

Prayer And The U.S. President

Slipping unannounced into the President's office one morning in 1955, Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton found the Chief Executive on his knees in prayer. Seaton apologized profusely, but the quietly waving his apology aside. He was, he explained, could mean war or peace in the Far East. He was praying for guidance in choosing the right course.

This story never would have been divulged had not a newspaperman one day questioned the President's religious sincerity, by asking Seaton. To the President's intimates, there never is any question about his sincere belief in prayer. The history of Seaton's prayer, more than he talks publicly about his religious beliefs.

Yet he prays as naturally as he eats breakfast, according to his brother Milton, president of Johns Hopkins University. He has done it from boyhood, when family prayers were said morning and evening. He opens Cabinet meetings with prayer; he often has exhorted people to pray and to practice their religion.

His belief in prayer is deeply rooted in years of experience. A number of times, he genuinely feels, his own prayers have been answered.

When he was 16, for instance, he was poisoning developed in his left leg. As it spread, doctors urged amputation, saying it was infectious. "Only a miracle will save his leg," doctors told him — but three weeks later Dwight walked out on two sound legs. "Only a miracle will save his leg," doctors told him — but three weeks later Dwight walked out on two sound legs. "Only a miracle will save his leg," doctors told him — but three weeks later Dwight walked out on two sound legs.

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mander went to a high point overlooking Malta.

Much was at stake in this gamble. The carefully laid plans called for coordinating airborne and waterborne troops, throwing them against battle-hardened Axis defenders. Now a wind had sprung up, which could play havoc with paratroops and assault craft.

As he heard the roar of planes starting up and watched the ships push off in the moonlight, General Ike's hand came up in salute. Then he dropped to his knees and prayed for help.

But probably his most heart-warming experience came after his 1955 heart attack. People all over the U.S. prayed for the President. One writer described the people praying in the Eisenhower Memorial Chapel in Des Moines. "There were busy men in sedate Ivy League suits, and men in sharp sport jackets; women of mature years; housewives with children; port stenographers on coffee breaks."

Prayer and religion are necessary to democracy, the President believes. He has pointed out that the founding fathers conceived the U.S. as a nation under God; they recognized man's rights of equality and liberty. Equality, as the President sees it, means spiritual equality — recognition of the worth of the individual. Liberty includes self-discipline, so that one man's freedom does not impinge on others. To the President, it adds up to this: When Americans practice democracy, they practice the Golden Rule which threads through many religions.

As Chief Executive of a large and powerful nation, the President particularly feels his own responsibilities. Without it, he once said, he could not fulfill the responsibilities of his office. When making a decision, he prays for light on the best course to pursue. When he gets it, he prays for strength and courage to follow through.

One of his most cherished hopes is that the people of the U.S. will take a vital interest in their religion. He proudly stated in a recent speech that the distribution of Bibles in the U.S. had doubled since 1948 and church attendance had increased 62 per cent since 1946.

But probably his most persistent campaign is the one he wages for peace. The night before he left for the Geneva Conference in 1955, he called on people all over the world to pray for peace. Arriving in Geneva, he went immediately to church to pray. Getting back to Washington on a rainy Sunday morning, he hurried to be in his usual place in National Presbyterian Church.

Prayer, the President is convinced, is not only the greatest power but the greatest privilege in the world. It is available to everybody, high or low, rich or poor. No appointment is needed. No fee is charged for going to the source of wisdom for the renewal of faith, for light on problems, for hope, strength, courage. These things like believe. —Detroit Free Press.

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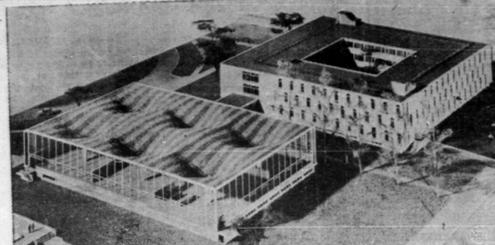
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SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME—This photograph of a model of the Hunter College Library now under construction at the school's campus shows the dramatic "hyperbolic paraboloid" shapes that will comprise the building's roof. Designed by Marcel Breuer, the 120 x 180-foot, 230,000-volume library will be the first educational building in this country to feature the radical construction concept upon its completion in 1959. The unique roof, made of concrete shells, will require only six columns for support, allowing maximum floor space and flexibility of layout. Connected to the library will be a companion classroom-administration building that will have 30 classrooms and an inner courtyard. Cost of both buildings is estimated at \$3,300,000.

TABLE TALKS

by Jane Andrews.

The American Sheep Producers Council has issued some pointers in how to cook lamb properly. They are few and simple, but highly important.

1. Always cook lamb according to cut.
2. Always cook it at low temperature.
3. Never overcook.

Simple, isn't it? Another rule given by these experts is that lamb should be served hot or else cold—never serve it lukewarm.

