

# AWAKE!

## IN THE WAKE OF GANDHI'S DEATH

Propaganda of rival groups reaches a delirious crescendo,  
and reveals the precarious position of India today

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## Out of This World

Escapists from this world can gain a new and perfect one

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## X-Ray Sees Through You

How this marvel of the twentieth century benefits millions

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## Lie on the Couch

Psychiatrists stalk the arch-villain,  
your subconscious



SEPTEMBER 22, 1948 SEMIMONTHLY

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# AWAKE!

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

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## In the Wake of Gandhi's Death



THERE are particular moments in the history of nations when the people, stimulated by some violent passion, or some illicit advantage, or misled by the artful misrepresentations of interested men, resort to measures which ultimately entangle them in a circle of evil-doing and misery.

Freedom had come to India in the wake of religious frenzy. Hindus and Moslems had brutally butchered each other. Millions of men, women and children had been driven out of their ancestral homes, broken in body and spirit, and forced to make a dusty, deadly trek in search of a new home. The dislocation caused by the mass migration of people between India and Pakistan had created problems of immense magnitude. Hindu communalism had grown to such an extent that it demanded the establishment of a Hindu kingdom.

Appalled by the evils of the movement and believing that he had a "mission of peace" to fulfill, Mahatma Gandhi, India's "political father", had since India's Independence Day made efforts to dissuade the Moslem minority from leaving India for Pakistan. But early in 1948 the situation was at its worst in the capital city of India, New Delhi, and Gandhi had resorted to a fast for the purpose of restoring peace there and for restoration of full freedom to the movement of Moslems living in Delhi and the Indian Union. But by now fanaticism

had so gripped the Hindu communalists that they feared not even to put Gandhi out of their way. Within a few days of his fast, a bomb was thrown in an attempt to kill him. And within ten days of this bomb-throw, on January 30, 1948, he was shot dead.

The hopes that Gandhi had raised in the minds and hearts of the vast masses of the people were shattered. The sudden, violent end of the man who for many long years dominated the Indian scene plunged India into an abyss of gloom. Under the shadow of this calamity, Sarojini Naidu, governor of the United Provinces, lamented: "Alas for the Hindu community, that the greatest Hindu of them all . . . should have been slain by the hand of a Hindu! That indeed is almost the epitaph of the Hindu faith." Gandhi's assassination came as a thunderbolt to the people of the country. It enveloped the land with a darkness even more complete than the tragedies of the preceding months. Deputy Prime Minister Patel called it "a day of sorrow, shame and agony for India".

### *The Aftermath*

How, then, is India facing the future and the perils that encompass it? The convulsions and heartbreaks of the past months have affected both the spirit and the outlook of the people. The majority do not quite know where they stand today, and doubts and disillusionment grip the populace. The Congress leaders con-

fess that while the present is full of uncertainty, the future is even more shrouded and difficult to pierce. Nevertheless, people whose minds are in a fluid state, not knowing which way to look and what to do, can be wooed with promises and ideals of human conception.

Propaganda and counter-propaganda worked up into a delirious crescendo by rival groups glaringly reveals the precarious position of India today. Communal rancor, provincial antipathies, sectional intrigues and various other elements have made fissures in the body politic and at key points deepen in intensity. Already a forceful movement for reorientation of the provinces on a linguistic basis is under way. The conflict may ultimately turn India into a second China.

Following Gandhi's death and when the prescribed period of thirteen days of mourning enjoined by the Hindu religion had elapsed, Prime Minister Nehru sought to console the nation and to allay the fears in the public mind as to the future policy of the government. Said he:

We must remember that India is a common home to all those who live here, to whatever religion they may belong. They are equal sharers in our great inheritance and they have equal rights and obligations. Ours is a composite nation, as all great nations must necessarily be. Any narrowness in outlook, any attempt to confine the bounds of this great nation, will be a betrayal of [Gandhi's] final lesson and will surely lead to disaster and to the loss of that freedom for which [Gandhi] labored and which he gained for us in large measure.

It was felt that the disruption of the country into two states, the growing ferocity of communal violence, the increasing importance attached in many quarters to provincial interests, and the complexity of international problems made it necessary for India to be a compact, powerful and largely centralized state. Moderate leaders expressed the view that "separation (from the British

Commonwealth of Nations) may satisfy our present feelings of resentment or national elation, but will not lead to the greater security of our newly created status or to its rapid growth". That feeling is reflected in an amendment of far-reaching implications made in the Draft Constitution for India.

"Sovereign Independent *Republic*" was the original description sought to be given to India in Nehru's "Objectives" resolution unanimously accepted by the Constituent Assembly. Now the words "Sovereign Independent *State*" are sought to be substituted for the original description. The object of the amendment, as explained by Dr. Ambedkar, chairman of the drafting committee, was "to see that nothing in the constitution brings about the automatic and instantaneous severance between India and the British commonwealth of nations". It is with the British Crown that the Indian Union is at present linked. India's leaders will have to think until November, 1948, when the Constituent Assembly will finally decide on the subject, whether India should remain within this British commonwealth or get out the way Burma did.

The general consensus of political opinion in this country had been for many years in favor of complete independence. Partition, which was supposed to have facilitated or quickened the pace of transfer of power, has given rise to problems of a complex and formidable character. Tied up closely with this is the growing sentiment that India should give up neutrality as the guiding principle of its foreign policy and more or less side with the Anglo-American bloc with a view to improving its international position.

### *Indian States in the Indian Union*

In order to have a correct idea of the situation, it is necessary to know the background. The term "Indian state" means any territory in India which was

not part of British India, and which was recognized as a state. Some 562 units were so recognized. They comprised a third of the area of undivided India and contained about one quarter of the whole population. The total area was 600,000 square miles, and the total population 93 million. They differed from each other enormously in size, resources and population. On one end is Hyderabad, with an area of 82,700 square miles, a revenue of one hundred million rupees per annum and 17 million subjects, and on the other end are petty chiefs whose territory consists of a few acres each. The internal government of the different states varies considerably. A few have legislatures and high courts. The majority are autocracies and feudal.

Prior to partition the relations between them and the British Crown were regulated by treaty, grant, usage and sufferance. The British Crown, as the paramount power, offered advice to the rulers through Residents and political agents. The states were intimately tied to India by a variety of economic and administrative agreements. But by the Indian Independence Act the British parliament declared that the dominion of His Majesty over the Indian states lapsed and with it all treaties and engagements in force between His Majesty and the rulers of the Indian states.

Except a few states like Bahawalpur and Kalat, which are contiguous to Pakistan, all the other states adjoin or are surrounded by the territories of the dominion of India. Their future appeared to be a thorny problem at one time and the activities of the States Department of the government of India were directed to the task of fitting the states into the Indian constitution.

In co-operation with the rulers of the states, the transformation of "Princely India" has been a fairly quick process. Within the space of six months many of the smaller states had ceded their administrative functions to neighboring

provinces or to the central government; others had grouped themselves into larger units styled "States Unions" and some had acceded as units of the Indian Union. In the result this motley crowd of feudal territories have been integrated into 30 units. It is conceded that, generally, the rulers have taken time by the forelock and made the best of a bad situation. Had they remained truculent they would have lost their domains and their wealth. As it is, they have saved their wealth, salvaged their privy purses and likely established a claim to political power and influence with the government of the Indian Union.

Of the two biggest states, namely, Kashmir and Hyderabad, the former has become an international concern although it has "acceded" to India. In the latter, situated "in the belly of India", Indian Congress agitators for accession of the state to the Indian Union allege that the ruler's court clique is taking advantage of a "standstill" agreement with India to convert itself into a "Southern Pakistan".

### *Kashmir and Hyderabad Tangles*

In November, 1947, India, confident that it had an unassailable case against Pakistan, rushed to the United Nations Security Council with rosy hopes for a solution of its dispute with Pakistan over Kashmir. The deliberations in the Security Council dragged on for months; debate and private talks led nowhere; consideration of the dispute was adjourned, postponed and elbowed out of the way by other business which was assumed to be more urgent. India was discomfited and disillusioned. A final decision is to await the report of a commission which the Security Council is sending to Kashmir to investigate conditions on the spot and to supervise the holding of a plebiscite to decide whether the state shall be incorporated into India or Pakistan. But its resolution on Kashmir is recommendatory rather than manda-

tory. As a consequence the execution of the resolution rests on the sweet will of the two disputants. The Kashmir problem is not easy to solve. Bordered by Russia, China, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India, it is a political issue of immense consequences.

Hyderabad with its 82,700 square miles and its 17 million people could not have the same relation with India as a petty state comprising a few villages and a handful of people. On the lapse of paramountcy the nizam of Hyderabad, who is a Moslem, claimed that he was entitled to "resume status of independent sovereign" but the question of the nature and extent of association between Hyderabad and the units in British India "remains for decision at a later stage when their constitution and powers have been determined". At the end of November, 1947, India and Hyderabad signed a "standstill agreement" for one year. Hyderabad has since then continued to be a tough problem both for the Indian Union and for the nizam. Nobody knows how it will be settled and when. Will His Exalted Highness introduce responsible government in the state? Will Hyderabad accede to the Indian Union or maintain an independent status? These are the main questions about Hyderabad.

In January, 1948, India's agent-general in Hyderabad stated: "Hyderabad cannot stand still despite the standstill agreement. Hyderabad is India and India is Hyderabad, bone of its bone and flesh of its flesh, and nothing can part it from India, for the people of India are one and indivisible."

The Moslems of Hyderabad expressed fears that the Hindu majority of 85 per cent within the state, with the help of the Hindu majority without, may oust them from their age-old position of prize and power. Opinion in Hyderabad thereafter hardened and Hyderabad made it clear that while it would never accede to India, it is equally unwilling to let the majority prevail at the present stage in the

Hyderabad government. Protracted talks have ensued for so many months that people have almost lost count of the times India and Hyderabad have negotiated.

### *India, "Pillar of Hope"?*

Asaf Ali, Moslem supporter of the Congress party and hitherto Indian ambassador to Washington, is reported as stating on his return to India: "All the south Asian and north African states and peoples are eagerly looking up to India as the pillar of hope for the future. We must resolutely solve our own problems as quickly as we can and keep ourselves ready to play the role which history has assigned to us."

But such 'counsels of perfection' and appeals for "co-operation and a joining together of all the forces which want to make India a great and progressive nation and to realize in this generation the dreams of Gandhi" failed to find a response from the younger elements within the National Congress. Led by Jayprakash Narain, the Socialist wing of the Congress, it is alleged, tried to make political capital out of the critical situation. Soon after Gandhi's death Narain drew pointed attention to the weaknesses of the central administration. He demanded the removal of the communal elements from the government in order to meet the crisis which confronted the country. He urged that the administration be purged of communal saboteurs and replaced by democratic-minded nationalists. He called upon the legislatures to enact laws for depriving people of obstinate communal views of the right of franchise, because those who did not believe in democracy had no rights to democratic privileges.

