nreliable and costly "gimick." Until Reuter literally electri-fied it with his telegrams, the transmission of news had been a isurely business. The report of Napoleon's pass-

ng reached Europe from St. Helena nearly two months after the event. A London newspaper claimed an astounding record in announcing Wellingston's victory t Waterloo, 240 miles away, only ur days after the battle. In a few brief years Reuter

ransformed the transmission of news-and more besides-by his risionary use of the new means of communication, which prob-ably had more potent effects on the social fabric of the world than any since the invention of the printing press.

Reuter was born in 1816 in the

German town of Cassel, the son Restlessly in search of scope for his talents, he traveled to

provincial newspapers in Germany. The enterprise failed. He went to Aachen, still determined to find success in the expanding Europe of the mid-19th century with its ambitious political intrigues and feverish

nancial activity. A telegraph line from Paris stopped at Brussels. Another from Berlin ended at Aachen. Reuter saw his chance in the 100-mile gap. In a dovecote above a house belonging to a friendly brewer, baker, and pigeon-breeder Reu-

ter, his wife and 13-year-old son

Franz eagerly untied small silken

bags secured under the wings of Heinrich Geller's pigeons as they flew in from Brussels. In the bags were tissue-pape reports of the latest Paris stock prices telegraphed to Brussels from Paris. Reuter himself ran with the messages to the station telegraph office to pass them down the line to Berlin and other German cities. But the telegraph gap gradual-

y narrowed. When it was only five miles wide Reuter gave up his pigeons and installed relays The gap closed — just after Christmas, 1850, some nine

months after Reuter had waited for the first pigeon. Reuter, his pigeons, and his horses were out From Aachen, Reuter went to London in 1851, and the telegraphic era in news transmission

dawned. A telegraph line linking England with the continent of Europe had just been com-The stock exchange welcomed the fast and reliable service of commercial news Reuter started o bring in from the continent, but when he tried to set up a general news service he met with much resistance from the English

It was not until 1858 that he persuaded six newspapers to take two weeks' free trial service. was an instant success, and at the end of the trial period Reuter was able to sell his news to the London press for a total of \$120 With the outbreak of the Civil

War in America the 1860's brought fresh challenges and triumphs for Reuter. News from America was carried on the mail packet from New York, available equally to Reuter and his rivals. So he set up his own cablehead

at the furthermost tip of southwest Ireland. Dispatches were packed in watertight phosphorescent canisters, which were dropped into the ocean off the Irish coast and picked up by a Reuter agent in a small tender The news was then telegraphed from the lonely Irish outpos to Cork, whence it was relayed over the normal Irish cable to London. Reuter thus established a lead over his competitors of at least eight hours.

By 1872 there was a Reuter office in every important world center, with the impatient founder of the organization laying his own cables where no official communications existed. Cable laying - across moun tains and deserts and under the seas-was a hazardous venture Whales became entangled in the

wires, nomadic tribesmen carried

off the posts, but somehow the news got through.
But, however else Reuter gave rein to imagination and ing ity, he never took risks with the facts. He knew that accuracy, honesty, and impartiality were the only possible foundations for his news service. These principles are still those of the present-day Reuters.

Paris, where he set up a small news agency which sold extracts from leading French journals to day Reuters.

In 1891 Queen Victoria recognized a German barony which

ject soon after England. Sociable, restless, ever-activea popular figure in Victorian so-ciety—Baron Reuter passed on at his villa in Nice, South of France, in 1899, aged 82, and his own organization carried the word to During World War II-in 1941

had been conferred on Reuter, who had become a British sub-

control of Reuters passed into the hands of the newspaper industry itself and it became a non-profit co-operative with a board of directors appointed by the newspapers. After the war the United Kingdom newspapers were joined by those of Australia and New Zealand. Today Reuters distributes its

When Kit Carson Kept A Promise

Kit and his good friend Dick Owens for some time had "concluded they had rambled enough" and wanted to settle down. They had talked of getting a land stake on the Little Cimarron about fifty miles from Taos and building a ranch which might one day grow into a settlement. During the winter they made their plans and started building in the After four months of hard

work they had put up a house, several small huts for the Mexican workers, and fenced in a large corral. A crop, sown in the rich bottom land, showed pros-pects for a good narvest of Everything was progressing well when the unexpected hap-

pose.

