

# LOOK AND LEARN



No. 70, 18th MAY 1963

EVERY MONDAY—PRICE ONE SHILLING

## SIEGE! SEE PAGE 22





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## OUR COVER PICTURE

Laying siege to castles was a difficult task in the Middle Ages because of the moats and ditches that surrounded them. The battering ram was used for attacking castles, but unless it could get close enough to ram the castle gates it was useless. The Trebuchet, a kind of catapult, shown being fired at a huge fortress, got over the problem of moats by hurling missiles from a distance. The Trebuchet was one of the last medieval weapons to be used before gunpowder came into general use. You can read more about siege weapons on page 22.

# Quick Quiz

## HISTORY

1. On which famous field did Henry VII find the crown of England?
2. What was the name of the Protestants who fled from France in the seventeenth century?
3. Which king followed William the Conqueror on the English throne?

## LITERATURE

1. Who wrote *Two Years Before The Mast*?
2. In which book was Washington Irvine's story *Rip Van Winkle* first published?
3. From which poem do these lines come:  
*It was the schooner Hesperus,  
That sailed the wintry sea;  
And the skipper had taken his  
little daughter  
To bear him company.*

## SPORT

1. Who was the manager of the M.C.C. on their 1962-3 Australian tour?
2. Where and when were the last Olympic Games held?
3. What do the letters C.C.P.R. stand for?

## GEOGRAPHY

1. Which country lies on a vast plain from the Baltic Sea to the Carpathian Mountains?
2. Where would you expect to find the Lorelei?
3. Of which European country is Greenland a colony?

## NURSERY RHYMES AND STORIES

1. Why didn't the lion kill Androcles?
2. When Jack and Jill fell down the hill what happened to Jill?
3. What was the dainty dish set before a king?

## WHICH IS RIGHT?

1. Hiatus is (a) the name of a Greek god; (b) a species of fly; (c) a blank space.
2. Teasel is (a) a plant; (b) a female weasel; (c) a British bird.
3. Kris is (a) an Indian coin; (b) a Malay dagger; (c) a water plant.

## RIGHT OR WRONG?

1. Steel is made from non-ferrous metals.
2. Pyrotechnics help us to remember Guy Fawkes on November 5.
3. Shooting Bombay duck is a popular sport in India.

## ANSWERS ON PAGE 23

# A WONDERFUL FREE GIFT THIS WEEK FOR ALL READERS OF 'TREASURE'

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LOOK and LEARN

for the younger reader

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... plus the **FIRST** of 3 jigsaw puzzle pictures in colour



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Young readers will find delight in the 24 pages of this entertaining magazine ... their first steps to looking and learning.

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# THE ICE-COLD COURAGE

**A**WAY to the south-east of Bulawayo, on the edge of Rhodesia's Matoppos Hills, an ageing Englishman shielded his eyes to the early morning sun.

Behind him the men and women of his camp busied themselves with preparations for another day under the hot African sun.

To the casual onlooker it might have seemed like the start of a normal day in a white man's camp in the African bush.

But for the lonely Englishman, Cecil Rhodes, standing a little way apart from the camp and gazing into the green Matoppos, it was a day of destiny.

For Rhodes knew that up in those hills were thousands of fierce and hungry warriors of the Matabele tribe. He knew, too, that they were watching the smoke from his camp fire, awaiting the moment when he would mount his horse and ride up towards them. . . .

Rhodes had gone to Africa as a boy because the climate was good for his bad health. While he was still a young man he had made a huge fortune out of the diamonds he had discovered there.

He had wanted to use his great wealth to help put the entire African continent, from Cairo to the Cape, under British rule, and towards that end he had founded and colonized the country of Rhodesia, named after him.

But before Rhodes arrived in Rhodesia the country was called Matabeleland and Mashonaland, and was the home of many native tribesmen.

And now thousands of those angry Matabele rebels had taken sullenly to the silent hills, from where, it seemed, they proposed to kill and plunder and wage war on the British settlers.

## Conference

**R**HODES wanted peace and he believed he could get it peacefully. A week previously he had made contact with the Matabele chiefs and they had agreed to meet him and six other white men to talk peace, provided they came unarmed, at a big *indaba*, or conference.

