newspapers. You can do it with movies, if you use judgment and if you know the Japanese mind. But mostly you must depend for your offensive phase upon books and publications.

When you consider using books that go after the Communists hell-forleather you run into still another difficulty. The Japanese often aren't interested. Such books don't sell. Back when the Reds were exploiting the conviction of the Communist spies the Rosenbergs our side got wind of a forthcoming book shrewdly calculated to appeal to Japanese emotions: "Death House Letters." This was reputed to be letters written by the Rosenbergs to their children, but doubtless was the product of a good Communist ghost. So USIS arranged the quick translation of Fineberg's excellent book, "The Rosenberg Case: Fact or Fiction." In fact, it beat the Commie entry to the bookstores. Yet the Japanese bought 150,000 copies of the Red fairytales and only 7,000 copies of the Fineberg book.

On the other hand, the Japanese thirst for knowledge makes them read books that Westerners would consider heavy-going. But cuts in appropriations have crippled our book and pamphlet program. Only by ingenuity -by wheedling and begging-has it been possible for the richest nation on earth to circulate a few hundred thousand anti-Communist publications.

## THE BAIT SWALLOWERS

The two groups in Japan which have most eagerly swallowed the Communist bait are Japanese labor and Japanese intellectuals. In both cases the situation is unhealthy. Japanese labor is now heavily on the Red side. Most of organized labor belongs to an association of Japanese craft labor unions called SOHYO, or General Council of Japanese Trade Unions. The coloration of the individual unions which compose SOHYO ranges from pink to tomato red, or from Marxism to Soviet Communism. And of SOHYO's $3,000,000$ members $2,000,-$ 000 are Government employes and hence in a preferred position to make trouble. It is of no help, either, that the SOHYO group which makes the most noise and shows the most leadership is the Teachers Union, called NIKKYOSO.
How much are we doing to woo labor from the Reds? Not much. The situation with Japanese intelligentsia is not much more reassuring. The centers of infection are, of course, the universities. Long before the war the universities were fascinated by Marxism and many professors con-
tinue to be bemused. Most damaging of all is the enthusiasm of most professors of economics, who still do not find Marxism disagreeing with their learned stomachs-even in the year 1955 when Karl Marx's predictions have proved so utterly wrong. During the past year we have begun an intelligent effort to reach the intellectuals. USIS sends to educators and others a thoughtful publication called "Problems of Communism," circulates a special newspaper to students. and presents books to thought leaders.
But, once again, for reasons of economy the medicine is not being supplied in large enough doses to cure the disease.

## HOW ARE WE DOING?

For the sake of the long-suffering American taxpayer it is important we get clear on a few fundamentals. The first of these is to make dead sure we know what we are after. The most common error is to assume that we are running an information program because we are trying to be loved.
This seems to me a mistake for two reasons. First, because any psychiatrist will tell you we unconsciously tend to dislike those who do us favors, and hence obligate us. And second, because the feelings of one country toward another are impossible to stabilize and fluctuate wildly
with events. Even the enemies of one decade are the allies of the next, and emotions ebb and flow accordingly. Americans are the fat boys of the world, and U. S. taxpayers could never supply sufficient funds to make us into the world's beloved We may as well resign ourselves tc this melancholy fact of life.

It is quite another matter to wand to be respected and trusted. This is essential if we expect Japan or anyone else to be our partner. Right now Japan seems safely oriented toward the free world, but we certainly cannot afford to be complacent. It is not far from austerity to hunger to a cry for a change-and change to Asians still means Communism. One of the great failures of the West is to make clear the fact that a new kind of capitalism has been born-a People's Capitalism which comes closer than any previous society to achieving man's age old goal of the good life for all.

Perhaps a free-world Karl Marx will yet appear to set down the basic doctrine of People's Capitalism. Suck a book, written to fire the imagination, might well change the history of the world. But, lacking such a doctrine, the chief new need of the information program in Japan appears to be more concentration or dampening the two potential powder-kegs-labor and the intellectuals.