Most cuts of lamb are tender, so they may be cooked by dry heat. Leg, shoulder, ribs, and loin are usually roasted. Chops from these cuts are broiled, pan-broiled or fried. Shanks, breast, ribs, stew meat, and neck slices should be cooked by moist heat, either by braising or simmering.

When you bring home lamb to be stored in the refrigerator, it should be wrapped in waxed paper. Uncooked lamb should be stored at a temperature of 32-40° F.

If you want to bring a foreign dish into the family-approved recipe class, try this modified recipe of curry of lamb. India, Arabia, and the Near East are the homes of curried lamb and meat, but there they are intensely flavored with curry and fiery hot. A good plan is to start with a teaspoon curry powder in the following recipe, and if you find your family likes more, add it with caution and much tasting!

- Curry of Lamb**
- 1 pound lamb shoulder
 - Salt, pepper, and paprika
 - 2 tablespoons shortening
 - 2 sliced onions
 - 1/2 cup water
 - 2 tablespoons flour
 - 1 teaspoon curry powder
 - 1/4 cups water
 - 1/2 cup pickle relish, or orange
 - 2 cups hot cooked rice

Cut lamb in 1-inch pieces; season. Brown in hot shortening. Add onion, salt, pepper, onion, and 1/2 cup water. Cover. Simmer 1 hour. Mix curry powder and flour with 1/4 cup water. Stir and add to lamb. Add remaining 1/2 cup water. Cook slowly 10 minutes. Season to taste. Stir in pickle relish. Make a ring of the hot rice and serve lamb curry in center. Serve with either Indian chutney or sliced tart apples and tomatoes as a garnish.

If lamb shanks are on the menu in a restaurant, have you noticed that many men order them? You can serve them for your favorite man at home. Try these — they'll be brown, fork-tender, and intriguingly flavored with cranberry.

- Lamb Shanks**
- 4 lamb shanks (1/2 lb. each)
 - 1/4 cup flour
 - 1 teaspoon salt
 - 1/2 teaspoon pepper
 - 1/4 cup shortening
 - 2 cups cranberries
 - 1 1/2 cups water
 - 2 whole cloves
 - 2 sticks cinnamon (or 2 teaspoons ground)
 - 3 tablespoons sugar
 - 3 tablespoons flour
 - 1/4 cup water

Wash lamb shanks in cold water; pat dry with paper towel. Dip in a mixture of flour, salt, and pepper to coat thoroughly. Fry in shortening in a heavy skillet until well browned. Meanwhile, boil cranberries in 1 1/4 cups water until skins pop

ber zori, in all colors, are imported from Japan, and are sold for a dollar or two in all kinds of stores.

However, during World War II, when zori importation was cut off, Honolulu slipper manufacturers began to fabricate zori out of inner tubes and laminated cardboard or denim. These were like iron, but were not widely marketable in a style-conscious touring city writes Janet Facon in The Christian Science Monitor.

A few more enterprising sandals makers therefore began to dress up the simple zori, and after World War II brought out things sandals in black leather, simple and classic in design, which women could wear with any daytime outfit, even in towns. Every year this basic design has been varied and amplified, so that today one can find, in all shoe stores, a variety of strap treatments:

There are black straps with gold or silver leaf; corded silver or gold leaf straps with rosettes; four-spider straps with rosettes; silver straps with rhinestones; elasticated strap straps; red or gold embossed leather straps with Chinese, Indian, or Hawaiian designs; Filipino burl fabric straps with fringed edges or pompons and tiny Japanese dolls.

The role may be the usual half-inch-thick leather and rubber; it may be thicker and softer with a foam rubber insole, or it may have a modified wedge. Manufacturers also make cross-strap sandals, because the between-the-toe thong is hard for some people to get used to — that is, he couldn't really say that he had never been in New York.

Of course, while I discharge the daily duties of my up-country career, nobody in New York knows about it, if he cares. This was beautifully demonstrated when I got my tractor stuck in the mud the same day the New York subway strike took effect. The result of the strike was confusion, inconvenience, and hardship — and things were in bad shape here, too. The great difference was that all the newspapers devoted front-page space to the subway strike, and the great turmoil of the erstwhile patrons, whereas nobody asked how I felt, and no photographers sloshed up through the ooze to see how I was making out.

It was a lovely morning here. A thick rime frost had formed in the night, and the rising sun hit it with unerring accuracy and distributed beauty over all. I climbed on the tractor seat, pulling the trailer, and rode pleasantly down behind the barn, up through the hayrack.

I then walked home. It was dinnertime, and I was hungry. It's a little over a mile, and it's hard walking on the early winter. I had some rocks, and shovelled a little, and climbed back on the seat to see if the strike was over. It was not.

