

Awake!

Do Not Give Up in the Quest for Life

Prisons—Are They Really Beneficial?

Unveiling the Unseen

Power of the Tongue

FEBRUARY 8, 1965

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.

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Awake!

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

—Romans 13:11

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Number 3

IT WAS a scorching summer day, causing the men in the prison yard to seek refuge in the shade of a building. As they lounged in droopy-eyed discomfort another prisoner passed and, as he did, cursed the miserable heat. Two of the men a little distance away heard only the last part of what was said, and thought the obscene remarks were intended for them. Silently they crept up behind the prisoner, who shuffled on, unaware that he had offended anyone. Without saying a word, they smashed him to the ground with vicious blows, and might have fatally injured him had not another prisoner intervened.

AVOID

MISUNDERSTANDINGS

Truly it can be said, misunderstanding is an incubator of strife. How much conflict and bitterness among individuals it has caused! So often, persons misinterpret the words or actions of others; and while they may not respond so violently as those two convicts, hard feelings and strained relations result. People grow cold toward their neighbors, avoid them, and sometimes are even moved by bitterness to gossip about them and misrepresent them.

The problem often is that people have different ways and customs. As a result, what is said or done is misunderstood. For

example, in certain Spanish-speaking countries a lady may say to her friend, "*¡Qué gorda está!*", that is, "How fat you are!"

Now, a person unfamiliar with the local way of expression could misunderstand and take offense. Cool feelings could develop. However, when one understands that what is actually meant is, "How pretty, how healthy you are!" the effect is altogether different.

It is surprising that so much trouble results from misunderstandings as simple as this. A person says something without meaning any offense, but another mistakes the meaning and is aroused to anger, or is so hurt that he loses a night's sleep. How can such unfortunate misunderstandings be avoided?

Empathy, or fellow feeling, is needed. You must endeavor to cultivate an understanding of other humans and their ways of behavior. Rather than permitting yourself to think negatively, try to appreciate why the person said a thing. Could it be just his way, a characteristic of his nationality or background? Was he only teasing?

Even though what was said may have been in poor taste, it may only have been a slip of the tongue. Have you not also said things that conveyed an unintended meaning? You would feel bad if what you said was misunderstood and caused hard

feelings, is that not true? So be kind. Do not let what others say result in a misunderstanding. How much better it is to forgive and forget!

Sometimes persons fail to credit others with proper motives, and, as a result, misunderstandings occur. Take, for example, the occasion when Judah's king David sent messengers to the Ammonite king Hanun to comfort him when his father Nahash died. This considerate act should have strengthened the bonds of friendship between the two nations. But what happened? Hanun became suspicious. He was led to believe that David had sent the messengers for the purpose of spying out the land. Therefore, he humiliated the messengers by shaving their beards and cutting their garments. What a terrible misunderstanding! It led to a horrible war that resulted in the death of tens of thousands of men.—1 Chron. 19:1-19.

This should be an example to us to avoid being suspicious of the motives of others. How unloving and unkind such an attitude is! What awful misunderstandings it can lead to!

However, if there is genuine reason to believe that you have been unjustly criticized or wronged, then what? First, honestly consider the matter: Is there some truth in what was said? Is it possible that you have been guilty of some folly, some indiscretion? Remember, we all make mistakes. In fact, in the Bible the psalmist acknowledged that he was guilty of secret faults, concealed sins. Perhaps what someone is doing is simply bringing to your attention one of these concealed faults of which you are unaware. So be humble and accept the correction.—Ps. 19:12.

Of course, if after thorough self-examination you still believe that you have been seriously wronged or that the reputation of the Christian congregation is endangered, you may want to do something.

But keep in mind that there may be several apparently contradictory viewpoints that can all be true. So keep calm and open-minded. Consider the case of the Israelites in Palestine when they learned that their brothers who settled on the other side of the Jordan River had erected a huge altar. From their viewpoint the building of this altar was false worship; so they assembled to go up to fight against them.

Happily, however, before the armies met on the field of battle the leaders sat down and discussed the matter. They put into clear, simple words what they considered the problem to be. 'What is this act of unfaithfulness you have perpetrated in turning away from Jehovah and building for yourselves an altar?' the heads of the sons of Israel asked. 'Our altar is not for sacrifice,' it was explained, 'but is a witness between us and you and our generations after us that we will render the service of Jehovah before him. It is unthinkable on our part to rebel against Jehovah by building an altar for sacrificing other than the altar that is before the tabernacle!'—Josh. 22:10-34.

Why, this shed an entirely different light on the matter! The heads of Israel were pleased. So instead of engaging in what would have been a bloody war, these brothers became more closely united in love for God.

How fine it will be if we follow this example in our dealings with one another! When difficulties arise, go to your neighbor in a spirit of love. Define the problem in clear, simple words. Consider his viewpoint. Yes, and most important, apply the famous 'golden rule' that Jesus Christ gave: "All things, therefore, that you want men to do to you, you also must likewise do to them." How vital a principle! To the extent that you exercise it when dealing with others, you will avoid misunderstandings.—Matt. 7:12.

DO NOT GIVE UP IN THE

QUEST *for* **LIFE**

Sacrifices are necessary.

Are you willing to make them?

THERE was the usual crowd at the airport, with people coming and going. A young wife with a small child in her arms was saying good-bye to her husband. Both of them were brushing tears from their eyes as he bade her farewell and walked toward the waiting plane. He was doing what is a common occurrence in the underdeveloped countries of the world. He was going to a more advanced country for specialized education so that he could enter one of the professions and thus make a better living for his wife and family. Both he and his wife were willingly making sacrifices in order to attain success in life.

Those who would please Jehovah God and successfully serve him must likewise make changes in their lives in order to attain to the goal of everlasting life in His righteous new system of things. Such a goal is realistic, for God has made the provision. He has made it possible for a small number of persons to rule as kings with his Son Jesus Christ in heaven, and an unlimited crowd of lovers of righteousness to enjoy everlasting life in an earthly paradise. The obtaining of life in God's new order, however, is not easy. For that reason Jesus Christ and his apostles repeatedly emphasized the need to make personal sacrifices.—Rev. 14:1, 3; 20:6; 21:4; Prov. 2:21; Isa. 11:6-9.

The apostle Paul, for example, wrote that he was "forgetting the things behind," and "pursuing down toward the goal for the prize of the upward call." That the pursuit of this prize of heavenly life was difficult Jesus indicated when he said: "Exert yourselves vigorously to get in

through the narrow door [leading to life], because many, I tell you, will seek to get in but will not be able." To illustrate that much must be sacrificed, Jesus told about a man who found a treasure hidden in a field and sold everything he had to buy the field and gain the treasure. Likewise, those who would gain eternal life on earth must prize it above all that they possess.—Phil. 3:13, 14; Luke 13:24; Matt. 13:44-46.

Jesus set the perfect example in making the necessary sacrifices to carry out the will of God. He left his honored place in the heavenly realm to become a man on earth. Then, while on earth, he never sought to glorify himself or amass a personal fortune, but made known and sanctified his Father's name. By proving faithful until death he showed himself worthy to be granted immortal life and the position of king of God's heavenly kingdom. Similarly, in order for you to gain life in God's new system of things you also need to be willing to make sacrifices.

Beginning the Quest for Life

Happily, a large number of persons in all lands are now taking the necessary steps to obtain God's favor and life in his new order. How do we know? One evidence

is the widespread distribution of Bible literature. Why, the circulation of the two Bible-study magazines, *The Watchtower* and *Awake!*, has soared to over 17,000,000 copies every month in sixty-eight languages! In addition, millions of Bibles, tracts, books and booklets are distributed annually by Jehovah's witnesses. Many persons interested in the truth of God's Word regularly welcome Jehovah's witnesses into their homes for Bible discussions. Last year some 56,000,000 of such return visits were made, and over 741,000 regular home Bible studies were conducted.

Are you one of those righteously disposed persons who had visits from Jehovah's witnesses last year or in former years? Are you among the many hundreds of thousands of people with whom they have conducted home Bible studies? Perhaps you attended the memorial of Christ's death last year and began attending the regular congregation meetings. You were beginning to get a grasp of many of the truths in God's Word, and were making progress in the quest for life. But then something may have happened.

Wrong Standards Cause Stumbling

The bright light of God's Word may have brought into focus your shortcomings—exposing you as a sinner who needs to correct his ways and seek God's forgiveness. The Bible at Ephesians 5:13 says: "Now all the things that are being reproofed are made manifest by the light, for everything that is being made manifest is light." This reproofing light is so strong that it does not deal in general terms of reproof, but pinpoints just what are the individual wrong practices that must be abandoned in order to win God's approval and his blessing of everlasting life.

In many countries there are two practices, severely condemned by the Bible, that are particularly common. First is the

practice of a married man having other women in addition to his wife for sexual relationships. However, no matter what she is called—a kept mistress, a concubine or an "outside wife"—there is no place for such a woman in the life of a man who would serve God as one of his Christian witnesses. If a wife has a paramour, then the light of Bible truth just as strongly reproves her way of life.

The other practice that is common in many countries is for a man and a woman to consent to live together as husband and wife, but without having legal authorization or registration. Often, married persons will separate; and then, perhaps because of being unable to obtain a divorce and remarry legally, they will take up a consensual relationship with another person of the opposite sex. In many lands it is also the practice for single persons to enter into such consensual relationships. But this also is a wrong practice, and is condemned by God's Word the Bible.—Eph. 5:3-8.

The fruitage of these unscriptural unions is not good. Illegitimate children abound, which, in turn, results in juvenile delinquency, because the children do not receive proper training and care. The last year on record in a small Caribbean country shows that over 41 percent of the births for that year were illegitimate! Incidentally, that was the lowest rate on record there. This percentage is even exceeded by other Caribbean or Latin-American countries. Now an epidemic of induced abortions is occurring in many places to prevent unwanted children from being born to illicit unions.

Despite this bad fruitage, there is often an unfavorable reaction by the former seeker of truth when his wrong standards of conduct are reproofed by the light of Bible truth. He enjoys his sinful ways and will seek to justify himself. This, in turn,

results in discouragement and a slowing down or, in some cases, an outright abandonment of the quest for life. "Everyone does it, so it must not be too bad," may be his excuse.

