They Burn Their Good Resolutions

the old year, Dr. T. Cecil Meyers finished his sermon at Atlanta's Grace Methodist Church and stepped down from the pulpit. The church was darkened, and as candles flickered in green ers dropped a 4-inch square of paper onto the flames. Ther slowly, all but a few of the 1,500 worshippers filed to the front of the church, knelt on a long red cushion, and dropped their own squares of paper into the urns.

Grace Church, the largest Methodist congregation in the Southeast, was making its collective New Year's resolutions. Each sheet of paper contained a worshipper's most private thoughts. As Dr. Meyers explained at the beginning of the service: "You are invited to write on the paper any of your failures, any of your sorrows or sins - anything you want to forget. And then you can write any resolves or goals you want to set for yourself in the coming year. This is a covenant you make with God . .

This exorcism rite is a relatively recent custom at Grace, instituted fifteen years ago by Dr. Meyers' predecessor, but it is part of a larger tradition that can be traced back through the Shinto "Harai" ritual and the Troquois Ononharioia to ancient Mesopotamia.

Dr. Meyers believes the ceremony's value is proved: "Last year," he said after a recent service, "a psychiatrist told me about a girl who came in. He watched her all during the service because she seemed disturbed, and he watched her face as she went up and knelt to pray and put her paper in the flame. He told me more had been done for her in six minutes at the altar than he could have done for her in six hours."

Whatever the history or efficacy of symbolic exorcism Grace Church - against a trend of shrinking downtown congregations - is growing at the rate 400 new members yearly. Even more remarkably, almost a third of its 4.500 members are teen-agers. The sins they try to shed at the annual burning rite may seem insignificant to their elders Among the worst sinners was a 16-year-old boy who was trying to give up smoking; he was sure the ceremony stiffened his will power: "I definitely think writing it down and burning it helped. It gives you a more vivid picture."

Tailor's Dummies Too Lifelike!

Impeccably dressed - three tailors' dummies have been carried out ignominiously from the windows of a tailor shop in London's Regent Street. They were dummies showing what the well-dressed English-

Reason for their sudden refor six months: a Sunday newspaper, the Observer, had drawn attention to the fact they had facial resemblances to Prince Philip, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, and President Ken-

The dummies were removed as a bowler-hatted representafrom the Lord Chamberlain's office at Buckingham Palace arrived at the store. The Chamberlain is the Palace official, who in addition to censoring plays, issues Royal Warrants shopkeepers supplying the roval households.

Montague Burton, the tailors in question, supply town suits and ready-made casuals. The Royal Warrant was issued on behalf of Queen Elizabeth II and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, who buy livery for the The man responsible for design of the models is Jacques odart, managing director of a display company in New Bond Street. Speaking over the radio on the difficulties of making men models who do not look effeminate, he wid the faces were not exact like eses; they were just like enough to make people pause, wonder, and look at the slothes. Of the Duke of Edinburgh, Mr. Bodart 'ays: "I didn't want to be impertinent in reproducing the Poyal Family. We toned down the 'ce so that it was not too obvious a likeness.

LOADED CIGARETTES You get a lot to like from a Yemeni cigarette these days: Filter, flavor, pack—or punch! The "punch," warned British officials in Aden recently, comes from explosives concealed i packs of butts allegedly dropped y Egyptian aircraft over royalist-held areas of Yemen. Two packs ought to Aden and Xrayed showed every fourth cigarette loaded with enough explosives to kill or maim the smoker -perhaps even make him give up the weed.



What Every Young Skier Ought To Know A Sensible-More Or Less-Approach to Skiing

that simple statement lies the essence of its ineffable charm. A contrivance carts you to the top of the hill, and you slide down. Skiing is easy, especially if you have never skied. Skiing is grace, poise, balance. It is poetry out-of-doors, a ballet on snow. It is speed. Spumescent powder inner. The heel should fit tight, snow trailing back, the flashing and the toes should feel free rapier ski poles stab the slope ahead and Zap! . . . A gelande-

"Let's take up skiing," I said. "Why?" My wife is beautiful, intelligent and charming, but given to many

words she is not. "Because," I explained carefully, "skiing is grace, poise, balance. It is poetry out-of-doors, a ballet . . "Forget it."

