

AWAKE!

Radioactivity Put to Work

What is radioactivity? and what are some of its practical uses?

Aviation Shrinks Our Globe

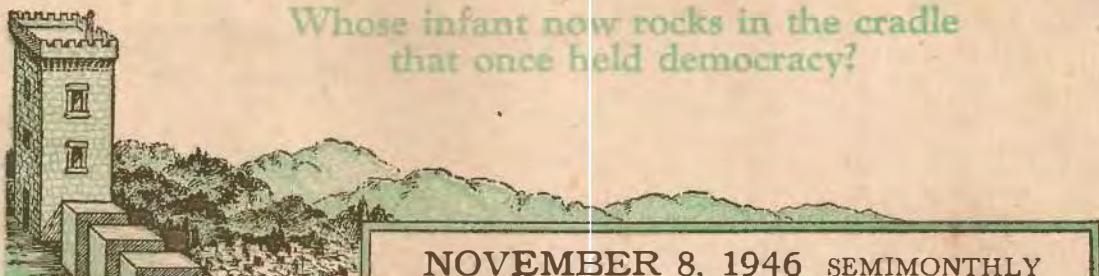
Recent advances in design, endurance and speed

Monarchs of the High Sierras

Majestic grandeur of the largest and oldest of earth's inhabitants

Who Sponsors the Greek Monarchy?

Whose infant now rocks in the cradle
that once held democracy?



NOVEMBER 8, 1946 SEMIMONTHLY

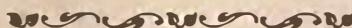
THE MISSION OF THIS JOURNAL

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.

"Awake!" uses the regular news channels, but is not dependent on them. Its own correspondents are on all continents, in scores of nations. From the four corners of the earth their uncensored, on-the-scenes reports come to you through these columns. This journal's viewpoint is not narrow, but is international. It is read in many nations, in many languages, by persons of all ages. Through its pages many fields of knowledge pass in review—government, commerce, religion, history, geography, science, social conditions, natural wonders—why, its coverage is as broad as the earth and as high as the heavens.

"Awake!" pledges itself to righteous principles, to exposing hidden foes and subtle dangers, to championing freedom for all, to comforting mourners and strengthening those disheartened by the failures of a delinquent world, reflecting sure hope for the establishment of a righteous New World.

Get acquainted with "Awake!" Keep awake by reading "Awake!"



PUBLISHED SEMIMONTHLY BY

WATCHTOWER BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY, INC.

117 Adams Street

N. H. KNOBELL, President

Five cents a copy

Brooklyn 1, N. Y., U. S. A.

W. E. VAN AMBURGH, Secretary

One dollar a year

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Entered as second-class matter at Brooklyn, N. Y., Act of March 3, 1879. Printed in U. S. A.

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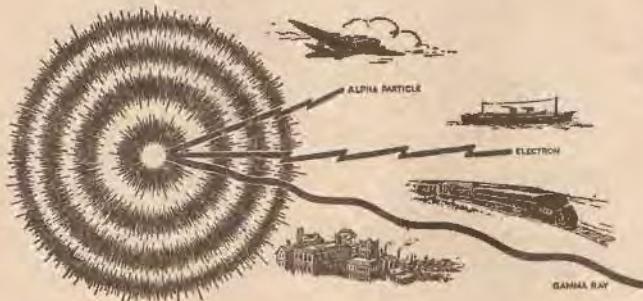
AWAKE!

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

Volume XXVII

Brooklyn, N. Y., November 8, 1946

Number 707



RADIOACTIVITY PUT TO WORK

WHEN Jehovah God caused the creation of this beautiful earth, He set in operation a mighty laboratory the intricacy and diversity of which bespeak the majesty and the power of its divine Architect. Daily the splendid sun sends forth its radiant beams, not only to lighten the earth, but also to create an infinite variety of substances for the health and well-being of earthly creatures. Continuously, day and night, summer and winter, year in and year out, powerful natural forces ceaselessly perform the bidding of their omnipotent Creator. Trees grow, flowers bloom, fruits ripen, the tides flow, and the earth moves with infinite precision amidst the galaxy of the heavens, all in obedience to the will of the Most High God.

Of the many natural forces with which the earth is endowed, that of radioactivity is of particular interest at this time. This is so, not only because of its prominence in the news events of the day, but because it is another one of the many tools with which man has been enabled to peer into some of the myster-

ies of earth's creation, and because it is destined to become of increasing importance in the future. Just what is this natural phenomenon which is so widely known as radioactivity? and does it possess any immediate beneficial properties for mankind's use?

To understand the nature of this phenomenon, it is necessary first of all that one have some knowledge in general of the basic structure of all matter. To this end the reader is referred to *Consolation* No. 697, wherein the structure of matter is discussed in some detail in the article entitled "Atomic Energy". Here we shall merely reiterate the pertinent facts required for the discussion of the subject of this article. A knowledge of how nuclear energy may be released by the simple process of changing the structure of the nucleus of an atom readily discloses that radioactivity is inextricably associated with transmutation and nuclear fission. In fact, radioactivity is a major factor involved in the use of atomic energy for practical purposes.

Structure of Matter

In this laboratory named the earth, every known substance of which man has any knowledge, be it liquid, solid, or gaseous, is composed of one or more of the ninety-two basic elements, from hydrogen to uranium. A substance may consist of but one of these elements or it may consist of any number of them in combination. Hence, it is possible for a near infinite variety of substances to be compounded by changing the number and variety of elements entering into their composition. The elements themselves, however, are composed of atoms, each one of which constitutes a miniature solar system, and, in any particular element in its normal state, all the atoms in general are exactly alike, each atom having a definite number of elemental parts all arranged according to a fixed natural law.

Every atom of every element contains a mass-center named the "nucleus" around which in fixed orbits revolve electrons in much the same manner as the planets revolve around the sun. The mass-centered nucleus is the basic part of every atom. Its structure, in all except hydrogen, consists of two kinds of particles closely bound together in one compact mass. One of the two kinds of nuclear particles carries a positive electrical charge, whereas the other particle carries neither a positive nor a negative electrical charge. The first is named a "proton"; the second, a "neutron" because of its neutral electrical state. This atomic nucleus is the sole factor that determines to which one of the ninety-two elements an atom belongs. In other words, it is the structure of the nucleus that determines whether an elemental substance is iron or gold, or whether it is carbon or radium, etc. No two elements contain the same number of protons and neutrons when in their normal stable state. The elements having the lesser weight contain but a few of these particles in their nuclei, whereas those

of heavier weight contain many particles.

As an example, helium atom nuclei contain four particles each, the heavier lead nuclei contain 207, and radium 226 particles. Thus it is at once realized that if one has possession of the necessary laboratory instrmnets whereby it be possible to alter the number and combination of these nuclear particles, then it is entirely within the realm of possibility to change or transmute one kind of element into another kind of element. Not only is such possible, but it is actually being done daily. This concept of the structure of atomic nuclei is of fundamental importance in understanding the nature of radioactivity.

Natural Radioactivity

As early as the year 1896, men engaged in scientific research discovered that certain substances found in the earth's surface continuously and spontaneously emitted radiations. It was found that these radiations continued to exist for long periods of time with but little diminution. Notable among the elements that exhibited this phenomenon was that of radium. By subjecting these radiations to a strong magnetic field it is possible to analyze them and from such an analysis learn about the characteristics of the radiations. Thus doing, it was learned that the radiations from radium consist of three parts, namely: alpha particles, which are simply the nuclei of helium atoms; beta particles, that is, electrons; and gamma rays, which are electromagnetic waves of the same nature as X rays, or as the radiations from a radio broadcasting station, only gamma radiations have a very high frequency, higher than those of X rays. Further research disclosed that other substances in the earth's surface likewise are radioactive. However, only those substances of higher atomic weight, such as uranium, thorium, actinium, and the recently artificially cre-

ated plutonium, naturally possess this property.

Now here is a most interesting phenomenon, one that is entirely spontaneous. So far as is known, there is no external power in evidence to generate the radiations. The particles composing the alpha rays and the beta rays are fundamentally matter, and therefore are just as real and tangible as the paper upon which this is written. Being real, tangible substance and possessing tangible motion, and such motion continuing unabated over centuries of time, it is readily seen that a colossal amount of energy is represented in these radiations. Whence comes this energy? and, if these particle radiations constitute real matter, does the original substance, the radium for instance, gradually waste away by losing mass? The answers to these questions are directly related to other questions, such as, What is the source of the great heat and light radiated by the sun? What is the cause of earth's internal heat? And, in general, what is atomic energy?

Present-day knowledge of radioactivity discloses that this phenomenon is due to some kind of instability of the nucleus within the atom of the radioactive sub-

stance. That is, the nucleus of the atom is not according to type as established by the laws of nature, and, in the process of returning to type, either electrons, protons, alpha particles, or gamma rays, singly or in combination, are ejected from the atom. In some radioactive substances only electrons are ejected; in some others, neutrons or protons; in others, alpha particles; and, in certain substances, all are ejected simultaneously.

These radiations require energy to produce them, and the interesting fact is that this energy resides wholly within the atom itself. No chemical action of any description has any effect upon the radiations whatsoever. Chemical action may affect the combination of atoms forming molecules, or it may affect the outer layer of electrons of an atom, but none is powerful enough to penetrate the atom to its nucleus. Radioactivity of the natural elements is just as intense at plus 2,000 degrees as at minus 200 degrees, its rate is unaffected at any temperature produced by chemical action. Here, then, is positive proof that whatever is the cause of radioactivity, its source must lie within the atom itself. Moreover, if the energy producing

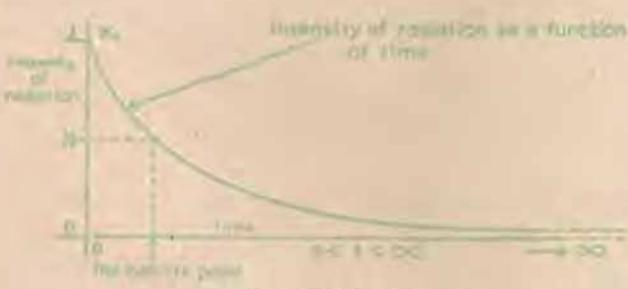


DIAGRAM A

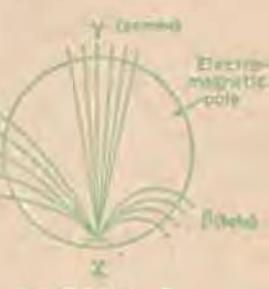


Diagram A: Graph showing decrease of radiation with passage of time. Diagram B: Illustrating one method of identifying various types of radiation. Radioactive substance is placed in field of powerful electromagnet, as at *x* in diagram. Magnetic field causes radiations to be divided into groups, here indicated as alpha, beta and gamma rays. By noting the directions of the rays, their radius of curvature, and the degree they spread out from the point of emanation, one may learn the nature of the radiations. It is disclosed that alpha rays consist of heavy, positively charged particles; the beta rays, light, negatively charged particles; and the gamma rays, neither positively nor negatively charged particles, but electromagnetic waves of super-high frequency.

the spontaneous radiations lies within the atom, then the atom as a whole cannot be a simple entity, but must embody powerful forces and must consist of a complex structure. This view of the source of radioactivity is enhanced when it is remembered that no air exists within the structure of an atom. Therefore, as concerns the atomic world the conditions are identical to that which exists in the starry vault of the heavens.

