



Australia

Australia is sometimes called the “Down-Under” continent, because it is on the underside of the globe. It is a huge island in the southern part of the world. Australia means “south land.” It is so far south that Australians have their winter while we have summer, and they have summer while we have winter. Down there, Christmas may be the hottest day of the year.

In the center of Australia, a high plateau spreads over half the continent. One big section in the northwest part of this plateau is known as the Great Sandy Desert. People do not like to live in this desert because it is too hot, and there is not enough water for farming. Rain falls so seldom that a child may be five or six years old before ever seeing a rainstorm. Then the sands are so thirsty that they drink up all the water to the last drop.

There are only a few rivers in Australia that run between green banks down to the sea. The biggest and longest is the Murray River. It is one of the few that has water in it the year round. The country through which it passes is green and lush, rich in orchards, wheat fields, and the finest sheep farms.



Along the eastern and southeastern shores of Australia, the climate is not too hot and not too cold. There is enough rain for things to grow, and there are good harbors. Most of the people in Australia live here in the big harbor cities: Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane. Mountains called the “Great Dividing Range” run along the entire eastern coast of Australia.

The natives who have lived in Australia for thousands of years are called aborigines. No one knows exactly where these earliest inhabitants of Australia came from. Each of the many tribes has its own dialect and customs. Armed with boomerangs and barbed spears, the aborigines are still skillful hunters.

A boomerang is a curved piece of wood. If you know how to throw it right, it will come back to you. All aborigine boys learn how to use the come-back boomerang. If *you* try to throw one, you had better watch out, for it might hit you in the head.

The aborigines do not wear many clothes and do not grow any food. They eat plants, roots, ants, caterpillars, fish, snakes, lizards, and frogs. Since they love honey, they run as fast as the bee flies to follow it home and discover the hive.

Most of the Australian settlers came from England. The first boatloads of English people were convicts and soldiers sent to guard the convicts. The English sent convicts to faraway Australia because they thought it would be a good place to keep them out of trouble. But soon people discovered that the vast grasslands of Australia were ideal for raising sheep. The convicts became good, hard-working Australians. More and more settlers came to Australia to enjoy the wide open spaces and the beautiful beaches—and to raise sheep and cattle.

Today there are almost as many sheep in Australia as there are Americans in America. That is why people say



“Australia lives on the sheep’s back.” Australia ships its wool to many different countries, for it is the largest producer of wool in the world.

The first sheep and cows and rabbits in Australia were brought in from other countries, but Australia also has its own animals. Some of them are the strangest and funniest animals in the world.

Many animals in Australia carry their babies in their pouches. Kangaroos are the most famous of these animals. Kangaroos hop around on two hind legs and use their very strong tail for balance. They also have two little skinny front legs that are so weak that they cannot walk well on them. A mother kangaroo with a baby in her pouch can easily jump twenty-five feet when she is hurrying or afraid.

Another strange animal in Australia is the koala bear. A koala bear looks like a teddy bear. Koala mothers also carry their babies around in their pouches. After several months, a baby koala is brave enough to come out of its pouch, and then it rides on its mother’s back for several more months. The word koala means “no drink,” and it is true that koala bears never drink water. All they need is the juice from tree leaves.

The funniest-looking animal in Australia also has the funniest name. It is called a duckbill platypus. The platypus can-



not make up its mind whether it is a mammal or a bird. Its full name is duckbill platypus because it has a bill like a duck and it lays eggs like a duck. But it has a tail like a beaver and fur on its body like a beaver. The mother platypus nurses her babies, which is more than a duck can do.

The great plains in central Australia are called "the Great Outback." In the Great Outback there are big cattle ranches, called "stations" by the Australians. Often these stations are hundreds of miles apart, and the life is very lonely, so each home has a two-way radio telephone. Twice a day a doctor is available on the air and if someone should be sick, the doctor gives instructions for home treatment. If there is an emergency, the doctor flies out to the cattle station, even if it is hundreds of miles away. This is the famous "Royal Flying Doctor Service" which operates throughout central Australia.

QUESTIONS

1. How is the climate in Australia?
2. What two kinds of people live in Australia?
3. What kinds of animals were brought to Australia?
4. Tell about the animals that have always been in Australia.

THINGS TO FIND OUT

1. Look at the map of Australia and answer these questions.
 - a. Name three cities in Australia.
 - b. What bodies of water touch Australia?
2. Find Australia on your map of the world.
3. Find out more about the kangaroos, the koala bears, and other animals in Australia. Bring pictures of these animals to class.
4. Find out who Captain Cook was and what he had to do with Australia.

Great Explorers

I. Read and Remember

<i>Explorer</i>	<i>What He Is Famous For</i>
Marco Polo	First European to visit China
Columbus	Discovered America
Balboa	Discovered the Pacific Ocean
Magellan	First trip around the world
Cortés	Explored and conquered Mexico
Pizarro	Explored and conquered Peru
Captain Cook	Explored the Pacific Ocean
Lewis and Clark	Explored northwest United States
Livingstone	Explored much of Africa
Peary	First to reach North Pole
Lindbergh	First to fly alone across the Atlantic
Hillary and Tenzing	First to climb Mount Everest

II. Read and Answer

1. Tell more about each one of these explorers.
2. What kind of person is a good explorer?
3. What are some places that have not yet been explored?

III. Write

Find out more about one of these explorers and write a story about him.

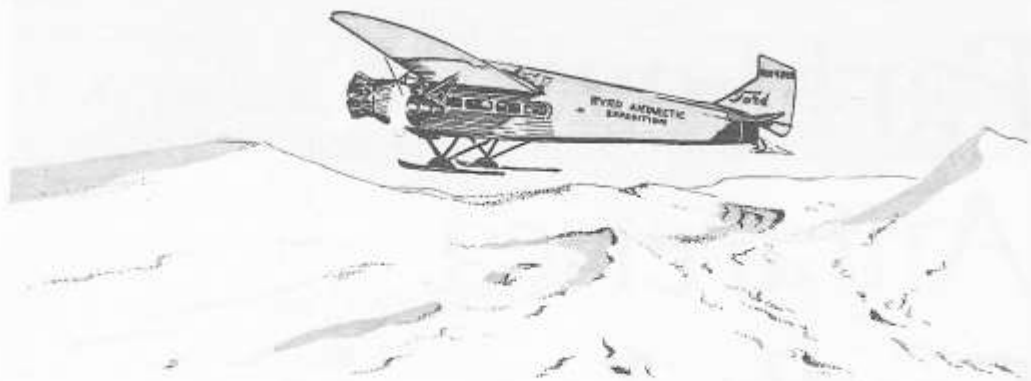
REVIEW QUESTIONS

- I. A. You have read about these countries and continents in Part Three of your book. Tell the class what you remember reading about each one.
- Africa
 - The Holy Land
 - India
 - China
 - Australia
- B. Which country or continent did you enjoy reading about most? Why?
- II. A. You have read these stories in Part Three of your readers. Tell what each story is about.
- Makulu
 - The Story of Noah and the Ark
 - The Blind Men and the Elephant
 - The General and the Arrows
- B. Which story did you like best? Why?
- III. A. Write about what you would like to visit in Africa or Asia or Australia.
- B. Read and write about another story from one of the countries you have read about in Part Three.

Part Four

Antarctica, South America, North America





Antarctica

“We must either drop the gasoline or go back!” the pilot shouted. But Admiral Byrd did not want to drop the gasoline from his airplane because then they might not reach the South Pole. Instead he shouted back, “Drop a bag of food overboard!”

The food was dropped, but soon the pilot shouted again, “Quick! Dump more!” Admiral Byrd ordered his men to drop another bag of food through the trap door. More than a month’s supply of precious food had been thrown overboard.

On their way to the South Pole, Admiral Byrd and his men had to fly long distances and over high mountains. Admiral Byrd’s plane was slow, and it could not fly as far or as fast as airplanes can today. Even though the weather was bitter cold and he had few supplies, Admiral Byrd became the first man to fly over the South Pole.

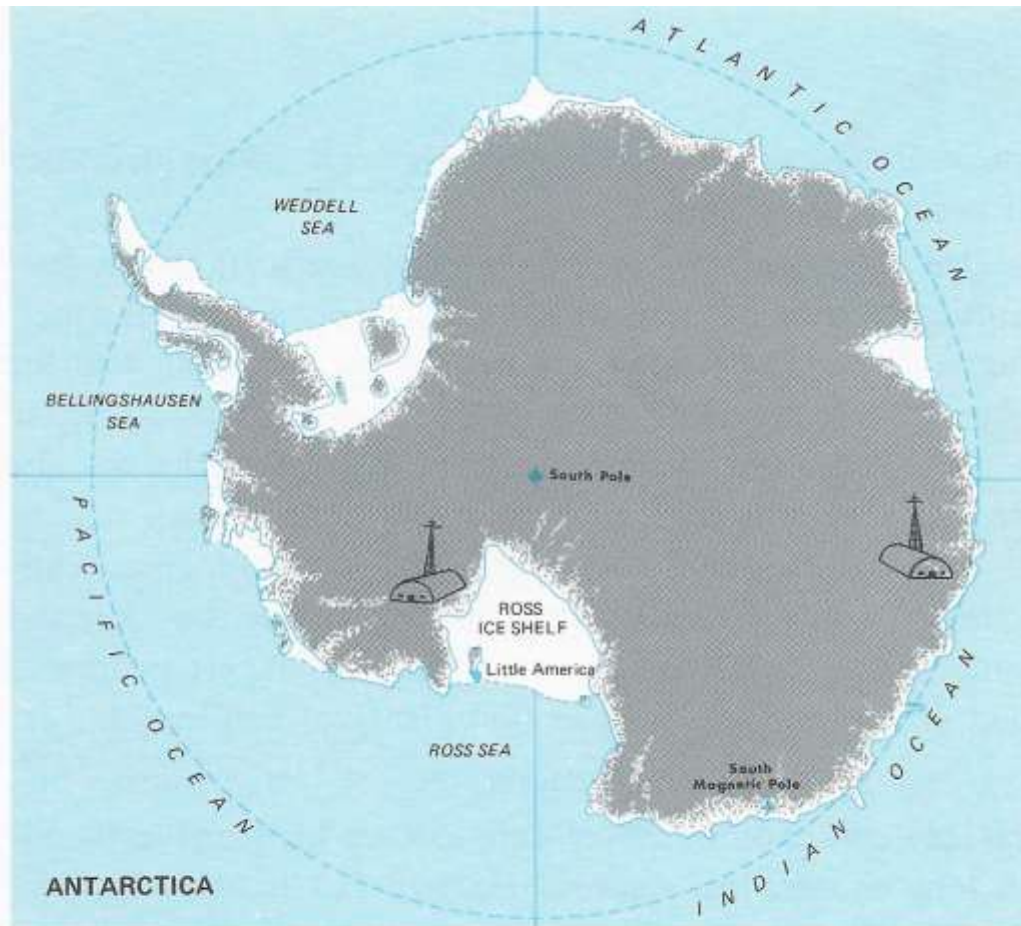
The land around the South Pole is called Antarctica. For

WORDS TO WATCH

Admiral Byrd

snowmobile

penguin



one whole winter Byrd and his men stayed in a place called Little America to find out more about the bottom of the world.

