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.

The viewpoint of "Awake!" is not narrow, but is international. "Awake!" has its own correspondents in scores of nations. Its articles are read in many lands, in many languages, by millions of persons.

In every issue "Awake!" presents vital topics on which you should be informed. It features penetrating articles on social conditions and offers sound counsel for meeting the problems of everyday life. Current news from every continent passes in quick review. Attention is focused on activities in the fields of government and commerce about which you should know. Straightforward discussions of religious issues alert you to matters of vital concern. Customs and people in many lands, the marvels of creation, practical sciences and points of human interest are all embraced in its coverage. "Awake!" provides wholesome, instructive reading for every member of the family.

"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.

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

PUBLISHED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN THE UNITED STATES BY THE
WATCHTOWER BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, INC.
117 Adams Street Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201, U.S.A.
AND IN ENGLAND BY
WATCH TOWER BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY
Watch Tower House, The Ridgeway London N.W. 7, England
N. H. KNORR, *President* GRANT SUITER, *Secretary*

Printing this issue: 4,150,000

4d a copy (Australia, 5d; South Africa, 3½c)

Offices	Yearly subscription rates for semimonthly editions
America, U.S., 117 Adams Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201	$1
Australia, 11 Beresford Rd., Strathfield, N.S.W.	8/-
Canada, 150 Bridgeland Ave., Toronto 19, Ont.	$1
England, Watch Tower House, The Ridgeway, London N.W. 7	7/-
New Zealand, 621 New North Rd., Auckland S.W. 1	7/-
South Africa, Private Bag 2, P.O. Elandsfontein, Tvl.	70c

(Monthly editions cost half the above rates.)

Remittances for subscriptions should be sent to the office in your country. Otherwise send your remittance to Brooklyn.
Notice of expiration is sent at least two issues before subscription expires.

Now published in 25 languages

Semimonthly—Afrikaans, Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish, Tagalog, Zulu.
Monthly—Cebu-Visayan, Chinese, Cinyanja, Ilocano, Malayalam, Polish, Tamil, Ukrainian.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS should reach us thirty days before your moving date. Give us your old and new address (if possible, your old address label). Write Watch Tower, Watch Tower House, The Ridgeway, London N.W. 7, England.

Entered as second-class matter at Brooklyn, N.Y.
Printed in England

The Bible translation regularly used in "Awake!" is the New World Translation of the Holy Scriptures, 1961 edition. When other translations are used, this is clearly marked.

CONTENTS

Keep a Balanced View of Yourself	3
Fads Undermine Faith	5
Flames of Religious Intolerance Burn Again in Mexico	9
Enjoy a Cup of Coffee?	12
Priest Shortage	15
Abortion—Scourge That Thrives on Ignorance	16
Great Variety in Eyes	20
Junk—Maritime Wonder of the Orient	21
College Education and Morals	23
Ramie—Fabric for Your Enjoyment	24
The Trend	26
"Your Word Is Truth" Trinitarian Confusion	27
Watching the World	29

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

Volume XLV | London, England, December 8, 1964 | Number 23

KEEP A BALANCED VIEW OF YOURSELF

WHEN something is out of balance it does not function properly. The automobile wheel that is out of balance will not get good results and may even be a danger to safety. When humans are out of balance they are not functioning properly and create difficulty for themselves and others.

Many factors that work against proper human balance are outside our ability to control, such as the pace of life, and political, social and economic pressures. But there is the internal factor, our own thinking and actions, that we can control. Here it is of great help to get and keep the right view of oneself. This results in greater peace of mind and better relations with others. But to produce this balance, an individual must recognize his place in God's creation. How does he fit in? How much should he think of himself? How much should he think of others?

To appreciate the correctness of having balanced view of ourselves, we need only o note how unpleasant, yes, even repugıant it is when someone displays a supeior attitude toward his fellowman. The verage person does not want to be around ne of such disposition. Nor does this work or the best interests of the one feeling superior, since his association is not desired by others.

On the other hand, a person should not think so little of himself as to degrade himself, pulling himself down to the animal level in thinking and actions, not caring for his health or personal cleanliness. He has a responsibility toward the one who created life, God, for protecting, providing and caring for himself to the best of his circumstances. To dishonor or degrade oneself is to belittle the One who created man.

What, then, is the proper viewpoint one should have of himself? It is God's viewpoint of his creation, man. His inspired Word says that he created "man in his image," and that man, as well as all of his creation, "was very good." (Gen. 1:27, 31) Humankind was also created emotionally and mentally superior to all other earthly forms of life and was to have dominion over these.

But should that make one human feel superior to another human? No, for the Bible states: "And [God] made out of one man every nation of men, to dwell upon the entire surface of the earth." (Acts 17: 26) So God informs us that, while humans are superior to animals and plant life, they are not to regard themselves as superior to others and try to lord it over them.

In addition, Isaiah 40:22, 23 declares: "There is One [God] who is dwelling above the circle of the earth, the dwellers in which are as grasshoppers, . . . One who is reducing high officials to nothing, who has made the very judges of the earth as a mere unreality." So all men, even those in responsible positions, should remember they are mere specks in relation to vastly superior spirit creatures in heaven, and infinitesimal when compared to God.

Does one seem overly wise and important in his own eyes? He should also remember that eventually he will tumble into the yawning, hungry grave. All his wisdom and seeming superiority will come to a sudden halt. That is why God's Word says: "A live dog is better off than a dead lion." (Eccl. 9:4) How true the saying: "For you are a mist appearing for a little while and then disappearing"!—Jas. 4:14.

This demonstrates the practical wisdom of the apostle Paul's words when he said: "I tell everyone there among you not to think more of himself than it is necessary to think." (Rom. 12:3) Yes, it is necessary to think something of ourselves, but not too much. Jesus said: "You must love your neighbor as yourself." (Matt. 22:39) In proper balance, self-love is necessary to care for the body and mind God gives. But too much self-love creates imbalance.

A balanced view will humble one and work for his good. It is pride that precedes a fall, not humility! Humility enables a person to acknowledge that he is just one of many in the human family, that he must not feel superior to his fellowman. In fact, he should do 'nothing out of contentiousness or out of egotism, but with lowliness of mind considering that the others are superior to him, keeping an eye, not in personal interest upon just his own matters, but also in personal interest upon those of the others.'—Phil. 2:3, 4.

The humble person appreciates the Bible truth that shows man is imperfect, in a fallen state. As Paul said: "What then? Are we in a better position? Not at all! . . . 'There is not a righteous man, not even one.' " (Rom. 3:9, 10) Thus the humble one understands the frailties and imperfections of others and overlooks the many irritating things they do. He does not demand more of others than these can produce, because he is aware of his own imperfections. Therefore, understanding his proper place in God's eyes makes him kinder and more tolerant of his fellowman. How generous the humble! How harsh, unkind and unyielding the proud, superior-feeling ones!

Besides peace of mind, and better relations between you and your fellowman, there is another benefit that comes from keeping a balanced view of yourself. It is the greatest benefit of all: a proper standing before God. The humble know they have the need to look to God and be guided by him, but the smug, high-minded do not feel this need. However, "God opposes the haughty ones, but he gives undeserved kindness to the humble ones." (Jas. 4:6) Just as the proud and arrogant are repugnant to other humans, so they are to God. —Prov. 16:5.

No, do not think too highly of yourself nor too lowly, but humble yourself before God and man. In this way you will enjoy life and your fellow humans more. You will also be mentally prepared to listen to God when he speaks to you through his Word, adjusting your life to meet his just requirements. In that way, you can be among humble ones who look forward to living in God's righteous new order, where those who keep a balanced view of themselves will enjoy life to the full.—Ps. 37: 10, 11.

FADS UNDERMINE FAITH

They dictate the way of life of many people. Some fads may seem to be harmless, but be sure you know the facts.

"SCENES beyond the worst horror movies unreeled without letup." Such was the newspaper description of Seattle's Center Coliseum last August when some 14,000 teen-agers packed it out to hear England's long-haired, rock 'n' roll troupe, the Beatles. The fans, with girls outnumbering boys at least 20 to 1, reacted in such a horrendous way that a child-guidance expert in attendance warned: "Parents and adults have a lot to account for to allow this to go on."

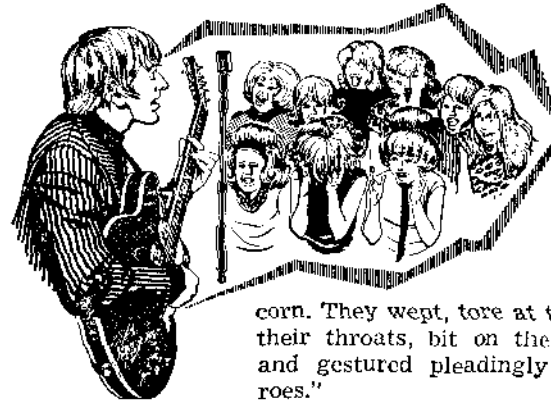
Though many adults may only laugh at what is commonly called "Beatlemania," Christian parents realize that worldly fads and crazes such as this undermine faith and spirituality. And even adults are not immune to the faith-weakening effect of fads.

But why are fads damaging to Christian faith? What is there about them that conflicts with Biblical principles?

Lead to Loss of Self-Control

Many fads lead to injury, both physically and spiritually, by reason of loss of self-control. This is especially noted in teen-age fads such as the craze for rock 'n' roll singers. Fads involving singers, of course, are nothing new. Some years ago teen-agers went wild over singer Frank Sinatra; fans stormed Times Square, tearing one another's clothes off when deprived of the chance of stripping their idol. During the Elvis Presley craze, fans in Jacksonville, Florida, ripped nearly all the clothes off that rock 'n' roll singer. The Beatle fad has also resulted in similar, frightening loss of self-control by youths. Describing the goings-on during the Beatles' performance at the Coliseum, the Seattle *Daily Times* of August 22, 1964, said:

"Almost no one could hear the shaggy-haired foursome. Ear-splitting shrieks and screams rattled the buildings like the high-pitched howling of a cyclone. At least 35 girls were treated in the Coliseum's first-aid room for fainting spells or hysterics that left them helpless in their seats. Several teen-agers had to be restrained by Seattle police as they raced toward the stage with dazed, wild expressions as if in a trance. . . . Deafening screams rose in a crescendo which drowned the twanging guitars and voices of the Beatles. . . . Frantic girls bounced in their chairs like popcorn. They wept, tore at their hair, clutched their throats, bit on their hands, swooned and gestured pleadingly toward their heroes."



