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“He Men”

Are “he men” more likely to be smokers of tobacco than others? A study by Carl C. Seltzer of Harvard University reported in Science, December 18, 1959, says no. Harvard College graduates between 1938 and 1942 were examined and 252 chosen for their lack of visible abnormality. These graduates were carefully studied then and their histories followed in an extensive range of subjects for 15 years. The results show that “smoking is found here to be significantly more frequent in individuals with weakness of the masculine component.” Less masculine persons tend to have an aversion to sports and be low in physical fitness for hard muscular work, and are often poor in muscular co-ordination. They also appear to “manifest a greater degree of instability of the autonomic nervous system” and are less well integrated.

The Blowfly

At Rutgers University a blowfly’s likes and dislikes have been measured by small wires connected to the insect’s leg hairs and observing the vibrations by means of an oscilloscope. Tasty food shows as low amplitude vibrations on the oscilloscope while the fly shows large amplitude vibrations with food not liked.

Electronic Waves

The University of California Medical School is doing experiments to find the extent to which electromagnetic stimulation can produce mental, emotional, and hormonal responses, as well as ways of stimulating nerves, muscles, and other body tissues by the same means. Since electromagnetic waves can be radiated, electrodes do not need to be inserted by surgery.
The Improvement Era Offices, 50 North Main Street, Salt Lake City, 1L, Utah

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THE COVER:

Down the silt-laden Escalante River into the little explored wilderness tromped a group of Explorer Scouts on their way to high adventure. Nelson Wadsworth has caught the Escalante River expedition at the climax of its journey, for this month's Era cover.
(See story, 498 ff.)

Cover lithographed in full color by Deseret News Press.

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DEAD O. MCKAY and RENALDA L. EVANS, Editors; DONALD L. CODY, Managing Editor; MARIA C. JONES; Associate Managing Editor; ELMER J. MORTEN; Production Editor; MARIE L. ZENN; Jr. Research Editor; JOHN C. KENDIG, Editorial Associate; FLORENCE B. PINNOCK, Today's Family Editor; MARRIET D. HARE; The Era of Youth Editor; KENNETH CAHILL, The Era of Youth Associate Editor; KEMP DEMPSEY and ED MARBAY, Art Directors.

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These Times

The Social Sciences as a Resource for Administrators

by Dr. G. Homer Durham
Vice President, University of Utah

Administration as an academic discipline emerged from the social sciences. "Scientific management" as a core of the contemporary administrative process has, also, other roots. Many top administrators are "untouched" by academic administration and may be less impressed with what the social sciences may contribute. The rapid development of social science concepts, techniques, and their application to industrial, military, governmental, and other organizations, has brought them to the center of the administrative picture. Everyone has long since heard "human" or "public" relations. As a result, more administrators have developed interest in the social science of organization.

As with engineering, architectural planning, some social science techniques are well-developed and find formal place in a modern administrative organization—especially in staff and auxiliary agencies. Most administrators are not lawyers or construction engineers. Yet some understanding of the usages of a legal or engineering staff is quite important. The social sciences offer a similar challenge in some of their applications. Their applications in economics (statistics) and psychology (personnel) are well-known. They constitute a rather new reservoir of ideas from which the administrator can draw a practical detail, or a new view of the big picture of the organization in the societal universe.

An administrator carries large responsibility for the life and health of an organization. He is a judge, a decision-maker, a leader in securing willing (or unwilling) and enthusiastic (or reluctant) compliance with policies, judgments, and decisions.

Administrators exist to "get things done," to clarify goals, and to facilitate co-operative action from large numbers of individuals. The social sciences are concerned with goals, even when describing human experience. Public reactions to organization effort involve favorable or unfavorable value reactions. Administrators can often discern future tides of opinion in social science literature. The social sciences also suggest practical ways of reaching selected goals. The normative aspects of the social sciences continuously reveal insights into behavioral problems, including behavior in organization. Continuing awareness of social science methods and findings is therefore useful "equipment" for the administrator, although he may not have been a formal student. (Continued on page 541)
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Architect: John Lyon Reid, FAIA
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All the wonderful warmth of wood...lastingly yours in redwood.
On Eniwetok Atoll in the Marshall Islands at the United States Armed Forces Proving Grounds for Nuclear testing, there has been an active LDS membership for many years, although news from this group has been lacking because of government security regulations which have now been relaxed.

The Eniwetok Atoll consists of twenty four small coral islands, some covered with lush tropical forests and others barren of any vegetation, due to effects of nuclear blasts. Some of the islands are so close to sea level that they are covered by the ocean during high tide.

The native population was evacuated to more favorable islands years ago at the beginning of the testing, and thus are not in the Eniwetok LDS group. The group consists of members of the Armed Forces, civilians working for the Atomic Energy Commission, and those employed by the resident civilian contractor. No dependents or families are allowed in the proving grounds. The LDS group hold four meetings a week (priesthood meeting, two Sacrament meetings, and a special study meeting). Attendance at meetings is good, considering that some members have to come by boat from other atolls.

Since July 1958, there have been five ordinations, and since November 1958 fifteen have been recommended for ordination. The majority of ordinations take place in Hawaii or on the Mainland. One baptism was performed in 1959.

In the picture are (front row, left to right): Harold K. White, Emery H. Willes, Edwin A. Lane, the group leader, Charles K. Benz. Back row: Stanley A. Madsen, Leo W. Nielsen, Oliver K. Roberts, Kenneth E. McCain, John M. Okamura, Charles R. Schumaker.—Reported by President Harry V. Brooks of the Hawaii Mission.

Four members of the Aaronic Priesthood from Montebello Ward, East Los Angeles (California) Stake have made outstanding attendance records at priesthood, Sacra-

ment meetings, and Sunday School. They are from left to right:

W. Wesley Parish, 100% for 6 years; Laurence F. Boice, 100% for 6 years; Glen T. Glancy, 100% for 5 years; Richard U. Gerber, 100% for 4 years.

The first three boys have received their Duty to God Award, and Richard Gerber will be presented his soon. They are all attending seminary.

Sincerely,
Elda H. Boice

Salt Lake City

Dear Editors:
The Era has always been of prime importance in our home. It... is for our inspiration and guidance.

In the strenuous days when the colonists were driven from their homes in Mexico [more than forty years ago] followed by weeks and months of unemployment the Era gave us moral and spiritual support and hope of better days ahead; its influence helped in shaping the ideals of our family, in that all were married in the temple.

Eight have filled full-time or stake missions; one has served in a stake presidency, four as stake high councilmen, four in bishoprics, and four in Sunday School and MIA stake boards. Two have been called as patriarchs. All have served as class leaders, and all now live in their homes.

Brother & Sister Calvin D. McOmber and family.

AN ERA FAMILY

Salt Lake City, Utah

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Sincerely,
Elda H. Boice

Salt Lake City

Dear Editors:
I appreciate what you are doing to produce a fine magazine, which is informative, tolerant in views, and broad in scope.

Cordially,
Mrs. David A. Shand

P.S. Sterling W. Sill’s articles are the best I have ever read in any Church publica-

St. Ignace, Michigan

Dear Friends:
The unexpected pleasure of a “contribu-
tor’s copy” of a magazine using my work, is certain of a thank you—even though belated. Not all send them—nor are they...
WHO'S RIDING ON YOUR TIRES? Someone worth the particular care tires get...when you stop for Chevron gasolines. Whether you need Chevron Supreme or Chevron, you can count on one of them to give you the highest performance your car can deliver. Whatever you drive...and wherever you drive...you'll get on-the-road proof that we take better care of your car!

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expected. . . . The quality of poems on your pages is fine. I feel honored to be deemed worthy of inclusion in the current collection. In fact, the tone of the entire publication is high and inspiring. The article "Imperturbability" by Sterling W. Sill is a way of life which, if followed, could revolutionize the world. I do not boast when I say that I am finding more happiness in the embracing of the traits herein than in any other sort of life. Turning the other cheek solves many problems. We, as a nation have come too far along the way of hatred and intolerance. "God made of one blood."

My "thank you" is getting out of hand.

Cordially yours,
Mrs. Ethel E. Mann

Between these two sisters, Shirley and Laraine Smith, of Northridge, California, they have ten years perfect attendance at Sacramento, MIA, and Sunday School meetings.

Shirley, who has recently completed her freshman year at BYU, has been active there. At home in Granada Hills Ward, Reseda Stake, she is a Silver Gleumer, having been successively an Honor Bee and a Mia Joy. A talented musician, she has served as Sunday School and ward organist. She is a seminary graduate. An honor student in high school, last summer she won second place in the junior division of the Los Angeles city tournament. Shirley was a member of the BYU chorus which sang at April general conference.

Laraine has four years perfect attendance at her church meetings. She has recently finished her sophomore year in high school, and has risen at 5:45 each morning to attend seminary. Her musical talents are freely given to the Church. She has been president of her Mia Maid class. Like her sister, she has qualified for several individual awards.

Shirley and Laraine are the daughters of Brother and Sister Hyrum E. Smith of Northridge, California. He is a former bishop of Redlands Ward, and she is a former Relief Society president.

Dear Editor:
I wanted to commend you on the steadily improving quality of your joke section "The Last Word." It is really getting quite readable now and, at times, even very quotable.

Congratulations!

Very sincerely,
G. Robert Ruff
David W. Evans
Agency

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— Deseret News, 1902

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Elder L. Flake Rogers sustained as president of East Provo (Utah) Stake with Elders Russell D. Lewis and C. Edwin Dean, Jr., as his counselors. The retiring stake president is President Sherman T. Hill. . . . Elder Grant L. Clove sustained as president of Uvada (Utah-Nevada) Stake, succeeding President Arthur J. Barlocker. President Clove's counselors are Elders Garland Hollingshead and Clinton P. Bowler.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, who is a member of the Council of the Twelve, was among fifty leading Americans honored at a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City. The occasion was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Research Institute of America, Inc. The evening's pageant, which was presented on a screen at the back of the dais, was titled "The Living History of the Critical Years: 1935-1960." The fifty persons so honored came from the fields of government and politics, international affairs, national affairs, economics and industry, military, labor, and communications.

This week the First Presidency announced the appointment of three mission presidents: Elder Clement P. Hilton, currently president of the Young (New Mexico-Colorado) Stake, is to preside in the North Central States Mission, succeeding President Paul C. Child. Sister Hilton will accompany President Hilton to Minneapolis, the headquarters of the mission. . . . Elder T. Quentin Cannon is to preside in the South German Mission, succeeding President John A. Buehner. President Cannon is currently a Sunday School superintendent, with a long list of lifetime Church activity as his accomplishments. Sister Cannon and two sons and a daughter will accompany him to Stuttgart, Germany. Another son is serving a mission in West Germany. . . . Elder Stephen C. Richards is to preside in the West German Mission, succeeding President Theodore M. Burton. President Richards is bishop of the East Mill Creek Sixth Ward. He and Mrs. Richards have five sons and daughters, the eldest is expecting a call to the mission field, the other children will accompany their parents to Germany. There are three mission fields now in Germany, the North German, the South German, and the West German; in addition, the headquarters of the European Mission is in Frankfurt a Main.

The appointment of Lila Jameson to the general board of the Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association was announced.
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*Belt hp corrected to standard conditions

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General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois

JULY 1960
From the Proverbs we read:

"My son keep thy father's commandment, and for-sake not the law of thy mother:

"Bind them continually upon thine heart, and tie them about thy neck.

"When thou goest, it shall lead thee; when thou sleepest, it shall keep thee; and when thou awakest, it shall talk with thee." (Proverbs 6:20-22.)

What does this mean, and how may this bit of advice from the Old Testament be applied in our lives today? Let us see:

Upholding your father's ideals implies fidelity. "Forsaking not the law of thy mother," especially in the hour of temptation, indicates moral courage. "Bind them continually upon thine heart, and tie them about thy neck" means figuratively the cherishing of high ideals. "When thou goest, it shall lead thee; when thou sleepest it shall keep thee; and when thou awakes, it shall talk with thee" expresses impressively the value and rewards of a clear conscience.

Thus we have connoted in these great admonishing verses, Fidelity, Moral Courage, High Thinking, or
THOUGHTS AND IDEALS

Peace of Mind as the result of a Clear Conscience.

Love is the highest attribute of the human soul, and fidelity is love's noblest offspring. To be a worthy son or a worthy daughter of noble parents is one of the important duties of life. Disloyalty to righteous parents is as reprehensible as disloyalty to God. There is a sacred trust in sonship which should never be violated. Most children inherit good names, and it is their duty to keep those names unblemished. He is recreant to a worthy trust who brings dishonor to the name he bears.

Moral courage springs from sincerity which, next to love, is the unassuimg, most substantial virtue of the human soul. Everyone experiences a thrill at a feat involving physical courage, but the greatest heroes have won their laurels in manifestations of moral courage. Take, for example, John the Baptist denouncing the sensual Herod; Peter before the Sanhedrin; Paul in a Roman dungeon; Luther at the Diet of Worms; Joseph Smith facing Carthage and martyrdom; and Jesus the Christ before Pilate and on the Cross.

Lord Bacon said:

"It is a pleasure to stand upon the shore and see ships tossing far away on the sea; it is a pleasure to stand in the castle window and look down upon the battle and the adventures thereof; but no pleasure is comparable to standing upon the vantage-ground of truth."

Today, as always, we need men and women who have the courage to think right, to speak right, and to do right!

Psychologically sound and true as the gospel is the biblical phrase, "... as [a man] thinketh in his heart, so is he. . . ." (Ibid., 23:7.) Thoughts mold your features. Thoughts lift your soul heavenward or drag you toward hell. He who sows thoughts will reap acts, habits, and character; for destiny itself is determined by thinking. Life is won or lost by its master thoughts. As nothing reveals character like the company we like and keep, so nothing foretells futurity like the thoughts over which we brood.

It was said of John Keats that his face was the face of one who had seen a vision. So long had his inner eye been fixed upon beauty; so long had he loved that "vision splendid"; so long had he lived with it that not only did his soul take on the loveliness of what he contemplated, but the very lines of the poet's face were also chiseled into beauty by those sculptors called thoughts and ideals.

Swiftly do we become like the thoughts we love. Scholars have noticed that old persons who have lived long together, 'midst sunshine and 'midst cloudy weather, come at length to look as nearly alike as do brother and sister. Emerson explains this likeness by saying that long thinking the same thoughts and loving the same objects mold similarity into the features. "Nor is there any beauty in the face of youth or maiden that can long survive sourness in the disposition or discontent in the heart."

Newell Dwight Hills, writing of The Mind and Right Thinking, says of Jesus:

"He strides across the realms and ages, yet always thinking the gentlest, kindliest thoughts, thoughts of mildness as well as divinity. His thoughts were medicines for hurt hearts; His thoughts were wings to all the low-flying; His thoughts freed those who had been snared in the thicket; His thoughts set an angel down beside each cradle; His thoughts of the incarnation rendered the human body forever sacred; His thoughts of the grave sanctified the tomb. Dying and rising, His thoughts clove an open pathway through the sky. Taught by Him, the people have learned to think—not only great thoughts, but good ones, and also how to turn thoughts into life."

To have the approval of your conscience when you are alone with your thoughts is like being in the company of true and loving friends. To merit your own self-respect gives strength of character. Conscience is the link that binds your soul to the spirit of God.

The admonition in the three verses from the sixth chapter of Proverbs is given not to curtail the happiness and the freedom of young people, but to enhance both these great attributes of freedom and happiness. Peace and contentment are the rich rewards of adherence to high principles.

It is inspiring to know of the devotion of the young people of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Our young people are a great, efficiently organized, well-equipped army, taking an unyielding stand against disloyalty, selfishness, and sin, and in defense of purity of life, righteousness, and truth.
Your Question

Answered by
Joseph Fielding Smith
President of the Council of the Twelve

WHY DO THE AUTHORITIES

Q “While I was conversing with a gentleman who does not belong to the Church, he raised the question. ‘Why is it that the Authorities of the Church engage in business that belongs strictly to the business world?’ He said this practice is contrary to the custom throughout the Christian world and is so out of harmony with the spiritual and religious needs of the members that it brings upon us universal criticism. He also felt that it was wrong and that the Church Authorities should devote their entire time to the teaching of the gospel and the spiritual welfare of the members as ministers do in other churches. This problem is new to us and we would like to receive the answer.”

