

AWAKE!

WHAT'S HAPPENED TO MORALS?

Careful observers say they have collapsed

NATO—The North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Uneasy West arms in the teeth of threats

The Cross and the Textbook

Should public funds support sectarian schools?

Piracy and Paradise

Beauty and legend enrich fabulous Bahamas



JULY 8, 1951 SEMIMONTHLY

THE MISSION OF THIS JOURNAL

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

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

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

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



PUBLISHED SEMIMONTHLY BY
WATCHTOWER BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY, INC.

117 Adams Street
N. H. KNOX, President

Brooklyn 1, N. Y., U. S. A.
GRANT SUITER, Secretary

Printing this issue: 870,000

Five cents a copy

Languages in which this magazine is published:
Semimonthly—Afrikaans, English, Finnish, German,
Norwegian, Spanish, Monthly—Danish, French,
Greek, Portuguese, Swedish, Ukrainian.

Offices	Yearly subscription Rate
America, U.S., 117 Adams St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.	\$1
Australia, 11 Beresford Rd., Strathfield, N.S.W.	8s
Canada, 40 Irwin Ave., Toronto 5, Ontario	\$1
England, 34 Craven Terrace, London, W. 2	7s
South Africa, 623 Boston House, Cape Town	7s

Remittances should be sent to 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. Notice 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.

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 XXXII

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 8, 1951

Number 13

FRANCO SPAIN AT SUNSET

THE shadows are lengthening on the Iberian peninsula. The cruel fascist dictatorship of Francisco Franco, born during the bloody explosion of the Spanish Civil War, seems to many to be near the close of its "day". News from Spain has been increasingly dark and mysterious, with rumblings of discontent and government alarm for some time. Now, this mid-April, Americans were suddenly surprised with the news that New York *Times* correspondent Sam Pope Brewer had been denied renewal of his press card and would be expelled from the country.

It is the setting for this event rather than the occurrence itself that is most significant. It comes at a time when strikes, threats and general unrest rip Spain from end to end. March 13 found Barcelona in the throes of a full-scale strike against prohibitive living costs.

In ousting *Times* correspondent Brewer, official Spanish sources gave as their reason, "lack of truthfulness observed by you and your newspaper." But *Time* magazine of April 30, 1951, noted: "The strange part of the whole affair was that Newsman Brewer . . . has recently found fewer flaws and weaknesses to report. . . . With full diplomatic relations re-established, Spain apparently thought it safe to be tough with U. S. correspondents." *The Nation* of April 28 reported: "The Swiss *Basler Nachrichten*, which has previously mini-

mized the possibility of any serious crisis in Spain, went much farther than the New York *Times* in presenting the Barcelona strike as the first important indication that the Franco regime had lost its stability."

Mr. Brewer's dismissal was prefaced by another highly interesting event. On April 16 his paper carried his last dispatch from Spain, in which he reported that the Catholic Church had begun to criticize Franco Spain. However, he underlined the fact that the church still voiced no protest of the regime itself. As the *Christian Century* of May 2 added, "With the fascist principle on which Franco's dictatorship is founded it has no quarrel." Rather the church's grievance was said to be with Spain's "economic mess"; but she elected to seize Franco's present time of tribulation to point out this long-standing and very obvious evil. That this life-long friend should now side with his enemies would be an understandably bitter pill for Franco to swallow. That the democratic West, whose pocketbook he woos, should learn of it could only provoke *el caudillo* the more. The next day, April 17, correspondent Brewer's pass was given the official ax.*

But the growing clamor was too loud for any government crackdowns to silence. A few days later, April 23, approximately

* On June 5 the New York *Times* reported: "The State Department was informed today that the Spanish Government has extended for six months the credentials of Sam Pope Brewer."

250,000 workers in Spain's northern industrial belt systematically laid down their tools. Though of but forty-eight hours' duration, it opened the door for a new flood of protest from the citizenry. In the stress of things, some other foreign sources of communication may have offended Franco's delicate susceptibilities, for on May 1 he attacked "nearly all the world's broadcasting systems and especially the British Broadcasting Corporation". He said B.B.C. was controlled "by a modern demoniacal spirit, by Free-Masonry and by materialistic enemies of the true church". While the little Hitler was spouting at the world in general, his people were thinking what they could not say about him. *The Nation* of May 5 carried excerpts from a series of letters written out of Spain by private individuals from March 3 to April 24.

One letter recounted an occasion when Madrid students greeted the new U. S. ambassador with whistles and catcalls. Others have suggested it would not be strange if Spanish liberty lovers should view the American loan as merely a prop for a hated tyrant. General dissatisfaction runs through the letters. Another says that even some of the corrupt officials who have profited from the regime "are now dissatisfied because there is little left to steal". The younger men are unimpressed by the fear that to overthrow Franco would require a bloody struggle. A writer voiced their feeling in these words: "It is better to die fighting than to die of tuberculosis." Inscriptions in Barcelona's public places proclaim such slogans as: "There is no coal, but something is burning."

Americans who argued for the Franco loan had gone to elaborate lengths to depict Spain as an indispensable fortress in the defense of Western Europe. But one of these letters quoted a railroad engineer who said that of the nation's 6,000 miles of railroad only 600 are fit for normal

use! "If an American army is sent here to fight against the Russians," he said, "it will have to be moved to the front on the backs of donkeys." Said another: "The Franco people view a world war as their only chance of salvation. It is idiotic of them, for who would fight against the Russians to defend Franco?"

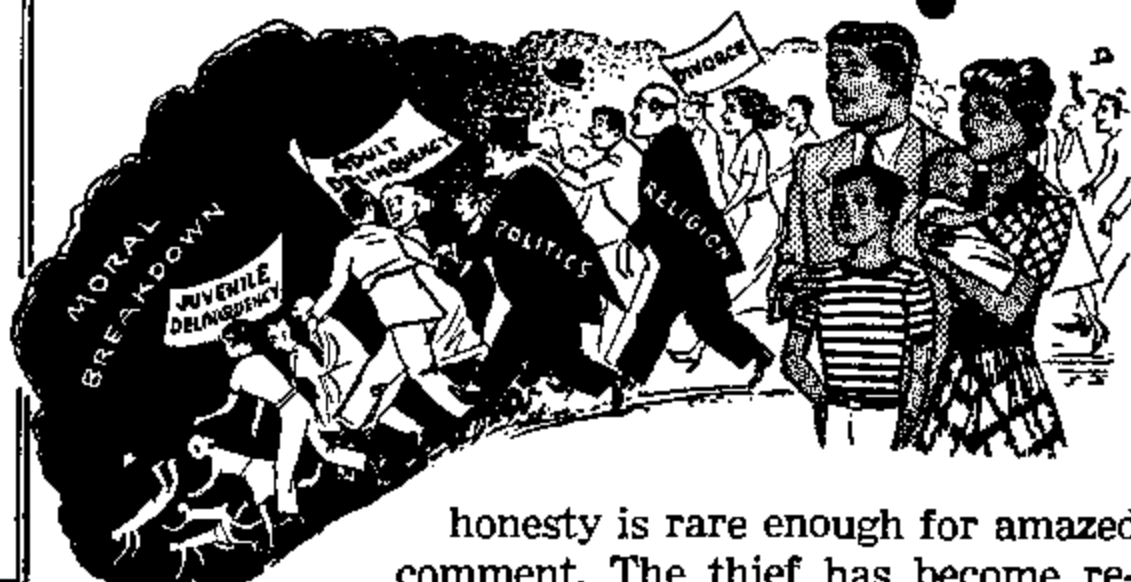
Thus do we learn how the pulse beats in Spain. But almost unnoticed during all the other furor was the announcement by the American Legion that on April 11 it had pinned its medal of merit on Franco's barrel chest. Some, including legionnaires, took time to offer protest, asking how other holders of the award might feel to share the distinction with Franco. Interestingly enough, this same American Legion similarly honored Mussolini in 1935, the Italian *duce's* "big year" in Ethiopia.

But with the appearance of criticism by another old friend of fascism, the Catholic Hierarchy, it may not be amiss to remind the Legion it is out of date in befriending Franco. Incidentally, Rome also was a one-time friend of Mussolini and of Hitler, as its concordats with their governments of 1929 and 1933, respectively, show. However, her affection for them suffered gradual cooling as their war fortunes slowly sank from 1939 to 1945. Finally, she renounced them completely. Could the church be laying the groundwork for a similar exodus from Franco's sinking ship of state?

Certainly all the signs of evening are closing in on Franco's heyday. Amid strikes, strife and tension the decadent dictator may derive some limited relief from the shower of American medals, loans and ambassadors, but it is doubtful that even these will help long. The bells of destiny toll eventually for all tyrants, and Franco's final serenade is long overdue. The sun must set finally on his tyranny as it will on all totalitarianism and godlessness at Armageddon.

What's Happened to Morals?

Men of affairs, political leaders, religious heads and those whose work deals with sorting and classifying the world's news cry aloud for our ears and a moment of our time to tell us of today's moral breakdown. The Bible predicted the very conditions that are today being called to our attention, and it says they portend greater events, even more serious than those in the past. Hence "Awake!" here begins a series of articles that will discuss the existence and the cause of and the remedy for this moral breakdown in politics, in religion, and in general public life.



Careful observers say they
have collapsed.

"NOTHING has happened to morals! Only pessimists and alarmists say there's a moral breakdown today. Morals are no worse now than at any other time." That is what many individuals would tell you, for they sincerely believe it to be the truth. Yet other well-informed persons who are really in position to evaluate present conditions cite today's blindness and callousness over corrupt government, business and sex practices as proof that society's morals have collapsed.

Something has obviously gone wrong with the world and with the people in it. Said Gerald Heard, in his book *The Third Morality* (page 13), "No one can look at civilization today without the liveliest concern. That is a truism—a truism so painfully obvious that we have ceased to be able to respond to it."

In *The Rediscovery of Morals* Henry C. Link, Ph.D., adds to this (page 8) by quoting Howard Vincent O'Brien's statement, "Wherever you look, there's something missing. I think it is morals. We strive to get as much as possible for doing as little as possible; and we strive to gouge out of the buyer the most for the least. Simple

honesty is rare enough for amazed comment. The thief has become respectable. The shadow of corruption hangs over the land. And poor witless clowns think they can do something about it by making agreements and passing laws. But the soul of man is sick. It will take more than this to cure him."

U. S. senator Kefauver, certainly an authority on modern political morals, said, in the *Saturday Evening Post* of April 7, 1951, "As a realist I still cannot shut out completely a feeling of fright as I contemplate how close America has come to the saturation point of criminal and political corruption which may pull us down entirely. . . . Has criminal and political corruption, which we now know is rampant in the United States, reached the point where this country, too, must follow the downward path after others? I say that we are dangerously close to that ruination point."

U. S. News and World Report said editorially, on November 3, 1950, "Political morals seem to have taken a turn for the worse. Bad as they have been in the past, this era appears to have become tainted even more with the use of money to buy influence and special favor." Then after a column and a half of examples given as proof, it said, "What we need is a regenera-

tion all along the line a different attitude toward public service and toward politics itself."

The General Attitude

On April 16, 1951, *Life* magazine pointed out the lack of righteous indignation over these conditions when it said, "Commentators and preachers who take off on the sheer sinfulness of the practices and conditions recently exposed by Senate investigators are the exception, not the rule around the country today. . . . But what of the whole concept of individual moral responsibility? It is still around, but you have to look pretty hard to find it. . . . The thought that the level of general and individual morality may have something to do with it all has crossed the minds of some editorialists, commentators and preachers. But they are in the minority, and most of them creep up on the subject with all the enthusiasm of a rabbit snapping at a tiger."