It was not easy for Kit to put

safety is in our speed.

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King Tut Was Headline News 40 Years Ago



Discovery of the treasure tomb of Tutankhamen in Egypt's Valley of the Kings 40 years ago this November was the stuff of which headlines were made in a less crisis-ridden time. Lord Carnarvon and British archaeologist Howard Carter brought to light perhaps the most comprehensive collection of ancient Egypt's art and craftsmanship ever to be found. The then tremendous valuation of \$50 million was given as an estimate of the trove's worth. Fashions followed the headlines, and for a while milady indulged in hair styles, cosmetics and clothing designed to give the "King Tut" look. Above entrance to the tomb. Below: "sacred cow," ornament from the burial couch.



ioneering Days n Australia

4-acre Australian farm, owned Dr. John Harris, surgeon to e New South Wales Corps in

round-faced Englishman, having offended a superior officer, was with "behavior unbecoming a gentleman," said to the 19th ultimo."

Dr. Harris objected that the charge was invalid on the ground that the date in it should read "the 19th instant instead of ultimo." The court upheld his objection and dismissed the case. Whereupon, with considerable satisfaction, Dr. Harris named his pleasant farm Ultimo. He even wrote verses about the

Ultimo is no longer quiet and peaceful farmland but is a roaring smoking industrial area scarcely 1½ miles from the very center of Sydney, one of the

the former local farmer, stands Sydney Technical College where large numbers of students pour n and out each day on ground which commemorates an offi-cer's neat turning of the legal Look about in Australia. and one will find many similar storied places of the past now engulfed in the present. Fascinatingly, the present sometimes wears the externals of the past, though the historian will always spot the difference.

Look across Sydney Harbor and one may see the proof. The fathers of today's Australian family men took their young wives

ning of the century, Mama wore a silk something-or-other over her hat and knotted under her chin to stop the wind taking the hat. It was not an expensive hat by today's prices, but it was Mama's best.
These big ferries, their bright

paintwork and brass glinting in the strong Australian sun, tall black clouds, were usually pack-They carried lively bands

which struck up gay tunes and swinging waltzes. It gave to the cruise that dashing air known today as glamour.

About the time that Mama

and Papa were setting out on some of their earliest Saturday Scot, on the fringe of manhood, steerage of a steamer bound for Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, the



TREE STALKER - Forester engaged in tree improvement program shoots branches off of superior trees near foley, Fla., which later are grafted to established root Resultant plant is nurtured and its seed-bearing cones are ultimately used to start a new generation of superior trees for lumber.

PUZZLE

que but Papa could scarcely have foreseen TV door-to-door selling. He would have recognized it very probably, however, as a "new-fangled kind of lantern lecture." Give some people an inch and they will thin't hey are a ruler. ISSUE 47 - 1962

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James Edmond had not had the advantages of today's youngsters. We left school as a mere child to seek work in his native Glasgow. By age 16 he

had a job clerking in an insur-ance office. After that, it was:

heigh-ho for the South Seas! In Queensland, he found a job on the Rockhampton Morning Bulletin. For the young Scot it was the beginning of the beginning, the discovery of his About a year later, he moved

south to Sydney where he was to become eventually the editor of the crusading, democratic Bulletin, a journal still appearing on Sydney streets.

J. E. Webb, a later successor in the line of Bulletin editors, has written warmly of James Edmond: "His capacity for seizing upon striking and original ideas vividly illustrative of the critical point of a subject was one of the greatest of his many

great qualities." There were men of stature in the land equal to the world's best, men such as Henry Parkes, Australia's Father of Federation; world's great cities.
In Harris Street, named for

Edmund Barton; and Alfred Deakin. It was to these early leaders that this brilliant editor urged in a stream of vivid editorials vast national measures, social security, a federal bank, a national navy, a citizen army, and an industrial tariff, writes Albert E. Norman in the Christian Science Monitor. Behind this tariff were to grow the industries from which today millions of Australians

draw their job opportunities and their pay checks.

