

# AWAKE!

## Britain's Devaluation Dunkirk

How pound devaluation to close the "dollar gap"  
may affect her imports and exports

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## Who Resist Communism?

Facts answer Jehovah's witnesses withstand Red pressure  
while Catholic clergy give way before it

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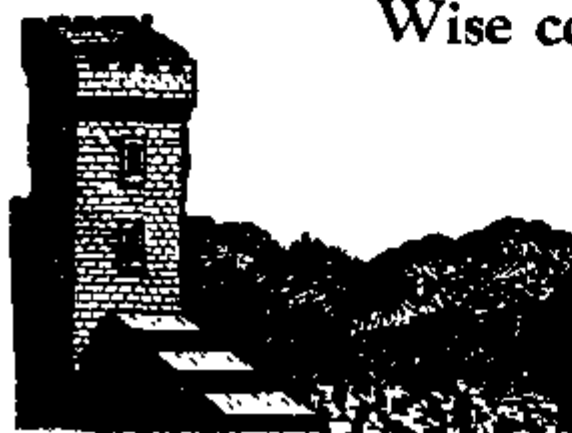
## Cockfight in Salvador

This descriptive article is like a ringside seat

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## Control Your Spirit

Wise counsel on mental disposition



JANUARY 8, 1950 SEMIMONTHLY

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News sources that are able to keep you awake to the vital issues of our times must be unfettered by censorship and selfish interests. "Awake!" has no fetters. It recognizes facts, faces facts, is free to publish facts. It is not bound by political ambitions or obligations; it is unhampered by advertisers whose toes must not be trodden on; it is unprejudiced by traditional creeds. This journal keeps itself free that it may speak freely to you. But it does not abuse its freedom. It maintains integrity to truth.

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# AWAKE!

"Now it is high time to awake."—Romans 13:11

Volume XXXI

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Number 1

## BRITAIN'S DEVALUATION DUNKIRK

By "Awake!" correspondent in Britain

THE devaluation Dunkirk which Britain now faces has arisen from one of the gravest financial and economic crises in the nation's history. It will demand all the resolution and sustained endeavor that characterized the British military epic of Dunkirk in World War II to get the nation out of its present predicament. But even given all the unity of purpose which this people can muster when occasion demands it is not at all certain whether the economic and financial difficulties will be completely surmounted.

When Prime Minister Attlee told the nation on October 24 that they were entering on their last chance to save Britain's future as a trading nation it will be readily appreciated that devaluation means much more than the mere "adjustment in the rate of exchange between the pound sterling and the dollar", as devaluation is so euphemistically termed in public speeches by certain ministers of the government. And yet in the face of so grave a situation neither the prime minister nor the Cabinet seems inclined to take thoroughly courageous and drastic action and thus give a realistic lead to the nation.

To traders and others the decision to devalue came as something of a shock, but in financial circles it had been more or less expected, notwithstanding Sir Stafford Cripp's firm assurance that there would be no devaluation of ster-

ling. What was surprising, even to the financiers, was the lowness of the rate chosen for the pound. It was \$2.80 to the pound, which represents a depreciation of about 30 percent, whereas nobody had previously thought it would be more than 20-25 percent, a dollar rate of 3 or 3.20 to the pound. Since 1939 the pound sterling had been worth in terms of dollars \$4.03. The heavy reduction in value necessarily dealt a severe blow to trading relationships throughout the world, for Britain is the banker of the sterling area. It is, of course, too early at the time of writing to report on the full effects of devaluation, but they can be reasonably well anticipated.

### *Causes of the "Dollar Gap"*

Before dealing with the effects of devaluation, however, a brief review might be given of the economic difficulties which led up to Britain's reluctant decision. Her difficulty in making ends meet is to be traced predominantly to the direct effects which war had on its economy. Apart from affecting Britain, one of the World War's general effects has been a changed pattern of world trade by reason of the increased dependence of all other nations on the United States, both as a source of primary products and as a market for manufactured goods.

The war left the United States the world's chief creditor nation, having a

favorable trade balance with almost every other country and particularly with Britain. The wide disparity between the total value of American imports into Britain and the value of British exports to the United States and its accumulated deficit for Britain is known as the dollar gap, and the crux of the problem for Britain has been and still is to close that gap and make trade between the two countries more nearly balanced.

It is obvious that the dollar gap cannot be closed without a pronounced and continuing increase in Britain's exports to the United States and also to other dollar markets, particularly Canada. The British government had hoped that progress would be far and fast enough to show that, with ERP aid in the meantime, the sterling area's trade with the dollar countries could be balanced by 1952 at the pre-devaluation exchange rates.

Far from an increase in dollar earnings, however, the sterling area suffered a severe reverse in the second quarter of 1949 when the gold and dollar deficit rose to the annual rate of sterling £628 million—almost double the deficit of the first quarter. This was partly due to increased payments by Britain and other sterling area countries for imports of dollar goods, but also, in large part, to a fall in the dollar income of those countries, mainly due to three factors.

One of these was the rumor and expectation of the devaluation of sterling which encouraged people to whom the British owed dollars to press for payment, while those who owed the British dollars tended to delay payment. The second was a sharp fall both in the price and in the amount of sterling-area raw materials sold to the United States. This reduced the dollar earnings of the rest of the sterling area by one-fifth, the commodities most seriously affected being diamonds, rubber, cocoa, tin, wool and jute. Thirdly, as a result of more competitive selling conditions there was a

reduction in the shipments of British goods to dollar markets. The situation for Britain was also aggravated by falling prices of American manufacturers since the third quarter of 1948, whereas British prices were rising till the turn of the year and showed little change until the devaluation of sterling.

In mid-June the British government ordered a standstill of dollar purchases, and it was later agreed with the other members of the sterling Commonwealth to aim in 1949-1950 at a reduction in dollar imports to a level 25 percent below the 1948 rate. But a balance cannot be reached simply by a cut in dollar imports. The only effective way is by increasing dollar earnings through an expansion of exports to the United States and other dollar markets; and the British government's view has been that devaluation of the pound sterling is the only simple measure that will quickly and automatically enable British exporters and exporters in other parts of the sterling Commonwealth to get more business by selling their goods at the lower prices which devaluation forces upon them.

#### **Effects of Devaluation**

This immediate effect of devaluation—making British goods cheaper in dollar markets—brings us to a consideration of the other consequences that follow, one of which is that dollar goods are now more expensive for Britain to buy. At the same time it must be stated that devaluation of sterling does not concern the internal value of the nation's currency and prices in the shops are still more or less the same, for the internal value of the pound has not changed. But to whatever extent Britain imports from the dollar area, she now pays more dearly than before devaluation, and the prices of certain commodities are bound to rise. For instance, the higher cost of raw materials and machinery used in industry bought from the United States

cannot but be reflected in higher prices for British manufactured goods.

It is estimated that the 30-percent devaluation will mean an increase in the general cost of living of at least 5 percent. In view, however, of the dire need of increasing exports and in due course a consequential shortage of goods on the home market, it is not at all improbable that shop prices in some instances may rise by 10 percent.

An interesting sidelight, with a very broad beam, on the extra expense in which devaluation now involves Britain is that if the present exchange rate remains unaltered an additional £475 million will be needed to repay the American loan (amounting to £1,000 million) granted in 1946, which is actually nearly double the cuts Mr. Attlee announced in his crisis speech to Parliament on October 24.

As to the expansion of Britain's export trade, which was the primary objective of the government's devaluation decision, the consequent lower selling price of British goods in the dollar markets may not produce the full result expected. It is true that they will be sufficiently price-attractive to the foreign buyer to encourage demand, but just think what a great expansion of trade will be necessary now that the exchange rate of the pound is so much lower in relation to the dollar. Even to maintain the pre-devaluation amount of exports to dollar countries, a large increase in Britain's exports is now imperative. To still further expand is going to be a tough problem.

Parallel with this object is obviously increased production by British industry, and here we meet a situation which fairly bristles with difficulties. For a year or so British industry generally has been working virtually at capacity and the only way left open for greater production so as to meet export needs is either by working longer hours or by more intensified work which in some cas-

es may involve the installation and use of the most modern machinery.

Here the position comes right up against trade union policy and practice, and although some of the leaders are anxious to support the government in its appeal for more productive effort, others at the moment are quite unconvinced, and the question of wages in relation to a longer working week is quite thorny. Another problem is that some industries, pottery for instance, not only are operating at full capacity but have already been working overtime to meet demand. This, of course, means that if Britain is to increase still further her exports to the dollar markets then some articles now on sale in British shops will become very scarce in the future.

Again, even if Britain were able to manufacture on a sufficiently large scale to sell abroad to such an extent as to bridge the dollar gap, can she be certain that the United States and other dollar countries will take what she has to offer? It is true that so far as the United States is concerned the Truman administration is prepared to reduce the tariff barriers which for so long have hindered the flow of goods from other countries, and that gesture for the encouragement of international trade is most welcome to Britain.

But what is going to be the attitude of American manufacturers who by reason of the devaluation of sterling will have to compete with the lower prices of British goods, and in any event apparently will have a more limited market than they formerly enjoyed under tariff protection? The more one thinks about it, the more one finds that the policy of devaluation as a help to British trade is as much a gamble as it is a "shot" in the arm for stimulating the body economic.

#### ***Increased Cost of Imports***

Then when consideration is given to the other side of the trade equation,

Britain's imports, another serious problem looms up. Before devaluation Britain's purchases from the dollar area, chiefly food, tobacco and raw materials for industry, were about three times as heavy as her dollar sales. The decision of the British government to reduce American imports by 25 percent (about \$400 million) in 1950 is a realistic contribution to the closing of the dollar gap, but it still leaves an overwhelmingly large supply of imports which will now cost more in sterling than before devaluation.

It requires no accountancy skill to see that this will impose an extra burden on industry which will have to pay more for its raw material from the dollar area and, together with the higher prices of other dollar commodities, will mean a rise in the cost of living. On October 12 Lord Hollenden, president of the Wholesale Textile Association, stated that prices of raw materials for the men's wear trade had already started to climb and that, in view of the export demand, supplies in the shops, particularly of shirts, pajamas, socks and knitwear, were going to be scarce.

Also with respect to the effect of devaluation in causing Britain to pay higher sterling prices for food and raw materials imported from dollar countries and also from other countries which have not devalued by less than the United Kingdom, it should be noted that the British Ministry of Supply has already announced increases in prices of copper (up by about 30 percent), aluminium (20 percent), lead (32 percent) and zinc (38 percent). Other raw materials whose sterling prices have increased since devaluation include tin (up by about 30 percent), rubber (15-20 percent), wool (about 20 percent) and American cotton (over 40 percent). Bread and flour were the only major foods immediately affected by devaluation. Some further increases may eventually take place in imported foods as a result of the alteration in exchange rates, but at the time of writ-

ing it is impossible to predict how large they will be.

The effect of the increased import prices on manufacturing costs will, of course, offset to some extent the competitive advantage which United Kingdom exports will derive from devaluation. Prices of imported materials are, however, estimated to represent not more than about one-seventh or one-eighth of the prices of United Kingdom exports as a whole, and it is only in a few but very important lines (notably nonferrous metals and manufactures, woollens and worsteds, and cotton yarns and manufactures) that higher raw material costs may necessitate a major increase in sterling export prices. Groups of British exports likely to be relatively little affected in this way include machinery, vehicles, electrical goods, chemicals, pottery and glass, and cutlery; in each of these groups imported materials represent about 5 percent or less of export prices.