It is hard to change, for in some places a man that does not have at least one extramarital arrangement is considered "dead." His friends would speak abusively of him and ridicule if he would leave such a relationship. It is granted that this makes it difficult to conform to a godly standard of living, but would you say that it is as hard as it would be to tear out one of your eyes?

Abandon the Wrong Practice

Jesus Christ said: "If, now, that right eye of yours is making you stumble, tear it out and throw it away from you. For it is more beneficial to you for one of your members to be lost to you than for your whole body to be pitched into Gehenna." (Matt. 5:28, 29) And about what was he speaking? About the very matter of wrong conduct, illicit passion for a woman! Jesus realized that it would be difficult for some to give up immoral desires for a woman, as difficult, in fact, as tearing out an eye, but he emphasized by this illustration that it must be done to merit God's favor and life in his new system of things. Only the refining fire of God's Word can burn out the wrong thinking and actions of those pursuing an immoral course!—Mark 9:43-49; Jer. 23:29.

So rather than turning from the Bible at this time, one who is living in an immoral condition needs more than ever to make a concentrated study of God's Word in order to get God's viewpoint. Jehovah God is the Author of the marriage arrangement, and it is only by living in harmony with the requirements that he has set down to govern this sacred relationship that one can win His favor. Therefore,

abandon wrong standards and conform to God's standards! Is not everlasting life for yourself and your loved ones worth any changes that may be necessary?

Courageously Press On to Life

It is easy to say, "I love God," but is there any proof that you really do? Jehovah God proved his love for us by sending his dear Son, Jesus Christ, to earth as a sacrifice for our sins. Are you also willing to make sacrifices, even if it involves cutting off relations with a mistress or legally marrying a consensual mate? If you are not willing to do so, you *really* do not love God, for the scripture says: "This is what love means, that we go on walking according to his commandments."—2 John 6; 1 John 4:9, 10.

Do not become disheartened because it appears difficult to obey God's requirements for life. Take courage, for the Bible tells about many persons who have overcome such problems. King David is specifically mentioned as one who erred morally and yet, by repenting and correcting his ways, experienced God's forgiveness and proved a faithful servant of God. (2 Sam. 12:13, 14) And in the first century, some of those who became Christians had lived very immoral lives, yet, on learning about God's standards, they left behind their wrong ways of living and never gave up in their quest for life, proving faithful to the end.—1 Cor. 6:9-11.

Jehovah's witnesses today are also successfully pressing along the way to everlasting life. Many of them have had to correct immoral living practices and leave behind the wrong standards of this system of things. But they have courageously made the necessary changes in their lives in order to conform to God's righteous requirements. Since others have done it, you can too! Do not give up, but press on vigorously in your quest for life!

IF YOU are a prisoner, the metallic slamming of an electrically-locked grille behind you as you enter the main building of a modern prison leaves a sinking feeling in your stomach. It dramatically etches on your mind the unpleasant fact that you are shut off from the free world outside. You are locked in, and there is no way to get out. Forcefully isolated from your friends, your relatives, your home and the places and things you enjoyed, you feel the frustration that animals manifest when put behind the bars of a zoo.

For months and perhaps years you will have to live here among steel bars, bare concrete floors and walls and men with a smoldering anger against the authorities that locked them up. The living conditions and the treatment given you will vary from abominable to humane, depending upon the country in which you are imprisoned and the type of prison system maintained there. Even within a country prisons vary greatly in their method of treatment of prisoners.

As the days drag slowly by, the monotonous life of the prison, the confinement, the constant surveillance of guards, the lack of privacy, the dreary diet and the complete dominance of prison authorities over your every decision and activity make you wonder if prisons are really beneficial. Do they deter crime? Do they reform lawbreakers? Are they effective forms of



PRISONS

— *are they* **REALLY BENEFICIAL?**

punishment for criminals?

Long in Use

Prisons have a notorious history that stretches back for thousands of years. Lawbreakers as well as innocent people have suffered frightfully in them because of vile living conditions and, often,

brutal treatment by sadistic guards. Too often, prison guards and officials have regarded prisoners as animals rather than as humans, giving them unnecessarily

rough treatment; too often, prison officials are little better than the criminals they guard; too often, prisons have been used to persecute innocent people.

As long ago as the days of the Hebrew Joseph, who lived more than 1700 years before the Common Era, prison was a familiar institution. Joseph was unjustly put in prison in Egypt and kept there for more than two years because he was falsely accused by a prominent woman with whom he refused to have immoral relations. (Gen. 39:20-23; 41:1, 14) During the time when the Babylonians were a world power, they imprisoned the Judean king Jehoiachin for political reasons for almost thirty-seven years. (Jer. 52:31) A little more than 1900 years ago the apostle Paul was kept in a Roman prison for more than two years because of a false charge and the greed of a corrupt official who wanted a bribe. (Acts 24:26, 27) In the seventeenth century John

Bunyan, who wrote *Pilgrim's Progress*, was kept behind bars for twelve years because he did not preach what pleased the Church of England. Thus prisons in past centuries were frequently misused, even as they are today.

How Effective

As a deterrent to crime, prisons have been far from successful with certain types of people. Such persons make up the large percentage of prisoners that have been in prison more than once. They leave a prison with the same mental attitude they had when they arrived. More often than not, such persons have had a long association with criminal groups and have no desire to change their way of life. No form of punishment deters them from crime. When pickpockets used to be publicly executed in England, other pickpockets would be busy stealing from the crowds watching the executions. The execution of one of their fellows did not deter them from committing the very crime for which he was being executed. This also has proved true in Saudi Arabia, where a thief is punished by having a hand cut off. Despite the harshness of the punishment, thievery has not been stopped in that country.

When a criminal commits a few crimes without being caught, he gets the idea that, while others are caught, he will not be caught. This view is encouraged by the fact that by far the majority of criminals are not apprehended. Crime becomes an enticing gamble for him. In the event that he is arrested and sent to prison, he will return to crime when he is finally released, with the same belief that he can commit crimes without being caught. The fact that certain rich, professional criminals, such as some members of the notorious Mafia, are able to engage in criminal activities for decades without going to prison is a fur-

ther encouragement of this view. Regarding this attitude, one convict wrote:

"I have known thousands of criminals, at large and confined. But I have yet to see one who had any intention of foregoing crime because he or some other had received a severe sentence. . . . If punishment is to be an effective deterrent, every criminal act must inevitably lead to punishment. In this event criminals, like people who sit on hot stoves, will be rare. . . . I know the criminal; the tired old fourth offender has no more thought of being captured and punished than the juvenile delinquent."

Although prison is not a deterrent for professional criminals, it is for persons who have a standard of morals that has given them a conscience that is sensitive to unlawful conduct. The threat of punishment, whether prison or something else, helps to deter them from wrongdoing. Even persons who do not have a very sensitive conscience, but who are not professional criminals, will be deterred from lawbreaking for the same reason. For such persons the threat of prison is a deterrent, but so would almost any other form of disagreeable punishment be.

More Are Jailed than Necessary

For the majority of the people put behind bars other forms of punishment could be given that would be less expensive to society, less likely to harden the offenders in criminalistic attitudes, in a course of antagonism to the community and in a course of lawbreaking, and less likely to impose upon them the artificial way of life and bad atmosphere of a prison that make later adjustment to the outside world extremely difficult. Imprisonment leaves a stigma on a person that other forms of punishment do not. A released prisoner is supposed to have paid his debt to society, but society continues to punish him indefinitely. His prison record stays with

him wherever he goes, like an ineradicable brand mark, making it difficult for him to get employment and causing average people to shun him with suspicion and fear. Local police harass him by picking him up for questioning whenever a crime is committed. Thus society often drives an ex-convict back into the underworld to the only people that will accept him.

It has been estimated that every year more than one million people in the United States spend some time behind bars. Most of them are persons being held for trial who are unable to provide bail and persons convicted of nonviolent crimes. A British barrister who is coauthor of two books on penal problems accurately observed: "A penitentiary's security regulations, for instance, are needed, if at all, only for a few recalcitrant men, and no practical (as opposed to punitive) purpose is served in locking the rest up, like animals in a zoo."

The requirement to post a sum of money or a property bond, in order for an arrested person to have his freedom until the time for his trial, causes unnecessary imprisoning of a great number of poor people. There was the case of two teen-agers in New York City that were kept in jail for one year because they could not provide bail. One had no previous record of law-breaking. When his trial finally came up, the charge against him was dismissed, and the other boy was found innocent. What could such imprisoning do for them but embitter them toward society and school them in crime by keeping them in the company of hardened lawbreakers. In another case, a man who was assaulted and robbed was held in jail for three months as a material witness because he could not furnish bail, but the criminal who attacked him was able to post bail and was not jailed.

A great many comparatively harmless minor offenders and innocent people are thrust into the degenerating atmosphere of prison when it would be better for society if they were paroled. There is the case of a thirteen-year-old girl that was held as a material witness in a jail with prostitutes and thieves for seven months. If it was really necessary to hold her, she could have been put in a home and given a bodyguard. That would have been better than a jail.

Instead of imprisoning a person that is unable to supply bail, he could be paroled or released on his own recognizance if he meets certain qualifications. An experiment in the city of New York revealed that out of 200 persons released without bail only two failed to appear for trial. This is a lower casualty rate than for those that post bail.

In some instances a fine is imposed on the person found guilty of a minor offense, but, being unable to pay the fine, he is put in jail. The result is that society is punished. Since the fine is the punishment, why not parole the person with the requirement to pay the fine a little at a time? If he is put in jail, he is not able to pay, most likely will lose his job and society will not only have to pay for his keep but also provide for his family.

Since maximum-security prisons are not needed for most of the people put in prison, the more open type of institution such as farms, forestry camps, road camps and minimum-security institutions could be used if the offenders are not paroled or given some other form of punishment. A number of countries are using such institutions and find that attempted escapes are surprisingly low. Mexico even has one in which the prisoners spend their nights in the prison but their days engaging in personal business enterprises in a nearby town. This allows the prisoners to support

their families and to have meals with them.

