Freedom For Sale In East Berlin

A profitable new business has sprung up in Europe and enterprising and daring men have been quick to cash in on it smuggling East Germans into Western Germany.

No capital outlay is required and the only qualification need-ed is a willingness to take appalling risks.

From the Baltic coast to the Czech frontier refugees are paying big money to be taken over hrough or under the barriers which the Communists have built along the entrie length of the frontier - and of course. traffic has been particularly brisk since the East Germans built the Berlin wall.

Some operators have a scale of charges, generally based on a desperation.

Some smugglers squeeze every nark they can get from refugees, but a few appear to be genuinely idealistic, and ask only for "expenses."

Doctors must pay stiff fees, partly because they earn nigh alaries - even more than their olleagues in Western Germany - and partly because doctor muggling is a risky business Most doctors in East Germany re watched twenty-four hours a day - for with more than 800 escaping to the West each year, East Germany faces a serious

shortage of medical men. Western Germany, howe has a surplus of them. Its Minfor All - German Affairs, Ernt Lemmer, said recently that he wished doctors, as represen tatives of the German intelligentsia, would stick it out in East Germany and lend their fellow citizens a much-needed

moral and spiritual hand. His plea fell on deaf ears. The city of Rostock has one remaining eye specialist, a seventytwo-old man, who works a tenhour day. His junior partner paid the equivalent of \$3,600 to e spirited across the frontier. The smugglers of human freight prefer not to handle children. for fear that in a dangerous situation they might grow scared and betray themselves and their helpers.

For the refugees caught trying to escape are rarely punish severely but the smugglers face death - usually instant Recently, near Sonneberg, in the south, a smuggler was beaten death and then thrown into West Germany territory.

Most of the refugee agents, as they generally call them-selves, are West Germans. But Dutchmen, Austrians, Czechs and at least two Englishmen are known to be involved. A Dutch cell has been among

the most successful. They operate from one centre until it becomes too dangerous, then transfer to another headquarters hundreds of miles away.

In December they pulled off one of the most spectacular escape stunts yet when they took fourteen workmen to safety at Salzwedel, near Luneberg Heath. The River Jetze flows through Salzwedel, an industrial town border. A police post watches the narrow river for possible refugees. Several have been caught and a few shot and killd while trying to boat their The Dutchmen bought an

open boat and sat their clients in it, making them clasp their hands prisoner-style on their heads. The Dutchmen, themselves, dressed in East German police uniforms Two of them held submachine - guns on the fourteen refugees while the third man drove the motor boat slowly

down the river, past the check

nost and on to safety.

A sergeant at the post called boat to ask where the men were being taken. The Dutch leader shouted: "Where the swine can do no more

when the men were missed a the factory where they worked a market town in a narrow strip of Czech territory with East Germany on one side and West Germany on the other, have been equally successful. But un-

like the Dutch, they never change their centre of operations. So far the group have taken

gees along the entire length of the East German coast from Ludbecker Bay to Swinemunde. Early in January, during a fog they went right into the docks of Stralsund and brought out five families. They probably cleared at least \$12,000 for the operation.

agents take big risks. The 150mile stretch between Stralsund and Lubeck is crawling with patrol boats, while the sandbars of the German Baltic coast make nshore navigation difficult. The refugee agents use many ruses and methods to get past the wall. They cut the wire and

capture the smugglers will stop

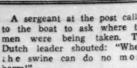
The bodies of the two smugglers were exposed for some days in Hildburghausen as a warning to would - be escapers. But this gruesome exhibition did not deter Dr. Dietrich Schultze, who immediately took his family across the border, without the help of a refugee agent. Hildburghausen, population 65,-000, now has only one physician.

How Well Do You Know SOUTHEAST ASIA?





GOOD FOR PRETTY — Three Pennsylvania Duith Girl Scouts sample soup at the third Girl Scout Senior Roundup. From left (all from Pennsylvania): Dale Ehly, Anne Kent, Marie Cyr.



