

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.

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

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Awake!

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

—Romans 13:11

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SYMPOMS of the "easy money" fever are seen almost everywhere. They are reflected in rising crime statistics, the dishonesty that plagues the business world and in the fact that millions of persons have put their hope for betterment on a lottery ticket. For the "easy money" fever is the craving many people have today to get something for virtually nothing or something to which they are not entitled.

Though gambling is just one aspect of the "easy money" fever, it is most common, especially since the sale of lottery tickets is legal in many countries. To entice people to buy the tickets, prizes may reach great sums of money, even \$100,000 or more. The appeal is to the people's desire to get something for as close to nothing as possible. The odds against winning such prizes are extremely high; in the Irish Sweepstakes, it has been placed at 450,000 to 1; and in a British pool, the odds against winning a big prize may be many millions to one. Disappointment is the lot of the lottery-ticket buyer!

Since the odds are hopelessly against the lottery-ticket buyer, those who long to get money this way must count on luck and not skill, on hunches and not logic. As a result, most gamblers are inclined to be superstitious, trusting in luck.

The ancients also indulged in this. When the Jews backslid they fell into the evil practices of the heathen nations and

The



FEVER

sacrificed to false gods, some of them the deities of gamblers. Hence Jehovah God said to his people on one occasion: "You men are those leaving Jehovah, those forgetting my holy mountain, those setting in order a table for the god of Good Luck and those filling up mixed wine for the god of Destiny. And I will destine you men to the sword."—Isa. 65:11, 12.

Such reliance upon luck put God's ancient people at odds with Him. Is it reasonable to think that God has changed and that now he approves of his worshipers' trusting in luck? No, indeed.

Hence, whether the lottery-ticket buyer realizes it or not, he is embarking on a road that is both spiritually and morally degrading. He hopes to win money to avoid work, and what he longs to win he hopes to win from his neighbors, even though they really do not want him to have it. His motive, however carefully disguised it may be, is covetousness. He covets money that is not his own; in fact, gambling has been defined this way: "A kind of robbery by mutual agreement; but it is still robbery, just as dueling, which is mur-

der by mutual agreement, is still treated as murder. It is begotten of covetousness." (Hastings *Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics*, Vol. VI, p. 166) Thus, if a person buys a lottery ticket, he is actually a party to extortion in that he is supporting an arrangement that involves a form of extortion. The Bible is plain on how God views the practice of extortion.—1 Cor. 6:10.

Another common form the "easy money" fever takes is stealing. Those overcome by it want money for which they have not worked. By using lie detector machines an operator of a group of supermarkets in the United States found out that 90 percent of its employees had been stealing. Not surprisingly, the "easy money" fever has turned many persons into embezzlers. News reports turn up repeatedly, telling of some trusted bank employee who succumbs to the lure for "easy money." Typical of many is a news report from North Carolina about a woman bank teller at Oakboro who was charged with embezzling \$91,000 over a sixteen-year period. So it goes with the "easy money" fever.

And what about much of the hideous crime, the holdups and muggings and attacks on people to get their money? Here again we see how the craving for "easy money" degrades one morally. In Colombia the craze for "easy money" has taken on the form of kidnapping, and news reports almost daily carry accounts of kidnappings or of attempts at kidnapping. "There is hardly a Colombian family of wealth or even of middle-class means," said the *New York Times* recently, "that does not fear that one of its members may be a victim of kidnapping or armed assault." This fever for "easy money" is so contagious that recently a maid kidnapped the daughter of an accountant and demanded 10,000 pesos.

Small wonder that the "easy money" fever is contrary to the whole spirit of the Word of God. The inspired Holy Scriptures stress diligence, industriousness and hard work. "The very soul of the diligent ones will be made fat." Further showing that God meant for man to have satisfaction in his hard work, wise King Solomon was inspired to write: "I have come to know that there is nothing better for them than to rejoice and to do good during one's life; and also that every man should eat and indeed drink and see good for all his hard work. It is the gift of God."—Prov. 13:4; Eccl. 3:12, 13.

The Christian Greek Scriptures also stress work. Not that all money must be made by physical work, since investing money and getting a return for it is not wrong. (Matt. 25:27) But people often want something for virtually nothing or something to which they have no right. Thus Paul, the apostle of Jesus Christ, wrote: "Work with your hands, just as we ordered you; so that you may be walking decently as regards people outside and not be needing anything." "When we were with you, we used to give you this order: 'If anyone does not want to work, neither let him eat.' To such persons we give the order and exhortation in the Lord Jesus Christ that by working with quietness they should eat food they themselves earn."—1 Thess. 4:11, 12; 2 Thess. 3:10, 12.

So Jehovah God did not make man to be a loafer nor is it His will that they spiritually and morally degrade themselves by becoming lovers of money. How prudent the persons who put their hope, not on material possessions, but on God, and who "work at good, . . . safely treasuring up for themselves a fine foundation for the future, in order that they may get a firm hold on the real life," by doing the will of God!—1 Tim. 6:10, 17-19.

HOW RELIABLE ARE THE THEORIES OF MEN?

WHO is right—God or man? That has become an issue today. How so? In that some of man's popular theories are diametrically opposed to what is taught in God's Word the Bible. This was well illustrated by a science article appearing in the *New York Times Magazine* of April 11, 1965. The article, entitled "When Man First Stood Up," began:

"Somewhere in Africa, perhaps four million or so years ago, our remote ancestors arose from a variety of unusual apes, and evolution was off on a new tack. . . . Members of a minority species on the make, they may have found the going rough in the beginning. But their rise was steady until—quite recently, perhaps 100,000 years ago or less—modern man, *Homo sapiens*, emerged with pre-eminent status. . . . Current studies confirm the notion that things did not happen in a blaze of glory, a great evolutionary spurt. Man's coming, like the coming of the half-billion species that preceded him, was a gradual affair resembling a sunrise rather than a bolt of lightning."

The science writer, John Pfeiffer, went on to say that these now-extinct apelike ancestors of man "were discovered about forty years ago in South Africa's Transvaal." But he adds: "No one regards them as apes. They were somewhat more than that, though somewhat less than men—so, logically enough, they have been called ape-men. . . . Mankind was in the process of being shaped."

Are they always correct? Is it wise to put confidence in them when they conflict with God's Word?

Only a Theory

Is this true? Did we humans evolve from a variety of apes over a period of hundreds of thousands of years? This is a popular theory of men today, but, as in the above article, it is often presented as though it were an established fact. Is this really honest? Is there any reliable evidence to this effect? Does recorded history date back hundreds of thousands of years,

or even tens of thousands of years?

No; to the contrary, there is not one piece of reliable evidence that proves that man has been on earth more than 6,000 years. "The earliest written documents that archaeologists have discovered so far date only from 3000 B.C.," the *Natural History* journal acknowledged in its January 1961 issue, page 31. And Volume I of *A History of Civilization* (1955) by Crane Brinton, John B. Christopher and Robert Lee Wolff says on page ten: "Historical records—that is, written accounts that we can read—go back no more than 5,000 [years]."

Yes, reliable evidence indicates that intelligent men have been on earth less than 6,000 years. However, evolutionists reason that it must have taken apelike creatures many hundreds of thousands of years to evolve to this elevated plane. That is why the above-quoted history goes on to assert: "The ratio of the time man has been on earth before history to the time since history began is something like the ratio of three hours to one minute."

Notice the similar inference in an article on mathematics appearing in the June 1961 *Science Digest*: "The earliest written records, on clay tablets dating back to about 3500 B.C., indicate that *even at that time*, the operations of addition and multiplication of the positive whole numbers were well established." The earliest records of man's existence on earth are less than 6,000 years old, but it is *assumed* that because man was well acquainted with the principles of mathematics by about 3500 B.C.E. he must have actually been on earth much longer.

This assumption, however, is in direct conflict with what is taught in God's Word the Bible. These inspired Scriptures, in perfect harmony with the facts, explain that about 6,000 years ago the first man and woman were created specially by God as intelligent living creatures. In confirmation of this, Jesus Christ, the wisest teacher ever to walk this earth, said: "He who created them from the beginning made them male and female." The Bible clearly teaches divine creation, not evolution. —Matt. 19:4-6; Gen. 1:27; 2:7.

Nevertheless, the generally accepted belief of worldly men is not what God's Word teaches on the matter, but that humans evolved from apelike creatures. However, note that a discussion of the matter published in *The Encyclopedia Americana*, Vol. 18, page 182, 1942 edition, points out that this is only a theory, and that it lacks substantial basis: "The generally accepted idea is that both the monkey and man came from a remote ancestor, one branch of whose progeny continued an upward course in the direction of the human body . . . This is, however, entirely theory. There is no evidence for it."

This same source, on page 186, observes regarding the testimony of archaeology: "The excavations in the Dordogne and in western and southern France and northern

Spain have completely contradicted the idea that man began low down in the scale of being, scarcely above the beasts, and gradually climbed up. They have shown on the contrary that the very first man of whom we have any definite records many thousands of years ago was the intellectual and the spiritual brother of man as we know him now." And concerning the popular view regarding ugly, apelike cave men, it explains: "This was the supposedly scientific picture of the cave man that was popularized and the general public has as yet no idea apparently that the discoveries of actual remains in the caves completely contradict this theory."

Despite the claims of some evolutionists, there is no authentic evidence regarding the existence of "ape-men" who evolved into humans. In fact, there is no evidence in the fossil record that any family kind evolved into another family kind. Therefore, in an effort to account for the lack of evidence, evolutionists grasped at the theory that so many hundreds of millions of years elapsed in the history of evolving life that the evidence has been obscured. But is it true that living creatures evolved and present features of the earth were formed during millions and millions of years of gradual change?

Theory of Uniformitarianism

For years now prominent men have taught this theory as though it were a fact. Commenting on the matter, *Newsweek* magazine recently said: "The current theory about geological change, called uniformitarianism, holds that once the laws of nature were put in motion, they proceeded smoothly." And the *Scientific American* magazine explained: "Most geologists, following the 'uniformitarian' point of view expounded in the 18th century by James Hutton and in the 19th by Charles Lyell, are satisfied that observable

processes are quite adequate to explain the history of the earth."