Every artificially created radioactive substance is a freak, a freak in that it does not conform to type, but has the power to correct itself and thereby return to type. During the time of transformation to type, the intensity of the radiations gradually decreases at an exponential rate towards zero. Inasmuch as the intensity decreases at an exponential rate, therefore, theoretically, the radiations never actually cease but can only approach zero, or, as mathematicians would say, the intensity is asymptotic to the time axis in the positive direction. For that reason scientists engaged in atomic research have adopted a unit of measurement applicable to radioactivity which has been named the "half-life" of the substance. Thus, for instance, one form of radioactive copper has a half-life of 12.8 hours, and radioactive carbon a half-life of 1,000 years, etc. That simply means, in the case of carbon 1,000 years are required for the radioactivity to decrease to one-half of its original value, and that it never quite becomes zero.

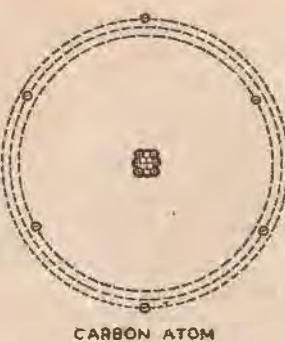
Artificial Radioactivity

Just how a radioactive substance adjusts itself so as to conform to type may be more clearly understood by noting what occurs in artificial (man-induced) radioactivity. Consider, for instance, the element carbon. Now, carbon in its normal state has an atomic weight of twelve, and its atomic number is six, that is, every atom of carbon contains a

nucleus consisting of twelve particles each of unit mass, and rotating around the nucleus are six electrons. Since there are six electrons in the atom, the nucleus must contain the same number of protons (six) each carrying unit positive charge in order to preserve the electrical balance, and, since there is a total of twelve particles within the nucleus, then the difference between twelve and the number of protons (six) must be the number of neutrons within the atom, namely, six. Therefore the atom as a whole consists of six protons, six neutrons, and six electrons.

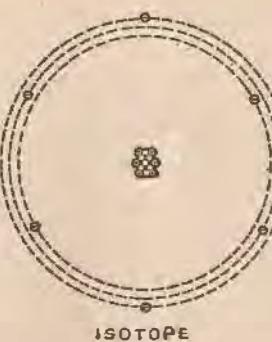
Should this element carbon be placed in a laboratory device named a cyclotron, and it be bombarded by neutrons, it is possible to change the atomic structure of the element by adding one or more neutrons to it in the bombarding process. So doing, imagine one neutron is added; it is still carbon but it now has a mass of thirteen (twelve plus one equals thirteen) and is stable, and therefore is an isotope of carbon. Imagine another neutron is added. Strange things now begin to he in evidence. The original carbon element having a mass of twelve has increased to a mass of fourteen, which is the same mass as that of the element nitrogen. Since this bombarded element carbon now occupies the same atomic space as nitrogen, there is a violation (or shall we say a usurpation of assignment?) of the natural laws as established by the Creator, and, therefore, some kind of readjustment automatically occurs.

What is the readjustment, do you ask? The answer is, radioactivity. This is what occurs according to experimental observations. The radioactive carbon having a mass of fourteen will automatically transform one neutron into a proton and during the process one electron will be ejected. In so doing the atom becomes stable. The electron ejected when added to those from millions of similar atoms constitutes one form of radio-



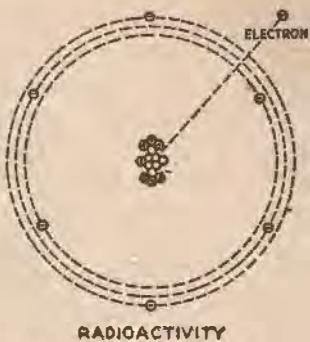
CARBON ATOM

+ o =



ISOTOPE

+ o =



RADIOACTIVITY

activity, and in this particular case is named radioactive carbon. It is thus seen that radioactivity is an outward manifestation of an internal reaction, an unstable condition adjusting itself to one of stability. Furthermore, if the masses of the various atoms be taken into consideration, it is found that in every case of radioactivity there is a loss of mass, and which mass is transformed into energy manifesting itself in the form of radioactive products. In short, radioactivity is one form of atomic energy resulting from the transformation of mass within the nucleus.

Inasmuch as radioactivity is always an outward manifestation of an interchange between mass and energy within an atom, it is readily seen that every radioactive substance is constantly losing mass or weight. That fact becomes quite evident when one observes the cyclical changes that the natural element uranium undergoes in its quest for complete stability. Uranium has an atomic weight of 238 mass units. Due to the radioactive transformations which are constantly in operation this element gradually disintegrates into lead, and throughout the time energy is constantly being liberated in the form of radioactive products.

The amount of energy represented in the loss of mass has been proved to be proportional to the square of the velocity of light, and, therefore, has an enormous magnitude. Can it be that herein

lies the cause of the earth's internal heat, or of the light and thermal radiations from the sun? There are strong reasons for believing that such is the fact. Not only the naturally radioactive elements, such as uranium, thorium, radium, and actinium, within the earth contribute to this atomic energy in the form of heat, but these radioactive elements induce radioactivity by bombardment in other substances in their immediate vicinity, adding to the total heat so generated.

Some Practical Aspects of Radioactivity

Present-day applications of radioactivity are interesting to note. The most extensive usage, perhaps, is that by the medical profession and others engaged in biological research. For such purposes, certain of the natural elements, such as sodium, phosphorus, iodine, carbon, iron, and others, are made radioactive artificially by using the bombarding technique described in the former paragraphs for carbon. Their half-life periods vary from minutes to hours or even days, depending upon the kind of substance used and the intensity of the bombarding potential. These radioactive activated substances are then fed or injected in safe and controlled amounts into the living tissue of plants and animals, including humans. Using radioactive detectors, such as Giger-Muller counters and photographic plates, the "tagged atoms" of these radioactive substances can be traced as they travel

through the organism of the animal or plant body. So doing, much may be learned about the internal activities of these organisms beyond our sight.

Radioactive substances artificially created have also been successfully used in the treatment of cancer, so it is reported. Also, recently a device has been invented that is of value to printing establishments and similar plants troubled with static electricity generated by rapidly moving belts, rolls of paper, etc. In this invention a radioactive substance is so located relative to the moving paper stock that the radiations' ionizing the air causes the static charge to leak off harmlessly. It is used in the petroleum industry to obtain knowledge of the subsurface structure of the earth's crust in the vicinity of oil wells. It is used to locate minerals in mines, and recently an ingenious device has been invented that is capable of measuring the level of fluids within tanks, boilers, pipes, etc., where other instruments of measurement are impossible to use by making use of the versatile properties of this phenomenon. Undoubtedly, further applications will be made from time to time as the need arises.

While the possibilities for using radioactivity are seemingly infinite in number, from the present-day status of scientific knowledge it is known that radioactive emanations can be and are extremely dangerous to an animal organism when not used in controlled amounts. Their effect upon a human body, for instance, is similar to that resulting from an overdose of X rays. For that reason men employed in laboratory research working near such bombarding devices as cyclotrons, betatrons, etc., are particularly cautious to work behind carefully designed shields. For the same reason, immediately after the recent Bikini atoll "A bomb" tests, no one was permitted to approach near the site of the bomb explosion until certain tests of the radioactivity indicated the region

to be safe for human life. Shields around powerful cyclotrons and betatrons in some laboratories are of huge proportions, consisting of thick walls of concrete or of deep tanks of water. While such protection to personnel is necessary because of insufficient knowledge concerning the control of radioactive emanations, the extent of the protection required is a gauge whereby one may correctly appraise the magnitude of the latent potentialities residing within this phenomenon, and hence the extent of its power for useful purposes in the future.

Today, what little knowledge men have of this marvelous phenomenon is sufficient to indicate that the possibilities for its practical usefulness in the future are limitless. If it can heat the earth, why can it not also heat a house, for instance? If radioactivity can cause the material elements to emit electrons, and these electrons are identical to those in a copper wire carrying an electrical current, then why cannot radioactivity eventually be used not only to heat a house or a city, but also to give light to them, yes, to generate radio waves and to detect them, and a thousand other functions as well? Even now it is known that a source of light can and has been produced which is due solely to radioactivity, and which has operated continuously for seventy hours. Also, the gamma rays emitted by radioactivity from certain substances are exceedingly powerful X rays. Is there any reason why these cannot eventually be harnessed for useful purposes, even as low-powered X rays are of great benefit to mankind in a thousand ways now? True, all is not as rosy as it might seem; there are obstacles to be overcome before such a radioactive Utopia can be realized. But this phenomenon is not a mere accident; it is embodied in God's creative handiwork; and that fact is sufficient assurance to cause one to expect it to be used extensively for mankind's benefit in due time.

AVIATION Shrinks Our GLOBE

IN 1910 Glenn H. Curtiss flew from Albany to New York, a distance of 150 miles, in 2 hours 51 minutes, actual flying time. Thirty-six years later the same course was covered in 16 minutes 20 seconds, and this is a fair sample of the shrinkage aviation has made in the time-distance around the earth.

Even within the past year many new speed records have been set up. On December 8, 1945, a Douglas XB-42, averaging 432 miles per hour, cut off 46 minutes from the coast-to-coast record. But this record was smashed six weeks later by a jet-propelled P-80, averaging 584.6 miles per hour. From Los Angeles to New York, 2,470 miles, in 4 hours 13 minutes! It took Calbraith Perry Rodgers, in 1911, 49 days to cross the continent.

Flying from New York to England on February 4, 1946, a Constellation knocked nearly 2 hours off the former commercial time, making the 3,400-mile hop in 12 hours 9 minutes flying time. Then, five days later a new record of 13 hours 30 minutes was established for the east to west crossing of the Atlantic.

On the Pacific side in April of this year a Constellation Clipper flew from Shanghai to Seattle in 21 hours 26 minutes. The time from Tokyo was 17 hours 26 minutes, with a stopover in the Aleutians. Other flight times are, from Miami, Fla., to Newark, N. J., 5 hours 23 minutes; from New York to Washington, D. C., 29 minutes 15 seconds; from Chicago to Rome, 33 hours 39 minutes.

All former nonstop distance records were smashed on October 1 by the Truculent Turtle. Averaging 203.4 miles

an hour against a 11.5 mph. average headwind, this long-distance navy patrol plane flew from Perth, Australia, to Columbus, Ohio, in 55 hours 15 minutes. A distance of 11,236 miles, nearly halfway around the globe, in a little over two days. Magellan would have said, "Impossible! it took me over a year to sail half-way around."

