

THE REASON FOR THIS MAGAZINE

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!" pledges itself to righteous principles, to exposing hidden foes and subtle dangers, to championing freedom for all, to comforting mourners and strengthening those disheartened by the failures of a delinquent world, reflecting sure hope for the establishment of God's righteous new order in this generation.

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Awake!

"It is already the hour for you to awake."

—Romans 13:11

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WHEN you are face to face with a friend, someone now very much distressed by the death of a member of his family, what can you say

or do? You want to say something, do something, in some way lessen his sorrow and express your sympathy, but words fail you. To make things worse, you are sure that you are expected to make some acknowledgment.

How can you effectively comfort such a person? To begin with, giving comfort to others requires much tact, deep discernment and sincere empathy or fellow feeling. Upon meeting your sorrowful friend, do not act as if absolutely nothing has happened. He will feel as if you are unconcerned about him. Going to the other extreme of strong emotionalism will not help matters either. To the contrary, it will multiply the feelings of grief in your friend. So it is not an extreme show of emotions and profuse sympathizing but a sober attitude, coupled with genuine love and kindness, that will do most to soothe the heart of the grief-stricken one. But what can one say at a time like this?

You might say: "I heard about your (wife, son, or whoever it was) and I want you to know that I share your sorrow." Then, rather than dwelling on the sorrow,

Giving Comfort

**TO
THOSE WHO
MOURN**

why not talk about some happy experiences that you enjoyed with the now-deceased person while he was still living? That will get your friend's mind off the sorrow of death and fill it with happy recollections.

A person in mourning usually feels helpless and alone, so you will want to give him the reassurance that others are interested in him. The bright rays of consideration and kindness can do much to dispel the storm clouds of sudden disappointment and sorrow in his heart. For example, why not offer him some practical assistance? You can express your willingness to take care of any errand that might be necessary, to do some work for him, or to care for his children while he tends to some urgent business. He will really appreciate your kindness.

We are all encouraged by companionship with real friends, are we not? Such association will be greatly appreciated by a person in mourning. Offer it to him. He will have much additional work with respect to funeral arrangements, legal matters, and so forth. So would it not be a fine gesture on your part to ask him over to your home for a meal? It will be one less meal for him to take care of himself, thus lightening his increased work burden. Furthermore, getting him into other surround-

ings and conversing with him encouragingly will give him real comfort. Or why not take your sorrowing friend for a drive in the country, for a walk through some pleasant natural surroundings, or on some other outing? That will give him an opportunity to share your companionship and to avoid dwelling on his loss too much. Of course, one of Jehovah's witnesses has the added possibility of inviting a fellow minister who has recently had a saddening experience to accompany him in the preaching work. Sharing in the joyful activity of talking to others about God's kingdom is a source of great strength and comfort, and diminishes sadness.

Indeed, God's Word provides the best comfort of all. Things that humans might do to show their affection and sympathy alleviate pain for the moment, but they do not give a person hope of regaining the companionship of his deceased loved ones, as do the Holy Scriptures. (John 5:28, 29) So those well versed in the Bible are in the best position to comfort those who mourn, just as the apostle Paul wrote: "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of tender mercies and the God of all comfort, who comforts us in all our tribulation, that we may be able to comfort those in any sort of tribulation through the comfort with which we ourselves are being comforted by God."—2 Cor. 1:3, 4.

In view of this, what should one who is acquainted with God's Book of Comfort do when someone informs him that he has lost a loved one in death? For example, should a Christian minister of Jehovah's witnesses making calls on the people in their homes take this statement as his cue to be on his way, feeling that a time of mourning is inappropriate for speaking about God's Word? Well, there is a "time to keep quiet," it is true, but, generally speaking, there is no reason for considering a time of sor-

row to be such a time. (Eccl. 3:7) Rather, is it not exactly the *right time* for bringing comfort from God's Word, if one goes about it in the proper manner? Do not most people look for comfort when they are distressed, rather than when they have already recovered from their grief?

On the other hand, if a death has occurred on that very same day, it may be wise to wait until the initial wave of sorrow has subsided before giving upbuilding comfort to the survivors. When the time seems appropriate, however, one can immediately express understanding of the situation and then tactfully make a comparison to Jesus' call on the mourning family of his deceased friend Lazarus. It can be pointed out that our Lord and Master truly had what it took to comfort that family—the power of God's spirit to resurrect Lazarus. On that occasion he said: "I am the resurrection and the life. He that exercises faith in me, even though he dies, will come to life." (John 11:21-45) If we exercise faith, we too can cherish such a hope. Just think how wonderful it will be to live at the time when people are being raised to life instead of dying! Such a prospect is faith inspiring. The secret behind successfully giving effective Scriptural encouragement to mourning ones lies in getting their minds off their grief and onto the message of God's Word.

So do not be held back from such work of Christian love by personal hesitancy! Tell the mourning ones what you feel in your heart. Tell them about the comfort that is offered by our Creator himself. It is enduring comfort, yes, everlasting comfort, for it points to the time when believing mankind will be united with their dead ones who are given the opportunity of life in God's new order by means of the resurrection. In that new order of things all mourning will cease.—Rev. 21:1-4.



Is the Bible entirely true, or part myth? What is the authoritative answer?

IT HAS become the popular thing today for persons claiming to be Christians to dismiss parts of the Bible as myth. "In a large section of modern Protestantism, the authority of the Bible has been radically and fatally questioned," observed the Protestant journal *Theology Today* in its January 1964 issue. "The Bible," it said, "is treated as a document of past religious history from which everybody may pick up for himself whatever appeals to him."

But are parts of the Bible dispensable? Are they composed of myths, rather than true historical accounts? Were the Bible writers limited to the knowledge of their times and thereby influenced by current mythologies? Or were they divinely inspired by Almighty God to set down an accurate record of events?

These questions are often raised today, and, surprisingly, many of Christendom's religious leaders, whom people generally think of as champions of the Bible, have been the very ones who have taken the initiative in undermining its authority. Yes, distinguished professors of theological schools and eminent clergymen have dismissed one Bible account after another as myth.

So-called Bible Myths

For instance, consider what they say about the origin of man. Clergyman Dean Hurst writes in the Dunedin, New Zealand, newspaper, *The Evening Star*, of October 30, 1962: "Modern Christians accept the scientific estimate that man developed from some previous creature, that life began upon this planet in the warm salt water where the bulk of it is still existing. Fish developed, fish grew lungs, they crawled up and out of the water and . . . eventually the final crown and glory of creation appeared perhaps 15 million years ago—man."

That this represents the current view of many modern-day religions and their adherents is evidenced by *The Interpreter's Bible*, a comparatively recent Bible commentary edited by some of the foremost theologians in Christendom. In its comments on Genesis, in Volume 1, page 755, they say: "The reptile was content to stay in the swamp; man wanted to climb out of it. He had and still has primitive instincts against which he must struggle, for he began on the plane of the animal; but he has not been content to dwell there."

In keeping with this view, W. Norman Pittenger, a leading Episcopal theologian, explained: "The Episcopal Church has accepted the theory of evolution as an account of man's origin." Therefore, it is not surprising that the well-known Episcopal bishop, James A. Pike, should speak of "the myth of the Garden of Eden," and contend: "I do not know a single member of the Anglican Communion—Bishop, presbyter, deacon or laymen—who believes this story literally."

Jewish authorities are included among those who reject the Bible account of the garden of Eden as myth. Although the Bible makes clear that lower forms of ani-

imals did *not* develop into higher forms, but that "God proceeded to create the man in his image" as a direct creation, many Jewish authorities favor the popular evolution theory. (Gen. 1:25, 27) *The Jewish Encyclopedia*, Volume 5, page 281, explains: "The relation of the teachings of Judaism to this [evolution] theory is not necessarily one of hostility and dissent."

Catholics take a similar view. In a letter of the Pontifical Biblical Commission to the late Archbishop of Paris, it was explained that the first chapters of Genesis "relate in a language which is simple and figurative, and adapted to the minds of a less developed humanity . . . a popular description of the origins of the human race." In other words, so that the less developed mind can understand, the Bible says that God created man, but, in reality, many Catholics argue, God used evolution to develop man from lower forms of life.

That this is an accepted Catholic view is evidenced by *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, Volume 5, page 655, which says: "That God should have made use of natural, evolutionary, original causes in the production of man's body, is *per se* not improbable, and was propounded by St. Augustine." In this connection, Roman Catholic priest J. Franklin Ewing explained that "currently more and more theologians are showing themselves favorable to [evolution]." He said that he "takes for granted . . . the scientific validity of the theory of evolution."

Not only is the creation account rejected by many as a myth, but many other parts of the Bible are considered folk tales as well. "We must accept the facts of mythology in the Bible," asserted United Church minister W. G. Berry. "The ascension of Christ is in truth a myth."* So are Jesus' virgin birth and his second coming, many other ministers and theologians say. In

fact, clergyman Lindsay King said unequivocally: "The church should come out flatly and say that the Virgin Birth of Christ is not an historical fact."* And John Pearce-Higgins of Southwark Cathedral in England said that "St. Paul was completely wrong in his idea of a Second Coming."†

There seem to be few parts of the Bible that are not questioned by religious leaders. Even the historical events of Jesus' life are now considered to be myths. For instance, theologians say that "the story of the Magi, and Matthew's account (27: 51-53) of the disturbances that took place in Jerusalem after Jesus' death, appear to be folk tales that were devised to impress the faithful with the magnitude of underlying events."‡

Are Bible Accounts Myths?

Is it not evident that "the authority of the Bible has been radically . . . questioned," as the Protestant journal *Theology Today* acknowledged? Yes, the religions of Christendom pick and choose whatever appeals to them. If a teaching does not coincide with what is currently popular, as is presently the case with the creation account, which does not agree with the popular evolution theory, then what the Bible says is dismissed as myth.

But are worldly religious authorities justified in dismissing Bible accounts as myth? Is the Bible record concerning creation merely folklore? Did man actually evolve from lower forms of animal life? Certainly anyone claiming to be Christian should accept the word of Jesus Christ on the matter. What did he teach?

Not once did Jesus intimate that even one part of the inspired Hebrew Scriptures is myth. Rather, when the religious Pharisees tried to trip him up on the mat-

* *Toronto Daily Star*, December 21, 1963.

† *New York Times*, August 11, 1963.

‡ *Time* magazine, May 3, 1963.

* *Toronto Daily Star*, May 4, 1963.

ter of divorce, Jesus appealed to the Genesis account, saying: "Did you not read that he who created them from the beginning made them male and female and said, 'For this reason a man will leave his father and his mother and will stick to his wife, and the two will be one flesh'?" Here Jesus quoted directly from the account in Genesis 1:27 and 2:24 regarding the creation of Adam and Eve. He thereby stamped this Bible account as literally true.—Matt. 19:4, 5.

