Awake!

Should Christians Pray Before Images? PAGE 5

Freedom to Decide Threatened PAGE 12

Assassination Brings Concern for Future PAGE 16

Endless Night in an "Anthill" PAGE 19

JANUARY 22, 1964

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

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Awake!
"It is already the hour for you to awake."
—Romans 13:11

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Self-Indulgence IS Self-Defeating

"LET there be eating and drinking, for tomorrow we shall die." That is the way certain ones felt about things more than 2,500 years ago, and, judging by their actions, that is the way many feel about things today. Because of the uncertainty of the future, because for them tomorrow may never come or tomorrow they shall die, they go in for self-indulgence. But in doing so they are deceiving themselves, for self-indulgence is self-defeating.—Isa. 22:13; 1 Cor. 15:32.

Self-indulgence is defined as "excessive or unrestrained gratification of one's appetites, desires or whims." Why is it self-defeating? For more than one good reason. It is self-defeating, first of all, because it goes beyond what is reasonable, beyond what is right; it simply does not make sense. It is an expression of selfishness when one lives to eat instead of eating to live. It is self-defeating because "God is not one to be mocked. For whatever a man is sowing, this he will also reap." Though Godless men try ever so hard to deny it, the laws of the universe make sense, and man cannot break God's laws with impunity; man cannot get away with it. Man is not like one of the lower animals. God created man in his image, gave him a mind, a moral sense and a free will and endowed man with the capacity to govern his body. He was not to have his instincts govern his mind. Self-indulgence goes contrary to God's purpose for man and so is bound to be self-defeating.—Gal. 6:7.

This was well illustrated in the case of the two sons of Israel's high priest, Eli, who were so given to self-indulgence that they respected neither God's worshipers nor God himself. First Samuel 2:12-17 tells of the insatiable greed of these men who, as underpriests, should have been setting a better example for Israel. According to the Law, when a man offered a communion sacrifice to Jehovah the priest was to receive the right shoulder and breast of the animal, the fat was to be offered up to God and the rest of the animal was the portion of the offerer. But self-indulging Hophni and Phinehas were not satisfied with this. While the sacrifice was being boiled, an attendant of the priest was sent with his three-pronged fork to thrust it into the cooking pot, and "*anything* that the fork might bring up the priest would take for himself," thus depriving the offerer. Not only that, but they were so voracious that they could not even wait until

the God for whom they claimed to officiate had received the offering of fat, which was his portion. They craved roasted meat rather than boiled meat, so they tried to get it raw. The one offering the sacrifice would object: "Let them be sure to make the fat smoke first of all." But the answer was, "No, but you should give it now; and, if not, I shall have to take it by force!" Self-indulgence in this case caused these men to treat Jehovah with gross disrespect.

Self-indulgence is also self-defeating because it brings one into bondage, and the grosser the self-indulgence the more bitter the bondage. Illustrating this principle is the life of the French king, Louis XV, father of Louis XVI, who was guillotined during the French Revolution. Louis XV blithely passed over his self-indulgence with the statement, *"Aprés nous le déluge"* (After us the deluge), and that deluge did come, the French Revolution. Of him it is written that "it would be difficult to mention the name of any European king whose private life shows such a record of vice unredeemed by higher aims of any kind."

Yet it was not that he was lacking in intellect, for he could see through the clever ways of Voltaire, who deceived so many others, including the king of Prussia. On the other hand, one of his mistresses, Madame de Pompadour, exercised such great power that she was instrumental in having the Jesuits, who were favored by the king, banished from France. So it is that a noted historian comments concerning the king: "Self-indulgence is sure to sap every element of moral strength, and to take away from genius itself all power except to sharpen the stings of self-reproach." And the latter days of Louis XV were indeed such that he could say, "I have no delight in them."—Eccl. 12:1.

Self-indulgence is also self-defeating because it leads to a feeling of emptiness and frustration rather than contentment. If you always want to enjoy your meals, stop eating short of feeling full. The same principle applies to the nuptial pleasures. Moderation and self-control both before and after marriage result in the greater happiness. But self-indulgence, lawful or unlawful, will lead to frustration, if not also to pain and shame.—Prov. 7:22, 23.

An ever-increasing form of self-indulgence today is the tobacco habit. That it also is self-defeating a physician tells: "On a purely hedonistic [pleasure] basis, one has no doubt that, over the years, the pleasures of not smoking are greater than the pleasures of smoking. Tobacco produces more tensions than it relieves. It blunts the senses of smell and taste," and so forth.

Another human weakness in which self-indulgence is self-defeating is in seeking out praise, in having itching ears for compliments. One who is hungry for praise and who sounds his own praise or seeks to elicit it from others will always find himself wanting to hear more than he gets to hear. Feeding his appetite for praise only makes him hungry for more; like the American confection that used to be advertised, "The more you eat the more you want." Wisely, the Word of God counsels us against searching out or indulging in our own praise.—Prov. 25:27; 27:2.

The same principle applies to one's love of ease. The more one indulges himself as to laziness, the less he does, the less he wants to do and the more effort it is to do anything at all. So much so that the wise man says the lazy one will not even lift his hand to his mouth to eat!—Prov. 19:24.

No question about it, self-indulgence is self-defeating. As the foregoing examples show, it is subject to the law of diminishing returns. Happy is the one whose appetites and desires are his servants, not his masters.

SHOULD CHRISTIANS PRAY BEFORE IMAGES?

DO YOU pray before religious images? Millions of persons do so regularly, bowing, they are told, not to the image, but to the "saint" whom it represents and who can intercede with God on their behalf.

But did you know that one of the leading Christian "saints," or holy ones, refused to let a man bow before him?

Peter, Jesus' apostle, better known to millions as "Saint Peter," brought a knowledge of Christianity to Cornelius, the Roman military officer who became the first non-Jewish convert to Christianity. Out of respect for Peter, and for the God whom Peter represented, Cornelius fell down before him. Though it may surprise many persons who are used to bowing before images of the "saints," Peter did not approve of this. He said: "Rise; I myself am also a man." If that sounds strange to you, read it in your own Bible in Acts, chapter 10, verses 25 and 26.

Would you fall to your knees if an angel brought you a special message from God? if he told you that Christ had chosen you to write one of the inspired books of the Sacred Scriptures? if he gave you a vision of future events, and foretold the world's final judgment and the establishment of a righteous new order? Persons who are in the habit of bowing before images of "saints" would think it quite proper, not only because of the angel's high position, but also because of the amazing message he brought from God.

Yet, when the apostle John received such a revelation, and twice fell down before the angel to worship, the angel each time warned: "Be careful! Do not do that! All I am is a fellow slave of you and of your brothers . . . Worship God." That is recorded in your own Bible at Revelation (Apocalypse) 19:10 and 22:9.

The principle illustrated by these two examples is that holy men, and even angels, are only God's servants, his creatures; and that men should neither bow before nor give even relative worship to them, but should worship only the Creator.

Giving What Is God's to Another

Yet when people pray before an image, the worship, at best, is directed to the person the image represents—a person who usually had neither the position Peter had nor the authority that belonged to the angel who brought the revelation to John. Or, in the case of poorly educated persons, the worship may be directed to the image itself. Worship given images should, instead, have been given to God. This is what Exodus, chapter 20, verses 4 and 5, means when it says that images should not be bowed down to or served, "because I Jehovah your God am a God exacting exclusive devotion." Or, as other versions say: "Because I am Jehovah your God, a jealous God."—*Crampon* (French), edition of 1905.

The Creator of all things has a right to demand our "exclusive devotion," since it is to him that we owe our very lives. He has a right to demand that this devotion be given only to him, and not even in part to others of his creatures, or to images of them made by lowly men. As a husband has a right to expect his wife's faithfulness, so the Creator of all mankind is justified in expecting his creatures to worship Him alone, without bestowing elsewhere what is rightfully his.

Thus, Tertullian, a noted "church father," wrote about the year 200: "It constituteth fraud, methinks, if any take that which is another's, or deny to another his due; and in truth fraud committed against man is a sin of the highest rank. But idolatry defraudeth God, denying Him His own honours, and bestowing them upon others, so that with fraud it joineth insult likewise."[1]

Tertullian was correct in considering it both fraud and an insult to God to give what is His to others. In his day Christians did not bow before images, nor pray to "saints," but both these practices fall into the category Tertullian condemned, since the worship and the prayers are said, at best, only to the creature the image represents.

Images Absent

Tertullian was not the only early "church father" who left written proof that early Christians scrupulously followed the Scriptural commands against bowing before images. Origen, writing in the first half of the third century, said: "But the Jews and the Christians hold in horror the temples and idols, because it is written in their law: 'You shall adore and fear only the Lord your God, and you shall serve him only . . .' And they are ready to die, rather than to stain by impiety the pure worship they render to the only true God."[2]

Some persons contend that images and idols differ, but Origen showed that Christians used no statues at all in their worship, when he said: "The statues and the gifts that please God are not the works of craftsmen, they are the virtues that the Divine Word forms in us, and by which we imitate the firstborn of all creatures, the model of justice, of temperance, of force, of wisdom and of all the virtues . . ." And: "With that we are, I think, justified of the reproach that Celsus makes that we have neither statues, nor altars nor temples."[3]

In view of such historical proof that early Christians did not bow before images, the British *Library of Fathers* (a collection of Christendom's early writers) says: "The assertions in Tertullian, Origen and Minucius especially, are too distinct to be evaded; they attest a state of the Church very different from that of modern Rome; so could not men have spoken, had the use of images been such as the Deutero-Nicene Council [which, in 787, approved the use of images] would have it."[4]

Dictionnaire des Réligions (Dictionary of the Religions) adds: "Images seem to have been completely absent from primitive Christianity, probably because they seemed to be closely associated with pagan worship; one finds, however, in the catacombs some sculptures and paintings, representing Christian symbols or the Christ and Good Shepherd."[5]

Thus, in earliest times, prayers were addressed neither to images, nor to the persons the images represent. Instead, they were addressed only to God, through Christ. The Holy Scriptures never mention Jesus' apostles praying before images, and these statements by Tertullian and Origen show that the apostles' pure example was followed longer than many persons want to believe.