My wife has, along with her charm a pragmatic approach to things. "We couldn't afford to take up skiing," she said. Assuming reasonable quality, the essentials in ski equipment, clothing and accoutrements, total approxmately \$150. Estimating \$300 to get wife and

old man dressed and on the lumber, we were obliged to take the long view. We saved up. The annual ski sales helped At the end of the season, mos ski equipment is reduced in price by 15 to 30 percent. Choice may be restricted, but bargains are

There are few rules in buying ski equipment. The best of these, for the novice, is to buy your equipment where the salesman himself is a skier.

According to one such salesman-skier, medium grade skis which retail between \$20 and \$40 are fine for the tyro. Almost all skis have a plastic coating on the bottom; more expensive models utilize sheet-type plastics while the cheaper skis use spray on types. Metallic skis - the most expensive on the market at \$95 to \$135 - are lighter, more flexible and run faster for the average skier.

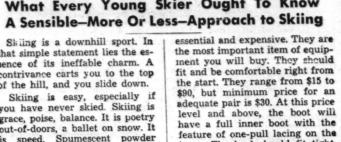
Virtually all beginners buy re lease bindings. There are many variations, some better than others. The most reliable bindings cost from \$16 to \$35, but even the most expensive one won't guarantee 100 percent safety for the wearer. The trick is in correct fitting and adjustment, which should be done at the ski shop. A device, which in its early

days was known as the "safety" binding, has done much to revolutionize the sport. Its function is to free the skier's foot whenever the ski is subjected to sudden pressure, as during a spill.

There are two main kinds of reliable release bindings. The most common type is the cable binding (with the pivot-block toe release). A triangular metal toe block fits against the toe of the boot. It releases the boot whenever an unusual sideways force is exerted upon it. The other is a spring-clamp

type known as the "Miller Binding." Toe and heel plates, fitted the skier's boots, clamp to royal footmen from the tailors. the skis. Adjustable tension springs permit the individual to vary the release pressure to suit his own capabilities. This binding releases, no matter which direction unnatural pressure is ap-

On all bindings, a safety strap to prevent a runaway ski, a potential hazard to skiers farther down the hill, is a necessity You'll also need ski poles (\$6-\$35), approximately arm - pit height. Good ski boots, like stretch



enough to wiggle.

Socks should be medium weight wool. Wear one or two pairs. Ski clothing generally should be light, wind-proof and warm. The fabric should be snow repellent: the garment, roomy a the flex points of the body (shoulders, knees) and tight where the snow may wedge in

(waist and neck). A quilted ski jacket is warmer than an unlined nylon covering. Bulk knit sweaters and form fitting long underwear are also advisable. Mitts are warmer than gloves, but gloves permit slightly petter control of poles. Costs vary widely for almost every item. Jackets run from \$10 to \$35, sweaters from \$7 to \$45, pants

from \$10 to \$50. In bitter weather roughly 90 percent of the male skiing popu-lation wears a simple knitted head band. But since a head piece is a non-standard item of equip-

so the skis form a V. By edging the skis outward, sort of wedging the edges against the snow, you get a breaking effect. Good at almost any speed, on any slope. You may never see this snowplow manoenvre in newsreels of Olympic ski racing, but you will find it valuable nonetheless.

Thank the passer-by for showing you this simple pigeon-toed exercise and dismiss him. Be courteous, but firm. Otherwise you will find yourself subjected to a verbal course on how-to-ski.