Jesus was in far better position to know the facts on man's origin than are religious theologians today, for, in his prehuman spirit form, he had been in heaven, able to witness personally man's beginning on earth. Certainly, then, Jesus' testimony in verification of the creation account recorded in the Bible book of Genesis can be relied upon! He is "the Faithful Witness," who not once gave false or misleading information.—Rev. 1:5; 3:14.

Jesus' disciples and apostles recorded factual information in accord with what they learned from Jesus. And so Jude, Jesus' half brother, when speaking about Enoch, identified him as "*the seventh man in line from Adam.*" How absurd to identify Enoch's ancestor so specifically if Adam were a mythical character! But that Enoch was the seventh man from Adam, Jesus' disciple Luke proves when he traces Jesus' genealogy directly back to Enoch, and then to Adam.—Jude 14; Luke 3:37, 38.

The apostle Paul, who wrote more than half of the books of the Christian Greek Scriptures, also spoke of Adam and Eve as actual persons. Like Jesus, Paul too quoted from the creation account, and said: "The first man Adam became a living soul."

(1 Cor. 15:45; Gen. 2:7) On another occasion, he wrote: "Adam was formed first, then Eve." (1 Tim. 2:13) And in writing the Christian congregation at Corinth he acknowledged that "the serpent seduced Eve by its cunning." (2 Cor. 11:3; Gen. 3:1-5) How evident it is that Jesus' first-century followers believed the creation account recorded in Genesis! They certainly did not view it as a myth.

Sound Basis for Acceptance

Jesus Christ and his first-century followers accepted the whole Word of God as true, not just part of it. They did not pick up just what appealed to them, and reject the rest. That would have resulted in the early Christian organization's being just as divided as the religious sects of Christendom are today.

This acceptance of the whole Word of God meant that first-century Christians respected its high moral standards and lived by them. They avoided fornication, adultery, lying and cheating and other works of the flesh. However, today people no longer have respect for these laws of God, for they have been taught to dismiss the parts of the Bible that do not appeal to them. What awful moral fruitage this has resulted in throughout Christendom! Lawlessness is rampant.

But today we have every reason to accept the whole Bible and to live by it. It is the truth! The best evidence to that fact is the word of Jesus Christ himself. Without any qualifications he said of God's Word: "Your word is truth." His apostle Paul did not make any exceptions either, but said: "*All Scripture* [not just part of it] is inspired of God." Yes, there is no good reason why you should not accept the whole Bible.—John 17:17; 2 Tim. 3:16.

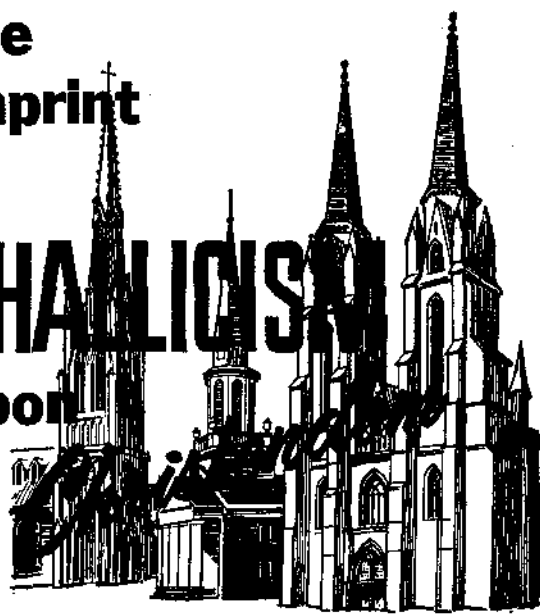
SURPRISING as it may seem, there are many symbols in the religions of Christendom that reveal a pagan heritage. These were adopted from non-Christian religions by professing Christians after the death of the apostles. With the passing of time the things they adopted became accepted as being traditionally Christian and are considered as such by most persons today; yet their origin was not in the teachings and way of worship of Christ and his apostles. They originated in the pagan religions to which pure Christianity was opposed. This shocking fact is acknowledged by historians.

In the book *The Outline of History* by H. G. Wells, the observation is made on page 513: "Natural, too, was it for Christianity to adopt, almost insensibly, the practical methods of the popular religions of the time. . . . One accretion followed another. Almost insensibly the originally revolutionary teaching was buried under these customary acquisitions." Another historical work, *A Short History of Civilization* by Lynn Thorndike, makes a similar observation on page 209: Nominal adherents naturally kept much more of their worldly and even pagan ways than had the earlier converts. Greek Gods were metamorphosed into medieval saints, and many rites of the pagan period continued under a Christian veneer."

Phallic Worship

In the Roman Empire, as well as other parts of the ancient world, phallic worship was popular. The male sex organ was realistically reproduced by phallic worshipers on statues in public places and on the walls and floors of Roman homes. It was also represented by upright pillars, stones and poles, such as those that were worshiped by peoples of the East. The good kings of Judah destroyed such phallic poles. Re-

the
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PHALLICISM
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garding Jehoshaphat the Bible says: "His heart became bold in the ways of Jehovah, and he even removed the high places and the sacred poles from Judah."—2 Chron. 17:6.

Among the Romans a small representation of the phallus or male generative organ was hung around the necks of children to protect them from evil influences. To many persons who profess to be Christian today this would be a shocking practice. They would never contemplate doing that to their children. But without realizing it, that is precisely what they are doing.

What is generally regarded as a symbol of Christianity by the people of Christendom was not regarded as such by Christ's apostles and other Christians of the first century. In their day the cross was not a symbol of Christianity but was a popular religious symbol among the pagans. To the pagans the cross symbolized the phallus and its generative glands. That is why the Egyptians regarded it as a sign of life. On the walls of their many tombs can be seen this phallic cross with a circle or

handle on top. This type of cross is designated in our dictionaries as an "ankh" or "*crux ansata*."

The combining of a cross with a circle depicts the male and female generative organs that are the source of life for new generations of humans. The book *Short History of Sex Worship* by H. Cutner makes this observation, on page 16: "Various figures of crosses are found everywhere on Egyptian monuments and tombs and are considered by many authorities as symbolical either of the phallus or of coition. . . . In Egyptian tombs the *crux ansata* is found side by side with the phallus." A similar association of the cross with the phallus was noted in the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The book also says, on page 193: "The straight line, represented by the letter I, or the figure 1, is sometimes considered to be the male symbol. . . . In any case, with a bar across, it becomes the cross, one of the most famous of all symbols; and when attached to the circle depicts the 'Bar of Isis' or the union of the sexes."

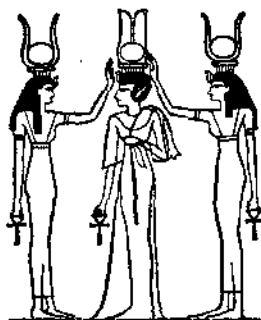
Being a symbol of the male and female generative organs, the *crux ansata* or handled cross was a logical symbol for representing fertility or life. Acknowledging this, the *Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics*, Volume 4, page 326, states: "Whatever may be the material object of which the handled cross is the representation, its abstract sense is not doubtful: it is a symbol of life, of the vital germ, and it is not without reason that it has been called the key of life. . . . Its presence has been noted on bas-reliefs, tombs, pottery, jewels, coins, from Sardinia to Susiana, along the shore of Africa, in Phrygia, Palestine and Mesopotamia."

The cross was worn by the

pagans on necklaces and other jewelry just as is done by professed Christians today. The book *The Two Babylons* by Alexander Hislop points out, on page 198, that the pagans used it "as an amulet over the heart; it was marked on the official garments of the priests, as on the official garments of the priests of Rome; it was borne by kings in their hand, as a token of their dignity or divinely-conferred authority. The Vestal virgins of Pagan Rome wore it suspended from their necklaces. . . . Men as well as women wore earrings; and they frequently had a small cross suspended to a necklace, or to the collar of their dress."

Pagans that worshiped nature gods usually worshiped the powers of fertility. For this reason representations of the phallus and the cross were in common use among them. M'Clintock and Strong's *Cyclopaedia*, Volume 8, page 57, states that the cross "was an object of common worship throughout the nature-religion of the East." It also was common among the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans who worshiped nature. The Roman nature god, Bacchus, was represented at times with a headband containing a number of crosses.

According to the *Standard Dictionary of Folklore*, Volume 1, page 264, the Greeks associated the cross with Aphrodite, who was the goddess of sensual love. This fertility goddess was called Venus by the Romans. Standing before her temple in Hierapolis in Asia Minor were two huge phalli, each 180 feet high. Another linking of the cross with fertility by the Greeks was revealed during the excavation of Troy in Asia Minor. A female figure was found there that had a cross on its pubic region. The "phallic symbols in Greece, Rome and Japan," the *Stan-*



Egyptian drawing of Hathor, Nefertari and Isis, each holding the "*crux ansata*," "the sign of life"

dard Dictionary of Folklore states, "are sometimes in the form of inverted tau crosses," shaped like a "T."

In view of the fact that there is no Scriptural precedent for using a cross as a symbol for Christianity, its usage in Christendom is an imprint of paganism. It is a carry-over from ancient phallic worship. Is there any real difference in the practice of parents today who place a necklace with a cross on it around the necks of their children and the practice of ancient Roman parents who put a necklace with a phallus on it around the necks of their children, since the cross was a symbol of the phallus?

Cross and Easter

The festival of Easter that is observed by Christendom is another imprint on her of paganism. With reference to this festival *The Encyclopædia Britannica*, 11th edition, Volume 8, page 828, states: "The name Easter, like the names of the days of the week, is a survival from the old Teutonic mythology. According to Bede it is derived from Eostre, or Ostara, the Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring." This was a fertility festival among the pagans, as indicated by their associating with it eggs and the prolific rabbit. Commenting on the Easter rabbit, *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, Volume 5, page 227, states: "The rabbit is a pagan symbol and has always been an emblem of fertility." About the egg, this same encyclopedia says: "The custom may have its origin in paganism, for a great many pagan customs, celebrating the return of spring, gravitated to Easter. The egg is the emblem of the germinating life of early spring." Regarding the egg, *The Encyclopædia Britannica*, 1959 edition, Volume 7, page 859, observes: "But the conception of the egg as a symbol of fertility and of renewed life goes back to the ancient Egyptians and Persians, who had

also the custom of colouring and eating eggs during the spring festival."