This theory of uniformitarianism was embraced by Charles Darwin, a friend of Lyell, and became the basis upon which he built his theory of evolution published in 1859 in *The Origin of Species*. Explained an exponent of the evolution theory, H. F. Osborn: "Present continuity implies the improbability of past catastrophism and violence of change, either in the lifeless or in the living world; moreover, we seek to interpret the changes and laws of past time through those which we observe at the present time. This was Darwin's secret, learned from Lyell."^{*}

With acceptance by the scientific world of Darwin's evolutionary teaching, the belief that the earth had experienced past violent upheavals was replaced with the theory of uniformitarianism. No longer was the Bible's teaching regarding the Noachian flood acceptable to advocates of this theory. Catastrophes like that, it was asserted, had no part in molding the surface of the earth. Only forces observable today, such as the action of the wind and slow erosion by rivers, were responsible. Therefore, hundreds of millions of years were needed to gouge out canyons and shape the earth to its present form. This theory was quickly adopted and was used as a tool against Bible believers.

Facts Shoved Aside

But how dishonest! Facts were ignored and cast aside! For rather than indicate gradual, uniform change, geological evidence pointed unquestionably to sudden catastrophes, such as was the Noachian flood. On February 18, 1831, the eminent British geologist Adam Sedgwick said in a speech to the Geological Society regarding cracks in certain rock strata: "We have the strongest reasons for believing that

they were produced by an action both violent and of short duration. . . . There is no trace of any effect that indicates a slow progress."

And one of the most outstanding scientists of that period, Baron Georges Cuvier (1769-1832), made these comments in his *Essay on the Theory of the Earth*: "The breaking to pieces, the raising up and overturning of the older strata [of the earth], leave no doubt upon the mind that they have been reduced to the state in which we now see them, by the action of sudden and violent causes; and even the force of the motions excited in the mass of waters, is still attested by the heaps of debris and rounded pebbles which are in many places interposed between the solid strata. Life, therefore, has often been disturbed by terrific events."

Even Lyell himself acknowledged that geological evidence conflicted with the theory of uniform, gradual change. He wrote in his *Principles of Geology*: "It has been truly observed that when we arrange the known fossiliferous formations in chronological order, they constitute a broken and defective series . . . These violations of continuity are so common as to constitute in most regions the rule rather than the exception, and they have been considered by many geologists as conclusive in favour of sudden revolutions in the inanimate and animate world."

Nevertheless, uniformity came to be taught in all places of learning as gospel truth. Why? Not because the burden of evidence supported it, but because it better fit the theory of evolution, which men wanted to believe.

Changing of the Mind

Over the years the evidence of sudden catastrophes has been a source of embarrassment to uniformists. For example, the mass extinctions of herds of animals in the

^{*} *The Origin and Evolution of Life* (1917), p. 24.

northern stretches of Siberia. J. D. Dana, a leading American geologist of the last century, wrote: "The encasing in ice of huge elephants, and the perfect preservation of the flesh, shows that the cold finally became suddenly extreme, as of a single winter's night, and knew no relenting afterward."* So suddenly were mighty animals such as the now-extinct mammoth encased in ice, that they are sometimes found in a standing position and with an undigested meal in their stomachs!

It is, therefore, interesting to note that finally, within the last few years, leading scientists have been openly acknowledging that the earth indeed has had a cataclysmic past. However, their efforts to harmonize this with their pet theory of evolution is apparent in the article appearing in the February 1963 *Scientific American*. The heading asked: "HOW IS IT THAT WHOLE GROUPS OF ANIMALS HAVE SIMULTANEOUSLY DIED OUT? PALEONTOLOGISTS ARE RETURNING TO AN EARLIER ANSWER: NATURAL CATASTROPHE. THE CATASTROPHES THEY VISUALIZE, HOWEVER, ARE NOT SUDDEN BUT GRADUAL."

The article pointed out: "Mass extinction, rapid migration and consequent disruption of biological equilibrium on both a local and a world-wide scale have accompanied continual environmental changes. . . . The cause of these mass extinctions is still very much in doubt and constitutes a major problem of evolutionary history." It was asked: "Did extinction occur over hundreds, thousands or millions of years? The question has been answered in many ways, but it still remains an outstanding problem."

The science section of the December 23, 1963, *Newsweek* magazine noted the stir that this question has made among geologists. It said: "Catastrophism is a fighting word among geologists. It is a theory based

on divine intervention, and its adherents held that the history of the earth and the life on it were moved by a series of disasters inspired by God—the last one Noah's Flood. It was the major line of thought for a few decades last century, but a vigorous counterattack by the naturalists against the supernaturalists eventually pushed it aside.

"But now many geologists believe the counterattack may have been all too vigorous. . . . As a result, many geologists at the recent meeting of the American Geological Society were advising the rehabilitation of catastrophism, without recourse to a supernatural agent."

Interestingly the article observed: "Signs of mass extinction, once ignored or cast aside, have periodically turned up. There is evidence, for example, that great expanses have been inundated within a matter of days. Such catastrophes were often followed by explosive development of different forms of life. These adapted more easily to the new pressures of the new environment—a process which Darwin charted in one part of his theory of evolution. On the other hand, Darwin was firmly set against the notion of catastrophes."

Darwin grasped at the theory of uniformity, not because of the weight of evidence in its support, but because it provided a means to explain his evolutionary ideas. Sudden catastrophes did not fit his theory. So this unfavorable evidence was ignored and cast aside—something evolutionists have long been champions at doing.

Paleontologist Norman D. Newell, associated with the American Museum of Natural History, commented on this disposition to grasp upon convenient theories. "Geology suffers from a great lack of data," he said, "and in such a situation, any attractive theory that comes along is taken as gospel. That is the case with uniformitarianism. Geology students are

* *Manual of Geology*, 4th Edition, 1894, p. 1007.

taught that 'the present is the key to the past,' and they too often take it to mean that nothing ever happened that isn't happening now. But since the end of World War II, when a new generation moved in, we have gathered more data, and we have begun to realize that there were many catastrophic events in the past, some of which happened just once."

Where to Place Confidence?

It becomes apparent that the theories of men are often unreliable. They are not always based on the solid evidence that some scientists would try to make others believe. In fact, investigation often reveals a lack of objectivity, and even dishonesty, in efforts to vindicate their pet theories. As Hadley Cantril, former chairman of the Psychology Department of Princeton University, observed: The scientific community "operates much like other social institutions, complete with hierarchy, dogma, and coercive power. Truth tends to be confused with orthodoxy, science with scientism."

Efforts are even made on occasions to suppress unfavorable evidence. For example, a few years ago when a book was published presenting facts that supported catastrophism, the scientific community tried to prevent its publication. The late columnist for the *New York Journal American*, George E. Sokolsky, noted: "Certain scientists threatened with a boycott. Of course, what the learned and liberal professors wanted was the total suppression of a book which opposes their dogma. Scientists tend to become dogmatic like theologians, whom they denounce as dogmatic."

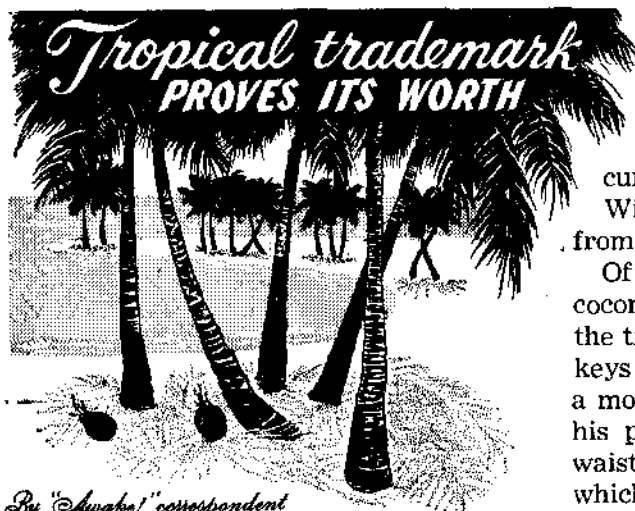
But regardless of the evidence to the contrary, evolutionists will continue to cling to their theory of evolution. Why? Because evolution is their dogma, their faith! As Professor T. L. More, University of Cincinnati, once explained: "The more

one studies palaeontology, the more certain one becomes that evolution is based on faith alone." And evolutionists adhere to this faith despite a total lack of evidence. As a professor at London University, D. M. S. Watson, once observed: "Evolution itself is accepted by zoologists, not because it has been observed to occur or . . . can be proved by logically coherent evidence to be true, but because the only alternative, special creation, is clearly incredible."

For persons who refuse to acknowledge the existence of God special creation may indeed seem incredible. They may even believe that this justifies twisting evidence, ignoring facts and presenting the evolutionary theory as though it were an established truth. But this is dishonest! It is untruthful! God does exist, and there is bountiful evidence that he created all life, including man.

"Know that Jehovah is God," the inspired Bible psalmist sang. "It is he that made us, and not we ourselves." That this is the truth Jesus Christ himself verified when he stamped the Bible account of creation as authentic. And one of his apostles reasoned soundly on the evidence of God's Creatorship, explaining that the marvelous things that we can see around us are proof that there is a Grand Creator who made it all.—Ps. 100:3; Matt. 19:4-6; Rom. 1:20.

Certainly, then, it is unwise to put confidence in the theories of men when they conflict with God's Word of truth. Men have often been wrong. Their theories are ever changing. Therefore, the wise thing to do is take the position of the Bible writer who said: "What, then, is the case? If some did not express faith, will their lack of faith perhaps make the faithfulness of God without effect? Never may that happen! But let God be found true, though every man be found a liar."—Rom. 3:3, 4.



By "Awake!" correspondent
in British Guiana

IF YOU were to sketch a tropical seashore from memory or imagination, what would you most likely include in it? Why, at least one coconut palm, and probably several of them. These tall, swaying trees with their leaning trunks would add color and beauty to a drawing or painting, wouldn't they? Yes, these ornamental trees that grace shorelines and coastal roads are a kind of tropical trademark, one that is proving its worth in many ways.

