

## Dutch Treatment Of Mental Cases

The sun had just peeped over Amsterdam's rooftops one morning recently when one of the Dutch city's ten public-health psychiatrists received a call from the police. A laborer, age 35, had been found wandering through the streets in a daze. The psychiatrist hurried to the police station and, after a leisurely smoke and a chat with the laborer, diagnosed him as an acute schizophrenic.

In most of the world's cities, the schizophrenic would have been bundled off to a mental hospital in record time. Amsterdam treats its mental patients differently. In this case, the psychiatrist took the man for a drive around town.

"Are you putting me in the nut ward?" the patient asked, after a few minutes.

"Do you want to go?" the doctor asked. The schizophrenic shook his head. The doctor stopped the car. "OK," he said, "you're free to do what you want." Later, the reassured patient voluntarily entered a mental hospital.

"I tell our mental patients that if they don't like it in the hospital, they should let me know and we'll try something else," explained Dr. Arie Querido, 57, Amsterdam's director of public health. When Dr. Querido set up the city's mental-health program in 1930, his innovation was resisted as too revolutionary. "The Amsterdam Experiment" is today still far ahead of its time, but many of the world's psychiatrists consider it a model program in terms of both cost and therapeutic record. Among its main ingredients:

An immediate, on-the-spot visit from a psychiatrist can be obtained at any hour by dialing 8555. Each year, 10,000 Amsterdam citizens ask for this psychiatric first aid at the city's expense.

When necessary, the first aid is followed by free psychiatric treatment in the home. At the same time, social workers attack such tension-producing factors as family, legal, or financial problems. Today, 3,000 people are getting this aid; two out of every five will never go to mental hospitals.

When a patient needs more extensive help—such as chemical therapy—he enters a mental hospital voluntarily. His family pays at least part of the cost. Only about 5 per cent of these patients each year are so violent that they must be certified as insane.

Despite the free psychiatric services it offers on such a broad scale, the Amsterdam experiment actually is saving the city about \$1 million a year. Most Dutch mental institutions annually budget \$800 to care for each mental patient. Amsterdam needs only about \$30. By way of contrast, the average patient in a large, public U.S. hospital costs about \$1,300 a year—and this amount, according to a past president of the American Psychiatric Association, provides little more than "an atmosphere of gloom and despair" and a yearly physical checkup.

"I have never believed," Dr. Querido stated bluntly, "that because a patient is mentally ill it follows he has to remain in the hospital. The determining factor is whether his condition here is impossible for him to live in society." To diagnose the patient's disease, the on-the-spot analysis has proved invaluable. "It gets a complete and vivid picture of the patient and his background," says Dr. Querido, "before he gets into the psychiatric mill."

For at least half of Amsterdam's 3,000 nonhospitalized mental patients, society has had to be tailored to fit their needs. About

## TABLE TALKS



Jane Andrews

**HALIBUT DOUBLE-DECKERS**—These tender baked halibut steaks, sandwiching a crumbly buttery Tomato-Bread Stuffing, are especially flavoured. Ideal to serve to good friends who come to dinner!

Fresh Pacific halibut is now appearing on the market in good supply, the Federal Department of Fisheries reports. This year the main halibut fleet began fishing operations in North Pacific waters on May 4th, although fishing began in the home northern area somewhat earlier. The main fishing period will possibly cover a period of 8 to 10 weeks and although much of the catch is frozen for year around use a percentage is marketed fresh. Fresh Atlantic halibut is also available in eastern parts of Canada. So, now is the time to have a halibut feast.

Steaks or slices are the most common retail form in which halibut is marketed. It is also available by the piece and sometimes as fillets. The home economists tell us that halibut may be prepared by any of the basic cooking methods such as steaming, frying, broiling and baking. Because halibut grow to such large size, a whole fish is seldom stuffed and baked. Baked stuffed halibut steaks, however, are a popular dinner dish. To prepare

1,000 who were homeless are housed today in twenty "foster homes" run by specialists. Another 300 work under supervision at four self-supporting "sheltered workshops." In addition, hundreds of Amsterdam business firms are providing employment for mental patients. Pet-shop owners are favored by Dr. Querido for helping severe mental cases ("they have great patience"), as are cabinet makers ("they take material at its natural value and then do something with it").