Further deterioration of morals is shown by the apathy with which corruption is viewed by the public, as well as by the leaders. Senator Fulbright, urging a moral drive and citing the callousness to scandals, said, on March 27 (*Time*, April 9, 1951), "What seems to be new about these scandals is the moral blindness or callousness which allows those in responsible positions to accept the practices which the facts reveal. It is bad enough for us to have corruption in our midst, but it is worse if it is to be condoned."

Dorothy Thompson said (*Los Angeles News*, March 29, 1941), "What is happening to us is essentially a moral collapse. The gap between what we pretend to believe and what we do in practice has been constantly widening."

The Collapse Recognized

The New York Times has reported statements of many leaders who decried today's

moral breakdown. On June 6, 1949, it quoted the "Rev." Timothy J. Flynn of the staff of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York as saying, "The world is sinking into an abyss of paganism. . . . We live . . . in an atmosphere of heathenism, where the truths of moral living are shrugged off as inconsequential and sanctity is scoffed at." On August 21, 1949, it reported that Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine said, "We have been stressing physical force to the exclusion of moral force." On March 18, 1951, it quoted the statement of a New York rabbi, David H. Panitz, who said, "The real crisis in American life is the cleavage between our professed ideals and the pattern of life practiced. We tell our children that honesty and integrity are the basis of a good life and yet we give them daily illustrations of trusted civic leaders who do not measure up to these standards." (Dates of publication are given. Each statement was made a day earlier.)

Additionally, the March 31, 1951, New York Times quoted Dr. Delbert Obertauf, a professor at Ohio State University, who said concerning the stresses of modern living on children, "They have lived in times characterized in almost every respect by moral retrogression. Among our 15-year-olds we can count on one out of every twenty being committed for psychiatric care before they go much further in life."

In view of the moral decay that has thus far been shown, note the following condemnation of twentieth-century morals, which we quote from *The Rediscovery of Morals*, by Henry C. Link (page 18), "The very destruction of the human race seems foreshadowed by recent events. Young couples are asking whether they do right to bring children into a world of such hatreds and strife. The great majority who refuse to face the facts are living in a fool's paradise." Page 21, "The significance

of the atomic bomb is not so much its promise of physical death to come as its proof of the moral death which has already overtaken mankind. The atomic bomb dramatizes what has been going on for generations, the pursuit of physical science and the neglect of moral science." On page 51, after showing the increased crime among youth, the status of the Negro, the prejudice against Jews "because both Jews and Gentiles have so nearly abandoned the moral laws", it says that this disunity threatens, "Because, as a people, we have increasingly discarded the great moral values which constitute our heritage from the past."

Dr. Robert J. McCracken, pastor of New York's Riverside church, asked the pertinent question, December 4, 1949 (New York Times, December 5), "Americans often speak of Russia as atheistic. It is openly and frankly atheistic . . . [but] is the moral tone of this nation—its politics, its business life, its literature, its theater, its movies, its radio networks, its television stations—Christian?"

Morals and Marriage

Have morals in marriage broken down? Princess Elizabeth said, in London, on October 18, 1949 (New York Times, October 19), "We can hardly help admitting that we live in an age of growing self-indulgence, of hardening materialism and of falling moral standards. I would go so far as to say that some of the very principles on which the family and therefore the wealth of the nation is founded are in danger."

T. C. Skeffington-Lodge, a Laborite, declared in the British House of Commons (New York Times, May 11, 1946) that 40 per cent of girls marrying under the age of 20 in England are pregnant on their wedding day and one-quarter of the first babies born to married couples are con-

ceived outside of marriage. When challenged by shocked members, he said the figures were accurate and had been supplied by the Marriage Advice Council. He said the "disintegration of family life has been developing for many years", fostered by a breakdown in religious faith and practice and the "low tone and content of the press".

The *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* for November, 1950, says (page 182) concerning England, "The figures are startling. From about 5,000 per annum in 1937, the divorce rate actually multiplied by ten in ten years!" Concerning Sweden it says, on page 191, "The divorce rate in Sweden has steadily increased. It rose by more than 100 per cent in the past decade and by 1,000 per cent in the past half century." It quoted an official marriage mediator as reporting, "50 per cent of the husbands and 25 per cent of the wives [in Stockholm] were accused of practicing adultery." Concerning the United States it shows on pages 15 and 16 that the average number of divorces per hundred marriages in the 1881-90 decade had increased 466 per cent by the 1940-49 decade! Similar increases are in other countries.

Religion's Morals

Even religious morals have collapsed. The clergy all too often preach what suits their hearers. Generally they did not get around to preaching against crime and corruption until Kefauver so publicized it that the people demanded it. *Life* magazine said, on April 16, "Of course, only an antediluvian relic would expect a general denunciation of sin and sinners." Religion's failure to *really* teach the Bible has led to the moral downfall of those who now have no real knowledge of this true moral guide.

Many of the clergy admit this. On November 11, 1945, Dr. John H. McComb

pointed to the need of "a return to earnest Biblical preaching by ministers of the Gospel", and said, "The Protestant Church is literally famished for the Word of God. It has been fed on philosophy and political economy, and sociology and psychology and mere ethics until the souls of its members are starved for they know not what." —*New York Times*, November 12, 1945.

Royce Brier said, in the column "This World Today", in the March 24, 1949, *San Francisco Chronicle*, "As for the kids, a little Bible-reading in the home wouldn't hurt anybody, provided the adults can pry themselves away from the car, the movies, and the whisky-and-soda discourse with their chums about the helluva fix this world is in."

When It Began

Awake! has frequently pointed to the beginning of this moral breakdown that occurred at the very time that the Bible predicted it would, but here we are showing that others recognize the same facts, so we go to them to see what they say.

President Charles Seymour of Yale said, May 16, 1948 (*New York Times*, May 17), that between the two world wars "our educational institutions seem to have abdicated entirely their obligations of moral leadership". Dr. John Haynes Holmes, a noted New York clergyman, was quoted by the *Passaic, New Jersey, Herald News* of April 5, 1951, as saying, "Americans are trying to live without God and it can't be done. They have been trying it for about 30 years." An editorial in the *New York Sunday News*, March 13, 1949, quoted a former president of Fordham University as saying, "Your generation has a different point of view. You were born into chaos"; and the *News* commented "The last completely 'normal' year in history was 1913, the year before World War I

began." That is to say that anybody born after 1907 or so has no personal recollection of anything but abnormal, upset, excited, jittery times—though a lot of younger people have doubtless heard plenty from their elders about the good old days before the wars.

John McPartland, in the book *Sex in Our Changing World*, likewise marks the moral breakdown with the beginning of World War I in 1914. He says (pages 12, 28, 29, 79), "The gaslights were still a part of the city evenings back in 1914, the farms were kerosene lit loneliness. . . . These children were not going to gradually accept their parents' beliefs and manners, these children were to grow up in a new kind of world. . . . And so it began. The rigidity of the announced sexual code of the country—the so-called Victorian code—was beginning to give a little. . . . It was a long time ago, and far away, that America of 1914. We went to war in 1917; we sort of left home and never came back again. . . . Until our time most people found contentment only at home."

Further evidence that 1914 marked the beginning of the moral breakdown was shown in an article by Waverley Root in the June, 1947, *American Mercury*, where he said, "Dr. L. M. Terman, in a book entitled 'Psychological Factors in Marital Happiness', reports that before the first world war 12 per cent of American women were not virgins at marriage; that during and after the war, the percentage increased to 26; in the 1922-31 period 49 per cent; and in 1932-37 to 68 per cent."

This is also supported by the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, referred to above. On page 18 it compares the average divorce rate in twelve nations in 1910-12 with 1945-47, and shows the divorce rate in all but one country has increased from one to

(Continued on page 20)



Human Eyes Feast on a Watery Realm of Wonder

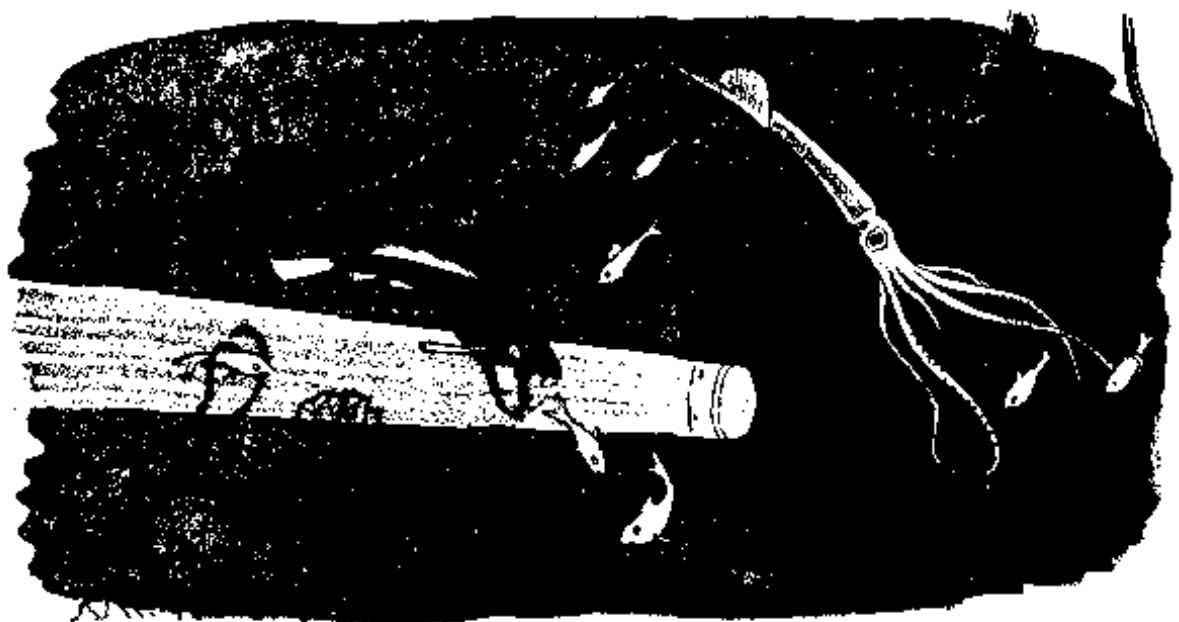
GEOGRAPHIES tell us that the oceans cover 71 per cent of this globe's surface. Though we speak of "oceans" or the "seven seas", they are, of course, just one body of water, divided for convenience into North and South Atlantic, North and South Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Antarctic. Greater than all land area in extent, the waters of the sea are even vaster in bulk. Computations by the *Encyclopedia Americana*, which estimate the average land elevation above sea level at 2,300 feet, dwarf this "upper crust" cubic content by contrast with the earth's watery covering. Averaging two and one-third miles in depth, the great body of salt water exceeds the total land volume by fourteen times.

On the bottom of this great expanse, mountains rear up, canyons crease, plains spread forth. The deepest recorded abyss, near the island of Mindanao in the Philippines, plunges more than six and one-half miles below the waves, or 35,400 feet. Towering Mount Everest, highest mountain on earth, 29,239 feet since the Assam quake, if submerged in this Emden Deep would not reach within a mile of the surface. The Milwaukee Deep near Puerto Rico and the Aldrich Deep in the South Pacific both exceed 30,000 feet. Several months ago, two scientists reported the Cape Johnson Deep of the Mindanao trench, and said its 34,440 feet was the greatest known depth, the Emden Deep figure being inaccurate because of prim-

itive measuring apparatus, they claimed.

