

AWAKE!

Resolution to President Truman

Representative of Jehovah's witnesses interviews Truman
on draft cases

Preliminaries to the Peace Conference

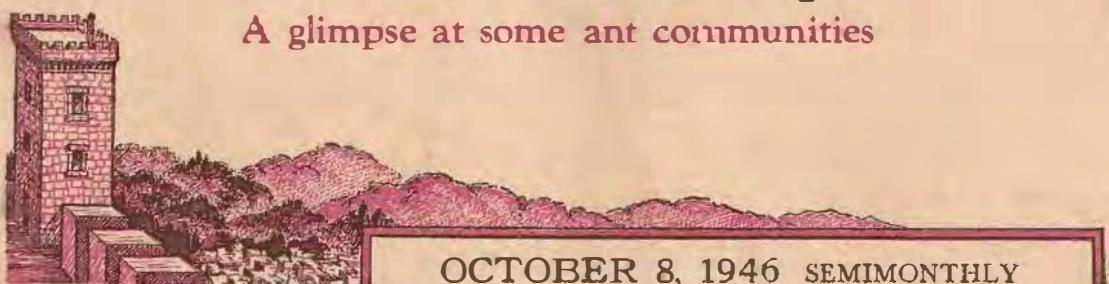
Review of decisions made by Big Four foreign ministers

Medical Science During the War

Progress accelerated under pressure of global war casualties

"The Ants Are a People"

A glimpse at some ant communities



OCTOBER 8, 1946 SEMIMONTHLY

THE MISSION OF THIS JOURNAL

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

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

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

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



PUBLISHED SEMIMONTHLY BY
WATCHTOWER BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY, INC.

117 Adams Street

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

N. H. KNORR, President

W. E. VAN AMBURGH, Secretary

Five cents a copy

One dollar a year

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Remittances: Please remit by postal note or by postal or express money order or by bank draft. When coin or currency is lost in the ordinary mails, there is no redress. Remittances from countries where the Society has no branch offices may be made to the Brooklyn office, but only by International postal money order. Receipt of a new or renewal subscription will be acknowledged only when requested.

Notice of expiration: Such notice is sent with the journal at least two issues before the subscription expires. Please renew promptly.

Change of address: Please send any change of address direct to us rather than to the post office. Your request should reach us at least three weeks before the date of issue with which it is to take effect. Send your old as well as the new address.

Entered as second-class matter at Brooklyn, N. Y., Act of March 3, 1873. Printed in U. S. A.

CONTENTS

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------|----|
| Resolution to President Truman | 3 | No Bugs in California? | 19 |
| Personal Interview by Committee | 4 | Eve Lore | 19 |
| Court Denial Ground for Pardon | 5 | "The Ants Are a People" | 20 |
| Clergy Amnesty Appeal | 6 | Some Astonishing Things Ants Do | 20 |
| Public Press Editorials | 7 | Objections Sustained! | 22 |
| Preliminaries to the Peace Conference | 9 | Farmers of the Future | 22 |
| Who Gets What? | 10 | "Thy Word Is Truth" | 23 |
| Second Council Session | 11 | When God's Fatherhood to Man Ceased | 25 |
| Usurpers of God's Place | 12 | Electrical Developments | 27 |
| Medical Science During the War | 13 | Registration at 18 Still Compulsory | 27 |
| Science Cannot Resurrect the Dead | 15 | Practical Joke Turned into Blessing | 28 |
| On the Eve of Pearl Harbor | 17 | Watching the World | 29 |

AWAKE!

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

Volume XXVII

Brooklyn, N. Y., October 8, 1946

Number 705

Resolution to President Truman

ON August 10, 1946, at Cleveland, Ohio, the Glad Nations Theocratic Assembly of Jehovah's witnesses, upon the motion of Nathan H. Knorr, president of the Watchtower Society, unanimously adopted a resolution addressed to the president of the United States. The resolution requested Mr. Truman to exercise his pardon powers under the Constitution and grant relief to over 4,000 of Jehovah's witnesses wrongfully convicted and imprisoned as criminals under the Selective Training and Service Act. After briefly summarizing the facts, showing mistreatment of such ministers of Jehovah by boards and courts under the Act, the resolution was preceded by strong declarations. Among other things it was declared to President Truman as follows:

Now that the war has ended, and especially since all political prisoners in countries conquered by the Allies and Russians have been freed, and amnesty given even to a million despised Nazis (who cruelly persecuted Jehovah's witnesses in Germany), it is now time to request that steps be taken to restore these missionary evangelists to the po-

sition they occupied under law before their convictions.

Although no man can restore to these thousands of missionary evangelists the time that they have served illegally in prison, executive clemency by the president of the United States, exercised under his pardon powers, would restore the civil rights and privileges to all of them and result in the immediate discharge of those now imprisoned.

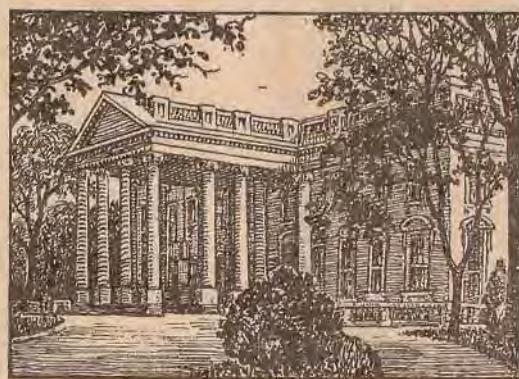
The resolution to President Truman provided:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT

(a) The president of the United States be formally requested by a representative of Jehovah's witnesses, in behalf of this assembly, of all of Jehovah's witnesses throughout the earth and all other liberty-loving people in this world, to immediately issue an order declaring executive clemency for such missionaries, known as Jehovah's wit-

nesses, convicted under the Selective Training and Service Act, and grant them full pardon, restoring to them their civil rights, which is necessary in order to redress the deprivation of their rights and in order that justice may be done.

(b) The chairman of this assembly duly certify to the adop-



The White House

tion of this Resolution and deliver it to the representative of Jehovah's witnesses for personal presentation to the president of the United States, together with a statement of the history of the treatment of Jehovah's witnesses under the Act, as soon as is convenient for submission.

This resolution was unanimously adopted by upward of 60,000 delegates at Jehovah's witnesses' convention.

Personal Interview by Committee

For presentation of the resolution and history an appointment for a personal interview with President Truman was procured. This was fixed for 12:30 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time), Friday, September 6, 1946. Accordingly, on such date and at such time the committee of three appeared at the White House in Washington. The committee was composed of (1) a Missouri lawyer, personal and political friend of Mr. Truman, who arranged the appointment for the committee; (2) counsel for Jehovah's witnesses, and (3) a full-time pioneer minister of Jehovah's witnesses who during the first World War was an army ammunition officer under Captain Harry S. Truman. The interview and presentation lasted about forty minutes.

When Mr. Truman was informed of the purpose of the visit he stated that the matter of executive clemency for men convicted and imprisoned under the Draft Act had been referred by him to the attorney general for study and a report to him about what could be done. He was then informed that the committee desired to present the side of Jehovah's witnesses to him. He was told, also, that more than 60,000 persons who adopted the resolution had ordered the committee to provide him with the resolution and facts. In reply Mr. Truman stated that he would listen to what the committee had to say and would see that the proper thing was done about it. He added, however, that he had been a soldier, was a "fighting man", and did not

have any use for a man who would not fight for and protect his country.

He was then informed that Jehovah's witnesses were neither pacifists nor conscientious objectors, but were ordained ministers of Jehovah God claiming their neutrality and exemption from service, like ministers of religion, to preach to the people. To this statement Mr. Truman declared that he would like to know what would have become of this country in the recent war if every person in the United States had taken the stand that Jehovah's witnesses took—refusing to be inducted into the armed forces to fight. In answer he was told that not every person could take the stand because not all persons in the United States were ministers of Jehovah; but that if every person in the United States were one of Jehovah's witnesses Jehovah God would fight for and protect His people.

Then the president was reminded of examples recorded in the Bible, of how Jehovah fought the enemy hordes arrayed against His people and protected the Israelites in battle, while commanding them to stand still and sing the praises of Jehovah. The president said he did not believe it and he did not think that the rulers of the enemy nations believed it.

Mr. Truman was then told that Jehovah's witnesses did not oppose the conscription of men and that they believed the nation had a right to raise an army, but that, like the ministers of Jehovah in the days of the Israelite conscription who were exempted from going to war, Jehovah's witnesses today also claimed exemption, as such is provided for in the Draft Act.

Mr. Truman was again told that the committee desired to present the side of Jehovah's witnesses so that he could better understand the problem to be solved. He stated that he would listen but that he was prejudiced. However, he added that in spite of that he would see that

those convicted got a fair consideration and just decision, after he would be finally advised by the attorney general.

Resolution Submitted to Truman

Then the certified copy of the resolution adopted by the Glad Nations Theocratic Assembly was handed to President Truman. He was told that it was moved by the president of the Watchtower Society and unanimously adopted by more than 60,000 delegates and persons of good-will. His consideration of it was respectfully invited. He read it quickly.

Following the presentation of the resolution the history of the mistreatment of Jehovah's witnesses under the Act by draft boards was given. The president was told how the National Headquarters of the Selective Service System had recognized Jehovah's witnesses as a religious organization with ministers entitled to exemption. In great detail he was shown how Jehovah's witnesses were regularly engaged in preaching from house to house as did Christ Jesus and His apostles. Mr. Truman was told that Jehovah's witnesses bear to the people Bible literature explaining that God's kingdom of righteousness is to be fully established in all the earth as humanity's only hope. He was told that most of the people no longer went to churches and therefore it was necessary for the message to be taken to them in their homes. He was informed that Jehovah's witnesses are the only ministers in the country who are meeting the needs of the people by giving them free Bible education in their homes through Bible studies conducted by ministers.

Hundreds of draft boards that had received the evidence submitted to them had classified Jehovah's witnesses as ministers, exempting many thousands of them from training and service, the president was told. He was also informed that many other draft boards were prejudiced and did not exempt over 4,000 of

Jehovah's witnesses. It was shown that as a result these thousands of men were prosecuted for failure to comply with draft-board orders commanding them to do training and service.