The Amsterdam experiment has been adopted by several Dutch cities (including The Hague, Rotterdam and Utrecht), and recently was picked up on a limited scale by a few Paris arrondissements, a sprinkling of Swiss hospitals, and three English cities. Nevertheless, Dr. Querido warns that in some countries the experiment could prove dangerous. Even in Amsterdam, the psychiatrists have made mistakes. One woman diagnosed as a mild neurotic, later drowned her two children.

"Our mental patients are generally less violent than many of those probably found in the U.S.," Dr. Querido emphasizes. "The Netherlands has one of the lowest incidences of murder and assault crimes in Europe; the U.S. has a higher rate than any European country."

"That is why I have warned Americans not to try to copy our Amsterdam experiment. The chance of making tragic mistakes would be much greater." —From NEWSWEEK.

**Halibut and Onion Soup**  
1 pound halibut steaks or fillets  
4 chicken bouillon cubes  
4 cups boiling water  
4 cups thinly sliced onion  
1/2 cup butter, melted  
2 tablespoons flour  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
Dash pepper  
5 or 6 rounds of bread  
Grated cheese

Cut fish into bite-sized pieces discarding any skin or bones. Dissolve bouillon cubes in boiling water. Sauté onion in butter until tender but not browned. Blend in flour and seasonings. Add bouillon gradually and heat to simmering temperature, stirring constantly. Add halibut and simmer for 10 minutes. Sprinkle bread with grated cheese and toast in a hot oven. Serve soup in deep bowls placing cheese toast on top just before serving. Additional grated cheese may be passed at the table if desired. Makes 5 or 6 servings.

**Delicious discovery:** serving-size pieces of halibut dipped in mayonnaise which has been diluted with a little lemon juice,

then rolled in crushed cornflakes and baked.

Barbecued Halibut Steaks is a recipe which points up the effectiveness of the marinating technique for fish. Cut 2 pounds of halibut into steaks about 1 1/2 x 3/4 x 1/2. Marinate for 1 to 2 minutes in 1/2 cup of salad oil which has been seasoned with 1 teaspoon of salt and 1 finely chopped clove of garlic. Drain, then roll in 1/2 cup of commercially graded cheese mixed with 1/4 cup of fine dry bread crumbs. Bake in a hot oven (450°F.) for about 10 minutes.

Did you know that 1 cup of biscuit mix combined with 1/2 cup of milk makes a crisp delicious better for halibut which is to be fried in deep fat?

Processed cheese slices make a colourful and flavourful topping for baked or broiled halibut steaks. Place a slice of the cheese on each cooked steak before removing from the oven. Slip under the broiler and broil until the cheese melts and is flecked with brown.

## Lady With Answers

Elfrida von Nardoff, queen of the TV quiz isolation booth, scratched a tousled head and peered angularly into coaxial space. Then, without a slip, she proceeded to answer her 62nd question on the show by naming the senators of four states which have both a Republican and a Democrat in the upper House.

Her awesome familiarity with all sorts of disparate facts and figures on "Twenty-One" is, like ex-champ Charles Van Doren's, in part the result of a childhood in the Columbia University neighborhood populated by intellectual kin—a father who is a Columbia professor of physics, a mother who was a drama teacher, a brother who now teaches German at Columbia, and a maternal grandfather who was a professor of theology.

Elfrida, who is 32 and unmarried, claims it is well-nigh inevitable that a steady percolation of lore and erudition seeped into her young mind during its formative years, despite the fact that she conscientiously refused to be a grind. "In fact," she told a visitor last week, "during my freshman and sophomore years I was a member of an scholastic average was an unprepossessing but ladylike C. In my last two years I pulled myself together enough to finish with a B-plus."

"I don't care a hot about being the top prizewinner on TV," continued Elfrida. "I'm only delighted at getting \$215,500, none of which I will see until I go off the show. In a few weeks I'll take my winnings and quit assuming I'm not out for first. But I'll need myself's left after taxes to support myself for the next three years while I try to get my Ph.D. in psychology. Then I will probably teach." —From NEWSWEEK.

## FOUNDED JOURNALISM

Who was the founder of journalism in English as we know it today? Unquestionably, Defoe, the Book of Knowledge, that honor belongs to Daniel Defoe. 250 years ago the famous author of "Robinson Crusoe" and other immortal stories was one of the busiest writers ever to put pen to paper. He could turn his hand to anything. At short notice he would produce readable pamphlets or articles on politics, religion, finance and trade, family affairs and social life, ghost stories and campfire tales. He wrote on anything or anything else in the public eye.