The spark of action given by the refusal of the Socialists to be bound by cords of fidelity to the Congress perhaps made other supporters of the government to realize how, under the façade of constitutional legality, a single party

using familiar methods of intimidation can establish a dictatorship. It was no surprise, therefore, that further weakening of the government front became apparent. Dr. Ambedkar, law member of the government and leader of the so-called "Depressed Classes", the outcasts of Hindu society, seized the opportunity to take full advantage of the quarrel between the Congress and the Socialist party by advocating a "third force".

Addressing a conference of the Scheduled (Depressed) Castes Federation on April 25, Dr. Ambedkar justified his acceptance of the Congress offer to him to enter the government on the grounds that he saw he could serve the interests of the Scheduled Castes better from within the government than from without and, since he was the law member, the Scheduled Castes had no fear of bad laws' being made to their prejudice! What they had to fear about was bad administration.

In regard to the future he said there was no use joining the Congress. There must be opposition to criticize the government. The government may otherwise easily become dictatorship. It is a house that is burning, he added. The Congress itself is getting divided. The Socialists have gone out; how big they will grow one cannot say now. So he advised his hearers to form a third party in order that the Scheduled Castes may be able to hold the balance, thereby obtaining bargaining power! "If you organize you can even capture the government," he exhorted.

Charging deputy prime minister Patel with dictatorial ambition, the Socialists by April 15 definitely broke with the Congress. In a 1,000-word resolution on the political situation, the Socialist party convention declared that "with the achievement of freedom, the role of the Congress as the joint front of the Indian people had come to an end. The Congress talked of socialist slogans and a co-operative commonwealth, but after the

attainment of freedom, instead of the Congress' running the administration, the administration was running the Congress".

The Socialists, they said, were leaving the Congress because the Congress was no longer the liberating instrument but was a limiting force, it being overwhelmed by anti-secular, anti-democratic forces of the Right. According to a Socialist leader, the Congress governments both at the center and in the provinces are sitting tight over their steam-roller majorities and becoming Fascists; deputy prime minister Patel was forming states unions, which was admirable, but why should he pay millions of rupees to the former princes except to get their support in the formation of a conservative party; the Congress ministries were formed in the provinces on the basis of caste; it was against the democratic principle of casteless society; in the name of emergency, government was arming itself with powers which the British government did not possess; the new Security Act and Special Powers Ordinance enabled the government to muzzle the press.

### *Hope Fades*

The word "ordinance" is hated by all politically-conscious Indians: it bespeaks the harder aspects of the former British raj. In one aspect matters are worse than under the British, for then freedom always loomed ahead. Now there is nothing more to look forward to. Therefore the use of the same methods by a government that claims to have won freedom has shocked the people.

The government's defense was that a section of the people were conspiring to overthrow it by violent means; that unrest among labor grew considerably and there were strikes in factories; that a large number of arms were being collected and the security services were faced with a grave danger of being sabotaged. It therefore had to take steps.



The "national" government thereupon swooped down upon the Communist party, totally banned it in one province and harried it in more. A future all-India ban is by no means improbable. This repressive measure should be seen in the perspective of world events. Men and women have been summarily arrested and detained without trial. Arrests, widespread though they are, do not remove the sources of Communist strength. The best of the leaders have gone underground. Their power to cause trouble is not materially weakened by the arrests.

The Communist threat cannot end by repression. The virtual illegalization of the Communist party gave rise to certain fundamental issues of civil and democratic liberties which a large section of progressive thought cannot ignore. It asks: Is government to be permitted to suppress all civic freedom through undemocratic methods? The government had worked itself up to a position wherein all strikes are virtually illegal and suppressed by force. The right to strike is regarded in all democratic countries as a fundamental right. To take away this right, it is argued, is to be steadily moving toward a police state.

The suppression of the Communist party, presumably prompted by motives of self-preservation, non-Congress circles aver, was precipitate and unstatesman-like. It suggested that the Congress is trying to silence all opposition and to create a really monolithic state. "Opposition is too readily equated with sabotage," they comment. But the Congress governments both at the center and in the provinces, it is contended, have given a poor account of themselves insofar as reconstruction of India is concerned. Many problems that vitally affect the common man have been left unsolved. Such a failure, it is pointed out, is not due so much to incapacity as to intransigence and influence of Big Business.

### ***A Colossal Task***

In India today there are huge differences between certain groups, classes and individuals. There is a wide gulf between those who are at the top and those who are at the bottom. The vast majority of India's toiling masses suffer from hunger and poverty. Their sole cry is for more food and cloth, for the barest necessities of life, for the recognition of their claims to the minimum of human standards. Moreover, that India lives mainly in villages is a fact that often tends to be forgotten when people talk about plans for industrial development and social welfare schemes. Only 2½ million out of India's 300 million are in industry.

Apart from the fact that nearly 85 out of every 100 are illiterate, the latest available economic data show that less than one in a million persons even begins to approach the standards by which riches are measured in a country like America. But, of course, the disparity is not just confined to the wealthy minority. In America 1 man in 4 owns a car, whereas in India only 1 man in 5,000 possesses one. Every other American has a radio set, but in India only one in 1,500. The average American's span of life is 60 years; the Indian's, 26. America's average per capita income is 30 times that of India, while per capita consumption of electricity in the U. S. A. is 160 times as high as this country. An average American working life is nearly 4½ times that of an Indian. Indian production potentiality at present is not more than 15 percent of the American, the Englishman, the Japanese or the Russian. These are the effects, rather than the causes, of India's poverty.

Viewed in the light of these facts alone, the colossal task before India under human rule must prove baffling to the ablest administrator the nation can produce.—*Awake!* correspondent in India.



# Out of This World

**L**ITTLE wonder there are so many escapists in this present world. Who would not wish to escape its conditions of misery and woe? Its hopes for unity are splintered by divisions of color, race, creed, social classes, politics and nationalism. The world is a house divided, and its factions fight. Wars avalanche their successive waves of destruction through the land. In their wake stalks famine, and those that survive its onslaught fall victim to pestilence and disease.

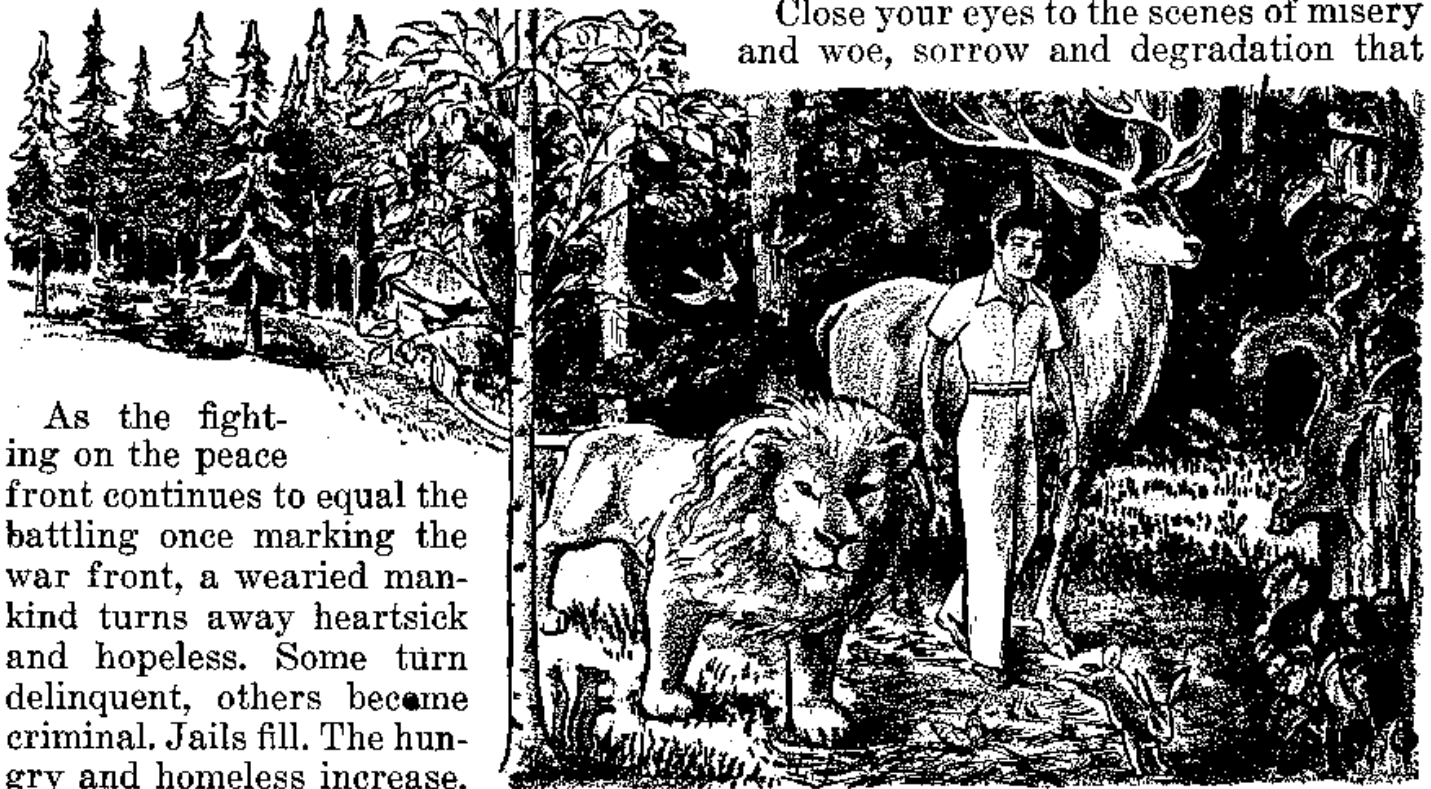
From the ruins rise myriads of fake saviors. Turn to free enterprise! cry the democracies, even as their capitalists put more squeeze on the family purse by another boost in the price spiral. Down with capitalism and all share alike! scream the communists, even as their Red police state swallows personal freedoms in one greedy gulp. And in the discordant din clamor the voices of the fascist, the socialist, the world federalist, the United Nationist.

Fear gives way to despair, and the insane asylums overflow. And as the ailments mount, so do the saviors and the remedies. Finally, the seas of humanity, lashed and battered about by woe and misery and oppression, become calloused to the hackneyed blasts of the propagandists, their threats, their wheedlings, their rabble-rousings, their cajolings, their stale schemes, their hypocritical promises.

Weary and restless humanity wants to escape, to get away from it all. So they rush to the fantasies of the fiction story, to the make-believe of the stage, to the happy-endings of the movies. Not a remedy, of course; but it is a temporary respite from the miserable realism of this world. It is a way to taste happiness vicariously, and loose wistful longings in dreamings. It is a chance to escape this world for a soothing moment.

## *Envisioning a New World*

Close your eyes to the scenes of misery and woe, sorrow and degradation that



As the fighting on the peace front continues to equal the battling once marking the war front, a wearied mankind turns away heartsick and hopeless. Some turn delinquent, others become criminal. Jails fill. The hungry and homeless increase.

prevail on all sides, and open your mind's eye to the visions of a new world given many centuries ago. Words written long ago paint the picture for our day, because they were focused upon this point in the stream of time. And as you read, set aside any cynicism spawned by contact with this present world, for the vision is not founded on the broken planks of some political platform whose builders will promise anything to corral your votes. It is built on rock foundation more solid than Gibraltar, its builder is a master workman beyond human comprehension, and its rulers need not your vote to put them in office. By visualizing as you read, come take a walk in that promised new world and see why no sane person would wish to escape living in it.