A The idea that ministers of religion should depend on a salary and donations furnished by their congregations comes out of long practice in the religious world. It was not so in the beginning when ministers labored with their hands for a living and blessed the people by encouraging words and spiritual counsel. In the true Church in ancient times this modern system was not the custom. The fact is that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has many functions, not merely that of delivering discourses and giving counsel. From the very beginning the servants of the Lord depended upon their own industry for their support. Paul furnished a good example of this for he practised his trade as he traveled from place to place among the members of the Church without depending on the members. He did not receive a salary.1

Abraham, who because of his faithfulness was promised that the blessings of the gospel and the priesthood should descend through his lineage to the latest times, was a stockman, tending herds and flocks for his support and the support of those who depended upon him. It may be thought that Abraham’s concern was solely with his family, but a more careful reading of the scriptures will reveal that he was at the head of a great company and from it he was able to muster a force large enough to defeat the invading kings and rescue Lot from them. It was the same with the prophets in Israel. We do not read of any of them being employed with a salary, but they labored with their hands. The Lord commanded Moses to teach the Israelites to be industrious and show them the way.

All through the ages the Lord taught his people to be industrious and he gave them revelation from time to time directing them in matters of this kind. The idea that in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints the authorities are breaking the rules and engaging in selfish enterprises for the purpose of getting wealthy, is an erroneous notion. The Lord taught his people by revelation through the Prophet Joseph Smith, that the members of the Church should be industrious and that their leading brethren should set an example in that direction. It is, however, by divine

1Acts 18:3; 20:34. 1 Cor. 4:12. 1 Thess. 2:9.
OF THE CHURCH ENGAGE IN BUSINESS?

revelation that the industries among the Latter-day Saints have been developed, and their leading men have set before them this example. It is by divine commandment that President Brigham Young and his brethren established the first commercial department store that was to be found in the borders of the United States. Did they do this with the thought in mind of becoming wealthy? Verily, no! The propelling thought back of it was to give employment, to furnish the members of the Church the necessities of life at reasonable rates and thus be benefited and protected from those who came to sell goods at excessive profits. It was by revelation that Israel, in the days of Moses and the prophets, was required to build and cultivate the land and be industrious. It is by that same kind of inspiration that modern Zion has been built and prospered.

Thoughts, such as these expressed by this gentleman, come through misunderstanding. Is it not better for the Authorities of the Church to receive compensation out of these industries and investments than to take it out of the tithing of the people? I am informed that the General Authorities of the Church are in no way paid out of the tithing of the Latter-day Saints. The tithes are used for the purposes for which they were originally intended. The compensation coming from these investments helps to pay for the building of chapels, temples, and other edifices, thus lessening the burden that otherwise would be placed upon the people. When the true condition is understood, the criticism which so frequently arises should cease.

Unfortunately there are those who seem to take delight in offering criticism and in finding fault without knowing the true conditions. Perhaps other churches would be better off, spiritually and temporally, if their ministers assisted the members in establishing industries and thus helped them financially to better their conditions. It can be said also that the officers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, who labor without salaries coming out of the pockets of the members, are just as spiritually minded, have just as good judgment and wisdom in directing the temporal as well as the spiritual welfare of the people, as are any of the ministers who spend their entire time in what may be called spiritual counsel. For instance, the bishops of our wards and the presidents of our stakes and other officers give their time freely without any monetary compensation paid by members of the Church. It is equally true that the young men and women who are distributed over the face of the earth as missionaries of the Church pay their own way, or their parents do. We do not have a paid ministry, yet these brethren put in as much time in spiritual and Church duties, as do ministers of other denominations who devote their entire time, and in addition they are under the necessity of earning their own living by their daily employment in industry. They do this because they have an abiding testimony of the divinity of the work the Church requires of them.
PHOTOGRAPHS AND ARTICLE BY NELSON WADSWORTH
The campfire blazed and cast shimmering shadows into the blackness of the night. Just below camp, somewhere in the dark, a silt-laden brook gurgled, filling the evening silence with its peaceful song. The murmur of a warm wind rustled the leaves of a giant cottonwood tree standing big and protective over the fire. Stars twinkled in the clear sky, and a full moon popped its head over the sandstone cliffs on the horizon.

High above the fire the dim shadow of Jacob Hamblin Arch loomed like a huge amphitheater, like nature’s own tabernacle in the wilderness. Flickering figures, projected by the fire, danced on the overhang, and orange sparks flew up and lost themselves in the darkness.

A young man of seventeen walked into the inner circle of the fire. Flames illuminated his face as he spoke:

“I would like to take this opportunity to bear my testimony,” he said in a youthful but confident voice. “Out here in God’s wilderness there can be no doubt in my mind that ours is the true Church . . . that Joseph Smith is a prophet of God . . . and that God speaks to us today through our leaders.”

As the young man spoke, thirty-five other youths sat in a semicircle around the campfire. Mixed here and there in the group were eight adults.

This was a group of Salt Lake City and Bountiful Explorer Scouts on an Escalante River Expedition in the heart of the primeval and all but unexplored wilderness of Garfield County, Utah, who paused on a fifty-five mile hike into “high adventure” to observe the Sabbath and hold regular priesthood, Sunday School, and Sacrament meetings in the same tradition of their pioneer forefathers who crossed the plains more than a century ago.

Merrill J. Wood, first counselor in the presidency of the University West Stake and chaplain on the trek, conducted the Church meetings.

“I’m impressed by the conduct of the boys on this hike,” President Wood said later. “We shouldn’t call them boys any more. We should call them mature young men. The eight days we spent in the wilderness is valuable experience
for them, experience they will remember all of their lives."

The hike was no picnic. Actually, it was more than a hike. It was an expedition in honor of the 50th anniversary of scouting in America, celebrated in 1960.

The young men on this trek, most of them from University West, Cottonwood, Wilford, and Bountiful stakes, carried full, fifty-pound packs with enough food and clothing to last eight days in the wilderness. During that time they were completely out of contact with the outside, civilized world.

The expedition hiked through some of Utah’s most beautiful but rugged country, fording the shallow but swift Escalante River more than two hundred times. The expedition coped with 100 degree heat, thundert-storms, a flash flood, spring frost, and quicksand, before the trek ended at historic Hole-in-the-Rock on the Colorado River, and the expedition made its way back to civilization.

The youths explored the upper reaches of Lake Powell which will soon back up behind Glen Canyon Dam and were among the first to view the pristine beauty of an area that will one day be part of the vast National Park surrounding the one hundred and eighty-six-mile lake. The terrain, now accessible only on foot or on horse, soon will be visited by boaters plying their craft on the placid southern Utah lake.

The Escalante River expedition hiked down Hurricane Wash, just east of the Kaiparowits Plateau below Escalante, Utah. Its first encounter with nature was a hot, desert sun that nudged the heat up near 100 degrees and brought the season’s first rattlesnakes out to sun. Down the dry creek bed the Explorers went, hiking seven miles the first day and camping in the dark under Jacob Hamblin Arch. This beautiful arch, named in honor of the great Mormon frontiersman, missionary to the Indians, and explorer, is one of the most picturesque in Southern Utah. Relatively unknown to the outside world, it is located on a hairpin bend on Coyote Creek, about eight miles before this tributary empties into the Escalante River. It took the delicate fingers of nature a long time to carve the artistic lines of this arch out of the paprika-colored sandstone.

Coyote Creek teemed with wildlife. Fresh cougar and bobcat tracks were common in the soft sand along the creek bed. Large, greenish-yellow and black frogs filled the night with a croaking serenade. Some of the Explorers saw deer. Their tracks were many in the wet sand.

After the Sunday rest, the Explorers set out once more on the difficult trek. The next stop was Jug Handle Arch, so named because it looks like a gigantic jug handle hanging over Coyote Creek. Here the
expedition paused long enough for lunch and then hurried on its way because black clouds threatened rain.

Camp was made beside the Escalante River under gigantic Skyline Arch which stands high against the sky above the muddy river. This arch, though not as artistic as some of the others, is impressive because of its massive size. The entire expedition, standing beneath its overhanging arm looked, in comparison, like small ants.

Thunderstorms hampered progress on the third day, but the Explorers, like seasoned troops, broke out their ponchos and made their way down the Escalante River, crossing it on knee-deep sand bars time and time again in the chilling rain. Camp was finally made near dark at the mouth of Cow and Fence Canyons. Minutes after dropping packs in the new camp, a sudden roar thundered down the canyon, followed by an avalanche of water that swelled the Escalante River to its banks. The expedition, however, was high and dry under some old Indian overhangs.

Apprehension was written on the faces of some of the young men as they watched the muddy water boil beneath them ... but warm, cooked, dehydrated food, a few songs around the campfire and an evening prayer bolstered spirits, and there was laughter in camp before taps.

By morning the angry river subsided, and a blue sky and bright sun greeted the Explorers as they climbed from their sleeping bags, cooked breakfast, and put on their packs once more. The day's destination was Explorer Canyon.

Explorer Canyon long ago must have been high-class real estate for the cliff-dwelling Moqui Indians who lived along the Escalante River. Both sides of this little hidden canyon are lined with ruins of once proud Pueblo villas overlooking verdant greenery below. A spring-fed creek trickles down the center, suckling beautiful cottonwoods, willows, and scrub oak that make the canyon beautiful. Long ago this same creek irrigated Indian corn or maize and reeds used in making arrows. The reeds still grow there, as if cultivated for many centuries by the unseen spirits of departed cliff dwellers. Explorers also found evidence of Indian corn in centuries' old cobs strewn on floors of crumbling ruins.

There were other discoveries in Explorer Canyon. Explorers from Wilford (Continued on page 524)
Leadership Development
by Sterling W. Sill, Assistant to the Council of the Twelve

Lord, is it I?

One of the last and most important of the mortal responsibilities of Jesus was to prepare the twelve for the burdens of the ministry that would soon rest upon them. As they were eating the last supper in the upper room, the disciples must have been startled when they heard the Master say, “... one of you shall betray me.” Matthew says, “And they were exceedingly sorrowful, and began everyone of them to say unto him, “Lord, is it I?” (Matt. 26:21-22.)

Betrayal is a terrible thing, and one of the best ways to deal with it, or with any other fault, is to dig it out of the mind and heart and destroy it before it has been committed. By bringing this matter up before all members of the twelve, the Lord may have been trying to get them to do a little real soul-searching while he was still with them. The main problem centered in Judas, but the Master also had a lesson for the eleven. For after Judas had left the upper room and the others had finished their meal, sang a hymn, and gone out into the Mount of Olives, Jesus said to the eleven, “All ye shall be offended because of me this night.” (Ibid., 31.)

Peter himself who later became such a great power for good and willingly gave up his life for the Master, here gave evidence of his own need for self-examination. He said to Jesus, “Though all men shall be offended because of thee, yet I will never be offended.” Then Jesus said to him directly, “... this night before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me thrice.” Peter just couldn’t believe that such a thing was possible. He said, “Though I should die with thee, yet will I not deny thee.” And Matthew adds significantly, “Likewise also said all of the disciples.” (Ibid., 33-35.)

When they came to Gethsemane, Jesus said to them, “Sit ye down here, while I go and pray yonder.” He took with him Peter, James, and John whom he especially asked to watch with him. Then he left them also and “went a little farther, and fell on his face, and prayed.” (Ibid., 36, 39.) It must have added much to his burden of sorrow to return and find his most trusted disciples asleep. It had been such a short time since they were all professing their loyalty and constancy, but they were unable to carry out the Master’s simple request to watch with him one hour.

Then he made a statement which we ourselves have frequently occasion to think about. He said, “... the spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak.” (Ibid., 41.)

We should be prepared to combat this common tendency toward weakness as it so frequently manifests itself in our human nature. One minute we are so positive that we can handle any situation, and the next we may be falling down on our own most cherished expectations. Peter seemed so sure of himself at the supper, but before the crowing of the cock, even he, Peter the rock, the stalwart, the chief disciple, had done exactly the thing that he had so stoutly declared he would never do. Without any intention of doing so, he had denied the Master. We do not know all that happened that night, but Jesus had foretold that all of the eleven would be “offended” because of him, quoting the prophecy that when the shepherd was smitten, the sheep would be scattered.

These interesting reactions in the most faithful disciples of Jesus points out some of our own dangers. For we also carry around with us the seeds of all of the sins. We may strengthen the “flesh” by searching our own hearts occasionally with the disciple’s critical question, “Lord, is it I?” For only by keeping in mind our own possibilities to err are we able to destroy our mistakes before they are committed. Thomas Carlyle once pointed out “that the greatest of all faults is to be conscious of none.” That also indicates where we are most likely to go astray.

Judas allowed the evil in his soul so much latitude that it destroyed him. We should be aware of our own tendencies in that direction. None of us is free from the possibility of sin. Even the chosen eleven had some serious problems. None of them could stay awake to sustain the Master, even for that period when under the burden of their sins he was sweating great drops of blood at every pore.

This liability to err may become very strong in the best of people if they are not constantly on guard. Listen to the confession that the former great Saul of Tarsus wrote to Timothy. He said, I was “before a blasphemer, and a persecutor, and injurious; but I obtained mercy because I did it ignorantly in un-
belief.” (1 Tim. 1:13.) But even though Paul lived a good life after his miraculous conversion, yet he could never undo the damage he had already done. No matter how sincere his repentance, it was impossible to bring Stephen back to life or wipe out the other injuries. How bitter a thing it is to have to look back on one’s own past and say of one’s self, “A blasphemer, and a persecutor, and injurious, such was I.”

The difference between success and failure in ourselves may frequently be this ability to search our own souls and repent before the wrong thought has gone too far. Certainly many of our sins, great and small, might be avoided if we were a little more expert in the art of advance self-examination. Then we could dig out and destroy any harmful inclination before it had borne its evil fruit. We might with profit regularly turn the disciple’s question upon ourselves and then insist on some frank, unbiased answers. Periodically everyone should require convincing proof of his own integrity and the ability to make good on his own promises.

Sometimes, like the disciples, we may be thinking one thing at the very moment we are actually about to do something else. Peter hadn’t the slightest intention of doing what he did. But his vigorous declaration didn’t hold up even for one night. So frequently we cannot foretell what we ourselves will do under given circumstances.

We allow the wrong to be committed first and then question ourselves afterward. We say, “Why did I ever do such a thing?” Even then, we frequently do not wait for a satisfactory reply. Peter felt so badly after his denials that he “went out and wept bitterly.” Judas also felt intense remorse, but he did not check himself soon enough. Then when the priests refused his offer to undo his evil deed, he threw down the betrayal money and went out and hanged himself. What a pity he could not have felt this sorrow sooner. Regret and tears have little value when they come so late. Yet how frequently we do our own most constructive thinking only after the sin has been committed. We lock the barn door only after the horse has gone, so to speak. If we could adjust the timing of our regret and feel our sorrow a few hours earlier, we could head off most (Continued on page 521)
SYNTHETIC SECURITY

by Shirley Thulin

Kathy Clark pressed her tear-stained cheek against the windowpane. The coolness of it seemed to ease the throbbing of her temples. She bit her lips together. She must not give way to her emotions yet... not until she was back on the train headed for home.

Fresh tears welled up at the thought of going home... how could she face her mother's "I-told-you-so" smile? What could she tell David? She felt she couldn't go home... and she didn't want to stay here. A groan of helplessness escaped her throat.

Kathy turned from the upstairs bedroom window and went to the dressing table to take off her hat and earrings. She looked at the girl in the mirror, an attractive girl, with short, brown hair casually curled, and expressive brown eyes. She was twenty and had always thought of herself as being quite grown up—until now. Right now, she felt very immature.

David had made everything sound so wonderful when they made their plans. "I'm going to be so busy with my studies and the hospital routine that I won't have any spare time for nearly a year." He had told her. "Why don't you go out to Middletown and stay with my folks? They would love to have you, and you could be getting acquainted with everyone, and studying the gospel. You could establish yourself in my ward so that the day I come home, we can be married in the temple."

The gospel means so much to David, Kathy thought, and she smiled wistfully as she remembered how they had met. She had gone to a medical center lecture with Rose, a student nurse, and there he was, sitting up in the front of the room with some other internes and a couple of doctors. After one of the internes had given a short talk, David was announced. He talked on the importance of a proper diet to busy doctors and nurses. His serious gray eyes kept meeting hers, and she felt a queer tingling in the area of her heart. When the addresses were over, Kathy went to the front of the room. David turned and looked inquiringly at her, and she felt the warm blood rush to her cheeks. She stammered out a question about his opinion of a certain brand of food supplement. He answered her question with much more detail than was necessary. They fell into easy conversation as they walked past the rows of emptied seats and out into the cool spring night together. When he asked her if she had a way home, she indicated Rose, standing near, and said,

"I'm with a friend."

"Oh. Well, it was nice talking to you," he said, and turned and walked away. Kathy felt like calling after him—even like running after him.

For days she could think of nothing but David. She thought about his eyes and the way they seemed to look right into her soul. She knew how useless it was to dream all those dreams about him... she knew she would never see him again, but each time she closed her eyes, there he was... smiling into her upturned face.

One evening as Kathy and her mother were doing the dishes, the doorbell rang. Kathy responded, still wearing her apron and carrying the towel and a dish in her hand. She opened the door, and there David was!