The creatures in this great realm of water are said to possess aquatic forms more adapted to environmental changes than any other creatures. Very few birds, for example, range over the "seven seas", and, in addition, none can, like certain species of shark and whale, tolerate pressures ranging from one to a hundred atmospheres. (An atmosphere is the air pressure at sea level, about 14.7 pounds to the square inch.) The giant tunny or tuna ranges the temperate and tropic seas, while even the commonest food fish, the herring, migrates thousands of miles.

Life in the sea is often divided according to zones of habitat, the shore waters along the "continental shelf" being referred to as the "littoral", the upper several hundred fathoms of the open ocean as the "pelagic", and the depths as the "abyssal" zone. Generally, aquatic animal life is more abundant in the littoral zone because of the prevalence there of plant life. The "pelagic" zone offers mostly floating or weakly swimming plant and animal life, while in the blackness of the abyssal zone, not a cell of plant life grows.



Abyssal Creatures of the Crushing Depths

Scientist William Beebe spent many years observing marine fauna in their natural environment under the sea. His crowning success was achieved with an undersea observation globe called a "bathysphere". Fitted with quartz windowpanes three inches thick, it was built to endure pressures of a ton to the square inch. Its interior accommodated two observers, an array of scientific instruments, telephone, giant searchlight, two oxygen tanks and air-purifying equipment. After making several lesser dives, in the latter part of 1934, Beebe was lowered over the ship's side after the jib had swung the bathysphere free of deck, and began his descent into the deep waters off the shores of Bermuda. A few hours later he had made the record dive of 3,028 feet! Once an artist accompanied him to the ocean floor. Actually seated on the sands five fathoms down, he painted the brilliant hues of the salmon coral and the purple and blue sea fans (gorgonias).

While yet in this realm of comparatively shallow diving (fifteen to sixty feet), Beebe saw some wonder-invoking sights: giant jellyfish which harbored hundreds of small fish beneath their "umbrellas", and darting wrasse fish busy cleaning the face and jaws of huge blue parrot fish, an aquatic parallel to the plover's picking the crocodile's teeth—among the good turns animals render each other. He watched giant crabs methodically planting seaweed on their backs through clever manipulations of their claws. Apparent object: camouflage. Spying a tremendous sponge, he had it hoisted to the surface. After the excess water was drained off, it weighed 150 pounds. He paused to wonder at the process, entirely unknown to man, by which the sponge, a sea animal, extracts the infinitesimal amounts of silicon from sea water to build such extensive, ramified

structures. Also adding their dash of color and danger to the brilliant enactment were tentacled squids, giant ray fish, flashing sharks and cruising yellowtails, all hunting rapaciously. Fish fins he saw employed for purposes other than swimming: to "walk" on the bottom, to gain leverage in prying out bits of coral, to fan away seaweed from desired food. At a thousand feet the water turned blackish blue, tapering into nameless gray. Below 2,000 feet every sign of color blacked out, but only in the water. Marvels of colorful creation met his eyes all the way down.

Imagine yourself 1,810 feet below the waves looking over the shoulder of Beebe at one of the most amazing fish in this wonder world. It looks like a ship at night, porthole lights blazing! Viewed along the twinkling broadside, a yellow oval bulb on its cheek, below the eye and twice as large, flashes on and off. Beebe recognizes this fish from a specimen, once caught in a deep dredge, as the "dragon of the shining green bow", *Lamprotopus flagellibarba*. The cheek light actually revolves in a socket, turning inward to black out its beam. This sixteen-inch gem is literally covered with parti-colored lights. Arranged in four lines along its sides, pale lavender lights set in golden rims costume this brilliant creature in carnival colors. As it turns another constellation appears, the "shining green bow". This greenish line of illumination etches the outline of an archery bow on its anterior side. Momentarily a more intense shaft flows around the bow.

Depths Defy Evolution Theory

Science professes amazement at the intricate design of many deep-sea creatures. Following the fallacy of evolution, they had predicted very primitive creatures in stages of undeveloped evolution would be discovered in the depths. The light-decorated dragon, just described, is only one

proof of their error. Besides its astonishing lighting system, the "dragon" evidences the traits of a swift hunter of fish: long overlapping fangs which hinge inward for permitting the prey to be swallowed, lightning movements and a tapered lariat called a chin barbel, seven times its own length, and also capable of lighting up. Is this barbel used to lure or stun its victims? How can it snap its jaws with the steel-trap precision needed to capture its finny victims unhindered by such an appendage? How can it endure the bathymetric range or change of pressure found in its known vertical habitat of 450 feet to two miles down? Does it use its heatless light to see in the dark, to attract or to identify its own species? Science does not know.

Continuing the descent with Beebe, at 1,900 feet a sad-eyed fish peers curiously at the window of the bathysphere. Suddenly it turns an astonishing broadside. Quickly we count five lines of purple and yellow lights flashing from its dark length. Never before seen, Beebe has given this creature the descriptive name, "constellation fish," because, he states, "it resembles a pulsating *aurora borealis*." As the depth gauge just turns 2,000 feet, a six-foot monster is caught in the beam of the searchlight. As it passes, majestically unhurried, our eyes are astounded to see a tentacle reaching out ahead of its jaws. A matching tentacle trails behind its tail, and both tentacles terminate with red and blue "traffic lights".

With the beam off, lights of sea creatures dotted and flared almost continuously. At one moment forty-six lights, ten of large size, appeared. Along came two angler fish, brandishing their triple, light-tipped masts, nearly a half-mile below the surface. Following, as if by stage sequence, two corpse-like forms of a curious buff hue and equipped with enormous vertical fins showed for a moment; then gave way to a

shadowy form of huge dimensions, probably a whale.

Many were the copepods or crustaceans peopling this underwater realm. In point of numbers these prawns and shrimp compose the "insects of the sea". Scarlet, even blue and yellow vary the colors of these brilliant creatures. The Sapphirina glows like an opal, the Cystisoma like an iridescent crystal. The performance of the most startling member of this family was for long shrouded in mystery. During the descent, Beebe caught himself frequently jumping back from what resembled a red explosion outside the quartz window. At last, by concentrating on this phenomena he discovered that the "explosion" was actually an emission or cloud of sepia fluid discharged by a three-inch crustacean. Thus its Creator had designed for this little creature an effective smoke screen long before human armies conceived the idea.

Elsewhere Beebe described other under-sea marvels, many of which were taken in his deep-sea dredges or nets: the Daemon-fish supporting a veritable "Christmas tree" from its snout, complete with "luminous balls at the extremity of each branch"; the Cyclotone, each of whose many lights, arranged in double lines, was provided with a "deeply convex, many-faceted lens"; the Hyacine Leaf-jelly, which disported its garment of "purple, blue and cream" in an environment of utter darkness. So astounded were some at Beebe's discovery of the angler fish furnished with a rod, line, illuminated lure and three hooks, that *Punch* quipped: "Dr. Beebe has discovered a fish with an entire angler's outfit. The only thing it lacks is a pair of hands to show how large were the fish which got away."

Strange indeed and awe-inspiring are the wonders of the deep. To reverent men they reflect the unfathomable genius of the Creator.—Contributed.



Piracy and Paradise

By "Awake!" correspondent in the Bahamas



THE Isles of June! What a vision that conjures up—coral strands bordered by waving palms, perpetually

blue skies with fleecy white clouds, crystal-clear waters of jewel colorings, jade, emerald and sapphire. Behind all this natural beauty, giving the impression of isles of paradise, lies a history—not a chronicle of peace and security, but one of violence and vengeance, of pillage and piracy.

The Bahamas appeared "on the map" with the landfall of Columbus. On October 12, 1492, Columbus landed on San Salvador, now Watlings Island, being received in friendly fashion by the hospitable brown-skinned people. These he called Lucayans and Indians, thinking he had traveled so far westward round the world that he had reached the eastern lands, loosely designated the Indies.

The advent of the white man brought anything but blessings to these simple islanders. Their good will was grossly abused. At the suggestion of Columbus some 50,000 Lucayans were forcibly removed from their peaceful homes and taken to the salt mines and mills of Hispaniola. How lightly do the history books pass over the agony of a whole people! There in slavery they perished in misery and suffering, in bewilderment and homesickness. Their people live no more in the Bahamas; they live only in the records of the archaeologists.

So the islands remained uninhabited for a period. Then came the Spaniards and also the English buccaneers. The Bahamas be-

came the haunt of pirates and privateers; pirates who sacked all vessels indiscriminately, privateers who robbed and sank only

rivals of their own country, even if not enemies. Of this kidney were such men as Drake, Raleigh and Morgan. Esquemeling wrote a history, after he reformed and lived in England, of the cruel fate of those who fouled these cutthroats. Tales of marooning without food and water—a man tied naked to a mangrove tree, where the insects make short work of him. Atrocities were charged on both sides, against Spanish and English alike. It soon became no crime to despoil a Spaniard, but rather a crusade. The sheltered bays of the islands provided excellent hide-outs for these international sea gangsters, Teach (*Blackbeard*), Vane, Hornigold, Fife, Burgess, Martell and Samuel Speed, this last, who after he reformed bought favor for himself with his ill-gotten gains and became a religious preacher in a south-coast town in England.

The English were perhaps more vocal in their protests against these barbarous acts, for the British Parliament was moved to action. In 1647 a grant was given to the Eleutherian Adventurers, a band of colonists who set out from England to make their homes in the Bahamas. They landed on the island they named Eleuthera, but later left it and moved to New Providence. The islands were still controlled by the buccaneers, and here the pirate crews gathered to repair ship and to divide their spoils. Stories of hidden treasure circulate on almost every island. In the shipping

route between Europe and Panama the islets provided good places to lie in wait for prey, the rich merchant ships laden with precious cargo.

Coming of "Law and Order"

In 1667 Captain Sayle was cast ashore on the island he named Sayle's island, but on being saved a second time from drowning by being thrown onto this same island, he renamed it New Providence. On his return he reported to his employers, the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, the fertile conditions he found there. So they applied for and secured a grant from Charles II in 1670. They sent out one John Wentworth to be the governor, and he found the town pirate-infested, lawless, disease-ridden, a rendezvous for licentious relaxations. His firm rule was objected to by both citizens and buccaneers. Rising in revolt against him, they seized him, put him in chains and shipped him to Jamaica. His successor made the colony prosperous by compromising with the pirates, but he fared very little better in the end, for the Spaniards invaded from Cuba, devastated the island and took the governor away with them—history has it that they roasted him over a spit. The remaining inhabitants deserted New Providence. Then, when the Cubans left, the buccaneers returned.

Further history of the governors of the Bahamas adds to the lurid light shed on them. Cadwallader Jones levied taxes for his own private purse. Accused of this by the incensed citizens, he brought them to heel by having a pirate ship train its guns on the Council Chamber while they were in session there. This did not avail him

long, however, as they rose up again later and imprisoned him. He was released by Avery the pirate and escaped being charged with treason.

Then arrived Governor Trott, and the town's name was changed from Charles Town to Nassau, in honor of the father of King William III, the prince of Nassau. It was now argued that since Avery had 100 men and 46 guns, he could take by force what he wanted, whereas he would pay for it if treated as a friend. So citizens and pirates worked hand in hand, and Nassau was run like a pirate ship. Trott built Fort Nassau, equipping it with 28 guns and some demiculverins, and it was due to this preparation that several attacks by the French were repulsed. The seventy men then in the island were on duty night and day during that period, so few of them that half were on duty at a time, and watch came round far too often.