Antarctica is the coldest, windiest, loneliest continent in the whole world. It is much bigger than the United States, but only scientists live there, because it is so cold. Most of Antarctica is covered with ice that never melts. In some places, it is a mile thick. In the summer, the sun shines all the time, and in the winter, it does not shine at all. Of course, like Australia, the Antarctic seasons are the opposite of ours.

Like Admiral Byrd, other brave people have also explored this land of ice and snow. With dog sleds or snowmobiles, they fought their way to the South Pole by riding across the

snow. But everyone who visits Antarctica is always glad when it is time to go home.

It is not quite right to say that only scientists live in Antarctica because penguins live there. The penguins make their home in the ice and snow and eat the fish that swim near the shore. There are also whales in the nearby waters, and there are a few insects and plants near the shore, but otherwise the penguins do not have much company.

Penguins are the funniest birds you have ever seen. They cannot fly, and they cannot run; all they can do is waddle and slide on the ice. But in the water they are expert swimmers and divers, and so they can find plenty of fish to eat.

QUESTIONS

1. How was Admiral Byrd able to keep his plane in the air long enough to fly over the South Pole?
2. Why don't people like to live in Antarctica?
3. How are penguins different from other birds?

THINGS TO FIND OUT

1. Look at the map of Antarctica and answer these questions.
 - a. What is near the center of Antarctica?
 - b. What are the names of the bodies of water touching Antarctica? Find Antarctica on your world map.
 - c. If there is a globe in your classroom, find Antarctica on it.
2. Find out more about Antarctica.
3. Find out more about Admiral Byrd.
4. Who was the first man to go to the South Pole? Find out how he made the first trip to the South Pole.

South America

North and South America are neighbor continents. If you look at your map of the world, you can see that they are joined by a narrow piece of land called Central America.

There are many countries in South America, but the largest country is Brazil. Brazil is almost as large as the United States. In all the other countries of South America, the people speak Spanish, but in Brazil they speak Portuguese.

You can see from your map of South America that it is shaped like a triangle, with mountain ranges in the western and eastern parts. The Amazon River in South America is the largest river in the world. It starts in the foothills of the Andes Mountains and passes through the dense jungles of Brazil, until it flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

After Columbus discovered the New World, people came to South America just as they came to North America. Most of the Europeans who came to South America were Spaniards. They came mostly for gold to take back to the

WORDS TO WATCH

Brazil	Atahualpa	sloth
Amazon River	Pizarro	Buenos Aires
Andes Mountains	Simón Bolívar	Rio de Janeiro
Potosí	Venezuela	Santiago
Peru	llama	Caracas
Incas	boa constrictor	Lima
Central America	Portuguese	Spanish



king of Spain. They found Indians in South America just as explorers found Indians in North America.

Spanish soldiers fought the South American Indians and conquered tribe after tribe, until finally almost all of South America belonged to Spain.

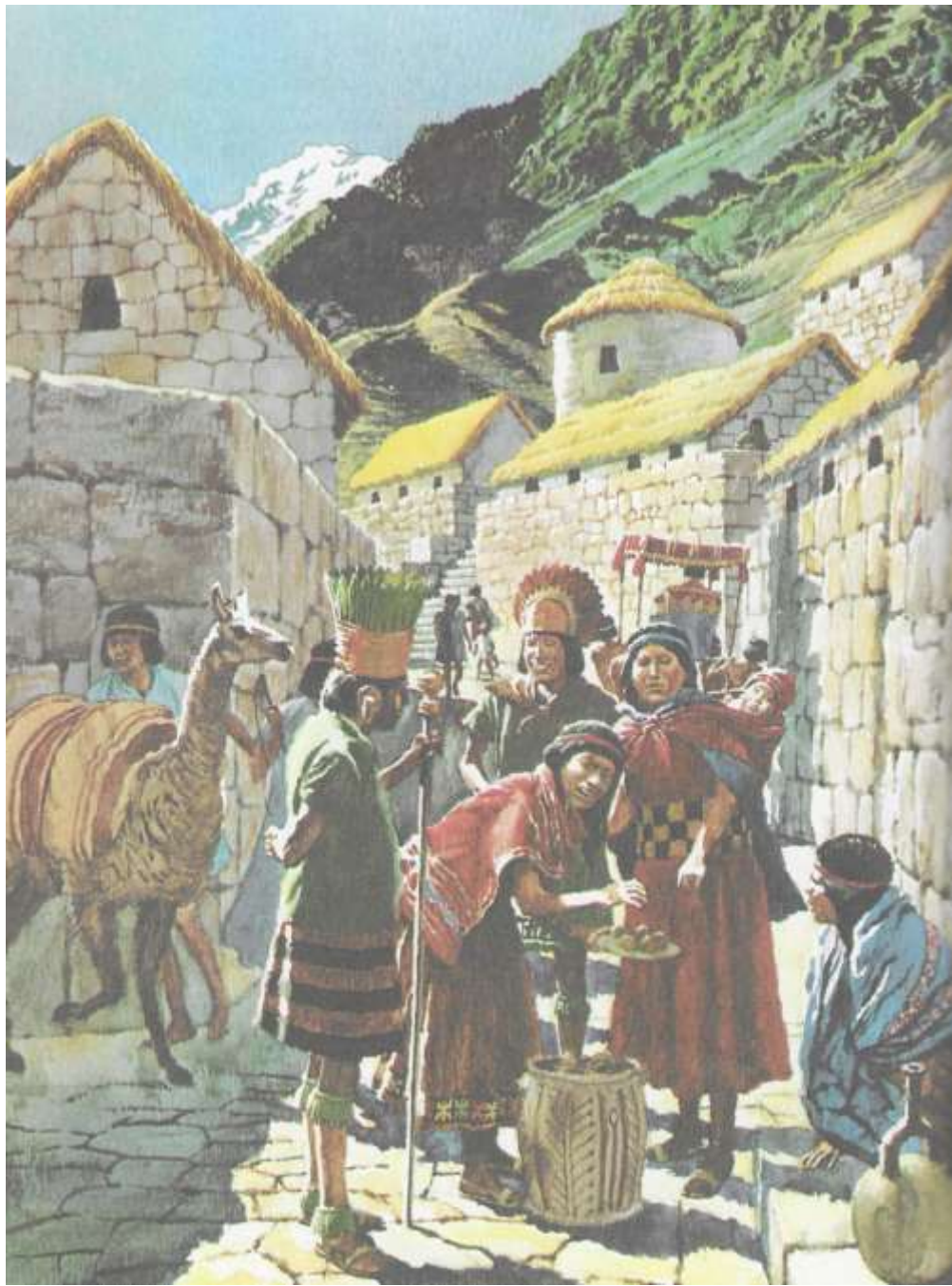
The Indians who lived in Peru were called Incas. They did not live in tepees or wigwams as some North American Indians did; instead, they lived in beautiful houses and palaces built of stone blocks. They knew how to make beautiful clothes and pottery and things from gold, and they were good farmers.

A Spaniard named Pizarro had heard about the Land of Gold on the western coast of South America. He gathered 247 men and 37 horses and set out to conquer the 22 million Incas.

First he seized their leader, Atahualpa, and put him in prison. Atahualpa told Pizarro he could fill the prison room with gold as high as he could reach, if Pizarro would only let him go free. So Pizarro agreed, and Atahualpa had his people bring enough gold to fill the prison room to the right height. But Pizarro did not keep his promise and later killed Atahualpa.

The Incas at that time had many fine doctors, architects, and artists. They had built remarkable bridges and large stone cities. But when Pizarro took the Incas' gold, he made slaves of the Inca Indians, so all this good work of the Incas was stopped forever.

One day about four hundred years ago, a poor Indian shepherd told a Spanish captain about a hill "that flows and melts like water." The Spaniard saw that where the Indian



had built a small fire, pure silver was running out of the ashes! He could hardly believe his eyes. The captain formed a mining company in the nearby village called Potosí, but he could not keep the news of this discovery a secret.

All over the world people talked about the riches in silver at Potosí. Millions of dollars worth of silver were taken from this mine, and Potosí grew to be the largest city in the New World. For two hundred years, this silver mine was the most important in the world.

Year after year other riches were discovered in the ground in South America. Gold and diamonds were found. Copper and tin and many other minerals were found and attracted people from all over the world to come to South America.

After many years, the Indians and the Europeans who came to live in South America did not want to be ruled by Spain any longer. They wanted to be free to rule themselves. The South Americans heard how George Washington led the Americans in the war that made them free from English rule, and they wanted to fight to free themselves too.

One of the great men who did most to make South America free was Simón Bolívar, who lived in Venezuela. Bolívar's family was wealthy, so as a boy he had almost everything he wanted. He had horses, he could travel wherever he wanted, and he had a private teacher. He was strong and brave, and people liked him wherever he went.

When Simón Bolívar was a young man, he went to Europe to study, but he kept thinking about his homeland. He knew that he would never be happy until his country was free.

