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### JOSEPH CONRAD



sidered a leading

writer of English proce. Yet he didn't was twenty, and he

Conrad was been in 1857 in the Polish Ukraine, then under Russian rule. His name was Teodor Josef Konrad Korzeniowski, His class, but his father was a savest resolutionic who constried to free Palend from the Russians. When this was discovered by the Russian police Korzeniowski was sent to Siberia. His wife and son introed him in exile

By the time Conrad was twelve, both his parents were dead. An uncle and other relatives took charge of the boy and pave him a tutor. The tutor instructed Course and traveled shout with him. He ancoursed Contrad's interest in reading and found that the boy was creatly stirred by books about great explorers and navirators. Conrad's favorite hero was David Livingstons, who was an explorer in Africa. One day, Conrad put his finger on a map of Africa and said he would so there. He kent his word many wears loter

By the time he was sixteen. Concod had decided to so to see. This was a stronger choice for someone whose people had always lived inland. But Conrad was certain the sea was his calling. He made his way to the French scaport of Marseilles and joined the Prench Merchant Marine. His next three years were speed sailing the Mediterranean

See and his personnes included faction a duel and doing some amuggling

Corrad was twenty-one years old when be

first traveled to England and began to learn the English language, "My first English read-

ing was a newspaper," he once wrote to a friend, "and my first acquaintance by the ear with it was in the speech of fishermen. shipwiches and sellors of the nest coast. But in 1889. I had mostered the language sufficiently to pass the first exam for officers in the merchant service. I never opened an English grammar in my life,"

Correct second as an officer on secured British merchant ships. His voyages often took him to the sess around the Mal Architelean, where most of his books take place. He spent twenty years of his life on

the sea. It was a hard life and the discipline aboard ship was stern. He loved the sea, but he once said. "The sea is a strong medicine." On one voyage, he went up the Congo River. On this journey, he was stricken with a disease called Coren fauer. While vicesveing. he becon his first pavel dissever's Folly.

Conced felt the sen in 1894 to devote his time to writing. By then, he was a naturalized British citisen Almsyer's Folly was published in 1895.

It was followed by An Outcast of the Islands and The Nigger of the Narcissias Lord Jim was published in 1900. It was begun as a short story, but while working on it. Coprod. decided to expand it into a wood. Many of Conrad's short stories are se widely read as his povels. These stories include Heart of Darkness, Youth and Transcon In 1924, therty years after Conrad left the

ses, he died of complications resulting from the Congo fever

### THE STORY OF GREAT BRITAIN

PART 10: THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS





#### ALBERT SCHWEITZER

WHEN Albert Schweitzer was a how in Alsaca. then a nort of Germany, he once got into a fight with one of his classmates. He nushed the boy to the ground and asked if he gave up. "All right, you win," the box replied. "It's easy for you. You're the person's son-a

little centlemen. If I cot cood broth for supper twice a week like you I should be as strong as you."

Equatorial Africa. He found them desperately needing his help. One man told him, 'Here among us everybody is sick, everybody is ill. Our land devours its own children." At first, Schweitzer had to

his consulting room. He worked for into the night under the most primitive conditions, fighting leprosy, sleeping tickness and many other dread tropical diseases. When he

was not curing the sick, he was carpenter and builder. With his own hands, and with the help of the natives, he built a small hospital When World War I began in 1914, Schweitzer and his wife were put into a

prison camp by the French because they had been born on German soil. Years later, Schweitzer returned to Lambarene to rebuild and renew his work. Famine. pestilence, floods and lack of adequate

help made his task extremely difficult. But with the notives he cleared away more of the lungle, and he built a larger and more efficient hospital. In 1950, be instituted a new treatment

for leprosy. Year after year, the number of leners coming to him for treatment increased, and a large leper colony came into being near the hospital. When Schweitzer won the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1952, he used the money, nearly \$33,000, to build several large permanent

Albert Schweitzer is still carrying on his work in Africa He goes to Rumpe only for brief visits, to give lectures and organ recitals to raise money for his bospital. He visited America once, in 1949. to speak at a Goethe festival in Aspen, Colorado

When it was over, he returned, as always, to the juncte. When asked how long he intends to work there, he replies, "As lone as I can draw breath."

This troubled Schweitzer greatly, It was true that he had berter food and clothing than the other boys. He decided this should no longer be so. When winter come, he refused to wear the new overcoat and but his parents eave him. Instead he went to school in a pessant cap, mittens and a thin jacket, like the village

As Schweitzer grew, he studied hard et school and spent many happy hours playing the organ in his father's church. But he never got over his concern for others, and he could never bear to see anyone hurt.

By the time he was thirty, in 1905. he was an organist of world wide reputation, a minister who was principal of a theological school and an outstanding thinker and scholar. A life of fame and financial comfort lay ahead of him. But one day, he read an article describing the argent need for doctors for the natives of Africa. Schweitzer decided he would so to Africa

For the next seven years he studied medicine, while he lectured, preached and played the organ to raise money for his future work in the jungle. In 1912, he married Helene Bresslau, who had become a nurse so she could go with him. On Good Friday, 1913, Schweitzer and

his wife storted their long lourney. As the natives at Lambarene in French

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