After pressure had been brought to bear on the Lords Proprietors, Elias Hackett was sent by them to be governor. He was an honest man, but his stiff rule caused a rebellion. He was seized, put in chains and shipped to England. The next governor, Lightwood, was appointed by the people without reference to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Nicholas Webb, governor, was approved by King William of England. Such small trade as was carried on, in salt

from Exuma, and brasi-
letto wood, was with
Carolina. Wrecks and
pirates were the hope of
New Providence.

Then the Spaniards came and cleared out Nassau, razing it to the ground. They carried off the slaves, and the whites fled to Carolina. This was the final end to that regime; no fam-



ily records survived, and perhaps most citizens were content that it was so. The next representative the Lords Proprietors sent found himself on a desert island, and he did not stay long.

The other islands were being used by the wreckers, and these needed a metropolis to trade in. So the merchants of Bristol and London who benefited most from this nefarious activity petitioned the Crown. Scattered ships had come back one by one, houses went up little by little, blackened trees revived and put forth green shoots.

Some Progress Is Made

Perhaps on the principle of "set a thief to catch a thief" in 1718 Woodes Rogers, ex-privateer of the Spanish Main, was sent by George I of England to act as governor. There was a trend now in the Caribbean toward respectability. The infamous Henry Morgan, reformed, gave generous contributions to the treasury, built some chapels, and was now given a title and made governor of Jamaica. So Rogers took over the civil government of the Bahamas in the name of the king of England. At his arrival a guard of honor greeted him, pirates and freebooters, perhaps some shipmates of his earlier ventures. They kept up a continual firing of muskets and pistols, and it may be that one of his comrades hailed him, or drooped an eyelid in attempted familiarity.

But Rogers had come to do business on a new stand. He provided the wording for the Bahamas coat of arms "*Expulsis piratis, restitutat commercia*". He initiated summary court-martial, put citizens on oath as civic police, and patrolled the town after curfew with a local militia under his own men as officers. He set about a sewage and sanitation campaign, and granted a royal pardon to all who would agree to forsake pirate ways. Many took

advantage of this offer, but there were also many recalcitrants. That first December of his rule he hanged nine pirates in what are now the gardens of the British Colonial Hotel. These were held under the gallows for forty-five minutes so that they might be absolved spiritually! However, one was saved at the last minute by representations made by his reformed friends now sworn in as officers of the Crown. Another kicked off his boots so that he might keep a vow not to die with his boots on!

There were new occupations in the Bahamas now, husbandry, pineapple- and coconut-raising. Nevertheless, memories of nights at sea caused restlessness, and with it the increase of wrecking. At selected places all over the colony, from the Biminis to Abaco, Harbour Island and Eleuthera, false channel lights were used and false counsel when piloting. Receivers of 'ship's merchandise' on shore soon had a profitable business under way. They thrived, and these activities absorbed more and more of the efforts of the natives. Finally, His Majesty's government stepped in. Lighthouses were built, local jails were filled.

Governor Fitzwilliam alienated the people by his irrational and despotic assumptions and regulations. He was deposed. His attitude was probably the reason for the sympathy shown later toward the American Revolution. For when the new United States navy was taken on a first cruise to Nassau under Admiral Hopkins, the town capitulated. Two hundred guns were taken away from Nassau that day, shell in large quantities, as well as fifteen barrels of gunpowder. These supplies no doubt helped to destroy the defenses of Lord Howe, Gage, Burgess and others who were at bay in the rebellious colonies. But at the same time, as well as the guns, smallpox was carried away with the victors, and not till over two hundred shipmates had fallen

with it was the scourge satisfied. The admiral was severely censured by Congress, then at Philadelphia, not for attacking Nassau, but for failing to capture a British ship on that occasion.

From 1782 on, fresh life was infused into the colony by the influx of loyalists. During the American Revolution these left the mainland colonies and settled in the Bahamas on grants of land from the Crown. They were masters of slaves, and very soon owned large cotton plantations. Some made a fortune and returned to England or to Scotland. Slavery was the cornerstone of the economic structure. About 300,000 slaves were carried in vessels of Bristol merchants to the West Indies, mostly from West African ports. It was a very lucrative trade, and brought in £13,000,000 in profits in ten years. The magnificent port of Liverpool this trade helped to make must be, says one writer, cemented in human blood.

Then came the movement for the abolition of slavery in England, and much public emotion was aroused on the subject of this traffic in human lives. Finally in 1834 the Emancipation Bill was passed. Four

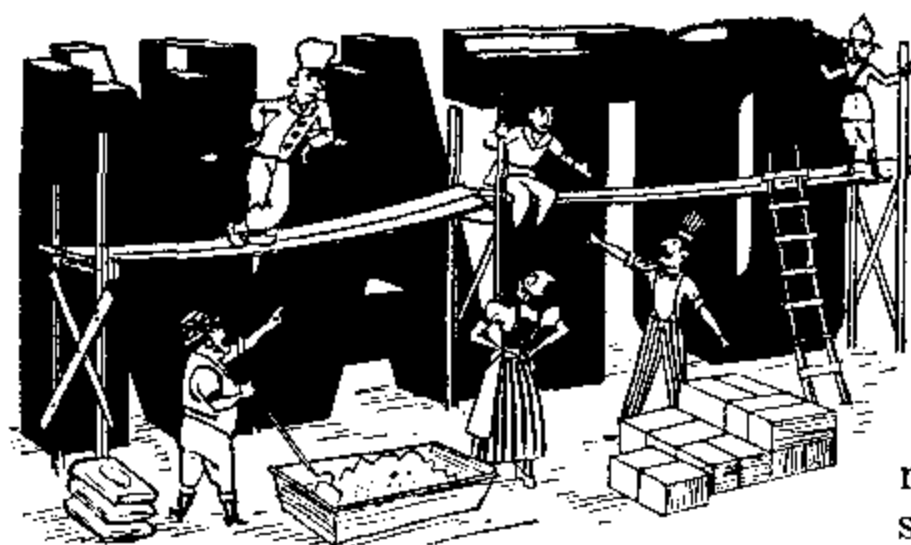
years passed before the colony took legal action, and it was only in 1837, after a period of outright defiance, that Bahamian slave owners acceded to it. All together, £128,296 was paid out of the British treasury to slave owners, about £12 per slave, as compensation. This freeing of the slaves meant the dissolution of the great cotton estates, and the falling into disrepair of the large homes resulted. On many islands remains of these could be seen for a time, until the lush subtropic vegetation finally hid the ruins. *Many mulatto descendants* were left by these plantation owners, and today these eke out a peasant existence with the poor rewards of those that are easily content.

The last hundred years have not been without event in these islands either. But from the time of their discovery by Columbus the Bahamas have been through much at the hands of selfish and debased men, and only under the benign rule of the Theocracy will they become truly a paradise wherein righteous people will enjoy without let or hindrance the beauties provided by a loving Creator.



"Kinsey Sex Volunteers Found More Unconventional"

Confirming the position taken by *Awake!* magazine in its issue of December 8, 1948, *Science News Letter* of April 14, 1951, produces the following under the above heading: "The men who contributed the stories of their sex lives to Dr. Kinsey's investigation may not have been typical of the general population. This is indicated by a study conducted by Drs. A. H. Maslow and James Sakoda of Brooklyn College and reported to the Eastern Psychological Association, Brooklyn, N. Y. Names of men from Brooklyn College who volunteered to furnish sex history to the Kinsey investigation were supplied by Dr. Kinsey to Drs. Maslow and Sakoda. These students had already taken personality tests in the psychology class. Comparison of the volunteers with others who had refused to give information about their sex lives showed the volunteers to be more sure of themselves. Since men who score high in self-esteem are likely to experiment more with sexual deviations and be less conventional and less inhibited, Dr. Maslow told the meeting, it is possible that the men interviewed by Dr. Kinsey, being largely volunteers, were much more likely to be unconventional in their sex behavior than men not interviewed."



—The North Atlantic Treaty Organization

—with America and Canada in on it. But because it comes so close to it, the matter of national sovereignty having to be surrendered to a supranational control, the birthpangs of NATO have been more painful and prolonged than if a mere loose confederation of states in mutual defense were in the making. Indeed, the NATO nations have yet to yield their national sovereignties to a super government.

“ON EVERY side, I saw heartening evidence of a regeneration in Europe’s spirit. Its morale, its will to fight, will grow with every accretion to physical strength.” General Dwight D. Eisenhower, as supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty nations, was pinpointing the picture of Western Europe as he saw it to the listening ears of America’s radio audience. He had just returned from an inspection tour of the eleven countries leagued with the United States in the NATO.

He was speaking on the evening of February 2, 1951. Earlier that day he had appeared before the armed services and foreign affairs committees of the House of Representatives and a Senate preparedness committee, and had voiced his confidence that a “wall of security” could be built up in Europe against Communist aggression. By mid-February he expected to return to Europe to set up headquarters for the European Supreme Command at Versailles, France. There he would build up his corps and recruit a 60-division force from the combined Atlantic Treaty nations. Participation of Spain and Western Germany and perhaps other “friendly” countries was a matter to get around to in due process of politicking.

Birth of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is the closest thing to the forming of a United States of Europe that has ever been. Of course, it is not strictly that

But when you have a dozen countries, each of them independent and most of them traditionally jealous and suspicious of each other, and little to remember each other by except a past full of sanguinary wars; and then it becomes necessary for them to work together to throw up a stout wall of defense against encroaching aggressors, everybody concerned has to chip in with guns and cannon fodder and, more than that, the factories, the resources, the trading markets, the rationing of raw materials and all that goes to make up economics has to be synchronized. You cannot very well organize and co-ordinate the economic setup of a dozen different countries unless there is political agreement among them and somebody at the top big enough for them all to listen to and take directions from. When you get through building up the war machine, you have just about finished building up a collective economy, and all that will not come through without collective-minded politics. This is what NATO has been leading up to, and it explains why some independent-minded nations like Great Britain have kicked at every move to hitch their national trace chains to the collective plow.

Back in November 1948 it was felt that something stronger was needed to take the place of the Marshall Plan. Europe still did not have an integrated market. Europe still did not have a common currency—and all her various currencies kept falling shorter and shorter of value alongside the American dollar yardstick. More than that, Europe still had no defenses to preserve her growing new economy, and all that Uncle Sam had done was cultivate some big ripe plums for Uncle Joe to pick whenever he got ready.

Conceived in haggling and shaped in wrangling, the North Atlantic Treaty went through many months of cruel handling until there finally evolved a 1,040-word treaty of 14 articles which would bind the signatories to a 20-year pact dedicated to their mutual defense over an area of the globe extending from the *Tropic of Cancer* to the North Pole. By the 27th of January 1950 the seven nations of Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg and Norway had qualified to receive their wedges of a \$1-billion "mutual defense assistance" pie which Uncle Sam had baked and prepared. (It cost 50 million dollars just to assemble and recondition the equipment for shipment.) On that day the seven nations each signed a separate agreement with the U.S. stating the conditions on which they would receive the aid and how they would use it. Then the representatives of the eight nations assembled signed their names to a document. The document was the North Atlantic Treaty. The instant the last pen flourished it went into effect in five nations, awaiting parliamentary approval only in Norway, Belgium and Luxembourg. By March 22, 1950, the membership had swelled to include Portugal, Iceland and Canada.

Article 1 voiced determination to resolve all internal obstacles to peace and security. Article 5 packed the biggest wallop: "The

parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all," and from there it would be all for one. Article 8 prohibits any signatory from entangling itself in alliances with any other powers that would conflict with this treaty. Article 7 disavows any thought or intent to bypass or usurp authority of the United Nations or relieve that organization's responsibility of maintaining international peace and security.