The hot cross buns used in the Easter festival are still another imprint of pagan phallic worship. The Greeks and Romans used the same type of buns or cakes. Pointing this out, *The Encyclopædia Britannica*, 1959 edition, Volume 4, page 381, states: "Like the Greeks, the Romans ate bread marked with a cross . . . at public sacrifices, such bread being usually purchased at the doors of the temple. . . . The cross bread was eaten by pagan Saxons in honour of Eostre, their goddess of light." Among some who professed to be Christians these buns or cakes were shaped as the pagan Romans shaped them—in the form of the phallus. "There is some reason," says the book *A Discourse on the Worship of Priapus* by Richard Knight, "for believing that, at least in some parts, the Easter cakes had originally a different form—that of the phallus. . . . The custom of making cakes in the form of the sexual members, male and female, dates from a remote antiquity and was common among the Romans." Since Easter was a fertility celebration, it is not surprising that some professed Christians made the buns in the form of a phallus and others, as is done today, put a cross, the symbol for the phallus, on them.

The Christian writer Minucius Felix of the third century denies, in his argument against accusations made by pagans, that Christians used the cross in their worship. He told the pagans that *they* were the ones who adored the cross, not Christians. He said: "Crosses, moreover, we neither worship nor wish for. You, indeed, who consecrate gods of wood, adore wooden crosses perhaps as parts of your gods." (*Ante-Nicene Christian Fathers*, Vol. 4, p. 191) In his days the cross was not venerated by Christians and was not used as the symbol of Christianity. It was strictly

a pagan fertility symbol that represented the procreative parts of pagan gods.

Pillars, Towers and Steeples

As the ancient pagan phallic worshipers used pillars and columns to symbolize the phallus, so worshipers of the Hindu god Siva do today in India. The male generative organ is the symbol of Siva and is called by Hindus the lingam. It is an object of deep veneration throughout India. A phallic column or pillar is in the innermost section of Siva shrines. The columns on the grounds of Hindu temples and the towers on the temples are all phallic symbols. The book *Sex Worship and Symbolism of Primitive Races* by Sanger Brown makes this observation, on page 41: "There is scarcely a temple in India which has not its lingam, and in numerous instances this symbol is the only form under which the god Siva is worshipped."

Frequently a phallic column is combined with the blossom of the lotus flower. It might rise out of a representation of the flower or it might have a representation of its leaves at the top of the column. This blossom is the symbol of the female generative organ. Commenting on these symbols, the book *Man's Religions* by John Noss observes, on page 251: "The sex-energy which was identified with him [Siva] was represented to the eyes of his worshipers by symbols. Chief among these representations have been the linga and yoni, conventional emblems of the male and female organs of generation. . . . Shiva's worshippers, in their homes as well as in their temples, approach these symbols in devout worship."

Upright objects such as columns, pillars, towers, stones, mounds, poles, and so forth, represent the lingam to phallic worshipers. On this point George Scott states in his book *Phallic Worship*, page 201: "A mountain, obelisk or anything conical ex-

cites the idea of the Lingam to the Hindu." These symbols of the phallus in pagan sex worship have left their imprint upon the church buildings of Christendom.

The steeples and towers on church buildings find no basis for their existence in the Biblical record about Christianity. They have their origin in the phallic towers, columns and spires of pagan temples that were devoted to sex worship. The book *Sex Worship and Symbolism of Primitive Races* by Sanger Brown states, on page 38: "There is evidence to show that the spires of our churches owe their existence to the uprights or obelisks outside the temples of former ages." Confirming this, the book *Sex Symbolism in Religion* by J. B. Hannay remarks, on page 347: "The lingam is represented by all upright things, such as pillars, gate-posts, upright stones, tree stems, serpents, cross, trident, the spire . . . the bell tower." Quoting writers on phallic worship, M'Clintock and Strong's *Cyclopædia*, Volume 8, page 57, says: "The nimbus, the aureole, the cross, the fish and even the spires of churches, are symbols retained from the old phallic worship."

These facts may be shocking to persons who have not been aware that Christendom has a pagan heritage, but they are facts that should not be lightly dismissed. They have a major bearing on whether a person has a favorable relationship with God. The religious symbols and customs of paganism are defiling. They can cause a person to be cut off from God's approval. Therefore the Scriptures command: "Do not become unevenly yoked with unbelievers. For what sharing do righteousness and lawlessness have? Or what fellowship does light have with darkness? 'Therefore get out from among them, and separate yourselves,' says Jehovah, 'and quit touching the unclean thing'; 'and I will take you in.'"—2 Cor. 6:14, 17.

What's Back of *the*

RACIAL STRIFE

PRACTICALLY wherever there are differences in skin color, race is a problem. From time to time race violence explodes in South Africa, and people die. Even in Britain not long ago racial tensions erupted,

causing Parliament to restrict entry of certain racial groups from other Commonwealth countries. In Russia and Czechoslovakia last year African students were beaten up and mistreated. And in Bulgaria fellow students hurled verbal insults at them and refused to sit next to them.

On the other hand, when the blacks obtain control, the whites are often discriminated against and mistreated, as has been demonstrated in certain newly independent African countries. But the trouble is not only between the blacks and the whites. The *New York Times* of recent date, for example, has reported frequently on the racial strife between the Negroes and East Indians in British Guiana. In other countries, such as Peru, Indians are often mistreated and referred to in degrading terms by whites.

But it is especially in the United States that racial strife now erupts like an angry volcano. In Nashville, Tennessee, on April 29, the police had to restrain a crowd of angry whites from attacking a group of Negro demonstrators. "Put a knot on their head. Let us at 'em," they shouted. The week before, racial strife in Guthrie, Oklahoma, overwhelmed the local police force, and Oklahoma City police had to race to the town's aid.

An outstanding demonstration of hostility toward the Negro in the northern United States came in the Wisconsin presi-

dential primary. There the segregationist governor of Alabama, George C. Wallace, campaigned on the platform that a vote for him was a vote against the civil rights bill to grant Negroes certain freedoms. He received an astounding number of votes.

Both whites and blacks have resorted to violence. Following a series of demonstrations in Birmingham, Alabama, a Negro church was bombed, killing four children. As was feared, the arrival of spring this year brought a renewal of this race violence. On March 23, a Negro woman, the mother of nine children, was shot down in Jacksonville, Florida. On the other hand, in Brooklyn, New York, on April 21, some fifty Negroes mobbed a group of Jews, shouting: "You don't belong in this country." And in Harlem, the major Negro community in New York City, anti-white gangs are reported to be roaming the streets. Already several whites have been slain. "It's never been as bad as it is today for white men," a clothing salesman in Harlem claims. "For 24 years I've worked here, but only now do I feel uncomfortable."

So serious has the situation become that an official of the *National Association for the Advancement of Colored People* warned: "If there's any sense of responsibility left on the part of either the white or the black racists, they are under the sternest obligation to stop now before they carry the nation further toward disaster."

But what are the underlying reasons for all this racial strife?

Economic and Political Fears

There is actually much more to it than the often-pointed-to fact that the blacks have not been granted all the freedoms that the whites have. Of course, that is a basic issue, many blacks feeling that the whites want to keep the Negro subservient. They believe that one of the reasons for this is economic; that is, that whites fear loss of cheap labor. On the other hand, viewing things politically, whites fear that if the Negro is given more freedom and power, the property and lives of whites will be endangered. Those who would refuse to grant more freedom to the Negro point to what has happened in certain places where the Negro has gained freedom. They remember how whites were slaughtered indiscriminately by radical elements when certain African countries obtained independence.

In the United States it was just one hundred years ago that the Negroes were freed from slavery to the whites; however, they were not given the same rights and opportunities as white Americans. For example, it was not until ten years ago that the Supreme Court finally ruled against the segregation of races in public schools. A not insignificant factor in the strife is the attitude some political leaders have taken toward court decisions granting more rights to the Negro.

Wrong Examples, Wrong Teaching

The example of some political leaders who defied court decisions further stirred up the racial strife. Following the momentous Supreme Court decision, the Jackson, Mississippi, *Daily News* said: "Human blood may stain southern soil in many places because of this decision . . . It means racial strife of the bitterest sort.

Mississippi cannot and will not try to abide by such a decision."

When political and educational leaders in a community resist a country's laws, they set an example that will be copied by others, especially by youths; trouble and strife ensue.

But wrong examples get started long before political leaders enter the arena. By example, the parents often teach their children racial prejudice. If not openly, they may slyly and subtly teach their children prejudice, saying, "Don't play with those children." Many parents obviously have not taught their children what the Bible says about the different races; namely, that God "made out of one man every nation of men, to dwell upon the entire surface of the earth."—Acts 17:26.

Humans thus are not born with race prejudice. The modern historian Arnold J. Toynbee wrote: "Every human child knows that the physical differences between one human breed and another are of no consequence. Children start life un-race-conscious, and they remain un-race-conscious unless or until they are indoctrinated with race prejudice." This explains it. One has to be taught to believe that skin color makes a difference, and that individuals should be viewed on this basis. Children who have shared daily life with those of another skin color and have not been turned against them by adults grow up appreciating and enjoying them as people.

There certainly is no basis for believing that a person of one race is better than one of another. Wrote Professor R. Benedict and Dr. G. Weltfish, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, in the pamphlet *The Races of Mankind*: "The Bible story of Adam and Eve, father and mother of the whole human race, told centuries ago the same truth that science has shown today: that all the peoples of the

earth are a single family and have a common origin. . . . All the racial differences among them are non-essentials."

But instead of being taught the truth scientifically and Biblically, people are taught the wrong way from youth up. Not having right teaching when they were young, crowds respond violently to wrong teaching. "If I wanted to," claimed a racist earlier this year, "I could work you up enough to go out and shoot a Negro in an hour."

Wrong education, teaching hate for those of another race, particularly affects young persons, who are easily stirred up to violence. It was largely youths who attacked Negro demonstrators at Nashville, Tennessee, and who are involved in much of the strife in the United States. It was youths who were reported to make up an anti-white gang in Harlem. It was twenty youths who attacked a Columbia University professor on May 22 in New York City, shouting, "White man, we're going to get you." Six of those youths were apprehended by police; their ages: from 13 to 16. It was youths involved in this news report: "In Salisbury a band of Africans set upon white women shoppers in a downtown store, punching, slapping and beating them in a fury. About 20 African youths entered the store, the OK Bazaar, and mingled with shoppers. At a prearranged signal—a whistle—each youth attacked the white nearest him."

The sole reason for such assaults was difference of race. But those youths of both races had been wrongly educated and were stirred up by the examples and words of older persons. They had been educated to hate those of another race to the point of violence.