Rule 1: ignore unsolicited advice. This may be difficult since many skiers have a messianic compulsion to coach. Ignore them. You are now ready to attack the

There are several mechanical devices for transporting skiers upward: rope tows, J-bars, T-bars, chair lifts. Since this is the case, never succumb to the sug-gestion that you learn how to "herring-bone." Insist on going first class. Herring-bone is a difficult and totally undignified way of clambering up hills while encumbered with skis. Nothwithstanding, some instructors insist on teaching it along with the snowplow.

There will be a rope tow for children Proceed directly to this tow and muscle into the line. Since no self-respecting tad of six years old or more would be caught dead on this hili, you will have no trouble. Be assertive. Stand close to a pre-selected child and pretend that he belongs to you and you're there to bolster his confidence. A ho-hum expression of parental resignation can be helpful. Watch how the kid gets on the

His ski poles are tucked under one arm, he gloms onto the moving rope and is whisked away up the hill. It is your turn. Sidle up to the rope. Too fast? The rope is too fast? Don't let it intimidate

Slowly, slowly clench the rope so that you don't start too fast and end up on your face . . . Too late. Well, they've stopped the rope tow and now you have time to disentangle yourself. Let go of the rope. Let go. Now, remove the compacted snow from eye sockets

Clasp your skis and ski poles

and walk back to the bottom of

fitted to your skis, thank the Ski

Patrol member who has brushed

the snow off you and is standing

by with a worried look. The Ski

Patrolman volunteers his time

and first aid talent to picking up

self who choose to attack the hill

Approach the rope again. This

without benefit of formal instruc-

time allow it to slither through your mitts while you slowly tight-

en your grip. There. You are slid-

ing along. When you reach the

top of the hill, let go. You will

know it's the top because there

will be kids standing around

Stifle the impulse to charge

the sniveling whelps, jab the ski poles into the ground and vault

expertly over their startled heads. They probably wouldn't

recognize a gelandesprung any-

Instead, clomp with dignity

along the brow of the hill. When

you are alone, pause to survey the slope ahead. It looks steeper

Before you plunge off the pre-

cipice, keep your knees bent. This

principle is common to all forms

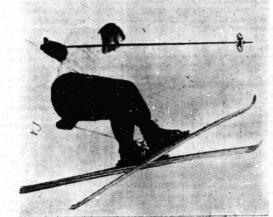
than it did from the bottom.

laughing.

way. Forget it.

over-confident zealots like your

the tow again. When you are re-



ment, the women have chosen it as a fashion entree. There are conical hats, knitted hats, fur hats - some of which even cover and warm the ears.

You'll need goggles to keep wind, snow and dazzle out of your eyes. Most have interchangeable colored lenses for bright sunlight. filtered sunlight, or no sunlight

The ensemble is now complete. By the time my wife and I had accumulated the kit, we'd dissipated a fortune of \$320. The \$20 in excess of original budget estimate was a stretch slack investment. To this day, I consider it a sound one. (Porridge and tea. instead of pablum and milk, isn't a bad diet for kids anyway.)

Which reminds me that many people start their kids skiing soon after the tads begin to walk. Anyone, from age two to 82, athlete or non-athlete, can enjoy the sport, although good physical condition is an asset. And remember that skiing itself doesn't necessarily condition; you should be

in shape when you start. So, you approach your first snow-covered slope. The sight of the flying figures on the hill inflame your sense. You will startle the skiing world. In your mind's eye you see . . . Zap! A gelandesprung.

of skiing. It gives you better bal But one more word of advice. When you are clamped to the Push off. By the time you reach gaunt toboggans, and before you the bottom of the beginners' hill ski off, ask a passer-by to show you will have explored most of you the "snowplow. the types of falls available "ou'll The snowplow, the most basic have toppled like a Douglas fir manoeuvre in skiing, consists of augered-in like a windmill, his slacks for a beautiful woman, are positioning the ski tips together