#### *Tourist Trade*

Another angle from which the effects of devaluation may be viewed is that of tourism. It is estimated that by the end of 1949 more than 135,000 visitors will have come from the United States to Britain, including persons in transit, and that earnings from this particular traffic will reach \$70 million. The British Travel Association hopes that next year dollar earnings from both the United States and Canada will reach \$100 million, for the much lower rate of sterling is certain to encourage more tourists.

Devaluation, however, while it should help to overcome previous complaints of high prices in Britain, is likely to lead to a lower rate of dollar spending by individual American tourists who obviously will get more for their dollar. So it may be that the Travel Association's estimate of Britain's dollar earnings from tourism next year is somewhat optimistic. Another doubtful fac-

tor in regard to tourist earnings is that with the new cuts in building in the government's new devaluation economic program the urgent problem of providing more hotel accommodation service may not be met. For the British tourist devaluation, of course, means that Britons will find it much more expensive traveling to the United States.

#### ***Curtailment of Government Spending***

The financial cuts announced on October 24 by the prime minister to meet the nation's economic needs are regarded as anything but adequate. It is generally considered that the total of £250 million stated by Mr. Attlee should have been at least double to meet the retrenchment requirements which the situation demanded. The city view is that the government is merely tinkering with the problem, and to businessmen as a whole the extremely modest cuts have been all the more surprising because of the serious warning given by Mr. Attlee and other ministers on the gravity of the situation, and which was abundantly emphasized immediately before the cuts were announced.

To have thus prepared the public mind for a most severe pruning of government expenditure in various directions (which, let it be noted, the nation was ready to accept) and then to go only half way in that direction does seem to indicate a lack of true leadership and is certainly wanting in that boldness of action which the situation consequent on devaluation so fully demands. In the event the prime minister's statement produced an anticlimax.

Of the £250 million the heaviest cut is in capital expenditure, which is reduced by £140 million, to become fully effective in the second half of 1950. There will be a reduction in the housing program of £35 million annually, and a similar sum will be saved by a further restriction of private building. This means that instead of, say, 200,000 new permanent

dwelling next year there are to be about 180,000, the reduction being achieved by halving the quota of 40,000 houses which would have been allowed to private interests. This, of course, adversely affects the Labor party's social aims in housing. The present annual subsidy of £36 million on animal-feeding stuffs is to end next February, and there is also to be an adjustment in the prices of some less essential foods.

Other savings will be affected by increasing by one penny the charge for school meals, and there is to be a charge of not more than one shilling on each prescription under the National Health Service. The Health Service prescription charge is sensible and should prevent many unreasonable calls upon doctors and trivial demands of the chemist. It has been suggested that in the more expensive items, such as spectacles, the government could have saved a good deal more by charging, say, ten shillings for each pair of spectacles, except in the case of pensioners and children. The small increase in the school meals seems justified, and it is estimated that parents will in future pay about £13 million instead of £11 million toward a total annual expenditure of about £39 million on meals at school.

Outside the £250 million in cuts there is to be a small retrenchment in expenditure on defense at the annual rate of £30 million, but this is to be reviewed later when the future structure of the armed forces has been completed. As forecast by Sir Stafford Cripps, last July, a new dollar import program will reduce imports in the first half of next year to \$600 million.

The nation received the announcement of the cuts quite coolly. The more one thinks about them the more one concludes that they are merely temporary expedients which put off to a later day the real shouldering of the nation's financial and economic burdens. At least, that is what it appears to be to the av-

erage citizen. However, Mr. Herbert Morrison, lord president of the Council, speaking on October 27 in the closing debate on the cuts in Parliament, told the House that the present installment of cuts had been made to serve notice on everyone that the government meant business about economy. Anyone, he went on, who imagines that the present list represented the end of the government's effort was going to be undeceived before long.

#### ***Heavy Taxation Saps Incentive***

No discussion of Britain's present problem would be complete without reference to the vital matter of taxation. Britain's taxation now amounts to about 40 percent of the national income, and it weighs heavily upon the financial incentives of all classes. As about half the salaries and wages of the people above what would be regarded in America as a very low figure is taken by the government in taxation, there has been little inducement to earn more than the customary weekly or monthly amount by working longer hours or in the case of professional men by undertaking extra commissions. And, of course, it is strongly claimed in business circles that the high rate of profits taxation curbs enterprise.

It is this lack of incentive that is probably the government's biggest headache on the home front. In spite of all the appeals by ministers of state for greater effort on the part of the trade union rank and file there has not up to this moment been any notable response. The business community and professional men would receive a healthy stimulant to enterprise if the government made a really heavy cut in state expenditure. As it is, the huge sums involved in the various socialization policies, including nationaliza-

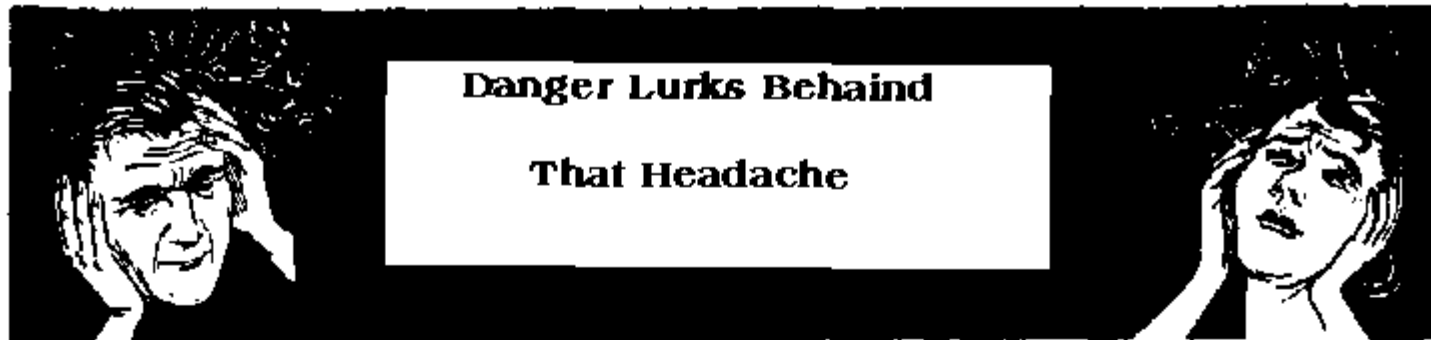
tion of certain industries and the Health Service scheme, have contributed in no small measure to the high rate of taxation, and many now question whether it would not have been better for the government to have "hastened slowly" instead of implementing its expensive schemes in quick succession.

There is no doubt that the situation facing Britain is grave. As the worldly politicians, businessmen and economists see it, everything depends upon the success of the dollar export drive and that in turn depends upon the extent to which Britain can increase her production for the dollar and other markets. Speaking in warning tones at a meeting on October 23 Mr. Harold Wilson, president of the Board of Trade, made this significant statement: "This is Britain's last chance. There is no alternative to increasing our dollar exports."

Fortunately to those who have knowledge of Jehovah's kingdom there is a most welcome alternative, not dependent upon the vagaries of international trade nor on the financial manipulation of exchanges. The alternative is to be found in the new world of righteousness under Christ's beneficent rulership. Be it capitalist, socialist or communist government, not one can bring order, peace, prosperity or life out of the present chaos and decay of this corrupt and evil world system; and the combined prayers of all the religionists cannot hinder the accomplishment of its prophetically declared doom at Armageddon. There is no devaluation in the kingdom of Jehovah, but the value of His blessings will appreciate eternally, and obedient mankind will delight themselves in the most blessed economic and social order that will ever have been established.







## Danger Lurks Behind

### That Headache

**T**HERE is scarcely a person young or old but who has had a headache. At least 12 million Americans—about 1 out of 12—suffer from frequent or chronic headaches. More working hours are lost on account of "pain in the upper story" than from any other single ailment, unless it might be the common cold. Why, it is even claimed that cranial tribulations rank with incompatibility and the other woman as a cause for divorce.

What can we do about our headaches? Pain-hurried Americans gulp down 15 billion aspirin a year, and spend \$85,000,000 on drugstore headache remedies. But patented pain-chasers are worse than no protection at all when relied upon continually to stand back the chronic headache demon. Even though it may never have occurred to anyone, an aspirin tablet has no miraculous intelligence, no power to propel itself to the site of the trouble and combat the foe. Even the new "wonder" concoction, called *cafegone*, merely raps the pain in the head a temporary deadening bop without going even remotely near the ogre that is causing the misery. Some palliatives, like acetanilid, after liberal, regular intakes, join forces with the evil genius of distress and produce headaches of their own. Some have other ways of adding fuel to the mental and physical miseries of more and more people. There are nostrums that are habit-forming, leading the victim down the wretched road to drug addiction. Others, like bromides, produce conditions of drunkenness and even in-

sanity. But meanwhile, what about the headache?

It throbs and racks, undisturbed.

Medical science has not much more than its own headache to offer. It has established special headache clinics in leading hospitals, but not enough to take care of 12 million patients. It is experimenting with drugs, physiotherapy, vision correction and surgery. It is compiling a Talmud-thick theology trying to explain what causes headache and what can be done about headache. But as one baffled investigator attests, the chronic headache sufferer "may find himself on an excursion to the ophthalmologist, neurologist, dentist, psychiatrist, osteopath and chiropractor. Thereupon he is X-rayed, massaged, analyzed, fitted with glasses, relieved of his turbinates and teeth, and too often emerges with his headache intact".

The supreme enigma baffling science is how to survey and correct the emotional life of the patient, because emotional unbalance is the familiar spirit that stirs up more head pain than any other factor.

#### What Is a Headache?

Are you surprised to hear that it seems to be anything else than the brain throbbing? The brain is as insensate as "so much boiled cereal". Doctors have prodded the brain of volunteer victims undergoing surgery without anesthetics and (whether such victims under these circumstances can give reliable testi-



mony, don't ask) found that the headache seems to be, (1) pain in certain parts of the dura, a tough white tissue which covers the brain; for instance, the dura may be stretched by brain tumors, although this is rare. Or (2) action of pulsating veins upon pain areas of the scalp: dilation of the large cerebral blood vessels which have nerve fibers in them; the widening of important arteries in the neck may also contribute to or stir up a headache.

There are said to be two general classes of headaches. One is called organic, when the headache is caused by some disease, infection or other physical disorder. The other is called psychogenic or emotional, when the trouble is emotional in origin.

Not that organic and emotional headaches can always be easily distinguished: they may overlap and agitate each other. Patients examined at the Montefiore hospital headache clinic in New York were found to be suffering from headaches to which emotional factors contributed in 95 percent of the cases; in 35 percent of the cases emotional disturbances were the sole cause of headache.

If it is the action of pulsating veins upon the pain areas of the scalp that causes headache, then it is no mystery why emotional disturbances cause so much headache. Any strong emotion—fear, anxiety, anger, hate, worry, guilt, tension—is a trigger that sets off that kind of agitation. Mr. and Mrs. Citizen of this swirling, panicky world, besieged by their everyday anxieties, frustrations and worries, getting too little sleep and generally overworked, are bull's-eye marks for the chronic headache.