The Catholic Encyclopedia admits that this opposition to images continued for

some time. It cites Canon 36 of the Synod of Elvira ("a general synod of the Church of Spain" about the year 300), which decreed: "It is ordained that pictures are not to be in churches, so that that which is worshipped and adored shall not be painted on walls." Though this encyclopedia contends that pictures were in use by that time in Spain, it also admits that other bishops of the period similarly "disapproved of the growing cult of images." It says: "Eusebius of Cæsarea, the Father of Church History (d. 340), must be counted among the enemies of icons [images]." Eusebius called them a "heathen custom" and, as this Catholic publication admits, wrote "many arguments to persuade Constantine's sister Constantia not to keep a statue of our Lord."[6]

It says that Epiphanius of Salamis, who died in 403, "tore down a curtain in a church in Palestine because it had a picture of Christ or a saint." And it adds that "in at least one province of the Church (Central Syria) Christian art developed to a great perfection while it systematically rejected all representation of the human figure."[6] The *Library of Fathers* adds: "Coming then to later times, we find the first sacred use in Churches, not of statues but of pictures, and those not of Martyrs, but of Martyrdoms. They are not memorials of individuals, but painted histories of sufferings for Christ's sake, to animate Christians . . ."[7]

These were not nearly so apt to be worshiped as are modern images, which are not of events, but of persons. The danger of idolizing creatures and of giving them worship that should go to the Creator becomes much greater when paintings or statues of *persons* are long seen in churches.

Where Originated

Only a casual reading of the Sacred Scriptures will show that neither Jesus nor his apostles prayed before images. Jesus' prayers were simple, addressed directly to the Father. After his ascension, the apostles prayed the same way, addressing their prayer: "Sovereign Lord, you are the One who made the heaven and the earth and the sea and all the things in them . . ." Prayers on behalf of the apostle Paul were also addressed to God, and not through an intermediary "saint," for Paul asked the Roman Christians to exert themselves "in prayers to God for me." Thus, the earliest Christians, those closest to Christ, set the example of praying to God, but not to or through a "saint." It is a sound example to follow.—Acts 4:24; Rom. 15:30.

Neither in the Gospels, which tell of Jesus' life, nor in the book of the Acts of the Apostles, nor in the epistles or letters Christ's disciples wrote to numerous early congregations, nor in any other part of the inspired Bible is there any indication that first-century Christians made any use of images in their worship.

Then where did such a practice start? Apparently it did not start in Jerusalem, where the first-century church had its governing body; nor in the communities in North Africa that produced noted early writers. Rather, the French priest Martigny wrote in *Dictionnaire des Antiquités Chrétiennes* (Dictionary of Christian Antiquities): "We should however record here a general observation that is suggested to us by Dr. Müller in his *Manuel d'Archéologie* [Archaeological Manual], namely that the opinions of the first Christians varied considerably as to the use and the worship of images, according to the character of each nation. Rome always tended to favor the beaux arts, and she was the first to promote their development, while in Africa Tertullian, Saint Augustine, Saint Clement of Alexandria seem to have been rather against them, probably

as a result of the natural ruggedness of the African race."[8]

However, at that time Rome was a pagan city, filled with images and idols. It is not a particularly sound recommendation for image worship to think that this change occurred there.

The Catholic Encyclopedia says that in the fourth century "Christian Roman citizens in the East offered gifts, incense, even prayers (!) to the statues of the emperor" *and "paid elaborate reverence to an empty* throne as his symbol," and did so "with no suspicion of anything like idolatry."[9] That they could do so with no suspicion of idolatry shows how far they had fallen from the worship established by Jesus and his apostles, whose worship never went to images, never was given to men, was not given even to angels, but was reserved only for God.

The Danger of Image Worship

France's leading encyclopedia says that in the seventh century "images representing the divine persons, the martyrs and the *saints had become, in the East . . .* the object of a superstitious cult whose excesses shocked many pious souls."[10] In 726 Emperor Leo III forbade any image except that of Christ to be put in churches. At first the images were suspended very high, to keep people from kissing them. Later, all worship, public or private, of images *was forbidden, and their complete* destruction was ordered. The outcome was that, while the Roman church continued to use statues, Eastern Orthodox groups stuck with flat paintings.[11]

The Roman Catholic position was established by the Council of Trent (1545-1563), which justified the use of images, saying that the honor given to them is "relative," that it goes to the person the image represents. Even this, however, is not acceptable to persons who believe the inspired Scriptures and who follow the apostles' example.

This worship is directed to the *person* the image represents, and to whom the worshiper prays. Or, the image itself may take on a kind of personality. It receives special honor, and worshipers believe it is perhaps worth a trip to go pray before the particular image, since prayers said before it are considered somehow to be more efficacious. The true Christian may worship *in neither of these two ways, since he must* follow the Biblical example of not bowing before apostles, nor even before angels, but only to God.

Remember that Satan's goal was to turn all mankind away from "exclusive devotion" to the One True God. Sometimes he used obvious methods; at other times far more subtle ones. First-century Christians in the city of Corinth, for example, gave special honor to Paul, Apollos and Cephas, disciples of Christ, rather than giving it to God himself. Paul knew this was wrong. He warned: "What, then, is Apollos? Yes, what is Paul? Ministers through whom you became believers, even as the Lord granted each one. I planted, Apollos watered, but God kept making it grow; so that neither is he that plants anything nor is he that waters, but God who makes it grow." Thus, special honor should not be given even to an apostle, but only to God! —1 Cor. 3:5-7.

Praying to Myths

But even if the "relative" worship given to images really did go "to the originals they represent," these originals were not always men of faith in God.

Sometimes the worship goes to myths—and at times even pagan myths at that! It is recognized that the lives of many of the "saints" were not as presented in the stories honoring them. Prior to the eleventh century "saints" were named as much

by popular acclaim, and through the folklore that grew up around them, as by their genuine acts of faith.

As recently as February 14, 1961, the Vatican's Sacred Congregation of Rites ordered Saint Philomena, especially honored throughout a great part of Italy, stricken from the roll of Catholic saints. In Naples and devout southern Italy, Philomena was considered one of the most important saints, and she had been venerated for a century and a half. Yet the Congregation of Rites said it was "proved historically that this name did not belong to any saint."[12] Thus, thousands, perhaps millions of persons had long prayed to this "saint" that never existed.

How to Pray

Jesus said how to reach God. He said nothing about going even through "saints" who really existed. Rather, he said: "You, however, when you pray, go into your private room and, after shutting your door, pray to your Father who is in secret; then your Father who looks on in secret will repay you." (Matt. 6:6) To whom did he say to pray? To the Father!

The apostle Paul followed Jesus' example. He said: "I bend my knees to the Father, to whom every family in heaven and on earth owes its name." (Eph. 3:14, 15) Paul did not say we have freeness of speech and confident approach to God because of going through a "saint" who intercedes for us. Instead, he said it is through "the Christ, Jesus our Lord," that "we have this freeness of speech and an approach with confidence through our faith in him."—Eph. 3:11, 12.

Paul further showed that Christ is our merciful intercessor, when he said: "For we have as high priest, not one who cannot sympathize with our weaknesses, but one who has been tested in all respects like ourselves, but without sin. Let us, therefore, approach with freeness of speech to the throne of undeserved kindness, that we may obtain mercy and find undeserved kindness for help at the right time."—Heb. 4:15, 16.

'But,' you may ask, 'couldn't I still go through Saint So-and-so?' That is a logical question for persons who have long been taught to use "saints" as intercessors. But the inspired apostle John answers: No.

If the persons the Bible calls "saints" were to intercede for us, John had an excellent opportunity to say so. He wrote five inspired Bible books some sixty-five years after Jesus' death, and after the eleven other apostles had already died. No doubt many of the Christians in Corinth, Ephesus, Philippi and Colossae whom the apostle Paul called "saints" or "holy ones" when he wrote to those congregations between the years 55 and 61 had also died.

Yet John, writing about the year 98, did not say to pray to these dead holy ones. He said nothing about their being "intercessors" between God and men. Rather, he said, "we have a helper with the Father, Jesus Christ, a righteous one." (1 John 2:1) Who is the helper? The "saint" for whom you were named? No, according to the inspired apostle John, the helper is Christ himself. With such a highly placed helper, you have no need of any other.

Paul wrote: "For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, a man Christ Jesus." (1 Tim. 2:5) Note carefully: "One mediator." Not many; not several; only *one*. Who is that mediator? Not Mary, not a "saint," not any other human, but Christ. He is the *one* mediator between God and men, and therefore the only one through whom we can go if we want our prayers to be heard by God.

The apostles were true Christians. They recognized the extent of Christ's authority, and the scope of his love. They had more faith in his capacity and in his sympathy

as intercessor than do persons who say we must have other intercessors, and should pray to them before their images to have them intercede for us with God.

Whenever and wherever this practice of praying to other "intercessors" before images was started, the simple fact remains that this custom is not found in the Bible. True Christians will remember that neither Jesus nor his apostles prayed before images, and that bowing before such images is never approved in the Sacred Scriptures. They will remember that the living apostle Peter himself (not just an image of him) forbade Cornelius to bow before him, and that the angel who brought John an astounding revelation from God told that apostle: "Be careful! Do not do that!"

The Christian recognizes that if Godly men were not to bow before *living* apostles, or *living* angels, he has far less reason to bow before carved or painted images of them. The first Christians' worship never went to images, never to men, was not given even to angels, but was reserved only for God. True Christians, even today, must follow that example. They know that the Creator deserves their *"exclusive* devotion." Thus, they will not bow before any image, or any man, or even an angel. But they will do what the angel told John: "Worship GOD."—Rev. 22:9.

You can have confidence in the apostles' example, and in that of the earliest Christians, who prayed to God through Christ. You can have confidence in Jesus' own promise to his faithful servants: "Whatever it is that you ask in *my name,* I will do this, in order that the Father may be glorified in connection with the Son." —John 14:13.

Thus, prayers said properly, in Jesus' own name, by persons who follow God's instructions and serve Him, will be heard. Other intercessors are not needed.

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9 *The Catholic Encyclopedia,* Volume 7, page 667.
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STRANGE LEAF MOVEMENT

Did you know that many leaves or leaflets change their position during the night from that of the day? If a plant with its leaves in the night position has been anesthetized with ether, it may be brought into the light without response. Similarly, if it is treated with ether while it is in its day position, it may be placed in the dark without a change to its night position resulting. One of the most remarkable of these plants with leaf movement is the Sensitive Plant (*Mimosa pudica*), which not only has sleep movements but exhibits irritability to a greater degree than any other of the many plants that are sensitive. If one of the leaflets of the Sensitive Plant is touched, they will all quickly fold, droop on the leafstalk, the leafstalk also drooping. The leaf will stay in this folded position for a considerable time; only after fully recovering from the shock will it open again. Should a leaf be given a strong stimulus, such as rough handling, the irritation is transmitted to other leaves at quite a distance above the one stimulated, while the lower leaves remain undisturbed. Naturally the Sensitive Plant has often been the subject of studies, but the mechanism of its movements is still not fully understood.

