

NO KIDDING!

For boys and girls aged 7 to 11

Number 11 ● July/August 1998



SUMMER SPLASH

BEES DAYS OUT IN THE HOLIDAYS DANCING FILM COMPETITION
MERMAIDS OCEANS SWIMMING TORNADOES WHALES WASPS

No Kidding!

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All the children,
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forward ideas

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forgotten to tell us where
you live so we can't write to
you to ask you to have your
picture taken!

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We enjoy meeting you! When we visited Sheringdale Juniors in Wandsworth, we met year 5 and a team of kids who make their own magazine – Zehra Rizvi, Natasha Lewis-Smith, Jack Davidson, Sam Gillick, Sophie Lawrenson, Rosie Jones, Richard Flanagan and Saskia Wickins. Their magazine is called ALLSORTS and includes school news, puzzles, jokes, cookery and stories. They write it themselves, photocopy it, staple it together and then sell it in the playground for 20p which pays for the paper.

To:
No Kidding! readers

If anything exciting is happening at your school, or if you would like us to visit to tell you about how we make No Kidding!, get your teacher to ring us on 0171 354 5040.

BZZZZ



That buzzing sound which warns a bee or wasp is nearby is made by their wings beating as they fly around during the summer months.

Both bees and wasps can give us a nasty sting if they think we might hurt them. Wasps can use their straight sting time and time again to defend themselves. But bees will die if they sting you because they cannot pull their spiky sting out of your skin – they tear off a bit of their body as they try to get away.

Bees and wasps who live together in big nests are called social bees and wasps. Every insect in the shared home has a special job to do for the boss, the queen bee or queen wasp. The “workers” build and look after the nest, and also care for the babies in their home. At the end of the summer,

worker wasps have nothing to do, so fly around eating all the sweet things they can find. That’s when they may bother you at your picnic.

Worker honey bees never have nothing to do! They work so hard that they drop dead because they are so tired after living for about 40 days.

Busy honey bees are social bees and live with up to 80,000 other honey bees in nests they often make in hollow trees.

The thousands of honey bees all grow from eggs laid by one bee – the queen who lives for up to 4 years.

She spreads a special scent called “queen substance” around the hive which stops other female bees laying eggs. These females are the workers and have loads to do. They make wax inside their bodies to build their nests, they collect and store food, make honey, feed young bees and guard their home! They also care for the queen bee, making special royal jelly which only the queen eats.

The male bees are called drones and all they have to do is to fertilise the queen bee so she can lay eggs. This only happens once on a “mating flight”. After the flight, the queen can lay about 1,500 eggs a day in little 6-sided cupboards made of wax called “combs” inside the nest.

The eggs hatch into larvae that look like tiny worms before they change into bees. It takes about 3 weeks for this to happen.



Dr Roger Key



■ Wasps make their nests out of wood. After sleeping all winter, the queen wasp wakes up in the spring and starts to collect bits of wood from trees and fences. She chews the wood with strong jaws and mixes it with her spit to turn it into wasp paper, then uses the paper to build a small nest in which she lays a

few eggs. The queen then goes off hunting for food, using her sting to catch other insects which she chews up and feeds to her babies.

The larvae change into wasps and become workers who run the nest, leaving the queen to lay more eggs. The workers make the nest bigger as more and more wasps

hatch – up to 2,000 yellow and black wasps may live together.

Some of the female wasps who will become queens leave the nest and get ready to go to sleep somewhere safe for the winter. The old queen stops laying eggs and dies. When the weather gets very cold, the other wasps die too.



Honey is made from nectar, a sugary liquid which the bees collect from flowers.

The worker bees go out in search of nectar, drink it and store it inside a special honey sac on their body. When a bee finds lots of nectar, she will do a special “dance” to tell other bees where it is. A worker bee visits between 500 and 1,000 flowers before her honey sac is full – she then flies back to the nest or hive and hands the nectar over to other

workers. They mix the nectar with their saliva or spit before storing the liquid in the combs in their nest. This liquid changes into honey with the help of the chemicals in the honey bee’s saliva. A bee can fly out of the nest 150 times before she gathers enough nectar to make one teaspoon of honey!

Honey bees eat nectar and use it to feed their babies, and they eat pollen too. These tiny grains which help make new plants are brought back to

the hive by the workers in special baskets on their back legs. But if a young bee is going to become a queen, she is only fed royal jelly!

When the queen becomes too old, or if there is not enough room left in the nest for any more bees, she moves on to build a new nest, leaving a young queen in charge of the old nest. The old queen leads a swarm of bees away – she can be followed by up to 30,000 bees!



■ There are at least 20,000 types of bee in the world – about 265 different types live in Britain.

■ Most of the fruit and vegetables we eat only grow because bees have carried pollen between plants to help make new ones. Bees pollinate 80 per cent of plants.

■ Honey bees are “kept” in special hives made by humans who take their honey to eat and sell.

■ Stingless bees that live in hot countries in central America and Africa also make honey that humans can eat. Even though these bees don’t sting, they do bite!

■ Bumble bees are fatter and hairier than honey bees. There are about 2 dozen types of bumble bees in Britain and they often make their nests underground.

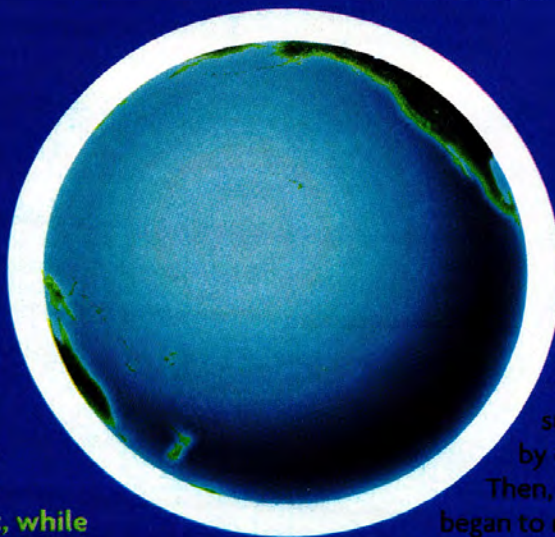
■ When it’s cold, bees cluster together in their nests to keep warm. Because there isn’t as much work to do when

there’s no pollen to collect, worker bees live longer than 40 days during the winter months.

■ Some bees and wasps are “solitary” – the queens live by themselves and look after their own babies. The cuckoo bee is a solitary bee but puts its eggs in other bees’ nests!

OCEANS

Nearly three quarters of the earth is covered in water. Huge amounts of salt water make up our 5 oceans: the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean and the Southern, or Antarctic Ocean.



The Pacific Ocean is the biggest of all – it is so huge, you could put all earth's land in it and still have room to spare! It covers almost one-third of the earth and is nearly twice as big as the Atlantic Ocean. The Indian Ocean is nearly as big as the Atlantic, while the Antarctic Ocean is smaller, and the Arctic Ocean the smallest of all.

If you've ever swallowed a mouthful of seawater, you'll know that it's salty! The salt comes from the land – waves reaching out onto the land take it back with them, and rivers flowing into seas and oceans also carry salt with them. There are about 35 grammes of salt in each litre of seawater.

But the Dead Sea,

between Israel and Jordan, is so salty that no fish can live there! There is 6 times more salt in the Dead Sea than in any other seawater.

Seawater also contains traces of gold, silver and even the poison arsenic! Some solid things which are washed into the sea from the land dissolve so you cannot see them.

Deep down in the water live all sorts of strange fish. Some "glow" in the dark depths, while the Giant Squid is said to have the biggest eyes in the world – up to 40cm across!

Many of these animals are beautiful – like this pink amphipod and the siphonophore shown here. Siphonophores are soft squidgy creatures like jellyfish which can measure many metres!

Scientists think most of earth's land was once joined together and surrounded by one ocean.

Then, bits of land began to move apart to make continents which are now separated by different oceans.

When ocean water is partly surrounded by land, it is called a sea, bay or gulf. There are a lot of seas in the world and they are much smaller and less deep than the parts of oceans which are far away from land.

As the sun heats oceans and seas, water turns into gas, or vapour, and rises into the air. High up in the cold, the vapour turns back into tiny drops of water,

sticking to dust and dirt and making clouds. The water falls back down again as rain which is then collected by humans, cleaned and sent to our homes. When we flush water down the toilet or pull the plug out of the sink, the water starts a journey back to the oceans.

Not only do the oceans and seas give us the water we need to survive, they also give us food. More than half of all the types of plants and animals in the world (apart from insects) live in the water.

Oceans are home to creatures of all shapes and sizes – from huge mammals like whales, to tiny molluscs which live about 100 metres below the surface of the sea.



On average, the world's oceans are 4,000 metres deep – at the edges, they slope gradually up towards land.

The highest mountain on land, Mount Everest, could be completely covered by water in the deepest part of the Pacific Ocean.

This part of the Pacific is called the Marianas Trench – there the water stretches down for nearly 11 kilometres.

Seas and oceans are all getting deeper – they are “rising” and have been doing so for a while.

The water is up to 20 cm higher than it was in 1900. Scientists think this is because the world is getting warmer, turning ice at the North and South Poles into water. If more water keeps being added to our oceans and seas, they may spill over onto land in future years.