When he went back to South America, he trained soldiers to fight against the Spaniards. Then he led his armies over



steep mountains and through blinding snowstorms. At first he won many battles, but later his armies were defeated, and he had to leave his country. Later he returned and freed Venezuela, Columbia, Peru, and Bolivia (named after him). Finally, most of the countries of South America won their freedom.

Many interesting animals live in South America. One is called the llama. It looks like a camel except that it doesn't have a hump. South America also has huge snakes called boa constrictors. They are not poisonous, but they can squeeze you to death. A boa constrictor can swallow a pig whole and then sleep for two weeks until its meal is digested. Another South American animal whose favorite sport is sleeping is the sloth. It likes to sleep hanging upside down from a tree branch.

The large cities of South America, such as Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, Caracas, or Lima, would remind you of many of the large cities in our own country.



Buenos Aires is the capital of Argentina and the largest city of South America. It is known for its attractive parks, buildings, and streets, and it reminds visitors of Paris, France.

Rio de Janeiro is the former capital of Brazil and is on the Atlantic Ocean. Protecting it from the ocean is Sugar Loaf Mountain, which you can see in the picture on page 165. With its steep hills, sandy beaches, palaces, and modern buildings, many people think it is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the name of the narrow piece of land that joins North and South America?
2. What language is spoken in Brazil? What language is spoken in the other countries of South America?
3. Who were the Incas? Who was Pizarro?
4. How did Pizarro defeat the Incas?
5. Who was Simón Bolívar, and why was he important?
6. Tell about some of the animals that live in South America.

THINGS TO FIND OUT

1. Look on your map of South America and answer these questions.
 - a. Find Brazil. Find Rio de Janeiro. Find Argentina. Find the Amazon River. Find the Andes Mountains. Find Buenos Aires.
 - b. What other countries can you find in South America? What other cities?
2. Find out some Spanish words and what they mean. Then tell your class about them.

Countries and Cities in South America

I. Read and Spell

Countries

Argentina	Guyana
Bolivia	Paraguay
Brazil	Peru
Chile	Surinam
Colombia	Uruguay
French Guiana	Venezuela
Ecuador	

Cities

Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Lima	Santiago

II. Read and Answer

1. Find these countries on your map of South America.
2. Which is the largest country in South America?
3. What languages are spoken in South America?
4. What are the two biggest cities in South America?

III. Write

Write about what you would like to see in South America.



North America

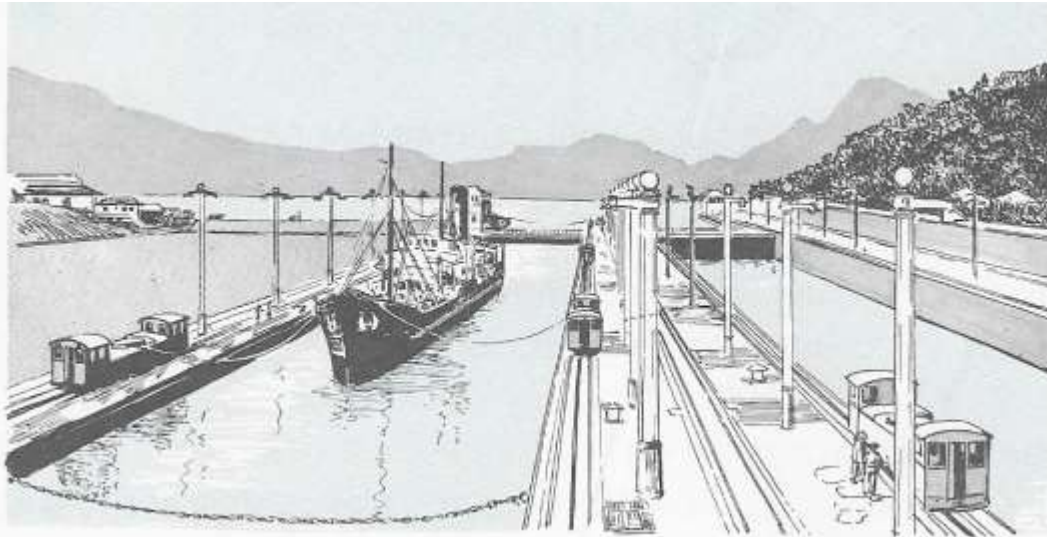
North America is the continent we live on. Look on your map of North America and find the United States. You can see from this map that we have two large countries as neighbors. Canada is the country to the north of us, and Mexico is the country to the south of us.

You have already read many stories about our homeland, the United States. In this section we will read about Mexico and Canada, and we will read some stories that are told in these countries.

The small countries south of Mexico are in Central America, which is really a part of the continent of North America. If you look on your map of the world, you can see that Central America connects North America to South America. You can also see that the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean come very close together in Central America.

A long time ago, if a ship wanted to go from one ocean to the other, it had to sail around South America. That is why people wanted to build a canal across Central America so that ships could sail from one ocean to the other without having to make the long trip around South America.

At the narrowest point, the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean are forty miles apart. People knew it would cost much money and take hard work to build a canal to connect these oceans. About seventy-five years ago, French engineers started to build a canal, but they had to give up because so many of them got sick from yellow fever. Later, engineers from the United States again tried to build a canal, and final-



ly they succeeded. It was one of the biggest and hardest jobs ever done.

This canal is called the Panama Canal because it goes through the little country of Panama. About thirty-five ships pass through the Panama Canal each day, as it saves them many days and many miles.

QUESTIONS

1. What are the three biggest countries on the continent of North America?
2. Why did people want to build a canal through Central America?
3. Why were the French unable to build the canal?
4. Why is the canal called the Panama Canal?



Mexico

Mexico is our neighbor to the South. Between the United States and Mexico runs a river called the Rio Grande. Rio Grande is a Spanish name, and it means “Big River.” But sometimes the river dries up, and there is only a little trickle of water running along the river bottom. Then even a mouse can jump across it.

In some places in Mexico the weather gets very hot, and parts of the country look like a jungle. But in the parts of Mexico where the land is high above sea level, the air is fresh

WORDS TO WATCH

Rio Grande
trickle
Popocatepetl

Cortés
Hidalgo
Benito Juárez

restored
tortillas
griddle

and cool. Here in the central part, high above the sea, is the capital of Mexico called Mexico City. It has many attractive buildings and parks, and it has snow-capped mountains nearby. One of these is a famous mountain called Popocatepetl. This is an Indian name and it means "smoking mountain." You can guess from its name that it is a volcano. Now it is a sleeping volcano, and the people in Mexico City hope that it will sleep for a long time.

In Mexico the people do not speak English. They speak Spanish because many years ago Mexico belonged to Spain. In Mexico the people say *buenos días* instead of "hello," and they say *gracias* instead of "thank you."

Soon after Columbus discovered America, a Spaniard named Cortés heard about Mexico's riches of gold and silver. He conquered the Aztecs, who were the Mexican Indians, took away their riches, and claimed Mexico for the king of Spain. But the Mexicans had to pay high taxes to the Spanish and were unhappy under Spanish rule.

So one day over a hundred years ago, a priest named Hidalgo led the Mexicans in their fight for freedom from Spain. He rang the bell of his little village church and



shouted, "Long live independence!" The Mexicans had no soldiers and no army. But they wanted to be free, so they joined Hidalgo. Hidalgo died early in the war, but the Mexicans fought bravely on and on. The fight lasted eleven years, and at last the Mexicans were free.

Today the Mexicans honor Hidalgo just as we honor George Washington. The bell from Hidalgo's church is kept in Mexico City as a reminder of how Mexican freedom was won.

But it took years for the Mexicans to get a government they liked. Great leaders, such as the Indian Benito Juárez, worked very hard to show their people how to rule themselves.

Juárez was very much like Lincoln, because he came from a poor family and later became a great president of his country. When he was a small boy, his mother and father died and he could not go to school. One day a priest noticed that Benito was very bright, so he took him into his home to educate him. Benito studied very hard and finally became a lawyer. He learned so much that as a young man he had already become an important leader in Mexico.

Juárez wanted to give the Indians and the poor people a chance to get an education and to earn a living, but his enemies put him in jail and then sent him out of his homeland. Juárez never gave up and was later elected president of Mexico for fourteen years. He restored law and order after much struggling. He passed laws to protect the rights of his people. He set an example for all Mexicans by his honesty and his desire to help the poor people.

Millions of foreigners visit Mexico every year. Some go to see the high mountain peaks and the sunny beaches, and some go there to learn Spanish. Most visitors like to see the old churches and the pyramids which the Indians of Mexico built long ago to worship the sun and the moon.

The Mexicans grow a lot of corn because they like to eat it with every meal. They eat it in pancakes and with pork, and they put it in their meat pies. When the Spaniards first came to Mexico, the Aztecs were already eating pancakes made of ground corn. The Spaniards called them "tortillas," which mean "little cakes" in English. You can still eat tortillas in Mexico today that are made the same way they were made hundreds of years ago. In an Indian village at mealtime you hear the sound of "clap-clap, clap-clap." This is an Indian woman patting the cornmeal from one hand to the other. She pats it until it is as thin as a dime and then bakes it on a griddle. Then she serves the hot tortillas to her hungry family.

The next story tells how Cortés took the Mexican gold and silver from the Aztec Indians and how he conquered them by trickery.



QUESTIONS

1. What is the name of the river that separates the United States from Mexico?
2. What did Cortés do?
3. Tell about what Hidalgo did.
4. Who was Juárez?
5. Why do Americans like to go to Mexico?
6. How are tortillas made?
7. What would you most like to see in Mexico.

THINGS TO FIND OUT

1. Look at your map of Mexico and answer these questions.
 - a. What bodies of water touch Mexico?
 - b. What is the capital of Mexico?
 - c. What else can you learn from your map of Mexico?
2. Find Mexico on your map of North America. Find Mexico on your map of the world.
3. Find out as much as you can about these things.

Mexico City	Cortés
Aztecs	Popocatepetl
4. Find out some more Spanish words and what they mean in English.

Cortés and Montezuma

Some of the Indians in North America knew how to do many of the things that people in Europe knew how to do. They knew how to build beautiful buildings and paint beautiful pictures. They could make cloth for clothes, and they knew how to write. One group of Indians in North America who knew how to do these things and many more was called the Aztecs.