In Manila, the Municipal Board refused to grant a travel allowance to Councilor Hermenegildo Gonzaga, offered instead a one-minute prayer for his safety abroad.

**Color Therapy**—Color and light are not listed in central pharmacopoeia of Toledo Hospital, but blue "medication" is being used in maximum dosages in its new, five-million-dollar wing. Pictured, above, is the recovery room, where post-surgical patients awaken, surrounded by light green walls and under a light grey ceiling. Each of the four floors is color-keyed to a different hue, designed to cheer both patients and staff. Fiberglass curtains, fluorescent light in warm tones and reproductions of good paintings in each room complement the color scheme.

**TRIUMPHANT ARRIVAL IN ALGIERS**—French Premier Charles de Gaulle acknowledges the cheers of thousands of Europeans and Algerians as he disembarks from the airport after arriving in Algiers. De Gaulle is in the city to assert his authority over Algeria's rebellious military and civilian leaders.

## Let's Mobilize Our Morality

We will not win the peace only through building up our military strength. Unless this growing physical power is accompanied by an effective and practical moral rearmament, our race with our enemies for the perfect missile will surely destroy us.

This fundamental truth was expressed, better than we can say it, by a wise architect who drew plans for one of New York's great skyscrapers. On the walls of the central building in Rockefeller Plaza are inscribed these words:

"Man's ultimate destiny depends not upon whether he can learn new lessons or make new discoveries and conquests, but on his acceptance of the lessons taught him 2,000 years ago."

Among the important lessons taught some 2,000 years ago are understanding, tolerance, brotherly love, good-will, and the basic underlying fact that all men are literally the sons of God. Until the chess moves and the world can be brought to this concept of individual dignity, good-will and brotherhood, there will be no peace.

As the world's great Christian nation, America must lead the way to the universal acceptance of this concept. In all our fury and frenzy to build up our armaments, we must not forget that our secret shield will be forged out of the crucible of those fundamental truths that have made our country great.

President Eisenhower was thinking along these lines when he said: "The world must stop the present plunge toward more and more destructive weapons of war, and turn the corner that will start our steps firmly on the path toward lasting peace."

As some specific steps, he recommended greater freedom of communication and exchange of peoples, more cooperation on projects of human welfare, a program of science for peace, and realistic actions toward disarmament.

These are true, basic principles. They are not, however, principles that can be achieved by pushing a button or by appropriating a given number of billions of dollars. They can be achieved only by a meeting of the minds of Americans with

the minds of other peoples, on both sides of the Iron Curtain. Talk will not achieve them. Neither, apparently, will any of the human organizations that now exist; none has gone very far in that direction.

Thus, to help implement these principles, we recommend that the President take one additional, essential step. We suggest that he appoint, in a conciliatory effort toward peace, a commission consisting of a group of sincere, capable, dedicated people, men and women of faith and understanding.

We recommend that this committee be given equal importance and stature with our technical research and physical armament groups and that they earnestly seek practical ways in which this nation and other nations can "turn the corner" that will start our steps on the path toward lasting peace.

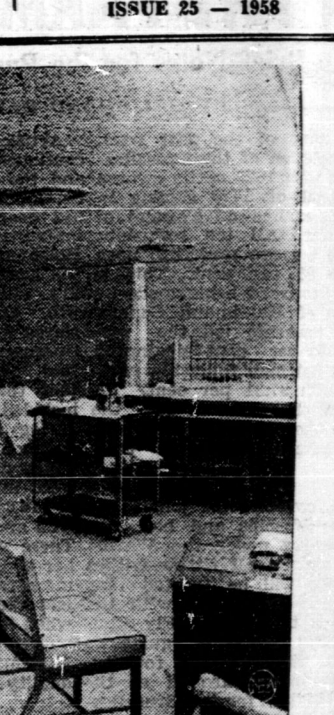
Once this group is selected, we suggest that a recommendation be made to our Allies in the Free World and to the Russians that similar commissions be organized. If the Russians refuse to cooperate, the Free World peace commissions should function independently.

This type of constructive action would enable us to tap the great moral strength that our nation and freedom-loving peoples throughout the world possess. In this way we can prove as the President said, that our country, although militarily strong, will not start a war and that we are animated solely by humane ideals.

Our ultimate destiny and the destiny of all mankind is dignity and freedom. Let us take the initiative to get the forces started that will make this destiny a reality. Deseret News (Salt Lake City).