Not Practicing True Christianity

Obviously too many youths and adults of all races have not been well taught and

especially so when it comes to the will of God. When Jesus Christ was upon the earth he drew no distinction between people because of skin color. When he said that "you must love your neighbor as yourself," he made no exceptions on the basis of race. He had in mind people of all different skin colors when he said to 'do unto others as you would have them do unto you.' The failure of many professed Christians to follow Jesus' teachings is a root cause of present-day racial strife.—Matt. 22:39; 7:12.

How, then, can they really be Christians? Some even claim to abide by the words of the Lord Jesus Christ and yet they may consciously or unconsciously be prejudiced against others because of skin color. They may really view those of different color as inferior. If hidden prejudices exist, each Christian has the responsibility before God to root them out.

Certainly true Christians cannot succumb to race prejudice, if they are to please God. Hence they will not fall into the common error—a factor behind the racial strife—of condemning an entire race for the unlawful acts of certain individuals. People may do this even unconsciously. They say that "a Negro raped a woman" or that "a white man beat his boy to death." Thus the tendency is to blame the whole race, to imply that he did the wrong because he is of a certain race. Newspapers sometimes highlight the race of wrongdoers. People are made to think of others in terms of color of their skin. But the fact is that the wrongdoer is simply an individual. The only circumstance when it is justifiable to condemn a group for the crime of an individual is when that person belongs to an organization or society that advocates such conduct or that undermines the moral fiber of its members.

Not to be overlooked as a significant

factor in the racial strife is the illuminating fact that Satan the Devil would be "hurled down to the earth," and because of "having great anger" would stir up unprecedented strife on the earth. This has happened. Bible chronology and fulfilled prophecy identify this as the generation that has experienced the ousting of Satan from heaven and resultant woes of strife.

The Devil has filled men with his spirit of hate and violence, so that they are determined to fight to the death any racial measures to which they are opposed. How evident it is that the only real solution to the racial problem is God's kingdom, which will soon sweep away this wicked system of things and usher in a new order of righteousness!—Rev. 12:7-12.

Bible Truth Prevails over Opposition

TACTFULNESS BEARS FRUIT

◆ A witness of Jehovah in Canada, in her house-to-house ministry, met a very opposed woman who kept shouting in a rage. The Witness was unable to go on with her sermon because the woman kept up her opposition. Through all this, though, the Witness managed to remain calm, keeping a very peaceable attitude. After a while, the Witness left, wishing this person good day. The woman retreated into her house, sat down, and began to think. She thought of the mild manner of the Christian woman at her door and of the terrible things she had told this Witness. She thought about this for two days. Finally, she got in touch with the Watch Tower Society and apologized for the way she behaved with the Witness who came to her door. A back-call slip was made out and sent to the congregation in whose territory this woman lived. As it happened, the very same Witness got this slip, went on the call, took one look at the house and thought, "Oh, no, there must be some mistake!" But she knocked on the door anyway, and to her surprise the woman invited her in and apologized for her previous behavior. The Witness was allowed to go on to explain her purpose in calling, and a home Bible study was started.

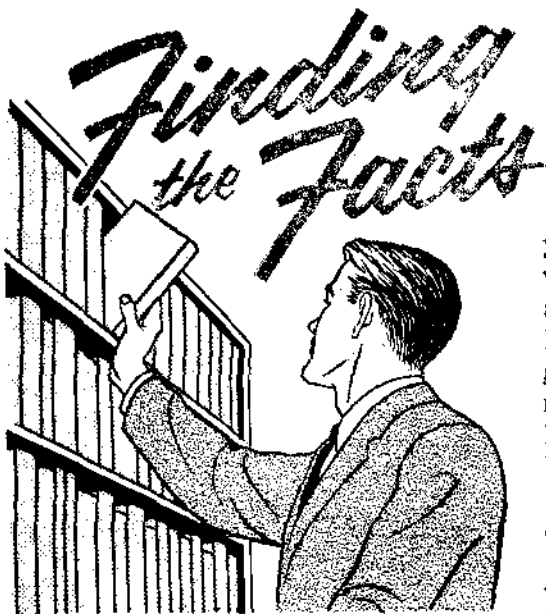
PERSISTENCE WINS OUT

◆ In a day of preaching in a very large *fazenda*, a witness of Jehovah from Cambará, Paraná, Brazil, was able to place the book "Let God Be True" with a man who showed interest in the Bible. Realizing that the man would not learn automatically, the Witness felt it his duty to help him, and returned to visit him and began a weekly Bible study. This man's father, mother and wife were so violently opposed that sometimes

he hid out on the day marked for the study, but the Witness did not become discouraged but would appear unexpectedly on another day. The family moved to the city of São Paulo, where the Witnesses would visit him and encourage him. But soon, as his employment did not turn out well, they returned to the farm, and the study was started again. Soon the opposition was so strong that it was necessary to stop the study for a while, but when the study was resumed once again, the Witness noticed with great satisfaction that this time his student was willing to face all the difficulties and opposition. Finally he became a faithful Witness, together with his wife and children. Persistence won out.

CHANGED ATTITUDE

◆ A Witness in Canada reports: "Ten years ago I worked with a young girl in a hotel. She was very opposed to Jehovah's witnesses and even persecuted me. Recently, I arrived in Quebec again and met this person on the street. She was very glad to see me and invited me to her house. She greeted me with joy. I talked to her about the Bible and placed the book *From Paradise Lost to Paradise Regained* with her. We started a study right away. She invited me for supper, so I stayed. One of her brothers became interested so he also took the *Paradise* book, and after supper I started a study with him. The next day, to my surprise, she asked to go with me in the house-to-house ministry. She was in the service for an hour with me. Now she attends the *Watchtower* study with her three daughters, seven, eight and nine years of age. I hardly have words to express the feelings that I had when meeting this person who had changed her attitude so much toward God's truth."



MOST of us, from time to time, need to find certain facts. And those who do writing, prepare public talks or work on themes for school need to find a good deal of factual information. This is not easy. Even high school and college students are depressed at times by an inability to find the desired information. So when we need to know certain facts, it pays to know how to find those facts.

The art of finding facts, commonly called research, needs to be approached systematically. For example, what is it you want? What is your purpose in obtaining the information? You do not want all the information on a subject, so what aspect of it are you going to concentrate on? Answers to those questions will help you to make a systematic approach to research, saving you much time and effort.

For most persons who desire facts on a subject, one of the best places to go is the public library. Get to know your library. Where are its reference books,

the encyclopedias, dictionaries, annuals, atlases and other books filled with facts? Your library may publish a leaflet explaining the many features it has, and this will help you in learning what library facilities are open to you.

If you have difficulty in finding what you need, you can tell the librarian exactly what you want; you will often be surprised at the helpful results. Perhaps your library has a telephone service, and a quick call will give you the fact you need. *But when your need for finding facts is great, you should know how to use the library and its reference books.*

Using Encyclopedias

On the reference shelves of libraries are usually a number of sets of encyclopedias. Here is a good place to find basic information on a wide range of subjects, and it is often a good start for any kind of research project. To find the facts you want, however, it is worthwhile to keep in mind that encyclopedias differ somewhat in the information they contain, in their system of arrangement and in their purpose. For instance, *The Encyclopædia Britannica* and *The Encyclopedia Americana* are keyed to the interests and learning of adults and young adults, especially those who require a scholarly approach and technical accuracy. If you are searching for general facts and do not require very technical information, you will often find it quicker and easier to consult such sets as the *Britannica Junior Encyclopedia*, the *American Peoples Encyclopedia*, the *World Book Encyclopedia* and *Collier's Encyclopedia*. In isolated fact-finding, a one-volume encyclopedia such as the *Columbia Encyclopedia* will often give you the bit of information quicker than larger works.

But if you are doing research so you will be qualified to discuss or write about a subject thoroughly, you will require considerable

information; and one encyclopedia is not likely to be enough. Consult several, for some will have excellent facts that are not in others. And by consulting several, you will be better able to check your facts for accuracy and reliability.

Then there is the system of arrangement. Some encyclopedias are arranged alphabetically by large subjects; others by minutely alphabetized small subjects. When encyclopedias treat subjects as sub-topics under a main heading, it is vital to consult the index, and it is often a good idea to use the index with any encyclopedia.

When using encyclopedias, it pays to know the date when a particular edition was issued. This will save you time. You may be looking for information about an event that took place *after* the publishing of the encyclopedia. For instance, if you were looking up information on a recent archaeological discovery and the encyclopedias in your library were several years old, you would need to go to one of the encyclopedia supplemental books, such as the *Americana Annual*, the *Britannica Book of the Year* or *Collier's Encyclopedia Year Book*. These books are issued every year and contain information on events that took place the year previous to publication. Use of these volumes will help you to keep your facts up to date.

If you happen to be doing religious research, it is vital to know that the latest editions of encyclopedias tend to whitewash or leave out the failures of Christendom's major religious organizations, thus obscuring the truth.* So with such historical subjects, it pays to consult older editions of encyclopedias, such as the *Britannica's* excellent eleventh edition. Thus older editions never go wholly out of date, and they often include articles on subjects

no longer treated in current reference books.

Further, if you are seeking information on a particular religion, it pays to get the official viewpoint of the religion involved. If one wants to know the Catholic viewpoint of certain religious doctrines, he could consult *The Catholic Encyclopedia*; or if he is interested in information on Jewish history and customs, he would do well to consult *The Jewish Encyclopedia*. Then in large libraries there will likely be the *Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics*, with its twelve volumes and an index; it has many articles on religious beliefs, customs, and so on.

Besides encyclopedias, there are books often known as "almanacs," such as *The World Almanac and Book of Facts*, which are crammed with facts and figures on just about everything.

Newspapers, Magazines, Books

Often the facts you seek are not in almanacs and encyclopedias but may be in newspapers or magazines; this is especially true with the latest statistics, such as those on the rising rate of crime in a certain area. Newspaper and magazine articles, however, tend to drop out of sight more easily than books; yet their information continues to be available through the agency of newspaper indexes and periodical indexes. Many libraries have newspapers on microfilm and they may have indexes such as *The New York Times Index* and *The Official Index to the Times* (London). Your library may also have a periodical index, such as the most-used one in the United States, the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*, and Britain's Library Association's *Subject Index to Periodicals*. Canada, Australia, South Africa, Sweden, West Germany, Spain and other countries have indexes to their more important periodicals. The index will direct

* For examples see the *Awake!*, November 22, 1962, pp. 11, 12.

you to the particular magazine issue you seek. A certain number of magazine issues make up a volume, and when it is complete, many libraries have them bound like a book.

