

AWAKE!

Twenty-one Nations Peace Conference

Were the accomplishments considered successful?

Plans for Destruction

Creations for war outdistance progress on the peace front

Your Eye Is Your Camera

Comparison of principles governing eyes and cameras

Clouds of Hate over Quebec

Once again this Canadian province
parades its hate of freedom



DECEMBER 8, 1946 SEMIMONTHLY

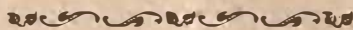
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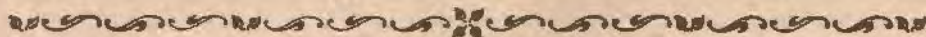
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AWAKE!

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

Volume XXVII

Brooklyn, N. Y., December 8, 1946

Number 709

Twenty-one Nations Peace Conference

BOYS sailed their miniature yachts in the pond that fronts the Luxembourg Palace at Paris as diplomats and their staffs assembled on July 29 for the sessions of the momentous peace conference. Flags brightened the exterior of the palace, but the interior, though ornate, was not impressive. Twenty-one nations were represented in the solemn conclave, which, in spite of its momentous responsibilities, was matter of fact and ordinary in many respects. Premier-President Georges Bidault of France, the host nation, opened the conference with the unpretentious utterance, "Gentlemen, I declare the peace conference open." The speech which followed was not inspiring, and there was no applause. It set forth briefly the necessity for patiently seeking solutions to the difficulty of arriving at a conclusion of World War II. The speech was translated into Russian and English, as were the other deliberations of the conference.

While the emissaries to the conference seemed unpretentious, there was, nevertheless, considerable talent represented. Each nation sent its experts to safeguard its interests. The United States limited its delegation to technically qualified personnel. Mr. Jas. F. Byrnes, the secre-

tary of state, would represent the United States on the general conference committee, which was limited to one delegate from each government. But he had as assistants and advisers Senators Arthur H. Vandenburg of Michigan and Tom Connally of Texas, the latter chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Russia was represented by the doughty V. M. Molotov, formidable champion of the Soviet cause, who was accompanied by able but undiplomatic Andrei Vishinsky and other aides. Ernest Bevin represented the British people, while France was represented by Georges Bidault, already mentioned. Other nations were not less ably, though perhaps somewhat less conspicuously, represented by their delegates, some of whom will come to the fore as we proceed.

The conference at the outset backed the proposal of United States delegate J. F. Byrnes that there should be complete freedom of the press to report the conference and its deliberations and conclusions. Molotov stated that he favored free access on the part of the correspondents not only to the plenary sessions but also to the meetings of the various committees and commissions, dealing with details.



Treaty Drafts

The conference was early supplied with treaty drafts proposed by the Council of Foreign Ministers composed of the Big Four, Russia, United States, Great Britain and France. There were five of these drafts, setting forth terms of peace for Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Finland. The drafts revealed that the Big Four had come to some agreement or compromise on quite a number of problems, such as demilitarization of the named enemy nations, boundary revisions and reparations; but there were also points that were left unfinished.

The so-called "smaller" nations represented at the conference, however, were not disposed to act merely as a rubber stamp for the Big Four decisions. This determination was put into words by Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australia's minister for external affairs. He started out to criticize the draft treaties severely, saying that they assured a privileged position for Russia in the economic affairs of the five minor Axis powers. He set out four fundamental principles which he emphasized as being essential for just peacemaking, demanding (1) adherence to the Atlantic and United Nations Charters (which many of the smaller nations felt were being ignored); (2) impartial examination by the conference of all facts bearing on the treaties; (3) avoidance of unjustifiable burdens on the losers in the war, to foster democracy; and (4) the effort to attain a just and durable peace.

Dr. Evatt was not the only one who was dissatisfied with the efforts of the Big Four to draft peace treaties for the five recent enemy powers. These five powers themselves were keenly disappointed in them.

General Dismay

Italy was dismayed in the decisions set forth in the treaty it was expected

to sign eventually, although subject to review by the conference. The Italian delegates said they saw no indication in the treaty draft of any recognition on the part of the Big Four that the Italians had fought on the side of the Allies for two years before final victory. They said that other enemy states which had done much less than the Italians had been favored by a powerful friend (Russia). The Italians were particularly bitter about the proposed internationalization of the port of Trieste, which had been held by Italy since the conclusion of the first World War. Yugoslavia, which had been on the side of the Allies, was also bitter about the Trieste proposal. They wanted the city and surrounding territory for themselves.

Bulgaria's representatives were said to be "stupified" with the terms of the treaty drawn up for them. They said, "We cannot understand why we are treated like a beaten enemy when we never once took up arms against any of the Allies." However, Bulgaria was rather closely linked with the Nazis and very belatedly declared war on Germany on September 7, 1944. The Bulgars protested against being cut off from the Aegean sea. The Bulgar-Greek frontier, however, had been left unsettled by the Big Four, although hope for a piece of the coastline was slim.

Hungary felt it had considerable cause for unhappiness in the provisions of the treaty made on its behalf. Among other things, its military setup had to be drastically reduced to an impotent minimum. Then it must pay out \$300,000,000 in reparations, and must cede to Rumania the territory of Transylvania.

Rumania, while it would gain Transylvania, must give up to Russia the equally extensive territory of Bessarabia, together with North Bukovina, both of which territories Russia had already taken over. The arrangement gives Russia a direct interest in the Danube river, as the Bessarabian territory borders on

that important artery of trade at its very mouth. Rumania must, further, give up to Bulgaria that piece of territory known as Southern Dobruja.

Finland, too, would lose something as a result of its association with Nazidom. A greatly minimized military setup was a feature of the Finnish treaty (as, indeed, of every one of the five) and the Russians were to get the territory of Petsamo at the extreme north of Finland, which would close to Finland her only arctic port. Russia also gained the right to construct on the Finnish island of Porkkala-Udd a naval base, on a fifty-year lease. Finland must, moreover, pay reparations to Russia in the amount of \$300,000,000, a crushing burden for the small country.

Such, very briefly stated, were some of the terms which the Big Four had proposed for the defeated nations. The treaties, admittedly incomplete, were now to be considered by the plenary conference of the twenty-one victorious powers, great and small, for recommendations, additions and changes.

Conference Minutiae

The peace conference was heavily policed. Detectives and uniformed police were everywhere in evidence. They were also on duty in hotels occupied by the delegates. Nothing untoward must happen to these important personages, for such a mishap would only complicate the already tense situation.

The pace of the conference was slow. There was much speech-making, which tended to become wearisome and boring, but was considered necessary to let the various delegations make their attitudes known. At the rules committee, an important part of the conference, it took more than two hours to elect a chairman. This committee also had to decide how many votes would be required to adopt a recommendation with reference to the draft treaties. It was here that Secretary Byrnes of the United States made

known his decision that a two-thirds vote would constitute a recommendation which the Big Four, and more particularly the United States representative, would consider worthy of serious consideration, when they met for final decision of the treaties. A British compromise, however, was finally accepted by the rules committee, that a two-thirds vote be considered a recommendation, while a simple majority vote would have less weight and be viewed in the light of a suggestion.

The treaties were now before the conference to be taken up one by one, first by the various commissions, then by the conference in plenary session, for lengthy consideration. Some of the features of the treaties, very important, were, nevertheless, but compromises between the members of the Big Four and were, therefore, presumably open for revision and alteration. Some points were entirely unsettled, and in these instances the recommendations of the conference would have greater weight.

As the days passed the initial hopefulness of the conferees, not too strong to begin with, waned. It was evident that there was no over-all aim to work together for peace. Rather, the majority realized, the greater nations were carrying on a contest for power in which the smaller powers, and particularly the former enemy nations, were the pawns. It was a continuation of the struggle which antedated the war itself. The chief contestants were apparently the United States and Soviet Russia, with Britain discreetly in the background yet vitally concerned in the maneuvers. At one point Mr. Molotov of the Soviet made a charge that certain nations had enriched themselves through the war. Mr. Byrnes, sensing that the United States was chiefly in the mind of Molotov, took occasion to refute the charge, saying that over \$11,000,000,000 had gone to Russia under the lend-lease program, and that America's expenditures during the war aggre-

gated \$400,000,000,000—money borrowed and which the people must repay. Byrnes contended that this tremendous debt did not indicate national enrichment.

Among the interchanges, which became rather frequent as concerned the United States and the Soviet, Mr. Byrnes took occasion to say, "We will not permit admiration and respect [for the Russian people] to be lessened by Mr. Molotov. We want to work with all nations. We are not going to gang up against any nation. But we do not intend to make all the concessions. We have not fought for a free world in order to dictate terms of peace to our allies or to let them dictate terms of peace to us."

Mr. Molotov was prompt to reply in a speech of his own, saying, "Mr. Byrnes has spoken in a violent and perhaps bellicose manner. There is no question of dictating decisions to the conference. Certainly it would be easier to dictate decisions, but we are doing everything to convince the conference of the justice of our opinion."

Some of the more startling and revolutionary proposals made at the conference came from the Australian delegations. Mention has been made of the proposal by Dr. Evatt setting forth four fundamental considerations in the peace-making. But the Australians were not content to set forth mere generalities. They submitted an amendment with respect to reparations which aroused the ire of the Soviet representative. Dr. Walker, speaking for Australia, proposed that an amendment with respect to reparations be passed to (1) create a seven-member reparations commission; (2) determine how much a country could pay without going bankrupt; and (3) provide for bilateral reparations agreements.

As the Big Four had in the Foreign Ministers Council spent much time on the subject of reparations, these suggestions were not at all welcomed by Mr. Molotov, especially in view of the fact

that the Soviet was the beneficiary in most of the reparations provisions.

Another striking proposal by Australia was the formation of a court of human rights which would enforce the treaties as far as individual freedoms (made a part of each treaty) were concerned. If each country can determine for itself to what extent it will see that such freedoms are observed, then, obviously, the clauses which guarantee such freedoms in the treaties are likely to be ineffective in practice. Both of these proposals were, however, set aside.

Speed-up

As the conference entered its fifth week, it was realized that something must be done to speed matters along, and the British urged that the deputies of the Big Four meet to try to accelerate the slow pace of the deliberations. But it was some time before the get-together actually took place.

Some of the delays of the conference were due to misunderstandings of an apparently trifling nature. On one occasion a translator rendered the word "attend" as "participate", and the question of the actual status of the delegation referred to was discussed for two hours before the snarl was finally untangled. A good deal of heat was in evidence during the discussions of this trifling difficulty.

On another occasion the chairman of a meeting walked out in a huff, ignoring all the rules, and shouting, "I will not recognize any delegate—the meeting is adjourned." Some of the members of the committee meeting were greatly incensed by his action, while the American representatives laughed and suggested the chairman read the rules before the next meeting.