More significant than a mere long-distance flight was the one made over the polar icecap from Honolulu to Cairo, Egypt, on October 6. The plane, the Paconsan Dreamboat, took off with an overload of 29,000 pounds of extra gasoline, and its crew of ten made the hop of 10,854 statute miles nonstop in 39 hours 36 minutes. It was a regular B-29 having no special ice-deforming equipment, thus demonstrating that regular commercial flights over the arctic route are practical.

Before the war an international speed record of 325.713 mph. was set by Italy, December 9, 1937. Today that figure seems rather tame. Even in a closed-course race a speed of 515 mph. has been attained, and in an open course the English jet plane, Gloster Meteor, established the official record at 606 mph. on November 7, 1945. Within the last year this record was shattered and a new one of 616 mph. took its place. The indications are that this latest one will soon be broken, for man is determined to fly faster than the speed of sound, which is in the neighborhood of 750-775 mph., depending on the temperature.

Though speed is a good index of the progress made in aviation it does not tell the whole story. Improvements in ship

design have given greater carrying power, longer range, more safety and greater versatility to aircraft. Radical departures from conventional designs have also made their appearances in the skies.

One of these, the Flying Wing, made its début this last summer, and because it lacked the customary fuselage and tail construction, it looked more like a giant boomerang than an airplane. The idea of doing away with the fuselage is not new, but was put down in blueprint form as far back as 1923. In 1929 an experimental semi-flying wing was built and flown for a few years, and that was the forerunner of this present giant of the air. Giant indeed! A B-29 superfortress has an overload gross weight of 65 tons, to compare with 104 for this monster of the airways.

This "Wing", as it is called, has a span of 172 feet, and with its four 3,000-horse-power motors built in, it has the advantage over other types of construction in that it has high "lift" and low "drag". Conventional types of planes will not lift more than 100,000 pounds for every 1,000 pounds of drag. But when the fuselage and tail gear are done away with, then for every 1,000 pounds of drag there is 140,000 to 200,000 pounds of lift. Greater loads can thus be carried at higher speeds.

The "Flying Pancake" is another radically different type of design. Known as the Navy's XF5U-1, its principal feature is its amazing range in speed. The range between landing speed and top speed for most planes is a ratio of 1 to 4, but this new ship has a ratio of 1 to 10 or 1 to 20 and better. Translated into miles per hour, its speed range is from 40 to 425 mph. with standard type engines, or with special engines it has a range of 0 to 550 mph. This means that it can hover in the air like a helicopter, or can dig out and streak through space like a jet-propelled Shooting Star.

Helicopters, those funny-looking 'buzz saws' that are becoming more numerous

as time goes on, have also increased their lifting power and range of distance. The army's R-5 is said to be able to lift a load of 1,100 pounds and cruise at more than 100 mph. Last February a new world's nonstop distance record of 430 miles in five hours was made in Brazil.

Giants of the Skyways

Aeronautical engineers have also improved land and sea planes of the familiar wing-fuselage-tail type. No sooner does a new super skyliner successfully take to the air than the announcement is made that shortly an even bigger superliner will appear. First the B-17 Flying Fortress; then the B-29 Superfortress; now the XB-35, XB-36 and XC-99, which are so large that they can tuck B-29's under their wings. These six-engined giants will accommodate 400 passengers, carry 19,000 gallons of gasoline, have 230-foot wing spans, and rudders 47 to 56 feet high. Imagine, a tail-fin five stories high!

But these figures soon lose their impressiveness when compared with the new Howard Hughes \$20,000,000 flying boat named Hercules that will soon be launched in Los Angeles harbor. Weighing 212 tons (a B-29 weighs 65 tons) and having a wingspread of 320 feet (the Flying Wing is only 172 feet), it will be the biggest plane that man ever flew. The fact that it has eight motors that will turn up 24,000 horsepower is no more marvelous than the fact that it is an all-wood ship with a million glue joints.

As a military cargo ship the Hercules will be able to carry a 60-ton tank, or as a peacetime transocean liner it will accommodate 700 passengers. Seaplanes have certainly come a long way since Glen Curtiss first took to the air and successfully landed again in the San Diego bay in 1911.

It is manifest that these increases in both the size and speed of planes have done much to reduce the apparent distances between various points on this

globe of ours. And it is predicted that aviation will continue to shrink this earth to about one-fifth of its present size in the next five years. Forecasts are that 1949 will see planes with speeds of 1,000 mph., and within five years jet planes will reach the unbelievable speed of 2,500 miles an hour. These estimates are based on the results attained from work with rocket weapons. The "ram jet", a variation of jet propulsion, which will operate only at speeds above 800 miles an hour, will be featured in supersonic flying.

There are some interesting possibilities when flying at 1,000 miles an hour. For example, a man flying from east to west at the same speed the earth turns upon its axis, would remain stationary with the sun, relatively speaking. Or, as one writer pointed out, it would be possible to fly from New York to San Francisco, 2,568 miles, in two and a half hours, and because of the four-hour time difference (New York being on Daylight time), a passenger would arrive in San Francisco an hour and a half before he left New York!

Importance of Research

It should be remembered that much of the progress made by aviation is due to the contributions of research in many fields of science, and if further advancements are to be made continued study will be necessary. If a pilot weighs half a ton when making a 1,000-foot-radius turn at 300 miles an hour, what will be the physiological effects upon him when he makes a sharp turn at 600 or 1,000 mph.? If a great vibration is set up on the wings of a plane by a mysterious "shock wave" when a plane approaches the speed of sound, to what strains will planes be subjected when flying at supersonic speeds? If a plane travels through a sub-zero zone to reach the stratosphere, and there increases its speed to 2,500 miles an hour (a speed at which it picks up 1,100 degrees of surface heat due to

friction), how will passengers be protected against these terrific changes? Answers to these questions and hundreds of others can be obtained through research.

So new wind tunnels that duplicate atmospheric conditions at speeds of 2,600 miles an hour are built at a cost of millions of dollars. New test towers and test tanks are built. New airports and runways are planned. New pressurized suits for pilots are devised. "Flying laboratories" are built, electronic and radar equipment is improved, and cosmic rays are studied.

What is all this progress in aviation leading to? Will it result in bringing the people of all nations closer together into one big, happy family? Will it establish solid unity with a durable peace? As much as we would like to believe that these great airliners will serve as doves of peace unifying a contentious and quarrelsome old world, we are, nevertheless, compelled to face the grim realities forced upon us. Look at the promoters and backers of aeronautical research and development. They are men that have graduated from military academies and are trained in the arts and sciences of modern warfare. Technically their business is that of winning war rather than winning peace. They make no effort to hide the fact that their experiments in the field of aviation are in preparation for what looks like an inescapable third world war. The Flying Wing, the Shooting Star, the Flying Pancake, the R-5 Buzzsaw Helicopter, the giant XB-36 and the mammoth Hercules are all sponsored, paid for, and owned by the army and navy. The "ram jet" and rockets are also developments of these technicians.

Some not informed on God's purpose concerning the earth may well wonder if aviation will continue to shrink it until it becomes so small that, with a few super planes loaded with super atom bombs, it will be possible for man to blow this globe out of its celestial orbit.

Do You Want to Increase Your Life Span?

LONGEVITY is the desire of all normal persons, as evidenced by the millions of dollars annually spent for doctors, hospitals and clinics. Health and self-preservation have been the subject of thousands of volumes. Accident prevention is stressed on a national scale. Every year great sums of money are subscribed for the treatment and study of tuberculosis and cancer, all for the purpose of increasing the span of life.

The most deadly malady is heart disease, which accounted for 29 percent of the mortalities in 1943, or something like 426,400 deaths in America. This was an increase of 8 percent over the previous year. The remedy is to remove the cause. Some heart specialists have said that a high percentage of heart failures in this generation is due to the use of the automobile instead of walking, the consumption of large quantities of alcoholic beverages, the increased use of tobacco, overeating, and, in general, the tension and excitement of this demonized old world.

Dr. M. Forrester-Brown, of Bath, England, has pointed out how foolish many of us are when we neglect to care for our human mechanism. Horse-breeders are most careful not to overstrain their valuable colts, yet at the same time they neglect their own children. Men spend all their energy designing and improving machines of inorganic substance, but the living mechanisms which are entrusted to them, their own bodies, they abuse and misuse, apparently, it seems, because such are so fearfully and wonderfully made as self-regulators.

Sir Thomas Barlow, physician to three British rulers, Queen Victoria, King Edward VII and King George V, died recently at the age of ninety-nine. He attributed his longevity to the fact that he abstained from alcohol, ate leisurely, and read good books for relaxation.

Sound Wisdom

These rules of living are not, however, original with him, nor are they of recent discovery. The apostle Paul advised, "Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess." But rather "use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities". (Ephesians 5: 18; 1 Timothy 5: 23) Also the apostle Peter counseled against reveling and banqueting to excess with this old world. Fools, though, think it strange if one does not run riot as they do. (1 Peter 4: 3, 4) Such reckless living leads to early failure of the heart under the strain.

When it comes to reading good books for refreshment of the weary mind and heart, what book is there better than the Bible? Especially when the wise man's proverb says that longevity will be added to such as follow God's Word of truth: "My son, forget not my law; but let thy heart keep my commandments: for length of days, and years of life, and peace, will they add to thee."

No one can raise himself up to perfection or attain to eternal life through his own efforts. As the psalmist says, "Behold, thou hast made my days as an handbreadth; and mine age is as nothing before thee: verily every man at his best state is altogether vanity." (Psalm 39: 5) One should, therefore, not be unduly concerned about his health and make a religion out of his eating and drinking. "For the kingdom of God is not meat and drink."—Romans 14: 17.

However, by avoiding the excessive reveling of this old, wicked world under Satan's rule and by living a life in harmony with the righteous precepts of the Creator, you may enjoy length of days now, and eventually, in the New World, you may be among those that attain life eternal with perfection of body and mind.

Monarchs of the High Sierras

MONARCHS must possess outstanding virtues if they are to be looked up to and respected by others. In breeding they must be blue-bloods; in power they must possess great strength; in splendor and glory they must be magnificent. If they have these qualities, with an absence of vanity, and if they glorify their Creator, then they are honored and respected by lovers of righteousness. Personalizing the Sequoias or Big Trees found on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada range in central California, it may be truly said of them that they are monarchs endowed with these virtues.

These monarchs of the lofty Sierra realm are not to be confused with their honorable cousins, the Redwoods, who rule over the coastal regions of northern California. At one time there were forty-five different species of this royal family, but now there are only these two survivors: the *Sequoia sempervirens*, the "Redwoods" found on the coast, and the *Sequoia gigantea*, the "Big Trees" found in the High Sierras.