Mexico City is built on the spot where the Aztecs built their city a long time ago. It was a large and beautiful city. By the time Columbus came to America, this city had many large buildings made of light-colored stones. It had beautiful homes and gardens, and there was even a zoo.

The Aztecs made jewelry of gold and silver, and they knew how to weave beautiful cloth out of cotton. They did not have an alphabet, but they knew how to write with pictures.

When the Spaniards heard about America, they sailed across the Atlantic Ocean to explore Mexico. One Spaniard named Hernando Cortés heard about the Aztec Indians, and he set out to conquer them. He wanted their gold and silver.

Montezuma, the emperor of the Aztecs, heard that Cortés and his fearful warriors were coming, and he was afraid. He didn't know whether he should try to drive the Spaniards out or to give them gold and make them promise to leave. Final-

WORDS TO WATCH

Aztecs	canopy	litter
Hernando Cortés	borne	Montezuma



ly, Montezuma sent Cortés four helmets full of gold dust and many jewels and asked Cortés to leave the country.

Cortés took the gold and jewels, but he did not leave the country. He wanted to capture the Aztec capital for the king of Spain.

When Cortés arrived in the city, he was met by hundreds of Aztec chiefs. The Aztec emperor was carried down the main street in the royal litter, borne on the shoulders of noblemen. The litter was blazing with gold. Over it was a canopy of red, blue, and green feathers, and it was lined with jewels and silver.

As Montezuma stepped from the litter to meet Cortés, attendants spread cloth on the ground for him to walk on, and four noblemen held the canopy over his head. As Montezuma walked slowly toward the Spaniards, the other Aztecs threw themselves to the ground out of respect and devotion.

"We are proud to welcome you to our city," said Montezuma. "Such riches as we have, we gladly share with you."

Cortés thanked the emperor for his gifts of gold, and in return he hung a sparkling necklace of colored glass around Montezuma's neck. Then Cortés and his men were royally entertained at a banquet.

After a few weeks Cortés became impatient. He ordered his soldiers to seize Montezuma and take him prisoner. The Aztecs began to fight Cortés and his men, but since their leader had been captured, they soon had to surrender. Cortés declared that the land of Mexico belonged to Spain.

Today if you visit Mexico, you can still see many interesting ruins of the Aztecs, and you can see many Mexicans who are directly descended from the Aztec Indians and their Spanish conquerors.

QUESTIONS

1. What was the city of the Aztecs like?
2. What were some of the things the Aztecs could do?
3. Who was Cortés? Who was Montezuma?
4. What did Cortés want?
5. What did Montezuma do to stop him?
6. How did Cortés defeat the Aztecs?
7. Find out more about the Aztecs and Montezuma and Cortés.

Money of Other Countries

I. Read and Remember

<i>Country</i>	<i>Money</i>
United States	dollar
England	pound
France	franc
Germany	mark
Soviet Union	ruble
India	rupee
Japan	yen
Mexico	peso
Italy	lira
Spain	peseta

II. Read and Answer

- Find out the names of the money used in these countries.
Canada Greece Netherlands
- How would people buy and sell things if there were no money?
- Why do you think people use money to buy and sell things?

III. Write

Name something more important than money; then write a little story telling why you think it is more important.



CANADA

If you look at your map of North America, you will see that Canada is the only country north of the United States. The border between us runs from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, and is nearly 4,000 miles long. (We really have two borders with Canada, because Alaska is attached to the northwestern part of Canada and has its own border.) You can see why it is important to both countries that we should be good friends. Luckily, we are the best of friends.

Canada is larger than the United States in one way, but smaller in another. It has more land, but fewer people—there is only one Canadian for every ten Americans. As you can imagine, this leaves a lot of empty space in Canada. Most

Canadians live in cities near the southern border. Canada stretches nearly to the North Pole, yet the four biggest cities—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver—are all within 100 miles of the United States. The reason is simple: the farther north you go, the harder it is to live. In the south, the weather is much the same as in New York or Chicago or Seattle, but in the very far north, frost never leaves the ground. In some places in the Arctic, there is ice and snow even in summer. At the same time, down south in Toronto the temperature may be a steaming 90 degrees!

Canada was first discovered by Vikings (sailors from Norway—see the map on page 11 of this book) about a thousand years ago. It was discovered again in 1497 by John Cabot, who claimed it for Britain. Forty years later, a Frenchman named Cartier found another part of Canada, which he called New France. Another seventy years passed before Champlain, also a Frenchman, founded settlements that lasted. One of these was Quebec City, which is a big city today.



Most of Canada was French for a long time. While French explorers were pushing west from New France, however, the British were pushing north from what is now the United States. Many disagreements arose between them. For one thing, they argued over who should have the land in the West. (The West in those days was still east of the Mississippi.) The French and British fought for many years. After a big battle in 1759, the British won the whole of New France.

When the American War for Independence broke out, Canada remained British. Many of the American colonists who were loyal to Britain went to Canada to remain British.

Britain gave Canada a separate government of its own in 1867. In those days there were about three English-speaking Canadians for every one who spoke French. There are many more Canadians now, but the same is true today. So Canada is a country with two languages: French and English.

Like the United States, Canada is now home for people who have come from all over the world. Besides the French and British people who built the Canadian nation, new Canadians have come from every continent.

Canada is a rich country. You can see that if you look at the bustling life of the cities, with their well-dressed people in new cars, and their fine shops. But the cities are not where most of the wealth comes from. It comes from places where few people live: the vast forests, the prairies, and the stormy coasts.

In the forests, the trees grow so tall and close together that you can hardly walk between them and hardly see the sky. From these trees come lumber and the pulp from which paper is made. Canada makes more pulp and paper than any other

country in the world. There is a good chance that the newspaper you read at home is printed on paper from Canada.

On the prairies, in the central part of the country, farms are huge. So much wheat is grown that Canadians cannot possibly use it all for their own bread and other needs. It must be sold to other countries.

Electric power can be made by using the weight of falling water to turn generators. Because there are many large rivers and falls in Canada, Canadians have all the electric power they need, and enough to sell to the United States, too.

Fishing also supplies a large part of Canada's wealth. The most valuable fish are the wonderful salmon of the Pacific Coast, and the lobster and cod from the Atlantic Coast.

Canada's mines supply the world with many valuable metals: nickel, iron, gold, silver, and copper, and many you never even heard of.

Every year, thousands of visitors come to Canada for a short stay. Most of these people are Americans, and the money they spend adds to Canada's wealth. It is also true that many Canadians visit the United States, and add to our country's wealth.

Canada is a country of free people who rule themselves. The nation's leaders are elected in much the same way as in this country. The chief leader is the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister suggests new laws to a group of elected people called Parliament. Parliament talks over the suggestions and then votes on them. What they decide on becomes the law; it is published in the Queen's name. For, you see, the same Queen Elizabeth the Second you read about on page 17 of this book is Queen of Canada. When Canada became in-

dependent, Canadians had no quarrel with the British people. They still remained loyal to their Queen. (This is true of many other countries Britain once ruled; these countries now make up what is called the Commonwealth—a band of nations all over the world which keep a special friendship for Britain and one another, and help one another when they can.)

Canada and the United States work together in many ways—in defending our continent, in sharing electric power, and in keeping the rivers and lakes we share clean. We depend on each other for many things. We should also try to understand each other, so that we can remain the good friends we have become.

QUESTIONS

1. What are the largest cities in Canada?
2. In what ways do you think Canada is like the United States? In what ways is it different?
3. Name some of the things that give Canada its wealth.
4. What are the two languages used in Canada?
5. When did Canada get a separate government of its own?
6. Do you know anything about Canada that is not mentioned in this story? Tell the class.

Madeleine of Castle Dangerous

Canadian Story

Once, not too many centuries ago, there were no white people in Canada or the United States. There were not even countries you could call Canada or the United States. It was all one great land, covered by forests and grasslands. Here the native Indians lived as they had for thousands of years. The way each tribe lived was suited to the weather and the countryside it lived in.

Suddenly, all that changed. In eastern Canada, people from France began to arrive. They cut down forests and cleared fields for farming. They trapped animals for their furs. They did not ask the Indians for permission to use their lands; they took what they wanted. They thought the Indians were savages, and they were afraid of them. The Indians were angry with the French, and they were afraid, too. Only fighting could result.

There were brave fighters on both sides. One was a young French girl, Madeleine de Verchères. She lived in a big fortress by the Saint Lawrence River called Castle Dangerous.

One October morning when she was fourteen, Madeleine went down to the river's edge. She hoped to spy the boat of

WORDS TO WATCH

Madeleine de Verchères	hesitate	courageous *
St. Lawrence River	blockhouse	boat landing
cower	fortress	suspense

some friends who were coming to visit. While she watched and waited, she heard noises in the bushes nearby. As she turned to see what it was, a shot rang out. The Indians! Her heart pounding with terror, she raced up the hill to the Castle. Bullets whistled by her as she ran. They seemed to miss her by just a few inches.

Finally she reached the door and in a moment was safe inside. But that was just the beginning. She knew that the Indians—who looked upon the French as invaders—were going to attack the Castle itself, and her mother and father were away in Quebec. Indeed, there was no one to take charge but Madeleine herself and two soldiers who, at the moment, were cowering in fright in the corner of the blockhouse. But the brave girl didn't hesitate. "We will fight to the death!" she cried. And she and her brothers picked up guns, which they had been taught to use when they were very little children, and began to fire at the Indians through the windows of the blockhouse.