In case you have unfortunately fallen into the clutches of the head-racking fiend, or should encounter it, there is no sure method of self-diagnosis, of course. However, leading authorities have outlined the general characteristics of the

more prevalent types of chronic headache, which are summarized below.

### ***Characteristics of Chronic Headaches***

**PSYCHOGENIC—Emotional.** The most common headache. Although not generally so severe, it makes itself felt by a constricting clutch, starting at any point and spreading insidiously to the top and finally taking over the entire cranium, to settle down eventually in, perhaps, the frontal region. The victim may experience the sensation of wearing a tight hatband, or a feeling of pressure. He may feel lightheaded. His palms may sweat. Neck muscles may feel stiff and tender.

Noting that the psychogenic case is precipitated during or after states of nervous tensions, investigators generally conclude that prolonged tenseness of the scalp muscles produces the pain. Besides the drugstore panaceas, enemas, lying down, scalp massages, modified chiropractic, or maybe a vacation, may help temporarily. But the permanent cure? Well, the victim will have to gain an insight into his conflicts and solve them, which many times is about as easy as jumping over the moon.

A variation of the psychogenic headache is induced by general muscular tension. This is the kind that grows slowly, exasperatingly, as the day wears on, until you are suspended in a vise-like grip. Ask the tense, high-strung individual who can't relax or who uses shoulder and neck muscles a great deal for more details about this kind of headache. Temporary relief may come from rest, heat at the back of the neck, massage, loosening of the body's nerve centers. When spinal arthritis is the cause of the headache, the general health must be improved, metabolic disorders corrected, fatigue and eyestrain must be avoided. But here again permanent relief requires learning to relax, to work without strain, to avoid anxiety.

**MIGRAINE.** Well does the victim know it before it comes; it sends him an "aura" of warning. He, or twice as often it is she, notices, out of one corner of the eye, zigzag flashes of light, climbing saw-teeth, luminous spirals or other blinding contortions. Back of the eyes and on one side of the head (migraine means "half a skull") begins a dull, throbbing, sickening dolor. Bright light makes it worse.

Commonly misnamed the menstrual, relaxation, Sunday, week-end and sick headache, migraine may come at any time, especially at "letdown" periods, such as on rest days or the first day of vacation. It may last an hour or a week. It tends to weaken in the evening hours.

What causes migraine? There is at least one theory in every sufferer. Some say allergy. Some, heredity. At any rate there is a personality factor involved. Migraine sufferers are almost invariably the hypersensitive type, persons who cringe inwardly over little things other people do not notice, the emotionally insecure, ambitious, tense, and, it must be added, stubborn, inflexible, resentful personalities.

Now what can be done for such unfortunates? About as much as can be done *with* them. Various ergot preparations, like the aforementioned cafegone, may lessen the misery, possibly at the risk of precipitating high blood pressure. Inhalation of pure oxygen, avoidance or reduction of exposure of allergens, relaxing for half an hour in tepid baths, may tender some help, as a mirage helps the desert wanderer. But permanent relief calls for changes so drastic that the victim has just about to don a new personality, or at least seek new environmental factors. Cut the work routine. Develop a hobby. Reduce tension. Cross one bridge at a time, as it is reached. Learn to accept or avoid aggravating environmental circumstances. A change of attitude and habits.

A variation of migraine is the brutal histamine headache. It wakens its vic-

tim after an hour or two of sleep with a boring, one-sided, excruciating pain involving eyes, temple, neck and face. Histamine lasts less than an hour and usually picks on people in their late 50's. While it may be related to some allergic reaction, histamine is thought to be an accumulation of the chemical by that name in the blood. In most cases, sitting up in bed routs the torturer. Gradually increasing shots of histamine injected under the skin or into the veins desensitizes the pain.

**HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE.** Here is another cranium-throbbler that usually attacks its victims in their sleep, during early hours of morning. The sleeper is gradually prodded into a torturous awakening by a growing sense of pain which may be anywhere in the head, varying from a dull ache to an intense pounding.

When the doctors find out for certain what causes high blood pressure, then they will probably know more what to do about the headache it causes. Until real relief comes, the self-respecting victim will try not to aggravate his already existing hypertension by fatigue or emotional upsets. A nervous shock, hard effort, excitement or the like may rouse the horny oppressor though it has been absent all day. An icecap on the head, sitting up, walking around, drinking coffee, may help. Some people are relieved by sleeping with the head of the bed raised 10 inches or more.

For permanent relief—that same plaintive refrain again: a call for the kind of life that avoids high blood pressure. Relaxation. Sedation. Rest. Diet. Removal of aggravating emotional difficulties. A better ordering of personal affairs. The kind of change that gives the victim a calm mind.

**NASAL.** There are two types. One is caused by acute sinusitis. The victim feels it with colds and upper respiratory infections. It is a "sore-head" joy-killer that aches with a deep dull pain which is worsened by stooping over or shaking

the head, straining, coughing, a draft of cold air or alcohol. A frontal sinus infection makes itself felt by pain in the forehead, beginning at about nine in the morning and growing worse during daylight hours. Maxillary sinus causes early afternoon distress in the forehead, cheek, face and teeth. The day-long sufferer will have sphenoid or ethmoid sinus infections, with pain between and back of the eyes.

The other type of nasal headache, which is uncommon, is a by-product of chronic sinusitis, nasal obstruction, or the like. There is little to offer any nasal headache victim other than rest, heat, aspirin or the like, shrinking of membranes of the nose by vasoconstricting drops. Allergens aggravate some cases. In more serious cases of sinusitis the medico's procedure is irrigation or surgical drainage of the sinuses, or the removal of head growths.

Besides these more prevalent types of chronic headache, there are at least 200 accountable causes for the ailment—stiff combs, eye trouble, constipation, anemia, infection, fever, allergies, tumor,

alcoholism, stomach, kidneys, liver, muscles—the symptoms of all are about the same. In short, the headache is nature's warning signal that something, emotional or organic or both, is in distress. Danger lurks behind the chronic headache. The victim should do something about it. He should not continually dose himself on drugstore jejune until he hastens the destruction of his health and mind, or deadens the pain until a brain tumor has grown too big for the surgeon. On the other hand, there is no guarantee that headache specialists can work a cure.

Frankly, the panacea for the world's headaches calls for something bigger than men and science can provide. It must be more than fresh air and sleep and diet. It is the kind of living atmosphere that produces stable and courageous personalities, where life is emotionally serene, free from tensions, fears, anxieties. What an eloquent distress-call for Jehovah's incoming new world of peace and tranquillity, wherein rejuvenating health will dispel out of existence forever all headaches and the maladies that cause them!—Contributed.



### *Headquarters Buildings of United Nations*

At the United Nations cornerstone dedication ceremonies on October 24 President Truman said: "These are the most important buildings in the world, for they are the center of man's hope for peace and a better life." Next day the *New York Times* editorialized: "The buildings whose ceremonial cornerstone was laid yesterday, where Forty-second street meets the East river, will be of cement and stone, of glass and steel. They will also be made of the blood and bones of men, of tears and broken hearts. Their builders will be not only the architects and contractors; they will be not only the workers in overalls and plastic helmets, some of whom stood on the sidelines yesterday, or perched on dizzy scaffoldings, or guided the stone into place. They will also be the men who fought the air war over Britain, who fell at Tarawa and Okinawa, who laid down their lives in North Africa, on the Anzio beach, in the Normandy landings, in the Battle of the Bulge, on torpedoed ships at sea; they should include, if Mr. Vishinsky, grim-faced on this festive day, will have it so, the valiant soldiers who died for their native land in front of Stalingrad; among them will also be a veteran who died of wounds, too soon to read the adopted charter, at Warm Springs, Ga. These are the unseen builders."

These buildings "made of the blood and bones of men" the center of man's hope for peace? Not to Christians, for the Bible says that God dwells not in buildings made by men, that Christ and His kingdom are the hopes for peace, that only woe comes to things built upon blood.—Acts 17:24; Isaiah 9:6,7; Daniel 2:44; Micah 3:10,12; Habakkuk 2:12.



# SOUP'S ON!



**W**HAT happy words to hear on a cold and dreary day when one is hungry and tired! Warming and appetizing, nourishing and satisfying—that is soup when it is made right and served right. But alas! so often soup is not made or served right. Sometimes it is lukewarm, watered down and as tasteless as the turnip "soups" served up in the Nazi concentration camps. Sometimes curdled, it is as repelling to look upon as dishwater, or, again, it is thick and lumpy, like a faulty batch of paperhanger's paste. The housewife that turns out such discouraging failures as these usually ends up buying a can opener and some of the "57" varieties of tinned soups.

All soups, and this includes the 10,000 fancy *à la* Frenchy soups, are composed of no more than four basic ingredients: stock, seasoning, vegetables, and garnishes. "Stock" is the liquid part, mostly water, that contains the essence, juice and gelatin boiled out of meat, poultry, fish or vegetables. It is simple to make. Take a few pounds of lean veal or beef, together with a knuckle or shin-bone that is first broken open so that the marrow can escape, and place these in an enamel or stainless-steel pot. Other metals give an undesirable "taste". Add 1 quart (more or less, depending on richness desired) of cold salted water to each pound of meat, and boil for 5 or 6 hours. Chicken, duck or turkey bones are good additions to this stock. After boiling, strain and allow to cool, and then remove

all or part of the hardened fat from the top. This stock can be kept for several days and used to make different soups. Other stocks can be made from lamb or ham bones. Oxtails make a favorite stock. Rabbit, venison, goose, frogs, etc., also produce suitable soup stocks. Fish, clams, oysters, shrimps and turtles make popular soups. Saving the water from cooked and canned vegetables and using it instead of plain water in the stock is good, since it adds extra food values and flavor.

The next steps in soup-making are almost as simple as making the stock, for all that is needed is the addition of this or that, and the stock is transformed into an exciting bouillon, consommé, creamed or thickened soup. While soup is quite simple in its basic formula, it is by no means a dull "cut and dried" affair. The greatest latitude is afforded the individual cook to express her artistic genius, especially in seasoning and flavoring the soup.

Fresh or dried basil, chives, lovage (with its celery-like taste), summer or winter savory, are only a few of the herbs for soup pots. A fine bouquet is obtained with 2 sprigs of parsley, 2 sprigs of thyme, 1 sprig of marjoram and  $\frac{1}{2}$  bay leaf, all tied in a bag that is removed after cooking. Herbs should be added about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour before the end of the cooking so that their goodness is not boiled away. Many spices also are used, the principal one being pepper.

A word of caution: a delicate-tasting soup can easily be spoiled, and often is, simply by overseasoning it. However, if a soup is designed to be hot and spicy

in flavor, then do not skimp, but rather hit a high note with the seasoning. Salt, a very important item, will ruin a soup if too much is used. But if by accident you get too much salt in the soup do not throw the whole away in a torrent of tears. All you have to do, unless you know a better way, is to slice up some potatoes, boil them in the soup a few minutes, and then fish them and the excess salt out together.

#### **Turning Stock into Soup**

A plain stock with nothing added except a little seasoning is served to invalids, as broth or bouillon. Sometimes it is strained through fine cloth or cleared with egg white and egg shells. Stimulating, it is of little food value and is easily digested. A consommé is similar to a bouillon, but is made with less water, is richer and is more elegant in flavor. The many modifying agencies that may be added make available a great variety of consommés that serve well as appetizers before the heavier dinner courses.

