

# AWAKE

## INSIDE THE ITALIAN BOOT

As Italy faces another "holy year"

## Petticoats in Politics

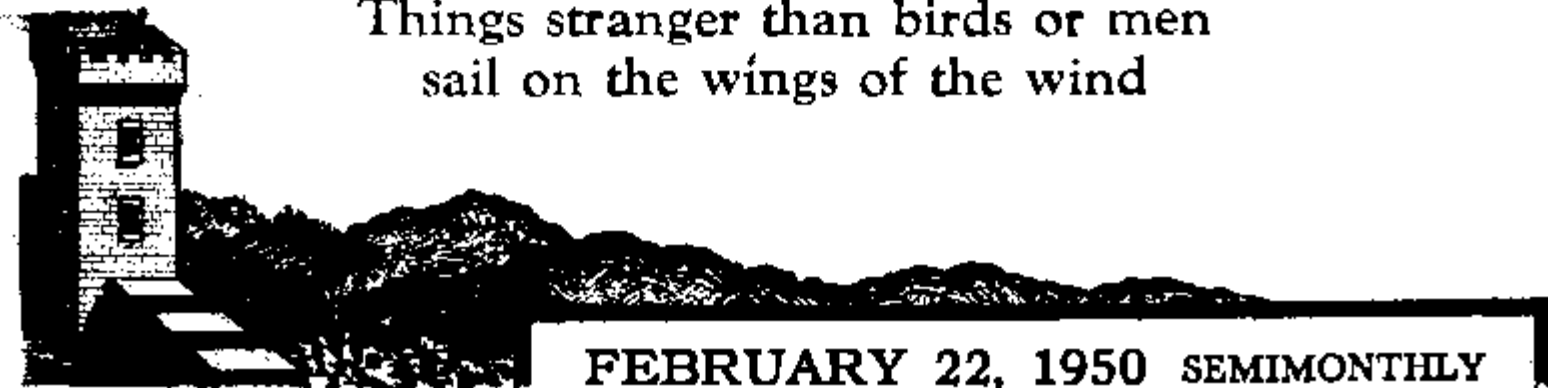
Could women succeed in running the world  
where men have failed?

## Hawaii's Strong Bid for Statehood

Would she be an asset or a liability to the Union?

## Nature's Gliders

Things stranger than birds or men  
sail on the wings of the wind



FEBRUARY 22, 1950 SEMIMONTHLY

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

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"Awake!" 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.

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PUBLISHED SEMIMONTHLY BY  
WATCHTOWER BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY, INC.

117 Adams Street  
N. H. KNOBB, *President*  
Five cents a copy

Brooklyn 1, N. Y., U. S. A.  
GRANT SUITER, *Secretary*  
One dollar a year

Remittances should be sent in office in your country in compliance with regulations to guarantee safe delivery of money. Remittances are accepted at Brooklyn from countries where no office is located, by international money order only. Subscription rates in different countries are here stated in local currency.  
Notices of expiration (with renewal blank) is sent at least two issues before subscription expires.

Change of address when sent to our office may be expected effective within one month. Send your old as well as new address.

Offices Yearly Subscription Rate  
America, U.S., 117 Adams St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y. \$1  
Australia, 11 Bedford Rd., Strathfield, N.S.W. 8s  
Canada, 10 Irwin Ave., Toronto 5, Ontario \$1  
England, 34 Craven Terrace, London, W. 2 5s  
South Africa, 623 Boston House, Cape Town 5s

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 XXXI

Brooklyn, N. Y., February 22, 1950

Number 4

## INSIDE THE ITALIAN BOOT

By "Awake!" correspondent in Italy

**S**TILL badly bruised and bleeding, the world staggers to its feet to face another "holy year" in 1950. In Italy it is called *Anno Santo* and great prospects are in view. Among other things, it will bring a goodly influx of dollars, pounds and pesos as an anticipated two million pilgrims and tourists converge upon the "Eternal City" Rome in response to papal invitation. The pope, expressing hope that 1950 would result in "the return of humanity to God", declared it the year of "the great return". Whether or not it will be so in a spiritual sense leaves room for conjecture. But all indications favor a substantial return in the numbers of visitors to Italy and Rome as world travel agencies gear themselves for the heavy traffic expected. However, when the travelers arrive, what will they find? Inside the water-bounded boot what is taking place?

First you must cast an approving eye over the natural beauty of the land; its scenic spots would be hard to match. Up in the north, the stolid, snow-tipped peaks of the Italian Alps reach up into the blue, making wide-eyed passengers crane their necks upward from passing trains to take in the full height of their beauty. Just to the south and following the Po river eastward spreads out the fertile Padana plain, in whose center throbs the nation's industrial heart, Milan, first in economic importance and

second only to Rome in population. The curving coastline to the west delights the tourist with its unparalleled climate and seaside resorts that have made famous the Italian Riviera. But the coastline on the east offers picturesque Venice, whose streets are paved with water and whose romantic setting makes it ideal for an Italian honeymoon. *Una gondola? Sì, signore!*

Like a rock-ribbed backbone, the Apennine mountains run the length of the boot, making many an Italian farm slant steeply; yet the farmers till the slopes. Ah! then there is Rome, rich in its tradition and historic ruins, its culture and priceless works of art, resting as of old upon its seven hills while the green-colored Tiber snakes its way in and out. And here is found also the center of attraction for the "holy year": the temporal kingdom of the Vatican City state from which the vast spiritual domain of the pope reaches out to embrace 345,000,000 people throughout the world. Traveling 130 miles farther to the south one finds gay Napoli, gay despite its misery, while across its beautiful bay sulks the menacing Mt. Vesuvius. The prolific fruit-producing island of Sicily at Italy's toe tip and the rectangular island of Sardinia complete our geographical sketch. But what about its size and population? Italy has approximately 46,000,000 inhabitants; so if you take

about one-third of the population of the 48 United States and squeeze it into an area slightly smaller than California, you will have an idea of what Italy is up against.

#### Political Problems

Only a century ago Italy was divided into many small, jealous kingdoms and dukedoms, including a large territory over which the papacy ruled. Years of bitter struggle finally united them all together under the fighting zeal of Garibaldi. Victor Emmanuel II assumed the title of King of Italy, and with the subjugation of the papal state in 1870 Rome became the capital of the new kingdom. Then began much-needed reforms; railroads, streets and schools were built, and colonies acquired.

On October 28, 1922, in the wake of postwar disorder, the black-shirted forces of Mussolini's fascists effected their "March on Rome", and a new regime began. It ended sadly for the Italian people, after plunging them into the abyss of war from which they have yet to recover. After the war a new democracy was formed, and the nation began putting the broken ends together. A new, liberal Constitution was produced in 1945, Article 7 of which, however, renews the marriage bond between Church and State by declaring the Mussolini-signed Lateran Treaty of 1929 still valid.

Today, no sooner does one enter Italy than he realizes something is brewing politically. The government is sharply divided between left wing Communists and right wing Christian Democrats. In the controversy the newspapers violently take sides, leaning either to the right or to the left, with a few trying hard to remain independent but not always succeeding. Thus, in regard to the government's failure to apprehend the notorious Sicilian bandit, Giuliano, who has eluded an army of police for several years, the conservative *Il Tempo* observed: "What is the new democracy doing? Hasn't it

any laws? Hasn't it the necessary powers? Hasn't it the will and energy to ensure respect for law and defend public safety?"

The highly independent *Il Momento* got in a crack at the government's extensive "morality drive" which outlaws kissing in public and wearing abbreviated bathing suits: "Banditism represents at least as serious an offense against morals as does naked shoulders." Such straining at a bathing suit and swallowing a bandit seems typical of the influence of the clergy who are famous for their "morality drives" the world over but who neglect to provide that which is the best defense against immorality: true knowledge of God's Word, the Bible.

Because of the political discord, the debates in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Senate provide plenty of action these days. On occasion, the heat of argument has passed the name-calling stage and erupted in the swinging of fists and chair-throwing.

#### Agriculture and Industry

In southern Italy, a minority of wealthy barons, counts and countesses own vast uncultivated domains, actually feudal inheritances. The poor farmers, poverty-stricken, with hungry mouths at home crying for food, have been driven by desperation to become "squatters" on this idle land, cultivating portions of it to provide some necessities of life for their families. The alternative is to starve. Learning of this encroachment on their property, the opulent landowners summon the authorities, and what results is well typified by the following incident reported in *Il Paese*:

A group of unemployed farmers, living in the most squalid misery, were intent on occupying a small area of land belonging to the Marquis Anselmo Berlingeri, land on which had grown every kind of weed, not having been cultivated or tilled for at least twenty years. About 4 p.m. the farmers were attracted by the roar of a camionette of the "Celere" (mch.

anized police), with a hundred militiamen aboard, commanded by the marshal of the *carabinieri* from Ciro. . . .

The farmers, in their innocence far from supposing what would happen, welcomed with joyous cheering the appearance of the "Celere" police. But these, armed with pistols, sub-machine guns and hand grenades, hurriedly descended and made threateningly for the workers of the soil. Reaching the farmers, who stood immovable and astonished, they rounded them up together with the women, pushing the men and boys with the butts of their sub-machine guns. The poor farmers, with only their hoes for weapons of defense, tried in vain with words to placate this unsuspected police fury, and then decided it was best to retreat, while the women and youngsters took to their heels, terrified. Then the police, for motives unusually difficult to explain, hurled a number of hand grenades at their backs and fired their sub-machine guns. A 15-year-old boy, Francesco Zito, fell on his face in a pool of blood, his shoulders riddled with bullets; a few steps away, 25-year-old Francesco Nigro collapsed to the ground with large, mortal wounds in his back. . . . thirteen of the wounded were taken to the hospital.

Other shootings followed. In protest against such police action a nation-wide strike was called by all bus and tram operators, paralyzing the country's transportation system. President of the Council, De Gasperi, visited the trouble areas in Calabria to pacify the farmers with promises of putting into effect certain agricultural reforms long overdue. But already many lives have been lost in the bitter struggle between the hungry peasants and rich landholders.

But surely the condition is better for the workingman in the city, is it not? In Naples, Rome, Genoa, Palermo and other large cities one sees bright store windows filled with all manner of fashionable clothes, rich-looking bolts of cloth, household goods, and every other necessity. The colorful markets that fill the piazzas daily are well-stocked with fruits, vegetables, fish and meats. Truly

there is no scarcity. But who can buy these products on the salary of the average laborer who earns from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a day? A railroad worker, for instance, may earn 30,000 *lire* monthly, which is less than \$50.00. Yet beef costs 70c a pound, or half a day's wages. Butter is 83c a pound. Coal, \$30.00 per ton. A man's suit will cost \$45.00, while a pair of shoes runs from \$6.50 and up. In one family, the husband is working 14-16 hours a day, his wife works about 6 hours, and together they earn L.1000, or \$1.50, to support themselves and three children. How can one properly feed, clothe and medically care for a large family on that amount? And what about those poor unfortunates who cannot obtain a job of any kind? The unemployed number close to two million. Beggars abound.

It is in this discouraging economic abyss that thousands of Italians exist today. An Italian journalist reflected this seemingly hopeless condition recently while inspecting the unbelievably bestial conditions under which the sulphur mine workers of Sicily labor and live. Moved by the sight of back-breaking labor, filth, poverty, large families of ragged, shoeless, skinny children, he muttered: "Why are these people living?" And, in truth, were it not for the will in man to live, and to live in hope that some day things will be better, it would all seem so futile, vain.