(Continued on page 516)
Iran is the country once known as Persia, and a portion of Media. The area covered is similar to our own Southwest. If a line were drawn across northern California, then along the south boundary of Idaho into Wyoming, thence south through Texas to the Rio Grande, and the section were removed, we would have an area similar in many ways, including size, to Iran. We would have the same types of mountains, of desert and arid uplands, even a salt lake.

The Elburz Mountain range extends across the country north of Teheran at an elevation of 12,500 feet. The north slope has ample rainfall for forests and for crop growth; but the strip is narrow. The balance of the area must be irrigated.

A large corner in the southwest and a narrower strip along the Persian Gulf are dry and hot. But there is adequate water for irrigation in several large rivers and streams. At present, however, none is used.

In 1941 I was Adviser to the King, Reza Shah, to help Iran solve her water utilization problems.

Twelve days before I arrived, however, Reza Shah was taken captive and was removed to Africa where he died the next year.

He had been a masterful ruler and was determined to make his country modern, patterned after the West.

I was in Bombay, India, and wondered whether or not I should go on to my destination. I sent a cable through and was advised to continue, which I did, arriving on December 1, 1941, just six days before the terrible incident at Pearl Harbor.

The British had just sunk the Iranian fleet and taken the south half of the country, while Russia took the north half. (Iran lies just under the southern border of Russia.)

When I reached Teheran, the capital city, the principal hotels were filled overflowing with news reporters, newsreel operators, and others, but within a relatively short time calm was restored.

When war came, one shipload of refugees was sent home. I was given the opportunity to go, but the American Minister asked that I stay. He said, "We need you and, if necessary, you will fly out with me." Therefore I stayed, not for one year, but from 1941 to 1946.

During this period I went on many missions with special agents of the United States Intelligence Service.

My first official trip was made to become acquainted with parts of Iran and to visit an area near Baghdad far up the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers, past the site of Babylon and other ancient cities. Then we were taken over the newly developed area by an English engineer who had the work in charge. This area had been irrigated anciently.

The chief finding was that great cankers of alkali
Part 1

The Thirsty Farms of Iran

by L. M. Winsor

Former Director General for the Iranian Government

had prevented crop growth on relatively large portions of land.

Mr. Atkinson, the engineer, was asked what provision he had made for drainage.

He replied: "None. I was told that all I had to do was put the water out onto the land, the natives would do the rest."

On our way through southwestern Iran we had been held up and robbed by twenty-two bandits, who had dug up their old flintlock guns where they buried them when Reza Shah had issued a mandate that all guns be confiscated. When the Shah was taken away, the natives returned to their practice of robbing, pilfering, even killing when they had the urge to do so.

When I returned to Teheran I had concluded that three ministries were dabbling with irrigation and none of them were doing anything.

I went immediately to the Minister of Agriculture and said to him: "The irrigation work of this nation seems to be divided between the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of the Interior. None of them have any sort of program and none of them have men in charge who know anything about irrigation. Under these conditions it is useless for me to stay on as an adviser. If all three departments can be combined into one, and if I can be given executive authority instead of remaining as an adviser, then there is a chance that something worthwhile can be accomplished. Otherwise it is better that I go back to America."

Within two weeks the consolidation was effected, and I was made director general.

At the time of this consolidation, most of the limited irrigation in Iran was done with water from underground. (As a result of invasion about 500 B.C. when all diversion dams were destroyed, the people were forced to go underground for water.)

The streams being very small, (one cubic foot each second, sometimes two or two and one half cubic feet a second). Often there are two, three, even four gnats leading to one village. Gnats (Kanots) are underground channels dug by hand. They are given enough slope to make the water run. The diggers begin at the lower levels where there is land that is suitable for development, sometimes as little as 400 hectares—usually more.

The underground channels are tunnels only about two feet wide and four feet high, leading to a "mother" well at the mouth of a canyon. Sometimes this well is as far as twenty miles from the lands to be irrigated, and it takes many years to dig the gnat. But the diggers, a man and his young son with one, sometimes two men on the surface, to hoist the dirt and rocks up
through shafts located 150 or more feet apart. These shafts provide ventilation for the diggers as well as an outlet for the material dug. They become deeper and deeper as the work progresses.

The "mother" well is dug to water which is found 150 to 500 feet below.

The diggers approach the "mother" well 50 to 75 feet below the ground-water level. They encounter water long before reaching the "mother" well, after which they must dig on and on with water dripping in from the sides and from above, but they must continue in order to intercept enough to make an irrigation stream.

When they reach the "mother" well, they dig upward until they reach the bottom of it.

How they calculate so accurately remains a mystery, for they use only a plumb bob on a long string and a small light for determining direction below ground, and the surface survey is made with a straddlebug, i.e., a long-straight-board with a long leg behind a shorter leg in front and a plumb bob for keeping the straight-edge level. Instinct, and long practice has much to do with it.

The digger, who received the equivalent of twenty cents a day, in 1941, uses a short-handled digging pick with only one short, sharp blade. Then he shovels the loosened material into a bull hide bucket. His son drags the bucket back and places it on a hook at the end of a rope that leads to a reel on the surface. Then he returns with an empty bucket and exchanges it for a full one. Thus it goes, day after day, year after year until the job is done—then off to another one.

Literally there are many thousands of such underground channels in Iran.

The man who pays for developing the water is given the land by the government. He also owns all the huts which are built on the inside of a high wall surrounding a compound. These walls and the huts inside are built by the villagers with their own hands. Furthermore the proprietor virtually owns the villagers who come to farm the lands. Why? They pay him 1/5 of what they produce for use of the water; 1/5 for use of the land; 1/5 for the seed; 1/5 for the use of the oxeu used for pulling the forked stick that stirs the land before and after planting. This leaves only 1/5 for the villager with which to feed his family. That is not enough. Hence he is forced to borrow from the landlord. While he is in debt, he is not permitted to leave the village. This makes the villagers virtual slaves to the landlord.

When I took over, the Ministry of Finance had a project at Schabankareh, where they had proposed to divert a small stream to supplement the irrigation of twenty-two villages in the valley. This had been under way for a long time. Many appropriations were made, but very little headway resulted.

These men were replaced by the new director general, and the diversion dam and part of the canal system was finished the very same year that the consolidation was effected.

Then came the greatest disappointment of all. A plan was worked out which would enable the villagers to acquire title, over a period of years, to the lands they were farming, and thus be enabled to live in their own homes. The lands between villages had been included. This made an area more than ten times that covered before. This plan went to the Parliament and was received with apparent goodwill, but it was never adopted.

Literally, there are thousands of villages in Iran. Some are new, others are in ruin. In some cases there are three or more villages built on the ruins of former villages that have gone to ruin because the water supply has failed.

When a new ghnat is made and a new village is built, there is but one landlord. He "passes on," and his sons become landlords. When they die, their sons inherit the property. Soon there are so many owners they have disagreements. Meanwhile the ghnat or ghnats cave in, and the water stops. Without water there is no crop. Hence, desertion.

After a period of idleness the lands revert to the government. Then comes a man with sufficient money to make repairs. Water flows again, the lands are occupied, and a new village is built. It is a never-ending cycle.

Of the several thousand villages in Iran, about 223
belong to the crown. Years ago, the new Shah Pahlevi, was in America. I had been invited by the Imperial Minister of Iran to greet him at an official reception in Washington, D. C. I could not go, but I did fly to San Francisco to see him after his vacation at Sun Valley. There I spent most of one day with him at his hotel. After the usual ceremony of greeting, he came directly to the point he had most in mind. He asked: "What can I do that will be of greatest worth to my people?" Without hesitation I answered: "The crown controls 223 villages. It is my recommendation that Your Majesty arrange it so that the most worthy tenants be permitted to acquire title to the lands they farm and that they be permitted to own the huts and homes they build. Give them a chance for a place in the sun, but let them feel that they are earning it. Do not provide a dole of any kind. Let them work for what they get."

These recommendations were put into writing and were sent by mail to Teheran.

We discussed many other things and had a wonderful visit.

Some time later His Imperial Majesty was again in America and passed through Salt Lake.

At this time he told me that my plan had been put into operation, immediately upon his return to Iran in 1949. As a result, production had stepped up four hundred percent and was still climbing.

He also told me that at long last the "Larr" project is being carried through.

In 1945 I had taken him to visit the site of the Larr Dam and Reservoir, the plans for which were nearing completion. He had sent fifty men ahead to pitch camp and to have everything ready, including a big catch of rainbow trout.

We had traveled part of the way by automobile then by horseback. The king had a big string of wonderful Arabian horses, and we spent three days on this trip.

The Larr Dam will be over 600 feet high. It will save water that now wastes in the Caspian Sea. The top 400 feet or so in depth will be diverted through a tunnel at a low spot in the ridge, thence through a series of power plants down to the dry, parched lands, east and south of Teheran. Some can be diverted to the dry lands west of Teheran.

Early in 1942 another project, Behbehan, was taken over by the new director general of water resources. It had been dragging along for many years. It consists of diversion from a stream in southwestern Iran. Many tunnels were required to be built to carry the water through the south rim of the stream and a low divide into a valley containing 20 villages that were poorly irrigated from ground water through qhanats.

By replacing the former appointees who had been applying government appropriations to increase their personal wealth, the job was finished in a relatively short time, and an abundance of water was carried to lands between the villages as well as around them. The pumps that had been used in de-watering the tunnels were shipped to Teheran and were made available for another project.

One important factor should not be overlooked. The increased area irrigated produces more income for landlords.

Northwest of Teheran a complete dragline from America was found still in the shipping crates. It had been dumped over a high bank where it lodged on the steep slopes below.

After receiving per-

(Continued on page 528)

**RECOGNITION**

by Ruth Randall

They walked ahead of me—a man and child—her tread
In double time to keep pace.
And when, in weariness, her steps would lag—
His shoulders formed her favorite resting place.
Their words, bright punctuation to the wondrous things
They saw, winged back to grace my jaunt.
Companionate and sweet their happiness,
His love, her love. No more a child could want.
No stranger, I, to these who walk and find
The first spring bud; the maples' scarlet trim;
Or climb the paths of truth and make-believe
Through story time, her heritage from him.

I closed my eyes, remembering a father who
"Had time." So clearly you were there—
That suddenly the surge of loneliness
Seemed more than I, a grown-up child, could bear!
If you would learn to study

You must study to learn

—Evelyn N. Wood

One who has been trained in the techniques explained in the previous articles of this series should be able to read novels, short stories, newspapers, and popular magazines at speeds from 2,000 to 10,000 words a minute. He should find this experience exciting and highly rewarding. But study-reading is somewhat more complex. It requires more time for achievement of such speeds and must be aided by certain additional techniques. Otherwise such a person may find himself reading at his former slow speed and rationalizing with himself by saying, "I just had to get everything out of this. I didn't dare read it fast."

Here in Washington, D. C., we have a college freshman who study-reads a chapter in an anthropology or a sociology textbook on an undergraduate level almost as fast as she can turn the pages. She is able to explain the meaning, the content, and the purpose of the author well enough to satisfy her own needs and those of teachers in the field who have questioned her.

An English professor, who teaches in one of the nearby universities and who intends to study for his Ph.D. at Oxford University this fall, finds enjoyment and satisfaction reading material in his field at better than 5,000 words a minute. He gets more out of what
he reads and remembers it better than he did at slower speeds.

A lawyer with his master’s degree from an ivy-league college finds it profitable and satisfying to read material in his field five to ten times faster than he did six months ago.

The first reaction of someone who can’t read this rapidly is to say “it can’t be done.” But many people are doing it—satisfactorily for themselves and acceptably for the schools they attend.

Study-reading differs from other kinds of reading in (1) purpose, (2) methods, and (3) demands. You study-read to master the basic concepts and in order that you may learn useful information. You study-read to become familiar with fields of thought, to keep abreast of the events of the day, to gain delicate shades of meaning or of depth. In short, you study-read in order to master the material and remember it.

The method used for study-reading is a systematic, carefully-planned procedure for going after substance, background, and details at a level you have established for yourself. Study-reading demands sharp thinking. It is active. It doesn’t go on as you sit in an easy-chair relaxing while the story unfolds before you. Study-reading at fast speeds demands real effort, and it exacts proof that you know what you’ve read.

Though study-reading techniques may be applied to any kind of material you may read, we usually think of textbooks, professional journals, and theological writings as study-reading materials. These tend to be more difficult, more complex, and more technical. They often embody specialized vocabularies or jargon, and they are not characterized by a story which leads the mind from one image to another.

Getting the thought from a textbook at fast speeds is different in several respects from getting the thought from other kinds of reading. These differences involve establishing new patterns of seeing, establishing new patterns of meaning accompanied by a new way of thinking. Thereby the whole and all its parts are quickly seen, efficiently understood, and effectively remembered. Otherwise one loses his way and must work at a snail’s pace.

In a novel, for example, the continuous development of a theme involving characters, setting, and action is easily visualized. The thought-relationships, like the space-relationships in a building, though not immediately perceived, are discovered when one goes inside and looks. Study-reading, on the other hand, may or may not be continuous in development. It frequently consists of ideas and events which, to be meaningful, must be purposefully related to one another by the reader. He is aided in perceiving them by examining outlines, chapter, section, and paragraph headings. A glance through a section of most textbooks is like looking at a building under construction. Its organization is easily and immediately seen, and the relationships of its spaces and its supports are obvious from the outside.

To read a textbook, a person must train himself to search out the complete bony-structure of the chapter or article he wishes to read. This represents a new pattern for looking, for seeing. New patterns of meaning are also evolving. The mind goes quickly but painstakingly down the pages sorting out the related ideas and examining them closely in the light of previous experience. Such ideas assume meaning directly in relationship to their position in the bony-structure. Because everything in the chapter fits into a form that is evident from the beginning, and because all the materials expand the meaning, explain, and illustrate the bony-structure, the entire treatise becomes meaningful and understandable. Because the whole structure can be understood and has cohesive meaning, it can be remembered.

Any textbook has special built-in devices to help the student learn the information. If he follows these, and others suggested in the bony-structure, he has a good chance of getting the most possible from the material he wishes to learn. Laboratory experiments affirm that students who have a specific amount of time to study, whether this be fifteen minutes or five hours, generally make better scores on their tests if they spend at least half their study-time in reflective thinking. It is more difficult to think than to read. Yet many people do not consider thinking to be a vital part of studying. The test does not ask how much time a person spent in reading. It merely checks how much he can tell back. Curiously enough, few people spend much time doing anything but reading when they are preparing for an examination.

Before effective study-reading can begin, the bony-structure must be set up. The framework must be erected so that what is read will have meaning, understanding, and relationship. The foundation must be laid and the purpose for the reading announced. Then the depth of the research, the thoroughness of the reading, and the results to be achieved can be drawn into the plans. Much time and energy has been wasted by doing too much or too little, by planning that is too shallow or too deep. Nietzsche, the German philosopher, observed that “The most stupid thing a man can do is to forget what he is trying to do.”

The corners of the foundation are laid on such material as checking the title for clues, checking the author’s former writing to determine his slant or philosophy. A look at the preface, to learn the author’s reasons for writing the book as well as what he is trying to accomplish and how he intends to do this, are deep roots that flavor the whole nature of the
structure. A look at the contents, to find the item you are interested in reading about and to be aware of what precedes it as well as what follows it, is usually very helpful. A look at the available headnotes, summaries, and questions at the end of the chapter brings the student a step nearer the reading process.

The chapter of the textbook to be studied is next surveyed. For purposes of illustration let us examine together a chapter from the textbook entitled, The Story of Nations.

The contents lists, in proper order, the different parts into which the book is divided. The title of each part is a statement of what will be discussed in the chapters listed under it. Since chapter I in part 7 is the way the chapter selected is listed, this chapter will be illustrated. Part 7 has four chapters. These are listed as follows:

1. Feudalism Became the Pattern of Life in Western Europe.
2. The Life of the Castle Was Supported by the Toll of the Serf.
3. A Strong Church Held Sway in the Feudal World.
4. Towns, Trade, and Travel Helped Weaken Feudalism.

As soon as the student sees the bony-structure of the entire part 7, he begins to understand better what part each chapter is trying to convey. He can see, before he begins to read, that one chapter explains the beginning of feudalism, that the next chapter outlines what feudalism really is. The third chapter reviews the predominant role of the Church while the fourth chapter deals with the impact of towns, trade, and travel upon feudalism.

This brief survey of the subject enables the student to understand in advance many things about the section as a whole and the particular relationship of the chapter to be studied. It brings into focus the material to be examined and evaluated.