They shall build houses, and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build, and another inhabit; they shall not plant, and another eat: for as the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands.—Isaiah 65:21, 22.

No housing shortages. No landlords. No rent-gougers. And no famines.

I . . . will send down the showers in their season—showers of blessing shall they be. Then the trees of the field shall yield their fruit, and the earth shall yield her produce. Instead of the thorn shall come up the cypress, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle.—Ezekiel 34:26, 27; Isaiah 55:13, *An Amer. Trans.*

This means no droughts. Hence, no rainmakers. And no dry-ice sprinklers trying to wring rain from a cloud. No back-breaking toil battling thorns and thistles, no waging of insect warfare with DDT. No crop failures.

"Be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth." That envisioned new world will ring with the happy cries of children, cries never stilled by infant death that leaves weeping in its wake: "The voice of weeping shall be no more heard in her,

nor the voice of crying. There shall be no more thence an infant of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days." —Genesis 1:28, *Roth.*; Isaiah 65:19, 20.



All human creatures will then be a delight to the eye, as evidenced by the promise: "He hath made every thing beautiful in his time." What a change of living this portends! No beauty parlors, and no beauticians! Upon retiring women need spend no time with hair-curlers. No skin lotions. No beauty creams. You would not use such concoctions on the fresh and firm flesh of a child, would you? Well, in that new world "flesh shall be fresher than a child's: he shall return to the days of his youth". (Ecclesiastes 3:11; Job 33:25) No more wrinkles, or baldness, or gray hair. And surely no need for elastic bands and belts to girdle up and hold our sagging bodies together!

### *Animals in a Beautified Earth*

The earth, also, will be beautiful beyond description. "The heaven is my throne, and the earth is my footstool: . . . I will make the place of my feet glorious." Then "the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose".—Isaiah 66:1; 60:13; 35:1, 2.

Oceans, rivers, lakes, plains, rolling hills, mountain crags—what a variety of views to spice a tramp over the countryside! Follow that forest trail there, the one carpeted with springy pine needles. Greedily inhale the tangy air and exhilarate in the many deep-woods smells it carries to you. Hear how the birds fill the forest with song? And as you stride through the woods and cross grassy meadows fenced only by towering pines, what an unutterable thrill of joy to be joined by a stately elk trotting on one side, and a kingly lion padding noiselessly along on the other! Fear them? Fear any of the woodland denizens

should nightfall find you still in their haunts? Listen:

I . . . will cause the evil beasts to cease out of the land: and they shall dwell safely in the wilderness, and sleep in the woods. In that day will I make a covenant for them with the beasts of the field, and with the fowls of heaven, and with the creeping things of the ground: and I will break the bow and the sword and the battle out of the earth, and will make them to lie down safely. The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them. And the cow and the bear shall feed; their young ones shall lie down together: and the lion shall eat straw like the ox. And the sucking child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put his hand on the adder's den. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the LORD, as the waters cover the sea.—Ezekiel 34:25; Hosea 2:18; Isaiah 11:6-9, *margin*.

No cage-clustered zoos. No circuses. No animal trainers. A little child can do that work better than.



And in your tramp, be it in mountain, prairie, woods or community settlement, never once will you see an army camp, or a military school, or a war plant, or even a weapon. "They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." (Micah 4:3) What a blessing for war-sick humanity, at last! No munition-makers. No war-mongers. No A-bombs. No militarists.

And speaking of blessings, will it not be grand when radios no longer blare out sensationalisms about international crises and threatening World War III's? When press headlines do not scream of race riots or class prejudices? When there will be no windy politicians, no political parties, no lying election cam-

paigns where the poor people have to try to pick the cleanest from a gang of mud-slinging politicians? When hundreds of confusing sects and cults will no longer batter your eardrums with religious oratory that sounds as hollow as the beating on an empty tub?

All that will come in the envisioned new world, for then: God "hath made of one blood all nations", is "no respecter of persons". There will be "one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all", and "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the LORD, as the waters cover the sea", and this without benefit of divisive, sectarian clergymen. That will be a new world, a united world that will stand, a Theocratic world that will look to Jehovah God and Christ Jesus and the prayed-for Kingdom as rulers.—Acts 17:26; 10:34; Ephesians 4:5, 6; Isaiah 11:9.

### *New World Real and Permanent*

A fool's paradise, this envisioned new world? No; for the promise is: "No fools shall wander there." (Isaiah 35:8, *An Amer. Trans.*) Too good to be true? If God is not too good to be true, if the Bible is not too good to be true, then this is not too good to believe, for God promises it and the Bible records it. Then is it too good to last? No; this present is too bad to last. Even self-centered leaders of this present conceited world conjecture that if the insects do not get us atomic warfare will. But the promised new world will last forever. Note the following:

Jehovah is the Creator of that new world, and He is "from everlasting to everlasting". Its King, Christ Jesus, "hath immortality, dwelling in the light which no man can approach unto." His joint-heirs redeemed from among men who reign with him "must put on immortality". And the kingdom government that will reign over paradise earth is an enduring one: "Thy kingdom is an ever-

lasting kingdom, and thy dominion endureth throughout all generations."

Psalms 90:2; 145:13; 1 Timothy 6:16; 1 Corinthians 15:53.

Then maybe the earthly home of men will come to a fiery end, as the fundamentalist religions teach? No; Ecclesiastes 1:4 says: "The earth abideth for ever." Perhaps its inhabitants will get sick and die? No, again. "The inhabitant shall not say, I am sick." "Bless the LORD, . . . who healeth all thy diseases."—Isaiah 33:24; Psalm 103:2, 3.

No doctors.

Well, maybe the inhabitants will die at a ripe old age. "The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death." "There shall be no more death."—1 Corinthians 15:26; Revelation 21:4.

No funerals. No somber undertakers. Why, even the inroads death has made into the human family during past centuries will be turned back, as the graves of ancient time give up the dead prisoned in them: "Marvel not at this: for the hour is coming, in the which all that are

in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth."—John 5:28, 29.

Certainly these prophecies give us a vision of something that is "out of this world". Jesus said, "My kingdom is not of this world." He told men of good-will toward God to flee from this world to gain life in Jehovah's paradise earth. So be an escapist from this present evil world by fleeing to the new one whose builder and maker is God.

And do not let the present woes trouble you overmuch. They were foretold to come in large doses during these "last days". (2 Timothy 3:1-5, 13) Because such woes are sure signs that the incoming Kingdom is at hand, they are dark clouds that have the most silvery of linings! That is why Jesus encouragingly said concerning them: "When these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh. . . . know ye that the kingdom of God is nigh at hand. Verily I say unto you, This generation shall not pass away, till all be fulfilled."—Luke 21:28, 31, 32.



### *Jehovah's witnesses Increase in Germany*

¶ A Religious News Service dispatch of July 23 reports: "The rise of religious sects all over postwar Germany, at a rate far surpassing the mushroom growth of sects following the first world war, is disturbing leaders of 'established churches' in this country. Leading the list of sects in point of numbers are the Jehovah's witnesses, whose advertising posters may be seen in cities, towns and hamlets everywhere. In the Soviet Zone, where the Witnesses are strengthening their ranks, sects are not permitted to use some Protestant churches whose pastors favor sharing their church buildings with other religious groups." Jehovah's witnesses were banned and confined to concentration camps during Hitler's dozen years of madness; now they are openly active again. In 1945 6,000 emerged from the concentration camps strong enough to work, and now more than 33,000 actively preach each month.

### *Negro Ministers Protest Police Brutality*

¶ Religious News Service, July 27, cites a statement by 31 ministers of Memphis condemning the "unbridled brutality of the police upon the colored citizenry". It said, in part: "Our young girls have been raped; our young expectant mothers brutally assaulted; our women beaten down like wild dogs; Ell Blaine's eye was beaten out for reporting an offense by a police officer." The statement rightly condemned the "acts of police brutality as anti-Christian, anti-democratic, anti-humanitarian".

# X-RAY SEES THROUGH YOU

A SEALED glass tube containing a high vacuum and having two electrodes for admitting an electric current—that is what led to the discovery of one of the marvels of the twentieth century, namely X-ray.

In 1895 a German physicist, Roentgen, while experimenting on the passage of an electric current through rarefied gas in a sealed glass tube, noticed that when the pressure inside was reduced changes and phenomena occurred. One was that the electrons or negative particles of electricity liberated from the gas traveled at right angles toward the positive terminal, and on striking the walls of the tube gave up 99 percent of their energy as heat and the remainder became X-rays. "X-rays" he called them because their nature was not understood at that time. Roentgen further discovered that when the electrons strike the tube or any substance of high atomic weight the point of impact becomes a source of new radiation, producing more X-rays.

Further experimentation disclosed other peculiarities of the rays. Though traveling at the same speed as light (186,000 miles per second), the X-rays have a much shorter wave length (high-

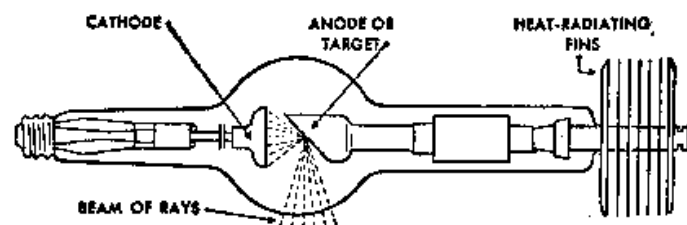
er frequency). This gives them great penetrating power, enabling them to pierce substances

that would ordinarily be opaque to light. But they produce the same effect upon a photographic emulsion as ordinary white light. Hence these rays can penetrate the flesh of the human body and record pictures of the more dense structures, for example, the bones. This ability of the rays to see through you and tell what they see on a photographic plate makes them an immense asset to the medical profession.

## *Developing X-Ray Tubes*

After the discovery of X-rays and their possibilities, the hunt was on for efficient ways of producing the rays. X-ray tubes were the results. The earliest one was a glass bulb with two projecting arms, nearly evacuated of air, or sometimes filled with hydrogen or other gases. On each arm a terminal is attached, and which is connected with a source of electricity. When the current is sent through the gas becomes ionized and electrons are liberated. The electrons were driven toward the positive terminal or anode of the tube, where they gave up their energy and the rays were produced. However, these tubes soon passed out of use as the inconstancy of the vacuum made it difficult to always produce the required amount of rays.

To offset this a hot cathode tube was designed, by W. D. Coolidge. He based his tube upon the fact that metals when heated liberated electrons. Coolidge fixed a spiral of tungsten wire at the cathode



Radiator type Coolidge tube

end which could be heated by a supply of current independent of the current necessary to drive the electrons. A current of about 12 volts heats the tungsten and liberates the electrons, then a potential of between 25,000 and 100,000 volts, flowing always in one direction, drives the released electrons across the gap separating the cathode and anode. The anode consists of a metallic block of tungsten, which arrests the electrons and converts part of their energy into X-rays. This tube is much better than the gas type of tube, in that by varying the current heating the spiral of tungsten wire the amount of electrons liberated can be varied, and the speed of the rays can be varied by varying the voltage that drives the electrons from cathode to anode.