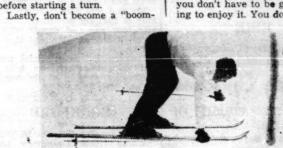
like a Kamikaze, and flopped like a ban-the-bomber. Continue thrashing the beginners' hill. When you can navigat it without falling, try the T-bar It will take you up to a bigger slope, but don't despair. There'll probably be various trails, including one for beginners, at the top. Sharing a T-bar requires caution. Don't, at first anyway, share a T-bar with someone varying widely from your own avoirdu

pois. Share it with a beautiful woman in stretch slacks. The approach to all tows is via the queue. It suffers a form of free enterprise known as "line crashing." Line crashing is the prerogative of royalty - that is,

vice. Now it's time to start lean-ing how to ski. Humble youself. Seek out a ski those kings of the bent hickory who feel a divine right to crash

the line half way along. Related to them are the "line instructor, join a class, go for learn-to-ski week somewhere crawlers." Children, relying on Ski instruction can be had for u their size and cult status, are often inveterate line crawlers. little as \$10 for six one-hour les-Block the kid's progress. Lean sons. You can attend a learn-toski week in the Laurentians for across his path, spike your ski as little as \$67 each, as my wife pole into the snow on that side and I did. It's a package deal that and say: "Okay kid. Back to the includes food, lodging, tows and end of the line." This ploy has never worked for

But you need formal, profesme but maybe you're bigger and sional instruction. How much instronger than I am. To forestall the uncouth adult struction depends on you. Assuming normal intelligence, two or crawler, plant a ski pole betwixt three lessons will see you navihis feet. Do not look down. Do gating the easy hills with a meanot look back at him. Casually, sure of aplomb. But skiing, like but implacably, lean on the pole. golf, is not a "natural" sport. To Skiing has one or two other do it well, you must do it right amenities you should observe. When you fall, fill in the sitz-That is why instruction, at every mark before skiing on. Don't bumble into an instructor's ski



er." A boomer has a variety of | be an expert to do as the experts do. Push off from the highest names actually, but they all refer promontory. Lean forward over to the one who hurtles down the hill half-in, half-out of control. the slashing ski tips. A racing crouch. The thunder that is air. He's dangerous.

It is by now late afternoon Your legs have turned to foam rubber. Right now is the time to quit. Muscles trembling with fatigue won't respond. This is a factor in ski accidents, another factor is cold muscles, which in the early morning will not function properly. However, the direct cause of most accidents is loss of from such things as skiing conditions, excessive speed, faulty equipment and inexperience. This is you chum. You comwithout help, assistance or ad-

Sliding Houses

In Los Angeles

To enjoy the spectacular view

from the Santa Monica Moun

tains, which at night overlook

the glowing jewel box of Los

Angeles, householders of the

Air, Pacific Palisades, and Brent

wood risk the threat of brush

fires, flash floods, and land-

slides. One more naturaly calam-

ity was added to the list recent-

ly: Mudslides. In Brentwood,

where almost every prospect

pleased until now, two \$60,000

homes collapsed into matchsticks

when the ground under them

gave way. At the weekend they

were on the verge of tumbling

down a 100-foot embankment

onto other houses. Many other

The sliding houses were built

on earth fill tamped down over

shale base. But soaked from

nundreds of lawn waterings, the

shale is dissolving into mud. "

is like a decaying tooth spread-

ing out in every direction," said

city councilman Karl Rundberg

"At least 45 or 50 homes could

As for the owners-consultir

geologist Henry Neel and clothi-

personality Jack Lescoulie - al

er Jack Lescoulie, cousin of TV

could do was watch their home-

"It's just a complete loss," said

be involved."

ashionable communities of Bel

class. Don't cut other skiers off

along the trails. Don't cut through

two lines. Don't climb or stand in

the middle of the trail. Don't ig-

nore warning flags placed along

the trail and don't attempt trails

clearly marked for intermediate

or expert skiers. Do look behind

tomorrow you'll gelandesprung by Robert Childerhose in Imperial Oil Review. Mrs. Neel as she salvaged what household furnishings she could "You can't buy slide insurance. and we still have a mortgage on the house."