Mr. Truman then interjected that he was still prejudiced. He also added that he had no sympathy for Jehovah's witnesses because of their disrespect for the flag by refusing to salute it and their refusal to show respect for the law of the land by complying with it. At this point he was informed that Jehovah's witnesses had respect for the flag and showed they were good citizens of the United States. He was informed that not one of Jehovah's witnesses had been disloyal to the government at any time; that they all showed their respect for the flag and the country by fighting for freedom of speech, press and worship in the courts and otherwise. He was told that Jehovah's witnesses on the committee, one of whom he knew personally and with whom he had been associated as a soldier and fellow army officer, had the highest respect for the flag and were loyally devoted to the country and the freedoms for which it stood. The president was reminded that all others of Jehovah's witnesses had the same proper regard for the country and flag, although they were forbidden by God's law from saluting it or the flag of any nation. Mr. Truman said that perhaps he had been misinformed on this and that at least he was glad to get that statement of the position of Jehovah's witnesses. This was especially impressive to him since most of the statement about the position of Jehovah's witnesses on the flag was made by the committee's member who had served as Mr. Truman's ammunition officer during the first World War.

Court Denial of Defense

Ground for Pardon

The conversation then returned to the matter covered by the resolution. Mr. Truman then repeated that he had re-

ferred the matter to the attorney general for a report. He added that it would do no good to argue the matter before him, because he was waiting and depending on the attorney general for advice as to what to do. Notwithstanding this, there was then next presented the most important ground for pardon, namely, the illegal trial and conviction of Jehovah's witnesses in the federal courts. The president then consented to hear this last ground for the requested relief.

History of the struggle of Jehovah's witnesses for the right to be heard in their defense in the federal courts was succinctly given. It was pointed out how the federal courts trying Jehovah's witnesses for failure to report for duty as ordered by the draft boards had been denied the right to show that the boards' orders were void because they were exempt by law as ministers. It was then shown that the holding of the Supreme Court of the United States, that all the courts had illegally denied Jehovah's witnesses the right to make their defenses, was strong and additional ground for granting the requested pardon.

The interview and presentation ended at about 1 p.m. At the close Mr. Truman was given some literature distributed by Jehovah's witnesses to prove to him that they as missionary evangelists were engaged in free Bible education of the people: The book "Let God Be True", the booklet "Be Glad, Ye Nations", *The Watchtower* for September 15, 1946, containing the article "Children in the Time of the End", and the first issue of *Awake!* magazine (August 22, 1946) containing, among others, the article on juvenile delinquency. Mr. Truman's attention was called to the juvenile delinquency article in the *Awake!* magazine. It was pointed out that it showed that the source of that national problem was the delinquency of parents who shirked their responsibility of properly bringing up children. Then his attention was called to the article in *The Watchtower*

that presented the Bible proof of the duty of parents to themselves to instruct their children day and night and at all mealtimes. The president was interested. He agreed that the problem of child delinquency should be blamed on the parents. Then he also accepted a copy of the complete report of the Glad Nations Theocratic Assembly of Jehovah's witnesses in the 48-page issue of *The Messenger* for August 12, 1946.

In parting, the president's attention was called to the fact that the 4,000 of Jehovah's witnesses, in whose behalf the request for relief was given to him, had not taken their stand to evade training and service under the Act. It was shown that they were found in this predicament for righteousness' sake, for their refusal to abandon their job of preaching the gospel of Jehovah's kingdom. He was informed that they were merely trying to keep covenant with Jehovah, which no man or nation had the right to make them break. The president said that the matter would be properly considered by him in spite of his prejudice against anyone who would not fight for the country and defend it.

Clergy Amnesty Appeal for Conscientious Objectors

Since the end of the war the matter of amnesty has been given much attention and publicity. From time to time big clergymen and religious organizations have made statements, which the secular press has published, about the desirability of granting amnesty "to all conscientious objectors convicted and imprisoned under the Act". In those published statements slighting reference has been made to Jehovah's witnesses. The clergy, who themselves did not have courage enough to take their stand on the side of Jehovah during the war, are now belatedly crying out protests in behalf of the "conscientious objectors" in an attempt to cover up and divert attention from their own compromising conduct during the

war. They cry out that "4,500 conscientious objectors" have been imprisoned under the Act. It is true that 4,500 men have been imprisoned under the Act. But only a small percentage of those 4,500 have been *conscientious objectors*. Less than five hundred of the 4,500 men convicted and imprisoned were conscientious objectors. Over 4,000 of the 4,500 were the faithful ministers of Jehovah God. To lump together as one group all the 4,500 convicted and imprisoned is to ignore the facts, namely, that Jehovah's witnesses (numbering more than 4,000 of the 4,500 imprisoned) are neither conscientious objectors nor pacifists. The conscientious objectors, numbering less than 500 of the 4,500 imprisoned, refused to participate in war, basing their refusal on a variety of religious, political, social and academic grounds but making no claim to statutory exemption by reason of a ministerial status such as that rightfully claimed by Jehovah's witnesses because of their contract relationship with Almighty God which obligates them to obey Him exclusively by publicizing, uninterrupted, in peacetime and in wartime, His kingdom, among the people.

Public Press Editorials

In spite of the appeal being made by the clergy for the small group of conscientious objectors while the larger number of those imprisoned have been Jehovah's witnesses, the religionists' amnesty movement has resulted in arousing a few courageous newspapers to back up the request for relief for the imprisoned men. For instance, the Denver *Post*, leading daily newspaper in the Rocky Mountain region of the West, on Saturday, August 31, 1946, published an editorial entitled "Why Not an Amnesty for the Conchies?" Although that editor, like others who blindly follow the pattern drawn for the public press by amnesty-minded clergymen and religionists, improperly confuses imprisoned

witnesses of Jehovah with the comparatively small number of conscientious objectors, his attitude is noteworthy. While considering his remarks quoted below, readers of this journal can keep in mind the distinction between conscientious objectors and Jehovah's witnesses as defined in the foregoing paragraphs. Among other things the Denver *Post* editor said:

In the light of President Truman's emphasis on freedom of conscience and religion in his speech March 6 before the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America in Columbus, Ohio, more than 300 leading ministers of all denominations are appealing to him to grant amnesty immediately to all of these men.

Three Denver clergymen—Dean Paul Roberts of St. John's Episcopal cathedral, the Rev. Samuel W. Marble of Trinity Methodist church and the Rev. Erdmann Smith of the First Baptist church—are among the signers of the letter, transmitted to the White House by Dorothy Canfield Fisher, honorary chairman of the Amnesty committee.

What is the general public feeling regarding the "conchies" now? The passions of wartime have cooled. It is possible to consider them now with more objectivity. They did not want to go to war, but, in the great majority of cases, their objections were based on sincere convictions. They paid a heavy price, too, to stand by their beliefs. No compensation, no service points, no protection under the bill of rights, no veterans' benefits, no family allotments, no discharge compensation. Most of them were teachers or farmers or members of religious sects, like the Jehovah's witnesses, who told in many a court that their tenets firmly bade them to refrain from warfare. . . .

Political arrests have always been abhorrent to Americans. After World War I, the continued incarceration of I. W. W.'s and other draft objectors became a hot issue. Many people came to regard the continued imprisonment not as a military procedure but as a political one. The case of Eugene Debs, Socialist leader, accused of hindering

the war, became a cause celebre before he was released from Atlanta prison in 1921.

The majority of citizens undoubtedly would support the president in amnesty for the conscientious objectors now before their cases become political footballs.

According to published reports, none of the clergy and their amnesty-minded coreligionists have ever undertaken to interview President Truman personally in behalf of the imprisoned men. The most they have done has been to send the president letters and petitions signed by clergymen who themselves took no stand that caused them to be persecuted during the war. Such efforts by religionists have brought no expression from the president as to his attitude toward the problem, Jehovah's witnesses being the first to interview him personally on the question, it is hoped that the publication of this report of the interview with him will show his attitude to all interested ones. It is obvious that if anything at all will be done by him it will not be done soon. In the meanwhile the faithful witnesses of Jehovah will be required to suffer for righteousness' sake behind prison bars. Their commission from Jehovah to act as His ordained ministers has not been canceled or annulled by their wrongful conviction and imprisonment.

Regardless of whether President Truman takes an attitude like that of Pharaoh who refused to let Jehovah's people go, or that of King Artaxerxes who by letter exempted Jehovah's people from duties of state, it is certain that an-

nonncing Jehovah's Kingdom in all this land and in every land will continue with increasing vigor by faithful witnesses of Jehovah not under restraint.

Jehovah and His witnesses do not depend on the granting of clemency to his witnesses wrongfully convicted, in order to carry on His work in the earth at this time. Yet they do request that, in harmony with the Constitution, the government make due amends for the wrongs committed, contrary to the law of this land, against His people in the courts of the land. To this end they have appealed to the highest executive authority in the land, the president. He is the only one who can do anything to remedy the situation. Even if he declines to exercise his powers or fails to exercise them properly, Jehovah's witnesses will continue to preach in behalf of and wait upon the Supreme One of the Universe, to whom they will appeal to vindicate His name and His people for the wrongs committed against them.

Perhaps you will be interested in the details and history of the five-year fight between the Department of Justice of the United States and Jehovah's witnesses in the courts. If you desire to know the full truth about the outrages committed against the more than four thousand imprisoned missionaries you will enjoy reading the articles "Defense Denied Jehovah's witnesses by Courts" and "Defense Granted Jehovah's witnesses by Courts" that, respectively, will appear in the two succeeding issues of this journal.



Why do the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing? The kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together, against the Lord, and against his anointed, saying, Let us break their bands asunder, and cast away their cords from us. He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh: the Lord shall have them in derision.

—Psalm 2:1-4.

Preliminaries to the Peace Conference

"IF THERE is another war, atomic bombs are certain to be used unless a more destructive weapon is developed. World wars must stop." So said Senator Edwin C. Johnson in commenting on the subject of atomic control, and thereby stressed the necessity for peace, and indirectly the importance of the peace councils and conference in this war-torn world. For, technically at least, the war is not over, even though fighting has ceased for the present. The various nations composing the victorious side of the recent conflict are as anxious for peace and the making of the necessary treaties of peace as are the defeated nations, who suffer most keenly.

There has, therefore, been much talk about peace, or the attainment of those arrangements that will insure peace. It is now well over a year since hostilities ceased, and still the center of the difficulty, the German problem, has not been touched. Austria, too, is an important factor in the solution of the peace problem.

It is said that every world statesman learns sooner or later of the vital position Austria occupies in the structure of Europe, and that if one wishes to subjugate or liberate all of eastern Europe one must begin with Austria. Vienna has been called the gateway to the East, but to Stalin, who doubtless has taken some notice of the transportation system of Europe, Vienna is the gateway to the West. It all depends upon the angle from which one views the map.

The Soviet Union has some 140,000 troops in Austria, and armies of occupation in Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. That gives the Soviet not a little influence in those countries, and treaties with these lands are likely to be in Russia's favor. Russia has not been in a hurry to move out.