In fact, the coconut palm is probably the most important tree of the tropics. Many are the Pacific islands that would be virtually uninhabitable without them, for the coconut palm is a tree that represents food, drink, clothing, shelter and many other things.

We can observe this for ourselves by taking an informative tour to a coconut plantation along the Atlantic coast east of Georgetown, British Guiana, to see how this tropical trademark proves its worth. A kind manager gives us a tour.

Picking and Opening Coconuts

Thud! Thud! Thud! Coconuts are falling! We rush out of the office to watch a group

of about ten "pickers" at work. They are not climbing the tree trunks, as we might have expected. They are standing on the ground, holding long bamboo poles with curved knives tied to the upper ends. With these, they cut loose the coconuts from the stalks.

Of course, in some parts of the tropics coconuts are gathered by men who climb the trees; and in a few places trained monkeys are used as pickers. One way in which a monkey is thus used by his owner is by his placing a cord around the monkey's waist; it is then taken to a coconut palm, which it quickly climbs. The monkey grabs ahold of a coconut; if the monkey's owner decides that it is ripe for picking, he may shout to the monkey, which twists the coconut round and round till the stalk is broken, and then lets it fall to the ground. Should the monkey lay hold of an unripe coconut, the owner tugs the cord and the monkey will try another. Sometimes no cord at all is used, the monkey being guided by the tones and inflections of its master's voice. An observer of monkeys hard at work in Sumatra reported that the monkeys worked very industriously; but these animal coconut pickers would sulk, he said, if they felt they were being worked too long.

Here in British Guiana knives on bamboo poles are preferred by the pickers. They must be careful, though, for you can well imagine the impression that one of these falling coconuts, about the size of an American football but weighing as much as six pounds, would make on a person's head, or the impact of a rebound. Some of the pickers point to scars on their legs from "bounding nuts."

The pickers now load their small boats with coconuts and then transport them to the main area, where the diggers are waiting. The diggers, we observe, are mostly

women. With one blow from an ax they chop each coconut in two, and after hundreds are thus opened, they sit and dig out the white meat from the hard inner shell with their small curved knives. "How many can you dig out in a day?" we ask. Answers vary from 800 to 1,400!

Our interest aroused, we view the next step. A man piles the coconut pieces into his donkey cart and takes them to a nearby furnace (kiln), where they are placed on trays and shoved inside for overnight drying. Upon being taken out in the morning, they are bagged for shipment to a city refinery. The dried coconut meat is now called copra; it is from this that coconut oil is made. Sun-drying is another process, a longer one, to obtain the copra.

The Husks, Shells and Leaves

The husk (the fibrous mass lying between the smooth outer skin and the hard shell containing the meat) is used mainly for making fiber, we learn. The fiber is used in making mattresses and mats and in caulking boats here, whereas, in other lands, rope, fishnets, packing material and paper pulp are made from the coconut husk. "What is better for cleaning your boots or washing machinery than a ball of this fiber?" our host asks with a grin.

And what about the shells? "Well," he says, "we use them for fuel, and haven't you seen decorations in many homes—painted coconut shells and lamps?" Oh, yes, we have. In other parts of the globe the shells are also used in the making of buttons, drinking vessels and kitchen spoons.

Back in the plantation office again, we are offered a refreshing tropical beverage—coconut water. A smiling worker, with one deft blow from his cutlass, as the machete is called here, hacks off the end of a green nut and then bores a small hole in it. In about two minutes he has several

prepared for us. Putting the coconuts to our mouths, we each enjoy nearly a quart of tasty coconut water, followed up by our scooping out the "jelly," that soft substance that would have eventually hardened to form the coconut meat.

Then another familiar sound is heard. Someone is sweeping outside, but with what? Why, it is a "coconut broom," about three feet in length, made from the leaves stripped down to single strands and bound together. This woman, bending low, makes long sweeping movements that cover a lot of ground. Coconut-palm leaves are also used for thatching roofs and constructing shelters. The stalks are made into fences and they provide fine firewood too. Young shoots, after being dried for several hours, are used in plaiting hats and handbags.

As Wood and Food

Stepping outside once more for a closer look at the palm trees, we observe the scar-ringed trunks. These long, slender trunks, fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter, are used in building footbridges in British Guiana, we are told, and for making props for slipping soil, as well as for fuel. In some countries, too, fine furniture is made from the wood at the base of the trunks, which is called "porcupine wood."

Gazing upward, we are informed that these particular trees are eighty years old. Just think for a moment of the precious payloads such "old-timers" have borne from about their sixth year on, and may bear up to nearly a hundred years, at the rate of fifty or more coconuts per year!

Our genial host now suggests that we visit a coconut-oil factory to see more about the worth of this tropical trademark.

But first, a necessary stop. A midday meal is graciously provided by a friend, who has for her main dish "cook-up." The ingredients are rice, meat and fish, with

a plentiful covering of coconut milk—and all cooked together. Since our cook is “coconut-minded” today, she reviews for us how coconut is featured in preparing “metagee,” a combination of green plantains, cassava, tania, potatoes, fish and dumplings, cooked in coconut milk. Then there is the ice cream that is made from semiwater coconuts, the hardening jelly being squeezed out for the base of this well-known delicacy. And we cannot overlook that roadside treat, “sugar cake,” a chipped coconut confection that lightens the burdens of schoolchildren trudging through the hot sun.

Refined Oil and Crude Oil

Soon we are off to our next stop: The oil and cake mill. The oil is the deodorized cooking oil that is widely used here, and the “cake” is the hard meal residue, a popular feed for poultry and pigs.

We remember now the kiln-dried or sun-dried copra that was leaving the plantation. It contains about 65 percent coconut oil. Well, here the copra is emptied out of the bags and dropped onto conveyors that take it to disintegrators, where it is broken up, and to expellers, where the oil is separated by pressure from what is later termed “cake.” On goes the oil to be refined: To the neutralizer, to the bleacher, to the filterer, to the deodorizer and to the drums for shipping. This method produces cooking oil, which is consumed lo-

cally. The fats remaining from this process are sold to firms here producing soap, margarine and shortening.

En route home we pause to see a simple home method. A man takes the undried coconut meat and dumps it into a small mill, where it is grated. Out of the bottom comes what is called “cush-cush.” This soft, powdery substance is covered with much water and then trodden by bare feet. The cream is drained off and allowed to settle overnight. After boiling for a few hours, the crude oil rises and is drawn off. The residue is squeezed for more oil, then fed to farm stock. Besides its use for cooking purposes, this crude coconut oil also serves to massage many a baby’s tender skin.

At home, after the day’s enjoyable experience in the coconut world, I glance up at the painting hung on a wall of our room, one of a typical tropical shore, with several of the trademark palms dotting the landscape. I think again of our standing in the midst of those thousands of lofty trees, gazing upward at the countless clusters of brown coconuts on them all. I remind myself that there are still thousands more of these plantations in this “coconut belt” that rings the center of our earth. I reflect, too, on the poet’s recognition of his own insignificance and the Creator’s marvelous powers, with the idea that ‘poems are made by men like me, but only God can make a tree.’ And what a tree the Almighty made, when he fashioned the stately coconut palm, a veritable trademark of the tropics!

Roots of Superstition

One of the insects given veneration in earlier times was the honeybee. Old sayings rooted in superstitions about the honeybee die hard, as they are lightly passed on from generation to generation. One popular expression heard only recently, “Remember to tell the bees!” is based on the belief that they are the protectors and friends of the family. They were considered part of the family, to share joy and sorrow. Mystical powers were attributed to them, and they were to be informed of the death of members of the family. To overlook them would call forth their displeasure or a withholding of their blessing. Evidently many old sayings that persist today are rooted in such superstition.

IN DEFIANCE



SMASHING, looting, burning and shooting, a frenzied mob of thousands turned forty-five square miles of Los Angeles, California, into a virtual battlefield for nearly a week in August.

When the orgy of lawlessness had ended, 36 persons were dead and almost 900 injured. Over 200 buildings were destroyed and about 800 damaged. One estimate set the cost of damage at nearly 200 million dollars!

The tide of battle was turned only when 15,000 National Guard troops with heavy machine guns moved in to support local law enforcement officials.

Chronology of Events

Wednesday, August 11, started out much like any other day in Los Angeles, but it did not end that way. That evening police officers had noted a car weaving in and out of traffic and arrested the young Negro behind the wheel for drunken driving. The youth resisted arrest and the officers applied force. That proved to be the trigger for the fantastic explosion that followed, for soon an angry crowd had gathered accusing the police of brutality, although the youth had exclaimed: "You're not going to take me to jail . . . You're going to have to take me the hard way." Word of the incident spread through the Negro community, particularly that section of Los Angeles called Watts.

The crowd grew, and soon thousands of sullen persons milled about. Then some youths began throwing rocks and other missiles at store windows and passing cars, these acts spreading over several square blocks. Police began to come into the area, but this further infuriated the mob. All through Wednesday night the rioting gathered force. Scores of vehicles and buildings were damaged or burned. Dozens of persons were injured.

When Thursday morning came, the situation had quieted down somewhat and undamaged stores opened as usual. During the day, however, angry groups gathered, and by nightfall violence flared up again, this time much worse than the night before. Many more thousands of rioters took to the streets and, often urged on by their elders, swarmed through an area that had now widened to include a score of blocks. Although a thousand police were on hand by this time, they were unable to control the situation. Gasoline bombs, called "Molotov cocktails," were thrown by rioters. Large fires quickly spread. Firemen were often unable to fight the flames because rifle fire from snipers and other missiles thrown at them endangered their lives, with the result that many of the fires burned unchecked. A condition of anarchy existed as mobs ran wild throughout the night. Some called it an insurrection.

On Friday the rioting continued, even

during daylight hours. Whites were often singled out for attack, though Negroes were also assaulted by other Negroes. Then the mobs turned to looting. Stores over a wide area were systematically stripped clean of goods. Among the stores looted were those that could provide weapons. Liquor stores were among the first to be pillaged, the liquor no doubt adding to the frenzy of the mob.