With no insurance or protective legislation (stymied by pressure from builders and developers, said Councilman Rundberg) the residents turned to City Hall Mayor Sam Yorty declared the site a disaster area and asked Washington for Federal loans -

We Americans have a mania

for mass production and accum

ulating surpluses — whether

its own inertial momentum: bu

ing . . . Weapons-making makes

work, and jobs keep job-holder

in office. This factor alone makes

an arms race hard to stop.

kill" (Basic Books).

autos, wheat, or weapons. The

one from a poisonous one is ridi-culed by his friends. The market prices vary from despite some protests that a "disweek to week. In the spring aster" label would lower propwhen vegetables are just beginerty values. Still, it appeared ning to appear one very small mber will sell for as much One Brentwood resident declared: "We were told—not once but several times—that people who buy houses on a hill should have their heads examined."

as 70 kopeks (63 cents) and a smapped up at two dollars a pound. The saleswomen sit huddled up against the sacks of potatoes puffing into their ungloved hands to keep them warm, while hands to keep them warm, while One Brentwood resident declarpound of tomatoes was selling THREAT OF WAR for 35 kopeks (31 cents) a pound MAKES JOBS, PROFITS and peaches for 50 kopeks (45

The salesmen and women are usually of the older generation.
While the young people are working on the state and collececonomy of weapons-making has tive farms the older ones travel | while its salesmen and women, to the market with their wares. gets are spent, contracts are ful-One old peasant woman with a though they have been plucked weatherbeaten face gets up every out of the nineteenth century. filled, job-holders preserve their jobs, without reference to the nature of what they are productravel 200 miles into Moscow. "I have done it all my life," she said. Another travels 50 miles dressed Soviet bureaucrats step daily to the market. "All this stuff I grow in my kitchen gar-den," she said proudly, biting off

is rare—she just stands patiently behind her wooden trestle hold-At the market it is easy to ing a bunch of flowers or a pot-ted plant in each hand waiting study some of the different racial types which make up the Soviet Union. A large dark-skinned wo-In the fall, during the mushman with a scarf tied round her room season, the mushroom sellers lay out different kinds of head like a gypsy stands before a pile of grapes. She comes from the South. Behind a large pile mushrooms on the benches. Some are dried and sold strung on a piece of cotton. Russians are

the trestle.

great lovers of "gribii" (mush-rooms) and one of the favorite mustache and is much more inpastimes in the fall is to go col-lecting them in nearby woods. A Russian who doesn't know a good past the stall than in selling his eggplants. Sometimes a small knot of gypsies passes noisily

through the market.

In the winter the market takes on an air of sadness. Practically the only produce sold is red cabbages and potatoes. Sometimes a few green cooking apples will be snapped up at two dollars a

Ruth Daniloff in the Christian

Science Monitor.

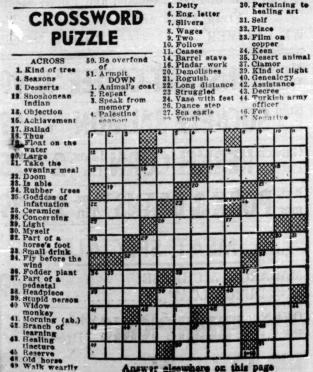
snow with their felt boots. Socialism has brought little change to this way of life. The market is a kind of anachronism in the Soviet state. Small-time private enterprise flourishes dressed in peasant garb, look as for the growers of cucumbers, Sunday morning at 3:00 a.m. to Yet not far from this market is the Stalinesque skyscraper of the out of long black limousines to take up their business in the ministry, and young women with platinum blonde hair teeter up how juicy-it was. Often the mar- its steps in high-heeled shoes imported from England.