This satisfied the police sergeant and no alarm was raised until the following morning A Czech group working at As,

an estimated 200 escapers into West Germany and still remain anonymous - and they have foiled several attempts to plant nformers among the escapers. A West German organization working from Lubeck on the Baltic coast, specializes in es-

This is good money, but the

they tunnel under it; they have even bulldozed a way through One thing they try to avoid, however, is violence against the border guards and patrols, since this would provoke brutal couner-measures. But if they fear

et nothing.

Two of them, with ten escapers in tow, were surprised by a police patrol near Hildburghausen. They shot it out with the police, killed or wounded four of them and were themselves both killed. All but one of the escapers, an elderly man who died of a heart attack during the fight, got safely across the



Dash Worcestershire sauce tsp. lemon juice Cooked rice Wash and clean chicken livers Dry on paper towelling and roll in flour. Melt butter in heavy skillet and add onion. Cook gently, stirring, until golden. Add chicken livers. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Cook gently, turning livers often, until well browned. Add stock, Worcestershire sauce and lemon juice. Taste for seasoning. Simmer few minutes until livers are cooked through and sauce has diately over hot rice. (Serves 4.)

QUICK EGG SALAD 1 clove garlie, cut in half Romaine OR leaf lettuce

1 egg Juice of 1 lemon tsp. Worcestershire sauce

cup Parmesan cheese, grated Salt and pepper
Put a few grains of salt in the pottom of salad bowl and rub inside of bowl well with cut sides of garlic. Discard garlic. Wash and dry lettuce and break into pieces into bowl. Boil egg for 1 minute (no longer) and break it over the lettuce. Toss well. Add emon juice, Worcestershire sauce and Parmesan cheese. Toss well and taste for seasoning. Add salt if necessary (cheese may be quite salty so do not add salt

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Canadian-Born M.D. A Modern Heroine

As a medical officer with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Dr. Frances Oldham Kelsey is a reverse researcher. She scrutinizes other resear pharmaceutical discoveries, and pharmaceutical discoveries, and tries to find out what, if any-thing, is wrong with them. If she feels a new drug would do more harm than good, Dr. Kelsey blocks its approval and prevents it from reaching the public. By quietly in a Washington office.

te nature her work goes on But last month the spotlight was on Dr. Kelsey and the FDA as the public discovered her thor-oughness had probably averted a nonumental tragedy in the U.S. For more than a year, the Canadian-born physician and pharmacologist refused to approve a sleeping pill called thalidomide a drug that last November was linked to the birth of thousands

of deformed babies in Europe. Dr. Kelsey received an application to license sale of the drug September 1960, just a month after she joined the FDA. It was submitted by the reputable W. S. Merrell Co. of Cincinnati. But as she studied the application's mass of information on animal and human trials, Dr. Kelsey was troubled by one point: Thalido mide didn't work on animals; the drug, it seemed, failed to put them to sleep. Far from insuring thalidomide's safety, these findings, to Dr. Kelsey's skeptical mind merely showed that animal research might not indicate the drug's effects in man.

RAQUETS - Doreen Dawn had heads turning in London,

England, when she wore this straw hat with crossed raquets.

TABLE TALKS

until after tasting) and some

freshly-ground black pepper.

Variation: Put croutons in a jar,

cover with olive oil and add 1

clove of garlic, cut in half. Let

stand 2 to 3 hours. Lift out crou-

tons, drain on paper towelling

and toss with salad. To make

croutons, cut bread into 1/2-inch

on a cookie sheet. Put in 350-

often, until golden.

2 eggs

3 bananas

thick cream.

cubes. Spread in a single layer

degree oven and heat, stirring

FRIED BANANAS

Toup corn-flake crumbs
Fat for deep frying
Beat eggs well with a fork.
Cut each banana in half length

wise, then through the middle to

make 4 pieces. Dip each piece in

egg, then in corn flakes to coat well. Drop into hot fat (375 de-

grees) and fry a few seconds

. . .