The common mistake of the uninformed in referring to both of these species as "redwoods" is probably because the wood of each is pink when first cut and upon exposure turns to a reddish brown. There is, however, a greater difference between the Sequoias than there is between sugar pines and yellow pines. Not only

in appearance, but also in their manner of reproduction and in their habitat, the Big Trees differ from the Redwoods.

The Redwoods cover a strip along the seacoast, rarely more than 20 miles wide, running some 500 miles in length from the mountains of Santa Lucia in Monterey county, California, to Curry county in Oregon. The Big Trees are found only on the western slopes of the Sierras extending some 250 miles, between 4,000 and 8,000 feet elevation. The coastal Redwoods stand among a dense undergrowth of fern, azalea and oxalis, and their heads are often damped by the fog

hanks that roll in from the Japanese current. The Big Trees, on the other hand, have their feet covered over many months of the year with deep snow while their heads enjoy the bright sunshine of the Sierras. The Redwoods occur in heavy forest stands; the Big Trees, in isolated groves. In manner of reproduction the coastal Redwoods differ from Big Trees in that they will sprout from stumps and roots as well as from seeds, whereas the Big Trees will only reproduce from seed.

But the greatest difference between the two species is in their appearance. The coastal Redwood is taller and more graceful, while the Big Tree is more massive and majestic, and more like a true monarch. Or as one writer said, with apologies to



Kipling: "The Redwood she's a lady, while the Big Tree he's a man." There is, then, as much difference between the two as there is between a queen and a king. Both are great; both are of royal blood; both are of *Sequoia* lineage. Therefore, to use adjectives and superlatives intelligently in comparing one with the other a person must not be content to walk only among the coastal Redwoods but must drive along the Redwood Highway, must plunge into the Sequoia National Park, must stand beneath the majestic monarchs in the Congress Group. Not until then do words like "magnificent" speak their real meaning.

Take a Closer Look at These Monarchs

In driving along the Sierra highways the visitor notices that these Big Trees are sometimes down in the meadows, at other times they stand out as sentinels overlooking a headland of granite. Sometimes they group together by themselves, at other times (which is most of the time) they tower above other trees, pines and firs and cedars, like mighty giants of the forest.

The younger of the Big Trees, fifty to two hundred years old, are graceful and well-shaped with a sharp-pointed crest. But the older ones have a rounded top or clubbed appearance. Big Trees are evergreens having the characteristic needles, which fall off after three or four years. The color of these needles varies with the age of the tree. The younger trees have a bluish-green foliage, but with age the foliage green takes on a metallic brilliance that makes them outstanding among the conifers.

The bark on these great trees reaches a thickness of more than two feet. Instead of being hard and tough as would be expected with trees this size, the bark of the Big Trees is soft and spongy, and because it is spongy it weighs only five to seven pounds per cubic foot. This bark is very fire-resistant, resembling asbestos, and it is also highly repellent to

insects, due to its high content of tannin. The wood in the heart of the kingly *Sequoia* resembles its bark in that it too is rather porous. The green wood full of moisture weighs four to six pounds per board foot, to compare with its weight of only a half a pound when dry. It is also a very brittle wood, not elastic and tough, like pine and fir; and when cut down these Big Trees usually splinter and shatter badly, because of their brittleness.

The Largest Living Thing

A hundred years ago, when reports were circulating that trees more than twice the diameter of the coastal Redwoods were growing in the Sierras people would not believe it. "Impossible!" they said, for a tree to grow 30 feet in diameter and 300 feet in height. Notwithstanding the fact that the coastal Redwoods, and perhaps the Australian Eucalyptus, are taller, and the banyan of the tropics, with its rooted branches and vines, spreads out over an acre of ground, or the fact that the Oaxaca cypress of Mexico has a greater spread of branches, or the ipil and narra of the Philippines have 40-foot winged buttresses on their trunks—notwithstanding all these blue ribbons, yet, without question, there are no trees, nor any other living thing on this globe, that can compare with the Big Trees in sheer bulk and total weight and mass.

The largest of these trees, called the General Sherman, towers to a height of 273.9 feet. Its greatest diameter is 37.3 feet, while its mean diameter at the base is 32.7 feet, and even at a height of 100 feet its diameter is 18.7 feet; and this can be compared with the coastal Redwoods, which have a diameter at the base of only 16 or 17 feet. The largest branch of the General Sherman is 7.3 feet in diameter, and that is 130 feet from the ground. And what do you think a tree like that weighs? How many hundreds of tons would that living organic

substance weigh? The conservative estimate is that it weighs over twelve million pounds, or 6,167 tons! Such a tree would provide lumber sufficient for 150 five-room houses. In the trunk alone there is enough lumber to fill 280 freight cars.

It is hard to picture how big this tree really is, but as a help to the imagination go out on your front lawn and draw a circle having a diameter of 32 feet. Then stand at the edge of that circle and imagine that you are looking up to the top of a 30-story building. If you can comprehend really how big such a tree as that is, then you understand why the Big Trees are worthy Monarchs of the Sierras.

The root system of these Sierra rulers, that gives them poise and balance as they stand head and shoulders above the other trees, is in proportion with their torso size. The main lateral roots, which attain a diameter of 18 inches, radiate out from the base of the tree a distance of approximately two-thirds the height of the tree. That means that if a Big Tree is 300 feet in stature it has an elaborate network of lateral roots spreading out over a circle 400 feet in diameter, or covering an area of two to three acres, thus firmly anchoring its 6,000 tons and permitting it to withstand gales and storms for thousands of years.

The Oldest Living Thing

The guessing game on how old the General Sherman is, the largest tree in the world, has been played for many years. Size alone is no indication of a Big Tree's age. It is known that a tree may struggle along for many centuries until its roots reach out to richer soil, when it will begin to grow much more rapidly, even surpassing in size much older trees. There is therefore only one way of accurately determining the age of a tree, and that is by cutting it down and counting its annual rings.

Judge Walter Fry, who lived 40 years among the Big Trees, one time counted

the rings of a Big Tree that had a diameter of only 26.5 feet, and found that it was 3,126 years old. John Muir, the American naturalist, said that he once found a tree that was 4,000 years old. Based upon these actual counts the estimates are that trees like the Grizzly Giant, the General Sherman, the General Grant and the Boole are at least 3,500 years of age, while these trees and others, like the President, Abe Lincoln, and George Washington, all over 30 feet in diameter, may be centuries older.

If only these annual rings would talk like the grooves of a phonograph record, what a story they could tell! Take John Muir's 4,000-year-old tree for an example. Before Abraham, that ancient man of faith, was born that Big Tree was already several years old. When God made His covenant with Abraham that tree was perhaps a hundred feet high. When the mighty armies of Egypt, the first world power, were drowned like rats in the Red sea that lofty tree on the heights of the Sierras stood erect with head and shoulders more than 200 feet above the ground. When Rome, the city that is falsely labeled "eternal", was first born, in 753 B. C., the Big Tree was then over 1,300 years old.

At the age of 1,300 years that tree did not die, but lived a thousand years more to see the begetting of Catholicism by Constantine in 325 A. D. After Charlemagne was crowned by the pope as king of the so-called "Holy Roman Empire", A. D. 800, that glorious tree in the Sierras continued to live another thousand years to see the complete uprooting of the church-state rule of Europe. And when that ancient tree was cut down by men a few years ago, at the age of 4,000, it was only in its prime of life.

When it is considered that there are Big Trees now living that may be even older than this 4,000-year-old one that was cut down, it makes one wonder to what such longevity is attributed. One factor is the resistance that Big Trees

have to insects and disease. Another factor is their asbestos type of bark that makes them resistant to fires, the most deadly enemy of forest trees, except man. Even when nine-tenths of their bark is charred through, and two hundred feet of their inwards burned out, leaving a hollow shell, still they will live and even make an effort to heal over the damaged parts. Their root system, too, gives them the ability to survive long periods of drought.

Their most destructive enemy, and one that was not restrained until he had destroyed many thousands of these valuable trees, is man. It was in the 1830's that the white man first took notice of these giants among giants. Thereafter for fifty years he ruthlessly destroyed them with axe, saw, and dynamite, until public opinion and spirited individuals were aroused to hedge in and preserve the remnant, about 25 percent, of the vanishing race of Sequoias.

The fossil remains of these trees tell of the time when dinosaurs roamed among them and giant reptiles enjoyed their shade. The growing trees still standing today on the slopes of the Sierras also give powerful testimony of things eternal. Is it any wonder, then, that Jehovah God, when He caused His Word, the Bible, to be written in a language that men could understand, chose the evergreen to represent immortality?

These evergreen Sequoias, the largest and oldest living things on earth, are creation's best example of how creatures, having everlasting life, will continue to live on earth throughout the centuries following the battle of Armageddon, giving praise to their Creator. Believe this, and some day, shortly, you may see your children and your children's children playing with the cubs of lions and bears beneath these mighty monarchs of the Sierras.

Co-operation of Moth and Yucca



THE members of the Whipple exploring expedition saw this plant as they entered San Bernardino valley in 1854, when surveying a railroad route in Southern California. Shown a specimen of it, the botanists said that it was a new one to them; so they classified it with the Yucca family and named it after the expedition. *Yucca Whipplei*, commonly known as "Lord's Candle", "Spanish Bayonet," or just "Yucca", is an interesting plant in more than one way. For several years it remains a rather unattractive and even threatening individual, what with its semispherical clump of long dagger-like leaves. Then it is suddenly seized with the urge to command favorable public attention. Out of its foreboding clump of "bayonets" a single stalk shoots skyward with such zeal that it sometimes mounts more than a foot a day, until it reaches a height of twelve to fifteen feet. From the upper three to six feet of this stalk blooms an immense cluster of most strikingly beautiful creamy-white bell-shaped flowers of charming delicacy.

The most marvelous thing about the Yucca is its co-operation with the pronuba moth in reproduction. A female moth visits the flower, rolls a ball of pollen bigger than its head, carries it to another flower, punctures the flower's ovary receptacle, lays four or five eggs therein, and winds up her family affairs by pushing her wad of pollen down into the flower's stigmatic tube, to fertilize one hundred or two hundred seeds. The larvae upon hatching feed upon part of the seeds, till they enter their cocoon stage. The remainder of the seeds scatter to become Yuccas. One cannot exist without the other.

"THY WORD IS TRUTH"

JOHN 17:17

Born Again, from Above

EVERY human creature for the past nineteen centuries was begotten of man, but only those who became consecrated Christians of a genuine kind have been begotten or born again, from above, that is to say, from God the Father. Even while they are yet in the flesh and have not yet come into heavenly glory, those who are begotten of God by His spirit are spoken of as "born of God". In fact, in the English Bible translation, the two expressions "begotten of God" and "born of God" are used interchangeably. At 1 John 5:18 we read: "We know that whosoever is *born of God* sinneth not; but he that is *begotten of God* keepeth himself, and that wicked one toucheth him not." The two expressions mean one and the same thing, because they translate the same Greek words in the original Bible text. Also 1 John 5:1 reads: "Whosoever believeth that Jesus is the Christ is *born of God*; and every one that loveth him that begat loveth him also that is *begotten of him*." Here again, *born* and *begotten* translate the same Greek word. To *beget* means to *cause to be*; to *produce* (*a child like the parent*); to *get* (*with child*). In the Bible, it means, not the conception, but the bringing forth of the child to life. In this sense Matthew 1:2 reads: "Abraham begat Isaac; and Isaac begat Jacob; and Jacob begat Judas and his brethren." Luke 1:57 reads: "Now Elisabeth's full time came that she should be delivered; and she brought forth a son." There "begat" and "brought forth" translate the identical word in Greek.