## The Criminal Record

The Saturday Review's Guide to Detective Fact and Fiction

| Title and Autho | Crime, Place, and Sleuth | Summing Up | Verdiet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FAMOUS <br> CRIMINAL CASES <br> Rupert Furneaux <br> (Roy: \$3.50) | Twelve fact yarns, all British and contemporary, many unfamiliar to U.S. felony €ans. | Courtroom technique accented over police methods; mystery element often absent. | Sketchy in spots. |
| THE FATAL <br> PICNIC <br> Bernice Carey (Crime Club: \$2.75) | Loathed male relative shot at So. Cal. hot-dog fiesta; numerous next of kin in tizzy. | Abundance of motives adds to confusion in nice-ly-managed yarn; characterization sharp. | Her usual sound job |
| MOONRAKER <br> Ian Fleming <br> (Macmillan: $\$ 2.75$ ) | British Secret Service agent James Bond unearths plot involving super-rocket; sparks fly. | Wild doings on Channel Coast as hero, heroine, villains tangle amid gadgetry. | Othodox spythriller |
| THE POWER OF POISON Jobn Glaister (Morrow: \$3.75) | U. of Glasgow, discusses most devilish of murder weapons. | Law, pathology, case histories; solid, accurate, but badly organized and presented. | See comment at left. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { LADY, GET YOUR } \\ & \text { GUN } \\ & \text { Panl Ernst } \\ & \text { (Mill-Morrow: } \$ 2.75 \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ | Rose petal figures in Miami slaughter involving gang. sters, gals, tycoons; cops middling tough. | Sprightly style sets this number notch higher than conventional plug-ugly yarn. | Nicely frivolous. |
| TOP ASSIGNMENT George Harmon Coxe (Knopf: \$2.75) | Pleasant Boston newshawk puts wits to solving killing that ties in with photo prize contest. | Involvements multiply as trail lengthens; pace fair to good; author's 35 th. | Plus mark. |
| STRANGER IN TOWN <br> Brett Halliday <br> (Dodd, Mead: \$2.75) | Pvt. Op. Mike Shayne tours Florida; gets slugged. pinched; meets fair woman, killers. | Amnesia a factor; chatacters largely on tough side; pace variable. | The mixture as before CuFf. |

## Elizabeth I and Her Cold War

## Continued from page 12

Netherlands revolted against Catholic Spain; and that struggle lasted even longer. Protestant zealots in England became convinced that at the Council of Trent and subsequently at a Fran-co-Spanish conference a universal Catholic conspiracy had been planned, its object to root out Protestantism by every means, in every country.

THEN, in 1568, occurred the event which was to end all hope of insularity: the flight of Mary Queen of Scots to England. Mary was a Catholic. Through her mother she was a daughter of the House of Guise, leaders of militant Catholicism in France. It could be argued that she was the rightful Queen of England: certainly, on grounds of mere descent, she had the best title to be Elizabeth's successor. And Mary as Queen of England foretold a return to Catholicism, the nightmare of all good Protestants. She instantly became a focus for discontents, political as well as religious. Her mere presence revived Catholic hopes and attracted conspirators, both foreign and English. The relative tranquility of the first decade of the reign was ended. English statesmen foresaw the peril, but the alternative of allowing this dangerous woman to leave the country was even more perilous. "Our good Queen," wrote one of them, "has the wolf by the ears." The Queen of Scots was kept in honorable captivity, and remained a captive till her execution in 1587.

In little more than a year trouble matured with the Northern Rebellion, a coalescence round Mary of political and religious discontent. More serious than that, the Papacy seized the opportunity to issue a Bull deposing Elizabeth, thus openly ranging international Catholicism against Protestant England. It was the beginning of a period of cold war and aggressive devices similar to those we have experienced. English Catholics fled to the Continent, where they were trained for the English mission field and sent back secretly to convert their countrymen. Throughout the 1580 s the $\mathrm{Pa}-$ pacy and the Guise party in France were busy planning the invasion of England by an international Catholic army, to be aided by a revolt of English Catholics: the "Enterprise of England," as it was called. The everincreasing band of missionaries, however innocent their intentions, were, from the standpoint of the Enterprise, a stratagem of war. They were recruiting a fifth column, to be called
into action at the Pope's command when the invaders landed.

Against this general background there occurred plot after plot, beginning with the Ridolf Plot of 1572. Plans were made and remade for the assassination of Queen Elizabeth and ultimately-as the English Government discovered-received the official blessing of the Holy See, through the Papal Secretary. Add the Massacre of St. Bartholomew in France in 1572, and the assassination of William the Silent by a Catholic fanatic in 1584 , and we have a picture of the times as seen by Elizabethans: ideological warfare without scruple or limit, the sort of nightmare experienced by many of our contemporaries.