SEAS



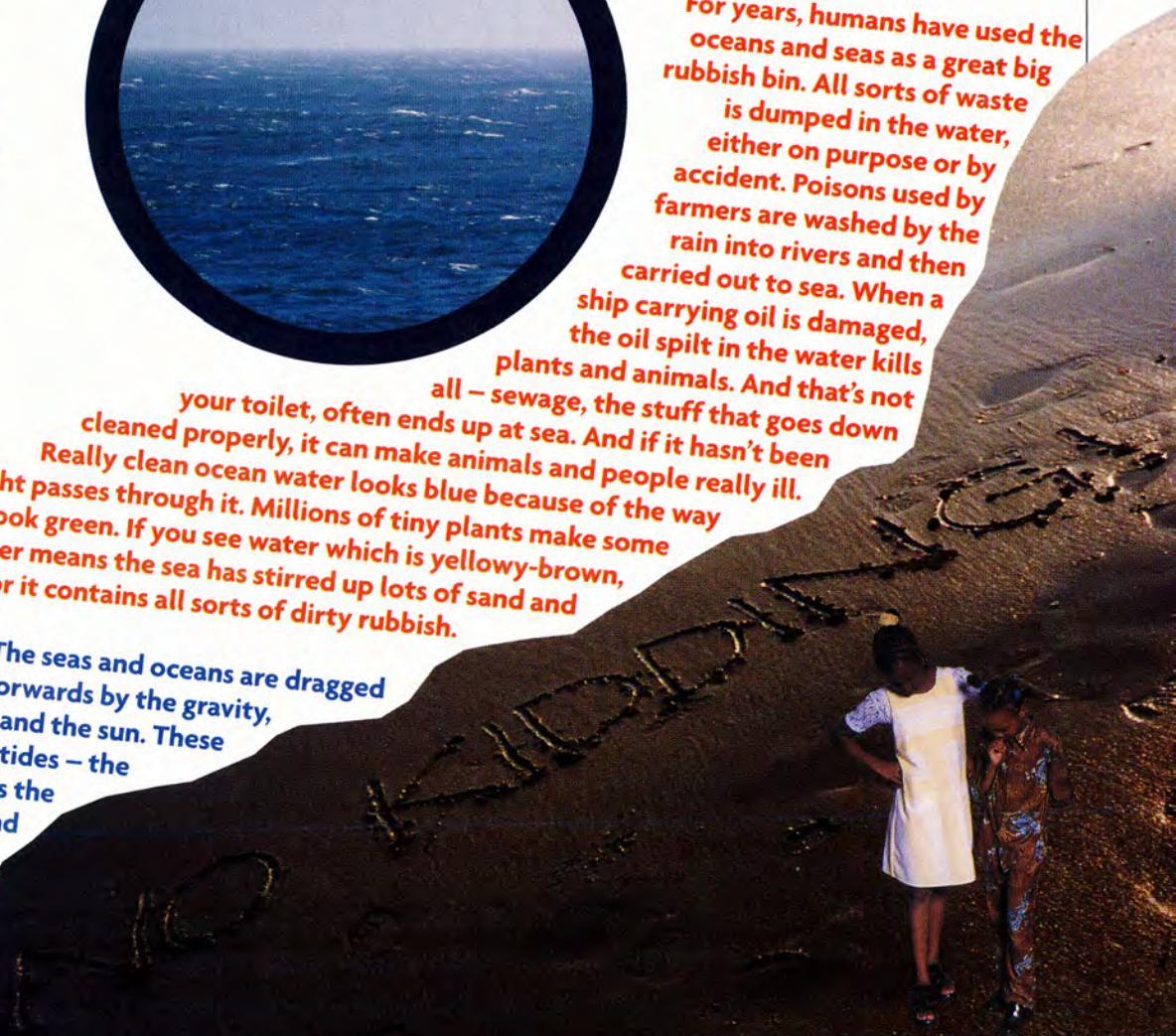
For years, humans have used the oceans and seas as a great big rubbish bin. All sorts of waste is dumped in the water, either on purpose or by accident. Poisons used by farmers are washed by the rain into rivers and then carried out to sea. When a ship carrying oil is damaged, the oil spilt in the water kills plants and animals. And that's not all – sewage, the stuff that goes down

your toilet, often ends up at sea. And if it hasn't been cleaned properly, it can make animals and people really ill. Really clean ocean water looks blue because of the way sunlight passes through it. Millions of tiny plants make some water look green. If you see water which is yellowy-brown, it either means the sea has stirred up lots of sand and mud – or it contains all sorts of dirty rubbish.

The seas and oceans are dragged backwards and forwards by the gravity, or pull, of the moon and the sun. These movements are called tides – the sea is pulled towards the land at high tide, and pulled back at low tide. Waves at the edges get bigger as the wind gets stronger.

The biggest mountains on our planet are under water. Right at the bottom of the oceans, there are the deepest valleys and the largest volcanoes – no-one ever hears or sees them explode.

This is pillow lava from an underwater volcano, found on the bottom of parts of the Atlantic Ocean. The picture was taken with a special underwater camera.



WATCH OUT WHALES!

Whales are clever mammals that live in seas and oceans all over the world. They breathe oxygen like we do, have babies like we do and often live with families. Every type of whale makes some sort of sound and scientists think these sounds help them keep in touch with friends and family – sometimes far away because sound can travel so far underwater.

Whales, dolphins and porpoises are all members of one big family – they are called cetaceans. But there are fewer cetaceans in the world today than ever before because so many have been killed by humans.

If you watch *Free Willy 3 – The Rescue*, you will see men trying to kill whales so they can make money by selling bits of their bodies. What they are doing is wrong – there are so few big whales left that countries throughout the world have made it against the law to kill them.

All types of big whales – like Blue whales, Humpbacks and Orcas like Willy – are protected by this law but there are more than 60 types of smaller whales, dolphins and porpoises that are not.

Humans have chased and killed whales for years. Blubber, a thick layer of fat under whales' skin which helps keep them warm in cold water, can be used to make oil. Other bits of whales' bodies have been used to make make-up, perfumes and candles. People in some countries still eat whale meat – Japan, Norway and Greenland, for example, still allow small whales to be hunted for food in their waters and thousands of small cetaceans are killed each year.

Humans are also hurting cetaceans in other ways. Pollution thrown into our seas and oceans can make whales ill and poison the food they eat. Dolphins, porpoises and smaller whales can get tangled

up in huge nylon fishing nets floating in the water or stretched across the sea bed.

In future years, scientists fear environmental changes to the world caused by humans may change the oceans and seas where cetaceans live and destroy some of the food they eat. Every time humans add carbon dioxide and some other gases to the air, they are helping to destroy ozone, a gas found high in the air which stops harmful ultraviolet rays from the sun getting to the earth. The more the ozone layer is damaged, the more harmful UV rays will get through to earth. Scientists think these rays will destroy many of the plants which are eaten by fish and sea animals.

■ Most whales have teeth, but some have a fringe of baleen (a bit like our fingernails) hanging where their top teeth should be. Baleen whales scoop up water into their mouths and then force it back out, trapping fish and other sea creatures behind the fringe. Baleen is also known as whalebone and humans used to use this to make

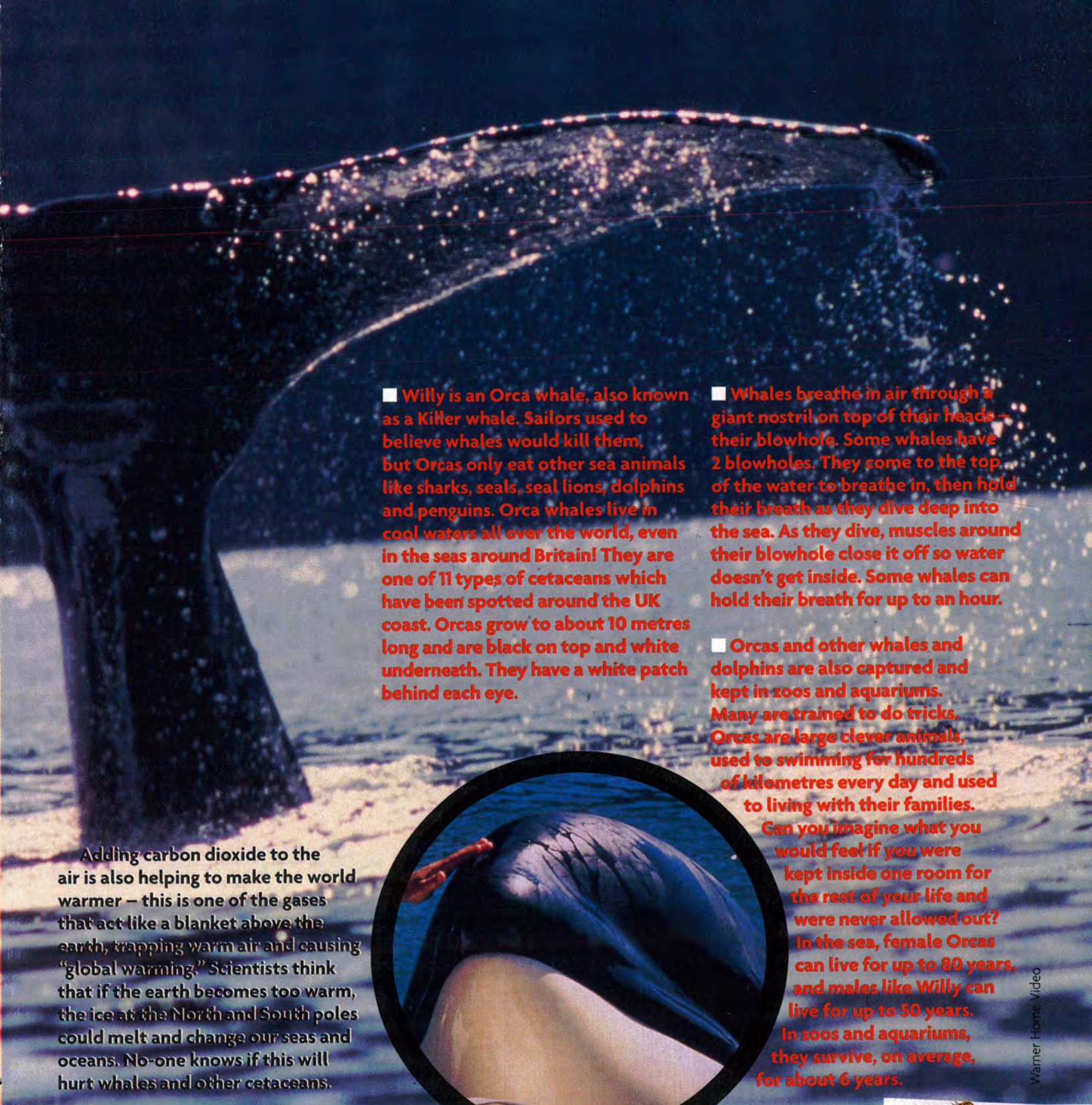
underwear and umbrellas. The Right whale is a baleen whale and was once nearly completely wiped out by humans. Because they swim slowly and float when they die, whalers thought they were the "right" type of whale to hunt.