30. Pertaining to healing art 31. Self 32. Place 33. Film on copper



the end of a beet root to show

keters are not very good at add-



At An Open Market In Modern Moscow

gs of the Kiev district in v is the open market. The progress which touches life of the market is the steel tramline which has been laid on the dusty track which past the entrance. Periody a large rust-colored tram to drop a small crowd of shoppers out into the road. hen it rains the track benes muddy and the women mble about the mud which es up onto their coats. Those who have come from the rbs or the nearby towns large sacks over their ders. It is a long way to

of taking a good stock of

days, when the young peo

er generation who see to the

ily shopping, but on Sunday

le are at work, it is mainly the

Most of the produce sold in

ole in supplying the nation with agricultural foodstuffs. (Many

the plots produce more per

than the state or collectiv

farms.) However, there are a few

state stalls on the premises in-

cluding a grocery store and one

r two clothing stores. They help o act as price stablizers. Each

asant who sells privately at

he market pays a small fee to

he market authorities for the

Sometimes a dog with a litter

of squirming pupples is tied to the fence outside the market.

The owner squats beside her and

a small crowd of people gathers round to stroke the puppies.

"He's yours for five rubles—take aim," says the owner, holding

out a wriggling puppy. Business is not brisk as so few people

have room in their apartments to

Just inside the market are the

flower stalls. All business is done very much on a small-scale with each flower-seller bringing in just a few bunches of flowers

rom her own garden. Sales talk

use of the premises.

keep animals.

this market comes from the peasants' private plots, which play a

whole family joins in.

back home. During the

stage of your development, and practice are so important. To become a competitive skier requires a good deal more practice. It requires strength, stamina and determination. It requires concentration and a dedicated willingness to work at the funda-

you don't have to be good at skiing to enjoy it. You don't have to

flow breaks across your prow-

like beak. Fifty miles an hour,

The long whispering white un-

winds beneath your boards. Fas-

ter. A hillock ahead. Get set,

deepen the crouch, hit the near

Spumescent powder snow trails back, the flashing rapier ski poles

stab the slope ahead and Zap!

The Ski Patrol will be along with

the toboggan and . . . well maybe

. easy now. Just lie quietly.

side rising.



"HONEST JOHN" AT WORK — U.S. Army's Honest John guided missile roars away from its carrier during a demonstration.

pers forms in front of the stall while a customer's change is laboriously counted out. Pickled cucumbers are a great Russian favorite. A large wooden barrel of them floating in herbs can be found in one corner of the market. Shoppers bring their

There is usually a line in front of the state fish store. Large, ough-looking cases of fish packed down with ice are piled up outside. Inside there are stacks

of dusty cans of sardines and smoked herring. Sometimes there is a stall which sells rough, wooden coat hangers and clothespegs. "We make them all at home," said the buxom peasant woman behind From time to time there is a

long line of people standing pa-tiently behind the stalls at the . . . back of the market. Most of them are carrying old clothes over their arms. They are waiting to get into the second-hand clothes store, and sometimes a little bargaining and swapping goes on in the line while waiting. meeting in Chicago.

of eggplants stands the lithe fig-ure of a young Caucasian. He has dark eyes and a small black terested in the young girls going

of new trends cited at the meet-

Maine. If pickles are to be profitable partial or complete mechan tion of harvesting must be developed, according to three Michigan DeLong, B. A. Stout, and S. K. Ries reported that of \$18,000,000 paid in 1960 by the pickle industry to growers for cucumbers. about half had to be allocated to cover costs of harvesting cucum-bers by hand. Harvesting, of course, represents only part the farmers' total costs.

utensils to provide greas of energy required to till the

ible in the near future."