All this, of course, has a bearing on the importance of Europe itself to

world-economy and world-trade. It is not merely the fate of this or that nation that is in the balance. Europe has until recently been the virtual center of the world, and vast readjustments had been made, even though but temporarily, when all of Europe was engulfed in war. Now that the war is over, Europe is comparable to a vacuum, and, since nature abhors a vacuum, some setup must take the place of its previous organization. With the exception of the border states the people have no self-government. Something must occupy the place of government until the peace treaties put these nations back on their own.

Though Europe is sometimes considered to be merely a peninsula extending westward from the Asiatic mainland, it is a very important peninsula. Its population is far from negligible. In Europe proper, excluding Russia and Britain, there are more people than there are in the British Commonwealth, the Soviet Union and all of the Western Hemisphere. The peace of Europe, therefore, is an important matter.

The London Conference of 1945 having ended in failure, another conference, designated the Council of Foreign Ministers (of the Big Four), was scheduled to meet in April of 1946. Russia was represented by Molotov, America by Byrnes, France by Bidault, and England by Bevin. It debated for three weeks. Results were most discouraging. The ministers of the four big powers finally decided to call off their meetings for a month's recess and to meet for further talks in June and July. They had not reached an agreement on a twenty-five-year alliance to see that Germany remained disarmed, and were not sure that disarmament was actually being carried out so far. A committee was set up to investigate what was being done about it in the four zones of occupation. Was Russia disarming that part of Ger-

many under her control? Was Britain properly disarming in its zone? The committee would ascertain the facts. Russia said the operation of armament plants in her zone was not to be investigated!

This session of the council of foreign ministers also made some revision in the Italian armistice terms, but that was a minor matter. Nothing much seemed to have been accomplished, but at least there had been plenty of talk, which the different ministers could reflect upon during their recess. The American representative, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, upon arrival in Washington, arranged to make his report, which was published in the press on May 21.

Who Gets What?

It appeared that a great deal of the time had been devoted by the council to discussion of who would get what. Neither America nor Britain had been annexing territory. Russia had, and apparently intends to hold on to what she has annexed. America's attitude seemed to be more like that of a merchant who seeks to build up good-will among his customers or prospective customers. The secretary mentioned that while America had advanced \$900,000,000 to Italy to keep it on its feet, Russia demanded \$100,000,000 reparations for damage done to Russia by Italian troops fighting together with the Germans. True, Italy had turned to the side of the Allies and aided them in the final stages of the war; but Russia still felt she should make some recompense for the damage inflicted on Russian territory. No final decision was reached.

The next subject was the Italian colonies. Russia had previously made a claim for trusteeship of Tripolitania, but now withdrew that demand. The American delegation held the position that the colonies should be administered by a United Nations trusteeship. This was not decided.

Should Greece get the Dodecanese islands? The general consensus of opinion seemed to favor this transfer, though nothing definite was done.

Agreement on the Balkan treaties was hindered because of economic factors. The Soviet government also stood out against including in the treaties any arrangement for freedom of commerce on the Danube, which is the gateway to central Europe, and as important to that region as the Mississippi is to the central part of the United States.

Trieste

The main bone of contention, however, was Trieste, a port certainly very important to central Europe, but which since World War I had been held by Italy. However, Italy is not now in position to decide what shall be done about it. Russia wants the port to go to Yugoslavia, a country favorable to Russia, and measurably under its influence. The other powers favored Italy, claiming the inhabitants of Trieste were in the main Italians.

All of this unfinished business, not to mention the German and Austrian treaties, were to be taken up again after the recess, during which period the various delegates had opportunity to present the matter to their respective governments. There was considerable perplexity as to what Russia really wanted. It had offered so many objections that it appeared to be the chief obstacle to arriving at any conclusion.

Molotov, noting that Britain and America seemed to agree on most points, concluded that there was a bloc which hindered progress of the conference. He felt that these two nations were trying to dictate to the Soviet. And, of course, if there was any dictating to be done, Russia would do it. He didn't say that last part, but that is the way the other parties to the conference were inclined to view the situation. The existence of any kind of bloc was denied.

Second Council Session

When Secretary Byrnes was ready to depart for Paris a second time a reporter reminded him that he had said before his first trip that he stood in the need of prayer. He was asked what he needed this time. Mr. Byrnes answered, apparently with a smile: "I would say more prayer. But, in all seriousness, I do not say that in jest. I did say it [in jest] originally, but I afterward came to believe that we did stand in need of prayer and I hope those prayers will continue."

The question as to whether those who were called upon to do the praying had access to the realm where prayers are heard was not considered. The clergy, however, are prone to wave such "minor" considerations aside, and to respond willingly to any and all calls for "prayer", whether in war or peace. Hence Bishop Oxnam, president of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, issued a call to prayer on behalf of the conference of foreign ministers.

Events in Italy at the time cast a shadow over the very beginning of the conference, but these disturbances subsided shortly. The council soon was divided on the seemingly all-important theme of reparations. Italy was first up for discussion. Bevin thought reparations should be waived in the case of Italy, inasmuch as she had joined the Allies, although belatedly, in fighting the Nazis. Agreement was finally reached that Russia would get the \$100,000,000 she demanded. Restitution of Allied property seized by Italy during the war was also considered. One reporter remarked: "It is, perhaps, curious to find the busiest foreign ministers in the world bickering over these tiny details, but it is an unfortunate necessity."

Another stated with reference to Italy's position as considered by the conference: "Ultimately Italy must starve if she continues cut off from the Soviet-dominated area of eastern Eu-

rope, trade with which is vital to her economy. And a peace treaty which leaves in mid-Europe a nation of more than 40,000,000 people condemned to gnawing hunger is a mere breeder of trouble later on."

As to Trieste, it was finally decided to make this port and the surrounding territory of Venezia Giulia an autonomous state under United Nations protection, thus not giving it to either Italy or Yugoslavia.

The question of Italian colonies and their disposition was again deferred. The Dodecanese islands were given to Greece.

One of the surprises of the session was Molotov's statement on Germany. At the May session of the council Secretary Byrnes had put forth great efforts to arrive at some method of co-operation in dealing with the German problem, but to no avail. Particular emphasis was placed upon disarmament in order that Russia's security might be assured. Molotov was impervious to any suggestions on the subject, but now came forward with his famous statement on July 10. It was really funny for him to start off with, "The time has come when we should discuss the fate of Germany and a peace treaty with that country. The Soviet government has always held that the spirit of revenge is a poor counselor in such affairs." The Russian minister presented this as something quite new and original. Also, the following would appeal to the German people: "It would be incorrect to adopt a course of Germany's annihilation as a state or that of its agrarianization, including the annihilation of its own main industries." Such a statement would give the impression that while Russia had no such designs upon Germany, others had. The fact, however, that ever since the occupation of Germany Britain and the United States have been putting money into the country, while Russia has been taking things out, should not be over-

looked. Milking the cow is nice work, especially if somebody else keeps feeding it. Mr. Byrnes declared that Russia had already received directly or indirectly \$14,000,000,000 in reparations from Germany. Taxable property in the part of Silesia taken from eastern Germany was valued at \$11,500,000,000, which part Russia gave to Poland in return for that part of Poland which Russia has taken over.

Achievements

When the foreign ministers' council adjourned its second session it had not yet touched the chief problem, but the following achievements were listed by Senator Connally's speech:

- (1) The calling of the peace conference on July 29.
- (2) The agreement to accord to the twenty-one nations at the conference complete freedom of discussion and recommendation.
- (3) The development of a better understanding among the great powers.
- (4) The draft treaty with Italy, including the internationalization of Trieste, reparations, and agreements with respect to the disposition of the Italian colonies and the award of the Dodecanese islands to Greece.
- (5) Real progress with respect to the treat-

ies with the ex-satellite states—Hungary, Finland, Rumania and Bulgaria.

- (6) The decision to submit to the peace conference all questions upon which the council of foreign ministers could not reach agreement.
- (7) The tentative understanding that Austria and Germany shall be considered later in the year by the council of foreign ministers.

This summary doubtless presents the "achievements" of the council in their most favorable light. One additional point must be mentioned and which is even more important than the foregoing. It is a clause found in the treaties drafted for the nations of Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland, reading:

..... shall take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under jurisdiction, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, of press and publication, or religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting.

This may be considered one of the most important aspects of the entire situation. And while it is measurably certain that there will be violations of such freedoms, yet there will be basis for an appeal to preserve them.

Usurpers of God's Place

BASPHEMOUSLY the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America declared that the League of Nations set up in 1919 was "the political expression of the kingdom of God on earth". The same idea that men whose hands are stained with blood will establish the "Kingdom of God" is again expressed by the clergy. Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, president of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, on March 5, 1946, said:

"There are those among us who declare it is utopian to believe that the Kingdom of God can be built upon the earth. When I consider the works of man, the amazing miracles wrought in the realm of applied science, I am strengthened in my belief that we can and will build that kingdom on the earth."

God's Word gives the lie to Oxnam's boast, declaring that "in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom", without the use of human hands. It will be performed by the "zeal of the LORD of hosts".—Daniel 2:44, 45; Isaiah 9: 6, 7.

Medical Science During the War

MODERN science, in a general way, is divided into two parts: one division busies itself with inventing and perfecting devices for killing people; the other group seeks new and better ways of saving those that are going down into death. During the recent war years medical science did not lag behind the destructive technicians, but also made forward strides.

Surgery made its greatest advance after the introduction of anesthetics many years ago in spite of the hazards and risks involved in their use. In an effort to overcome these difficulties new anesthetics have been introduced from time to time, the latest being sodium pentothal, which, it is claimed, does not produce the after-effects that chloroform and ether do. It is also nonexplosive and can be used in connection with the electric needle without running the risk of a fire.

New drugs were brought into use for the first time during the war. First the sulfa drugs with their variations made headlines as "wonder drugs". Then penicillin took the center of the stage as a "new wonder drug". And later its cousin, streptomycin, made its débüt as the "wonder of wonder drugs". Another "wonder" drug tried out at the army hospital at Topeka, Kans., was made from chlorophyl, the green coloring matter of plants. It was extracted from grass and alfalfa and found particular use in cleansing wounds, burns and bone infections while at the same time it alleviated pain.

The old plaster cast has always been criticized by those that have had to wear it, because it weighs so much. To overcome this a composition of plastic and fiberglass weighing only one-fourth as much as the conventional cast has been



developed. It is composed of 80 percent cellulose acetate and 20 percent fiberglass, and also has the advantage over the older type in the fact that X-rays are able to pass through it.

Another disadvantage of casts in times past has been the foul odors that arise when encasing infectious wounds and fractured bones. The National Research Council of Canada decided to do something about this, and as a result of its study a material was developed that took advantage of the adsorbent properties of carbon and micronized silica, and this material in turn was used to impregnate bandages used inside the casts.