The Blue whale, the largest creature that ever lived, is a baleen whale. Orca whales have teeth.

■ Some whales can "see" by hearing – they send out a noise which comes back to them like an echo to help them know what's ahead of them in the dark sea and find food. This sense is called echolocation. But the noises humans make in the oceans may make it harder for whales who use echolocation to find food –

and harder to hear the sounds made by their friends and family. Humans clutter up deep water with all sorts of sound – from boats, when drilling for oil or when exploring the ocean.

■ The Narwhal has a tusk! It was hunted for its meat, blubber and ivory in seas around Canada and



■ Willy is an Orca whale, also known as a Killer whale. Sailors used to believe whales would kill them, but Orcas only eat other sea animals like sharks, seals, seal lions, dolphins and penguins. Orca whales live in cool waters all over the world, even in the seas around Britain! They are one of 11 types of cetaceans which have been spotted around the UK coast. Orcas grow to about 10 metres long and are black on top and white underneath. They have a white patch behind each eye.

■ Whales breathe in air through a giant nostril on top of their heads – their blowhole. Some whales have 2 blowholes. They come to the top of the water to breathe in, then hold their breath as they dive deep into the sea. As they dive, muscles around their blowhole close it off so water doesn't get inside. Some whales can hold their breath for up to an hour.

■ Orcas and other whales and dolphins are also captured and kept in zoos and aquariums. Many are trained to do tricks. Orcas are large clever animals, used to swimming for hundreds of kilometres every day and used to living with their families.

Can you imagine what you would feel if you were kept inside one room for the rest of your life and were never allowed out? In the sea, female Orcas can live for up to 80 years, and males like Willy can live for up to 50 years. In zoos and aquariums, they survive, on average, for about 6 years.

Adding carbon dioxide to the air is also helping to make the world warmer – this is one of the gases that act like a blanket above the earth, trapping warm air and causing "global warming." Scientists think that if the earth becomes too warm, the ice at the North and South poles could melt and change our seas and oceans. No-one knows if this will hurt whales and other cetaceans.



Greenland. Some people are still allowed to hunt a small number of Narwhals for food. The Narwhal is also threatened by pollution in the sea.

■ The Baiji, or Yangtze River dolphin, could soon be wiped out by humans. There are fewer than 100 of these dolphins still living in the river in China where

they have made their home for millions of years. Many have already died in the polluted river and now a dam is being built which will change the way the water flows. This change may make it difficult for the dolphins to search the river for food.

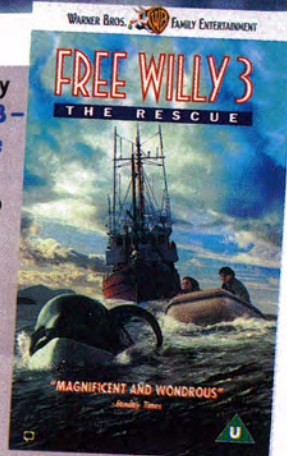
■ In Japan, hunters kill hundreds of Dall's porpoises and sell them, sometimes pretending the meat is whale meat.

■ Baby whales are called calves and families of whales are called pods.

You can adopt an Orca whale and help the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society find out more about whales like Willy who live around Canada.

To find out more, contact the Society on 01225 33 45 11.

You can buy **Free Willy 3 – The Rescue** at all good video stockists from 10 August. The RRP is £14.99.



DO YOU BELIEVE IN MERMAIDS?



For thousands of years, people have said they have seen mermaids in oceans and seas. Some people have even said they have caught a mermaid – while others have claimed their great great great grandmother was one!

There are lots of stories, books, poems, paintings and films about mermaids, creatures which are half human, half fish, and are supposed to live deep below the water. They have been “seen” all over the world since the 1st century AD. Even before

then, people believed there were gods and goddesses who lived in the sea and had tails. When humans first started exploring the huge oceans on boats and ships, they believed all sorts of strange creatures and monsters lived in the mysterious water.

There were stories of men marrying mermaids. First of all, they had to hide something that belonged to their wife from the sea – like her mirror – to make sure she would stay on land forever. Other stories tell of mermaids trying to become

human by marrying a man. There were also stories which told of mermaids being rather nasty and drowning sailors for fun. Some sailors said they had captured mermaids and kept them in a tank, like fish. By the 18th century, some of these captured mermaids were “on show” – people queued up to see them. One such “mermaid” turned out to be half a salmon and half a monkey sewn together!

So are there mermaids living deep beneath the waves? Some people think

sailors saw mammals that live in the sea and thought they were mermaids. Because the bodies of fish and mammals work in such different ways, scientists say mermaids could not be real – the bits of the 2 types of bodies could not work together!

But no-one knows about all the creatures that live at the bottom of the water – even today, scientists have explored only about 1 per cent of the oceans.



Fee, fi, fo, fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman.

Be he alive or be he dead,

I'll grind his bones to make my bread.

Not all that scary actually, when you

consider that most myths and monsters

have a perfectly rational explanation.



'MYTHS AND MONSTERS' FROM 5TH APRIL UNTIL 13TH SEPTEMBER.
YOU CAN ALWAYS SPOT A KID WHO'S BEEN.

<http://www.nhm.ac.uk>





HAVE FUN KEEP FIT GET WET!

Swimming is not only fun – it's brilliant exercise and helps keep you healthy. You don't need to have lots of expensive equipment either – a costume and a towel will do. A cap will help you move smoothly in the pool, and helps keep your hair out of your eyes. Goggles help you see more clearly under water and keep out the chemicals which are added to pools to help keep them clean.

People used to swim in rivers and lakes until factories started being built in the 1800s and dumping rubbish in the water. Pools were built in the late 1800s and early 1900s so people had somewhere clean to swim. Swimming then became a popular sport.

Nowadays, there are all sorts of competitions for both swimming and diving, organised by clubs based at local pools, across the country and across the world – like the Olympic Games held every 4 years. Competition pools in this country are normally 25 metres long, but the Olympic pool is 50 metres!

You can move through the water in all sorts of different ways, using your arms, legs, feet and hands. There are 4 main proper "strokes" – front crawl, back crawl, breast stroke and butterfly. Butterfly was only invented in the 1930s

to try and make breast stroke faster by using different arm movements. It was introduced as a competition stroke in the 1956 Olympics.

Synchronized swimmers make different shapes and patterns in the water,

sometimes to music. They can perform by themselves, with a partner or in a group, and they too can take part in competitions.

It's fun to play, float and race in water...but water can be dangerous too! It's much safer to swim if there is a lifeguard nearby. There are lifeguards at swimming pools and on many beaches (look out for the red and yellow flag which tells you they are there) and they have all been taught to rescue people by the Royal Life Saving Society.

The Society also helps kids learn about water safety and lifesaving – if you're interested, ask your local pool if they run the Rookie Lifesaver Programme or write to the RLSS at River House, High Street, Broom, Warwickshire B50 4HN. Remember too that it's not always safe to swim in the sea – if you see a red flag at the seaside, it means it's dangerous to go into the water. So if you go swimming this summer, have fun but be safe!



FILMWATCH

WOULD YOU LIKE TO DECIDE WHAT CERTIFICATE A BRAND NEW FILM SHOULD BE GIVEN?

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO SEE A NEW FILM FOR KIDS
BEFORE ANYONE ELSE DOES, AND SAY IF YOU THINK
IT SHOULD BE A U OR A PG, ENTER OUR COMPETITION!

The winner of our competition will be able to bring along 3 friends and a grown-up to the British Board of Film Classification in central London to see the film and say what they think. We'll print what you say in No Kidding!

Films are given certificates or "classified" by examiners who work for the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

The BBFC charges film makers when they give certificates. Film companies have to pay £10 for every minute for the first hour, and then £7.35 for every minute after that. If they want their film to go out on video, they have to send it back to the BBFC to be given a new certificate.

On video, they have to pay £11.45 a minute for the first hour, and then £7.60 per minute after that.

To enter, answer these 2 questions:

1. How much would it cost a film maker to get a certificate for a film that lasted for 94 minutes?
2. How much would it cost to get the same film a certificate before being released on video?

Send your answers on a postcard to:

No Kidding! Film
Freepost 6868
PO Box 10427
London N8 8BR
by Friday 28 August.

The first correct answer picked out of a hat on that day will be the winner.

Most grown-ups agree that films and videos should be given a certificate like U, PG, 12 or 15 to stop children from seeing things that might harm them. When examiners at the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC) give certificates to films, they look out for horror scenes, swearing, violence and other things that might frighten or shock children and young people, or set a bad example. If you have read FilmWatch in the last 6 issues of No Kidding!, you will know all about the things examiners think about when watching a film.

But the things examiners think about have changed over the years.

In the 1920s, for example, people thought it was shocking to see a belly dancer showing her belly button in a film. A black and white American film, *The Wild One*, was given an X certificate (now 18) in 1967 because groups of teenagers on motorbikes were shown being rude to grown-ups. In 1990, when the film came out on video, it was given a PG certificate. No-one thought the film would set a bad example to today's children.

You may have seen ***Gone with the Wind***, which has been shown on the television. It is now a PG on video.

