### This Big Money Seems To Stink

Pecunia non olet (money has no smell) is an ancient adage; but as the following account of ing in NEWSWEEK would seem to show, some kinds of modern money could well stand a deo-

At times during the fighting in Katanga last month, it seemed that the line-up was the United Nations vs. the Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga, an enormous minninates the economy of the secessionist Congo province.

Fighting swirled around the company's big Lubumbashi copper plant, site of what is possibly the tallest smokestack in Africa. Some of Union Miniere's orangestucco buildings went up in flames. Its cluster of modernis-tic offices in the center of the city were occupied by UN troops. Its electrolytic copper rey near Kolwezi, most modern of its type in the world, was strafed and knocked out of operation by a Swedish jet. Air attacks on its fuel dumps and rail lines forced Union Miniere to close mining operations at Kolareas in a complex that produ nearly a tenth of the world's copper, almost all of its radium, more than half of its cobalt, and a quarter of its germanium. The pany, whose 1961 earnings are expected to pass the \$50 milwhen it would get back in opera-

While Union Miniere appeared a hapless pawn caught in the Congo turmoil, there were critics -who charged that it was actu-ally a sinister behind-the-scenes power operating from a sedate near the Palais Royal in Brussels. There, the critics said, the signals were called for Katanga President Moise Tshombe's rebellion against the Central Congo Government and for the pro-Katanga pressures that counted in British pressures that erupted in Bri tain's Parliament. Union Miniere was accused of paying Katanga's white mercenaries, arming its soldiers, supplying military com-munication and transportation

Union Miniere categorically denied that it had anything to do with political manipulations. It supported its arguments with impressive logic, but still some persistent questions remained. Just what has been Unior Miniere's role in the Congo? Who shapes its policy? What is its future? Some of the answers are simple; others won't be forthcoming for a long time, if ever. Financially, Union Miniere is undoubtedly Tshombe's chief bulwark (in fact, helped launch him on his political career). Through taxes, franchise charges, and dividends, it would turn over some \$0 million last year to the Katanga Government. That is only slightly less than the total

es collected by the Congo's five other provinces. It's prett obvious where the money goes. But as the company president, Herman Robiliart, points out: "Union Miniere is subject to the laws, regulations, and taxes of authorities in the area in which it operates. It is unfair to base criticism upon or draw in-ferences from this kind of relationship which must prevail with any private company anywhere." But in Elisabethville, a com pany official admits that "some of our Belgian workers have eided with Katanga." And when Tshombe declared Katangan in-dependence, Union Miniere officials in the Congo were enthusiastic, at least in fact, there seems to have been a asic split between company officials in Brussels and Elisabethville, with the latter encouraging

however, were beginning to look with more favor on a unified Congo last month. For one thing government were talking about tionalizing Union Miniere, For another, Tshombe seemed to be losing control over fanatical sup porters who demanded a scorely ed-earth policy. Even if its plants and mines

were put to the torch, Union Miniere's 1.2 million shares of stock would still be valuable. N one will speculate on what might happen to the 18 per cent bloc now held in escrow in Brussels for the Congolese until a stable government takes over. A conrolling 28 per cent bloc is own ed by the Societe Generale de Belgique directly and through holdings in the Compagnie du Katanga and Tanganyika Con-cessions, Ltd., a British financial group. The other 54 per cent, a Societe Generale spokesman said is owned by 120,000 small inve a widows and orphans stock, just like AT&T," he said. Those "widows and orphans,

who will collect a 1961 dividend of about \$30 a share on a stock which sells for some \$220, are in good company. Societe Generale is a holding and investment com pany which controls corporations with an estimated worth of somewhere between \$1 billion and \$2 billion. Only about 6 per cent of its holdings are in Katanga. Through interlocking directorships, its interests in Union Miniere coincide with those of some of the most powerful financiers in Britain and South Africa -men who turned the old Suez Canal Co. into a successful investment and holding com after it was nationalized. If need be, similar strategy should work again. Come what may, the investors underscored their faith in the future of Union Miniere last month by bidding up the price of its stock on the Brussels