Public speakers and those seeking answers to questions on many subjects will find a wealth of information by using the *Watch Tower Publications Index* and its supplements. By using this index students preparing compositions will often find valuable information that is not in their school reference books.

Frequently you will find just the facts you want in what some libraries call the vertical file. This is a collection of pamphlets or booklets on a variety of subjects, usually arranged in alphabetical order. It consists of a row of steel or wooden drawers holding manila folders with pamphlets in them. In the vertical file, you will often find official publications, those issued by local or national governments and which are usually unbound. When using leaflets or pamphlets, find out who publishes them. If it is a tourist folder put out by a city to attract people, you would want to be carefully selective in using the material, knowing it will be slanted and perhaps exaggerated. A researcher intending to talk or write about a city would be most unwise to base his material on tourist folders and the like; his material would be one-sided and would probably sound much as if it were prepared by the city's chamber of commerce.

Pamphlets, magazine and newspaper articles, valuable though they may be, are sometimes inadequate because they popularize or overly simplify subjects; important details may be left out; or there may be small inaccuracies because of the desire to simplify the information. Hence the thorough researcher knows the need for consulting textbooks. This requires knowl-

edge of how to use the card catalog of your library.

If you are going to obtain some textbook on a subject, select a few of the most promising authoritative texts. Find out what a book covers from its table of contents. Then consult the book's index. A good one will give you all the minor topics, some of which may be scattered throughout the book. Use of the index prevents fruitless searching and waste of time.

There is something else you should know when selecting a book: What is the purpose of the writer? Who is the writer? If a book says a certain industry is being discriminated against by the government, who is the writer? Is he a spokesman for that industry? Or is he someone more objective in his approach? You can usually find out the motive of the author by consulting the book's preface or foreword. This will not only tell you what the author is trying to prove or put across but will often indicate what is omitted from the author's treatment of the subject. It may also tell you whether he is giving just his personal view of the matter or is covering the viewpoints of the main authorities.

When selecting a textbook, it is a good idea to know the date when it was published. If your research involves science and technology, you will need the latest information. A book just a few years old may be out of date. So if you are doing research on such matters as geography and astronomy, always check the latest sources of information. And in regard to science, be alert to distinguish fact from theory. A researcher wants fact, not a scientist's speculation or philosophy.

In historical matters, a book written by a contemporary will be very helpful in getting accurate details. One who writes about the subject a century later has had to depend on the writings of others. But the writer who is a contemporary may have

a narrow view of the matter, whereas the one who writes about it a century later may give a better overall view of the subject.

Then there is the matter of where a book is written. If you are doing research, for example, on the American Revolutionary War, books published in America are going to have a different viewpoint from those published in Britain. By consulting both British and American books, you would get both of those viewpoints. So be alert to the place of publishing, when the writer lived and who he is.

Accurate, Balanced Coverage

If you are going to have a "depth" discussion of a subject, not a superficial one, reference to one encyclopedia is not enough, as we have seen. So with textbooks. Go to several. Read groups of sources or authorities. Only by doing this can you become an expert able to check one authority against another. One book may present legend as fact; another may show why that same legend could not be true. It is not wise to stop research when you are coming up with different answers. Continue finding facts till you can harmonize discrepancies or till you keep coming up with the same answers.

Failure to do enough research and in enough authoritative sources is undoubtedly the most common failure of researchers. College students make the same mistake. "Most of the problems in research themes," says Professor William H. Armstrong in *Study Is Hard Work*, "arise from lack of material." It takes time to delve deeply into an aspect of a subject, but the one presenting the information owes it to his listeners or readers to present it in depth, giving a balanced and thorough coverage.

When consulting textbooks, the researcher needs to overcome a certain

amount of awesome respect for the printed word. The fact is that a terrible amount of nonsense and error gets into print. Hence the need to be selective, to check one authority with another and to evaluate ideas carefully.

Always be certain you present accurate information. It is wise to verify facts. For instance, if you are doing research on a certain religious organization and you go to books or works that are critical of that organization, you will often find helpful facts. But are they reliable? If you use any of the facts given by critics, verify them by going to the official publications of the organization in which you are interested. Get their explanation or viewpoint. Many researchers make glaring mistakes and distort the truth by depending on secondhand information, especially that of critics. The viewpoint of a critic may prove enlightening, but be certain you have the facts right by going to the official publications of the group about which you are speaking or writing. Knowing that you are not speaking or writing from "hearsay," your listeners or readers will have confidence in what you say.

Finally, in doing research, if you are a Christian, check your information by Bible principles. A psychologist, for instance, may write impressively on rearing children; yet his conclusions may be contrary to the Bible and hence grossly inaccurate. Verifying ideas by Bible principles will help you to avoid misleading others by what the Bible calls "the philosophy and empty deception" of men.—Col. 2:8.

So learn how to use your library and its reference books. Use an index to find magazine and newspaper items. Select textbooks carefully. Go to enough authoritative sources so that you will find your facts. Then present an accurate, balanced coverage that will truly enlighten others.

ENJOY it ice-cold! Yes, how refreshing a cool drink can be on a hot day. In the tropics you need this every day of the year. In this island of sunshine, Barbados, the temperature stays between 70 and 90 degrees Fahrenheit all the year around. The increased sale of refrigerators in this island, which no doubt is duplicated in other tropical countries, shows that the battle against the heat and food decay is on.

Refrigeration in the TROPICS



By "Awake!" correspondent
in Barbados

For many centuries men have struggled with this problem now called refrigeration. This principle has long been known to men. The early Egyptians found that water could be cooled by placing it in porous jars on rooftops at sundown. The night breezes evaporated the moisture that seeped through the jars, making the water inside the jar cooler. In Bible times the common people cooled their wine by the simple mode of evaporation. They would dip a cloth in water, wrap it around the bottle and then hang the bottle in the heat of the sun. The evaporation carried off heat from the wine, and the process made the wine almost as cold as ice.

Overcoming the refrigeration problem in the tropics is urgent, for decomposition of food is rapid. Fish caught early in the morning may smell bad at night. Often people who die are buried the same day for the same reason. Some of the earliest recorded experiments with food preservation date back to 1683, when Anton van Leeuwenhoek opened a whole new scientific

world. The Dutchman invented a microscope and discovered that crystal-clear water contains millions of living organisms. Today these are known as microbes. Scientists studied these microbes and found that rapid multiplication took place in warm, moist conditions such as provided in food and other materials. This multiplication of microbes was soon recognized as the major cause of food spoilage. By contrast the same type

of microbes in temperatures of 50 degrees Fahrenheit or less did not multiply at all. Through these scientific discoveries it became apparent that fresh foods could be safely preserved in temperatures of 50 degrees Fahrenheit or less. It was now possible to preserve food by drying, smoking, spicing, salting and *cooling*. One of the first patents for a practical ice-making machine was granted in 1834 to Jacob Perkins, an American engineer living in London. Within fifty years ice-making machines were produced in the United States, France and Germany. Today you will find them in every country under the sun.

Principles of Refrigeration

Refrigeration can simply be defined as removing heat under controlled conditions. Cold is merely a relative term referring to the absence of heat. Thus to produce

"cold," heat must be removed. There are several refrigerants used today, but all have one thing in common: They boil at very low temperatures. Ammonia is widely used in larger refrigerating plants, but in household appliances Freon or Acton is used. Both of these are the same, only Freon is the name under which the gas is manufactured in the United States while Acton is the English trade name. The gas is made in different varieties, some heavier and some lighter, and with different working pressures. Distinction is made by a number following the name such as Freon 12, which is commonly used. Chemically this is known as Dichlorodifluoromethane. Although this gas is not as good as ammonia or sulfur dioxide, it has the advantage that it is odorless and practically nontoxic. For this reason this gas is also used as propellant in many household sprays such as paint, insecticide, and so forth. If you prolong spraying, the boiling refrigerant will make the can feel cool or cold in your hand.

How is this gas serving you in making your drinks cool and keeping your food fresh? On the same principle as used thousands of years ago—through evaporation. The refrigerant liquid is made to evaporate or boil in the freezing chamber of the refrigerator. For this reason this is called the evaporator. High-pressure refrigerant is injected into the evaporator through a jetlike arrangement. Sudden expansion takes place and the liquid starts to boil under low pressure and in this process turns into gas. Heat is needed in this boiling process, and this is taken from the surrounding air. The low pressure is kept constant by a pump that removes the gas from the evaporator and compresses it again. The heat picked up by the gas can be felt in the pipes of the compressed gas. This is led into a cooling device called a condenser, where it again turns into liquid

and now is ready for another cycle in the cooling process. Other devices are added to make this possible: a motor to drive the compressor and an automatic switch to turn the current on and off to keep the temperature fairly constant. Today there are many refrigerators on the market, but the problem for you may be what type of equipment you should select and how to care for this piece of machinery.

Buying Equipment

Buying equipment that is too small is a common mistake many make, especially in the tropics where many food items are stored. Everything is crowded up in the refrigerator, preventing circulation of air. Some have bought a deepfreeze, thinking it would serve for everything, as an ice-maker, bottle cooler and for storage of all kinds of food, only to find out that bottles will burst and butter becomes too hard. While the household refrigerator serves all these purposes, with a small deepfreeze compartment and space for cooling at higher temperature, larger families do best with the combination freezer. These have a small separate deepfreeze and a separate cooling section combined into one cabinet. The best design is the type with two separate doors, one for the deepfreeze and one for the chiller section. This has the advantage that when the chiller section is opened, no warm air is let into the deepfreeze. This larger freezing compartment gives the housewife the advantage of eliminating repeated shopping during the week. Very often these freezers are fully automatic and very reliable, but if you live in a part of the world with poor service facilities, it would be better to choose a simpler type, remembering that the fewer the gadgets the fewer things there are to go wrong.

In selecting your refrigerator you should know what quality you are getting. Most

modern refrigerators have pressed aluminum evaporators. They serve their purpose very well as long as they are handled with care, but very often leaks develop due to the soft material used. When ice trays freeze hard and are difficult to take out some would use a sharp instrument to remove it. Very often the soft metal is punctured and the gas leaks out. The defrosting water that now runs off is sucked into the compressor if the motor is not switched off right away. Many are the housewives who have pricked a hole with an icepick only to find out that the guarantee does not cover such mishandling. In most cases the whole unit is replaced, and this is very costly. Some manufacturers still stick to the more solid type of evaporators, and some have changed back from aluminum to the more solid materials. In selecting your refrigerator you would do well to take this into consideration.