As time passed improvements were made by different manufacturers. For example, the shape and size of the anode or "target" have been improved so that it can take a great amount of energy (heat) without cutting down on the quality of the rays. If the anode is too large many rays are produced, of different wave lengths, and instead of having a pencil of rays of great penetrability there would exist several weak rays of poor penetration power and they would give a blurring effect upon the photographic film.

To overcome this is the line focus tube, whose anode is a block of copper with a small disk of tungsten (the focal spot) fused in the face of the copper. This is the type now in use in modern X-ray laboratories. Early types of tubes combated the heat released by having radiators attached to the back of the anode or baths of oil, but modern tubes are cooled by radiation.

### ***Medical Use of X-Ray***

When a part of the human body is placed in the path of the rays they will meet resistance according to the various tissues of the body. Those coming in con-

tact with flesh meet with little resistance, hence will more or less pass through. Lesser amounts will pass through the bones, and more rays will penetrate certain parts of the bones, as they vary in density. Since the rays affect film as does ordinary light, if a photographic plate is placed under the bodily part on which the rays are falling, a picture will be made of the bones and joints. The image will vary in shade according to the density of the various parts of the bodily area being photographed. Where nothing blocks the rays the film will be black, where there is only flesh in their path the film will be a little less dark, but where there is bone the film will show gray or white. Incidentally, most of the rays are absorbed; comparatively few pass through to produce the desired picture.

The film placed in the path of the rays is usually a piece of paper or celluloid on which is suspended in gelatin emulsion fine crystals of silver bromide. If the X-rays alone were depended upon to produce the picture or radiograph very long exposure would be required, which would mean blurring on the film and damage to the tube. Hence the film is placed between intensifying screens. These consist of cardboard coated with calcium tungstate. When the rays strike this substance it becomes fluorescent, which intensifies the effect of the rays. The fluorescence acting upon the film instead of the rays themselves produces a greater effect. And this discloses another quality of X-rays: they cause certain substances to become fluorescent.

The film goes to the darkroom for developing. A solution of metol, hydroquinone, sodium sulphite, sodium carbonate, potassium bromide and water is used. The bromide molecules of the silver bromide combine with the solution and metallic silver is deposited on the film, thus giving a picture of the part X-rayed. Following developing, the normal fixing, washing and drying as in



ordinary photography is carried out. Thereafter the film is reported on by the radiologist for progress or diagnosis.

In examining boneless organs opaque liquids must be used. For example, the stomach is made of membrane transparent to X-rays and the patient must have his stomach filled with an opaque liquid, usually barium sulphate suspended in water. Then the X-ray will show up the outline of the stomach and intestines. In the case of the kidneys the opaque liquid is injected to show up the urinary tract and bladder. Similar treatment is required to photograph the gall bladder.

### ***X-Ray and Fluoroscopy***

Another branch of X-ray work is fluoroscopy, where advantage is taken of the fluorescent effect of the rays. They are allowed to pass through a screen of calcium tungstate, which becomes fluorescent and converts the rays into rays of a wave length visible to the human eye. This enables the radiologist in a dark room to observe the working of any organ, especially the stomach. Such method of examination would be preferable to X-ray photographs if the image were bright enough, but fluoroscopic images are dim. *The eye misses much that the camera would not.* Hence the photographs are indispensable.

But why not step up the intensity of the images by increasing the intensity of the rays? There are machines that can do this, but a limit is imposed by the amount of radiation that the human body can absorb safely. However, in May of 1948, research physicist John Coltman announced that he and his colleagues had succeeded in brightening fluorescent screen images 500 times. After the X-rays pass through the human body they enter a small pilot tube, strike a

fluorescent screen, release light rays that in turn strike a photosensitive surface and knock off electrons. As the electrons are released they are accelerated across the tube by a tremendous voltage "kick" and hit a second fluorescent screen at a speed of 5,000 miles per second. This speed is what releases a flood of light rays from the second screen and gives the far brighter image then viewed by the physician. In the first practical tube the high-speed stream of electrons will be "compressed" to form a final image only one inch across (one-fifth as large as the original X-ray image). This compression will brighten the image even more. As a final step, the intensified image will be restored to its original size by an optical magnifying system.

X-rays also have biological effects and are used in the treatment of skin diseases. Suitable doses of the rays have a destructive effect on unwanted cells. This also would indicate that overdoses of the rays might bring serious and undesirable consequences; and so they do. Damage to the superficial tissues, changes in the blood and damage from shocks are some of the dangers involved. Modern laboratories have suitable shielding facilities to absorb scattered rays and thereby reduce to a minimum the first two dangers mentioned, and danger of shock is almost entirely eliminated by improved methods of wiring.

The benefits derived from X-ray far outweigh the dangers. Diagnosis of disease and determination of position of fractures, and location of foreign bodies, etc., are much more easily accomplished. This branch of medical science continues to expand and improve as the years roll on, to the benefit of millions the world over.—*Awake!* correspondent in Jamaica, British West Indies.



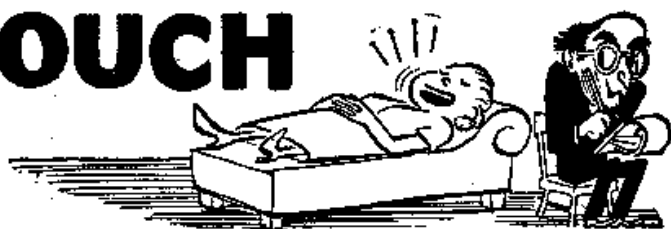


# LIE ON THE COUCH

"IS THERE a couch in the house?" This may soon become the stylish cry to replace the old-fashioned call for a doctor when someone collapses. The couch, of course, must come equipped with a psychoanalyst to lurk in the shadows and eavesdrop on the subconscious as the person reclines and aimlessly babbles. From his concealed listening-post the civilized head-hunter stalks the wary subconscious till it is enticed into the open via the carelessly wagging tongue, whereupon it is pounced upon and its secrets pried from it.

You may not know it, but any progressive modern can tell you that your subconscious is an arch-villain, long since replacing the dastardly knave of the blacksnake whip and twirling mustache who tied fair maidens to railroad tracks when not sawing them asunder. Instead of the breath-taking hero of brawn and beauty to the rescue, now comes the brainy psychiatrist to grapple with the stubborn subconscious, to needle and bait it with sly questions and promptings till he has wrung it dry of all the wickednesses it has repressed since infancy.

Of course, the trail is a long one and the battle tough. He may have to fish in the murky pool of the subconscious and hunt through the mazes of its wilderness for an hour a day, every day of the year, for one or two years before he flushes into the open all its secret inhabitants. The chase is an expensive one, costing anywhere from ten to fifty dollars an hour, but the results in the end are worth it. The patient can climb off the couch



as sane as the brilliant psychiatrist.

Psychiatry has been boomed till it has caught the public fancy and become a fad. It is stylish to be psychoanalyzed. Everyone needs it, we are told. Psychiatrist Bond, of Philadelphia, recently claimed that only about one million Americans are normal mentally. In fact, the claim is that psychiatrists should put under their care all classes of persons, from world leaders to ditch-diggers. Would it be impertinent to ask if this means a board of psychiatrists would oversee the mental health of other psychiatrists?

Alas, there are not enough psychiatrists to unload all the neuroses and psychoses that are burdening down the masses. Estimates are that there are 5,000 in the United States, some 400 of whom are psychoanalysts. But into their green pastures flood some 25,000 psychoquacks, and the qualified psychiatrists wail that these fakers are "swindling out of the public an amount of money beyond belief".

## *Sigmund Freud the Founder*

The cornerstone of modern psychiatry is Sigmund Freud. His theory is that memories unacceptable to the conscious mind are submerged in the subconscious mind, forced there because too painful for the ego to tolerate. But this repressing of unpleasant memories produces mental and physical illness, Freud reasoned, and if the patient were forced to recall the original painful emotion or episode he would be freed of his sense of guilt or fear or inferiority and get well. So Freud devised a trap for the subconscious. He had his patients lie on a couch, let their mind wander and their tongue wag. Freud sat out of sight and listened.



After months and sometimes years he claimed to locate the psychic wound at the root of the patient's trouble. This process Freud called psychoanalysis.

After examining many patients Freud became convinced that neuroses invariably had their origin in some sexual episode of adolescence; no, not just adolescence, the wounds often rooted themselves as far back as infancy. Back there the sexual instinct was driven from consciousness by the taboos of society and took refuge in the subconscious. In later life it forces itself back to consciousness as some neurotic symptom. Sex is the foundation of Freudian psychology, and the entire theory is pretty much of a nasty reflection on human nature. While many psychiatrists swallow this pill of pansexuality like good little disciples, many others gag at it and call it filthy, vile and obscene. Nor do all psychiatrists support the practice of psychoanalysis.

Perhaps the thought of someone wiser and more powerful than man was painful to Freud's human ego. At any rate, he eliminates the existence of God the Creator with this vague mental ramble:

Psychoanalysis concludes that the God-Creator really is the father, clothed in the grandeur in which he once appeared to the small child. Even the grown man feels that fundamentally he is just as helpless and unprotected as he was in childhood. He therefore looks back to the memory image of the overrated father of his childhood, exalts it into a Deity and brings it into the present and into reality. The emotional strength of this memory image and the lasting nature of his need for protection are the two supports of his belief in God.

Psychiatry would supplant God and

Christ as the savior of the world. The *Humanist*, March, 1948, opined: "Without the extensive help of psychologists and psychiatrists it is quite probable that mankind will not long survive the fearful changes which are taking place." Psychiatrists, conquerors of the wily subconscious, were recently urged (by a

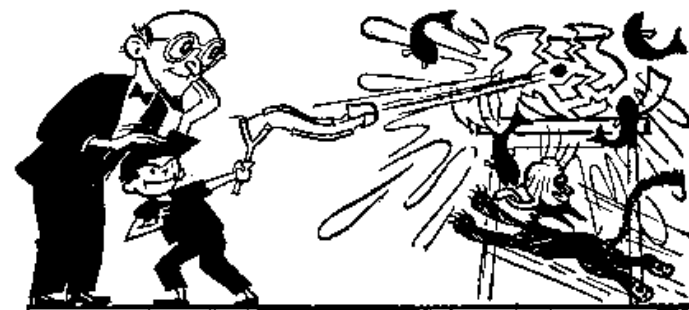


psychiatrist, of course) to roll up their sleeves, storm the fastnesses of the State Department, and act as trouble-shooters at the United Nations to iron out the kinks in this crazy world.

But let us get to know our would-be saviors a little more intimately, a little more humanly, considering their insights into everyday living. And if some of their conceptions make you wonder whether the jokes about psychiatrists' being crazier than their patients are really jokes, be patient. They also have egos to protect and feed, and the more unusual, the more startling their theories, the more attention they draw.