Now, it's a curious thing, but being stuck in the mud is something you can often get out of by going home to dinner. By the time I got back the ooze had settled itself under the wheels, somehow, and when I got on the seat and gently let out the clutch, the tractor came walking out of the mud, trailer and all, as if it had never been stuck. I drove on up to the buildings, and thus ended the adventure.

I minimize the details, because I see no essential difference between my being stuck and the New York subway strike. There were more people involved, but that is purely relative. New York wasn't buttoned up and rendered immobile any more than I was. Yet the subway strike was treated as big news, and nobody knew about me. I merely demand equal time. —By John Gould in The Christian Science Monitor.

TONGUE-TYPED—Blond, but not fair-haired as far as the photographer is concerned, is this lad in Melbourne, Australia. The barefooted boy with cheek apparently refused to say "cheese" for this picture.

CHURCH DOWN BELOW—A New York City landmark for many years at Fifth Ave. and 53rd Street, St. Thomas Church seems to be feeling the pinch of the city's new building boom. It is sandwiched between two modern structures, the Tishman Building, left, and Canada House.

AT THE PARTY—Shown at the Burmese Embassy in Moscow to celebrate the 10th anniversary of Burma's independence are Soviet Premier Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, second from right, and Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan, left. Burmese Ambassador to Russia U Chin is at the right.



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Subway Strike And Mud-Stuck Tractor

Whenever I go to the big city, I have the chattering feeling that all the hullabaloo and hoop-ah going on just the same on days I'm not there. It's sort of hard to believe this, now, as I sit here with the morning sunlight streaming in my window, and one foot on the wastebasket and the other shoved into the bookcase between Butler's History of Brownsville Junction and Nine Orations of Cicero — the companionable Muse perched on my shoulder to tell me how to spell the hard words — for this morning New York seems distant and unreal.

The last time I was in New York I didn't leave the train, but sat in my seat and thought about this. I looked out the window and saw the crowds milling and pushing, reflecting the unbelievable to-do continued all the while I would be up in the woods and alone. Since the train arrived thirty minutes late but left on time, New York thus gave me back fifteen minutes otherwise gone forever, and I thought if just these fifteen minutes could be distributed equally among the folks on the platform they could all slow down a little.

I commented on this to a man across the aisle, and he said that in traveling this route twice a week for eighteen years, he had never had a similar rest. He had been similarly restored to him the rough equivalent of about fourteen months, but that since he had never left his seat he couldn't really say that he had never been in New York.

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 1. Pretense; 2. Building; 3. Treat; 4. Notice of; 5. Infringe; 6. Polio; 7. Turnip; 8. Card name; 9. Hebrew; 10. Lawyer; 11. South; 12. Took a chat; 13. Having more; 14. Stove; 15. Character; 16. Sturdy; 17. Writing table; 18. Unhappily; 19. Infringe; 20. Helix; 21. Snake leather; 22. Baccaratian; 23. Ure; 24. The spot; 25. Sever.

DOWN: 1. Food fish; 2. Present with; 3. Artifice with confidence; 4. Infringe; 5. Picked; 6. Custom; 7. 2, 3, 4; 8. 5, 6, 7; 9. 8, 9, 10; 10. 11, 12; 11. 13, 14; 12. 15, 16; 13. 17, 18; 14. 19, 20; 15. 21, 22; 16. 23, 24; 17. 25, 26; 18. 27, 28; 19. 29, 30; 20. 31, 32; 21. 33, 34; 22. 35, 36; 23. 37, 38; 24. 39, 40; 25. 41, 42; 26. 43, 44; 27. 45, 46; 28. 47, 48; 29. 49, 50; 30. 51, 52; 31. 53, 54; 32. 55, 56; 33. 57, 58; 34. 59, 60.

STONE AGE UP-TO-DATE—Their use almost as old as civilization, stones that become rounded when tumbled in revolving drums to serve as grinding discs are contrasted with a precision stone cone made primarily of basic, stone-like ceramic materials for use in a superionic finish. The contrast between the ancient and modern was provided at the opening of a research center. It will be devoted to projects affecting forward-looking operations of the nation's ceramic tile industry.

No method has yet been devised to eliminate the bacterial ring rot from the potato seed piece, but according to Dr. D. S. MacLachlan of the Science Service Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture, the disease can be prevented from spreading by the disinfection of all handling equipment and storage bins, and the use of certified or foundation seed.

Bacterial ring rot, an extremely infectious bacterial disease is possibly the most serious of all potato diseases known today. Infection takes place through the seed piece, the only known way in which infection can occur. There is no evidence that the organism overwinters in the soil or can be spread by any insect. To a large degree the cutting knife is responsible for a high percentage of ring rot infection. As many as 50 to 100 potato sets may be contaminated by the knife following a single use on an infected tuber. For this reason the knife should be dipped in a disinfectant after each potato is cut.