FAR-REACHING EFFECTS OF THE INCIDENTAL WITNESS

"THE TRUTH HAS SET US FREE"

◆ One of Jehovah's witnesses who was baptized in 1963, shortly after being discharged from the United States Air Force, relates how he learned and reacted to the Bible truth: "In 1959 the Air Force assigned me to duty at a radar site in Albuquerque, New Mexico. At that time I had only heard the name 'Jehovah's witnesses' and had no idea that the real truth of God's Word resided anywhere other than with the fundamentalist organization with which I had been associating for several years. My wife was reared a Catholic and on several occasions had had Witnesses call at her family's door, but she had refused to show any interest. Our Protestant-Catholic marriage combination certainly did not provide an ideal situation religiously. But we had agreed before marrying that we would never argue religion. Discuss it, yes, but no arguments. There had been little discussion until I arrived at the above-mentioned assignment and was introduced to the truth there by one of my fellow workers.

"I immediately became interested in the things he told me that the Bible taught concerning the soul, hellfire, and the trinity. I was sure that he was wrong but was still willing to hear why he believed the way he did. I accepted a copy of *'Let God Be True'* and began to study it with my wife. A short time later my friend was discharged from the service and my wife and I were left alone with our studies. I had refused offers of a home Bible study, wishing rather to prove to myself what the truth really was concerning these and other doctrines. At times I became obsessed with the idea of proving Jehovah's witnesses wrong. I made frequent trips to the public library to examine concordances for information dealing with the soul, hoping to find at least one instance of misrepresentation. Before long my wife began to take a keen interest also. In 1960 we sent for a subscription for *The Watchtower*. Several times I went to one of the Kingdom Halls to get more literature to study, and each time I went I would refuse to accept a home Bible study, even refusing to give our name. We insisted on finding from the literature itself whether this was the truth or not.

"By the spring of 1961 my wife had decided that, since it was necessary to give something up for Lent, she would give up her religion. She had prayed much to God and said many rosaries in the hope that God would show her that her religion was right. But she, too, found that the Bible did not agree with the many teachings of her church.

"In March, 1962, I was transferred to a radar site in Texas. After more than two years of study on our own we were convinced that Jehovah's witnesses had the truth. Up to this point we had never attended a meeting of Jehovah's witnesses and decided it was about time. A Bible study was started with us, and we have been attending meetings since that time. We can truthfully say that the truth has set us free."

STUDIES MULTIPLY

◆ A Witness, studying at a hospital in Massachusetts, reported: "An incidental witness to one of my classmates stretched into a two-hour period in which she asked many questions. At the end she agreed to a study, so I gave her the booklet *'This Good News of the Kingdom.'* The following day was our first study, and to my surprise she had read the booklet through and had written down questions she wanted answered. At the end of the study, she requested a Bible, the book *From Paradise Lost to Paradise Regained* and the book *'Let God Be True.'* At the next study, she told me she had read the *'Good News'* booklet again, the booklet *'Look! I Am Making All Things New'* twice, both magazines from cover to cover, all the *Paradise* book and had started *'Let God Be True.'* She also had written to her fiancé and told him some of the things she was learning and arranged for me to talk to him. He was very interested, and we talked for three hours. He also agreed to a study. He then witnessed to the people he works with, and one of them has expressed a desire to sit in on his study.

"That is not all. A short time later another of my classmates approached me and asked questions. I have also been able to start a study with her. Two days later a third classmate approached me for a discussion of the Bible, and this, too, ended with her agreeing to a Bible study. So in less than four weeks, an incidental witness has resulted in four Bible studies and a fifth person showing interest."

FREEDOM TO DECIDE Threatened

IF, AS an adult in full control of your mental faculties, you refused the advice of a doctor, what would you think if that doctor persuaded the courts to seize you and forced you to take his suggested treatment against your will?

In addition, what would you think if this treatment also violated your deepest religious convictions?

Such a thing as a competent adult's being forced to take medical treatment against his will and in violation of his religious convictions would be unheard of, at least in a land where there is freedom, you would quickly conclude.

But this very violation of personal and religious freedom has happened recently!

How It Happened

On September 17, 1963, twenty-five-year-old Mrs. Jessie Jones, in full control of her mental faculties, lay critically ill at Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D.C. When doctors recommended a blood transfusion, she refused on religious and medical grounds. Did they respect her decision, as any patient has the right to expect a doctor to do? No!

Instead, attending physicians called the hospital's attorneys, who applied for a court order that would authorize them to overrule the decision of Mrs. Jones. This petition, properly, was rejected by District Court Judge J. Tamm. However, the hospital attorneys next went to Judge J. Skelly Wright of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, who, shoving aside the legal guarantees of personal freedom, granted the order to administer blood against the will of Mrs. Jones.

The patient was denied the right to refuse medical treatment she did not want. Both Mrs. Jones and her husband had persisted in their refusal to accept a blood transfusion. Mrs. Jones told Judge Wright himself that it was 'against her will.'

When the patient and her husband had made their decision, the court had no legal right to enter the area of conscientious religious responsibility and take upon itself the prerogative to decide for Mrs. Jones what she should or should not do religiously and medically. As stated in the court case styled *United States* v. *Ballard:* "Man's relation to his God was made no concern of the state. He was granted the right to worship as he pleased and to answer to no man for the verity of his religious views."

Yet the court decided that this adult was a "total hospital responsibility." This meant that the hospital was free to administer the treatment it wanted regardless of the wishes of the patient. But this adult and her husband are not slaves in a slave state. They are not chattels. They have the right to take the responsibility for their decision, which they were both prepared to do. The patient and her husband asked for and were willing to sign a statement releasing the hospital from any liability in the event of an unfavorable reaction due to Mrs. Jones' not taking a transfusion.

Constitution Violated

The Constitution of the United States guarantees Mrs. Jones the right to the free exercise of her religion, which in her case includes the right to do as the Bible states at Acts chapter 15, verses 20 and 29, 'to abstain from blood.' The court order forcing blood upon her is a violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution, which amendment is part of the Bill of Rights. The intent of this First Amendment is clearly defined by a quotation from the Virginia Bill of Rights, which states: "All men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience, unpunished and unrestrained by the magistrates, unless, under color of religion, any man disturb the peace and happiness of society."

Not until society itself is threatened is there any basis for denying an individual the freedom of his conscience. Note the words of the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom drafted by Thomas Jefferson, in which its preamble defines religious freedom: "To suffer the civil magistrate to intrude his powers into the field of opinion . . . is a dangerous fallacy, which at once destroys all religious liberty." It adds: "It is time enough for the rightful purposes of civil government for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order."

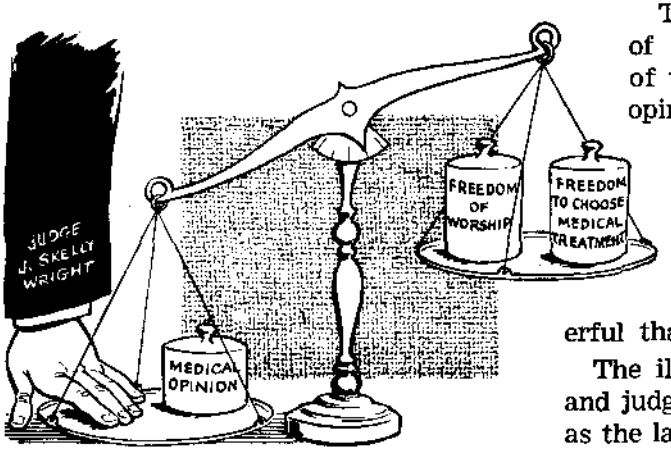
Mrs. Jones did not commit any act that would disturb the peace and good order of society. Hence, there was no legal basis for official interference, because the public interest was in no way threatened by her actions. Her decision could affect only herself.

A citizen's religious liberties are thus protected by the Constitution except when one's actions are a clear and present danger to the public welfare.

Now it seems that we should add another exception: A person's liberty is protected except if his views dare to be in conflict with the opinions of some doctors! Are you willing to accept medical treatment on those terms? Willing or not, you may find that you are forced to submit.

If you disagree with the State, the Constitution will protect you. If you disagree with the federal government, the Constitution will protect you. But according to this court order, if you disagree with a doctor or a hospital, then the Constitution cannot protect your individual liberties!

However, there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States that creates such an exception just because a person happens to disagree with the recommendation of doctors.



The Bill of Rights is like a rock of Gibraltar protecting the liberties of the individual against majority opinion, legislative opinion and even judicial opinion. Why should a woman now have her liberties removed and her conscience and body invaded because certain medical men do not agree with her views? Are they more powerful than the Constitution?

The ill-advised decisions of the doctors and judge were no doubt well meant, but, as the late Mr. Justice Brandeis once stat-

ed: "The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachment by men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding."

Right of Final Decision

The science of medicine and surgery has made enormous advances, true. But it has not yet been able to ensure an absolutely correct diagnosis in all cases. There is always the area of the unknown in medical decisions. That is why the adult has been guaranteed the right of final decision. It is his life and he has the right to determine finally whether or not he wants any particular treatment or operation to be performed on his body. Up until now this legal right to decide for oneself has never been questioned. But Judge Wright's order has challenged this right.

That a blood transfusion is a serious operation that the individual should have the right to accept or refuse is established by the facts of the best surgical information available. The book *Complications in Surgery and Their Management*, by Doctors Artz and Hardy, states: "The annual mortality from only three complications of blood transfusion (hemolytic reactions, overload and serum hepatitis) is computed to be 16,500. Although some assumptions used in arriving at this figure may be challenged, one cannot dispute the fact that there is a tremendous loss of life and induced illness from this procedure, which is intended to be therapeutic. In terms of disability and loss of life the sequelae of blood transfusions rival some of our major public health problems." *Time* magazine of November 30, 1962, said: "A transfusion of the wrong kind of blood can kill as surely as a shot through the head."