Terms and conditions: 1. Closing date Friday 28 August. 2. Only 1 entry per child. 3. There are no cash alternatives. 4. Winner will be notified by post. 5. Prize does not include cost of travel to central London. 6. Names and views of winners' party will be included in a future issue of No Kidding!



In 1940, younger children weren't allowed to see *Gone with the Wind* because there are scenes which show soldiers fighting...



The *Wild One*, was given an X certificate (now 18) in 1967 because groups of teenagers on motorbikes were shown being rude to grown-ups...



But in 1940, younger children weren't allowed to see this film because there are scenes which show soldiers fighting – nowadays most people think these scenes are old-fashioned! In 1940, however, some of the film had to be cut before it could be shown at the cinema!

Examiners at the BBFC still sometimes ask film makers to cut scenes from films – both for children and grown-ups – before giving it a certificate. This is called censorship.

Censorship, stopping people from seeing things – or hearing or reading things – can be a dangerous thing. Powerful people have often used censorship to become even more powerful. Because the Romans didn't want Christians telling people about Jesus, they killed them. In the 1930s, Hitler

stopped people reading books because he didn't want them to think what he was saying was a bad thing.

In this country today, people are allowed to think what they like and say what they like. So when messages and pictures are cut from films, or censored, it is because examiners at the BBFC believe those messages or images will harm children and grown-ups even more than censorship will.

They believe those messages and pictures might frighten, shock or even make some people copy things they see.

FilmWatch is written by Deborah Courtneil who is one of the BBFC's examiners. This is the last in her FilmWatch series.

"One of the few great adventure movies that you can pretend you are treating the kids to when you are really treating yourself" Time Out



The classic swashbuckling adventure
60th anniversary re-release in sparkling new 35mm prints

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STELFE

Forest Whispers

by Waltham Forest children

Summer Is...

Summer is a hot afternoon in the sun.
 Summer is no school for a few weeks.
 Summer is going on holiday to visit my family.
 Summer is sitting in the shade reading.
 Summer is hayfever sneezing and runny eyes.
 Summer is sun burnt skin.
 Summer is getting hot and sticky.
 Summer is going swimming.
 Summer is having a brother annoying you!

This poem was written by Jessica O'Hara when she was at George Tomlinson Primary School in Waltham



Forest, east London. Jessica's poem is one of many written by children at 36 junior and infant

schools all over Waltham Forest which are in a new book called *Forest Whispers*.

The book was made by Waltham Forest Education department which is part of Waltham Forest Council. Councils run libraries, swimming pools, look after roads and help run schools. Robert Bush works for Waltham Forest's education department and

visits schools as part of his job. "I always see lots of poetry on the walls and wonder what happens to it. I guess a lot of it disappears or is thrown away. We wanted to save some of this poetry."

Some of the poems in *Forest Whispers* are translated into languages other than English which are spoken by families living in the area.

Forest Whispers is on sale at Hammicks Bookshop 257 High Street Walthamstow London E17 7BH or you can order one by post from Hammicks on 0181 521 3669. The book costs £4.99.

Holiday with the Fiend

by Sheila Lavelle

Charlotte, better known as Charlie, is off on holiday with her friend Angela. Angela is always playing tricks and getting Charlie into trouble, but this time Charlie is going to get her own back.

Published by Collins

The Merman

by Dick King-Smith

10-year-old Zeta is in Scotland with her parents. There she meets a merman who helps her to overcome her fear of water and teaches her all about the world around her.

Published by Hodder

Bears in the Barn

by Lucy Daniels

Mandy Hope and her friend James are enjoying an exciting holiday in Arkansas in the USA and are asked to help track a family of bears cross-country. You can read about Mandy's other adventures in America in *Raccoons on the Roof* and *Dolphin in the Deep*.

Published by Hodder

You can find all these books at your local library!

It's free to join and you can borrow hundreds of books. All you have to do to join is to ask your parent or your carer to come with you to sign a form. If you can't find the book you want to read on your local library shelves, ask a librarian for help. If someone else has borrowed the book, ask the librarian to reserve

the book for you.

They will let you know when it's back at the library. Most libraries also have music and stories on tape. Some libraries have videos for loan too, but you may have to ask your parent or carer to borrow them.

The books on this page were chosen by librarians who work in children's libraries.

Spooks Ahoy!

by Mary Hooper

Amy and her best friend Hannah join Amy's mum for a weekend on a narrowboat. But it looks like a phantom boat is following them! There are plenty of thrills in this funny story.

Published by Walker Books

Red Eyes at Night

by Michael Morpurgo

Geraldine is a real show-off and good at everything she does. But while spending the summer holidays with her cousin Millie, she comes across the ghostly, ghastly mystery of the red eyes.

Published by Penguin

The Sea Piper

by Helen Cresswell

When a lonely piper rises from the sea and plays sweet music, many gulls follow him to the land of nowhere.

This is a magical story of the sea.

Published by Hodder

The Dragon's Child

by Jenny Nimmo

Can Dando the dragon escape from the danger that comes from across the sea? With the help of his friend Manon, Dando must fight to survive.

Published by Hodder

COUNTDOWN TO THE 21ST CENTURY

Part 4

What happened during the fourth decade of the 20th century – 1930-1939...

NO JOBS, NO MONEY

Throughout this decade, people in America, Britain and countries all over the world found it hard to find work. Their governments began to run out of money and there were few jobs. This was called the Great Depression.

Even in 1930, 2 million people in Britain were unemployed and things got much worse. In 1931, the government cut the pay of police, teachers, soldiers and postal workers to try to save money. They decided to give less money to people who didn't have a job. Even the king took a pay cut! Many people queued for food handed out by charities.

People who did have jobs often went on strike, trying to get more money.

There were many marches through the streets to show the government how fed up people were. In 1936, 200 men marched from Jarrow in the north of England to London. In Jarrow, most people didn't have a job.

PRIME MINISTERS

Things were so bad in Britain that prime minister Ramsay MacDonald stopped being a Labour prime minister and tried to run the country with the help of all political parties – Labour, Tory and Liberal. In 1931, many people voted against the Labour party, but Ramsay Macdonald carried on as prime minister with the support of the Tories until he resigned in 1935. Tory Stanley Baldwin then

became prime minister of the "National Government" which was still trying to save money and make things better for people. In 1937, Neville Chamberlain took over as prime minister.

IN AMERICA

Franklin Roosevelt became president in 1932, beating Herbert Hoover. People voted for him because he said he could make things better and promised that "no American will starve." One of the first things Mr Roosevelt did was to end Prohibition in 1933. Prohibition meant it was against the law to sell, buy or drink alcohol. American people voted for Roosevelt again in 1936.

GOING TO THE CINEMA

Even though lots of people were very poor and hungry, many went to the cinema to escape from their everyday troubles and to see how the rich and famous lived. All the films now had sound and there were many new film stars who also set new fashions – like German actress Marlene Dietrich who wore men's suits. Another star was Shirley Temple: she first appeared in a film when she was 4 in 1932. Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy made popular funny films, and so did the Marx Brothers. Fred Astaire danced in all his films. The first full length cartoon came out in 1938. *Snow White and the Seven Dwarves*, made by Walt Disney, was given an A



certificate in Britain which meant younger children could not see it. A year later, people went to the cinema to see *The Wizard of Oz* starring Judy Garland. Have you seen either of these 2 films?

HOPING TO MAKE THINGS BETTER

People in many different countries were so fed up with no jobs and no money that they began to think leaders like Adolf Hitler in Germany could help them. Some blamed Communists for all their troubles. They feared Communists would try to take control of more countries, like they had in Russia.

IN GERMANY

Hitler told everyone they should hate Communists, Jewish people and anyone who was not "pure" German.

Lots of people voted for Adolf Hitler and his National Socialist (Nazi) party in 1932. In 1933, Hitler became Chancellor and started sorting out the country's money problems.

A month later, the Reichstag, the government building, burnt down and

Hitler blamed the Communists. He got the German President von Hindenburg to make a law saying no-one could speak out against the government and threatened to hurt anyone who disagreed with him.

Hundreds of people were arrested by the police and Jewish people started to leave Germany, fearing what might happen. In 1933, Hitler opened the first concentration camp, or prison, at Dachau near Munich, for people he didn't like or who disagreed with him. He ordered people not to buy things at shops run by Jewish people and burnt books which said war was a bad thing. He said it was against the law for Jewish people to marry non-Jewish people and made people who were blind, deaf or disabled have an operation to stop them having babies.

In 1934, when President von Hindenburg died, Hitler took charge of Germany. He was called Führer (leader). A year later, the Nazi swastika became Germany's flag. Jewish people were sacked from jobs – they were not allowed to be teachers, farmers, to work in theatres, or be in films. They could not be dentists or vets, and Hitler passed another law which said Jewish people were not allowed to drive, or go to the cinema. Many

were sent to concentration camps. Hitler said he would take children away from any parents who did not teach them what he believed.

Hitler then decided he wanted to be in charge of more countries. In 1938, he marched into Austria. A year later, he sent soldiers into Czechoslovakia.

IN ITALY

Leader Benito Mussolini supported Hitler. Mussolini also wanted to control more countries and, in 1936, sent soldiers to take control of Abyssinia in Africa (now called Ethiopia). Mussolini and Hitler promised to support each other if one of them went to war with another country. They signed a deal called the Pact of Steel.

OLYMPIC GAMES

In 1932, the Olympic Games were held in Los Angeles in America. Then in 1936, the Games were held in Berlin in Germany. The star was black athlete Jesse Owens who won the 100 metres, 200 metres, long jump and 400 metre relay for America. Hitler hated black people and would not congratulate him or shake his hand.

IN SPAIN

In 1931, King Alfonso XIII was forced to give up power and a new government tried to make life fairer for everyone, not just wealthy people and the

army. In 1936, the army, led by General Francisco Franco, fought back against the new government. The people who supported Franco were called the Nationalists. Many people died in the war in Spain. People from all over the world went to Spain to fight against Franco, even if they had never fought in a war before. They joined the International Brigade. This was led by Communists, but all sorts of people joined because they thought people like Hitler, Mussolini and Franco were wrong.