PEAR PICNIC PIE

Rich pastry for a 2-crust pie:

3 cups cut-up pears: 1 can crush-

sugar; 2 teaspoons grated lemon

rind; 1 tablespoon lemon juice;

Chill pastry. Cook rest of in-

gredients in saucepan over low heat uncovered for 20 mins.,

tender. Drain off juice, reserving

1/2 cup. Cool mixture. Roll out

half of pastry very thin, slip on

to 11-inch pizza pan. Cover with

fruit, building up center with

pear chunks. Roll out rest of

pastry. Cut out 3/4-inch circle in

center and slip pastry over fill-

ing. Crimp edges to seal; sprin-

kle top with sugar. Bake in hot

oven 400° F. 25 mins., brushing

with syrup. Insert funnel just

before serving and pour thick

Q. Is it considered bad man-

ners to take anything to drink while there is food in your

A. Yes, since this might leave

particles of food in the beverage.

Then, too, one should avoid the

appearance of "washing down"

one's food. It is amazing how

breach of etiquette.

your own middle age.

many people are guilty of this

The drawback in setting a

good example for your children

is that it takes all the fun out of

ed pineapple, drained; ½ cup

until coating browns well.

Jane Andrews.

ROAST VEAL

5-lb. boned rolled rump or

3 thsp. butter 1 medium onion, sliced thin

1 stalk celery, with leaves,

clove garlic, cut in half

Heat oven to 325 degrees.

Sprinkle all sides of roast gener-

ously with salt, pepper and mon-

osodium glutamte, rubbing it in well. Heat oil and 2 tbsp. butter

together in a large heavy pan with a tight cover or a Dutch

oven. Add meat and brown very

well on all sides. Lift out meat

Pour out fat, meat was browned

in and discard. Heat 3 tbsp. but-

ter in same pan. Add onion, car-

rot, celery and garlic and cook

gently, stirring, until the onion is tender. Discard pieces of garlic.

Return meat to pan. Add lemon,

bay leaf and parsley. Cover tightly and put in oven. Cook

about 21/2 hours or until very

tender or a meat thermometer

registers 175 degrees. Turn and

baste the roast several times dur-

not platter. Strain the liquid re-

maining in the pan, pressing

through sieve as much of the

vegetable pulp as possible. Re-

turn liquid to roasting pan and

set over high heat. Boil hard un-

til there is about half of the

from heat. Stir in sour cream

amount of liquid left. Remove

gradually, stirring constantly.

necessary. Return to heat and

oring just to boiling point. Do not

Taste and add salt and pepper i

CHICKEN LIVERS

1 medium onion, sliced thin

boil. Serve hot with roast.

l lb. chicken livers,

1 cup chicken stock

Flour

4 tbsp. butter

tsp. salt

4 tsp pepper

shoulder veal roast

tbsp. cooking oil

carrot, sliced thin

2 tbsp. butter

2 slices lemon

small bay leaf

Salt and pepper

4 sprigs parsley

She firmly rejected the Merrell application with a letter calling or more conclusive research. When Merrell's follow-up application about two months later was also turned down, Dr. Kelsey recalled recently, the company began to apply pressure with letters, phone calls, and even personal visits to her and her superiors. There were suggestions, Dr. Kelsey said, that she was being "unreasonable" and possibly even "stupid." Merrell, she said, was "anxious to get the

drug on th emarket." Its reason was not hard to find. After 1958, when it was introduced by a German firm, Grunenthal of Stolberg, thalidomide rapidly became one of West Germany's most popular pills. Advertised as the "Sleeping Pill of the Century" and sold without a prescription, the drug was swallowed by perhaps a million peo-ple every night. Greman physicians recommended thalidomide widely to pregnant women suf

fering from morning sickness.
In the U.S., Dr. Kelsey's decisions (backed up by her superiors) to keep the drug off the American market remained in effect. In February 1961, while leafing through The British Medical Journal, she found a report that peripheral neuropathy (an inflammation of the nerves which produces numbress itching of the hands and feet)

occurred in patients on thalido-

mide for long periods

"This was the first real evidence that thalidomide was toxic," she now says. Dr. Kelsey then asked that future thalidomide applications prove that it would be safe if taken during rell Co. could produce the kind of evidence she wanted, thalidomide in Europe was involved in On Nov. 20, 1961, Dr. Widukind Lenz of Hamburg told a West German pediatric meeting that ne had "grave reason" to suspect that the drug, taken by expect-ant mothers, was causing the birth of infants with phocomelia, a deformity involving flipper-like arms and malformed legs. The infants described by Dr. Lenz had phocomelia of both arms or legs, and, in some instances, no arms or legs at all. Significantly,

PAINT RAGS — Vincenzo Funicello, of Isle of Ischia, Italy, paints — or, rather, pastel

a picture on canvas. He uses rags to creute landscapes and human

Funicello puts the finishing touches on this picturesque work of art.