In 1927, Papa saw the opening of another project of the Founding Fathers, the official beginning of Canberra as the national

capital, then a grassy plain where magpies nested in tall thinly scattered trees, surrounded by blue tinted ranges. In 1927, the roads were dusty trails, and there were no sidewalks, no street lights and no movies. There was a small school, a

few groups of houses for federal officials and their families, a few small stores, one or two other buildings and several camps for workers engaged in building Australia's newest city, today a beautiful tree-clad mod-

ern metropolis. Federal politicians who had been very comfortably housed in the Statehouse in Melbourne, did not take readily to the long dusty train journey to Canberra, Never Never.

It was a time of big ideas.

Moreover, there was no public transport, and they were obliged to walk to the "provisional" House of Representatives from their various lodgings across an unpromising wilderness terrain.

People invested their money
in pianos, drove buggies, and Papa, along with the rest, applauded lantern lectures by itinerant "professors."

At weekends, people engaged regulations, up-dated as recently as 1960, contain some 20,000 in cycling or foot races or went n social picnics in large parties, words framed to prevent the if the weather looked fine. Most fun came in do-it-yourself kits. People who owned houses were pleased to have the county water the street out front to keep down the dust. Pack pedprey on, it could also result in the loss of Canadian export dlers with all kinds of m dise from laces to prints brought the "latest city styles" to the markets to countries having reghousewife's door. Nowadays, radio-controlled trucks do it ulations similar to Canada's. selling TV-advertised "specials." . . . Basically, it's the old techni-The job of protecting farmers from insect and pest disease

problems additional to those they already have, is tackled through a careful system of certification, inspection and fumigation carried on at ports of entry plus some pre-shipment inspections abroad, and a comprehensive plan of internal inspection and quarantine.

From its headquarters in Ot-

tawa, Plant Protection Division directs a staff of 144 inspectors at 23 main ports of importation and 13-sub-offices, two of which are at international airports. Fumigation stations are maintained at Montreal, and at Saint John, New Brunswick. Six of the ports and 57 of the staff are concerned mainly with Canadian Seed Potato Certifica-Basis of the Division's opera-

tions is the national inspection service set up in 1923 when ports of importation and control were established. The service then envisaged has since been greatly enlarged by the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the growth of international air traffic, carrying additional shipments of cargo and passengers to new points in Canada. Trav-ellers often innocently attempt to bring in or take out plant gifts which are in violation of egulations. The task in excluding all in-

sects, pests and diseases is prac-tically impossible but Plant Protection forces reduce the invasion to a minimum.

This is accomplished by: Strict enforcement of regulations to



word and the second will be the second of th

MIXED COMPANY — Sharing the same cage at the Tennoji Zoological Garden in Osaka, Japan, is an unusual combi nation of animals, trained to live together in harmony.

John Russell

When Mrs. Kennedy sends a returning or refusing entry to infected shipments; shamrock from Ireland to her Canadian friend-probably in a Follow-up surveys of Cana-dian horticultural nurseries and greenhouses to which most imbox containing a little earth shot through with living organisms—she's being sentimental at the risk of introducing another agriported materials go; cultural menace to this country.

Regular reviewing of the reg-Fortunately the federal Plant ulations in consultation with a board of experts from several agricultural sciences.

Most plant material imported

dispose of the potential trouble-maker in the incinerator and for planting is required to be certified free of infestation by hope Mrs. Kennedy won't do it qualified people in the country of origin before it is shipped. The Canadian importing firm must also get a permit to bring in such material and it must again. . . . And the holidaying U.S. couple who packed a few tasty col-orful Newfoundland potatoes to grow in their own backyard will enter through a designated port. In such cases, inspectors check the documents and examine the have these potatoes politely confiscated as they leave the pro-vince and will be reminded that shipment and may take samples for closer study in the laborapotato wart, most serious of all potato diseases, could be spread by this means.