Surgery and the War

After an ordered assault on the enemy's stronghold or following an air attack by the enemy the medical corps, in an effort to save the wounded, would go over the battlefield and pick up as many as possible for hospitalization. Sometimes it was necessary to make emergency operations on the spot, like the one following the battle of Metz. A medical aide upon finding a soldier gasping for air took a penknife, made an incision in his throat, and then shoved in the soldier's own fountain pen in his windpipe to keep it open until he could be brought to a field hospital.

In the army and navy hospitals amputations, graftings and transplantings were made, besides the setting of bones, removal of bullets and treating of wounds. Even after a soldier had undergone such treatment there was always

the possibility that complications would develop, necessitating a return to the operating room. For example, a soldier upon returning to the fighting front, having apparently recovered after being shot up somewhere in Africa, complained of occasional pain around the heart. X-rays showed that a half-inch piece of shell fragment was lodged three inches under the skin right against the heart so that with each beat it moved. After cutting through layers of flesh the doctors were able to remove the metal though it had been in there seven months, and they did it without damaging the heart.

Another unusual war casualty was the case of a navy seaman who had been the victim of an air attack in the Pacific theater. Forty-seven days after setting his broken bones and removing shell splinters he still complained of pain in the lower part of his body. The doctors found by X-ray that a fused 22-mm. projectile was lodged in his body. But to remove it was a delicate operation, since a slip of the knife might explode the shell. After calling in bomb disposal experts for a consultation the operation was successfully performed amid an atmosphere of tension.

Some place in Belgium, near the front, during the war a young doctor remembered that glass tubing had been used as a substitute for the arteries in laboratory work on animals; so, instead of amputating the leg of a soldier who had a section of his artery blown away, he tried to save the leg by shunting blood around the wound through glass tubing. Later, when the soldier had recovered sufficiently to stand a grafting operation, the glass tubing was replaced with a natural artery.

Russian doctors claimed that 71 percent of soldiers who suffered injuries to the lower jaw on the Eastern battlefield were fixed up by surgery. This was made possible by shortening the time between when the wound was inflicted and the

time when plastic surgery and bone grafting was begun. Instead of waiting six to eight months before performing a plastic operation, as the practice theretofore had been, it was begun in three or four weeks and bone grafting was accomplished within one or two months instead of waiting a year. Lockjaw was prevented by the use of special flexible steel pins.

Medical Progress in Other Fields

A new technique was developed for the delicate removal in total darkness of cataracts from the eyes. It was found that the lens of the eye glows in the dark when exposed to invisible ultraviolet rays. Therefore much greater accuracy is possible under ultraviolet light than under ordinary light in removing lens fragments that lie behind the iris of the eye.

The transplanting of healthy eye corneas onto defective eyes has been practiced for some time. A case reported during the war told how the eyes of a 59-year-old woman who had died were used to restore the sight of an eight-month-old baby that was born blind. Someday when this baby is old it may boast of having the oldest human eyes in the world.

The making of artificial eyes has not been the job of the medical profession in times past, but, due to the shortage brought on by the war, dentists have entered the field of eye-making using dental plastics instead of the special glass formerly used, which had a velvet texture. In addition to the 350,000 wearers of glass eyes there are now several hundred wearing the new plastic type.

Not only were instructors in public speaking surprised to learn that it was possible for a man to talk with his tongue removed, but also medical science was surprised. An old man of 77 years had lost his tongue through a cancer operation, yet he learned to talk by forming the vowels and consonants in his throat. A phonograph recording of this feat was

made for those who study speech disorder. It is further reported that persons who are handicapped through the loss of their larynx, the upper part of the windpipe, are also able to speak.

It has been reported that the skull-bone of a monkey was replaced with a transparent plastic encasement in order to determine what happens when concussion of the brain takes place. An artificial concussion is caused, and the results are filmed; but what these experiments have brought in the way of practical medical knowledge on the subject is not stated.

Medical science in its experiments has determined the quantity of blood that flows through the brain. By injecting two-tenths percent solution of Evans Blue it was possible to measure this flow, and it was found that when the body is at rest about 10,000 drops per minute pass through the brain. That is well over a pint a minute. If one breathes rapidly, as mountain climbers do when they lack oxygen, the flow is cut down; and when one breathes a high concentration of carbon dioxide the blood flow is increased.

In Paddington, England, it has been announced that patients who are to undergo a brain operation are first given an injection of malachite green dye in solution. Diseased tissue in the brain is dyed green, while the healthy tissue remains white, thus enabling the surgeon to tell which part to remove with his scalpel. The dye is considered nonpoisonous, and, although the eyes and skin of the individual are temporarily discolored, after three days the stain disappears. More than a dozen successful operations have been attributed to this practice.

This dyeing practice has also led to the discovery that a certain part of the brain of persons having epilepsy becomes discolored. Heretofore the cause for this disease has not been known, but this discovery gives hope of a permanent remedy for epilepsy.

And speaking of brain operations calls to mind that Dr. Walter E. Dandy, a noted brain specialist of Johns Hopkins, who recently died, once said, in 1930, that it was possible to cut out two-thirds of a man's brain and yet not damage his intellectual powers, and proved it by performing such an operation.

Where Medical Science Has Failed

In spite of the wonders of surgery in patching up a poor fellow who has been half buried in a bomb crater, yet when it comes to stamping out such crippling diseases as infantile paralysis the record of medical science is not so good. On April 7, 1945, there were 484 new cases of infantile paralysis. The disease is also called polio, an abbreviation of the name poliomyelitis. The highest figure for the same period was that for 1940. By the middle of May, 1945, there were 642 cases as against 424 for the same period in 1944. Then a month later, in the middle of June, there were 999, to compare with 657 for the same period the year before; an increase of 52 percent!

Doctors have used the vibrations of a "riveting gun" in an effort to stimulate muscle activity in cases of poliomyelitis; but whether such will effect a lasting cure or not, the appalling fact remains: there is an increase in the number of victims of this malady and medical science seems unable to cope with the basic causes for it or to stop the inroads of this wholesale killer. The public press has publicized the fact that someone has made an electrical piano keyboard that will fit over the bed of one of these poor victims so that he can play music.

Science Cannot Resurrect the Dead

After years of experimenting with dogs and cats and stillborn babies, the Russians have now succeeded in doing what some might call "resurrecting" the dead. First they learned how to keep a dog's heart pulsating after it had been removed from the body; then work was

begun on humans that were as good as dead. This study indicated that there were different degrees in the process known as the cessation of life. These differences have been classified as agonal, clinical and biological death. Agonal death is considered as the active struggle of the dying organism, and is closely connected with clinical death, which is said to be when the heart and lungs have stopped functioning. Only biological death is referred to as true death from which no man can escape. In all three stages circulation of blood in the brain ceases.

The studies of the Russian scientists have shown that if death results from a bad heart, a damaged brain, riddled lungs or poison in the blood, there is nothing that medical science can do to revive the person. But if one dies of shock or from loss of blood or from suffocation it has been found that by stimulation it is possible to start the heart and lungs working once again. A mixture of warm blood, adrenalin hydrochloride and glucose was used for the purpose, being injected under pressure in the artery and vein of the arm. At the same time bellows were used to revive the lungs, giving 25-30 respirations a minute, and after natural breathing was

restored artificial respiration was continued at intermittent periods. Five cases were reported to have completely recovered, while 37 others that were revived for a short time soon died.

Since "resurrection" means a "standing up again to life" it is very apparent that medical science has not accomplished this in any sense of the word. Only the Infinite Creator has the power to bring back to life those who are really dead, and such power He has delegated only to His beloved Son, Christ Jesus, and not to any "scientists" among men.

Some have argued that wars are a necessary evil in order that progress may be made in science. But such is only the chatter of fools. Medical scientists are not the "inventors", "creators" or "saviors" they are boasted to be, but what little progress they have made in recent years, which has been comparatively slow, has been as explorers and students of God's fixed and universal laws. Much greater progress will be made in the field of science when wars are forever abolished following Armageddon. Then men, fearing and worshiping the great Fountain and Source of all biological wisdom and knowledge, will be taught by Him whose name alone is Jehovah.



Snake Poison

The case is that of Horace Brown, an inveterate tobacco-chewer, who, when he had captured a black snake in Kentucky, forced its mouth open and spat therein a quantity of tobacco juice. Eyewitnesses said the snake acted strangely and then stretched out and died.

Missing the Mark

In the book *The Lighter Side of History* is related how a certain missionary, Dr. Berry, observed in a hospital in Kobe a patient smoking. He gave the young fellow, Murai by name, a pamphlet on the evils of tobacco. But instead of curing him the figures given about the annual amount of money spent on cigarettes kindled in him a new desire. Straightway he introduced the cigarette in Japan and made a fortune.

On the Eve of Pearl Harbor

THE greatest disaster in American military history was the bombing of Pearl Harbor. It was also a most humiliating experience for the proud American people. Public opinion therefore demanded an investigation into the responsibility for the catastrophe, and so Congress, after calling in and listening to the testimony of many witnesses, published its conclusions, as reported in the September 8, 1946, issue of *Awake!* (page 31). Since much of the testimony introduced before the investigating committee was obviously for the purpose of shifting all responsibility for the bombing from the shoulders of the government's administration, it would be well for the thinking public to make their own investigation.

On September 2, 1945, the Chicago Tribune published an article written by John T. Flynn dealing with the events leading up to the attack by the Japanese on Pearl Harbor. With the desire of getting the story before the public it was thereafter published in pamphlet form under the title "The Final Secret of Pearl Harbor". The following excerpt is taken from the second revised edition of this exposé.

We now come to the night before Pearl Harbor in Washington. The president had returned from Warm Springs because of the crisis. The Japanese envoys had held during the week several meaningless sessions with

the state department. But the formal answer of the Japanese government to the ultimatum had not come. But Roosevelt knew what it would be. The stage is all set for the attack on British or, better still, British and American territory in the Pacific. The scenery is beautifully arranged. The president is widely advertised as seeking peace. That night at nine o'clock he sends a dramatic message to Hirohito appealing for peace. He knows this to be as futile as the breeze around the White House grounds. The Japanese navy is putting to sea; Japanese troops are pouring southward. The intercepted codes, of which the public knows nothing, have told the full story.

Luck now played again into Roosevelt's hands. Our Army Intelligence Service broke the Japanese code and learned what they were saying among themselves. On that fateful battle eve it got possession of a document of extraordinary importance. You will recall that the next day, Sunday, the Japanese asked for an appointment at 1 p.m. with Hull. They arrived a little late—when the bombs were falling on Hawaii—and presented a note breaking off relations with us. The incident has been presented to us in shockingly false colors. We were told how the president was in his

study on Sunday for a day of rest, confident nothing would happen after his appeal the night before to Hirohito not to precipitate war. He was chatting with Harry Hopkins and fiddling with his stamp collection, while Mrs. Roosevelt entertained in another



quarter one of her innumerable groups of uplifters. Then, all of a sudden, out of a clear sky, came news of the attack on Pearl Harbor. It's a goodly picture, but utterly fraudulent. That is not the way things happened. The preceding night, Saturday, the government had got hold of the text of that very document which the Japanese would present the next day. It went to Mr. Roosevelt at 10 p.m. Hull, Knox and Stimson had it. They knew now what was to happen. Hull telephoned Knox and Stimson to meet him next morning for a conference at 10.

