Why Do Astronauts Take Those Risks?

Some of the people 1 have trouble understanding why enyone would voluntarily be reaches of spice at more than 17,000 miles an hour.

When they ask me about it, I um tempted to reply that it's bein one very important ense, I have never grown up.

That may sound flippant, but t isn't meant to be. Although past 40, I feel I still have a fairsize remnant of the most price-less possession of childhood euriosity. I share with my own children, Lyn and Dave, a consummate interest in the things around us, and that curiosity Isn't restricted by any arbitrary boundaries, whether it be the state line, or the earth's atmoswrites John Glenn, in

I believe if everyone retained a child's curiosity throughout his life - curiosity about ideas as all mankind well as things would benefit. Most of the comforts which surround us in our



Project Mercury Astronaut Walter M. Schirra

taily lives have resulted from the curiosity of some inventor, cientist, or engineer. Inquiring minds are at the root of learning and new knowledge, and all progress in the acquisition of new knowledge forms the basis for

Rarely do any of us pause to reflect on how new most of the things around us are - how much of the total human progress in science and technology over thousands of years of human history has been compressed into the life spans of many who are still alive today.

It took centuries for men to progress from horse-drawn carts to automotive vehicles as a primary means of transportation. a secondhand Model T like the one which I drove in my teens, twenty-odd years ago, is a val-

ued antique today. It didn't ocur to me then to tuck one away in a barn and value by twenty times. Nor do I suppose any of us now is storing away one of those old Atwater Kent radios — the ones with the speaker on the top against the day when they, too, will be sought as valuable an-

Since then, we have all been awed by the marvel of televi-sion. Imagine — pictures flying thousands of miles through the air to appear in your own living

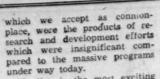
Electricity, the telephone, the automotive engine, radio, televi-sion, and most of the things

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PROOF-READER GOES TO JAIL A typesetter and a proofreader graphical error. It occurred in the Central Committee of (Communist) Party." Question: Was it really a typo?

CANADIAN - U.S. 'Topside Sounder' "ALOUETTE

TOP-SIDE SOUNDER — Canada joined the United States and Russia by blasting her first space vehicle into orbit. The launch was conducted at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif. Described as a "top-side sounder," the Alouette is designed to investigate upper levels of the ionosphere and space noise that disrupts long-range telecommunications.



We live in the most exciting age in the history of man, and if we use our opportunity wiseanother decade of progress will produce a civilization so far beyond our present experience that it cannot yet be conceived in detail, even by the most visionary minds.

The period in which we live has been called the age of science and technology and it certainly is. It might also be called the Age of Imagination and Inquiry - of unrestrained curiosity which is leading mankind toward vital discoveries, many of them as yet unforeseen.

Perpetual and intense curiosity is a boon not only in technical and scientific matters. Progress in such areas must be matched by an equal progress in social, governmental, intellec-tual, and human afafirs if we are properly to use this newfound knowledge and power to its maximum benefit.

A frank curiosity in all these areas can result in broad progress for all mankind. A child's emendous interest and curisity about the world around him results in a rate of learning that is astounding. There is no reason why this should end when we become adults. Curiosity is not limited to

echnical fields. It is more a way

I flew alone in Friendship 7, but thousands of brilliant, imaginative, and curious minds de-veloped the knowledge, and other thousands of skilled hands and able minds employed it, to put me there.

In space, one has the inescapable impression that here is a virgin area of the universe which civilized man, for the first time, has the opportunity to learn and grow without the influence of ancient pressures. Like the mind of a child, it is yet untainted with acquired fears, hate, greed, or prejudice.

In space, as yet, there is only one enemy — space itself. It is an environment hostile to all men and all nations, and one which will challenge all men's greatest abilities.

President Kennedy put it well when he said: "There is no strife, no prejudice, no national conflict in outer space as yet. Its hazards are hostile to us all. Its conquest deserves the best of all mankind, and its opportunity for peaceful cooperation may never come again.

To that I would add only this: The human race may never again have a similar chance to demonstrate that we can be the kind of people God intended us

in Communist East Germany were out of their jobs and in jail last month. The charge: A typo-

ference to Communist boss Walter Ulbricht in the newspaper Neue Zeit. Ulbricht has the laborious title of first secretary of Socialist Unity Party of Germany, customarily abbreviated, in German, to the ZK of the SED.