What a shocking loss of self-control! To those comparatively few adults in attendance it was frightening. A policeman called it "unbelievable." To a child-guidance authority, Dr. Bernard Saibel, the fans' loss of self-control was a "destructive process." Attending at the request of the Seattle *Daily News*, he wrote his view: "The experience of being with 14,000 teen-agers to see the Beatles is unbelievable and frightening. And, believe me, it is not at all funny. . . . The hysteria and loss of control go far beyond the impact of the music. Many of those present become frantic, hostile, uncontrolled, screaming, unrecognizable beings. . . . This is not simply a release, as I at first thought it would be, but a very destructive process in which adults allow the children to be involved —allowing the children a mad, erotic world of their own without the reassuring safeguards of protection from themselves. The externals are terrifying. Normally recognizable girls behaved as if possessed by some demonic urge."

With such demonic loss of self-control, little wonder that there is physical injury! During the performance a wild fan apparently threw a rock that struck a sixteen-year-old boy on the head. Girls fainted, one suffered a heart reaction. Others trembled so badly from hysteria they had to be restrained. The hysteria was similar when the Beatles played in Australia, leaving behind an estimated one thousand casualties. One girl burst a blood vessel in her throat from screaming.

This terrifying, hysterical reaction is so typical of the fad in rock 'n' roll singers that the fans are sometimes called "screamagers." The fans scream also for Britain's other noted groups of long-haired entertainers, the Rolling Stones, the Pretty Things and the Animals. When the Animals played in New York City, a news report in the New York *Times* said: "They make the more sedate Beatles look paralyzed." The frantic fans were a volcano erupting with screams, hysterics and objects hurled up onto the stage.

Is this hysterical screaming and swooning something to which Christian parents want their children to succumb? Not if they want to please God as parents under divine obligation to bring their children up "in the discipline and authoritative advice of Jehovah." (Eph. 6:4) Wisely they help their children to learn to manifest the fruitage of God's holy spirit, which includes "mildness, self-control." (Gal. 5: 22, 23) They firmly steer them away from fads that undermine those traits.

Hero Worship Destructive to Faith

Frequently fads center around hero worship, turning the faddists' attention to some prominent personality. A fad may make a hero out of some movie star or a famed army general or a political leader or some sports hero or a popular entertainer or group of them. Many of these heroes do not live moral, upright lives or even profess to be Christians. Still, many are the persons who look to them as if they were saviors. But those who do so are ignoring the wise counsel of God's Word, which declares: "Do not put your trust in nobles, nor in the son of earthling man, to whom no salvation belongs." They forget that Christians are admonished not to be "boasting in men." (Ps. 146:3; 1 Cor. 3:21) They make human creatures the objects of their praise, when they should be giving it to God.—Rom. 1:21-25.

How, then, could any Christian parents allow their children to become Beatle fans? How could they allow their children to act the way hundreds of girls in New York did? At the hotel housing the Beatles the girls squeezed eight deep behind barricades, shouting, swaying and carrying signs that pledged deathless fidelity to the

rich, young troubadours. When anyone so much as ruffled a blind on the floor the Beatles were supposed to occupy, the hero-worshipers let out piercing hysterical shrieks and went into a frenzy of jumping and shouting. At the Beatles' Seattle performance fans threw jelly beans at their heroes and, afterward, refused to leave, trying to get to the stage to retrieve a jelly bean that had touched the Beatles. Some girls picked up spit wads that had ricocheted off a Beatle. It was as if the Beatles were some kind of gods.

Not just young girls make the Beatles objects of hero worship. Whole crowds of people do. "It's incredible, absolutely incredible," says Derek Taylor, the Beatles' press officer. "Here are these four boys from Liverpool. They're rude, they're profane, they're vulgar, and they've taken over the world. It's as if they'd founded a new religion. They're completely anti-Christ. I mean, I'm anti-Christ as well, but they're so anti-Christ they shock me, which isn't an easy thing. But I'm obsessed with them. Isn't everybody? I'm obsessed with their honesty. And the people who like them most are the people who should be outraged most. In Australia, for example, each time we'd arrive at an airport, it was as if de Gaulle had landed, or better yet, the Messiah. The routes were lined solid, cripples threw away their sticks, sick people rushed up to the car as if a touch from one of the boys would make them well again, old women stood watching with their grandchildren, and as we'd pass by, I could see the look on their faces. It was as if some savior had arrived and all these people were happy and relieved, as if things somehow were going to be better now."*

How destructive such a fad is to Christian faith! It plunges one into creature worship, into idolatry of humans, and brings God's disapproval, for Christians are told to "flee from idolatry." (1 Cor. 10:14) Now, rather than imitating Christ, the Model for true Christians, these faddists try to speak, dress and act like their idol.—1 Pet. 2:21.

Not Praiseworthy, Modest

Many youths are now copying the long hair of the Rolling Stones and the Pretty Things, which is described as "frenziedly long." The fringe extends below the eye level to give them a disheveled look. "The Rolling Stones are the worst," says a Manchester barber. "One of them looks as if he's got a feather duster on his head." Yet "everything about their appearance is studied and copied" by youths, says English writer Anthony Carthew. "We have become a very shaggy lot in England." Many are the children from five to eight years old who now clamor to look like the Beatles or the longer-haired Rolling Stones.

These faddists do not make a fine impression; in fact, the Rolling Stones themselves admit they are "a pretty horrible looking bunch." One of the managers of the Stones says: "People are always asking me if they are morons." Is that the impression you want to make?

Take a look at another fad. This is the fad, especially in the United States, of monsters. Monster hobby kits and toys sell by the millions, and youths flock to horror movies. One little girl who recently went to a horror movie was asked what she liked best. "Where they tear out a human heart," she answered. Is this what Christian parents want their children to watch? What are we to think of parents who allow their children to make a fad out of monsters, of violence and of killing? Yet thou-

* *The Saturday Evening Post*, August 8-15, 1964.

sands of children regularly read monster magazines. "Most of our readers," says an editor of such magazines, "are between nine and twelve." Again the fad is not praiseworthy but demonic.—Phil. 4:8.

Sometimes the fad may simply not be modest; to the contrary, it attracts the attention of everyone to the one who indulges in it. This is true with some fads in women's hair styles. Christian women are told "to adorn themselves in well-arranged dress, with modesty and soundness of mind, not with styles of hair braiding and gold or pearls or very expensive garb, but in the way that befits women professing to reverence God." (1 Tim. 2:9, 10) So Christian women need to use "soundness of mind" when it comes to hair styles, lest they be victimized by an immodest fad of the day.

What, then, if a new hair style comes in vogue that is in good taste and is becoming? If that is the reason for adopting it, then there is, of course, nothing wrong with it. Any woman should keep in mind, however, that if she adopts a hair style because the first lady of the land or some other celebrity set the style and she wears it because that prominent person is her hero or idol, then it is creature worship. It is undermining one's faith.

Other dangers may also present themselves in selecting the clothes you are going to wear. It has become popular in many places for girls to wear skintight pants or dresses with very low necklines. It is not because these things are particularly practical or attractive, but because they have "sex appeal." It is the fashion. But it is not modest, and it is not something "that befits women professing to reverence God." Women who wisely avoid following these fads also avoid attracting men who have immoral desires.

New fads spring up constantly, fads in food, fads in books and fads in hobbies. Some may embody beneficial ideas; others are a disgrace to those who adopt them. But this is certain: Those who try to keep pace with them soon are trapped in a whirlpool of materialistic desires.

Keep in mind that the Christian does not need to do this or that just because everybody else is doing it. If most of the children in a community adopt some clothing that glorifies some hero, dead or alive, Christian youths do not need to copy them. They know what the Bible says about the world in which they live:

"Do not be loving either the world or the things in the world. If anyone loves the world, the love of the Father is not in him; because everything in the world —the desire of the flesh and the desire of the eyes and the showy display of one's means of life— does not originate with the Father, but originates with the world. Furthermore, the world is passing away and so is its desire, but he that does the will of God remains forever."—1 John 2:15-17.

If you wish to remain forever, enjoying life eternally in God's new order of things, watch out that fads do not undermine your faith. Keep your faith strong so that you do not pass away with this world and its fads.

FLAMES of RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE BURN AGAIN in MEXICO

By "Awake!" correspondent in Mexico

FLAMES of religious intolerance have blazed again in Mexico, this time in Sahuąyo, Michoacán State, a city of some 25,000 population located in the central part of the country. As reported in the December 8, 1963, issue of *Awake!*, there had been an ugly demonstration of religious hatred in the town of Los Reyes, Mexico State, on the fourth and fifth of August 1963. Now, on August 13, 1964, Sahuayo became notorious as the scene of violent intolerance.

It seemed quite a normal day for the inhabitants of Sahuayo until suddenly the calm and quiet disappeared. Groups of citizens began to form ominously, constantly growing in number and all heading toward the house at 77 Rafael Picazo Street. The mob, eventually numbering from 5,000 to 8,000 and thoroughly aroused to a dangerous pitch of religious hate, was determined to get rid of the occupants of that house. The quickest way would be to burn them out with gasoline, and there was sufficient fuel on hand to do the job.

Inside the house there were one man, five women and a six-year-old girl. They were surrounded, unable to get out, and could clearly hear the threats of the mob outside. But why did the mob want to destroy these seven people? Of what were they guilty that they should face such a horrible death? The answer given was: "They are Jehovah's witnesses in a Catholic town."

As the mob closed in on their intended victims, a small group of policemen bravely faced them and endeavored to hold them back, but they were greatly outnumbered. It looked as if it would be only a matter of time before the inflamed mob would have its way. Suddenly three truckloads of soldiers appeared on the scene, and none too soon. The besieged Witnesses were promptly rescued and the mob was forcibly dispersed.

Who Responsible?

The people of Sahuayo and of nearby Jiquilpan are, generally speaking, friendly and hospitable. In the short space of five months six of Jehovah's witnesses had been able to arrange fifty free home Bible classes for interested persons in the area. Many of the citizens had given evidence of interest in and appreciation of the work of the Witnesses. Then why the mob? It was because the Catholic clergy had incited it. For five months they had been urging people to throw Jehovah's witnesses out of Sahuayo. They had threatened those interested persons who had consented to study the Bible with Jehovah's witnesses, and succeeded in having thirty-eight families cancel their regular Bible studies for fear of being bodily harmed. Then the Witnesses themselves began to receive indirect and direct threats.

During these months this small handful of Witnesses were subjected to mob inter-

ference on at least twenty-five occasions. Each mob, consisting of two hundred or more, was quite evidently stirred to action by the Catholic clergy of Sahuayo and Jiquilpan. On one occasion it was some young Catholic women who intervened, urging their fellow Catholics not to be savages and not to put both their town and their religion to shame.