Punishment Necessary

What to do with people that make themselves enemies of society is a grave problem of growing magnitude in modern society. Some form of punishment is obviously necessary. As to what form that punishment should take, there is a great amount of disagreement. If society is to be protected, the recalcitrant criminal has to be separated from it in some manner. A sentence to a maximum-security prison is usually what he receives, but that is only temporary protection for society. Some criminologists have suggested an indefinite prison sentence for such persons, with release depending upon their change in attitude. But this could create problems and would be a means by which innocent persons could be permanently imprisoned by mistake, by prejudice or by the design of evil men in positions of authority.

When we consider what a problem modern society has in coping with criminals, it is enlightening to see how the ancient nation of Israel handled lawbreakers under the law God gave to that nation. Various forms of punishment were provided for in that law, but imprisonment was not one of them. It recognized that there are some persons who are incorrigibly wicked, whose hearts are set in doing what is bad. Pointing out how such persons are emboldened in a course of crime when they are not immediately punished for a violation of the law, God's Word says: "Because sentence against a bad work has not been executed speedily, that is why the heart of the sons of men has become fully set in them to do bad."—Ecc. 8:11.

According to God's law, a thief was punished, not by being put in prison, but by being required to make compensation to his victim. If he stole a sheep and slaugh-

tered it, his punishment was to give his victim four sheep. If he stole money or goods given to a man as security, he was required to pay double. In the event a thief had nothing with which to make restitution, he was sold as a slave until his labor was equivalent to the amount that would have been required to make restitution. The modern practice of imprisoning a thief does not help the victim and does not reform the thief.—Ex. 22:1, 3, 4, 7.

Because God's law to the nation of Israel favored the victim, the victim was not left to suffer his loss. For some this could have been a great hardship, as when a thief stole from a poor widow or when a farmer's grainfield was set afire. Punishment by restitution was a sensible arrangement, benefiting the victim and punishing the lawbreaker.

The death penalty was required by God's law for a number of offenses. To some persons today, this may seem to be too severe, but they should bear in mind that God's law was designed to protect the community from the depredations of the wicked. By not tolerating criminal acts, it was protecting the righteous. The death penalty protected that society from further harassment by persons who were murderers, kidnappers, rapists and other gross violators of divine laws. Such persons were permanently removed from society, ceasing to be a threat to it.

The extermination of certain criminals for the good of society has been found necessary in some countries, such as Colombia, where murderous gangs preyed upon the common people for years, taking a great many lives. Some were caught and imprisoned, but after being released at the end of their prison sentences, they went back to their gangs and began murdering and robbing again. Not until the gang members were exterminated by the army did it become safe for the average citizen to

travel where the gangs had roamed. Thus, in some instances, the destruction of certain criminals becomes necessary for the good of society. Life is precious, and God's law of "soul for soul" or a life for a life impressed that fact upon the nation of Israel. (Ex. 21:23) Even if a murderer had a change of heart, he knew that he had to pay his debt for the crime he had committed. His victim's life was regarded as something of value.

Due to the punishments set down in God's laws, the nation of Israel, as long as it enforced those laws, did not have the criminal underworld, the widespread mugging of its citizens and the general moral breakdown we see in the world today. The nation got along well without the use of prisons.

Why the Modern Failure to

Combat Crime

Prisons are obviously not the answer to the problem of combating crime. If anything, they contribute to the growing tide of lawbreakers. More prisons are not the answer to the problem, because the trouble lies in society itself. Unlike the nation of Israel, modern-day society has a culture that is basically bad. Why else does it produce so much bad fruit, as the daily newspapers so clearly show? Too often, good moral principles are totally lacking in its businesses and politics. As public officials themselves have repeatedly pointed out, many of the police, judges, civic officials, prison guards and other persons in authority are corrupt, not hesitating to ac-

cept bribes that close their eyes to justice and unlawful activities. Too often, men with money and influence escape punishment although they commit crimes for which other persons are given long prison sentences.

It is the fundamental badness of modern society that causes its most advanced rehabilitation efforts to fail. On this point the book *Man, Crime and Society*, by Herbert Bloch, observed: "Some writers see this as an indication that the roots of criminal activity lie much deeper than any therapeutic potentiality of the most enlightened program. They take it as evidence of the fact that the genesis of criminal activity lies most basically within the culture itself and that alteration of the culture is the only potentially effective inhibitor of crime."

As long as society is morally bad, crime is certain to be a continual problem. It will continue to breed criminals and make it difficult to rehabilitate lawbreakers. Since there is no likelihood that the present society will soon change its culture, the hope of people who love righteousness and who yearn to live in a society that is free from the depredations of criminals is in the promises God has made. He has purposed to do to the wicked ones in our day what he did to the wicked ones that existed before the flood of Noah's day—destroy them and their society. Then in a righteous new order "the meek ones themselves will possess the earth, and they will indeed find their exquisite delight in the abundance of peace."—Ps. 37:11; 2 Pet. 3:5-7.

Licorice, a member of the plant family called legumes, is fifty times sweeter than sugarcane. The ancient Egyptians made a drink from the sweet root of the licorice plant, and the ancient Mesopotamians and Greeks used it to make a cough medicine. Besides being used today as a flavoring for confections, licorice is used in cough syrups and lozenges and to improve the flavor of bitter medicines. A new use for licorice has been discovered, and the sweet root is now used also as a foam stabilizer in fire extinguishers.

Unveiling the Unseen

EVEN though a person may be watching carefully, certain events occur so quickly that the eye is incapable of registering them. For example, when a fly lights on the ceiling, can you observe how it makes its landing? Is it front feet first, or does it make initial contact with its rear feet? And when a bat flits by or a hummingbird zooms away from a flower, can you see the shape of its wings or how they are used? It is obvious that they move too quickly to tell.

On the other hand, when movement or action progresses very slowly, it likewise becomes obscure to human vision. In the spring plants push their heads through the ground, and continue their ascent. Yet no matter how patiently one watches, his eye cannot actually see the plants grow. It is much like watching the hour hand on a clock. You know it is moving, but you cannot see it move. If you should be distracted for a period of time and then look back, you can see that some movement has taken place. Yet if you watch it constantly, it appears to be motionless.

Now, however, it is possible to remove the veil that conceals the unseen. Extremely rapid movements, as well as those that progress very slowly, can be reproduced in such a way that the eye can easily analyze them. How is this pos-

sible? By means of high-speed and time-lapse photography.

Birth of High-Speed Photography

It has been nearly a hundred years since an argument sparked experiments that marked the birth of high-speed photography. It was held by some that a galloping horse at times has all four feet off the ground at the same time, while others contended it did not. Dr. Jules Marey had investigated this question in France, and by means of a mechanical device was able to prove that at certain times a running horse had only one foot on the ground. However, the dispute continued until 1872, when Eadweard Muybridge began photographic experiments that settled the matter.

Muybridge contended that at times all of a horse's hoofs were off the ground at once, and to prove it he devised a technique for taking the first high-speed movies. He lined up a series of twenty-four cameras, spaced slightly apart, alongside a racetrack. From each camera shutter a string was stretched across the track, so that when the horse galloped along, it hit the strings and tripped the shutters. By means of this series of pictures the horse's stride could be analyzed in sequence. They revealed with certainty that at times the horse was completely off the ground.

High-Speed Cameras

Since that time high-speed photography has come a long way, unveiling to the human vision many formerly unseen things. Fast action can be slowed up, allowing time to analyze in more detail what has occurred. Many movie cameras can be speeded up to photograph action at a picture



frequency of sixty-four frames per second. When these sixty-four pictures are projected on a screen at the normal rate of sixteen pictures per second, it will take four seconds to view the action that actually occurred in only one second. In such an instance, time is magnified at a ratio of 4:1. Slow-motion photography is a term that is now generally used to define those cases where time is magnified less than about 20:1.

It may seem remarkable to some persons that action can be slowed to the extent that what occurred in one second can be stretched out on the screen for twenty seconds. However, it is easy to understand that if a camera is speeded up to take 320 frames per second, and then these pictures are projected on the screen at the normal rate of sixteen frames per second, it will take twenty seconds to view the action that was registered by the camera in only one second. But actually, recording pictures at the rate of 320 frames per second is very slow compared to what is now being accomplished by high-speed cameras.

Unbelievable as it may seem, it is not uncommon for today's high-speed motion-picture cameras to take 25,000 frames per second. At that rate, time is magnified at a ratio of about 1,500:1. This means that if a bullet, speeding at 1,800 m.p.h., were photographed and then projected on the screen, its speed would be reduced to a little more than one mile per hour. Or if a picture were taken of you winking your eye, a movement taking about 1/40th of a second, it would be stretched out on the screen to approximately 39 seconds! Plenty of time to analyze it in slow motion.

To take pictures at such high speeds it is understandable that the conventional camera, which stops its film and opens its shutter to take each frame, would be too slow. So in the typical high-speed camera, the film is kept moving continuously. In

order to register the image on the moving film, a rotating glass prism is employed instead of a shutter. As this glass prism rotates, the image-forming light rays are deflected sufficiently to keep the image moving with the film. Even greater speeds are obtained by employing a system of mirrors that transport the image in synchronism with the moving film. Amazingly, some newly developed movie cameras are capable of recording, not just 25,000 frames per second, but several million frames per second!

What It Unveils

When high-speed movies are taken of fast-moving living creatures many interesting things are learned about them. Take, for instance, the speedy bat that flits about, darting this way and that. High-speed photography has revealed that this seemingly erratic flight is actually the bat's skillful pursuit of insects. Moving pictures have shown a bat catching two fruit flies within half a second. It is surprising how they catch their food.

Apparently it is not with their mouth, as one might suspect. Rather, brown bats have been found to catch prey in their silk-like tail membrane, as a catcher might catch a baseball in his mitt. It then reaches back and transfers the victim to its mouth. This action hitherto hidden to men has been unveiled by high-speed photography.