What put the anonymous typesetter and proofreader behind was the transposition of ZK to KZ. As every German knows, KZ stands for Konzentrationslager, or concentration camp, and Ulbricht's title came out: "First secretary of the concentration camp of the Socialist Unity



Vegas, Nev., to divorce her third husband, producer Sid Luft, shown at right, on charges of "extreme cruelty, mental in

sion that will result from shifting

vertical, it is presumed that e decision will rest upon

ration" or more closely pack-"cleavage." Otherwise, it

eems to this writer that braces

will be suitable only for the flat

chested or for those who intend

Perhaps the most disturbing

aspect of those whole idea is that

women who inevitably display a

thin red grove when they change

their conventional for a strapless

a thick parallel alongside to mar

shoulders. This is as good an ar-

turtle necked ball gowns.

bra in the evening will now sport

the marble beauty of their bared

gument as any in support of

JEWELLERY ON THE JOB

What did happen to grand-

an old-fashioned piece of jewel-

may be hard at work as a catalyst

inum is one of several precious

metals now in heavy industrial

demand. The chemical industry

- second largest consumer of the

metal — uses it in the form of

catalysts to make acrylic fibres,

aniline dyes, ammonia, nitric

acid, vitamins and other products.

But this does not mean a heavy

drain on the mines: much of the

demand is met by recovering the

from old jewellery, worn labor-

atory equipment and scraps.

virtually

indestructible metal

to be.

whether the lady in question is

in search of more defined "se-

the brace position out of the pure-

Women Have Stolen Our Pants Collars, Hats, Now Our Braces round the outside, or down the inside? With the localised ten-

So many items of male attire have been stolen by women of fashion that only one single dress accessory remains which is still unplacably male. Which one? The back collar

Our trousers were stolen years ago. Tailored suits became an intrinsic part of the female vardrobe long since, and the Bowler hat has been so widely adopted as to become practically

A few years ago a Parisian couturiere offset strapless evening gowns on his models with shirtless wing-collars and bow ties around their swan like necks. Our shirts, our sweaters, our slacks (if that is the name for them once the adoption has been carried out) have all been taken over by women.

This week a fashion flash reveals that a new Parisian gimmick is the adaption of men's braces as decoration on women's leisure clothes.

Sweeping into popularity is the fad for "elastic" stretchpants - and a new feature aimed at keeping tight trousers in the correct position is the adoption of the elasticated strap beneath the instep. All this tension, coupled with the formidable pull of a pair of braces asserting itself in a diametrically opposed direction offers menacing conse-

What if the elastic breaks? If the failure takes place in the boot-strap area then the sudden release of tension offers the lady a fearful jolt in the fork. Whilst if the failure occurs within the braces it is likely the lady will find her trousers down round her

ankles like they've been catapul-Also, even the flimsiest, absurdest pair of those esoteric creawhich women laughingly turbing habit of outlasting the elastic designed to retain them at the waist-line. Considerable awith her dignity collapsed about her, to step lightly out of the dia-

phanous heap and whip it smartinto her handbag. To the more practically minded, the immediate question is concerned with how the braces will he actually worn. On the level male chest the question never arises, but when a woman wears braces do they . . . well . . . go

Prosperity Depends On Threat Of War

America is getting to depend on its war machine . . California, for example, receives \$100 million a week from ts defense orders, and California (by coincidence?) is the state where the most money is donated for jingoism. The people on the West Coast have coninced themselves that a Communist is under every bed and the missiles will fly next month. We are pleased in Colorado that the Martin Co. is ready to move into the airspace program which should absorb technical personnel in huge numbers in a ace-time effort.

What about Lowry Air Force Our metro area will not readvield to a reduction in the 13,000 force there. With their families, these Air Force men mean a community of 40,000 people. That's a weekly purchasing lower of one million dollars! Economists convinced former President Eisenhower that we can have prosperity without having a program that will wipe

out Russia 25 times. But the transition period might prove bothersome. No one likes to make adjustments. Millions would rather whip themselves into a frenzy and keep the cold war "on the brink. Littleton (Colo.) Independent.