First question: Do you know why an embarrassed girl blushes? Your answer will be wrong anyway, so save time and listen to Dr. Ernest Dichter, reported in *Pageant*, June, 1947: "The blushing of an embarrassed girl is believed to be a remnant of animal behavior. Many animals in the course of evolution changed color in order to fit less conspicuously into their environment. Some, like the chameleon, still do." Blushing girls, for your comfort, the chameleon is a lizard.

Hasty ones might think that they see a flaw in this reasoning, since animals



change color and become inconspicuous, whereas the girl's blushes make her more conspicuous. But they should not try to outwit the psychiatrist, for he is 'way ahead of them and explains: "The fact that a blush draws attention rather than averting it exemplifies the ineptness of the unconscious as an arbiter of action for civilized man. . . . As with the blush, actions which made sense in one stage of evolution do not necessarily make sense in a civilized state." This hardly seems to make sense in any state, but may we conclude that when uncivilized man wore skins and lived in caves and dragged his woman about by the hair the shy maiden's blush at such tender treatment would render her inconspicuous?

Psychiatrist-author Eric Berne says: "Many people are in love, or angry or afraid for ten, twenty or thirty years without being aware of it until they come to a psychoanalyst." Never propose or count to ten or run till a psychiatrist tells you whether you are in love, angry or scared. On the subject of anger, Dr. Wolff, of Cornell Medical College, said "a mad nose caught with its resistance down is easy prey to colds and other infections".

According to the *Baltimore Sun*, psychiatrists "have come up with a typically psychiatric reason for headaches". Psychiatrists say that repressed hostility causes migraine or nervous headaches. The cure? Simple: blast away without restraint at your pet peeve and get soothing relief. Tell your boss what you think of him—and lose your headache and your job. Tell your friends their faults—and watch them and your headache fade from your life together. Give your mother-in-law that piece of your mind you have wished to for so long—then defend yourself from receiving fresh and worse headaches. Also, in loosening anger to rout headaches you may give your mad nose a cold, according to Dr. Wolff. So count the cost.

Know why we seek more goods, more

money, better cars to keep up with the Joneses? and indulge in competitive sports and pursuits and even war? On March 1 Dr. Kubie, professor of psychiatry, revealed that in all this we were merely carrying over the repressed and forgotten nursery rivalries. He glibly contended that "to the end of our days we remain children emotionally, fighting out our nursery battles". According to Dr. Kubie, the remedy is to grant the child "the right to feel and express his feelings as a fifth freedom. This may ultimately prove to be the most important freedom of all". So if your child kicks your shins and turns your house into a shambles, do not bottle up in him those conflicts. Grant him his fifth freedom, though it spoil him and your purse.

### *Crime and Mystery Stories*

More instruction on children from psychiatrists, this time from Dr. Abrahamsen, of Columbia University, clears up the causes of juvenile crimes. Where there is bickering at home the children tighten up with resentment, which finds its outlet in criminal activity, and not only criminal activity but also illness. The article in the *New York Times*, April 4, that reports Abrahamsen's views concludes: "So we have stomach and other troubles which are self-made for the purpose of arousing sympathy. For the same reason many offenders are prone to have accidents." In similar vein the *Chiroline*, August, 1947, discusses the 133,000,000 neurotic persons in the United States and says: "Many individuals and families in this group are poor insurance risks because they seem to have an affinity for accidents." Some say the frequent accident victim or ailing person seeks sympathy; others, that he has an unconscious urge to commit suicide. At least they are agreed that it is the victim's fault.

Psychiatry has interesting theories on why people like mystery stories. One is, it is an outlet for the killing instinct. A

second is, the reader is a passive person who identifies himself with the victim in a desire to be overwhelmed. Commenting on the latter reason, nationally-known psychiatrist Edward Strecker, a mystery-story fan himself, said: "While I probably do not know just why I enjoy reading murder mysteries, I feel very sure that the gentleman doesn't know either," referring to the psychoanalyst who advanced the theory. Undoubtedly the motive for reading them is a very evil one, as claimed good motives are only ruses to fool the ego and entirely out of harmony with psychiatric principle. Perhaps Strecker's subconscious is repressing his evil motive from his consciousness to save his ego the humiliation of knowing it.

While on the subject of mystery and crime, we note a report in the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, August 9, 1947, about a convict that was pardoned, and the statement: "Unsound advice from a psychiatrist was blamed for his mistake." Again, there is the case of Stuart Allen, teenager in Missouri that cold-bloodedly beat to death a 58-year-old man with a hammer, and then bored holes in his body with an electric drill. He calmly asserted: "My theory is that I have been reading and thinking too much about the psychological."

Getting away from the gruesome, Dr. Margaret Mead tells why some suffer from insomnia. When children they were sent to bed early as punishment. Now, as adults, they refuse to yield to fatigue and go to bed, but stay up late and read, and become insomniacs. Do you know why some women are frigid and man-haters? *PM*, June 21, reports that psychiatrist Isaac Frost attributes marital frigidity to "whippings received by the wife during her childhood" and that spanking little girls "could bring about lifelong hatred of men". A week earlier *PM* reported London psychologist Dr. Hadfield as claiming that "anesthetics given mothers during childbirth may kill

their love for the children they painlessly bear". And here is one that will make you persons that have always quailed before the rasping dentist's drill feel foolish. *Time* magazine, May 12, 1947, reports psychiatrists from Illinois University claiming: "Most of the pain people feel during dental drilling is no doubt only psychic." Dentists have been seriously urged to study psychiatry and doctor their customer's minds before filling their cavities.

One of psychiatry's triumphs is learning why people get fat. Do you know? Overeating, you say? Superficial reasoning! Listen to Dr. Hilde Bruch, psychiatrist at Columbia University, as reported in the *New York Times*, October 8, 1947:

If one learns to understand fat people more intimately it gradually appears that their tremendous size, which they so loudly bemoan, is not without a positive emotional meaning for them. It seems that in the insecure and unstable relations to the surroundings physical size and bulkiness seem to convey a feeling of strength, safety and power to the timid fat child. The heavy layers of fat seem to act as protective walls against an outer world which the fat person often experiences as unfriendly and threatening. Many fat young girls, though outwardly very concerned about not getting married, nevertheless persist in remaining fat because it is a protection against men and sex and the responsibilities of adult womanhood which they dread even more than the disgrace of being fat. . . . The obese adult, like the fat child, is emotionally immature, passively dependent and helpless in meeting the exigencies of life. He seeks comfort in overeating in the face of failure and of frustrating experience.

### ***You Can't Win!***

After this array of wisdom the most stubborn holdout against modern psychiatry must give in, subdued, crushed. By now you must know that the psychiatrist sees all, knows all, tells all. Never obvious, always deep, he burrows beneath the shallow surface thinking of ordinary humanity and dips into the subconscious to

bring to light the answers. Consider his shrewd wisdom:

If you make friendly advances, you are not being sociable, but are conceited and forward. If you are shy and quiet, you are not being modest, but are a coward. If you strive to love your neighbor as yourself, you are not moved by a desire to do good, but are only tickling your own ego and making it think you a fine fellow. If you wear informal clothes, you are not seeking comfort, but are showing a spirit of rebellion. The remedy? Wear formal clothing? Shallow thinker! The formal dresser also has an ulterior motive. He suffers from a feeling of insecurity and assumes formal garb as a hard outer shell to hide a soft, defenseless kernel. (Of course, he could get fat and take refuge behind its folds.) Those who overdress or underdress, wear slinky dresses or dramatic hats, flash sporty ties or plaid jackets or bright suspenders, all such dressers are in hiding. They are afraid to accept themselves as they really are and they try to deceive others along with themselves as to their real nature. They are fugitives from reality.

So, whether you are forward or backward, do good or evil, are fat or slim, overdress or underdress, dress formally or informally, blush or do not blush, get sick or well, stay calm or get angry, *ad infinitum, ad nauseam*, you have a nasty motive for it. Regardless of what you think you are or what your friends think you are, the psychiatrists know you to be a rat. It just goes to show that you cannot fool around with the psychologists. The American Equity Association of Washington, D.C., was so overwhelmed by the infinite wisdom of these mind-probers that it made this offer in writing: "\$1,000 will be paid to any psychiatrist who can prove he or she is not insane."

This sacrilegious thrust at the Freud sect and its offshoots is sometimes duplicat-

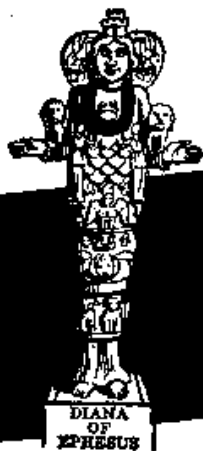
ed by those who are mentally unbalanced. Take the case of Laura, for instance, as related in *The Saturday Evening Post*, October 18, 1947. For fifteen years Laura was considered a hopeless case of schizophrenia. She ate only when forced. She had not uttered a word for three years. She always sought to curl into a ball. She was so resting when well-known Dr. Strecker, of Pennsylvania Hospital, made ward rounds with some students. He stopped at Laura's bed, and unburdened himself of his professional wisdom: "Laura has split herself off from the world of reality. We do not know what caused her to do so, but, according to Freud's theory of schizophrenia, she has made a complete regression to an infantile state and is seeking to resume the fetal position." Laura had heard a lot in the past fifteen years, but this did it. She raised her head. She looked at Strecker. She looked at the students. Then she spoke her mind: "Did you ever hear such d—— nonsense in all your life?" Laura got well and got out. While Strecker got credit for the cure, many sane people doubtless prefer Laura's opinion.

Before opening our arms to the psychiatrists as our saviors, let us consider the case of Annie the Ant. The New York *Star*, July 14, 1948, reports the United Press dispatch from Scotland:

Annie the Ant twitched her legs and antennae today in what was believed to be the first nervous breakdown ever suffered by one of the ant family. She was given a maze test—in which ants find their way to food through twisting passageways. A smart ant learns to negotiate the maze after a few tries, and Annie is a smart ant. But Annie took a wrong turn the other day. She worried so much about still being in the maze, instead of on the food pile, that she developed a neurotic complex. That, at least, is what scientists of the Institute of Animal Genetics contend. They are trying to cure her.

Pity the poor ant with psychiatrists in its pants!





## DO YOU PRAY BY BY ROSARY?



**T**HE president of the Catholic War Veterans, Anthony H. Forbes, in announcing on July 16, 1948, that a school would be opened in Washington, D.C., for the training of "officer" units to fight communism, proposed that "every Catholic boy entering the service be given a rosary". A few days before, at the annual Independence Day rally of the Knights of Columbus, "the Rev. Patrick Peyton called for a return to the practice of reciting the rosary in family groups." (New York Times, July 5, 1948) On May 1, of this year, Walter Palumbo arrived in Rome with a "box full of prayer beads" from Philadelphia residents for the pope to bless. Back in October, 1945, "Rev." William J. Taylor said: "The present nation-wide movement to promote the family rosary promises to become a great crusade for the revival of religion in the home."

Such news items make thoughtful persons ask why intelligent men and women in this twentieth century should be burdened down with a string of beads. Is there a Scriptural command to this effect or is there Biblical precedent for it? If not, who originated the practice and how long has it been in existence?