If, however, the soup is to be the principal dish or is to be a meal in itself, then it must have substantial additions of vegetables to give it not only flavor, but also body, substance and a satisfying amount of food value. Such a fortified soup may be either clear or thickened, the thickened ones being either creamed soups or purées. Vegetable soups are good examples of reinforced bouillons. The combination of vegetables, and the amount of each used, are usually determined by the odds and ends in the icebox or refrigerator. Onion, or chive and leek, is greatly desirable in a savory soup. Celery, turnips and tomatoes are also important vegetables.

If one has a choice of vegetables, then here is one suggested recipe: 1 quart canned tomatoes, 3 large carrots, 1 turnip, 1 sliced onion, 2 diced potatoes, 3 chopped branches of celery, a handful of chopped cabbage leaves,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup canned

corn and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of green beans or peas. Vegetables are either added at intervals which permit them to finish cooking at approximately the same time, or they are first fried in butter a few minutes and then placed in the soup to simmer for about two hours. The latter method makes a richer soup. If, instead of having a balance between a number of vegetables, a particular one gives a predominating theme, then the dish takes the name of that vegetable, as, for example, onion soup, broccoli soup, corn soup, tomato soup, mushroom soup, etc.

Those soups made with peas, dried or fresh, lentils, beans of every sort, potatoes, pumpkin or squash, are usually called purées because the predominant vegetable is rubbed through a sieve to make a soup having a thick consistency like heavy cream. A cup or two of tasteless soybeans can be nicely hidden away in a purée to add extra food value.

Another very important class of soups are those that are thickened by creaming. Originally, a creamed fish soup was called "bisque", but today the term is applied to other creamed soups. Real cream or rich milk is best to use for delicious cream of almond, cream of corn, cream of chestnut, cream of chicken, cream of asparagus, cream of spinach, cream of tomato, and cream of mushroom soup. But most families cannot afford to use expensive cream. Hence, most recipes call for white sauce as the thickening agent, made of flour and water or flour and milk. The amount of milk or sauce to be added depends on the quantity of vegetables present and what consistency the artistic cook desires. From  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups of cooked vegetables to 2 or 3 cups of thickener are the usual proportions.

#### **Garnishes Complete the Soup**

You may think of garnishes as superfluous additions that go only with "ritzy" soups; but this is not so. No soup is complete without proper garnishes, no mat-

ter how simple it is or under what humble circumstances it is served. This is because the garnishes are integral parts of the soup, performing the twofold function of both pleasing the eye and gratifying the taste.

There are many types of garnishes. Dry crackers or various crispy croutons give excellent contrast with the wetness of the soup. Cubes of bread may be toasted, or browned in butter or meat drippings. Or they may be spread with peanut butter and oven-browned. Italian pastes, such as elbow macaroni, spaghetti or vermicelli are excellent garnishes in a simple bouillon soup. Noodles too, and "alphabets", are good. Boiled barley or rice, or oatmeal, farina and tapioca are also used extensively in soups. Try puffed wheat or rice, or various cereal crispies, or if you want to serve a novel, yet a pleasing dish, place hot buttered popcorn on creamed corn soup just before it is to be eaten.

Vegetables are very efficient garnishes to give delightful color and flavor to clear soups. A few slices of yellow carrots, bits of red pimiento, pieces of green pepper or asparagus tips will lift an otherwise common soup up to a chef's specialty. Red tomatoes and beets also have great value as garnishes. Want to use up that extra hard-boiled egg in the icebox? Then press it through a sieve and sprinkle it in the soup just before serving. One or two beaten raw egg yolks added after removing a soup from the heat will improve its color and creamy richness.

Besides those used as seasonings, many herbs are fine garnishes. Parsley and chive are popular in vegetable soups. Dill, for fish soups, and spearmint leaves in a lamb or mutton soup, do very well. Grated cheese added just before serving gives richness to any creamy soup. Try it in an onion soup the next time. Cheese sticks or toasted cheese cubes can be used to garnish many soups. Never overlook left-over poultry from the Sunday dinner. Dices of it in the soup pot are

wonderful. If bean or lentil soup, or creamed celery, mushroom or asparagus soup is on the menu, then do not forget to garnish it with slivers of smoked ham or sausage, or pieces of crispy bacon. This little trick will raise the family's praise at least an octave.

Whipped cream, marshmallows, fruits and nuts served in soup may seem far-fetched, but they are among the most delightful of all garnishes. Cream whipped with salt, pepper, cayenne, tabasco or with orange or lemon rind, and then floated on each serving of soup, is most effective. Marshmallows, toasted or not, and dusted with paprika are also good. In the line of fruits, try diced, oil-rich avocados in a consommé. Or if a duck soup is too rich cut it with raisins or currants. Sliced bananas browned in butter will take the place of potatoes in the pot, or as a special treat serve the family hot cherry soup. There are also many recipes for wine and fruit soups for serving cold during the hot summer months, and in these apples, apricots, grapes, cranberries, pineapple, peaches, oranges, coconut and many kinds of berries are used to good effect. And do not overlook the exciting possibilities of garnishing soups with nuts. A few pine nuts, or shredded Brazils, almonds or pecans that are first roasted, or poppy seeds, or bits of cooked chestnuts in a creamed soup work wonders. With such, try a small dash of nutmeg too.

Save the fruit and jelled soups for hot summer days and serve them arctic cold. Serve clear soups piping hot before heavy dinner courses. Purées and bisques are for family lunches. Chowders, gumbos and pepper pots are main supper dishes. So numerous the recipes and materials, so simple the procedure—why, any amateur, with no more equipment than a pot on a hot stove, a spoon with which to taste the broth, and a little know-how, can turn out a different soup every day of the year.



Is it the Roman Catholic clergy in Czechoslovakia who now take an oath of loyalty to a communist government?

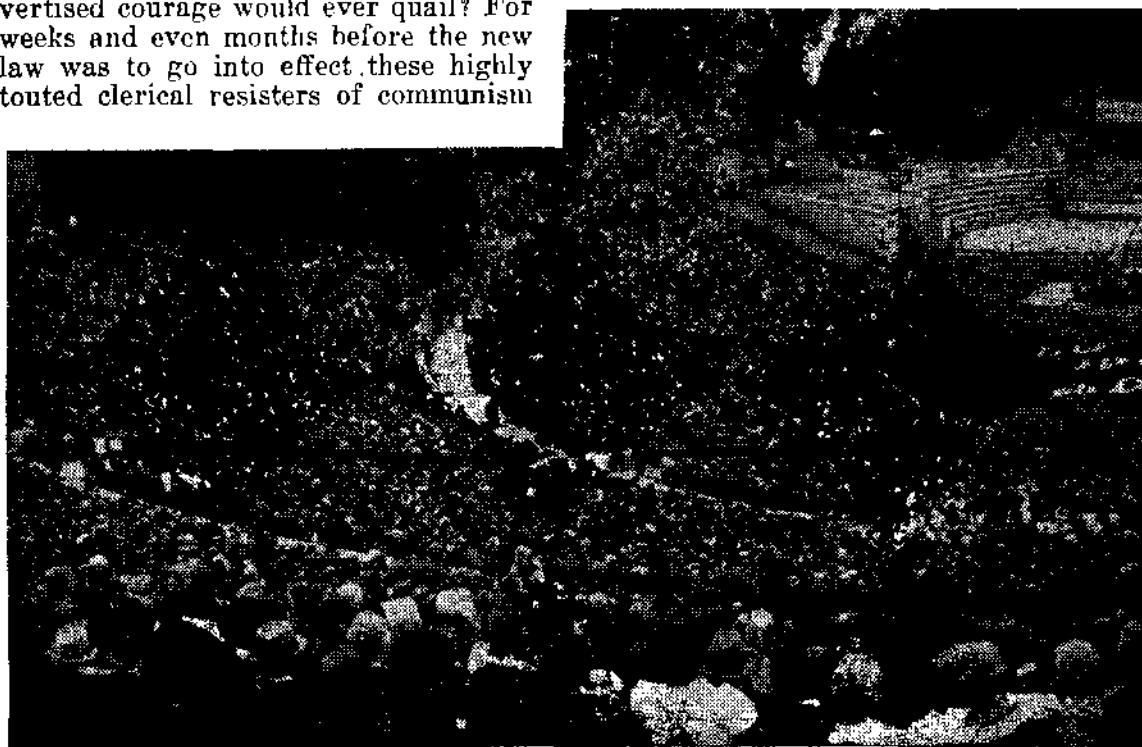
## // Who Resist

**R**OMAN Catholicism poses as the spiritual antagonist of materialistic communism. From her safe pulpits in democratic lands she blasts forth a gale of invective against the Red menace. One would think her adamant in her position and ready to hold it at any cost. Adding to this impression the pope hurls an excommunication decree at her millions of Catholic communists. But that showy purge of Red from Catholicism is never carried out. Courageous words turn cowardly when faced by the foe at close quarters.

Do you recall the much-publicized resistance of the Catholic clergy to state control of their church in Czechoslovakia? Would you even dream such advertised courage would ever quail? For weeks and even months before the new law was to go into effect, these highly touted clerical resisters of communism

were applauded and back-slapped by a foolish Western press, fauning in its desire to tickle religious egos. Then just one week before the law was to take effect the blown-up bubble of clerical bravado collapsed. On October 25 the Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia lost its nerve, or rather abandoned its bluffing, and said the priests there would swear loyalty to the communist government, accept salary-increases from the state, submit to control of church finances and administration, and bow to the requirement of state approval of appointments of priests for church posts.