On the evening of August 4 at ten o'clock, just as the Witnesses were retiring to bed, someone knocked loudly at the door and demanded entry. Instead of opening the door the man of the house opened the window, and as he did so the assailant struck at him with a heavy ax. Fortunately, he missed and struck the window instead, and continued to smash at the window. At this point two neighbors armed with pistols detained the lawbreaker and turned him over to the police. From that night on, the Witnesses took special precautions. Night after night they took turns keeping guard so as not to be taken by surprise and burned in their sleep.

Meantime the clergy continued to stir up the people. Among other things, inflammatory handbills were employed. One of these, measuring eight by twelve inches, contained the following message under a striking headline reading "SAHUAYAN CATHOLIC": "If a traitor and enemy of the country came to your door trampling upon our flag and inviting you to do the same, and worst of all hid it under the mask of religion, saying if you do not betray the country you are lost, What would you do with him?" After making several such false charges against the Witnesses the handbill ended with the exhortation in large type: "Burn all the *Awake!* and *Watchtower* magazines." The publishers signed themselves "Parochial Secretaryship for the Preservation of the Faith."

Thus it was that the mob that formed on Thursday, August 13, had been thoroughly misled and propagandized, and were evidently prepared to do anything demanded by the clerical instigators.

Press Reports

The mayor, the city attorney and the local press had been kept fully informed of these developments. In particular, the newspapers of Morelia, capital of Michoacán State, published accurate reports on them. Referring to clergy pressure that had induced businessmen of Sahuayo to get up a petition for the expulsion of the Witnesses on threat of having all business activity in town closed down, *La Voz de Michoacán,* August 18, 1964, reported: "The situation was very tense, and if the evangelists had not been evacuated, an enormous protest would have been made against what the Catholics call 'intruders,' against the authorities, closing businesses and suspending all activities." Another paper, *Noticias,* identified the participants in the mob and their motive: "Religious intolerance of hotheaded groups of this town caused serious problems when they tried to lynch members of a religious sect known as Jehovah's witnesses, who have been harassed by Catholics incited by persons who are interested in creating problems."

Reporting on the August 13 incidents, *La Voz de Michoacán* had this to say: "Yesterday in the neighboring town of Sahuayo the people gathered together, estimated at about 8,000 persons, surrounded the house where the protestants lived and with cans of gasoline tried to burn them alive and finish them off with stoning. The attitude of the fanatical Catholics was at the point of causing a real tragedy, which was avoided thanks to the opportune intervention of the authorities who solicited federal troops."

These happenings were brought to the attention of and severely condemned by

the civil and military authorities, as well as by the press. Referring to this mob and tying it in with the similar mob action instigated by a Catholic priest at Los Reyes, Mexico State, *La Voz de Michoacán,* in an editorial by José Rodriguez Carreón, entitled "Disgrace upon Sahuayo," stated: "About the middle of last year in the town of Los Reyes, Mexico State, the local parson roused the spirit of his parishioners so that they attacked a group of Bible preachers, who had gathered in a movie theater in order to hold one of their usual assemblies. Since these religious persons are opposed to violence, they had to put up with the violent attack of these fanatics without lifting a hand to defend themselves, with the result that many of them were beaten and not a few severely wounded. Thanks to the intervention of the authorities and, perhaps, the intervention of Jehovah, the God they worship, there were no lamentable casualties caused by the uprising. Now the same ignorance of stupid persons has again fallen upon our State."

High State Officials Informed

High state officials were also fully informed of the mob's actions and its instigators. The Secretary of State of Michoacán State was prepared to give the order that sent federal troops to rescue the Witnesses and evacuate them together with their belongings to Morelia. He personally received the Witnesses on their arrival and received their report of all that had taken place in Sahuayo.

The Divisional General Félix Urieta, head of Military Zone XXI, was also present with the Secretary of State, and with him gave consideration to the whole matter when the Witnesses appeared in Morelia. At the interview with the Witnesses he promised all necessary guarantees for their future protection.

Another high official was informed about the attitude of the Catholic clergy of Sahuayo and Jiquilpan, as noted by *La Voz de Michoacán:* "Lawyer Enrique Estrada Aceves, President of the Supreme Court of Justice of the State, who at the time was making an inspection tour of the Court, became aware of the disgraceful action. The attitude of the people of Sahuayo was severely censured since they had shown themselves to be against our 'magna carta' which hallows the right of freedom of thought."

Behavior of Witnesses Condemns Clergy

The authorities and the press have taken note of the good behavior of the Witnesses, even when in danger from the mob. They maintained a conduct worthy of the message they bear, and this because they well know that their fight is not against flesh and blood, but, rather, "against the wicked spirit forces in the heavenly places" who, in turn, influence men to fight against the spread of freedom-giving truth. (Eph. 6: 12) The Witnesses refuse to lower themselves to the level of ignorant and intolerant opposers by retaliation or any other action that is out of harmony with Christian teaching. At the same time they are determined to go on with their peaceful work of education in behalf of multitudes of people in Sahuayo and in all Mexico who truly love righteousness.

The behavior of the Witnesses has been in striking contrast to the underhanded, behind-the-scenes activity of the clergy who hide behind mobs they have purposely stirred up to silence those whom they cannot honorably face in discussion of Bible teaching. Such cowardly action, however, has opened the eyes of many, including some in responsible governmental positions, to see the iniquity of these perpetrators of violence. The authorities are certainly to be commended for their firm action in this case.

Enjoy a cup of COFFEE?

YOU may be among the countless persons who enjoy a cup of coffee, for coffee is consumed in more than 125 countries of the world. Certain countries like it more than others. In western Europe, where about 30 percent of all coffee is consumed, many are the ardent coffee drinkers in Germany, France, the Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark. For a single country, however, most coffee is consumed in the United States, where so many persons enjoy a cup of coffee that 96 percent of all families drink coffee every day.

They may know just which brand of coffee they prefer, but many coffee drinkers scarcely realize that coffee comes from trees, and comparatively few know what part of the tree is used. And from what part of the earth did the coffee tree come? What is there about coffee that causes so many people to enjoy a cup? What about coffee and health?

Coffee starts with the seed of a strange fruit that rose out of obscurity to international distinction by sheer taste, aroma and effects appeal. But just when and how coffee began to be used by man is shrouded in legend. The tree itself is believed to be native to Abyssinia and other parts of tropical Africa. But the coffee tree was not to be limited to Africa.

From Abyssinia coffee trees were introduced into Arabia and later into Java. The coffee bean became popular. In 1615 coffee reached Italy via the Venetian traders, and a few years later the invading Turks brought coffee to Vienna. The fame of Java coffee spread, so that it came to be regarded as one of the superior coffees in the world, and "java" came to be another name for coffee. Little wonder, then, that in 1714 the king of France, Louis XIV, was presented with a coffee seedling from the famed island of Java. The coffee plants of the king of France flourished, so that coffee seeds were planted in every nook and cranny of the royal greenhouses.

From Europe to the West Indies

On the West Indian island of Martinique, meanwhile, was a French officer by the name of Gabriel de Clieux, who believed that excellent medicines could be made from the coffee bean. He had heard from Dutch sailors that the coffee bean was flourishing in Java. Well, what was wrong with Martinique? Nothing; it seemed to be as well suited for growing coffee as was Java. So he set out for Paris to obtain a coffee plant.

Several years later he boarded a ship bound for Martinique and with him was a coffee seedling. The plant almost died of a water shortage during the journey. "Water was lacking to such an extent," he wrote, "that for more than a month I was obliged to share my scanty ration with the

plant." Finally Martinique came into sight, the ordeal was over and the coffee seedling was planted on the island. Martinique's coffee plant multiplied with extraordinary rapidity.

Soon seedlings and cuttings from the original plant on Martinique circulated throughout the islands, to Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico and Cuba. Just sixty-five years after the introduction of coffee, Haiti was exporting annually over 80,000,000 pounds. The Dominican Republic began producing a fine grade of coffee on the steep slopes of the mountains that crisscross the island. Jamaica's crop of Blue Mountain coffee beans, dark blue in color, came to be highly regarded since they contain more flavor oils than most other beans. So from that single plant on Martinique, coffee spread throughout the West Indies.

To Latin America

But the dominance of the West Indies and Java as coffee-producing regions did not continue, for seedlings were taken eventually to Latin America. In 1728 coffee was confined in Latin America to French and Dutch Guiana. But the governor of Brazil managed to obtain a coffee seedling in a bouquet from the wife of the governor of French Guiana, and Brazil began growing coffee. For more than a hundred years now Brazil has reigned as monarch of coffee producers, followed by a number of other countries such as Colombia, El Salvador and Mexico.

Though coffee was being grown in the West Indies and in Latin America, the inhabitants of North America had not yet taken a great liking to it. In 1750 tea was the popular beverage, the colonists drinking it for breakfast, lunch and dinner. The big complaint was the British king's tax on tea importation. This resulted in a boycott against British tea. After the dumping, in 1773, of 342 chests of tea into the Boston Harbor as a protest against the British tax on tea, a prejudice against tea drinking swept the colonies. Taking advantage of this, Dutch and French traders offered low-priced supplies of coffee to the tea-boycotting colonists. The islands of Martinique, Puerto Rico and Haiti also sent coffee to North America. Over the years coffee gained in popularity, so that now the United States consumes about 70 percent of Latin America's annual crop.

Oddly enough, the country that consumes the most coffee does not grow a crop on its mainland. Only in one of the fifty States is coffee grown; that is Hawaii, where coffee has been produced since about 1825, from seeds imported from Brazil. Hawaii's crop is of superior quality and is unusual because of the absence of coffee tree disease.

The Coffee Tree

The coffee tree, a member of the madder family, has glossy, deep-green leaves. It will grow from fifteen to twenty-five feet high, although in cultivation it seldom is allowed to grow more than six to ten feet. The tree has pure-white fragrant flowers, which give place to the fruit. Putting on a colorful display, the fruit changes from green to light yellow, scarlet and deep crimson. The fruit, growing in clusters, looks like a North American cherry. Each fruit contains two seeds surrounded by a yellow pulp. These seeds, which are the coffee beans, are fairly hard, bluish gray in color. Two flat-faced beans face each other, each protected by a tough outer hull and a delicate inner covering.

Coffee trees thrive in regions with elevation of 1,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level and where the annual mean temperature is about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. The tree itself is not fully mature until about the

fifth year; fruit is produced until the tree attains the age of about fifty years. A single tree may yield ten pounds of fruit in a year, which is the equivalent of about two pounds of coffee.