But since then word had come to Rhodes in his camp that the Matabele chiefs planned treachery at the *indaba*. Now, as he gazed at the hills where the Matabele awaited him, he wondered. . . .

Mounting their horses Rhodes and his little party rode into the hills.

**Thousands of angry natives, grasping long spears, were waiting for him in the hills. Calmly he saddled his horse and rode towards them . . .**



The strength and determination which show so plainly in the face of Cecil Rhodes led him to found the countries now named after him

Passing through the bush they came to a clearing among the hills. There, seated on the ground, were the Matabele chiefs.

Suddenly, just as Rhodes and his men came up to them, five hundred Matabele warriors armed with spears rose up behind them and, whooping and shrieking, quickly surrounded the Englishmen.

For a moment there was panic among some of the white men. Only Rhodes sat in his saddle, calm and unruffled. Spurring his horse gently but firmly he rode through the shouting natives, forcing them back.

Then, quick as a flash, he jumped from his horse on to a large ant hill and stood defiantly before the chanting warriors.

"Stop this noise!" Rhodes shouted to the tribal chiefs. "Tell your warriors to lay down their arms at once or I will not talk to you."

The astonished chiefs turned to their warriors. At first there was confusion, then hesitancy, and then the natives began to calm down and slowly, one by one, they lowered their spears to the ground.

Rhodes and his triumphant party sat down with the chiefs.

"Why are you killing white people?" he asked

them angrily. "Is it true that the great Matabele tribe has come down to a life of murder? Do your ancestors want you to behave like the jungle animals?"

"The white men have sent the rinderpest to kill all our cattle," a chief replied sullenly. "Our people are hungry. We need food, and the white men have taken it from us."

Of course, the rinderpest, a terrible cattle disease which was sweeping the country, had nothing to do with the English settlers. But the chiefs had to be persuaded that this was not so.

For a long time Rhodes talked with them, promising to attend to their troubles. When the sun went down he agreed to return the next day and the next, and so the big *indaba* went on.

But all this time four Matabele chiefs had refused to have anything to do with the white men. They had not attended even one of the *indaba* sittings with them.

Rhodes told his men: "We must win them over. We will make our camp alongside theirs."

Then something terrible happened that could have meant disaster to Rhodes. News came to the Matabele that while they had been talking, some British soldiers had raided the tomb of one of their dead kings in the hills.

The soldiers had ransacked the tomb and scattered all the king's personal belongings which had been buried with him.

The Matabele were furious, and Rhodes, encamped in the middle of them, was thoroughly alarmed. With some of his party he rode to the tomb and had everything put back in its place.

Then he arranged for a sacrifice of oxen to appease the dead chief and promised that the British soldiers would be punished.

The Matabele were satisfied. Rhodes, they decided, was a good white man. But it was weeks before the four moody chiefs at last emerged from their huts and agreed to meet the Englishmen.

The day they sat down with Rhodes signalled the end of conflict in Rhodesia. One man's patience and courage had stopped a war.

## The Rhodes Scholars

The headquarters of the Rhodes Trust, which provides scholarships for Commonwealth and American students, are at Rhodes House, in Oxford.

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**C**ECIL RHODES dedicated his life to public service, but his work did not die with him. He had amassed a vast personal fortune through the South African mines, and in his will he left most of it for providing scholarships at Oxford University for students from all over the world.