Speed King With A linx On His Back the rare disorder had mysterion

Germany since 1959.

Thalidomide manufacture. omide manufacturers West Germany and England (the second biggest consumer) promp-tly stopped selling the drug. Although the drug-makers stressed that they were skeptical of the case against thalidomide, many doctors, by going back over their phocomelia case records and interviewing mothers, found strong evidence supporting Dr. Len's

The full horror in Europe is still unfolding. Doctors expect that by late this month, when the last pregnant women who could have taken the drug are deliver. ed, births of deformed babies will total 3,500 to 6,000 in West Germany and 1,200 in England. About two-thirds of the children will live.
Possibly, the thalidomide

tragedy may touch some American families. Although not authorized for sale, samples of the drug went to some physicians for use in Merrell's clinical trials. How many pregnant American women received thalidomide during testing is not known After hearing the news from German, Merrell warned its clincial investigators not to give the drug to women of child-bearing age and, in March, stopped testing altogether. Dr. Kelsey wouldn't speculate

about what would have happened if the drug had gone out to America's millions of avid pill-"The point is," she said crisply, "it didn't

Build Your Church Like A Supermarket The twentieth century is catch-

ing up with the churches or maybe it's the other way around. Seven years ago it was dialaprayer. Three months ago, the reconstructed Coventry Cathe-dral opened with facilities for prayer. Three eighteen television cameras. And last month it was disclosed that churches should be planned like supermarkets.

This revelation came at an inchurch planning at Southen Methodist University's Perkins School of Theology. Two church planning officials, Dr. Lyle I Schaller of Cleveland and Dr. Alan K. Waltz of New York, suggested that if ministers was their churches to be drawing cards, they should simply that of them with these supermarket essentials in view: Find at least 6 acres of land for

a sprawling, campus-like layout Pick a corner that is visible from the street; the higher the th one of the girls from around ead, he became an autoton, built and geared to abearly before costs become proeverything about racing Seek out a site in the neigh-borhood of a school, often the At the same time he was, at st in theory, studying under focal point of community interest.

Plan for a parking lot at least

It's SUICID

NOT to walk

ough apprenticeship system ment of hotels. As a 'trainee manager' he did as large as the church itself, be cause if the people can't park reception desk to waiting at they probably won't come. Only one person in two known how to drive a car well — and she usually sits in the back set ome of his then customers be vastly surprised to that the deft and courteous

aking notes.

y was to become, one day, ing of the racing drivers was not a single race form of competition loss was hill-climbing, first event he came etting his first-ever n the motoring Press. 1948, was a great day for motor-racing. The first ice since the war was the Blackburn Aircraft . In pouring rain 5,000 s turned up to watch the ent, which was to be

ree heats.

ng man who had served them

When Stirling Moss hurtled from the track at Goodwood last From the start of the Easter Monday, the shock rippled around the world. The jinx had struck again. During his long, low recovery he has been inun-- and he had won it. lated with good wishes from other drivers, close friends, dis-Next, he took his 500c.c. Coop-

tant acquaintances, and from thousands of people who never er to Bouley Bay, Jersey, for a hill-climbing event. seen a race meeting. For he is a legend. He has made motor-racing famous as much as it has made him famous

Yet he is only thirty-two. He owes much to his father, Alfred Moss, himself a racing driver in his younger days. Stirl-ing had his first lesson about cars at an early age.

When he was five, his father strapped him in with great care and took him for a turn around

the outer circuit.
But some time before that great day Moss fell into the ames from his father's cruiser. He went under - but reappeared moments later treading water vigorously! Father grabbed him by the hair, and swung him back on deck.
The effect of this accident on

Moss's life is described by Edmund Burke in his book, "Stirling Moss".

From that moment Stirling's

father decided that his son must always be in perfect physical Stirling spent part of every day on some form of supervised physical training.