In the factory coffee berries are washed, the peal softened, and a pulping machine is used to break the outer skin, ejecting the inner beans. Then they go through further processing, drying, a final hulling, polishing and sorting and are finally put into bags for shipping.

Roasting and blending is a vital part of coffee production. Roasting develops the aromatic oils that give coffee its distinctive taste. Because of blending, it is possible for scores of different brands of coffee to be found on the shelves of grocery stores. The blender uses his materials like an artist to produce a balanced and pleasing result. Combining flavors, aromas and colors, the blender strives for a product that will please the eye, stimulate the taste buds and excel in aroma.

Why They Enjoy It

People do not drink coffee for its food value. Rather, they give reasons such as the following: 'It picks me up'; 'It gives me a feeling of satisfaction'; 'It makes me feel better'; 'It tastes good'; 'It stimulates my thinking'; 'It makes my work more enjoyable'; 'I like to start the day with a warm drink' and 'It gets me going in the morning.'

Evidently the stimulating effect of coffee, derived from its caffeine content, is a basic reason for its popularity. But coffee enjoyment is a complex thing. Its inimitable bouquet, its fragrance, its compatibility with additives such as cream and sometimes spices enhance the coffee drinker's enjoyment. Coffee drinkers in cold climates enjoy the warmth and stimulation that they experience after a hot cup. Thus coffee appeal affords physical and mental stimulation and also a difficult-to-measure psychological satisfaction.

Some coffee drinkers prefer their brew to tea not only because of flavor but because they view it as a mild stimulant to digestion, preferring it to tea for its effect. In this regard *The Wise Encyclopedia of Cookery* states: "In the bowels, coffee has the opposite effect to that of tea, for it stimulates peristalsis, and for many people, when drunk early in the morning, it possesses a distinctly laxative effect."

Effect on Nerves and Stomach

But for some persons coffee has adverse effects: It may upset their stomach; it may make them nervous and jittery, and thus prevent them from getting a good night's sleep. Hot controversy, in fact, has long raged over the subject of coffee and wakefulness. Many insist that drinking coffee near bedtime, even as early as dinner, keeps them awake. Others drink as much as they want within a few minutes of retiring and get to sleep at once.

Actually there is no doubt that coffee is a stimulant because of its caffeine content, one cup having from 100 to 120 milligrams of caffeine. A cup of tea, on the other hand, may have only 17 to 33 milligrams of caffeine. Caffeine quickens the heartbeat, raises blood pressure a bit and stimulates the brain. Within 20 minutes peak stimulation is attained, and it continues for about two and a half hours.

People are affected differently by caffeine. Those with high-strung nervous systems may find they cannot use it without having their nerves jangle. Others find that they get gastric upset from drinking coffee and complain of a burning in the pit of the stomach or of nausea. Actually, all caffeine-containing beverages produce a prolonged increase in the output of acid by the stomach. Seventy percent of ulcer patients in one study complained that drink-

ing coffee either initiated or aggravated their distress. One study made by Dr. Andrew C. Ivy of the University of Illinois indicated, however, that coffee is less likely to upset the stomach if taken with cream. Further, the volume *Pharmacology in Medicine,* edited by Drill, says: "Beverages containing caffeine such as coffee and Coca-Cola also increase acid secretions. The action of coffee is probably due in part to caffeine and also to irritant oils in the roasted product. Cream asserts an antagonistic effect to the stimulating effects of coffee."

One explanation, then, of why some people can drink coffee and not be overly stimulated may lie in the fact that they use a good deal of cream or milk in their coffee. The cream appears not only to counteract the stimulation but also to reduce the possibility of stomach upset and nausea. But even when taken with cream, coffee may prove too stimulating for some persons. Such persons may find that decaffeinated coffee will suit them better, since such coffee has virtually all its caffeine removed.

But what of those who enjoy coffee and who drink it regularly? They do well to keep in mind the need for moderation, because irritability and exhaustion can result from drinking excessive amounts of coffee. Some persons get fidgety when they do not get their morning cup of coffee, and others get a headache. According to Dr. E. Chester Ridgway of Cody, Wyoming, Americans are drinking so much coffee that it is bound to produce some illnesses. Some housewives, he says, indulge in one long coffee break that lasts from breakfast till late afternoon. "This may make them pretty hard to live with, and pretty intolerant and irritable with small children," the physician pointed out. All this indicates that moderation in its use is highly desirable.

Nevertheless, because of its invigorating properties coffee has long aided persons who must stay alert. And whatever the reason for one's drinking coffee, there is little doubt that millions of persons will continue to enjoy the taste, aroma and effects appeal of the seed of that strange fruit from Abyssinia.

Priest Shortage

The Ottawa *Journal* reports a serious shortage of priests in the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Montreal, Canada. The problem is spoken of as universal and of real concern in the Montreal area. The newspaper quotes priest Roger Marien, director of *l'Oeubre des Vocations,* as saying: "We have 860 priests for the diocese's 204 French-speaking parishes. If we had twice that number we would just barely have enough." According to the report, "the ideal priest-parishioner ratio is 1 to 800. In Montreal the ratio for French-speaking Catholics is one priest for every 2,051 and for the English-speaking community one for every 1,500."

In the same city of Montreal there are at least 2,041 of Jehovah's witnesses preaching the good news of God's kingdom. Since Montreal has a population of 2,109,509, the figures indicate there is one Witness to every 1,033 persons in Montreal. As to the number of those who serve in special capacities as servants and book study conductors in the congregations of Jehovah's witnesses in Montreal, there are 268, which is one servant or study conductor for every eight Witnesses. Whereas the number of priests is one for every 2,051 French-speaking Catholics and one for every 1,500 English-speaking Catholics, the one Witness for every 1,033 persons represents the service Jehovah's witnesses are giving as ministers to people of all religions in Montreal.

ABORTION
Scourge That Thrives on Ignorance

IGNORANCE of the facts can deprive people of the strongest defense against danger. It can induce a false sense of security in persons even while they walk the road of sure disaster. For example, the public has been shocked by the reports on the heightening crime waves that take such a terrible toll of life—in the United States of North America alone a total of 8,400 murders a year. Public clamor everywhere calls for more positive governmental action to curb this rise of violent crime. But what of the *millions* of illegal deaths that take place annually throughout the world in the form of abortions? Here is a scourge that threatens a greater toll of human life than all other forms combined! It literally snuffs out young lives by the millions around the world, leaving hundreds of thousands of mothers scarred in body and mind, not to speak of the vast numbers who die with the unborn child in the abortion process.

That the abortion problem has assumed gigantic proportions is no fiction. Dr. Louis Hellman, director of the Obstetrics and Gynecology Department at Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, called it "one of the great epidemic diseases of our time." According to the statisticians, there are from one to three abortions for every four births in the United States. In Uruguay the abortion rate is three times higher than the birth rate. In Chile it has been reported that two of every five deaths among pregnant women result directly from criminal abortions. In France for every live birth there is an abortion. In Denmark almost one-quarter of all pregnancies end by abortion. In Buenos Aires, Argentina, one out of every six patients in the maternity ward of the Cuidadela Hospital in 1962 was being treated for injury caused by illegal abortion.

Our speaking of illegal abortions may prompt you to ask if there is such a thing as "legal abortion." Yes, in some countries, including the United States of America, Scandinavian countries and the U.S.S.R., the law of the land permits abortions in cases where the hospital authorities have determined it to be necessary to the life and health of the mother. Many United States' hospitals handle 4,000 to 5,000 such cases a year. But in each case can it really be said that it is done to preserve the life of the mother, or is it done, rather, because the full-term pregnancy *might* result in complications?

Why the alarming increase in abortion operations, whether "legal" or illegal"? Can it be that superficial religious teaching has failed to inculcate in people appreciation of the solemn fact that human life together with the power of procreation is viewed as something precious by the Creator himself? It would certainly seem to be so when we note that the most religious countries are those that are heavily beset by this problem of abortion.

There are those who see in abortion a way out of responsibility to pay for illicit sex relations. Others seem to think that with abortion available they can gratify unbridled sexual appetite. The majority have not been properly educated in all the physiological and psychological factors that are involved in childbirth, and in the irreparable physical and mental damage that can result from the unnatural interference with its processes. There is also great ignorance about the greedy and unprincipled persons who, without training or skill, undertake to perform a most delicate operation without guarantee of success, and only upon payment of a high fee. Very few indeed are the mothers who are properly informed on the precious stewardship with which they have been entrusted by God, the power of procreation.

The Women Involved

Perhaps you are under the impression that most abortions are performed on young unwed girls. To the contrary, statistics show nine out of ten abortion patients to be married, between the ages of 25 and 40, with three or more children. Furthermore, rather than the lower economic levels being the ones where there is the greatest disregard for the life of an unborn child, higher social and educational levels are where abortions are most common.

But why do millions of women every year violate the law and the sacredness of human life, while also risking their own lives, in order to get rid of unwanted babies? A variety of reasons are offered, all of them, be it noted, reflecting ignorance of the true value that should be placed upon life and the gift of procreation. Said one leading gynecologist and obstetrician, Dr. Keith P. Russell: "They want abortions because they're not married, because they have too many children, because they're too young—fifteen—or too old—forty." Economic troubles are also cited as a reason.

The unwed and inexperienced girl, frightened and in desperation, feels no love for her prospective child. And as for women who already know the pleasure of having their own children, how will they treat the children they already have if they can consent to the heartless destruction of a defenseless young life? Those who offer as a reason financial inability to cope with another child surely place themselves in a reprehensible position before God, simply because they have not chosen to control their passions. They have proved themselves to be more concerned about gratifying self than about accepting the legitimate responsibility for their course. However we may view all these modes of thinking, we are forced to conclude that there is in every instance a grave lack of appreciation for God's gifts.

While it is true that many women do manage to survive this dangerous operation physically, there are few who can shed the burden of guilt, the mental scar, that will be with them to the end of their lives. Said one mother: "It sure works on your mind afterward. It just makes you feel . . . dirty. . . . I know I did wrong." Another mother reported: "When I woke up, my girl friend says I was begging God to forgive me." Now she cannot stand to see other women with their babies. "I felt like I'd killed one of my real babies," she said. And she did.

The Operation and the Risks

Unfortunately, a large number of the doctors who refuse to perform illegal abortions are actuated by the risk of losing their licences and their reputations and going to prison rather than by a well-founded conviction of the criminality of the procedure. Indeed, they will often refer a client to a doctor who will oblige. With-

out faith in God and in the operation of his laws, they resolve every problem in harmony with expediency. Right or wrong does not enter into their thinking.