Then all of a sudden Madeleine saw a canoe coming up the river. It was her friends whom she had been looking for that morning when the Indians began to attack. "The Indians will surely kill them," she thought, "unless I manage to save them somehow." She asked the two soldiers to go to her aid, but they were too frightened. There was only one chance left: she would have to go alone. So, although she knew that the Indians were hiding in the bushes at the bottom of the hill waiting to kill her, the brave girl walked out of the fortress all alone to face them. She ran down the hill to the boat landing to meet her friends. Then she made them march up the hill in

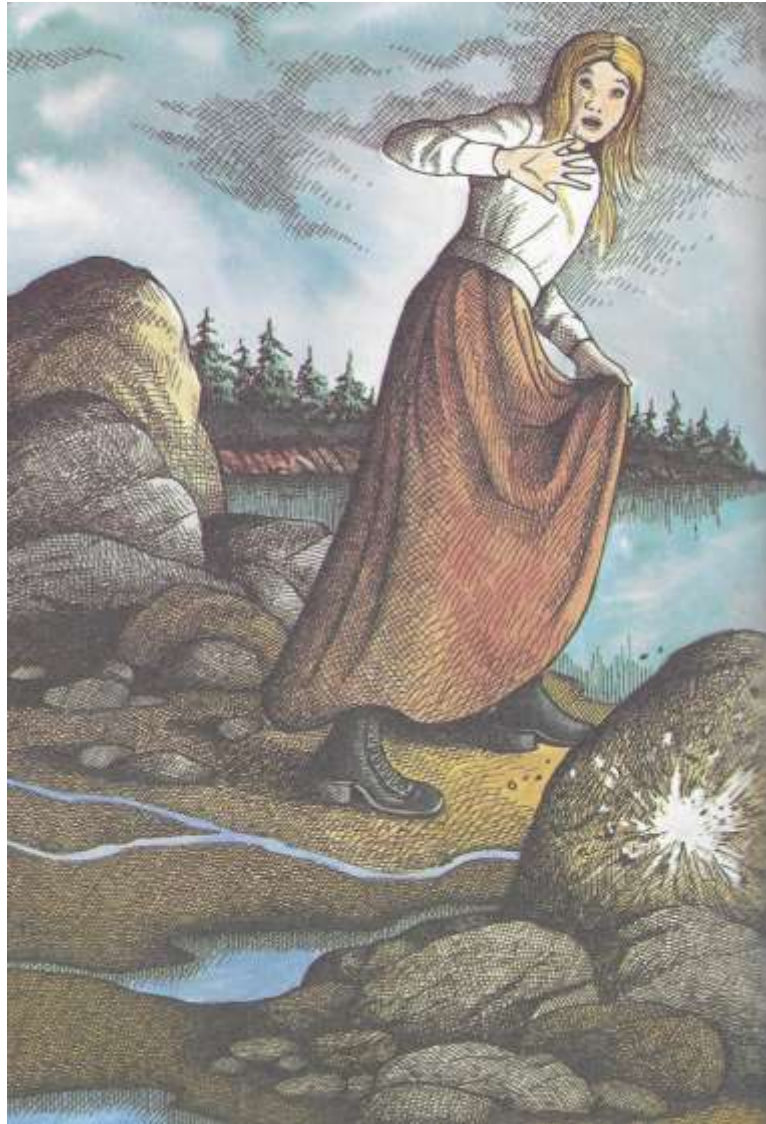
front of her, looking as bold and unafraid as they could, till they reached the fortress. Just as she had hoped, the Indians thought it was a trick of some kind, so they didn't shoot at them, and the courageous little group of people got inside the Castle safely.

That night Madeleine made her friends and the two soldiers and all the women and children stay in the blockhouse. This was the safest place in the fort. She herself, with her two brothers, marched up and down on top of the wall, every half-hour shouting out, "All's well!" The Indians thought the fort was filled with soldiers and did not go through with their plan to capture it at night.

So they carried on, day and night for seven days, hardly sleeping all that time—a pitifully small and tired little band—led by a clever and courageous girl of fourteen. They didn't know how long they could hold out, and they had no way of getting word to anyone who could send them help. They didn't know that on the morning of the first day of the attack some farmers in a nearby field had escaped to tell the story of their peril. So, when one morning at dawn Madeleine's younger brother on watch at the riverside of the Castle heard the sound of oars splashing in the water and men's voices talking, both he and his sister thought that more Indians were coming. "Who goes there?" called the boy, cold with suspense.

"Frenchmen!" was the answer. "Forty armed Frenchmen come to help you!"

"Thank God!" cried Madeleine. "Relief at last!" She ran to the gate immediately to let the men in.



When the French commander saw that the leader of the gallant little force which had held out for seven days was just a young girl, he was filled with admiration.

“Nobody could have done better!” he told her.

With the help of the new forces, the Indians were driven off for good. But the courage of Madeleine de Verchères has never been forgotten, and there is now a statue to her memory on the spot where Castle Dangerous used to stand—a statue to remind everyone that a young person can show as much strength of heart as an older one.

QUESTIONS

1. How old was Madeleine?
2. How did Madeleine save her friends in the canoe?
3. Why did Madeleine and her brothers march back and forth on the wall shouting “All’s well”?
4. How were Madeleine and the others finally rescued?
5. What did the French commander say to Madeleine?

PROVERBS

Nothing ventured, nothing gained.

There are two sides to every question.



Home Again

Home again! Now you have been all the way around the world. You have seen every continent, and you have visited many countries and many cities. You have seen how people in other parts of the world live, and you have read some of the stories they tell. We hope that you liked them, so that you will read many other stories about all these people and places.

When you take a trip around the world, you can have great fun learning about other countries. As you see new people eat and dress and speak differently from you, it will make you think more about your own customs and your own home. Such customs as men wearing skirts in Scotland or Chinese writing backwards may seem strange to you at first. But you must remember that there are many ways of eating, dressing, or writing, and that one way may be just as good as another.

Did you know that almost everyone who lives in the United States today had great-grandparents or great-great-grand-

parents who came here from another country? Long ago the only people who lived in America were Indians. But after Columbus discovered America, people began to come here from all over the world. Not many years ago, America was called "the melting pot." It seemed that people from everywhere had been thrown into a big pot to be melted down into something new called Americans. Newcomers who had names that were hard for their neighbors to spell changed them to be more "American." Sometimes American officials like the ones at Ellis Island just gave them new names. But America never really was a melting pot. The people who came here became Americans, but they did not forget that they had come from Poland or Italy or Greece or China or Africa. They kept alive the memory of their old countries. They taught the old stories and dances and songs, and even the languages, to their children and grandchildren. They discovered that their differences helped them to understand themselves and each other.

The very first people to come to America were the Indians. These native Americans arrived thousands of years ago from Asia. Much later, Europeans began to come. Some of these, like the English, went to every part of America. Others at first stayed in smaller areas to be with people of their own kind. Spanish-speaking people settled in Florida and the Southwest and California. French from Canada settled in Louisiana. Germans settled in Pennsylvania and the Midwest. Chinese and Japanese came to the West Coast. Africans, who were brought here very early, first lived mainly in the South. Italians, Irish, Russians, and others from

Eastern Europe often settled in the larger cities. Now, everyone lives just about everywhere.

More and more, people are proud of the heritage their ancestors brought to America. Chinese-Americans still celebrate Chinese New Year with firecrackers. The Irish wear shamrocks or something green on St. Patrick's Day. The Jews keep Passover, Yom Kippur, and Hanukkah. Everyone has something to remember and be proud of.

And all our people, wherever their ancestors came from, can be proud to be Americans.

QUESTIONS

1. What continents did you visit in this book?
2. What are some of the countries this book took you to?
3. How can you learn more about the people in our own country by visiting other countries?
4. Why did some people call the United States "the melting pot"?
5. When did people from other countries start coming to America?
6. How do people in the United States show that they still are proud of the country from which their ancestors came?

PROVERBS

A place for everything and everything in its place.

Don't count your chickens before they're hatched.

Mummy Slept Late and Daddy Fixed Breakfast

John Ciardi

Daddy fixed the breakfast.
He made us each a waffle.
It looked like gravel pudding.
It tasted something awful.

“Ha, ha,” he said, “I’ll try again.
This time I’ll get it right.”
But what I got was in between
Bituminous and anthracite.

“A little too well done? Oh well,
I’ll have to start all over.”
That time what landed on my plate
Looked like a manhole cover.

I tried to cut it with a fork:
The fork gave off a spark.
I tried a knife and twisted it
Into a question mark.

I tried it with a hack-saw.
I tried it with a torch.
It didn’t even make a dent.
It didn’t even scorch.

The next time Dad gets breakfast
When Mummy’s sleeping late,
I think I’ll skip the waffles.
I’d rather eat the plate.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

- I. You have read these selections in Part Four of your book. Tell what each one is about.

Antarctica

South America

Mexico

Cortés and Montezuma

Canada

Madeleine of Castle Dangerous

Home Again

- II. A. You have read these poems in your book. Which one did you like best?

The Lost Shoe

Home-Thoughts, from Abroad

Springtime

What Did You See at the Zoo?

Pippa's Song

Mummy Slept Late and Daddy Fixed

Breakfast

- B. Learn one of these poems by heart and recite it to the class.

- III. A. Which country did you like to read about most in this book? Write about it.

- B. Write about three of the most important things you learned from this book. Read your paper to your class.

Part Five

For Readers Brave and Bold



The Dutch Boy and the Dike

Dutch Legend

A boy called Hans lived a long time ago in the country of Holland. He lived with his mother and father and sister in a little white cottage that stood on the edge of a tulip field.

Hans loved to wake up in the morning and look out of the window and see tulips of every different color growing in the field. He loved to look around at the old windmills turning slowly—sometimes this way, sometimes that. And he loved to look beyond the bright flowers and beyond the old windmills to the sea in the distance.

Strangely enough, the sea that borders Holland is on a level with the roofs of the houses and the windmills. This is because Holland lies below the level of the ocean. The land is kept dry and safe by high, strong walls called dikes, which keep the water out.

One day Hans went to visit a friend of his who lived five miles away by the seaside. As he started for home, he noticed that the sun was setting and the sky was growing dark.

“Oh dear, I must hurry,” said Hans, “or I shall be late for supper.”

“Take the short cut,” his friend suggested. “There’s a road along the top of the dike.”

WORDS TO WATCH

Hans	numb	gurgling
Holland	deserted	repair
dike	trickling	leak

"I will," said Hans. "Good-bye."

"Good-bye," his friend replied.

Hans climbed up to the road that went along the top of the dike. He noticed that the water was much higher than usual. It had rained for many days, and the sea was swollen.

"It's really very lucky," Hans thought to himself, "that in Holland the dikes are high and strong. Otherwise the whole land would be flooded, and our houses and windmills and every living thing would be washed away."