The regime included boxing,

Writes Mr. Burke.

out, prying into corners and

goods, asking questions.

for occasional dates

stling, rope-climbing, swimwrestling, rope-climbing, swim-ming, rowing and riding. The father's near-obsession bore a rich harvest. His mental swift succession approach to driving, his razor-harp keenness could not pos-ably be maintained unless he was in top-class physical condi-

Moss bought his first car — a
Morgan — in 1945, and applied
for his driving licence four
months before his sixteenth
hirthday. nut was tightened. From the moment he was six-

teen he was a very noisy feature of the Thames-side lanes. Now the speed bug had really

ended his record was: Races enitten him, and the boy slept, ate nd thought nothing but cars. was nineteen. Then his fellows were lost in dventure stories, Stirling was bsorbing performance figures. He haunted garages, workfield by half a minute when, says Mr. Burke: and factories, poking

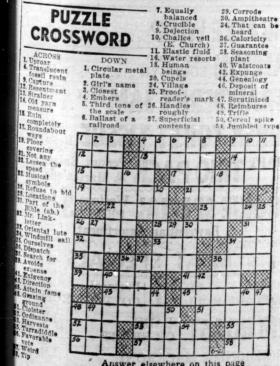
> bly had sheared off its fastenings. After second-wasting emergency repairs, Stirling pushed off again, his engine misfiring

> and blaring, only to grind to a halt 100 yards beyond the pits. That jinx seems to have shadowed Moss ever since, snatching the World Championship racing with one hand in one race - the Formula I Grand Prix in

been sadly lacking. Lacking such research, those advocating the large spraying programs have been able to go ahead unencumbered by any positive proof that the spraying was causing any widespread harm except to the target insect. . . . Now, those who have become more and more alarmed by the accumulating evidence of actual

that only ladies sing.

good.



Stirling showed, that after noon, his complete mastery of a wet track, gauging his slides with

rling was in the lead, and neither of his two rivals stood a It was Moss's first proper race

He won it, and slashed six seconds off the 500c.c. record. But in doing so he nearly wrecked the engine. He had no spare engine, and his next race - another hill-climb - was in two days' time at Prescott, near Of the dilemma Mr. Burke

Stirling and Alfred (his father) put their heads together to devise some emergency plan which would stall off what they both felt would be total disaster. In the end the two Mosses flew to London, leaving the semi-Carelict Cooper to follow on by boat, shepherded by the mechanic. In London, frantic telephone calls and an immense taxi bill resulted in enough spares for a rebuild and the two were soon on the train for Southamp-

At the docks they got the Cooper into the horsebox. Alfred took the wheel of the Rolls — their normal way of transport-ing the Moss entourage now — and at a moderate speed set off for Prescott.

Meanwhile, in the semi-darkness of the moving horsebox, Stirling and the mechanic began to completely rebuild the engine, while the miles passed in all too

It was July, and the sun was blazing down, turning the inside of the improvised garage into an oven. Sweating and grunting, the two men struggled at their

They were actually rolling through Cheltenham when the last bolt slid into place, the last Moss was red-eyed from lack

of sleep - but he won the competition easily. Once again, he broke the 500c.c. record. When Stirling's first season

tered - 15; Races won-11, He Next year, 1949, the Moss jinx first showed up — in the Manx Cup event. He was leading the

Stirling screamed into the pits and leaped out. The magneto drive had gone, and when they threw up the bonnet and checked they found that the whole assem-

stint at every phase of the hotel from him year after year.

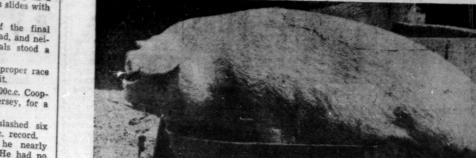
In 1951 he found himself

Switzerland. Writes Mr. Burke: It was in the sixth lap that something bounced off the track in the heavy rain, and completely took out the windscreen. With ing lost sight of the road, and then his visor blew off. For the rest of the 42-lap race, harm being done by the spraying

he drove one-handed; with the other he struggled to hold the event coming this fall will give loose helmet in place. After Moss's crash last Easter and bring to public attention the they said he would never race again. Now he is well on his way wider use of these poisonous chemicals. time the world has thought he would be off the circuits for tion in October by Houghton Miffin Company of Rachel Car-son's new book, "Silent Spring."