True, some doctors maintain a high moral standard, and are to be commended for the excellent counsel they offer to pregnant patients, counsel that all too often is ignored. Others, having performed abortions, are deeply affected by the experience. One doctor said that it goes "against the grain." "Of all the gynecological operations," said another, "that of therapeutic abortion is the one that causes me most discomfort." And this even though the abortion may have been justified by the law of the land!

While the operation is relatively simple, it is nevertheless ranked as being specially risky after the sixth week of pregnancy. The operation, known as "D. and C.," or dilatation and curettage, consists primarily of scraping the product of conception out of the uterus. During pregnancy the walls of the uterus become delicately soft and susceptible to perforation, with fatal results. The dangers of infection, uncontrolled hemorrhaging and air embolism are ever present, even when the operator is a skilled surgeon in a well-equipped hospital.

How woefully ignorant of the delicacy and balance of the human anatomy those who entrust themselves to quacks and charlatans in an operation of this type! Early in December 1955, a twenty-year-old fashion designer learned that she was from five to six weeks pregnant. The boyfriend declined to marry her, but arranged for an abortion to be performed in his apartment by a hospital attendant. The girl died. To hide the evidence they dismembered her body, wrapped the pieces in gaudy Christmas paper and disposed of it in rubbish cans along the streets of New York. A sixteen-year-old married girl did not want her first baby, so the mother arranged for an abortion. An overdose of Pentothal sodium killed the girl. The operator in this instance, a real estate salesman.

Only a few criminal abortionists apply the "D. and C." technique. Most employ other methods. A foreign substance may be introduced into the womb on the theory that the womb will then contract and expel the fetus. Some abortionists use chemicals, which usually leave the patient with ulcerated internal burns and just as pregnant as ever. Often women have to have their reproductive organs entirely removed because of the effects from such burns. Police have collected a bizarre array of items used by abortionists in their nefarious trade. Included are wire coat hangers, turkey quills, nails, knitting needles, hairpins, rattail combs, plastic bottles, pencils, slippery elm, douche tubes and even elastic bandages.

Formal education seems to provide little defense against the racket of mercenary abortionists. Even women of higher-than-average education fall prey to the false claims and promises of abortionists of every kind. Police sergeant Galindo of Los Angeles said: "We see abortionists from all walks of life—bartenders, janitors, butchers, office workers, poultrymen, real estate slaesmen, machinists. They seem to think that if they can work on a lathe they can perform abortions." No wonder the police often refer to them as "mechanics" and "butchers." Some of them are just that.

The cost in human life is compounded when the mother as well as the unborn child dies under the hand of the abortionist. It is estimated that some 5,000 women die annually in this manner in the United States of America alone. In France some 20,000 die yearly as a result of post-abortion complications. In England and Wales deaths from abortion rank third

highest on the list of deaths from maternal causes. Dr. Harold Jacobziner, Assistant Commissioner of the New York City Department of Health, stated that "of all the maternal deaths in New York City in 1962, over fifty percent resulted from criminal abortions." However, not even these figures tell the whole story, for it is believed that many abortion deaths are deliberately attributed to other causes.

Other Hazards

The extremely high cost of criminal abortion constitutes it extortion. While the "ethical surgeon" may charge from $75 to $125 for a "D. and C." operation, the abortionist will often demand from $400 to $2,000. In the United States of America alone this racket cleared an estimated $50,000,000 last year. So exorbitant are the charges that many women prefer to travel to some other country for the operation. A report from Puerto Rico states that "10,000 tourists visit the island annually, in order to obtain abortions." In Japan about one thousand abortions were performed on American women in 1962. The trip there by air costs around $800 and the operation no more than $15 in a hospital.

Otherwise intelligent women try to beat the abortion racket on the notion that they can abort themselves. They resort to soap solutions, hot baths, exercises and other mechanical methods. One mother used a soap solution, only to receive severe ulcerations, which, in turn, led to pelvic infection and permanent sterility.

Another feature of the abortion racket is highlighted by Dr. M. Edward Davis when he states: "I have seen tragic instances where a young girl missed her period, became panicky and went through an unnecessary abortion attempt simply because she didn't know that there are other causes besides pregnancy which can interfere with menstruation." The abortionist lets his patient go on thinking she is pregnant so that he can bleed her of her money. Here again, proper parental training could have dispelled dangerous ignorance.

Enforcing the Law

While many authorities say abortionists should be arrested and put out of business, very little is being done about it. Police complain about not receiving the cooperation needed for such an undertaking. Only when a patient dies or is badly hurt is an abortion reported to the police. It is estimated that from 150 to 200 abortions are performed every day in Los Angeles, yet fewer than one a day are reported. The satisfied customer does not complain. The dissatisfied one dreads publicity and is reluctant to testify.

Physicians, too, when caught in the act of performing abortions, seldom, if ever, are disciplined by the medical boards unless they are convicted. And the courts are hesitant about punishing physicians. Penalties for performing an illegal abortion range as high as twenty years on the lawbooks, but in practice the sentence is light. An Indianapolis doctor who was charged with aborting three women, one of whom died, was given a suspended sentence and a fine. A prosecutor summed up the situation in these words: "There is a low rate of prosecution, a lower rate of convictions and not enough punishment to deter."

Dispelling Ignorance

While almost all religions officially condemn the practice of abortion, excepting only in cases affecting the life of the mother, the prevalence of the practice among religious people makes it evident that this has only been a measure of lip service to the Bible's view of the matter. In personal discussions with these people it becomes apparent that they often do not even know what God's Word says about protecting the

life of an unborn child, unauthorized taking of human life, and God's requirement for those who would please him to accept responsibility for their children.

The matchless moral principles set forth in the Bible uphold the sanctity of human life, including that tiny manifestation in the womb of the mother. (Ex. 21:22-25) Recognition of its teaching as the God-provided Guide for man would renovate man's thinking. Inculcating its views on life's problems would develop an enlightened public opinion. No longer would it be possible for a nationwide poll to show, as did one in Britain, that more than two-thirds favored legalized abortion. Nor could it be said, as declared by Irwin D. Bloch, First Assistant State's Attorney in Chicago, that "a large segment of the population condones abortion." Law on the subject would be specific and clearcut, and its adequate enforcement would be the goal of judges and courts.

It is refreshing to learn that some informed persons have pondered the whole question sufficiently to realize that God's way is best. Against the argument that legalized abortion would clear away the criminal element of the problem, we may note the statement of Dr. Gail V. Anderson, director of obstetrics and gynecology at Los Angeles County General Hospital: "I'm not at all sure legalized abortion would change everything. It might create bigger problems. Abortion is destroying life, any way you look at it. Few of us human beings have enough spiritual maturity to attempt to play God." Dr. M. Edward Davis expresses the sane view when he says: "I feel sure that if parents acquaint a girl with the role of the reproductive organs given her by God and of the magnificence of her ability to procreate, the amateur abortionist soon would have few victims on which to perform his deadly favor."

No single girl who appreciates the prerogatives of marriage and who is determined to safeguard her virginity for the honorable marriage bed need fear abortion. As to married couples, economic and health reasons may require them to limit the size of their families and to be moderate in sex indulgence. If they choose to practice birth control, that is their own business. But they must face the fact that abortion is a violation of God's law against killing.

Surely life is sacred, a gift from God! A long reign of ignorance has obscured the truth and minimized God's position relative to his human creatures. Says an inspired Bible writer: "Your word is a lamp to my foot, and a light to my roadway." (Ps. 119:105) When this basic truth is universally recognized, abortion will no longer be a scourge to mankind.

● Did you know that the bee has 12,000 eyes, each complete in itself? Some beetles have as many as 25,000; some dragonflies as many as 20,000. The eyes of an eagle are larger than those of man, while the eyes of an owl are one-third the size of his head. The pupils of cats' eyes have vertical slits; those of a horse, horizontal slits. Some fish have eyes in two parts, one to see in air and the other to see in water. The whale's eyes are covered with an oil solution to protect them from salt water. The eyes of the octopus closely resemble those of man. The hippopotamus has his eyes on top of his head; as a result he can still see though nearly submerged in muddy water. The eyes of the blue whale are said to be the largest in the world; his are five inches in diameter. Each one is equipped according to its need; each one, a marvelous example of the handiwork of God.

The JUNK —MARITIME WONDER of the ORIENT

By "Awake!" correspondent in Hong Kong

A CHINESE child is practically never seen playing with a toy ship; nevertheless, as a group the Chinese are probably the most amphibious people in the world. It has been said that some 10 percent of China's vast population live on the water in a vessel of some kind. Here in the British colony of Hong Kong well over 100,000 persons live afloat. It should not be surprising, then, that the picturesque Chinese junk should be famous around the world as a symbol of Hong Kong.

The term "junk" is derived from the Chinese Fukinese word *"Ch'un,"* and in modern usage has come to apply to various characteristic boats of Chinese and neighboring waters. These Chinese-style craft, with their bluff lines, high sterns and multicolored patched sails, at times look for all the world like curled autumn leaves floating on the water. In fact, it is said that floating leaves first suggested the idea of boats to the Chinese.

Early Junks

Lu Pan, who is believed to have lived around 506 B.C.E., is credited by the Chinese with inventing oars, paddles and many improved types of junks. Particularly noteworthy is his alleged invention of the crooked-bow and crooked-stern junks used to travel the turbulent rivers in the remote regions of interior China.

In the city of Tzeliutsing the story is told that one day as Lu Pan was endeavoring to design a junk to navigate the rough little Yentsingho River, a large hawk swept down close to him, and he noticed that as it came out of its dive, it banked at an angle. This inspired Lu Pan to build the bow of his junk leaning obliquely to one side.

The unusual slant of the crooked-bow junk's bluff front, so that the height from the waterline to the stemhead is four feet eight inches on the port side [the left side looking toward the bow] and five feet eleven inches on the starboard side, gives the vessel an odd appearance, as if it had a heavy list toward the port side. Interestingly, however, the unorthodox design of this junk enables it to maneuver successfully in the wild waters of the Yentsingho River, which it has apparently been doing for many hundreds of years.

There is no question that through trial and error the ancient Chinese developed boats of exceptional seaworthiness. Even today the Chinese build junks without any plans or blueprints, but with the workers proceeding entirely by the rule-of-thumb tradition that has been passed down from generation to generation. Of the nearly

one hundred junk-building yards in Hong Kong, it is said that less than ten are capable of building a junk from blueprints. Certainly it is a work of art and architecture to build a many-ton, hundred-foot junk without any plans to follow!