The reaction of the nation and the policy of the Queen are both of interest to us today. They are best seen in Parliament, where, as each phase of the danger developed, new legislation was required for defense of the Queen's person and the country. One notes the constant extension of the law of treason; and it is worth reflecting that in the ideological State treasons inevitably multiply.

The general scene is of an angry, fanatically tempered House of Commons, supported in some of their most extreme proposals by the more soberminded House of Lords and Privy Councillors. It is not surprising. Nothing stood between Protestant England and the threat, bordering on certainty, of Mary Queen of Scots obtaining the throne, with the backing of international Catholicism--nothing, except the life of Queen Elizabeth. And that life was subject to the hazards of epidemic illness and assassination. The religion, the careers, the fortunes, possibly the lives of these men were at stake. They wanted to root out Catholicism in England by any and every means, stop the missionaries by merciless laws, answer terror by terror. Many spoke and acted as if the only good Catholic was a dead one.

Standing against Parliament and her Councillors, often in stark isolation, was the Queen. She proved herself a politique, which is not to say that she was indifferent about her faith. Her own experience in her sister's reign, reinforced by temperament, had taught her the principles by which to rule. They might be comprehended in the phrase civil obedience. The State was Protestant; the law demanded attendance at Church; the people must conform. But she would be content with outward obe-


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dience. She was opposed to forcing conscience, "Her Majesty," as Francis Bacon expressed it, "not liking to make windows into men's hearts and secret thoughts." She had assured her people of this in 1570, at the time of the Northern Rebellion; and when, in the Parliament of 1571, both Houses, with the cordial support of bishops and Councillors, passed a bill to compel attendance at the Communion service-in order, as one Puri$\tan$ zealot declared, that "not only the external and outward show" but "the very secrets of the heart" should come to a reckoning-the Queen vetoed the bill. The relevance of such an incident to our own days needs no stressing.

The Queen continued to restrain her Parliaments. In 1581, when the first Jesuit mission and other events had invested the Catholic threat with a new intensity, Lords and Commons joined to frame a bill imposing orthodoxy on the country with the ruthlessness of a modern totalitarian regime. Missionaries and their converts, without qualification, were to be guilty of treason; and for other Catholics there were Draconic provisions. Elizabeth intervened to reduce the penalties, and so qualified the treasonable offense that it was made dependent not on the simple act of conversion but on treasonable intention. Here she applied her second principle of policy, namely-as Bacon defined it-that matters of conscience cease to be such when they exceed their bounds and become matters of faction, involving overt threats to the established government. It was a principle that she extended to the Puritans as well.

Needless to say, these Parliaments of Elizabeth would have destroyed the focus of all troubles, Mary Queen of Scots, long before 1587 if they had been allowed. The Queen's reaction to their fearful anger makes one of the most astonishing stories of the reign. In 1572, after the Ridolfi Plot, Privy Council, Lords, and Commons united in a passionate determination to attaint and execute Mary. When Elizabeth demurred they re-

[^0]peated their demand with all the vehemence and argument they could devise; and it was only after a second, emphatic denial that they turned, in disgust and tears, to the milder alternative of excluding Mary from the succession to the throne. At the end of the session Elizabeth confounded them all by vetoing their second bill. Next, in 1585 , following further plots and the assassination of William the Silent, Council and Parliament wanted to fight the Cold War, now degenerating into murder, with its own weapon. They proposed to legalize lynch law against Mary. Elizabeth intervened to amend the bill in the interests of decency. Even after the Babington Plot, when the nation could no longer be denied its vengeance, the Queen did her utmost to avoid the inevitable. No historical legend could be more ironic than the one which saddles Elizabeth with unalloyed responsibility for the execution of this unfortunate woman.

N SUCH an atmosphere it is not surprising that the Religious Settlement of 1559 was threatened by radicalism. We in our day have witnessed the expansion of Communist sympathy during the struggle with Nazism and Fascism. The Marian exiles had won the support of the House of Commons in the revolutionary mood at the opening of the reign. That mood, renewed by the cold war, restored the alliance of Puritan clergy with Parliament. After all, a distinguishing feature of Puritanism was hatred of every vestige of Popery; and on the political side that was the flamboyant symbol of patriotism. The men who pressed most relentlessly for the execution of Mary Queen of Scots and urged ruthless legislation against Catholics were also earnest Puritans. In this curious world of conflicting ideologies Queen Elizabeth found herself-like American statesmen in recent years-fighting a triangular duel and suffering from the shots of the other two duelists, Catholics and Puritans. The latter, though the most ardent of her supporters, gave her almost as much trouble as the common enemy.