In the midst of all the problems that faced the conference, matters were further complicated for the American delegation by a speech made by the then United States secretary of commerce,

Henry A. Wallace, to an anti-Republican rally in Madison Square Garden, New York. The speech had wide repercussions, and was seen to be a direct challenge to the policy which was being pursued by Secretary of State Byrnes at Paris. The ultimate solution of this world-shaking incident was found in the requested resignation of Secretary Wallace and a statement by President Truman that the administration unqualifiedly supported the secretary of state at Paris.

Mention may be made in passing of the visit at about this time of James A. Farley, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to the pope. He praised the stand taken by Byrnes but would not say that the pope had urged him to do so. Farley also visited Alcide de Gasperi, head of Italy's "Christian Democratic" (Catholic) party.

On September 24 the Council of Foreign Ministers (the Big Four) finally met and agreed to recommend to the conference measures that would speed up the deliberations. It was urged that the commissions finish their work by October 5, thus giving the full conference an opportunity to review their recommendations during the following week, and allowing the entire conference to finish its work by October 15. In order to accomplish this aim speeches were to be limited as to both number and length. The closing date of October 15 was set in view of the forthcoming United Nations Assembly in New York October 23, which would be attended by many of the diplomats present at Paris.

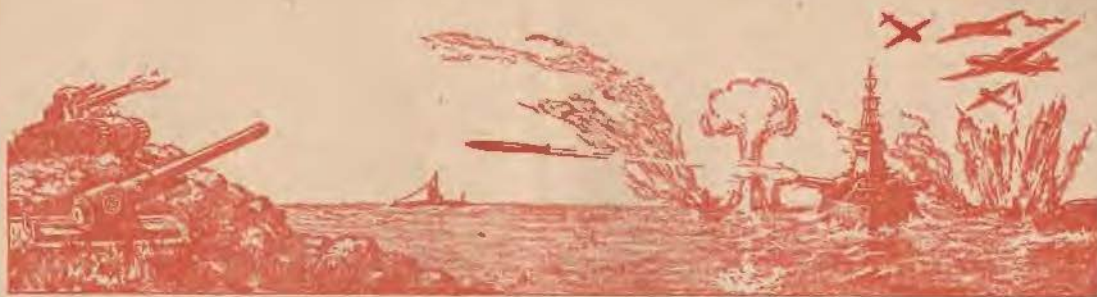
The commissions now got down to business in real earnest and by dint of evening work added to their daylight schedules finished their work in the appointed time. During these various commission sessions a total of \$1,335,000,000 in reparations was approved to be assessed against the five defeated powers. Other matters, too, were put in shape for final review.

On October 15 the plenary sessions wound up their deliberations by voting one by one on the 223 articles and 33 annexes in the treaties with Italy, Finland, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria. All of the five treaty drafts had recommendations and suggestions added, and were now ready to be presented to the Big Four for final consideration and action at their proposed meeting in New York, November 4. Further, this council will have to solve problems which the conference failed to solve, including the Greek-Bulgarian frontier; the Trieste arrangement, its administration and its boundaries; the freedom of the Danube, and other questions, all of a vexatious nature.

Molotov did not add to the already limited happiness of the conferees when he stated that the work of the conference was unsatisfactory. And this after eleven weeks of discussion and stormy debate. But these eleven weeks were themselves but a part of more than a year of deliberations, conferences and discussions, all of them still leaving the main problems untouched—those concerning the chief aggressors, Germany and Japan.

The feeling of many is expressed in the columns of the Camden, N.J., *Evening Courier*, when it observed in the course of the conference a conclusion that could not have been changed at its end: "We are convinced that the only hope for peace lies in realizing that we do not have peace, that this is another war of nerves . . . We know all this in our hearts. Let's face it in our minds. We dare not cry 'peace, peace, when there is no peace'."

One more thing will have to be realized by those seeking peace, and that is that only Christ Jesus the Prince of Peace and Jehovah God's Theocratic Government of Righteousness can bring peace to obedient persons of good-will. That this will be done at the time appointed is the reliable promise of God's unfailling Word.



Plans for Destruction

IT IS cause for general concern that behind the globe-reverberating discord at the peace parleys, and the ominous events in the Mediterranean trouble spots, another rivalry between East and West is observed. The armament race is on! Already rocket and jet propulsion and the super rocket, with atomic warhead, are casting their shadows of doom across the future.

Some authorities estimate that Russia is producing more war equipment and arms than ever before, while her experiments with the rocket have been observed as far as nine hundred miles from the launching bases in Germany—in northern Sweden and in Lisbon. It may surprise some that both Russia and the United States have the most skilled German scientists, who already had transatlantic rockets on the drafting boards, now busy on improvements of destructive apparatus.

While details are lacking about developments behind the iron curtain, considerable information has been released concerning American progress. At White Sands, New Mexico, the United States is busy perfecting the space-conquering ultrasonic V-2 rocket; while elsewhere she is engaged in manufacturing faster submarines with target-finding torpedoes; battleships to resist atomic bombs and themselves discharge rocket missiles; new planes to attain a speed of 1,500 m.p.h.; while one AAF official contemplates a rocket conquest of the moon.

A general rule of warfare is that offense weapons spawn better defense weapons. But in the present field day for arms production, the killing devices have far and away outstripped any and all possible defenses known to man. And of all these the big rocket with atomic warhead (the warhead is the nose containing the detonator and charge) is the most staggering to contemplate. The known history of the V-2, fourteen-ton, 46-foot "Big Ben" rocket, projected by burning alcohol and liquid oxygen, is noteworthy because of destructive efficiency already accomplished. A number of V-2 rockets were fired on London at the time of the mass bombing with the V-1 or buzz bomb, and while the British were able to combat the latter with radar location, and blanket fire, the V-2 was never heard, seen, nor stopped!

It is no wonder that authorities declare the British Isles entirely indefensible against this monster, when the following description is contemplated (*Life*, September 2, 1946, page 105): "Loaded with 7,500 pounds of alcohol fuel and 11,000 pounds of liquid oxygen the V-2 of World War II rose 60 miles in the air and arced 200 miles in five minutes to deposit one ton of TNT in London." "There is no known defense against the atomic rocket attacking at mile-per-second speed." Further discussing the future of catastrophic doom, *Science Illustrated* (August), under the heading "Man vs. Atom", declares that this dev-

astating missile is the "cheapest death" because it can be used to destroy each square mile of enemy territory for less than half a million dollars. The horrifying truth is that "in five to ten years any major industrial nation can make enough atom bombs to destroy all the major cities of any other country over night".

In 1945 the American army captured 25 of these massive projectiles. Before their capture, an officer told of his observation of devastation by the V-2 during the rocket shelling of Antwerp in the fall of 1944. The Nazis were only about fifteen miles outside the city they had just evacuated. Intimation of the use of a new weapon came to United States observers when terrific explosions threw whole city blocks skyward, no plane being heard or seen. Plainly this was something different from the buzz bomb, which could be seen and heard.

According to the eyewitness in the city, he had for some time watched a faithfully regular flower woman offer posies, sometimes a bit frayed but in good weather or bad, in a certain unnamed street in Antwerp. Death must have come without a premonition. Where once had been activity, buildings upon a busy thoroughfare, and a pitiful old flower vendor, was in the second's fraction converted into a gaping crater, from which not even a fragment of her black shawl or faded petals was discovered. Some had raised their eyes after the explosions and seen thin streaks in the stratosphere arcing down to the yawning hole that made a grave for so many. The semicircular smoke trail momentarily marked the missiles' trajectory. Already the war was casting its shadow not "by the rocket's red glare" but beneath rocket streaks of vapor that traced a path to the chasm of death! Killer V-2 was striking hard.

American experimentation with the rockets captured disclosed that the Germans had already accomplished much: a novel lifting device for setting it on end

for firing; fiber-glass insulation to protect against the terrific heat generated by the descent at 3,800 miles per hour (*Life* gives the maximum speed at about 83 miles per second; page 105 September 2, 1946); a synchronized telescope and motion-picture camera to record its flight for 150 miles. American radar records its speed and flight up into the terrible cold 70 miles above the earth's surface; while guiding devices have enabled them to drop the projectile regularly into a four-mile circle 600 miles distant. Record height for V-2 rockets is 104 miles.

Rockets in Leading Role

This is not all of the experiments with rocket propulsion. Plans are made to replace some of the heavy guns on cruisers with pits for rocket launching; while its use for propulsion for planes, ships and even submarines is contemplated. Thus marine speeds of 60 to 75 knots are foreseen. A rocket-equipped tank for jumping ditches and rivers, thus saving precious combat time, is being experimented with. The navy also announces: "It is conceivable also that the doughboy of the future may be equipped with an individual rocket to help him scale walls and other obstacles."

Introducing not only rocket propulsion to planes, the navy's new AD-1 Skyraider, built by Douglas, carries two 12-inch "Tiny Tim" rockets and a battery of twelve 5-inch rockets, all neatly nestled under its wings as a hen mothers its chicks. Then there is the radar-guided glider bomb called the "Bat" that was released from a naval plane during training exercises at the Naval Aviation Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, Va. Approximately twelve feet in length and with a ten-foot wing span, the missile has a range of more than ten miles and is capable of carrying a 1,000-pound bomb load.

On the Mojave desert another navy testing center experiments with firing

ranges, pilotless planes (target "drones" gas-driven and radio-controlled from the ground), and more rockets. One of these rocket experiments resembles the chassis of a handcar clamped to the rails and having three two-foot rockets "triggered" for progressive firing. When the first rocket is fired the car is catapulted at terrific speed and at the firing of the third rocket the strange vehicle becomes a blurred streak attaining the fastest speed known on a horizontal rail upward of 1200 mph. At the take-off end the track is slanted upward and directed at the firing point, a mountain about six miles distant. Without explosive charges these vehicles are said to make "cheese holes" in concrete emplacements on the mountain. (*Science Illustrated*, September, page 85) Rockets with atomic power have dated all equipment and defenses of World War II.

Just how difficult rockets and the newly developed faster planes will be to cope with is best understood by comparison of their speeds with that of sound. At 32 degrees Fahrenheit sound travels in dry air about 1,087 feet per second, although its speed is 4,708 feet in water at 8 degrees Centigrade (46.2° F.). This is about 740 miles per hour. The V-2 reaches a descent speed of about five times the speed of sound! This ultrasonic speed makes the "problem of radar tracking and interception as agonizingly difficult as coping with the atomic explosion itself".

Passing the threshold of the speed of sound also is the new XS-1, a rocket-driven airplane designed to travel 1,700 mph. at an altitude of 75,000 feet. Already the B-36 bombers that directed B-17 drones that flew devoid of crews from Hawaii to the West coast are old style. Recently also the army is setting new records in the size of planes. Up to the close of the summer of 1946 the largest bomber built was the Consolidated Vultee Super Bomber XB-36. This sky giant had a wing spread of 230 feet, a

fuselage 163 feet long, and is propelled by six 3,000-horsepower engines. An unusual device, the circulation of air through the hollow steel blades prevents ice from forming which had frequently impeded progress in subzero temperatures. Also recently built is the Howard Hughes Hercules with plywood hull of 214 feet, a cruising speed of 175 mph., and, while designed to carry war cargo, it could accommodate 700 passengers.