Its Sickly Childhood

During the first months of its life NATO showed signs of being an undernourished baby, dandled about by some mighty cantankerous old grandpas who were more concerned with what the youngster was going to cost them in terms of national *sovereignty and domestic recovery* than anything else. By May, 1950, it still didn't show signs of cutting teeth. Up till then some committee or another would meet to try to agree on some proposition. As often as not they disagreed and left off with nothing concrete for their foreign ministers to pass on. But on May 17, at Lancaster House, London, the foreign ministers decided to put a stop to that. They agreed to create a permanent board of strategy. This board was to be in continuous session and make quick decisions.

To correlate the economic and defense planning, to have some actual say-so over domestic economy as well as military strategy, this board was to have for its head a proved and capable civilian. He was to be an American. The name of General Dwight D. Eisenhower was suggested as a feeler. All this meant surrendering some measure of national sovereignty. It might even mean rationing of some strategic raw materials such as iron, steel and coal, and channeling them off to the war factories, thereby biting into the standard of living

even in touchy Great Britain. But so what? To have a defense or not to have a defense was the question. You can't turn a pig of iron ore into a plowshare and a bazooka barrel at the same time. Make no bones about it, NATO was going to cost her parents a dear little penny. They might be poverty-stricken and war-weary and not yet off their World War II crutches, but that just made her all the more expensive.

At least the military gentry of any age or crisis are frightened by nothing so much as modesty. They proffered their bill. It staggered the finance ministers. Where was all that gigantic war machinery to come from? It would have to come out of the hands and off the backs of a war-weary people.

To spark the military stampede Uncle Sam upped his defense appropriations right and left. Truman's original \$1 billion was raised to \$2.2 billion, and by August 1950 he was asking for \$4 billion. At the London conference of Atlantic Treaty ministers in July and August U.S. deputy Charles M. Spofford was talking in terms of a \$10-billion pace-setter which his government had set aside for NATO. The Council of Deputies was proposing that "idle productive capacity in armament plants be put to work at once without waiting for a completed defense plan for the Atlantic area". Britain was talking of increasing its appropriations by 45 per cent, amounting to 10 per cent of its national income. France stood ready to "make the maximum effort". Italy announced that she could place at the disposal of NATO about fifty per cent of her industrial resources and man power for the production of ammunition, arms, trucks, jeeps, airplanes, military uniforms and other goods and equipment needed for Western European defense. One cheerful spot in the picture was the assurance that the NATO nations outweighed the Cominform four

to one when it came to raw materials and industrial and technical skill.

While speed was the watchword, the wheels of progress sagged on broken axles. April 17, 1950, the Consultative Council admitted outright that what was required of them was "beyond the economic resources of Britain, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, and beyond the military aid now budgeted for these five countries by the United States". By this time Uncle Sam was getting his dander up. Within another month he had made it plain that it was high time the Atlantic powers pooled their economic and military resources under one central control. So what if they couldn't agree on France's plan to pool Europe's iron, steel and coal? What if Britain would not submit her sovereignty to a supranational government? What if nobody could decide what to do about Germany right now? Was everybody to sit around and fuss like a caucus of old maids planning a church social? Were they waiting for Stalin to drop in and announce that the jig was up?

Progress amid Tension

On December 2, 1950, the U. S. High Commissioner to Western Germany, John J. McCloy, warned that there were more than twenty-five Russian divisions in the Soviet zone of Germany, fully equipped and stockpiled with gasoline and sufficient necessities to drive straight to the Rhine river in the first blitz. (It was not emphasized that the Soviet forces had been there all along, even before the Korean war.) Anyway, two days later the U. S. pushed through the move to have General Eisenhower appointed as military commander of the Atlantic Treaty forces.

While all this was going on, compliments of a rather nasty sort were being passed between everybody in general. Uncle Sam felt peeved because "Europe let us down

in Asia", meaning that the U. S. was suffering more casualties in Korea than Europe had troops there. To this the Europeans could not digest the enigma of America barnstorming for troops and armaments in Europe when she was hollering for the troops and armaments to be sent to Korea.

Anyway, by the time Eisenhower wound up a 5,000-mile flying jaunt and called on the heads of five states in the NATO, the excitement had somewhat turned into a feeling of testy confidence. Relieved that Uncle Sam was not trying to embroil them in a war with Red China, and as the issue of German rearmament was not going to be pushed to the point where Moscow would be "provoked" to attack, they gingerly relaxed. Eisenhower arrived in London on January 13. Three days later the Council of Deputies announced appointment of a head co-ordinator of the Defense Production Board, whose duty was to do for production what Eisenhower was to do for military defense. The co-ordinator was another American, William Rogers Herod, 52-year-old head of International General Electric Company.

Progress was being made by sheer dent of push-push. In fact, the biggest problem was Germany, and she was causing more teeth-gritting and slow burns than she was real harm. The thing about Western Germany was that she was finding herself in green pastures, in a most luxurious meadow of a bargaining position. She could bargain because both Moscow and Washington were kowtowing to her. Moscow was asking for a date, to make some romantic proposals about marrying East Germany back to West Germany. Washington had already given her to understand that if she co-operated with NATO her government would not have to submit to any Allied plans. The irony of it all was that Germany, and incidentally Japan, had been

enjoying a wave of prosperity because German (and Japanese) industries had not been permitted to produce war goods; no, they were turned loose to produce consumer goods while their "conquerors" had to produce armaments to protect them from former "allies".

Eisenhower's Job

General Eisenhower's task of putting the NATO on a defense basis has been described something like this: He has started with a fine-sounding title, the nucleus of a staff, a sheaf of promises, and a defense force that does not exist. To get results he must sell both Europe and an ornery segment of opposition in America on the idea. The army he must build with his own hands out of troops that nobody wants to give him.

When he assumed command Europe boasted 15 ill-equipped divisions. He was given as a starter 2 U. S. divisions in Germany, 3 British divisions, 3 French divisions, 3 Italian divisions, 1 Belgian division, and small Dutch, Danish and Norwegian forces. The U. S. air and naval forces in England and Germany were added, along with some small French naval units. The \$5.5 billion earmarked for war goods to be rushed to Europe is mostly at his disposal. Mobilization of all ground forces is necessary to furnish the starting goal of 60 divisions—50 of them European and 10 American.

Yet with all this force, at a cost so tremendous that it will drag down the living standard of the people in all nations involved, the NATO hopes only to provide a force that would merely "slow or halt" a thrust at Western Europe.

When Eisenhower voiced his conviction that he "saw heartening evidence in Europe's spirit", maybe he did. There is only one thing that will really lift the spirits of the people everywhere, however. That is

the hope of seeing war and its makers wiped off the earth. No man, from General Eisenhower on down, presumes to be able to bring this relief. But that does not leave the people hopeless. A long time ago Someone foretold the time to come when nations would learn war no more, after He had destroyed those who ruin the opportunities of life on earth. That One is

fully capable of fulfilling His promise. He ought to be. He made the earth. More than that, He made man. He has also organized a new world government and authorized it to assume authority over the earth. This One is no communist savior. You have to study his Word, the Bible, to learn about Him.—Contributed.

(MORALS—Continued from page 8)

thirty-eight times since pre-World War I days!

Why?

Why did 1914 mark the beginning of the moral breakdown? Why did things never go back to normal after World I? A New York Times book review (February 11, 1951) said, "It is not quite clear why everything seems to have gone wrong in man's actual history while there are so many hopeful elements in the conclusions of the scientists." But an appreciation of *when* the moral breakdown began will help us determine *why*. As early as March, 1880, *The Watchtower* pointed forward to 1914 as marking the end of the "Gentile times", and hence marking the time for Christ's kingdom to be established in the heavens. Concerning this time the Bible says, at Revelation 12:12 (NW), "Woe for the earth and for the sea, because the Devil has come down to you, having great anger, knowing he has a short period of time."

Today's conditions of crime, corruption, delinquency and lack of faith exactly parallel conditions that the apostle Paul foretold under divine inspiration. Note the moral breakdown he described for the days when Satan would know his time is short. Paul wrote: "But know this, that in the last days critical times hard to deal

with will be here. For men will be lovers of themselves, lovers of money, self-assuming, haughty, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, without gratitude, with no loving-kindness, having no natural affection, not open to any agreement, slanderers, without self-control, fierce, without love of goodness, betrayers, headstrong, puffed up with self-esteem, lovers of pleasures rather than lovers of God, having a form of godly devotion but proving false to its power; and from these turn away."—2 Timothy 3:1-5, NW.

The moral breakdown Paul here foretold began in 1914, exactly at the end of the Gentile times, along with the fulfillment of many other prophecies that relate to the time of trouble that began that very year. Hence it is high time to separate from this morally delinquent world, to study the Bible and put yourself on the side of God's kingdom, which is the only thing that will enable you to survive the destruction due this old world and to live to enjoy the blessings of the righteous new system of things for this earth that God promises in His Word, the Bible. The prophecies concerning the moral breakdown have proved true. They were fulfilled at exactly the time the Bible predicted, and you can trust in the fulfillment of the remainder of them that show that shortly God will end such corrupt conditions forever.

† The Cross *and the* Textbook

Should public funds support
sectarian schools?

GUARDIAN of morals, champion of education and enlightenment—such lofty claims American Catholicism has never hesitated to make. American traditions, like the separation of church and state, American Catholic churchmen usually uphold. Always they speak of the preservation of democracy and of safeguarding its people.

But talk is cheap, while democracy lives on competent education. For years overcrowded buildings, poor equipment and poorly paid teachers have provoked an emergency in America's public education system. During 1949 and 1950 Congress was handcuffed from acting on federal aid legislation to rescue public schools. Why? Let Mr. Graham Barden, Democratic representative from North Carolina, supply the answer, as he did at an education conference in New York's Hotel Statler on March 6, 1950:

"I do not have to tell you that the one issue that is responsible for the defeat so far of federal financial aid to the public schools is the religious issue," the congressman told the group. After referring to Francis Cardinal Spellman's attack on Mrs. Roosevelt over the same issue the year previous, Mr. Barden explained why no provision for aid to parochial schools had been made in the proposed legislation, thus provoking the wrath of Cardinal Spellman and the Catholic Church in this country: "I am of the honest opinion, and I do not believe anyone would deny, that a Roman Catholic parochial school is an adjunct of the Roman Catholic Church, and, as such,

is as much a part of the church activities as the Sunday sermon."

Representative Barden, sponsor of the most prominent federal aid bill in recent years, a \$300,000,000 measure benefiting public, tax-supported schools only, had already felt the ire of Cardinal Spellman. Emotionally claiming that the bill discriminated against Catholic children who attended parochial schools, the cardinal had branded Mr. Barden "a new apostle of bigotry". His tirade spearheaded an assault aimed at nailing the first ties in a link between the cross of sectarian religion and the textbook of public education, a link Americans have ever avoided, as contrary to tradition and their constitution.

'Catholics pay taxes,' rose the cry, their schools are indispensable to the country. "You would be taxed, but your children would not participate in benefits from your taxes." By such reasoning, the plastering of church walls with posters denouncing the bill, by publications, cartoons and other public announcements did Catholic spokesmen rally their followers and carry on the battle. Effect of this campaign caused the Pittsburgh *Sun Telegraph* to banner an editorial denouncing the Barden Bill with the blaring outburst: "Helping the Red Fascist War on Religion."

The Struggle in Western Europe

Before answering these vulnerable arguments, it becomes of interest to investigate this same Catholic Church's activities in other lands, where her control is more pro-

nounced than in the United States. A recent series of articles by Paul Blanshard, international lecturer and author, appearing in the *Nation* magazine, reveals the church's certain objectives in Western Europe. Mr. Blanshard's observations are on-the-scenes reports, his authorities quoted just as they spoke to him. The series, entitled "The Vatican Versus the Public Schools", discusses Italy, France, the Netherlands and Belgium.