### Ancient Bells Peal Again

"When will you pay me?" Say the bells of Old Bailey . "I'm sure I don't know." Says the great bell at Bow. The old English nursery rhyme's great bell, the one which inspired poet-preacher John Donne's resounding lines ("... never send to know for whom the bell

tolls; it tolls for thee"), rang out for the first time in more than twenty years last month. The historic tones — which have sounded in London since the fif-teenth century—had been missing since World War II when German bombs blitzed St. Maryle-Bow, sending Bow (as the great tenor is known) crashing down with its eleven fellows. Recast from the fragments, 2 1/10-ton Bow is now back in the belfry with (going up the scale) Cuthbert, Pancras, Timothy, John, Augustine, Faith, Mildred, Margaret, Christopher, Fabian, and Katherine.

After the rededication ceremony, at which the Anglican Bishop of London presided, Prince Philip gave Bow's bell a pull. That was the signal for twelve bell ringers to start the

London, and much of England, Bow Bells next on New Year's Eve at a televised watch-night service in St. Mary's.

"What could be better for England," says the rector, the Rev.
Joseph McCulloch, "than to ring in the New Year with Bow

Q. How can I add a better flavor to baked apples?

A. A delicious dish to serve with roast pork is baked cranberry apples. Fill the cavity left in the apple after the core has been removed with cranberry sauce, and bake.



CYRO-NOSE-Jeffery Hunter acquires an impressive Pinocbetween scenes of a new picture, now shooting in France.

# TABLE TALKS

increasingly popular for salads in the last few years and you'll

RAW CAULIFLOWER SALAD 34 cup ground nut meats a cup ground raw carrots 4 cup ground raw cauliflower cup ground raw celery 2 teaspoons lemon juice cup mayonnaise

Salt and pepper to taste Iceberg lettuce cups Cauliflower, florets and shredded carrots for garnish

Mix together ground nut meats, carrots, cauliflower, and celery. Add/lemon juice. Combine with mayonnaise, salt, and pepper. Chill thoroughly. Spoon into lettuce cups and garnish with flor ets and shredded carrots. Serves 

If you like fresh cranberries in salad, try this recipe that combines apples, celery, and nuts with the ground cranber JEWEL SALAD 2 cups raw cranberries

34 cup sugar 1 tablespoon unflavored gelatin
1 cup boiling water
2 tablespoons fresh lemon 4 cup diced raw apple 4 cup diced celery

34 cup mayonnaise 4 tablespoons whole cranberry 1 stalk celery, chopped 14 cup chopped nuts Lettuce a teaspoon onion, minced Grind cranberries and mix Salt to taste. with sugar. Soften gelatin in Remove outer leaves of cabbage. Cut into quarters. Let stand

6 rosy apples

cup boiling water

teaspoon cinnamon (op

down. Place close together

saucepan, peeled side up. Add water and cover closely. Cook

lowly, testing occasionally un-

til they are easily pierced with

a skewer or toothpick forced in-to center. Put into a baking dish,

peeled side up. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and put in

with water in which the apples were cooked until sugar is dis-

solved and tops are crisp and delicately brown. Chill and serve with cream.

PEANUT BUTTER APPLES Core 1 apple for each serving, place in shallow pan on 8-inch

square of aluminum foil. Put 1 tablespoon chunk-style or creamy peanut butter in apple center. Fill hole with maple

stuck stopper. It may take a few

minutes, hours or days to soak through — depending upon how badly stuck the stopper is — but eventually it will enable you to

withdraw the stopper with ease.