Such large junks have been sailing the seas for a surprisingly long time. By the third century of our Common Era, or some 1,700 years ago, a contemporary report claims that a large Chinese junk carried 600 men and more than a thousand tons of merchandise! During the Sung Dynasty, about a thousand years ago, Chinese naval architecture really came into its own. Great seagoing junks regularly traveled between China and the main islands of the East Indies, India, the east coast of Africa and the Middle East. These junks carried as many as 700 men and a great deal of cargo, but that does not mean that they were necessarily crowded. A fleet of sixty-three junks left Soochow, China, for the kingdoms of the south in 1405, and, according to one historian, the largest of these were 536 feet long and 217 feet wide, making them nearly as large as some of today's huge ocean liners.

But by far the majority of junks provided transportation within China. An unmatched system of inland waterways linked larger towns, and day and night junks of all kinds kept up an uninterrupted flow of traffic. The most important of the many canals that were built was the 1,290-mile Grand Canal. The first section of this amazing canal was begun about 2,500 years ago, and the lower section, from Chinkiang on the Yangtze River to the seaport of Hangchow, was completed many centuries later, between 605 and 617. Not long ago it was estimated that China had about one mile of canals for every square mile of land, and junks of the style used centuries ago still travel these age-old waterways.

Gods and Superstitions

In Hong Kong many of the Chinese people, who make their home aboard the various types of junks, worship many gods. In the galley or kitchen one may find a bamboo shrine to Tsao Wang, the kitchen god. It is often tucked away behind the stove surrounded by cockroaches, which are known by junkmen as Tsao Wang's horses. This god is supposed to be responsible for the good behavior of everybody on the junk. So in order to delay him and cause him to forget any evil reports that he may have to pass on to other gods, his worshipers offer him a special sticky sweetmeat.

T'ien Hou, the queen of heaven, is the maritime goddess, and her shrine is found in the cabin of the family's junk. She is relied upon to draw their junk safely to land in stormy weather, for death without a known burial place is thought to be the worst fate that can befall a Chinese. For junk people the birthday of T'ien Hou is the most important of their religious festivals. The junk is dressed with signal flags, two to four large triangular banners and two big lanterns for the occasion. Roast pig, chickens, pink dumplings and red eggs are offered to her.

Lu Pan, the carpenter god, is honored with a small shrine in the corner of all of Hong Kong's junk-building yards. Joss sticks are burned before a small statue of him, and his birthday is a holiday for junk builders. But all these practices turn the minds of the people away from the true God, who is not worshiped with lifeless statues but with spirit and truth.—John 4:24.

Junk people have many other strange superstitions. For example, a boat is supposed to have a presiding spirit, and that spirit, they say, needs eyes to see its way and avoid rocks, shoals and canal banks. So eyes are often painted on the bow of

junks in order for them to see where they are going. When laying down the chopsticks after the completion of a meal they are never placed across the rice bowl, for it is believed that this will cause the vessel to run aground. Rainbows are treated with utmost respect, and are never pointed at by junk people. The finger may be broken as a penalty for doing so. So it is that these false religious superstitions at times result in actual physical harm to the people.

The Junk Today

While many in the Western world may look upon the junk as a picturesque novelty of a primitive civilization, sailors who have had firsthand experience with the junk recognize its ingenious design and seaworthiness. One Western sailor wrote recently: "Nobody could have designed the Chinese sail, if only for fear of being laughed at. A device so elaborate and clumsy in conception, yet so simple and handy in operation, could have evolved only through trial and error." But rather than holding the junk in contempt because of its unusualness, he acknowledged the superiority of its design.

This seaman, Brian Platt, spoke from experience. He had sailed from Singapore in June of 1958 on a small cruising yacht named *Chempaka*, but, after a rough trip through the South China Sea, decided to have a junk built in Hong Kong for the rest of his trip across the Pacific to California. After successfully crossing the ocean, Platt made this observation: "Comparing my experience sailing *Chempaka* with that aboard *High Tea* [the Chinese junk] I do not doubt that *High Tea* was the better rig. During squally weather in the South China Sea the handling of *Chempaka's* sails became a real burden and progress was nil. With the junk rig I would have gone on much faster with less labor."

Another sailor, G. R. G. Worcester, after spending thirty-three years in the Chinese Maritime Customs, had similar admiration for the Chinese junk. He explained: "We sailors of the West owe a debt of gratitude to the seamen of China. To their countrymen goes the credit of inventing the watertight compartment, the lugsail, the balance rudder and many other nautical devices in common use today." Few people realize the contributions made by the Chinese.

The average Western visitor to Hong Kong, however, is not so much interested in the Chinese contributions to nautical science as he is in seeing the many picturesque junks set against the background of a fading Eastern sunset. While this is still a sight to be seen, the sails are fast disappearing from Hong Kong harbor. More than 4,000 of the colony's 17,000 registered junks now churn along under diesel power, enabling them to reach fishing locations faster and in practically all types of weather. So changes are taking place, but the Chinese junk remains an unusual and picturesque vessel, a maritime wonder of the Orient.

COLLEGE EDUCATION AND MORALS

✔ What effect does a college education have on one's morals? Does it strengthen one's appreciation of Christian principles, or does it undermine morality? The New York *Times* of March 14, 1964, reported: "A survey of the senior class at Columbia College shows that 83 percent believe in premarital sexual intercourse. Thirteen percent said they did not and four percent were undecided. . . . In replying to a question on whether the college years had affected his moral or religious views, one student said he had 'become more strongly against Christian morality and Victorian ethics.'"

Ramie
—FABRIC FOR YOUR ENJOYMENT

By "Awake!" correspondent in the Philippines

HOP aboard our red-and-yellow jeepney and come with us on a trip along the provincial highway in southern Mindanao. The *población* behind us is Digos and this is the province of Davao, noted for its abaca fiber and its exotic durian fruit. Davao also supplies the Philippines with much of its lumber and coconut. But we are not going to tour its abaca plantations nor its durian orchards, its timber concessions nor its coconut groves. We have something else in mind.

Let us slow down and take a look around us. Do you see those ugly plants, with dark-green leaves, white and furry underneath? They look like scrawny weeds in the sunlight. Were you to find one such plant in your garden back home you would probably call it a nettle, pull it up by the roots and burn it in the rubbish heap. The botanist will tell you not to be so hasty. In Davao nobody cuts it down, at least not till harvesttime.

To see why, let us pull over to the side of the road and take a good long look at the plant. That's right, it is a member of the nettle family, but it is no weed. Strip it of its fuzzy leaves—which are fine for cattle feed—and its equally fuzzy cortex and you will find running from the base to the tip of the plant strands of tough glossy fiber, finer than abaca. Yet, unlike abaca, they can be woven into fabrics worthy of a sultan's wardrobe. This is what we came to Mindanao to see—this wonder fiber, ramie. People in the textile industry call it the strongest natural fiber on earth.

Let's walk over to that big shed in the hacienda. This must be harvesttime, because the tractors and the long-horned carabaos are hauling in thick piles of cut ramie for stripping. With the permission of the kind *hacendero,* we come closer; but he says that we should cover our mouths and noses with a handkerchief and wear some glasses to protect the eyes. Workers are busy at the stripping machines, locally known as *hag-utan,* and the air is thick with flying fuzz. Over there in the yard ramie fibers, three to four feet long, are drying in the sun.

To these hard-working people the ramie means rice and meat and the clothing on their children's bodies. To the Davao businessman it means recovery from losses suffered when his abaca plantations were almost ruined by mosaic disease in the early 1950's. To the country as a whole ramie means money earned in foreign markets.

The Philippines grows a fine quality of ramie. However, ramie is not grown only

in the Philippines, but is also cultivated in certain areas of South America, Japan and China.

Homely, Yet Resilient

The Philippines is justly proud of its elegant *piña, jusi* and banana cloths and it is making a bid for a place in the world of fashion with these textiles. Where these cloths require delicate handling and washing, ramie can take it. You can wash ramie in tap water with an ordinary bar soap, hang it up to dry and press it. No special care is needed. A sultan among fabrics, it does not need the treatment reserved for sultans.

If you are a traveling man, ramie may be what you need. Ramie today does not wrinkle easily. Blended with the Japanese polyester fabric known as *tetoron* or *teijin-tetoron*, the result is wash-and-wear ramie with the crease-resistant quality of polyester fabrics. Pure ramie does not fray, unlike cotton or flax. On the contrary, ramie grows resilient with the passing years. It is reputed to outlast its wearer. It can be handed down from generation to generation, and it does not need mothballs.

In the Philippines and other tropical countries where humidity is high, ramie stands alone in its resistance to mildew. Mold, fungus and perspiration that would easily damage cotton do not harm the fabric. Not even seawater can ruin it. Where mohair and wool get frayed due to constant friction, ramie takes it in stride. Ramie laughs at the rain and the typhoon, for its strength increases 50 percent when wet. It can survive the worst washing machine and the washerwoman's heaviest pounding better than most fabrics. Truly, ramie is no weakling.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Standards and the U.S. Department of Commerce laboratory, the pure unblended fabric has a tensile strength eight times as great as that of cotton and natural silk, four times that of flax. Amazing, isn't it? The fabric can be flexed, bent and twisted 1,000,000 times and still survive with no weakening of its fiber. Cotton rips after about 100,000 flexings, flax tears after about 500,000 twists, and silk after some 120,000. Also, ramie has an absorbency more than twice that of cotton, and its drying qualities are better than flax. Yet, like wool, it dyes very easily. Like cotton and linen, it pleasantly submits to desizing, scouring and bleaching. Ramie is friendly too, for it does not mind being blended with cotton, which gives Miss Cotton the protective strength of Sultan Ramie.

The plant itself is hardy, needing little care and cultivation, which is why it is the Davao planter's delight, ugly though the ramie may be. It does indeed look like a weed against a backdrop of dainty white-bolled cotton shrubs, stiff soldierlike stalks of abaca, haughty pineapple plants (from which *piña* cloth is made) and tall graceful coconut trees. As a nettle it assuredly will not ever win any beauty contests in the plant kingdom. But as a fabric it can be as pretty as Swiss lace.

Where the cotton plant trembles with fear at the boll weevil, ramie does not. Where abaca plantations quake in terror of the mosaic, ramie takes it for granted. Rats, locusts and other pests can devastate rice and corn, but they do not find ramie nourishing. Weevils may ruin a coconut grove, but they leave ramie alone. So can you blame our friendly *hacendero* for falling in love with this homely nettle?

Economical

Prior to World War II ramie was virtually unheard of. Technical know-how to

make the fiber commercially profitable was sadly inadequate. Interest in ramie was revived in the early postwar years, but the Philippines paid more attention to abaca since it brought in more trade. The mosaic disease, which almost crippled the abaca industry, could be said to have been a blessing in disguise, since it shook Davao awake to the possibilities of ramie. Furthermore, the general public found ramie beyond its reach at local textile stores. So Juan de la Cruz, the average Filipino, could not afford to wear ramie just yet. Further research was required to bring ramie down to his range of income. In the meantime, Lady Cotton ruled the market.