Many interesting things have also been learned concerning birds, not only the way in which they use their wings in flight, but also concerning the movements of their inner eyelid, or nictitating membrane, as it is called. When a bird has brought a worm back to the nest for its youngsters, this translucent membrane flicks across the eye to protect the cornea. When the bird's feet touch the nest, high-speed photographs show its inner eyelids starting to

close, and by the time the babies are pecking at the worm in mamma's beak, her inner eyelids have completely closed to protect her eyes.

Men have learned much from watching flying creatures. Observation of the principles of flight and landing employed by them has aided in the designing of various features of modern aircraft. Recently, the difficult maneuver of landing on the ceiling, so easily performed by the fly, has been of interest to engineers. But how could it be studied in detail? Why, it is next to impossible to determine how the fly comes in for a landing, it happens so fast!

However, by using a movie camera operating at 9,500 frames per second, it was recently studied in detail. Analysis of the film, as reported in *Science* of August 24, 1962, showed that "in each case the fly ascended toward the ceiling in a near-vertical flight path. . . . A large supination twist of the wings at the beginning and at the end of the downstroke provided the required thrust for vertical climbing. When the fly approached within about a body's length of the ceiling, all its legs were extended outward—the forelegs reaching forward. Continued vertical motion head-on into the ceiling brought the two forefeet into contact with the landing surface . . . With its forefeet firmly bound to the landing surface, the fly swung its body forward sufficiently to bring its other legs into contact with the surface."

There is no end to the interesting and educational things that are unveiled by high-speed photography. How does a balloon burst, a glass break or a drop of milk splash? These things occur too rapidly for the eye to record, but the high-speed camera can slow down the action to just the rate at which it can be viewed with ease. This ability to unveil the unseen has resulted in solving many industrial problems.

Industrial Uses

High-speed photography has been utilized to such an extent in this field that in just five years the sales of cameras and supplies to industry and government have increased nearly 80 percent, from \$360,000,000 to \$630,000,000. This amounts to nearly one half of the entire business of the \$1,400,000,000 photographic industry. Yes, there are countless rapid movements that have been analyzed with the aid of high-speed photography.

Not long ago a rubber company had an apparently unexplainable blowout problem with a new tire. High-speed movies of the tire spinning at ninety miles an hour on a dynamometer quickly revealed structural fault in the sidewalls. In slow motion, the tires bobbled, grew square and were seen coming apart before the actual blowout occurred. After having the trouble unveiled by the camera, engineers were able to eliminate the flaws.

Another example is that of a large glass manufacturer that was developing an air bubble in every ceramic piece it poured in a special mold. Since the process needed to be carried on at high speed to assure the hardness of the ceramic, the machinery could not be slowed down to locate the trouble. However, by utilizing a high-speed camera it was discovered that the shears used to cut the continuous glass stream were bending the stream double to form an air pocket. Again, because of being able to see what was happening, engineers were able to correct the difficulty.

It is often surprising to see the amount of undesirable movement in the parts of high-speed mechanisms. These irregularities, such as vibration, torsion, chattering and whip, show up when the original motion is slowed down by the camera. They can then be analyzed and methods for solving the trouble worked out.

Time-Lapse Photography

On the other extreme, there are many actions that are concealed from sight because of occurring so slowly. These need to be speeded up to be seen. This is what time-lapse photography does. Instead of many pictures being taken every second, very few are taken—perhaps only one or two an hour. The effect that this has when the pictures are projected on the screen is to speed up the action. What may have taken days, months or a year to occur can be observed running its course in a minute or two.

Does God Have a Name?
Trained for Violence.
The Birds Knew it First.
Cheating the Insurance Company.

How thrilling this can be when the wonders of God's creation are speeded up before one's eyes on the screen! Plants and flowers, which seem so changeless and still, are seen to be in continuous motion. The stem actively twists and turns, and the flowers and leaves are observed to move gracefully, as if in perfect time to a Strauss waltz. In just a matter of thirty seconds, a pollinated pumpkin flower is seen developing into a full-size pumpkin, changing from green to bright orange.

Although time-lapse photography apparently does not have as many useful applications as does high-speed photography, it has long been recognized as a scientific tool, especially in biology and medicine. It would be a very tiresome thing to spend hours and days watching the growth of living cells under a microscope, but when time-lapse movies of them are taken and projected on the screen, the cells really begin to perform. This method of observation has led to some very interesting discoveries.

For instance, microscopic pictures of ragweed pollen immersed in the nasal se-

cretion of hay fever sufferers proved very revealing. "In each specimen from a person subject to hay fever," reported time-lapse photographer John Ott, "the ragweed pollen gave off droplets of fluid, and in each specimen from a person not subject to hay fever the results were completely negative—no droplets were given off."

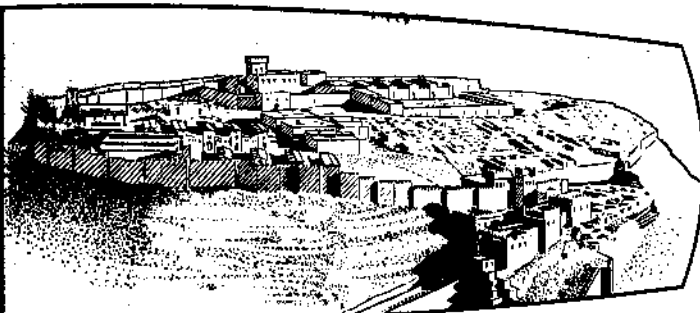
These films suggested to researchers that the body chemistry itself of hay fever sufferers is such that ragweed pollen causes the formation of droplets of fluid,

which may be the source of irritation to nasal membranes. Thus they are aided in their quest for some means of relief.

Another interesting application of microscope observation and time-lapse photography occurred some years ago when a well-known manufacturer of machinery for mass production of confections, such as ice cream held on wooden sticks, brought a lawsuit against another company. By the use of time-lapse photography it was shown that adhesion between the stick and the ice cream actually occurs as the temperature lowers and ice crystals penetrate into the pores of the wooden stick. Evidence was presented in court proving a difference between this adhesion and the mere friction when small sticks are simply inserted into chocolate confections.

Certainly the uses of time-lapse and high-speed photography are many and varied. Not only have they assisted in designing and producing better quality materials for man's use, but they have also unveiled to the human vision many of the marvelous wonders of God's creation. Indeed, they are remarkable instruments!

Megiddo tells its story



By "Awake!" correspondent in Israel

WOULD you be interested in taking a trip to visit Megiddo in Palestine? If so, come with us to explore the ancient site, its excavated ruins and its surroundings. It is only a short ride from the coastal city of Haifa along the Valley of Jezreel. Megiddo being mentioned twelve times in the Bible in connection with outstanding events and as a fitting symbol of God's 'war to end all wars,' the battle of Armageddon or "Har-Magedon," which will cleanse the earth of its present troubled conditions, our trip should be most rewarding.

Are you ready? We will make an early start to avoid the heat of the day, for the top of the site is open to the blazing sun. We take the road heading inland along the Valley of Jezreel, keeping to the south of the meandering Kishon River. Although there is little water in the river during the summer, the valley is green and fertile, producing fruits and vegetables in abundance. It was this way in Bible days—hence Jacob's prophecy regarding Issachar's tribal inheritance there: "And he will see that the resting place is good and that the land is pleasant."—Gen. 49:15.

Quickly the valley narrows as we travel inland until we reach Harosheth, from where Sisera launched his attack against Barak and to which place he soon came running back defeated when unseasonal flooding of the flat plain bogged down all his chariots. (Judg. 4:12-16) Just here the

valley plain between the towering Carmel range and the Galilee hills is only a few hundred yards wide, but then suddenly we are through this gap and the valley opens out to a wide flat plain, the Plain of Esdraelon. Already we can see that this would be a natural location for opposing armies to face each other, for here various valleys and passes converge to form the plain. However, this fact will be even clearer when we reach Megiddo and see the strategic position it occupies.

To reach our destination we keep to the south side of the plain, on the road that skirts the wooded slopes of the Carmel foothills. Turning a corner, we note that one of these hills has an unnaturally level plateau-like top. It is not a natural hill. It is the *tell* or mound of Megiddo. Yes, this is the place about which we have heard so much.

Museum Visit Helpful

To understand what we will see on the mound it is worth while to spend a little time in the museum first. The scale model of the entire mound with its explanations and photographs of what has been discovered here help one to get the overall picture. Archaeologists who worked on the mound between 1925 and 1939 found that as many as twenty towns had been built one upon another as the place suffered destruction or experienced periods of abandon-

ment. In one place the digging team cut vertically through the full twenty layers to unearth the first little town of mud-brick houses almost on the level of the main valley floor, other early settlers dwelling in nearby caves. Tons and tons of building materials were moved in over the centuries to form a sizable steep-sided hill, over seventy feet high, with a dominating unbroken view of the whole valley plain.

Significant Features

Have you the general picture in mind now? Then we will climb the ancient approach road that dates from King David's time. To enter the city all had to pass through an outer gate and then the inner gateway with its three pairs of guard chambers. They are still there to this day, and we can tread the same path. The layout reminds one of the description at Ezekiel 40:6-10 of the gateway of the visionary symbolic temple.

At the fourth and fifth layers from the top the remains of fortified gates, palace buildings, large houses, strong city walls and extensive stables for about 450 horses are believed to belong to the time of Solomon. However, some suggest that the stables may date from Ahab's time and that Solomon's stables will yet be unearthed at a lower level. Incidentally, structures built on an identical plan have been unearthed at Hazor and Gezer, just as the Bible states. (1 Ki. 9:15-19; 10:26) With the stalls, mangers carved out of solid limestone blocks, hitching posts, watering troughs and the large exercise yard still clearly discernible, one can picture the busy scene when Megiddo was a thriving community on an important trade route.

Another prominent feature of the ancient city was its central silo, a huge circular pit to store enough grain to feed the population during a long siege. It is well preserved today, with its twin spiral stair-

ways still intact. A hole thirty-five feet across and some thirty to forty feet deep would contain a huge quantity of grain. It was a city prepared for war!

Even more outstanding as a construction feat was the ensuring of an uninterrupted water supply for the inhabitants by means of a 300-foot tunnel. A shaft was sunk 120 feet straight down, and then the workmen dug through to meet other workmen who started digging at an underground spring. If you do not mind climbing down the 150 steps, we can follow the whole system through and see where the two groups of tunnelers met in the center. Defensive walls, carefully guarded gates, reserve food supplies and an independent water supply—all these mark this as a city that was prepared for and accustomed to war.