Development of Submarines

Meanwhile the navy is not at all satisfied with their submarines. Success against the Japanese and German shipping was due, so they aver, to mass production and numbers rather than quality of submarines. In quality both these Axis powers surpassed the United States. Before the war's end the Germans had developed a true "submersible" that by means of a breathing tube ("schmorchel") could cruise across the Atlantic at periscope depth. Two of the handicaps were largely overcome by the U-boat type 26, which fortunately was never produced by the Nazis. With a submerged displacement of less than 2,000 tons it had a submerged speed of 24 knots (slightly less than 28 miles per hour), faster than any convoy. Further, it was practically invisible because of anti-radar paint on the breathing tube and the periscope.

Besides torpedo-carrying submarines the Germans and the Japanese developed other types of underwater craft. The Nazis designed a submarine to carry 400 tons of rubber in underwater bilges, and underwater oil tankers. While the Japanese, in addition to building three of the largest underwater craft ever launched, built "mother" submarines for launching midget submarines; cargo carriers and submarine troopships capable of landing 120 men. Their giant of the seas, the 1-400, largest "tin fish" ever launched, had a surface displacement of 4,663 tons, and carried three bombing planes each of which in turn carried 1,600 pounds of

destruction. This monster was designed to bomb the Panama Canal and American cities.

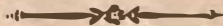
Just how much farther the submarine may be developed in speed, depth of submergence, and striking power by adaptation of nuclear energy, rocket or jet propulsion can be very dimly discerned. Besides atomic bombs the submarine of the future may also be used to spread bacteriological warfare. It appears as another weapon for destruction.

A United Press dispatch published in the *New York Times* of November 8, 1946, told of plans for electric torpedoes that can be fired from 1,000 feet beneath the sea and find their targets through automatic homing devices. Westinghouse Electric is making contract with naval ordnance for work on the missiles.

As fabulous as are the present accomplishments of man, his dreams of space conquest are even more so. According to the *New York World-Telegram*, July 30, 1946, the Army Air Force missile expert said "they expected to shoot a rocket to the moon within 18 months". According to *Collier's*, September 7, 1946, author G. Edward Pendray describes some of the difficulties which must be overcome: perfecting a rocket with "liberation" speed of 7 miles per second required to leave the planet earth; creation of moon suits with their own atmosphere, moisture, pressure and temperature equalizers (the moon has neither water nor

atmosphere, and temperature changes span about 500 degrees F., boiling to super-subzero). Such equipment, though weighing 700 pounds on earth, would weigh only 140 pounds on the moon, due to the lesser gravitational pull of the moon. The writer conceives that the moon would finally be colonized, and fortified for defense against marauders from Mars. Man is again invading the realm of the supremacy reserved for Jehovah when he imagines: "So far as sovereign power is concerned, therefore, control of the moon in the interplanetary world of the atomic future could mean military control of our whole portion of the solar system." Man will not reach this fabulous achievement. Even while one branch contemplates space conquest, another branch of the army estimates that man cannot live in the air at speeds much greater than 750 miles per hour.

It must be evident that man should turn his eyes away from future ways to kill and to commit suicide more effectively, and give attention to Jehovah's announcement that the peace-lovers of this generation may live forever, if they follow divine directions. "I have set before thee life and death, the blessing and the curse: therefore choose life, that thou mayest live, thou and thy seed; to love Jehovah thy God, to obey his voice, and to cleave unto him; for that is thy life, and the length of thy days."—Deuteronomy 30: 19, 20, *Am. Stan. Ver.*, margin.



The Profession of Creating Heroes

Selfish propaganda preys on a gullible public as never before. Recently newspaper reports have leaked out the information that Captain Colin P. Kelly's body has been "positively identified" in the Philippines. He was shot down by Japanese planes as he returned from the attack on the battleship *Haruna*. Instead of being sunk by the publicized suicidal dive of Captain Kelly and his plane, the *Haruna* three years later was discovered still afloat. A veteran newspaperman who was in uniform during the war stated: "As Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Utah Democrat who heads the Military Affairs Committee, recently said, the Army Air Force hired a host of professional publicity men and advertising men, and set them to grinding out news stories glorifying the 'brass hats' and covering up their mistakes . . . Other branches of the armed forces did the same thing . . . It all became a world-wide back-scratching game, with everyone co-operating to glorify and cover up."

Disposing of Surplus Babies



CHILDREN are a blessed heritage more precious than costly jewels and more desirable than gold. That being so, is it not strange to hear in this day of shortages that there is a surplus of babies, the disposal of which creates a great social problem? Stranger than this is the existence of a "black market" in babies, which seems to be out of reach of the law. To understand how this "black market" operates at a time when there is a surplus, is to have a fair understanding of the whole social problem of child adoption.

A young girl that has "gone wrong" finds herself with child. She becomes desperate. Leaving home she goes to a strange city, finds a physician to whom she tells her story, and begs him to help her out. If he is one of the "baby brokers" he will "arrange everything": the prenatal care, the hospital, the delivery. He will even take care of her until she is back on her feet again and able to return home.

And what is his fee? All he asks is that the girl sign an agreement to give up her baby when it is delivered. Wanting to keep the whole matter a secret she cannot take it with her, so she gladly signs. The doctor then consults a waiting list of well-to-do clients, who, for one reason or another, want to adopt a baby. A deal is made and the baby is sold for \$1,000!

The estimate is that in 1938 there were 16,000 adoptions made. How many were obtained from the baby "bootleggers" is not known, since there are other sources that have a surplus of babies. The various states have what are known as child adoption agencies; as, for example, the Child Placing and Adoption Committee, Spence-Chapin Adoption Service, Placing Out Department of the Foundling Hospital, Catholic Home Bureau, or the Free Synagogue

Child Adoption Committee. Though some of these agencies are financed by private interests and organizations, they are approved and under the supervision of the state.

The history of child adoption upon which these agencies are founded goes back nearly a hundred years to the time of C. L. Brace, who organized the New York Children's Aid Society in 1853. Instead of placing homeless and needy children in orphanages Brace placed them in private homes. That raised a dispute as to whether the private home with its irregular form of parental care was better than the regimented, heartless and machine-like life of an institution. Not until the turning of the century was the question finally settled in favor of the private home.

In 1899 President Theodore Roosevelt called a meeting of 200 delegates from every state in the Union to discuss the problem. The platform they unanimously adopted said, in part:

The carefully selected foster home is for the normal child the best substitute for the natural home. Such homes should be selected by a most careful process of investigation, carried on by skilled agents through personal investigation, and with due regard to the religious faith of the child. After children are placed in homes, adequate visitation, with careful consideration of the physical, mental, moral, and spiritual training and development of each child on the part of the responsible home-finding agency, is essential.

Since then adoption agencies have followed these principles more or less. But are they right? If so, then, why have they not prevented the racketeers from robbing the cradles?

High Time to Investigate

Several committees have studied the adoption problem, one of the newest of which is sponsored by the United Hos-

pital Fund, the Welfare Council and the New York Academy of Medicine. But, so far, these social workers that have set out to solve this "great human problem" have come up with the wrong answers. One of these is a sort of "adopt-a-child" campaign in which the adoption agencies are advertised in an effort to make them popular to both unwed mothers and the adopting public. The idea is that this will bring the surplus baby supply into the hands of welfare agencies for distribution instead of letting the "black market" handle it. The public, they think, should buy their babies as well as their meat from a licensed dealer.

Some think the shortcomings of the adoption agencies are the cause for existing conditions. The charge is that the agencies are understaffed because of insufficient funds. Others advocate stricter state laws, forbidding the adoption of children except through approved agencies. Increase our funds, give us more help, and clamp down on all other avenues of adoption, and then we can put a stop to the baby racket, say the welfare committees.

But right here is where social workers miss the whole point. One of the reasons why the "black market" is patronized is so that existing regulations and restrictions may be by-passed and avoided. People are willing to pay extra in order to cut short the "red tape" of investigation into their private lives. The wife of a soldier overseas who becomes unfaithful and reckless is found with child. Fearing publicity that might be incurred through the welfare channels she seeks another way of disposing of her "harvest of wild oats". Consequently increased legal restriction is not the remedy, for there is a general social breakdown in law and order.

Instead of striking at the underlying causes for this adoption problem many sincere social workers race around talking about new vices that sprout up here

and there. Why not strike at the roots of social delinquency from which these unwanted babies spring? There is a general abandonment of all social, moral and ethical standards by this modern "free love" world (more appropriately, free lust), which sells its "love babies" for a thousand dollars a head, many of whom (poor things) are infected and cursed from their conception with the blight of venereal disease. And yet, for shame! these "investigating" committees offer no criticism of such wicked practices. If they really want to put an end to the adoption "black market" let them cut off the racketeers' supply of babies. Let them strike at the whoredom in the land!

Notwithstanding her feeble efforts to care for the abandoned babies and fatherless children Christendom stands condemned before the judgment throne of God. By the mouth of His prophet Jeremiah, Jehovah says: "For among my people are found wicked men . . . they judge not the cause, *the cause of the fatherless*, yet they prosper; and the right of the needy do they not judge. Shall I not visit for these things? saith the Lord: shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?" (5: 26-29) Yes indeed, and shortly now, at the battle of Armageddon. At that time God will destroy Christendom and all of her abominations, for she cannot be reformed.

So rejoice in this knowledge, you people who sorrow over the orphan's plight today. In the righteous New World that will replace this present wicked one, children will be the blessed charges of those who beget them. No more will orphans and little ones be cast out, nor will they be bought and sold over the counter, nor will the sacred fruit of the womb be treated like a stray cat or dog. Men and women will rejoice in their children, concerning whom it will be said: "As arrows are in the hand of a mighty man; so are children of the youth. Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them."—Psalm 127: 4, 5.

Your Eye Is Your Camera

IT WOULD be difficult to measure the satisfaction and pleasure that people receive from the many accomplishments of modern cameras. Their delight is due, in a large measure, to the great improvements that have been made in both black-and-white and in color photography. These advancements have also made people more critical of both their own and other people's photographs, and many, as a consequence, have the desire to own a better camera. By a better camera they mean one with better lens and shutter; one that will capture and record a picture with greater fidelity and accuracy.

But how many of such photography enthusiasts appreciate that they already possess a far better camera than money can buy? Their eyes are in reality cameras, but because they are of such a high order people seldom consider the great similarity between the two. A little comparison, therefore, between the camera and the eye will prove enlightening and profitable to both the photographer and the layman.

Practically all cameras, whether they are midget bantams, folding or box types or whether they are jumbo press cameras, have four principal features in common: the lens, the shutter, the diaphragm, and the film. Of the four the *lens* is generally considered the most important single feature of a camera.

The simplest and cheapest lens is only a single piece of glass convex on both sides. Lenses that correct distortion, astigmatism, and color are made of four to seven individual elements that are cemented and mounted together in a single unit. Those of great precision are very costly.