#### ***Religion's Contribution***

But has Italy's religion, which should offer hope and enlightenment to the people, made it a better place in which to live? For all its 1,600 years of existence, influence and opportunity to help the Italian people, what has she to show? A man who lived on earth 19 centuries ago, imbued with more than human wisdom, declared: "For there is no good tree that bringeth forth evil fruit; nor an evil tree that bringeth forth good fruit. For every tree is known by its fruit."—Luke 6: 43, 44, *Douay Version*.

It is this combination of economic poverty and clerical political connivance that is fructifying the seedbed of Communism in Italy. To stem the rising tide, the Catholic Church threw all her weight into the 1948 elections to prevent a Communist victory. Monks, nuns and priests, many of whom had been secluded from the world in cloisters and convents, showed up at the polls to vote. An unprecedented sight, but it worked! The Christian Democrats scored a majority. However, more and more Catholics—many alienated from the clergy by their tactics during Fascism and the war—began to show increasing sympathy toward Communism, and the pope was constrained to apply his most powerful weapon, excommunication. Each one must decide: are you a Catholic, or a Communist? You cannot be both. In a nation traditionally bound to the Church as is Italy, the decree had its effect with many who were "on the fence", but with others it was "the straw that broke the camel's back" and they became more hardened in their anticlericalism.

If prayers and religious blessings count, Italy's health ought to be tops. Probably no other one nation in the world has as many churches per square mile, whose citizenry pray oftener or longer before images of saints and madonnas, than right here in Italy. Yet it seems not to be the most blessed. Priests and people prayed fervently during the last war, but suffered miserably at the hands of both friends and enemies. Their cities were hollowed out by bombs, and when the useless war was ended it was found that neither saints nor madonnas had protected husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, women and children. For all this the clergy had an answer. From their pulpits they unashamedly declared that this was a just punishment from God justly executed upon a sinful people.

But the reasoning mind rebels at this! Are these people more sinful than those

in the many countries left unscathed or less damaged by the war? Have not these prayed and confessed and partaken of communion as much as and more than other peoples? And here in Italy is the very heart of the "Christian religion".

### *Religion in Daily Life*

But turn now to the religious aspect of Italy. It permeates every phase of daily life. It affects the customs, habits, and even their dress. It influences them strongly in both social and political affairs. Religion is compulsory in the schools, where young minds are early indoctrinated. Statues of saints are placed in special niches cut in the exterior of most buildings and in the entrance-way of apartment houses. The part played by images of saints, and particularly of the Madonna, is very significant in the Italian's worship.

High up on a mountain near Genoa rests a little sanctuary. It was built on the spot where, three or four centuries ago, a peasant is reported to have seen the "Blessed Virgin". According to the tradition, the vision requested him to build a church there, but when he excitedly told his wife about it she ridiculed him with scorn. So he said no more. Some time later, confined to bed by an injury, he beheld in a night vision the Madonna repeating her request. Miraculously cured soon after, the story continues, he proclaimed to everyone what had happened; his account was believed and the religious leaders saw to the building of both a church and a chapel.

Within the chapel reposes a life-size statue of the *Madonna della guardia*, the baby Jesus in her arms, and the old peasant kneeling before her, hands clasped in worshipful attitude. At the foot of her altar is a basket and, as we look, the simple folk who come to pray and light a candle add their contribution to the pile of Italian lire already there.

Farther up the road a little carnival is going on, with hucksters of every de-

scription. There is a restaurant and hotel for those who come to stay and pray for several days, local stores offer religious knickknacks for sale, stories of the Madonna's miracles, etc. Upon entering the church in the square, we hear the priest discoursing about the Madonna, and note his words as he declares: "Next to the Blessed Trinity, Mary appears as the greatest thing in the Christian religion. Why? Because she was chosen by God the Father to be the mother of His son and finally she conceived by the Holy Ghost. This means she was married to the Holy Ghost." It was Mary that had always helped the Church in its hour of distress, and so he called upon her to defend the Church against Communism.

We leave the building, calling to mind the simple Jewish woman, Mary, of the tribe of Judah, who knew little of and cared less for politics, and who loved God too much to ever want so much adulation given her. In her day she knew the Scriptures declared: "I the Lord, this is my name: I will not give my glory to another, nor my praise to graven things." —Isaias 42: 8, *Douay Version*.

### ***Idolatrous Procession***

Last spring, the *Madonna della guardia* left her retreat on Mt. Figogna and was carried into Genoa. For weeks in advance, wall posters and church announcements notified everyone that the Madonna was to make a parish-to-parish pilgrimage. As the day approaches, the excitement heightens; feverish preparations are made; a sign appears in lights on the church façade, "Come, O Mary!"

Then one evening the movement in the streets below gives evidence that the long-awaited hour is near. Sometime tonight the Madonna will come. Women and children are seen carrying candles, shielded in a cone of white paper to protect the flame from the wind. Draperies, special banners, blankets and even bedspreads are hung from every window. Though it is an hour before midnight, the illumina-

tion makes everything day-bright, throwing into clear relief the packed procession now entering the street to the right. The air is filled with the muffled murmuring of thousands, the scuffling of shoes on the pavement, the shouts of children, and the boom of a loudspeaker thundering above it all.

Now the noise changes as the throng joins unevenly in a song of supplication to the "Blessed Virgin", the thin, lamenting wail of feminine voices drowning out the fewer masculine notes. The crowd comes nearer. In the lead are a number of men walking in loose order; a sound-car precedes the float of the Madonna carried aloft on the shoulders of twelve men; on each side are the ever-present *carabinieri*, rifles slung over shoulders; and finally the mass of the procession, jamming the street behind and overflowing onto the sidewalks, lips moving in hymn or in prayer, eyes fixed on the image, the ground, or gazing up at the windows above. The cone-shielded candles and several torches add a weird lighting effect to an already fantastic scene. Spasmodically as it had begun, the singing stops; the "Virgin" is immediately below us.

In front of the Madonna walks a black-robed priest, beside the powerful sound-car. His heavy, amplified voice splits the night with a phrase in Latin. The multitudes mumble the response in unintelligible discord. Then the priest's voice again, followed by the chant of the heaving, moving mass. Thus down the street they pass: the stiff, inert image of the Madonna inclining and veering, bobbing and swaying, utterly impassive and unresponsive, borne along on the uncertain crest of the tide of worshipers.

Scenes such as these are very common throughout the length and breadth of Italy. To the mind leap the words of the Bible: "The idols of the Gentiles are silver and gold, the works of the hands of men. They have mouths and speak not: they have eyes and see not. They



have ears and hear not: they have noses and smell not. They have hands and feel not: they have feet and walk not." —Psalm 113:4-7, *Douay Version*.

### ***Bible Education***

In the midst of all this veneration of images, burning of candles, "solemn" masses, pomp and procession, *what is to be said of the Bible?* Is it widely distributed and read? Alas! no. In but a meager number of homes is it found. American missionaries, who in recent months have been conducting a campaign of Bible education here, have been amazed to find so few having copies of the Scriptures. Not that Italians disdain *God's Word*; to the contrary! But they have not been encouraged to read it. When shown the Bible and allowed to scan its pages they express themselves elatedly over the wonderful truths they find. Questions by the dozens pour forth on subjects long repressed by minds daring at last to think unharnessed.

The endless experiences of these American missionaries, graduates of the Watchtower Bible School of Gilead, give proof that the desire of Italians for enlightenment is battling its way up through the morass of superstition, to breathe in finally the clear, fresh air of truth. They have distributed thousands of Bibles and Bible helps. They are conducting hundreds of family Bible studies weekly. Public Bible discourses arranged by them have packed out theaters, with an overflow in the street outside. From industrial Milan to Palermo, these missionaries, together with their Italian co-workers, are bringing new meaning to the lives of many hundreds of good-will, farmers, lawyers, factory workers, housewives, clerks, cobblers, carpenters —people from every walk of life.

All this has not been without its reaction, however. Under clerical inspira-

tion, in Palermo, some of the Bible literature was gathered up from the homes where it had been placed, and then burned in front of churches, while the religious newspapers dubbed the missionaries "wolves in angels' clothing". At Milan, both Catholic and Communist pressure shared in an attempt to deny *Jehovah's witnesses a place to meet*. It failed. In Genoa, a Catholic priest snatched a Bible from the hands of a missionary, refused to return it, and then brazenly defied him to report the matter to the police, knowing full well that the latter would give no heed. Religious intermeddling in government circles is working to deny the missionaries permission to remain in Italy to carry on their benevolent activity. Everywhere, the clergy, fearful of the effect of Bible information in the hands of the people, have loudly and sternly warned their flocks not to give ear. But the "sheep" in these flocks give ear all the more. And despite it all, the preaching of "this gospel of the kingdom" goes on apace, to end only when Almighty God so wills it.

This, then, is a brief glimpse of Italy as it enters the "holy year". Its problems are many. But they are *not* problems created solely by the war. The roots go farther back. They are the same difficulties to be found in one form or another in every nation of this dying old world. Not in Communism nor in Catholicism is the solution to be found. The answer is found only in God's established kingdom by Christ Jesus, under which this peninsula of friendly, music-loving, sensitive people will begin to enjoy true prosperity and peace. In that Kingdom the people of good-will of all nations are placing their hope today, turning from this world's politics and religion even while the pope taps the door of St. Peter's with his gilded hammer and the "holy year" begins.







**T**HE old cry of "What this world needs is more religion" has a competitor. This competing cure-all prescribed for the political mess is "What this country needs is a woman president!" Or at least, "Let's have more women in political offices."

Advocates ask if anyone could more appreciate the problems of home, school, and civic improvement. Indeed, women do the marketing; aren't they more familiar with, and hence better equipped to handle, inflation and the rising cost of living? Wouldn't the mother-instinct curb the repetitious sacrifice of sons in war? Wouldn't they apply house-cleaning tactics toward ward heelers, civic rottenness, graft, and dirty politics in general? Who would have deeper insight into problems of health facilities, housing, educational systems and the intricacies of equal-status, since her own "liability" of being a woman was one she had to conquer for the political race?

Thousands cry that women are surely the answer. "If women controlled the unions and politics of this world," one speaker avers, "we wouldn't have millions unemployed, nor would we have hundreds of thousands starving while we have plenty to eat. The influence of women has kept men from being worse animals than they are."

Lady Astor thinks women's peace-making activities are among the future's surest hopes. "Just wait another 50 years, we've got a lot of mistakes to undo," she promises.

Quoth one more:



"The world is governed by cunning, selfish men, who go into politics with axes to grind, whereas women instinctively and universally are prone to place human needs first. . . . After thousands of years of blundering man-rule, woman might take matters in hand and succeed where man has shamefully failed."

#### *Woman's Rise Politically*

But the trend for a feminine "champion of the people" has far exceeded public opinion and conversational topic. Harvard Law School, for the first time in its 132 years, has opened its portals to women applicants. Public administration is among the courses now open to women applicants. Gone are the days when the Victorian Miss thought ward heelers were district shoe makers, a lobby merely a reception room, planks just so much lumber, and the Department of the Interior existed solely to devise a "new look" for her little nest. Actually, women's political appointments are appearing almost daily. Ever since Susan Anthony's fight for her underprivileged sisters won its final triumph in 1920, women have forsaken home by the range and become mayors, senators, representatives of the House, ambassadors, members of the cabinet, director of the U. S. mint, secretary of labor, ministers to Norway, Denmark, Luxembourg, etc.

While foreign na-

tions have long accepted woman's administrative reign, its ascent in the United States has been a slow and hard-fought process. The early crusaders for equal political rights received taunts and jeers, and sometimes physical violence for their efforts.