The first step in effective study-reading has to do with the bony-structure—in this case chapter I of the text being examined. On a large sheet of paper write the first black heading under the title and leave about two inches space. Then write the remaining headings, leaving space between each one. These headings will appear something like this:

Feudalism Became the Pattern of Life in Western Europe

| 1. Charlemagne builds an empire. |
| 2. |
| 3. |
| 4. |

Charlemagne established schools—and established modern European nations.

| 1. |
| 2. |
| 3. |
| 4. |

Europe again sank into disorder.

| 1. |
| 2. |
| 3. |
| 4. |

The weak sought the protection of the strong.

| 1. |
| 2. |
| 3. |
| 4. |

The vassal owed definite duties to his Lord.

| 1. |
| 2. |
| 3. |

The Holy Roman Empire was established.

| 1. |
| 2. |
| 3. |
| 4. |

The sight patterns have now been marked out, the meaning patterns have been established, and you are (Continued on page 524)

Retention for Various Combinations of Reading and Self-Recitation

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The Era of Youth

JULY 1960
my young friends

the future awaits you! It is yours! If you would end strife and bring peace to yourselves and to the world, you have campaigns to organize and conquests to achieve. These are campaigns planned for the establishment of justice—these are conquests of the soul. Whether it is better to walk along the easy road of selfishness and indulgence than to strive through self-control and service for the realm of spirituality, you must decide. "Whether it is better to serve God than man, judge ye."

—David O. McKay

Some people seem to think that pioneering and exploring and adventuring are finished, that the world is "on the brink," just holding still for the explosion that will push it over. Some seemingly suppose (and unfortunately their attitude is contagious!) that there isn't any use in planning or preparing.

Youth knows better!

Young people know that many great books haven't yet been written, the best songs haven't been sung, the best planes are not yet engineered, the roads for the future haven't been built. They see the Church growing amazingly. They have seen a missionary teaching program develop in the last few years that is bringing wonderful results. They know that this is a good time to be alive—a great day!

All the good things of all past ages are
for youth

here to be enjoyed and built upon. Great advances lie ahead. In medicine, science, space, human relationships, and in man’s spiritual search, the frontiers are expanding.

The young are preparing! They know that the adventures ahead will require trained minds, strong bodies, sound nerves, disciplined emotions, courageous hearts, and spirits prayerfully and humbly in tune with Almighty God. They will be ready!

The “YOU” in Youth

But youth is you! How are things with you?

We know that you know that worthwhile lives, like good buildings, must have sound foundations, that the job of building your foundation is mostly up to you, and that the time to be putting the materials together is now.

One of the things that will help you most is an appreciation of how important you are—not in any arrogant, proud, “big me” sense, of course, but humbly because you are a choice child of God, a fine human being with a pattern all of your own which has never been exactly duplicated and never will be. You are not just like any of your friends or family or anyone else. You have abilities and resources that are very valuable and greatly needed and the opportunity and responsibility to develop them. You matter very much for what you are, and for what you are going to be.

The Most Important Thing

If we were in a classroom talking about things that are important to every young person and someone asked, “What is the most important thing in the world”—what
would you say? Would you say the gospel? Or the Church? The priesthood? Very likely these answers would be offered, and someone in the room would surely suggest that the most important thing in the world is the individual child of God. And isn’t this the answer? The gospel is God’s plan to guide his children toward their highest possibilities here and hereafter. The Church is the institution or organization established on the earth through which individuals may participate and serve. The priesthood is the power God delegates to man to function in his name and officiate in the ordinances of the gospel. The objective of them all is to bring about God’s purposes for his children. In the Book of Mormon we read that the Lord created the earth for his children to live on. (1 Nephi 17:36.) The scriptures also teach us that his “work and glory” is to “bring to pass the immortality and eternal life of man.” (Moses 1:59.)

How about Others?

Each individual is important also because of his influence in the lives of others. Most of us know of incidents where an act of courage by one person saved the life of another, or perhaps a number of others. In the Talmud is the statement,

“If you save one life it is like saving a whole nation.”

This is literally true. I have often recalled the story of Sergeant Henry “Red” Erwin, a crew member aboard a B-29 Superfortress in World War II. Though he was badly wounded, Erwin picked up a burning phosphorus bomb with his bare hands, carried it to the pilot’s compartment, and threw it out of the airplane into the ocean—a bomb that had exploded prematurely inside the plane and was burning at 1300 degrees Fahrenheit, 1,088 degrees hotter than boiling water! At the cost of tragic injuries that permanently disabled him and caused terrible agony, he saved the lives of eleven other men who returned home to their families and occupations and opportunities.

Sergeant Erwin was a prayerful, deeply religious young man. The eleven men who lived because of him—and all of their descendants who live and will live because of him—owe their lives to the fact that long before the actual incident occurred Henry Erwin had built within himself the faith and strength and integrity upon which he relied when the moment of crisis came. He had decided in advance what he wanted and how he would act. He didn’t have to stop and weigh the issues—there was no time. He acted, and with extreme courage, because he had prepared himself so to act when the time came.

Kinds of Courage

Great physical courage is impressive, but there are other kinds of courage which bring results that are sometimes even more significant. Moral courage, the courage to be honest and honorable and virtuous in spite of pressures or temptations or circumstances, may require as much or more real strength and may have even greater consequences in the lives of others. The decisions you make now are important to your family, friends, your community and country, and to your Heavenly Father. And while it may seem quite far away to some of you, it should be said that you are also extremely important to those who will one day call you father or mother. The choices you make are in a sense their decisions, too, because they will be greatly affected by the course you set for them.

Are you making wise decisions? Are you making preparations for a happy, constructive adulthood?

If you are going to be ready to meet the marvelous challenge of this great new era of choice and change, you must recognize your limitations and your need for Almighty God. Reach out beyond yourself for spiritual strength. Learn the virtue of service and the holiness of prayer.

You, Now!

Fine young man or woman, take another look at yourself, at what you are and want to be and can be. Realize that this is a time of unequaled demand for physical and intellectual readiness, and for the spiritual and moral strength without which the rest is not enough. See yourself as important, purposeful participants in one of the most crucial and challenging times in history. Get the spirit of Theodore Roosevelt’s great statement:

“Aggressive fighting for the right is the noblest sport this world affords.”

Be happy! Get ready! Go to work!
"Immense preparations for me. Faithful and true have been the hands that have helped me."

Walt Whitman
Your generation seems to have found the happiest combination of work, play, achievement.

getting to know you

From all over the world the good word came. Letters, stacks and stacks of letters; fat, newsy letters, bulging with photos and clippings, all about you!

They told of your comings and goings, your achievements and awards, your talents and training, your leadership and service, and not the least of these, your goodness.

Sum total of this information points overwhelmingly to the fact that a truly outstanding teen is more than a sometime thing in LDS circles. We have more than our share of student body officers; an amazing amount of scholarship winners, speech finalists, talent trophy holders, queens, all-star athletes, budding scientists, too.

With this kind of record plus clean living, getting to know you is everyone's pleasure.

Herewith, a sampling of your kind of people.

DeLAMAR HOLT, JR., of Bonneville Ward in Salt Lake City is winner of the first Homer C. Warner YMMIA athletic sportsmanship activities award, according to the general YMMIA superintendency and the athletic committee.

Elder Holt has participated in MIA softball and basketball since 1953. His ability as a hitter and shortstop in softball and his scoring prowess in basketball have helped Bonneville win several stake and divisional titles. He also has aided in coaching softball.

He is age-group assistant in the YMMIA superintendency in his ward, as well as being assistant ward athletic director, member of the elders' quorum, teacher of the priests' quorum, a faithful ward teacher. He goes to the temple regularly, plans to teach seminary, and has served on a mission to England.

This memorial award which is the same trophy as is given to the all-Church sportsmanship winner is sponsored by the Warner family in honor of one of Utah's famous athletes, "Pug" Warner, who was prominent in the development of the MIA athletic program.

Homer Warner was an all-around star at the University of Utah, member of Utah's first national championship basketball team, respected official, MIA leader and college commissioner.

His life of service makes him an inspiration for this YMMIA award.
DONNA JAUNITA RIGGS ... beautiful and bright, with title of Miss Arizona and scholarship awards to prove it. Hails from Phoenix where she's an active Church worker, with Golden Gleaner goal not far away. Listed in Who's Who in American Universities. Competed in Miss America Pageant and in National Drill Team sponsor contest in Washington, D. C. this spring. Held numerous student and class offices, with special activity interests in swimming and drill. Suggests teen girls be moderate in dress and make-up plus developing true beauty from within.

BRUCE L. MORGENSEG ... AAU rope ace from Denver, Colorado. Has his Duty to God award, a drawer full of gymnast medals, and talent for accompanying himself on the guitar.
I'll tend your kids—
Can't mop the floor,
Might spoil these clothes
Which I adore.

I'll dump the trash
Right over here.
'Bet they won't find it
For a year.

He tossed the "news"
Into the air—
It fell to earth;
He knew not where.

I have a game
To play tonight
But you can do
Without me, right?
(Right!)

So sorry, boss,
I missed my bus
I'm just an hour
Late, why fuss?

THE ERA OF YOUTH
God gave me eyes

I am beginning a new life. For nearly eight years polio has left me confined to a wheel chair with only ten percent muscle restoration. To me this is a new life because I understand why I am afflicted and what my mission is in this life. I realize now how wonderful the blessings which are taken for granted.

Have you ever thought what a blessing it is to breathe? Well, I didn't until I was imprisoned within an iron lung for weeks and weeks. I vowed that if I ever could breathe alone again, I wouldn't ever take one breath of air for granted. I'm so happy that after all I've been through, I can breathe by myself. A new-found gift God has given me is peace of mind. With peace of mind God is with me and when he is with me, I cannot fail.

When I think of all my blessings, I am greatly humbled. God gave me eyes with which to see; he gave me ears with which to hear; he gave me intelligence with which to reason. With these gifts I can see the wonders of nature and hear the beautiful music I love so much. I can read a book and understand. God gave us great gifts we all recognize; but in order to be truly thankful, let's remember the smaller ones we sometimes forget.

Eight years ago when I was stricken with polio, I knew, just positively knew, I would be well again. Nothing could change my mind. For all those years I had that faith. With heavy braces I walked the length of my bars which were twelve feet long. I was completely exhausted after maneuvering awkwardly along for an hour.

I grew more and more discouraged because I could see no progress was made. In my room one day, I heard a voice saying, "It won't be long now." Then all was quiet. I thought a long time then called Mother to my room, telling her not to feel bad about what I was going to say. I told her I wouldn't walk or be well again! Dear Mother, she knew. The week previous, she said, she had borne her testimony in church and told the people I would never walk again; but it was for a purpose.

When I received my Patriarchal Blessing the Lord promised many wonderful things; but only if I accomplish my mission. He sent me here for a purpose and that is to make people happy and help them to realize all they have to be thankful for.

Even with only ten percent of my muscles restored, I have been blessed to do all I came here to do, but it has not been easy. I have had to work very hard to make these muscles work. I have been blessed to develop my ability to draw and paint. I can play the lovely church hymns on the piano when my arms are propped up. I have written a book about my eighteen years of life, and about the testimony I have gained.

Patsy Mitchell, 19
Orem, Utah
What's the gayest thing on wheels these days?

People ... pedaling their way everywhere as part of the bike-riding craze happily sweeping many a country. And this is one act you'll want to get in on. So ...

Rally 'round the bike, teens! Have yourselves one wonderful time at a Bike Basket Banquet. Fun for a foursome or a family; a couple or a crowd—from New Zealand to New York; from Alaska to the Argentine.

It can be as simple as a spin around the park with lunch under the nearest shade tree. Or it can take on the excitement of a treasure hunt, the novelty of an "historic spot" tour with party goers giving pre-
assigned topics on the background of each place.

But whatever you decide, whomever you invite, you'll want to do some advance planning. Check the roads zoned for bike wheeling, the areas open for picnics.

Consider gimmicks to provide mix-match methods for riding order along the way. You might give each guest a map of the course to be followed, with instructions for changing about indicated along the route. For instance, at the first rest spot, everyone might shift position to ride according to the order of birthdays. Next time, the “last shall be first!” At another stop, pair off the riders by matching flavors of chewing gum, or stick candy they select. You take it from there with some of your own ideas.

Pedal picnic food should be palatable and packable. Tuck it in foil-lined checkered squares which can double as individual place mats later on. Fried chicken is the perennial favorite, but hot dog buns scooped and stuffed with ham salad mixture prove just as good eating and are easier to prepare. Plenty of crisp relishes, fresh fruit, chips, cupcakes, and a jug of juice offer cool accompaniment.

Polish up the old two-wheeler, line up the fun-loving folk in your circle who have a hankering for something different to do, and pedal away on a picnic you'll never forget.
• What's New . . . this youth section for YOU . . . for one thing. Geared to your likes and your longings, it becomes truly yours when you have your say. So sound off, hmm?

• Ticking for Togs . . . the kind that usually adorns mattresses and feather pillows takes a new shape, these days, in the form of tab-fronted shirts for fellows, Jamaceas and jumpers for girls. Buy it by the yard for your own stitching stunts, or in ready-to-wear items. Cool, crispy, chic . . . and cheap!

• Funds for Fun . . . come rolling in when the cause is just and globe-trotting teens of the Church are doing the ingenious work to help pay their way to MIA camps, Scout jamborees, ward teen trips. Operating on a “Tuna for the Trip” platform, a Salt Lake ward paid trip expenses by selling canned fish to ward members. Elsewhere, dances, dinners, hamburgers by the sack, and decorated birthday cakes have all proved big business when given the teen touch.

• The response the editors of The Era of Youth received to the new youth section kick-off contest was terrific! Winners will be announced at June Conference, and some of the entries will be published in forthcoming issues of The Era of Youth.

Question:
Many of the students in our school are wearing a cross around their necks. I have heard that they are doing it in other places, also. Is it appropriate for members of the Church to wear a cross as jewelry or as a fad?

Answer:
Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints do not ordinarily wear crosses as jewelry.

In the Church we have frequent opportunity to partake of the Sacrament as Christ instituted it at the Last Supper, and thus we remember him in the way he taught us to do.

Christians understand the significance of the suffering and sacrifice of the Lord in bringing about the atonement, and many look upon the cross as a symbol of the events of Calvary. The cross has also come to be associated in many minds, however, with membership in certain religious organizations which use it widely in various forms in their ritual and buildings and homes.

The Church has followed the teachings of Christ in partaking often of the bread and cup as symbols of his atoning sacrifice, “in remembrance” of him.—M. D. H.

Question:
Some of my friends question whether one should pray before school exams, dates, athletic contests, etc. What about this?

Young readers, we'd like to hear your answers to this question. Under what circumstances should one pray? . . . and for what should we pray?

Write your answer to The Era of Youth.
Meet the Editors of The Era of Youth

Two great leaders of youth are now editors of the sparkling new youth section of The Improvement Era, The Era of Youth.

President Marion Duff Hanks of the First Council of the Seventy, and Elaine Cannon, prominent Salt Lake City newspaper columnist and youth specialist, are both young people's people.

President Hanks, appointed to the First Council of the Seventy in 1953 just over a week before his thirty-second birthday, is a vigorous, young, athletic leader. From his high school days at West High School, Salt Lake City, where he edited the school paper, he followed through with athletic interests while studying law at the University of Utah. In 1947 he played on the 19th Ward, Salt Lake Stake, basketball team which won first place in the All-Church Tournament that year.

In 1958, President Dwight D. Eisenhower appointed him a member of the Citizen’s Advisory Committee on Fitness of American Youth. He also gave one of the principal addresses at the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth. He is a member of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America. Elder Hanks has been active in community affairs having been associated with the American Cancer Society, United Fund, and Sons of the Utah Pioneers. He was given the Distinguished Service award and named outstanding young man of 1954 by the Salt Lake Junior Chamber of Commerce. Brigham Young University students gave him the Exemplary Manhood Award in 1959.

At the time of his call to full-time Church duties he was principal of the West High School Seminary and an instructor at the University of Utah Institute of Religion. He has served on stake boards of both the MIA and the Sunday School in the Salt Lake area and was a Sunday School teacher when he was just fifteen. For several years he has been assistant director of the Bureau of Information at Temple Square in Salt Lake City.

Elder Hanks was born October 13, 1921 in Salt Lake City, a son of Stanley A. and Maude Frame Hanks. Two years later his father died, and the widowed mother reared him and five older brothers and sisters. He married Maxine Christensen in the Hawaiian Temple in 1944. They now have four daughters and an infant son.

Elaine Cannon, also a graduate of West High School, was graduated from the University of Utah where she majored in Sociology and was elected to Mortar Board and Beehive honorary societies. During her college years she served as president of the Associated Women Students and began her newspaper career. She became society editor of the Deseret News before her graduation from college and shortly following her marriage began the daily teen column “Hi Tales” which gained national recognition in that paper. She currently authors a column answering questions on youth in the Deseret News and does free-lance writing for national magazines. In 1955 she received a citation from Seventeen magazine for work with youth. She won first place in the classification of writing and editing for boys and girls in a daily newspaper by the National Federation of Press Women in 1957. Sister Cannon was also a delegate to the White House Conference on Children and Youth in 1950.