The *shutter* of a camera is usually composed of overlapping leaflike plates that are operated by springs or gears in such a way that they momentarily open and close. Common shutter speeds for

the better class of cameras range from one second to one five-hundredth of a second, though speeds of one-thousandth of a second are not uncommon for focal-plane shutters. The ordinary "snapshot" is about one twenty-fifth of a second.

The *diaphragm* is made up of fan-like plates so arranged that they can be spread out to form an opening or aperture in the center through which the amount of light entering the camera can be controlled. This permits the taking of pictures under a wide variety of light conditions. More experienced photographers also use the diaphragm as a control for what is called the "depth of focus" in the picture, since the smaller the diaphragm opening the greater the depth of focus. The majority of cameras have the shutter and diaphragm mounted between the front and back elements of the lens.

One can have the best lens in the world, the finest shutter with a precision-made diaphragm, but if there is no film or sensitized material in the camera one might as well try to take pictures with a bow and arrow. The *film* then is the central feature of the camera around which the other parts are built for the purpose of recording a light image. The film is more fragile and delicate than the expensive lens.

How Wonderful Is the Eye!

More delicate and far more miraculous than any camera is the human eye. Essentially it has the same four parts that a camera has, but of a much higher order, with greater sensitivity, versatility and utility than possessed by any camera yet devised by man. A comparison between the two will quickly disclose the advantages and superiority of the eye over the camera.

The eyelid that covers over the eye "camera" serves both as the carrying

case and as the shutter. Its "shutter-speed" is about one-fifth of a second. The white or opaque part of the eye is called the *sclera* by medical men, and covers over about five-sixths of the spheroidal globe, and acts like the box or bellows of a camera, keeping out all light except that which enters through the lens. The clear, horny part in the front of the eye that makes up the remaining sixth of the area is called the *cornea*. It refracts or bends the light rays so that they pass through the lens.

The diaphragm, or, as it is called, the *iris*, is found in front of the lens. When one says that a person has blue, brown or gray eyes one is referring to the color of the iris. Like the diaphragm in the camera the iris expands or contracts to regulate the amount of light that enters the eye through the hole or aperture in the middle called the *pupil*. Similar to the entrance of a cave the pupil appears to be a black spot in the center of the eye because the interior of the eye is black, like the cave. The expansion and contraction of the iris may be observed by looking at the size of a person's pupil in the daytime and again at night.

Behind the iris is the *lens*. It is a crystalline substance, transparent, like glass, and double-convex in shape, that focuses the light rays on the back part of the eye in the position corresponding to that occupied by the film in a camera. This "screen" upon which the image is formed is called the *retina*, and, as in the case of the film in the camera, it is the most sensitive as well as the most important part of the eye. The retina is

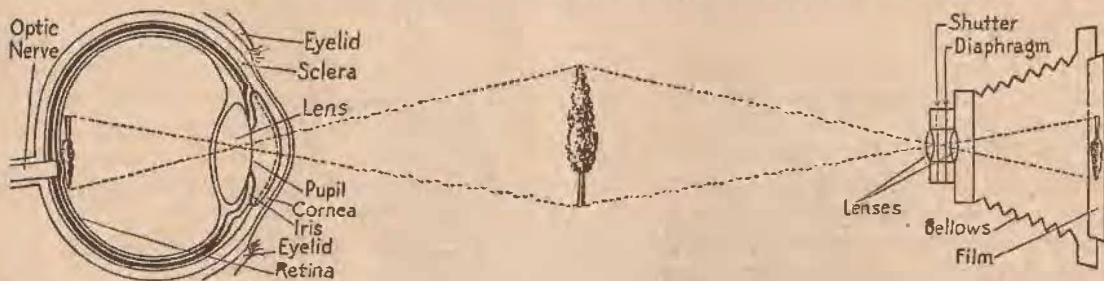
a soft membrane having in it an infinite number of rods or cones that receive the light energy and transform it into nerve stimulus that is relayed to the brain.

More Wonderful than Any Camera!

When it comes to versatility and speed and simplicity of operation no man-made camera will compare with the eye. The eye, mounted in a head that can be turned in any direction by the universal joints of its neck, plus the fact that it can be quickly rolled in its socket by its six controlling muscles, makes the eye better than any camera mounted on a tripod head.

The eye has its own built-in light exposure meter that automatically adjusts its diaphragm, the iris. The eye will also record pictures over a greater range of light levels, and with much greater speed. Rush from the bright outdoors into a dark hallway and in less time than you could load a camera with film your eyes will be taking pictures under conditions that would require time-exposures with a camera even if it was equipped with a high-speed film and superfast lens.

The ingenious method used to focus the image on the retina surpasses any automatic synchronized range-finder that science can devise. Fix your eye on an object fifty feet away as you walk toward it. The lenses in your eyes will start bulging out, giving them a greater curve as you approach it. Yet, so smooth is the constant change in focus in your eyes that you are entirely unconscious of it. Moreover, the eye gives your brain pictures in three dimensions.



Who will compare the marvels of modern color photography with the normal human eye and say that it is equal or superior? No one with knowledge and understanding. At the best, color photography is such a poor imitation of the real thing that the eye can tell the difference at a glance.

Compared with the eye the camera is a newcomer to the field of photography. One of the latest developments is a huge hundred-pound telephoto lens built for aerial photography. Its principal feature is a built-in heating device with thermostatic controls for high-altitude flying. But the human eye had it first—its own built-in self-controlled heating system. Likewise the eye was first to have yellow filters to cut down on the ultraviolet rays. This yellow coloring matter is found in the eye's lens.

And let us not overlook the "dark-room" where the "film" from the eye is processed, that is, the brain. On October 15, 1946, it was demonstrated that a motion picture could be taken, developed, and flashed on a screen, all in 15 seconds. But still there is as much difference between this speed and that of the

eye as there is between the speed of the pony express and a P-80 jet plane. The eye can take a picture, rush it to the brain, and have it "developed" and unprinted in less than a second. And what about the mind's "negative file"? Deep in its recesses it has enormous files, yet they are not bulky or clumsy. Instantly an image that has been recorded for many years can be flashed on the mind's screen with the same beauty and brilliance as when first made. Only these wonders of the cerebral vaults surpass the marvels of the eye.

In spite of all the defects necessitating the wearing of corrective glasses, the average eye today is still more marvelous than man-made cameras. It is true, great advances will yet be made in photographic cameras in the future, for men who live in the New World will be able to make cameras a hundred times as good as these of today. But do not forget, at that time the human eye itself will be a thousand times as good as it is today, better than any handmade camera, perfect in every detail, the workmanship of Jehovah God, the Creator of that New World.



International Currency

¶ Mrs. Rhea McCarty, newspaperwoman and radio commentator, who returned recently from a tour of continental Europe, had this to say: "Everywhere in Europe the American cigarette is truly the international currency. It is used most potently to secure merchandise and food as well as services. In fact, I found that the American cigarette was appreciated more for tips than money. In Berlin's black market the value of one cigarette reached \$1.00 and a carton was worth as much as \$150."

The Goal of Tobacco Kings

¶ Here are the production figures with which one can plot the course of the cigarette rocket as it shoots skyward: 1902, 2,971,360,447; 1910, 8,644,557,090; 1920, 47,458,143,000; 1930, 123,809,553,000; 1940, 189,373,497,000; and 1945, 331,000,000,000. The production for 1945 alone provided 2,500 cigarettes for every man, woman and child living in the United States. It is the goal of the tobacco kings that this rocket will continue to soar upward until the babies are sucking cigarettes instead of nipples.

"THY WORD IS TRUTH"



Begetting by a Heavenly Life-Force

UNLIKE anything spoken in the Hebrew Scriptures from Genesis to Malachi, Jesus of Nazareth spoke to His disciples continually about the Father, "your Father which is in heaven." Differently from the way John the Baptist taught his disciples, Jesus taught His followers to pray, saying: "When ye pray, say, Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name." (Luke 11:1, 2) On the day of His resurrection from the dead Jesus said to Mary Magdalene: "Be not clinging to me, for not yet have I ascended unto the Father; but be going unto my disciples, and say unto them, I am ascending unto my Father and your Father, and my God and your God." (John 20:17, *Rotherham*, margin) Did all such instruction and such speaking concerning the heavenly Father mean that Jesus' disciples had already been begotten by a heavenly life-force and were children of God? Scripturally the answer must be a No.

There is no question that the disciples had consecrated themselves to do God's will according as Jesus taught them and set them the example. Peter said to Jesus in behalf of himself and His fellow disciples: "Behold, we have forsaken all, and followed thee; what shall we have therefore?" (Matthew 19:27) At His last supper with His faithful apostles Jesus said: "Ye are they which have continued with me in my temptations. And I appoint unto you a kingdom, as my Father hath appointed unto me." (Luke 22:28, 29) Those disciples were consecrated and fully devoted to God; of that

there can be no question. However, their being consecrated to God did not entail upon them an immediate begetting by Jehovah God as Father.

During all the time that they were with Jesus, including the forty days after His resurrection and until His being taken up from them into heaven, Jesus taught His disciples about God's kingdom. But even with their consecration and their knowledge of Kingdom truth, there was one thing lacking. They must be born, not of the water of truth only, but also of that heavenly life-force, in order to be born again, from above, and to become the spiritual sons of God. Till then they were simply prospective sons of God, that is, consecrated ones in the way to become God's children. The spirit or active force of God must yet testify to them that they were the children of God. Jesus had that testimony of the spirit: "for he whom God hath sent speaketh the words of God: for he giveth not the spirit by measure. The Father loveth the Son, and hath given all things into his hand." As to other persons then, Jesus said: "If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink. He that believeth on me, as the scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water. But this spake he of the spirit, which they that believed on him were to receive: for the spirit was not yet given; because Jesus was not yet glorified."—John 3:34, 35 and 7:37-39, *American Standard Version*, margin.

True, on His resurrection day Jesus materialized to the view of His disciples in the shut room, and then breathed upon them and "saith unto them, Receive

ye holy spirit". (John 20:22, *Rotherham*) However, that was only a symbolic action, an advance notice of what was to come. Hence, on the day of His ascension to heaven He said to them just before parting: "John indeed immersed with water; but ye in holy spirit shall be immersed, after not many of these days. . . . ye shall receive power when the holy spirit cometh upon you, and ye shall be my witnesses, both in Jerusalem and in all Judaea and Samaria, and as far as the uttermost part of the land." (Acts 1:5,8, *Rotherham*) The consecrated disciples could not be begotten of God before that outpouring of His holy spirit upon them. That event arrived on the day of Pentecost, ten days after Jesus ascended. On the preaching tours upon which Jesus had sent them out, the holy spirit had been upon the twelve apostles and also upon the seventy evangelists, to enable them to perform the miracles which Jesus commissioned them to do. Nevertheless, that was not the baptism of the spirit of which John the Baptist foretold. It was no more a sign or evidence of their being sons begotten from above by the Father than the fact that God's spirit rested upon John the Baptist and filled him was proof of his being begotten. (Luke 1:13-17; 3:16) Christ Jesus, the Son and Representative of the heavenly Father, was the One that "gave them authority to expel impure spirits, and to cure diseases and maladies of every kind".—Matthew 10:1-20, *The Emphatic Diaglott*.