Studies on the extent of disease transmission to potato sets from contaminated bags, indicates that from three to six per cent of ring rot infection may come from this source. This can be eliminated through the use of fumigating the bags, treatments, but the search for a more rapid and efficient method of disinfection is continuing.

Over the past three years, research in Ottawa has shown that certain newer type disinfectants are more effective than older conventional types such as formalin or copper sulphate. These newer materials penetrate more rapidly through juice strands of potato bags and into cracks and splinters of storage rooms. Most of these newer materials such as Teramine, Sano-o-25 and Ocean 101 are reasonably priced and readily available.

The development of resistant varieties is the obvious solution to the ring rot problem, and for several years now research on this aspect of control has been done in both Canada and the United States. The variety Teton, developed a few years ago, and the Merrimac variety, a recent introduction from the United States, both show some resistance to the organism. Unfortunately these varieties are not completely immune to ring rot and therefore present a certain hazard as asymptomatic carriers of the disease.

Although sound, uninjured potato seed pieces very seldom give rise to the bacterial disease blackleg, studies by the Science Service Laboratory, Canada Department of Agriculture, show a considerable reduction in the incidence of blackleg when whole tubers are planted in place of the usual cut seed pieces. In these tests, tubers inoculated with the organisms that caused blackleg, produced no dis-

Metric Measure

Japan has added itself to the list of countries which gradually, or more so, are pushing the use of the metric system of weights and measures as against English yards, quarts, and pounds.

In the Orient the need for uniformity is extreme. Custom employ a mixture of Chinese, Japanese, Korean, or Hindu units as well as English and metric.

If metric measure does eventually displace traditional English units a number of familiar sayings will have to be revised — or read as children now read of cubits and fathoms. For instance, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" will become rather ponderous if translated into 28.35 and 453.6 grams. And 24 kilometers will hardly fit the poetic meter for "Half a league onward!"

Of course, there always has been a wide variety of measures. Such as that of the Southern "mammy" who tried to describe how much molasses she used in her gingerbread. Mentally listening to the gurgle of syrup from the jug, she "reckoned" it would be "about two gullolops or a drip." The engineer, dealing with fuel injection into an internal combustion engine at 4,500 r.p.m. doubtless will prefer to deal with ten-thousandths (or less) of a cubic millimeter at 20 degrees centigrade. — From The Christian Science Monitor.

Upside-down to Prevent Peeking

CHURCH DOWN BELOW
AT THE PARTY
TONGUE-TYPED
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

THE FARM FRONT
by John Russell

Where There's A Will There's A Way

Living proof that stick-to-it-iveness pays off is Edward Emigh, 31, of New Alexandria. He wanted to be a truck driver, but standing only four feet, two inches, and weighing 101 pounds, the odds seemed to be against him. However, with the assistance of Walter Ramaley, owner of an equipment and supply company in his home town, Ed set out to overcome his difficulties. He own so that he could drive one added a few refinements of his of the trucks — a mammoth 24-ton concrete mixer. On the job he finds his short stature is no handicap in climbing over the truck to inspect the concrete mixer. He's been driving for several years now, and has a perfect safety record.

Ed uses power steering, pillow, tool box and elongated pedals.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. R. Barclay Warren, B.A., B.D.

Organization of the Church, Romans 12:3-8; 1 Timothy 3:1-10

Memory Selection: Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to all the flock, over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to feed the church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood. Acts 20:28.

All genuine Christians are one body in Christ and every one members one of another. This is an intimate relation. Each of us has different gifts and hence different functions in the church of Jesus Christ. It is important that we exercise to the full our God-given gifts to the building up of the body of Christ. We must maintain that beautiful oneness of spirit with God's children regardless of their colour, race or religion denomination.

Professed Christians belong to many different denominations with different patterns of organization. We must not confuse membership in the body of Christ with membership in a denomination. We may belong to a church and not belong to Christ. Ananias and Sapphira belonged to the church but were really hypocrites. There are still many hypocrites but that is no reason why we should not associate ourselves with a church.

In the beginning of the church the organization was closely patterned after the synagogue, each of which had its elders. But the choosing of deacons was something new and was done to meet a need that arose. There was no divine command involved, but the use of common sense.

In the first century while each church had its elders, frequently one would stand out in prominence above the rest. We find this in the church at Jerusalem when Paul reached that city at the close of his third tour. We read: "Paul went in with us unto James; and all the elders were present." (Acts 21:18). James, of outstanding personality, was their leader. Later Paul told Titus to appoint elders.

Paul sets forth a high standard for leaders in the church. They must be proven Christians before becoming deacons or overseers in the church. More men with these qualifications of godliness and leadership are needed today.

Handkerchiefs decorated with road safety slogans are to be given youngsters, aged 5 to 7, in a London, Eng. suburb, in effort to reduce road accidents.

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