In Italy Catholic indoctrination is mandatory, even in public schools, and its influence has filtered into many subjects other than religion. Still, fearing possible change in regimes, the church seeks to gain supremacy for its own parochial schools. This Blanshard illustrates with authority as follows: "Pietro Calamandrei, one of the few great cultural leaders left in the Chamber of Deputies, charged at the last convention of the Association for the Defense of the National Schools that the present Vatican-dominated regime is weakening public education in three ways—by starving the public schools, by permitting the private schools to employ substandard teachers, and by diverting public funds to private schools under the guise of welfare and relief."

The Netherlands, though a Protestant country, has for long supported parochial schools. Now, sectarian Catholic education is mounting, while public education is on the wane. "The primary reason for this striking success in a predominantly non-Catholic country," says Blanshard, "is the grant of public money." Since 1920 grants for public and religious education have been almost equal, and all would seem fair in the future for Catholic education were it not for one factor. Mr. Blanshard states: "The church is suffering tremendous losses among the educated classes."

In 1905 the French Republican government broke cleanly with the church and

has maintained a separation ever since, in principle at least, like that of the United States. However, Catholic action has since swung the pendulum far back in the opposite direction. It was immensely helped by Petain's Nazi-Catholic puppet regime from 1940-1944 when a virtual fascist church-state was formed and government aid was given parochial schools in defiance of the Republic's law. Inroads like this make France a fertile field for increased attempts at Catholic expansion. Facing a faltering front against compromise with parochial schools, the familiar argument of "equality" is used. Just this April the French clergy openly demanded government aid to prevent "financial asphyxiation" of parochial schools.

"Let America Take Warning"

In dealing with Belgium, Mr. Blanshard quotes eighty-year-old Camille Huysmans, "former prime minister and minister of education and for many years one of Europe's foremost Socialists." This learned gentleman's remarks are most pointed:

"Catholic leaders have been the saboteurs of the public school since 1831. We are in favor of an agreement for genuine equality of support for public and private education, but the bishops want a Catholic monopoly in the control of the schools. They did not act this way in the beginning. They were moderate then. A Catholic is a gentleman when he is in the minority. Let America take warning. You must not be foolish as we have been. Every father and mother should have a fair choice in matters of education, and the Catholic Hierarchy is attempting to defeat that fair choice."

Observe how the tentacles reach. Given a toehold as in France, the relentless hierarchy clutches until possessing a stranglehold as in Belgium. In time the corpse of free public education lies lifeless alto-

gether, as in Spain, Portugal or Italy. Yet this organization cries out about intolerance and bigotry. How different the charge sounds now! Are we to suppose that she feels any differently about her policies in this country? Church canons are formulated in Rome, and to Rome public schools are just as "godless" in America as anywhere else.

Therefore, thanks to religious pressure and a few assists in Congress, the Barden bill with its \$300,000,000 for public education lay dormant and dust-covered while the vast majority of American Catholic school children—those in public schools—suffered, while Protestant, Jew and Catholic alike backed the measure. As to how educators feel, all controversy was squelched when, on March 1, 1950, a convention of the American Association of School Administrators voted in favor of federal aid for public institutions only, "nosing out" a bid to include parochial school aid by a count of 7,000 to 2!

'Only for the children, not for the schools,' cried Catholic authorities. Specifically they objected to the Barden bill's leaving children who attend parochial schools out of such benefits as rides in publicly financed school buses, lunch assistance and first aid. Couched in such personal things, refusal is made to appear cruel and discriminatory. But all federal aid benefits the children primarily. They might as well ask for buildings, teacher pay or books. All are for the children.

The Taxation Fallacy

The 'taxation without participation' argument is so weak it should die in its cradle. We will let Glenn L. Archer, executive director of Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State, supply the answer as he was quoted in the press: "According to this argument, no one should be required

to pay a tax who does not receive a direct, personal benefit therefrom. This would mean that single persons, or parents who do not have children of school age, could demand exemption from payments of taxes which go to support the public schools or else a rebate on those taxes. If the mayor [then O'Dwyer of New York who opposed the Barden bill] invoked this rule in New York city, anarchy would result."

Do you personally use every public improvement for which you pay taxes? No? Then, so they argue, you should pay no taxes on what is not used. May we inquire if the Catholic Church refuses donations for its parochial schools from members who do not personally use them? If not they are permitting non-participants to help finance them. Discriminatory, so they say!

Harping on the service performed by the "indispensable" parochial schools, Catholic sources quaintly inquire as to what would happen should all of their students suddenly start attending the public schools. Actually, the answer is obvious: emergency arrangements would undoubtedly be made to absorb them. For that, not for government aid to sectarian schools, do Catholics and others pay taxes. But while on the subject, in the event that all Catholic school-aged children should suddenly decide to attend parochial schools, could they be accommodated as well?

Let none take this latter suggestion in a humorous vein, for if the dictates of the church were strictly followed that is exactly what would happen. Note please the following interesting revelations from a long-distributed pamphlet, *May an American Oppose the Public School*, by "Father" Paul L. Blakely, S.J., and under the imprimatur of the late Cardinal Hayes:

"Our first duty to the public school is not to pay taxes for its maintenance. We pay that tax under protest; not because

we admit an obligation in justice. Justice cannot oblige the support of a system which we are forbidden in conscience to use or a system which we conscientiously hold to be bad in its ultimate consequences . . . The first duty of every Catholic father to the public school is to keep his children out of it . . . For the man who sends his children to the public school when he could obtain for them the blessings of a Catholic education is not a practicing Catholic, even though he goes to Mass every morning." Investigation will reveal this statement to be in full harmony with church canon law 1374.

Catholic Education in Action

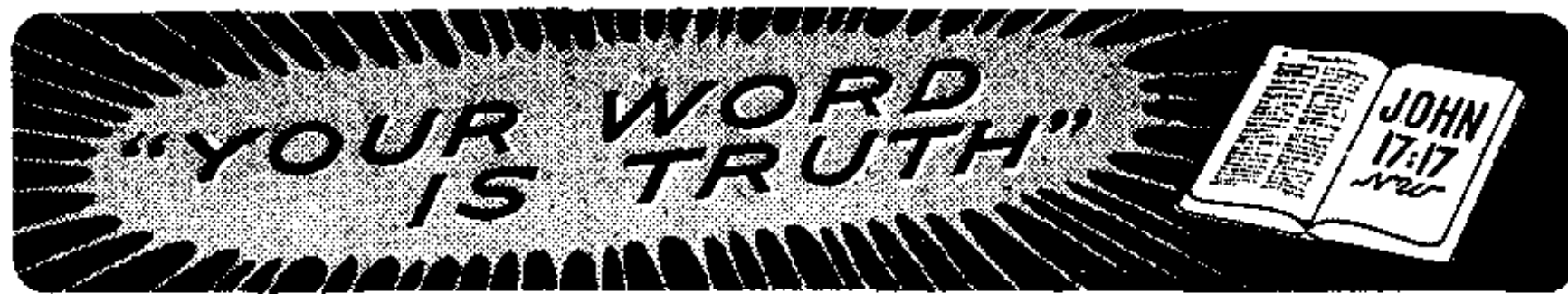
On the one hand Catholic sources strive to increase support for their own private schools. On the other they seek to weaken progress to aid public schools. If both aims were achieved, what would result? For answer look toward Latin America with Carleton Beals, on page 301 of his book *America South*: "The Church has had education in its hands, yet illiteracy is high in all the countries, in some as high as in any other countries in the world. Where the Church is strongest, illiteracy is highest. Public education invariably has been promoted most by those regimes opposed to the Church, and the Church has almost invariably opposed public education to the extent within its power."

The book *Modern Nationalism and Religion*, by Salo Wittmayer Baron, published in 1947, after considering Pope Benedict XV's charge against public or "godless" schools prior to World War I, states, on pages 96 and 97: "Not that the record of Europe's Catholic education had been particularly impressive . . . Statistics had shown, indeed, an average ratio of 78 per cent of illiterates throughout Italy and of fully 90 per cent in priest-dominated Naples. Even in 1900, after several decades

of concerted liberal and nationalist efforts, Italy's incidence of illiteracy was the second highest in Western Europe, second only to Portugal, where the church had likewise long dominated popular education. Only where the Catholic school faced stiff secular competition, as in France or the United States, it often rose to considerable heights of educational achievement and popular effectiveness."

In defense of federal aid to parochial students, emotion was allowed to steal the limelight, propaganda was wheeled into action, and subterfuge dodged every pointed criticism. Before logic, sense and fact, these frail weapons, the "big three" of Catholic argument, topple over. How American cardinals can mourn for the rights of young school children! But what a pity that Latin-American or Italian prelates have not shared such remorse, especially since in their lands they have the power to do something about it! Indeed, only where confronted by the "godless" public school, does parochial education produce any worth-while fruitage. When alone and unhampered, the church becomes oppressive and neglectful.

False religion's cloak of "godliness" is flimsy and frail. The threadbare garment can no longer conceal the neglect and illiteracy within. Liberal governments permit parochial education to exist, to finance itself and direct its own policies. Presence of public education in strength provides a favor too even for the parochial schools by keeping a high competitive standard. Experience from other lands proves that to open the door but a little to the church schools is soon to find them occupying the entire house, with the public education left outside. To thus begin governmental assistance to private religious schools and neglect public education would prove ruinous, serving the purposes of neither education nor true godliness.



A Son Writes His Clergyman Father

Dear Dad:

In view of the number of points you raised regarding the position of Jehovah's witnesses and our course of action it seems well to give you the reasons and scriptures supporting these. I can fully appreciate how you must feel, after having been a clergyman for 35 years, to have your sons serve as ministers with Jehovah's witnesses. But remember that our first obligation is to Jehovah God and Christ Jesus, and did not Jesus say that unless we loved him more than father or mother we would not be worthy of him?

You strenuously objected because we got into difficulty with the officers of the law on account of preaching the good news of God's kingdom. Is getting in jail for such a reason disgraceful? Then what about Christ Jesus, the apostles John, Peter, James, Paul, the assistant Stephen, to mention a few? We seem to be in good company when it comes to that. Besides, the fault was not ours, for the court fully exonerated us from the charges placed against us.

In this connection you quoted from Dale Carnegie's book on *How to Win Friends and Influence People*, to the effect that the way to do it is by minding one's own business and keeping one's mouth shut. What persecution the Hebrew prophets, the apostles and Christ Jesus could have saved themselves if they had only kept their mouths shut and minded their own business! Too bad they didn't have Dale Carnegie's book to instruct them how

to be popular, win friends, influence people!

You refer to Romans 13:1-4 as a reason why we should obey all the laws of the land regardless of what they may be. But is that the right understanding of that scripture? Are the governments of this old world the "higher powers" or superior authorities whom we must obey, regardless of what they may demand? How about the three Hebrews in the fiery furnace, and Daniel? Had they violated that principle, surely God would not have protected them. Did Jeremiah stop prophesying just because the king, Jehoiakim, buried his prophecy?

And what about the apostles? They had been with Jesus and learned of him—and so they obeyed the local authorities regardless of what God commanded? Absolutely not! They said: "Whether it is righteous in the sight of God to listen to you rather than to God, make your decision. But as for us, we cannot stop speaking about the things we have seen and heard." And again: "We must obey God as ruler rather than men." (Acts 4:19, 20; 5:29, *New World Trans.*) The Bible does not contradict itself, and therefore the only construction that we can possibly put on Romans 13:1-4 is that Paul was there speaking of the "higher powers" of superior authorities of the Christian congregation, namely Jehovah God and Christ Jesus.