On the fiftieth day from Jesus' resurrection came the expected baptism with the holy spirit, for which the disciples had tarried at typical Jerusalem or Zion as instructed by Jesus. (Luke 11:13) "And when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one mind in the same place. And suddenly there came a sound from heaven, like a violent wind rushing; and it filled the whole house where they were sitting. And divided tongues appeared to them, like fire, and one

rested on each one of them. And they were all filled with holy spirit and began to speak in other languages, as the spirit gave them utterance." (Acts 2:1-4, *Diaglott*) A multitude of Jews and proselytes then assembled outside to learn what was going on. Peter told them that this was a fulfillment of Joel's prophecy (2:28-32) concerning the pouring out of God's spirit upon all His servants and handmaids in the flesh in the latter days.

The spirit's being outpoured was evidence that the way into the Kingdom had been opened for Christ's followers. Then Peter used the first of the "keys of the kingdom of heaven" by preaching to the assembled crowd that Jesus, whom they killed on the tree, was the King after the order of Melchizedek and had been raised to life at the right hand of Jehovah God. "Therefore being by the right hand of God exalted, and having received of the Father the promise of the holy [spirit], he hath shed forth this [thing], which ye now see and hear. For David is not ascended into the heavens: but he saith himself, The Lord said unto my Lord, Sit thou on my right hand, until I make thy foes thy footstool. Therefore let all the house of Israel know assuredly, that God hath made that same Jesus, whom ye have crucified, both Lord and Christ." Then Peter told them that remedy for their sins, and how they too might be begotten of God by His spirit. "Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the holy [spirit]. For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call. And with many other words did he testify and exhort, saying, Save yourselves from this untoward generation."—Acts 2:33-40.

Thus, by begetting them with His spirit or life-giving force, Jehovah God the Father adopted Christ's faithful disciples as spiritual sons.

If a Man Will Not Work, Must He Eat?

THE National City Bank of New York has discovered that man is a lazy animal but that he likes to eat. From its October, 1946, report on economic conditions and kindred subjects come these wails that indicate the bankers' point of view:

Instead of relying upon work and co-operation to improve economic conditions, people have turned increasingly to the Federal Government, but government efforts to help have been in many cases not only abortive but harmful. In the effort to prevent runaway prices, ceilings are maintained at points where they suppress production and create bottlenecks blocking other production. In the effort—now seen to have been based on wrong premises—to avoid deflation and give an incentive to labor, government contributed to wage-price inflation. In the effort to cushion unemployment, it put subsidies on not working.

The feeling has gained ground that these difficulties are basic, and that a sound and lasting prosperity is unattainable until somehow these conditions change and all groups of the population accept the truism that economic progress is achieved only through work and co-operation.

With all due allowances, however, it remains true that too many people have been content to sit back and live off the Government rather than take jobs that are offered and hold on to them. Almost everyone knows of some instances of abuses. General Bradley, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, has referred publicly to the minority of veterans who are not really seeking work. The Veterans Administration has expressed concern over the number of veterans who are repeaters on the compensation rolls, claims filed by repeaters in July accounting for 43 percent of all new claims for the month. Unemployment compensation to non-veterans also shows a high rate of repeaters. This is government planning in reverse. The Government had planned liberal compensation benefits to tide over slack employment and deflation, but people are taking advantage of it.

"The Carrot and the Stick"

All this suggests that there is such a thing as making it too easy for people. "The human donkey," as the London *Economist* asserts in an editorial in its issue of June 29, last, that may well become a classic, "requires either a carrot in front or a stick behind to goad it into activity." While the *Economist* is directing its remarks to the British scene, much of what it says is so apt to this discussion that we quote as follows:

"It is fashionable at the moment to argue that the carrot is the more important of the two: 'incentive' is the watchword, and all classes of the community are busy arguing that if only they are given a little bit more in the way of incentive (at the expense of the rest of the community) they will respond with more activity. From miners to company promoters the basic argument is the same. It may be true that one reason why people will not work hard is that they can buy so little with their wages. But it is much more true that they will not work because the fear of the sack has vanished from the land and because the Bankruptcy Court is a depressed area. If an active and progressive economy is to be founded on the frailties of human nature both (the carrot and the stick) are needed.

"But the whole drift of British society for two generations past has been to whittle away both at the carrot and the stick, until now very little of either is left. Commercial success itself has been turned, in the eyes of wide circles of society, into a positive disgrace. There is a conspiracy of labour, capital and the state to deny enterprise its reward. The state takes it away in high taxation. The trade unions will permit labour-saving devices only provided that they do not in fact save labour. Nor is the attitude of organized capital any better. The industrialist who discovers a way of making better things more cheaply (which is what he is sent on earth to do) is deprived by the state of all pecuniary return and by his own colleagues of any social reward. Instead of a carrot he gets a raspberry . . .

"The same process has been applied to the wage earner as well. Together with the leveling down of incomes there has gone a leveling up of wages. Day rates and "guaranteed weeks" steadily replace payment by results, with the deliberate intention of ensuring that the slacker shall earn as much as the hard-worker. The margin of advantage that a skilled artisan secures over an unskilled labourer . . . is only a small fraction of what it was before the First German War . . . The whole effect of the growth in strength of the trade union movement—indeed, one can say its deliberate intention—has been to divorce the worker's income from any dependence on the efforts he makes.

"The stick has been whittled away no less than the carrot . . . When full employment is added to social security, the sanction for slackness almost disappears; the worker knows that he is unlikely to lose his job and that his sufferings will be limited if he does. Moreover, there are already signs that the admirable principle of full employment is likely to be translated in practice into fixed employment, the doctrine that nobody must ever be thrown out of work."

The question, indeed, is—as the *Economist* puts it—"How can the carrot and the stick be combined with a pleasant life for the donkey?"

Controls from Washington

THE request made by the department of agriculture to farmers of the United States for a 13 percent increase in production of pork in 1947 will be welcomed by bacon-hungry citizens as something that makes sense at last. It will also be recognized as a long-delayed admission from Washington of the ridiculous state of unbalance that has developed in this country in the years that artificial controls have been applied by Washington theorists.

It is amusing to note that this new exhortation comes from the same department (with a different head) that early in the new deal era required the destruction of unnumbered piglets. Henry Agard Wallace was chief of the department in those days. At the same time farmers were being paid to refrain from raising wheat and government required the plowing under of cotton. All this was in furtherance of the so-called "economy of scarcity", keyed on the scant-brained concept that higher prices were all-important.

Part of the world is starving today and part is on short rations because of the application of this theory. The surplus which could have been accumulated would have stood us in good stead in war

and would be invaluable now. But the theorists were in power. America was their laboratory and they conducted their disastrous experiments on a lavish trial and error plan. It was largely error.

In spite of the conclusive demonstrations that the natural laws are the best and that farming cannot be done successfully by remote political control, tampering of the sort that has brought the country to its present predicament still goes on to an extent. Not many months ago the department of agriculture put on pressure to have output of eggs reduced. There were going to be far too many of them. Any housewife knows how abundant eggs are today. And then comes the current request for more pigs, as if the farmer would not have recognized the need—and the opportunity—without coaching.

If the department would just let things alone, we are of the opinion that a normal balance would be restored in a reasonable length of time. But, with a big pig crop, there will be sore temptation to clamp down on the raising of corn. We wonder if the department will be able to pass up this opportunity.—Editorial from *The Bend Bulletin*, Bend, Oregon.



NINETEEN centuries ago clouds of hate hovered over the city of Jerusalem. For three and a half years these threatening clouds had gathered and rumbled, until one spring night and day of A.D. 33 they burst and drenched the city with their contents. Hate stabbed out like lightning to strike dead its chief objective, Christ Jesus. That storm of hate had been gathered up and unleashed by religionists who claimed to be serving God, who contended that in nailing the Son of God to the tree or stake they were doing God a service. Impossible reasoning, of course. But why did they do it? Jesus himself answered that question when He said to the religionists a few months before His death: "Ye seek to kill me, a man that hath told you the truth." Those evil-doing religious leaders and priests loved the cover of darkness and hated the revealing light of truth. (John 3:19, 20; 8:40) Certainly they could show no legitimate cause for their venom.—John 15:24, 25; Psalms 35:19; 69:4.

Now, nineteen centuries later, clouds of religious hate still hover over this old world. No surprise, this, for Jesus told His followers, "If the world hate you, ye know that it hated me before it hated you." He positively said His followers would be hated, as a sign in these "last days". (John 15:18-20; Matthew 10:22; 24:9) That sign is now very manifest in the Canadian province of Quebec.

What Shall We Do?

In Quebec Jehovah's witnesses seek to preach the gospel or good news of Christ's kingdom. It will bring life to the hearers if they obey. Jehovah's witnesses preach the same message of Kingdom announcement that Christ preached; their methods of preaching match those laid down by their exemplar, Jesus. And for so doing these humble house-to-house ministers are likewise 'hated without a cause'. In Quebec religious opposition to God's Word and to freedom of worship has stormed violently for the past few years, and clouds of religious hate show no signs of letting up in their downpour and blowing over. As the situation became more and more acute, the question that confronted Jehovah's witnesses there was, *What shall we do?* Answer came at the time of the Theocratic Assembly in Montreal, Quebec, November 2 and 3, 1946.

Certainly persecution had not disheartened the 1,400 witnesses that assembled Saturday, November 2, or the 1,800 that overflowed the meeting-place on Sunday, November 3. The Saturday afternoon session opened at 1:45 p.m. with spirited singing of Kingdom songs, musical leadership provided by a thirteen-piece orchestra. The discourses that followed were presented by J. Nathan, P. Chapman (Canadian Branch servant of the Watchtower Society), H. C. Covington (Society's legal counsel)

and P. Couture. H. C. Covington reviewed the high lights of mob action in Iowa, U. S., which have been presented to *Awake!* readers in the issue of November 22. The three other speakers based their remarks on previously published *Watchtower* articles, and the last speaker gave his address in French.

The evening session convened with more stirring Kingdom songs, and soon led to the discourse "Whose Witnesses?" by C. D. Quackenbush, from the Society's headquarters in Brooklyn, N.Y. Following up this address came one by the Society's president, N. H. Knorr, on "Unity and Peace". This gratifying discourse will soon appear in *The Watchtower*. The president's closing words keyed up the audience for the next day. He told them that on Sunday afternoon he would tell them why this convention was being held. They anticipated the answer to the question, What shall we do?