Consider the situation that night. The president and his three aged and slow-moving cabinet members knew everything, all save the hour and point of attack. Far out in the Pacific the blow would fall. What, in the name of simple common sense, would men of ordinary intelligence do? They knew at that very moment the Japanese ships and planes and subs and troops, under cover of darkness, were moving to their appointed targets. They knew that out in that vast Pacific were two commanders, wretchedly equipped, depending solely on them for information. Would you not suppose the very first act would be to notify General Marshall and Admiral Stark and then, instantly, Admiral Kimmel and General Short? Would you not think that if Marshall and Stark were not in their offices, they were to be hunted through the town, roused from their slumbers to give them this tremendous news? No. The old gentlemen called a conference among themselves for the next day and went home for the slumbers so essential in their advanced years. The president had the news at 10 p.m. He, too, did nothing. Worse than this, a naval aide was told not to give Admiral Stark his copy of the Japanese note until next morning. Why? I think Congress ought to ask for some explanation of this.

The next morning, Sunday, Admiral Stark, because of the tense situation, went to his office. There he found the now complete copy of the Japanese note. "My God!" he cried, "this means war. I must get word to Kimmel at once." For some reason that word did not go at all. Another Japanese code message ar-

rived and was decoded. By 8:20 a.m. the text was in hand. It gave the hour at which the envoys were to present their note to Secretary Hull. The hour was 1 p.m. Washington time. Just as it was decoded another message was intercepted. It advised the twelve Japanese consuls in the United States that Japan was breaking with this country. All were hurried to Knox, Stimson and the president. They were in the hands of Hull's conference at 11 a.m. The bombs would not fall on Pearl Harbor for another two and three-quarters hours.

Lieut. Com. Kramer gave a memorandum to Secretary Knox of transcendent importance. The memorandum pointed out that 1 p.m. Washington time was sunrise over Honolulu and dark night at Manila. Sunrise would be the moment for air attack. As a surprise attack was indicated, the hour of presenting the dispatch indicated an air attack on Pearl Harbor. In other words, we faced an air attack on Pearl Harbor in a little over two hours.

Can we believe that, thus warned, the High Command in Washington, on the edge of such a precipice, would not with whatever speed science had yet devised get this tremendous news and its implication to the commanders in Hawaii? Instead the three aging secretaries sat down to a conference. General Marshall did not get the news until 11:25 a.m. He then sent a warning message to General Short. There was yet an hour and three-quarters before the explosion. The most precious hour and three-quarters the War Department had ever lived through. Time to get many of the ships in motion. Time to get every available man mobilized. Time to get every available plane off the ground. General Marshall had a scrambler phone which would reach Short instantly. He had also the navy's powerful short-wave transmitter. Instead of using these he sent the message to General Short by commercial radio at or near 12:18 p.m. Washington time. That would be 6:48 a.m. Honolulu time. It reached Honolulu at 7:33 a.m. The Japanese planes were at that moment winging to their kill. The message was sent through the streets as the bombs were falling. Thus de-

laid it reached Army Intelligence office at 11:45 a.m. to be decoded. It was delivered to General Short at 2:58 p.m., hours after the great base had been destroyed. Why did not General Marshall use the government's short-wave apparatus? Why did he not use his scrambler phone which would have put this information in the hands of General Short from two and a half to an hour and a half before the attack? His explanation to the Roberts Commission was that he was afraid it might be intercepted. What difference? If intercepted the Japs would merely know what they knew already. But Short would have known it also.

Placing the Responsibility

In view of the foregoing it is manifest that much of the responsibility for "unpreparedness" on December 7, 1941, rested heavily upon the president and his so-called "advisers". This article by Flynn explains that much of this blundering on the eve of the Pearl Harbor attack was due to the fact that "Roosevelt had, under the influence of flatterers who surrounded him, come to think

of himself as a master of diplomacy, an expert in political economy, an adept in political manipulation, a wizard in public finance, a profound student of foreign affairs and a military strategist of large dimensions, little less than a genius in naval organization and direction". This "obsession" that had seized this "amateur admiral" who "had by now got into the habit of referring to himself as the Commander-in-Chief" did not excuse him from the responsibility of mistakes, says Flynn.

To critics who would say that Roosevelt and Knox are dead and therefore it is wrong to rake up these old embers, Flynn says, "My reply is that they prevented the discussion of them while they lived. I must add also that if they are dead, so are the more than 3,000 men who perished in Pearl Harbor on that tragic day." It is also good to remind those who are prone to memorialize and worship Roosevelt in a new National shrine at Hyde Park, N.Y., that he was not the military genius that some say he was, but was a mortal man capable of making major blunders.

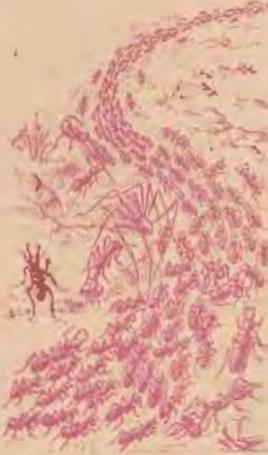
No Bugs in California?

It took nine years (1890 to 1899) to find out that the best kind of Smyrna figs could not be raised even in California because it did not have the right kind of bugs, *Blastophaga Grossorum*. But when they got these fig-wasps from the Mediterranean region all was well, and now California produces annually 30,000,000 pounds of the finest Smyrna figs grown upon this planet. The fig-wasp makes his home and raises his family inside the fig; but that's the way he likes it, and humans don't mind eating him and his family, not at all. They really enjoy it.

Bee Lore

According to the laws of aerodynamics, a bee's wings are so small, and the load which he imposes upon them is so great, that he cannot fly, but the bee, never having studied aerodynamics, goes ahead and flies anyway. He moves his wings so fast that the laws don't apply. It is lucky for him that his wings were made by the Lord and not by the airplane builders.

Bee hives are air-conditioned, so that the larvae may be properly reared and the honey successfully cured. In the hive in cold weather there are "heaters" who, by their muscular activities, produce heat. And in each hive there are also "fanners" who anchor themselves to the floor of the hive, and vibrate their wings at just the correct rate of speed to maintain the air circulation desired.



"The Ants Are a People"

public roads and pay such attention to one another. Says a commentator:

The ant is a remarkable creature for foresight, industry and economy. At the proper seasons they collect their food—not in the summer to lay up for the winter; for they sleep during the winter, and eat not; and therefore such hoards would be to them useless; but when the food necessary for them is most plentiful, then they collect it for their consumption in the proper seasons. No insect is more laborious, not even the bee itself; and none is more fondly attached to or more careful of its young than the ant. When the young are in their aurelia state, in which they appear like a small grain of rice, they will bring them out of their nests, and lay them near their holes, for the benefit of the sun; and on the approach of rain, carefully remove them, and deposit them in the nest, the hole or entrance to which they will cover with a piece of thin stone or tile, to prevent the wet from getting in. . . . Spring, summer and autumn, they are incessant in their labor; and their conduct affords a bright example to men.

Some of the Uses of Ants

In Java black ants are bought and sold by the millions to protect the cocoa trees. When these ants are present in a tree the beetle, which is the cocoa tree's

WHEN the Creator called attention to the foresight and industry of ants and designated them as a "people", He meant that humanity should study the ways of these clever and laboring little folks that have their houses, towns, cities and

worst enemy, becomes disturbed and ceases his destructive work. The ants do not injure the trees.

Peru has a "surgical" ant, so called. When a native is wounded he gets a certain type of ant with powerful jaws. The ant is made to bite the severed edges of the skin and bring them together. After he bites, his body is snipped off and his head with its grip on the skin remains until the wound is healed.

Prospectors for precious metals find ants a valuable ally. By examining the piles of soil brought to the surface by the ants, which often reach considerable depths, they can get a good idea of the general character of the material to be found immediately below.

Some Astonishing Things Ants Do

It is well known that some varieties of ants keep herds of "cows" to supply them with milk, and employ "cowboys" to watch the herds. These "cows" are aphids which secrete a sweetish liquid which the ants enjoy. In cold weather the aphids are housed in barns at night, but during the day and throughout the summer are out of doors, constantly guarded to prevent their escape.

Some ants prepare food in the summer. Seeds are gathered. When they become fully dry they are pulverized, the flour is chewed into dough, and the dough is left in the sunshine to bake.

Among the so-called "agricultural" ants are some that have areas a dozen feet across where they grow their ant rice. There are two classes of workers, major and minor. The majors have big heads and capable jaws with which they crack the hard grain for general consumption.

There are ants that sew leaves together; and of what do you suppose the thread is composed? Their own babies,

When the babies get bigger they find their food right at hand.

There is a yellow ant in Florida that, twenty-four hours before a heavy rain, carries its young grubs up from the underground tunnels into the upper stories of the mound.

Ants are hospitable. Tiny crickets are often maintained as pets in ant homes, and beetles with a peculiar fragrance are also made welcome.

Certain species of ants possess a stridulating instrument consisting of a finely ridged lute upon the abdomen, and a plectrum so situated that by rasping the surface it can produce an extremely delicate and high-pitched musical note. Dr. Robert Staeger, in *Kosmos* (Stuttgart), writes of this beautiful faint little sort of humming chirp. He says:

I remember with delight the first time I was present at such a musical "festival". This was a few years ago on the Bel Alp in the Wallis. The entire quiet which prevailed at this lofty station helped me to perceive the sound. The "concert" was given by grass-ants which dwell there in very populous colonies. When I lifted a stone from a nest and held my ear down above the milling throng of the fleeing residents, I perceived a perceptible chirping sound, the product of many thousand voices, in which delicate crescendi and diminuendi were plainly perceptible. In order to prolong my enjoyment of this music I shook a whole nest into a linen bag, which I hung temporarily on the wall of my hotel room. When I wanted a concert I needed only to shake the sack to hear the loveliest serenade in the middle of the night.

Can Be Bad Actors Too

In Africa a group of ants overtook a caterpillar armed with bristles which exude a liquid highly disagreeable to them. One by one they bit off the bristles, sealing them with dry earth, and wound up by killing the caterpillar and carrying him off.