Protection Division, with an assist from the Post Office, will

The international movement of nursery stock is an obvious medium for inadvertently trans-porting insects, nematodes and plant diseases from one country to another. In almost every These are two of many instances when a little prevention can save millions of dollars. The bible of the Plant Protection Division, Canada Depart-ment of Agriculture, is the De-structive Insect and Pest Act of country there are plant pests of major economic importance that have been introduced on living 1910. Th Act and its oft-amended plant material.

. . . As an extra precautionary words framed to prevent the introduction or spreading of insects, pests and diseases injurious to vegetation.

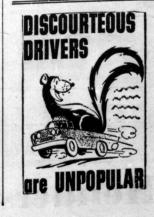
Admission of certain pests and diseases would not only reduce production of the crops they production of the crops they production of the crops they are that country.

tory. * * *

But many items of commerce besides nursery stock and plants, soil and sacking, may harbor destructive organisms and mor attention is therefore being paid to miscellaneous cargo from all parts of the world. The Khapra beetle may move from infested grain residues to cars, machinery and other cargo in transit. This cargo may be unloaded in Canada and eventually be despatched to far points of the country with its menace to agriculture still undetected.

into Canada from all countries except the United States, are now required to be washed thoroughly to remove all soil before being admitted.

Shamrock and heather mailed o this country as gifts have been found to contain cysts of the golden nematode, a serious pest. The co-operation of the Post Office has been valuable in stemming this traffic and Customs and Excise Division and commerical carriers also help. Several Canadian provinces



plant material or their own ine problems, and regula ons governing these cases enforced federally in co-operation with the provincial author

. . . Because of the proximity of the United States, and the com-mon border of the two countries a close liaison exists between two countries. Scouting, trap-ping and eradication of the Japanese beetle, European pine shoot moth and the gypsy moth, and war on the Dutch elm disease and oak wilt disease are carried out in conjunction with other

Canadian officers not only spect importing carriers but also outgoing carriers loading Canadian cereals and cereal products to ensure freedom from stored product pests. This check of outgiven by Canada as an adherent to the Plant Protection Conven-tion, which requires that all countries take whatever action pread of insect pests and disease through international

Last Lamplighter Takes To Farming

When the first Colonial light-house was erected on Great Brewster Island at the entrance to Boston Harbor in 1716, pro-perly pleased Bostonians noted that it was quite up to date: It burned whale oil, while many English lighthouses still were using candles.

In the centuries since, whale

oil has successively given place to kerosene, electricity, and to an assortment of electronic de-

Yet-such is the time lag of history—all through these cen-turies, the time-honored trada that is called by the ancient name of "lamplighter" has been retained in lighthouses on ob-scure inlets and along the coast-

al waterways of the nation. This month, the last of the nation's lamplighters—the men who actually pour fuel oil into the lamps—was retired. Raymond E. Burton, 54, tender of the lamps—was retired. the two remaining oil light-houses in the U.S. (on Alaska's remote Kenai Peninsula) offi-cially went off the government payroll on Nov. 15.

payroll on Nov. 15.

When the Coast Guard replaces the lamplighter's oil wicks with the new battery-powered electric lights, the old-fashioned lamps will be sent to the Smithsonian Institution

The last U.S. practitioner of a trade which traces to the first

trade which traces to the first keeper of the Boston Light, Bur-ton has tended the two lights which mark the entrance to the hind in the march of progress, Burton will not be jobless after

fireman who staked out a 30-acre claim in the thick spruce forests of the peninsula in 1948, Burton spends his spare time clearing his land. Without his lighthouse job, he may be able to speed the process. After fourpulling and taming of the wild-erness, he figured last month, he had cleared 3 acres.

you where you can go on holiday is your cheque book.



What Is The Church? Ephesians 2:11-22; 1:22, 23;

4: 4-16 Memory Scripture: But ye are chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an hely nation, a peculiar people; that ye should show forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvellous light.