On July 19, 1848, the first Women's Right's convention was held. Many women were active in this movement—Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Stanton, Angelina Grimke and Lucretia Mott being some of the outstanding figures. Most prominent of all, however, was the aforementioned Susan B. Anthony, who did some very effective organizing and leading of the group. In 1854 and 1855 she held conventions in each county in New York to promote woman suffrage. In 1868 she and two others began to publish a paper called the "Revolutionist", devoted to a further plea of the cause. At the state and congressional elections in 1872 at Rochester, N. Y., she cast ballots to clarify the application of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, which guarantee protection of the rights and privileges of U. S. citizens. For this she was proclaimed guilty of voting illegally.

After Mrs. Anthony's death the various women's leagues continued campaigning, rallying, parading. In 1919 Congress finally yielded and women were at last recognized in the administrative processes. From that time forward the advance of female supervision has grown considerably. Women are *here!*—to stay!

### ***Have Women Succeeded***

#### ***Where Men Failed?***

Is the world now safer for democracy? Have women established any revolutionary democratic beachheads? Have problems of home, school, and civic improvement been remedied thus far? Have the unemployed millions been reduced by woman's 30-year advent? Or have they, too, taken a course like their "blundering", "animal-like" fellow, man, and gone the way of all flesh?

Offsetting the thousands who cry for more political petticoats, other thousands range in opposition. One published opinion: "In spite of the purifying effects of the coming of women into political activities it is open to a group of critics to say that as much graft, as much corruption, as much malfeasance in office exists as at any time during the present century."

The Catholic dignitary Edward Lodge Curran states that the nineteenth amendment granting women the right to vote instead of being "the beginning of a new era of cleaner politics has been a hopeless failure. . . . They winked at the abuses in their own political organizations just as much as men; they yielded to the same specious arguments and paid tribute to the same ward heelers and grafters".

Some time ago a member of the National Labor Relations Board declared that a large number of women's appointments were purely through political influence. Same old story!

It is strongly believed that women have no natural aptitude for leadership. Their instincts are to follow. The domineering wife has never made for happiness in any matrimonial venture. The Bible, too, corroborates this: "The head of the woman is the man." Mother Eve wanted to blaze a new trail in leadership, hence the world's woes. A not so splendid ad for the "women instinctively place human needs first" plank in the platform of feminine rule!

Women really haven't faith in women. A writer for the N. Y. *Times* observes, "If women were to use their votes as women they could control every election as a solid block; they could vote women into every important office in the land, even create a Madame President for the United States. In point of fact, women appear very reluctant to vote power to other women; presumably if they cannot make the laws personally they prefer to delegate the authority to men. Maybe they do not trust other women to exercise

authority with discretion; maybe they are right."

Another danger of woman's dominance is the smothering power of maternalism. Many a man's stamina has been stifled from little up, beginning with "Mama knows best", then, "Now listen to teacher," then, "After all, I am your mother-in-law!" To have some motherly political monarch reign over him would be the final crushing blow to any remaining male self-respect.

Of course there's always the woman's place-is-in-the-home angle. Another country heard from—Egypt (which has been confronted with a new suffragette movement). A spokesman for the leading political party there opines: "The Egyptian nation does not desire a new feminist party. The Egyptian woman does not need anything of the sort because woman has a place in society that must not be neglected for another. She must occupy herself with the home and preparation of the new generation."

#### *Who Shall Rule?*

From the viewpoint of Jehovah God's infallible Word, the Bible, are women the future's surest hopes? Will they be the cure-all for this political mess? Emphatically, No! Why not? The Bible states that soon this earth will no more be subject to experimental rule by woman,

nor to imperfect, blundering man, but that the nations and their crooked, warped political set-ups are without exception to be dashed in pieces like some old clay pots! (Psalm 2) A righteous government shall be over all the earth, without ward heelers, civic rottenness, graft and dirty politics; without crooked elections, stuffed ballot boxes and political pull, and even without sickness, sorrow, and death. (And let's see any political party match that, even in its rosy, empty campaign promises!) But it will rain down permanent life, justice, security and happiness for ever and ever.

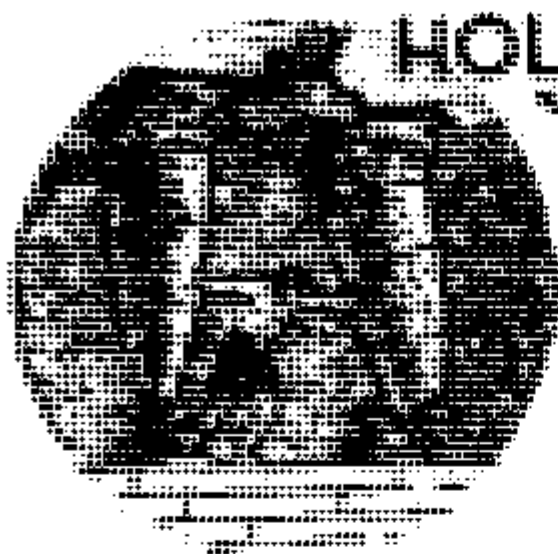
"For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this."—Isaiah 9:6,7.

The honest conclusion must be: The petticoats in politics slip and show the same imperfections as the pants in politics. Christ's kingdom rule is the only hope for perfect government.—Matthew 12:21, *Am. Stan. Ver.*



#### *Truman Snuggles Up to "God"*

Washington, Dec. 22 [1949]—God was invoked every other sentence yesterday when Mr. Truman dedicated a carillon memorial to the war dead at Arlington National Cemetery. Whenever a government begins to heat up emotion for a new war, it drafts God for its armed services. . . . When a nation's leader begins to snuggle up to God, it usually indicates there's some new wickedness in the offing. . . . It is nonsense to imply, as Mr. Truman did, that if only people believed in God, there would be peace. There is some doubt as to whether and how much Mr. Truman himself believes in God. "Much as we trust in God," he said, "while He is rejected by so many in the world, we must trust also in ourselves." What does it mean to "trust also in ourselves"? The next phrase provided the answer, "We must resort to our own strength to hold aggression at bay." In other words, much as Mr. Truman trusts in God, he does not think God quite as dependable as atom bombs, B-36's and battleships. God bulks ever larger in the propaganda, but bombs bulk ever larger in the budget.—News commentator I. F. Stone, *New York Daily Compass*.



## HOLLYWOOD'S "Samson and Delilah"

If you go to see the highly publicized motion picture "Samson and Delilah", do not expect a very accurate por-

trayal of Samson. But the picturization of Samson is almost perfect in comparison with that of Delilah. This treacherous villainess of the Bible narrative has been whitewashed in this technicolor extravaganza till at the climactic end she shares in the blazingly glorious exit of Samson. In fact, in the movie he could never have toppled the temple of Dagon without Delilah's help. The Lord also helped, by the grace of producer-director Cecil B. DeMille. These typically Hollywoodian liberties taken with the facts of the Biblical drama deserved the easy irony movie-reviewer Seymour Peck delivered in an offhand manner:

"Take it from old Cecil B. DeMille, Delilah was a much nicer girl than we all thought. She may have betrayed Samson to the Philistines, but she loved him all the time, and afterwards her conscience bothered her terribly. So great were her agonies that she led the blind Samson to the pillars holding up the Philistine temple, and when Samson pulled the temple down upon himself and the populace, Delilah made no attempt to escape. She died near her beloved Samson, a wistful smile upon her lips, denoting possibly the regeneration of history's most famous scarlet woman.

"At least that's the way it happens in Mr. DeMille's new movie, 'Samson and Delilah.' I was waiting for the souls of Samson and Delilah to be wafted heavenward on clouds of Technicolor, but somehow Mr. DeMille overlooked that. Perhaps he considered that his movie already deviated sufficiently from the Samson and Delilah story as the Bible tells it.

"Undoubtedly Mr. DeMille and his four writers should be permitted a few deviations and embellishments, since they have made a film lasting over two hours from a tale running only a few paragraphs in the Bible. It is not so much the need to embellish that troubles me: it is rather that Mr. DeMille has brought a kind of monumental vulgarity to one of the classic tales of all ages. The Biblical figures have been cut down to the level of Hollywood guys and dolls."—New York Daily Compass, December 22.

Movie-reviewer Peck has just about wrapped up in a neat nutshell the adverse judgment Hollywood's "Samson and Delilah" earns. The picture made common a series of events through which Jehovah God's spirit surged as a mighty undercurrent. Hollywood feels obligated to sell sex, even to Samson, and lightly reduces his life history to a sequence of events shaped by love triangles. If anything was more appalling than the transformation of Delilah from villainess to heroine, it was the published report that Mr. DeMille "was particularly anxious to portray Delilah with stunning authenticity"! It was the absence of authenticity that stunned.

Was there any good in this movie "epic" that was made at a cost of more than \$3,000,000 and publicized by almost another \$1,000,000 spent before release? There is no denying the sweep of power generated in several scenes where Samson's divinely given prowess is unleashed, such as when Philistine soldiers fell before the crushing blows of the jawbone, or when the temple of Dagon crashed to the ground amid billowing dust clouds. These and other accurate scenes were foretastes that whetted the appetite for what never came, were as teasers to show what might have been. Hollywood's "Samson and Delilah" could have been a truly great picture, with less of DeMille fantasy and more of Biblical fact.—See Judges chapters 13 to 16.





**A**LMOST any of the islands of the tropical Pacific are a delight to the passenger's eyes. Seen from the deck of an incoming vessel, the welcome sight of green vegetation gleams lush and undulating as it climbs to mountain crests in the clouds. The trunks of palm trees lean seaward, where the constant trade winds have bent them to their force. They sway as stemlike supports for spreading crowns of fronds edging the golden strand. Here the outline of beach contracts perceptibly as blue waters churn whitely before each comber, then expands ever so slightly as azure and spray glide back for another cycle of ebb and flow. To the passenger winging in by air, this movement barely exists. To his view the isles are emeralds, with the merest suggestion of platinum setting, laid out for display on a field of blue satin, sparkling for an admiring sun.

Yes, almost any of the islands of the tropical Pacific are a delight. But the Hawaiian Islands, first called the Sandwich Islands by Captain Cook of the British Navy (1778), are not merely some of earth's most colorful spots. In addition, their equable climate, productive fertility, advanced knowledge of self-government, economic strength and strategic location endow them generously for their place as "gateway to the South Pacific". Mark Twain found them "the loveliest fleet of islands that lie anchored in any ocean"; while that great exponent of civil liberty, Abraham Lincoln, found in them an early kinship with the American ideal. Back in 1864 when Hawaii was

ruled by a constitutional monarchy, he remarked: "Its people are free, and its laws, language and religion are largely the fruit of our own teaching and example." Ten years before Lincoln thus commented King Kamehameha III offered to cede the islands to the United States in exchange for statehood. Since then Hawaii has been a territory for some fifty years and still is not a state. Many people in government and out, and the great majority of Hawaiians, are urgently if not indignantly asking, Why?

#### ***Qualifications for Statehood***

More than two years ago, the then secretary of the interior, J. A. Krug, on his return from a 24,000-mile tour of the Pacific, vigorously recommended Hawaii's admission as a state. Concluding his outline of Hawaiian history through its stages of absolute monarchy to its annexation (1898) and organization as a territory (1900), his position was made emphatic: "I do not care what standard you apply—whether it is population, devotion to American ideals, the effect upon the nation in foreign affairs, wealth, ability for self-government or social consciousness, Hawaii passes the test." It seems that in view of all the evidence Hawaii has the highest qualifications and the strongest case in favor of being admitted to statehood.

One reason that most Americans are not familiar with is the fact that when Hawaii was annexed to the United States in 1898 she was an independent republic with world recognition. Annexation ac-

tually took place only after several futile attempts on the part of Hawaiians. Every attempt of the "land of the hula girls" to bring herself into the American family seemed to find Uncle Sam hiding behind his beard. One treaty of annexation was killed by the Senate in 1854, another was tabled by President Grover Cleveland four years prior to the Spanish-American War. Only after Dewey won the Battle of Manila in 1898 was the annexation put through by McKinley. In 1900 the Organic Act, establishing Hawaii's government as a territory, was passed and the islands still continue under this establishment. For four full years after the summer of 1894, when Cleveland recognized the infant republic, Hawaii continued as an accepted member of the family of nations. Even from this single fact all doubts as to whether Hawaiians can govern themselves should be entirely erased.