Sunday morning session opened with a half hour of songs and experiences, chairmaned by K. M. Jensen from the Brooklyn headquarters, and followed through with three very stirringly delivered discourses by D. E. Held, W. G. How and P. Chapman. Previously published *Watchtower* articles supplied the foundation for these talks. The time yet separating the conventioners from the anticipated afternoon session pleasantly passed in visiting and in the noon meal served at the Assembly's own cafeteria.

Songs and experiences started at 2:00 p.m. carried over to 2:30 p.m., when H. C. Covington launched into a discourse on "Freedom". Sentence by sentence, in running style, the speech was translated into French for the enlightenment of many French-speaking witnesses present. The key point was that Quebec province has a Freedom of Worship Act just as strong in its guarantees of freedom as does the United States in its Constitution, and that Jehovah's witnesses would push their fight

for freedom. At 3:15 the speaker relinquished his microphone to the Society's president, the French translator remaining stationed in front of his microphone to give a running translation of what was to follow.

N. H. Knorr's opening words were: "What shall we do?" He soon after held aloft a four-page leaflet in French, and proceeded to read the bulk of it from a manuscript copy in English. The contents of that paper, with the artist's sketch that headed it, follow in full:



BEFORE the hot denials and protests and false countercharges boom out from the priestly keepers of Quebec province and whip up an unreasonable frenzy, calmly and soberly and with clear mental faculties reason on the evidence presented in support of the above-headlined indictment. Words in lip service to God and Christ and freedom can be as cheap as the free wind it takes to utter them, but actions speak louder to reasoning minds. As God's Word says, "Let us not love in word, nor in tongue, but in deed." (1 John 3:18, *Catholic Douay Version Bible*) Is your mind reasonable enough to let you listen to loud-speaking deeds that count for more than easy words? Are you willing and unafraid to allow the evidence to be weighed in the just balances of God's true Word, and see whether Quebec is found wanting in love for God and Christ and freedom? The few minutes so spent in reasoning will not make it too late for you to thereafter believe the hot denials and protests and false countercharges booming out of religious Quebec, if you still wish to. But now, pause and consider:

Is it love for God that moves Quebec mobs

to tear copies of God's Word, the Bible, to shreds and burn them in the flames? Is it an evidence of love for Christ for these same religious mobs to club and stone Christ's followers, hound them throughout the province, damage their property, and otherwise go on deliriously wild rampages of vandalism against Christ's brethren? Did not Christ say: "As long as you did it to one of these my least brethren, you did it to me"? (Matthew 25:40, *Douay*) Did the parish priests that have stood by and approvingly witnessed such outrages show regard or disregard for Christian principles? And what about Quebec's law-making bodies that frame mischief by law to "get" those not favored by the ruling elements? and her police forces that allow mobsters to riot unchecked while they arrest the Christian victims, sometimes for no more than distributing Bibles or leaflets with Bible quotations, or even as these followers of Christ walk along the streets or wait for a streetcar? and what of her judges that impose heavy fines and prison sentences against them and heap abusive language upon them, and deliberately follow a malicious policy of again and again postponing cases to tie up tens of thousands of dollars in exorbitant bails and keep hundreds of cases pending? Do such legislators and police and judges of Quebec thereby show their love for freedom? Honestly, do you think such fruits are borne by love, or by hate? "By their fruits you shall know them." —Matthew 7: 20, *Douay Version Bible*.

In a torrential downpour all the foregoing violences and injustices rain down daily upon Jehovah's witnesses in Quebec province. Now do we hear you say to yourself, "Ah, Jehovah's witnesses! I thought so. They are always in trouble"? Because they are often persecuted, or because they are an unpopular minority, or because they may have been misrepresented to you by incorrect reports, that is not just cause for a hasty dismissal of the matter. On the contrary, it is all the stronger reason for fair-minded persons to hear out all the evidence.

Were not Christ and early Christians persecuted often? an unpopular minority? and grossly misrepresented by religious liars? If

you can identify enemies by their fruits, by the fruits of Jehovah's witnesses you may also know them as true followers of Christ. Both the message they preach and the methods by which they preach it have full backing and foundation in the Bible, as you will soon see if you allow one of Jehovah's witnesses to explain them to you instead of listening to the lying and prejudicial reports of the witnesses' persecutors. But neither space nor subject permits full discussion of these matters here, and such discussion is not at all necessary. It does not alter the issue here at stake. Whether you agree or disagree with the witnesses, you do know for a certainty that it does not show love for God, Christ, Bible principles and freedom to burn Bibles and to mob and stone and falsely arrest and imprison those endeavoring to serve God. Such deeds are the outgrowth of burning hate, and cause the finger of shame to point to Canada.

Hateful Persecution of Christians

A brief sketch of only a few of the instances of persecution of and violence against Jehovah's witnesses in Quebec province is now submitted as concrete evidence. These facts are well known to many of the inhabitants of Quebec, and can be proved. Listen:

In Lachine, September 15, 1945, mob action blazed fiercely against Jehovah's witnesses as they advertised the holding of a Bible lecture. Street assaults reached their height when the large Catholic mob laid siege to the shop and home of Joseph Letellier, who, with three other witnesses, was inside. The plate glass display window was shattered and rocks and tomatoes poured through the windows in a steady stream. Witness Joyce was struck full in the chest, and as Witness Letellier tried to phone police one vandal dashed in and smashed the elderly man in the face, inflicting a long gash on his face and knocking his glasses to the floor. The witnesses harried themselves in and endured the rain of rocks for more than five hours. Until midnight, two hours after other witnesses had helped the besieged ones escape under cover of darkness through a narrow 25-foot rear passage, irate mobsters bombarded the building. The entire

front was wrecked, and the valuable clocks inside the shop were destroyed.

In the mobocratic city of Chateauguay, September 9, 1945, witnesses were advertising a Bible lecture to be held that afternoon in City Hall Park. City officials instigated the unlawful arrest of fifteen witnesses and decreed they could not use City Hall Park for the Bible talk. The lecture location was moved to the yard of R. W. Weaner's private home. Some 125 attended the lecture to hear, but by starting time a mob of 1,200 were there to break up. They had brought along a truck loaded with tomatoes and potatoes, and to these missiles added a generous sprinkling of stones as the barrage got under way. Two big fire sirens had been brought, and these were used to drown out the speaker's voice. In vain did the witnesses appeal to Provincial Police who had arrived following the emergency call to Montreal. The meeting broke up amid violence, and damage to the Weaner home was heavy.

Previously laid plans called for another Bible lecture in Chateauguay the Sunday following. This time the city's mob-ruled officials arrested 17 witnesses (Quebec police never molest the mobsters), and a mob of 1,500 was on hand at the Weaner home to break up the second meeting. Not satisfied with throwing tomatoes and potatoes and rocks, this time the Catholic hoodlums added to the bombardment cucumbers, rotten eggs and *human excrement!* The police ordered the witnesses' loud-speakers silenced or Mrs. Weaner would be arrested for disturbing the peace. Some of the buses that had brought the witnesses were returned to Montreal empty, stranding scores of witnesses. After several beatings at the hands of the mob, the Christian assemblers were evacuated. The last group, about 40, were fleeing cross country when they were overtaken by mobsters in cars. Though under the protective escort of five Provincial and three Chateauguay policemen, many witnesses were injured in the attack that followed and their literature, including Bibles (and the witnesses often carry Catholic Bibles, too), was forcibly seized and torn to bits and burned. And note this: it is

reliably reported that during the mobbing the Catholic priest in his long black robes stood just across the street calmly looking on! This is no insignificant fact, in a province where the priest rules the parish and one word from him would dispel any mob!

One year later, September 8, 1946, a riot at Caughnawaga, a village on the outskirts of Montreal, was reported. Resident Indian witnesses had invited fellow witnesses from Lachine to assist in their Bible service, and extended invitations to other residents of the reserve to attend. Strenuous effort was made to incite the Indians to violently break up the meeting. Upon being asked to furnish protection, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police flatly refused; but they did arrest the chairman of the Bible meeting and drove off with him amid the yells of the mob. The undispersed mobsters continued for half an hour to pelt with missiles the house into which the assembly had retired for shelter.

Here are some instances revealing Quebec's hatred for God's Word as well as for freedom: In Hull, E. M. Taylor, septuagenarian, of Namur, Quebec, was sentenced to seven days in prison for having distributed Bibles without a permit. In Recorder's Court his attempted explanation was curtly ended by the recorder's ordering him off to prison. Two of Jehovah's witnesses were arrested for distributing free a Bible pamphlet, charged with sedition, and sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment or \$300 fine. All the French Canadian courts were so under priestly thumbs that they affirmed the infamous sentence, and it was not until the case reached the Supreme Court of Canada that judgment was reversed. One Quebec witness of Jehovah was distributing a leaflet bearing only the words "The Holy Bible Is the Word of God. Read It", and some familiar verses of the Crampon Version Bible. So incensed were the Mounted Police that they arrested her, searched her home, and jailed her.

The following affidavit of one of Jehovah's witnesses reports what is regularly happening on the streets of Quebec City:

"Two men came to me while I was displaying the magazines *The Watchtower*

and *Consolation* and asked if I had a license to do it. One was very filthy-mouthed and caused quite a commotion. He suddenly tore my case and magazines and then used me for a punching bag for a few seconds until my teeth were rattling. They crossed the road, evidently with the intention of molesting my companion, an elderly minister. I crossed also, thinking he would get the same dose as I. They tore his magazines, and there was much confusion and ripping of magazine bag. Then they turned on me again, but two taxi drivers interfered and things cooled off. As I went back to get my magazine bag and gather up the torn magazines one of these men shouted, 'Don't let him do that; get him!' So again they gave me a good pounding. Eventually breaking away, I escaped and took refuge in a store by locking the door. The manager of the store refused to phone the police on my request. When the crowd cleared I gathered up my torn magazines and continued preaching at another intersection."

Still Quebec City, but with scene shifted to a private home, another recent affidavit of a witness paints this picture of vandalism and hate:

"A mob of 25 young men gathered around one of the homes where a Bible study was in progress and a chunk of ice was hurled through a double window into the kitchen of the house. The owner had been a commando in the army, but has now taken a definite stand for God's kingdom. When he ran into the street the mob disappeared into the community building next to the church. The next night, about 11:00 p.m., following the closing down of the recreation hall, a small gang began to gather. Finally a carload came, but two local policemen chased them away. The following morning the owner and his friend reported the matter at the police station, to have the man who was caught questioned. They soon found out that the priest had phoned the officers and told them to lay off. Similar mobs were active every night during that week and windows were smashed. The police caught 6 of the gang

and obtained 45 other names, but nothing was done. The mob, seeing that no action was taken, got more daring each night. Last night the mob began collecting at 8:00 p.m., and was the worst yet. More windows were broken. The gang got onto the roof and some made their way up onto the roof of the two-story house opposite and were throwing missiles down at the doors if anyone went in or out. The police were called twice and finally came."