Some Reflections On "My Fair Lady"

York Sept. 29. I would have preerred to see the Empire State I liked to think of the musical

as a permanent New York fix-Early during its New York run, My Fair Lady was more than an institution; it was many institutions. People who had seen My Fair Lady trumpeted the fact, and those who had seen it twice were unbearable. Even contrary snobbism appeared: never been to Europe or

In those days you could get My Fair Lady." seat to My Fair Lady by acuiring tickets long in advance, y knowing the right person, or by paying outrageous prices. There was one other way to see the play: Vertically. This involvd waiting in line at the box office in the morning for the privilege of standing up for the performance later in the day. These morning waiting lines were another institution, and I belonged to it.

At the peak of My Fair Lady's popularity shortly after it opend, the box office queue started forming at the close of the previous evening's performance, about 11:15 p.m. The morning I vaited in line, blessedly a sunny October day, the lineup had formed at 6 a.m. I arrived at 8 a.m. and became No. 12 in the ineup. By 9 a.m., the quota of 30 standees was filled. Rules of protocol carried over

from day to day. Almost instinctively, the first person in line each morning brought paper and pencil. He listed himself and each new arrival in order from No. 1 hrough 30 (or 60 on matinee days). Standees then were free to wander off for coffee or breakfast, or, on icy days, to revive circulation by co ing around the block. Just before the box office opened at 10 a.m., each person claimed his rightful place in line.

Each day's lineup invariably included at least one "speculaor, if you wish, scalper. He would later sell his standingmother's platinum earrings? Now room ticket at a profit of at least \$5 or \$10, or more if he could lery, they may simply be locked in the family strong box. Or they Standees chatted, read books, in a modern chemical plant. Plat-

or merely sprawled on the sin-gle, wide, hard concrete step at the Mark Hellinger Theater There were bridge or Scrabble games almost every morning. Passersby looked straight ahead or glared, depending on whether they were New Yorkers or tour-On my October day, 27 familiar faces, two new ones (friends

of scalpers?), and mine showed

up for the night performance.

Now wearing suits and dresses

took our standing positions be-hind the last row of orchestra We had become a club. And a force.

Great plays are inherently great; critics and theatergoers only recognize them. I like to believe it was the standee comfort, who gave My Fa Lady its ultimate tribute and recognition of greatness. — Jack Bolter in the National Observer.

Modern Etiquette By Anne Ashley

Q. Is it correct to eat shortcake with the fork, or should a spoon be used? A. The fork should be used. Q. Isn't it all right, when introducing a man to a woman merely to say, "Miss Collins, Mr. Harris?"

A. Yes - with a slight pause between the names. Q. Is it all right to write writer? A. Although most typewrit-

ten notes are now generally accepted it is still better to write hank-vou notes by hand. O. Is it correct for a divorcee to continue wearing her wedding ring, especially if she has

two children? A. A divorcee usually removes her wedding ring - since there she wishes to continue wearing her engagement ger, left hand.



MATADOR'S TWIST-Mate dor's hat made of a custo designed hairpiece fits snug on the crown of this New model's head. Wisp of hi flares up at the center top the false hairpiece.





Real Live Paper Dolls

Woodman spare that tree. You just might be slicing into milady's wardrobe of the future. Modern wood-utilization technology has made it possible to produce from paper fabric the smartly styled outfit, upper left, complete with hat and purse. Other items include vest for under ski jacket, handbag and accessories, pot holders.

cientists Going Back To Nature

Scientists are recogni and more that nature is the best mide to mechanical perfection. And so, in 1960, a new science

n-Bionics. This is the art of applying th knowledge of how living systems and methods work to help solve complex engineering prob-is of today. Biologists and to work hand in glove.

In only two years, progress has For instance, discovery of how

he eye of a certain beetle reacts o changing lights has led to the rawing up of a ground-speed indicator for aircraft, which opes on just two of the hun-Then, from the stalk-like eve

orse-shoe crab, an elecmodel has been constructed in the United States which ens contrasts and is likely to be applied to target recogn

You see, the five senses pro vided by nature are really biolgical transducers—or transistors ugh, of course, infinitely nore sensitive than anything er have yet been able

work on optical il valuates work on optical mix-sions is today being done by Donald McKay at University College, North Staffordshire; while N. S. Sutherland of Oxford University and J. Z. Young and others at University College, idon, are primarily concerne t the moment with the vision

In America a synthetic retina as just been designed which applicates the known functions frog's eye, the structure of is much simpler than man's. When completed it will measure thirty-five inches across. But it is the smallness and compactness of the examples from life which is exciting mos interest. One species of sand flea can direct itself to the sea on the basis of the moon's position—performing by instinct al-most unbelievably difficult naviational computations.