So while there is a risk if the patient refuses a transfusion, there is also a risk if the patient accepts it. There is no assurance either way. The point is that it is the right of the patient to elect which of the two risks he will assume.

No Due Process of Law

Mrs. Jones, as a free citizen of the United States, has been deprived of her liberty by the invasion of her person without due process of law. This is contrary to the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution, which states that a person shall not "be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." Her most precious property is her own body and she should have the right to make decisions concerning it. However, because of the court order issued by Judge Wright she has been deprived of that right! The decision was made for her and the court handed her over to the private agency, the hospital, whose will was imposed upon her contrary to her own will! Mrs. Jones was put in a position of servitude to that private agency despite the protection of the Fifth Amendment.

This is completely out of harmony with the relationship of a doctor to his patient, which is purely contractual. The patient employs the doctor. The doctor is not the master, but is the employee. Yet, in this case, the court reversed the procedure and the doctor was made the master. The patient had no say in the treatment imposed upon her. Mrs. Jones lost the contractual right belonging to a free citizen. She was assaulted against her will by her former employees, and the court encouraged it!

In *Bonner* v. *Moran* it states: "We think there can be no doubt that a surgical operation is a technical battery, regardless of its results, and is excusable only when there is express or implied consent by the patient; or, stated somewhat differently, the surgeon is liable in damages if the operation is unauthorized." Yes, any action taken against the body of an individ-

ual without authority becomes technical battery.

Implications

Once people of supposed superior intelligence begin to impose their will on other citizens because they feel they must do their thinking for them, then society is no longer in a free state, but is in a slave state. The precedent created in this court order in substituting medical discretion for individual rights is an ugly threat to the liberty of many.

If professional medical opinion now can be permitted to invade the area of private decision, then other consequences can easily follow. For example, it is well known that many Roman Catholics would forbid the abortion of a pregnant woman, even though continuation of normal pregnancy might result in her death. Are the courts now prepared to order Catholic mothers to be aborted against their will at the option of their physicians?

Sterilization could conceivably prevent some families from having more children than they can support. Are the courts prepared to enforce sterilization on the recommendation of doctors?

Other groups, such as Christian Scientists, do not believe in accepting medical treatment. Are the courts prepared to declare all these people second-class citizens and place them in servitude to a doctor?

Jehovah's witnesses have long called attention to the fact that the rights of the individual can be worn away gradually by actions such as the court order issued by Judge Wright in the case of Mrs. Jones. This was warned against years ago when the courts began permitting the taking away of children from their parents for the purpose of giving them blood transfusions. It was only a short step from this to using the same procedure on adults. It is also just a short step to further erosion of other liberties.

Many Shocked

Many have expressed shock and dismay at this court order of Judge Wright forcing an adult to take medical treatment not wanted. The Washington *Star* of September 22, 1963, said: "The recent case of Judge J. Skelly Wright vs. Mrs. Jessie Jones gets into an area in which the angels might fear to tread . . . At a time in which a 'wall of separation' between church and state forbids even the recital of a nondenominational prayer in a public school, how can this invasion of Mrs. Jones' religious beliefs by an agent of the state be justified? Suppose a man has a brain tumor from which the doctors say he will surely die without an operation. The man refuses to consent to the operation. Would Judge Wright sign an order for the operation to be performed in spite of the man's objection?"

The action taken by Georgetown University Hospital physicians against Mrs. Jones pursuant to an order issued by Judge J. Skelly Wright is shocking indeed. This invasion of individual freedom bodes ill for the society that permits it.

ADVISING SCHOOL BOARDS

The following Associated Press dispatch appeared in the Bismarck (North Dakota) *Tribune:* "Atty. Gen. Helgi Johanneson advised North Dakota school officials Monday that pupils whose religion forbids it cannot be forced to salute the flag or join in singing the national anthem."

ASSASSINATION Brings Concern for Future

THE wave of shock and horror that swept throughout the world at the assassination of United States President John F. Kennedy was quickly followed by one of concern. There was concern over the trend toward violence and concern over possible changes in policy resulting from the installing of the new president, Lyndon B. Johnson.

One political leader expressed this concern by saying: "The nation has sustained a staggering loss, the significance of which is stupendous." The enormity of the crime and its possible consequences caused Speaker of the House of Representatives John W. McCormack, next in line for the presidency, to exclaim: "My God! My God! What are we coming to?"

Again and again this question was asked, especially in view of the fact that the accused assassin was himself quickly murdered before being brought to trial.

A deep uneasiness was felt the world over, for these events were considered things that could not happen in the United States. The utter disregard for established law and order shocked and stunned many in foreign lands, as well as in America. Typical was the remark of one South American who said: "It can't be true, it can't be true. Things like that don't happen in America."

But it had happened. The very violence that the president had so often spoken against had taken his life and the life of the accused assassin.

Changes Coming?

What comes next for the United States? Which direction will her foreign and domestic policies take? The great concern of other nations in this regard was understandable, since the United States exercises a tremendous influence in international affairs. Many reflected the sentiments of a United States senator who said: "This will have an unimaginable effect upon this country and the world. Much of our thinking will have to be redone."

Adding to this concern over the future was the fact that a presidential election is scheduled for the United States in November. Uncertainty over who would emerge victorious in this forthcoming election was more pronounced than ever. A new administration, a possible new political party in power, would mean changes in policies and attitudes. Hence governments all over the world anxiously await the unfolding of events in the United States during the remainder of this year.

That there would be no immediate changes of great magnitude until the next election President Johnson himself made clear. He stated he would continue the basic foreign and domestic policies of the late President Kennedy. This would mean that in foreign policy the United States would be committed to continuing the war

in South Vietnam against the Communist Vietcong. It would mean that the United States would continue to stand firm on maintaining the freedom of West Berlin. A Cuba free from Communist control is also considered part of fundamental United States policy that would remain unchanged.

What about relations between the United States and the Soviet Union? Both countries have publicly announced their desire to maintain peaceful relations and to increase contacts in political, economic and cultural areas so that world tensions might gradually be lessened.

One source of tension on the international scene that was not likely to be lessened was in connection with Communist China. Soon after the death of President Kennedy the Chinese Communists denounced his policies and also those of the new president. It became apparent quickly that little or no improvement in relations with Communist China could be expected in the near future.

In domestic United States policies the new president has declared his intent to continue efforts in civil rights legislation to ensure equal opportunity for all, regardless of race or color. As for space projects, President Johnson was expected to support the program of attempting to send a man to the moon within the next decade. Policies toward other domestic issues, such as taxes, federal spending, business and the labor community, were also expected to continue along the same lines that President Kennedy had taken.

Yet, that there would be changes, few doubted. No two personalities are exactly the same. Different likes and dislikes based on different backgrounds, education, training and experience are bound to manifest themselves in time. There had already been differences in viewpoints on some matters before. There were likely to be differences on other matters as time went on. Some observers expected changes ultimately in the close circle of cabinet members and advisors. But these changes are expected to be gradual so as not to upset the balance of the nation.

Violent Trend to Continue?

The assassination of a president and the subsequent murder of his accused assassin in one stunning weekend last November was a shocking demonstration of how deep the trend toward violence and disregard for God's laws has become. It was appalling to see the breakdown of law and order.

This violent mood is not new. At least it is not new to those who have been aware of world events and their significance in recent times. Since World War I there has been a trend toward violence in international and national affairs. This has become especially pronounced in the last few decades. In the United States, for example, statistics of the Federal Bureau of Investigation clearly show that major criminal acts have been on a sharp increase in recent years. These major crimes are increasing about three or four times as fast as the population increase.

This trend is not peculiar to just one country, but is evident throughout the world. Time and again law enforcement authorities have expressed dismay and alarm over this trend toward lawlessness and violence, especially among the young. The president's accused assassin was himself young, being only twenty-four years of age.

Can we expect an early remedy for this sickening situation from the viewpoint of what man will be able to do? The record of recent times would indicate a clear No. A noted psychiatrist confirmed the likelihood of this trend continuing. When discussing the assassination, he stated: "We

live in times which are so terrible that to kill is not abnormal. That's what one does, that's what we teach our children. That's why we sell so many guns next Christmas again, millions of dollars worth of guns because we want to tell them that's the way to do it." He added: "I think this is a pattern that is now, shall I say, in the air, and I for one believe it is as contagious as the measles. And for that reason, I think this thing will have further effects."

This conclusion is in complete harmony with what the Christian apostle Paul said of our times: "But know this, that in the last days critical times hard to deal with will be here." (2 Tim. 3:1) Paul also indicated that the trend was to continue by saying, in verse 13: "But wicked men and impostors will advance from bad to worse, misleading and being misled." Yes, the Bible foretold this violent trend more than 1900 years ago!

An Early Remedy

Does this mean there is no remedy? By no means! While from the human viewpoint the situation is without solution, from God's viewpoint an early remedy is assured!

It should bring great comfort and hope to all lovers of law and order to know that the Bible foretold not only the violent trend of our times, but its final elimination as well! At this critical point in world affairs, the words of Jesus Christ take on added meaning: "But as these things start to occur, raise yourselves erect and lift your heads up, because your deliverance is getting near." (Luke 21:28) Yes, deliverance from violence and sorrow is guaranteed for the near future!

How? By what means? By the annihilation of wickedness, and that at God's own hands. At that time, now so near, God will once again take complete control of all earth's affairs by means of the heavenly kingdom for which Christians are taught to pray. Under this rule administered by the permanent ruler Jesus Christ, God "will wipe out every tear from their eyes, and death will be no more, neither will mourning nor outcry nor pain be any more. The former things have passed away." —Rev. 21:3, 4.

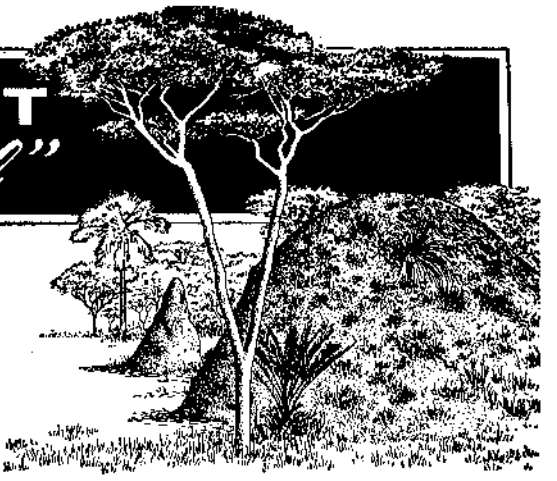
Under God's kingdom the administration of peace, prosperity and life will continue forever, because that administration will have as ruler one who is immortal, one who can never die. For this reason we can see why the inspired psalmist cautioned: "Do not put your trust in nobles, nor in the son of earthling man, to whom no salvation belongs. His spirit goes out, he goes back to his ground; in that day his thoughts do perish."—Ps. 146:3, 4.