Actually, there was little reason for ramie to remain expensive. Ramie can be produced at a lower cost than cotton, since a good crop does not depend on the amount of fertilizer nor on the quantity of insecticides to fight off plant pests. And, as F. Sionil Jose reports in *Philippine Progress* for 1956, "a hectare planted to ramie yields more than twice the same area planted to cotton." Ramie is a perennial plant and productivity increases with the aging of the plant. A single plant is productive for at least ten years.

What made it expensive was the fact that previously the ramie was shipped to Japan for decortication, degumming, spinning and weaving and then was reshipped to the Philippines for marketing. Due to the unremitting efforts of local businessmen and the Philippine government, ramie fabrics have at last come within the reach of Juan's pocketbook. The ramie can now be completely processed in the country. Sales have begun to pick up locally and the ramie, pure and blended, is in greater demand in the world's textile markets.

ARTICLES IN THE NEXT ISSUE

- The Holiday Season.
- Do Not Let Evil Harden You!
- Northern Europe and North America —as Different as Luther and Calvin.
- The Healing Power of Plants.

Versatile

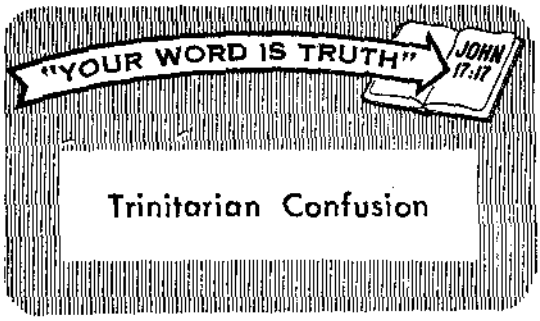
Did you know that ramie is used in incandescent gas mantles in the United States and Europe? that it is used for fishing lines and nets and various woven fabrics by the Chinese? that it was used for fire hoses, water and drainage pipes in Great Britain and other countries during World War II? that it supplies the Philippines and Japan with the uniforms for their armed forces?

There are ramie napkins, ramie lace, ramie sports and executive shirts, neckties, towels, tablecloths, ladies' blouses, dresses, jackets and trousers. And don't think ramie is too warm to wear in the tropics. Actually, it is cooler to wear than cotton, and it has a sheen like that of silk. The plant may be fuzzy but the cloth can be softer than linen. And lest you conclude that ramie won't do for temperate countries, think again. Heat resistant, yes, but it can keep you warm on chilly days too.

Truly, ramie is another eloquent testimony to the wisdom and loving-kindness of the Creator, who causes the "ground that drinks in the rain" to bring forth "vegetation suitable to those for whom it is also cultivated."—Heb. 6:7.

The Trend

"If present trends continue," says the American Public Health Association regarding smoking, "lung cancer will claim the lives of more than 1,000,000 present school children in this country before they reach the age of 70 years."



Trinitarian Confusion

THERE was a time when leading theologians of Christendom were unanimous in their support of the trinity. It was the central teaching of Christianity, they claimed, and no one could deny it without becoming a heretic. Thus in 1961 the World Council of Churches added to its terms of membership a statement about "the one God, Father, Son and Holy Spirit."

This being so, it must certainly have come as a shock to many to read in the press (New York *Times*, August 3, 1964) the report that James A. Pike, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of California, stated that the Trinity teaching leads to confusion and tritheism, that is, a belief in three gods, and that "the Trinity is not necessary." Also, that "our Lord never heard of it. The apostles knew nothing of it." He further observed that the teaching came into Christianity because of the influence of Greek thought on early Christian philosophers. Among other things, he referred to the trinity as "a piece of heavy baggage on the backs of our missionaries around the world," and asked: "Why should we impose on new converts something which the apostles could not have understood themselves?" Some two months later Pike further stated in a sermon: "The Apostles achieved the highest percentage of church growth in history though innocent of the niceties of the fifth century doctrine of the Trinity. Who would say they were not Christians?" In his book, *A Time for Candor*, published early in November, he goes into detail on the subject and tells that the trinity is something that "man made up." —New York *Times*, October 12, 1964.

It was, of course, not at all surprising that the remarks of Bishop Pike called forth objections from other clergymen, but how valid were these objections? Not very valid, judging by what Lynn J. Radcliffe was quoted as saying: "Christianity has been from the beginning a trinitarian religion. Christianity affirms both the threeness and the oneness in the Godhead. At first glance this appears to be nonsense . . . But when we step into the realm of organic life, the concept does make sense." Using a rose by way of illustration, he went on to say: "You can apprehend it in its beauty of red petals, green leaves and lovely form. Or, you can know it in its fragrance and perfume. Or still again, you may consider it as the life which makes possible both the beauty and the fragrance."—New York *Times*, September 7, 1964.

By what stretch of the imagination, or by what tortuous reasoning or philosophizing does that throw any light on the mysterious teaching of the trinity and whether it was known and believed in by the early Christians or not? It is evading the issue. Nor does it disprove that the trinity found its way into Christendom's teachings by way of Greek philosophy. Not that it originated with the Greeks. Actually, the idea of a triad of gods goes all the way back to ancient Babylon, which got its start shortly after the Flood.

Yes, look as carefully as we will, we will never find the trinity mentioned in the Christian Greek Scriptures, or even alluded to, not to say anything about Scripture writers defending it or trying to explain it, which is impossible. The doctrine of justification by faith rather than by

works is made crystal clear in chapter after chapter, and repeatedly the resurrection is mentioned, defended and explained. If the trinity were the central teaching of Christianity, why this failure, why this silence on the part of the eight men who were inspired to write those Scriptures?

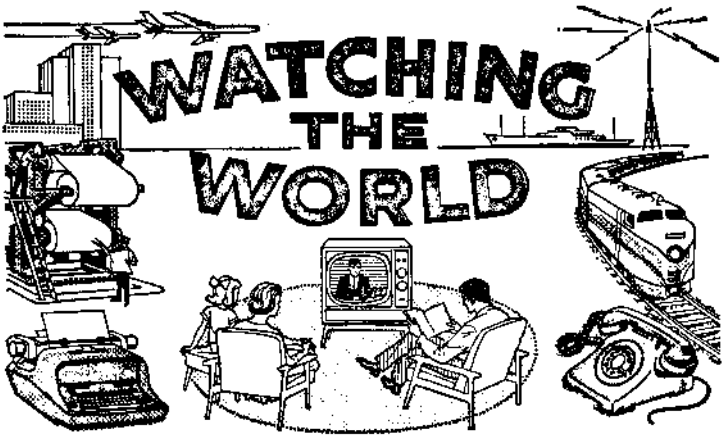
True, the Father and the Son and God's holy spirit are at times mentioned together, as in the commission Jesus gave to his followers to make disciples of people of all nations, but the mere mentioning of these together proves nothing as to the claims made by the trinitarians. (Matt. 28:19, 20) The doctrine's most complete definition is found in the Athanasian Creed, which, by the way, was formulated long after Athanasius died. In part it reads: "There is one person of the Father, another of the Son, and another of the Holy Ghost. But the Godhead of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost is all one: the glory equal, the majesty coeternal. . . . In this Trinity none is afore or after other; none is greater or less than another. But the whole three persons are coeternal together, and coequal. . . . He therefore that will be saved must think thus of the Trinity."

Certainly nowhere in the Scriptures can there be found any basis for such a creed. On the contrary, they make perfectly clear that the position of Jesus Christ in relation to his Father is that of subordination. Thus the apostle Paul, in counseling the Christians at Philippi to be of lowly mind, calls attention to the example of Jesus Christ before he came to earth, at which time, "although he was existing in God's form, [he] gave no consideration to a seizure, namely, that he should be equal to God. No, but he emptied himself and took a slave's form and came to be in the likeness of men."—Phil. 2:5-7.

And most certainly while on earth Jesus did not claim equality with the Father. He said: "I have not come of my own initiative, but he that sent me is real, and you do not know him." Certainly the one doing the sending is greater than the one being sent. Besides, Jesus said he was taught by his Father, indicating his Father's superior position: "Just as the Father taught me I speak these things." He also stated in his great prophecy on the end of the wicked system of things: "Concerning that day and hour nobody knows, neither the angels of the heavens nor the Son, but only the Father." And what could be plainer testimony in this regard than Jesus' words: "If you loved me, you would rejoice that I am going my way to the Father, because the Father is greater than I am."—John 7:28; 8:28; Matt. 24:36; John 14:28.

Some trinitarians will insist that since his resurrection Jesus Christ is equal with his Father, but not so. Many years after Jesus' resurrection and ascension into heaven the apostle Paul wrote: "I want you to know that the head of every man is the Christ; in turn the head of a woman is the man; in turn the head of the Christ is God." And that this will be the relationship throughout eternity is apparent from the further inspired words of Paul: "For he [Christ] must rule as king until God has put all enemies under his feet. But when all things will have been subjected to him, then the Son himself will also subject himself to the One who subjected all things to him, that God may be all things to everyone."—1 Cor. 11:3; 15:25, 28.

No question about it, the Scriptures teach no trinitarian doctrine of equality of the Father and the Son, not to say anything of an equality also of the holy spirit with the Father and the Son. This truth has been common knowledge among enlightened dedicated Christian Bible students for many decades.



Zambia—A New State

◈ On October 24 Africa gave birth to a new nation—Zambia, the country heretofore known as Northern Rhodesia. For 73 years it was ruled by the British. Then, amid a wave of jubilation, Africa's 36th independent country was reborn as Zambia. The country has a population of 3,600,000. Political power in the nation passed from the 74,000 whites to the African majority. The only sizable areas in Africa left under white control are South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese territories of Mozambique and Angola.

Russia's New Rulers

◈ Seventy-year-old Nikita S. Khrushchev was stripped of all political power in the Soviet Union in mid-October. The new rulers to take his place are fifty-seven-year-old Leonid I. Brezhnev, as the First Secretary of the Communist party, and Aleksei N. Kosygin, 60, as Premier of Russia. Khrushchev's son-in-law, Aleksei I. Adzhubei, was also disposed of as chief editor of the government newspaper *Izvestia*. Western diplomats were assured by the Kremlin of a continued policy of "peaceful coexistence."