For twelve years Elaine has conducted an annual conference for teens and their mothers, called “Seminar for Sallies.” It is an opportunity for youth to air problems and share fashion ideas. It draws over 5000 young participants every year.

A daughter of Alden J. and Minnie E. Anderson, Sister Cannon married D. James Cannon, son of the late Elder Sylvester Q. Cannon of the Council of the Twelve and Mrs. Cannon in the Salt Lake Temple. They have two sons and four daughters. She has served as a member of Salt Lake Stake YWMIA board, in several MIA presidencies, Sunday School teacher and secretary, Primary chorister, and in the Relief Society. Her husband has been a bishop of three different wards, and on the high council of two stakes.

Both Elder Hanks and Sister Cannon know, appreciate, and love the youth of the Church and nation.
Blessed Is the Faithful Teacher

by Seth D. Redford
Seminary Area Co-ordinator, Caldwell, Idaho

Good teaching does not start in the classroom nor does it end there. A good teacher knows that his assignment entails much more than classroom presentation. Teachers in every organization have administrative responsibilities much the same as those required for other assignments in the Church. A “success formula” for a teacher would include personal “administrative details” as well as “classroom presentation.”

In this article, therefore, a few of the added duties requisite to the title, “Good Teacher,” will be discussed.

Exemplary Life

When one accepts an assignment to teach the gospel, he pledges himself to a better way of life. Students
look upon their teachers as vessels of righteousness. Teachers should never disappoint their students in this confidence and trust placed in them. The life of a teacher should be a living testimony of his devotion to gospel principles. The teacher should be thorough in his assignment. He holds in his hands, many times, the keys which unlock the doors into a new and better way of life for his students. A student may stand at the crossroads—a teacher may wisely guide him along the straight and narrow way to eternal life.

**Spiritual Tools**

A short time ago the writer heard a story while attending a teacher’s faculty meeting which was very impressive—a teacher was likened unto a medical surgeon. Before a surgeon makes his first incision on a human body, he studies for many years. He then watches older, more experienced doctors perform operations. When the young surgeon is finally ready, the finest tools are assembled, nurses wait upon him, and great preparation is made. If he makes a mistake, his patient may die. Yet, to look at it one way, only a body is lost and then only until the resurrection. A teacher, on the other hand, who makes a mistake while making his “incision” upon the spiritual life of a student may lose a soul—a spirit child of God. A teacher should thus be concerned with what comparable training and “tools” are available which will enable him to perform his delicate “incision” upon the souls of his students. The following are essential personal requisites:

1. The Holy Ghost to teach, guide, and direct
2. A burning testimony, in order to inspire
3. A prayerful heart
4. Humility or an attitude of teachableness
5. Authority to do his assignment

In addition to these spiritual needs are the following more temporal requirements for successful teaching.

**Attendance Records**

An accurate record should be kept of the attendance of both the students and the teacher. Teachers who keep a close watch on student attendance and tardy records can apply timely corrective measures. A visit by the teacher to the home, or a telephone call at the right time, may save a student who, through indifference, may become lost.

Teachers should frequently review their own attendance record at class. When such record is good, the students are encouraged, by example, to do likewise. Teachers step up their “quality of teaching” when they regularly exercise their assignment. A significant way for a teacher to show devotion to the Church is to be in the properly assigned place, at the proper time, prepared to serve the Lord in teaching the gospel.

**Reports**

Reports are an important part of the teaching assignment. A good teacher assembles his report material all through the period required for the report. Reports should be accurate, complete, and on time. Each report should be carefully reviewed by the teacher before it is sent in. The administrative process works much smoother when reports are received without delay.

**Libraries**

Teaching is improved greatly by the wise use of various teaching aids. Lecturing usually stimulates only the hearing. Understanding is penetrated and learning is stepped up when more of the human senses are stimulated. Teachers should improve libraries by unselfishly donating to them teaching aids made and found to be useful. Many hours of research time can be saved by a new teacher or, for that matter, any teacher who has access to a good library of tools. Research time thus saved could profitably be used in improving teaching techniques.

**Classroom**

Teachers should be aware of the classroom, or physical plant, in which they teach. The writer was thrilled, a short time ago, while visiting an early morning seminary class. The teacher had preceded the students, thirty-two of them, by fifteen minutes. Regular class time was 6:30 a.m. each weekday morning. She checked her room carefully, laid out her supplies, hung up a colorful map, set out a picture descriptive of the daily lesson, straightened the chairs, unlocked an appropriately placed steel cabinet which contained orderly-arranged student journals.

Part of the teacher’s administrative responsibility includes the appearance and condition of the classroom. Temperature, humidity, glare, seating arrangement, cleanliness, neatness, pictures, and teaching aids are a few of the classroom conditions a teacher should keep in mind. The learning process is improved greatly in a neat, orderly, well-managed classroom. Classrooms could be dressed up carefully and appropriately by adding a little paint, a picture, window draperies, and colorful visual aids. A classroom, like home, begins to “live” as the finishing touches are added. Students remember (Continued on page 540)
Synthetic Security

(Continued from page 505)

“What church do you belong to?” He blurted out.

“What?” Kathy dropped the dish. It was the unbreakable kind . . . so were their heads, luckily, because when they bent simultaneously to pick up the plate, their heads came together—hard.

“Oh! I’m sorry,” he was visually embarrassed and so was she. She regained her composure first when she saw the red bump swelling on his forehead.

“Oh, your head!” she said, “Come in, and we’ll put a cold, wet cloth on it.”

“First, answer my question . . . it’s very important to me. I haven’t been able to eat, or sleep. Finally I found Rose on duty in Ward B-5 and asked her your name, and where you lived, but Kathy, what church do you belong to?”

“Well, I don’t go to any, but Daddy baptized me a member of the Latter-day Saint Church when I was little. Mama isn’t a member, so when Daddy died ten years ago, we moved, and I stopped going.”

He stood looking down at her, then a grin spread slowly across his face, and he said, “Well, don’t just stand there, how about that cold cloth for my bump?”

In the weeks to follow, David came to Kathy’s often for dinner, and they would sit in her living room and talk. Kathy’s mother always made some excuse to leave the room whenever the conversation turned to religion. She said it wasn’t “modern” to be religious, nowadays.

“Why do you spend so much time with David, Kathy?” she asked one morning. “You have so many other friends and so many invitations to go places, and here you sit just talking to him all the time.”

“What the matter, Mother? Don’t you like David?”

“Well, he’s all right, I guess. Only he bores me . . . .”

“You had better learn to like him,” Kathy laughed, “because we are going to be married.”

“I’m not going to cross bridges. He won’t be able to get married for nearly a year. You’ll come to your senses by then.”

Kathy expected her mother to be resentful when she showed her the letter from David’s mother, inviting her to come and stay with them until David finished his training. If she were upset, she hid the fact well.

“If you are sure that’s what you want to do, and you think you will be happy, then go ahead,” she told Kathy. “I hope you won’t be sorry, these people are so different. I wonder if you will fit in with them?”

Kathy had assured her mother that it was what she wanted and that she knew she was going to be happy. She knew she would miss David, but she knew how serious he was about his work, and she didn’t want to stay near him if it were going to interfere.

Kathy went over to the bed and sat down on the edge of it. She hated to admit it, but her mother was right.

“Oh, why did I come to this ridiculous little town in the middle of nowhere?” she asked herself. “Why did I believe David’s glowing tales of how wonderful everything was here? I should have known he was homesick when he told me about his home town and his family.”

Kathy smoothed her hand over the gaily-colored, hand-stitched quilt . . . so different from the satin spread on her bed at home. The contrast made her think of the contrast between David’s mother and her own. They were about the same age, yet one would never guess it. Her mother was so young looking—so fashionable. She was slender, and her hair was always done in the most up-to-date style. Her clothes were so smart! While Mrs. Miller, well, her hair was pulled into a gray bun at the back of her head. And Kathy thought she dressed like Mother Hubbard.

Kathy looked at her hands. “Thank goodness they are pretty and soft and white like my mother’s,” she thought, “and not all wrinkled and red like Mrs. Miller’s.” She held up her left hand and smiled at the bare third finger. She was remembering how David had tied a little piece of metallic thread on it as they sat waiting for her train.

“This will have to do until I get home, Honey. I won’t be able to afford a ring for you until then,” he had told her. They had laughed, and she had promised to wear it until she reached Middletown.

She was so sure of her love for him while she was near him, why was she so unsure now?

“Maybe I’m homesick,” she thought, “or maybe I was a little frightened.” She thought about her arrival at the Miller home a few minutes ago . . . and she felt a little ashamed. She had known that David had six younger brothers and sisters, but she hadn’t been prepared for the reception they gave her. “My, the chatter! What confusion!” She had been so upset that she asked to be shown to her room.

“I guess I wasn’t very polite,” she told herself as she lifted her suitcase onto the bed and opened it. “Well, I won’t be here very long. I’ll catch the first train for home tomorrow.”

Kathy changed her clothes and was putting on fresh make-up when Becky, David’s sixteen-year-old sister, knocked timidly at her door.

“Kathy, may I come in?” Kathy opened the door. “Mom sent me to tell you—I mean . . . Oh, Kathy, I just couldn’t wait to see all your beautiful clothes. I mean, jeepers, if the rest of them are anything like that perfectly heavenly suit you were wearing—” Becky stopped and gave a little whistle through her front teeth. “Oh, what a perfectly beautiful shade of blue.” Becky touched Kathy’s dress. “I saw something like that in the Sears’ catalog once.”

Kathy laughed. She felt a sudden warmth toward this adorable teenager . . . so full of bounce and energy and so completely unaffected. Now Becky was over near the bed, looking into the suitcase.

“Please, Kathy, may I help you hang them up?” Gee, I just can’t wait ‘til Sunday . . . are you going to knock ‘em dead?”

“What?”

“You’re going to knock ‘em . . . I mean . . . ,” and with exaggerated gestures, “You are going to sweep the local yokels off their feet.” They both laughed, and suddenly Kathy felt at ease.

That night as Kathy slipped between the cool, crisp sheets, she looked out her window at the stars. She thought how unhappy she had been this afternoon as she stood at the same window shortly after her arrival. Funny what a difference a few hours can make! Tonight she felt a warm glow inside her. It was a peaceful feeling similar to that which filled her heart whenever David was near. She closed her eyes and could see the rows of jars filled with golden peaches cooling on the drainboard. And she recaptured the aroma of homemade bread as she visualized
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Mrs. Miller pulling the pans from the huge oven, and dumping the amber loaves onto a clean cloth on the table. She had read stories about people who lived like this and had even seen jars of fruit at the state fair.

"It is all so quaint. I think I'll stay a week or two."

The next few weeks were full of new experiences. It was fun to help transfer the big red tomatoes into chili sauce and the shiny green cucumbers into pickles and relish. She even scrubbed floors on her hands and knees and had gone to bed with a feeling of tired accomplishment for the first time in her life. She had kept busy, but not too busy to miss David.

One night Kathy was sitting on the porch steps feeling lonesome. Everyone had gone to Mutual, except the youngsters who were in bed. This was the first time she had missed, but there was going to be a social after classes, and she didn't want to go without a partner. She pulled her coat closer around her shoulders to shut out the cool air. She closed her eyes to shut out the sight of the full moon.

"Miss him?" a strange, deep voice startled her. "Don't be frightened. I'm Mal Knight. I've been watching you from afar for the last three days. I was on my way to town tonight, and you looked so lonesome I had to come over and talk to you."

"Oh, you must be Judy's brother. When did you get home? Are you on furlough or here for good?" She sounded calm, but she wasn't.

"Yes, I'm Judy's brother, and Elsie's and Joanne's and Tom's."

He was coming up the short walk closer to her. "I'm through with my hitch, and if you ask me I couldn't have timed it better. You know, Dave really surprised me," and leaning over very close to her he said, "He sure knows how to pick 'em."

Her cheeks felt hot. Why did the sound of his voice intrigue her so, she wondered?

"I parked my car just down the road," he was saying, "Will you come for a little ride with me? We'll he right back."

"No, I'd better stay here, it is nearly time for the folks to get back."

"Come on, I want you to tell me about Dave. I haven't seen him for a couple of years. Besides, I just bought a new car. Let's try it out."

Just then the Miller car rounded the corner. "Oh, oh, I'll see you later. I'm not exactly the favorite boy around here." He left.

As days passed Kathy was disturbed to find that she kept thinking about Mal. One day as she was walking along the side of the road toward the grocery store, she drove up and stopped beside her.

"Hi, want a lift? It's quite a walk to the store, and it's hot."

She opened her mouth to decline, when he grinned very disarmingly.

Kathy got in. Neither of them spoke at first. She glanced at his handsome profile. He had such an air of assurance about him—like the New York fellows she'd known. He was exciting.

"Like what you see?" He was teasing her.

"I was only thinking that you don't look much like the rest of your family. Why haven't I seen you over at the ward?"

"I don't look like the rest of the family, and I don't act like them, either. And you haven't seen me over at the ward because I don't go there."

"My, you sound as though you have a chip on your shoulder."

"Well, I don't mean to, but I am tired of the same old lectures I've been getting all my life." Then in mocking tones, "What's the matter, Mal, I haven't seen you out to Church lately? Or, 'We've missed"

"Sound in body, mind, and morals"

Richard L. Evans

As to the balance we need for fullest effectiveness, we would recall today some sentences on physical and mental and moral fitness; on wholeness in the living of life. It is, of course, possible to work to serve, to accomplish many things without being well-balanced, without peace and health and happiness, without the full and well-rounded living of life. Even a man with an unquiet conscience can account for some accomplishment. But how much more accomplishment could he account for if he had the poise that comes with peace, with an awareness of sound mental and moral and physical foundations. One of the barriers to fitness is imbalance, excesses, the failure of what is sometimes called common sense. In the really healthy and happy man, there is a kind of wholeness—wholesome, we sometimes call it. Wholesome is a meaningful word which the dictionary defines as "spiritual or mental health or well-being...beneficial to character...sound in body, mind, and morals." It is the opposite of dissipation, of extremes and excesses; the opposite of immorality, of a brooding spirit, of a clouded mind, of a cluttered conscience; the opposite of harmful habits. Wholesome is an awareness that "wickedness never was happiness," nor was anything else that upsets the harmonious working of mind and spirit and physical functioning. The sounder we are physically, mentally, morally, the safer we are, and the more effective and happier we are in the pursuit of life's great and wonderful purposes. To cite again some lines from John Locke: "A sound mind in a sound body is a short, but full description of a happy state in this world...The great principle and foundation of all virtue and worth is placed in this: that a man is able to deny himself his own desires, cross his own inclinations, though the appetite lean the other way..." With wholesomeness come wisdom and knowledge and the peace of a quiet conscience.


1Book of Mormon: Alma 41:10.
2John Locke, Some Thoughts concerning Education.
For 56 years copper has provided thousands of Utahns with rewarding, lifetime careers. This has been possible because copper production has kept pace with changing times. It is still a dynamic, productive part of a growing Utah.

During the past 20 years alone, Utah has experienced tremendous growth. Population has increased 63% from 550,310 in 1940 to approximately 900,000 today, while total personal income has increased 507% from $269,000,000 to an estimated $1,632,000,000!

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you in our class, Mal, why don't you join us? And you should hear the folks! That's why I'm leaving this place!

"You're leaving? Oh, where are you going?"

"To the coast. I have some pretty good connections with a big outfit in Los Angeles, and I thought I'd go down and see about things."

"When?"

"I had planned to leave last week, but, Kathy, I wasn't going to tell you this so soon, but I can't go until—until I can talk you into going with me. I know you think I'm crazy, but you are the one I've been looking for. Kathy, I can't help it. I'm in love with you."

Kathy wished she could say something like, "My, what a smooth line you have." But she couldn't. She knew that there had been a strong attraction between them right from the start. She felt when she got into the car that he was going to say something like this, though she hadn't dared admit it to herself.

"You and I are alike," he was saying, "we don't belong here in this little town. Tell me that you feel the way I do, Kathy."

"I don't know what to say, Mal. I thought I knew just what I wanted, and then you came along, and I'm all mixed up."

"You're not mixed up, Kathy. You are just beginning to see what I've known all along. This isn't for us. All I can remember about my childhood is one new brother or sister after another. My life was measured by washdays, mealas, Sunday School, farm chores, more brothers and sisters. I've seen Mother so tired when night came that she could hardly go to bed. And there is never enough money to go around. ... Always hand-me-downs! I never had anything that was really mine until I started to earn my own. I don't want my wife and kids to have a life like that."