Also, you object to our applying the Scriptural term "harlot" to apostate Christian organizations. You don't like the sound of it, it offends your taste, you claim. But

are we more righteous, do we have a greater sense of propriety than the prophets of God who spoke under inspiration? Jehovah God himself told Isaiah to write: "How is the faithful city become an harlot!" (Isaiah 1:21) And what plain language Ezekiel used in chapter 23! Are we more righteous and pure than Jehovah God? Rather, is not this a time to remember the Scriptural command "Do not be over-righteous"?—Ecclesiastes 7:16, *An Amer. Trans.*

You also made a sarcastic inference that Jehovah's witnesses change their name every day. However, please note that only once has a change taken place in our designation. Before 1931 we were known as "Bible Students" and since then as Jehovah's witnesses. The name "Bible Students" was found to be both inadequate and incorrect as regards true followers of Christ Jesus. Why so? Well, first of all, following in the footsteps of Christ Jesus requires a great deal more than merely studying the Bible. Jesus repeatedly emphasized the all-importance of serving God, preaching the good news of the Kingdom and bringing forth fruits. (Matthew 7:24-27; Luke 9:60; John 15:8) Then, too, there are ever so many that study the Bible objectively, merely as a work of art or as fine literature, or as "higher critics" who try to find something wrong with it. They may all be Bible students but certainly they are not following in the footsteps of Christ Jesus.

Besides, Isaiah foretold that God's people would be called by a new name, and Christ Jesus, in Revelation, tells us that he would give his faithful followers a new name. (See Isaiah 62:2 and Revelation 2:17.) The name of Jehovah's witnesses is found in the Bible, and God himself gives his people that designation. (Isaiah 43:10, 12, *Am. Stan. Ver.*) But can anyone find the names "Methodist", "Lutheran," "Roman Catholic," etc., in the Bible? The

answer is self-evident. And, by the way, is not all such division the very thing that Paul condemned in the Corinthian congregation in his day?—1 Corinthians 1:10-17; 3:1-9.

And just one more point, Dad. You expressed concern as to what I would do when I got old, since I was spending all my time, energy and means in preaching the good news of God's kingdom and not laying up much for the future. What poor advice to come from a clergyman! Did not Jesus counsel us to not be anxious about the cares of tomorrow? Did not he further admonish: "Stop storing up for yourselves treasures upon the earth, where moth and rust consume, and where thieves break in and steal"? and "Keep on, then, seeking first the kingdom and his righteousness, and all these other things will be added to you"? Further, did not King David testify: "I have been young, and now I am old; but I have not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his descendants begging their bread"?—Psalm 37:25, *An Amer. Trans.*; Matt. 6:19, 25, 33, *New World Trans.*

Perhaps some of Noah's relations were worried as to what would happen to Noah because he spent all his time and money on that boat he was building. When the Flood came along it took away all that the people of that time had saved up as well as the people themselves. Noah, having invested in the ark, was safe. The same holds true today. Bible prophecy shows that we are living in the days of the Son of Man and according to his testimony these days are like unto the days of Noah. The thing to do now is not to store up uncertain wealth against an uncertain future but to seek meekness and righteousness that we may be hidden in the day of God's anger. In that hour earthly riches will not profit, but righteousness and faithful service to Almighty God will deliver us from destruction.—Zephaniah 2:1-3; Proverbs 11:4.

When Jesus asked his apostles if they too would leave him the way others had, Peter answered him: "Master, Whom shall we go away to? You have sayings of everlasting life." (John 6:68, *New World Trans.*) That is the way I feel about Jehovah's witnesses. If this is not the truth then there is no truth in the world, and that is unthinkable. Today, in the United States, organized religion boasts of a larg-

er membership than ever before, yet never has there been so much crime and delinquency. And instead of telling the people of God's kingdom it would have the people put their trust in a disintegrating man-made substitute, the United Nations. "Really, then, by their fruits you will recognize those men."—Matthew 7:20, *New World Trans.*

Yours for letting God be true



Evolutionists Fail to Tame the Shrew

SHAKESPEARE found his type of shrew a thing far easier to tame than evolutionists have the little animal by the same name. In mid-November of last year, Dr. George Gaylord Simpson, of the American Museum of Natural History, displayed in his laboratory, against a background of massive dinosaur bones, a less than one-quarter-inch jawbone of a tiny shrew passed off flatly by authorities as fifty-five million years old.

Of course, no one dared doubt such an advanced age for the specimen. Had not a group of reputable scientists spent much time on their hands and knees in Wyoming's Green River Basin sifting "promising debris" to find it? Had they not tirelessly probed the mud with tweezers and magnifying glass to at last exclaim, "Eureka!" in their priceless find? Since it would be scientific heresy to question such savants, let the gullible simply assume the age quite true while we view a few comments made by the *New York Times* on November 15, 1950, the day following the jawbone's initial display:

"The shrew, a mouselike rodent, is the smallest known mammal . . . Today shrews thrive throughout the world. Curiously, Dr. Simpson commented, the shrew appears, from the new fossil evidence avail-

able, to have changed little in the last 55,000,000 years . . . Since then, there have been no changes in environment that the tiny creatures were not equipped to meet. Other animals have flourished and perished in the interval . . . One of the earliest dinosaurs—at least twice as old as the new-found shrew specimens—already has been discovered. 'But dinosaurs are extinct,' Dr. Simpson commented. 'We are intrigued with the problem of why shrews should remain relatively constant during this period. Why does man, and the dinosaur, have a rapid rate of evolution, while the shrew does not change?' "

The "intrigue" mentioned by Dr. Simpson was written all over his face as well as the faces of his two associates, all of whom were photographed for the press while grouped around the tiny jawbone mounted beneath a magnifying glass. Their expressions assured that they were nowhere near the end of their "intrigue". Respectively, they bore looks of benign satisfaction, credulous wonder and awe-struck, wide-eyed worship, as they gazed in fascination at the splinter of bone.

In speaking of the shrew's not having encountered any change in environment that it was not equipped to meet, Dr. Simpson infers that if it had met with such changes,

the little animal would have acquired characteristics to match, then passed these on to its offspring. Here Dr. Simpson blithely ignores the fact that informed science has long since disproved the theory that acquired characteristics could be passed on by parents. Even Darwin contradicted this theory's early exponent, the French evolutionist Lamarck, declaring: "Heaven forbid me from Lamarck's nonsense."

True, Russian science has been generally compelled for political reasons to hold to the idea of inherited acquired characteristics; but only last December the prominent Russian scientist, Yuri Zhdanov, announced that continued dogmatism in matters such as this could lead only to mistakes. In this same connection, the Associated Press was cited in the *New York Times* as recalling that this and other theories of the late Russian horticulturist, Ivan Michurin, "are rejected by the world's leading geneticists outside Russia."

But though evolution has largely shoved aside the theory of change in life forms through inheritance of acquired characteristics, it still holds to a newer pet idea, the progress of life by means of mutations or slight and very rare changes experienced by heredity-determining genes. However,

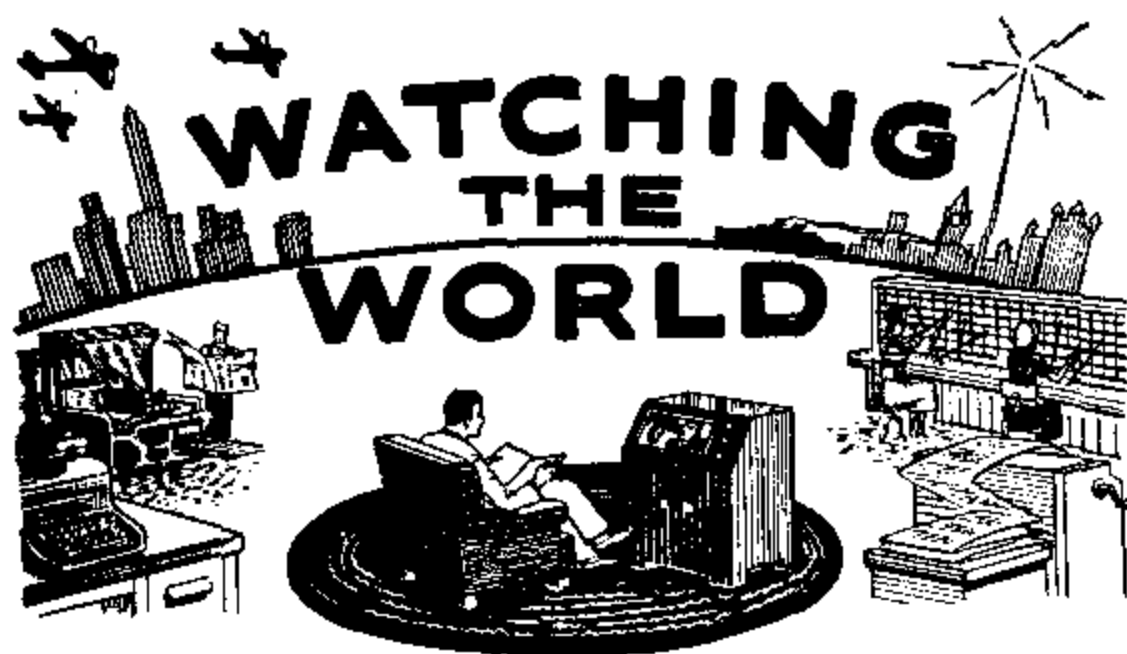
experiments with radiation that greatly increases mutation-rate reveal no drastic changes in life form as a result thereof, and *Science News Letter* of November 4, 1950, assures that even atomic warfare would produce no new freaks or grotesque forms of human life despite the speed-up in mutations it would cause. Furthermore, to prove its case, evolution would have to show that mutations benefit life and lift it upward. The opposite has proved true. The *News Letter* just cited specifically says: "All such rays cause damage to the genes, which carry hereditary characteristics from generation to generation. It is *conservatively* estimated that over 99 per cent of mutated genes are harmful."

But if further proof is desired, simply consider Dr. Simpson's jawbone of the shrew. Where scientists get their wild and conflicting ages is unknown. But take them at their word, for it even helps convict their faltering theories. According to them, "fifty-five million years" of shrew leaves us right where the shrew started. And you can rest assured that another fifty-five million would do the same. Evolution limps, staggers and falls, while the shrew remains the same little shrew, unchanged and untamed by vain theories.



Gambling and the Woman

Here is the way one woman solved the problem of her husband's gambling. She told him she knew a place where he could place his bets without his boss knowing anything about it. So he always gave her the money for his bets. However, she merely kept the money and if the horse won, she paid off the bet herself, and if it lost she put the money in the bank, in his and her name. But the time came when she wanted to use this money to pay for their new car and it seemed necessary to let the husband in on her secret. The bank clerk thought the husband would be pleased to know that they had all this money, but not she. Said the wife: "Oh, if I told him that I built up this large bank account with his losses he'd be crushed! Besides, we've had so many pleasant evenings figuring out which horses would win—it's been a kind of hobby with us. I'd hate to miss all that!" She got the loan (of her own money) with a tip to tell her husband that she arranged for a bank loan at rates lower than finance company rates. How like a woman!



Behind the MacArthur Issue

◆ Behind the MacArthur issue stand the 1952 elections. The Republicans, out of office nearly 20 years, hope to add strength to their position by the Senate hearings on MacArthur's ousting. Each political party is doing what it can to gain political advantage, and the issues are so closely drawn between parties that few will be moved very far by logic or eloquence.