China's Atom Blast

◈ Communist China exploded its first nuclear weapon on October 16. No details were disclosed by the Chinese government. Detection experts elsewhere estimated the explosion had a yield of 10 to 20 kilotons—the equivalent of 10,000 to 20,000 tons of TNT.

Immorality Among Soldiers

◈ On October 10 the *Church Chronicle*, feature of the Houston *Chronicle*, stated that "nearly 90 percent of all American military personnel serving [in Korea] are involved in sexual immorality during their Korean tour of duty." An American clergyman, Ernst W. Karsten, stated that the 90-percent figure is the servicemen's own estimate. Few servicemen, he said, consider their conduct immoral. "At home we wouldn't do it, but in Korea it's all right." "It's hearing good church people say such things," Karsten said, "that has me frightened more than anything else." The pastor warned some 12,000 Lutheran clergymen to whom he wrote, the paper said, not to write to their Congressmen of the problem, thereby causing "undeserved" embarrassment to military officials. For what could these gentlemen do? he asked. The problem, he concluded, is essentially a problem of the church. "A church is only as strong as the individuals in it; and what we see here shows that there is much less individual strength than there should be."

Vatican Reaffirms Hell

◈ For some time the clergy of Christendom have been wondering what to do about the doctrine of hell as a place of eternal torment, because so few people believe in it anymore. However, on October 19 the Ecumenical Council in Rome unanimously agreed to reaffirm the reality of hell as the place of eternal punishment for sin, despite the Bible's testimony to the contrary.

Crackdown on Fathers

◈ It is about time that the government did something about fathers of illegitimate babies. In Chicago, Illinois, the public aid department stated that steps were being taken that could lead to criminal trials and jail terms for men responsible for illegitimate children born to underage girls on county relief rolls. Under the 1962 Illinois criminal code, a person convicted of indecent liberties with a child under the age of 16 can be imprisoned for from one to twenty years, while contributing to the sexual delinquency of a child under the age of 18 carries a maximum sentence of a year in jail and a $1,000 fine. Behind the law is not a love of morality, but an effort to discourage promiscuity and reduce the number of illegitimate children among underage reliefers.

Religious Boom a Bust

◈ Dr. R. Eugene Crow, evangelism director for the Southern California Baptist Convention, reportedly stated that the much-heralded church boom of recent years turned out to be a bust. According to the Los Angeles *Times*, Crow said that the boom ran out of steam some five years ago, and that it did so because the lower segments of society were ignored and because Protestant churches tailored their precepts to what the middle class

desired, rather than remolding that element in accordance with the teachings of Jesus Christ. In the last two years, Crow said, "our Protestant church growth has not even kept up with the population increase." He told of a drop in one county of 13,000 members in 12 years, from 1950 to 1962. Crow is quoted as having said: "We are too much like the world." This, he said, is a major reason for failure.

Self-Rule for Spanish Africa

◈ The Spanish colonies of Fernando Po and Rio Muni have been granted self-rule. Rio Muni on the West African coast, and Fernando Po, a large island, together form Equatorial Guinea. The territory was formerly called Spanish Guinea.

Condemned Murderesses

◈ Two sisters, Delfina González Valenzuela, 56, and Maria de Jesus González Valenzuela, 39, were found guilty on October 17 of murdering at least 80 girls in the operation of a white-slave ring in central Mexico. The court sentenced the women to 40 years in prison, which is Mexico's maximum sentence. Nineteen other persons convicted of having been members of the prostitution ring were given jail sentences. The odious ring had allegedly been in operation for more than ten years. The prosecution stated that the slain girls were those who resisted discipline.

"A Set of Platitudes"

◈ The third session of the Ecumenical Council Vatican II has heard many speeches but none quite as blistering as that delivered by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster John Carmel Heenan. He forcefully condemned the draft text defining the Catholic attitude on contemporary matters in the world. He called the Vatican draft "a set of platitudes" "unworthy of a general council of the church." He demanded that it be scrapped and that an entirely new text be written. Heenan said: "It would have been much better to say nothing than to produce a set of platitudes." His chief objection was the way the draft dealt with married life and birth control. Others, however, attacked the draft where it dealt with war, peace and nuclear armaments.

Warning Against Pain Relievers

◈ The U.S. Food and Drug Administration said that certain headache remedies containing phenacetin will have to carry a warning label against possible kidney damage to long-term users. The rule is said to apply to Coricidin, Empirin and ASA Compound. Several other countries have given phenacetin a prescription-only status.

Good Fathers, Best Families

◈ A Canadian social scientist, William A. Westley of McGill University, reporting on a study of 85 English Protestant Canadian families, said: "The father-dominant type of family showed a definite tendency toward emotional health on the part of all its members," while mother-domination bred mental disturbance in everyone concerned. However, if the domination by father is excessive, the tests showed that children reared in such atmosphere tend to be "withdrawn, compulsive people." As for "democratically organized families," it was discovered that 64 percent of the children from these families were emotionally disturbed. Clearly, the family is happiest when father has a firm but loving grasp of the reins.

Spacecraft Voskhod

◈ The world's first multiseater spaceship, Voskhod (Sunrise), with its three astronauts was sent into orbit by the Soviet Union and was returned safely to the earth on October 13 after 16 circuits. The astronauts covered some 437,000 miles in the 24 hours and 17 minutes that they were in orbit. The landing was a surprise. It took place on land, with the astronauts in the capsule.

Television Sickness

◈ A study of thirty children in two U.S. hospitals revealed that children can become ill by watching television. The illness is called the "tired-child syndrome." A syndrome is a combination of symptoms often characteristic of a given disease. These symptoms include chronic fatigue, loss of appetite and vomiting. In each of the thirty cases parents were told to terminate the child's viewing of television completely. The effect was dramatic. In two to three weeks the symptoms vanished completely. When some children were allowed to return to their former practice of excessive television viewing, the symptoms returned.

Britain's New Government

◈ The new man at London's 10 Downing Street is Harold Wilson, leader of the victorious Labor party and Britain's new Prime Minister. On October 15 the laborite won the election by a small margin. When the votes were all counted the Labor's majority was only four seats in 630-seat House of Commons. A later adjustment raised the majority to five. After the election, in a brief television address to the nation, Wilson said: "We intend to fulfill that mandate [a mandate for many changes over all of government] and we are concerned to insure that there should be a true partnership between the government and the people."

The "Anchor Bible"

◈ The first volumes of a 38-volume Bible translation project began to be published on October 19. Eight years ago it

was begun and it will not be completed until 1970, at a cost of $2,000,000. The *Anchor Bible* is the product of Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish scholars. It differs in two important respects from other major English translations. First, each volume is the work of a single scholar. Most translations of recent years have been the work of teams of translators working together on the same project. The second difference is that the *Anchor Bible* is an independent venture, without the official sponsorship of any religious body. This is the first translation to be produced through cooperative scholarship of Protestants, Catholics and Jews. It is a reference work rather than a family Bible. The description of Nimrod as "a mighty hunter in opposition to Jehovah," as rendered in the *New World Translation,* is translated in the *Anchor Bible:* "a mighty hunter by the will of Yahweh." About six volumes of the *Anchor Bible* are expected to be published each year.

Aftershocks

◈ The Coast and Geodetic Survey reported on October 18 that there have been more than 9,200 aftershock earthquakes in Alaska following the major disaster of March 27, which was officially rated as the "greatest [earthquake] ever recorded on the North American continent." However, only a very few of these many thousands of aftershocks were felt by Alaskans. The first ten of these aftershocks were not small; they registered magnitudes above 6.0 on the Richter scale, the standard used to measure the magnitude of earthquakes. A quake that caused 1,070 deaths in Skopje, Yugoslavia, in 1963 rated 5.4 on the scale. The March 27 quake registered 8.5.

Eyes Reflect Lies

◈ Dr. Eckhard H. Hess, head of the department of psychology at the University of Chicago, discovered that when a human looks at something he dislikes, the pupils of his eyes get smaller. When he looks at things he likes, the pupils get larger. The black dot in the center of the eye is a key to the individual's true feelings, it has been found. Since that is the case, authorities believe that they have the basis for a new kind of lie detector test. Hess said: "It is as if we are looking into the subject's brain and measuring his subjective feelings without the need of a verbal report."

Tourists in Russia

◈ The Russian news agency Tass reported on October 20 that 932,000 foreign tourists visited the Soviet Union during the first nine months of 1964. The figure was compared with 408,000 visitors in 1956.

Do you think of Christianity in terms of giving or in terms of receiving?
If we engage in the worship of God merely because of the peace of mind it gives, the success, status or friends it brings, or only because it offers hope of salvation after death, then, instead of serving God, we are expecting God to serve us, and our motive is wrong.

1965 Yearbook of Jehovah's Witnesses

is a record full of experiences in service of God and fellowman. Obtain your copy and share the blessings it contains. Send 3/6 (for Australia, 4/-; for South Africa, 35c). Send also for the 1965 calendar. It is 1/9 (for Australia, 2/-; for South Africa, 17c).

WATCH TOWER THE RIDGEWAY LONDON N. W. 7

I am enclosing ..... Please send me [ ] 1965 *Yearbook of Jehovah's Witnesses* (3/6 [for Australia, 4/-; for South Africa, 35c]); [ ] 1965 calendar (1/9 [for Australia, 2/-; for South Africa, 17c]).

Name ..... Street and Number or Route and Box .....

Post Town ..... Postal District No. ..... County .....

HAPPY MARRIAGE

Security and a Happy Life

What is its foundation?
The basis of all happiness is the exercise of godly principles. . . . In marriage, it is the practice of these right principles toward each other. Make them a part of your daily life by reading the Bible daily.

New World Translation of the Holy Scriptures 7/-
(for Australia, 8/10; for South Africa, 75c)

WATCH TOWER THE RIDGEWAY LONDON N.W. 7

I am enclosing 7/- (for Australia, 8/10; for South Africa, 75c). Please send me the *New World Translation of the Holy Scriptures* (complete Bible, modern translation, green gold-embossed cover, 1,472 pages, maps, concordance). I am also to receive free the booklet *Living in Hope of a Righteous New World.*

Name ..... Street and Number or Route and Box .....

Post Town ..... Postal District No. ..... County .....

In: **AUSTRALIA:** 11 Beresford Rd., Strathfield, N.S.W. **CANADA:** 150 Bridgeland Ave., Toronto 19, Ont. **SOUTH AFRICA:** Private Bag 2, P.O. Elandsfontein, Transvaal. **UNITED STATES:** 117 Adams St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201.

Awake!

The Holiday Season PAGE 5

The Healing Power of Plants PAGE 16

What the Political Campaigns Showed PAGE 20

Tokyo's Olympics PAGE 23

DECEMBER 22, 1964