Yes, lovers of law and order look to God's kingdom as the final remedy for this world's distressing conditions. Under that kingdom violence will never again mar this globe, but mankind "will indeed find their exquisite delight in the abundance of peace."—Ps. 37:11.

THE TORMENTING BOREDOM

The boredom that a man feels when he is doing necessary though uninteresting work is as nothing in comparison with the boredom that he feels when he has nothing constructive to do with his days. And boredom is like the ancient water torture: the minutes fall drop by drop on the mind until sanity trembles.—*The Royal Bank of Canada Monthly Letter,* October, 1963.

ENDLESS NIGHT *In An "Anthill"*



By "Awake!" correspondent
in Northern Rhodesia

HAVE you ever wondered what it would be like if day failed to dawn; if the sun never broke through the darkness of night? How would you feel living in endless darkness? Would you be satisfied if the only time you saw light was on your wedding day when you could enjoy the light of day just for a fleeting moment and then return to your life in eternal darkness, never to see daylight again? Such is the life and sunless world of the "white ant" in his "anthill."

When we speak of the "white ant" we really mean the termite, as this is the name given the insect in scientific study. While ants are found in all parts of the world, the "white ants" abound particularly in the tropics, though some are found in other places.

Home of the "White Ant"

Home for the "white ant" is the anthill, more correctly called a termitary. Of course, there are anthills and ANTHILLS! In some lands they are just a few inches high. In the Cape Peninsula, South Africa, there are many about two feet high and two feet in diameter. These are called the Black Mound Termitary. In Australia, around Port Darwin, the country is studded with the Compass Mounds, which are about twelve feet high and ten feet in length, lying in a north-to-south direction possibly to avoid the heat of the sun. South of the Sahara desert on the African continent there are some 396 species of termites, each one with its individual home.

Then there is the Macrotermes Goliath. What is that? It is just a fancy name for an "anthill" found in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, parts of Kenya, Katanga and on up into Angola. As the name suggests, these are skyscrapers, as far as anthills are concerned. Some of them are forty feet high (more than four times as tall as the Biblical Goliath), and thirty to forty feet in diameter. They provide shelter for millions of these little creatures who love darkness. Some naturalists say that they are hundreds or even thousands of years old, and they have concluded that the original builders vacated these giants, after which new colonies of termites took over and made them their homes to this day. Just try digging out a portion of one of these "anthills" and you will find many small cavities with "white ants" scurrying here and there in search of the darkness of their home. You may also come across their amazing little fungus gardens, which they plant, cultivate, irrigate, fertilize and then reap as food for their young, and all this without help. These are busy homes, with each member of the family having his own particular tasks to perform. Some-

times one home has as many as a million inhabitants.

Could you imagine man with all his ingenuity and modern, mechanical machinery making a Matterhorn? Would he be able to build a mountain 14,000 feet high? By comparison this is the feat of the "white ant," which is just one-fifth of an inch long! The weight of the soil in some of the larger "anthills" is over 11,000 tons. So large are they that roads and railways have been cut through the middle of them. When the runway of Southern Rhodesia's Bulawayo airport was being constructed, some 20,000 tons of "anthill" soil had to be removed. The builder or farmer who wants to clear his land of these giant homes finds that it costs as much to do this as it does to clear the bush surrounding them.

The "white ants" are masters at making their home secure. Heavy rains have no effect on them. Do not try kicking one or you may sprain your ankle. Many a "white ant" has lost his home only by the power of gelignite used by the local farmer or builder. Some people have removed "anthills" by soaking them continually while digging the soil away either manually or mechanically.

Interestingly, in organizing their Christian assemblies in the Northern Rhodesian bush, Jehovah's witnesses have often removed the tops of dormant "anthills" and used the remaining five to ten feet as a platform. A few bamboos to provide shelter and flowers to give color around the base and you have a very attractive platform.

A New Home Begins

How are these "anthills" built? This is a very thrilling story. It all begins with the coming of the rains. All the queen ants are preparing themselves to leave home. They feverishly get ready for the nuptial flight. Never have they seen light before. Neither have they had any experience in the outside world. Yet, as if aware of the future before them, they await the falling of dusk so as to avoid some enemies. Only after the rains have come and soaked the earth do they venture forth. They seem to know that before the rains come the earth will be too hard, after its six-month drought, for them to begin work on a new home. The foes of the "white ant" also seem to realize instinctively that their annual meal of delicacies is about to be served. Hawks hover around; swallows begin swooping; frogs, toads, lizards and even the old tortoise creep around the holes awaiting the exodus. In the grass lurk snakes, spiders and wildcats to get their share of the menu. Even the fish swim nearer the surface in an attempt to capture this juicy morsel. Monkeys also find them a delight—and so does man! In some parts men trap them by using a light as an attraction. Raw or roasted, they are a delicacy. Containing about 44 percent fat and 36 percent protein, they have a caloric value of 560 to 100 grams.

The signal is given and the flight begins. Thousands upon thousands upon thousands excitedly get their first view of the world outside. It is estimated that only one in ten thousand of all of these will eventually build a new home. Thousands become the stimulants for gastric juices and few, in comparison, succeed in escaping the hungry mouths. After a few minutes' flight the queens land, and as if their wings were now worn-out garments, they are discarded. The female of the species takes the lead in attracting the mate, and he responds to her mating call. Sure enough, here he comes! His flight looks awkward as if he were tumbling but he steers himself right on course. After landing and flicking off his wings he makes an ant-line for his partner-to-be. He follows her closely as she leads him to their new home. On find-

ing some soft wet ground they begin to dig and this is the beginning of a new home, an "anthill." They have returned to finish their days in a world of inky darkness.

Strangely, though, these male and female termites had lived together before the exodus for as much as two years and yet there was no evidence of any sexual life. In their life cycle they must experience flight, even if only momentarily, in order to be initiated into this new field of activity reproducing their kind. Naturalists report that they have captured some of these "white ants" as they leave home and have cut off their wings so that they cannot fly, and these little creatures seem to have no interest in life but just die off. A few minutes' flight sparks off their parenthood.

Architects

The king and queen now build a hollow and start their own little fungus garden. Soon the workers are milling around as the eggs continue to hatch. These newcomers are the builders of the new home. Their building material is a particle of sand mixed with saliva. Some species use their waste matter mixed with a soil particle. This becomes very hard, and with this material as building blocks the insects construct a labyrinth of tunnels and cells.

You may wonder how they are able to *do this if no light enters their home.* We could illustrate it this way: Imagine that you want to build an extension to your house but you cannot go outside to do it. What could you do? Well, perhaps you could knock out just a brick or two and then begin building by putting your arms out through the hole. Once daylight is completely blocked out by the new walls, then you could crawl through into your new extension, there to begin the same procedure over again. This is how the "white ant" builds. Sometimes they tunnel hundreds of feet to obtain food and water, even boring their way right up through the trunk of a tree so that their aims can be accomplished in the dark. In case of accident where part of the home caves in allowing the light to enter, there is an all-out effort to restore darkness by filling in the gaps with their little building blocks.

One species, Eutermes, was an expert at *arch-making long before man mastered the* art. They build two pillars of soil particles near each other. Then one of them climbs a pillar with a piece of grass in his mouth. With a wet piece of clay he secures the end of the grass to the top of the pillar. Then as the grass stalk gradually bends over, a fellow builder on the other pillar catches it and fixes it to his side of the project. They then build their little bricks around the stalk of grass, and so we have a reinforced arch.

The home is made and the "anthill" continues to grow. Queen ant is tucked away cosily in her little cell. She never works but her duty is to lay an endless stream of eggs. All her children are busy about her. They fetch water and food for the queen and carry her thousands of eggs to the breeding chambers. The big fat body of the queen remains motionless, with her tiny head moving at one end. The king? He stays loyally with his not-too-beautiful wife. And so the endless night goes on. Strange, isn't it? Yet that is the life of the "white ant." Man is made differently, so he loves the light. How wonderful that the Creator knows the needs and desires of all the living things that he has made and supplies these to satisfaction!

Salty but Sweet

By "Awake!" correspondent in Venezuela

P-FFTT! What a tantalizing aroma! A can of mixed nuts has just been opened. Just look at them: jumbo peanuts, luscious brazils, tasty almonds, tangy pecans and sweet cashews. Some people prefer to pick out the cashews first. They like their salty sweet flavor, which adds flavor to all the other nuts.

But do you know from where these tasty cashews come? Did you know that they were once attached at the end of a pear-shaped fruit on a tree that may have been forty feet high? Would it surprise you to know that they were poisonous when picked? Yes, the cashew is a fascinating nut that you no doubt will enjoy learning more about.

The Cashew Tree

If you live in a tropical or subtropical climate you may be accustomed to seeing the spreading cashew evergreen tree, which usually grows to a height of from twenty to forty feet. Its large, four-inch-wide and six-inch-long, leathery green leaves provide refreshing refuge from the hot tropical sun. During its blooming period of two to three months it is adorned with clusters of bright pink, red, purple and white flowers.

The cashew tree, first found in South America, was taken to Africa and India, where it now flourishes. In fact, cashew nuts have become one of India's major exports, some 100,000,000 pounds being shipped to other countries per year. The United States receives about 80 percent of this trade.

Besides yielding a delicious nut, the cashew tree produces an eatable fruit; it is called the cashew apple because of a slight similarity to the apple in taste. The way the nut and the apple grow together on the same stem is interesting.

The inch-long, kidney-shaped nut forms first at the end of the stem. You will notice from the illustration that there are some stems that have the nut, but on which the apple has not yet appeared. You will also observe, however, that the nut leaves a space two or three times its size for the forming of the reddish or yellow-colored, pear-shaped apple. In time, when both the apple and the nut are mature, the nut gives the appearance of having been forcibly sunk into the lower end of the apple.