Just then he heard a soft gurgling noise, as though a little stream of water were flowing through a hole. He stopped and bent down, trying to see what made the noise even though he felt sure there could be no hole in the large, strong dike. But as he looked, he saw a tiny leak and water flowing through it.

A leak in the dike! Without even stopping to think, Hans slid down to the bottom of the dike and put his finger in the little hole to keep the water from coming through. Then he looked around for someone to help him, someone to bring word of the leak to the men in the village. But the road was deserted and no one was in sight. He shouted loudly, hoping that someone in a nearby field would hear his calls and come to help him. But only his own echo answered.

It was lonely there. Hans was hungry and tired. His fingers grew stiff, one after the other, but they kept the hole in the dike plugged. Hans thought of his mother and father and sister waiting for him in the little cottage on the edge of the tulip field. He thought of his supper waiting for him and of his nice soft bed.

But Hans also thought of what would happen if he let the

water leak through the hole in the dike. He knew that the water would wash the earth and rock away, making the hole larger and larger, until at last a strong stream of water would flow through and flood the fields and the houses and the windmills.

He looked around for something to plug the leak so that he could go to the village for help. He put a stone in the hole and then a stick, but each in turn was washed out by the force of the water. No, Hans had to stay there himself and use all his strength if the water were to be kept out.

Every little while he called for help, hoping that someone might be passing nearby and hear him. But always his own echo answered and nothing more. All night long Hans stayed at his post. His fingers grew cold and numb, and his whole body longed to sleep, but he knew that he had to be strong and patient, that he couldn't give up.

Not till early in the morning did Hans hear the welcome sound that told him someone was coming along the road and that help was near at last. It was the sound of the milk cart rumbling along the road. When it got quite near, he shouted at the man driving the cart.

The man was startled, of course, to hear a voice so early in the morning in that deserted place. He stopped his horse and looked around, as if he couldn't believe his ears. Hans shouted again. "Help, help!" he called. "There's a leak in the dike. Here I am at the bottom of the dike. Help, help!"

The man saw Hans this time and hurried down to him. But he still couldn't believe that there was a leak in one of the high, strong dikes which had protected Holland from the sea



for so many years. Hans had to show him the leak and the stream of water trickling through it before he could understand what the boy was doing there.

"So you see," Hans said. "I need help and need it quickly. Go to the village and tell the people. Have them send out men to repair the damage as soon as they possibly can."

The milkman did as the boy told him, and though he hurried as fast as he could, Hans had to stay at his post for an hour more. When at last the people of the village arrived, some of them set to work to repair the leak. But the rest, men and women and children alike, lifted their voices in praise of Hans and in praise of the noble deed he had performed that night.

Some of the men carried the boy on their shoulders and bore him into the village, shouting, "Make way for the hero of Holland! The brave boy saved our land!"

But even then Hans did not think of himself as a hero. He had done only what he thought was right, and he was glad that he could do so small a thing for the country he loved so much.

QUESTIONS

1. What are dikes used for in Holland?
2. Why was Hans walking along the top of the dike?
3. Why was Hans glad to hear the sound of the milk cart?
4. What would have happened if Hans had not stopped the leak in the dike?
5. Why didn't Hans think he was a hero? Do you think he was a hero? Why?



The Land of Counterpane

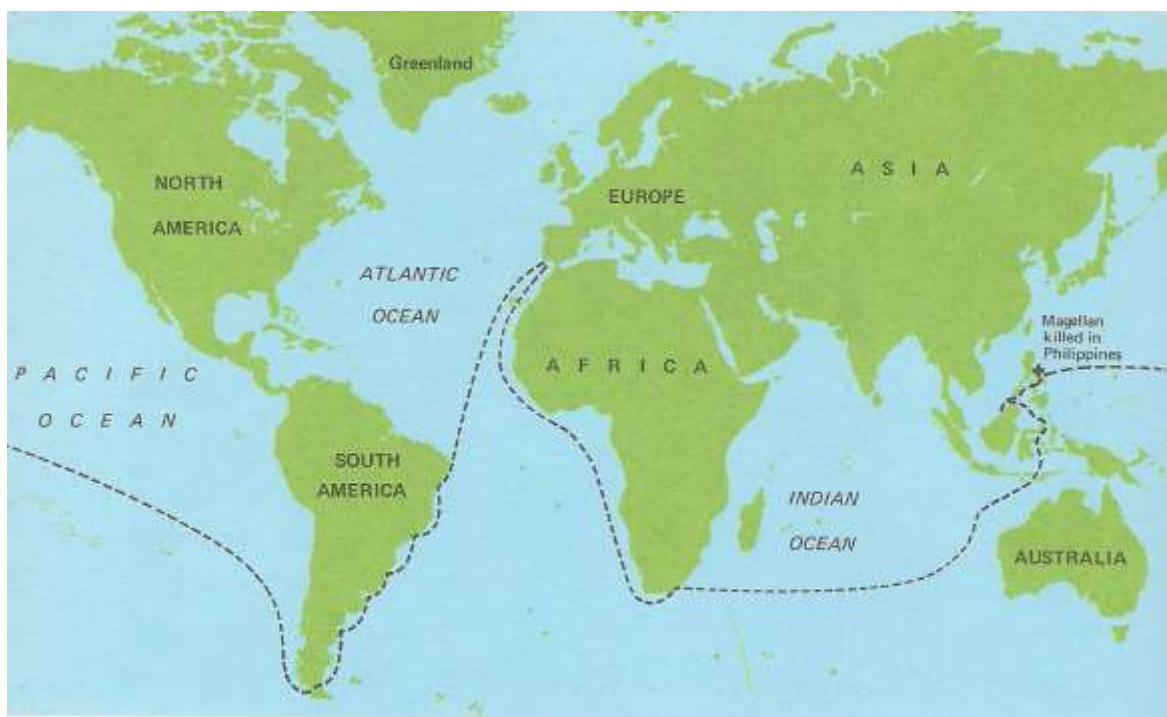
Robert Louis Stevenson

When I was sick and lay a-bed
I had two pillows at my head,
And all my toys beside me lay
To keep me happy all the day.

And sometimes for an hour or so
I watched my leaden soldiers go,
With different uniforms and drills,
Among the bed-clothes, through the hills;

And sometimes sent my ships in fleets
All up and down among the sheets;
Or brought my trees and houses out,
And planted cities all about.

I was the giant great and still
That sits upon the pillow-hill
And sees before him, dale and plain,
The pleasant land of counterpane.



The First Trip Around the World

When Ferdinand Magellan was a boy, he was a servant to the king of Portugal, a small country in Europe. The Portuguese were great sailors and explorers, and Magellan heard many exciting stories of sailors who visited faraway lands. In the king's palace he had heard how Columbus discovered America and how Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean.

When he was a young man, Magellan visited the East Indies by sailing around South Africa. But that route was long and dangerous, and when he came back to Portugal, he dreamed about finding a way to get to the East Indies by sailing around South America. The East Indies had spices and silks and many other things that the people of Europe wanted

WORDS TO WATCH

Ferdinand Magellan
Portugal

Balboa
putrefied

Straits of Magellan
Philippine Islands

very much. He knew it was important to find an easier way to get there, and he wanted to find it himself.

Magellan needed ships and men to find this new route to the East Indies, so he asked the king of Portugal for help. But the king thought Magellan was foolish. Magellan then turned to the king of Spain for help. This king gave Magellan five leaky ships and some lazy sailors.

After many months, everything was finally ready. In the year 1519, Magellan set out from Spain with five ships. They sailed southward along the coast of Africa and then crossed the Atlantic Ocean.

As Magellan sailed south along the coast of South America, he met storms and rough seas. He pulled ashore to wait for better weather, but new troubles awaited him. Some of the Spanish sailors were unhappy with their Portuguese captain, and they tried to revolt. Magellan had to treat the mutineers harshly, or he would not have been able to keep order on his ships. He executed two of the mutineers and left the third on the lonely coast.

When spring came, he sailed farther south past huge icebergs and high cliffs covered with snow. For thirty-eight days his men were terrified by these strange sights and the rough seas. These dangerous straits are called the Straits of Magellan to remind people of this first voyage of Magellan through them. Suddenly Magellan entered the calm waters of the Pacific Ocean. At last the winter weather and icebergs were left behind.

But Magellan and his men were to meet many more hardships on their daring voyage across the Pacific Ocean.

Magellan had little food and water, and his men were afraid of sailing into unknown seas.

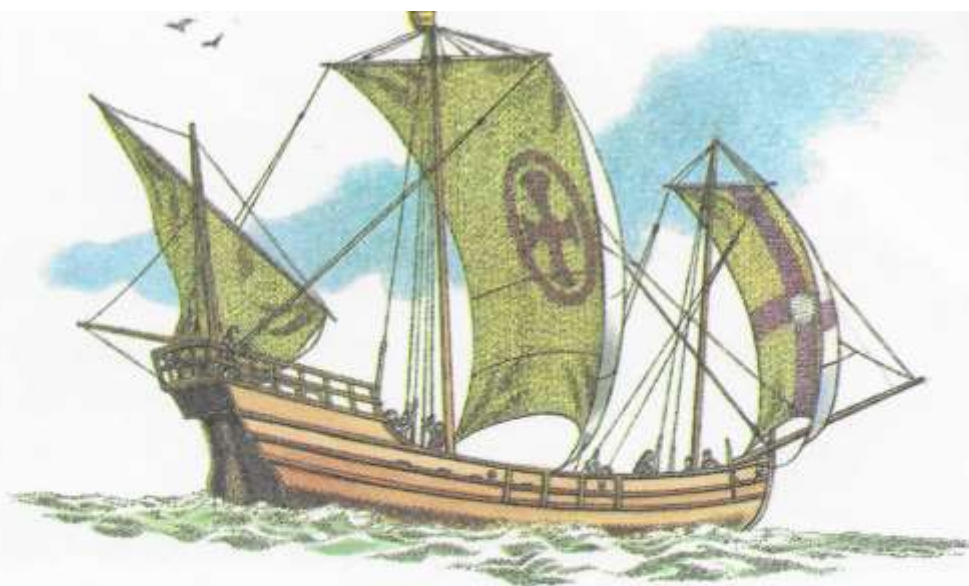
All of Magellan's ships were sailing vessels which needed wind to sail. But for many days there was no wind. Magellan's men wanted to turn back to Spain, but Magellan would hear nothing of it. Instead, they sailed on and on for three months with practically nothing to eat. Many of Magellan's men died of sickness or hunger. One of the sailors kept a diary, and in the diary he wrote, "We were forced to eat the crumbs and powder that was left from our bread, which is now full of worms. Our drinking water was putrefied and yellow. We ate the pieces of leather that were wrapped around the yards of the ship."