The only other facts of historical interest concerning the Hawaiian Islands are that they were peopled by Polynesian seamen unknown centuries ago, and came to world attention first in 1778 when Captain James Cook of the British Navy touched these idyllic isles and with singular lack of imagination dubbed them the Sandwich Islands, after his patron, the Earl of Sandwich. Between 1816 and 1850, successively the Russians, British and French unsuccessfully attempted to take over the islands. Native rulers held sway until Queen Liliuokalani was deposed in 1893, but "by the close of the nineteenth century, a small coterie of Americans had succeeded in acquiring two-thirds of all the taxable real estate in the islands". This group is fairly well perpetuated today in what is known as the Big Five.

Succinctly, the Hawaii Statehood Commission has arrayed a formidable battery of additional arguments in support of their statehood plea. As to size, Hawaii's land surface of 6,435 square miles constitutes an area slightly larger than

the states of Rhode Island and Connecticut combined. It approximates the size of New Jersey. As to *population*, its 540,000 total, of which 85 to 90 percent are American citizens, exceeds that of six states.

#### **Financial Status**

Is it a dowry Uncle Sam seeks before leading the little lady to the altar of statehood? As to *wealth*, the islands have been stuffing their unappreciative Uncle's coffers for a half century. In fact, Hawaii is an outstandingly paying investment shining like a jewel among Uncle Sam's increasingly vast number of losing ventures. Hawaii should be treasured more. It is not only solvent but is helping to pay for Uncle's extravagances. After considering the facts up to this point even most stern Yankees would give up and marry the girl.

But there is more. The territory pays taxes to the federal government greater than those paid by 14 states. Its gross taxable income is more than a billion dollars; real estate valuation \$500,000,000. Excluding military appropriations, the United States spends only about \$13,000,000 on the average and receives in taxes for remission to Washington the comparatively staggering sum of \$140,000,000. The lady is evidently not only paying her way but furnishing a good many free rides. In 1945, a "peak" year, Hawaii added \$173,000,000 to the federal coffers. It is not surprising to learn further that in 1947 the percentage of the Hawaiian population filing individual income tax returns was higher than that of 26 states of the union. From 1939 to 1946 while the continental U. S. was multiplying her bonded indebtedness, Hawaii reduced hers from \$28,511,458 to \$9,237,835, a sixty-eight percent cut. According to this the American taxpayer could afford to send Washington's budgetary experts over for a year's training, to be taught how the Hawaiians did it.

It might be of interest to pause in the



consideration of the arguments for Hawaii's admission and explore the source of the islands' income. Agriculture, depending upon Hawaii's tremendous rainfall, which reaches as much as 600 inches annually on the island of Kauai, supports the islands. More specifically, the two crops that are Hawaii's breadwinners are sugar, first, and pineapple, second. Sugar, upon which the economy of Hawaii has depended so largely for the last ten years, reached the value of a hundred million dollars for a crop of 975,000 tons average for the ten years prior to the Pearl Harbor attack. The sugar industry has been largely built by the world-famous coterie called the Big Five, whose interlocking directorates once controlled the island. (Now the power of the Big Five is waning, giving way to well organized labor unions under the C.I.O.) One-fourth of the sugar used by the United States comes from Hawaii. As for pineapple, not far behind sugar in value, Hawaii furnishes 90 percent of the world's canned supply. The third industry is the tourist trade, which, though it collapsed during the war, has now exceeded prewar levels to the tune of \$33 million in 1948.

Japanese-Americans carry on a thriving and picturesque tuna industry on their slippery, railless sampans. Manufacturing is limited chiefly to pineapple and fish products. More important than sea products, however, is beef-raising, so greatly stimulated by war shortages. By 1945 Hawaii boasted a total of 141,800 head of cattle. On the island of Hawaii the Parker cattle ranch claims to hold second place to Texas King ranch in size. It has a "spread" of 500,000 acres. Of commercial importance also, though in much smaller degree, is the raising of coffee and the macadamia nut. Though comprising less than ten percent of the islands, the tillable area produces "more calories per acre than any other land in the world". Thus water, soil and sunshine supply Hawaii's abundant riches.

FEBRUARY 22, 1950

### ***The Japanese and Communist Questions***

In a land where the educational system has been developed to a higher standard than in some parts of the United States, where illiteracy among the native born is nearly nonexistent, some opponents of statehood urge the dangers of Japanese or Communist political control. The 1949 congressional booklet *Statehood for Alaska* gave these population figures for Hawaii's different races: Caucasian American 177,580 (33.4 percent); Japanese-American 144,640 (32.6 percent, in addition to 31,640 alien Japanese); Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians 80,760; Chinese-Americans 28,180; Filipinos, Puerto Ricans, Koreans make up the total of 540,000. The opponents urged two objections to the Japanese, disloyalty during the war and habitual bloc-voting. The charge of betraying the American forces and strategic locations, such as hangars and air fields, at the time of the Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor was completely disproved by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The generally accepted story, for example, that Hawaiian-Japanese cut arrows in the sugar fields to direct enemy planes to bombing targets was libelous fabrication. "Robert L. Shivers, former Special Agent in Charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation office in Honolulu from August 1939 to April 1943 . . . emphatically stated that every such rumor of [Japanese] treachery was utterly false."

As to bloc-voting the record states: "The racial composition of the Hawaiian legislature in 1940 presented rather conclusive evidence that bloc-voting has not been practiced by any racial group save, possibly, the Chinese. Of the forty-five legislators [bicameral, 30 members of the house, 15 senators] only three were Japanese; on a population ratio the Japanese should have numbered thirteen. On the same basis the whites were entitled to fifteen seats, but actually held twenty-one. The Hawaiians, rating twelve seats, boasted seventeen. But the Chinese with



a theoretical ratio of four legislators were represented by exactly that number." Apparently the Japanese are inclined to vote according to political, social and economic motives rather than according to racial loyalty.

The summary of opinion is to the effect that Hawaii is the true "melting pot" where the different races and peoples get along with much more amity and harmony than in many states of the Union.

As to the communist question, this has been argued pro and con. It has been spotlighted by the Bridges' organization of all Hawaiian labor under the C.I.O. Chief Hawaiian branch was the ILWU (International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, responsible for the recent crippling strike). In 1947, through C.I.O.-P.A.C. democrats the legislature was almost dominated by the Reds. The effect on the statehood question is that Congress does not want any communist representatives.

About the only other objection to Hawaii's becoming a state, besides the U. S. Senate's party concern as to whether the almost equally divided constituents of Hawaii would elect democrat or republican senators, and representatives (two), is that the eight principal islands of the archipelago are about 2,400 air miles from the mainland at the closest point. They, like Alaska, are not "contiguous and compact" with the other states. Refuting this point it is argued that France made Algiers a "department", though not contiguous, without ill

results; that California had no closer state than Texas when admitted. In addition Hawaii is as close in time today to Washington, D.C., as all but the adjacent states were when the capital was first located there.

On November 14 Hawaii's determined campaign to become a state gained impetus as Territorial Governor Stainback signed a proclamation calling for an election to name delegates to a constitutional convention. The announcement set up the following schedule: (1) a primary election on February 11, (2) a final election on March 21 for choosing sixty-three convention delegates, and (3) the calling to order of a constitutional convention on April 4, 1950. After the constitution is drafted, it will be studied by the legislature, which in turn will submit it to the public for a vote. If ratified by the public it becomes the basic law of the state of Hawaii, if and when Congress grants statehood to Hawaii. Hawaii will be the first territory in sixty years to draft a state constitution without prior authorization from Congress. But fifteen of the present forty-eight states followed a similar course. So the advance drafting of a state constitution, according to fifteen precedents, will not jeopardize Hawaii's statehood chances and will certainly save time.

In general both people and press favor Hawaii's becoming a state. It is now virtually blocked by the United States Senate alone. What the present Senate will do is the big question.



*Sing unto Jehovah a new song, and his praise from the end of the earth; ye that go down to the sea, and all that is therein, the isles, and the inhabitants thereof. Let the wilderness and the cities thereof lift up their voice . . . let them shout from the top of the mountains. Let them give glory unto Jehovah, and declare his praise in the islands.—Isaiah 42:10-12, Am. Stan. Ver.*

## WRITING

### WHO INVENTED IT ?

**N**OT so long ago people believed that Moses was the first to invent writing, doing so in order to carry out God's commandment: "The LORD said unto Moses, Write this for a memorial in a book." (Exodus 17:14) However, many Bible critics pooh-pooed the idea that Moses wrote the Pentateuch, claiming that writing was invented long after Moses died. Archaeologists, however, have in recent years, dug up indisputable proof that both these former theories are wrong. Writing, it has been learned, was at a high state of development many centuries before Moses' day. Who, then, was the first to write: Abraham? Noah? Enoch? Seth? or Adam?

Twenty-three of our alphabetic letters came from the Romans of 2,000 years ago. They had taken 18 of them from the Greeks about the fourth century before Christ. The Greeks in turn had picked up 15 of them from Phoenician traders in the early part of the eighth century B.C. Where the Phoenicians got them is an unanswered question. Maybe they fabricated some of the letters themselves or maybe they drew upon Cretan, Assyrian, Babylonian or Egyptian sources. "These are questions," says O. F. Ege, "that probably will never be answered satisfactorily. Many arguments and theories are advanced." (*The Story of the Alphabet*) A couple of years ago it was announced that "the oldest form of characters from which the English alphabet originated", dating back to the 15th century B.C., had been found in the Sinai peninsula. From this, let none jump to the erroneous conclusion that writing had its beginning in the Sinai peninsula or in the 15th century B.C. A century earlier, Moses had begun the writing of the Pentateuch. A century before that,

in the 17th century B.C., the righteously disposed Job was familiar with the art of writing.—Job 19:23, 24, *Moffatt*; Job 31:35, 36, *An Amer. Trans.*

Sir Frederic Kenyon, the noted archaeologist, pointing to the Prisse Papyrus in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris (Nos. 183-194), written in hieroglyphics during the 12th dynasty some time between 2200 and 2000 B.C., declares: "We thus have from Egypt an actual manuscript which was written before the end of the third millenium B.C., and the works contained in it, if we are to believe their own statements, were composed respectively in the fourth millennium, and early in the third." Egypt, the first world power, was busy carving its hieroglyphics centuries before Moses began writing the Bible.

#### ***Oldest Writings Yet Found***

In 1887 (A.D.) more than 350 clay tablets were found in Egypt about 160 miles south of the Nile delta, tablets written in cuneiform, meaning "wedge-shaped", instead of in hieroglyphics. Cuneiform writing originated in the Mesopotamian valley, in that part of the world now known as Iraq; and since it is a more ancient form than hieroglyphics, the search for the original source of writing shifted from the valley of the Nile to the alluvial plains between the twin rivers of the Euphrates and Tigris.

Diggings in this cradle of civilization unearthed about a quarter of a million clay tablets and inscriptions. Some of the tablets are syllabic cuneiform and some are an even older form of writing, a kind of writing identified as belonging to the Sumerians, a people who lived in that part of the world before the ancient Babylonians. Some of the tablets dis-

covered at Ur of the Chaldees and at the city of Kish were "the most primitive writings of all, which can hardly be later than 3500 B.C.", says Kenyon. The Sumerians lived in the days of Noah, who died at the age of 950 years, two years before Abraham was born.