Megiddo's history dates from long before David and Solomon. We can see something of its early periods as we cross over to the east side of the mound to examine the lower levels of the excavation. For example, three Canaanite temples have been unearthed, each with its sacrificial altar. One is particularly large and the steps up to its "high place" are still in good condition. Facing due east, it commanded a view of the sunrise over Mount Tabor across the plain, so was probably associated with sun worship. Yes, it was a prominent town in Canaanite times, coming under Egyptian control at that time.

Battles at Megiddo

The first recorded battle at Megiddo was fought during the time of Pharaoh Thutmose III. An attempt by the combined Canaanite tribes to throw off the Egyptian yoke centered around Megiddo and resulted in a mighty battle, the armies of 330 chieftains being slaughtered and the leaders seeking refuge inside Megiddo's fortifications. According to the *Annals of Karnak*, Pharaoh captured 924 chariots, 2,000

horses and 24,000 cattle besides other booty when victory was his. In Thutmose's words: "The capturing of Megiddo is the capturing of a thousand towns!"—a hint of its strategic location, even in those days.

The famous Tell el-Amarna tablets list Megiddo as one of the cities calling for extra military protection from Egypt, but the Bible records that when Joshua captured the land "the king of Megiddo" was one of the thirty-one kings defeated. (Josh. 12:21) However, the conquest of the city was not completed then, for we read at Judges 1:27: "Manasseh did not take possession of . . . Megiddo . . . , but the Canaanites persisted in dwelling in this land." King David later wrested the city from the Philistines. It prospered until another battle at Megiddo led to its capture by the Egyptian Shishak in the days of Jeroboam I. Later King Jeroboam II of Israel restored it partially, but it was thereafter conquered by Assyrian Tiglath-Pileser III, who named the whole area of northern Galilee the 'Province of Megiddo.' A further episode involving this war-torn city is recounted in the Bible at 2 Chronicles 35:20-24. During a war between Babylon and Egypt, Pharaoh Nechoh moved his forces into the northern part of Palestine. Unwisely King Josiah of Judah interfered and barred the way—yes, at Megiddo. Josiah's death and his army's defeat were the tragic results.

Although Megiddo remained a desolate ruin from about 400 B.C.E., when the last small settlement there dispersed, it came back into the news during World War I. Did you know that there was another battle at Megiddo at that time? British troops successfully invaded northern Palestine through the Megiddo pass to defeat Turkish forces deployed there. Field Marshal Allenby, who commanded the action, was subsequently raised to the peerage as "Vis-

count Allenby of Megiddo" to commemorate one of his famous victories.

Why So Strategic?

Before we leave the site now, to clearly understand why such importance was attached to the capture of this ancient city, cross over to the northern observation point of the mound. As you stand with your back to the towering Carmel hills, let your eye take in the whole panorama. What a view! To the left the narrow end of the Valley of Jezreel, then across there the hills of Galilee, Nazareth on its lofty hilltop location, Mount Tabor, where Barak camped, the hill of Moreh, where Gideon routed Midian, then across the other end of the valley there is Mount Gilboa, where Saul and Jonathan fell in battle, then finally the hills of Samaria. On a clear day like this every movement across the whole plain can be seen. Here and there between the hills and ranges are gaps where ancient and modern roadways and trade routes converge on this saucerlike plain. What traffic has passed this way during the centuries, following the great highway known as the "Way of the Sea" or *Via Maris* that connected Egypt with Damascus and the lands of the Euphrates, or traveling along the valley itself from the Jordan River area to the Mediterranean seacoast! The two routes had their intersection right here in front of Megiddo. What battles have been fought to control this area! And Megiddo has seen it all!

This brings our guided tour to its conclusion. As we make our way back down to seek some shade and cool refreshments we can reflect on just how meaningful is the expression "Har-Magedon" or "Mountain of Megiddo" as used in the Bible at Revelation 16:16. Is it clearer now from our review of its history that it is so appropriate, not as the site, but as a symbol

of the crucial war now near between God's heavenly forces and the political opposers of his kingdom and their supporters? Every battle at Megiddo was decisive and affected a wide area and its inhabitants. How reassuring to know that Jehovah God's Megiddo-like settling of matters, followed by the abysing of Satan and his

demons, will decisively usher in an "abundance of peace until the moon is no more," and that for all lovers of peace and righteousness to the ends of the earth!—Ps. 72: 7, 8.

It was fine having you with us. We hope you enjoyed the trip and learned something of interest.

The Language that Makes a Person Smile

By "Awake!" correspondent in the Netherlands Antilles

● A B C stands for Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao, three of the six islands making up the Netherlands Antilles. Their common language is Papiamentu, a language that is perhaps not only the least known tongue spoken in the Western Hemisphere but one of the pleasantest, one that makes a person smile.

This humorous language is derived from Spanish and Portuguese with a dash of Dutch, English, French, African and Carib elements. Despite this, Papiamentu is far simpler than any of its ancestors and can be mastered in a short while by most persons.

One reason why Papiamentu is simple is that it has no verb conjugations; a few prefixes suffice to give the almost uniform set of verbs their tenses. Also, it is written phonetically. That does not mean, though, that Papiamentu is a primitive language with a very limited vocabulary. Actually the vocabulary is extensive, so much so that, about fifty years ago, Papiamentu served well for making a translation of the Christian Greek Scriptures. Now efforts are being made to translate the Hebrew Scriptures. And a number of Bible-study aids, including the *Watchtower* magazine, are published by the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society in Papiamentu.

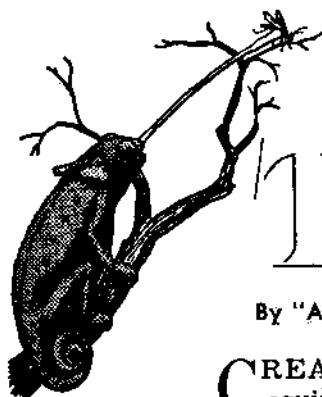
How did this odd language develop on the A B C Islands? The islands were controlled by the Spanish until 1634, when the Dutch took over. Two tribes of Indians, however, were known to have inhabited the islands from times unknown, the Arowaks and Carib Indians, speaking their own, now dead, languages. Thus at least three ethnic groups are identified as ancestors of Papiamentu. Those were years of buccaneers and slave traders, most of whom spoke English or Portuguese.

The French also left their footprints on the Antilles. And Spanish and Portuguese Jews, fleeing from the Inquisition in Europe, came to the little-known Netherlands Antilles. All these groups, together with African slaves, brought in to harvest salt from the salt ponds, had to develop some common means of communication. Thus the birth of Papiamentu took place in Curaçao some time during the early seventeenth century and subsequently spread to Aruba and Bonaire.

Papiamentu is a language that makes a person smile. This is not only because it is humorous but because it can hardly be spoken without the mouth being in a smiling position. It is mainly a language of the tip of the tongue and lips. Its sentence and grammatical structure has much in common with English.

How did this language that makes a person smile get its name? Quite simply. The word "Papiamentu" literally means "talking," being derived from the Portuguese word *papear*, which means "jabbering."

Antillian "jabberers" are most accomplished linguists, many of them being able to converse in Dutch, English, Spanish and some in French and German. Though so many of the native population speak other languages, why do they prefer Papiamentu? Suppose we let an Antillian answer in his own words: "When I go to another country I eat like they do and enjoy their food, but when I get back home I eat what I like best, *funchi* [a native food made of yellow cornmeal]. So it is with Papiamentu; abroad I speak what they speak to me, but at home I speak what I like best, Papiamentu." Though the official language of the A B C Islands is Dutch, many obviously prefer the islands' lingua franca, the language that makes a person smile.



Power of the TONGUE

By "Awake!" correspondent in South Africa



CREATURES come equipped with an infinite variety of curious tongues. They are amazingly adapted to fit the needs of the individual creature, often giving it just the right power or ability to make a living. The honeybee, for instance, has a hairy tongue with a built-in spoon at its tip.

Some tongues, of course, are vastly more movable than others. Toads have long, sticky tongues, which they flip out and draw back with their prey glued to them. The South American anteater has a very narrow nozzle-shaped head with a mouth a half inch in diameter; its whiplike tongue can be thrust out about nine inches. A sticky saliva on the tongue traps great numbers of termites at one time. No swordsman ever achieved so rapid a thrust as the chameleon with its tongue, which can pick off an insect prestissimo at a range of six inches.

And consider the variety of tongues of these creatures: The sawfly has as complicated an edge on its tongue as any saw devised by man. The cat family's bristle-like projections on their tongues are a big help at dinnertime. Woodpeckers' tongues are equipped with slender barbed darts to impale worms dug out with their beaks. Plant-eating animals such as the giraffe have long, tough and flexible tongues for wrapping around vegetation to pull it off at lunchtime.

Thus the all-wise Creator

made all things, great and small, just right for their purpose: "How many your works are, O Jehovah! All of them in wisdom you have made." Man, the very pinnacle of Jehovah's earthly creatures, who was to have dominion over the animals, was no experimental model. Every human organ is just right for its purpose. The tongue is no exception.—Ps. 104:24.

Man's Tongue Superior

In man the tongue shows its greatest versatility. Articulation of words in speech, for instance, requires the most active and pliable maneuvers, the tongue becoming, in turn, round or flat, long or short, curled up or extended, and shifting from one position to another with remarkable speed.

In the world-famous prose allegory *Pilgrim's Progress*, John Bunyan wrote: "The famous town of Mansoul had five gates . . . —Ear-gate, Eye-gate, Mouth-gate, Nose-gate, and Feel-gate." Let us look into "Mouth-gate." Its muscular organ, the tongue, under the microscope looks like a veritable giant's causeway, with upturned ends of innumerable nerves, which convey sensations to the brain. The human finger can distinguish between solids and liquids, warm and cold substances, smooth and rough surfaces. But the nerves of the tongue can detect all of this, and, in addition, what is sweet or bitter or what is

salty or sour. It can perceive the peculiar taste of a thousand different articles of food. Tea tasters even learn to distinguish between different grades to a nicety; and the tongue of a professional wine taster becomes as sensitive to the tang as the ear of a musician to sound.