By now the situation was out of control. Hence, the governor of California, on vacation in Athens, Greece, authorized calling out the National Guard. But by this time it was late evening and too late to stop that night's carnage. Rioting spread to over 150 square blocks and the mobs grew in size. Fire bombs by the dozen splattered against buildings and automobiles. The entire scene resembled a World War II battleground.

Late that night National Guard troops began arriving and advanced through the chaos. Heavy machine guns were quickly set up at critical points and soon their deadly clatter against snipers added to the nightmare situation.

On Saturday additional troops arrived, swelling their number to 4,000, with thousands more on the way. Still, the situation became progressively worse. The battle had spread to over twenty square miles of the city by now and the area was declared a disaster zone, permitting police to be brought in from surrounding cities. Sniper fire at aircraft flying overhead was so frequent that the Federal Aviation Administration advised airliners to detour the area. A National Guard general and the Los Angeles police chief compared the violence to guerrilla warfare, "very much like Vietnam." That night, a curfew was imposed on thirty-five square miles of Los Angeles.

By Sunday 15,000 soldiers were on the scene and authorities began gaining the

upper hand, although looting, sniping and burning continued throughout the day. At night another curfew was imposed, this time covering an area of about fifty square miles of the city.

Finally, as the week ended, the lawless rampage was brought under control and subsided except for an occasional outburst.

Local Affair?

Lawlessness that week was not just a local affair confined to Los Angeles, though the worst violence did occur there. Shortly after rioting began in Los Angeles it also broke out in communities surrounding the city. In nearby Long Beach a policeman was killed. Rock throwing, burglary, fire attacks and sniping flared up in San Bernardino, Inglewood, San Diego, Hollywood, Van Nuys, Burbank, Pasadena and a number of other towns and suburbs.

Nor was this limited to California. In the same period riots flared up in Chicago, Illinois, and then in Springfield, Massachusetts. And such rioting was not new to the United States, for in 1964 and previous years serious outbreaks with racial overtones had occurred in many cities.

However, lawlessness in the United States is not confined to just rioting. Even without this type of mob action, defiance of established law and order has grown with terrifying rapidity throughout the United States in recent years. That it has reached crisis proportions authorities acknowledge. As *U. S. News & World Report* of August 9, 1965, put it: "Violent crime is now running wild in the cities and suburbs of the United States. The crime rate since 1958 has shot up almost six times as fast as the rise in population. In 1964, there occurred a virtual explosion of crime."

Also, time and again police are hindered in the performance of their duty by mobs who come to the aid of the *criminal*, even

assaulting police making arrests. When others try to assist the police, which is infrequent, they too come into difficulty, as did one man in New York City who was stabbed when trying to aid an officer.

How Widespread?

What is happening in the United States is happening throughout the world. Everywhere, including Communist lands, lawlessness, particularly in the form of crime and juvenile delinquency, grows by leaps and bounds, shocking even those authorities who have worked a lifetime in this field. Law enforcement officials are often hard pressed to maintain even the minimum of security.

Even the animosity manifested toward law enforcement agents themselves is widespread. As one of the many examples of this, consider Colombia, South America. There lawlessness in the form of murder, kidnapping and banditry has resulted in huge losses to the civilian population in recent years. Thousands of individuals have been murdered. One of the more prominent public enemies was Efrain Gonzales, who had been charged with killing about two hundred persons. The day finally came, in June, when Gonzales was cornered by military police and killed. A great source of terror had been removed. Many were relieved that the action had been taken. But from others there were cries of "murderers," "police brutality" and "injustice." No sooner had Gonzales been declared officially dead than a mob formed and began throwing stones at the police. The mob made Gonzales a hero and a martyr. On the spot where he fell a makeshift shrine of bricks was erected to mark the location. Many who came to it brought wreaths of flowers.

This lawless trend is not abating, but is gathering force on all continents. Note a few sample reports: "British courts are in

a quandary as they attempt to cope with this country's soaring crime rate." Germany reports "a disturbing increase in capital crimes and a rise in offenses committed by juveniles." Reports from the Philippines state that "we are so near the point of chaos that a sense of insecurity is becoming part of our nature." From Africa comes the report by police that an increase in crimes 'has become a regular feature each year.' In Greece and South Korea mobs have taken to the streets. In the Sudan blood flows as lawlessness spreads. Everywhere one looks, violent forces are at work.

Why?

Why this growing disregard for established law and order, as well as the frequent contempt for law enforcement officials? What is behind it all?

One reason for such unrest is related to social inequities, such as racial discrimination. There are those who have suffered personal mistreatment, harassment and injustice at the hands of intolerant persons. This has stirred up in them deep resentment; so when they see the opportunity, they take the law into their own hands to protest. Also, in some countries the law treats certain groups as inferior, while in other lands laws that give them rights are ignored by those charged with enforcing the law. Hence, the oppressed come to view the law and its agents for enforcement as their enemies, and their rioting is a protest against the society that has wronged them.

Add to this, in the case of the United States especially, the fact that African natives were torn away from their villages and sold as slaves in the United States until little more than a century ago. Such a foundation could not produce good fruit, because even when slavery was abolished by law, discrimination was not, for such is

often a mental condition against which laws cannot be enforced. With such negative forces at work, a state of mind was created that resulted in disgust for the system that had so imposed itself on the group discriminated against.

On the other hand, it is not always true that such rioting is based on social inequities. There are many, regardless of race, who foment riots because they provide an opportunity to steal, destroy and run wild. This "hooligan" element looks for the chance to indulge in violence. So the motives of those who riot, plunder, destroy and even kill under the banner of "racial discrimination" are many.

At times police brutality is blamed for outbreaks of violence. It is true that there are officers who stir up resentment in the public by misusing their authority, needlessly ordering people around instead of being servants to the people. But arresting a law violator is not in itself an evidence of police brutality, and using physical force against a criminal who resists arrest with violence is not brutality on the part of the officer. So, while there are instances of brutality, more often it is those hating the law because of their own lawlessness who riot in protest against alleged police brutality. Some police have been killed and others seriously injured by trying to avoid the undue use of force. What would it be like if officers refused to arrest lawbreakers just to avoid any possibility of police brutality? To a great degree the average citizen in most liberal lands owes the safety of his life and properties to the police.

This is not always the case, unfortunately. In some countries brutal dictatorial governments have forced themselves upon the people. Police powers have been used in the cruelest way. Instead of protecting the rights of the ordinary citizens, they have protected only the vested interests of

those in power. In this way an entire population may be frustrated to the point where they feel the only alternative is armed rebellion.

Not to be overlooked as a cause for violence are the trained political agitators. These have been schooled in ways to exploit situations of public discontent. When the occasion lends itself to their aims, they jump in to fan the flames and keep the trouble going. Along with the "hooligan" element, they exploit the situation for their own ends, Communist and otherwise.

More to It

These are just some of the reasons why defiance of the law exists today. But there is more to it. When pandemonium breaks out it is evidence that people have abandoned godly principles and are manifesting the spirit of the first lawbreaker, Satan the Devil. Appropriately, pandemonium means a wildly lawless or riotous state, or an abode of the demons. The Bible shows that the Devil and his demon angels are the foremost agitators of lawlessness and violence in the earth.—Eph. 2:2.

Why is this so, especially in our time? Because we live in the foretold "last days" of this wicked system of things. Satan the Devil, along with the demons and all humans who manifest his spirit, will, in a short time, be put out of operation. States the Bible book of Revelation: "The Devil has come down to you, having great anger, knowing he has a short period of time." (Rev. 12:12) That is why Jesus Christ foretold the now-occurring "increasing of lawlessness," for we are nearing the end of this present system of things.—Matt. 24:12.

In view of this greater cause of lawlessness, what should the seeker of righteousness do when surrounded by lawless acts? The God who will shortly end all violence

counsels: "Do not show yourself heated up because of the evildoers. Do not be envious of those doing unrighteousness. For evildoers themselves will be cut off, but those hoping in Jehovah are the ones that will possess the earth." (Ps. 37:1, 9) Yes, lawlessness, injustice, discrimination and oppression may have their day, but soon

they will be wiped out of existence by a loving Creator. So do not foolishly jeopardize your life, as well as your prospects of everlasting life in a new order of God's making, by rising up in defiance of the law. Wait upon God to remedy injustices, as he guarantees he will by means of his kingdom in the hands of Jesus Christ.

Finding a Doctor Who Would

RESPECT Their BELIEFS

CRISIS came to the home of Frederick and Eleanore King, near Paris, Ontario, late in the year 1963 and early 1964. Sandra Kathleen, their beautiful little five-year-old daughter, began to lose her sense of balance and her left eye was starting to cross. More ominous, she started to get pains at the top of the head, pains that steadily grew more severe. A local pediatrician examined the little sufferer and pronounced that she had a brain tumor. Arrangements were immediately made for her admission to the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto.

At the admitting desk the anxious parents took special care to fill out the form, stating that they were Jehovah's witnesses and that they would not under any circumstances sanction the use of blood transfusions for their daughter, since they were forbidden by God's law as recorded in the Holy Scriptures, such as at Genesis 9:4 and Acts 15:28, 29.

The Toronto doctor under whose care Sandra Kathleen had been placed took

X rays and an electroencephalogram in an effort to determine the true condition of the little patient. A few days later this doctor told the parents that the tumor was too deep in the brain to risk an operation and that all they could do was take her home and make her as comfortable as

possible for the few months of life she had left. Desperately the father inquired if it would not be possible to use X-ray or cobalt therapy. The reply was that the tumor was too deep, and that even if an operation were possible the cobalt therapy would drive the child insane.

A few days later the Toronto doctor asked the parents to go and interview a neurosurgeon at the hospital. After further study of X rays he thought he could get the tumor out, but—he would have to have blood. His reasoning was that he probably would not need it, but if an artery happened to run through the tumor, when he cut it he would need plenty of blood handy. Again the parents stated their determination not to sanction the use

of blood. The surgeon declared that without blood he would not operate.