Aluminum tubing in deepfreezers has also proved disadvantageous in the tropics. It has been observed that, when defrosting, water lodges at the bottom of the freezer, and the tubing corrodes, particularly when seafood or acid material is stored. In one case a family always stored a tomato ketchup bottle near the evaporator, and at this point the acidity corroded the aluminum tube, causing a leak. Copper tubing is more expensive but is preferred and stands up much better.

Most equipment is guaranteed for five years, but this usually covers the compressor or the unit only when it is a sealed system. Some firms give a guarantee on the cabinet, including electrical fittings, for one year, but too often the five-year warranty is mishandled. The consumer does not know what it means and a salesman in his eagerness for an order does not make it clear that the warranty covers only the compressor or the sealed system. Often warranties are worded so that a cus-

tomers has a tough time figuring out what protection it gives him. Another thing to bear in mind is that if you move your refrigerator on your own accord and something happens in transportation, the guarantee is forfeited.

Kerosene or Absorption-Type Refrigerators

The kerosene or absorption-type refrigerator is very reliable. It has no moving parts whatever and is mainly used in areas with no electric supply. The maintenance cost is low and consists mostly of cleaning the chimney or fitting a new wick. When fitting a new wick it is very hard to get an even flame. A very good procedure is to make it as level as you possibly can with a razor blade and then light it up and keep it burning a few hours at a low flame. This makes the top of the wick a little brittle. Take a knife and level the wick by pressing it down with the flat end of the knife. The flame must be perfectly level and full to give sufficient heat for freezing. When this type of freezer is left over a period of time without use, it often refuses to freeze up again. In this event you can be your own serviceman. Remove the burner and tank and turn the freezer upside down. You will hear the refrigerant seeping through the tubes. Leave it in this position till the passing of liquid has stopped. Turn it back to normal and wait again. Repeat this a few times and light up. This usually causes the circulation to return. More often, though, improper heating is the cause, the flame adjustment is not correct. Some freezers of this type use propane or natural gas, which is even more effective than oil. Others are fitted with an electric element and heated this way. The latter is usually very expensive, especially in areas where electricity rates are high.

Maintenance and Helpful Hints

Take pride in keeping your freezer in good condition. Too often cabinets rust due to lack of care. When defrosting is done infrequently, too much ice collects on the evaporator, and the defrosting pan cannot hold this amount of water without its being emptied several times. If this water is allowed to overflow, it soaks the fiber-glass insulation, and, once soaked, it does not dry out for weeks, and rusting will certainly set in. Defrost weekly and keep the inside well dried out.

If your freezer is fitted with automatic defrosting, you are free from this inconvenience. In such case the defrosting water is channeled through a tube to a tray where the heat from the motor and the condenser makes it evaporate.

And how about the outside? Well, treat it like you would the paintwork on a car. Wax it periodically. Make certain that parts where handle and hinges are fitted get a good protection with the wax. The refrigerator will not only look good but also serve much longer.

Modern refrigerators run very silently. Sometimes the thermostatic switch goes bad, and the motor runs continuously. This switch that is usually mounted inside the cabinet, with different settings for cold control, is operated by means of a tube filled with gas, which tube is fitted to the chiller. As the chiller gets cooler the gas in the tube contracts, and this, in turn, moves a spring-operated diaphragm connected to a switch. If this device becomes defective, the current consumption will be higher, and the life of the motor shorter. Sitting close, you can usually hear the motor and check the function of the switch. Another way to test this switch is to let the motor run at the highest setting on the tempera-

ture control for a few hours. When you gradually turn it down to normal you will no doubt hear when the switch goes off.

In the tropics the demand for ice is great at times. To speed up ice-making use pre-cooled water for the trays. To avoid sticking of trays do not spill water when the trays are put in. This may be done by first putting in the trays halfway and then filling them with water and gently pushing them in place.

Some housewives find that the freezer collects ice so fast that defrosting is

necessary very often. This depends upon the humidity of the air and how often you open the door letting in moisture-loaded air, or it may be due to a leaking gasket. Check the gasket by using a fairly stiff paper and pass it gently between the gasket and where it seals against the cabinet. Wherever there is a space the paper will pass through. Small irregularities can be adjusted by putting some springy material under the gasket.

No doubt your refrigerator has an interior light that goes off when you close the door. At times this switch is defective, and the light remains on after closing the door, with no way of seeing this after the door is closed. You can check this by turning your radio to the broadcast band with the volume fully on but not tuned to any station. When you open and close the door you will hear this through the radio if the switch is operating.

Yes, refrigeration can serve you well and help to restore your soul on a hot day. A proverb of long ago said: "Just like the coolness of snow in the day of harvest is the faithful envoy to those sending him, for he restores the very soul of his masters."—Prov. 25:13.

ARTICLES IN THE NEXT ISSUE

- Are Your Ways God's Ways?
- Can Britain's Churches Revive?
- Keeping Cool in Summer Heat.
- Spanish Courts Overrule Religious Intolerance.

ATTENDANCE REQUIRED

MOST medical doctors will respect the wishes of their patients, especially if these wishes are based on religious views that are conscientiously held. Such doctors show themselves to be men of honor. That not all will be of this type, however, though they may be well-meaning from their own standpoint, is brought to light by a report that once appeared in the *Canadian Medical Association Journal*. In its issue of May 27, 1961, two doctors were reporting on treating patients who were Jehovah's witnesses. These doctors were familiar with the view of Jehovah's witnesses on the sanctity of blood. They made some sensible and fair-minded recommendations for anesthesia and surgery for Jehovah's witnesses without making an issue of blood transfusions. Among the methods of treatment of Jehovah's witnesses that the authors did not approve of was the practice of some to "slip in blood." They reported:

"During discussions with various anesthesiologists and surgeons, several stated that they would give blood, without permission, if the need arose. They would either tell the patient that he had received blood in order to save his life, or not tell him on the premise that 'What he does not know won't hurt him.' One lawyer has been known to tell a panel of physicians that in eight cases he had counselled doctors to give blood transfusions and risk a court action."

to Maintain Respect for

the
**SANCTITY
OF BLOOD**

When the Patient Makes a Request

That efforts to "slip in blood" will be made is seen in an experience of one of Jehovah's witnesses. Due to an injury sustained thirty-four years earlier he was suffering from osteoarthritis at the head of the left femur (a stiffening of the left hip). This condition was producing an increasing contortion of the spine. There was need of an operation to place an artificial head of stainless steel on the left femur.

Such an operation requires cutting through the bone marrow, resulting in profuse bleeding.

A discussion was held with the doctor in a sincere effort to explain the beliefs of the patient. The doctor claimed that in cases like this they had blood on hand as a precautionary measure in case anything went wrong. However, he added, 'Don't worry about it, because the way I operate, all you'll lose will be about a cupful of blood, and it will do you good to lose some.' The patient was admitted to a hospital on a Saturday following the discussion. The operation was to be performed during the next week. The family was set at ease by these assurances that there would be no issue respecting their beliefs.

Despite these assurances it was a good thing that there was a member of the family who, due to her profession, was familiar with the general practices at hospitals. She felt that the mere conversation be-

tween the doctor and the patient might not be enough to guarantee that blood would not be used. She knew, for example, that many times a "ghost" doctor performs operations and has had no contact with the patient at all. Even should the family doctor tell him that the patient does not wish blood, the "ghost" surgeon can ignore this if it is not definitely written on the patient's chart. He may not feel bound by the verbal agreement of family doctor and patient. So the hospital was contacted and the request was made that the words "No Blood" be clearly written on the patient's chart. This was done.

Later a call was made to the hospital to determine the time of the operation. The nurse on duty talked quite freely with the caller (due to the caller's profession) and advised that the operation had been put off because of the refusal of the use of blood. The doctor was quite disturbed, the nurse explained, because there was always much loss of blood in this type of operation. He was not sure that he could perform the operation. Then, had he really intended to use blood all along? Obviously, yes, because upon making a further check it was found that the blood had been ordered and received at the hospital that Monday morning!

Nevertheless, the operation was successfully performed on the following Thursday without the use of blood. It took longer, true. The doctor had to be sure that every vessel large or small was tied or clamped, but the doctor was equal to the challenge of his skill. The blood loss by this method was small enough to cause amazement in the hospital laboratory. Later, the blood that had been ordered for this patient was returned to the Red Cross unused, unnecessary.

After the operation the wife of the patient was talking with the doctor and was able to give him some additional explana-

tion of the beliefs of Jehovah's witnesses. The doctor said he had operated on Witnesses before, but never had anyone been so definite about the use of blood as to have it written on the chart that there was to be "No Blood."

Nor is this an isolated example. In the same city where the above occurred there was the case of a woman needing a Caesarean section. Her own doctor was not qualified to perform this operation, so he called in another doctor, a specialist. Despite the assurances that the patient's views on blood would be respected, what was written on the papers on this case would allow the specialist to do what he wished. In contrast to the bold writing on general directions there was the small writing at the bottom of the order sheet that said, "Do not give blood *unless absolutely necessary.*" (Italics ours) The specialist had ordered two bottles of blood, which came for his use. The patient did not want blood at all; the doctor altered this by the way he wrote the directions on the matter.

Vigilance Required

What can the Christian do to exercise his respect for the sanctity of blood and be sure others respect his wishes? Several points stand out as one analyzes these experiences:

A mere conversation with the family doctor is not enough to make sure that blood will not be used. In addition to "ghost" surgeons who may perform the actual operation, there is the possibility of emergency conditions arising while one is in the hospital that would bring immediate attention from the staff's resident doctor, not the family doctor. The resident doctor may not know one's wishes respecting blood, and there may not be time to contact the family doctor. Also, many doctors work with other doctors, as in clinics, and

the doctor you see in the office may not be the one who attends you in the hospital. Then there are the situations where, due to his training and experience, a doctor may not be qualified to perform an operation of a certain type, or complications may develop during an operation, in which cases the doctor must call in a man with better qualifications. This second doctor may not know about your wishes at all. The first doctor, who no longer has the responsibility, may not convey your wishes to the new doctor.

Another problem is that some doctors will feel that this is just a fancy or fad. They are used to patients voicing various fears and making special requests and are experienced at putting the patient at ease and reassuring him. Hence, one must be sure that the doctor understands that this is no fad.

It is a misunderstanding to assume that, if one is not asked about blood, there will be no problems. It is not possible to predict what emergencies may arise, such as hemorrhage. Since the use of blood is fairly standard practice, it will be generally used unless the patient specifies otherwise.

It is wisest to write definitely on the admission papers that one does not agree

to use of blood. There is usually a release section on the admission papers of most hospitals that gives consent for medical surgical treatment that is deemed advisable in the view of the attending physician. The patient being admitted is asked to sign this. One can always make exceptions and specify his wishes; that is his privilege. The admitting officer then witnesses this and it becomes part of the patient's permanent record.