**GETTING HIS TEETH INTO IT**  
Thomas Edison, inventor of the phonograph, was deaf from youth, but nevertheless he used his own ingenious way of listening to his invention at work. The Book of Knowledge quotes him thus: "I hear through my teeth and through my skull. Ordinarily I place my head against a phonograph, but if there is some faint sound that I don't catch this way, I bite into the wood and then I get it good and strong."

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**COLOR THERAPY**—Color and light are not listed in central pharmacopoeia of Toledo Hospital, but blue "medication" is being used in maximum dosages in its new, five-million-dollar wing. Pictured, above, is the recovery room, where post-surgical patients awaken, surrounded by light green walls and under a light grey ceiling. Each of the four floors is color-keyed to a different hue, designed to cheer both patients and staff. Fiberglass curtains, fluorescent light in warm tones and reproductions of good paintings in each room complement the color scheme.



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**STARE-CASE**—Beverly Davis hoops it up in Miami Beach. Play, who seems to be stepping out of her picture frame, is what you could call a circular stare-case.

## Wrote Best-Seller With His Feet!

The sweet-faced, beguiling Gelsia girl covered in terror. Her master had suddenly become demented. Brandishing a sword wildly round his head, he rushed at her, beat her to the floor, and with a succession of murderous blows hacked off her arms.

Miraculously, she recovered from this terrible assault. When her wounds healed, she entered a nunnery and there, after religious consolation, she took up... painting.

She learned to paint excellent pictures by gripping her brushes between her teeth. Years afterwards, so far from regretting what the maniac had done, she regarded it as a heavenly blessing.

"How otherwise," she asked, "could I have escaped from the Gelsia's cramped, dependent existence and entered this happy new life of spiritual freedom and artistic achievement?"

It needs rare courage to face up to a terrible handicap like that. It takes a people manager to find that courage. However physical handicaps crippled they just refuse to give in.

In a nursing home in Johannesburg lies a 33-year-old electrical engineer, Michael Yates. Some months ago he was badly burned at work by his agonies cannot be described. As 75 per cent of his body was burnt, it seemed that no medical treatment could save him. Ordinarily, a 50 per cent scorching is the limit.

But although his body was blackened and charred, Michael had a tremendous will to live. Bearing his sufferings with amazing courage, he kept himself alive and a great healing process began. New tissues replaced the charred ones; his hair grew again. Now, within a few weeks, this man whom the fiercest flames could not lick, expects to be back at his job.

Then there's young Robert Hinds who lives in the Midlands, and though partly blind since birth, became, at the age of 16, a schoolboy here whose courage won him the coveted Duke of Edinburgh award.

To win the award, he learned first-aid, trained himself to run a mile in five minutes and to high-jump four feet six inches—leaps that most unhandicapped youngsters would be proud to achieve.

Such a dauntless spirit has distinguished a number of war-torn school boys. The late Vivienne de Waterville, only daughter of Bernard de Waterville, the Swiss naturalist and big game hunter, accompanied her father some years ago

on an African safari.

Vivienne was then 22, thoroughly imbued with her father's zest for adventure. During the safari he was mauled to death by a lion. There was a slip of a girl, left alone in the heart of the jungle with 25 native porters in her charge. Yet she didn't sit down and cry. She buried her father and, instead of trekking back to base empty-handed, she resolved to carry on with the expedition.

Each day she shot the food her bearers needed, and killed or photographed the wild specimens her father had sought. She felt he would have wished her to carry on. It was a brave daughter's tribute to a brave father.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, the great American President, was a shining example of man's triumph over paralysis, but others, though not so influential in world affairs, have triumphed over similar afflictions.

Frederick Snide, a wealthy young American, was enjoying a world tour when polio struck him down. His limbs were paralyzed and even breathing was difficult. He was doomed to live the rest of his life in an iron lung. Yet he never lost heart, and he gained in cheerfulness and confidence.

If that's not courage enough, consider the feat achieved only recently by 16-year-old Christine Perrot, of Entfeld, Middlesex, who for four years as a polio victim, has only been able to move her hands. When the doctor did not prevent her, while lying in her iron lung at the Alexandra Hospital, Luton, from taking her G.C.E. examination in English literature.

As the questions were put to her she dictated her answers to a shorthand-typist. When the examiners marked her paper, they awarded her a very good pass. She is now working for her G.C.E. examination in art, and despite her confinement in an iron lung she is managing to move her hands. The girl she relies on her teeth as the means of manipulating her pencils and brushes.