Christ Jesus taught at the homes of the people, and also the apostles and other early Christians went "from house to house, to teach and preach". (Acts 5: 42; 20: 20; *Donay Version Bible*) Judge how they would now be received in the proud capital city of Quebec province, as indicated by what was noted out to one of Christ's followers as he trudged from house to house there:

"I had placed a Bible textbook with a woman and was standing at the next door when a man climbed over the veranda rail with the book in his hand, telling me to come with him, that he was going to phone the police. He was not the householder of the premises where I had left the textbook, but just a neighbor of this woman. He opened the door, bidding me go in. There was another man standing in the hall, and, of course, I refused. With this he seized me and told the young man to phone the police, and due to his violence he ripped my coat. I warned him not to carry his actions too far. He then told me he was a policeman and that I had to go in. The lady with whom I had placed the book then came to the door of the house and was very displeased with this man's action. Ignoring her, he put on his uniform and laid the charge himself when he arrived at the police station."

Religionists know no bounds in their zeal to persecute. A 9-year-old girl, daughter of one of Jehovah's witnesses, was distributing circulars when she was picked up and detained at police court, charged with soliciting without possessing a \$25 city permit. She had to appear at juvenile court for a hearing. Again, an 11-year-old child of one of Jeho-

vah's witnesses in the district of Ste. Germaine had been expelled from school for refusing to make the "sign of the cross" and to say the catechism. The parents explained the child's beliefs, and the teacher excused it from participating in the ceremony. But two weeks later a priest visited the school, and soon thereafter the child was expelled. Capping religious zeal, however, was the time when Royal Canadian Mounted Police charged into a hall in Montreal where Jehovah's witnesses were celebrating the Lord's Supper. The police broke up the meeting, refusing the presiding minister's request that the service might be completed. Can the most fantastic imagination picture the police disrupting mass at a Roman Catholic Church?

Jehovah's witnesses have waged battles for freedom in seeking to dislodge its haters from their entrenched position in Quebec. Due to the large number of arrests that have taken place in Montreal and district, the witnesses challenged the constitutionality of Montreal and Verdun by-laws, under which the charges are made. Jehovah's witnesses won in Superior Court, and Justice C. Gordon Mackinnon ordered writs of prohibition issued against the Recorders' Courts of Montreal and Verdun to restrain further proceedings against the witnesses. He ruled the by-laws were suppressive of free worship, press and speech.

But regardless of this decision, the lawless arrests of Jehovah's witnesses continue almost daily in Montreal and district, and in the Recorders' Courts they are subjected to abusive tirades. For example, in June of 1946 Recorder Leonee Plante denounced the witnesses as a "bunch of crazy nuts", set cash bail as high as \$200, and threatened that if some witnesses came before him again bail would be \$1,000. At present, 1946, there are about 800 charges stacked up against Jehovah's witnesses in Greater Montreal, with property bail now involved being \$100,000 and cash bail more than \$2,000. Court cases are adjourned time after time, to inconvenience and increase expense for Jehovah's witnesses. To have their cases heard, during one short period the witnesses had to appear on 38 different occasions!

The Force Behind Quebec's Burning Hate

Why this hate for God and His Word? for Christ and His followers? Why this hate for righteous principles and freedom? *Why? WHY?* Jehovah's witnesses preach in all the other Canadian provinces, without any smoldering hate bursting into flaming mobocracy. Why should it be so in Quebec province? Wherein is Quebec different? The following will enlighten you to see clearly the moving force behind Quebec's hate:

An officer arresting one of Jehovah's witnesses in Quebec City told the witness he was ordered to do it by Mr. Lavergne, the parish curate. A French Catholic lawyer defending one of Jehovah's witnesses was told by the city attorney, the court clerk and the deputy chief of police that the arrests were illegal, but that they were so hard pressed by the clergy that they had to make it as difficult as possible for the witnesses. Four witnesses arrested in Quebec City were told by representatives of the police department that delegations from the bishop's palace called daily and insisted that the witnesses were a menace to the Catholic Church and that it was the duty of police to get rid of them, law or no law. A deputy chief of police once admitted that he was never so annoyed by priests as when cases against Jehovah's witnesses were pending. And it is so often noticed that the officer emerges from the back door of the church or convent before making the arrest! Why, Catholic domination of Quebec courts is so complete that in the courtrooms the imagery of the crucifix takes the place of the British Coat of Arms, which appears in other courts throughout the Dominion!

All well-informed persons in Canada grant that Quebec province with its 86-percent-Catholic population is under church-and-state rule. In the Quebec legislature the crucifix is placed above the Speaker's chair, and in the Quebec Parliament buildings alongside the throne of the lieutenant-governor of Quebec is installed a throne for the cardinal. It was reportedly the cardinal who instigated the notorious Padlock Act, supposedly against a mere handful of Communists, but which Act left "Communist" undefined so that anyone

not suiting the priests and their puppet politicians could be prosecuted. The Act was used against Jehovah's witnesses. The Quebec cardinal also headed a campaign for a corporate state to regiment the people behind the clergy, a program based on Pius XI's encyclical *Quadragesimo Anno*. Catholic secret societies, backed by French Canadian hierarchy, have been charged before the Canadian Senate as conspiring to turn Quebec province into a French Catholic Corporate state; and these charges were made by Senator Bouchard, a Frenchman, a Catholic, and from Quebec! Quebec has an unsavory reputation for isolationism, fascism and anti-Semitism. She lives up to it hatefully well, and now seeks to root herself deeper in religious totalitarianism by her legislature's demand that the Canadian prime minister "bring before the Parliament of Canada the measures required to institute an embassy at the Holy See".

All the facts unite to thunderously declare that the force behind Quebec's suicidal fate is priest domination. Thousands of Quebec Catholics are so blinded by the priests that they think they serve God's cause in mobbing Jehovah's witnesses. Jesus foretold this, saying to his followers: "The hour cometh, that whosoever killeth you, will think that he doth a service to God." (John 16:2, *Douay Version Bible*) Such blind course will lead to the ditch of destruction. To avoid it turn from following men and traditions, and study and follow the Bible's teaching; that was Jesus' advice. (Matthew 15:1-14) So doing, honest Quebec Catholics will show love for God and Christ and freedom not only by words but also by righteous deeds. They will join with the many thousands of other Quebec people, Catholic and Protestant and non-religious, that have vigorously protested the wicked treatment meted out to Jehovah's witnesses in that benighted, priest-ridden province.

Quebec, Jehovah's witnesses are telling all Canada of the shame you have brought on the nation by your evil deeds. In English, French and Ukrainian languages this leaflet is broadcasting your delinquency to the nation. You claim to serve God; you claim to be for freedom. Yet if freedom is exercised

by those who disagree with you, you crush freedom by mob rule and gestapo tactics. Though your words are, your actions are not in harmony with that for which democracies have just fought a long and bloody global war. And your claims of serving God are just as empty, for your actions find no precedent in the exemplary course laid down for Christians by His Son, Christ Jesus. You should remember that though Christ Jesus and early Christians were often mobbed, they never under any circumstances meted out mob violence. What counts is not whom you claim to serve, but whom you actually do serve by deeds. The Catholic Version Bible says: "Know you not, that to whom you yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants you are whom you obey." (Romans 6:16) Quebec, you have yielded yourself as an obedient servant of religious priests, and you have brought forth bumper crops of evil fruits. Now, why not study God's Word, the Bible, and yield yourself in obedience to its commands, and see how bounteous a crop of good fruits reflecting love for God and Christ and freedom you will bring forth? The eyes of Canada are upon you, Quebec.

What We Shall Do

The applause that punctuated the reading of this leaflet was frequent and vigorous, but it rang out the loudest when the part was read that announced the paper's publication in English and Ukrainian as well as French. It had reason for swelling in volume when the president stated that 1,000,000 copies were printed in English, 500,000 in French and 75,000 in Ukrainian, and that starting November 15 they would be distributed throughout all Canada. Moreover, he added to the conventioners' delight that *Awake!* would tell this story of hateful persecution to the world.

But the answer to "What shall we do?" continued to unfold with the president's succeeding remarks. Western Canada has one witness to every five hundred population; Ontario has one to every nine hundred population; Catholic-

priest-dominated Quebec and the three maritime provinces have only one to every *fifty-nine hundred!* That morning N. H. Knorr had interviewed some 120 full-time ministers of the gospel, and now he told the convention that fifty of these pioneer preachers would attend the next class of the Watchtower Bible School of Gilead, would be taught French, and would return to preach in priest-infested Quebec and the maritimes. Sixty more would attend the class that followed, with the same end in view. How hands did clap in sustained applause at these prospects of specially trained reinforcements! At 4:45 final announcements were made by the Canadian Branch servant, and at 4:55 p.m. rousing song joined in by all conventioners and closing prayer by the president terminated this thrilling Assembly.

The above-outlined battle campaign is not purposed for rebuking the scornful priestly keepers of Quebec. "Reprove not a scorner, lest he hate thee: rebuke a wise man, and he will love thee."

(Proverbs 9:8) Doubtless the arrogant Quebec hierarchy will continue by their actions to declare their hate for God and Christ and freedom. Such course leads to death, according to God's Word. (Psalin 21:8; Proverbs 8:36) But the preaching activity is for those who would be wise and serve God and not religious leaders. "He that regardeth the clouds shall not reap." (Ecclesiastes 11:4) Jehovah's faithful witnesses in Quebec and elsewhere will not eringe back in terror as they see the clouds of religious hate hovering overhead and feel the lightning thrusts of persecution stabbing down upon them. Nor will persons of good-will toward God regard in terror the clouds of hate, but they will associate with Jehovah's witnesses in the fight for righteousness. In peace and unity such lovers of righteousness will sow the seed of Kingdom truth; in due time they will reap the promised reward of eternal life. Till then they confidently rely in God's protection against religions persecutors that are moved by hate.

Read about

Peace Education in Progress

No, it is *not* done by world leaders! Their efforts go very little farther than conference halls. The peace educators are Jehovah's witnesses, who, in their first postwar year of action, are pressing ahead into nearly 80 countries, carrying their message of peace into the homes of millions. The graphic report of this work showing the hardships involved is vividly written in the

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November

1-15

UN Deliberations

◆ Having concluded general debate and adopted a fifty-seven-item agenda, the United Nations General Assembly in New York was ready to get down to business in committee meetings at Lake Success at the beginning of November. To begin with, Senator Vandenberg protested the proposal to make the United States pay nearly half of the running costs of the United Nations. Britain, with characteristic liberality, argued the United States was well able to pay.

The matter of a site for the headquarters of the United Nations was given consideration, and the United States delegation suggested New York or San Francisco. A Ukrainian motion for a site in Europe was rejected by the General Committee, which accepted the United States recommendation. A British proposal that any community in the United States that offered a site free or at low cost be eligible for consideration was put on the agenda. Arrangements were made for a subcommittee to make inquiry as to such sites, possible locations being Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

The Soviet Union attacked the proposed 1947 United Nations budget, urging a reduction of staff of from 30 to 40 percent and a curtailing of activities. It also recommended elimination of the UN London office and of plans

for a world-wide public information system.