They were pulling up in front of the store now. Kathy's head was in a whirl. She looked down at her hands in her lap and noticed that they belied her vow to keep them from getting like Mrs. Miller's. She went into the store.

They drove back to the Miller's in silence, and just as Kathy was about to get out of the car, Mal said, "Please marry me, Kathy. I am ambitious. I will be able to offer you security. Don't worry about Dave. ... There were several girls waiting for him before you came into the picture. He will be a country doctor and make a good husband for some nice little country girl."

Kathy looked at Mal. Why was she so confused? Could he make her happier? Could he offer her more than David could? She knew her mother would like him.

"I need to be by myself to think. I'll let you know tonight."

"I'll be waiting at the drugstore."

Kathy went to the kitchen to put the groceries away. The kitchen door was partly open, and she heard Mr. Miller saying, "Martha, did I remember to tell you today that you're still the best cook in the state, and that I am in love with you?"

"Yes, Tom, you already told me that this morning... it must be something in those whole-wheat muffins." Mrs. Miller's voice sounded so gay. And when they laughed together, it sounded like music. Kathy went in and over to the table.

"They didn't have the lemon flavoring, but he said he'd order it for you." She managed to say. "I'll be up in my room if you want me. I don't feel very well." She was lying on her bed with so many thoughts chasing each other around that she felt her head would burst. Her face felt hot, and her mouth was dry. Mrs. Miller tapped at her door and said, "Kathy, I brought you a pitcher of fresh water, you looked rather flushed when you came in." She entered at Kathy's invitation, and put the water on the nightstand. "Is there anything else I can do for you, dear?" She put her hand on Kathy's forehead. "You feel hot. Here is some good medicine." She reached into her big apron pocket. "A letter from David, and one from your mother. I'll put your supper in the warming oven. Come down when you feel better." She patted Kathy's hand, smiled and left.

Kathy read the letters and then slipped on her coat. She had to get down the stairs without anyone noticing her. She couldn't stand to answer any questions or make any explanations now. She had to get to the drugstore.

She was stumbling, half running along the dirt road to town. She hoped Mal would be there this early, she had so much to tell him.

Things were clear to her now. I hope I won't ever be sorry, she said to herself as she hurried along.

Mal was sitting in a booth, and he smiled when he saw her come in. She sat opposite him, and he said, "You've made up your mind?"

"Yes, Mal. At last I have all my values straightened out. My only regret is that someone always has to get hurt in these situations but I think in this case the hurt won't last too long. Mal, I received a letter from David tonight. He told me that he had sent the missionaries to talk to my mother. She has been going to cottage meetings. ... I never thought she would ever listen to the gospel. I got a letter from her too. She told me how her life is beginning to change. She said after I left she was so lonesome that she came to realize how empty her life had been. She said she felt a need for something. She believes she will find the answer in the gospel."

"Kathy, what are you trying to tell me?"

"I was wrong about Mrs. Miller's hands, too." She was talking more to herself than to Mal, now. "Her hands are soft and comforting. When she touched my feverish head tonight, it made the hurt go away. That's the kind of hands I want to have. And I want to wear a big Mother Hubbard apron, too, they are just right for keeping the flour off one's dress while kneading bread, and for wiping children's tears away. You were right, Mal... I don't belong here, but I'm going to spend the rest of my life trying to belong."

"But Kathy—I need you!"

"No, Mal, there are a lot of girls that will fit in with your plan of life. You can give them the kind of security they want—I'll wait for David, and some day when we are old I hope that he'll say to me, "Kathy, have I told you yet today that you're the best cook in the country, and that I love you?"
Lord, Is It I?
(Continued from page 503)
of our mistakes.
We think of Judas in terms of the awful title "son of perdition." But his tragic experience reminds us that many of our own mistakes are caused by the same kind of ineffectiveness in introspection. When we are unable to detect an oncoming evil in ourselves, we leave ourselves unguarded by any protecting forethought. If we spent half as much energy on prevention as we lavish on remorse, the whole complexion of our lives could be changed for good. Precaution is far more profitable as an instrument of success than the most severe remorse.

Just suppose that someone were to suggest the possibility that Judas-like we might betray the Lord of his work, we would probably become indignant. We would be likely to feel absolutely certain that we could handle ourselves in every situation. But by this very attitude of non-suspect we frequently become a nurturing host to the very sin that is gathering strength to destroy us.

We should remember that Judas is not the only one who has been guilty of betrayal. For example, how would you appraise the following situation? Last year in one ward, 87% of the Aaronic Priesthood boys earned an individual award. In another ward in the same stake only 10% so qualified. Someone was responsible for losing 77% of the boys that would not have been lost by the standards of the first ward. If there is some betrayal involved here, where does it lie?

Almost the last instruction that Jesus gave to Peter before ascending into heaven was the triple charge: "Feed my sheep." (John 21:16.) A full disobedience to which could be incurred by doing nothing. To let the lambs die of starvation is not as spectacular as outright betrayal, but the result may be just as disastrous. It is interesting to remember that Jesus did not lose his eternal exaltation because of the treachery of Judas. But some of the boys in this 10% ward may lose their exaltation because of a simple default by well-meaning leaders. Some leaders without realizing it, may betray their trust or deny their responsibility, or doubt their authority or sleep on.

(Continued on page 524)
Mothers—and Their Love
and Loyalty

Richard L. Evans

That which is constantly close to us is likely to become commonplace and often takes perspective to know how much it means. This would be true of mothers, in our awareness of how much they mean. If we are most fortunate, we are so close to them in our years of youth, that hardly do we have occasion to appraise the part they perform. So well they keep things running that hardly are we aware of what they do to keep things running well. So well they comfort and encourage us, and take off the edge of the deeper disappointments that hardly do we realize how well. We may sometimes be impatient; we may sometimes be annoyed by their teaching and restraint, by their counsel and concern. But in our less emotional, more reasonable moments, even early, we seem somewhat to sense their strength, their service and their selflessness, and some meaning of their love and loyalty. And even early, we somewhat sense the emptiness we feel in their absence, with some intuitive awareness of how much they one day will be missed. Many have sought to say what mothers have meant. "My mother was an angel upon earth . . .," said John Quincy Adams, "Her heart was the abode of heavenly purity. She had no feelings but of kindness and beneficence . . . She had known sorrow, but her sorrow was silent . . . If there is existence and retribution beyond the grave, my mother is happy." From her childhood, Louisa May Alcott recalled these lines of kindly encouragement from a note left in her room by her mother: "I have observed all day your patience with baby, your obedience and kindness to all. Go on trying, my child. God will give you strength and courage. I shall say a little prayer over you in your sleep. Mother." Such kindly memories of mother inspired the poet to write these later lines:

"Faith that withstood the shocks of toil and time;
Hope that defied despair;
Patience that conquered care;
And loyalty, whose courage was sublime;
The great deep heart that was a home for all,—
Just, eloquent, and strong
In protest against wrong;
Wide charity, that knew no sin, no fall;
The Spartan spirit that made life so grand,
Mating poor daily needs
With high, heroic deeds,
That wrested happiness from Fate's hard hand."

It is a hallowed thing to have such memories of mothers. May mothers, in the sacred trust of righteous motherhood, continue to make such memories; and may we remember mothers, this day—and always—and the blessed memories they make.


1John Quincy Adams.
2Anna Curtis Chandler, Famous Mothers and their Children.
3Louisa May Alcott, Transfiguration.
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Lord, Is It I?

(Continued from page 521)

their opportunity. The means may be different but what about the final result?

President John Taylor said, "If you do not magnify your calling, God will hold you responsible for those you might have saved had you done your duty." (J of D 30:23.) When we accept our callings on that basis, we had better be well-fortified with some effective means to prevent failure.

Some time ago a sixty-four-year-old man said, "If I had known forty years ago what I know now, I would have lived differently." He said, "I wish I could live my life over again." But if even Judas had known when he was planning the betrayal what he knew just before committing suicide, he may also have done differently. "Foresight" has far greater value in success than its belated cousin "hindsight."

One of the inspiring traits in the life of the Master is that he did not have to commit a single sin to find out that it was wrong. There are some people who have to make every mistake personally. It will not help us much when we stand before the judgment bar to say, "I wish I could live my life over again." Even "weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth," will then avail us little. We cannot relive our lives. Life permits no rehearsals. We cannot rehearse birth or death or success. But we can help ourselves by the simple processes of "previewing" and "pre-testing" for potential wrongs while they are still in the idea stage.

Betrayal in any degree is a terrible thing but so is thoughtlessness; and so is incompetence and so is sloth and so is every other instrumentality by which eternal blessings are lost. It might, therefore, be very helpful to put ourselves on guard against possible errors by occasionally going down the check list with the disciple's searching inquiry, "Lord, is it I?"

If you would learn to study you must study to learn

(Continued from page 512)

prepared to read. The eyes begin to move quickly down each of the divisions under the black headings, pulling out the thought that builds the subject, Charlemagne builds an empire. At the end of the topic the eyes are shifted from the written material, and the student begins to summarize on his fingers the material he has read. During the actual reading it is well to high light the material by saying to yourself, as you read, something like this:

"After the break-up of Roman Empire ... in fifth century ... Franks seized part of Belgium, France, and Netherlands ... Then Charles Martel in 732 defeated Moslems ... His grandson, Charlemagne, King in 768 ... began gathering up kingdoms ... took his army over Alps ... helped Pope on numerous occasions ... helped the Church ... in 800 crowned Emperor by Pope."

Only after high lighting the material while reading and summarizing it afterwards should the student enter brief notes in his skeleton outline. Then the next topic is read, reviewed, and recorded. This is continued until the entire chapter is read.

Once you have established this pattern of study-reading, you will discover that it can be done quickly. When you have finished, you have the bony-structure of the material you have read at your fingertips. Mentioning the parts of the outline will bring the details to mind and you perceive the whole structure with its details. You discover that you have little difficulty in remembering what you have read.

Not everything you have to read has black headings. Not everything is so well-organized. Where such headings and organization are lacking, it is helpful to run the finger quickly down the page before reading the page in order to get a quick preview of the material to be covered. If such material is something you would like to remember, jotting down a few brief notes at the time the page is read can save much time later.

Anyone who reads material he wishes to remember or recall should take time to say back to himself what he has read. If it is important enough to be read in the first place, it should be important enough to set the material in your mind so it can be remembered. Otherwise your chances of remembering much of it for any length of time are very slim. All of us forget enough of what we read even when we are at our best. Taking time to fasten the bony-structure in our minds makes what we learn meaningful and makes it possible to remember it. In this way we can learn to read rapidly and efficiently.

As you chart this new course for yourself, be assured that you are applying recognized principles of retention, as the following chart substantiates, and that acquiring this skill will lead to new and exciting power in your life for "Knowledge is Power."

The Unexplored

(Continued from page 501)

Stake found two perfectly preserved earthen pots in one dwelling. One of the pots still contained tinder used by a forgotten Indian perhaps 600 years ago to ignite his precious fire. A stone grinder was also found, used long ago to grind maize into meal.

Strange indeed were these ancient Lamanites who lived along the Escalante. For protection they lived high up on sheer sandstone cliffs. In some cases the only steps to the front door were small notches chipped in sandstone. One false step meant a fall of hundreds of feet and certain death. Some Explorers bravely precariously climbed to the Moqui ruins. One such climb rewarded several youths with a close-up look at a well-preserved dwelling with original rafters still in place ... with willow and mud thatching undisturbed ... with soot-blackened chimney still bearing the sign of fires long ago ... and with stones still piled high in a circle where ceremonial fires once blazed.

The Explorers left Explorer Canyon and hiked twelve miles the next day, making camp beneath massive Broken Bow Arch, reportedly so named because someone long ago found a broken Indian bow beneath its spire. The name is also apropos because the arch looks somewhat like a huge broken bow.

From Broken Bow the expedition hiked up Willow Creek to a dirt highway that leads to Hole-in-the-Rock. At the road the hikers met trucks and rode to the historic monument. They spent one night in a chilling wind where Mormon pioneers blasted a wagon road out of solid rock and crossed the Colorado River on their way to settle San Juan County.

On the final day of the expedition (Continued on page 525)
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IT’S AN OLD WESTERN CUSTOM... GET THE VERY MOST FOR YOUR SAVINGS
Obeying, honoring, and sustaining the law

Richard L. Evans

In considering the importance of law in our lives, we would preface what follows with this simple yet profound fact: that “obeying, honoring, and sustaining the law” is basic to all peace, to all progress, and to the safety and security of all people, and all property. Nature obeys law; the universe obeys law; and men, for their safety and survival, and for the salvation of their souls, must obey law. And there is nothing perhaps of much more importance pertaining to young people than to set before them an example of respect for law, of the living of law—an example on the part of parents, of teachers, and all others in honoring and sustaining law. Indeed, laxity toward law can lead to the loss of much that is most dear in life. Sometimes the young—and others also—resent restraint. They hear of freedom and forget that freedom can only be preserved by the living of law. If everyone were lawless, everyone would be bound by fear, and everyone must live by force, and no one would be secure in his life, his property, in his possessions—for absence of respect for law leads to looseness and license. The absence of law is anarchy, and anarchy has never worked in the world. “That which is governed by law is also preserved by law.”

These facts, among many others, suggest in summary: first, that the law should be as simple and understandable as possible; second, that law should be lived, honored, observed—and that parents and all others also should set before the young, an example of living and respecting law, from the earliest years of youth—an example that the young may safely look to for their attitudes toward law and life—for law is the safeguard of life, and he who flaunts it is endangering his own rights, his own freedom, his safety and survival. “There is a law, irrevocably decreed in heaven before the foundations of this world, upon which all blessings are predicated—And when we obtain any blessing . . . it is by obedience to that law upon which it is predicated.”

Restraint and self-control are two essentials in the living of the law, and are of prime importance among all the lessons of life.


AND SAW THE VISION

by Mabel Law Atkinson

For bedtime stories Granny always told Adventures that would wonder-fill our eyes: We saw the covered wagons as they rolled Across the startled prairies, desert skies Burning the sand. We knew the gnawing thirst Parched throats endured. We stood beside a mound, A little grave, and felt our hearts would burst Lest hungry wolves disturb the hallowed ground. Our feet kept time as violins sang out The music for quadrilles, and young folk danced Within the wagon circle We heard the shout Which told the trek was done, then stood entranced With Granny as she viewed sage-burdened loam And saw the vision of her valley home.
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The Unexplored

(Continued from page 524)

The Explorers hiked down and viewed the Colorado River, fished for catfish in the muddy water, danced on famous Dance Hall Rock where pioneers once held socials... and finally, tired, footsore, and hungry they made their way back to civilization and home.

As the bus from Salt Lake sped homeward, the mind of each young man wandered back to the Escalante River and its fascinating treasures and adventures... the arches, the mysterious Indian ruins... the violent weather and the breath-taking beauty.

The wheels of the bus and the highway widened the gap. The Escalante River slipped farther and farther away. But the indelible memory of high adventure dwells in the heart of a Scout forever. Behind him the virgin domain went back to the mountain lion, the deer, the little green lizard, the bumblebee, and the sparrow hawk.

The sound of man’s voice, at least for awhile, was gone.

The Thirsty Farms of Iran

(Continued from page 509)

mission from the head of the Iranian Army, this dragnet was assembled and was used in restoring an earthfill dam, built anciently. This is west of Teheran about 15 miles. The dragnet is still available to make rich men richer.

It was quite impossible to procure any kind of equipment during the war. A well rig was needed, because it was felt that much of the labor spent in ghнат digging could be saved by drilling for ground water.

An expert driller had been developing water for five United States Army camps during the early stages of the war. When he was through, his service was sought, and procured by the Iranian Government.

No well rig was available. Therefore we made one. A location for the first well was selected where prospects for artesian water were good. We wanted the first well to be an outstanding success. It was—a strong flow of 300 gallons a minute or more was obtained.

After this the rig was moved to south-eastern Teheran, the old part of the city, where an acute water shortage for even domestic use had developed. The first well was drilled in the bottom of an old dug well that had gone dry. Artesian water was encountered.

Then, at another site close by, a new well was drilled, and pumps were installed to bring water to the surface for a thirsty populace.

Soon, the driller went out “on his own,” and he is still there doing a thriving business.

It was the director general’s plan to drill in the mother wells and at other suitable locations throughout Iran to increase the volume of water for irrigation.

It should be mentioned that Pahlavi, the Shah, paid the entire cost of water development in south-eastern Teheran. Likewise he paid the cost for many other water-development projects throughout Iran. The government funds were always “fully allocated.” No additional money was ever available. With each appropriation by His Majesty the proviso was made that every rial (Iranian money) should be spent under the personal supervision of Professor, the director general.