ling oven or very hot oven (425° F.) and baste frequently

Cream, plain or whipped

Wipe apples, core, and remove in from top, one-third of way

cold water; add boiling water and stir until dissolved. Add a cold water 20 minutes. Cut lemon juice and cool. Add cranout some of the center, shred berry mixture; when gelatin be-gins to congeal, add apples, celremainder, add celery, onion, pineapple, cranberry sauce, mayery, and nuts. Pour into mold. Chill. Unmold on crisp lettuce. enough, add a little pineapple Serves 6. . . . GLAZED APPLES

tomato aspic. An easily made aspic - one given zip with a little Worcestershire sauce JELLIED TOMATO SALAD

2 cups tomato juice 1 small onion 1 teaspoon salt 1 teaspoon sugar 1 tablespoon gelatin 14 cup cold water 1 tablespoon lemon juice 1 teaspoon Worcestershire

Juice, onion, salt, and sugar (boil

Cook together the



chia-like appearance as he examines a loaf of French bread

Raw cauliflower has become | gently for 10 minutes). Meanwhile, soak gelatin in cold water for 5 minutes. Strain hot mixfind this one unusual and re- ture, add gelatin and stir until dissolved. Add lemon juice and Worcestershire sauce. Pour into large or individual molds and place in refrigerator to harden.

with mayonnaise.

MOLDED BEET SALAD 1 package lemon-flavored

Unmold on crisp lettuce. Serve

1 cup hot water Liquid from canned beets plus water to make 1 cup 1 No. 303 can diced beets 3 tablespoons vinegar 1 tablespoon prepared horseradish teaspoon salt

I cup finely shredded cabbage olve gelatin in hot water; add cold water and beet liquid. Chill until syrupy; add remaining ingredients. Pour into individual nolds and chill until firm. Unmold on crisp lettuce leaves. Serves 6. . . . PINEAPPLE COLE SLAW with WHOLE CRANBERRY SAUCE Small Cabbage (1½-lbs.) 8 tablespoons shredded pine-

ST. PAUL, Minn. - From the

By ARTHUR AMAN
Newspaper Enterprise
Association

placed beside his daughter in the crib, the buzzer induced a deep sleep. back seat of an automobile and gynecologist, notes that "fussing" in babies usually begins about

story of hope for parents accustomed to pacing the floor with a zer achieves it. The buzcrying infant.

Dr. Robert Horton's electrica! it duplicates the sounds that the baby senses while in its mother's invention is about the size of a body. Turn on the buzzer and hamburger bun. With it he hopes security returns. to send agitated babies back to A battery-powered refinement the psychological peace of their of the invention (marketed as



syrup, or a pitted date. Bring up foil around apple (to hold in juice and keep skin from breaking) leaving 2-inch opening at top. Bake about 1 hour in 375° F. oven. Q. What can I do when a glass stopper becomes stuck fast in a A. in the first place, don't try to force it. Tap it gently with the stopper out of another bottle. If no other stopper is unstuck for the job, pour a few drops of glycerin around the top of the

ing he would give countless additional hours of sleep time to harried mathers and fathers. harried mothers and fathers.

The doctor's idea was born in the family auto. He noticed that his youngest daughter results clency.

On the kitchen table he fashioned a buzzer device to duplicate the auto, vibration.

Father: I thought you'd never get the baby quiet. How did you do it? "It sounded awful," the doctor admits, "but it worked," When we?"

Mother: I rocked him to sleep. Father: What size rock did you

Ancient Art Of Hopi Pottery

Tovar's visit to the Hopi villager of northern Arizona in 1540, men tions Hopi farmers but no Hopi arts. The first mention of this Indian tribe's great achievement in pottery making occurred 42 years later when Espejo and Luxan arrived at Walpi, where "1,000 souls came laden with very fine earthen jars containing

Pottery making unfortunite is still in the grip of the commercial interests which have it many years diverted it into a strice for tourist trade and the great highway to the sond but the Museum of Northern Anzona is doing much to acquais interested people with the betwork of the Hopi potter. The exhibit it each year in Flases.

exhibit it each year in Flagsar in early July and take orders to

the potters during the rest of the

soaked and kneaded and its large lumps are removed. Then log

and the vessels built up, as a

were, layer by layer. Hopis never

wheel. Afterward the vessel is

shaped, thinned and the peter

works the clay with bits of gourd

polished, white, dark red, and

mortars and applied with yuca

yellow paints are ground in small

brushes. After firing, the vess

have become a golden orange,

signs are never drawn out in

preliminary fashion, but are ap

plied as they occur to the artis

usually determined in some me

sure by the shape of the vesse

-very much as Picasso applies

How Well Do You Know

SOUTH AMERICA?