In the 1570 s the Puritan party among the clergy developed a younger left wing of extremists, who became Calvinist and wanted to change the polity of the Anglican Church, substituting Presbyterianism for the episcopal and hierarchical system inherited from Rome: a change so farreaching in its political and social consequences that revolution is the only adequate term for it. Their program suited the times. Its claim to be the apostolic form of the Christian Church caught the prevalent mood

of truth-seeking, just as the doctrinaire character of Communism has attracted visionaries in our generation. Similarly its somber and severe discipline: this was the spiritual complement to the totalitarian regime desired by the fanatics in Parliament. Moreover, in the city of Geneva these Puritans had a working model of New Jerusalem as infectious in its influence as Russia in our time.
The parallel carries further. One of the conspicuous features about Communism is its party organization and discipline. The same is true of Elizabethan Presbyterianism. Both are singularly well adapted to subversive, minority movements. Both have made remarkable use of propaganda. Though primarily a clerical concern, the Elizabeth movement won wide support from the gentry, and even included Privy Councillors among its patrons and sympathizers. Many laymen were convinced adherents; still more were fellow-travelers.
To Queen Elizabeth Puritanism was an abomination. She hated and scorned its doctrinaire character, disliked its radicalism, and detested its inquisitorial discipline. Long before its conspiratorial nature and secret organization were revealed, and while some of her bishops and statesmen, beguiled by its lively virtues, were playing the role of fellow-travelers, she sensed the danger. Puritan divines briefed their supporters in the House of Commons and maintained a constant agitation there; but Elizabeth was adamant in resisting every Parliamentary effort to interfere in Church affairs. The struggle reached its climax in the Parliament of 1587 when the Puritan extremists, who had set up their secret presbyteries and were undermining the Church from within, attempted to impose their revolution on the country by legislation. The Queen imprisoned the group of M.Ps. responsible and set her best orators to expose the true character of their bill, thus checking fellow-travelers into some awareness of the company they had been keeping. A few years later, having uncovered the secrets of the Puritan clergy's organization, she was able to strike at its leaders and destroy a very dangerous conspiracy.
It remains for us to assess the merits of the Queen's policy. The
history of the reign-in particular the Parliamentary history-leaves no doubt that but for Elizabeth's firm rule the period would have been much more cruel and bloody. Her statesmen-including the moderate Lord Burghley-were always bemoaning her merciful nature, perilous to herself and the country. We have observed in the totalitarian states of our own time that ideological regimes tend to evoke the worst instincts in men and bring brutes to the fore. As it was, the administration of the Elizabethan penal laws was not free from tyranny; nor, be it added, from astonishing lenity. The career of that notorious hunter of Catholics, Richard Topcliffe-a cultured gentleman, but a fanatic and sadist-shows that the Gestapo and the OGPU, with their abhorrent methods, are not so much the product of particular countries or a particular era as of a political system. There would have been many more Topcliffes in Elizabethan England if Parliament had had its way and a different sovereign been on the throne. If life had been made intolerable for ordinary Catholics their patriotism would have been submerged under fear, hopelessness, and passion. But they knew that their Queen was no fanatic, and though they suffered from recusancy fines and other troubles, they continued to be Englishmen first. Only the exiles and a few extremists of their faith welcomed the Spanish Armada.

Even more important: the damping down of ideological passion enabled the nation, when dangers eased, to recover balance. Fanaticism is not an enduring feature of civilized society. A new generation rarely experiences the same exaltation of spirit as the old: unless, indeed, the same causes persist; and perhaps, even then, only reluctantly, since it is not of their own creation. How foolish the first Stuart kings were, who provoked a new Catholic scare and so revived old passions. As Elizabeth's reign moved into its fourth decade the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, the success-ful-nay, glorious-weathering of the international storm at the time of the Armada, and the gradual passing of the generation that had known persecution under Mary Tudor and endured the long nightmare of the cold war under Elizabeth all made for a relaxation of tension. A new mood is perceptible, strikingly perceptible, where the fanaticism of the high Elizabethan period was most appar-ent-in Parliament. The Parliament of 1593 saw two Government bills introduced against Catholics. They emerged as a bill against Protestant sectaries and only one against Cath-olics-the last anti-Catholic bill of the reign, with its penalties reduced by a

Parliament now closer in sentiment to the Queen and more tolerant than her Privy Councillors.