Now the cry may charge forth from Catholic mouths that the foregoing paragraph omits mention of an important point, namely, that loyalty was sworn to





## Communism?

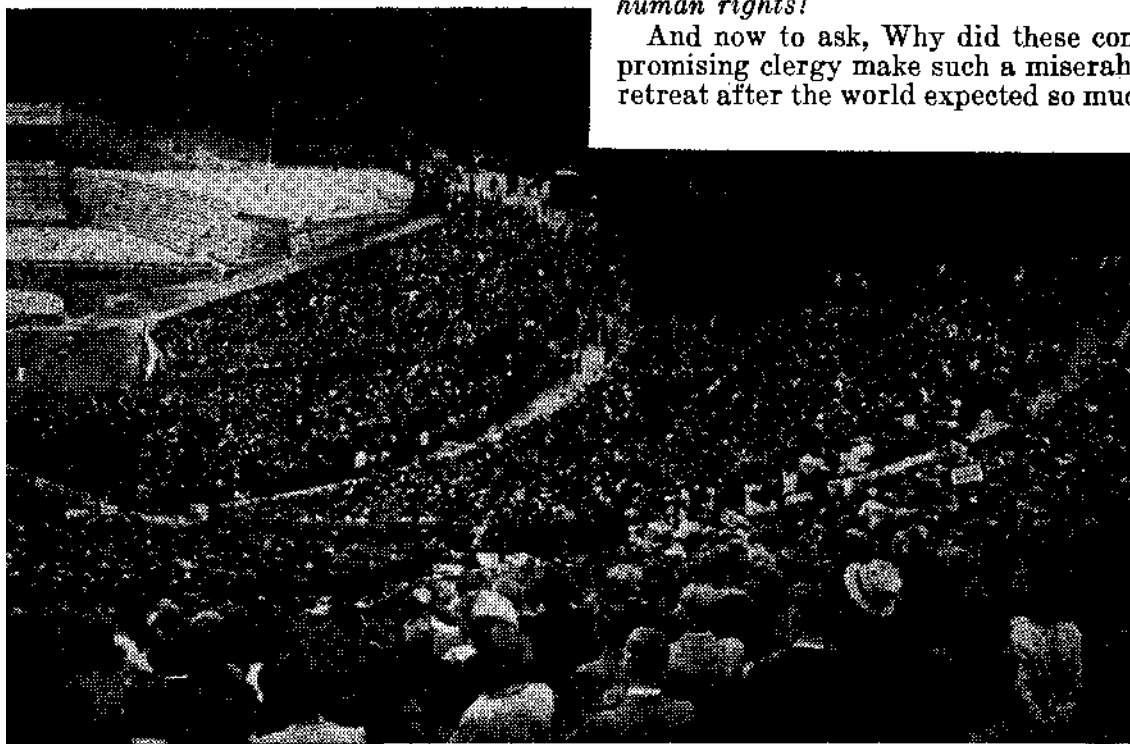
the Red state, *with reservations*. So to be fair this paragraph will consider those reservations. In reporting this Catholic clergy retreat the New York Times, October 26, 1949, said the priest is required by the law to take an oath that "I shall be loyal to the Czechoslovak Republic and its people's democratic regime and shall not do anything that would be against its interests, security and unity". The priests were to add the oral or written reservation "unless it is in contradiction to the laws of God and the church and the rights of man".

Another paragraph is needed to show what happened to these face-saving reservations of the clergy. On November 1 the new law went into effect, and it became time for the priests to swear their

Or is it Jehovah's witnesses who now withstand communistic assaults on free worship in Eastern Germany?

loyalty oaths, with reservations. But alas! even the courage to make the timid reservation vanished at showdown time, for on that day a high church dignitary announced that this qualification had been abandoned and that instead the priests would merely add to their oath these words: "Since I am convinced that the government would never ask anything which would be contrary to the laws of God or human rights." (New York Times, November 4, 1949) What an amazing and appalling thing to say! Or do they even know what they are saying? *Those Roman Catholic clergy now swear on oath that they are convinced that a communist government would ask nothing contrary to God's laws or to human rights!*

And now to ask, Why did these compromising clergy make such a miserable retreat after the world expected so much



from their proclaimed courage? Let the excuses come from an authoritative source, and as reported in the *New York Times* of October 27, 1949:

Emphasis was laid on the fact that acceptance of the government's church control laws did not mean that the episcopate "has completely abandoned the principles it always fought for so decisively," an editorial in *L'Osservatore Romano* said. The reason for the episcopate's decision must be sought in the concern it felt over the fate of 7,000 members of the clergy who would otherwise become the target of government persecution, it was said. The compromise, if it can be so called, has been made on "political" and not religious grounds, Vatican circles added. . . . They added that the latest reports they had received from Czechoslovakia had outlined government plans for the construction of a concentration camp with 800 beds especially designed for recalcitrant priests while there were other indications that a new wave of reprisals by means of tortures and other forms of intimidation was to be expected in the clergy's open defiance to state laws.

Blessed are those who suffer persecution for Christ's sake. All who live godly in Christ Jesus will suffer persecution. Christ foretold it for Christians. No real Christian will run from it. If any asks a Christian to flee from it, that one speaks for Satan. Remember when Christ Jesus told His followers of the severe persecution He must undergo? And do you recall how Peter reproved Jesus and said such things should not happen to Him? Listen to Jesus' reply: "Get behind me, you Satan! You are a hindrance to me! Your outlook is not God's but man's." —Matthew 16:21-23, *Moffatt*.

And it will not do for these compromisers to try to wriggle out by claiming the retreat is on political and not religious grounds. For the state to project itself into the church and dictate its internal policies, control church money and administration and appointments, and finance the church as a state tool is certainly invading religious grounds.

Later on the Czechoslovakian bishops apparently realized that the oath that a

communist government would not act contrary to the law of God was false, for in a statement dated November 17 they said their "conciliatory directives" had failed to effect a compromise, that the control laws were "against the law of God", and that "a religious fight could arise". The Czech word the bishops used for "fight" was "boj", which may also be translated "struggle" or "conflict". Press headlines, wanting more sensationalism, called it "civil war". (*New York Times*, December 5) But the bishops did not withdraw their instruction that priests take loyalty oaths.

### ***True Christians Resist***

In contrast, note Jehovah's witnesses in Germany. They held four district assemblies in Germany in 1949. The one to serve the witnesses in the communist-dominated Eastern zone was arranged for in the British sector of Berlin. Quietly, eight special trains were enlisted. A few hours before departure they were canceled without cause, leaving hundreds of witnesses stranded at railroad stations. Take one of the regular trains? The communist puppets sought to squelch that by refusing to refund the money paid out for special train tickets, saying it must be held two weeks. Approaches to Berlin from the Eastern zone were guarded by communists. Cars, buses and trucks were searched, and incoming witnesses were arrested.

But through the Red obstacles the witnesses poured into Berlin from the Eastern zone, and more than 17,000 were present on Saturday, July 30, 1949. On Sunday more than 33,000 assembled. On pages 16 and 17 appears a photograph of that assembly, held at the beautiful "Waldbühne" (forest stage). When the assembly was over and the witnesses returned to their homes in the Eastern zone, again the roads were blocked, cars searched, literature was confiscated.

How did Jehovah's witnesses react? Did they cringe, compromise, retreat,

quibble, or swear loyalty to the persecuting communists? Absolutely not! On Saturday at the assembly they passed a resolution that vigorously protested the invasion of their freedom of worship by the communists. It was couched in phrase blunt and strong. And the only allegiance it swore was as follows: "Whatever may happen, we anew vow allegiance until death to our great God and everlasting King. We shall not stop preaching the glad news of the Lord's kingdom as He has commanded. Against all efforts to interfere with us in this course of worship by force of prohibitions, restrictions and illegal measures we are vigorously opposed because 'We must obey God rather than men!'" Courageously backing up these words with action, in the month that followed 568 more witnesses were active preaching in the Eastern zone than ever before!

Reflecting the divine spirit and courage that supports Jehovah's witnesses, their spokesman at the district assembly in Berlin declared in ringing tones: "We are exactly as little afraid of the power of the Communists as we were of that of the National Socialists!" Again, "Is Bolshevism better than other systems? Does the SED believe that that which Hitler began must be finished by them? We are no more afraid of the SED than

we were of the Nazis!" Not empty words, those, for Witness Erich Frost who spoke them had spent twelve years in Nazi concentration camps. During Hitler's madness 10,000 witnesses were in the camps, 2,000 died there, 2,000 left too weak to work, and 6,000 started unrestrained preaching upon their release in 1945. Now that 6,000 has grown to more than 43,000 in four years.

Catholic dictator Hitler started what he could not finish—smash Jehovah's witnesses. Now it seems the communists will take a futile turn at finishing it. Jehovah's witnesses fear them exactly as little as they did the Nazis, which means not at all! They will not knuckle under to communism, nor submit their organization to Red overlordship, nor will they swear allegiance to communistic governments, with or without face-saving reservations. And certainly they will not swear that they are convinced that a communist government will not ask anything contrary to human rights or to God's law! In democratic lands Catholic clergy malign Jehovah's witnesses as communists. In the Eastern zone and other communist-dominated lands they brand them imperialists. But honest persons of good-will recognize them for what they are, true and fearless Christians!



### Clerical Confession

The following appeared in the *New York Times*, October 10: "The weakness of the church today is largely the result of the absence of persecution and suffering, the Rev. Dr. William L. Pettingill, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Broadway and Seventy-ninth street, said in a sermon yesterday morning. 'Religious teaching that is dished out now is a curse and not a blessing,' he declared. 'Most of it is false religion which ignores the teachings of Christ. These false beliefs called religion are our greatest enemies. Even right here in New York city there are many churches which do no more than parade under the name of God. Ninety-nine percent of religion in this city should be scrapped because one cannot believe man and God at the same time. One must believe God.'" Pettingill is wrong about there being an absence of persecution and suffering for the true Christians, as Jehovah's witnesses well know. But he is right in speaking of false religions with their false beliefs as being curses and enemies, and in saying that orthodox churches only parade under God's name and that ninety-nine percent of religion should be scrapped. It is as Jesus said: "Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee, thou wicked servant."—Luke 19:22.



## Cockfight IN SALVADOR

By "Awake!" correspondent in El Salvador

JUST smell that air, Dear Reader. See that sky? Can you feel the rich warmth of that sun? The day has dawned bright and clear, and you are in Santa Ana, the city second in size and importance of El Salvador, the smallest of the republics of Central America. Santa Ana is mentioned by historians as early as 1576. This lovely old city of 85,000, steeped in Spanish ages, lies in a valley the name of which means "place abundant with women". It is also a popular cockfighting center, and our chief concern for today is just that.

For almost two years we have wanted to visit the *Cancha* to watch the fights, but something has always prevented our going; so, Mr. Reader, we are glad you are coming with us, as we will be overjoyed to show you the sights on the way. This little English Ford is ours. There are only four of us, so there will be plenty of room. Please sit here in the front seat, so you can see better, but hold on tightly, because in high gear we are going to send chickens and dogs flying for their lives, and sometimes pigs too. We are in a hurry, for our watches show that the fights have already started.

By the way, do you see those roosters staked out on the side of the road? They are fighting cocks, and they are carefully tied just out of reach of their neighbor for a good reason. If they were to get within biting distance of each other, there would be plenty of feathers flying, and some valuable birds would get hurt. The Salvadoreans carry their cocks wrapped up tightly in straw mats so that only the head and tail can be seen protruding from the ends of the roll. Look quickly as we pass; there goes a

man with one now. See how he has rolled a piece of cord in with his cock so as to make a shoulder strap for his bundle. He has a cock hanging from each shoulder.

The sun is blazing down hot now, and the dusty road soaking up the heat glows white in contrast with the green of the jungle growth on either side. You will notice that we have just left the city, and that high board fence ahead encloses the *Cancha de Gallos*, which simply means cockpit. Cockfights are very popular in El Salvador; but the excitement of the fight is not the only attraction. There is another—betting. Sometimes thousands of colons are exchanged during one of these fights.

Cockfights had their probable origin in Mexico and were later carried to Europe, where they became popular in many countries, especially in England, where the Royal Cockpit enjoyed much popularity. Later Spain helped to spread it through the Americas, where the fighting and breeding of cocks became a very well-developed art. In Spain, in the early history of the sport, the cocks were fought with no other weapons supplied them than those given by nature; but as we shall soon see, the Americans have devised far more lethal means for drawing blood and insuring a mortal wound in the fighting birds. Even the ancient Greeks were cockfight enthusiasts. Records show that they had developed breeding and training to a very high degree. One practice was to feed garlic and on-



AWAKE!

ions to the fighters to enhance their natural combative instincts. The sport is cruel and is frowned upon in most countries today by the cultured people and in some countries, such as the United States, there are laws prohibiting cock-fights.