Here in Venezuela during the months of January to March it is interesting to visit the blooming *merey* trees, as the cashews are called in Spanish-speaking countries. Since the formation of the nut and the ripening of the fruit are in different stages, you can see blossoms, green nuts and ripened fruit all at the same time during the producing period.

Preparing the Nut

The cashew nut has two walls or shells. The outer wall has a smooth, thin, glasslike surface, which, however, is quite strong. It is olive green in color until it matures, at which time it becomes strawberry roan. Between this wall and the harder inner

wall there is a brown oil that is very irritating to the skin. Its effects can be dangerous to those who do not treat it with respect.

For instance, not long ago a nut lover new to Venezuela was given a cashew apple that had the nut part still attached. He immediately bit through the outer shell of the nut, and when the brown oil came in contact with his tongue and lips, it burned like acid. Almost at once his lips swelled and became very tender. The next morning he had large red splotches all over his body and his eyes were swollen shut. This condition lasted for three days, and all because of coming in contact with a little of this brown oil! The fact that the cashew tree is closely related to the American poison ivy and poison sumac explains its painful effects.

It is evident, therefore, that the outer shell and irritating oil must be gotten rid of. So after the natives pick the apples, the nuts are detached and are dried in the sun. It takes about twenty-five pounds of apples to get one pound of nuts. After picking, the nuts are roasted over a fire in a hole in the ground. The heat causes the outer shell to burst, and the released oil quickly catches fire, dispelling poisonous fumes. One woman, whose husband roasted some cashews in the oven, was exposed to the fumes for only a few minutes and, as a result, broke out with a rash all over her body. For nearly a month she was in misery.

So, as would be expected, an improved method is used in preparing the cashew nut for commercial use. The nuts pass through large revolving cylinders of sheet iron with perforated sides, which revolve above well-controlled flames. When the outer shells burst, the oil drains into containers below and is salvaged. In this roasting process all poisonous properties are safely removed.

Next the inner wall or shell must be removed to get at the kernel on the inside. This is done by hand by skillful Indian laborers. The kernels then need further heat treatment to remove their skins. After this operation the delicious nuts are ready for consumption.

Uses

Practically every part of the cashew tree is useful. The nut, of course, is the principal product. And not only is it sweet and tasty, but it is a rich source of protein and fat as well.

In tropical areas where cashew trees are grown, the native population value the apple as highly as they do the nut. It is a soft fruit that has a very pleasing and penetrating aroma when it is ripe. A refreshing drink is made from its juice, and preserves are made from the whole fruit.

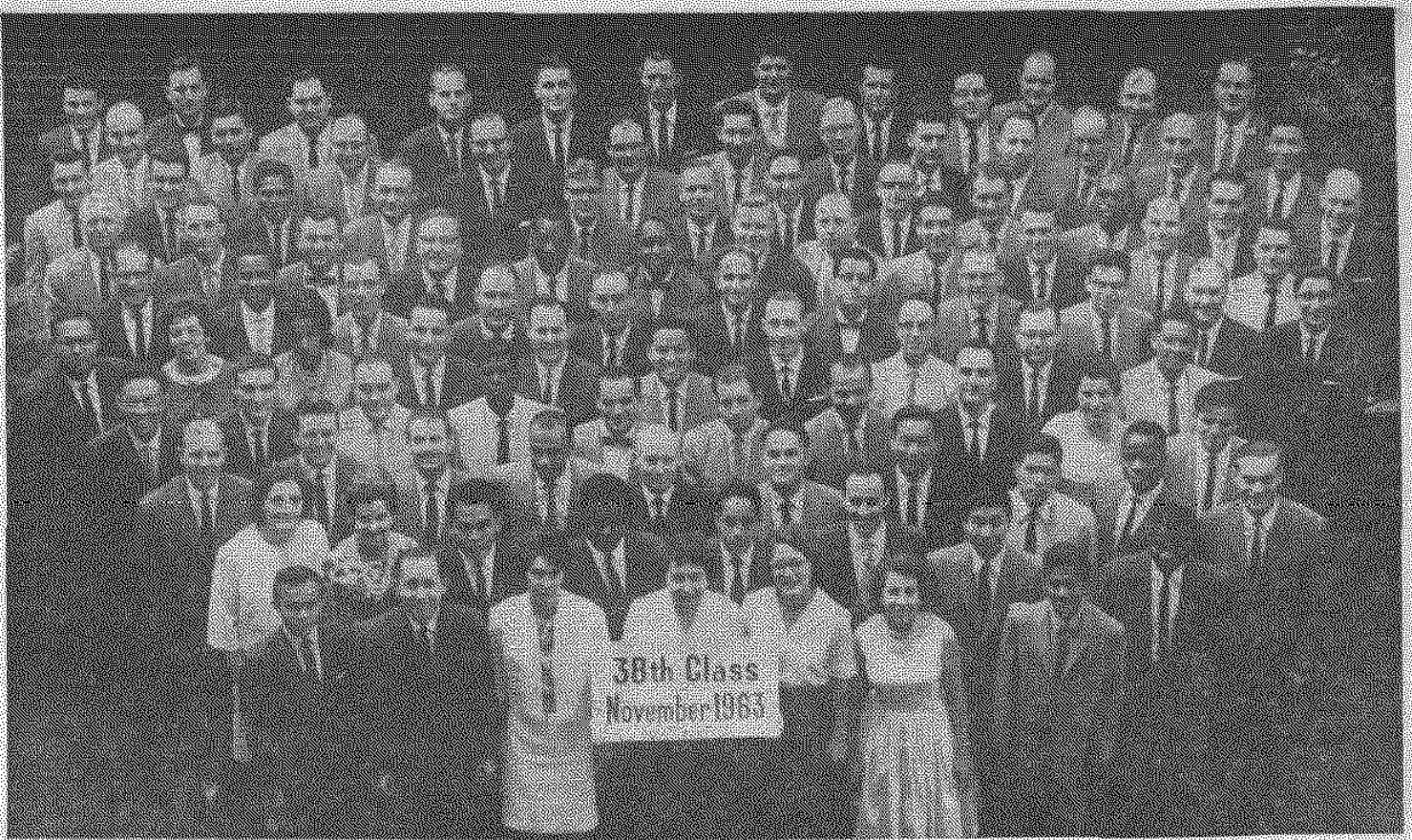
Although the wood of the cashew tree is soft and light in weight, it is strong and is therefore used in making lightweight shipping crates, boats, charcoal, and so forth. The tree also yields a gum that is similar to gum arabic.

And even that pungent brown oil, found between the inner and outer walls of the nut, is put to good use. It serves as an effective insecticide, being used in varnish to protect wood against termites. After the poisons are driven off by heating, it also makes a high-grade machine oil.

So the next time you pick those delicious cashew nuts from a can of mixed nuts you will have a better idea from where these salty but sweet nuggets came.

ARTICLES IN THE NEXT ISSUE

- "I Want Mercy, and Not Sacrifice."
- Catholics, You Are Allowed to Read the Bible.
- New York World's Fair Nears Its Opening Day.
- Take Care of What You Have.



Thirty-eighth Graduating Class of the Watchtower Bible School of Gilead

Left to right: **Front row:** Chantrarat, C., Raper, A., Hardy, R., Holms, R., Rietz, A., Glass, A., Gnanasundaram, A. **Second row:** Cove, D., Gee, M., Fajardo, F., Obarah, P., Theilse, O., Barquin, S., Oda, M., Adu-Mamuh, D. **Third row:** Bellegarde, R., Spilling, B., Walters, G., Demetrius, K., Feller, J., Burt, D., Chun, Y., Une, C., Akpabio, A., Andrzejewski, P. **Fourth row:** Gee, G., Hardy, S., Rees, R., Adjei, E., Charuk, M., Smith, N., Santos, A., Farnell, W., Jenkins, P., Morales, M. **Fifth row:** Gavino, F., Bicknell, J., Thomas, C., Goff, N., Jenkins, G., Chung, B., Tuomisto, A., McLenachan, J., Holms, R., Glass, E. **Sixth row:** Klinck, W., Varughese, A., Kammerer, W., Nilsen, T., Wilkes, G., Young, K., Sosa, F., Sandstrom, B., Ballard, W., Yates, A., Guevara, R. **Seventh row:** Van Daalen, E., Bicknell, R., Brisart, N., Kankaanpaa, E., Makumba, S., Naarendorp, H., Tolkka, E., Miller, G., Kays, H., Blundy, S., Arnett, R. **Eighth row:** Ramseyer, A., Smith, J., Sams, F., Latyn, M., Jensen, S., Arnott, H., McKee, B., Daniel, C., Vigo, M., Thomas, H., Cove, E., Jennings, H. **Ninth row:** Lovato, P., Yeatts, R., Aldrich, L., Kushnir, P., Kerr, S., Gorondy, S., Bivens, A., Gibson, S., Baxter, D., Anderson, M., Wilson, F., Sugiura, L. **Tenth row:** Price, A., Stegenga, D., Eisenhower, C., Newton, R., Rietz, L., Webster, J., Jenkins, J., Kissel, J., Abrahamson, R., Krochmal, C., Hilsheimer, D., Gooch, W.

"PAYING ATTENTION" STRESSED at Gilead Graduation

NEVER stop paying attention to what God tells us through his Son—this is what the 103 graduating students of the Watchtower Bible School of Gilead were told by N. H. Knorr, the School's president, on graduation day, November 25, 1963. The students of the thirty-eighth class had enjoyed a ten-month course, during which they had gone through the Bible verse by verse, yet neither they nor any dedicated Christian can afford to stop paying attention.

The president's graduation address, centered around Hebrews 1:1, 2; 2:1-4, hammered home the point that we should never think we have come to a point where we know enough about God's Word. None can afford to stop paying attention. Speaking in an intensely earnest tone, the Society's president warned: "The Devil is interested in you because he has not turned you against Jehovah God." But the Devil has not got hold of you, he told the students, because you have paid attention to the Word of God. All of us, he declared, must pay more than the usual attention or we shall drift away. "That possibility," he made clear, "exists for every one of us. The Devil will work on you, but you will never drift away if you keep on paying more than the usual attention to what God has said through his Son."

The president's graduation address was heard by 764 persons who overflowed the colorfully decorated Kingdom Hall at the Watch Tower Society's headquarters building. The front walls of the Kingdom Hall were decorated with white, yellow and rust chrysanthemums that made up huge square patterns, inside of which, on one side, was a giant gold-colored map of the continents and major islands of the world. Many of the graduating students added color to the scene by wearing the national costumes of their country.