Even the tiniest man-made

guidance device weighs about Smaller and smaller still is the demand, and it is here that scientists can learn most from living

Bats detect obstacles, as well their prey, while flitting ough the air at trer peeds in the dark. They do not inaudible to humans nating from the larynx in species, and from the nosey have, in effect, their own

bat which has been blinded as well as ever. If its hing little echo-locating tured, the handicap of man blindness would be conreduced! has also been established

certain fish are extremely itive to smells, as well as to ightest hint of electricity the water, even many mile . But how? ed sensing organ in the pit be-

ure as tiny as 0.001 degree cenl'en years ago, engineers would ered such phenomena Now the ever-growing of modern machine en them to seek more itate her ways nstance, the B17 aero-of 1940 had only 2,000

parts. Twenty years ISSUE 42 - 1962

PUZZLE

9. Four (Rom. num.)
9. Myself
10. Place of utter darkness (Gr. myth.)
11. Pulpy fruit
13. Smyrna figs
19. Sea demigod 42. Sign
21. Scarcer
24. Ireland 25. Rubbish
25. Flaming light 50. Therefore
29. Armenian five 53. Compass point CROSSWORD

Answer elsewhere on this page

later, the B58 has 97,000. Reduction in size has thus become of paramount importance. And here economical nature knows all the

- In other words, machines are tending more and more to resemble living systems. The development of high-speed, highcity electronic computers or "mechanical brains" - means viding something almost as intricate as a network of living

Of course, the marvellous complexity of the human brain is quite beyond compare, but scientists have been able to learn much from just a few of its riad functions, writes Basil Bailey in "Tit-Bits".

One by-product is the construction of the extraordinary "maze-runner." This mechani learns, much as a rodent will, how to find its way out of a maze of passages by a system of "rewards and punishments." Although it canont feel pain in

the physical sense, it will react ntly to electric shocks and take good care not to make the ame mistake twice! The nervous system of animals is, indeed, actually a kind of digita! computer . . . with electrical impluses, or nerve fibres,

reacting to information received through the senses. Thus, research into how various creatures collect, construe and store information is important in the building of "thinking

Scientists, for example, are today studying the transducers in the car, which act as receivers and also appear to select what shall be relayed to the brain. , at the U.S. Office of Naval Research, another group of learned men are trying to understand how and why some birds and animals migrate over huge distances with astonishing

The answer, they believe, will lead to the construction of better and much smaller mechanical avigation and detection devices. But it is in the field of medical electronics that the most startling results may well be ob The body accomplishes many

of its functions through the joint inter-action of millions of cellular units. Associated with these, there invariably exists an electrical signal, or something extraordinarily like it, which can be onverted into electricity by means of transducers. Electronic probes, tiny enough

to be injected in a vein or swalhave been used to stimulate the heart. These minute broadcast ing stations will also transmit information, including temperature and pressures to receivers outside the body.

It is hoped that one day self-

can reach them." powered transducers may be swallowed or injected to replace, control or supplement the action of physical organs which have come defective. Even now, they could have a battery life of more than five years.

After all, artificial kidneys,

lungs, hearts and hearing have already been employed for varying periods of time to help a patient's illness or trauma. Just imagine it . . . electronic amplifiers and recorders small enough to be carried around in the pocket and minute transmitters, which have been swallowed like a pill or injected, which

would at once tell the owner when and where he or she was not "ticking over" properly! There is no doubt information from such probes would greatly help doctors, who dream of regional health storage centres. containing millions of

As Gordon Pask, of System Research Limited, Richmond, Surrey, pointed out recently: "Bionics is a science which has arisen because men realized that man-made environment must have a more biological structure."

asparagus, according to a Labor Department bulletin. Potato - harvesting machines have displaced a considerable number of migratory workers in recent months. Since one potato harvester may do the work of 20 to 30 men, it is easy to see that such machines greatly reduce the need for human labor. However, the machines are costly and are difficulty to use on hilly or rocky