In 1944, following a long period of very low precipitation, the city of Bushire, the largest port on Persian Gulf, population over 100,000 ran very low in water, even for drinking water. The people raided ships that came into the harbor, and old women, with goatskins, carried water long distances, three or four miles from brackish wells, up the approaches on the side of a high island of sand rock upon which the city is built.

Being made aware of this situation, the young Shah, who loves his people, asked the director general of water resources to see what could be done. Accordingly, a party of engineers was dispatched to Bushire. They returned with the report that the only apparent source of water for Bushire was ninety kilometers away, and it contained a high alkaline content.

(To be concluded)
lodging?  hungry?

local sights?  lost?

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JULY 1960
What Should Jerry Goodfellow

(This is a message for all bearers of the priesthood. It was presented to some 53,000 of them at April conference in connection with the largest priesthood meeting ever held in the Church. It is now being presented at stake priesthood meetings in all the stakes of the Church. Those who have heard it presented orally, or who shall hereafter hear it, will want to read and learn the specific suggestions it contains. Only in this way will the priesthood of the Church generally be able to carry forward its part in the great service-men’s program of the Church.)

Jerry Goodfellow, an elder, is about to enter military service. Fortunately Jerry has many things in his favor. He has been on a mission and is active in the Church. It is only natural, therefore, that his bishop hears about Jerry’s draft call and is watching for him after priesthood meeting one morning.

Bishop: Jerry, I hear you’re going into the service.
Jerry: That’s right, bishop. I leave next week.
Bishop: I have some things in my office that will help you while you’re away. Do you have a few minutes?
Jerry: You bet!
Commentator: Because inactive boys often leave for the service without the bishop’s knowledge, it is important that a special effort be made to keep in close contact with them as they approach the age when they will be eligible for military service.

Bishop: Jerry, the Church has provided many ways to help you and other young men like yourself to take the best possible advantage of the time spent in the service. I hope you can make this time profitable for you and for the Church. Here is a little booklet published by the Church Servicemen’s Committee called, “So You Are Going into Military Service.”

Commentator: This wise bishop keeps a supply of these booklets on hand. It is the instruction of the First Presidency that each serviceman should receive one. The supply of these is replenished upon request from the General LDS Servicemen’s Committee in Salt Lake City.

Bishop: This booklet suggests that you be sure to register in the service as being a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. When you receive your dog tags, you should ask to have Latter-day Saints or LDS stamped on them instead of just the letter “P” for Protestant. As you know, Jerry, we are not properly classified as a Protestant church. This small aluminum tag will be sent to you from the Church Servicemen’s Committee. It should be worn on the chain with your dog tags.

Jerry: It says, “I am a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—(Mormon).” The other side says, “In case of need, notify LDS chaplain or member.” How did you say I would get this tag, bishop?

Bishop: I will send this white card to the General LDS Servicemen’s Committee at 47 East South Temple in Salt Lake City, Utah. When they receive it, they will mail the identification tag to you. You will also receive two books—the servicemen’s edition of The Book of Mormon and Principles of the Gospel. Keep these and read them often. The Servicemen’s Directory will also be sent to you so that you can locate the ward, branch, or mission nearest you anywhere in the world.

Since a duplicate copy of your recommend will be forwarded to the ward, branch, or mission nearest your military station, Church representatives will be anticipating your attendance at meetings. They will be on hand to aid you and give you a number of booklets, including “A Message of the First Presidency,” which outlines the attitude of the Church with respect to military service, war, communism, and related matters, and an excellent discussion on “Chastity” by Elder Mark E. Petersen.

Jerry: Thank you, bishop. I’ll be sure to read them and also heed the instructions and counsel I receive.

Bishop: Jerry, since you have been through the temple, I have a special letter from the First Presidency which you should read.
Commentator: Notice that the bishop does not attempt to interpret its contents for Jerry, but allows him to read it personally. Copies of this letter, which is dated October 2, 1950, are in the files of all bishops, and stake and mission presidents.

Bishop: Jerry, I'm sure you are going to appreciate receiving The Improvement Era and the Church Section of the Deseret News while you are away. Since you are an elder, these will be sent to you by your elders' quorum.

Commentator: In case of Aaronic Priesthood members, this would be taken care of by the bishop. Subscriptions for the Church Section of the Deseret News should be sent to: Deseret News, Circulation Department, 143 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. The address of the serviceman and $3.50 for one year or $2.00 for a 6-months' subscription should be enclosed. Era subscriptions should be sent to: The Improvement Era, 50 North Main Street, Salt Lake City 11, Utah. Enclose $3.00 for a one-year subscription or $1.50 for six months. If the serviceman returns home before his subscription to either publication expires, he may have it transferred to another serviceman by writing the publication and requesting the change. If the serviceman is transferred, he should promptly notify the Deseret News and the Era office of his new address.

Bishop: Jerry, the Church News offers you an excellent opportunity to keep in touch with the Church. Just look what it contains:

Here in the front you always find a “Message of Inspiration” from one of the General Authorities.

The full texts of all speeches by the First Presidency are printed in the Church Section, along with a record of the day-to-day progress of the Church.

You'll want to check the listings of visits by the General Authorities to stakes and missions near your military station.

I'm sure you'll find this back page worthwhile reading, too. It carries a timely religious editorial each week.

(Continued on page 538)
Aaronic Priesthood Organization Is Divinely Inspired

Genius has its secrets, and not the least of them is organization. A look at men and institutions which have excelled through the recorded history of the earth shows this to be a common characteristic.

Genius can be found in mighty armies, such as the great allied forces of World War II. It is present in great teams, such as the baseball New York Yankees and the football Cleveland Browns of recent years. It can be found in successful political parties, in money-making businesses, in individuals. And it can be found in churches.

The organization of the LDS Church has been admired throughout the world. This is to be expected, for it is not a product of the mind of man but of the inspiration of God.

The body of the Aaronic Priesthood has also been organized through inspiration, like the Church of which it is a part.

The president of the Aaronic Priesthood of the Church is the Presiding Bishop, who in turn is presided over by the President of the Church. Joseph L. Wirthlin is the eighth Presiding Bishop of the Church. His predecessors, in order from the beginning, were Edward Partridge, Newel K. Whitney, Edward Hunter, William B. Preston, Charles W. Nibley, Sylvester Q. Cannon, and LeGrand Richards.

Bishop Wirthlin’s counselors in the Presiding Bishopric are Bishop Thorpe B. Isaacson and Bishop Carl W. Buechner.

On the stake level, the operations of the priesthood are directed by the stake presidency and the stake committees for Aaronic Priesthood under 21 and Senior Members of the Aaronic Priesthood. Both committees are chaired by high council members. The committee for Aaronic Priesthood under 21 consists of a chairman, a secretary, an adviser to leaders of priests under 21, an adviser to leaders of teachers under 21, and an adviser to leaders of deacons under 21. The committee for senior members consists of a chairman, a secretary, a personal visit adviser, an organization adviser, an activity adviser, and a meeting and school adviser.

The difference in scope and demands of the two programs explains the difference in committee organization.

The bishop and two counselors preside over the Aaronic Priesthood on the ward level, just as the Presiding Bishopric does for the whole Church. The bishopric is assisted by two general secretaries, one for senior members and one for Aaronic Priesthood bearers under 21.

Each quorum of the Aaronic Priesthood under 21 has an adviser, whose duties were discussed last month on this page. Each quorum also has quorum officers, chosen from the members except in the case of the priests’ quorum, where the bishop serves as president without counselors. Officers are a president, two counselors, and a secretary.

The ward organization for senior members of the Aaronic Priesthood is complete with instructors and advisers.

Fully organized, a deacons’ quorum has twelve members, a teachers’ quorum twenty-four, and a priests’ quorum forty-eight.

Thus an Aaronic Priesthood bearer is presided over by quorum officers, who in turn are presided over by the ward bishopric, who in turn are directed by stake officers and by the Presiding Bishopric, the presidency of the Aaronic Priesthood in all the world.
Ward Teaching Supplement—
The Blessings of the Temple

Too often we get so involved in the demands and the events of the day that we lose sight, in varying degrees, of the proper place of things in their eternal context. We devote a major portion of our energies and talents to things which carry secondary importance at best. We forget what life is about, why we are here and what our Father in heaven expects of us.

This, of course, is not desirable. We must maintain our perspective. To do this, sometimes there is wisdom in “getting away from it all”—stepping back, disassociating ourselves from our day-to-day existence and looking at our lives, our goals, and our activities as objectively as possible. If we do this, we will often be surprised by what we see... how subtle distortions have crept into our lives... how we have failed to keep first things first.

Here we see and we understand the meaning of life, the destiny of man. We enjoy a spiritual re-awakening, which brings into focus the many phases of our lives.

And this religious reorientation is but one of the blessings the temple offers us. Others are available, some of which have a significance that extends through the bounds of this life into the eternities. Ceremonies and instructions prepare us for that which is to come after this life is past.

Temple work is unselfish. We are not the only benefactors, but those who have passed on and whose work is being done are benefited to a degree well out of proportion to the time we put in.

The role of the temples in the Church is often misunderstood by our friends of other faiths. This can be explained because the ordinances therein performed are of such sacredness and importance that participation must be restricted to worthy members of the Church. This participation is one of our greatest privileges, and we should take advantage of it. The blessings of the temple are many indeed, and we become more aware of them with each successive visit.

... an outstanding record

Logan Youths Earn Recognition

On this page this office takes pleasure in recognizing unusual records of attendance or activity of young Aaronic Priesthood bearers.

Occasionally, we have had brought to our attention a record that stands out even amongst these other records. An example is that of a five-year attendance record of four young Logan priests—all members of the same ward.

Dennis Child and Blair Pack, members of the priests quorum of the Logan Twentieth (Utah) Ward have maintained perfect attendance at their Church meetings during that five-year period. Their fellow quorum members, Mike McKinnon and Ray Minkler, have missed by one meeting each during the same time.

Dennis is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Rawson D. Child. Elder Child has served as quorum adviser.

Blair is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Pack. The Pack family recently moved to Bountiful, Utah.

Mike’s parents are Mr. and Mrs. Arch McKinnon, while Mr. and Mrs. Ray A. Minkler are Ray’s parents.
SUMMER SUPPERS
It is good to have that warm, contented, friendly feeling even on a simmering hot July day. A cold heart doesn't sit any better when the thermometer registers 98 degrees in the shade than it does in the middle of the winter. That warm, happy feeling comes as you sit, with those you love best, around a table in the garden. Together you are watching the day come to a close as you eat a delicious, nourishing, cool supper. It's the best time of day. Make the most of it. This doesn't mean that you must spend the whole day in preparation. A few minutes of planning each week will save you hours of frustrated wondering, "What can I have for dinner tonight?" Have a notebook, a good sharp pencil, find a shady spot in the garden, and stretch out on a reclining chair with your feet up in the air. Close your eyes for a minute—no longer or you might drop off to sleep—then think of the favorite foods of your family, of the foods that are most plentiful on the market, of ways to prepare them to tempt the appetites of those who make it a habit to be home for dinner at six. Now open your eyes and start writing. List the days of the week. Sunday is a good one to start with because often there are special foods left over from the big Sunday dinner to be used on Monday. As you plan each menu, try to balance calories, nourishment, texture, color, and flavor. It can become a delightful game. In this way plan the menus for the whole week. Next make out a shopping list. In hot weather it's wonderful to visit the market just once a week. Make complete use of your refrigerator and freezer. Those of you lucky enough to have a vegetable garden plan your menus around its bounties. Summer suppers need never be dull. Be sure cold foods are served iced, never warm and wilted, and hot foods really hot for that welcome contrast.

Restaurants advertise home-cooked meals—bakeries, homemade pies. I can never quite figure out their reasoning. But I do know that carefully prepared, home-cooked food can be the best in the world. Will you try some of these simple supper menus, and end your summer days with a deliciously warm, contented feeling?

Menu #1
Salmon Ring Lemon Jello Salad Onion Muffins Orange Sherbet

This menu is a wonderful one for a hot summer evening. It is light, yet nourishing, easy to prepare, yet colorful, dainty, and flavorful. The salmon ring may be made ready for the oven, the jello salad mixed and put in the refrigerator to set, the salmon and made and stored in the freezing compartment of the refrigerator all in the cool of the morning, leaving about a 40 minute preparation just before dinner.

Salmon Ring—tasty, moist and light, served with gourmet sauce.

1 pound can (2 cups) red salmon, drained and flaked
1 cup fine dry bread crumbs
2 tablespoons finely minced onion
1/4 cup chopped celery
1/4 cup chopped green pepper
2 tablespoons finely minced parsley
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 cup evaporated milk
1 beaten egg
Combine all the ingredients, mix gently. Turn into a very well-greased 5-cup ring mold. Bake in moderate oven 350 degrees F. about 30 minutes. Invert on a warm plate and serve with Olive-Almond Sauce.

**Sauce**

Combine ½ cup of mayonnaise, 1 tablespoon flour, and ½ teaspoon salt; blend until smooth. Measure 3 ¾ cup evaporated milk, add ¾ cup water; gradually add to mayonnaise mixture. Cook, stirring constantly, till mixture thickens. Add ¾ cup sliced stuffed green olives and ½ cup chopped salted almonds.

**Orange Sherbet**

1 ½ cups sugar 4 ½ cup water 1 ½ tablespoons gelatin dash of salt 2 cups orange juice ¼ cup lemon juice 3 egg whites 2 tablespoons sugar

Boil sugar and ¼ cup water together for 5 minutes. Soak gelatin in the remaining water and dissolve thoroughly in the hot syrup. Combine with the orange and lemon juice. Pour into freezing tray and freeze quickly until mushy. Beat egg whites until fluffy. Gradually add the 2 tablespoons of sugar and continue beating until sugar is dissolved. Fold into the frozen fruit juice mixture. Return to the refrigerator to continue freezing until firm.

Menu #2

**Quick Onion Soup**

Cheese Plate  Toasted French Bread  Giant Fruit Salad

Menu #3

**Grilled Lamb Chops**

New Tiny Chived Potatoes  Minted Carrots  Canto-Lime Salad  Cup Cake Surprise

Order your lamb chops cut at least one inch thick, preferably 2 inches. Broil them either in the broiler or out on a barbecue grill. Cook the tiny new potatoes just until tender, roll in melted butter to which 3 tablespoons of chopped chives, ½ teaspoon lemon juice, and ¹⁄₂ teaspoon of paprika have been added. The salad is clear sparkling lime Jello with cantaloupe balls suspended in it. The cup cake surprise is small cup cakes cut in half, the center scooped out and filled with vanilla ice cream. Cover with top half of cup cake and garnish each with a teaspoon of sweetened whipped cream to which a little cocoa and peppermint flavoring have been added.

**Menu #4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patio Ham Sandwich</th>
<th>Vegetable Ring</th>
<th>Potato Chips</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fruit Cocktail Sundae</td>
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This whole menu can very easily be prepared in the cool of the morning with just the baking of the Patio Sandwich about 10 minutes before serving.

**Patio Ham Sandwiches**

1 ½ cups ground ham 1 tablespoon flour ½ teaspoon paprika 1 cup evaporated milk ¼ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce ½ teaspoon mustard 6 slices sandwich bread 6 slices tomato 2 tablespoons Parmesan cheese 6 green pepper strips

Mix the flour with the ground ham. Add paprika, evaporated milk, mustard, and Worcestershire sauce. Cook, stirring constantly, until thickened. Spread about ¾ cup of ham mixture on each slice of bread. Place a slice of tomato on top of each sandwich, sprinkle with 1 teaspoon Parmesan cheese and top with a green pepper strip. Bake in a hot oven 425 degrees F. 6 to 8 minutes. Serve hot.

**Vegetable Ring**

1 envelope unflavored gelatin ¼ cup cold water 1 can condensed consommé 2 hard-cooked eggs, sliced 1 cup shredded cabbage ¼ cup sliced stuffed olives 3 tablespoons chopped sweet pickle 2 tablespoons lemon juice salt to taste

Soften gelatin in cold water. Heat ¼ cup consommé; add gelatin and dissolve. Stir gelatin into remaining consommé; chill until slightly thick. Add remaining ingredients. Set in a 1 quart mold and chill until firm. Serve on salad greens.

Menu #5

Hot Split Pea Soup in Mugs  Tuna Boat Salad  Deviled eggs  Hot Parker House Rolls  Strawberries and cream

**Tuna Boat Salad**

2 cans tuna 1 cup diced cucumber 1 cup diced celery 1 cup mayonnaise 3 tablespoons chili sauce  Avocados

Cut avocados in half and peel, rub with lemon juice. Mix the other ingredients lightly and serve in the half avocados on salad greens. Serve the mugs of hot split pea soup right along with the salad and the hot rolls.