If Parliament had had its way in the 1570s and 1580s and fastened on the community a merciless totalitarian system, with the consequent inflammation of passions and-what perhaps is more dangerous, because unper-ceived-with the momentum or inertia, also the vested interests, that any regime acquires, who can say when the country would have recovered? Certainly, a very different, a spiritually impoverished England would have emerged. To inject poison into the body politic is to take grave risks.

0NE question remains: How was it that a Queen so antipathetic to Puritanism managed to preserve and nurture in her people an exuberance of spirit derived largely from the emotions she opposed? Accident enters into the answer. She was all these zealots had. There was no obvious successor to look to. They cherished her as parents do an only child. But, as an explanation of Elizabethan England, how utterly inadequate this is! Positive qualities were there, lots of them: personality, ability, complete absorption in her country and task. Her people were left in no doubt that she was, as she claimed to be, "mere English." Moderation can be a gutless policy. We have Biblical authority for disliking people who blow neither hot nor cold: and an occasional hotgospeller did not hesitate to quote the passage to Queen Elizabeth. But her moderation was the reverse of gutless. As she knew and was repeatedly told, it increased the risk to her own life immeasureably: thus, incidentally, inspiring more passionate love. In fact, her policy was a calculated and courageous gamble--trusting, for example, to outlive Mary Queen of Scots, rather than destroy her; trusting that the threatened storm would not come or could be weathered, rather than consent to courses detestable to her. Had her gamble failed, the name of Queen Elizabeth-as Peter Wentworth was bold enough to tell her-would have been infamous.
This woman was as vital as Winston Churchill and, like him, made romantic leadership an art of government. The name "Gloriana" and the phrase "via media" seem odd companions. But the liberal way of life is richest and fullest, and it was well for England that when men's passions led them from it she preserved the tradition. Her Puritan fanatics had no more obstinate opponent: she, in turn, had no more devoted worshipers. It is the strangest paradox of her reign and the supreme tribute to her greatness.

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(Continued from page 49)

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## KINGSLEY DOUBLE-CROSTIC NO. 1123

## Reg. U.S. Patent Office

By Doris Nash Wortman

| DEFINITIONS |
| :---: |
| A. Utfering songs of triumph. |
| B. Art of reckoning by the fingers. |
| C. All the stories about the gods of a people. |
| D. Abnormally eurious. |
| E. Where a statue of Will Rogers may be found in the Capitol in Washington 13 wds.). |
| F. Gift of noture. |
| $G$. The native Indian language of Guadeloupe. |
| H. One of the historic strue tures in Baltimore, Maryland (2 wds.). |
| 1. Author of the Rolle Books (1803-79). |
| J. Describing hydrogen as an element. |
| K. Followed by Word 5, how the umpire calls a ball too near the batter's leg (2 wds.). |
| 1. Vulgarly showy. |

## DIRECTIONS

To solve this puzzle you must guess twentr-odat ORDS. The aetinulion. of which are given in the TIONS Alongide eact definition there is a rou of dasbes-one lor each letser in the required word. When you bave guressed a word, write is on the dasbes, and also write each letter in the correspondingly numberea square of the puzzle dragram. . When the squares are all filled in. you will find that you bave completed a quota. tion from some publused work. If read up and down, the letters in the diagram bave no meaning.icate ends of words it shere is no black square at the right side of the diagram, the word carries over to the next line. When all the WORDS are flled in, their initial letters spell' the name of the autbor and the title of the piece from which the quotation bas been taken. Ot great belp tu the solver are this acrostts feature and the relative shapes of words in the diagram as they develop. Authority for spellings and definitions is Web. ster's New International Dictionary, Second Edi sion.