Well, we have finally arrived, and will you look at all of those cars lined up in front! They are mostly expensive American makes too, as you will notice, testifying to the relative wealth of the owners who spend their Sundays here. The man at the gate has given us permission to enter as visiting observers, so we need not worry about paying or showing membership cards.

Now, then, once through the gate, we are just part of the crowd. Wouldn't you judge there to be about forty or fifty men here? Notice how this high board fence forms a square patio arrangement. It must be at least seventy feet square. There along that back wall in those cages are the cocks to be fought today. Isn't it nice and shady in here? Those two gnarled trees over by the fountain, where those men are washing that bloody cock, are avocado trees, and that giant, majestic one in the corner is a ceiba. Its shade almost covers half the enclosure. That tall neat tree with the narrow leaves is a mango. And what could that odd, square building in the center of the grounds be? It certainly is not much of a building—just a wooden roof built



over this block-shaped, concrete base. It must be the fighting ring.

So this is the cockpit? It is composed of a simple, smooth, dirt floor made square by a board enclosure of about waist height. Look over to our left in

those special box seats; whom would you guess those three men in straw hats to be? You are right; they are the judges. All decisions as to weight and size of the cocks are decided upon by them, and they are final word in any dispute that arises. The ring is about twenty feet across, and to our extreme right you can see where the official bets are made; that man with the felt hat seated in the wire cage is the cashier.

By the way, can you see who that is waving to us from across the pit? Why, of course, it is our old friend Joaquin. From his gestures and from his position in the ring, we know that he is the owner of that fine bird in front of him with the yellow and green plumes, and this bird is one of the next fighters. The two owners and the referee are the only three men allowed in the pit during the fighting. They are handing the referee something from that blind, boxlike cage. It is a cock, but see how he is trussed tightly in that leather harness? He can move only his neck and head. The referee is tantalizing the two fighters by thrusting this third cock first into the face of one and then into the face of the other. Note how angry they are; they are really fighting mad. The referee is finished now and the fight must be about to start, but no, wait; the crowd is shouting "Feathers! Feathers!". The referee is returning with the harnessed cock. Look, he is permitting the angry birds to bite and snap at each other, pulling feathers from their necks and heads. The crowd is now satisfied. All is calm.

### *The Fight*

Ready? There they go! Do you follow that explosion of feathers, legs, and fiercely biting beaks? Watch how they stab and tear with their spurs in mortal combat. One can almost feel the shock of the fight as they meet in midair. They are sparring for the second lunge. See how they circle beak to beak with their wings outstretched? See how their neck plumes stand out forming a ring around

their heads? There they go a second time!

But what is this? Both birds have fallen to the dirt apparently locked together. The three men are now bent over the squirming roosters. The crowd is breathlessly waiting. The referee under the scrutiny of the owners is gently withdrawing the foot of Joaquín's cock out from under the wingpit of the other bird. Would you look at that! No wonder they could not separate themselves. Those cocks have long razor-edged, steel spurs bound to their right legs, and the referee has just removed one from where it was imbedded in live flesh. Blood is now flowing freely from the wounded cock. Surely this cannot last much longer.

The owners are living the fight themselves. The crowd is now beside itself with excitement. Jeers and cheers are flying in rapid Spanish on every hand. Joaquín is wiping off the beak of his bird as does the other owner too. See how they spit on the steel spurs so as to help them cut. Notice how they are pressing their mouths against the roosters' backs; they are blowing warm air at the base of the cocks' necks to give them strength. Now the birds are placed about three feet apart with a wood shield in between to keep the birds from seeing each other until the proper time.

Now, the referee has removed the partition. The cocks have met in full flight. Again and again they fly up. See how they kick out with their feet time after time. What a cruel and horrible sight! Their feathers are soaked with blood, but still they continue to fight despite their crippled condition. See how the bloody razors rip into the flesh of their opponent. But wait! One bird is dead, felled as if by a shot. The spur passed right through his neck. Mad with rage and unable to free himself, the winning cock has to be torn from his vanquished enemy.

Once again calm comes to the arena, and the man in the felt hat is busy

changing money with the long line of men in front of his cage. See these men entering the ring? There are six of them, and each one hopes to match his rooster in the next fight. See how they strut the cocks before the betters. Observe how the wage-makers are judging the cocks for size and strength. The betters determine largely which birds will fight, for if a match is uneven or unpopular with the crowd, very little money would be bet, with a resulting financial failure. Oh, oh, there seems to be a dispute as to what the cocks weigh. One of the judges is leaving now to supervise the weighing.

Incidentally, have you been watching that man over there with the wide grin? He wants our attention. He is saying, "*Vamos diez.*" There you are, Mr. Reader; he is inviting you to bet ten pesos on the next fight. This is your chance; want to bet? No? Then we will wag our finger at him like this. Ho, now he says, "*Vamos veinte.*" He thinks we refused because the bet was too low; nevertheless, we will soon have a chance to explain, because here he comes our way. Why, of course, now we know who he is; we met him in Guatemala last year. Remember? He says they are preparing the cocks for the next fight, and if we would want to see how it is done, we will have to hurry. Just around to the side of the building.

### *Selecting the Knives*

Look at that cock! Isn't he a fine bird? Our friend is explaining that this rooster was imported from the United States. His owner is certainly proud of him. It is said that he has never lost a fight. But what is that long leather case lined with red velvet? Our Guatemalan says that it contains the knives which are bound to the cock's leg. How many knives do you count? There must be at least ten of them, and each one is of a different length and weight. Look closer to see how sharp they are. See how their sharp double edge curves to imitate the natural contour of the cock's own spur. That small metal bridge at one end is made to



fit exactly over the rooster's leg. See how they have removed the natural spur of the right leg, leaving only, a small, horny stump as a base for the steel knife? No wonder these fights are so bloody and deadly. That knife is sharp as a razor and can cut both ways.

Can you understand our friend's Spanish? He is telling you that great care must be exercised in selecting the knife for the bird, because a knife that is too long will bind with the bird's other leg, leaving him helpless to his enemy. The betting odds are all with this North American bird, but our wise friend has just whispered that we should not bet on him, because he is going to lose the fight. He says that the owner has given his bird a knife that is too long. We will desist from betting, but let's hurry to our seat again, as the birds are now being returned to the arena for the fight.

#### *Native vs. Foreigner*

That giant, yellow bird must be the native cock. See how his spur is covered by a small leather sheath until fight time. Hear how he crows with confidence; he reminds one of a boxer as he bows to the audience. Now they are bringing in the foreign rooster. This should be a very close match. There is the bell, and the birds are together in the pit. Did you catch that maneuver? The American bird, instead of flying up to meet his opponent, squatted down cleverly, letting the yellow rooster pass harmlessly over his head. He does it again. Both birds change sides, and once again the yellow bird passes harmlessly over its foreign enemy. Hear the crowd as it screams for blood. The native rooster is by now thoroughly enraged.

Now for the first time they meet in full flight. Listen to the flutter of their wings as they come together. See

how they lash out with their feet as they hang on their wings almost two feet off the ground? But hark! The American bird is hurt. The crowd is stilled. Sure enough, our broad-smiling friend was right; the American cock's spur is too long and he is wounding his own leg. See how he binds himself as he tries to strike out in defense? The poor thing now seems to know that he is doomed. Notice how he sits bleeding and gasping for breath as he waits for each savage onslaught from his opponent. But true to his blood, he never thinks of running. Now both birds have fallen to the floor of the pit, and the native cock is holding his stricken enemy in his beak and is wickedly tearing him with his razor spur. Those lethal blows have done their work, for that bell was the judges signal to stop the fight.

#### *Cruelty's End*

Witness how the poor dying rooster quivers in nervous spasms as he is carried, dripping blood, from the arena. His owner is very, very sad, for three thousand colons were lost on this fight alone; but our friend is still smiling. Look at his fist full of money! That makes one hundred colons he has won today, and now he is ready to go home, and so are we.

The dirt floor of the pit is now stained a deep muddy red, and there are two small pools of blood near the exit gate. Such abuse and cruelty to Jehovah's creation will not exist in the new earth. One is reminded of the words of Isaiah, "They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain; for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of Jehovah, as the waters cover the sea." What a peaceful time that will be! Just a moment, Mr. Reader, and we will help you to catch your bus for the capital.



## "Weeping" Image in Poland a Fake

**Fails to convert five hundred or even one of Jehovah's witnesses back to Catholicism, though the Catholic press in many lands made that ridiculous claim**

**L**IKE wildfire the rumor that an image in Lublin's cathedral had "miraculously" shed tears of blood spread across Poland. This report, afterwards proved to be an outright lie, caused multitudes of poor peasants from surrounding villages to flock to Lublin. Thousands milled around the cathedral for days, sleeping in the open streets at night. The atmosphere was filled with noises of hysterical groaning and quarreling over the questions whether it "was a miracle or not", and "who had seen it and who had not". There was the crying of lost children separated from their mothers, the vulgar shouting of those that encouraged themselves with alcohol, and the frequent cry of alarm from those robbed by the many thieves and pickpockets.

Each day things went from bad to worse, until on July 15 a 21-year-old girl, Helena Rabczuk, was trampled to death. The people had come for many kilometers at the instance of their local priests, when suddenly the bishop's own militia, in an effort to hold the frenzied mob back, cried out that the walls of the cathedral were tumbling down. This was indeed a criminal folly, for the demonized and insane crowd began a stampede in which one was killed and eighteen injured.

A reporter of the *Zycie Warszawy* newspaper, after standing many hours in line to get a glimpse of the hoax, tells of his experience: "There is no doubt that the atmosphere created by a great gathering of people is easily communicated to others. After standing three hours in the open square, hearing the plaintive songs and the many rumors running through the crowd, seeing the pilgrims lying prostrate among the throng, I was slowly overcome by the disposition of the crowd, and I asked myself, What shall I really see in the cathedral? Step by step coming forward among the praying multitudes I finally reached the image, where a priest with an ascetic face said in an excited whisper: 'Dear Brother, do not stop, let your brother also see. Dear Sister, do not stop, let your sister also see.' This only deepened the impression upon me. I lifted my head and it seemed to me that the whole image was trembling and waving."

This eyewitness goes on to tell that suddenly, while staring wide-eyed at the image, he perceived that its shaking was only an optical illusion created by partly concealed candles at the base. Their flickering light cast upward on the image together with the rising vibrating heat waves caused the illusion. But the masses, absorbed in their prayers, apparently saw only the image, not the illusion caused by the candles. But even if they had beheld the candles, it is doubtful they would have concluded that it was a fake. Had they not come to Lublin to see something? Had they not stood for many hours in the square to see a "miracle"? They were determined to see it!

The bishop assembled a committee of important personages—artists, historians, doctors—to verify the "miracle" of blood tears. But the would-be bloody teardrops turned out to be nothing more than dirty water that had been splashed on the image. The unanimous verdict of the committee, that the whole thing was a fake, made the bishop admit it was a lie.