Contralto-A low sort of music





WHOLE HOG — Bertha, a sow on a pig farm near Farnham, England, tries to "ham" it up as she clambers into a water tank t' at is much too small for her enormous hulk

At the same time, the fire ant

A controversy of major pro- | harmful insects. After its introportions appears to be brewing on the conservation horizon. It duction into the United States and lacking its natural enemies, will be on a subject which will and lacking its natural enemies, the fire ant multiplied at an alarming rate. The U.S.D.A. recommended intensive spraying with dieldrin or heptachlor, two highly toxic chemical insecticides. As the spraying progressed, more and more alarming reports of destructive side effects became be new to much of the public but which is an old one to many naturalists, biologists and con-servationists. The subject is the of destructive side effects began to come in. Some areas reported an almost complete destruction of small mammals, birds and fish.

widespread use of poisonous insecticides. Down in Florida they are right now very much in the middle of this controversy. It was brought on last month by a new outbreak in several southern counties of the Mediterranean fruit fly. Such an outbreak is immediately

hatchery that thousands of its fingerlings had been poisoned by

which the chemical is used ha

substance to their apprehens

The event will be the publica-

Miss Carson, a highly respecte

the United States Fish and Wild-

life Department, and author of

"The Sea Around Us," and "The

Edge of The Sea," will present

carefully verified evidence show

ing the damage insecticides are doing to animal and plant life.

And not only to animal and plant

cumbed from the effects of these chemicals.

Many expect, indeed hope, that

Miss Carson's book will spark a controversy that will result in

a thorough investigation of the

But even with an accumulated

mass of evidence against them, it will be no easy matter to get

limitations put on the program Several government agencies most notable the United States

Department of Agriculture, are heavily committed to intensive

spraying. Perhaps the most con-troversial of the U.S.D.A. pro-

The fire ant is an import from Argentina, where, ironically, it is considered a beneficial insect,

feeding on the larvae of more

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grams so far has been the spraying for fire ants in the South

eastern states.

spraying programs.

life, humans as well have suc-

marine biologist formerly with

waters.

itself was far from being brought under control. followed by intensive aerial spraying of those areas suspected of harboring thie little fly so Then independent research by the Alabama Department of Conservation, the Alabama Poly-technic Institute and Mississippi dangerous to citrus trees. . . . And the aerial spraying is im-mediately followed by cries of outrage from those who feel the State University showed no evidence that the fire ant was actually destructive to crops, live-stock, wildlife and people as the U.S.D.A, was claiming. But there spraying does much more than just get rid of the unwanted Medfly. The first week of spraywas accumulating evidence that the "cure" for the ant was acing brought charges from a fish complishing everything destruc-tive that the ant itself was being

accused of. Still the spraying the insecticide falling into its program is continuing. As the use of insecticides be-Such charges of disastrous side effects multiply as the spraying progresses but they are almost always denied by those in charge comes more prevalent even man himself becomes menaced. Last year in Tampa several small children succumbed after playing with a bag which had contained of the spraying programs. And here is the crux of the problem. a lethal pesticide, writes Marian Since World War II scientific technology has brought to the Sorensen in the Christian Science fore a score of deadly and toxic chemicals capable of wiping out As humans slowly poison more such insect scourges as the Medfly. But at the same time, re-

and more of their environment, search into the immediate and the long-range effects of such a policy are completely unknown. It is another case of the use of long range effects of these substances on the animal life, bird life, fish and soil of the areas in derstanding of the effects of such In 1957, the Thompson Chemical Corporation of St. Louis an-

nounced that it was withdrawing irely from the production, distribution and research of the presently known agricultural insecticides. It had concluded after a 12-year study that such insecticides, while offering temporary control, were building up a growing number of insect pests resis-tant to such insecticides and

Upsidedown to Prevent Peeking

balance of the fauna population by the destruction of natural predators and parasites allowing ninhibited development of the insect pests.

Other countries are also becoming alarmed at the situation.