"Free speech" in European refugee camps was attacked by Russia's Vishinsky as a threat to world peace. White Russia proposed economic sanctions on Franco Spain and the breaking of diplomatic relations with that country.

Foreign Ministers Meeting

◆ The Council of Foreign Ministers began its meetings in New York November 4 and launched into lengthy discussions to reconcile differences as regards the final peace treaties with the five Axis satellite nations. The agenda also included opening of discussions of the German and, perhaps, the Austrian treaties. The first meeting, at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, quickly revealed that the deadlock between the "Big Four" had not been broken. At the second session Russia's minister Molotov accused U.S. secretary Byrnes of trying to issue ultimatums to the council. At a subsequent session the council discussed the Italian and Rumanian treaties for nearly five hours without reaching any substantial agreement. Further deliberations on succeeding days altered the situation but little, while Secretary Byrnes labored to retain the Paris recommendations on the Italian draft treaty as the basis for considerations by the foreign ministers council

with apparent success. However, the presentation by Molotov of fourteen amendments to the proposed Trieste statute raised again all the issues rejected at Paris. The middle of the month found the council stalemated on a crucial question of police powers for Trieste as a free territory.

The Big Four Agree!

◆ In speeches made before the Foreign Press Association by Byrnes, Molotov, Levin and Parodi, representing the Big Four, there was unusual unanimity shown. All were agreed and went on record that the armed forces of the world must and shall be reduced to prevent international bankruptcy and another international war. Capitals all over the world took note of the unusual phenomenon of agreement. The question now is, Who will hell the cat?

Short-Wave Veto

◆ Correspondents of American radio networks located in Russia have been denied the further use of short-wave facilities for sending their news broadcasts to the United States, as of November 4.

October Revolution Anniversary

◆ Celebrating the anniversary of the 'October Revolution', Mr. Molotov was host at a reception in Washington on November 7. At the same time all Russia marked the occasion with a round of parades and speeches. It was the 20th anniversary of the memorable day. At Red Square in Moscow thousands of troops, tanks, guns and cavalry paraded past Lenin's tomb. Mr. Stalin was absent from the celebrations.

Trieste for Gorizia

◆ Returning from a visit with Marshal Tito, Palmiro Togliatti, head of the Italian Communist party, reported that the marshal had offered to trade Trieste for Gorizia, stipulating that Trieste must have sufficient autonomy to guarantee democratic govern-

ment. Communist ministers in Premier de Gasperi's coalition government were instructed to work for acceptance of Marshal Tito's offer. The Italian Socialist party supported the Communists and urged the government to negotiate directly with Yugoslavia on the subject.

Danube River Craft

◆ Mr. Byrnes, of the American State Department, announced November 11 that orders had been issued to return to Danubian countries the river craft which had been held by the United States occupation forces in Germany. Yugoslavia, however, has made a demand for more than \$8,750,000 damages from the United States for tying up her Danubian river craft.

No Persecution of Catholics

◆ Marshal Tito, of Yugoslavia, denied that the Roman Catholic Church in that country was being persecuted. He attributed charges to that effect to the United States and Britain. He asserted, however, that priests should be "only people's priests and not serve alien interests".

Enemy of Democracy

◆ Portugal's prime minister, Salazar, declared November 9 that the United States and Russia were now the two dominant world powers. He denounced democracy as his first enemy. He praised the Russians as revealing "the best qualities of resistance and offensive value and military and economic organization". He spoke at a meeting of the National Union Center, the only political party recognized in Portugal.

'Jewish Destiny'

◆ The president of the World Zionist organization and the Jewish Agency, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, of London, in a cable to the 32nd Annual Convention of the Hadassah in Boston, said

(Nov. 9). "The future of the Jewish people, I am more than ever convinced, and its very existence as well, are bound up with the age-old hope for a return to Palestine and for statehood. The unexampled extinction of one-third of our people and the indifference of the nations of the world leave no doubt that we cannot rely on others. We must work out our own destiny, despite obstacles and frustrations."

Eight Zionist leaders who had been detained in camps in Palestine since June 29 were released November 5 as a gesture of conciliation by the British. Amnesty was also granted several Arab officials.

Parliament Opened

◆ Opening Parliament in the usual ceremonial fashion on November 12, King George VI outlined the Labor government's program in a thirteen-minute speech. It stressed the need for increased production, particularly of food and homes; and announced prospective measures to nationalize inland transport and electricity. Development of agriculture was another concern mentioned, as well as the conscription bill and plans for the establishment of a new ministry of defense.

In Occupied Germany

◆ Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay of the army of occupation in Germany stated, November 4, that France was now the chief opponent of unification of the four zones. He said, too, that the present annual cost of occupation to the United States, some \$200,000,000, can be reduced to zero in four years if plans under consideration are adopted.

General Clay informed the German Council of States in the American zone that unless they do a complete job of denazification within the next sixty days the American military government will take over. Denazification ministers in two of the three states in the zone offered to resign following this statement.

French Elections

◆ Communists again became the leading party in France, making large gains in the election to the new French Assembly. Socialists lost heavily. Popular Republicans held their ground.

Netherlands' Claims

on Germany

◆ November 5 the Netherlands officially placed before the Big Four its claims for border rectifications and economic concessions from Germany. About 700 square miles of territory, largely rural, are requested, together with Ems estuary and the island of Borkum in the North sea. The chief aim is border rectification.

Dutch public opinion considers these demands entirely too modest, feeling that they do not cover a fraction of the great damage inflicted by the Germans. There is strong aversion, too, toward allowing 120,000 Germans to become part of the Netherlands, as Nazis and other undesirable persons would be included. No such objection was offered by the Catholic press, which stressed the fact that three-fourths of these Germans are Catholics.

Netherlands-Indonesia Union

◆ President Soekarno, of Indonesia, has undertaken to persuade the Indonesians to accept the nominal sovereignty of Queen Wilhelmina in a new arrangement which will put the Dutch East Indies on an equal footing with the Netherlands in a Netherlands-Indonesia Union. The Dutch East Indies will become, after due adjustments, the United States of Indonesia, which will, in turn, consist of two divisions: the Indonesian Republic and the autonomous states of Borneo and the Great East. The Great East will include Bali, Celebes, Netherlands New Guinea, the Moluccas and the Lesser Sundaes. The arrangement involves changes in the Dutch constitution and other legalities, which will require time. Jaun-

ary 1, 1940, is set as the date for making the arrangement final.

Constitution for Japan

◆ Emperor Hirohito, of Japan, November 1, promulgated the new Japanese constitution, which renounces militarism and proclaims the sovereignty of the people.

'Cease Fire' Order Futile

◆ Chinese Communists, who had been insisting upon a 'Cease fire' order on the part of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, doubted his sincerity when the order finally came, on November 8, given in an effort to induce the Communists to take part in the then forthcoming Constitutional Assembly. Meanwhile Chinese Nationalists attacked Communist forces with increased ardor to achieve additional victories before the 'Cease fire' order was to go into effect. The Communists considered the 'Cease fire' order merely "a pretext". Earlier in the month Chinese Nationalists captured Yehsien in the drive along the Shantung peninsula.

Gandhi and the Riots

◆ Communal rioting between Hindus and Moslems in India, which until the beginning of November had brought death to 5,018 persons and injuries to 13,320, caused Mohandas K. Gandhi to say he would fast unto death unless the rioting were checked in twenty-four hours. Both Hindu and Moslem leaders appealed to the people of Bengal to end the rioting.

Political Shift in America

◆ Early November witnessed a major shift in the politics of the United States, and a conclusion to fourteen years of Democratic dominance. The Republican victory signaled the end of the "New Deal" policies of the Democratic party. When the Eightieth Congress meets, in January, there will be a Senate with six more Republicans than Demo-

crats, and a House with a Republican majority of fifty-eight. Gubernatorial elections reversed the ratio of 23 and 25 in favor of the Republicans. The Republicans declared they would seek a balanced budget and a reduction in taxes as a primary objective. They also contemplate modifications in the Labor Relations Act.

Prices Going Up!

◆ The dropping of controls, November 9, on all commodities except sugar and rice, and also on wages and salaries, leaving ceilings only on rents, turned the United States over to the law of supply and demand as manipulated by Big Business. Some adjustment of the rent levels also was contemplated, though control would be continued for the time being. Steeply rising prices of goods resulted almost immediately.

Coal Strike Threat

◆ John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, confronted Washington with a serious challenge when he formally advised the government that an agreement on coal reached by him and Secretary of the Interior Krug May 29 would expire November 20. Secretary Krug asserted that the mine workers did not have the right to end the agreement by unilateral action, as the terms of the agreement covered the period of government possession of the coal mines. The impasse raised the probability that the government would take action against Mr. Lewis and the union under the War Labor Disputes Act barring strikes against government-seized property.

Synthetic Penicillin

◆ The Cornell University Medical College succeeded after five years of experimentation in producing synthetic penicillin. British and American scientists cooperated in the investigations. The synthesis is hailed as "one of the greatest achievements in biochemistry".

"Man-made Snow"

◆ Announcement was made in early November that scientists had turned a cloud three miles long into snow. The reputed "conquest over nature" was accomplished by sprinkling dry-ice pellets over the cloud from an airplane over Greylock mountain in western Massachusetts. The announcement stated that "dramatic potentialities of the new technique include the probability that moisture can, for the first time in history, be precipitated on the ground when and where man wants it", provided, of course, it is in the air over the ground where man wants it. The precipitated snow in the test case evaporated before it reached the ground.

Mammoth Transport Plane

◆ The world's largest transport plane, the navy's 168-passenger, two-deck Lockheed Constitution, flew for the initial trip on November 8, carrying a test crew of five men. They made a round-trip flight from Burbank, Calif., to the Murco army air bases a hundred miles away. The plane is said to be capable of flying from the United States to Tokyo, non-stop. It has a 189-foot wing span and has a length of 156 feet. Its fuselage is as high as a five-story building. The plane cost \$2,700,000 to build.

4,000-Ton Cyclotron

◆ November 4 the University of California announced that its 4,000-ton cyclotron, newly completed, had gone into operation, opening up a new field of atomic research beyond that which produced the atomic bomb. It was stated that the giant atom-smasher had produced two hundred million electron volt deuterons, two times more power than any thus far produced in a cyclotron. In the first bombardment within the machine an internal californium target was used and resulted in the production of an intense beam of high-energy deuterons.

Peace

WHERE?

Angels sing in answer—*“Peace on earth.”*

HOW LONG?

The psalmist shouts—*“As long as the moon endureth!”*

BY WHOM?

The prophet Isaiah calls out—*“The Prince of Peace.”*



How can the above be reconciled with the fact that the triumphant ride into power of the “Prince of Peace”, Christ Jesus, on His white horse was foretold to be followed by a symbolic red horse whose rider had power to take peace from the earth? The entire matter is cleared up by reading the 64-page booklet

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