The nerve endings are situated chiefly at the tip and at the back of the tongue, where sweetness and bitterness respectively are tasted. Nerves that detect sugar are not affected by spices, those that taste bitterness are insensitive to saltiness. This remarkable power called the sense of taste guards the stomach against what might be offensive or poisonous.

Delicacy of taste varies considerably: one part of sugar in 200 parts of water can just be detected, while one part of quinine in 200,000 of water can be distinctly tasted. Water, so vital to life, in its pure state is colorless, odorless and tasteless.

Smell works in close conjunction with taste. Many substances have little or no taste, but an odor, which we recognize chiefly when in the mouth. Hence we often confuse taste and smell. Hold your nose, and it is not so difficult to get castor oil down. Put some dry, ground coffee on your tongue while you hold your nose. Little or no taste! Now let air pass back and forth through the nasal passages: instantly the flavor of coffee appears. Many things lose their "taste" when one has a cold. However, not the sense of taste but the sense of smell is gone! The aroma or smell is basic in tasting fruits.

Tongue and Voice Versatility

Besides the tongue's role in tasting and its help, of course, in chewing and swallowing, there is its most remarkable power of all. This is confined to man and is the tongue's role in the power of speech. Parrots and other birds can imitate human speech but have no understanding of the

words uttered. Almost all birds and animals are capable of making some sound, from the sweet note of such songsters as the lark and the nightingale to the harsh squawk of the crow. Compared with man, their notes are, however, extremely limited in range.

At the root of the human tongue is a bony arch, the principal element being a U-shaped bone. To it are attached the muscles for swallowing and also ten muscles for controlling the tongue. The U-shaped bone at the base of the tongue is itself firmly anchored to the skull by means of muscle. Thus securely based, the tongue, unchecked by its owner, could babble on all day.

In normal breathing no sound is produced as air passes over the vocal cords. But when one wishes to speak or sing, certain muscles tighten the vocal cords, and air that is forced out of the lungs sets them vibrating. Range is determined by the tension of the vocal cords. Quality of voice depends on the form and condition of the throat, nose and mouth cavities, which reinforce sound as the sound box of a violin or guitar reinforces the sound of the vibrating strings. Movement of the tongue and neighboring muscles further modifies the shape of the mouth and throat, thus changing voice quality.

Thus the human voice has the ability to express feelings and emotions ranging from dull and unimaginative staidness to sharp wit and sparkling humor, from tender and gentle love to harsh and violent hatred. Test your power of expression by reading aloud this extract:

"There was a knock at the door. 'Come in!' I said. Softly someone stole in, and two little hands were put over my eyes. 'Guess who it is,' said a voice.

" 'Jane,' I said. 'No,' with decision.

" 'Mrs. Barley?' 'No,' with amusement.

" 'Mrs. Mangle?' 'No,' with emphasis.

"'Marshgold?' 'No,' with glee.
"'Betsy Marker?' 'No,' with a chuckle.
"'Miss Dorinda?' 'No,' with determination.

"'Miss Agatha?' 'No,' with horror.
"'Mrs. Durnford?' 'No,' with impatience.
"'Mrs. Dare?' 'No,' with pity for my denseness.

"'Mr. . . . Dare?' 'No,' with ecstasy; 'it's me!'"

"Tongue" in the Dictionary and Bible

To express his thoughts and ideas and to name objects man invents words. As may be expected, the word "tongue" and associate words figure prominently in his vocabulary, especially in idioms. For example: some people like to give others tongue, but it is better to hold one's tongue. Terror or surprise leaves us speechless, and shyness may make people tongue-tied. Then it is difficult to find one's tongue. However, some people always have others on their tongues; their tongue is sometimes said to be too long for their teeth. You may, to your annoyance, have a name or word right on the tip of your tongue. Some may envy the well-oiled tongue, but many times it is better to keep one's tongue between one's teeth.

It is in the Bible, however, where Christians receive counsel on tongue control, on the need to control their tongue so that its power is used for good. This is how the inspired writer James illustrates the power of the tongue: "If we put bridles in the mouths of horses for them to obey us, we manage also their whole body. Look! Even boats, although they are so big and are driven by hard winds, are steered by a very

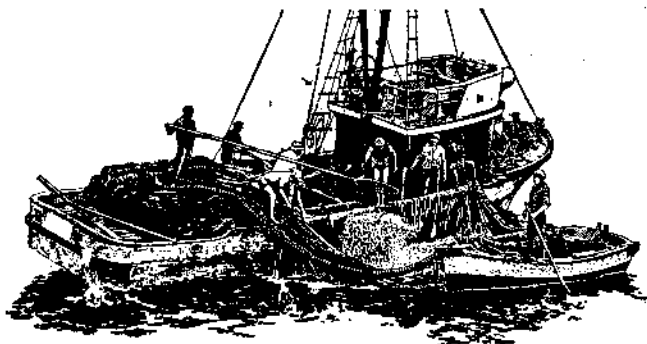
small rudder to where the inclination of the man at the helm wishes. So, too, the tongue is a little member and yet makes great brags."—Jas. 3:3-5.

The inspired writer compares the tongue to a boat's rudder, a comparatively small object. Boats that "are so big" and driven by hard winds are, nevertheless, steered by the small rudder. Boats in James' day, of course, were mere cockleshells compared with the big ones today. The liner Queen Elizabeth, for instance, is 1,031 feet long, 118 feet wide and 234 feet from keel to topmast. She is 83,673 gross tons; it would take 40 miles of freight cars to carry her weight. Who keeps this behemoth on a straight course for her desired haven? Steered with the most modern type of gyrocompass, she is maneuvered with a rudder that weighs 140 tons—far less than one percent of her gross weight.

Yes, like a ship's rudder, the tongue is a little member but it has tremendous power to affect the direction of the whole body. Since the tongue has this remarkable power, tongue control is also likened to putting bridles in the mouths of horses. This suggests that the more quick and lively the tongue, the more should a man or woman take care to control it, using it to encourage, upbuild and do good. Otherwise, as an unruly and unmanageable horse runs away with his rider, or throws him, so an unruly tongue will serve those who do not control it. On the other hand, if we control our tongue, as the helmsman steers a ship with the rudder, then our whole body will be guided in the right way and we will be using the power of the tongue to the glory of its Creator.



PROTEINS FROM THE SEA



By "Awake!" correspondent in Peru

THE diesel-powered "bolichera," a wooden fishing boat, laboriously chugged its way toward the Los Ferroles fish-meal factory in Callao, Peru. Her hold was filled with 120 tons of bright silver anchovies that spilled over onto the deck. The captain, Gonzalo Díaz, and his twelve crew members were well satisfied with their day's work. They were going home with a good catch, for which they would be paid by the ton. In good spirits they brought their boat alongside the company barge and watched as eight-inch suction hoses were lowered into the mass of silvery anchovies. Mighty centrifugal pumps sucked the small fish through the hoses and into the fish-meal factory on shore about 500 yards away. There they would be processed into fish meal.

Why Fish Meal?

Fish meal has proved to be a fine feed for livestock and poultry, because it contains 70 percent protein. Experimenters have shown that the addition of from 5 to 10 percent fish meal to ordinary livestock and poultry feeds helps the animals and the fowl to grow faster. In the past, farmers had the mistaken notion that animal and poultry meat would be contaminated with a fishy taste if fish meal were used

as a feed. This, of course, is wrong. Widespread usage has proved the value of fish meal.

Better production methods have increased the quality of fish meal and lowered the market price. The demand for fish meal has increased from a few hundred thousand tons in 1947 to one and a half million tons in 1962.

The leading fish-meal producer in the world today is the country of Peru, despite the fact that it is relatively a newcomer to the industry. Since 1950 it has had astounding growth in the fish-meal business. Before that date its fish-meal tonnage was zero, but in 1962 it was over one million tons.

An early pioneer in the industry was the American state of California. Its fish-meal industry was built on the abundant supply of sardines found off its coast, but when they disappeared, the industry commenced to die. Peru got her first fish-meal plants from the dying California industry.

The Atlantic Ocean has become the basis for a thriving fish-meal business. There the industry uses the menhaden or shad. This fish varies from seven to ten inches in length and abounds in the Atlantic Ocean. Producers in Norway and South

Africa use herring and sardines for making fish meal.

In Peru the fish-meal plants depend upon the swarms of anchovies that abound in the cold Peru Current, sometimes called the Humboldt Current. This current is exceptionally rich in plankton, and that contributes to the great numbers of anchovies. During 1962 Peru fishermen caught seven million tons of anchovies.

The growing fish-meal industry has given a vital boost to the economy of Peru. Approximately 40,000 men are gaining their livelihood from it. Working on the fishing boats are 25,000 men and in the processing plants are 15,000. Many thousands more in other businesses are benefited from its needs. They work at supplying fishing nets, building boats, making containers, rope, packaging machinery, and so forth. In 1962 the fish-meal industry earned for Peru more than 80 million dollars in foreign exchange. This has helped to stabilize Peru's currency.

The Fishing Operation

Almost every morning the fishing docks at Callao, Peru, are ablaze with bright lights as early as 2:30 o'clock. They are the scene of intense activity as the men prepare their boats for the day's fishing. Approximately 300 boats are getting ready to leave for the fishing grounds. Traveling at ten knots, the boats take from two to six hours to reach their destination. They all are equipped with two-way radios for safety reasons. Recently most of them were outfitted with echo-sounding equipment. This equipment helps the men locate schools of anchovies by means of reflected sound waves.

Each boat has a *boliche* or net that is made of nylon and that is 160 feet deep and 1,350 feet long. As the boat moves slowly about the fishing grounds, the captain watches his echo-sounding equipment for schools of anchovies. When a school is

spotted, he orders a small boat to be released from the stern of the fishing boat with one end of the net attached to it. The mother boat then makes a wide circle surrounding the fish with the *boliche*. The end of the net fastened to the small boat is retrieved and is fastened securely to the side of the mother boat when it has closed the circle. The crew then begins to reel in the net by means of a power winch. This is done after the bottom of the net has been drawn together like a purse by a draw rope. As the net is brought in, it is piled in its place at the stern of the boat.