Hitler and Mussolini sent soldiers to help Franco. Hitler also sent planes with bombs which killed thousands of people.

In 1939, General Franco won the war and the Nationalists took control of Spain.

IN RUSSIA

In 1930, Communist leader Joseph Stalin said that people could no longer own their own farms. Instead, all farms would be "collectively" owned by the Russian people. Instead of working on their own land, thousands of peasants would now be paid a wage. Many richer farmers did not want to hand over their farms so they killed their animals, burnt their crops and smashed their machinery. These farmers were called kulaks and Stalin tried to get rid of





them by saying all kulaks should be "liquidated." Throughout the 1930s, Stalin got rid of anyone who did not agree with him. Then, in 1939, Russia made a deal with Germany. Even though Hitler hated Communists, the 2 countries agreed not to fight against each other in wartime.

In November 1939, Russia started a war with Finland.

IN INDIA

People in India wanted to rule the country themselves and not be ruled by Britain. Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the India National Congress, was put in prison many times for standing up to British laws which he thought were unfair.

IN CHINA

People in China fought about who should rule their country. Communists led by Mao Tse-Tung fought against the Nationalist government.

Then Japan took control of Manchuria, in the north eastern part of China. Japan said people who lived there weren't Chinese. In 1934, the Japanese changed the name of the area to Manchukuo. They said Pu-Yi was in charge. The Chinese people had got rid of Pu-Yi as their emperor.

In 1937, Japan attacked China and all Chinese people then fought against the Japanese.

PLUTO FIRST SPOTTED

In 1930, American astronomer Clyde Tombaugh found a new planet in the sky. He had spent a year looking at thousands of different pictures of the sky. He called the planet Pluto.

FIRST WOMAN FLIES TO AUSTRALIA

Britain's Amy Johnson because the first woman to fly alone from Britain to Australia. Her 16,000 km trip took 19 days.

FIRST WORLD CUP

The first World Cup took place in 1930 in Uruguay in South America. The Cup was won by Uruguay, playing in the final against Argentina.

NYLON INVENTED

A new material was invented in America in 1930. It was called nylon and was used a few years later to make stockings for women and toothbrushes.

TALLEST BUILDING

The Empire State Building was opened in 1931 in New York. It was the world's tallest building with 102 floors, stretching 381 metres into the sky.

KINGS AND QUEENS

In 1935, King George V and Queen Mary celebrated 25 years on the throne in Britain. King George V died a year later and his son became Edward VIII.

But in December 1936,

the new king gave up his crown – he decided to stop being king because he wanted to marry American Wallis Simpson who had been married before and was not thought to be suitable to become queen. Edward's younger brother, father of Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret, became the king and was crowned in 1937. He became George VI. Edward married Wallis and they became the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

FIRST TALKING TV

In 1936, 7,000 people queued at Olympia to see the first ever talking pictures on television, transmitted from Alexandra Palace in north London. Until that time, the BBC could only make silent pictures on television. Later in the year, the BBC began to broadcast television regularly from Alexandra Palace. People bought new television sets for their homes.

MARTIAN INVASION

Thousands of people in America believed Martians had landed when they heard actor Orson Welles on the radio in 1938, in a play based on a book by HG Wells called *The War of the Worlds*. They ran out into the streets and called the police. Many said they had seen a Martian!

GETTING READY FOR WAR

Hitler made sure Germany had lots of soldiers and weapons.

In Britain, the government could not ignore the threat of war from Hitler and started making sure its own army, navy and airforce were big enough to fight Germany. In 1936, factories started to make gas masks to protect people from poisonous gas they thought enemies might drop from 'planes. Shelters were made to protect people if bombs fell. Young men were told they had to join the army.

Then in 1939, as war looked more likely, more than 1 million children were sent away from their homes in cities and towns to stay with strangers in the country, where it was thought they would be safer. These evacuees took only a spare set of clothes, a toothbrush, a comb and a handkerchief, as well as their gas mask. Few parents knew where their children would end up.

WAR STARTS

On 3 September 1939, Britain and France went to war with Germany after Adolf Hitler attacked Poland and sent German soldiers to take control of the country. Britain had promised to support Poland.



WHEN BRITAIN WENT TO WAR WITH GERMANY IN 1939, RON SMITHIES WAS 8.

He is now 67. We asked him to tell us what his life was like when he was your age, in the fourth decade of this century.

“ I lived in Stepney in east London in a rented house. It had 2 bedrooms upstairs, a bedroom and a living room downstairs, a scullery where my mother did the washing and an outside toilet. We had gas lights, no electricity. The small yard backed on to the yard of the house in the next turning.

“My parents were very poor and had 11 children, although only 5 survived. I was the youngest. In those times, many babies died because they didn't really have enough to eat. We didn't have much to do with doctors because you had to pay for them. People used to take out a penny insurance policy when a baby was born to pay for the funeral if the child died. When I was very young, my grandparents lived with us too. They had the downstairs bedroom.

“My dad was a dock worker – he used to go to the docks when a ship came in and wait to see if he was chosen to help unload it. If he was picked, he got paid for that day. If he didn't, he went home and got nothing. If we had money, we got dinner. If there was no money, we didn't eat.

“All our clothes were second hand. I wore shorts, because if you had long trousers, the cloth got damaged at the knees. The shorts were patched and I wore boots because shoes were too expensive. The only boy who lived near me who was quite well dressed was the son of the owner of the pub at the end of the street.

“My grandfather was at Hyde Park and got hurt in one of the marches against unemployment – the hunger marches. There were police on horses who beat everyone with truncheons. My grandfather put up his hand to shield his head and had his finger smashed.

“Even though life was tough, people helped each other. When I was about 7, my mother would tell me to call on an old person living alone to see if they wanted anything. I would get any shopping they needed. The area was depressed but I never felt gloomy as a child. All the old women used to sit outside the houses to talk to each other and watch the children play. When the king got crowned, there was a collection in the street and we had a party. Mother put tables out with cakes and sandwiches for the kids.

“We used to play cricket

in the street, and football. We did boxing and played kiss chase and other chasing games. One of the kids I knew as a boy later became an Arsenal player, another became a boxer.

“I went to school when I was 5 and was given a little blackboard, chalk to write with and a duster. You did as you were told at school and the teachers used the cane if you were naughty or silly.

“When the war began, my school was shut down and children started to be evacuated. I wasn't evacuated because my mum thought if anything happened to her while I was away, there would be no-one for me to come back to. My school didn't open again until 1941.

“My dad had fought in the Boer War in South Africa and in the First World War. He had been gassed and wounded and had won a medal. When the Second World War came, my mum was very upset. She remembered the 1914 war and the huge number of soldiers who had been wounded and killed.

“I was only 8 and didn't know what war was.”

Even though life was tough, people helped each other. I never felt gloomy as a child. All the old women used to sit outside the houses to talk to each other and watch the children play. When the king got crowned, there was a collection in the street and we had a party.



THERE ARE ABOUT 45 TORNADOES IN BRITAIN EACH YEAR!

But the twisting winds that reach down from the sky aren't nearly as fierce and dangerous as they are in America where they can destroy buildings and toss animals and people into the air. And there are only about 18 days each year when tornadoes can be made inside clouds above Britain.

Tornadoes, or twisters, start high up in the sky inside thunderstorm clouds, or inside clouds which gather at a "cold front" – a place where cold air comes rushing in underneath warm air and quickly pushes the warmer air upwards.

The rising warm air meets cold winds at the top of the clouds, high up in the atmosphere.

These cold winds send the warm air spinning, twisting round and round until they become a spinning column of air whizzing up and down inside the clouds.

The column is then squeezed out of the bottom of the cloud into the cold air underneath. The water vapour (water soaked up from rivers and seas and turned into gas) in the spinning air turns back into water around tiny bits of dust and dirt, making a funnel cloud which looks like a huge finger pointing down to the ground from its parent cloud above.

As soon as the funnel cloud touches the ground, it becomes a tornado, sucking up all sorts of things from the ground, depending on the strength of the spinning winds. Dust and dirt hoovered up can change the colour of the tornado, which can measure from 90 metres to 800 metres across. Really fierce tornadoes suck up animals, cars, roofs and even whole buildings which twist round

and round in some of the strongest winds ever made. Tornadoes move

across the ground as their parent cloud

moves across

the sky. They

can cause all

sorts of damage

as they roar

past, lasting

for just a few

minutes or

for up to an

hour or more.

Then they

just break

up or

simply

fade

away.

In the middle of the strong spinning winds of a tornado is a calm "centre". The winds of a tornado can blow round and round at extremely high speeds and equipment used to measure them is often destroyed by their strength. The strength of a tornado is measured on a Fujita Scale, named after Dr Theodore Fujita who studied tornadoes in America. A tornado which measures F4 can have wind speeds of more than 418 km per hour and cause terrible damage as it moves across the ground. A tornado which measures F0 can have much slower wind speeds of between 64 and 117 km per hour.

Tornadoes are mainly made inside clouds during warmer months when there is hot air rising. They can happen anywhere in the world, apart from at the North and South poles where sunlight bounces off the ice and never heats up the ground or frozen sea.

Meteorologists, scientists who study the weather, can forecast thunderstorms and cold fronts but find it hard to predict tornadoes because no-one really knows what makes the air start spinning inside the clouds.

In 1981, there were 152 tornadoes reported across Britain over 12 days. 105 of those happened on one day – 23 November. These tornadoes were made inside clouds at a cold front.

If a tornado reaches down from the sky over water, it is called a waterspout. Dust devils and whirlwinds are twisting winds which are made on the ground instead of in the sky. When hot air rises from the ground and cooler air moves in, the air mixes together and starts to spiral.