Peter 2:9. ---Jesus in His ministry used th word for 'church' only twice. In the first instance He said, "I will build my church." Mt. 16:18. Here He was thinking of the entire body of the 'called-out', who have received or will receive the Divine revelation that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of the living God. In His use of the word in Mt. 18:17, He referring to any local group of believers.

The word for church is used many times by the apostles. In our lesson we see the church as a building of which Jesus Christ is the chief corner stone. Gentiles as well as Jews have their place as well as Jews have their place in this edifice. In Christ all the building fitty framed together, groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord. This figure sets forth the nature of the church. We may have many church buildings for worship in our community but all true believers in Christ constitute one building. Race or colour do not sengrate here.

In the next portion of our lesson, the church is represented as the body of Christ. This thought the body of Christ. This thought is repeated in the first and last verses of the last section also. This figure emphasizes the need of co-operation of the various members of the body of Christ. Consider an athlete. If he does not have an inner unity or co-or-dination, the body is spastic. Unity is essential to the high per-

the human body. The hand can-not fulfill the function of the foot or of the heart. So in the body of Christ, we each have our own gift. It is important that all are more clearly the function of the church. It is important that each of us fill the place which Christ

Goodwill to others is construct tive thought. It helps build us up.
It is good for your body. It
makes your blood purer, your
muscles stronger, and your whole

form more symmetrical in shape. It is the real elixir of life. The more such thought you attract to you, the more life you will -Prentice Mulford Upsidedown to Prevent Peeking

The one book that really tells





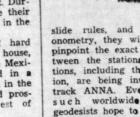
FRIENDSHIP — Timothy, a tomcat, and Rabbit, a rabbit were reared together under the same roof and are the very best of friends. They are now waiting for someone to adopt them and hoping that they will be kept together when they leave the Anti Cruelty Society in Chicago.





With its bright lampe winking like monster fireflies, a new U.S. satellite orbited the earth last month, providing mapmak ers with a subtle tool to make the first precise measurements of the true distances between

shape of the earth. news over a far-flung network of leased cable and radio channels —some 8,500 miles of physical telegraph line in Europe alone.



pened. An express arrived from Captain Fremont reminding Kit of his promise to join any future expedition he might make. Fre-mont was then at Bent's Fort preparing for a third expedition to the West, this one to last perhaps two years, with significant political as well as scientific pur-

aside his dream of a home and a life of comparative tranquility for another long absence from Josefa, but his word once given was honor-bound. Owens was eager to go along. They sold their holding for less than half the value, sacrificing four months' labor as well as the funds used to purchase stock and equipment. Within four days after Fremont's message was received, the two pioneer farmers had made an bout face and were spurring their horses toward Raton Pass - From "Great Westerner: The Story of Kit Carson," by Bernice

Twinkle, Twinkle **Brand-New Star!**

cities, the location of ocean is-lands, and the exact size and . The lamps are filled with

xenon gas, which is sparked upon radio command by an electric current to produce a light of 8 million candle power. Because the beacons will be off most of the time, and since each flash lasts only one-thousandth of a second, it is all but imposed to orbit), with the naked eye But scientists throughout the flashes against the background of the stars, will be able to de termine the exact position of the



onometry, they will be able to pinpoint the exact distances between the stations Other nations, including the Soviet Union, are being invited to help track ANNA. Eventually, with such worldwide cooperation, geodesists hope to work out the precise distances between any two points on earth. "Right now estimates of the

distance between such places as New York and Moscow are near ly as much as a mile off," Owen Williams of the Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratory said last month. Williams, who directed the design of the beacon system aboard ANNA (an acro-nym for the sponsors, Army, Navy, NASA, and the Air Force), predicted that the satellite would cut this inaccuracy to less than 100 feet. "The military implications of this are obvious," he commented. "But the scientific aspects are far more intriguing. For the first time in man's history, he may finally learn where everything is on his

In skating over thin ice our -Ralph Waldo Emerso