An ant may go insane. One that ran around in circles and attacked members

of its own colony was dispatched, and a microscopic dissection revealed a tumor on the left side of its brain, causing its right feet to drag when it walked.

The Mexican Tepeguas, or foraging ants, are said to be blind. When they attack a house, they kill every rat, mouse, lizard, spider, centipede, louse or cockroach it contains, and will even attack a man.

In the huge ant heaps of South Africa the queen of the hive is imprisoned for life in a hard-formed pocket of clay. She is copiously fed, but cannot move herself. Her business is to lay eggs, and that, besides eating, is all she does.

In Tunis there is a species of ant that goes to another kind of ant colony, gets herself adopted as queen, and straightway her children own the whole works and all the rest become slaves. In the end, by preventing their natural increase, she kills off all the workers and dies herself of starvation. Serves her right.

In the Dutch East Indies there is an insect which secretes a fluid that tastes very good to certain black ants. The ants drink the fluid, which partly paralyzes them, and then the insect that has entrapped them murders them and drinks their blood at his leisure.

Fire Fighters and Termites

If a burning match is dropped too near an anthill, and the thing is done repeatedly, the ants of a certain kind called 'fire-fighters' will organize into a fire brigade and put it out with ejections of formic acid.

The soldier ants of Brazil, which march twelve abreast, five files to the foot, with officers alongside at a distance of four or five inches, will tackle anything in their path, even including a fire. They come in such numbers and with such precision that absolutely nothing can stand against them. The largest animal, if it remains in the path, will within twenty-four hours be reduced to a pile of bones.

'According to the entomologists, the so-called 'flying white ant' or termite is not an ant at all; but this story is not written for entomologists, but for just plain folks. There are 39 varieties of termites in the United States. In most instances these little creatures destroy the timbers in a home, or eat the insides out of a book without the damage's being apparent from the outside.

The invasion of a building by termites can be prevented by seeing that in the construction of the home, or in its reconstruction, no untreated wood comes in contact with the earth. The termite nest is underground; its food is wood; if the two are separated and the engineers of the colony cannot bridge the gap, the termite dries up and dies.

Termites have been known to build structures twenty feet in air. They eat their own dead and the skins they have shed. There is no dirt or filth in the colony. Invalids and loafers are dispatched and eaten.

A huge nest of ants discovered in the Alps was about twenty-five feet in diameter. A careful study of it disclosed the fact that it was the home of about 400,000 ants, and that it disposed of about 40,000 insects daily. An exact count made over a long period of time and in various kinds of weather showed that 42 percent of the captured insects were forest pests.

Should Ants Be Killed?

The Lord thought enough of ants to

give them an average life of ten years, and the last previous paragraph shows that they are of some use in the world; still, they may become a pest, and so this story terminates with some methods of doing away with these "people":

Ants are poisoned by using equal parts of tartar emetic and sugar, with a dash of honey. Moisten, and pour into shallow dishes set in the runways of the ants. They will eat very freely of this and, if it does not take effect quickly, they carry the poison into the nest and thus help to dispose of the whole brood.

A second method, when a colony has been located, is to pour an ounce or two of carbon disulphide into each of several holes made in the nest with a sharp stick, and then quickly stop up each hole with a clod of earth. A heavy wet blanket thrown over the nest also helps to keep the fumes in the galleries until they have done their work.

A third method is to dust the ants with sodium fluoride.

A fourth method is to dissolve one pound of sugar in one quart of water, add 125 grains of arsenate of soda, boil, strain, add a small amount of honey, soak a sponge with the mixture and put it where the ants can get it.

But before you unnecessarily kill off the ants, you might get out the Bible and read what the Creator says about them:

There be four things which are little upon the earth, but they are exceeding wise: the ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the summer.—Proverbs 30:24, 25.



Objections Sustained!

ARAB women suggest that when a man can't provide properly for the support of one wife, he is not using his brains to any great extent when he marries, say, four. They also think that the method of Arab divorce is too easy on the man and too hard on the woman. At present all the man has to do is to tell one of his wives three times in succession "I divorce you", and from that moment she is off the pay roll, and looking for some other place to board. In the Congress of Arab women at Cairo, in which these resolutions were made, the women demanded the right to vote, and to hold public office.

Farmers of the Future

FUTURISTS look at the coming age as one of great prosperity for the farmer. They envision him more as a production manager than a husbandman, more as an electrical engineer than a dairyman, more of a chemist than a farmer. They talk of the time to come when farmers will employ electricity and automatic devices to do practically every job on the place except, of course, that of paying the taxes and fighting the alphabetic government regulations and controls.

They contrast the farmer of grandfather's day with the modern farmer of the present. In two generations farming has been revolutionized by the internal-combustion engine and electricity. The tractor has replaced the horse; light bulbs have made oil lamps and candles obsolete; the electric range and oil-burning furnace have practically displaced laborious woodchopping; electric refrigeration is substituted for ice cutting and storing; the washing machine has done away with the back-breaking washtub.

There are now at least two hundred ways and means that are used to save time and energy and increase production on the farm through the use of electricity alone. Out in the chicken house, for example, an automatic electric clock awakes the chickens at four or five o'clock every morning in the winter by turning on the lights. The water for the chickens is supplied by an electric pump, and in the northern countries the proper temperature of the water is maintained by electric heating units and thermostatic control. All this has meant greater egg production with less manual labor.

Throughout the dairies is also found much electrical equipment. Electric milkers, separators and churns are used. Electric refrigeration units cool the milk. Foilder is cut and silos are filled by

power-driven machines. Huge haylofts are filled with only a fraction of the manpower required in former years. A herd of one hundred cows are automatically watered without the farmer so much as opening a faucet. Unlimited supplies of water are also available for washing down the barns.

Out in the fields the modern farmer uses power-driven machinery to do his plowing, planting, cultivating, spraying and harvesting. Quick-freeze refrigeration enables him to preserve all the garden-freshness of his fruits and vegetables for months after they are picked, so that he can market them out of season. And in his home this farmer and his family enjoy the pleasures of radio and television and the comforts of air-conditioning and other electrical appliances.

After setting all this in contrast with the horse-and-buggy days of fifty years ago, visionary soothsayers then predict what the future will be like on the farm fifty years from now. That generation of farmers, think they, will live in the luxury and comforts of kings with nothing to worry about. Not only will they have every instrument and device that science can produce for making light the work, but also farmers will have wonder-growing fertilizers, wonder-working insecticides, wonder-working weed killers, and maybe artificial weather-makers to maintain an ideal climate throughout the growing season. And with all those marvelous things automatically working for the farmer he will be free a good deal of the time to enjoy recreational and cultural pursuits for his education and pleasure. As a result he will have a measure of health and happiness and contentment that he knows nothing about today.

To support their position these prosperity predictors point to the fact that from 1935 to 1945 electricity was taken

into 2,000,000 more farmhouses than theretofore, bringing the total number of farms that now enjoy the benefits of electricity to 43 percent. These are their figures.

It is folly to draw a conclusion from these few figures without considering the overshadowing realities. First of all, to say that farmers today enjoy a greater measure of happiness and contentment than they did in the days of grandfather is not true. They have a higher living standard, true, but also a proportionately higher maintenance and taxation cost. The economic load is no lighter. Farmers may have more time now for reading and entertainment, but this has not brought them contentment, because, for the most part, they do not spend their leisure time in the most profitable way. To conclude, therefore, that farmers today, with all of their modern machinery, are a happier, a more contented and a more satisfied class of people than they were two generations ago is a fallacy.

What the Future Holds for Farmers

If farmers as a class are to enjoy such prosperity, at least the majority of them must have such benefits, and not just a few individuals. And if the majority of the farmers were employing all the modern devices for cultivating the land, production would be multiplied many times over what it is today. At present there is a shortage of food, but in a few years this condition could be corrected even if there were no improvements made in farming. So, then, is it reasonable to believe that farmers, if given the means of increasing production, will then receive the same prices for their food as they do today? What guarantee will there be that the government through its shortsighted policies will not order crops curtailed by plowing under growing food and by killing off the livestock in its infancy? If they do these things at a time when the farmers' means of producing is limited, to what extent will government control

reach if farmers are able to supply an abundance of foodstuff?

Give the farmer every electrical and mechanical device for increasing his production and shortening his working day, yet what guarantee is there that mere men can lift the curse that God put upon sinner man when He said: "Cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life; thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee; and thou shalt eat the herb of the field; in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken: for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return." (Gen. 3: 17-19) Give the farmers every modern invention, yet that will not remove the invisible demons under Satan which exercise their wicked rule over men and who are, in fact, the overshadowing cause for mankind's plight. No, modern inventions are not the solution for the farmers' problems.

But rejoice! O ye farmers who love righteousness and seek meekness, and who do not pin hope on the false promises of this dying old world. Rejoice in Jehovah God, who has promised to establish a new world "wherein dwelleth righteousness", a world free of religion, commerce and politics. (Isaiah 65: 17; 2 Peter 3: 13) Only Almighty God can create such a world as that, and He will not need to use any man-made inventions to give farmers prosperity, for He will make "all things new".—Revelation 21: 5.

Under such Edenic conditions 'every man shall sit under his own vine and fig tree, and none shall make them afraid'. (Micah 4: 4) Reverently they will worship and praise their Creator, and in turn He will bless them beyond measure. Then "the tree of the field shall yield her fruit, and the earth shall yield her increase". (Ezekiel 34: 27) What a future for farmers of "good-will" toward God!

"THY WORD IS TRUTH"

JOHN 17:17

When God's Fatherhood to Man Ceased

IN THE human genealogy of the Son of God from heaven it is traced back to this start: "Which was the son of Adam, which was the son of God." (Luke 3:38) When this first man, Adam, forsook the law of God the Creator, he ceased to be a son of God or member of God's universal family, and there God's fatherhood to man ceased. Hence none of Adam's descendants born of blood and according to the will of the flesh and of man were sons of God.

More than four thousand years after Adam was disowned as a child of God, first then did an inspired Bible-writer say the following to those who are begotten of God by His spirit: "Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God: therefore the world [composed of those not sons] knoweth us not, because it knew him not. Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is. And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he [God] is pure." (1 John 3:1-3) If all men are sons of God and may claim the fatherhood of God because they are creatures and God created their first parent Adam, then, too, as a one-time creation of God the unfaithful Lucifer, now Satan the Devil, would also be a son of God, and so would his demons be such. But that is not the case.

Jehovah God's begetting of many sons to heavenly glory could not begin till He sent forth His chosen One, Christ Jesus, to preach and give the good news about such glorious opportunity. Jesus was the only begotten Son who descended from heaven and was the first one to preach this information and thereby open the way to heavenly life. This fact shows that not all, in fact, only a small number, of those proving worthy of eternal life in the new world of righteousness will go to heaven. The vast majority of those gaining life will be those who will occupy this earth forever; because God made this earth to abide forever and to be inhabited by perfect mankind.