In Britain a witness from the
Nature Conservancy before a
parliamentary investigation committee testified that "the threat of toxic chemicals is quite prob-ably the biggest risk to wildlife and game that has occurred in this country." The committee called for immediate prohibition of the three most toxic chemicals

used by British farmers, aldrin, dieldrin and heptachlor. In the United States the President has recently set up a com-mittee of representatives from interested government agencies which will meet with state and federal wildlife officials before any new spraying programs will be undertaken. Conservationists

be undertaken. are wondering if this will be effective or enough. No one questions the need for control of destructive insects. For years Hawaii has used biological control—good insects vs. bad in-sects. Enemies of sugar cane on the islands have been brought under control the been brought under control through the intro-duction and establishment of the pests' natural enemies. Hawaii has shipped its beneficial insects

into this type of control is obviously needed. Mankind now not only has the capacity to blow up the planet but also the means to sterilize it. There are many who think they have already started on the latthe coming controversy will point up the problem and bring some

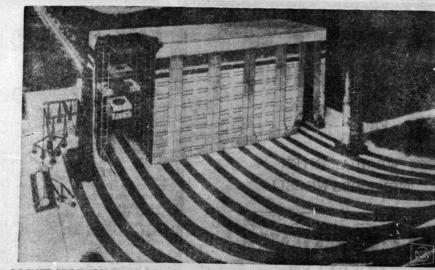
all over the world. More research

Middle Age-That time in life when you have the choice of two temptations and choose the one which will get you home earlier.

SAVES NEED SEY OF STREET SAVES SMASH DETOURS CARPET NONE EATER RESTE I KE ZIENE FED

in Chicago in 1906: 12 mph. 5584 ROTT

about his duties without fearing that his children will tumble into the water. He erected a fence around their play area atop



ROCKET "ROUNDHOUSE" — Here's how an artist sees the proposed vertical assembly building for the Advanced Saruin C-5, at Cape Canaveral, Fla. Six 350-foot C-5s could be housed in the 48 storey, two-block long structure. Assembled rockets would move on tracks to main line, right, which connects with launching pads.

FEMINDAY SCHOOL

Ezekiel Proclaims God's Love

Ezeklel 34:1-11: 34:24-31 Memory Scripture: Ye my flock, the flock of my pastures, are men, and I am your God, saith the Lord God. Ezekiel 34:31.

Some would call it mental telepathy. But a comparison of Ezekiel 24:1 and 2 Kings 25:1 shows that the Lord revealed to Ezekiel in Babylon and on the same day, that Nebuchadnezzar was attacking Jerusalem. God also told him that he was to enter a period of silence until a personal messenger came to hin reporting that Jerusalem had fallen. He was commanded not to cry or make mourning for the dead (Ezekiel 24:17). He announced this decision on the morning of that fateful day, and in the evening, as if a part of God's message, Ezekiel's wife suddenly died. Ezekiel must have known in this experience some-thing of God's heart concern in the punishment and death of His Ezekiel 33:21 tells of one who

has escaped from Jerusalem and comes, saying, "The city is smit-ten." Ezekiel again began to prophesy. With the burning of the temple and the leveling of Jerusalem's walls, every captive must have felt a shudder of despair. The prophet spoke to the deepest needs of the bewildered people. Words of comfort were in order. He brings from God a message reproving the shepherds of Israel who fed themselves instead of the flock. He promises to be a shepherd to them, bringing them to their own land. He will set up one shepherd over them, even his servant, David. King David had been dead 500 years. He was doubtless referring years. He was doubtless referring to the seed of David, Messiah forms the theme of a familia song, "And I will cause the shower to come down in his season; there shall be showers of blessing."

Sixty-two times Ezekiel, under inspiration, declares, "They shall know that I am the Lord." This could almost be considered a theme for the prophet. Whatever the circumstances, God is trying to help us. Sometimes He chastens, but always it is in love

The Chicago Transit Authority proudly reported last month that its buses plowed through traffic last year at an average speed of over 1960's 11.66. Average speed of horse cars

SAFETY FIRST—The Dutch skipper of this diver boat moored

on the Rhine River at Mainz, West Germany, can now go the stern deck of the floating home