. . . Modern layouts for beef and dairy herds which provide bed and board for more than 10,000 peef cattle or up to 1,000 dairy cows may often include feeding equipment units and power units

John Russell

food and fiber, are the ultimate beneficiary of all the time, inventiveness, and money lavished on development of new farm machdevelopment of new farm machinery, you might enjoy a glimpse into the thinking of some of these of keeping it content. Recomahead-of-the-procession gentle-

"At the present time, technology is changing so rapidly that on-the-job scientists and engineers find themselves out of date after a decade or so out of the university," N. Kent Ellis of Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station, told the meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at its recent winter

"To remedy this, the government must strengthen its educational program for its own perthem back to the university for about an academic year every decade." Although Mr. Ellis was speaking of personnel at the nation's landgrant colleges, he reported that some industrial laboratories are think along this same

prefer their feed with or without fries, "instant" mashed potatoes, poiato chips, even prestuffed, predevelopment of new methods of which demand new types of machinery and storage accommodations, it was reported by Charles W. Kittinger, and James H. Hunter, both of the University of

eight times a day. cows.) . . .

Teflon, a plastic now being used to cover the cooking surface of frying pans and other cooking cooking, is being plugged for a new role on the farm. Teflon, or Teflon with a glass filler, used as a covering for tillage tools has been found to reduce the total tool draft (defined as the amount

This conclusion was based or results of a study at Iowa State University reported on by Drs. Bill Fox of the Mississippi State University and C. W. Bishop of Iowa State. The new materia may wear away eight to 10 times as fast as steel, and present costs make it prohibitive for farm tools. But, said Dr Fox, "indications are that the increased use of Teflon will reduce the price sufficiently to make its use or plow surfaces economically fea-

Keeping up with farmers never is quite enough for agricultural engineers; unless they are out in feed each corral of cattle five front way ahead of farmers they do not feel they are doing their

jobs properly. Since you, as a consumer of

mounds in corrals, they pointed out: "A bulldozer can, at relatively low cost, push dirt into a pile in the center of the pen immed-iately after the pens are cleaned. The cows seem to appreciate both the dry solid area and the opportunity of getting up high enough to see what is on the other side of the fence."

. . . · You wouldn't think that the shape of pelleted hay to be fed to livestock would make much difforence — but apparently it does. Pyramid-shaped pellets have been found to be much more stable than the usual circular rectangular, or square pellets S. Gustafson of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, and W. Kjelgaard of Pennsylvani State University, who presented results of a comparative study. No one, it seems, has reported as to

whether the animals themselves

Following are a few examples

 A cycle-timed feeder recer ly marketed by New Holland Machine Company was reported by Duane Dahnert of that company to facilitate more frequent ly hand labor Mr Dahnert told his colleagues that a 9 percent inversions of feed to body weight) resulted when pigs were fed

> . . . daily instead of twice produced an increase of 12.2 percent in milk solids, 16.9 percent increase in butter fat, and 9.8 percent in crease in solids, not fat, with no increase in body weight," Mr Dahnert said, although he commented that not all tests have shown such favorable results (Gain in weight is a primary need in meat animals but not in dairy

· Other devices in development or testing stages include: an "antiroll bar" to prevent tractors from rolling completely over, to

distribution of the second of

A THE PERSON AND A STREET OF THE PERSON AS A PROPERTY OF T

for moving them. "They look like worse in some places than in others due to geographical characteristics. times daily," said Thayer Cleave of the United States Department of Agriculture and C. F. Kelly o the University of California a

The suffering of London was a reminder that man cannot be in-different to the pollution he creates, and what has happe there in recent days should be a . . . rallying point for the smog foes. These planners overlook noth-- Commercial Appeal LIVELY EXPORTS mending the placement of Hungarys frog-hunting season

them.

just exported 350 tons of snails. Upsidedown to Prevent Peeking

sixty tons for export to France

and Switzerland. Hungary has

is now in full swing.

tractor operators; a factory-built milking parlor that can be moved

from farm to factory on a set of

highway axles and wheels; a new labor-saving completely automa-tic unloader for horizontal silos;

and a self-propelled forage har-vester that performs a multipli-city of operations while reducing

These are a few of the indis-

pensable factors in the wonder-land of mechanization which

synonymizes modern farming.