Because of high praise, too, is a Dublin boy, Christie Brown. Though cerebral palsy has robbed him of the power of speech he has expressed himself through writing and painting.

Being one of a family of 12, he could hardly expect to claim a great deal of his mother's time. He first learned to write by gripping a chalk between his toes. Then, by this technique, he gave to the world a notable book, recording his own life story, an inspiration to thousands of people. And, from writing, he has expressed himself through holding the brush between his toes.

In 1902, when Rolf Thomassen was born, cerebral palsy cases did not receive the highly specialized treatment they get today. But despite the fact that he was a spastic and his movements were little understood, he got to grips with his handicaps and refused to let himself be dismissed as a piece of human flotsam.

By degrees, with a tremendous effort of will, he taught himself to paint, play the zither and type. His limbs remained paralyzed, his speech halting, but with his mouth he accomplished all these things.

When the Nazis invaded Norway they found Rolf living in a home for disabled persons, and promptly turned him out of it. Undaunted, he set up in a room to work on his own, and managed to keep from starving by painting, and selling his pictures.

Today, this remarkable man holds a splendidly worthwhile job as art teacher in a school for handicapped persons. And people far less handicapped than himself find in him a daily inspiration to conquer their afflictions.

Scab not only attacks potato tubers but also to some degree the roots of beets, mangos, turnips, rutabagas and radishes, when grown in soils that usually produce a crop of scabby potatoes.

Bacteria responsible for common scab infection enter the tuber mainly through the lenticels and stomata, although entrance may be gained anywhere on the potato tuber surface. These scab spots, once started, rapidly enlarge and several spots commonly coalesce to form large, dark brown, corky patches, and may cover the whole potato. In many areas scab presents a problem of considerable economic importance. The greatest loss from the disease is brought about by a lowering of the market grade of potatoes. Although scab does not appear to be detrimental to the eating qualities, scabby potatoes have poor consumer appeal and are wasteful because of the deep paring required. They are undesirable for seed and are more liable to rot in storage than healthy tubers.

Tolene, the new anti-warble systemic insecticide, gave better control than any other known method in North America against the most pestiferous warble, the European spruce sawfly. It was used in between 800 and 900 catch in British Columbia. Furthermore the reduction in lice from the use of Tolene was certainly worthwhile although they were not completely eliminated. The entire herd of the Empire Valley

machine guns and blazing away at the parked planes. One dramatic night he led 18 jeeps into the crowded German airfield at Sidi Hanish. In double file, Stirling's force circled systematically around the field firing 68 machine guns. Every plane on the field was hit, 25 were destroyed, and 12 were damaged. Stirling was captured in Tunisia in 1943 and, released immediately after the war, he went to live in Rhodesia. He has been described as "one of the most undecorated soldiers of the war."

—From Newsweek.

**A Grand Slam By A Grand Guy**

There are a great many different ways in which Stan Musial of the Cardinals could have celebrated his 3,000th hit in the major league. It was the biggest milestone in a truly great baseball career. By coincidence or accident he chose a method of celebration that is perhaps unique, but that is typical of a great and fine man.

As a birthday present he bought a house for Dick Kerr and his wife down in Houston, Tex. The gift is a joy to Mr. and Mrs. Kerr. It is an honor of the warm-hearted sort to Mr. and Mrs. Musial. Dick Kerr, the stout-hearted little pitcher for the Chicago White Sox 30 years ago, saw Musial in a farm-club training camp back in 1940. Stan was discouraged at the time, about ready to hang up his almost unharmed spikes. Kerr took him in hand and started him on his road to greatness.

The Musials did not forget. The Kerrs wanted a home of their own. Stan and his wife saw to it that they got one. Stan says that 3,000th hit was the greatest thrill of his life. We think he'll get a bigger one when he and his wife make their next visit to the Kerrs.

—New York Times.



**NOT A CHANCE**—Rescue workers pull miner Lorie K. Boll from the mine in which he was trapped when the roof collapsed in Carlsbad, N. M. Boll's co-worker, Jie Gattoneo, was not found in the potash mine, and rescuers gave up all hope for him.

## THE FARM FRONT

Common scab of potatoes, a bacterial disease, is found in all parts of the world where potatoes are grown. C. H. Lawrence of the Frederick Science Service Laboratory, says this disease can best be combatted through the use of resistant varieties.

