



ON THE PLANET MARS AND MOVING WITH ENORMOUS SPEED TOWARD THE EARTH

THE NEWS ITEM, HOWEVER, WAS THE NEWS ITEM, HOWEVER, MAS SD INSIGNIFICANT, THAT I, AS WELL AS THE REST OF THE WORLD, IGNORED WHAT PROVED TO BE OWE OF THE GRAVEST DANGERS THAT EVER THREATENED THE HUMAN RACE





CLASSICS Illustrated WHY, THIS HAS NEITHER THE SHAPE NOR APPEAR-ANCE OF A METEORITE! HEN HE PERCENED THAT, VERY SLOWLY, THE CIRCULAR TOP OF THE CYLINDER WAS DESPITE THE EXCESSIVE HEAT, HE CLIMBED DOWN INTO THE PIT TO SEE THE THING MORE CLEARLY REING UNSCREWED. 1 HEN, WITH A QUICK MENTAL LEAP, HE LINKED THE CYLINDER WITH THE FLASH FROM MARS GREAT SCOTT / THERE'S A MAN IN IT / HALF ROASTED TO DEATH / TRYING TO ESCAPE / I MUST RUN TO HELP/



























































CLASSICS Illustrated THE LAST THING MY BROTHER SAW IN THE DISTANCE WAS THE FIGHTING MACHINE EXAMIN-ING THE WRECKAGE OF ITS VICTIM. WHILE THE BRIEF BATTLE LASTED, THE STEAMBOAT BEAT ITS WAY SEAWARD





































NOW THAT YOU HAVE READ THE CLASSICS Illustrated EDITION, DON'T MISS THE ADDED ENJOYMENT OF READING THE ORIGINAL, OBTAINABLE AT YOUR SCHOOL OR PUBLIC LIBRARY.

H G WFIIS

TERBERT GEORGE WELLS was born on September 21, 1866, at Bromlev. Kent. England. His father owned a small shop, but later became a professional cricket player. His mother was a lady's maid.

Wells' parents were too poor to help him to much of a formal

education. However, between serving as an apprentice to a draper and a chemist, the boy managed to attend the Midhurst Grammar School, He was such a good student, the master wanted to make him his assistant. Wells refused the offer and instead went to London and worked

in a dry goods house. A scholarship to the Royal College of Science led him to resume his studies. Eventually, he received a Bachelor of Science degree. with honors, from the University of London

Biology was Wells' major interest. He planned to teach this subject, but a siege of tuberculosis led him to turn to writing. He did not however, leave his scientific knowl-, edge completely behind. He cerried over just enough to lend authenticity to his science fiction.

Wells wrote more than 100 books. They fall into three categories: the fantastic, the realistic and the textbook. The Time Machine. The War of the Worlds, The First Men in the Moon and The Shape of Things to Come are his most famous science fiction novels. Realistic treatments of his lower middle class background can be found in Kinns. Tono-Bungay and History of Mr. Polly

His most important non-fiction works are Outline of History and Science of Life. He also wrote a number of books to illustrate his



better.

social and political beliefs.

Wells considered it an insult to have his science fiction thought of as no more than jus that. He insisted that the fantasy novels, too, were written chiefiy to illustrate his beliefs He said they were never intended to be taken for reality, any more than is a "good, grinning

dream." Wells' political beliefs were varied and variable. But, basically, although he sometimes had his doubts about them. he believed in human beings. He also believed in his "unlimited right to think, criticize, discuss and suggest" how man could be

He tried to get this into most of his works. But today, he is most widely read for his science fiction. If what Wells had to say about man is remembered, it is because of these pseudo-science thrillers

Wells was married twice. His second wife Amy Catherine Robbins, was also a writer They had two sons. The elder, George, became a scientist and with his father and Julian Huxley, wrote Science of Life

In 1936. Wells wrote a mock obituary, supposedly published after his death as a forgotten old man of ninety-seven. In it he said of himself, "He was one of the most prolific of the literary backs of his time. . . . He was a copious, repetitive essayist upon public affairs and a still more copious writer of fiction."

The obituary was wrong on several counts Wells died on August 13, 1946, at the age of eighty. He is considered far more than just a literary back and a repetitive essavist. And he has certainly not been forgotten



NOSTRADAMUS

Prophet or Impostor?

MOST men who study the heavers are astronomers, seeking to explain the actions of the stars and planets. But some men look at the stars to explain not scientific acts, but people. They seek to



people. They seek to discover not what is, or was, but what will be. One of the most famous of these star-gazers was a Frenchman, Michel de Notredame. He is better known by his Latin name. Nostradamus. Men who believe in him say he was the greatest mombet to anopart on earth since

Biblical times. Men who mock him say he was a double-talking, superstitious impostor.

Nottradamus was born in France in 1503. When an adult he became famous first a whom an adult he became famous first learne was widespread in his own time, and the King and Queen of France kept him at court to norbhesy their fates.

In 1555, eleven years before he died, Nostradamus published a book of rhymed, four-line prophecies running through the year 3797. The book was called Centuries. The title refers to each group of 100 prophecies, not to any height of time.