ARGENTINA

BUENC

a fine white, or a deep rust ;

coils of the clay are fashing

The art of Hopi pottery making has flourished and languished by turns, and the greatest practitioner of the art in modern times, Nampeyo, twice exhibited her work in Chicago and twice on the South Rim of the Grand Canyon at Bright Angel; but she never, more's the pity, received medals from American architectural groups or the French Palmes Academiques. Hopi women have always been

he accomplished artists of the Pueblo tribes, leaving the farming and the governing (at least in its outward aspects) to the men. By reason of their remoteness from the Rio Grande pueb-los, where Spain strongly influenced all the native arts. Hopis have worked more closely with their own ancient designs than have any of the other Indians, and decidedly to their own bene-Nampeyo's husband, a Tewa of

were making and decorating clay Hano, worked with the J. Walter essels before recorded histor Fewkes Archaeological Expedibut they began to make the yel tion of 1895, which uncovered much undamaged pottery of ex-quisite design, and Nampeyo copied these for a while. But she day about 1300. A good piece of Hopi pottery has walls of uni-form thinness which will ring was too much the original artist when lightly tapped, a supert not to depart later from the oldshape, and inimitable design. er designs, which her own more

Although most of the eleven Hopi villages made pottery at one time or another in the past, only women of the First Mesa work at it today. The three mesa work at it today. The three great Hopi Mesas begin about 100 miles northeast of the San Fran-cisco Mountains and spread along parallel with the valley of the Little Colorado beside the washes tributary to it, beginning with Moencopi Wash in the west and ending with Polacea Wash in the east. (The entire Hopi reservation is only a small plot in the center of the vast Navajo lands of Arizona and New Mexico.)

than equaled.

Hopis are an old people. They call a village established in a "new" village. Unlike Europeans, who look back on the sixteenth century as something almost out of time, Hopis are themselves a sixteenth century people walking about in an anachronistic twentieth century, writes Frank Daugherty in the Chris-tian Science Monitor.

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## Buzz The Baby Into Dreamland More Sleep For Papa And Mama

to pacing the floor with a zer achieves its success because

BABY AND BUZZER: Back to security.

pre-birth environment. In so do- | Slumbertone) is encased in a his youngest daughter usually dropped off to sleep in the back

All of which makes the old sea: A combination of noise and vibration, he reasoned, promoted bee slumber.

All of which makes the story of the sleepless parents even more archaic:

re To Kill

the trial of the cight toteurs, on which this largely based, remused secret government fires, gene Rachlis, in his book me to kill reveals in the first time how podeadly a menace to and the United States win might have proven bizarre turn of events

thor describes the land two separate groups of rs in June, 1942, from U-boats. One of these landed near Amagansett shore of Long Island and ther at Ponte Vedra just of Jacksonville, Florida In orida the saboteurs were able bury their cache of explosives nators and to make the might have gone

hly for the group on Long but for a chance encoun-ith a young coastguardman. Germans' inept handling of hreat to their security was re a fatal mistake. Alerted coastguardman's repor the coastguardman's report, val Intelligence and the FBI rung into action. Discovery of buried explosives and the carded clothing revealed to American authorities that

author dramatically the movements of the vaembers of the group from ime of their landings to their orehension by FB1 agents. Ob-usly most of this information obtained from the testimony If it should become necessary to make deficiency payments on he men themselves although their known former contacts

The deliberate betrayal of the oup by two of their number eak links in the Nazi espionage stem. Not infrequently, agents valty to each other in the event capture. From the evidence resented it would appear that eight men were an all-assortd group, lacking confidence in heir leader and victims in some leasure of the feud between the Abwehr and the Gestapo.