To make matters more difficult the doctor who was caring for Sandra in the hospital became very bitter toward the parents, even though so recently he had told them that there was no hope of saving Sandra. Now he kept after them for permission to go ahead and use blood. Firmly they stood their ground, for, after all, to them success in their undertakings was measured in terms of God's approval and not in terms of what men might think and say.

Meantime, the parents were not idle, nor did they consider that it was enough to pray to God while making no effort themselves. They made inquiry after inquiry, only to be told that an operation without blood was out of the question. Finally, on Friday, February 28, 1964, they decided to take Sandra out of the Hospital for Sick Children. On being informed of this decision the doctor in charge of the case stated that they could not remove the child from the hospital until such time as he and some other doctors had had an important conference concerning Sandra.

Worried now, the parents sought legal advice and upon the strength of it they proceeded to make arrangements for Sandra's removal from the hospital. Said the lawyer, "Why can't you take her home if you wish? Is she in a hospital or a jail?" He went on to explain that if you hire a lawyer and he fails to do the job he was hired to do, you fire him and get someone else. Doctors are no different.

Thus, on Sunday, March 1, 1964, they went to the hospital, accompanied by two friends. They gathered Sandra's toys, got her dressed, and with trembling hearts prepared to leave, realizing that there was likelihood of quite a scene at the desk on the way out. When the father went to the desk to inform the head nurse that they

were leaving, she declared that they could not do this as the doctor in charge of the case had not released Sandra. She immediately contacted him on the phone. Meantime the father had arranged for his wife to take Sandra to the elevator and be on their way to the main entrance. Faced with this determined action, the hospital officials had to be content with Frederick King's signing forms that would release the doctor and the hospital from any responsibility for the outcome of Sandra's case.

Sandra's pains continued to increase. Where she had had one bad spell in a night, she was now getting two or three. It became urgent to find some doctor who would handle the case without the use of blood transfusion. Doctors in such faraway places as Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and Columbus, Ohio, were tried, but without success. Finally, after much helpful inquiry on the part of various friends, the parents were informed that there was a doctor, a professor of neurosurgery, in New York who would undertake the necessary surgery.

On Friday, March 13, Sandra was admitted to the New York hospital, and, in an interview, the doctor and his assistants put the parents fully at ease, for they respected them for their beliefs and intended to do nothing that would violate their conscientious views on blood.

The operation was tentatively scheduled for the following Tuesday, but, Sandra's condition having become more serious, it was decided definitely to operate on Tuesday at 8 a.m. The surgeon explained that Sandra's tumor was certainly deep in the brain and that to try to cut it out would probably result in severe damage to the brain, if not death. Instead, he was going to perform a "shunt" operation. He would leave the tumor in, but would tap it by inserting a very thin plastic pipe into the

tumor with a little pump that would work from Sandra's heartbeat or blood pressure. The tube would run down under the skin behind the ear and into the jugular vein, where the fluid from the tumor would flow away through normal body processes. Then Sandra would receive twenty-six treatments of cobalt-60 therapy in order to shrink the tumor.

When the parents asked about the possible effect on Sandra's sanity the surgeon replied that he would not be working anywhere near the part of the brain that affects sanity.

Tuesday, March 17, the parents hurried to the hospital solarium, where they expected to wait some four hours before they could know anything of the results of this serious operation on their little girl. When one of the surgeon's assistants stepped off the elevator shortly after 10 a.m., their hearts sank. Could it be that Sandra had not survived? When the father approached and asked what had happened, the doctor broke into a smile and said that the operation had been completed at 9:45 a.m., and the doctors and nurses had been talking to Sandra fifteen minutes later. She had lost less than a cupful of blood, and not even a blood substitute was needed.

On Thursday Sandra was allowed up in a wheelchair, and on Saturday, when her parents arrived, Sandra came running down from the playroom to meet them, all

by herself. The next five weeks were still anxious ones for the parents, but gradually they rejoiced to see her balance improving and her eye straightening up as the cobalt therapy, which she had to undergo five times a week, continued to shrink the tumor.

Monday, April 27, was a happy day for the King family, for Sandra was finally released from the hospital. The surgeon was extremely well pleased with her recovery, though he did indicate the possibility of a recurrence of the tumor at some time in the future. "However," he assured, "many children in New York have had this kind of operation quite a few years ago and are still running around in good health."

In October the Kings brought Sandra back to New York for a checkup, and the doctor was glad to report that she was continuing to show good progress. Earlier in the year when Sandra was taken to a pediatrician in Brantford, he assured the parents they had done the right thing in taking Sandra where proper attention could be given her case. He also stated that the way the operation had turned out was like a small miracle.

The King family are truly happy the way things have turned out. Sandra is enjoying normal health, and they themselves enjoy peace of mind by reason of their steadfast adherence to God's will and law.

Death by Auto

In the United States the *Changing Times* magazine recently reported: "During the first half of your life, you are more likely to die in an automobile accident than from any other cause. Over your life span as a whole, only heart disease, cancer and stroke are more dangerous than automobiles. The reason is obvious: Every week, on the average, citizens armed with cars go out and kill nearly 1,000 people and injure more than 34,000." What can you do about it? Show respect for the life of your fellowman; drive carefully.

The NIGHT RAIDERS

WHILE people sleep, shadowy figures silently creep out of dark hiding places to raid food supplies in homes, restaurants, warehouses and farm buildings. These night raiders are rats.

Flourishing in the big cities of the world, towns and farms, they multiply in great numbers, breeding from six to eight times a year and producing six to thirteen rats in a litter. In a life-span that may last up to five years, depending upon circumstances, a pair of rats can produce hundreds of offspring.

In Tokyo, Japan, where, it has been estimated, about two million rats live, hordes of them come out of hiding in the Ginza district after the cabarets close and scamper about looking for things to eat. Not even leather furniture and mink coats in department stores are safe from them. At the construction site of a new building in Tokyo they even ate the blueprints of the building, delaying its construction. In the United States the rat population is thought by some persons to be about 100 million, whereas others estimate it as being as much as 500 million, with half of the population living in fifty of the largest cities.

Because of their nocturnal habits, rats are seldom seen despite their great numbers. People become aware of their presence in a building when they hear them moving about in the walls, under the floor and in the basement. Ratholes in the baseboard, fresh droppings of excrement and a greasy feeling on walls next to places where rats are likely to run indicate their presence. Unlike mice that usually spend



their lives near where they were born, rats move to other buildings and other parts of a city. In one experiment that proved this, 250 rats were marked and released in a city. Two days later one was found a mile away and on the next day two were captured three miles away.

In the open and wild country away from human habitation rats perform a service as scavengers, and their population is usually kept in check by predators. But without as many natural enemies in cities, their numbers can become exceedingly great. When they invade homes, destroy property and raid needed food supplies, man is forced to take action against them.

Very Destructive

The amount of damage rats cause is fantastic. In just the United States the yearly damage to property and food is estimated at between \$2.5 billion and \$4.5 billion. Describing their depredations, the book *The Practice of Sanitation* by Edward Hopkins states: "The destructiveness of the rat is almost unlimited. Lantz, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has made some approximate estimate of this as follows (we abbreviate):

" 'Rats destroy cultivated grain as seeds, sprouts, or after ripening. They eat Indian corn, both during growth and in the cribs,

and have been known to get away with half of the crop. A single rat can eat from 40 to 50 pounds a year. They destroy merchandise, both stored and in transit, books, leather, harness, gloves, cloth, fruit, vegetables, peanuts and so forth. The rat is the greatest enemy of poultry, killing chicks, young turkeys, ducks, pigeons; also eating enormous numbers of eggs. Rats destroy wild birds, ducks, woodcocks, and song birds. They attack bulbs, seeds, and young plants or flowers. They cause enormous damage to buildings, by gnawing wood, pipes, walls and foundations. Hagenbeck had to kill three elephants because the rats had gnawed their feet. Rats have killed young lambs and gnawed holes in the bellies of fat swine. They have gnawed holes in dams and started floods; they have bitten holes in mail sacks and eaten the mail; they have actually caused famines in India by wholesale crop destruction in scant years. They have nibbled at the ears and noses of infants in their cribs; starving rats once devoured a man who entered a disused coal mine.' " Rats, of course, have to eat to exist, but their willingness to eat almost anything and their great numbers present problems to man.

Disease Spreaders

Rats are a grave health danger for a number of reasons. The fleas and lice on them, for example, can transmit to man such contagious diseases as typhus, bubonic plague and pneumonic plague. The Black Death of the fourteenth century was spread chiefly by rats carrying bubonic plague. It took the lives of 25 million persons, one-fourth of Europe's human population. The magazine *Science News Letter* of May 11, 1963, observed: "In less than ten centuries, diseases from rats have killed more people than all the wars and revolutions of history."

Because of the diseases that a rat's fleas

and lice can transmit to man, it is very dangerous to touch a dead rat with one's hands. The fleas and lice will leave a dead rat and seek the nearest warm-blooded host, and this could be the person that handles the rat's carcass.

Other diseases spread by rats are: Weil's disease, caused by direct or indirect contact with infected rat urine; salmonellosis food poisoning, resulting from contamination of food materials with rat excrement; ratbite fever, which comes from a rat biting a person; amoebic dysentery, infectious jaundice, rabies, tapeworm and trichinosis. The parasitic worm causing trichinosis can get into a person when he eats food that has been contaminated by the excrement of mice and rats that carry it.

As disease-carrying rats nibble here and there on the foods they find in restaurants and homes, they drag their dirty, greasy bodies that have picked up the filth of sewers, garbage heaps and other dirty hiding places, across eating utensils, plates, tables and unprotected food supplies. Further contamination of these things is caused by their urine and excrement. So if such creatures are running in a house, it is of the utmost importance to the health of the people living in the house to clean them out.

Exterminating Rats

Once a house becomes infested with rats, it is very difficult to get rid of them. Unlike mice that can readily be trapped, rats are wary of traps. They are suspicious of anything new that is placed in surroundings familiar to them, and they will avoid it for a while.