At last Magellan's ships crossed the Pacific Ocean and reached the Philippine Islands. He thought the Pacific Ocean was only 600 miles wide although in reality it is 11,000 miles wide.

In the Philippine Islands, Magellan and his men made friends with the natives. But one time he and his men were helping one tribe of natives beat off an attack by another tribe. Magellan and his men were losing the battle. As they retreated, Magellan was captured and killed.

Magellan's men continued the voyage without their great leader, now with only two ships. Finally the *Victoria* was the only ship left. After three years, it returned to Spain with only eighteen of the two hundred and seventy men who began the voyage.

For the first time, man had sailed around the world. Magellan's men were now able to prove that the world really was round and not flat as so many people believed.



Magellan himself died before he knew that men could reach the East Indies by sailing west, but he will always be remembered as a great sailor and a brave leader.

QUESTIONS

1. What did Magellan want to do? Why?
2. Who gave Magellan the help he needed?
3. How many ships did Magellan have when he started his voyage? How many ships finally returned home?
4. What did the sailor write in his diary?
5. How did Magellan die?
6. How did Magellan's men prove that the world was round?
7. Why do you think Magellan was a great man?
8. Find the Straits of Magellan on the map on page 160.

The Story of Issumboshi

Japanese Fairy Tale

Issumboshi was a little Japanese Tom Thumb. He had long black hair and sparkling, almond-shaped eyes. He was born a tiny baby and remained very small. So everyone called him "Issumboshi," which means in English "as small as a thumb." When he went out in the street, the other boys would tease him and shout, "Hello, toothpick; hi, peanut! Where did you hide? Be careful, don't step on him!" Issumboshi did not like this at all, but he always kept quiet and smiled.

One day he went with his parents to the fields and sat down on a tree trunk. He was not allowed to move, because he would easily have become lost. As he was watching the people work, he was singing in a high voice a little song of his own. His parents heard him and said to each other with pride, "How clever our Issumboshi is! He will be a great poet."

Issumboshi saw how all the other children were helping their parents work in the fields, and suddenly he grew very sad. He alone could not help. He was too small! Would he ever be able to do anything at all? Poor Issumboshi!

When they returned home that night, he went to see his grandfather, who was the head of the family. "Good evening, esteemed Grandfather," Issumboshi said. "I would like to go to the big city so I can learn a lot and become a great man. Please let me go."

"Very well, Issumboshi, you may go," said the grandfather. "But take with you this red soupbowl, this pair of



ivory chopsticks, and this sharp needle from your mother's workbox. The bowl will be your boat, the sticks your oars, and the needle your sword."

"Thank you a thousand times, Grandfather," said Issumboshi, and he girded the glistening needle around his waist so that it looked sharper than a sword. "I will learn as much as I can and work hard so that I will become a great man."

Issumboshi left the next morning. When he reached the Yocho River, he put his bowl in the water and jumped into it as into a nice little boat. For days and days he rowed hard with his ivory oars.

After many adventures he finally reached Kyoto, the old capital of Japan. "What a big, big city and so many people in it. Oh, how beautiful!" Issumboshi exclaimed when he saw a large temple, which rose like a strange blossom from a grove of cherry trees. It had many roofs, curved upward, one just on top of the other.

In the streets of the city, Issumboshi had to be very careful not to be stepped on by all the people. He admired the lovely silk kimonos they wore, and he liked the beautiful houses

which were so different from his own mud hut at home. There were oxen pulling carts, and so many more things to see that Issumboshi forgot all about the time. Night was falling, and Issumboshi was left all alone in the street. The people had returned to their homes and bolted their doors. They were afraid of a terrible ogre which came to the city each night. Issumboshi did not know where to go, so he sat down behind a stone and began to sing another little song.

Just then four strong men carrying a beautiful chair hurried along the street. They were late and wanted to get home. All of a sudden Issumboshi heard a clear voice from inside the chair commanding the men to stop. "Who is singing?" the voice asked, and Issumboshi saw a beautiful little princess peeking through the curtains of the chair.

"It is I, Issumboshi," he said. "I came from a little village up the river, for I want to study and become a great man. But I don't know anyone in this big city."

"I like you," said the little princess. "Come with me; we can study together." And she lifted Issumboshi into her chair. Issumboshi thanked her politely.

When they arrived at the palace, he had a delicious dinner and went to bed right away.

The very next morning Issumboshi and the princess started to work. There was a little table and chair just the right size for Issumboshi. The princess showed him how to paint some of those difficult pictures of Japanese writing. Issumboshi learned very quickly and easily so that his little teacher exclaimed over and over again, "That's excellent!" And finally she said, "Let's stop; you have learned enough for one day." But Issumboshi would not hear of it.

“There must be more difficult pictures,” he said. “Let me write some more.”

“I am sure you will become the most learned and famous man in Japan,” laughed the princess. And they studied day in and day out.

One morning they went for a walk up to the beautiful temple. On the big stone staircase leading to the temple they stopped to look at the lovely cherry trees in bloom. But when they finally reached the top, they stopped short. There stood the wicked ogre, waiting to eat them. He was as tall as a tree and red all over. Two ferocious horns stuck out from his head, and when he came closer, the little princess saw that he had yellow claws instead of fingernails. For a moment she stood struck with horror and then she fainted.

But Issumboshi was not afraid. This huge monster made him laugh. Pretty soon he was roaring with laughter. “Ha, ha, ha, you silly, red thing! Are you an ogre or an ox? You certainly are the ugliest creature I have ever seen! Ha, ha, ha!”

“You shrimp!” roared the ogre, who could not control his rage any longer. “Watch out, or I’ll kill you just by breathing on you!” But Issumboshi had already jumped on the tip of his



nose. Before the ogre could catch him, Issumboshi had poked his sharp needle into the ogre's face. He slid between his fingers and jumped all over him. The ogre tried to catch him, but only hit himself—hard enough to kill an ox.

"Wait till I get hold of you," cried the ogre. Issumboshi quickly leaped into the monster's wide-open mouth and slid down to its stomach. He raised his needle and pierced as hard as he could a hole right through the ogre's stomach. Right away the monster collapsed and died. Quickly Issumboshi jumped out of the hole and fell to the ground.

The little princess woke up and saw the ogre die. She caught the ogre's last sigh and threw it at Issumboshi, saying, "Issumboshi, grow big!" And wonder of wonders, hardly had she said these words, when Issumboshi grew and grew until he was a handsome, strong young man.

"I am big, I am big!" he shouted. "I'm not Issumboshi any more."

"Yes, now you are big and strong, and you are not my little Issumboshi any more," said the princess happily.

The people of Kyoto were so happy about the monster's death that they made Issumboshi the hero of their city. He studied hard as he had done before and soon became rich and famous, but he never lost his happy simple heart. After a few years he married the princess, and they lived happily ever after.