Several chapters are devoted the secret military trial of the saboteurs and reveal in consider-able detail the proceedings — the ed a classified government doc-

with the memory of the Black com and Kingsland disasters and cores of other acts of enemy abotage during World War I, United States security forces even prior to Pearl Harbor had lered the possibility of subnarines landing enemy agents offered countless stretches beach where men in considerable umbers could be put ashore Fortunately for the United

States, in the years between the two wars, the FBI had become a very potent arm of the Justice Department. As the author points out, it was the effective roundup of I zi agents and spies early in 1941 by the FBI, thereby depr ing the Germans of their sources of information, which precipitated their decision to put into It was foredoomed to failure becomes increasingly clear in the closed. The book constitutes knowledge of what was probably

when you're looking for some-thing else.

Obey the traffic signs - they are placed there for YOUR

For cattle sprays: pyrethrins mixed with either piperonyl butoxide or MGK 264. Some suitable sprays also contain repellents. . . .

'HUMAN' MAILBOX - This eight-foot high mailbox in Ta-peka, Kan., dispenses stamps, makes change, talks back. It's all purt of speeding Christmas the heated cubicle.

POSTAGE

TAMPS

## THE FARM FRONT

turn over a new leaf in 1962 in regard to any deficiency pay-ments that might become neces-sary for hogs sold in the coming

year.
The Agricultural Stabilization Board has decided to adopt a new and simpler method of procedure —but it will require farmers to retain all their grading certificates for at least 12 months.

hogs marketed in 1962, producers will be asked to claim for payments.

The application for payments

would be accompanied by a copy of the hog carcass grading certificate. Farmers are therefore urged to keep all 1962 grading 1962 in case they are needed for deficiency payment purposes.
Of course any hog premium warrants should be detached from
the hog grading certificate and Producers would be well advised to market all hogs

throughout the year under the name appearing on their hog registration certificate.

Those who have not yet registered as hog producers should apply to the Data Processing Service, Canada Department of

Agriculture, Ottawa.

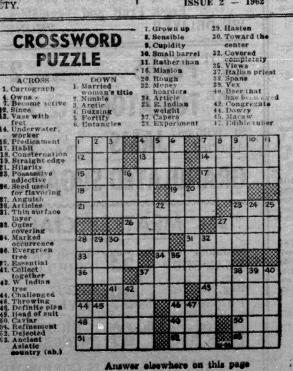
There were no deficiency pa ments made on hogs in 1960 and it would appear that none will be price for hogs is about \$27.50 per cwt., well above the national support price level of \$22.65 per cwt · · ·

A warning to farmers not to spray dairy cattle with insecti-cides that may contaminate the milk has been issued by the Canada Department of Agriculture.

The Food and Drugs Act does not allow pesticide residues in any amount in milk or milk products, explains R. H Painter, CDA scientist at the Lethbridge, Alberta, research station.

DDT, BHC, lindane, chlordane, aldrin, dieldrin, toxaphene, heptachlor, and related con pounds should not be used as sprays on dairy cattle or in barns or milk houses. Only pesticides that are labeled for use on used. The labels give directions for use of the products on cattle or in buildings.

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A guide for the safe use of in-cticides for a dairy herd is as contain residues that will pa

-For spraying the walls and ceilings of barns: Diazinon, ronnel, and malathion are effecronnel, and malathion are effective in most areas. If these do not give adequate control use one of the recommended baits. In milk houses, use only the sprays recommended for use on cattle and protect the utensils, cans, tanks, etc., from the spray material. . . .

-For sprays against horn flies: pyrethrins mixed either with piperonyl butoxide or MGK 264, or use Lethane or Thanite. If preferred, sprinkle the backs and necks of animals every three weeks with methoxychlor wet-table powder or weekly with malathion dust. Animals should not be dusted with malathion within five hours before milking. For cattle grubs, rotenone recommended.