Biblically, then, *beget* does not refer to the time of conception of a child or offspring in the womb. Matthew 1:20 sets forth the angel's words to Mary's fiancé: "Joseph, descendant of David, do not fear to take Mary, your wife, to your home, for it is through the influence of the holy spirit that she is to become a mother." (An Amer. Trans.) Therefore, one who is "begotten of God" is not to be viewed as being in a state of gestation like an unborn human child, but is "born of God" and is under full responsibility to God for his conduct. By his course of life as a begotten son of God he must choose either eternal life or eternal death. To this effect 1 John 5:4 reads: "Because all that has been begotten by God overcomes the world; and this is that victory which overcomes the world,—our faith." (The Emphatic Diaglott) Faith leads to eternal life.

We should expect that, as in Jesus' case, when a son of God is brought forth or begotten, the Father Jehovah God would make some acknowledgment to the begotten son, and that before others. Whether you think of going to heaven or not, it is very enlightening to examine how, since Jesus' death, human creatures have been privileged to become sons of God unto transcendent glory in heaven. Those who have been taught by religion that they are due to go to heaven at death should examine themselves to determine whether they are begotten of God and are thereby sons of God.

Jesus' words in a discussion with the Jewish ruler Nicodemus are authoritative upon the subject. "Jesus answered and said unto him, Verily, verily, I say

unto thee, Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God. Nicodemus saith unto him, How can a man be born when he is old? can he enter the second time into his mother's womb, and be born? Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God. That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the spirit is spirit. Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again. The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth: so is every one that is born of the spirit."—John 3: 3-8.

It is unreasonable to take Jesus' words to mean that the person who has been begotten of God is like an uncertain wind, coming and going and doing things by fits and starts and moving hither and yon according to a passing inclination and hence being undependable and unreliable in general. Some religionists interpret Jesus' words so. Only in the light of other scriptures can His words be grasped sensibly and hence rightly. Wind is air in motion and has a starting point of movement and a point where it subsides. Jeremiah 51: 16 says concerning Jehovah God: "When he uttereth his voice, there is a tumult of waters in the heavens, and he causeth the vapors to ascend from the ends of the earth; he maketh lightnings for the rain, and bringeth forth the wind out of his treasures." (*Am. Stan. Ver.*) Psalm 135: 7 repeats the statement: "He bringeth the wind out of his treasures." Psalm 148: 7, 8 commands: "Praise the **LORD** from the earth, ye dragons, and all deeps: fire, and hail; snow, and vapours; stormy wind fulfilling his word." Genesis 8: 1 says: "God made a wind to pass over the earth."

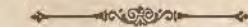
As the wind is brought forth out of the treasures of God and is according to His word, so the one begotten of God

and who enters the Kingdom is like the wind in having God as his source. But the origin with God of such begotten one cannot be discerned by the natural man, whose eyes cannot see the wind that blows about this earth, but such origin is unseen to his eyes. As the natural man hears the sound of the passing wind, so he may observe the visible effects of the action of God's spirit upon the one begotten of God, but cannot appreciate their cause, neither can he discern what is the heavenly destination toward which the spirit-begotten one is moving. Jesus called this fact to the attention of the natural-minded religious enemies, saying: "Though I hear record of myself, yet my record is true: for I know whence I came, and whither I go; but ye cannot tell whence I come, and whither I go. [Why not?] Ye judge after the flesh; I judge no man [thus]. . . . If God were your Father, ye would love me: for I proceeded forth and came from God; neither came I of myself, but he sent me." (John 8: 14, 15, 42; see also John 9: 29-33; 13: 3; 16: 27, 28) The begotten one's new life, therefore, is not a question of re-entering a visible mother's womb and then being known to issue forth again therefrom and thereafter going the way of the rest of humanity. Unless one is born of God in His spiritual organization, which is higher than man, one cannot eventually see and enter into the heavenly kingdom.—Luke 24; John 20; Acts 1: 1-11.

So, to return to Jesus' words that explain by what means it is that the begetting or being born again is accomplished: "Indeed I assure thee, if any one be not born *from above*, he cannot see the kingdom of God. . . . Truly indeed I say to thee, if any one be not born of water and spirit, he cannot enter the kingdom of God." (John 3: 3, 5, *Diaglott*) It is self-evident that the one gaining entrance into the Kingdom must be born again, for "God is a Spirit" and the Kingdom is heavenly. Furthermore, to begin with,

the fact applies to such one, namely: "That which is born of the flesh is flesh." Such creature originally was begotten or born from beneath, and it is now necessary for the creature to be born "from above", that is to say, from heaven or from God, who is above all. Only God, who is Spirit, can cause spirit creatures to be brought forth; "that which is born of the spirit is spirit." Only God can make it possible that a creature here on

earth should get in line to become a spirit creature in the spirit realm of the invisible heavens. Hence only the faithful and true church of God under Christ see and enter into the kingdom of God. Those faithful human creatures who do not gain life in heaven as members of the church or Kingdom class have only an earthly destiny set before them in God's Word, namely, everlasting life on earth under the reign of God's kingdom.



Slippery Jesuit History

THIRTY-THREE black-robed delegates met in secret session at Rome on September 15 and elected John Baptist Janssens of Belgium to be the twenty-seventh general of the Jesuits.

The founder of the Jesuit order was a Spanish nobleman named Don Ignatius of Loyola. In the course of time (May 20, 1521) Loyola was wounded, and as he lay tossing on his bed wild hallucinations passed through his feverish mind. He had a vision of himself leading the forces of his church against the forces of darkness which he thought was the Reformation.

Upon recovery, not mentally but physically, he set about to organize a secret society that would crusade against all enemies of Catholicism. Pope Paul III endorsed the militant scheme in 1540. Sixteen years later Loyola died, but the Jesuit order lived on because "the pope, the bishops, and those monarchs who were opposed to the Reformation recognized the Jesuits as the most efficient organization for saving the old Church". (McClintock & Strong *Cyclopædia*)

Not only did the Jesuits fight outside opposition to the church by fanning the Inquisition flames, but where there was discontent and jealousy within the ranks of the Catholic organization the Jesuits were the sharp steel used to cut it out.

Finally established as the supreme power behind the papal throne (their

general being called the "black pope"), the Jesuits then proceeded to bring the whole world under their feet. They made politics their business, and when temporal rulers and kings opposed them these were assassinated: examples are found in Henry III, Henry IV, William of Orange, etc. These crude and ruthless methods resulted in the Jesuit organization's being expelled from forty or more countries and places.

However, this opposition did not weaken this secret society; it only made it more crafty and cunning, more daring and deceitful. Like a criminal returning to the scene of his crime, dressed as a detective of the law, these Jesuits proceeded to cover over their bloody footprints with the dust of time. They posed as educators, opened up schools and colleges, removed from history books the accounts of their crimes, gained control of the public press, made friends with princes and rulers of the land, even becoming their advisors and confessors.

In the sight of Almighty God and Christ Jesus the Jesuits stand accursed, for they have committed their abominations (which are as black as their robes) under the name "Society of Jesus" (S.J.). Deceptive in name, shrewd in diplomacy, cunning in priesthood, indeed the Jesuits are as subtle and slippery as the serpent Satan "which deceiveth the whole world".

Who Sponsors the Greek Monarchy?

ON September 1, when the Greeks voted for the return of the king, it seemed that a great majority were in favor of being ruled by a monarchy. But, instead of being received with open arms by the people, King George returned to Greece on September 27 shrouded in great secrecy, with every precaution taken to insure that he would not be assassinated before reaching the palace which he left in 1941. Along the road leading from the airport armed soldiers were stationed every fifty yards, and the people were forbidden to throw flowers in the way of the king when he entered Athens. It would seem, therefore, that the king's return was the result of high-pressure maneuvering on the part of the regency that held the reins of power.

That regency, it will be recalled, was set up two years ago on the demand of the British government. A review, therefore, of Britain's interest in the Greek monarchy may go a long way in explaining the present explosive situation. It will also explain why Britain's order on September 15 for the removal of her troops from Greece was only a "thinning out" move, and why two weeks later the *New York Times* reported that "British troops are in Greece and they are going to stay there".

British interest in Greek affairs is not a result of World War II, but goes back to 1827, when Greece was at war with Turkey. Choosing not to rule Greece directly, British diplomacy at that time dictated that a British-sponsored monarchy be established in Greece. Such a government would constitute a strong anchor in that part of the Mediterranean for Britain's lifeline to India.

After shopping around in the market of unemployed kings Britain finally gave the job to the boy Prince Otto of Bavaria. A three-man regency was selected to rule until Otto became of age. To make

sure that this victory would last Britain made a financial investment of 60,000,000 francs in the form of a loan to the newly formed government.

During the years that followed Britain never lost her interest in Greece. When the Greeks slipped up and forgot to pay interest on the loan Britain sent her warships to make it "easy" for the Greeks to see their way clear to make the payment. When revolt broke out in 1862 the British were there to iron it out. When Otto vacated the Greek throne the British were on hand to select another dynasty.

The House of Glucksburg was chosen and its William George, "whom the British government had designated as a suitable candidate," says the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, took over the job. At the time a new constitution was issued to quiet the dissatisfied Greek populace, concerning which one writer remarked that it served "to refurbish the democratic façade of British domination". In other words, the second dynasty, like the first, was in reality a puppet government of the far-flung British empire. Today, after eighty years, many of them hectic ones, the House of Glucksburg continues to awkwardly straddle the Greek throne in the person of George II.

The evidence is abundant that the Greek monarchy is under the joint sponsorship of British imperialism and the commercial-political-religious clique of Greece, rather than a government of the freedom-loving common people themselves. But why is Britain mixed up in Greece's internal affairs? It is not so much to give the Greek people what they want as it is to supply Britain's wants.

This is the Tragedy of Greece. Greece, the land that once rocked in her cradle the democratic infant, now finds that she is rocking in the same cradle an illicit monarchy.



DEFENSE GRANTED

Jehovah's witnesses by Courts

Review of the long battle fought by ministers in the courts of the land in order to gain the constitutional right of a fair trial. The ultimate victory will ensure the liberty of all champions of civil liberties, regardless of religious affiliation.

THE United States Constitution guarantees representation by a lawyer for one's defense. It also secures the right of trial by jury. Those inalienable rights have been considered essential to secure the liberties of the people against any aggression of their government and the oppression of tyrants.