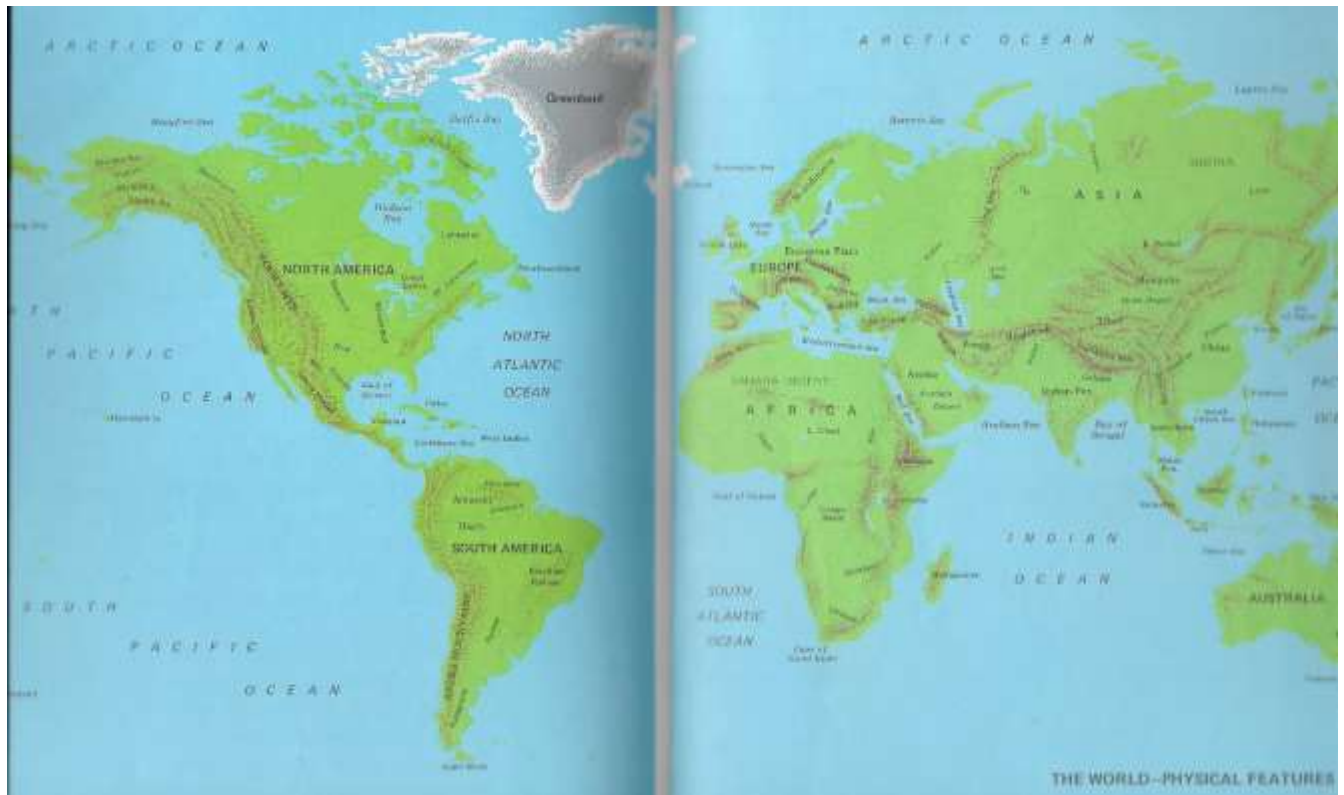


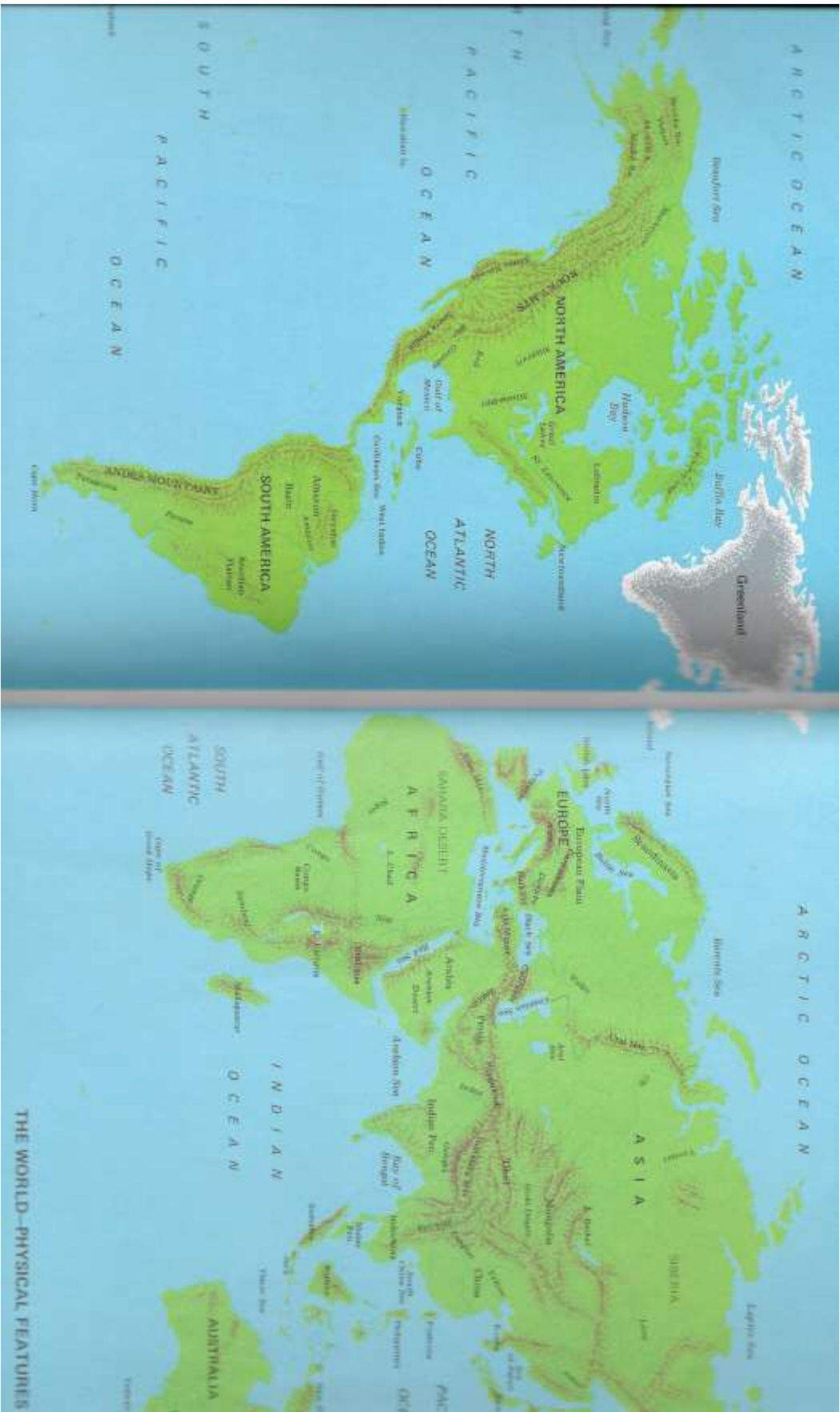
Daffodils

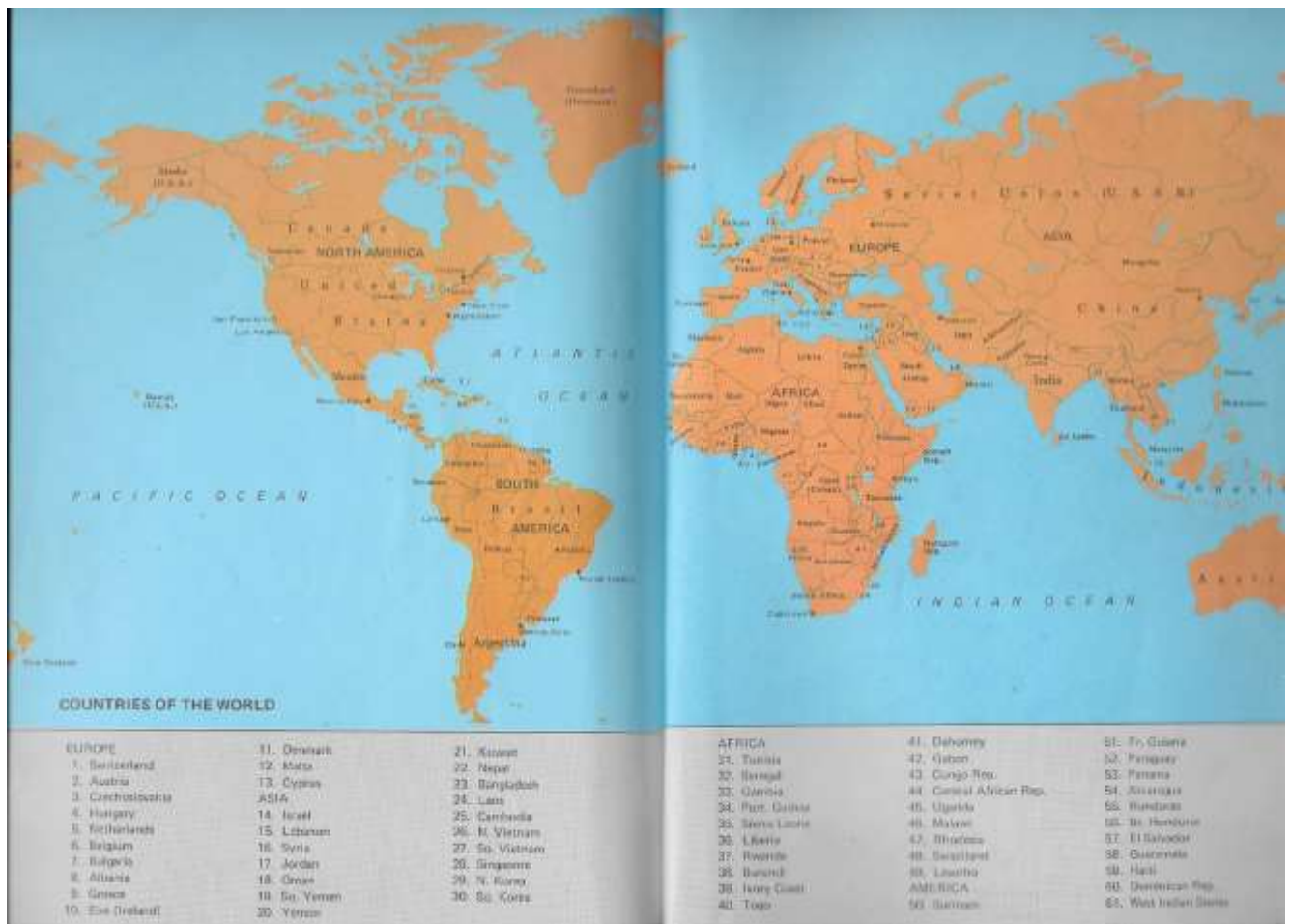
William Wordsworth

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd—
A host of golden daffodils
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the Milky Way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I, at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.









COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| EUROPE | 11. Denmark |
| 1. Switzerland | 12. Malta |
| 2. Austria | 13. Cyprus |
| 3. Czechoslovakia | ASIA |
| 4. Hungary | 14. Israel |
| 5. Netherlands | 15. Lebanon |
| 6. Belgium | 16. Syria |
| 7. Bulgaria | 17. Jordan |
| 8. Albania | 18. Oman |
| 9. Greece | 19. So. Yemen |
| 10. Eire (Ireland) | 20. Yunnan |

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 11. Denmark | 21. Kuwait |
| 12. Malia | 22. Nepal |
| 13. Cyprus | 23. Bangladesh |
| ASIA | 24. Laos |
| 14. Israel | 25. Cambodia |
| 15. Lebanon | 26. N. Vietnam |
| 16. Syria | 27. So. Vietnam |
| 17. Jordan | 28. Singapore |
| 18. Oman | 29. N. Korea |
| 19. So. Yemen | 30. So. Korea |
| 20. Yunnan | |



AFRICAN

- 31 Tunisia
32 Senegal
33 Cambodia
34 Port, Guinea
35 Sierra Leone
36 Liberia
37 Rwanda
38 Burundi
39 Ivory Coast
40 Togo
41
42 Gabon
43 Congo Rep.
44 Central African Rep
45 Uganda
46 Malawi
47 Botswana
48 Swaziland
49 Lesotho
50 AMERICA
51 AMERICA
52 Burundi

41. Guyanay
42. Gabon
43. Congo Rep.
44. Central African Rep.
45. Uganda
46. Malawi
47. Rhodesia
48. Swaziland
49. Lesotho
AMERICA
50. Surinam
51. Fr. Guiana
52. Paraguay
53. Panama
54. Nicaragua
55. Honduras
56. El Salvador
57. Guatemala
58. Haiti
59. Dominican Rep.
61. West Indian States