To allow rats time to lose their suspicion of a trap, it should be placed in the rat run unset. Leave it there for a few days, putting fresh bait in it every day. When it becomes evident that the rats have lost their suspicion of the trap, set it. Attend

the trap every day, putting fresh bait in it and removing the dead rats, but be careful to protect yourself from the fleas and lice on the carcasses.

A disadvantage of a spring trap is that the noise made by a rat caught in it scares the other rats from the trap, causing them to avoid it. Most likely it will have to be placed in a different location after each rat that is caught. Using more than one method of getting rid of the rats seems to be the best course.

Putting out poisoned bait is an effective method of killing them, but the rat's wariness of new things must first be overcome. Unpoisoned bait should, therefore, be put out for a few days until the rats lose their suspicion of it. At first they will sample it, taking only a small amount. If the bait contains poison that makes them sick, they will no longer touch the bait. Unpoisoned bait will draw them back to eat larger amounts. With their suspicion of it gone, the bait can be poisoned, with effective results.

Advantage should be taken of the rat's feeding behavior. Instead of settling down to eat its fill of one type of food, a rat will eat a little of everything it encounters when a variety is available. So three types of poisoned bait can be put out, and this should be varied frequently with other types. Fresh fish or meat can be one type of bait; another type can be fruits and vegetables, such as apples, bananas, cantaloupes, tomatoes and sweet potatoes; the third type can be such things as bread, oatmeal, cheese, peanut butter and hard-boiled eggs.

The poison that is used should be odorless and tasteless, because rats readily detect unnatural odors and tastes in foods and will be suspicious of them. Human scent on the bait will not make them wary, however, because most of the food they eat has been handled by humans. If at all pos-

sible, poisons that are very dangerous to humans, pets and livestock should not be used. These contain such things as phosphorus, arsenic, strychnine, thallium and sodium fluoroacetate (also called "1080"). The use of calcium cyanide should also be avoided because of its deadly gas.

In many places, there are effective rat poisons available that are not particularly dangerous to humans, pets and livestock. If available in one's locality, these are the ones that should be used to rid property of rats, but even then they should be put where children and pets cannot get at them. Barium salts are useful for poisoning rat bait because they have no taste or smell and are not deadly to humans and pets if taken in small amounts. Mix the salts at the rate of two and a half ounces to every pound of bait. Being an emetic, they cause vomiting in humans and pets but not so with rats. Rats are incapable of vomiting, and this is the factor that causes barium salts to be deadly to them. The salts have a corrosive action on the mucous lining of a rat's stomach and intestines, gradually causing it to die from paralysis.

A few pans of water can also be put out with some barium salts mixed in the water at the rate of a tablespoonful to a pint of water. When it seems that the rats have been exterminated, the use of poisoned bait can be discontinued, but leave the pans of water for a while longer. Where food is stored in rooms or warehouses, these pans of poisoned water have proved successful in completely eliminating the night raiders without the use of poisoned bait. In such places the pans should be left indefinitely, but they should be washed out and refilled with fresh poisoned water every month. This prevents a new rat invasion.

Warfarin is a recently developed rat poison that has proved very effective. Like

barium salts, it is slow acting, which is desirable. A sick rat does not usually stay in the building in which it gets sick, because it becomes suspicious of it. It tries to get away as far as possible. Thus a slow-acting poison is not likely to result in a number of dead rats accumulating in out-of-the-way places in the building, causing unpleasant odors. A daily search, however, should be made, and if dead rats are found, their carcasses should be collected and burned.

Warfarin is used very sparingly in baits, only .025 per cent of the volume of bait. Because of this small quantity, rats are seldom bait shy, and the danger to domestic animals is very small. The poison causes internal hemorrhaging, but it must be taken by the rats over a period of five or more consecutive days. Despite the cumulative effect of the poison, the rats return to the bait without suspicion. This poison was used successfully by a city that had an overabundance of rats in the sewers. It was mixed with grain and liquid paraffin and then poured into cans and allowed to solidify. The paraffin prevented the bait from being washed away during periods of heavy water flow in the sewers. The cans were fastened to boards that were hung by a wire in the manholes. This rat-control program worked so well with warfarin that it was made part of the city's overall sewer maintenance program.

Whatever poison is used, exercise care to put the poisoned bait where children, pets and livestock cannot get at it. Although some are relatively safe, it is best not to take chances. Put it out at night on paper plates, and in the morning gather the plates and destroy any bait that re-

mains. Then put out fresh bait again in the evening.

Ratproofing

The best protection against rats is to eliminate their food supply and places where they can nest. Rats will not stay in places where they cannot get food. This means that cleanliness is an essential part in ratproofing one's premises. Dirty buildings make good homes for rats.

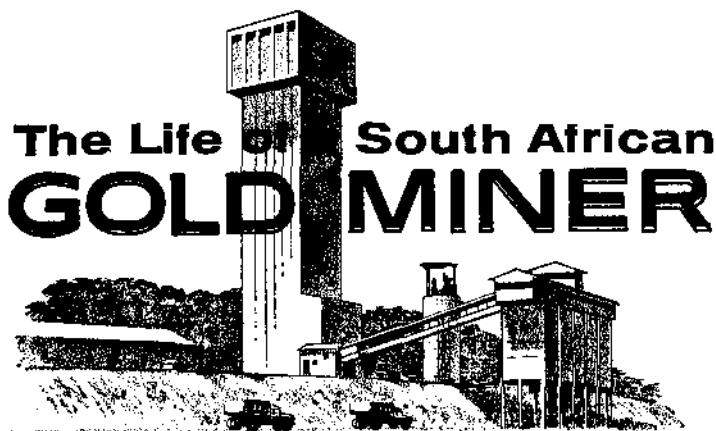
Thorough cleaning of a house and yard is the first step toward ratproofing it. Clean closets and cupboards; store flour, grain, bread and animal food in metal containers with lids; remove garbage from the house and put it in

metal garbage cans with snug-fitting lids; clean the stove, removing spilled grease; clean out the basement, getting rid of trash and unwanted furniture; close up all openings into the basement with sturdy metal grating; close cracks in the foundation and openings around pipes as well as openings in the roof; remove any junk that may be in the yard and elevate stored lumber and the woodpile a couple of feet above the ground. By your keeping your house and yard clean there is less likelihood that rats and mice will take up residence there.

Because rats are seldom seen, the rat problem should not be lightly dismissed. It is a serious problem wherever a rat colony has become established because of the hazard rats present to human health and because of the damage they do to food and property. It pays to clean out from homes and other buildings these disease-carrying raiders of the night.

COMING IN THE NEXT ISSUE

- Do You Believe Only What You See?
- The Pope's Visit to the UN
—Religious or Political?
- Our Intricate Hearing Apparatus.



Entering Through the Mine Shaft

The eastern sky begins to take on a crimson tint as most of the workers gather in little groups and wait for the elevator, commonly called a "cage," that will carry us more than a mile down into the mine. The shaft is wide enough to allow four cages to travel its entire length. The cage comes into view. The metal door is raised, about sixty of us

GOLD MINING is my means of making a living. Would you like to observe for yourself how gold ore is taken from deep beneath the surface of the earth? Then come along with me and observe how it is done in the deep mines of the Republic of South Africa, where gold mining is a major industry.

My day's work begins at 5 a.m. After a short trip from the mining community to the mine, I put on some lighter clothing, a thin cotton shirt and a pair of short pants. This light clothing is appreciated, since the underground temperature is hot, often as high as 115 degrees Fahrenheit, and the workers perspire heavily even though air-conditioning equipment is working to lower the temperature. Besides light clothing, I put on a pair of rugged boots and a protective helmet.

Outside, the morning breeze is cool, and we hurriedly make our way to the shelter of a tall structure called the headgear. This headframe above the mining shaft towers over the other buildings, since it is more than 140 feet in height. Directly beneath is the shaft, which is the mouth of a vast system reaching down into the earth like the roots of a giant plant. Underground passageways of this system extend horizontally for miles from stations laid out at different depths.

throng in, the door is shut and down we go.

Someone has switched on his head lamp and the silhouette of the men standing in the compartment can be seen. But with whom am I standing? Miners? Not necessarily, for not all persons working in a gold mine are miners. Some are engineers, some fitters, some masons, some electricians. Also, by far the bulk of the labor force consists of African Bantu workers who have been recruited from the rural territories for short-term contracts to work in the mine. Provision is made for these workers in a compound in which they are accommodated in a dormitory system; but their mode of living has not been without problems, especially because they are away from their families.

The cage gains momentum. Traveling at thirty-five miles an hour on a highway may not seem fast, but in a vertical plunge the sensation is heightened and the gray walls of the shaft become a blur. A flash of light tells us we have passed the first of the shaft's eight station levels. Finally we reach the eighth level. The door is unlatched, and we stream out and disperse according to our places of work.

Leading away in various directions are wide passages that have been hewn into

the gray rock. Lining the sidewalls at the top are large pipes that convey water and air to various parts of the mine, like veins carrying the lifeblood of the human body. Some of the men repair the water and air pipes, others maintain rail tracks and perform various types of installation. But others travel farther with us in a little electric train to the actual mining of the gold-bearing rock, which is called "reef."

Mining the Gold-bearing Ore

As we leave the train, the passageway becomes decidedly narrower and takes on a steep incline. We soon enter the area where reef is being mined. This cramped cavern in which the ore is mined is called a "stope." Here we are, in a horizontal direction, three miles from the shaft and, vertically, we are about a mile and a half below the surface of the earth.

Observe now the layer of reef embedded in this farthest sidewall. It slopes downward. Are you curious about this gold-bearing rock, wondering why it does not look like gold? You might expect the reef to be of a golden color, but no! There is not a gold flake in sight. In fact, the reef is almost charcoal black, to compare with the gray of the surrounding rock.

Another thing about the reef is that it is not a very thick layer but it goes deep. In our mine the reef is only a few inches of pebbly rock, sandwiched in the rock formation. The gold-bearing reef has been tilted up like a saucer, with one edge lying exposed along the Witwatersrand (a series of parallel ranges of hills in the Transvaal), and which Main Reef was first discovered in 1886. Gold miners hewing at the reef edge—which varies from an inch to several feet in thickness and tilts at an angle of about 35 degrees—soon had to probe deeper and deeper into the earth. They have followed the vein down more than 8,000 feet. Theoretically, the thin layers of

gold-bearing rock may go down as far as 30,000 feet. Though it is not known how far down a mine can go, the target of one mine here in South Africa is 13,000 feet.