Of the mountain of lies told about this supposed "miracle" none was more monstrous than the one carried by the Catholic press in far-away United States, Canada, Hawaii and elsewhere. That press release read, in part: "The Catholic sextons of the cathedral were reported as saying that the image began to bleed under its left eye while shedding a tear of water from its right eye. When the blood was wiped away by a priest, it was said, another drop appeared to take its place. . . . A most notable conversion in connection with the phenomenon, the Inter-Catholic Press Agency here reports, was that of 500 Jehovah witnesses, who arrived at the cathedral headed by their bishop, made a profession of faith, and were received back into the church." (Published in *British Columbia Catholic* of August 18; *Hawaii Catholic Herald* of August 11, and other Catholic papers)

This was such a fabulous lie no Catholic paper in all of Poland dared to carry it, nor did anyone in this country hear about it until reports reached here from America.—*Awake!* correspondent in Poland.





### Control Your Spirit

THE word *spirit* may have reference to a spirit person, it may mean the life force that animates a creature, it may indicate Jehovah's active force by which He performs His will, or it may be used to mean the mental disposition or frame of mind of a person. The word is used with all these meanings in the Scriptures. In the discussion that follows it is used to refer to the mental disposition. It is very essential for the Christian to be able to exercise strong control over his spirit or frame of mind.

Proverbs 25:28 reads: "He that hath no rule over his own spirit is like a city that is broken down, and without walls." That is, he has no control over the disposition of his mind. Every passing circumstance has an effect upon his frame of mind and he cannot direct his course of action according to the fixed rules of righteousness of God's Word. He yields to temptations, the pressures, the stimulations to selfish conduct and evil-doing that play upon him in his various surroundings. He is excitable and is quickly roused to unreasonable anger, with outbursts of speech and action which are not to good effect.

Thus he is disarmed and unprotected against the invasion of the demons or the spirit of this world, and is easily taken captive by forces and powers that issue forth from sources other than from God. He is uncertain, unreliable, and quickly turned out of the way of righteousness. As it is written: "He that wavereth is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed. . . . A double minded

man is unstable in all his ways."—James 1:6-8.

The same Hebrew word (*ruach*) translated spirit in the above proverb is translated *mind* at Proverbs 29:11, which reads: "A fool uttereth all his mind; but a wise man keepeth it in till afterwards." For this reason the *American Standard Version* renders it: "A fool uttereth all his anger; but a wise man keepeth it back and stilleth it." And *Rotherham's* reads: "All his anger doth a dullard let go, but a wise man by keeping it back stilleth it."

The fool has no mastery over his own spirit. The anger or enraged frame or disposition of mind which he feels rising within him he lets explode without regard for consequences. For that reason he acts foolishly, and the results are those of foolishness. The spirit within him is in itself invisible to onlookers. Yet it is a driving force within him. Hence at first it may cause the fool to take on an angry countenance, his blood leaving his face, his lips becoming livid. Then, on top of this visible effect of such spirit, it vents itself in violent language and actions to foolish effect.

The wise person has control over his spirit, including its quality of anger. He knows that thoughtless action will do no good and may displease the Lord. He takes thought for consequences and carefully weighs what will result if he gives way on the spot to anger. He feels anger, because there is occasion for it; but he realizes that to act instantly while in that disturbed or indignant frame of mind might cause harm rather than

good. Hence he exercises self-control, with knowledge of God's will and with endurance of the anger-provoking factors or events; and he holds himself in from careless, unrestrained expression of it. With holding it in there comes to him power, particularly if he looks to his great Helper, Jehovah God. At length he is able to still his anger and to reason clearly and then to act according to the line of God's will and for the best interests of all concerned.

He sees it is well not to harbor anger over too long a time, because the anger might harden him into an unwise mode of action, so committing sin. Ephesians 4:25-27 warns against this, saying to members of Christ's church or "body": "We are members one of another. Be ye angry, and sin not: let not the sun go down upon your wrath: neither give place to the devil." The wise servant of God will seek to still his anger as promptly as possible and then proceed with a sober, temperate mind.

In harmony with the above is Proverbs 17:27, 28: "He that hath knowledge spareth his words: and a man of understanding is of an excellent spirit"; or, according to the marginal reading, of "a cool spirit". "Even a fool, when he holdeth his peace, is counted wise: and he that shutteth his lips is esteemed a man of understanding." (See *American Standard Version*.) The man with knowledge of God's Word should not let words fly loosely, and in a torrent, especially when perturbed. If, with knowledge, he has understanding of his relationship with God and of his proper place in the Theocratic organization, he will not let the heat of anger or vexation overpower him. He will endeavor to keep cool and balanced in thought. With such a disposition or spirit he can excel or master the conditions, the set of circumstances that would drive the foolish person into sin.

It is well said: "He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding: but he that is hasty [short] of spirit exalteth folly." (Proverbs 14:29) Being disposed to hasty or thoughtless action when stirred up leads to the committing of foolishness, specifically injurious to himself. Never checking himself to look ahead to what may be the outcome of unbridled speech or conduct, he acts the way he is disposed to under the unsettling conditions and persists in doing what is unwise. Thus he exalts or carries away folly, and is sure to abound in transgressions. "An angry man stirreth up strife, and a furious man aboundeth in transgression." (Proverbs 29:22) The best remedy for such a disposition is the discipline and counsel of the great Lord and Ruler. Hence parents are instructed thus: "Ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath [or, do not irritate your children]: but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." —Ephesians 6:4; *Emphatic Diaglott*.

Those who regard the wisdom of God remember the proverb: "Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall. Better it is to be of an humble spirit with the lowly, than to divide the spoil with the proud. He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city." (Proverbs 16:18, 19, 32) The wise prefer to keep company with the lowly, those low in their own eyes, because they recognize Jehovah God and Christ Jesus as "The Higher Powers". Only thus do the wise gain the favor or grace of the Lord God; for He resists the proud. In the battle of Armageddon He will spoil those who have unrighteously spoiled the peoples of earth and persecuted His witnesses, whereas He will raise up His down-trodden and despoiled servants and beautify them with a blessed place in the righteous "world without end".



## Tickey's Day

By "Awake!" correspondent in Southern Rhodesia

"**A WAKE! Awake! Awake!**" These are the first words Tickey hears each morning as his senses stir and he sleepily opens his eyes. It is about 5:30 a.m. and the "police-boy" is walking through the African kraal shouting in a fine resonant voice to awaken his master's workers.

Tickey can just see the faint light from the sky through his one window, a hole in the hut about the size of a saucer. He nudges his wife, who dutifully scrambles up, swiftly slips on a simple cotton dress and starts to get the fire going. She has no matches, so she has to hurry to a neighbor, who gives her a glowing cinder with which she starts a fire. A primitive open fireplace in the center of their hut holds the ashes of last night's fire, and quickly she heats water for her husband.

Tickey, sleeping in the huff as usual, has now gotten up and put on his khaki shorts and shirt. Sitting on the only stool, he watches the smoke from the fire rising up and filtering through the conical grass roof. That's the only place it can go through, as apart from the peephole and the doorway there is no other opening in the circular hut. His hut is small, maybe 8 feet in diameter, and Tickey made it from stakes of wood plastered with mud. Inside, mud was smoothed over the wall and left to dry. The floor was made in the same way and stamped down till hard.

Now the river water is warm enough for Tickey to rinse his head and hands. His beard is about a week old, so he finds his safety-razor blade and scrapes away at his whiskers till his fingers tell him they have been removed. He takes out his toothbrush, which consists of nothing more than a chip of special bark frayed at one end into the semblance of a brush and with it he rubs away at his strong white teeth.

Remembering that he has to be at work at 6 a.m. he now hurries to the tobacco fields. His hardened feet are not sensitive to the hard ground. If a thorn happens to penetrate the thick epidermis he can dig it out with another thorn. With his fellow laborers he makes his way to his master's fields and plucks the tobacco leaves for 3 hours. At 9 a.m. it is getting hot. Gratefully the gangs seek shelter from the scorching rays in the barns, where, under the supervision of a "bossboy", the tobacco leaves are tied into bunches and hung up to dry.

At midday work stops for an hour's break. Tickey up till now has had nothing to eat. As he sits under a tree in the shade he is glad to see his wife come along with refreshment. It is the usual meal. She has made a porridge of mealie meal (maize flour), a good thick porridge, which she has put into a wooden platter made from *mushamba*. In a separate earthen bowl are some cooked beans and a little savory. Tickey and his usual friends wash their hands and gather round on their haunches, eating away at each one's offering until their bellies are full. They eat with their fingers, taking a dollop of the porridge from the platter, rolling it into a ball, soaking it in the gravy and then popping it into the mouth. Water or perhaps some refreshing sweet beer helps the porridge down. One o'clock comes all too quickly and it is work once more until sunset.

The tired workers line up for their daily ration of food—a pound of mealie meal and a cup of beans. Once a week they also get some meat. Tickey has to buy food for his family, and this he gets from the native store on the highway. There he can spend his monthly wages of 25 shillings. With his rations balanced on his woolly head Tickey walks home as the westering sun disappears on the horizon. He feels the need of a bath, and,

being a clean soul, he gets ready. In the kraal is a grass-built enclosure specially for this. His wife brings him some water, and this he scoops up and pours over his body. Today there is no soap, so he vigorously rubs his bronze skin till clean.

Refreshed he goes over to the kitchen-hut where his neighbors are eating already. His woman, carrying baby Sixpence on her back, brings along his food—same porridge and savory as before—and he happily eats this while gossiping and laughing with his friends. Only men are there, as the wives have already eaten with the children. Tickey wonders what sort of man Sixpence is going to be. He smiles as he thinks of the name his baby has. Shortly after its birth a relative brought the small silver coin for the baby. The name Sixpence pleased the mother, and so the child was named.

Tickey's wandering mind returns to his circle of friends. Last evening they danced and sang in the village, but all seemed content tonight to sit on the ground and chatter. Tomorrow will be

Sunday and there is no work on the farm. He is invited to join a beer party tomorrow, but he remembers that he has bought a copy of the "New Testament" in his own language. He explains to his friends that although he cannot read very well still he liked what he could read. The things the orthodox religious missionary explains are not reasonable but the Bible makes good sense.

Feeling sleepy Tickey now leaves his friends and goes to his hut. His wife has put the soiled dishes on one side to be cleaned next day. The baby Sixpence is softly sleeping and the bed is being made. His wife has put the reed mat on the earthen floor. Over this she now smooths a blanket. With a pillow for the head and two blankets to cover their bodies and keep off the mosquitoes they now find repose. Soon all is quiet except for the whine of a dog and the delicate scratching of a mouse. Tickey, hoping fervently that the baby won't wake him up, settles down to blissful unconsciousness.

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#### China's Protest in the U. N.

◆ The representative of China's Nationalist government in the U. N. pressed charges (11/20) against the Soviet Union in a formal resolution calling for condemnation of Moscow and for a ban on aid to the Chinese Communists or recognition of the Communist government. The resolution was sent to the Assembly's Political and Security Committee shortly after Dr. T. K. Tsiang, chief Chinese delegate, had asked the committee in a long speech to find the Soviet Union guilty of jeopardizing the peace of Asia by interference in China.

The U. S., however, presented a counterproposal (11/23) to call on all nations: (1) to respect the political independence of China and be guided by the principles of the U. N. charter in relation to it; (2) to respect the right of the Chinese people to choose their own political institutions and maintain a government free from foreign control; (3) to refrain from seeking to acquire spheres of influence or to create foreign-controlled regimes within China and from seeking to obtain special rights or privileges there.