WHAT IS SELF-ESTEEM?

Have you ever really wanted to wear something just because your friends are wearing it? Do you feel left out if you don't have clothes with designer names or trendy trainers?

Clothes that lots of people think are "right" to wear are called fashionable. Sometimes, if your mum or dad won't buy them, or can't afford to buy them, you may feel really different from your friends. Sometimes other kids may take the mickey out of you because you don't wear the right clothes.

People want to wear fashionable things because they see them in

magazines or on television. Sometimes they copy pop stars, film stars, or football players. When something is fashionable, the shops are full of those sort of clothes or shoes.

But being fashionable has sometimes hurt over the years! When it was fashionable for women to wear clothes that made their waists look small, they wore such tight underwear that they often fainted because it was so hard to breathe. When it was fashionable for both rich women and men to have "white" skin in Europe, they covered

their faces in thick white make-up which contained poisonous chemicals. This make-up could harm or even kill people.

And fashion isn't just about what you wear. If you look in magazines at pictures of models wearing fashionable clothes, you'll notice the women are all very thin. Look at the dummies in shop windows that wear women's clothes. They're thin too. Now look around you at all the grown-up women you know – they are all different shapes and sizes.

Fashionable pictures in adverts are often not like real life – you just need to walk down the street or get on a bus to know that. But sometimes people believe those pictures show the way we should be. How many times have you heard someone in the playground taking the mickey out of someone else for being too small or too big?

If you believe what you see in the adverts, you'll only be happy if you're the "right" shape, wearing the "right" clothes, with the "right" sort of face.

"Self-esteem" is about liking yourself and feeling happy with yourself because of the way you are, not the way friends, magazines or television say you should be. Wouldn't you rather be liked for what you are rather than what you look like?

COMPETITION

TELL US WHY YOU LIKE ONE OF YOUR FRIENDS!

Enter our competition by writing a paragraph or 2 about the things you like about one of your friends.

The winner will be invited to a V.I.P tour at The Body Shop!

Write down why your friend is your friend and send it, along with your name, address and age, to:

No Kidding! Friend
Freepost London 6868
PO Box 10427
London N8 8BR
by Friday 21 August 1998.

The winner will be invited, along with their friend and 2 grown-ups, to come to The Body Shop headquarters in Littlehampton, West Sussex where they can see how the products are made and have a go at making a shampoo themselves.



Terms and conditions:
1. Entries must be received by Friday 21 August 1998.
2. There are no cash alternatives.
3. Only 1 entry per child.
4. Winner will be notified by post by No Kidding!
5. Prize does not include cost of travel to Littlehampton.
6. The winning entry will be featured in a future issue of No Kidding!
7. Promoter: No Kidding! magazine.
8. The prize will be awarded to the person who has, in the opinion of the judges, answered the question in the most interesting way.



"Fashion dolls" don't look like real people!

If you walk past a branch of The Body Shop during the last 2 weeks of July, you may notice a different sort of doll in the window. She's called Ruby and The Body Shop have made her look more like a real person than the fashion dolls some kids like to dress up. She shows what a doll might look like if it were closer to the size of most

women. Ruby is named after "Rubenesque" women, large women painted in the 1600s by the artist Peter Rubens who lived in Belgium.

The Body Shop says its products will clean skin and condition hair – they won't completely change the way you look. What's more important is how you feel about the way you look – which means liking yourself for who you are, not who you're not!

WHY HAS THE BODY SHOP MADE RUBY?

We asked Anita Roddick, who started The Body Shop.



“It's hard if you don't fit in, especially when you're at school. When I was a little girl in Littlehampton, a seaside town in West Sussex, I can remember looking different and feeling different. For a start, I had black frizzy hair!

“Now I'm a grandmother and I've got wrinkles on my face like your grandmother has. Everyone gets wrinkles on their skin as they get older – even more if they laugh a lot! But if you go shopping with your mum or dad, you may notice lots of creams on the shop shelves which say they will get rid of wrinkles. Lots of grown-ups buy these creams because they think they should look like the pictures of people they see in magazines and adverts. These pictures tell us older people are “beautiful” if they don't have wrinkles!

“At The Body Shop, we sell creams that grown-ups can use to make their skin feel nice – but nothing we sell will get rid of wrinkles!

“And why should anyone want

to get rid of them anyway? Everybody's face is different and that's what makes the world such an interesting place.

“I think beauty is about being different, about what you're like on the inside, and about self-esteem. Ruby is about being different from what the television, magazines – and even companies that make dolls – say is beautiful.

“We don't tell people who come into our shops that their skin is not good enough, that their hair isn't thick enough or that their face needs changing. We want the people who buy creams, shampoos, make-up and bubble bath from The Body Shop to take care of themselves and feel good about themselves, whatever they look like, whatever they wear.”



Word search



In 1600, William Kemp did just that. He danced from London to Norwich and it took him just 9 days (with rests in between!).

COULD YOU DANCE FOR 160KM?

William Kemp was an actor and lived at the same time as William Shakespeare. He was in Shakespeare's plays and

was a member of Shakespeare's group of actors, called the Chamberlain's Men. Kemp also acted with other groups at the time that put on plays all over the country – and in other countries like Germany and Denmark.

Kemp was a comedian – he made audiences laugh and was very popular with people who came to see him on stage. He helped set up the Globe Theatre where Shakespeare's plays were put on, but left the Chamberlain's Men in 1599. No-one knows the reasons why he left.

Some people think he did the dance from London

to Norwich because he didn't have a job and needed to make money. He made bets that he could do it – so people paid him when he did! Lots of people came to see him on his way from London to Norwich and, in 1600, he wrote a short book about his dance called *Kemps nine daies wonder*. Even though he was very famous at the time, no-one knows what happened to him after 1603.



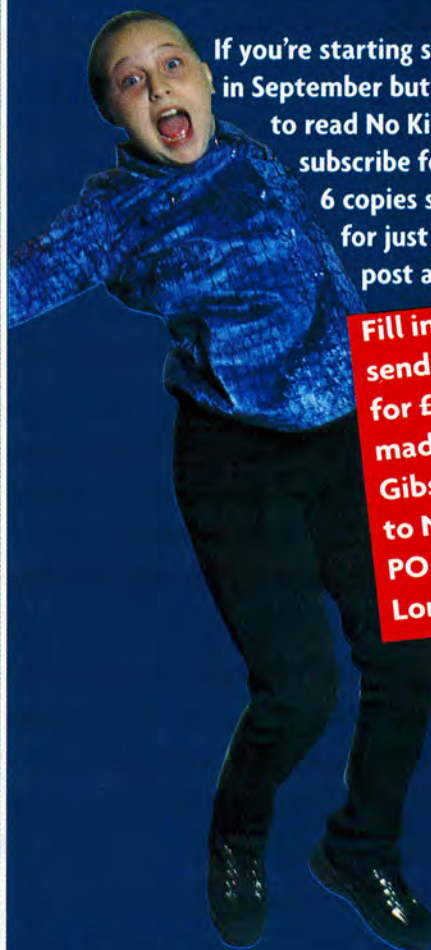
William Kemp did Morris dancing – a type of English folk dancing – all the way to Norwich. You may have seen Morris dancers – they often have ribbons and bells tied to their arms and legs. Opposite are names of other types of dancing and dances – see if you can find them all in the wordsearch. The words run vertically, diagonally or horizontally, from right to left or from left to right.

T	A	T	H	U	L	H	U	L	A	H
Y	E	K	O	C	Y	E	K	O	H	C
B	A	L	L	R	O	O	M	R	O	A
E	W	I	F	T	T	T	A	U	R	P
T	S	T	L	F	W	X	N	L	N	X
O	W	E	A	I	U	T	O	A	P	L
G	G	L	M	S	R	H	S	F	I	A
N	U	L	E	Y	Q	L	S	A	P	H
A	B	A	N	R	A	A	R	E	E	C
D	R	B	C	S	T	D	P	P	O	A
N	E	N	O	T	S	E	L	R	A	H
A	T	S	O	W	W	D	I	S	C	C
F	T	T	O	G	S	I	R	R	O	M
D	I	S	C	O	N	H	S	I	R	I
Z	J	A	Z	T	L	A	W	T	E	U
E	T	T	O	V	A	G	T	H	S	I



U	L	A	T	A	BALLET
Q	S	A	P	B	BALLROOM
U	P	G	E	O	BELLY
O	A	L	R	L	CANCAN
L	L	A	A	L	CHA-CHA
Y	M	G	U	O	CHARLESTON
O	N	N	Q	R	CLOG
P	E	O	S	D	CONGA
A	N	C	A	N	COUNTRY
J	I	V	E	A	DISCO
C	L	A	R	K	FANDANGO
S	G	W	O	C	FLAMENCO
T	T	O	K	O	FOXTROT
L	Z	F	L	R	GALLIARD
N	I	M	O	C	GAVOTTE
T	T	O	C	S	HOKEY-COKEY
					HORNPIPE
					HULA-HULA
					IRISH
					JITTERBUG
					JIVE
					LINE
					MINUET
					MORRIS
					ROCK AND ROLL
					SALSA
					SCOTTISH
					SOFT-SHOE SHUFFLE
					SQUARE
					TANGO
					TAP
					TWIST
					WALTZ

ARE **YOU** LEAVING JUNIOR SCHOOL? STILL WANT TO READ NO KIDDING?



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Please send me 6 issues of **No Kidding!** to my home starting **September 1998**.

Name

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If
you are
wondering
what to do
with
the kids
this
summer

Look
no further
than
Lee Valley
Regional
Park

For
a list
of things
to do

Phone
Lee Valley
Information
Centre

**01992
702200**



IT'S THE SUMMER HOLIDAY!

In the last issue of No Kidding!, we asked you to tell us about good places to go during the long summer holiday.

Thanks to the hundreds and hundreds of you who filled in the questionnaire.