When the last of the net, bulging with wiggling fish, is brought alongside the boat, *chinguillos* or dip nets are thrust into the squirming mass of anchovies. They are then swung over the hold and the fish released in a silvery cascade. This procedure is repeated until the big net is empty, and then the whole operation is begun again. This is continued until the hold of the boat is full.

Despite efforts to prevent accidents, the Peruvian fishing fleet suffers a sinking of two to three boats about every month. Sometimes this is due to a crew trying to bring home an extra twenty or thirty tons of fish. Such overloaded boats are not safe when they encounter rough water. At times the compartments in the hold of the boats are poorly constructed. These are intended to prevent the cargo of fish from shifting and capsizing the boat. This has happened when poorly constructed partitions have collapsed. Failure to overhaul completely the boat's equipment at regular intervals of six months and to repair promptly faulty equipment are also causes of accidents. With effort and care such accidents could be avoided and many lives could be saved as well as hundreds of thousands of dollars in equipment. Recently insurance companies have been lowering premiums for all boats that have filled their floating cham-

bers with "floating sponge." This prevents the chambers from filling with water and gives the boat extra buoyancy.

The Factories

By evening the boats begin returning to their respective fish-meal factories. At Callao, the Los Ferroles fish-meal plant has three barges anchored offshore. These are connected with the factory by ten-inch steel pipes. Fastened to these are rubber hoses that are thrust into the holds of the fishing boats to suck out the fish. The fish speed through the pipes to three great storage pits that have a capacity of 1,500 tons.

In the factory the fish are cooked to free oil from their cells. By means of great presses the oil and water are pressed out of them, leaving "press cake" with only 50 percent moisture content. The cake is then dried in dryers until it contains only 8 percent moisture. When it finally reaches a hammer mill, it is beaten into a fine texture and then packed in bags for shipment.

For a time jute bags were used for the fish meal, but after German consumers requested paper bags for better protection of the meal, the paper-lined jute bag made its appearance. The industry is now experimenting with polyethylene plastic as a lining for the bags. It is thought that the plastic will lessen the possibilities of spontaneous combustion. Oxidation of what fish oil there may be left in the meal has caused fires that have destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars in plant facilities.

As might be imagined, the production of fish meal involves strong, unpleasant

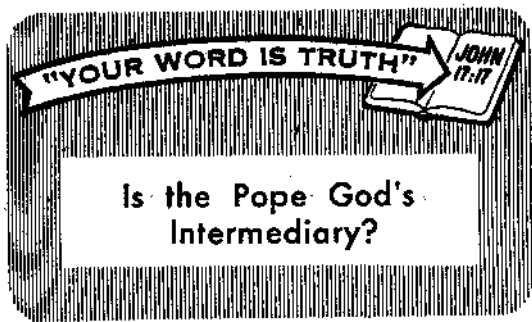
odors. At first the fish-meal factories made no effort to control them. As a result, Lima, Peru, suffered whenever winds blew the odor over the city. The people complained. Finally, after a newspaper campaign, the government stepped in and decreed that all factories had to establish plants to deodorize their smelly gases. Experts were called in to solve the problem.

An inexpensive solution to the odor problem was to wash the gases with fresh water. But this required large quantities of water—300 to 600 tons an hour. Many of the factories were unable to get this much water. The other method was to incinerate the gases. This increased the fuel consumption of the factories by about 50 percent. One or the other method was installed by the factories, and the Lima area was relieved of its odor problem.

The fish-meal industry has good prospects for growth. The world demand for fish meal shows every indication of increasing. In time fish meal might even be fed to babies. Experiments with undernourished babies have proved fish meal to be more nourishing than cow's milk. In fact, plans are being made to produce fish meal in large quantities for human consumption. With such a rich source of protein, there certainly is no reason for large segments of the human race to be suffering from lack of nutrition. As far as Peru is concerned, the increasing demand for fish meal can be met, as there seems to be an ample supply of anchovies in the waters off her coasts. In time fish meal may even be a part of your diet.

ADMEN VIEW THEMSELVES

A recent survey in the *American Salesman* magazine revealed that 77 percent of the salesmen who responded believe advertising is honest and ethical. But 50 percent said that their competitors' advertisements sometimes took on an unethical approach. Advertising men themselves have been polled on the subject, and in a survey of admen published in *Advertising Age* only 8 percent of those responding considered their fellow admen to be "honest." So, be warned: Not everything the ads say is true.



"PONTIFF Rebuffs Protestant View."
Thus read the heading of a dispatch from Rome appearing in the *New York Times*, November 5, 1964. Speaking in the Vatican to a general audience of some 4,000, the pope stressed his role as the intermediary between God and man. While ostensibly aiming his remarks at "a Protestant and modernist mentality denying the need and legitimate existence of an intermediate authority between man and God," the pope also, according to the dispatch, warned Catholics "against the conclusion that the church's current internal debates on organization and practices mean any fundamental change in the doctrine of authority vested ultimately in the Pontiff."

The foregoing highlights one of the basic differences between the Roman Catholic Church and Protestants, namely, the question as to the need and legality of a human instrument that serves between God and his Word and the individual believer. According to the Roman Catholic Church, the individual believer is not in a position to comprehend God's will as contained in his Word, the Bible, without the aid of the Roman church, whose authority to give aid resides especially in the pope. The Protestants hold that no such intermediate authority is needed but that each individual believer or group of believers or organization has equal ability and authority to comprehend God's will from a study of his

Word. Which of these two views is the correct one? Neither.

Protestants err because, if individual Christians are left to draw their conclusions as to Scriptural doctrine and practice, the result would be, not Scriptural unity, but much confusion as to belief and much working at cross-purposes as to activities, even as it is found in Christendom today.

But Christians should be at unity. Did not Jesus pray that they should be one even as he and the Father are one? (John 17:20, 21) And how explicit in this regard are the words of the apostle Paul! "Now I exhort you, brothers, through the name of our Lord Jesus Christ that you should all speak in agreement, and that there should not be divisions among you, but that you may be fitly united in the same mind and in the same line of thought."—1 Cor. 1:10.

How was this "same line of thought" to come about? Not by leaving it to each individual Christian to determine for himself right teaching and practice, but by means of an 'intermediate authority,' or, better expressed, by a governing body, a channel of communication, that served to unite Christians back there. For example, when the question of circumcision for Gentile Christians came up, was it left to each individual Christian to decide for himself? No, that caused the trouble in the first place, individual Christians taking different views of the subject.

Then how was the matter settled? By the governing body for Christians, consisting of the apostles and the older men at Jerusalem. They came together to consider it and related questions, and after they had thoroughly reviewed the Bible's testimony on the subject and heard various ones, such as Peter and Paul, tell their experiences, they came to a conclusion regarding the matter, which then was binding on all

Christians back there and has been binding on all Christians since. Put in the form of a letter, the matter was stated thus: "Greetings! Since we have heard that some from among us have caused you trouble with speeches, trying to subvert your souls, although we did not give them any instructions, we have come to a unanimous accord . . . For the holy spirit and we ourselves have favored adding no further burden to you, except these necessary things, to keep yourselves free from things sacrificed to idols and from blood and from things strangled and from fornication. If you carefully keep yourselves from these things, you will prosper. Good health to you!"—Acts 15: 23-25, 28, 29.

Since Protestants err in holding that no 'intermediate authority' or governing body is needed to unify Christian teaching and activity, does that mean that the claim of the pope is valid? Not at all. He claims this right on the premise that he is the successor to Peter. However, it is indeed of interest to note that, although Peter was dead some twenty-five years when the apostle John wrote his Gospel and letters, nowhere in them do we read of any successor having been appointed to Peter—a most serious omission, if at that time there was indeed a successor.

Why, there is not even any record of Peter's acting as an 'intermediate authority' toward the other apostles and Christian disciples. While honored with the privilege of spearheading the preaching of Christ on the day of Pentecost and to the first Gentile convert, Cornelius, thereby using the "keys" entrusted to him, neither these two instances nor any others recorded in the Scriptures show that he was Christ's vicar. Plainly, Jesus had said, shortly before his death: "Do not you be called Rabbi, for one is your teacher, whereas all you are brothers. Moreover, do not call anyone your father on earth, for

one is your Father, the heavenly One. Neither be called 'leaders,' for your Leader is one, the Christ." Obviously, the idea of papal authority over fellow believers arose after the death of the apostles.—Matt. 23: 8-10.

Since a governing body is needed, how can we determine where the true one is to be found? By its fruits.—Matt. 7:15-20.

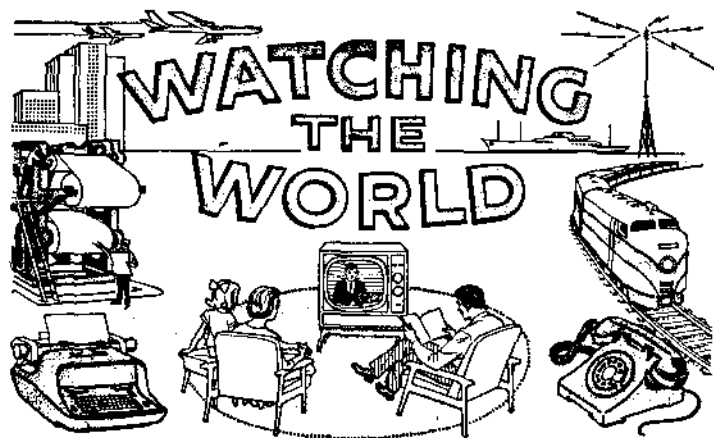
Certainly that governing body would be found among the Christians to whom Jesus' words apply: "By this all will know that you are my disciples, if you have love among yourselves."—John 13:35.

The ones with whom that true governing body or channel of communication would be found would also be those that did not tolerate loose conduct, even as the early Christians did not.—1 Cor. 5:1-13.