#### "Trading" in the U. N.

◆ The United Nations' decision on the Italian colonies of Libya and Somaliland (11/21) followed months of sharp "trading". The Latin-American countries pleased

the Arabs by voting early independence for the two colonies, and in return the Arab bloc voted for the Latins' demand for Italian trusteeship in Somaliland. The decision was widely criticized as returning Italy to power there for ten years and in Libya for two years. Since the Western powers wanted to keep Russia out of the Mediterranean a Soviet proposal for a general U. N. trusteeship over the colonies was turned down, as that would have given Russia a voice in future decisions.

#### U. N. Votes Economic Aid

◆ The General Assembly of the U. N. attained a unanimity not often in evidence when it voted unanimously (11/16) to carry out a vast multimillion-dollar program of economic aid to underdeveloped areas of the earth. This move conforms to President Truman's Point 4 plan, and will aid backward nations to develop their resources and raise their standard of living, so participating in world recovery. A technical assistance conference is to determine the amounts the various governments will contribute.

#### Warning Russia

◆ Britain in the U. N. warned Russia (11/16) that the time for agreement was running out and appealed to the Kremlin to remove the barriers to world cooperation. He charged that the

Soviet was out to murder peace and said that history's greatest "coalition of opinion" was lined up against the Russians. The Soviet foreign minister in reply repeated his charges that the U. S. was preparing for war against Russia, said the West did not want atomic control, and reminded the U. S. it had destroyed 80,000 wholly innocent lives in the bombing of Hiroshima.

#### England Nationalizes Steel

◆ After a long-drawn-out and bitter fight the Labor government of England succeeded in passing the bill nationalizing the iron and steel industry. The House of Lords, predominantly conservative, managed to get the measure passed subject to the decision of the voters at the next general election.

#### German Emergence

◆ After the three foreign ministers of the U. S., Britain and France discussed the German problem at Paris, and Secretary Dean Acheson went to Bonn to talk with the German chancellor, and the allied high commissioners and the chancellor met together for a week's discussions, a protocol was adopted. It was a document of 1,450 words and will govern relations between Western Germany and the three occupying powers until further notice. Under its terms dismantling of 23 German plants manufacturing steel and synthetic rubber and oil (war-potential) is to cease. Dismantling of other factories is to be greatly reduced. The West German state is to have part in numerous international organizations, and is also to be allowed unlimited construction of ocean-going vessels, except passenger ships. The underlying aim of all these concessions is, of course, to draw Germany more and more into the Western sphere.

#### French General Strike

◆ Premier Georges Bidault appealed (11/23) to French workers and government employees not to join in the 24-hour strike

called by the Socialist labor federation. The labor organizations were trying to make the demonstration a complete tie-up of public services and other activities throughout France. They demanded higher wages as well as the bonus the government had agreed to approve. The strike took place as planned but did not greatly inconvenience the public. The government, which had taken extensive precautions, came out stronger in its position, but labor had given a telling demonstration of its discontent, not to be ignored.

### **French-Polish Exchanges**

◆ In mid-November Poland's government arrested a French consular official, André Simon Robineau, accusing him of working against the security of Poland. With customary Communist effectiveness the Poles extracted an *immediate confession* from Robineau, who was said also to have implicated a hundred Poles as constituting a spy ring. Later two more Frenchmen were arrested by the Poles. The French government protested and hacked up their protest in the only way likely to impress the Communist Poles. They arrested and jailed a Polish vice-consul and three other consular officials, and also expelled 26 Polish citizens from France.

### **Hunger March in Madrid**

◆ A thousand bank employees paraded in the streets of Madrid (11/29) in a demonstration unprecedented under Franco rule. They demanded better pay and better working conditions, shouting, "We are hungry, we want security." At the same time the authorities were faced with the problem of a strike by students of the Madrid University.

### **Yugoslav Anniversary**

◆ On the sixth anniversary of the founding of Marshal Tito's Communist regime in Yugoslavia, the Cominform of the surrounding Communist nations announced that at a secret meeting

it had decided to go after the marshal with more determination and to accomplish his overthrow. This fresh assault on Yugoslavia was received by its leaders with disdain.

### **Land Reform in Italy**

◆ Late November saw Sicilian peasants moving to occupy and till uncultivated lands. Similar attempts were made in Calabria, toe of the mainland. In Punta d'Elia Castella a priest led peasants in grabbing a modest nine acres of Baron Baracco's 8,000. If the baron and other extensive landholders, particularly the Roman Catholic Church, do not resist too strenuously, some land-reform may yet take place in Italy. Work is under way for reclaiming 5,000,000 acres of land that is at present of no value, but progress is slow.

### **Italian Drought and Floods**

◆ The severe drought that has afflicted Italy for almost a year was brought to an end in late November by widespread rains and floods. It rained heavily and almost without let-up over the greater part of the peninsula.

### **South Africa Walks Out**

◆ South Africa boycotted the 59-member Trusteeship Committee of the U. N. General Assembly (11/26) when Michael Scott, Anglican cleric representing native groups in S. W. Africa, made his plea for U. N. action to curb South African segregation measures there. He was granted a hearing, said South Africa's representative, contrary to U. N. rules.

### **Iran's Shah Visits U. S.**

◆ Mohammed Riza Pahlevi, 30-year-old shah of the ancient and *modernly undeveloped kingdom* of Iran, arrived in the U. S. (11/16) for a month-long visit. The shah made the trip from Teheran (7,200 miles) in President Truman's private plane, the Independence. Welcomed at Washington by the president and members of the Cabinet, a 21-gun

salute and an honor guard, the shah said, "Allies in war, we shall likewise be privileged, I trust, to work with the U. S. in the maintenance of peace in the Middle East and the achievement of liberty and prosperity as the aim of all peace-loving peoples." With reference to Russia he said, "We are always willing to be friendly with our neighbors, but always on a basis of mutual respect and independence." The *shah is seeking monetary and military aid* for his oil-rich domain.

### **Turkish Assassination Plot**

◆ The Turkish government announced (11/16) that it had smashed a plot to assassinate President Ismet Inonu. Three members of the opposition Nation's party were placed under arrest. The plot had also marked for death Celal Bayar, leader of the pro-government Democratic party.

### **Pushtunistan**

◆ The establishment of an "independent nation" on Afghanistan's eastern border was being announced by press and radio 11/20. The new nation is called "Pushtunistan" and its formation has intensified the already strained relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

### **For Arab Refugees**

◆ The U. N. Economic Survey Mission for the Middle East recommended (11/18) that the General Assembly approve a \$48,000,000 relief and public works program beginning January 1, 1950, for the support of 652,000 Arab refugees from Palestine over a period of eighteen months.

### **Israel's Jewish Population**

◆ With the landing of 633 immigrants from Tripoli (11/20) the Jewish population of Israel passed the 1,000,000 mark.

### **India's Constitution**

◆ The Indian Constituent Assembly (11/26) adopted a new constitution after working on it for three years. It transformed the



country into a "sovereign democratic republic" under a president. The president of the Assembly said the document would govern 337,000,000 persons, which is "more than the population of the whole of Europe, minus Russia". The constitution contains 336 articles and is the longest in the world. It abolishes "untouchability" and caste distinctions in secular life and guarantees freedom of speech and assembly. One article stipulates "there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women".

#### **From Chungking to Chengtu**

◆ While the Nationalists were pushing bombing of Communist warports in China, Communists were more effectively pushing the Nationalists and in late November were knocking at the door of Chungking. The capital readily fell to the Communists (11/30). As 20,000 Chinese Communist forces moved across the Yangtze river and entered the outskirts of Chungking. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's personal Skymaster plane reached Chengtu, 170 miles northwest of Chungking. Chengtu had been made the new Nationalist capital, the fourth within a year. Meanwhile Li Tsung-jen, China's acting president, was at Hong Kong under medical treatment for a stomach ailment.

#### **Angus Ward**

◆ President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson in mid-November denounced detention of the U. S. consul at Mukden, China. On the 21st the U. S. asked thirty nations, including the Soviet Union, to denounce the arrest of its consul. The Chinese Communists had held the consul, Angus Ward, for a month, on charges of beating up a Chinese employee at the Consulate. They finally sentenced him and four members of his staff to prison sentences, but suspended these to order him and the two non-Chinese members of his staff to leave the country.

#### **Russia Falls to Return P. O. W.**

◆ Charging that repatriation

pledges by Russia are being broken, Japan in late November reported that the total number of prisoners of war returned to Japan in 1949 was only 84,973, whereas it was to have been 50,000 a month. Many of those returned were not p.o.w., but civilians from the Kuriles and from Manchuria, said the Japanese.

#### **New Zealand Laborites Lose**

◆ After a fourteen-year rule New Zealand's Laborites lost in the November elections and the Nationalists were in, pledged to cut taxes, reduce state controls and promote free enterprise. The Nationalist party gained 46 of the 80 seats; the Labor party obtained only 34.

#### **Hukbalahaps Retaliate**

◆ In a pitched battle with 300 Hukbalahap rebels (11/22) constabulary Filipino troops lost 29 men. The Hukbalahaps are said to be Communist-led and are giving the new government of the Philippines considerable trouble.

#### **Colombia's Elections**

◆ Political tension mounted in Colombia as the November elections drew near. Ten thousand troops patrolled the capital, Bogotá. Many shops and offices closed down. After nightfall the streets were deserted. The day before the election there were riots and killings. Though the Liberals are the majority party, the Conservatives run the government and are determined to keep it that way. The Liberals lost out in 1946 when the party split and two Liberal candidates ran for president. The Conservative candidate, Mariano Ospina Pérez, a millionaire businessman, was elected. This year the Conservative candidate was Laureano Gómez, accused of being a friend of Franco. He won, because the Liberals, though now united, would not take part in the elections, due to restrictions which, they held, made it a farce. Gómez denied that he was a supporter of Franco.

#### **Panama Changes Presidents**

◆ Panama had a bit of trouble in the latter part of November in the matter of keeping its presidents. It had three in one week, the third necessitating the precipitate departure of the preceding two, who sought refuge in the Canal Zone.

#### **E. O. Hierarchy vs. Jerusalem**

◆ The cardinals, archbishops and bishops of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in the U. S. (11/18) called for internationalization of Jerusalem. Criticizing the proposal of the Palestine Conciliation Commission under consideration by the U. N., the Catholic leaders said the status of Jerusalem was preeminently a religious question. When the General Assembly (11/20/47) decreed the partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states, it made the formation of the International Enclave of Jerusalem and its environs an essential element in the tripartite arrangement. This provision the Catholic Hierarchy under Pope Pius XII still insist on seeing carried out. Israel in fighting the plan of an international city, willing only to grant supervision of "holy places" to the U. N. As most of these sites are in the Arab part of Jerusalem, Israel does not have too much to say about it. The Arab government of Jordan informed the U. N. (11/26) that it would not agree to any change in the existing system of divided control over the city.

#### **New Atomic Weapon Tests**

◆ David E. Lilienthal, retiring chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, said in late November that the U. S. is preparing in great secrecy to conduct further tests of its atomic weapons at the isolated Central Pacific proving grounds, Eniwetok Atoll. The Department of Defense made public a statement that the designing of a machine intended to "breed" atomic energy had been 90-percent completed, and will produce atomic energy for industrial uses as well as for weapons.

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