Each year at the Frederick Laboratory, as a part of the potato breeding program, a large number of potato seedlings both in the greenhouse and in the field, are evaluated for scab resistance. Due to this research a number of highly resistant potatoes have been selected. One seedling which has undergone considerable testing, both in New Brunswick and Ontario has, due to its good quality and high scab resistance, been selected and introduced in Ontario. This seedling has been licensed under the name of Huron.

A number of other seedlings show considerable promise and it is hoped that further tests will produce one to be suitable for general acceptance.

Five scab resistant potato varieties have possibilities and are worth trying by growers who have trouble with common scab disease. These are: Cherokee, Cayuga, Seneca, Cayuga Red, and Menominee. Although these varieties possess considerable resistance to scab they are somewhat unsatisfactory so far as quality is concerned.

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—New York Times.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

Who Are the Strong? James 1:11-15, 16:15-21

**Memory Selection:** If ye live after the flesh, ye shall die: but if ye through the Spirit do mortify the deeds of the body, ye shall live. Romans 8:13.

There is no Scripture to indicate that Samson had unusually large muscles. The exceptional physical strength which he exercised on occasions was due to two factors: his faithful observance of the Nazirite vow and the coming of the Holy Spirit upon him. Manah, before he conceived Samson, was told not to drink wine or strong drink, nor eat any unclean thing. Samson was to be a Nazirite unto God from the womb. He would begin to deliver Israel out of the hand of the Philistines.

Samson is remembered more for his failure than his successes. He slept with his head in the lap of Delilah though he knew she was in conspiracy with his enemies. Under the pressure of her nagging he had disclosed to her the secret of his strength. Had he become presumptuous? Was he losing faith in the importance of keeping his Nazirite vow? One wonders. When he got up with his locks shorn, he said, "I will go out as at other times before, and shake myself. And he wist not that the LORD was departed from him."

Samson, the hero of Israel for many years, became the slave of the Philistines. Now with his eyes put out he is grinding at the mill. He illustrates well the binding power of sin and the grinding power of sin. When he broke his covenant with God, under the pressure of a wicked woman, he became as weak as other men.

Poor Samson! His physical strength confounded his enemies. But he failed at the spiritual level. How many tragedies have been here! Many strong men have been crushed by either war or women or by both wine and women. Samson escaped the first but was overcome by his desire to please a woman.

Beware of Delilah. "A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband; but she that maketh ashamed is as rottenness in his bones." Proverbs 12:4.

**NO DICE**  
In Hartford, Conn., Dominick Graneli was in a dice game that was raided by police, later complained that he was injured when he fell out a fourth-floor window while being chased by the law, sued the city for \$15,000, settled for \$400 at a pretrial hearing.

Upside-down to Prevent Peeking

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—New York Times.

**Desert Hair-raiser**

The first world war had its Lawrence of Arabia; less celebrated but comparably colorful desert warriors of the second world war were the Britons who battled Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps. Of all these elusive bands, probably the most spectacularly successful was the SAS (Special Air Service), a team of sabotage experts led by Maj. David Stirling, a bearded, 6-foot 6-inch former officer of the Scots Guards.

In fourteen months of operation, Stirling and his men destroyed more than 250 enemy aircraft on the ground and earned the grudging respect of both Rommel and General Montgomery. The story of these extraordinary expeditions as told in "The Phantom Major" by Virginia Cowler is a fascinating one.

Stirling's original idea was to reach his objectives by parachute, which accounts for the group's designation. One disastrously scattered jump, however, convinced him that it was easier to go by land and, thereafter, SAS operations began with long truck and jeep treks through the Libyan desert hundreds of miles south of the coastal battle zone. Once having outflanked the Axis frontlines, and arriving in the enemy's rear area, Stirling's men would lie low. When night came, they would roam around on foot attacking bombs, trucks, supply depots, petrol dumps, and, especially, grounded aircraft.

As the command grew, so did Stirling's bravado. Eventually, he took to carrying out enemy airfields in a jeep mounting four machine guns.

**ANOTHER HONOR FOR FROST**—Robert Frost, 84, is shown at a press conference after he was named the new consultant in English poetry for the Library of Congress. The four-time winner of the Pulitzer Prize in poetry will take over the post in September, succeeding Randall Jarrell, who will return to the University of North Carolina.

**Answer somewhere on this**