The prophecies were, to a great extent, vague and broad enough to be interpreted in almost any way. Men who scorn Nostradamus will point to one such as:

From a simple soldier he will rise to the

empire, From the short robe he will attain the

long:
Able in arms, in Church government he shows less skill;
He raises or depresses the priests as

water a sponge.

Most interpreters claim this is a prophecy of
the coming of Napoleon. But others point out
that it can describe Oliver Cromwell. Adolph

Hitler or Benito Mussolini, as well.

But, in some of his prophecies, Nostradamus was specific. He foresaw:

The year 1727
The King of Persia will be taken by those of Egypt.

"Those of Egypt," it is said, is a reference to the Turks, because Egypt was once part of the Turkish Empire. And in 1727, almost 175 years after it was predicted, the Turks won

a war with Persia.

In another one of his famous prophecies,
Nostradamus wrote:

The government taken over will convict

the King.

The Queen will be sent to death by

jurors chosen by lot; They will deny life to the Queen's son. In 1792, the leaders of the French Revolution

had King Louis XVI and Mare Antoinette beheaded. Their young son died in prison. The importance of this prophecy, it is claimed, is that Mare Antoinette is the only Queen ever to be condemned by jurors chosisn by lot. And in Nostradamus' time, there were no juries.

In his writings, Nostradamus mentions America only once, Some say he forease the American Revolution. In any event, he does speak of government in America, although at his tips, the country was still an unsettled and uncolonized wilderness. Nostradamus' praisers insist the astrologer

was able to foresee Napoleon, calling him by his right name; the Franco-Prussian War, Hitler, Mussolini, aerial warfare, poison gas and tanks, among other happenings. Nostradamus' enemies say he was just a

fellow who spun a lot of double-talk in order to get to the French Court and establish a reputation as a prophet, His gloomy forecusts seem right, they say, only because they are broad enough to take in most of the world's disasters.

And, they point out, even in his own time, Nostradamus made a major error in prophecy. The Queen Mother of France once wrote happily that Nostradamus had said her son, Charles IX, would live to be ninety. Charles died at the age of thirty-four.

The War That Never Was

G. WELLS once said that his science fiction stories should not be taken for reality, and should only have the effect of a "good, gripping dream."

The "good, gripping dream" once turned into a nightmare for thousands of Americans

On Sunday, October 30, 1938, newspapers, across the country carried the announcement that from 8 pm to 9 pm that evening, there would be a dramatization of The War of the Worlds.

When listeners from chast to cost tuned in, they heard the announcement. The Columbia Brondcasting System and its affiliated stations' present Orson Welles and the Mercury Theatre on the air in The War of the Worlds by H. G. Wells." Then the broadcast

The point of the radao version was-us sound as if a regular broadcast were taking place, to be interrupted by reports of the landing of the Martians. This was done. A weather report was

tians. This was done. A weather report was given. Dance music began to play.

Suddenly, there came the first interruption. In the manner of an announcer breaking into a program with a news bulletin, there was a

flash a report had been received about a series of mysterious explosions on the planet Mars.

Other reports followed. A meteor had fallen on the Earth Ooly, in the radio version, it did not fall in Entalland To make the story

Other reports followed. A meteor had fallen on the Earth. Ooly, in the radio version, it did not fall in England. To make the stdry more believable for an American audience, the program had the meteor land near Princeton, New Jersey.

Then came the announcement that the meteor had proven to be a hollow cylinder Men from Mars had emerged from it. They were armed with a horrible death ray Human boings were being slain. The Martians were marching on to New York.

As a result of this broadcast, America was convulsed by panic and hysteria. Many people turned on the radio after the opening announcement, and so heard only, the "war" name. Many did not connect the special with the body of the program. Some just heard

snatches of the meat of the broadcast as a shouted at them by hysterical neighbors or relatives.

People in New Jersey and New York, sup-

posedly the prime targets of the Martians, went almost mad with terror. Adults ren into the streets with children and household goods in their arm, rendy to flee. Thousands called police, newspapers and ratho stations. A 'few asked if 'the story were true. Many mire safed how to get to safety.

The panic led to many imagined—situations. One man told police he had heard the President's voice over the radio advaing everyone to leave the city—lice station saying that enemy planes were crossing the Hudson River. One said he could see the smoke of the battle from his window. Hundreds of doctors and

Hundreds of doctors and nurses called hospitals and police to volunteer to aid the wounded. Men called the armed forces to enlist. City officials called their office to work out plans for evacuation.

The scare was nationwide. Some people worried because they had relatives in New Jork, but many more were just afraid the "invaders" would not stop at the East coast. Meetings were held across the country and in Canada to make plans for

In Indiana, a woman raced into church screaming, "New York is destroyed; it's the

end of the world "

A woman from Ohio called up a New York

newspaper to ask, "What time will it be the end of the world?"

A man in Pennsylvania came home and

found his wife with a bottle of poison in her hand. "I'd rather die this way than like that," she sobbed.

Eventually, police, newspapers and radio stations managed to restore calm and con-

Eventually, police, newspapers and radio stations managed to restore cells and convince the country that the broadcast was only fiction. And surprised, hisried, twenty-three year old Orson Weller, the star of the broadcast and "I don't think we will choose saythine like this seam."