Fog Is Eternal - But

Smog Is Man-made!

It was a London familiar, Char-

les Dickens, who called fog "a

The literature of the city ex-

udes fog in scene after scene. Fog

must be considered a part of London culture, for it has affect-

ed art, music, writing and habits.

But smog is a fairly recent de-

velopment - a mixture of man-

made fumes and nature's mist -

and there's nothing romantic or

traditional about it. Smog such as

lately takes on the proportions o

Sometimes it takes tragedy

such as that . . . to remind us of the polluted air which is being

breathed in so many cities across

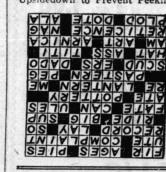
this nation and in other countries.

There are scientific solutions, but

there has been little demand for

operator fatigue.

London particular."



By Rev. R. B. Warren, B.A., B.D. Resistance to the Work of Christ

name's sake: but he that endur eth to the end shall be saved. It is a strange thing that the

people who criticized Jesus the most were the people reputed to be the most religious. The Phari sees were the straightest sect of the Jews. The scribes were specially learned in the law. When Jesus said to the paraly-

tic, "Son, thy sins be forgiven thee," the scribes considered it blasphemy. By proceeding to heal the man of his paralysis, Jesus proved the validity of his work in forgiving sin. They heard the word of forgiveness. They saw that the man was healed. The healing was a sign of His power. The people were amazed and glorified God.

Jesus called a publican. Levi. to be one of his disciples. Levi called his friends to a meal and had Jesus and his disciples as guests. The critics grumbled because Jesus ate with publicans and sinners. Jesus said, ". . . I came not to call the righted but sinners to repentance." Is it not true today that the church is spending too much time trying to please the so-called righteous

Smog is not "a London parti-cular." It is indigenous to most industrial cities. Smog is simply reaching out to the confesse The critics found fault because the disciples of Jesm did not fast They fasted out of a slavish ad herence to traditions added to God's law. Jesus was not opposed to fasting, but it must be done from a better motive. He predicted that His disciples would

fast more after His departure. I you are a disciple, would you say that they really do? Feasting the order today for most of the Christian church in our land. The scribes objected because the disciples shelled a few grains of wheat when they were hungry on the sabbath. Jesus said, "The sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath: there fore the Son of man is Lord also of the sabbath." Modern practice

> rate of profit is higher. Jesus was angry, being grieved for the hardness of their hearts because they even resented his But Jesus continued his good

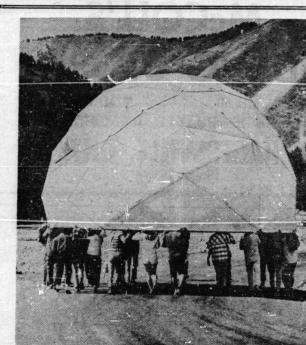
work in spite of the critics.

seems to be to leave the Son of

man out and use Sunday to con-

centrate on pleasure and enter

tainment; even for work if the



HOUSE-MOVING PARTY - John Koppes, of Sun Valley Idaho, and some friends move his dome shelter to a local ski run. They carried the lightweight dome shelter about two miles.



TRUCKLOAD OF TRAGEDY - Six persons died, including relief driver of this trucktrailer and driver of an intercity bus, when the vehicles sideswiped near St. Regis, in western Montana.





steads lurch and slide ever lower. Ralph E. Lapp, in "Kill and Over-

AH! SHADES OF MINSKY'S—Comes now a Hollywood school for teaching the art of divestiture—strip tease, to you. "Professur" is Wally Green, shown left above, teaching Shirley Mac Laine and Jack Lemmon a comedy dance routine for the new film, "Irma La Douce."