Concerning the writing of the Sumerians, some authorities believe they simplified an even older form of writing known as pictographic, in which each sign was a picture resembling some object or word. One noted authority in this field of investigation, G. R. Driver, observes that at the same period of time that abstract sign-writing was in use, Sumerians were also using the semi-pictographic form of writing. Hence, Driver comes to the conclusion: "Possibly then, two distinct traditions of writing were current c. 3500-3000 B.C.: the abstract signs employed at Ur and Lagash and the semi-pictographic characters of Elam and the district of Kish. As the two systems were practically contemporary, the one could not have been developed out of the other. . . . The only plausible conclusion in the present state of knowledge is that these two types of script are derived from a common source." (*Semitic Writing*, 1948, pages 1, 2) When talking about "a common source" and in dealing with dates around 3,000 B.C. we are getting back before the flood of Noah's day!

#### ***Writing Before the Flood***

There is no indication that Noah or his descendants were the first to invent the art of writing. All the evidence points to the fact that people before the flood were able to write and did write. It is true that one cannot accept dates set by archaeologists since such fail to tally with the authentic chronology of the Bible, and also because it is necessary that such dates be revised from time to time. For example, fifty years ago the archaeologists said the year of the accession of the ruler Hammurabi was 2342

B.C. Now they estimate it to have been in the year 1728 B.C. But even if their dates are further pared down with succeeding revisions, yet the material already dug up shows that people were writing five thousand years ago, people who lived before the flood, which according to the Bible is set at 2370 B.C.

In view of the fact that actual records have been found that go back "certainly to the time of the First Dynasty of Kish, the first recorded to have ruled after the Flood", Harold Peake admits the probability "that writing was known before that catastrophe took place, for, as we have seen, a later tradition mentions written tablets, which were buried for safety during the Deluge". (*The Flood*, 1930, pages 76, 77) Josephus, the Jewish historian of 19 centuries ago, tells how the Sethites (descendants of Adam's son Seth) made certain discoveries in astronomy and "inscribed" their findings on two pillars, concerning which Josephus says: "Now this remains in the land of Siriad to this day." (*Noah and His Times*, J. M. Olmstead, 1854, page 52) And one of the archaeological findings, containing a very significant statement by Ashurbanipal (called Osnappar in the Bible at Ezra 4:10, *Am. Stan. Ver.*), says: "I had my joy in the reading of inscriptions on stone from the time before the flood."

And why think you that those people living prior to the flood were not capable of writing? It is only when so-called "scientists" ignore genuine scientific facts, and substitute for them the pagan theories of evolution, that they are led astray. Warped in their power to reason such men say that man was first a low-grade savage, then a high-grade savage; that from there he evolved upward to be a lowbrow barbarian, then a highbrow barbarian; and that finally, through a slow process, he became "civilized". They think that man's language followed the same pattern, that at first he only grunted, that later he learned to enunciate and

syllabify his grunts, and that after eons of "baby talking" he finally learned to speak intelligently. Believing such a nonsensical theory, their final conclusion is that man's written language followed a similar pattern of development.

But not so! Adam and his wife Eve were able to converse intelligently with each other and with their Creator. It must therefore be admitted that such ability to speak was a wonderful gift from God their Creator, who made man's mind and tongue to coordinate so he could give utterance to his thoughts. Before the flood men were well developed in the arts and sciences. The science of metallurgy they mastered. They were capable of smelting ore and forging instruments of copper and iron. Being highly cultured in the art of music, they were fully equipped to "handle the harp and organ".—Genesis 4:21, 22.

Imagine the amazement that struck the evolution-minded archaeologists when they found instruments of iron and bronze and beautiful pottery, fully corroborating these truths! As an AP dispatch modestly expresses it, they found "a culture much higher than had been suspected". Dumfounded, they could hardly believe their eyes when they found beautiful kiln-dried porcelain, bespeaking a very high development and dating back to the 4th millennium B.C.! Moreover, the mathematicians and engineers back there who built their cities, made mathematical measurements and astronomical calculations were not dullards or mentally doltish. Cuneiform tablets show they were able to figure out the square root of a number up to six decimal points, were able to determine the circumferences and diameters of circles and were able to make certain calculations in time. For such a brilliant people as that ancient race, mastering the art of writing surely was not too difficult a task.

Not only do the diggings of the archaeologists in the Mesopotamian valley show

that writing was in use before the flood of Noah's day, but also testimony within the Bible itself indicates that the first man, Adam, wrote. Genesis 5:1 states: "This is the book of the generations of Adam." But other "generations" prior to these are mentioned, at Genesis 2:4: "These are the generations of the heavens and of the earth when they were created." However, inanimate heavens and earth produce no generations. The Hebrew word *toledoth* here translated "generations" should be rendered "history", or "family history", or "origins" or "story of origin". This particular expression translated "generations" is found eleven times in Genesis, and in addition to referring to the generations of heaven and earth and Adam, speaks of the generations of Noah, Shem, Terah, Ishmael, Isaac, Esau and Jacob.—6:9; 10:1; 11:10, 27; 25:12, 19; 36:1, 9; 37:2.

According to modern style of composition these expressions may seem misplaced, but compiler Moses wrote in the ancient style as he received it, and revealed the source of the documents he incorporated into Genesis. In Moses' day, and in the more than sixteen centuries preceding him, it was the literary style for a historical document to be concluded with the words, "These are the generations," or, better translated, "This is the history," of So-and-so, in this way to indicate who was the writer of the record or its owner. This expression is therefore not an introduction of what is to follow but a conclusion that names the writer or owner of the document. Other Scriptural illustrations confirm the foregoing. For further absorbing details of proof see the Biblical research magazine *The Watchtower*, July 1, 1948.

Hence it is established that Moses compiled the material for Genesis, down to chapter 37, verse 2, from eleven previously written documents. The first two were written by the first man, Adam, as the material was revealed to him by God or as he experienced it.



**L**ONG has the glider branch of nature's air force captured the admiring gaze of men.

How graceful that soaring hawk drawing lazy circles in the sky! How magnificent those billowy clouds that slip silently across the expanses of heaven! How tiny the parachutelike seeds of an aging dandelion riding the breeze! But most unknown and perhaps most unusual of the glider pilots of nature are those ingenious creatures of the mammal, reptile, amphibian and fish world generally thought to be land or water bound. Let *them* now take to the air and glide by in review.

The flying squirrel is the only native quadruped in North America equipped with gliding apparatus. With his soft, dense, molelike fur, this gentle, dreamy-eyed little forest denizen comes in all sizes, from the cat-sized variety to one that is only about three inches long. His amazing gliding ability may be credited to a loose fold of skin which is used in parachute-fashion and is attached to a cartilaginous "outrigger" arising from his front wrist. Assisted by a flat, wide tail which serves as a rudder, Mr. Flying Squirrel planes sometimes more than fifty yards.

Up to a tree summit

He scurries, there to find a good "take off" spot on some convenient branch. As he crouches, poised for the leap into space, note those powerful hind legs which project him into the air. Suddenly he catapults forth! Stretching out his strong legs to the utmost so as to extend the folds of skin along his sides, he makes a controlled glide downward toward some nearby tree. At the end of the glide, with the flyer speeding toward what would appear to be an inevitable "crash landing", a sudden deflection of the body occurs causing the pint-sized pilot to shoot up diagonally a few inches and grasp the tree trunk, ready for another climb to the treetops. Crowds of these little gliders join in such sportive gambols, no less than two hundred being counted on one occasion.

As his saucerlike eyes indicate, the flyer favors "night flying". During the day he remains rolled up in a furry ball in his tucked-away nest, generally in some abandoned woodpecker hole, tree trunk, bird box or unoccupied house. But after sunset he emerges to feed and frolic throughout the dark hours. Flyers are also most sociable and live gregariously, their nests having been known to accommodate as many as fifty occupants. In storing winter provisions of acorns,



hazel and beech nuts, several of these frugal fellows may cooperate in collecting a communal supply.

Strong maternal love and care is an outstanding quality of Mama Squirrel. This was aptly illustrated on one occasion when some young flyers were removed from their nest in a hollow stump and placed on the ground at its base. When Mrs. Squirrel returned and found her children missing, she promptly searched for and located them. Quickly she took one in her mouth, scampered to the top of the stub and launched into the air. The glide ended at a tree thirty feet away, up which she carried her baby and carefully placed it in a knothole. This performance was successfully repeated until her little family was reunited in its new home.

#### *What Manner of Creature Is This?*

Akin to the flying squirrel in looks and habits is an odd little animal acrobat that will greet the eyes of the visitor to Malay. Imagine, if you can, a slender, squirrellike animal about 18 inches long, with soft brown fur splotted with yellowy white, hanging slothlike from the branch of some tree. Suddenly he unfolds a skin membrane furred on both sides, looking for all the world like a man struggling in an oversized raccoon coat. With amazing speed our strange new acquaintance gallops nimbly up the tree trunk. Before our unbelieving eyes, the furry little fellow flings himself into the air and is literally transformed into a living magic carpet, as the folds of skin extending from the underside of his flat jaw to the tip of his tail are "fanned" to produce remarkable gliding power. You

have just seen a flying lemur in action!

Unusual, you say. Yes, indeed! In fact, so individual is the flying lemur that it is classed in a separate order, the Dermoptera. The lemur's diet consists of

green leaves, buds and seed pods. His lower front teeth, used to snip off such juicy morsels, are unique in the entire animal realm, resembling small combs rather than teeth. So combs they resemble, and combs they

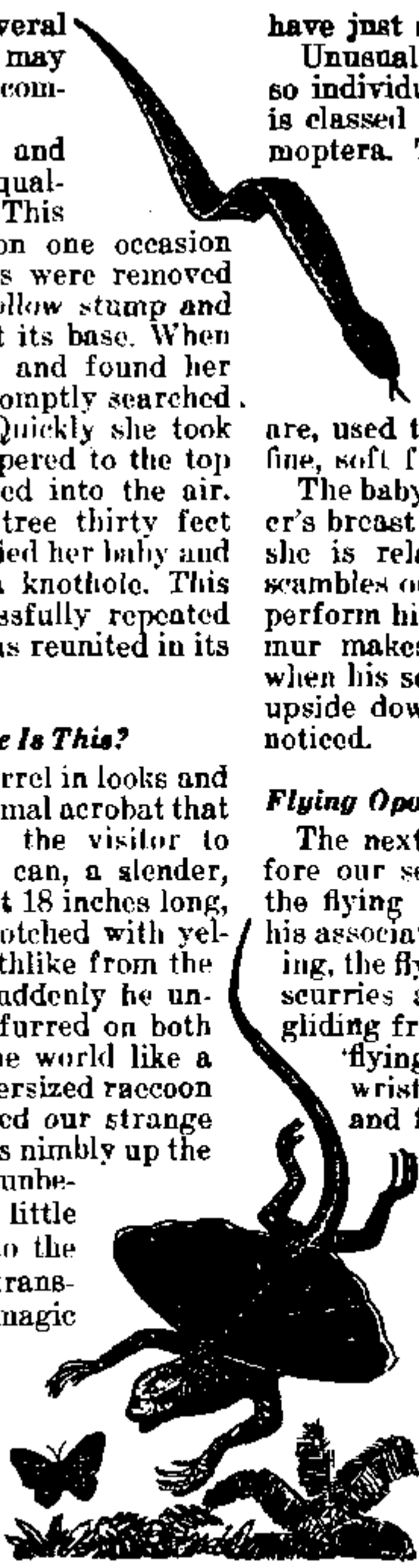
are, used to keep the wise little lemur's fine, soft fur scrupulously clean.