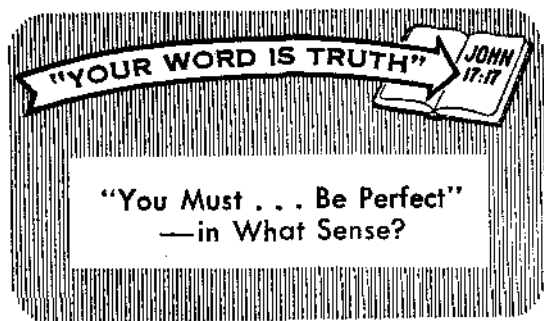
To be sure that the hospital staff, as well as the attending physician, knows the wishes of the patient *one could state to the nurse in charge, preferably in the presence of another of one's own faith, that he would like notice placed on his chart that he does not wish blood, because of his religious beliefs.*

Finally, some doctors have large practices and problems of their own and, being human, they may forget the requests made, with no desire to ignore the wishes of the patient.

Clearly, if one wants his wishes respected he must speak up and also make his desires known in writing to enough persons so that there is no question about the matter at all. One must be on guard to maintain his respect for the sanctity of blood.

The Feminine Vessel

● The Holy Bible counsels the Christian husband to assign honor to his wife "as to a weaker vessel, the feminine one." (1 Pet. 3:7) To do this he needs to understand certain differences between the masculine and the feminine vessels. It is generally known that the feminine vessel is weaker physically and a man is stronger, even when his height and weight are the same as a woman's, the woman's muscles being somewhat more "watery." However, it is not so widely known that women in general have nearly a third fewer red blood cells than men. This physical difference results in women's tiring more quickly and in their need for more rest pauses than men. During menstruation the feminine vessel tires sooner than usual. Women's ductless glands produce several hormones that men do not have, and some of the hormones controlling the menstrual cycle apparently play a role in making women more easily annoyed at periods. Also, a woman's stomach is a trifle larger than a man's and digests food more quickly; hence a woman is more likely to feel hungry between meals and need a snack.



“YOU must accordingly be perfect, as your heavenly Father is perfect.” What did Jesus Christ, the Son of God, mean by those words?—Matt. 5:48.

Certainly he could not have meant that we were to be perfect in mind and body, for that we are imperfect in these respects is apparent to all. We are imperfect in body or we would not be victims to aches and pains, sickness and death. We are imperfect also in mind or we would not be making all the mistakes we do, mistakes in judgment due to faulty reasoning, imperfect memories or poor apprehension.

Not even our inclinations are perfect. If they were, they would not continually be tending to lead us astray. The inspired words are true: “The inclination of the heart of man is bad from his youth up.” And least of all are our actions perfect, for ever so often we find ourselves unable to support our good intentions with consistent action, but find ourselves in the same predicament as the apostle Paul found himself when he wrote: “The good that I wish I do not do, but the bad that I do not wish is what I practice.”—Gen. 8:21; Rom. 7:19.

Of course, it is not God’s fault that we are imperfect. All his work is flawless, perfect, complete, even as we read: “I shall declare the name of Jehovah. Do you attribute greatness to our God! The Rock, perfect is his activity.” Fittingly we read that at the completion of creation “God

saw everything he had made and, look! it was very good.” Yes, everything about God is perfect, including his will, his gifts and his law.—Deut. 32:3, 4; Gen. 1:31; Rom. 12:2; Jas. 1:17, 25.

Then why is it that we are imperfect? Because of the disobedience of our first human parent Adam. It was through him that “sin entered into the world and death through sin, and thus death spread to all men because they had all sinned.” All being sinners, all “fall short of the glory of God,” all are imperfect.—Rom. 5:12; 3:23.

Though humankind is imperfect now, God’s Word holds out the hope of their being perfected. That is why we are told that the faithful men of old will be made perfect, but not apart from the Christian congregation whose members will be the first to gain perfection. “Yet all these, although they had witness borne to them through their faith, did not get the fulfillment of the promise, as God foresaw something better for us, in order that they might not be made perfect apart from us.” That members of the Christian congregation looked forward to being made perfect is apparent from the words of the apostle: “Not that I have already received it or am already made perfect.”—Heb. 11:39, 40; Phil. 3:12.

In addition to such actual perfection of mind, body, inclination and activity the Bible also speaks of a perfection that is reckoned to the footstep followers of Christ at the present time. This is by reason of their having been declared righteous by God due to their faith in the blood of Christ and their dedication to God. Thus we read regarding these: “The Law made nothing perfect, but the bringing in besides of a better hope did, through which we are drawing near to God.” “For it is by one sacrificial offering that he has made those who are being sanctified perfect perpetually.”—Heb. 7:19; 10:14.

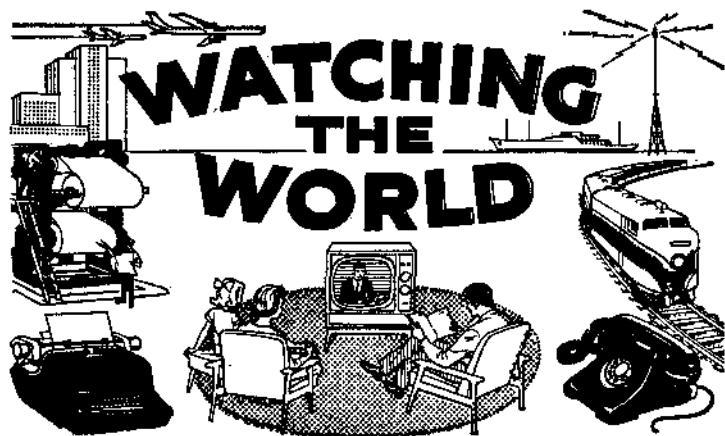
The words of Jesus at Matthew 5:48, however, apply to a still different kind of perfection. In fact, there are several senses in which those words apply. From the context it is apparent that Jesus meant perfection in the sense of being impartial, of treating all alike: "For if you love those loving you, what reward do you have? Are not also the tax collectors doing the same thing? And if you greet your brothers only, what extraordinary thing are you doing? Are not also the people of the nations [Gentiles] doing the same thing?" In other words, Jesus was here saying, if you want to be truly virtuous or perfect, then treat all alike, be kind and generous toward all regardless of whether there is any reciprocation. Then you will be like the heavenly Father, who "makes his sun rise upon wicked people and good and makes it rain upon righteous people and unrighteous."—Matt. 5:45-47.

Likewise indicating the sense of perfection that is attainable by imperfect human creatures are his words to the rich young ruler who had come to Jesus with the question: "Teacher, what good must I do in order to get everlasting life?" Upon his protesting that he had kept the commandments of Moses, Jesus said to him: "If you want to be perfect, go sell your belongings and give to the poor and you will have treasure in heaven, and come be my follower." This kind of perfection is implicit in Jesus' words: "You must love Jehovah your God with your whole heart and with your whole soul and with your whole mind and with your whole strength." To love Jehovah in this way would be to love him with a perfect love, to which the apostle John referred when he wrote: "This is how love has been made perfect with us, that we may have freeness of speech in the day of judgment."—Matt. 19:16, 21; Mark 12:30; 1 John 4:17.

Another sense in which Jesus' words are to be taken is that his followers should strive for perfection. Man was made in God's image and so he should set before himself the standard of perfection as something to strive for. He should ever be doing his best and long for the time when he can do perfectly.

The Greek word rendered "perfect" at Matthew 5:48 is *téleios*, and, according to Young's *Concordance to the New Testament*, it means "perfect." However, it has various shades of meaning and so we find that at times it is rendered "mature," "full-grown" and "complete": "Now we speak wisdom among those who are *mature*." "Brothers, do not become *young children* in powers of understanding, but be babes as to badness; yet become *full-grown* in powers of understanding." "That you may finally stand *complete* and with firm conviction in all the will of God." So it might be said that Christ's followers are to be *téleios*, "perfect," also in that they are to be full-grown, mature, complete.—1 Cor. 2:6; 14:20; Col. 4:12; Eph. 4:13; Col. 1:28.

Thus from the foregoing we can see that Jehovah's activity, his will, gifts and law are perfect, and so was man until he sinned, and that in God's due time his obedient creatures will attain to physical and mental perfection. We can also see how the anointed footstep followers appear perfect in God's sight by reason of their having been declared righteous through faith and that there are various senses in which all of Christ's followers can heed Jesus' words to "be perfect." Among the ways that they can be perfect is in the sense of being just, impartial, kind to all, in the sense of being perfect in their devotion to God, as well as in striving to be perfect in the sense of being *mature, full-grown* Christians.



Taught to Kill

◆ The Combat Survival School in South Africa characterizes the perilous times in which we live. The school teaches its students how to kill. For a small fee, students, according to a published Associated Press dispatch, dated June 7, receive ten lessons and are taught a dozen variations of how to kill. The report also says that many of South Africa's ordinary schools have introduced "anti-sabotage training, unarmed combat and pistol shooting for students." About half of South Africa's three million white population are said to possess firearms.

"Unsure of Ourselves"

◆ For many persons in the world the United States of America has been the land of promise. Some have visualized for themselves pots of gold there at each end of the rainbow. But the dream is over, at least, so declared Dr. Grayson Kirk, president of Columbia University in New York City on June 2. He told 6,273 assembled students that America "has rounded a corner in its history. . . . In one sense the American dream is over. Many of the cherished beliefs of our national youth no longer seem to fit the conditions of life in our time." "In consequence," he said, "it is fair to say that our people appear to be in a

greater state of national confusion than at any time in their peacetime history. The future once seemed to be so sure, so certain and so alluring. Now we appear to be unsure of ourselves, sometimes of our course, frequently of our prospects." Dr. Kirk warned against thinking that new and complicated problems can be solved by simple solutions, that violence can achieve desired ends. It was a somber address far from the optimism traditionally voiced on graduation day.

Saigon Catholics Riot

◆ Last year Buddhists charged that they were being discriminated against by Roman Catholic officials of the then Diem regime. The Buddhists accused the government of oppression and brutal treatment. On June 7 of this year the streets of Saigon were once again crowded with demonstrators. This time some 40,000 Roman Catholics were protesting alleged favoritism by the South Vietnamese government toward Buddhists. There were scuffles and beatings. The Roman Catholic demonstrators, mixing politics with their protest against religious discrimination, also accused the government of not conducting a vigorous war against the Vietcong.

Bolivia's Election

◆ Fifty-six-year-old Dr. Victor Paz Estenssoro was elected to a third term as president of Bolivia by more than 70 percent of Bolivia's voters. He was assured victory when opposing parties withdrew their candidates, leaving him unopposed. In Bolivia all persons between 18 and 70 years of age are required by law to vote and are subject to fines and penalties if they do not.