New gold strikes on the old Rand itself and at other places such as the Orange Free State have followed over the years. Today the goldfields in the Orange Free State are the largest in the world, accounting for nearly 35 percent of this country's total production. Last year this total production was 28 million ounces of gold, representing 70 percent of the world's production outside the Soviet Union.

My work is to blast gold-bearing reef free so that it can be scraped together and transported to the surface. Since it is only from this ore that gold is extracted, a bare minimum of surrounding rock is mined out. Yet for an ounce of gold, worth R25, or \$35, the average mine must work three or more tons of reef! To blast the reef free, the surrounding rock is perforated with holes six feet in depth. These are charged with explosives and fired at the end of the day's shift.

At the beginning of the next shift, the broken reef is loaded onto trucks, and even the finest particles are meticulously swept and collected, as it has been found that the richest deposits are in these.

Safety in the Mine

Since my working area is thus new each day, it is imperative to make sure that the roof hanging is safe and that conditions in general are not dangerous. It would be wrong for us to assume that because a rock slab had not fallen during the night it will not fall now. So part of my life as a gold miner is my responsibility to maintain safety.

If I and my fellow workers do not maintain safety, something may be lost that all the gold in the mine cannot purchase—life

itself! It is this responsibility that causes a miner, or should cause him, as well as any laborer working in the mine, to maintain a balance between the goal of productivity and his responsibility for safety.

We have found that safety depends largely on two things: Avoiding unsafe acts and refusing to tolerate any unsafe conditions. Of course, our avoiding unsafe acts may not prevent a foot from slipping, but it will make provision for a safety belt. A veteran may feel he could do well without the use of a machine guard, but, even so, it still leaves the question of example open to those who observe him. Regulations are needed and should be followed. Mine law does not allow for speculation by an individual as to how practical a regulation may be.

For example, I remember that not long ago, during an examination at the start of a shift, a miner in charge of a group of laborers noticed a suspicious-looking brow of roof hanging. He tried to pry it down with a bar, but it did not yield and so he concluded that it was safe. The clear signal was given. Then without a warning it fell, killing two Bantu and severely injuring the miner. Who was to blame? Safety regulations require all such hangings to be barred down or, alternatively, adequately supported. Safety, as in many other aspects of life, is bound closely with obedience.

The Path the Ore Follows

As jackhammers are rasping their way into the face of the rock, the damp rock and sweepings behind are scraped together by blades drawn by winches and are loaded in trucks waiting in the larger passageways. The trucks depart on their journey

to the area of the shaft. Not far from the shaft the load is tipped into a channel called an ore pass. Waste rock is kept separate and fed down a special pass. The day's production from the various levels is thus sent down through these channels to the bottom of the mine. As a result, only one loading station is needed, and the ore and waste rock are now hoisted up the shaft in eight-ton loads.

On the surface, the waste rock is dumped on the artificial mountains that characterize goldfields, some of which are 350 feet in height.

The gold-bearing ore is conveyed to the reduction plant, where the gold will be separated. The ore is crushed into fine powder, and water is added. A series of chemical applications now produce what resembles a slime. This is filtered. It finally reaches the smelting room. A furnace with a temperature of 1,250° Celsius is the last step in the production of gold. Now, for the first time, a yellow stream of metal can be seen pouring into the ingot mold. At last the little shiny yellow bricks of pure gold! Ironically enough, many of these go into deep vaults—other holes in the ground dug by governments and central banks.

But my day's work is finished. My working clothes will be washed tonight and made ready for use again in the morning—with perhaps a bright new patch on a place that was thinning. On my way home, I can think of things more important than gold—my family and, to guide us, the wisdom that comes from God and which is described by the Bible as "better than . . . gold itself." (Prov. 3:13, 14)—*Contributed.*



Rumania HAS A NEW CONSTITUTION

ON August 21, 1965, Rumania's Grand National Assembly adopted a new constitution. Among other things, it changed the name of the country to the Socialist Republic of Rumania and set out certain guarantees regarding the fundamental rights of the citizens. In Article 17 it states: "The state guarantees the equal rights of the citizens. No restriction of these rights and no difference in their exercise on the grounds of nationality, race, sex or religion are permitted." It is indeed of interest to observe what the Constitution of this Communist state has said here concerning religious freedom.

Elaborating on the guarantee of no restrictions on the right to exercise religion, Article 30 states: "Freedom of conscience is guaranteed to all the citizens of the Socialist Republic of Rumania. Anybody is free to share or not to share a religious belief. The freedom of exercising a religious cult is guaranteed. The religious cults organize and function freely. The way of organization and functioning of the religious cults is regulated by law. The school is separated from the Church. No religious confession, congregation or community can open or maintain any other teaching establishments than special schools for the training of servants of the Church."

Freedom of speech, of the press and of meeting is guaranteed in Article 28, with the following reservation in Article 29: "The freedom of speech, of the Press, reunion, meeting and demonstration cannot be used for aims hostile to the socialist system and to the interests of the working people. Any association of a fascist or anti-democratic character is prohibited. Participation in such associations and propaganda of a fascist or anti-democratic character are punished by the law."

In harmony with the provision for freedom of speech, Article 33 guarantees freedom of correspondence without censorship: "The secrecy

of correspondence and of telephone conversations is guaranteed." As a further protection to privacy, Article 32 states: "The domicile is inviolable. No one can enter the dwelling of a person without the latter's consent, except in the cases and conditions specially laid down by the law."

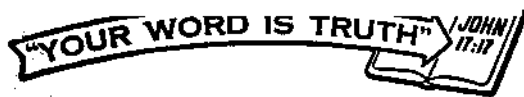
There also are guarantees with regard to arrests, and Article 31 covers these: "The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Rumania are guaranteed inviolability of person. No person can be detained or arrested if there are no well-grounded proofs or indications that he has committed a deed listed and punished by the law. The organs of inquiry can order the detention of a person for a maximum of 24 hours. No one can be arrested except on the basis of an order of arrest issued by a court or the Procurator. The right to defence is guaranteed throughout the lawsuit."

In the event a person is harmed by an illegal act committed by a state body, provision is made for restitution. This is covered by Article 35: "Those harmed in a right of theirs by an illegal act of a state body can ask the competent bodies, in the conditions provided by the law, to annul the act and repair the damage."

Citizens are also guaranteed the right to make petitions to state bodies, as stated in Article 34: "The right to petition is guaranteed. The state bodies have the obligation to resolve the petitions of the citizens concerning personal or public rights and interests."

Reporting on the adoption of the Constitution, the Rumanian news agency Agerpres stated in its publication *Documents, Articles and Information on Rumania* of August 25, 1965: "The new Constitution represents the Charter of national liberty and sovereignty, of the flourishing of the socialist nation, of equal rights for all citizens of the country, irrespective of nationality, of the multilateral assertion of man's dignity and personality."

The guarantees of individual rights set out in these portions of the new Constitution are unquestionably good. Will this Communist state fulfill its promises to the people, so that they really benefit from the provisions of the law? We hope so.



The Hebrew Scriptures —Accurate in Details

DURING court trials the truthfulness of a witness' testimony has often been decided on the basis of minor facts in his statements. These either agreed and upheld the honesty of his testimony or disagreed and branded his account as a fabrication intended to deceive.

Using a similar approach to the Bible, we do well to examine some of the incidental facts and statements in the Hebrew Scriptures. These shed much light on the truthfulness of the Bible accounts. Many seemingly insignificant particulars in the Scriptures reinforce one another in such a way as to testify emphatically to the honesty of the Bible writers. The lack of design in these coincidences, though often presented by independent witnesses, resounds with the clear ring of truth. This internal harmony gives the sincere Bible student good reason to acknowledge the Hebrew Bible writers as honest recorders of "the sacred pronouncements of God." —Rom. 3:2.

An early example in the Bible record of agreement in details is found in the account of how Abraham's servant, under Jehovah's direction of matters, obtained Rebekah as a wife for Isaac. She was the granddaughter of Nahor, Abraham's brother. (Gen. 24:15) Rebekah, the *third* generation on Nahor's side, was considered a suitable mate for Isaac, the *second* generation on Abraham's side. It is unlikely that our suspicions would have been aroused if

the writer had pictured Abraham's son as marrying Nahor's daughter. Instead, the Bible record shows that Isaac married the granddaughter of his uncle.

How remarkably this candid presentation of matters harmonizes with the fact, mentioned later in the account, that Sarah "bore a son to [Abraham] after her growing old." (Gen. 24:36) Though no direct attempt is made to explain the dissimilarity in the generations of Isaac and Rebekah, it seems to be accounted for by the fact that Sarah did not give birth until she was ninety years old. (Gen. 17:17; 18:11, 12) This consistency of details, ones that could very easily have been left out of the narrative had the writer been unsure of them, stamps the writer as well informed and honest.

If the writer proves to be truthful and believable in dealing with these seeming trivialities in the account, does it not strongly suggest that he also told the truth about the extraordinary aspects of Isaac's birth, that angels announced it beforehand and that a miracle was performed to restore Sarah's reproductive powers?

Another example of the reliability of Bible writers can be found in their mention of the harvesting of certain crops. During the Passover celebration, occurring during the Jewish month of Nisan, an offering was made to Jehovah of the 'first fruits of the harvest.' But what was the grain reaped in this spring harvest? *The Jewish Encyclopedia* (Vol. V, p. 398, ed. of 1910) states: "The 'first-fruits of the harvest' were offered on the 16th day of Nisan, from that fruit which ripened first in Palestine—barley." (Lev. 23:10, 11) Seven weeks later, at the festival of Pentecost, two loaves made from recently harvested wheat were offered. (Lev. 23:15, 16; Ruth 1:22; 2:23) It is interesting to note in passing that the wheat would not

be ripe at the time of the early barley harvest.