But what good does it do one to have a lawyer to advocate his cause if his only defense is illegally ruled out by the court? What benefit results to a citizen to have a right of trial by jury if the case is taken from the jury in an unfair manner, the accused one's defense being withheld from the jury by the court as being immaterial? When one's defenses are arbitrarily barred, in effect he is deprived of the right of counsel. A lawyer can do no good if he cannot defend. Having a jury is no advantage if the jury cannot consider the defenses. The right to a judicial trial and to due process of law being denied, all the other inalienable rights secured by the Constitution do no good whatever to the accused person.

In cases involving Jehovah's witnesses under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (commonly known as the draft law), the federal courts denied them the right to show they were ministers. They were not permitted to show that the draft boards violated the law. In court they were deprived of their right to be heard. Also, in effect, they

were stripped of their right to trial by jury and of the right to be represented by counsel. There were twelve citizens in the jury box, of course; and an attorney nominally appearing in court for the accused. But jury and counsel were of no help to the accused because the orders he was charged with violating were held by the courts of the entire nation to be unchallengeable by any court or jury.

The Supreme Court of the United States did not approve this doctrine in *Falbo v. United States*, 320 U. S. 549, decided January 3, 1944. However, that court did not in that case reject the doctrine as unsound. Therefore the lower courts following the *Falbo* decision persisted in holding that Jehovah's witnesses could not challenge the draft-board orders unless and until they complied with such orders. The *Falbo* decision did not stop the nefarious doctrine. The evasive opinion of the Supreme Court in the *Falbo* case encouraged the government and the lower courts. They persisted in the argument that the only remedy available to Jehovah's witnesses was submission to induction.

Witnesses Stand Firm

Jehovah's witnesses did not capitulate to the demands of the lower courts and the government. They did not submit to the lawless orders of the draft boards. They stood firm on their ground. They

contended that it was not necessary to comply with such lawless orders of any board before challenging their validity in court. Their counsel asserted that there must be some point, before full compliance with the lawless order, where a defense was available.

The *Falbo* decision was vague. It was misconstrued by the government and the lower courts as approving the erroneous doctrine that one must submit to the order and then apply for a writ of habeas corpus as the only means of challenging the illegal order. But on March 27, 1944, in *Billings v. Truesdell*, 321 U. S. 542, the Supreme Court clarified to a certain extent what it had decided in the *Falbo* case. It was declared that the *Falbo* decision made it necessary to report at the induction station for the second physical examination in order to ascertain whether or not liability for training and service can be avoided on physical or mental grounds. The court held that it would not permit the armed forces to forcibly induct against his will any registrant who reported for the sole purpose of having determined whether he could be rejected on account of physical or mental defects. The court said that if one reporting for that purpose could be claimed by the military, that would "indeed make a trap of the *Falbo* case by subjecting those who reported for completion of the selective process to more severe penalties than those who stayed away in defiance of the board's order to report".—321 U. S. at pages 558-559.

When the *Billings* decision was considered along with the *Falbo* decision counsel for Jehovah's witnesses concluded that they had exhausted their administrative remedies upon taking of the preinduction physical examination. That being true, Falbo had completed the selective process. He had exhausted his administrative remedies. Therefore counsel for Falbo concluded that in his case the court had misinterpreted and misapplied the Regulations. A second

petition for rehearing, urging this point, was filed in the Supreme Court. It was hastily overruled.

The lower federal courts became more adamant in their contention that Jehovah's witnesses had no right to make a defense to indictments charging them with violating draft-board orders. Indeed, in many instances where Jehovah's witnesses pleaded "not guilty", resulting in constitutional trial by jury, many lower federal courts penalized them by adding fines to their prison sentences. That was because they refused to plead guilty to the charges. This was done for the purpose of discouraging constitutionally guaranteed trials by jury. It was an attempt to force pleas of "guilty" to the illegal orders.

The mountain of precedent piled high in the path of Jehovah's witnesses by the thousands of lower court decisions against them holding it was necessary to submit to induction. Jehovah's witnesses nevertheless pushed against it, persisting in their argument that it was unnecessary to submit to induction as the price to challenge the lawless draft-board orders. The *Billings* decision, clarifying the *Falbo* decision, suggested that new patterns should be made. New test appeals had to be arranged to sound out the court. The mind of the court had to be probed to ascertain when, where and how one who refused to submit to induction could challenge the validity of a draft-board order.

The decision in the *Billings* case made it impossible for the armed forces to claim jurisdiction over one who reported only for the purpose of taking the physical examination and who refused to submit to induction. This made it safe for Jehovah's witnesses to go to the very "end of the rope". Except in cases of men classed as conscientious objectors by boards this further step was necessary to avoid any possibility of the courts' side-stepping the issue again, as was done in the *Falbo* case.

In several cases Jehovah's witnesses, ordered to report for induction into the armed forces, complied with the orders to the extent of appearing at the induction stations. There they underwent the screening process, including the physical and mental examination to determine their acceptability for the second time, they having been previously examined and accepted upon the preinduction physical examination. When they were ordered to submit to induction, after reporting and going to the end of the process, they refused to so do.

New CasesAppealed

For such refusals to submit to induction several of Jehovah's witnesses were inducted and prosecuted under the Act. According to the Supreme Court decisions, it was contended that, inasmuch as they had gone to the end of the selective process, refusing to submit to induction, they had sufficiently exhausted the administrative remedies to qualify themselves for a defense that the draft-board order was illegal. However, the courts stubbornly continued in refusal to permit the defense to be made. Federal district courts and the courts of appeals consistently held there was no defense at any time before actual induction into the armed forces. They held that Jehovah's witnesses would have to submit to the "trap". That meant they would have to take the oath of induction and run the gamut of court-martial prosecutions, while attempting to secure review by habeas corpus.

When many additional cases, made from the new suggested pattern, were presented to the Supreme Court, at first it refused to accept them for review. However, on May 28, 1945, the court called in for review the case of *Smith v. United States*, tried at Columbia, S.C. Then on October 8, 1945, the court granted review in another case, *Estep v. United States*, which originated at Pittsburgh, Pa. Both cases involved Jehovah's

witnesses. Both men claimed exemption from all service on the ground that they were ministers of religion. Their boards placed them in class I-A, making them liable for training and service in the armed forces. The boards ordered them to report for induction. At the time specified they appeared at the induction station. There they underwent the registration and examination process of the armed forces, but refused to participate in the induction ceremony.

Some Contentions of Counsel

In those cases (as in the one hundred other test draft cases appealed to the higher federal courts) it was contended that the refusal of the lower courts to permit Jehovah's witnesses to challenge the orders of the draft boards constituted denial of a judicial trial. It was contended that denial of the judicial trial transformed the Act and Regulations into a bill of pains and penalties, contrary to the bill-of-attainder clause of the Constitution. In the Supreme Court these contentions were argued orally by counsel for Jehovah's witnesses in behalf of petitioners Smith and Estep. In the exhaustive 205-page written argument (referred to by lawyers and judges as a brief), filed in printed form in the Supreme Court, counsel, among many other things, stated as follows:

A bill of attainder is a legislative act which inflicts punishment without a judicial trial.

The Act and Regulations have been construed so as to require the petitioner to surrender himself to the military authorities by submission to induction, as a condition to obtaining judicial review. If he does not surrender himself and submit to the jurisdiction of the armed forces as commanded, upon his trial he is conclusively presumed to have had a duty for training and service and of having violated such duty under the Act. In defense to the indictment he cannot show that he had no duty under the Act. This is a denial of a judicial trial.

While the general type of bill of attainder

is any law that deprives a person of a judicial trial, history shows that there are two specific kinds of bills of attainder that flourished in England: One was where a person was commanded to report and surrender at a certain time and place. Upon his failure thus to appear he was treated as a domestic rebel, being tried upon the conclusive presumption of the duty and the violation thereof. The other kind of bill of attainder was where a person was denied a right for his failure to undergo a ceremony or take a test oath.

There is a close parallel between the English bills of attainder and the construction placed upon Section 11 (50 U. S. C. App. Sec. 311) of the Act in question. Under the English procedure the person named in the bill was denied the right of a judicial trial to determine his guilt if he failed to report and surrender or submit at the time and place mentioned in the order. For his defiance of the order he was denied the right to prove his innocence. He was conclusively presumed to be guilty.

In England, under the bills of attainder, the only question that the courts were allowed to consider was whether the accused complied with the order demanding that he report and surrender himself.

Here, the requirement that petitioner submit to induction as a condition precedent to his obtaining judicial review of the illegality of the draft-board order is tantamount to requiring that he submit to a *test oath*.

In other words, the construction placed on the Act, so as to afford petitioner opportunity to obtain judicial review by habeas corpus, opens a way for him to escape from the penalty imposed. However, before he can be recognized by the courts and given protection of his legal rights under the Act (according to construction placed on the Act as including a way provided for him to escape the penalty), he is required to undergo a sort of expurgatory oath, the oath of induction.

Remarkable it is that scarcely any person undertakes to defend the method of trying defendants charged with failing to submit under the Act without insisting that this is a

war measure and that one who fails to submit is to be regarded as the "domestic rebels" of medieval times with no rights under the law or Constitution and that the crime is of such an odious nature that it has worked a forfeiture of even those rights which peculiarly belong to criminals. It is noticed that the Constitution guarantees one charged with treason, the highest crime, the right to a judicial trial. It is said that Jehovah's witnesses who fail to submit to induction are nothing more than criminals. Are they not, as such, entitled to the benefit of all the laws made for criminals? If not so, who, may it please the court, are entitled to the benefit of the laws made for criminals? If the innocent have no use for them; and if the guilty have no claim on the rights conferred by these laws, then they are mere nullities.

Position of Witnesses Vindicated

Finally, on February 4, 1946, almost five years after the first case under the draft act was tried, the United States Supreme Court rendered a decision vindicating the contentions advanced by counsel for, and the stand taken by, Jehovah's witnesses that the Act and Regulations were not intended to deprive Jehovah's witnesses of their right of defense to the indictments that they were ministers of the gospel. The decision was rendered in the above-mentioned cases, the opinion being styled *Estep v. United States* and *Smith v. United States*, 66 S. Ct. 423.

Mr. Justice Douglas, speaking for the majority, stated, among other things:

Thus we start with a statute which makes no provision for judicial review of the actions of the local boards or the appeal agencies. . . . Judicial review may indeed be required by the Constitution. *Ng Fung Ho v. White*, 259 U. S. 276. . . .

The authority of the local boards whose orders are the basis of these criminal prosecutions is circumscribed both by the Act and by the Regulations. . . . It would seem, therefore, that if a Pennsylvania board ordered a citizen and resident of Oregon to report for induction, the defense that it acted beyond its

jurisdiction could be interposed in a prosecution under Section 11. . . .