Careful with Detergents

◆ The Greater New York Safety Council, Inc., warned housewives to be careful with detergents. Some wives, when using ordinary toilet cleaners, have been dissatisfied with the way stains were being removed. So they have mixed a little bleach with the cleaner—and the result was tragic. One landed in a hospital, and another died. A number of people were overcome. Mixing common cleaning agents with an acid-producing substance is dangerous. The mixture liberates a highly irritating gas, which, when inhaled, can cause serious injury and possible death. Do not mix cleaning solvents unless you positively know what you are doing. Read the labels carefully. The Safety Council's bulletin states: "Economically, it's unsound to use hypochlorite (chlorine) bleach in toilet bowls, sinks and bathtubs or on electrical appliances. This will, in time, dull and roughen the fine smooth porcelain surface which is attractive as well as utilitarian." The item concludes by saying: "Don't mix bleaching agents and toilet bowl cleansers and ammonia and lye and rust remover and vinegar and oven cleaner. In short—never mix bleaching agents with any other cleaning components."

Strikes Outlawed

◆ Brazil's president Humberto Castelo Branco signed a bill on June 1 that made political

strikes illegal in the nation. However, workers can strike for higher wages, if collective bargaining fails and if the union membership votes for a strike. Federal, state and local government employees are prohibited by law from striking. The bill is said to have planted Branco more firmly in power.

Flood Disasters

◆ A late spring, heavy wet snowfall, followed by 2.5 inches of warm rain, combined to make northern Montana a disaster area in the United States. Rain-fed streams overflowed their banks and flooded surrounding areas. Dams broke. Bridges were knocked out. A number of families were swept away in the rushing water. Twenty-eight lives were lost. At least a hundred persons were reported missing. The damage to property also was heavy.

In north Italy cloudbursts on June 9 brought death to at least ten people and vast damage to crops and tourist establishments. The cloudbursts were accompanied by hail, rain and winds up to seventy miles an hour. The northern Adriatic coast from Trieste to Ancora was swept by the storms. Some farmers reported their wheat, tobacco and corn crops almost totally lost.

Birth-Control Measure

◆ In Scott Rush's story of his ten years in Red China, reported in the June 1964 issue of *True* magazine, light is cast on how that nation is endeavoring to slow down its population explosion. Rush says: "When I first got to Wuhan, I went to dances a lot on Saturday night. Eighty percent of the factory workers were women so there was no shortage of dates. But the public dances were later cut out as a birth control measure. People meet at dances, get married and have babies. Chi-

na has a . . . population problem."

Saharan Highway

◆ On May 29 eight African nations agreed to build an automobile highway across the center of the Sahara desert. But they cautioned that there were still several years of planning ahead as well as the need for a considerable amount of money. A rough estimate put the cost of the highway at \$120,000,000. A four-nation panel has been chosen to find the money and to locate experts who will be willing to map out and build the trans-Saharan highway.

U.N. to Cambodia

◆ The bickering among member nations of the United Nations was typical in June, at which time the country of Cambodia charged the United States and South Vietnam with repeated aggressive acts. On June 4 the U.N. Security Council agreed to send a three-man committee to Cambodia and South Vietnam to study ways of preventing border incidents. Brazil, the Ivory Coast and Morocco, all neutrals, were chosen on June 5 as the members of the Security Council committee to investigate the Cambodian-Vietnamese frontier situation. The committee, with a staff of five, will be gone for four weeks. The estimated cost of the operation was set at \$29,000.

Crime in Washington

◆ In the heart of America's capital city, Washington, D.C., crime has taken a sharp turn for the worse. An editorial in *The Evening Star*, May 15, reportedly said: "In Washington during the year ending April 30 serious crime rose by a whopping 30.2 percent. In April alone the increase was 33.4 percent over April of last year. Robbery during the year went up 67.9 percent. The increase in rapes was 30.8 per-

cent, in housebreaking 51.7 percent and in auto thefts an astonishing 108.2 percent." Law-abiding citizens fear to walk the streets after dark. They find little comfort in the proposals designed to provide better protection for the citizens.

Spy in the Sky

◆ World tensions increased somewhat when Premier Khrushchev of the Soviet Union told United States Senator William Benton on May 30 that Russia has been photographing American military bases from outer space. The Russian premier intimated that America too was engaging in space-spying photography over the Soviet Union. It is now believed that both nations have the capability of keeping the entire surface of the earth under observation by means of spy satellites.

Away from Church

◆ The *Toronto Daily Star*, April 25, told of a survey that was taken in a Roman Catholic liberal arts college in Montreal, Canada, that shocked pastors, teachers and parents alike. *Le College Ste. Marie*, a Jesuit-operated institution, is considered by many to be the bedrock of French Roman Catholicism in Quebec. The survey revealed that nearly one quarter (23.9%) of the 1,000 students enrolled did not practice their religion. A little more than 15 percent (15.3%) when questioned, "Do you practice your religion?" answered simply, "More or less." A shocking 15 percent called themselves agnostics or atheists.

Holiday Killer

◆ Call it a holy day if you wish, but there is an unusual number of lives sacrificed on so-called holy days, which would suggest that they are anything but holy. For example, the National Safety Council in America predicted

410 to 490 traffic fatalities during the three-day Memorial Day holiday weekend. After the final tabulation was made, the death toll in traffic accidents alone was 431, the highest ever for such a holiday period. The previous record for a similar period was 371 in 1958. Perhaps even more shocking is the fact that for an ordinary weekend, from May 14 to May 17, 418 persons died on American highways. The warning now is to drive not only carefully, but responsibly and respectfully.

Conscription on Cyprus

◆ On June 4, the United Nations mediator for Cyprus, Sakari S. Tuomioja, said that he was unable to find a solution to the Cyprus problem that had erupted into violence last December. The situation appeared to be hardening. On the first of June a new conscription law was approved by the Cyprus government. The Turkish Cypriote Vice-Presi-

dent Dr. Fazil Kutchuk used his veto as provided by the Constitution, but Makarios, the Greek Cypriote leader, told him the Constitution was no longer in force. Greek Cypriotes between the ages of 19 and 21 were called up for military duty under the new law.

Tourism

◆ In *Time* magazine, June 5, this interesting question is asked: "What is the most important commodity in the world's \$132 billion [\$132,000,000,000] annual volume of international trade? Oil? Steel? Cotton?" The answer given is: "No, it is an export that is sold at home: tourism. This year it will grow by almost 10%. Some 60 million international tourists will spend \$9 billion [\$9,000,000,000], which in turn will generate \$29 billion [\$29,000,000,000] in wages, purchases and taxes in the countries they visit. Already such countries as Italy, Spain,

Austria and Ireland earn more from tourism than any other export." Jordan, the only Arab nation without oil, is counting on tourism to wipe out its annual \$40,000,000 budget deficit. Tourist income in Spain has risen 500 percent in five years, to \$900,000,000. Russia expects more than a million tourists this year. The United States anticipates that a like number will come to its shores, while some 3,000,000 Americans are expected to be traveling abroad.

Switch to the Right

◆ From Addis Ababa comes word that the Ethiopians have made a switch from left- to right-side-of-the-road driving. A 20-mile-an-hour speed limit was strictly enforced. The first week after the switch, which came on June 8, there were only a few minor accidents to report. More were expected, but cutting down on speed also cut down on the accident rate.

A Bible for Every Member of the Family

The Bible is a Book for everyone. As the psalmist said: "Your word is a lamp to my foot, and a light to my roadway." Is every member of your family properly equipped? All can be! The *New World Translation of the Holy Scriptures*, regular edition, is so moderately priced that no one need be without his personal copy. And it is designed for regular use. This complete Bible is sturdily bound in a beautiful, gold-embossed green vinyl cover and is printed two columns to each of its 1,472 pages. It contains a comprehensive concordance, maps, drawings and helpful Appendix. It is only 7/6 (for Australia, 8/10; for South Africa, 75c). Send today.

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NOTICE

All people of the earth are facing the most critical of all times. Now, in our generation, that which for centuries has been a focal point of Christian hopes is to be realized! You will want to be fully informed for your protection and everlasting welfare. Join with Jehovah's witnesses at their

"Fruitage of the Spirit" Assemblies

where this subject is being featured on Sunday at each assembly:

"Peace Among Men of Good Will" or Armageddon—Which?

Every day of each assembly, beginning Thursday afternoon at 1:40, will provide additional enlightening and stimulating information. Plan now to be present for every enjoyable and profitable day. Listed below are the assemblies still future.

UNITED STATES

JULY 23-26: Austin, Tex.; Bismarck, N.D.; Charleston, S.C.; Davenport, Iowa; Detroit, Mich.; San Bernardino, Calif.; San Jose, Calif.; Walluku, Maui; West Springfield, Mass.
JULY 30—AUGUST 2: Anchorage, Alaska; Columbus, Ohio; Topeka, Kans.; Ventura, Calif.
AUGUST 6-9: Brewer, Me.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Greenville, S.C.; Santa Rosa, Calif.
AUGUST 13-16: Duluth, Minn.; Great Falls, Mont.; Montgomery, Ala.; Tacoma, Wash.
AUGUST 20-23: Yuba City, Calif.
AUGUST 27-30: Cheyenne, Wyo.

SPANISH ASSEMBLIES

JULY 23-26: Austin, Tex.; San Bernardino, Calif.
AUGUST 20-23: Philadelphia, Pa.

BRITISH ISLES

JULY 23-26: Belfast, Northern Ireland
JULY 30—AUGUST 2: Ayr, Scotland; Southport, Lancashire
AUGUST 6-9: Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire

CANADA

JULY 23-26: Guelph, Ont.; New Glasgow, N.S.; Selkirk, Man.
JULY 30—AUGUST 2: Chilliwack, B.C.; Lindsay, Ont.; North Battleford, Sask.
AUGUST 6-9: Bridgewater, N.S.; Chatham, Ont.; Trail, B.C.; Yorkton, Sask.
AUGUST 13-16: Prince George, B.C.; Red Deer, Alta.; Trenton, Ont.
AUGUST 20-23: Fredericton, N.B.
AUGUST 27-30: Corner Brook, Nfld.; New Westminster, B.C.

FRENCH ASSEMBLY

JULY 23-26: Granby, Que.

JAMAICA, W. I.

AUGUST 6-9: Mandeville
AUGUST 13-16: Old Harbour
AUGUST 20-23: Oracabessa

BAHAMAS

AUGUST 27-30: Nassau

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