Other information about the barley harvest can be found in an incidental statement made about circumstances in Egypt during the seventh plague, the destructive hail. We are told: "The *flax* and the *barley* had been struck, because the barley was in the ear and the flax had flower buds. But the wheat and the spelt [an inferior type of wheat] had not been struck, because they were seasonally late [which harmonizes with the fact that the wheat harvest in Palestine was also later than the barley harvest]."—Ex. 9:31, 32.

Now let us apply this information to what we read of the Israelites' entry into the Promised Land. In the midst of a description of the miraculous parting of the Jordan River so the people could cross on dry ground, we find the brief remark: "Now the Jordan overflows all its banks all the days of *harvest*." (Josh. 3:15) Since Joshua 4:19 establishes the date as Nisan 10, this harvest must have been of barley. However, when the plague of hail struck Egypt it destroyed both the ripe *barley* and the *flax*. To be consistent, then, the entry into the Promised Land should also have been during the flax harvest.

In Joshua, chapter two, we learn that shortly before the Israelites crossed the Jordan two spies were sent into the land. While staying in the house of Rahab in Jericho, it became necessary for them to hide. Where? Rahab took "them up to the roof, and she kept them out of sight among stalks of *flax* laid in rows." (Josh. 2:6) Though this comment about the drying stalks of flax might seem to the casual reader to be most incidental, it is altogether consistent with the facts presented in other Bible books. Thus it serves as another evidence of the credibility of the Hebrew Scriptures.

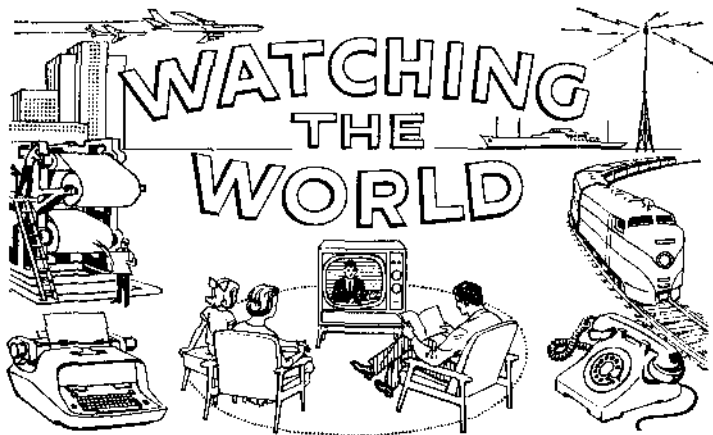
A final example of the honesty of the

Bible writers involves the prophet Elijah. He foretold a drought in Israel, three and a half years without rain. (1 Ki. 17:1; Jas. 5:17) So severe were the drought and the resulting famine that the stream in the torrent valley where Elijah hid dried up, and the king of Israel could not even find enough water and grass to keep his horses and mules alive.—1 Ki. 17:7; 18:5.

Finally, Elijah assembled the prophets of Baal on Mount Carmel. After building an altar and placing upon it a sacrifice, he ordered twelve large jars of water poured over it. (1 Ki. 18:33-35) In view of the drought, though, where did he get all the water? Some individuals feel that this abundance of water during a severe drought is a serious discrepancy, possibly showing the book to be a forgery. Yet an impostor intelligent enough to write a book as detailed as First Kings would hardly permit such an apparent difficulty in the text. However, the Bible writer did not trouble himself about making his account designedly believable for the sake of future readers. The honest historian related the story the way he knew it happened.

But where did they get the water? Let us not forget the location of Mount Carmel. It juts out into the Mediterranean. Sea-water would have been readily available from the Mediterranean Sea. (1 Ki. 18:42-44) Or possibly there was yet water in the spring at the east of Mount Carmel. (1 Ki. 18:40) The obvious honesty of the writer, united with an understanding of the details of the location of the event, gives sincere students of the Bible additional reason for accepting the account.

These proofs of the honesty of the Bible writers, not only verify the accuracy of the particular accounts, but also lend weight to the credibility of the entire Hebrew Scriptures. We can, with good reason, have confidence that God's Word, the Bible, is accurate—even in details.



Kashmir Cease-fire

◆ India and Pakistan, at war since August, agreed to a United Nations Security Council cease-fire in mid-September. The two countries are now trying to settle peacefully their dispute over Kashmir. The United Nations sent thirty military men to the war area to supervise the cease-fire. Pakistani President Ayub termed the temporary cease-fire order "inadequate and unsatisfactory," but he said that his nation would comply "in the interest of international peace." Shastri of India accepted Russia's proposal for a summit conference on Soviet soil. But armed conflicts continued to break out.

Vatican Council

◆ The fourth and final session of Ecumenical Council Vatican II reopened on September 14. Pope Paul VI told 2,200 assembled prelates that he was breaking a precedent by creating an international senate of bishops to help him govern the Catholic church. On September 15 a heated debate was waged over the issue of whether man has the right to worship as he pleases. Cardinal Ruffini of Palermo stated that the atheistic doctrine of communism was the common enemy and not Protestants. However, Cardinal de Arriva y Castro of Spain declared that

"only the Catholic church has the right to preach the gospel." He said the declaration will "ruin the Catholic church in the Catholic states" if Protestants were allowed to worship as their consciences dictated. Some twenty-two cardinals have indicated their intentions to speak on the issues involved in the declaration on religious liberty. Many Catholic bishops still feel the shattering climax of the third session, when a conservative minority blocked a vote on religious liberty and the pope overruled the council by unilaterally declaring Mary the Mother of the Roman Catholic Church. In the six months of deliberation so far, the Council has approved only five documents of varying significance, about which even Roman Catholics know little.

Space Laboratory

◆ The go-ahead to launch a manned orbiting laboratory was given by United States President Lyndon B. Johnson. The decision tells the world that America is very much in the space business. The station is for the purpose of making observations on earth and its surroundings. It could also be used as a command post for military operations in space or on earth. The initial unmanned launching of a fully equipped laboratory is scheduled for 1968. Total cost of the an-

nounced program is \$1,500,000,000. Somehow one is driven to wonder if that money could not be used to a better purpose on earth—caring for the destitute.

Animal Bites

◆ Though certain animals make good pets, there is reason for caution. According to the Indiana State Board of Health, animals have bitten 6,300 people in that state alone this year as compared with a five-year average of 5,455. There have been 47 confirmed cases of rabies in animals reported so far this year. Skunks were the leading carriers, with 26 cases. Dogs have inflicted 4,509 of the bites reported. Cats have inflicted 431.

Jehovah's Witnesses

Not Invited

◆ Ticket holders only will be admitted to Yankee Stadium to witness Pope Paul VI celebrate a low mass on October 4. Besides 650 tickets available to the non-Catholic public, there were reportedly 950 tickets reserved for non-Catholic religious leaders of the United States. These 950 tickets reportedly were being distributed through the Protestant Council, of which Dr. Norman Vincent Peale is president. A long list of rabbis and Protestants have been invited, but, as reported in the New York *Herald Tribune*, not "(the Mormons or the Jehovah's Witnesses). The Witnesses oppose the UN. A talk on peace is one of the main reasons for the Pope's trip."

195 Million

◆ The United States became a nation of 195,000,000 people on August 26. The hour was 11 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. A big census counting clock was stopped so that photographers could photograph the round figures. A light on the census counting clock flashes every 7 1/2 seconds to symbolize a birth and every 1 1/2 minutes to mark the arrival of

an immigrant and every 23 minutes to show the departure of an emigrant.

To Fight Illiteracy

◆ Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi of Iran called on the world's nations, on September 9, 1965, to join his nation in devoting part of their military expenditures to a central world fund to fight illiteracy on an international basis. The shah stated that \$120,000,000,000 was spent annually across the world on armaments, or \$13,000,000 dollars an hour. He added: "Is it too much to ask every country, over a period of 12 months, to forgo a few hours of military expenditures" to battle illiteracy?

Harvest Woes

◆ Eastern Europe is having another poor harvest this year. Though none of the countries there face disappointments as serious as that of the Soviet Union, which will import more than 8,000,000 tons of grain in 1965, four eastern European

nations will be buying wheat in the West. Despite gradual improvements in mechanization, irrigation and the use of chemical fertilizers, the Communist governments of the region have yet to solve a fundamental problem of agriculture: how to interest farmers in producing more. Czechoslovakia has suffered from Danube River floods and heavy rains. Hungary too was badly hit by floods along the Danube. Bad weather and lack of incentive have slowed production in Poland. Bulgaria's fruit and vegetable crops are some 50 percent short of expectations. A drought has parched Rumania's corn crop. Much of Yugoslavia's crops were ruined by floods on the Danube, Drava, Sava and Morava Rivers.

In Japan

◆ The Bureau of International Exhibitions in Paris approved a world's fair in Osaka, Japan, for six months in 1970, it was announced on September 13. The fair will be the first of

its kind held in Asia. It will be open from spring to autumn and is expected to cost at least 120,000 million yen (\$336,000,000).

Other news from Japan was grim. Typhoon Shirley left 48 persons dead, 16 missing and 780 injured as it swept through central and northern Japan on September 10. It was the twenty-third major storm to strike Japan this year.

Sausage Lovers

◆ "Where there is a will, there is a way," says an oft-repeated adage. Roman Catholics at a county fair in California, on Friday, September 17, saw a "will" providing a way for them to eat meat on Friday. The archbishop of the district merely granted a dispensation from abstinence within the area of the fairgrounds, and the last barrier to partaking of one of those juicy fat Polish sausages vanished. The meat stands were operated by the Knights of Columbus.

**"Men will be
lovers of
themselves"**

Did you know that this is a prophecy for our day? It is. See 2 Timothy 3:1, 2.

No wonder that the world is filled with selfishness, greed, lust for power and intolerance. But *you have a protection. Read:*

World Government on the Shoulder of the Prince of Peace
World Conquest Soon—by God's Kingdom
When God Speaks Peace to All Nations
All 3 for 8d (for Australia, 10d; for South Africa, 7c)

WATCH TOWER

THE RIDGEWAY

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Awake!

Do You Believe Only What You See?

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