The baby lemur clings across the mother's breast during flight. However, when she is relaxing on some limb, Junior scrambles out of his maternal bassinet to perform his little toilet. The friendly lemur makes a very desirable pet, and when his soft fur is stroked as he hangs upside down a sweet, agreeable odor is noticed.

#### *Flying Opossum*

The next glider of nature to pass before our searchlight of investigation is the flying phalanger, or opossum. Like his associate uivators in the field of soaring, the flying opossum is nocturnal and scurries about at night climbing and gliding from tree to tree by means of a flying membrane, extending from wrist to ankle in some species and from elbow to knee in others.

Eminent representatives of this glider group are the greater, lesser and the pigmy. Of the three the greater flying opossum is by far the best glider, volplaning 80 yards in one instance. And while the greater and lesser flying phalangers are devout vegetarians with soft, bushy tails, their mouse-sized relative, the pigmy, is insectivorous and has a scaly tail.





Like other marsupials, the flying opossum produces many young at a time, which are housed in a pouch across the mother's stomach and later on the parental back. Because of this unusual rearing the manner in which the young are brought forth has been a source of debate among laymen. An eye-witness account reveals that after conception the embryos remain in the female's body about 12 days and are born at a very immature stage of development. Each of the young (from eight to as many as twenty-one) is no longer than a honey bee, but possesses strongly developed front legs. These powerful little legs are put to good use as the babies clamber through Mama's fur into her pouch. Once within the marsupium, each one swallows one of the teats or nipples so firmly that it is almost impossible to detach them. Occasionally more young are produced than there are teats, and only those fortunate enough to locate a mammary gland survive. After about seventy days in the pouch the youngsters make their exit and clasp to the hair on the mother's back and sometimes her tail. There they remain, hanging on for dear life as she gaily soars hither and yon, until the day they make their solo.

#### ***Flying Dragons, Snakes, Frogs***

Flying dragon! No need to conjure up visions of mammoth monsters spitting fire, for the flying dragon of Java is only a small, harmless lizard about six or eight inches in length. Like other gliders of nature, the flying lizard or dragon is equipped with "wings" formed by five or six elongated movable ribs which are connected by loose folds of skin. When a glide is executed the membranes spread like fans, enabling the lizard to soar distances up to twenty yards.

When folded up the visible portions of the flying dragon are dull shades of brown and gray and blend with surrounding branches. However, when in flight brilliant reds, oranges and blues with

black trimmings are revealed. In fact, this little glider is sometimes confused with butterflies. At the end of a flight the transition from conspicuous gay colors to unobtrusive shades harmonizing with the background is so abrupt and deceptive to the untrained eye that the reptile performs a most convincing Cinderella act; it seems to literally disappear.

Then there is the unusual but harmless flying snake of India, decorated with a yellow, four-petaled, red-centered flower design along its back. But even more remarkable than its coloring is the faculty which has given it its name—an ability to glide to a limited extent. When frightened it will fling itself into the air, and by holding its body rigid a gentle descent to earth is effected. The flying snake has no special mechanism or "wings" as other gliders of nature. Rather, he simply pushes his ribs outward to the fullest extent and draws in his belly, thus producing a large concave surface which checks the fall and converts it into a rapid glide. When in flight he resembles a piece of split bamboo or cane. The flying snake is a constrictor, and birds, lizards and rodents occupy top priority on his menu.

Frogs, too, have taken up gliding. At least, over forty species of flying frogs have done so. By spreading the membranes between their long toes, the air-minded frogs are able to glide through space for astounding distances. To learn how well these unusual aviators could glide, one was dropped from a high water tower. He plummeted downward about twelve feet and then pulled his "ripcord" and soared slowly earthward, landing uninjured about ninety feet from the base of the tower.

While the female flying frog is laying her eggs, an act which does not take place in the water but at some location near its edge, she paddles the soft mass with her hind legs. The frothy mass soon hardens, forming a meringuelike crust. Inside this "nest" the eggs develop. But



as they do so, the jelly inside liquifies and slowly dissolves the outer crust, thus releasing the anxious tadpoles to the outer world.

### *Gliders of the Sea*

Skimming the surface of the sea like skipping stones are the flying fish, another group of nature's gliders. Flying fish are essentially tropical and roam in large schools north to Florida, and on the Pacific side, north to the Santa Barbara Islands. Some hardy specimens are even found in Newfoundland. Controversy over whether the flying fish flies by flapping its pectoral fins or glides by using its fins as elevators and stabilizers as in airplanes has waxed hot from time to time. Most authorities now agree, however, that the illusion of wing-flapping is due to rapid rolling from side to side while in flight and that the fish simply glides like a soaring, motorless plane.

The power for the glide is furnished by a lower lobe of the tail which oscillates to give the necessary "push" for the take off. Through the air the fish soars, sometimes from 200 to 400 yards, depending on the breeze. As he begins to lose altitude and sinks and touches the surface of the water he will frequently lash out with a powerful swish of his tail and take off anew, without letting his body become immersed. A speed of ten yards per second was observed in one instance. His maximum rate of speed is probably twenty yards per second.

Leaping out of the water when disturbed by an approaching vessel, flying fish resemble big dragonflies or "squadrons of diminutive aeroplanes". Little does the curious onlooker realize that the queer antics of this "high flying" aquatic creature are a matter of self-preservation when the yawning, tooth-studded jaws of a hungry barracuda threaten. The tasty flying fish is also ravenously pursued by leaping tunas, sailfish, swordfish, marlins, dolphins, porpoises and *man*. Yes, our seaworthy glider is considered good eating by humans, although not extensively so used because of the difficulty encountered in catching it. Most of those eaten are taken accidentally as they land aboard ships at sea rather than in their native element. Occasionally they are induced to fly aboard a craft at night by the display of a lighted lantern.

So perfectly constructed on modern aerodynamic principles are flying fish that Dr. C. M. Breder, Jr., authority on this sea glider, shows that pioneers of airplane design would have progressed more rapidly by imitating the fish rather than any bird used as a model since the days of da Vinci. Modern planes resemble most nearly the anatomical features of the flying fish.

And in the final analysis, whether on land, in the air, or on the sea, each one of nature's gliders plays its role in adding to the endless variety of Jehovah God's wondrous creation.



### *Aviation's 1949 Record*

Commercial airlines of the United States carried more people and more freight for more miles during 1949 than ever before. Breaking all records, 16,500,000 passengers, an increase of 2,000,000, chalked up 8,800,000,000 revenue passenger miles. 1949 was also the safest year in aviation's history, notwithstanding the terrible accidents during the latter part of the year. Along domestic and international routes only one person was killed in every 100,000,000 passenger miles. Safety, reduced fares, expansion of cheap "air-coach" service, all contributed to "sell" more people on the idea of traveling by air. And with this increased business, profits rocketed from \$16,300,000 in 1948 to \$44,800,000 in 1949.

## Fruits of Scientific Research

### *Painless Dental Drilling*

¶ No heat, no pressure, no vibration, and most important, no pain! These are the claims for "air-dent", a revolutionary method used for drilling dental cavities. Similar in principle to sandblasting, a fine abrasive of aluminum oxide powder is fed into a stream of carbon dioxide gas under sixty pounds of pressure. When this mixture leaves a tiny nozzle traveling at supersonic speed, it cuts away with no more feeling than a "tickle". A suction device removes the spent abrasive. "Airdent," however, has limited usage, for it carves out only round holes.

### *Locusts Have Flight Stabilizers*

¶ Long before airplanes were equipped with automatic stabilizers locusts had a patch of hair on their heads serving the same purpose. When a jet of air is turned on a locust it immediately heads into the wind. If the air current shifts to the side, the insect automatically faces the new direction. Through a sensory nerve, velocity of the air on the hairs controls wing movement. Consequently, in a variable wind, the insect can remain in one place in "stationary flight" for an hour.

### *Coatings That Prevent Corrosion*

¶ Of all the materials tried, sodium benzoate is by far the most effective anticorrosive agent for metal. It is also compatible with organic substances and resistant to mold growth in tropical climates. To apply, metal parts are either dipped or sprayed with a rubber latex solution containing sodium benzoate, or the chemical is incorporated in masking tape. Later, if this protective film is peeled off, the metal is as bright and shiny and free from corrosion pits as when new.

### *Electronic Torch Has Hot Touch*

¶ "Wolfram," the new official name for tungsten, has the highest melting point of any metal, 6,098° Fahrenheit (3,370° Centigrade). Yet, the new G. E. electronic torch can melt even wolfram! When a jet of gas is passed through an arc of radio waves having 1,000,000,000 cycles per second, the gas molecules break down into atoms. This creates a flame which in itself is not hot. However, if the flame falls upon any object the

atoms again join together, thus generating temperatures of more than 6,000° Fahrenheit.

### *Highways With a "Bounce"*

¶ Rubberized highways are now a reality, with test sections laid in Ohio, Virginia, Minnesota and Texas. More are planned. Powdered rubber is mixed with asphalt black top and spread with regular road-building machinery. Great claims are made for its improved durability and low maintenance cost. If rubber prices can be lowered and stabilized, no doubt the use of this material in highway construction will increase. Then traffic will both bound and bounce from coast to coast.

### *New Elastic Cast Iron*

¶ "Ductile Cast Iron," as it is called, has several times greater strength and toughness, and greater resistance to hammer blows, than ordinary cast iron. It can be bent and twisted like steel. Yet, at the same time it retains many of the good qualities of regular cast iron, such as fluidity, castability and machinability. The secret lies in the small addition of magnesium which causes the weakening flake graphite to be replaced with compact particles of spheroidal graphite.

### *Pluto's Size Finally Measured*

¶ After many attempts and failures astronomers have finally measured the diameter of Pluto, the most distant planet in our solar system. It is about 80 percent the size of the earth's diameter, or about 6,500 miles. This measurement is quite an accomplishment, for even with the largest telescopes Pluto is no more than a faint point of light in the heavens. Think of it, some 3,000,000,000 miles away from us, its orbit is so large it takes Pluto 250 years to go around the sun once!

### *For the Betterment of the Sole*

¶ Chemistry has improved on man's sole by impregnating it with a solution of smoked sheet rubber containing a vulcanizing agent. This is easily done because of the leather's porosity. Tests show that rubber-treated leather soaks up only half as much water as natural leather. Abrasion resistance is improved from 50 to 100 percent over that of vegetable-tanned leather.



### Marriage or Singleness, Which?

**I**N THESE days the matter of staying single or of marrying poses a problem for a person of the world. It is particularly so for a person that has given himself to the Lord God in full consecration through Jesus Christ. The person of the world may hesitate over the matter because of the general economic conditions and the question of finding a mate that is clean and that will prove companionable, faithful and true amid the lowering moral condition of mankind, and also the possibility of a third world war inside a generation's time, when his children would be of age and subject to military conscription.

The true Christian, however, with the Bible viewpoint of matters studies the subject, not only with the above consideration in mind, but also with the question in mind of carrying out his consecration and obligatory service to God. For such one the matter becomes doubly serious, because we have reached the consummation or "time of the end" of this old world and the prophecy must now be carried into fulfillment by Christians, "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations." (Matthew 24:14) No Christian can afford to miss sharing therein. So as not to hamstring himself in his efforts to do the witness work, the Christian studies over the subject of marriage, before he marries in haste to repent in leisure.

The apostle Paul gave good advice on this subject, at 1 Corinthians chapter 7. He did not forbid marriage, and most positively he did not lay any foundation

for the religious instituting of monasteries and convents of monks and nuns and of a priestly hierarchy all under the requirement to stay unmarried. To the contrary, Paul wrote: "In the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines of devils; *forbidding to marry.*" (1 Timothy 4:1,3) Nevertheless, Paul does set forth good reasons for not getting married.