Manifestly those humans who proved their integrity by faithfulness to God before He began His begetting of sons to heavenly glory do not have any hope of reaching heaven. God never gave them such a hope nor aroused it in them, although they did look forward to a heavenly government to be set up in due time that would destroy the government of the Devil and his demons and that would rule from heaven over right-doing men in the new world. Those from among mankind that have failed to be begotten by Jehovah God to glory will never rise higher than to life on earth in the new world.

Genesis 6:2-4 mentions the "sons of God" who were attracted by the beautiful daughters of men and married them, but those sons were not humans. They were disobedient angels or spirits from the ranks of those "sons of God" who had beheld God's work when creat-

ing our earth: "When the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy." (Job 38: 7) For this disobedient act in the days of Noah God let those spirits be imprisoned.—1 Peter 3: 19, 20.

Spirit by which the Creator carries out His will is His active force, His invisible energy, which works according to God's holy purpose and good pleasure. It is God's holy spirit. Those men and women of ancient times upon whom God's spirit came, inspiring them to speak or write, or moving them to act, were not made children of God by this. The spirit or active force of Jehovah God was on the prophet Moses, and was also distributed among the seventy elders associated with him in the judgeship, and these all prophesied. But none of them were engendered by it to become sons of the Most High. It was not then His time for His spirit to function thus. God spoke of Moses as only "my servant", not "my son". Of Moses it is written: "He that built all things is God. And Moses verily was faithful in all his [God's] house, as a servant, for a testimony of those things which were to be spoken after; but Christ as a son over his own house." (Hebrews 3: 4-6; Numbers 12: 7) The song that Moses sang is called "the song of Moses the servant of God". (Revelation 15: 3) Besides Moses, the spirit of the Lord came upon Judge Othniel, and Judge Jephthah; it came upon Judge Samson and moved him into vigorous action; it came upon Saul, after his anointing by the prophet Samuel to be king of Israel. Still, by none of these operations of the spirit from on high were these men raised up to take the standing of sons of God.—See Judges 3: 10; 11: 29; 13: 25; 14: 6, 19; 15: 14; 1 Samuel 10: 6, 10.

After Samuel anointed Saul's royal successor, the spirit of Jehovah God came upon David. But eleven centuries later, at Pentecost, the apostle Peter said by inspiration of God's spirit: "Let

me freely speak unto yon of the patriarch David, that he is both dead and buried, and his sepulchre is with us unto this day. For David is not ascended into the heavens." (Acts 2: 29, 34) The spirit of the Lord rested upon the prophet Elijah also, and a double portion of that spirit was made to rest upon his successor Elisha. Still, over nine hundred years later Christ Jesus, who came down from heaven, said: "No man hath ascended up to heaven, but he that came down from heaven."—1 Kings 19: 12; 2 Kings 2: 9, 15, 16; John 3: 13.

Since John the Baptist was the forerunner of Jesus and His personal friend and relative, the question arises, Was John a son of God? Let us consult the Bible on this. John's father and mother were both old: "they both were now well stricken in years." When the angel Gabriel disclosed God's purpose that Zacharias should have a son to be named "John", that priest was so struck with the seeming natural difficulties in the way that he was smitten with dumbness, which did not end till the child's birth and naming. Hence John's birth must have been *after* the spirit operating upon his physically incapacitated parents. Furthermore, as regards this one to be born, Gabriel said to Zacharias: "He will be great in the sight of the Lord; and will not partake of wine and strong drink; but he will be filled with holy spirit, even from his birth. And many of the sons of Israel will lie turn to the Lord their God. And he will come first into [God's] sight in the spirit and power of Elijah, to turn the hearts of fathers to children, and the disobedient, by the wisdom of the righteous; to make ready for the Lord a prepared people." Afterward, on separate occasions, Elizabeth and Zacharias were each "filled with holy spirit" to give inspired utterance.—Luke 1: 7-17, 41, 67, *The Emphatic Diaglott*.

Notwithstanding all this, the spirit of God did not operate to make John the

Baptist a son of God to be brought into Kingdom glory. As to this, Jesus said: "Among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist: notwithstanding he that is least in the kingdom of heaven is greater than he. And from the days of John the Baptist until now the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force. For all the prophets and the law prophesied until John." (Matthew 11: 11-13) Jesus' words plainly show that neither John nor any of the faithful prophets preceding him were made sons of God to inherit the heavenly

kingdom. Their future position will be on earth, as princely representatives of the heavenly kingdom. They will be in Kingdom service, indeed, but not as members of the Kingdom family or governing body. (Isaiah 32:1; Psalm 45:16; Hebrews 11: 35-40) Under Christ's thousand-year reign they will become children of "The Everlasting Father", Christ Jesus, and will thus be His earthly children. Jehovah, the God and Father of our Lord Christ Jesus, will thus become their heavenly Grandfather, for with Him is the fountain of life for all creatures in earth as well as in heaven.



Electrical Developments

A NEW visual method of teaching languages has been developed by the Bell Telephone Company. As the words are spoken they are resolved on a visual screen into their chief characteristics of pitch, loudness and time. When the process is made continuous, these patterns travel slowly across the screen, and the trained eye reads them as speech. By this means it has been demonstrated that the deaf are able to converse without reading the lips. Results with one who has never heard a sound in his life were excellent. It is believed that this visual language device should prove extremely valuable in teaching the 100,000 totally deaf in America. At present it takes such children about a year to speak six words correctly, and if they get to fifty words by the third year they are considered to have done well.

Persons of normal hearing learn to read this visual language about as easily as they learn a foreign language. The language can be recorded on paper in permanent form. By this means music, noise, dialects, bird songs and human emotions may be permanently recorded.

From a single broadcasting station, and with a single sending outfit, it is

now possible to send out twelve separate programs at the same time. To one listening, the merger would seem to be a hopeless jargon of the programs being sent. At the twelve receiving ends there is apparatus which unravels the jargon, so that each listener may hear without confusion the program in which he is interested. This arrangement may now also be used for telephone conversations between twenty-four persons, twelve at each end of the line. Tests showed that such conversations came through with excellent clarity.

Registration at 18 Still Compulsory

♦ All young men who are citizens of the United States or who are resident aliens are notified that, while the recent amendment to the Selective Training and Service Act defers them from training and service until they reach the age of nineteen, they must present themselves at the nearest local selective service board for registration immediately following their eighteenth birthday; that is to say, when they become eighteen (18) years of age.

Practical Joke Turned into Blessing

AT Long Beach, Calif., somebody signed another man's name to a slip and requested that a book on the Bible be sent to him, the one entitled "*The Truth Shall Make You Free*". The book was sent and was returned, marked "Refused".

Then a card was sent to the company of Jehovah's witnesses at Long Beach asking them to make an investigation and find out why the book had been refused. The call disclosed that the 83-year-old gentleman whose name had been used had neither sent for the book nor refused it. He was much puzzled to know who had thus interested themselves in his affairs, but he obtained a three-book combination. The rest of the story is in the language of the one who made the back-call:

In the course of our conversation I learned

that his wife had died three years ago and he, who now lives all alone in a large apartment, is extremely lonely and sad without her. It so happened that our public lecture for the following Sunday evening was entitled "Hope for the Dead Millions". Here was surely an opportunity to bring comfort to a very sweet and sheeplike old gentleman who was mourning. The result was that he attended that lecture and enjoyed it so much that he asked if he could not come to the next one also. Could he? My heart sang!

I asked rather dubiously (because of his age) if he wouldn't also like to attend the Watchtower study which follows our lectures after a fifteen-minute intermission, to which he brightly replied, "Yes; I guess if I want to learn, I had better do so, for I don't know anything at all about the Bible." Yesterday we had our first study together in the *Truth* book.

More Revealing than X-Ray!

Like a giant X-ray machine searching out dangerous flaws in metal girders, so the light from God's Word penetrates through perplexing doctrines of a confused world. Would you like to see how such subjects as the trinity, sabbath, prayer, etc., appear when the revealing Word of God is focused on them? Then read

"Let God Be True"

This 320-page book examines many doctrines and subjects in the light of the Bible. The reader, assured that "Thy word is truth", will benefit greatly from its study. Reference to its subject and Scripture-text index will prove most helpful.

This book with title gold-embossed on green binding is mailed, postpaid, on a 25c contribution.

WATCHTOWER

Please send to me, postpaid, a copy of "*Let God Be True*", for which I enclose a 25c contribution.

117 Adams St.

Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Name Street

City Postal Unit No. State



SEPTEMBER

1-15

Speeches by American Statesmen

Outstanding in the world-scene during the first half of September were two talks by American statesmen. The first was given by the United States secretary of state, James F. Byrnes, on September 6, in the Stuttgart Opera House. Present were 1,500 United States military government officers and troops and 150 German officials in the American zone of occupation. The occupying powers of the four German zones were invited in the speech to join at an early date in setting up a central provisional government that would carry out the terms of a peace settlement to be clearly set forth to the German people. Certain territory, said the speaker, would have to be given up by Germany to Russia, Poland and France, but the boundary between Poland and Germany at the Oder river was not a settled proposition. The aim to make Germany self-supporting was mentioned, and the burboise of reducing occupation forces. Secretary Byrnes said, "The American people want to return the government of Germany to the German people . . . to help the German people win their way back to an honorable place among the free and peace-loving nations of the world." The speech was seen to be in line with general United States foreign policy to counteract usur-

as possible the Russian efforts at expansion.

Another speech that attracted world-wide notice was delivered by the United States secretary of commerce, Henry A. Wallace, at Madison Square Garden, New York, at a rally of the National Citizens Political Action Committee and the Independent Citizens Committee. He stated: "To prevent war and insure our survival in a stable world, it is essential that we look abroad through our own American eyes and not through the eyes of either the British Foreign Office or a pro-British and Anti-Russian press." The speech was understood to have been approved by President Truman, but when unfavorable repercussions arose to the speech the president said he had merely approved the secretary's right to speak, not the contents of the speech. Mr. Truman, however, had said previously that he considered the speech to be in line with Mr. Byrnes' stand in regard to the international situation. But he was almost the only one who thought so. Generally Mr. Wallace's remarks were judged to be highly disturbing to the foreign policy followed by Mr. Byrnes.