Any other case where a local board acts so contrary to its granted authority as to exceed its jurisdiction does not stand on a different footing. . . . Those rules limit, as well as define, their jurisdiction. One of those regulations forbids the local boards from basing their classification of a registrant on a discrimination "for or against him because of his race, creed, or color, or because of his membership or activity in any labor, political, religious, or other organization". . . . If a local board ordered a member of Congress to report for induction, or if it classified a registrant as available for military service, because he was a Jew, or a German, or a Negro, it would act in defiance of the law. . . . In all such cases its action would be lawless and beyond its jurisdiction.

. . . We cannot believe that Congress intended that criminal sanctions were to be applied to orders issued by local boards no matter how flagrantly they violated the rules and regulations which define their jurisdiction. We are dealing here with a question of personal liberty. A registrant who violates the Act commits a felony. A felon customarily suffers the loss of substantial rights. Sec. 11, being silent on the matter, leaves the question of available defenses in doubt. But we are loath to resolve these doubts against the accused. We cannot readily infer that Congress departed so far from the traditional concepts of a fair trial when it made the actions of the local boards "final" as to provide that a citizen of this country should go to jail for not obeying an unlawful order of an administrative agency.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter, concurring in the result, wrote an opinion in which he dissented against allowing Jehovah's witnesses the right to defend. Mr. Justice Burton and Mr. Chief Justice Stone joined with Mr. Justice Frankfurter in the dissent. He took the government's view that Jehovah's witnesses should submit to induction as a condition precedent to judicial review.

NOVEMBER 8, 1946

Justice Murphy Answers Frankfurter

Mr. Justice Murphy agreed with the court's decision. He consistently expressed views similar to those contended for in his dissenting opinion in the *Falbo* case. Answering the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Frankfurter in the *Estep* and *Smith* cases, Mr. Justice Murphy said:

To sustain the convictions of the two petitioners in these cases would require adherence to the proposition that a person may be criminally punished without ever being accorded the opportunity to prove that the prosecution is based upon an invalid administrative order. That is a proposition to which I cannot subscribe. It violates the most elementary and fundamental concepts of due process of law.

Before a person may be punished for violating an administrative order due process of law requires that the order be within the authority of the administrative agency and that it not be issued in such a way as to deprive the person of his constitutional rights. A court having jurisdiction to try such a case has a clear, inherent duty to inquire into these matters so that constitutional rights are not impaired or destroyed.

There is something basically wrong and unjust about a juridical system that sanctions the imprisonment of a man without ever according him the opportunity to claim that the charge made against him is illegal.

We must be cognizant of the fact that we are dealing here with a legislative measure born of the cataclysm of war, which necessitates many temporary restrictions on personal liberty and freedom. But the war power is not a blank check to be used in blind disregard of all the individual rights which we have struggled so long to recognize and preserve. It must be used with discretion and with a sense of proportionate values. In this instance it seems highly improbable that the war effort necessitates the destruction of the right of a person charged with a crime to obtain a complete review and consideration of his defense. As long as courts are open and functioning judicial review is not expendable.

All of the mobilization and all of the war

effort will have been in vain if, when all is finished, we discover that in the process we have destroyed the very freedoms for which we fought.

Government Stipulates Circumstances

Since the decision of the *Estep* and *Smith* cases, the government, through its Department of Justice attorneys, has conceded and declared that a registrant classified in Class I-A (liable for training and service in the army) who reports for induction, completes the screening process by answering all questions and undergoing the physical examinations to the point of refusing to submit to induction by failing to step forward in the ceremonial line-up, may challenge the draft board classification. One who steps forward in the ceremonial line-up will not be required to challenge the draft board action in the civil courts, in response to the indictment, because such stepping forward constitutes submission to induction, which puts him in the armed forces as ordered. One in the armed forces may complain against a draft board determination only by *habeas corpus* proceedings.

In the case of registrants classified as conscientious objectors (Class IV-E) the government attorneys have declared and agreed that it is not necessary to report at a civilian public service camp to entitle such a one to challenge the draft board order. It has been stipulated by counsel in the *Dodez* case that the selective process is completed upon the pre-induction physical examination of conscientious objectors, which is given before the order is issued. In other words, the government now admits that one classed as a conscientious objector who refused to report is entitled to make the same defense, challenging the draft board classification, as one classified for military service who reports, but denied to the registrant classed in I-A who does not report. The government argues that until the registrant classed for service

in the armed forces has reported and taken the final army physical examination he has not qualified for court review of his draft board action.

Although this victory for Jehovah's witnesses is one of the most outstanding and significant, little, if any, publicity was given to it by the public press.

On February 19, 1946, the *Evening Courier* (Urbana, Ill.) said: "Actions of local draft boards in laying down arbitrary classifications without giving registrants an opportunity to question those rulings have been declared unlawful by the United States Supreme Court in a little-noticed but important decision. Primarily at issue was whether hundreds of district court trials throughout the country of members of the religious sect of Jehovah's witnesses, who maintain they are ordained ministers, were valid. . . . The recourse for the defendants now in federal prisons serving terms is to obtain writs of *habeas corpus* for another day in court."

Cases for Release from Prison

Applications for writs of *habeas corpus* have been filed in three federal courts to have declared invalid the judgments of convictions under which Jehovah's witnesses are now in prison. The lower federal courts, as usual, denied the contentions made by Jehovah's witnesses. In these cases they held that, in spite of the reasoning of the Supreme Court of the United States, the convictions were not invalid so as to authorize a discharge from prison. However, if favorable decisions are rendered in these *habeas corpus* cases by the federal appellate courts, patterns will thereby be made for the filing of similar petitions in many courts in behalf of all of Jehovah's witnesses yet remaining in prison in the United States. Unless and until favorable decisions are rendered in the appellate courts, no good can be accomplished by filing new *habeas corpus* proceedings. It is expected that even though Jehovah's

witnesses win these cases the government will take them to the Supreme Court of the United States for final determination. This is a long and slow process. Many men will have served their time before the writs of habeas corpus can be obtained for them even though a successful pattern be formed in the three test cases now winding their way through the courts.

Habeas corpus is available as a remedy only to those actually in prison. Men wrongfully and illegally imprisoned who have served their "time" cannot procure relief by habeas corpus. The men convicted under the Act and Regulations not only have suffered a loss of time, which cannot be restored to them, but have also suffered the stigma of a felony conviction. Moreover, the pain and suffering resulting from their being subjected to the ignominy of felons cannot be relieved by habeas corpus.

The uniform denial of the judicial trial to Jehovah's witnesses in these convictions presents unique, important and serious grounds for executive clemency. The president of the United States is authorized by law to pardon persons who have been wrongfully convicted in violation of the Constitution. Justice and righteousness dictate that all of Jehovah's witnesses illegally convicted should be "pardoned" and their civil rights restored. The importance and magnitude of the lawless denial of the rights of more than four thousand American citizens, who have illegally paid by service of sentences the illegal price required by the convicting courts, dictate that the president of the United States grant executive clemency.

On August 10, 1946, by resolution duly adopted by the Glad Nations Theocratic Assembly of Jehovah's witnesses at Cleveland, Ohio, a proposal of executive clemency for these ministers was made to the United States government.

The resolution and statement were presented to the president of the United

States in a personal interview at Washington on September 6, 1946. The responsibility is now with President Truman, where it properly belongs. (See issue of *Awake!* October 8, 1946, for a detailed report of the interview with President Truman.) It is expected that some decision will be given in due course. Jehovah's witnesses have done all that is within their power to redress these grievances and wrongs suffered by these men. If the relief prayed for is not granted, they will be content to leave it in the hands of Almighty God JEHOVAH for settlement in His own due time and way.

Writing President Truman

Pardon, which the president is requested to grant, would result in the restoration of legal rights lost as result of these illegal felonious convictions. This is the very least the United States government can do to palliate the irreparable injury committed against these helpless, inoffensive, law-abiding Christian missionary evangelists.

It may help some bit if our readers show President Truman they have an interest in the request for clemency and pardon made to him, by submission of the above-mentioned resolution. This may be done by writing a letter to the president, requesting him to pardon all of Jehovah's witnesses imprisoned or convicted under the draft act for the reasons shown in the resolution presented to him personally on September 6 by the committee representing Jehovah's witnesses. Additional reasons may be stated also if desirable.

Jehovah's witnesses believe in The Theocracy. Their faith in it they prove by preaching regularly and persistently the kingdom of Almighty God under His King Christ Jesus as the only hope for the people of this earth who are of good-will toward Almighty God. Their faith and belief in what they teach they show by refusing to give up covenant

obligations to Jehovah requiring them to preach. In preference to capitulation to the enemy Satan, Jehovah's witnesses have fought. They have shown a willingness to fight unto death. They were willing to suffer ignominy in order to prove the righteousness of their God Jehovah and the correctness of their stand. Their willingness to fight for righteous principles has again caused them to carry the banner of the Bill of Rights as well as of The Theocracy.

Witnesses Did Not Compromise

In the fight waged by Jehovah's witnesses to re-establish in the courts the fundamental rights of the citizen to be heard, there could be no compromise. In their effort to reconstruct this bastion of liberty in the federal courts, they gave no quarter and they asked for none. Therefore they persisted on, trusting in Jehovah to lead them through the confused darkness of the law to the crack

in the mighty legal wall erected in their path. They sought the place to drive the wedge that resulted in the opening up of a pathway through the *bars to freedom*. Jehovah's witnesses not only have experienced victory for themselves, but also have caused the federal courts to be reinstated in the place where they properly belong. The federal courts were ordained by the founders of this nation as a bulwark of protection for the people's rights against tyrants and oppressors. This restoration has reinstated public confidence in the independence of the federal courts. Moreover, it has magnified the fact that the ordained ministers of Jehovah God cannot be successfully mistreated for all time.

Jehovah God vindicates His servants in the fight against His enemy; "for the battle is not yours, but God's." Victory results in the vindication of the name of Jehovah, to whom all honor is due.

There will be a judgment day!

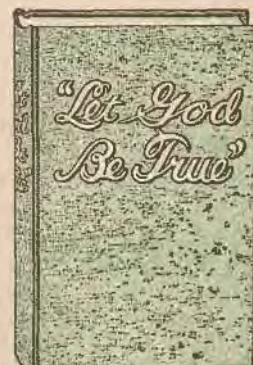
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October

1-15

Trial of an Archbishop

❖ Ecclesiastics, particularly those of the Roman Catholic cult, have long been considered as above the demands of the law. No court of merely human composition was believed to have a right to sit in judgment when it came to a priest, a bishop, archbishop or other ecclesiastic. This issue came to the fore in Yugoslavia during October in the trial of Roman Catholic Archbishop Stepinatz of Yugoslavia. The event was considered one of the most important of the century. Stepinatz was charged with collaboration with the Nazis during the occupation of Croatia and of approving forced conversions to the Roman Catholic sect. As leader of the Ustashi terrorists he was involved in the murder of some 50,000 Croatian and Bosnian Jews as well as in the massacre of over 500,000 Serbs. Stepinatz, and the pope too, denied the charges.