The winner of the mystery prize is Hale Cavusoglu who is 7 and goes to Churchfield Primary in Edmonton, north London. She said she would really like to visit Madame Tussaud's in central London.

Her prize is a family ticket to see the Queen,



Michael Jackson and other famous personalities at the waxwork museum on the Marylebone Road (nearest tube Baker Street).

Turn to page 25 to find out the names of places most of you said were good to visit during the summer holiday.



SLEEP WITH THE MUMMIES!

You said the British Museum was one of your favourite places in London. If you join the *Young Friends of the British Museum*, you can sleep with the mummies there! Our 10-year-old tester who spent the night on the Museum floor said: "It was like camping indoors and was very exciting. We stayed up very late and it was really fun to find out how they turned dead people into mummies. We did Egyptian dancing and learnt how to write our names using hieroglyphs. There's lots of things to keep you going all evening." **Find out more about becoming a Young Friend of the British Museum by asking a grown-up to call 0171 323 8602.**



CUTTY SARK



Treat your parents!

Bring them to see the only clipper ship in the world at Greenwich in London.

For details call
0181 858 3445

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Adults 20% off + kids for 60p = The Family Travelcard.

It doesn't take long to work out the savings you can make with a Family Travelcard. Valid for unlimited travel on tubes, buses, trains and Docklands Light Railway throughout the day,* it offers adults a 20% reduction on the price of a One Day Travelcard whilst children travel for just 60p. The Family Travelcard leaflet, meanwhile, offers savings at many of London's historical family attractions. For full details, pick up a Family Travelcard leaflet from any Underground station, London Travel Information Centre, National Railways station, or selected newsagents, or call London Travel Information on 0171 222 1234.

*After 9.30am Monday-Friday and all day Saturday and Sunday. Not valid on Night buses.



Making London simple



IT'S THE SUMMER HOLIDAY!

YOUR TOP PLACES TO VISIT IN LONDON

(in alphabetical order)

Bank of England Museum
British Museum
Cutty Sark
Hampton Court
Imperial War Museum
London Aquarium
London Dungeon
London Toy and Model Museum
London Zoo
Madame Tussaud's
Museum of the Moving Image
Natural History Museum
Sega World
Science Museum
Tower of London

YOUR TOP PLACES TO VISIT OUTSIDE LONDON

(in alphabetical order)

Alton Towers (Staffordshire)
Brighton (Sussex)
Chessington World of Adventures (Surrey)
Chislehurst Caves (Kent)
Clacton-on-Sea (Essex)
Hastings (Sussex)
Hever Castle (Kent)
Legoland (Berkshire)
Margate (Kent)
Paradise Park (Broxbourne, Hertfordshire)
Southend on Sea (Essex)
Thorpe Park (Surrey)
Walton on the Naze (Essex)

YOUR TOP PLACES TO GO ON HOLIDAY

(in alphabetical order)

Blackpool
Butlin's
Disneyland (Paris and America)
France
Isle of Wight
Spain

PLACES YOU MOST WANT TO GO...

America
Disneyland (Paris and America)

These are the results of the questionnaire sent in by No Kidding! readers.

CORPORATION OF LONDON GOLDEN LANE LEISURE CENTRE

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MONDAY - FRIDAY THROUGHOUT AUGUST
1998

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- fun games, basic sports skills, team games and much more
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- tennis, football, climbing, basketball, athletics and more

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extra activities include 3-a-side world cup '98, football
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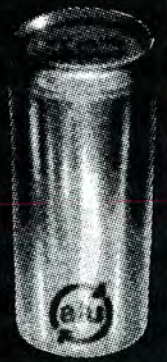


RECYCLE YOUR RUBBISH!

If you take a picnic out with you this summer, you could bring some of your rubbish home with you instead of putting it in a bin. Cans containing drinks can be recycled and used to make other things – and they are safer to take on a picnic than glass bottles. Sort your cans before taking them to a recycling centre – if your can sticks to a magnet, it's made of steel. If it's made of aluminium, it will say "alu" somewhere on the can.

If you visit Bournemouth in Dorset, you'll find aluminium can recycling banks on the beach!

TURN YOUR USED ALUMINIUM DRINKS CANS INTO CASH



Simply collect your used aluminium drinks cans, bag them up, take them to your nearest aluminium recycling centre and get paid immediately!

**Contact
The Aluminium
Can Recycling
Association
0345 227722**

Enjoy Jousting and Archery AT HEVER CASTLE & GARDENS THIS SUMMER



The Jousting Knights of Royal England will compete before King Henry VIII each Saturday 25 July-29 August.

The Kent Bowmen will take aim Sundays
26 July-30 August and Bank Holiday
Monday 31 August.

**Romantic 13th century moated castle.
Childhood home of Anne Boleyn.**

Grounds open 11am. Castle opens 12 noon. Final exit 6pm.
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ACTIVITIES INCLUDE :-

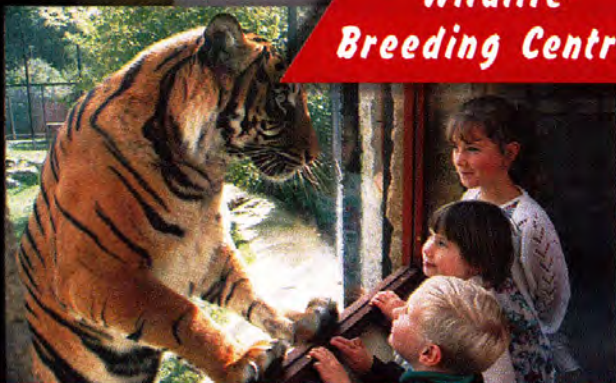
**Archery, Arts & Crafts, Drama, Swimming,
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Obstacle Course, Face Painting, Circus Skills,
Treasure Hunts, Initiative Tests, BMX Riding
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16 acres of spectacular gardens



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Linton Zoo is proud to be part of the inter-zoo breeding programme for endangered species. Your visit supports this important work.

FOR EDUCATION

Our award winning education programme, keeper talks and animal encounters promote a better understanding of the creatures with whom we share the world.

FOR FUN AND RECREATION

The children can enjoy: pony rides*, bouncy castle*, play area, quiz trails and other activities*

*Seasonal - phone first for availability

Open daily except Christmas Day, 10am to 6pm, or dusk if earlier. For further information and party bookings contact: Linton Zoo, Hadstock Road, Linton, Cambs, CB1 6NT. Tel: 01223 891308. 24 hour recorded information line: 0891 424201. (Calls charged at 50p per minute).



10 miles SE of Cambridge on B1052, just off A1307 (M11 Jn 9 northbound or Jn 10 southbound).

**IT'S THE SUMMER
HOLIDAY!**



BE CAREFUL IN THE SUN!

If you go to the beach or on a day trip, or are simply playing outdoors this summer, don't forget to be careful in the sun. Even if it's not sunny, you can still get burnt because the sun's strong rays can pass through clouds – and through water too!

Most of the light and heat rays sent out by the sun are harmless. But some of them are like invisible arrows – they shoot into our skin and damage it. These harmful rays are called ultraviolet, or UV, rays – they are the rays which make your skin change colour in the sun and, if you're not careful, can burn you.

Most UV rays reach the earth when the sun is directly above us, from 11am to 3pm, so it's safer to play in the shade during the hottest part of the day. Wear t-shirts with sleeves

and wear a hat to keep your face out of the sun. Use a sunscreen or sunblock on parts of your body that aren't covered up.

Sunscreens are made of chemicals which soak up the sun's UV rays and stop them entering your skin. Sunblocks are made of tiny bits of metal which reflect the rays and bounce them off you.

A Sun Protection Factor (SPF) shows how much protection the sunscreen or sunblock gives you against UV rays. The higher the SPF, the more protection you have. Children should use an SPF of at least 15.



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guided Tour behind the scenes
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THE TRADING POST

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SPECIAL TOURS/PACKAGES

We are able to cater for overseas visitors or those with special needs. We can also arrange cream teas, cheese & wine evenings and childrens parties.

TOUR PRICES

Adults £3.95, children and over 60's £2.95. Groups of 20+ can request a discount.

OPENING TIMES

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At The Tours Centre
this summer

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**TOURS MUST BE BOOKED IN ADVANCE.
FOR DETAILS CALL (01903) 844044**

TESTER TRIP



Our tester team went to **Woburn** **Safari Park**

It's a fantastic place to go for a day out – none of us had ever seen giraffes, lions, bears, wolves, rhinos, hippos, elephants, tigers and monkeys so clearly. These amazing animals came so close to our car that we could even see food travelling down the giraffe's neck after he swallowed! The rhesus monkeys climbed all over our car and stared in at us through the windows as we stared out at them. Many of them were holding babies!

You need to go by car to Woburn Safari Park in Bedfordshire, less than one hour's drive from London and just off the M1 motorway. And you can drive around the Safari as many times as you like.

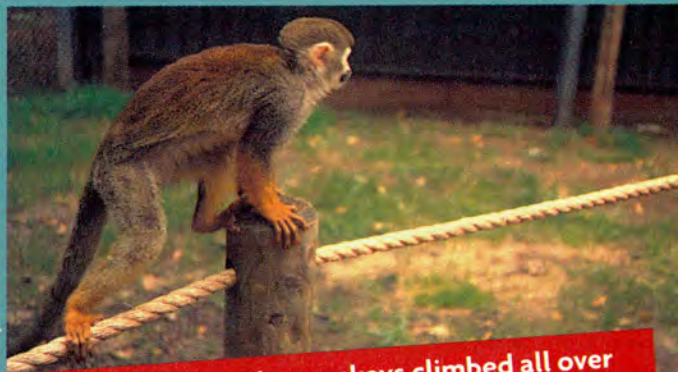
At the end of the Safari, you can see even more

animals face to face as you walk around the Wild World Leisure Area. There are 20 tiny squirrel monkeys which only moved to Woburn in March – you can walk into their home and see them climb all over the people who look after them. There are penguins and snakes, elephants and sealions, sheep and goats, and all sorts of beautiful birds that will feed from your hand or land on your head. And there are talks about different animals and shows all day.