Instead of accepting the hearsay of so many people that say the rosary was given to "Saint" Dominic in the year 1208, we should go to a recognized authority, such as the *Catholic Encyclopedia*. Here (vol. 13, pp. 186, 187) the Dominic story is called "current tradition" and is refuted by the following statement:

We possess hundreds, even thousands, of manuscripts containing devotional treatises, sermons, chronicles, Saints' lives, etc., written by the Friars Preachers between 1220 and 1450; but no single verifiable passage has yet been produced which speaks of the Rosary as instituted by St. Dominic or which even makes much of the devotion as one specially dear to his children. . . . Neither do we find any suggestion of a connexion between St. Dominic and the Rosary in the paintings and sculptures of these two and a half centuries. Even the tomb of St. Dominic at Bologna and the numberless frescoes by Fra Angelico representing the brethren of his order ignore the Rosary completely.

### *Rosary Used by Ancient Pagans*

Long before the Dominican order came into existence or became fanatically interested in the rosary it was in general usage the world around. In discussing the "controverted question of its history" and origin the *Catholic Encyclopedia* (vol. 13, pp. 184, 185) says:

In almost all countries, then, we meet with something in the nature of prayer-counters or rosary-beads. Even in ancient Nineveh a sculpture has been found thus described by Layard in his "Monuments" (I, plate 7): "Two winged females standing before the sacred tree in the attitude of prayer; they lift the extended right hand and hold in the left a garland or rosary."

Archaeological discoveries in Ur, not far distant from Nineveh, show that as early as 3500 B.C. bead culture was more advanced than in any other country at the time. "Many of the stones had def-



inite amuletic properties," says the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (Vol. 3, p. 252). Invariably the beads of that period of time show they served as talismans and were used in their worship of the Devil. The Saxon word *bede* from which comes our word "bead" means a "prayer", and originally the word "bead" was associated with the rosary. In Egypt the name for bead, *Sha-sha*, comes from a root word meaning "luck". As for the name "rosary" itself, it is of Chaldean origin, and is a combination of the words *Ro*, meaning "thought", and *Shareh*, meaning "director".

Turning again to the *Catholic Encyclopedia* it is learned that many other heathen had their thought directed by the rosary.

It is certain that among the Mohammedans the Tasbih or bead-string, consisting of 33, 66, or 99 beads, and used for counting devotionally the names of Allah, has been in use for many centuries. Marco Polo, visiting the King of Malabar [on the southwest coast of India] in the thirteenth century, found to his surprise that that monarch employed a rosary of 104 (? 108) precious stones to count his prayers. St. Francis Xavier and his companions were equally astonished to see that rosaries were universally familiar to the Buddhists of Japan. [Vol. 13, p. 185]

To this can be added the fact that the rosary was used in the pagan rites of the ancient Mexicans, according to Humboldt's *Mexican Researches*. It is also employed by the Brahmans of Hindustan and in their sacred books reference is made to it time and again. In Tibet and among the millions adhering to the Buddhist faith of the East the rosary has been used from time immemorial. Van Dyke, in his book *Popery*, says that one can "see the worshipers of Buddha, each with a rosary in his hand, prostrate themselves before an image and repeat their prayers".

Sir John F. Davis, in his book *China*, gives this description of the pagan rosaries:

From the Tartar religion of the Lamas, the rosary of 108 beads has become a part of the ceremonial dress attached to the nine grades of official rank. It consists of a necklace of stones and coral, nearly as large as a pigeon's egg, descending to the waist, and distinguished by various beads, according to the quality of the wearer. There is a small rosary of eighteen beads, of inferior size, with which the bonzes count their prayers and ejaculations exactly as in the Romish ritual. The laity in China sometimes wear this at the wrist, perfumed with musk, and give it the name of Heang-choo, or fragrant beads.

Also on the subject the *Dictionary of Religious Knowledge*, edited by Lyman Abbott, says:

Chaplets [rosaries] are also in use in China among the worshipers of Fo, or Buddha, and were probably used by them long before they were known in Christendom. They consist of one hundred smaller beads, and eight considerably larger; and in place of the crucifix of the Romanist, they suspend a large bead fashioned like a gourd. There are also chaplets of various sorts in use among the Japanese.

It is not a coincidence that in the Roman Catholic religion the rosary is closely associated with a symbol of a heart, and a worship of the "Sacred Heart". This too came down from the ancient Babylonian system, as pointed out by Alexander Hislop in *The Two Babylons*, page 188:

In the Church of Rome a new kind of devotion has of late been largely introduced, in which the beads play an important part, and which shows what new and additional strides in the direction of the old Babylonian Paganism the Papacy every day is steadily making. I refer to the "Rosary of the Sacred Heart". It is not very long since the worship of the "Sacred Heart" was first introduced; and now, everywhere it is the favourite worship. It was so in ancient Babylon, as is evident from the Babylonian system as it appeared in Egypt.

The sacred symbol of pagan Egypt's Osiris was the heart. The sacred symbol



of pagan Greece's Cupid was the heart. The sacred symbol of the pagan "Mother and Son" worship of the ancient nations of Asia was the heart. The sacred-heart symbol even extended down into demon-worshiping India.

### ***From Rosaries to Prayer-Wheels***

After fashioning their rosary after the Buddha models the Roman Catholics may in time adopt the prayer-wheels of the inventive Buddhist priests. In fact, the idea is already being considered by papists. For example, over the imprimatur of C. Chaumont, V.G., titular bishop of Arena, auxiliary bishop of Montreal, a "Prayer and Agreement with the Sacred Heart of Jesus" is printed in very fine type with the instructions: "It is sufficient to put this prayer on one's heart in a scapular; by placing the hand on it, everything is said, Our Saviour is satisfied with our intention. May it please God to give all Christians knowledge of this pious practice." The *Gospel Witness and Protestant Advocate* points out the similarity of this and how the prayer-wheel idea started, and then says:

Long ago we read a story of some Buddhist priests who conceived the idea of writing their prayers on paper and waving it in the air in the belief that God would regard this as the equivalent of saying the words. Then in the course of time one of the brethren in this Eastern monastery conceived the idea of fastening the paper prayers to a water wheel and harnessing the flow of a nearby stream to perform the labour involved in this kind of prayer. And finally when British engineers came along many centuries later to survey the site for a great hydroelectric development project, with a true English sense of property rights they formally recognized priority of

the monastery's claim on the water power and granted it a certain share of the electricity which their modern generators produced on the ancient spot. And now, the story says, the brethren in the Buddhist monastery pray by machines turned by electrical power, with a speed and efficiency which would have amazed the primitive originators of the ingenious scheme of saying prayers by waving a paper in the air.

If God's mercy and forgiveness is dependent on the number of times a certain prayer is repeated, and the repetition of a fixed prayer thousands upon thousands of times brings propitiation, appeasement, atonement, expiation and reconciliation, then the prayer-wheels of the orient are far more efficient than the antique rosaries of Catholicism. However, it is this very repetition that brands both the prayer-wheels and the rosaries as pagan devil-worshiping practices of the heathen, and this is on the authority of none other than Christ Jesus himself. Said He: "When ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do: for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking." (Matthew 6:5-7) It was not the faithful Christian Paul that had a rosary when in Ephesus in Asia Minor, but it was the goddess Diana worshiped by the pagans of that city that was pictured as wearing a rosary. (See Kitto's *Illustrated Commentaries*, 1840, vol. 5, p. 205.)

Truthfully the *Catholic Encyclopedia* says: "To sum up, we have positive evidence that both the invention of the beads as a counting apparatus and also the practice of repeating a hundred and fifty Aves cannot be due to St. Dominic, because they are both notably older than his time." Yes, indeed. They are as old as the devil-worship of ancient Babylon.



*When ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do:  
for they think that they shall be heard for  
their much speaking.—Matthew 6: 7.*

# "THY WORD IS TRUTH"



JOHN 17:17

## Prayer to God

ONLY those who seek to become the children of God by forsaking sin and laying hold upon Jesus Christ the Son of God as their Savior are accorded the privilege of approaching God's throne in prayer.

The attempt to approach God thus implies faith in Him, and a realization that we depend upon Him, and that we believe the way of reconciliation of sinners with Him has been opened up through Christ our Savior, and that God's purpose is to bring all the willing and obedient and faithful ones of humankind into the circle of sonship. When one praying says "Our Father", it implies that such one recognizes there are other sons of God who, like himself, have fled from sin and seek adoption into God's family through Christ; hence such one praying says "Our", not "My", "Father." Whoever addresses God in prayer must have concern for the interests of all the family of God.

When Jesus instructed His followers thus to pray He advised against making vain repetitions in prayer as the heathen do, and He made no reference to praying with a rosary with which a religionist counts the repetitions that he makes of the same prayer to his deity at one season. The more clearly we recognize that the privilege of prayer is an exclusive one for sons or prospective sons of God, the more we shall be inclined to use it in a most reverent way as instructed in the Bible, and not in a religious prayerbook. The kings of the earth make regulations about times, seasons,

dress, etc., to be observed by those who wish to enter *their presence*; and all who have a proper appreciation that the vindication of Jehovah's name and sovereignty is the foremost issue before the universe will approach him in a worshipful, reverent attitude implied in the expression, "Hallowed be thy name."

God's kingdom by Christ Jesus is His effective means for vindicating Jehovah's name and sovereignty, and therefore Jesus taught His followers next to pray: "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." (Matthew 6:9, 10) The present condition of world distress, sin and death will not be everlasting. God has provided for His glorious kingdom under His Son, by which all evil will be conquered in heaven and in earth and be completely ousted by universal righteousness. Those in proper heart relationship with God long for the installation of that thousand-year reign of His Son, the anointed King, even though they know that this will be preceded by the overthrow of the present *Satanic world in the coming catastrophe of the battle of Armageddon.* (Revelation 16:14-16) They do not pray for the political systems and governments of this world, because the Kingdom, for which they pray, will dash to pieces all the political organizations of this world, even all the nations, and thereafter God's kingdom over this earth shall stand forever. (Daniel 2:44; Revelation 2:26, 27) This kingdom will then proceed to bless all the families of the earth.—Genesis 12:3, and 22:18.

In His model prayer Jesus included a petition for our needful bread, saying:

"Give us this day our daily bread." There is no attempt here to supplicate God for delicacies, but it is merely an expression of trust in Him and of confidence that He will provide, in harmony with His promise that our bread and water shall be sure. Indeed, when we remember Jesus' words in the same sermon on the mount, that the heathen have in mind what they shall eat, drink and wear, but that the heavenly Father knows what things we need (Matthew 6:31-33), we see that to the sons of God Jesus' words respecting daily bread refer more particularly to spiritual food than to earthly food. Provision for all our necessities, both temporal and spiritual, according to God's wisdom, is briefly requested in the above petition for "daily bread".

"And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors." The debts here acknowledged in prayer are sins. Those here meant are those we commit after we have come into relationship with God by consecrating ourselves to Him through Christ. We ask for such forgiveness in the name and merit of Christ Jesus, for we read: "Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures." (1 Corinthians 15:3) "He is the propitiation for our sins: and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world." (1 John 2:2) For such reason we must ask for forgiveness through Christ. His merit not only covered the sins that are past and due to Adam's original sin in Eden, but makes provision for our weaknesses and blemishes en route to the new world of righteousness that God's kingdom will bring.