The graduation program had begun at 3 p.m., with Song Number 48, "A Life of Praise." Then, following prayer by M. G. Henschel, a director of the Society, the School's four instructors each said a word of encouragement to the graduating students. The first of the instructors, W. R. Wilkinson, told the students they must show endurance to pass more milestones along the road to life. Fred Rusk counseled them to demonstrate God's qualities in proper balance, tempering justice with mercy and never abusing power delegated to them. U. V. Glass urged them never to let a day go by without taking their successes and problems to Jehovah in prayer. E. A. Dunlap, the School's registrar, counseled the students to keep up-to-date with the truth, marking notes in their Bibles, to help them keep up with advancing truth.

The Society's secretary, Grant Suiter, then read or referred to more than fifty messages and telegrams from at least forty different countries. These were later placed on a table in the Bethel lounge so that they could be examined by those who chose to do so. Next, Max Larson, factory servant, commented on the joy the Bethel family had in having the students with them; and George Couch, Bethel home overseer, encouraged the students to set an example in love, kindness, patience and zeal.

F. W. Franz, the Society's vice-president, followed, highlighting the urgency of helping others to flee from Babylon the Great, the world empire of false religion. He referred to the action that must be taken now, as foretold at Jeremiah 50:8: "Take

your flight out of the midst of Babylon, . . . and become like the leading animals before the flock." The spiritual remnant of Christ's followers, he said, have taken the position of leading animals of the flock, leading the way for others to follow them out of Great Babylon. The vice-president urged the students to take the lead also in helping others out of Babylon the Great just as the anointed remnant have done.

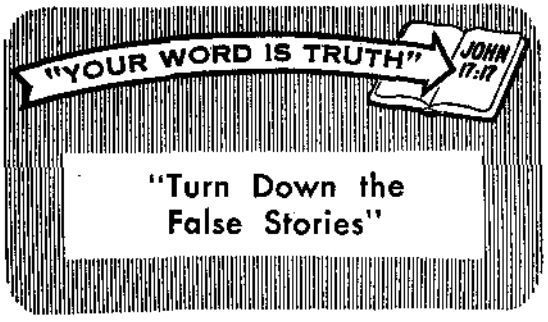
It was then that the Society's president gave the main graduation talk on the need to pay attention to the things heard by us, after which he called the students to the platform to receive their assignments, both to country and position of service. Many of the students were privileged to receive assignments as missionaries, circuit, district and branch servants; also a number of the branch servants were given the added privilege of doing zone work. The students, who had come from fifty-six different countries, would now be going to sixty-seven different lands—now better equipped to declare the "everlasting good news."

Following the distribution of diplomas and the reading of assignments, one of the students, William A. Bivens, read a letter from all the students of Gilead School's thirty-eighth class, addressed to the Society's president, which said, among other things:

"We are mindful of the loving generosity of our brothers throughout the New World society whose gifts have made Gilead possible along with the bringing in of students from all quarters of the earth. . . . The course has indeed been a blessing to us, above all, sharpening our spiritual vision and making so clear to us the matchless privilege we have of being witnesses and servants of our heavenly Father, Jehovah. Now we are equipped as never before to offer to Him the praise due to him, and to advance the interests of the Kingdom of his dear Son, Christ Jesus. . . . We recognize that, above all, our thanks are due to Jehovah, who, as the loving Provider, has made Gilead possible, and whose spirit it is that stirs the hearts of his people to follow the way of love. We take this opportunity of assuring you and the Society and our brothers that our determination is that all this training we have received will, with Jehovah's help, be put to the best of use in our assignments."

The graduation program was then adjourned, since it was nearly 6 p.m.—the time for a special farewell dinner. After the fine material refreshment, at 7:25 p.m. the program resumed with the *Watchtower* lesson, "How All Scripture Inspired of God Is Beneficial." Forty students had been selected to come to the platform, one by one, to give answers to the questions on the study.

For the last part of the program, more than forty students took part in relating experiences, making interesting observations about Gilead School, singing songs and in putting on marvelously well-acted skits. Among the fascinating skits was one in which the routine of a Hindu worshiper was depicted. Also demonstrated was the problem involved in starting a Bible study with a Hindu, because of his philosophy and wandering mind. A skit put on by African students in their national costumes showed how Africans in bondage to juju superstition and fetish worship could be helped to break free from false worship. After the singing of Song Number 56, "Oh, Walk with God," prayer was offered by the Society's president, and, at 11:05 p.m., the memorable graduation program of the thirty-eighth class of Gilead School came to a close.



"Turn Down the False Stories"

FERTILE imaginations have produced a great number of false religious stories that have led multitudes of people away from the simple truth of God's Word. They have blinded the minds of the superstitious and ill-informed, chaining them to falsehoods that alienate them from God. They have caused many non-Christians to associate, mistakenly, these fables with God's written Word, causing them to reject it. They have hindered people from worshiping God in an acceptable manner.

In the first century Christians were confronted with many fables—pagan, Jewish and professedly Christian. They could not permit the religious emotions of the people who believed any of them to influence their thinking and their beliefs. The path of false stories is not the path of light and life that Christ opened for his followers but a path of darkness and death.

Christians living in the Asian city of Ephesus dwelt among pagans who firmly believed that the image of Artemis had come down to them by falling from heaven. Those people ignorantly accepted this fable as an indisputable fact. (Acts 19:35, 36) But the Christians there could not. It was a falsehood, and as persons who cherished the truth, they had to reject it. Neither could they accept the religious fables that circulated in Jewish communities.

The Jewish Talmud contains a number of stories that find no foundation in the Word of God. They are nothing more than the products of human imagination. Nevertheless, they continued to circulate among the Jews. With regard to Moses there were stories that claimed that he was born circumcised, that he was able to walk as soon as he was born and that he spoke with his father and mother at that time. Another story relates that Moses was turned over to the executioner after he had killed an Egyptian, but when the executioner's sharp sword came down on his neck its edge was dulled because his neck had become like a marble pillar. These are religious fables such as old women tell, and cannot be accepted as true.

No matter how firmly the Jewish communities in which Jewish Christians lived believed these fables, the Christians had to reject them. In his letter to Titus, the apostle Paul warned against paying "attention to Jewish fables." (Titus 1:14) They could corrupt the worship of the Christians, filling their minds with falsehoods that brought no honor to God but rather violated his holy Word of truth.

Even during the days of the apostles there were professed Christians who were spreading false stories, the products of their imaginations. Paul makes mention of some who claimed that the promised resurrection already had taken place. (2 Tim. 2:18) There was not a shred of truth in this fable. After the death of the apostles false stories sprouted like weeds among those who claimed to be Christians.

As the Jews had many fables about prominent men in their history, so professed Christians began circulating fables about prominent persons connected with the Christian faith. The apocryphal book known as "Acts of the Holy Apostle and Evangelist John the Theologian," for example, claims that the apostle John stood before Emperor Domitian and that when Domitian asked him to show the power of the One about whom he preached, John

immediately asked for a deadly poison. The emperor's attendants brought a cup containing the deadliest poison they could concoct. John is supposed to have drunk this poison without injury, to demonstrate the power of Christ. When the emperor doubted that the cup had contained poison, the story says John asked for a condemned criminal to be brought from the prison. After putting a little water in the empty cup and swirling it around he gave it to the prisoner, who, upon drinking it, immediately died.

The apocryphal book known as "The Gospel of Thomas" tells some false stories about Jesus in his childhood. One tells how at the age of five Jesus fashioned twelve sparrows out of clay and they flew away crying out when Jesus commanded them to leave. Another tells of when his father, Joseph, was making a couch for a rich man, but one of the crosspieces was too short. The story claims that Jesus had his father place this piece alongside another crosspiece. He then took hold of the short one and stretched it to the proper length.

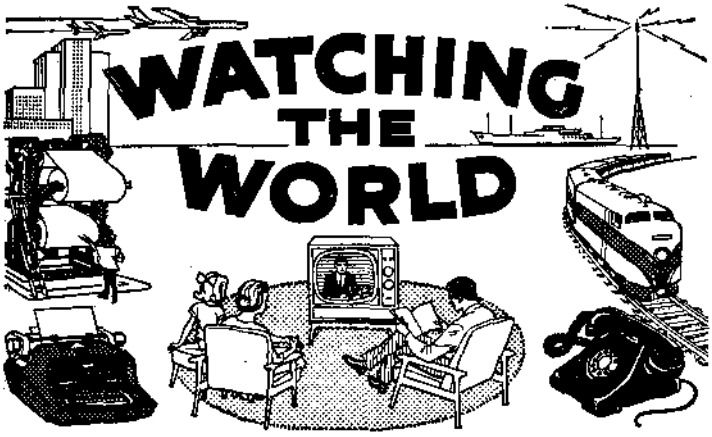
Another fable, recorded in the apocryphal book of "The Arabic Gospel of the Infancy of the Saviour," tells of three women whose brother had been bewitched and turned into a mule. When Mary, the mother of Jesus, heard of this she placed the infant Jesus upon the back of the mule and said: "Alas! my son, heal this mule by Thy mighty power, and make him a man endowed with reason as he was before." When she said these words, the fable says, the mule was changed into a young man.

There are many religious fables such as these that have accumulated through the centuries and still circulate among professed Christians. The Catholic Church has many of them, especially in connection with her many relics, images and saints. There is, for instance, one about their "Saint Anthony" of Padua that says that a horse, after fasting for three days, refused to eat until it had "knelt down and adored the Blessed Sacrament, which St. Anthony held in his hands." So says *The Catholic Encyclopedia*. On another occasion when he was conducting a funeral, "St. Anthony" said: "That rich man is dead and buried in hell; but go to his treasures and there you will find his heart." When relatives did this, it is claimed, they found the dead man's heart still warm among the coins.

Thus we see that Christians have been confronted with a multitude of false religious stories from the first century to this twentieth century. They are stories that flourish in a climate of ignorance and superstition. The Bible warns Christians against them and tells them to turn down such fables. "Turn down the false stories which violate what is holy and which old women tell."—1 Tim. 4:7.