There is a giant indoor

playground called Adventure Ark with a huge slide that is almost straight down, and the Treetop Action Trail. There are also play areas especially for under 5-year-olds, and boats shaped like swans which you can "pedal". And you can take a trip on the Woburn Railway.

There are lots of places to picnic and a restaurant. There's also a shop packed full of gifts where you can buy a tape to play in the car as you travel around the Safari. This tells you all sorts of fascinating facts about the animals.



Here are some of the things our tester team said:

"The indoor playground was excellent, particularly the drop slide which was really scary when you did it the first time. I thought the sealion show was really good. But the best bit of all was the monkeys – you can get so close to them. I think there's loads to do here for little kids as well as big kids." (age 11)

"It was so funny when the monkeys climbed all over our car on the Safari ride. If it hadn't been for the window, we could have shook hands with them! I thought the squirrel monkeys were amazing. They were so tiny and clever looking. One walked right past me. This was the best place I have ever been." (age 7)

"I had never seen a wolf before! The squirrel monkeys were my favourite – they were so sweet. The swan boats were good fun. I'd love to come here again because there's so much to do." (age 9)

"I couldn't believe the tigers and bears walked so close to the car! The Adventure Ark was brilliant and the adventure playground was excellent. The people who work there were all very nice and friendly – they talked to us and told us loads of interesting things." (age 10)

"I really, really, really liked Woburn, especially the monkeys that we saw on the Safari ride and their little babies. The lions and lionesses were magnificent. The elephants walked so close that we could see their skin moving. It's a brilliant place and I think all my friends would really like it." (age 10)



FactFile

Woburn Safari Park, Woburn, Bedfordshire is open every day from 10am to 5pm (Wild World Leisure Area closes at 6pm) until 1 November. From November to March, the Park is open at weekends only from 11am to 3pm.

Cost

Children £7, adults £10.50, senior citizens £7.50, under-3s free.

Families: every 2nd child or more pays £6 with 2 adults, every 3rd child or more pays £6 with 1 adult. Once inside, you don't have to pay for anything else!

Travel

By car, leave the M1 at Junction 13 and follow the brown signs.

School visits

Ask your teacher to contact the Education Department on 01525 290407 to find out about arranging a visit. The entrance cost for schools is £3.50 a child.

A problem SHARED

"I have got a 12 year old brother who is always hitting me. When I hit him back he tells my mum and then she tells me off really badly. She never tells my brother off."

"Why is your brother hitting you? Is it because you are teasing him? If this is the case, I think you should stop this and things will be alright. If he is just hitting you for no reason, I suggest that you don't hit him back. Instead, you should tell your mother straight away."
Robin, age 11.

"Don't hit him back, just tell your mum and she will tell off your big brother. Hope it works."
Gilbert, age 10.

"You should talk to your mum and tell her the truth about your brother hitting you first."
Symone, age 11.

"Sit down with your mum when she has some spare time and tell her it's not your fault that you hit your brother, and that he is the one who starts it. Maybe she will stop telling you off."
Balinder, age 8.

"Make an agreement with your brother that he shouldn't hit you. If he does not agree, tell your mum the truth."
Patrick, age 9.

"Maybe one day you could try to hide a camcorder and record when your brother hits you. You could then show proof to your mum. Good luck."
Abdul, age 10.

"I had the same problem once, but I spoke about it with my mum and she spoke to my brother. Now she doesn't tell me off unless it's necessary. Try talking to your mum."
Emma, age 11.

"I think you should tell on your brother when he hits you. Don't hit him back."
Huma, age 8.

"Discuss with your mum or dad what your brother is doing to you. If that doesn't work, ask one of them to hide when you and your brother are alone. Then hopefully they will see your brother hitting you and he will get into trouble."
Ian, Desmond and Jamie.

"Have you ever thought that your mum might believe your brother because he's older and you're younger? You should tell your brother that someone who is older than you and picks on you is called a bully. And tell him that he's a tell-tale."
Amanda, age 11.

"I have got a little brother, age 3. He's always getting me into trouble. I think you should tell your mum how you feel and what he does to you."
Claire, age 10.

"When your brother hits you, go and tell your mum. Then your mum will tell your brother off. Then your brother will get the blame. I hope you and your brother get along in the future."
Karim.

"I think you should sit down with your brother and tell him everything he has done to you, how bad it is and then ask why he does it. He might have a reason, and if he doesn't, then he might stop."
Louisa, age 10.

Thank you for sending so much advice to the 2 readers whose problems we printed last time. Here are some of the things you said.

"My mum won't let me get some platform shoes. I really want them because all my friends have them. My mum always gets what she wants and I don't think it's fair."

"I don't think you should get the shoes just because your friends have them. If you really want them, you should save up for them. I think you are being unfair to your mum because she has to work to get what she wants."
Jamie, age 11.

"Your mum may not be able to afford them. If so, you could ask someone else to buy them as a present."
Lucia and Charlotte, age 10.

"I think that children come to school to learn and not to win a fashion contest. I'm sure platform shoes will go out of fashion soon and when they do, your troubles will be over."
Joanna, age 11.

"I think you should just be yourself and not try to copy your friends. By the way, I think platform shoes look absolutely ridiculous!"
Dele, age 11.

"It doesn't matter what your friends think. When you get older, you can get platform shoes."
Levisha, age 9.

Special thanks to pupils at Mayville Juniors in Leytonstone, east London, Northend Primary in Erith, Kent, Penwortham Primary in Streatham, south London and St Peter and St Paul's RC Primary in Ilford, Essex.

A problem SHARED
Send your advice to
No Kidding!
Freepost London 6868
PO Box 10427
London N8 8BR
If you've got a problem
to share, write to us at
the same address.

"Don't bug your mum too much about the platforms. They will probably go out of fashion soon, and your mother obviously does not want you to have them for a reason. Just because your friends have them, you don't need them."

Sarah, age 11.

"If you tripped in platforms, you might sprain your ankle or even break it. Why don't you point out to your friends that they may break a bone? After you've let that sink in, try to start a new craze, like stamp or coin collecting. You can get lots of stamp starter packs which are really fun."

Rachel and Sara, age 11.

"Your mother probably doesn't want you to get platform shoes because you might fall or hurt yourself. It's not that your mother's unfair, it's just that she cares."

Mabel, age 11.

"Ask your mum to get them for your birthday or Christmas, or even save up the money for them yourself. But I don't think you should get something just because you're worried about what other people think." **Cheryl, age 11.**

"If you get pocket money, you should save it up and pay for the platform shoes with your own money."

Amy, age 8.

"I want some trainers but my mum won't get me any. Just keep telling her every day that you need them and she might end up buying them for you. That's what my cousin did." **Mireille, age 9.**

"Maybe if you bought another kind of shoes, your friends might get the shoes you have." **Shabana, age 10.**

"Your mum won't let you have platform shoes because they are extremely dangerous. You might fall down the stairs and they could break your ankles." **Amy.**

Can you help these 2 readers?

"I'm in year 5 and all my friends have a tutor at home. I really want a tutor too but my mum won't let me have one because she says my school should teach me everything I need to know. I feel left out."

"I feel like a slave at home because I have to do so many things around the house. My mum is always asking me to clear up, go shopping or help her do things. I've got a brother and sister and she doesn't ask them to do things."

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No Kidding! Sellotape,
PO Box 10427
London N8 8UP

by Friday 21 August.

The first 20 names drawn out of the hat on that day will be sent a Dennis The Menace™ Sellotape® dispenser, just in time for going back to school.

Sellotape® Dennis The Menace™ sticky tape dispensers cost £1.49 and are on sale in stationery shops and supermarkets.



Terms and conditions: 1. Closing date Friday 21 August. 2. There are no cash alternatives. 3. Only 1 entry per child. 4. Winners will be sent their prize by post.

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Offer open to kids aged up to 15

Valid from 5 July to 12 September 1998

Call for details
0181 365 2121

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Lost in Space™ - it's ~~space~~ great!!



It is the Year 2050 and in less than two decades the Earth will be unable to support human life. Alpha Prime, a fertile and unspoilt planet in the farthest reaches of the universe, is ten-years travel time away and is Earth's last chance for existence.

The Robinson family, along with Major Don West, a hot-shot pilot, and their environmental Robot, have been selected to lead a mission to colonise the planet and save mankind.

Within hours, the mission goes wrong. Lost in an uncharted world, the crew faces evils and worlds never imagined. They battle lethal spiders, encounter lively alien creatures, barely survive a crash landing on a disintegrating planet and even enter into a time stream linked with Earth's distant future.

FREE inside
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Reader Offer

Win an exclusive **Lost in Space™** goody bag, which includes back pack, lunch box, T-Shirt, a Blawp and 'The Making of Lost in Space™' book, worth £50 each.
To enter: send your name and address on a postcard to Kellogg's Frosties Lost in Space™, PO Box 10427, London N8 8UP, by 14/08/98. The first 2 names to be picked will be the lucky winners.



Kellogg's Frosties is giving you a headstart for this summer's hottest movie! **Lost In Space™** has over 800 computer-generated special effects and will be showing in cinemas from July 31. You can get a sneak preview of the stars and the alien creatures by collecting the cool hologram cards, only available inside **Kellogg's Frosties Lost In Space™** packs.

There are 8 different holograms available to collect and swap with your friends, each showing an exciting action scene from the movie. The cards will feature some of your favourite stars including Matt LeBlanc (Friends) and Lacey Chabert (Party of Five).

Collect the 8 exclusive 3D action cards and you can re-live some of the most exciting scenes from the **Lost In Space™** movie. Get searching for special packs of **Kellogg's Frosties** which are in stores now!