The final words of Jesus' model prayer are: "And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." (Matthew 6:13) Or, modernly rendered: "And bring us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one." (*Am. Stan. Ver.*) The thought is that there is an evil one, namely, Satan the Devil, ever ready to attack Jehovah's children, to the extent that Jehovah God grants the opportu-

nity, just as He did in the case of Job to test and prove the integrity of that faithful man of patient endurance. Trials, testings and temptations are now necessary to prove our integrity and faithfulness to our heavenly Father; and since these things are necessary for that purpose and hence are permitted by God, it would not be proper for us to pray that God would treat us differently from His Son Jesus Christ on earth and would spare us from all trials and temptations.

The thought of this prayer is, therefore, that God will not lead or bring us into temptation that would be too severe for us according to our measure of strength and Christian development. This thought is in full accord with the entire testimony of God's Word. The promise is: "There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man: but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it." (1 Corinthians 10:13) The "evil one", the Devil, would like to destroy God's consecrated sons utterly, but he will not be permitted to do so. So far he may go, but no farther.

Because it was not the due time when Jesus gave the sermon on the mount, including this model prayer, Jesus did not then instruct His followers to pray this prayer in His name. But in His farewell discussion with His apostles on the night before He died on the tree He did instruct them to pray thus. He said: "If ye shall ask any thing in my name, I will do it." "Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you. Hitherto have ye asked nothing in my name: ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full." (John 14:14 and 16:23, 24) Consequently, everyone that would offer acceptable prayer to Jehovah God today must do so in the name of Jesus Christ. If we obey the divine instructions as to this vital matter, our prayer to God will be acceptable to Him.



### Eleventh Graduating Class of the Watchtower Bible School of Gilead

Left to right: **Front row:** Fountain, E., Heron, M., Parkin, A., Leth, H., Dyer, L., Wicke, T., Bagnall, G., Walker, S., Counts, A., Gregory, M. G., Gregory, G. L. **Second row:** Strand, A., Duncombe, A., Jazewsky, K., Artz, M., Reeves, H., Willett, M., Denz, A., Morgan, J., Smerchek, L., Retter, J., Iszlaub, I., Miller, N. **Third row:** Miller, F., Curry, V., Terry, M., Franks, G., Millman, F., Wesley-Smith, M., Wihra, S., Rutherford, I., Taavitsainen, R., Robbins, J., Wenger, N., Haslett, M., Silberstein, F. **Fourth row:** Ellis, H., Leth, E., Orrom, J., Hensman, D., Collier, L. O., Stratton, N., Fountain, W., Spencer, R., Robb, J., Manso, F., Steele, E., Toma, Y. **Fifth row:** Hepworth, E., Franks, A., Coon, M., West, M., Jones, B., Hau, A., Hau, J., Belinger, H., Andrews, F., Tohara, M., Barry, M., Tanigawa, E., Toma, J. **Sixth row:** Proost, J., Meunier, C., Wicke, A., Rutherford, N., Nikkila, T., Jazewsky, J., Coon, R., Terry, R., Svensson, H., Tohara, S., Barry, L. **Seventh row:** Garrard, G., Jensen, I., Taylor, C., Carras, J., Ryde, R., Eaton, A., Parkin, R., West, A., MacDonald, O., Counts, W., Teran, R., Iszlaub, P. **Eighth row:** Collier, R., Smith, L., Carnie, W., Carter, S., Smerchek, E., Duncombe, V., Hepworth, C., Ellis, R., Hensman, C., Thompson, A., Charles, C., Haslett, D. **Ninth row:** Reeves, L., Johansson, S., Coville, A., Boone, J., Marcussen, G., Fountain, D., Bellotti, N., Franks, L., Hemstad, H., Gertz, G., Steele, D., McGrath, J.

## Gilead's Eleventh Class Graduates

**T**HE rising sun arced higher into the heavens. Hours ago this created "light to rule the day" had rendered invisible the stars that had crowded the night sky, and by now had chased the chill from the earth with its warming rays. By nine o'clock on this glorious morning of August 1 it had drunk the last of the morning dew from the grassy lawns that sloped lazily down from Shiloah to halt at the edge of the shaded pool cupped in the earth's bosom. Thence the millions of grassy blades encircle the pond and climb the hill beyond to carpet in green other beauty spots of Gilead's rolling campus.

But our interest on this morning of August 1 does not wander from the sunny greens that stretch from Shiloah to the shaded pool. Thousands of men, women and children have assembled on the lawn, some seated in orderly rows of folding chairs, others comfortably situated on the grass. All expectantly face Shiloah, the rustically modern library of Gilead, for there Mr. N. H. Knorr, president of the Watchtower Bible School of Gilead, has taken up position in front of the microphone that will carry to the thousands of hearing ears the proceedings of the graduation exercises of the eleventh class of this school for advanced ministers of the gospel.

The three-hour program that follows is as delightful as its beautiful setting. Thankful prayer to God sets events in motion, and the proceedings gain momentum as the president touches on the uniqueness of this eleventh class of 108 graduates. They hailed from 16 different nations, making it Gilead's second international class. The total of their full-time service records as ministers prior to attending Gilead mounts to more than 1,000 years. An average of nearly 10 years each. In fulfillment of Christ's prediction that His followers would suffer

persecution and imprisonment, the combined group's time spent in jail for gospel-preaching totaled 30 years. Also different for this class was the teaching of Japanese to 22 students; the others studied French. All of those studying Japanese will go to Japan as missionaries.

Next in order come friendly words of counsel to the graduates from the Kingdom Farm servant and the four school instructors, to be followed by the reading of telegrams from countries on the continents of North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Europe and Australia, and from the isles of the seas. The secretary-treasurer of the Watchtower Society spoke to the class, and brought the program to the scheduled discourse of the school's president. He chose to speak to these specially trained ministers that will be sent to far corners of the earth on the subject of "Ministers at the World's End".

The theme emphasized and re-emphasized was that the light must shine at this world's end. What light? That emanating from Jehovah God and Christ Jesus, which must be caught by ministers and reflected throughout the earth. From its past service record the eleventh class has already done much shining, but it will take on greater brilliance as a result of its Gilead training and shed Bible light in hitherto dark parts of the globe. Their pay for letting the gospel light shine? The privileges of serving as God's ministers and sharing in Jehovah's vindication. Such godliness with contentment will bring them great gain. Quite different from the high salaries drawn by Christendom's orthodox clergy. The persecution and imprisonment these graduates experience is in sharp contrast with the honor and position of the world's priests and preachers. But so also is the reward that awaits Jehovah's

faithful witnesses in the New World. Hence, with strength from above they stick to their ministerial work, contending for the faith, using their training to advance and expand their ministry and keep it blameless.

As Mr. Knorr called out the names of the graduates they came forward to receive envelopes containing gifts from the Society and diplomas. Encouraging applause from the observing audience greeted each one as he received this envelope that climaxed and ended the five-month period of intensive training. On the heels of this distribution a member of the student body read a letter addressed to the president, which contained a resolution by the class expressing their determination to use the instruction in order to show their appreciation for having freely received it.

During this three-hour program that

was now closing with some announcements many wondered and speculated as to the number in attendance, but when President Knorr announced that there were 3,559 persons present the "oh's" and "ah's" of the audience and the quick applause that followed showed just how happily surprised they were. At the outset of the proceedings the school chorus had sung Jehovah's witnesses marching song, composed by one spending many years in a Nazi concentration camp because of his faithfulness and steadfastness. Now the chorus once more filled the garden park with the vibrant feeling of the unquenchable faith and zeal of Jehovah's ministers.

Prayer by Mr. Knorr closed the exercises, and *Awake!* closes this report with its best wishes for godly success to the eleventh class. May its members always let their gospel light shine.

## Which Is Easier to Understand?

"For the mystery of iniquity doth already work: only he who now letteth will let, until he be taken out of the way."—2 Thess. 2: 7, "King James Version,"

OR

"For the mystery of lawlessness doth already work: only there is one that restraineth now, until he be taken out of the way."—2 Thess. 2: 7, "American Stand. Version."

Although both mean the same, the *American Standard Version* is clearer because it is written in language nearer to that in common usage today. The word "let" has reversed its meaning with the passage of the years. This is but one of the advantages of this popular version. Others include: greater accuracy made possible by access to older manuscripts, more uniform translation of original Hebrew and Greek words, improved punctuation, footnotes and the consistent use of Jehovah as the name of the Creator. The Watchtower edition has the added feature of a 95-page cyclopedic concordance. It is available for \$1.50. The coupon is for your convenience.

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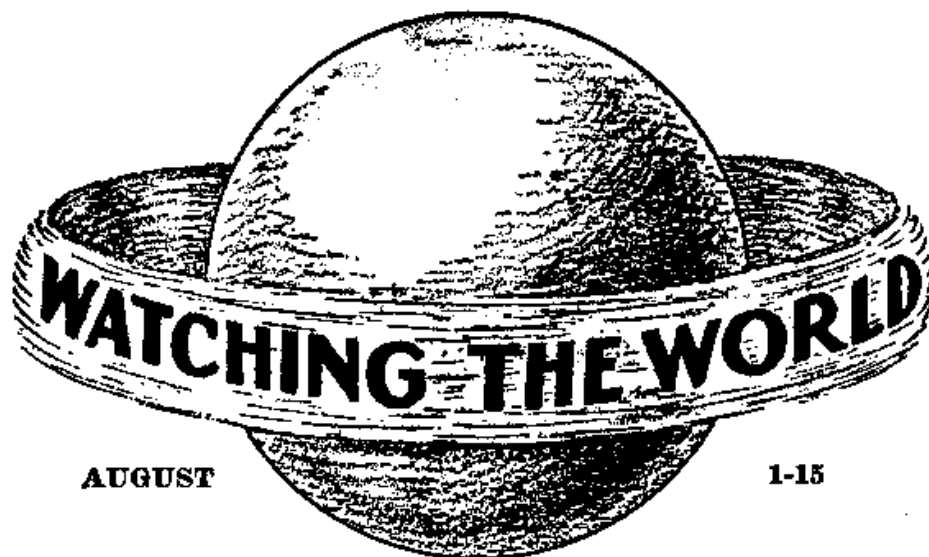
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AUGUST

1-15

### Kremlin Talks

◆ In the effort to make a new approach to the East-West conflict the Western powers on August 1 had their representatives separately call on Russia's foreign minister Molotov in Moscow to make arrangements for a meeting with Premier Stalin. Arrangements were accordingly made and the following Monday evening Bedell Smith for the U.S., Yves Chataigneau for France, and Frank Roberts for Britain went to the Kremlin, conferring with Stalin for more than two hours. They emerged smiling. The subjects brought up at this meeting were not disclosed, but there was a marked easing of tension in the East-West situation and further talks were in prospect. August 6 the Western envoys had a meeting with Molotov, which continued for three hours, and yielded the following statement from Ambassador Smith, "Three hours, Molotov, no Stalin, no comment."