Moreover, the Christians among whom the true governing body would be found would be those to whom Jesus' words apply: "They are no part of the world, just as I am no part of the world." Yes, "the form of worship that is clean and undefiled from the standpoint of our God and Father is . . . to keep oneself without spot from the world."—John 17:16; Jas. 1:27.

Further, since all the early Christians were preachers, the true governing body today could be found only among those of whom this also is true. Jesus foretold that the good news of his kingdom would be preached world wide, and this work would be supervised by that true 'authority' or channel of communication.—Matt. 24:14; 28:19, 20; Acts 1:8; 8:4.

There is such a governing body today, even as Jesus foretold, a "faithful and discreet slave," whom he set over all his belongings. The Christian witnesses of Jehovah invite all honest-hearted persons to prove for themselves with open mind and in the light of the Scriptures that with them is indeed found the true governing body.—Matt. 24:45-47.



Syphilis Epidemic

◆ Some ten years ago many experts believed that "wonder drugs" would soon wipe out venereal disease. In 1965 the fact is that they have not. The United States health authorities are seriously concerned with the rise of venereal disease in recent years. Reported cases of the infectious types of syphilis rose from a low of 6,251 in 1957 to 22,733 in 1964. But the true figure, authorities say, may be close to 200,000. Reported cases of gonorrhea rose from 216,476 in 1957 to 290,603 in 1964. However, the true figure, including undiagnosed and unreported cases, may be well over 1,000,000, says a published Associated Press report. Congenital syphilis cases among children under ten years of age increased 117 percent between 1960 and 1963. As for persons under twenty, cases of the disease increased more than 200 percent between 1956 and 1963. Dr. William J. Brown, chief of the venereal disease branch of the Health Service's Communicable Disease Center, said that syphilis epidemics "are raging at this very moment in 25 or 30 of [America's] largest metropolitan centers." He said syphilis was occurring in the nation at a rate of more than 10,000 new cases every month. The upsurge in both syphilis and gonorrhea is not

confined to any race, sex or geographic area but has occurred generally throughout the nation and is evidence of the abandonment of godly morals.

A New Canal

◆ The president of the United States gave the go-ahead signal on December 18 for negotiations and plans for the building of a new canal to replace the Panama Canal. A number of sites have been proposed, in Panama, Colombia, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Completion date for the new canal was set between 1975 to 1980. Nuclear explosive techniques may be used in the "digging."

American Smokers

◆ Despite what medical authorities have had to say about the threat cigarette smoking is to health, in 1964 Americans smoked some 490,000,000,000 cigarettes. That is 4,135 cigarettes for every adult.

Another fact of life in America is that the ratio of women to men patients under psychiatric care is almost consistently 2 to 1.

Banana Conference

◆ From October 26 to November 3 Guayaquil, Ecuador, the world's leading port for banana exportation, was the scene of the first World Ba-

nana Conference. Under discussion was the production and industrialization of the fruit. The production of bananas in Ecuador has jumped from 690,000 heads in 1945 to 75,000,000 at the present time, with annual production now costing the nation's farmers \$28,000,000 in wages alone. However, in 1963 Ecuador was able to export 42,500,000 heads of bananas. The same old problem of low prices and high costs remained for a special commission to solve.

Priest Fights Religious Liberty

◆ Roman Catholic priest Luis Alonso Munoyerro, titular Archbishop of Sion and Catholic Vicar-General for Spain's armed forces, spoke out on December 18 against a government-sponsored bill that would grant Spain's few Protestants more religious liberty. The priest asserted that to give more religious freedom to Protestants would "enslave" people's consciences. He argued that there was an international conspiracy under way "to make Catholic unity" disappear from Spain. Even the proposed legislation would not give Spain's handful of non-Catholics full religious liberty. The ban on missionary activity would remain. The Spanish government indicated that it would await the outcome of the Vatican Council's debates on religious liberty before taking any action. The Ecumenical Council that recessed in November, while not voting on a proposed declaration on religious liberty, nevertheless left the impression that it too was against the idea.

China's Harvest

◆ In 1964 Communist China reaped its best harvest since 1957. Chinese officials said that grain output in 1964 would total 1,282,000,000 bushels. The diet of the average Chinese has improved. Good weather appeared to be the major factor behind the good harvest.

Revive or Fail

◆ Two Southern Baptist clergymen warned their people that they must have a sweeping revival or they are finished as a major denomination. Dr. C. Wade Freeman, director of evangelism for the Baptist General Convention of Texas, said: "A spirit of lethargy has overcome the people . . . and it is our fault." Dr. K. Owen White described a "despair among fellow ministers over the [United States]." "It's revival or else," he said. "We have drifted away from the practice of Scriptural Christianity."

Anti-Suicide Group

◆ Supporters of the Contra Costa Suicide Prevention project in California are determined to aid people, especially the young, who are bent on destroying themselves. A report on the group's first 51 weeks showed a total of 139 calls received. Women predominated with 83 calls, followed by men, with 39; and those calling for another person, 17. There were at least 10 calls from persons under 21. Dr. Jean E. Neighbor, professional advisory committee chairman, said: "There is a particular need for the service around Christmastime, 'which is considered to be a high risk period for mental depression and suicidal attempts.'" The bulk of troubles are related to marital difficulties, child-parent conflicts, loneliness or depression.

The Movie Business

◆ Theater manager Verne Pierson told the Fresno City Council that he personally did not enjoy "girlie" films. "But the public demands the sensational type," he said. "They want something they can't see on television. We have to show it to them if we want to stay in business. It's a simple case of supply and demand." As for the graphic still photographs out front advertising the films, he said, "we are not interested

in displaying vulgar pictures, but we don't like to lose money. . . . How do you advertise a car without showing a picture of the car?" So it is anything for money. One of the investigating councilmen asked: "Where can normal children go to see a good motion picture in this entire community?" No one answered. That is the sad state to which American movies or the movie business has gravitated.

Shoplifting

◆ How much is \$3.02 worth to you? Is it worth the respect of your family and friends, the possibility of losing or getting a job? That is the chance shoplifters take every time they engage in their trade. Judge Leo Freund of the Municipal Court of the Los Angeles Judicial District in California said: "While commonly known as shoplifting, more accurately it is petty larceny, grand larceny or burglary. But whatever name you may apply to it, it is plain stealing and thievery." The shoplifter is stealing from himself and every honest citizen. Stores throughout America cannot take a seven billion dollar annual loss (\$7,000,000,000) without adding it on to the consumer's bill. Every time a shoplifter steals \$3.02 worth, every decent citizen has to put his hand in his pocket and replace it. Three dollars and two cents is the average value of merchandise taken by a shoplifter in the United States, according to national statistics.

Clams and Tumors

◆ On December 11 the National Institute of Health announced that its scientists have discovered that a substance called "paolin" extracted from clams will inhibit the growth of tumors. "It is possible that the intake by man or animals of certain foodstuffs rich in paolins plays an important role in the natural defense against certain viral infec-

tions," Dr. C. P. Li said. He added that experiments showed that hamsters treated with the extract developed fewer tumors, and the tumors that did develop were delayed by an average of thirteen days.

Girl Gangs

◆ Detectives in Sydney, Australia, expressed concern over the growth in teen-age girl housebreaking gangs. The police apprehended several gangs and found the girls to be between the ages of ten and fourteen.

Vitamin D and Pregnancy

◆ Dr. R. E. Cooke of Johns Hopkins University cautioned pregnant mothers about taking excessive amounts of vitamin D. In certain cases it can cause mental retardation in infants, he said. Dr. Cooke stated that an excess of vitamin D may cause narrowing of major blood vessels of the body, kidney ailments, heart murmurs and high blood pressure. He emphasized that not all mothers are sensitive to vitamin D, but those that are should beware.

Birth and Death Rate

◆ The United Nations statistical office reported that there are 119,000,000 births each year and 56,000,000 deaths. This means that every minute almost 120 more persons are added to the world population. Every second, about four new babies are born, two persons die and the population goes up two. The fastest-growing population in the world today is in Central America, which reports an increase of 2.7 percent each year. As a whole, Europe has a population growth rate of 0.9 percent.

Christmastime Headlines

◆ "Peace on earth" is generally believed to be the theme of Christmas. But December,

1964, saw everything but peace on earth. The month's headlines read something like this: "Viet Force and Buddhists Clash," "Belgian Paratroops Pull Out of Northeast Congo, 1000 Whites Still Missing," "Another U.S. Library Burned," "Martial Law Ordered in Sudan as Riots and Violence Continue," "Guevara Expects Latin Uprisings," "Massacre of 2,000 to 4,000 Africans at Paulis Reported," "Saigon Seething with New Riots," "Serious Crime Rises in District and Across U.S." and "Six More Indonesians Die in Clash, Malaysia Says." As 1964 ended, war or the threat of war hung over more than a dozen lands.

Raticate

◆ Rats each consume or destroy 20 to 25 dollars' worth of food and grain a year. The

total, says the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is equal to the production of 100,000 average farms. All told, the United States rat bill exceeds \$1,000,000,000 a year. Rats have to gnaw. If they stopped gnawing their teeth would grow five or six inches a year! They also reproduce rapidly. A pair can have young every 22 days, as many as 1,500 descendants in a year. A remarkable new chemical has been discovered that promises to bring this enemy of man under control. The active compound is called "Norbormide," and the finished product is called Raticate. Raticate promises to kill rats and only rats with a single dose. Reportedly, it will not kill mice or any other animal. Why, scientists do not know. Even though tests indicate that it is safe, yet, for safety's sake, treat it like any other poison.

Famine and Floods

◆ United Nations experts say that if immediate aid is not given, the emergency that has befallen Somalia because of a drought will be uncontrollable.

On the other hand, in the Ninhthuan Province of Vietnam, some 500 persons drowned and 2,000 were left homeless after a heavy rainfall. Waters in the province were said to be 12 feet deep. Crops were destroyed and most of the livestock were dead.

In northern California, Oregon and Idaho in the United States thousands were forced to flee from their homes in December because of raging floodwaters. At least 39 persons died of wind and rain in this part of the United States. Governor Mark O. Hatfield said: "In terms of totality and involvement of the entire state, this is the greatest disaster ever to hit Oregon."

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