Peace Conference Lags

Progress at the Paris Peace Conference was slowed down at the beginning of the month by

the absence of Molotov, who had returned to Moscow, presumably for instructions. The Big Four meeting, intended to speed up the deliberations of the conference of 21 nations, had to be postponed. The troublesome Italo-Yugoslav frontier question was under consideration beginning September 2, together with the Trieste problem, in the Italian Political and Territorial Commission. The Russian representative, Andrei Y. Vishinsky, substituting for Molotov, said that Yugoslavia was entitled to the whole of Istria and all of the Trieste area, but the Soviet Union would support the agreement of the Big Four on the frontier question, which, he said, provided only "a minimum of justice". The British insisted on the independence of the free territory of Trieste and steadily opposed Ruzhnik-Yugoslav efforts to bring it in some manner under control of the latter. It must be controlled by the United Nations, according to the British, which stand is supported by the American delegate to the conference. Yugoslavian and Russian delegates continued to spend time talking about the Trieste problem, which tactics were referred to as filibustering. The controversy bid fair to extend the duration of the conference beyond the deadline indicated by the setting of the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly for October 23.

United Nations Perplexities

The presence of British troops of occupation in Greece was the basis of bitter debate in the Security Council of the United Nations at Lake Success, N. Y. Charges and countercharges were heard resulting from Ukrainian complaint that Greece was fomenting war in the Balkans. The principal objection raised was that the presence of British troops helped keep in power an anti-Communist Greek government and paved the way for the royalist victory at the polls, on September 1. Andrei A. Gromyko,

the Russian delegate, insisted that the presence of the British troops was an "insult" to the Greek people. The British delegate, Sir Alexander Cadogan, rose in resentful contradiction of the charge. The American delegate had called the Ukrainian allegations with reference to Greece "uncalled for". The assembly made little progress beyond airing its differences.

Urge Freedom of Information

◆ The United Nations was approached on September 12 by the American Society of Newspapers Editors with the assertion that freedom of information can be a paramount force for peace. It urged that the General Assembly adopt a covenant to promote this important freedom. The editors envisaged a globe-wide opening of doors to reporters and condemned government control over news, backed by high officials of three big nations, Secretary of State Byrnes of the United States, Prime Minister Attlee of Britain and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China. General MacArthur also backed the proposal. Mr. Byrnes promised full support for a United Nations covenant on freedom of information.

Freedom Denied in

Lacona, Iowa

◆ In conformity with their God-given and constitutionally recognized rights some of Jehovah's witnesses came to Lacona, Iowa, on September 1, to bring the inhabitants a message relating to God's kingdom. They had previously made arrangement for the use of the public park for a series of talks on consecutive Sundays. Some alleged patriots, not knowing what American freedom is, heckled the meeting and threatened violence if the witnesses should return for the second meeting in the series the following Sunday. The witnesses came, and one "patriot" attacked a witness from behind, while another knocked down and trampled upon a woman. Still other

attacks resulted in some thirty persons' being injured, which included some of the attackers. During the following week warrants were served on seven of the pseudo-patriots of Lacona, but they were found "not guilty" by a six-man "justice" court in Iaetaola. September 15 a group of witnesses returned for the third meeting in the series, but found that all the roads into Lacona had been blocked by 200 men, deputized to deny freedom by the local sheriff. Lewis Johnson, who thus roped off Lacona from the rest of the United States. Womenfolk backed up the unlawful business by providing refreshments for those who "defended" Lacona against unarmed ministers of the gospel. The witnesses were told: "You can't have a Bible lecture here today or any other day." Further action by the witnesses is expected to settle the matter legally.

Voting in Germany

◆ Preparation for elections in the Soviet zone of Germany included extensive propaganda against the Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity party, which included the Communists. Social Democratic opposition allegedly was responsible for the circulation of pamphlets which charged that the Socialist Unity party was working for a Communist dictatorship. Members of the Russian secret police got on the job to determine who were the instigators of the campaign.

In the British zone the first elections showed a slight lead of the Christian Democrats over the Social Democrats, which in the British Zone are the left-wing party. The so-called Christian Democrats are "right-of-center" with Catholic backing. The Independents polled a vote second only to the Christian Democrats. The Independents are satisfied neither with the Catholic-controlled Christian Democratic party nor with the Communist-influenced Social Democrats.

In the French zone elections showed a lead of the Christian Socialist People's party over the Social Democrats.

Bulgarians Vote Out King

◆ Nine-year-old King Simeon of Bulgaria and the Coburg dynasty which he represented was rejected in the Bulgarian referendum by a vote of 92 percent. The young king, who speaks five languages fluently, according to reports, went into exile with his mother and sister, joining the ex-king of Italy in Egypt. Bulgaria's choice is a people's republic along the lines of Yugoslavia's government, which is, in turn, patterned along lines fixed by Moscow.

Inge Asks Mercy for Nazis

◆ Dean W. R. Inge, retired, considered one of the most prominent members of the Church of England, urged in an article in the London *Evening Standard* that the Nazi criminals be spared, arguing that they would not be dangerous, and might prove useful in rebuilding Germany. "The gloomy dean," as he is called, is now 86 years old. He feels that the accused ones at Nuremberg "have already been severely punished", and hoped he would not "be accused of being a pro-Nazi or Fascist" for suggesting that the tribunal should issue a "calm and well-documented statement of their crimes, and should then let them go with the brand of Cain on their foreheads". Carrying this misapplication of Scripture farther, the dean suggested a general amnesty for all accused of collaborating with the German armies of occupation.

Jesuits Elect General

◆ The Jesuit provincial for northern Belgium, Jean Baptiste Janssens, was chosen by the Jesuits to be the head or general of the order. The election is said to have been carried out in "a solemn, centuries-old ceremony". (The Jesuits have just recently celebrated their fourth cente-

vary.) The news dispatches said the information of the election was immediately communicated to Pope Pius XII, the supreme authority of the society. That makes it a double-header, as it were. However, there are those who assert that the pope carries out the instructions of the Jesuit order, whose general is sometimes referred to as the "black pope".

Religious Rioting in India

◆ Deaths and injuries continued to mount in the riots which resulted from the installation of an all-Indian government in India, headed by the Congress party president, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The outbursts of violence began with the display of black flags by members of the Moslem League in protest against the predominantly Hindu interim government. In a broadcast on September 7 the leader of the government pleaded for an end of the communal discord. He also said: "To that other great nation of the modern world, the Soviet Union, which also carries a vast responsibility for shaping world events, we send greetings." The speech was conciliatory toward the Moslem, and renewed pleas for the co-operation of the Moslem League president, Mohammed Ali Jinnah.

Palestine Disturbances

◆ At the beginning of the month a British destroyer intercepted a blockade runner, named Four Freedoms, off the coast of Palestine, to prevent Jewish refugees from making illegal entry into the country. The would-be immigrants put up frenzied resistance to the efforts of the seamen from the destroyer, and some of them jumped into the water and swam to shore. Others were placed under arrest. After the clash the Four Freedoms was escorted toward Haifa, from which port the British transported illegal immigrants to detention camps on Cyprus. Subsequently Zionist raids took place

in various locations in the so-called Holy Land, including an attack on a police post on the coast about twelve miles east of Tel Aviv. They also boycotted the Palestine Barley in London and generally resisted efforts at reconciliation.

Maritime Strike Embargo

◆ The great maritime strike which struck all coastal ports of the United States early in September presented an unparalleled problem to the government. Some 1600 ocean-going ships were effectively embargoed, and nothing moved on Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Rivalry between the two great unions, AFL and CIO, complicated the situation, rivalry plus co-operation. CIO workers would not cross AFL picket lines. Two AFL unions had negotiated a contract with ship operators under which the seamen were to receive pay increases (which, incidentally, were from \$5 to \$10 higher than those previously accorded to the CIO). But the agreement had to be approved by the Wage Stabilization Board, which must pass on increases which mean higher costs to the government (ships under the War Shipping Administration being also involved). The WSB, on August 23, had vetoed the part of the contract affecting the government. Shipping owned by private companies was not affected by the WSB ruling, and could pay the increased wages, if they did not increase shipping rates. The AFL unions struck, beginning September 8, even though only a small number were affected by the adverse ruling. The WSB reviewed the case and confirmed its previous ruling. President Truman was called upon to do something, and appointed John R. Steelman to devise a formula that would settle the strike. Steelman bypassed the WSB by an amendment to the wage-price regulations which made it possible to meet the demands of the strikers. The amendment permits a government agency to pay the

same wage scale agreed upon by private ship operators without recourse to the WSB. While this solution settled the AFL strike, the tie-up of shipping continued, for the CIO now demanded similar increases, making further negotiations imperative.

British Squatter Movement

◆ An unusual development in Britain resulted from the housing situation. Hundreds of "homeless" persons took over high-class apartments that had been standing vacant due to damage from bombing raids during the war. Among other places taken over were the Duchess of Bedford apartments, Abbey Lodge, Fonthill Court and other swank London dwellings. Evidence tended to show that the movement was hacked, if not instigated, by the Communists; and Harry Pollitt, general secretary of the British Communist party, accepted the charge "with pride". The movement threatened to become a very serious matter, but toward the middle of the month it began to subside, after the government began to take action against the squatters and their leaders, by court actions. Mr. Pollitt taunted the government with the following words: "Use the police for their legitimate duties. Crush the black market. Halt the real crime wave. Find the murderers. Organize safety on the roads. Halt Mosley [prewar Fascist agitator] traveling the country organizing his meetings."

Bikini Blast Postponed

◆ The deep under-water detonation of a third atomic bomb at Bikini, originally set to take place in 1947, March 1, has been put off indefinitely by President Truman. The White House announced that "In view of the successful completion of the first two atomic bomb tests of Operation Crossroads, and the information derived therefrom, the joint chiefs of staff have concluded that the third explosion, Test C, should not be conducted in the near future."

"EQUIPPED FOR EVERY GOOD WORK"

Reviews

The "best-seller" of all times

Completed more than 1,800 years ago, written over a period of 1,600 years by some 38 cowriters, the Bible far exceeds any best-seller of the day.

Read this 384-page review of the Bible, its birth and authenticity, how it was recorded in original languages and passed down along through twenty and thirty centuries to reach you today in many translations and more than a thousand languages.

See unfolded before your eyes the Bible's struggle against contamination, its fight for existence through fire and superstition of the Dark Ages. Rejoice as you see how the Bible has emerged today, zooming through its third billion in circulation.

This historic background of the Bible is covered in 20 lessons of the book "*Equipped for Every Good Work*". Following are 50 lessons discussing each of the 66 books of the Bible, showing who the inspired writer was, the time and circumstances of its writing, and a general summation of the material. Interspersed throughout are valuable illustrations, maps and tables, with finally a "Scriptural Summary, Without Comment, of Primary Doctrines". This cyclopedic handbook, bound in maroon cloth with gold-embossed cover, is mailed, postpaid, at 50c per copy.

WATCHTOWER

117 Adams St.

Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Please send to me, postpaid, a copy of "*Equipped for Every Good Work*", for which I enclose a 50c contribution.

Name Street

City Postal Unit No. State