The *Manchester Guardian Weekly* (England) commented (5/17), "No reporter . . . can recall a time when the president of the United States and his commander-in-chief came before the bar of public opinion to vindicate the conduct of a war while the war was on." The Senate inquiry is no doubt providing free intelligence for an enemy which should be delighted with the running account of the views of top leaders, the secret orders and communiqués, the report on strategy about a war that is still being fought.

The hearings on MacArthur considered the military aspects for four weeks, then shifted to politics with the questioning of Secretary of State Acheson. Acheson said that nothing short of full and dangerous intervention could have saved China from the Communists. He further testified that the plan to end Korean fighting is

"by continuing the punishing defeat of the Chinese in Korea". The hearings continue and the number of witnesses to appear is uncertain. About 100 names have been suggested by the senators.

Agreement Lacking

◆ A longer or duller agenda meeting than the Paris conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers' deputies would be hard to imagine. Beginning March 5, their attempt to produce an agenda for a full-scale Big Four conference dragged on for months with continually increasing monotony. They have compromised on several points, but the main issue of disagreement remaining seems to be over Russian insistence that discussions of the Atlantic pact and U. S. bases in Europe be included on the agenda. The Western nations are willing to discuss this under the already agreed upon subject, "The causes and effects of present international tensions in Europe," but do not want it on the agenda in a manner implying that these acts are wrong and should be changed. The Western delegates said (5/31) that "the amount of agreement so far reached on the agenda makes possible a meeting of the four foreign ministers", and they propose this for July 23. The Russians agreed, but only if the agenda

includes the Atlantic pact issue the way Russia wants it. The *New York Times* commented (6/5), "So the three-month argument over an agenda nobody ever thought could be kept, for a meeting nobody thought would do any good, is back about where it was when the preliminary conference started."

Inflation—a Major Headache

◆ The farm bloc, the labor unions and big business are all pulling all the strings they can on the price and wage issue. The result is that huge holes are thawed in the anti-inflation price and wage freezes. Inflation last year alone cost an added \$7,000 million to U. S. military spending.

The government faces an unsolved dilemma. Everyone wants more money. The laborer wants a salary increase. The businessman wants more profit. The higher prices go the more all complain. The black marketeer is ready to jump in on anything the government puts ceilings on that the people will buy. But this is only the beginning. With \$26,000 million defense orders already placed and \$50,000 million to be placed within a year, people will work longer, make more money; farmers will produce and sell more crops; yet there will be fewer things to buy with this new income, so inflation will continue. President Truman warned (6/7) of "an unmanageable torrent of inflation". He said existing controls have "stopped the upward rush of prices", but only for a short "breathing spell".

It is always the "other fellow" who is to hold down inflation. The A. F. of L. news service announced (5/15), "Beef Ceilings Seen Key to Inflation Control," yet packing house workers (many A. F. of L.) won a 14 per cent pay raise (5/18). Each side says in effect, "Something must be done about inflation—but not to us!" and little hope remains for

any kind of reduction in living costs.

Explosive Iranian Oil

◆ Great alarm has been caused by the explosive Iranian oil dispute. Iran's nationalization plan for the \$500 million Anglo-Iranian Oil Company grew out of its feeling that the company is a symbol of foreign oppression, intrigue and plunder.

England argues that the oil lease (which runs until 1993) was agreed on by the governments, that Iran has no right to revoke it, and that Iran cannot produce the oil without outside help. Iran says nationalization is its own business. Britain, itself engaged in nationalization, may have helped bring on this burning issue in Iran that has brought fanatical and hysterical elements to the fore, but nationalization of oil will not solve the troubles of this once-proud nation of Persia. Any advantages would be to the rich landlords who control the government, not to the miserably oppressed people.

Red Tibet

◆ It was in October that the Chinese Communists invaded Tibet, which for centuries has been under varying degrees of Chinese influence. This country, where one-fifth of the people are Buddhist priests (lamas) and the rest poverty-stricken peasants or herdsmen, had little defense. In March the god-king of Tibet, 15-year-old Dalai Lama, sent representatives to Peiping to negotiate peace. The agreement was signed (5/22) granting Red China full control of Tibet's foreign affairs and defense, while allowing Tibet internal religious self-rule. However, the Chinese are bringing the 12-year-old Panchen Lama, the Dalai Lama's foremost rival, back to Tibet, in what is probably an attempt to develop additional rivalry and per-

mit the Chinese Reds to take a firmer hand in Tibet.

How Catholic Is Italy?

◆ The outstanding thing about the Italian elections in May and June was their reminder that in the seat of Catholicism, which is supposed to be 99 per cent Roman Catholic, Catholicism's arch enemy could poll large votes, nearly 40 per cent in the north. The Vatican had instructed all Catholics to vote only for Catholic candidates, and Cardinal Elia dalla Costa of Florence announced (5/14) that failure to vote in such critical circumstances is a far worse sin than missing Sunday mass or neglecting to receive the annual Easter communion.

A new electoral law favoring the anticommunists gave the Catholic Christian Democrats more control than formerly, but rather than being 99 per cent Catholic Italy has strong anticlericalism. It has 2 million Communists, the largest Red party outside the Iron Curtain. Admitting its failure to keep its own doorstep clean, *L'Osservatore Romano* said (6/1) the "undeniable conclusion must be drawn that social communism has maintained substantially and essentially its own political positions or it may have eventually improved them".

Race Hatred

◆ One of the world's greatest injustices is racial hatred. It is not new. An early example was the oppression of the Jews by the Egyptians over 3,500 years ago. Today oppressed races frequently fight for equality, while those ruling fear that the oppressed, held in subjection so long, may try to seize control if given a little power. Racial hatred, often drilled into the mind since childhood, presents almost unsolvable problems, and justice will result only with the establishment of Jehovah's righteous new world. Mean-

while, possible violence continues as both races reject the only solution.

In South Africa (5/28) whites, ex-service men, Malays, Coloreds and Negroes paraded in protest to the government's bill to take Coloreds (half-castes or mulattoes) off the voting list. It began orderly; took 80 minutes to pass the House of Parliament; erupted into the worst riot in Cape Town's history, with flaming torches being thrown among the police. Much outside protest to Prime Minister Malan's racial policy has been raised, but he threatened (5/31) that if this protest continues South Africa might cut its link to Britain and establish an independent republic.

President's Peace Prayers

◆ At 11 a.m. on Memorial day (May 30) the U.S. president stood on the deck of his yacht to pray for enduring peace. He had called on all Americans to pray at that time. Many did so in the sincere hope for peace, but note the words of Jeremiah (6:10, 13, 14; 7:8, 9) concerning those who will not hearken to the Word of the Lord, who are all given to covetousness or ill-gotten gain; who say, "Peace peace; when there is no peace"; who "steal, murder, and commit adultery, and swear falsely" and walk after false gods—just what the world does today. The wise action is to remember God's instructions concerning such persons (Jeremiah 7:16): "Therefore pray not thou for this people . . . for I will not hear thee." That the Lord has not heard man's peace prayers is evidenced by the world's frantic armaments race. Something is wrong, and that something is that the nations have flagrantly ignored God's Word and done wickedly. They continue in this course, but wise Christians separate from them and look to Jehovah's soon-to-be-established new earth. They

look, work and pray for the blessings it will bring, as promised, not in political speeches, but in the Bible's sure word.

Signs of Change for TV

◆ The recent Federal Communications Commission's ruling on color television was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court (5/28). The FCC had examined the CBS and RCA systems. Owners of black-and-white sets could get RCA's color pictures in black and white on their old sets but could not get CBS pictures without buying a converter. Yet CBS got the go-ahead signal to start broadcasting color television because its system gave better pictures. The audience will be small at first, and it is expected to be several years before black-and-white programs are replaced by color on a major scale. Meanwhile several large

companies are reportedly working on an improved system. The FCC said it would examine these and approve any satisfactory method in addition to CBS'.

Television's growth is phenomenal. Movie attendance has dropped. Paramount Theaters announced amalgamation with the American Broadcasting Company, presumably to join up with their TV competitor, and the four major radio networks have reduced advertising rates, indicating their loss of listeners to the new colossus of entertainment, TV.

Beatification of Pius X

◆ Pope Pius X (who died in 1914) was the eighth pope to be beatified by the Catholic Church, the first in 279 years. Beatification is the last step before sainthood, and Pius XII said that not for two centuries has there been a day of joy

such as June 3, in which a pontiff was elevated to the glory of heaven. How men on earth can raise someone to the glory of heaven is not quite clear. But how it is impossible for them to do so is perfectly clear. Did the apostles raise Jesus to the glory of heaven? Or did his father, Jehovah, do it? (Psalm 110:1; Luke 24) Also, how is it that an organization claiming to be the true church has, throughout the centuries, had only eight men at its head who were "saints", while in the apostles' days there were saints in every congregation? (See Acts 9:13, 32, 41; Romans 1:7; 1 Corinthians 1:2; 2 Corinthians 1:1; Ephesians 1:1; Philippians 1:1; Colossians 1:2.) Viewing the admitted scarcity of saints among the popes, there certainly must have been a major falling away from the faith! —1 Timothy 4:1-3.

Through the Language

THE APOCALYPSE.

ΚΕΦ. α'. ι.	CHAPTER I.
<p>ἡ ἀποκάλυψις Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἣν ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ ὁ Θεός, ἵνα τοῖς δούλοις αὐτοῦ ἔσται γνωστὸν τὰς ἀποκαταστάσεις τὰς ἐν ταῖς βίβλοις γεγραμμένας.</p>	<p>1 A Revelation of Jesus Christ, which God gave to him, to point out to his servants the things it is necessary to have done</p>

Through the language (or tongue) is the literal meaning of the Greek word "Diaglott".

THE EMPHATIC DIAGLOTT is the title of an unusual and useful "New Testament". Though not a Greek scholar, you will be interested in this Bible translation. It features readings of the Greek text taken from one of the most ancient manuscripts—Vatican No. 1209—as well as other old Bible manuscripts and renderings by eminent scholars. A word-for-word English equivalent of the original Greek text is given, as shown in the illustration above. At the right-hand side appears an English translation. Thus the original language and sense of the scripture is brought within reach of today's readers.

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31



Ink makes you think...

INK can and does make you think. It is more than a mere liquid that comes out of your fountain pen or soils your fingers and clothes. Ink has many valuable uses. Huge presses, like the one that printed the very magazine you are now reading, are wholly dependent on ink for their successful operation. Ink too reproduces beautiful art, your daily newspaper, books, signs, and many other useful things. Ink fitly printed in suitable word patterns conveys knowledge to every reader; it communicates ideas to aid man to use and to improve his mind, and to better his living standards. Ink properly used, therefore, can be highly beneficial to every thinking person.

INK that will make you think is used in the booklet *Religion Reaps the Whirlwind*. Discussed in this booklet are some of the many and divergent, conflicting views and teachings held by hundreds of religious groups existing today. No doubt you have given some thought to this, and wondered: What are all those teachings based upon? Do they find support in the Holy Scriptures which millions of earth's inhabitants regard as sacred? In this booklet the searching light of Bible truth is focused to shine upon a variety of religious subjects, such as trinity, death, hell, masses, purgatory, keys of the kingdom, the true church, images, etc. Thought-provoking is the information the booklet contains. You need it to be fully informed. Yes, the ink used in printing this helpful booklet will make you think!

"Religion Reaps the Whirlwind" is a 64-page, colored-cover booklet. Sent on a contribution of 5c.

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