Among those reasons is that those who give up their virginity or singleness will have the outward troubles of married life, "tribulations of the flesh," and he would like to have the single ones to be spared that. In the ordinary course of married life the couple marrying have taken on a burden in each other and it may lead to further responsibilities in the way of children. Unavoidably, troubles are due to come amid this present distressed condition of the world and because of human imperfections, faults and un wisdom. Hence let those in the single state be cautioned beforehand that, although they may not sin by now getting married, they will be putting themselves in the way of new troubles, which they must bear while fulfilling their obligations in God's service.

The Christian should not give his whole or chief attention to personal selfish matters which have to do with the flesh or human body, whether these be enjoying a wife or husband, or be one's own joys or sorrows, or commercial activities or necessary dealings with this world. The Christian should not bury or sink himself too deeply in these things to the neglect of what is eternal; because

this world and its scheme or fashion of things are due to pass off the stage of this earth. As against becoming overcharged with the swiftly passing selfish things of this present world, one should lay up treasures in heaven. No other person or thing or activity should be allowed to engross the Christian's time and attention to the point of interfering with Kingdom service. Instead of an overload of the cares of this life in this old world, he should try to relieve himself of such cares as far as possible or avoid them. Then he can concern himself more fully with the things of God's kingdom, which kingdom must now be advertised to all the nations as a witness to them. Specially is this so now, in these last days. All this is the gist of the following instruction given through Paul:

"The opportunity [or seasonable time] is contracted for what remaineth—in order that they who have wives may be as though they had none, and they who weep as though they wept not, and they who rejoice as though they rejoiced not, and they who buy as though they possessed not, and they who use the world as though they used it not to the full,—for the fashion of this world passeth away; and I desire you to be without anxiety."—1 Corinthians 7:29-32, *Rotherham; Am. Stan. Ver., margin; Young.*

There are anxious cares attached to living in this world. In showing the comparative freedom that the unmarried Christian may enjoy from such cares and how the interests of the married Christians necessarily are divided between the fleshly and the spiritual, Paul continues on: "And I desire you to be without anxiety:—The unmarried man is anxious for the things of the Lord, how he may please the Lord; but he that hath married is anxious for the things of the world, how he may please his wife—and he is divided; and the unmarried woman or the virgin is anxious for the things of the Lord, that she may be holy both in her body and in her spirit; but she that

hath married is anxious for the things of the world, how she may please her husband. This, however, with a view to your own profit am I saying,—not that a snare upon you I may cast, but with a view to what is comely and devoted unto the Lord without distraction."—1 Corinthians 7:32-35, *Rotherham.*

The married person, as Paul already explained, does not have the full authority over his body, for his mate is one flesh with him and has, therefore, some claim upon his body. Seeing this, Paul correctly states that the unmarried Christian is more fully set apart and reserved for God's direct service, both in body and in spirit. The spirit, or mental inclination, of such single Christian urges him into service. So, having no spouse claiming part control of his body, he can follow the spirit or inclination of his mind and heart. Likely being a widower, Paul knew whereof he spoke and was competent to give trustworthy advice. (1 Corinthians 7:8) His advice so pleased the Lord that the Lord saw good to preserve it in the Bible.

Not referring to any so-called "spiritual bride" nor to a father's giving or withholding his daughter as regards marriage, but speaking about the virginity of a single Christian, whether male or female, Paul next says: "He that standeth in his heart steadfast, having no necessity, but hath authority concerning his own will, and this hath determined in his own heart, to preserve his own virginity, well shall he do. So that he that giveth in marriage his own virginity doeth well; and he that giveth it not shall do better."—1 Corinthians 7:36-38, *Rotherham; also Diaglott.*

So, for Christians in this postwar world and with the battle of Armageddon in the offing, it is a choice of taking a good course by getting married to a like consecrated servant of Jehovah God or doing better by staying single, by not getting married but keeping his virgin state with all its vital strength.

# Aluminum from the Ground Up

By "Awake!" correspondent in British Guiana

**A**LUMINUM! Magic word of modern times, it brings immediately to mind a numberless host of uses. Every day it can be seen: frequently though unwisely in cooking utensils, more beneficially as aluminum foil, "silver ink," all-aluminum canoes and launches, aluminum cycles, streetcars, furniture, stoves, and paint. Looking skyward, you see it silhouetted against the sun in airplanes and mighty zeppelins. Its use is growing, too. Did you know an entire church building in Louisville, Kentucky, was constructed from aluminum? Have you used the new aluminum yarn?

Where do we get aluminum? From bauxite, its basic ore, first discovered in southern France in 1821. Today British Guiana is the world's fourth-largest source of bauxite, or  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  as it looks in a chemical laboratory. A 65-mile boat ride from Georgetown up the devious Demerara brings us to Mackenzie, British Guiana, a company-owned community of 3,500. One of three present companies began operations here before the close of World War I after an American, George Mackenzie, discovered bauxite on the site in 1914, and the community today supplies Canada, third-largest aluminum producer, with much of its bauxite.

Approximately thirty shiploads are sent out of Mackenzie each month. However, the 10,000-ton vessels must carry only half loads until they cross the bar at Georgetown on the Demerara's mouth. To remedy this, small boats shuttle additional bauxite out to points in the Virgin Islands where the larger vessels stop and complete their cargoes. Before departing for the mine we are told that Cockatara, the laborers' residential area, is the only village in British Guiana with electricity and running water for the workers.

Passing the busy 24-hour-a-day mill, we hop a little Diesel-powered train. We climb into one of two wooden-framed cars and brace ourselves. Ten miles and innumerable jars and jolts later bring us to the mine.

## Mining Bauxite

Bauxite is mined from the surface. When a sufficient supply is anticipated from outcrops, boulders and pebbles, drilling is begun by hand-operated drills which penetrate to a maximum depth of 130 feet. When hindrances such as quicksand or "catchcow" (hard layers in the overburden) intervene, the diamond drill is used to spin the way through to the much-sought deposits. If it is decided that the ore can be mined economically, the area is denuded of all vegetation, raked bald of every stump, trunk and branch. If the overburden is entirely of sand it is forced off by powerful jets of water, a method called "hydraulic stripping". Finally the ore lies bare in surrender before the invaders.

Next, a battery of jackhammers perforates the bed with 24-foot holes, and in their wake a crew of powder men plug these with dynamite. A light blast loosens the bauxite and a Diesel shovel is "walked" to the spot to take up its task of loading the ore into small railroad cars. About 40,000 tons of bauxite are railroaded to the mill in a 24-hour period.

## Through the Mill

At the mill the rough, porous, reddish-streaked rock is crushed if too large, then washed and dried. This process consists of bathing it beneath a row of nozzles pumping water and next turning it over to the "scrubbers" where it is rolled and shaken. This all but eliminates any silica content present. Afterward it must be dried, and drying bauxite is no child's

play. The ore is dumped into long, brick-lined kilns approximately ten feet in diameter and extending more than fifty feet, sloping downward to the kiln hood, from which a very hot flame is shot at least twenty feet up this tube. Five of the kilns rotate slowly, two of them more slowly than others. These two contain hotter fires, the temperature inside reaching 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit. "This is the 'calcining' process," the onlooker is told as he sweats it out.

#### **Finished Products**

The calcined bauxite is stored. Later it will come out of retirement to fulfill its destiny in abrasives such as emery wheels, grinding stones and refractory bricks. The remainder of the ore is prepared for a more glamorous existence. From storage it is transported to the tall

ship-loader and, amid an extravagant farewell mushroom of gray dust, is plunged into the ship's hold. The bauxite's course in reducing at the mill has slashed one half of its weight away, leaving the ore now in smaller, more uniform chunks. The vessel plies down the river and soon disappears on the horizon, pointing seaward for its destination, Port Alfred, Quebec.

There the bauxite will perish, but not before bringing forth its fabulous heir, aluminum. This light, durable metal is, in ever-increasing ways, contributing to more convenient living on land and sea and in air in virtually every nation and city of the earth. It is helping to provide more possibilities for our modern, metallic machine age. But what will be possible when all mankind in a new world fully comprehends the resources of his global home?



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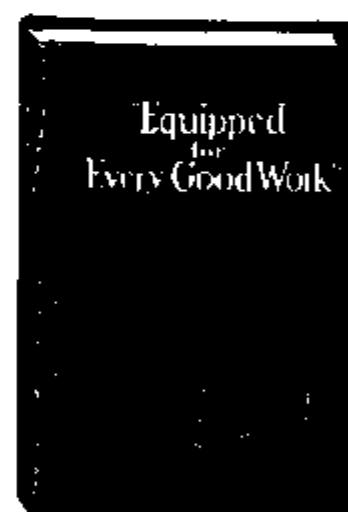
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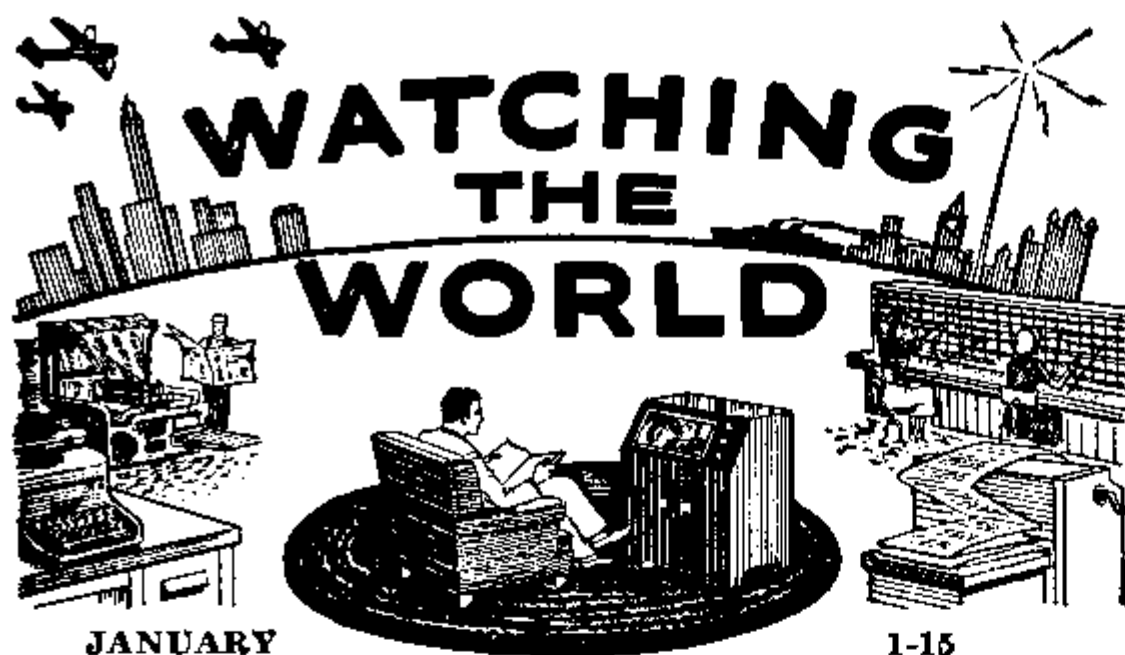
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### The Chinese Dilemma

◆ The U. S. Department of State and the U. N. were on the horns of a dilemma as to the question of recognizing Communist China. The de facto government of China was that of the Communists, with the Nationalists clinging precariously to a de jure status and the piece of Chinese territory known as Formosa. Some American "statesmen" said ill-advised things about occupying Formosa, but such a scheme was generally rejected at Washington.

Britain meanwhile took time by the forelock and the bull by the horns, granting Communist China not merely de facto but de jure recognition. Formal notice was sent to Chiang Kai-shek's government of the step taken. As far as the "consent of the governed" was concerned, nothing was said about that, but the Chinese people seemed to be consenting without much ado to having the Communists take over.