Further meetings with Molotov followed August 9 and 12. The negotiations had not dispelled the perplexity of the powers, and Ambassador Smith said, "We are still without any conclusions." The issues involved centered around the Berlin blockade and the intention of the Western powers to set up a German state in their zones independent of the course taken in the Soviet zone.

### Beautiful 'Red' Danube

◆ The conference on the Danube in progress at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in early August, was seeking to draft a plan for control of shipping on the important eastern European waterway. Before the war the river was administered by an international commission composed of Britain, France and the nations situated along the course of the river. The Big Four had agreed a year and a half ago to continue the principle of "free and equal navigation" and "international control" of the Danube. At the conference Russia and the U.S. submitted their respective plans for carrying out the stated objectives. According to the Russian plan Austria would not be included in the "control commission" until after the signing of a peace treaty. The other nations on the Danube would constitute the commission. No provision was made for Germany, also a riparian country, now or in the future. Britain, France and the U.S. were excluded. The American plan proposed guarantees for navigation companies of all nations. The beautiful blue Danube is to be exclusively "Red".

### Russian Drama in the U.S.

◆ Russia has some 2,000 nationals in the U.S., of whom 346 are diplomatic, consular and commercial officials; the remainder being

wives and children with teachers, cooks, chauffeurs and other servants. The closing of a Russian school for the children precipitated a strange series of events. The teachers and some other Russians were to return to Russia. One of the teachers, Mrs. Oksana Stepanova Kosenkina appears to have been reluctant about going back to her native land. She was in touch with White Russians, who do not like the "Reds" even a little bit. Arrangements were made for the teacher to stay with her new-found friends. "Reds" said she was drugged to go along with them to the Tolstoy Foundation's Reed farm. The Russian Consulate went there and brought Mrs. Kosenkina back to the Consulate in New York, where they felt she belonged. Countess Tolstoy, in charge of the Reed farm, said that when Mrs. Kosenkina saw the Red Russians coming, she turned white. Rockland County police were told the teacher had been abducted to get her back to the Consulate. There she didn't know just what to do, and decided after a few days to jump out of the third-story window, which appears to indicate she was not free to leave by a door, or a window on a lower floor, which would have been more convenient. Molotov, who was not there, issued an official statement that Mrs. Kosenkina fell out of the window. Meanwhile, the Consulate being in the U.S., the police arranged for Mrs. Kosenkina to be taken to a hospital and to continue under U.S. protection. Russian officials issued many protests, but to no avail. Another teacher, Samarin, with his family, also refused to return to Russia, and obtained U.S. sanctuary. In Russia it was reported that Mrs. Kosenkina and Mr. Samarin and family had been "kidnaped" by the U.S. But it was not explained that they were glad to be "kidnaped".

### Congressional Investigations

◆ Testimony concerning alleged Communist espionage in the U.S. continued to occupy the attention



of the Congressional investigation committees in early August. A dramatic note entered the proceedings when Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley, who said she had acted as a Communist agent during the late war, appeared before the House committee. She accused high government officials of passing out information that was relayed to Russia, including information about the atomic bomb. Louis F. Budenz, former Communist party leader, declared that there were many Russian spy rings in this country, and that there were perhaps thousands of Communists in government jobs. Another witness, Whitaker Chambers, who was a Communist from 1924 to 1937, said that Alger Hiss, former director of special political affairs in the State department, was a leader in the Communist setup in the U. S. He is president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in New York. A brother of Hiss, and other men of note, were likewise accused of being Communist backers. The Hiss brothers emphatically denied the charges being made against them. The Communist party at its convention referred to the investigations as a "circus". Author Louis Adamic, also accused of Communist activity, said, "It cannot be doubted that the whole fantastic spy scare is mainly motivated to smear Wallace by smearing his supporters."

#### **"Voice of America"**

◆ The "Voice of America" in early August started to operate in England five additional high-powered transmitters that double the number of Voice signals relayed into Russia and satellite countries. Accurate news is the foundation of the programs, which aim to avoid distortion, name-calling and fabrication in reaching a potential audience of many millions behind the "iron curtain". The Voice is being beamed to every important part of the world, and its programs total 26½ hours a day. Reports from abroad show it is widely

heard. The programs are broadcast in 22 languages and include also musical features.

#### **Communist Convention**

◆ Wm. Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist party in the U. S. and one of the twelve Communists under indictment for conspiracy to overthrow the government, announced August 2 that the Communist party endorsed and would work for the election of Henry A. Wallace as president. The announcement was made at the opening of the national convention of the party. An application by Earl Browder, many years the spokesman of American Communism, for re-admission to the party was rejected with the statement that "the request for re-admission was in itself a disguised form of anti-party activity".

#### **Congress Labors**

◆ Called to a special session by the president, the U. S. Congress in early August labored at appearing to be busy. The program presented by the president for its attention included measures for rationing, price control, allocations, credit and rent controls, an excess profits tax, housing, education, minimum wages, social security, displaced persons legislation, the United Nations loan, and civil rights. It was quite a program for a special session. The Republican Congress, however, suspect of the president's motives, had no intention of exhausting itself to carry out the program of the Democratic president. Looking around for something to take up the time, they decided to start with the poll-tax measure. Southern Democrats proceeded at once to filibuster. On August 2 the Republicans decided they should appear to be doing something to stop the filibustering, which they really did not mind much. The sham battle was lost, and the poll-tax measure was put aside. The Congress then acted on the \$65,000,000 U. N. loan, and passed it in the House 164-27, the Senate hav-

ing approved it last April. The president signed the bill on August 11. Then action was taken on credit controls as an anti-inflation measure and on housing to provide loans for the building of low-cost private homes and apartments. Provisions for slum clearance and public housing were dropped. President Truman signed the housing bill and denounced it at the same time. "The Congressional mountain had labored, brought forth a mouse," and quickly adjourned.

#### **Impeachment Threat**

◆ Homer Ferguson, of Michigan, on August 7 declared in a speech in the U. S. Senate that "Congress is rapidly being pushed into the intolerable position of having either to legislate through a blind spot or compel the president to answer for his conduct in an impeachment proceeding". He denounced Truman for refusing to turn over to the Congressional investigators of alleged Red espionage the loyalty files on certain Federal employees. Senator Hoey, of North Carolina, the next day referred to Ferguson's speech as a political tirade.

#### **Indians Have Right to Vote**

◆ A special three-judge Federal court at Santa Fe, N. Mex., ruled, on August 3, that a New Mexico constitutional provision denying Indians the right to vote was contrary to the U. S. Constitution. The decision in effect gives the New Mexico Indians the privilege of voting.

#### **Clergymen Mourn**

◆ A group of over a hundred clergymen through the National Council Against Conscription, issued an appeal (August 8) that the Sunday before the beginning of the peacetime draft be observed as a "day of mourning and repentance" in protest over the new draft law. The clergymen said that the youth should be told of their obligation not to give "unquestioning obedience to secular authority" but to reason for itself, and that the provisions for conscientious objectors

under the law be put before them together with assurance of church backing from those who followed the dictates of their conscience. The clergy can always strike a nice pacifist pose—when there is no war.

### Surplus Grain

◆ According to a Department of Agriculture report (August 1), the U. S. will have a carry-over of more than a billion bushels of the major grain crops this year. Meanwhile the unfavorable weather of Europe in recent months has blighted crops there, and there is still an over-all shortage, and, since world population has never increased at anything like the present rate, the question of feeding humanity remains a problem. The earth's present population is set at 2,250,000,000.

### Palestine Truce

◆ Palestine truce observers have been described as being like newspaper reporters sitting around waiting for a good four-alarm fire. Whenever there was a flare-up in Palestine (and there were many), the observers hurried to the scene to see what they could of the fighting and try to determine who were at fault, Jews or Arabs. In the first half of August the truce seemed to be working out fairly well, but there were many small skirmishes, both in Jerusalem and elsewhere. Shots rang out all too frequently. Toward mid-August the Palestine Jewish government declared that unless the U. N. compelled the withdrawal of the Arab armies, the Jews would have to do it by war, and so bring the truce to an end.

### St. Laurent Leads

#### Canadian Liberals

◆ Louis S. St. Laurent, a Quebec Catholic of French-Irish descent, was elected leader of Canada's Liberal party on August 7, succeeding Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, who has resigned after 29 years of leadership. Mr. St. Laurent's victory

was greeted with great enthusiasm by the French-speaking section of the convention. He has been a Montreal lawyer most of his life. It is expected that Mr. St. Laurent will become prime minister after a few months.

### Rebirth of a Nation

◆ Korea, which became subject to Japan 43 years ago, was reborn August 15 when the newly-formed Korean government was installed. President Syngman Rhee and his cabinet took their oaths of office on that day, the third anniversary of the surrender of Japan. The government was formed as the result of elections supervised by a U. N. commission, though the Russian-occupied part of the country would not participate. The portion affected is the more populous, containing more than two-thirds of Korea's total population of 29,000,000. J. J. Muccio, of Rhode Island, has been appointed as American ambassador to the new nation.

### Rebuilding Rural China

◆ China and the U. S. agreed August 4 to set up a five-man joint commission to rebuild rural China under the Marshall Plan. A total of \$60,000,000 is to be taken from the \$400,000,000 earmarked for economic aid for China for the first year of the Marshall Plan. China is also to receive \$125,000,000 military aid.

### Chinese Floods

◆ In a flood of the Yellow river, described as the worst in a hundred years, official Chinese government reports stated (August 6) that 3,500 persons had been drowned and 400,000 made homeless. A further report stated that 3,000,000 Chinese were made homeless as a result of the flooding of China's three major rivers, and it is estimated that about a million tons of rice have been lost.

### Argentine Constitution

◆ The Argentine Chamber of Deputies, on August 14, voted in

the midst of general disorder to reform the Argentine Constitution, in effect unchanged since 1853. At about the same time the executive committee of the Radical party, the only opposition group holding more than one seat in Congress, adopted a resolution asking its deputies "to study the possibility" of asking for the impeachment of President Juan D. Peron. The National Chamber of Deputies had, the day before, voted a General Organization Law to give the president unlimited powers when he believes a national emergency exists.

### Paraguay Inauguration

◆ On August 15, the 411th anniversary of the founding of Asunción, its capital, Paraguay inaugurated Juan Natalici Gonzalez as president for a five-year term, and so terminated a period of considerable political tension.

### Diaz Elected in Panama

◆ The national elections jury of Panama on August 7 proclaimed Domingo Diaz Arosemena, 73, president-elect, announcing that his four-year term will begin October 1.

### Close of the Olympics

◆ The 17-day Olympic games, held at Wembley Stadium, London, closed August 14. Athletes from 59 nations participated, and an estimated million attended. A mother from the Netherlands, Mrs. Fanny Blankers-Koen, was the greatest Olympic performer, winning three individual championships. Vicki Draves, of California, won two individual titles (diving), and another Californian, Bob Mathias, a boy of 17, won in a series of ten events called a decathlon. The U. S. teams won 38 first-place medals, scoring 662 points in the finals, Sweden following with 353, and France with 230½. The fourteenth Olympiad was considered the most successful of any since the Olympics were revived in Athens in 1896. The fifteenth Olympiad is to be held at Helsinki in 1952.

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