A Vatican source said, "By dragging Archbishop Stepinatz before a civilian tribunal without the Vatican's authorization, Tito (prime minister of Yugoslavia) has incurred a minor excommunication . . . According to church law, members of the clergy, and especially bishops, are exonerated from judgment of any kind in civilian tribunals unless the Vatican grants per-

mission that they be placed on trial."

The special privileges of the clergy, however, were set aside by the People's Court in which Stepinatz was tried, and, the evidence against him being overwhelming, he was sentenced to sixteen years at hard labor. For five years after that he will continue without the rights of citizenship.

Danube Blues and Trieste

❖ The Danube, second most important river of Europe, flows through or along the borders of several countries: Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania. (Germany and Austria, however, have only the upper reaches.) It flows into the Black sea, which is surrounded by Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey and Russia. Rumania controls the mouth of the Danube. The lands mentioned, with the exception of Turkey, are largely under the influence of Russia and are inclined to favor Russia's viewpoint. It is not, therefore, strange, that the Paris Peace Parley should find the Danube a knotty problem, calculated to provoke the blues among the conferees. Arriving at a decision, with neither East nor West inclined to give way, was difficult.

The Danubian countries, moreover, are also interested in the

territory of Trieste, which presented another snag in peace deliberations. After long deliberations the West's demand for a free Trieste under the control of the UN Security Council was approved by the Conference. Opposing votes were cast by Soviet Russia, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Byelo-Russia and the Ukraine. Yugoslavia was defiant and said it would not accept the decision when the time for the signing of the treaty should come.

Freedom of the Danube was voted when the Rumanian treaty was passed. This matter, along with that of Trieste, will have to be finally settled by the Big Four. Speeded up by rules of procedure the Conference finished its work on peace treaties with the Axis satellite lands October 14. But no issue was considered as finally disposed of.

Dardanelles Controversy

❖ Russia seems determined to do something about the obstruction that keeps her shipping subject to the good graces of other powers, as far as passing from the Black sea to the Mediterranean is concerned. She has been making overtures toward Turkey to give her a share in the defenses of the Dardanelles, but Turkey insists that an arrangement of that kind would violate her sovereignty. The United States has issued a strong note, declaring that it is interested in what is done about the Dardanelles in harmony with the agreement of the Big Three at Potsdam that any changes in the present set-up, called the Montreux Convention (1936), would have to be considered by all the interested powers. An early conference of all such powers was recommended.

Nazis Sentenced,

Imprisoned, Hanged

❖ Gathered in the Nuremberg courtroom 21 Nazis heard the War Crimes Tribunal, which had been sitting in their trial for

several months, pronounce their doom. Eleven of them were to die for their crimes in war and in peace, while of the other ten, seven were given prison terms of varying length. Three were acquitted. Those sentenced to death were Hermann Goering, called No. 2 Nazi; Joachim von Ribbentrop, Wilhelm Keitel, Alfred Jodl, Ernest Kaltenbrunner, Alfred Rosenberg, Hans Frank, Wilhelm Frick, Arthur Seiss-Inquart, Julius Streicher, and Fritz Sauckel. (Martin Bormann had been tried in absentia, and was believed to be dead.) Life imprisonment was the portion of Rudolf Hess, Walther Funk and Erich Raeder. Twenty-year sentences were dealt out to Baldur von Shirach and Albert Speer, fifteen years to Constantin von Neurath, and ten years to Karl Doenitz. Franz von Papen (who brought Hitler to power), Hjalmar Schacht and Hans Fritzsche were acquitted.

Generally the severest sentences were approved, the more moderate criticized adversely. The acquittals, particularly that of the papal knight von Papen, were most unpopular.

Immediately after midnight of October 15 the hangings were carried into effect and the guilty paid with their lives for their crimes against humanity. Hermann Goering escaped hanging by committing suicide in his cell little more than an hour before the stroke of twelve.

Moslems Offer Co-operation

◆ The tense situation which has existed in India ever since the interim government took charge began to ease somewhat when, in response to a new offer by Viscount Wavell, viceroy of India, the Moslems indicated they would join with the Hindus in governmental arrangements. By the proposed arrangement the Moslems would be given five seats in the fourteen-member interim government. The (Hindu) Congress party would hold six seats and the remaining three would be given to Indian

Christians, Sikhs and Parsis, minority groups. It was felt in England, however, that the arrangement would not settle India's difficulties, although a step in the right direction.

Truman Statement on Palestine

◆ President Truman took occasion October 4, about the time of Jewish New Year festivities, to urge the British government to arrange for substantial immigration of Jewish refugees into Palestine. At the same time the president advocated that other countries liberalize their immigration laws to provide for refugees. He also expressed his willingness to recommend congressional provision for economic aid to develop Palestine, if more Jews could be admitted. The statement angered the Arabs, encouraged the Jews, displeased the British.

The British government considered the proposal ill-timed, unfortunate. It was currently trying to bring Jews and Arabs together in conference, with little success. The timing of the message, Britain claimed, "could not have been worse."

Constitution for France

◆ Another proposed Constitution has at long last been approved by the population of France, that is, by a sufficient number of those voting to pass the document. The official count of those voting was 9,200,467 for, and 7,790,876 against. Several million refrained from voting at all, which fact is used by both sides as an argument against the other. The first draft was, however, rejected (May 5) by a plurality of over a million votes, whereas the last referendum (October 13) gained a majority of well over a million. The opposition of former President de Gaulle carried much weight, and the fact that the constitutional draft carried over his opposition indicates that a substantial section of the French electorate will back up their decision.

Constitution for Japan

◆ A new constitution for Japan, to take effect in six months, was finally passed by the lower house of the Japanese Parliament on October 7. Approval was expressed by a standing vote, and only five members indicated dissent. The formal issuance of an Imperial Rescript, in which Emperor Hirohito signifies his consent and approval of the new basic law, was assured. A few days before this event Gen. Douglas MacArthur practically removed the crime of lese majesty from the statute books of Japan. Said the general: "The protection accorded to [the emperor] as the symbol of the state ought to be no more, no less, than the protection accorded to the citizen. To hold the contrary would constitute a direct negation of one of the basic principles of democratic government."

Japanese Parliament

◆ The Japanese Parliament, adjourning after the longest session in Japanese history, had something to show. (It was the first to be elected under the new democratic procedures ordered by the Allied occupation.) Among other provisions, it passed laws relating to labor which provided the right to organize but prohibits strikes of government employees such as policemen, teachers, provincial or municipal officials. A thirty-day "cooling off" period is fixed in utility cases, and compulsory arbitration may be enforced by the government. In other fields voluntary arbitration will be aided by arbitration boards. The Land Reform Law makes available nearly 5,000,000 acres of land for purchase through the government by former tenant farmers, and enforces the sale of absentee-owned lands worked by tenants. A capital levy law imposes a tax of 25 to 90 percent on fortunes over 100,000 yen, which is about \$6,600 at official exchange rates. The War Indemnity Cancellation provi-

sion cancels the government's guarantees to make good war damages to industry, which wipes out a debt of more than a hundred billion yen. The Rehabilitation Finance Law establishes a government fund of ten billion yen to finance the recovery of light industry needed to manufacture products for reconstruction.

Agreement in Korea

◆ Establishment of an interim legislature for that part of Korea occupied by the United States became assured when a coalition committee including leaders of the Right and Left agreed upon essentials. Some minorities, including Communists, did not support the arrangement, but seats were to be left open for representatives of these minority groups. The recommendation to be made to General Hodge follows closely a suggestion made by him previously, and provides a body of 90 members, half of them to be elected and the other half chosen by the United States general. The population of the American zone is estimated to be 18,000,000; so there will be one elected representative for every 400,000 persons.

Truce in East Indies

◆ On October 14 the Indonesian and Dutch leaders agreed at Batavia, Java, on a truce between their respective armies. The British troops in the East Indies, numbering some 25,000, are scheduled to leave by the end of November. Discussions on the political arrangements for Indonesia continued. The Dutch-Indonesian conference decided that the stabilization of the military strength of the Dutch and Indonesian sides would remain as it was, which would give the Dutch 100,000 troops in Indonesia. The Indonesians are believed to have about 200,000 men under arms. A joint committee composed of three Dutch members and three Indonesians undertook to con-

sider means of coming to an understanding for the government of the Indies.

Meat Famine and

End of Control

◆ The virtually total absence of meat continued to plague the American people the first two weeks of October. There was plenty of stock on the ranches and feed lots, but no meat on the table. Reconversion director John R. Steelman predicted that the situation would get worse during the winter. Meat became a political issue, or rather, the absence of meat. Democrats were afraid it would result detrimentally to their cause at the November elections. A parley on the problem was held at the White House, with cabinet chiefs called in and Truman also taking part. The army cut down on meat rations. Crowds stood in the rain in their efforts to get some meat. Another parley at the White House produced the information that the president would talk to the country on Monday evening, October 14. He did. Decontrol had been decided upon. The next day the price of meat rose sharply, and supplies appeared everywhere from nowhere. It had only been in hiding, waiting for the inevitable result of the squeeze.

Supreme Court Nine

◆ A new chief justice, Fred M. Vinson, presided as the United States Supreme Court resumed its sittings, beginning the fall term. The full complement of nine justices was present for the first time in a year. Justice Robert H. Jackson, who had been sitting on the war crimes cases in Nuremberg, was again on hand. Justice Black announced the new chief justice, stating that he had already taken the oath. The session was brief.

Army Seeks Draft of Youths

◆ The War Department, early in October, asked the backing of a national defense provision

providing that youths 18-20 train for six months and serve another six months in part-time reserve components. This is a modification of the full-year training plan which was pushed by the administration earlier in the year, but which was left in committee when the Seventy-ninth Congress adjourned.

Draft calls after October 15 were canceled by the War Department for the remainder of 1946, as the recruiting drive had provided a sufficient number of volunteers for the present.

Meteor Shower

◆ The comet named Giacobini-Zinner paid the earth a visit and trailed its train along in such a manner as to provide a display hailed as the most brilliant in many years. The celestial exhibition on October 9 resulted in numerous flashing meteors in many parts of the United States. At Chicago the director of the Adler planetarium counted 149 such luminous projectiles in ten minutes.

Aviation Joys and Sorrows

◆ Aviation made history the 1st of October when the plane "Truculent Turtle", a Navy new twin-engined, land-based patrol bomber, completed a flight of 11,236 miles from Perth, Australia, to Columbus, Ohio, in 55 hours 15 minutes. The previous record was set by the four-motored Dreamboat, which flew from Guam to Washington, a distance of 7,916 miles.

At Stephenville, Nfld., a record of a different sort was made when 39 lives were snuffed out in the worst air-crash in history. An American transatlantic crashed into a hill and exploded, after taking off from La Guardia Airport October 2 and having stopped at the Newfoundland airport before continuing its journey across the Atlantic. It came to grief only twelve miles beyond Stephenville airfield.

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