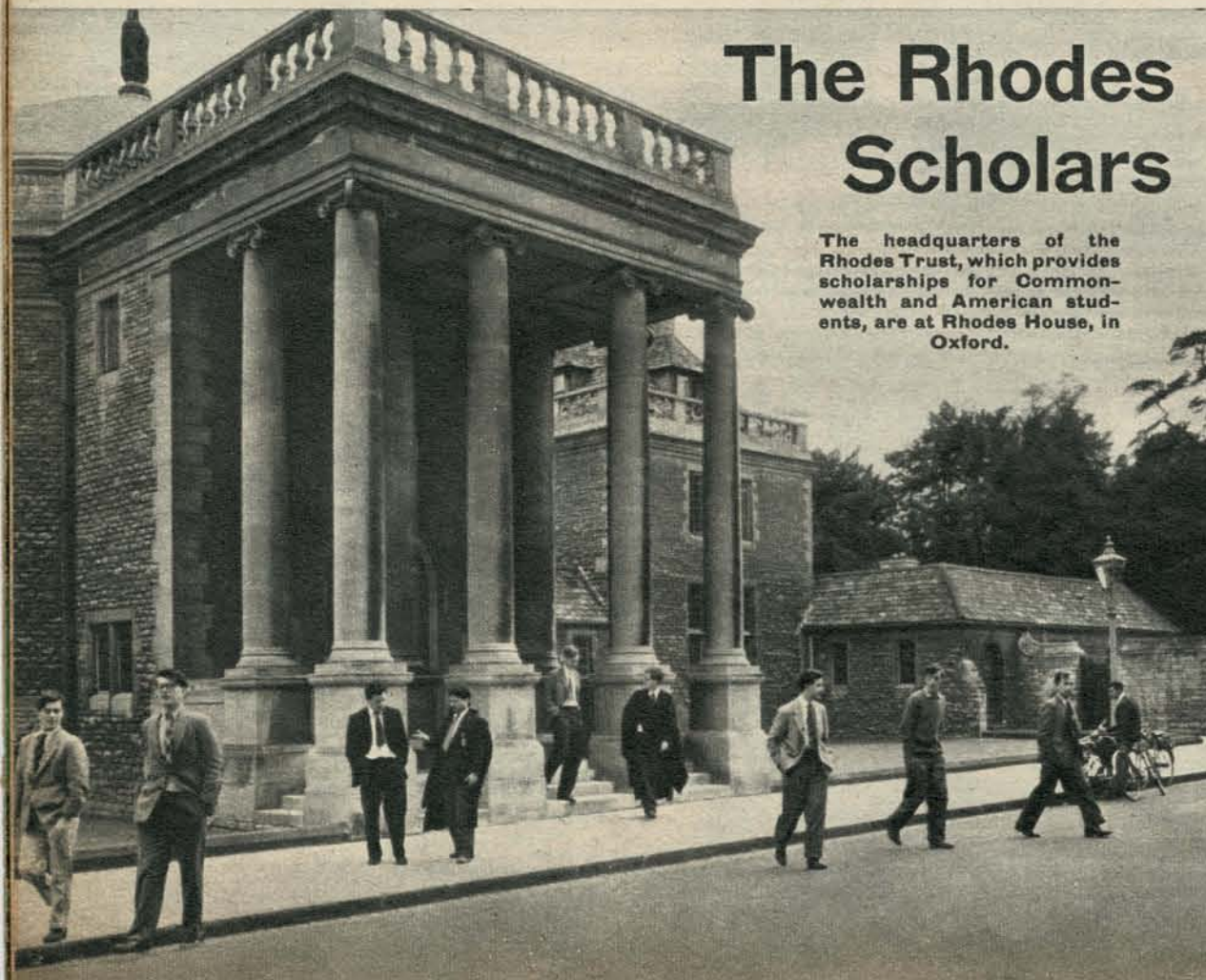
Nowadays each grant is worth £750 a year. The students who receive them are known as Rhodes Scholars, and stay at Oxford for two or three years.

In his will, Rhodes wrote: "I consider that the education of young colonists at one of the universities in the United Kingdom is of great advantage to them. . . ." Of the number of scholars who come to Oxford each year, about thirty come from the Commonwealth. Eight or nine come from South Africa, and about thirty from America, for Rhodes also wrote: "I also desire . . . to encourage in the students from America . . . an attachment to the country from which they have sprung."

There is no written examination for candidates to the scholarships. They are interviewed by committees in the areas where they live, and great attention is paid not only to the candidates' record of work but also to their strength of character and fondness for outdoor sports.

The Rhodes Scholars, who as Rhodes himself wrote "shall not be merely bookworms," are a fitting memorial for a great man.

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# OF CECIL RHODES

OTHER  
PEOPLE'S  
COUNTRIES  
★  
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RHODESIAS