Menu #6

Barbecued Patties  Corn on the cob  Herb Tomatoes  Sesame Cheese buns  Iced Watermelon

When cooking corn drop each ear into boiling water to which has been added a dash of sugar. Do not boil corn more than 5 minutes. To make herb tomatoes, let thick slices of fresh tomatoes stand in French dressing to which has been added a little chopped parsley, chopped chives, and sweet basil. The sesame cheese buns are made by cutting English muffins in half. Spread each with butter, sprinkle with Parnesan cheese and sesame seeds. Toast under broiler.

**Barbecued Patties**

1 ½ pounds hamburger ¾ cup canned milk ¾ cup rolled oats 1 ½ teaspoons salt pepper 3 tablespoons chopped onion

Mix and form into patties and brown well.

**Sauce:**

3 tablespoons vinegar 2 tablespoons sugar
1 cup catsup
\(\frac{1}{2}\) cup water
6 tablespoons chopped onions

Cook, pour over meat, and simmer covered for at least 45 minutes.

**FREEZING FACTS**

Always freeze garden fresh fruits and vegetables. It helps if you hurry from the garden to the freezer.

Melon ball cocktail can be a year-round treat. Scoop out melon balls, sprinkle with lime or lemon juice and freeze in a sealed container. Serve while still icy.

You can have tender green asparagus in December if you tuck some away in your freezer. Trim the stalks and wash well. Either leave remaining stalks whole or cut into \(\frac{3}{4}\) inch pieces. Steam or water blanch 3 or 4 minutes depending on the size of stalks. Chill in running cold water until chilled through. Package in containers and freeze immediately.

Greens such as spinach, Swiss chard, and beet greens can be frozen now for fresh eating in the winter. Wash in warm water to remove all grit. Trim off thick stems and imperfect leaves. Put 1 pound of greens into a colander. Submerge in 1 gallon of boiling water. Boil 1½ minutes. Remove and plunge into ice water and chill. Drain thoroughly and pack into cartons. Seal and quick freeze.

Cranberries are the easiest of all fruits to freeze. All you do is put the unopened one pound plastic bag into the freezer. When the time comes to eat it, take package out of the freezer and use berries as if they were fresh ones.

Rhubarb, too, may be frozen. Choose tender, young fresh stalks. Wash under running water. Remove stem and leaf ends, drain, cut into 1 inch pieces. Pack into cartons, seal, and freeze.

To freeze cherries just wash, leave on stems, put into cartons or quart jars, seal, and freeze.
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THIS IS IT! Here is an average man, an ordinary human being, enjoying comfort. If he were larger, or smaller, he would still be comfortable in a Durham folding chair. These well-built chairs are designed for the comfort of people! We would not presume to read this man’s thoughts, but chances are ten to one were we to ask him what make of folding chairs he’d buy, he’d say: “This make!” It’s a sure thing he’d be 100% sold when given the complete story of Durham construction and materials. They insure full value for every seating dollar.

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To freeze rolls or bread wrap airtight while still slightly warm.

Heat frozen rolls at 400 degrees F. for about 10 minutes.

For the best oven fresh rolls—freeze partly baked rolls, then when you want to use them bake at 275 degrees F. for about 25 minutes.

Line ice cube trays with aluminum foil to freeze baked beans, soup, hash, etc. When frozen solid take from tray and wrap airtight in aluminum foil.

When freezing uncooked pies do not put an opening in the top before freezing.

To freeze a frosted cake, quick freeze before wrapping. Then remove from freezer and wrap airtight and return to freezer.

Unwrap cakes to thaw out.

Don’t use mayonnaise on sandwiches to freeze.

Hard-cooked egg whites do not freeze well.

When freezing waffles, put separate sheets between them. To defrost warm in toaster.

Three pound shortening cans are good containers for freezing sauces, etc.

Freeze eggs in ice cube section. When frozen remove and wrap. It is easy to keep track of the number of eggs this way.

Try freezing green peppers in plastic bags—you will be happily surprised.

Melchizedek Priesthood Page
(Continued from page 531)

The Improvement Era is filled with worthwhile reading. You’ll want to read President McKay’s monthly editorial—always a message of inspiration.

Then there’s the monthly article
by President Joseph Fielding Smith entitled, "Your Question."

In the June and December issues, you'll receive the complete text of current general conference talks and special issues from time to time carry pictures and articles of lasting interest.

I know you'll treasure your copies of the Era and the Church Section, Jerry, because so many of our servicemen write to express their appreciation for them. Here's a letter from Korea, for instance. It reads: "Each month I receive The Improvement Era and can hardly wait to sit down and eat up the spiritual food contained therein. In the last two days I have read the current issue from cover to cover. I only hope and pray that each bishop and quorum president spares no effort to get it to their men in the service."

Similar letters referring to the Era and Church News are received regularly.

You'll want to make the best use of your spare time in the service, Jerry. One way to do this is to take extension courses from Brigham Young University. You can do this through the United States Armed Forces Institute at a very nominal cost. Just request that you be enrolled at the BYU when you register with the Armed Forces Institute. A catalog will be sent to you so that you can select the classes you would like to complete. The advantage of enrolling at BYU, of course, is that a substantial number of excellent religion courses are available along with the regular academic work.

You can expect to receive a letter from me at least once a month, Jerry. I'll send you missionary tracts from time to time and try to keep you up to date on the ward news. Your quorum presidency will write to you once a month, too. You should remember to write home often, and I will be looking for a letter occasionally, too.

Commentator: As this interview continues, Jerry will receive counsel from his bishop relative to morality and personal chastity. He will be reminded of the blessings promised to those who are faithful in the payment of tithes and offerings and to those who keep the Word of Wisdom. The bishop will advise Jerry to have his own secret prayers every morning and night; to participate in the activities of nearby wards and branches of the
Blessed Is the Faithful Teacher

(Continued from page 515)

with fondness these added environmental conditions; they associate the beauty of the gospel with the place where it is taught.

Materials and Supplies

A wise teacher assembles his teaching materials and supplies before the class begins. Chalk, erasers, thumbtacks, paper, flannel, pictures, etc., are laid out ready beforehand for immediate use. After class the teacher should see to it that these items are neatly put away. Courtesy thus shown to those who will next use the room is appreciated and admired. Students appointed to help in this way, also, learn about character building. Further, the auxiliary organization represented by the teacher will gain stature by this administrative practice.

Adequate storage space, properly managed, is a great teaching device within itself. Students who pick up their notebooks, Bibles, and after class put them away neatly, learn by doing and by example—the valuable principle of order. God’s house is a house of order. Managing storage space is part of the teacher’s administrative responsibilities.

Attitude

A teacher’s attitude toward his “whole assignment” has much to do with the impression he leaves in the minds of class members. The gospel of Jesus Christ teaches an everyday way of life resulting in joyous, happy, thrilling experiences. Teachers should radiate this happiness. Students should be able to feel an inward spiritual warmth when exposed to the proper religious environment. The gospel is a gospel of love. Students and teachers should look upon the Lord’s work as the source of the highest, most joyful feelings of the soul. The work of the Lord should lend inspiration to their desires, hopes, and ambitions. Each student should gain an individual unshakable testimony that this work is true. If teachers in their assignments are thorough in all details and are buoyantly happy in a positive, objective way, their lives will inspire students.
These Times
(Continued from page 484)

of the social sciences. Current popular literature reflects, of course, social science techniques. The following suggestions, however, go beyond and constitute an elementary check list suggesting more formal resources from which administrators may formulate new approaches to their tasks.

1. The Demographic Group (Geography-History)

Geography (as a social science). Administration occurs somewhere in place and in time. From geography the "regional" concept of the total impact and influence of climate, topography, space, and location on human behavior deserves place in the conscious outlook of administrators. A given decision occurs not only in an office or in a particular building, but also in a neighborhood, a city, a regional section, or in the larger areal view, a culture, a civilization, the world. The reactions and consequences, the relationships and repercussions involved in time and space, are in a sense geographic. In far less significant compass, the practical details of location, of a water cooler, of parking space, of lunch- or rest-rooms, obviously contribute or detract from certain successes. But geography tells the administrator far more than office design and plant location and layout. It says much to the city manager who considers storing snowplows and snow tires; to the "desks" in the Department of State; to the missionary or foreign business executive.

History. Administration has a past. That past has conditioned the present and will influence the future. New administrators in old agencies can be subjected to handicaps from time to time on this score. Too little is known of administrative history in general, and of administrative situations in particular. What can a Secretary of Agriculture learn from his predecessors, from Joseph in Egypt, the White House staff, Constantine's palace, the Vatican? The potentiality of history for "case studies," particularly to enrich the pre-entry education of administrators, has scarcely been tapped. Relations between central and field offices did not begin with the Social Security Act of 1935. Administration was a phenomenon and was studied.
before Woodrow Wilson's essay. Diocletian's and Constantine's reorganizations of the Roman Empire are instructive. Every agency could profitably use and more thoroughly develop historical materials from its own past. History is significant for sense of direction, purpose, leadership, and behavior in organizations. The University of Utah, hard-pressed for space in 1948, with only 146 acres, had forgotten that Brigham Young's original campus, laid out with a partially completed stone wall, encompassed over 600 acres in 1850. President A. Ray Olpin dug into the records of 1850-1852, and rediscovered this fact. It helped in the "re-acquisition" in 1948 from the US Government, 300 more acres near the original tract, Fort Douglas, occupied by the War Department since 1862. The same "history" made the move "acceptable" to the local community.

2. The Behavioral Group (Anthropology, Sociology, Psychology) Anthropology. The "culture" concept, encompassing geography's "regional" idea and reporting the behavior of individuals, groups, and their interactions with the environment and each other provides especial stimulation for administrators. The "folkways" and customs of the clientele, of the region or areas in which they operate, of the office or the organization itself, impose real administrative factors. Local mores often need to be "swung" into place behind a project. Practices grow around legal, administrative, or customary norms. Policies may depend on understanding a specific norm. An organization itself is a cultural system and needs to be seen as such.

Sociology. The processes which develop around leadership and followership, involve various techniques of response, including nullification. The methodology of "situational analysis" within the culture or subculture of an organization reveals increasingly, the role of personality and its influence on group behavior. Individual and group responses thereto, are all primary sociological phenomena. The old-timer who cannot be released or dismissed; who knows a certain brand of the organization's "geography," "history," and "culture," and who has carved out an organizational realm, within which he or she exercises a "veto power" on group opinion unless a process, program, or policy corresponds to his or her view of organizational history, may be better understood in the light of sociological analysis. But more especially, the nature of groups, group processes and group behavior in the organization may be stimulated from basic sociological concepts.

Psychology. Tests, measurements, counseling in personnel work, are consciously applied in administration through what has essentially become a psychological staff. Psychology is enjoying the greatest popularity, currently, of any of the social sciences with 5,748 doctorates conferred in this country, 1936-56, compared with 3,795 in economics, 4,240 in political science and a total for all the social sciences of 19,078—thirty percent being in psychology. A problem for some administrators lies in keeping this staff of specialists, with their specialized knowledge and techniques, geared to the organization's objectives, and in maintaining sufficient insight into the whole personality, its groups and cultural influences; to avoid (especially among nonpsychologists in the organization) "psychological determinism" (e.g., confining a certain person to limbo or organizational damnation on the basis of tests or measurements).

3. The Policy Sciences (Economics, Political Science, Law) Economics. Like psychology, economics is thoroughly embedded in organization structure and usage, both in "pure," analytical, and applied form. Other values from economics include the view of the organization (for purposes of analysis) as an input-output economic system, and, a stimulus for constant readjustment in terms of possible economic "models." It is important to build into such concepts and models more than accounting or statistical "efficiency." Awareness of the role of attitudes, personality, behavior, is necessary. The effort to "telescope" the preceding insights from geography, history, anthropology, sociology, and psychology is an expanding concern of economics.

Political Science. Any organization is a political system. It has the fundamental political problems of (1) leadership, including obtaining agreement and consensus within the organization; (2) consent, public support, and acceptance for its ex-

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ternal existence and operations; (3) use of the methods of "constitutionalism" in obtaining internal agreement and external consent; e.g., consultation, deliberation, clear understanding of policy-making processes, definition of authority, resultant "limited government" under broadly understood (prospective and written) "law" and policies; understanding the organization as to how policies and rules are changed (formally and informally); and, the uses of policies, rules, and authority in adjusting conflicts and difficulties, including methods of appeal. The concern of political science with the anatomy and physiology of the "power structure" within an organization has fundamental interest for the administrator.

Law. Like economics and psychology, law already finds formal establishment and use in modern administration.

From law, conceived as a social science, the administrator needs to be aware with Holmes that the law (including the current rules of the organization) never is, but is always becoming; that the law can be "made" as well as "found" (John Austin's jurisprudential theory of positive law as distinguished from the natural law school and its traditions).

Kelsen's approach (the "pure theory" of law) also has its daily uses in extracting from the existing statutes, rules, legal opinions or practices, a legal norm for purposes of employing and providing in organizations the essential "negative," or, in providing mere time for experiential development of the administrative process.

Law is more than a social lubricant. It is a device for reconciling the relative needs in societies and groups for (1) stability and (2) change. An administrator has to say "no" frequently. Law and the other social science disciplines provide vision and basis for affirmative, forward-looking action. When the rest of the social sciences fail, the administrator, society (or organizational practices) has provided the "law" to fall back on. From that standpoint, the decision-making process may be reviewed and re-examined. With new judgments and policies the administrator may then formulate and carry through towards clearer goals.
A foreigner commented, "You Americans are strange people. You devote one day out of the year to your mothers, and an entire week to pickles."

Mrs. Jones had spent some time exploring the dusky recesses of a famous antique shop in an eastern city.

"What is that quaint old figure in the corner worth?" she asked at last.

"About $50,000," whispered the horrified salesman. "That's the proprietor."

To make a long story short, there's nothing like having the boss walk in.

Two Indians watched a white man building a lighthouse. One night after it was completed, the Indians took up their accustomed stations as a thick fog started to roll in.

"Ugh," said one Indian to the other, "light shine, bell ring, horn blow, but fog come in just same."

The person who drifts lackadaisically into the new day has defeated himself. The future quickly becomes the past, and the promise of tomorrow is too often converted to the memory of what might have been. Take the day as you find it, but imbue it with your enthusiasm and make it what you want it to be.

Don't think your children are entirely hopeless, look at your own old love letters.

Two members of the current generation were sitting on a pier in the Virgin Islands with their legs dangling in the water when a barracuda went swimming by. Suddenly one of them shouted, "Hey, a barracuda just bit off my leg!"

"Which one?" his friend asked.

"How should I know which one?" was the answer.

"Once you've seen one barracuda, you've seen them all!"

The question in the physiology examination read: "How may one attain a good posture?" The country boy wrote: "Keep the cows off of it, and let it grow awhile."

It is said concerning Julius Caesar that upon any provocation he would repeat the Roman alphabet before he would suffer himself to speak, that he might be more just and calm in his resentments, and also that he could forget nothing but wrongs, and remember nothing but benefits.

Thirty is a wonderful age—especially if you happen to be forty.

The difference between gossip and news depends upon whether you heard it or told it.

Posing the farmer and his college-age son for a picture, the photographer suggested that the boy stand with his hand on his father's shoulder.

"If you want it to look natural," said the long-suffering parent, "he could put his hand in my pocket."

A wife pointed to her husband stretched out in the hammock and explained to her friend: "Fred's hobby is letting birds watch him."

Natives who beat drums to frighten evil spirits away are objects of scorn to smart Americans who blow horns in traffic jams.
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THE ONE BRAND OF TUNA that's *all* prime fillet, pressure-baked our own way to protect the natural protein and flavor! For tuna that's always moist, firm and tender, make *your* brand Chicken of the Sea—the tuna with the mermaid on the label!

CHICKEN OF THE SEA® TUNA ROSY RING

Prepare your favorite tomato aspic ring mold. At serving time, fill center of ring with this salad: combine a 9½-oz. Family Size can or two 6½-oz. cans of drained Chicken of the Sea® tuna, ¾ cup quartered cucumber slices, ¾ cup sliced celery. Mix ½ cup mayonnaise, 1 tablespoon lemon juice and ¼ teaspoon salt. Add to tuna mixture. Toss lightly. Spoon into center of aspic ring. Serves 6.
Is one missing?

it takes three to plan happiness ... The breadwinner, the housewife, and the insurance consultant.

The future happiness of your family is all wrapped up in these three people. The breadwinner is the head of the house. He knows what he wants in his family's future and just what the budget can afford to pay for it. The homemaker is the partner, and like him has an important interest in that future.

Your Beneficial Life agent should be the third member of this planning team. He's an expert on life insurance and can fill your insurance needs like a doctor's prescription. He can help you provide for the education of your children as well as your own retirement ... yet keep everything within your budget.

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