In Maine, a great potato state, not many farmers have bought machines as yet. But in North Dakota, with its flat fields, more than 95 per cent of the harvest United States Department of Idaho finds some of its potato-

growing areas 90 per cent meized but others only 50 pe cent This state reports that if present trends continue, within the next year or two only 20 per cent of the migrant workers formerly employed will be need-. . . Th ecost of mechanization is a

major deterrent. Cherry - and apple-tree shakers were used successfully on a number of farms in Michigan last year and this, but as yet only a very small percentage of farmers say they to use them. It is to so le se corporation



FROM PIONEER DAYS — Pirogue cut from a walnut log, 21 feet long, was found in a bayou in Knox County, Ind. The dugout is believed to have been made by either an Indian or a pioneer French trapper. Local sportsmen say the pirogue



Machines have made their way | farms that find machine picking into the corn, cotton, pea, and most profitable. An example is beet harvests with great success, the Green Giant Company, which displacing thousands of seasonal workers. But there are limits to grows much of the produce if processes. The company farms nearly 170,000 acres from coast what machines can do for other to coast in units of 1.500 acres or more and has found it profitable

This year's harvest of fruits and vegetables indicates that the to use machines for planting. trend toward mechanization, cultivating, and harvesting corn while clearly evident, is by no and peas. means a rush. There appears, in Beans, too, are well on the way fact, a slowing up of the moveto 100 per cent mechanization. ment toward automation, and This summer Green Giant experi-mented with four-row harvesters this is fortunate for the seasonal for beans. This company not only makes maximum use of mawork force.

These are conclusions drawn rom reports gathered by the chinery but raises its own va-United States Department of Labor and from individual inter mechanical harvesting. Its suc-cess with the robots indicates a views. , * * *

trend involving great social One difficulty in the path to changes. . . . automation lies in the slowness of the process of adapting plants to the picking machines, according to Richard B. Calhoun, chief of New Mexico, former Secretary of Agriculture, does not usually of farm placement, Illinois Employment Service. Take tomaspeak out on farm legislation since, as he says, he finds himtoes. They have a habit of grow self in opposition to his Deming close to the ground, and it ocratic colleagues is hard for machines to reach farm bill-now signed into law-

them. * * * Said Mr. Calhoun: "There is need to breed plants that will grow tomatoes off the ground at a point where the machines

He noted another horticultural problem: Tomatoes and cucumbers don't ripen all at once on the vines but require a number of successive pickings. The mechanical pickers injure the vines pickings. The need, therefore, is for stronger, machine-resistant vines that can produce over a less-extended period. No doubt they will appear eventually.

production and \$53 an acre . . . Corn now is grown which has when only a few years ago the ears conveniently placed for the picking machine, and dwarf that per acre." which lend themselves to har gram. He said if he owned that vesting from a low stance, which farm now and operated it under the program just adopted, "I just about halves the time it formerly took to pick the apples. would be given \$1 a bushel for Asparagus is a crop that ap-46 bushels. I would start with \$46 an acre. but a personnel carrier, moving "Since there are 250 acres, and workers on a platform which keeps them out of the mud, is one-fifth of the acreage would be making the job less unpleasant idle, I would get \$2,300 for that One result of the use of car riers is an increase in the num-ber of pepole willing to pick

operation. * * * "With respect to the supp price of 18 cents a bushel, to be paid to me on the remainder, I would get \$8.28 an acre, for 200 acres, or a total of \$1,656. "In other words, I would get

rieties of vegetables suitable for

Sen, Clinton P. Anderson (D)

This makes what he had to say

particularly significant, writes Josephine Ripley in the Chris-

which he owns in New Mexico,

one of which he sold this year

because he could not get a tenant

the wheat program, since it is

He could not conscientiously

participate in the program, he told the Senate, because "it

would have paid me \$44 an acre

for the full amount I took out of

for it unless he participated

tian Science Monitor. He applied it to the

in the wheat area.

nearly \$4,000 for taking 50 acre out of cultivation. That is about \$80 an acre for wheatland, which was being bought very freely for less than that amount per acre only a short time ago. .