. . . For pastures and forage crops: use only recommended insecticides. Also observe the rates and times, number of applications recommended. Do not allow spray drift to contaminate

contain residues that will pass into milk.

Canadian beef producers can jack up their profits through the use of hormone implants. This is the conclusion of Dr. S. E. Beacom, a Canada Department of Agriculture scientist. He found that hormone implants increased gains of steers on good pasture at the Melfort, Saskatchewan, experimental farm, by an approximental f age of 45 pounds.

And, points out Dr. Beacom, only a couple of pounds of extra gain are required to pay for the cost of the implant.

Two pellets, each containing 12 milligrams of diethylstil-bestroi, were implanted into the ear tissue of 669-poup2 steer calves at the start of the pasture season. Cost was about 25 cents per head.

During the 1960 pasture season of 117 days, 16 implanted steers out-gained their untreated partners by an average of 45 pounds.

ners by an average of 45 pounds. Though all treated steers outgained their untreated dearments, differences ranged from 3 to 97 pounds in favour of the treated member of the pair. The implanted steers averaged 301 pounds of gain on pasture. In 1961, a dry year, gains of

allow spray drift to contaminate pastures or forage crops that are near orchards or canning crops. For the recommened practices consult your local agricultural authorities.

—Do not feed pea vines, apple pomace, corn wastes, sugar beet tops, or other by-products unless

**PESLINDAY SCHOOL** 

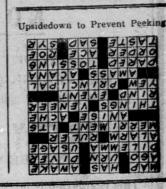
By Rev. R. B. Warren, B.A., B.D. GOD IS SPIRIT Exodus 20:4-52 5a; John 4:7, 9, 10; 19-23

The ten commandments are easy to understand. The second is, "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in the second and the second se likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God." Isaiah, in the 40th chapter of his prophecy, describes the making of a graven image. How foolish for man to worship that which man has made.

man has made. Jesus teaches us spiritual wor-ship. Our memory selection are words which He spoke: "God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." John 4:24. This came in reply to the Samaritan woman's statement, "Our fathers worshipped in this mountain; and place where men ought to wor-ship." Jesus' answer shows that the important thing about wor-ship is not where we worship but how we worship.

boom since the war, there have been many innovations in the architectural designs of churches. And why not? Neither the parti-

ship. We build more convenient homes than our grandparents did. We should improve on our churches, too. One minister after signing the contract for nearly a quarter of a million dollars for a new church acknowledged a feeling of unhappiness that so much was being spent on a luxurious building when so much of the world is hungry. In our building of a new church last summer we had to make many important decisions. We decided that we wanted a church that would be beautiful in its simplicity. When wanted a church that would be beautiful in its simplicity. When choosing light fixtures we con-sidered that the purpose of lights in a church is to give light and not just ornaments to be ad-mired. We like our lights. We money lavished on it, but to wor-



ship God in spirit and in truth. Let us keep the second com-

## The Magic Touch of Frost



In the chill hours of early morning, hoarfrost adorns the countryside with icy needlework . . .



. . . brings temporary grandeur to a sway-backed fence . . .

For those who live in northern climes there come, at infrequent intervals, days of witchery. As if a magic wand has been waved, the entire world becomes an entracing fairyland and familiar objects take on indescribable beauty. These are the mornings of the hoarfrost. The dictionary calls this phenomenon "a



halo of silvery tinsel.

silvery white deposit of ice needles formed by direct condensation at temperatures below freezing, due to nocturnal radiation." Hoarfrost and its delicate embroidery is worth waiting for as these striking photos by Angus M-Pougall, reproduced with permission the Harvester 'orld, prove.



B::IG'S BETTER — Actor-singer Bing Crosby and his wife, Kathy, prepare to drive to the airport after Crosby left St. Joseph's Hospital in San Francosco. Bing had entered the hospital 10 hours earlier with what his doctors called a case of "stometh flu."