|  |  |  |  |  | ORD |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 51 | 107 | 146 | 161 | 81 | 156 | 11 | 42 |  |  |  |
| 70 | 173 | 49 | 95 | 59 | 32 | 98 | 2 | 54 | 7 | 26 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 116 |
| 162 | 175 | 176 | 109 | 160 | 185 | 190 | 4 | 12 |  |  |
| 1 | $\overline{204}$ | 58 | $\overline{105}$ | 163 | 68 | $\overline{139}$ | 101 | 48 | 52 | 46 |
| $\overline{123}$ | 37 | 196 | 72 | 193 | 79 | 106 | $\overline{183}$ | 118 | 203 |  |
| 13 | 128 | 119 | 177 | 83 | 92 | 40 | 87 | 160 |  |  |
| 31 | 36 | $\overline{187}$ | 62 | 94 | $\overline{112}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88 | 111 | 127 | 61 | 159 | 43 | 121 | 103 | 140 |  |  |
| 115 | 199 | 104 | 10 | 164 | 129 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 148 | 63 | 25 | 44 | 73 | 186 | 154 | 201 |  |  |  |
| 149 | 130 | 91 | 168 | 97 | 117 |  |  |  |  |  |

DEfiNITIONS

| M. Thossalion witch consulted |
| :--- |
| by Pompey. |
| N. Going eosily. |
| O. Stuffed and painted cloth |
| dall (2 wds.). |
| P. Not copable of successful |
| expedients. |
| Q. Two essential possessions of |
| the hitchhiker. |
| R. To say or occomplish some. |
| thing in o brisk, lively |
| fashion. esp. if with noisy |
| oscompaniment (2 wds.). |

5. See Word K.
T. Inclosure in which fish or skins ore salted TU.S.).
U. Growing upon or above the ground.
V. Directed (3 wds.).
W. Beyond control (3 wds.).

Whatever is suspended be. low.
Y. Cast aside as worthless 12 weds.).

## wORDS

$\overline{141} \overline{75} \quad \overline{45} \quad \overline{21} \quad \overline{144} \quad \overline{202} \quad \overline{197} \overline{96}$
$\begin{array}{llllllll}200 & 134 & \overline{47} & \overline{89} & \overline{23} & \overline{169} & \overrightarrow{71}\end{array}$
$\overrightarrow{194} \overrightarrow{153} \overrightarrow{108} \quad \overline{15} \quad \overrightarrow{84} \quad \overline{55} \overrightarrow{158}$
$\overline{41} \overline{102} \overline{133} \overline{138} \overline{180} \overline{14} \overline{100} \overline{64} \overline{53}$
$\overline{143} \overline{99} \quad \overline{27} \quad \overline{76} \quad \overline{9}$
$\overline{56} \overline{29} \overline{28} \overline{19} \overline{65} \overline{195} \overline{93} \overline{82} \overline{125}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}48 & \overline{184} & \overline{157} & \overline{20} & \overline{170} & \overline{167}\end{array}$
$\overline{22} \quad-\quad \overline{67} \quad \overline{181} \quad \overline{34}$
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}145 & 78 & \overline{3} & \overline{33} & \overline{151} & \overline{90} & \overline{172} & \overline{188}\end{array}$
$\overline{113} \overline{60} \overline{120} \overline{152} \overline{174} \overline{35} \overline{114} \overline{178} \quad \overline{178} \quad \overline{80} \overline{185}$
$\overline{16} \quad \overline{77} \quad \overline{30} \quad \overline{57} \quad \overline{171} \quad \overline{6} \quad \overline{147} \overline{122} \quad \overline{137}$
$\overline{191} \overline{124} \overline{142} \quad \overline{155} \quad \overline{126} \quad \overline{150} \quad \overline{179} \quad \overline{136} \quad \overline{38}$
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}110 & \overline{182} & \overline{69} & \overline{66} & \overline{192} & \overline{24} & \overline{135} & \overline{17} & \overline{74}\end{array} \overline{50}$
$\overline{131} \overline{39} \quad \overline{165} \overline{18} \overline{132} \overline{85}$


Solution of last week's Double-Crostic will be found on page 48 of this issue.


[^0]:    Solution of Last Week's
    Kingsley Double-Crostic (No. 1122)

    ## Marion Lineaweaver:

    ONE MILEThis is a lovely mile,
    Coming back from the town.
    One stile to turn, one brown,
    Sweet-breathing cow to caress,
    One hill, with a stone
    For standing on in the wind.
    A stream to kneel by and drink . . .
    A house with the door open,
    Marking the end of the way.