The false stories that have circulated among religious peoples bring reproach upon the holy truth of God's written Word. They violate or desecrate that holy truth, causing people to reject it. They cast doubt on the truthful account of man's history and of God's dealings with men as recorded in the Scriptures. They turn people to empty imaginations and vain philosophies. All persons who seek God's approval must turn down false religious stories and uphold the truths of his Word, worshiping him "with spirit and truth."—John 4:24.

Look out: perhaps there may be someone who will carry you off as his prey through the philosophy and empty deception according to the tradition of men, according to the elementary things of the world and not according to Christ.—Col. 2:8.



Liberia Reconsiders

◈ A delegation of four of Jehovah's witnesses met with President Tubman of Liberia in Monrovia on December 5. They requested that missionaries be permitted to return to Liberia to carry on their Christian ministry, and that Witnesses be permitted to stand quietly before the flag as a sufficient display of respect for it. In April of this year all foreign Witnesses were asked to leave the country following the conscientious refusal of Witnesses to give a hand salute to the flag at Gbarnga, where many Witnesses were severely maltreated. Regarding the Gbarnga incident President Tubman said: "I am sorry." He said that Watch Tower missionaries would be welcome in Liberia and that the Witnesses could carry on their work without molestation. Personally, he felt that a hand salute would not be required of civilians.

Africans Gain Independence

◈ After 73 years under British rule the island of Zanzibar, off the east coast of Africa, regained its independence on December 10. Crowds cheered *"Uhuru!"*—"Freedom!" Two days after this joyful occasion, namely, on December 12, the British freed their final colonial holding in East Africa. Kenya emerged as Africa's newest independent nation. The British flag was replaced by the black, red and green flag of the new state. A special report from Nairobi, Kenya, stated that "ten years ago, white men controlled nearly all of Africa, from Cairo to Capetown and from Dakar to Dar es Salaam. . . . Now the aspirations of African nationalism have pressed the whites back toward the southern end of the continent, where the first white settlers stepped ashore three centuries ago." White men ponder their future in Africa.

Camel Drivers Strike

◈ The 30th of November saw a train of some 140 camels making their way around Egypt's Sphinx and Pyramids. The camelcade was in celebration of the end of a strike that lasted six days and that brought at least temporary success. The reason for the strike, say camel drivers, was the strict measures imposed by the police. They forbade the accepting of tips and demanded that camel licenses be renewed annually. Lamei Ghoneim, a 61-year-old driver, expressed relief, saying: "We have reached an honorable compromise and preserved our dignity." Tourists can once again climb aboard camels and have their pictures taken against the ancient past.

Bishops' Powers Widened

◈ Roman Catholic bishops throughout the world who had hoped for the widening of their powers were, for the most part, disappointed with what they received. The pronouncement on December 3 by Pope Paul VI was termed "unspectacular." Under the new powers, the bishops can authorize Roman Catholics to read books appearing on the Vatican's Index, grant dispensations to couples in cases of minor impediments to marriage and alleviate the religious obligations of the blind and the sick in religious orders. There were some 40 prerogatives added, including the admitting of illegitimate children to seminaries.

Cigarettes and Health

◈ Does your cigarette taste different lately? If it doesn't, perhaps it should, because some frightful things are being published about cigarette smoking and its effect. For the past ten years evidence has been stacking up connecting smoking with cancer. But all this evidence has not unduly ruffled the American smoker. He jokes about cigarettes as being "cancer sticks" or "coffin nails," but keeps right on smoking them. Total cigarette consumption has risen steadily from 400,000,000,000 cigarettes in 1953 to an estimated 523,000,000,000 for 1963. The upward trend has been arrested only three times —in 1953, 1954 and 1962, following unfavorable scientific reports. However, the period of decline was brief. Recently the American Cancer Society reported the results of a four-year test. It found that the death rates were "far higher in cigarette smokers than in men who did not smoke cigarettes." The society said it had selected 36,975 men who smoked and had similar health histories, and an equal number of nonsmokers. Since September 30, 1963, there have been

2,047 deaths in the groups —1,385 of them among the smokers.

Bible Translation Celebrated

◈ Nineteen Indians representing tribes from the United States, Canada and Mexico, took part in a pageant on December 8 that commemorated the 300th anniversary of the John Eliot Bible. Eliot had the help of an English-speaking Indian named Joe Nesutan in translating the Bible into the language of the Massachusetts Indians. He completed his work in 1663. The 23d Psalm, verse one, was read at the celebration from the ancient translation: "Ehovah a nuilohkommoonukoowaeneum, wanneteag woh nukquennaahikoo," or, "Jehovah is my Shepherd. I shall lack nothing." It is interesting to know that the early Indian had an opportunity to know the name of God, Ehovah or Jehovah.

Jew and Jesus

◈ Dr. William F. Rosenblum, rabbi of Temple Israel in New York, called upon Jews everywhere to reassess the place of Jesus in Jewish thought. Expressing his views on the matter, he said: "Liberal circles should recognize that Jesus always lived as a Jew, that the bulk of his sayings can be traced back to the Old Testament or to our Talmudic and Midrashic utterances and that, in any event, Christianity is a religion about Jesus while Judaism was always the religion of Jesus." As a matter of fact, for years early Christianity was confined to the Jews. However, after A.D. 36 it became a religion open to both Jew and Gentile. So why should Jews frown upon Christianity as if it were of the Gentiles? Should they not, instead, find pleasure reassessing the life of one so great from their midst who has inspired the world for nearly two thousand years? At least Dr. Rosenblum thinks so.

Plane Crashes

◈ In what was to be a twenty-minute last leg of a flight from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to Philadelphia International Airport in the United States, a Pan American World Airways Boeing 707 jet plane passed through a thunderstorm near Elkton, Maryland. The plane suddenly burst into flames and crashed, killing all 82 persons aboard. This happened on December 8. Nine days previous to this tragedy a Trans-Canada Air Lines jet crashed and burned in a rainstorm near Montreal, Canada. All of its 118 passengers perished. The crash was the worst of its kind in Canada's history.

Ex-War Prisoners' Demand

◈ The relatively new government of Chancellor Ludwig Erhard in West Germany was being seriously challenged early in December. Upward of 10,000 former prisoners of war staged a demonstration in Bonn, the West German capital. The former prisoners of war carried banners that charged the government with negligence for not having done its duty toward "six million former prisoners." The ex-war prisoners are pressing for higher government payments. The government plans to spend $9,000,000 on compensations in the coming fiscal year, but this does not nearly satisfy the demands made.

A New Look at the Stars

◈ A giant 3.5-ton telescope was recently carried up above the dense atmosphere of the earth by two balloons. Princeton scientists said that the balloons climbed 76,000 feet. There, through the telescope, 30 feet tall and with a 36-inch lens, scientists got a new look at the planet Jupiter, the moon and some so-called red stars. The huge apparatus, launched at Palestine, Texas, in the United States, was parachuted to earth on November 27. The results were termed "very, very excellent" by a spokesman for the National Science Foundation. Roland Paine, a foundation official, stated that the star study would be useful to astronomers charting the "history of life and death of stars."

Leukemia Control

◈ Faye Marley is quoted by *Science News Letter*, November 16, 1963, as having stated: "Now that six drugs are known to hold leukemia in check, researchers are seeking a combination of two or more of five of them for a complete cure." The magazine stated that "since a combination of drugs cures TB [tuberculosis] victims, scientists reasoned that a combination might do the same for leukemia patients." Dr. C. Gordon Zubrod of the National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Maryland, said that he thought the outlook for acute leukemia control by drugs was promising.

Slate Belt Council Approved

◈ On December 3 twenty-one representatives of the Slate Belt Protestant churches met in the Faith United Church of Christ, Pen Argyl, Pennsylvania, and adopted a resolution to form a Slate Belt Council of Churches. The adopted resolution stated that "among the purposes of this Council shall be common efforts in the field of Christian Education, Evangelism, Community Services, Stewardship, and Christian Missions."

A-Plant for India

◈ India acquired its second nuclear power plant, Canadian Foreign Minister Paul Martin announced on November 15 in the House of Commons. The first, with a capacity of 380,000 kilowatts, is being built with United States aid. The second is of Canadian design. Its estimated price is $70 million. It will generate 200,000 kilowatts.

Rising Cost of Having Babies

◈ Dr. Walter C. Alvarez, Emeritus Consultant in Medicine, Mayo Clinic, stated that in 1907, when he was just out of college, he considered himself fortunate if he got $25 for helping a woman to bring her baby into the world. The doctor declared that it can now cost a woman some $1,600 to have her baby. He asserted that in olden times women had their babies in their homes and that in his three years with a large obstetric practice no woman developed a fever, and he did not lose a single mother or child. The doctor went on to say that some 50 years ago only homeless women went to hospitals to have their children. In 1935 only 35 percent of the births took place in hospitals. But today, he declared, "more than 96 percent of our babies are hospital delivered." He advised that the only way to cut down on the expense for having babies is to use nurse-midwives who are well trained. In England and Wales, Dr. Alvarez said, midwives deliver most of the babies. "The midwife calls for help from a physician only if she has difficulties."

Comparing Arms —

◈ Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara of the United States gave a vivid appraisal of the arms might of the United States as compared with the Soviet Union. His comparison angered the Russians and surprised the British. In part McNamara said that the United States has "more than 500 intercontinental missiles," that it plans to have "over 1,700 by 1966." The Russians, he said, have "only a fraction" of that number. Besides nuclear bombers on constant air alert, the United States has 500 on "quick-reaction ground alert." By comparison the Soviet Union could place "about half as many" over North America, he said. A "parallel superiority exists" in tactical nuclear weapons, the Defense Secretary said. The United States has "thousands of warheads" in Europe. The world was put on notice that these nations are equipped for war. McNamara's speech on November 18 in New York City was called "hysterical warmongering" by Russian officials.

Automation Called "a Curse"

◈ American labor leader George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, told about 2,500 delegates and guests attending the federation's fifth biennial meeting in New York City on November 14 that automation is "a curse to society," that it could lead a nation to catastrophe. Meany charged that every big corporation in the United States is in a "mad race" to produce more and more with less and less labor.

It takes courage to face almost insurmountable obstacles. It takes courage, too, to admit a mistake. David had courage like that. Have you had such a test? To do what you know is right, to have the determination to live by your convictions in spite of what others may do —well, it takes courage. But it also takes the right kind of knowledge—and faith.

Fortify yourself with courage and faith like David's. Read *The Watchtower* regularly. Send only 7/- (for Australia, 8/-; for South Africa, 70c).

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