The Peking government further complicated matters by taking possession of American, French and Dutch consular properties. In retaliation U. S. Secretary of State Acheson ordered all remaining American diplomats out of China.

In the U. N. Security Council the Russian representative, Jacob A. Malik, objected to continued recognition and seating of Nationalist China's representative, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, walking out

(1/10) when the protest went unheeded. He reappeared at the Council two days later and again demanded the ousting of Dr. Tsiang, saying that this was "the will and decision of the people of Chiao".

### Another Jerusalem Plan

◆ M. Roger Garreau, French U. N. delegate and president of the Trusteeship Council, in early January disclosed a plan for Jerusalem which provided for internationalization of part of both the old city and the new, taking in the "holy places" and the Jewish wailing wall. The plan also seeks neutralization of both the Jewish and Arab areas. Israeli spokesmen indicated they would not accept the plan. Significance was attached to Garreau's consultations with Cardinal Spellman as an indication of the Vatican's willingness to compromise.

### Spaak at Philadelphia

◆ Speaking at a meeting of the University of Pennsylvania (1/14), Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium said the U. N. "will not survive, in the long run, the absurd rule which grants the right of absolute veto to the five great powers". Better and fairer than the veto, he said, would be a system under which each nation would have a number of votes in the General Assembly in proportion to its territorial and economic importance.

### Hungarian Consulates Closed

◆ The U. S. in early January called on Hungary to close down its consulates in New York and Cleveland by the 15th. The action was obviously in retaliation for the long detention, incommunicado, of Robt. A. Vogeler, assistant vice-president of an American firm nationalized by the Hungarian government. Vogeler is charged with sabotage and espionage.

### Assistance to Tito

◆ The U. S. Security Council, the government's top-level strategic policy-making agency, gave initial approval to a "Help Tito" program, it was reported (1/11). This program includes shipment of military supplies, under certain conditions, to aid Yugoslavia in case of attack by Russia or any of its satellites. Yugoslavia meanwhile was considering placing a ban on flights of Soviet and satellite planes over its territory.

### Said Mr. Smith of Wisconsin

◆ Asserting that the U. S. is losing the cold war, but fast, Representative Smith of Wisconsin told the House (1/9): "In January 1945 Moscow ruled 190,000,000 people, in June 1949 Moscow ruled 450,000,000 people. In November 1949 Moscow ruled 800,000,000 people. Under a bankrupt foreign policy, in that same period, we have lost face, prestige and position." And that in spite of spending \$33,070,200,648 in foreign aid. Some things cannot be bought.

### U. S. Finances

◆ While President Truman presented to the American people the prospect of a trillion-dollar economy in the year 2000 in his "State of the Union" message (1/4), he asked a raise in taxes for the immediate future. Two days later the president gave Congress his annual economic report, saying that the nation was heading toward a \$300,000,000,000 annual production within five years. That would give every family in the U. S. almost a thousand dollars



more income. After three more days the president submitted a \$42,487,000,000 budget for the next fiscal year, which will leave a deficit of \$5,483,000,000.

#### **Acheson Angers Filipinos**

◆ U. S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson brought upon himself the ire of the Philippine government in early January by charging that much of the \$2,000,000,000 in U. S. aid to the Filipinos had been misused. The Filipinos, in turn, asserted that financial assistance, as administered under U. S. control, had brought on inflation and many economic ills.

#### **\$16,500,000 to Indians**

◆ The U. S. Court of Claims awarded \$16,500,000 (1/8) to four Indian tribes for lands in Oregon taken from them by the government in 1855. The land embraces 2,755,000 acres along more than half of Oregon's frontage on the Pacific Ocean.

#### **End Vatican Mission!**

◆ The group with the cumbersome name Protestants and Other Americans United for the Separation of Church and State, called on President Truman (1/5) to end diplomatic relations with the Vatican. Said the telegram: "Myron Taylor's expected resignation will give you opportunity to end Vatican mission which is an offense to non-Catholic Americans. Now is the time to keep your promise that the mission would be 'temporary'. Taylor's office must be closed for good when he leaves. . . ."

#### **Catholics Want More DP's**

◆ The Catholic Church, always eager to increase its numerical strength anywhere, and particularly in the U. S., in early January asked the U. S. to admit more of Europe's displaced persons, mainly Roman Catholic. A special agency, the National Catholic Resettlement Council, urged that the government also provide funds to cover costs of DP transportation from port to inland destinations.

#### **Canada's Population**

◆ Canada's population reached 13,545,000 during 1949, an increase of 662,000 over the previous year. About half of the increase was the result of the inclusion of Newfoundland as Canada's tenth province.

#### **Mexican Taxi Strike Riot**

◆ Mexico city's taxicab strike in early January was provoked by the government's licensing of 327 additional cab drivers and the increase of gasoline costs. Three persons were killed, forty injured, and eight hundred temporarily jailed as a result of rioting.

#### **Bolivian State of Siege**

◆ Explaining the declaration of a state of siege in mid-January, President Uribe Lago of Bolivia said he acted "in view of irrefutable evidence that subversive preparations were afoot". He added that freedom of the press would be maintained and that there would be no censorship of the dispatches of foreign correspondents.

#### **Perón Newspaper Ban**

◆ The charge that failure to display "The Year of the Liberator, General San Martín" on their mastheads was anti-Argentine was Perón's flimsy excuse for shutting up more than fifty newspapers in early January.

#### **Land to Argentine Workers**

◆ The Argentine government with the beginning of the new year offered land to those who would work it. The offer was made in the form of renewable ten-year leases. The land embraces 1,100,000 hectares in the three national territories of Rio Negro, Chubut and Santa Cruz. A hectare is slightly less than 2½ acres.

#### **Plans for German Peace**

◆ The U. S. in early January joined Britain and France in beginning a study of how to end the state of war with Germany. The three powers agreed that the legal relationship with Germany should be changed into a peace

set-up, even though the "cold war" with Russia made the conclusion of a peace treaty as yet impossible. French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman engaged in talks with Dr. Konrad Adenauer, chancellor of Western Germany, but made it clear no decisions could be reached on German territorial questions until a peace treaty is realized.

#### **Protestants Stoned in Italy**

◆ Protestants were stoned out of Castel Gandolfo and some other towns near Rome in early January. Castel Gandolfo is the summer home of Pope Pius XII. Priests were said to have stirred up the people in these attacks on Americans. In commenting on the affair the N. Y. Times said apologetically, "Italy's population is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic." The Vatican tried to link the Protestant activity to communism. The U. S. government asked its embassy in Rome for a full report.

#### **De Gasperi Resigns, Returns**

◆ There was no grave crisis involved in the resignation (1/12) of Premier de Gasperi of Italy, as it did not indicate much more than a reshuffling of the cabinet. The premier was redesignated by the president, Luigi Einaudi, on the 14th and prepared to form a new government.

#### **Italian Riots**

◆ Industrial violence and political agitation featured news from Italy in early January. Six foundry workers at Modena were killed and some sixty wounded in a clash between police and workers. Later (1/10) strikes occurred all over Italy in protest against the shooting of workers. There were serious disturbances in Rome.

#### **Eritrean Riots**

◆ A British cruiser entered the Red sea port of Massawa in Eritrea (1/6) to stand by in case of need, because of continuous riots in which a number of Italian colonists had already been

killed. The riots grew out of the dispute over Eritrea's future. Italy claimed she had a right to the country because of economic benefits brought in under her administration. Ethiopia wants Massawa as an outlet to the sea, claiming Eritrea had been stolen from Ethiopia long ago.

#### French Budget Difficulties

◆ Premier Georges Bidault of France was on the hot seat in early January. Making the continuation of his coalition cabinet on his record \$6,290,000,000 budget, he submitted the financial program to a series of confidence votes. He survived them all, but the sixth and last by a margin of only four votes.

#### Saving Butcher Franco

◆ In mid-January Spain was begging for grain from any country. Hierarchy-lovers in the U. S. were seen doing everything in their power to get support for Franco, who is in a bad way, financially, politically, morally. Even his friend Perón of Argentina is aloof. Indefinite "sources" stated that any change in the present relationship with Spain would have to follow some move by the U. N., which has barred Franco. There, too, efforts were being made to help him keep his seat on the necks of the Spanish people. President Truman declined to comment on the possibility of a new policy toward Fascist Spain.

#### Russia and the Finns

◆ Little Finland feels the need of being nice to its big neighbor, Russia. So in President Juhon Paasikivi's new year's message he said: "There must be no enemies of the Soviet Union in Finland, only friends." The Finnish foreign ministry echoed this statement by saying Finland had "a serious intention to do everything" to fulfill its agreements with Russia in the peace treaty. These assurances came after a Russian note had accused Finland of harboring 300 Russian war criminals.

FEBRUARY 22, 1950

#### Warsaw Arrests More French

◆ Poland continued its campaign against France in early January by arresting twelve more French nationals, and ordering the French Institute to suspend its activities in Poland altogether. France has taken reprisals by arresting and deporting Polish nationals in France.

#### India Seeks War Ban

◆ India in early January proposed to Pakistan that the two dominions issue a joint declaration outlawing war as a means of solving the numerous problems that affect their mutual relationship since partition took place. The Kashmir dispute is an important cause of friction, both dominions claiming the region.

#### Greek Change of Government

◆ Greece changed governments the first week in January, apparently as a prelude to new elections. The half-year-old coalition government resigned because the Liberals were unwilling longer to cooperate with the Populists, due to Premier Tsaldaris' electioneering activities as Populist leader.

King Paul at once asked the parliamentary speaker, John Theotokis, to form a new government which was done by arranging for a nonpolitical caretaker group to act until the elections.

#### Egypt's New Government

◆ After being out of government affairs since 1945, the pro-British Wafdist party of Egypt won a definite majority in the parliamentary elections of early January. Some considered this change an indication of popular disapproval of King Farouk's love affairs. Love and politics do not mix, it seems.

#### Stranded Moslem Pilgrims

◆ Moslem Filipino pilgrims to Mecca, 1,700 of them, were stranded at Jidda in early January, due to an epidemic of smallpox among them. Fifty had already died of the malady. The pilgrims were fed by the Saudi Arabian government while being

detained, with Mecca, the birthplace of Mohammed, only 45 miles away.

#### Tooth of Buddha

◆ Buddha didn't know, millenniums ago, that some day far, far in the future a high dignitary from a land unknown would pause in ostensible respect before what was ostensibly his tooth, that is, Buddha's. But that is what happened in mid-January when Secretary Bevin of Britain came to Kandy, Ceylon, and visited the Temple of the Tooth, in stocking feet. The elaborate ceremony of exposition took forty minutes, all to see an old tooth the length of a boar's tusk.

#### Commonwealth Conference

◆ The first Commonwealth conference of the British dominions to be held in Asia, and the seventh since the war, assembled in Colombo, Ceylon (1/0), to consider problems common to them. They endorsed a plan offered by the Australian minister for external affairs which called for a Commonwealth mutual aid program. They also approved a suggestion that Burma, formerly a part of the British empire, be given a £7,500,000 credit.

#### Laborites Named Peers

◆ The British minister of defense, A. V. Alexander, who started his career as an office boy, was made a viscount, and four other Labor members of Parliament were made barons by King George VI in the annual new year celebrations. This transferred them from the House of Commons to the House of Lords, and was seen as a political move having in mind coming elections.

#### Forty Tons of Gold

◆ In what was believed to be the biggest gold airlift in history, more than forty tons of gold bars, valued at \$45,000,000, was being flown to New York from Japan. It belonged to the Kingdom of Thailand, and was to be credited to that country's government by the Federal Reserve Bank.

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la TOUR de GARDE  
STRAZNA VEZ  
H SKOPIA  
STRAZNICA  
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