By Rev. R. Barclay Warren,

B.A., B.D John 14: 16, 17, 25, 26; 16: 4-15;

Romans 8: 1-27 Memory Scripture: Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. Acts 2: 38

Throughout the church today there is an increasing interest in the teaching concerning the Holy Spirit. Church leaders are fully aware that the church is not nearly as effective as she should be. Is it that the Holy Spirit is not dwelling in us as He wills to do? A long term convict re-cently released from penitentiary, tells of the change which has taken place in his life over the past eighteen months. Yet, he is not interested in organized religion. Perhaps one of the difticulties is that the church is too thoroughly organized, but lacks the living presence of the Holy Spirit. A comment was made by one who attended the last World Council of Churches at New Delhi, India, that not even the Holy Spirit could get into the Assembly without the assent of

Assembly without the assent of The early church had very little formal organization, but it was very effective. It was the Holy Spirit that led Philip out into the desert to witness to the Ethiopian eunuch and that led Peter to the house of Cornelius to present the message to the Gentiles. While the church was ministering to the Lord and fas ing at Antioch, the Holy Ghost said, "Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I

started forth on the first of his great missionary tours. Again, it was the Spirit who directed him to enter Europe with the Gospel. Now, when the church has a problem — and it has plenty of them — it refers the problem to a committee. In the early church, when they had a problem, they went to prayer. When James had been put to death by King Herod, and Peter was imprisoned, "prayer was made withou

ceasing by the church unto God for him." God sent an angel and Jesus has sent the Holy Spirit to dwell in us. He makes rea to us the benefits available through the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. He convicts us of sin, righteousness and judgment. When we believe, He bears witness with our spirit that we are the children of God. Through the Holy Spirit we are enabled to mortify the deeds of the body and live holy unto God

New Legal Problem -How High The Sky?

Does the Holy Spirit live in us?

Back in Roman times a citizen backvard fence could quote the law: "Cuius est solum, eius est " (Who owns the land, owns it up to the sky.) By and large, it is a law that has served civilization right up to modern times. Even materially affect it, since the itly stated that "every power has eignty over the airspace above its territory." But when Sputnik

dents were discarded.

Where does one draw the line? The case of the U-2 illustrated can shoot it down, it has no right to be there." But it did nothing to solve the problem of manned or unmanned, satellites whirling through the heavens. And fixing the limits of space is just one of the host of legal teasers that has accompanied man's leap into the celestial world. For example, who owns space? Are celestia bodies, presuming they are un-inhabited, subject to colonization inhabited, subject to colonization by earthly powers? Can Russia or America legally plant a flag on the moon? How does one

from the sky? Unfortunately, all attempts by the U.N. Outer Space Committee (photo) to codify a binding, basic

Thus, U.S. reconnaissance tellites have hotly aroused the Soviets, who denounce them as acts of aggression and espionage. Proposals to fixe the uppermost limits of national sovereignty have ranged from 25 miles to in the line should be drawn at the lowest altitude at which an arti-ficial unpowered satellite can be put into orbit around the earth somewhere between 70 and

There is growing disturbance at the snail's-pace advance toward formulating space law.
There is fear that unless the great powers agree on a set of ground rules to govern space exploration, and remove it from earthly squabblings, man's venture into the heavens will have a melancholy ending.

Oil Shortage Before Long?

Unless more oil is found in Canada, domestic and foreign markets by 1970 will be taking just about all the oil Canada can

with oil production at an alltime high this year, the industry is now producing at 53 per cent of its potential. At the present rate of discovery, it will be pro-ducing 80 per cent of its poten-tial by 1970. Forecast demand for Canadian-produced oil eight years hence is one million bar-tels a day while the forecast producibility is only 1,260,000 barrels a day.

Because it usually takes six to 10 years before exploration work results in new oil production, it isn't a moment too soon to begin building up reserves for 1970, the Review warns. To do this, the oil annual exploration budget from the \$250 million now being spent ing to the Imperial Oil Review. wildcat and development drillers

During the last century, the industry has drilled more than 60,000 holes with haif of them producing oil. Today there are 5,994 natural gas wells capable of production. By 1970, the article says, there will be many

Many a woman could add years to her life simply by telling the



ARIZONA UNDER WATER - Flood waters draw vost, destructive patterns in the Arizona landscape at Muricipa Much of the community was evacuated as the floods surged toward