

Awake!

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APRIL 8, 1966

THE REASON FOR THIS MAGAZINE

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

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

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

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

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

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Awake!

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

—Romans 13:11

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Number 7

The Wisdom of **HUMBLING YOURSELF**

WHO does not want to be wise? And where are we more likely to learn about wisdom than in the Word of the all-wise Creator, Jehovah God? It tells us that the fear of Jehovah is the beginning of wisdom and that the fear of God, in turn, means the hating of what is bad. It follows, then, that the truly wise person will hate what is bad, what is harmful to himself or to others, and will love what is good and right.—Prov. 9:10; 8:13.

We are also told that, "as regards anyone wise, his eyes are in his head"; that is, he sees where he is going. Wisdom, therefore, means the discerning of worthwhile objectives and knowing how to go about attaining them. But more than that, wisdom also means acting in harmony with such knowledge, as can be seen from the illustration that Jesus Christ, the Son of God, gave in his Sermon on the Mount. Therein he showed that the foolish man was the one who heard his words but did nothing about them, whereas the wise man was the one who heard his sayings and then acted in accordance with them.—Eccl. 2:14; Matt. 7:24-27.

Yes, to be wise you must not only have worthwhile goals or objectives and know how to go about attaining them but be willing to put forth the needed effort, to pay their cost, as it were. The cost may be time, or it may be mental or physical effort, but did you know that often the realizing of an objective may simply be the willingness on your part to humble yourself? It might therefore be said that at times pride is a costly and foolish luxury, whereas humility is truly practical wisdom.

For example, when Jesus Christ was on earth as a man he set as one of his objectives the helping of as many as possible to embrace the pure worship of his Father, Jehovah God. This caused some of his opponents to complain about his eating and drinking with the despised sinners of his day. But he was merely humbling himself to associate with them, that he might do them good, not that he preferred their company for its own sake. As he himself expressed it: "Those who are healthy do not need a physician, but those who are ailing do. I have come to call, not righteous persons, but sinners to repentance." Likewise, to teach his apostles the important lesson of lowliness of mind Jesus was willing to humble himself to the extent of washing their feet—in his day considered a most menial task.—Luke 5:30-32; John 13:4-16.

A close imitator of Jesus Christ in this respect was the apostle Paul. For the sake of winning others to Christ he was willing to humble himself, to put himself on the level of others: "Though I am free from all persons, I have made myself the slave to all, that I may gain the most persons." Although he was a free man, he was willing to "become all things to people of all sorts, that [he] might by all means save some." That he was willing to humble himself for the sake of doing good to others he states in so many words in one of his letters: "Did I commit a sin by humbling myself that you might be exalted, because without cost I gladly declared the good news of God to you?"—1 Cor. 9:19-22; 2 Cor. 11:7.

So in our everyday affairs: Time and again we can accomplish some worthy, wise and loving objective by being willing to humble ourselves. At times there may be friction or a misunderstanding between two persons or groups. If you would be successful as peacemaker in bringing the two opposing parties together you may well find it will take some humbling on your part so as to be able to influence each side or person to make concessions or to see the other's viewpoint. Or it may be that some friend has cooled off toward you. It will take humility on your part to elicit from him the reason for it and sincerely to apologize, even though you may think that he is more to blame than you are, if you would realize your objective of restoring friendly relations with him.—Matt. 5:23, 24.

A wise and understanding wife and mother will often see her opportunities to humble herself for the sake of maintaining or restoring peace among the members of her family circle or with those on the outside. Thus there was the discreet woman Abigail in ancient Israel, whose churlish husband Nabal had aroused the

wrath of the fugitive David, later king of Israel. David's men had protected the flocks of Nabal ever so long and when David suggested some compensation he was met with abuse. Because of this, David, along with his men, was ready to wreak bloody vengeance on Nabal and his household; but Abigail, hearing about it, embarked on a peace-restoring mission, humbly bringing a train of gifts to David. For this, David was truly grateful, as she averted his shedding of blood. In doing so, she not only averted David's vengeance at the time, but also won his heart, for when she became a widow David asked her to become his wife.—1 Sam. 25:1-42.

No doubt Abigail's humility was one of the reasons she appeared so desirable to David, and this is a lesson all young folks who are concerned with acquiring happiness in the marital state may well bear in mind. Humility makes us attractive to others as well as helping us to overcome misunderstandings.

In particular is it the course of wisdom to humble ourselves when we have made a mistake. As the Book of divine wisdom also counsels: "If the spirit of a ruler should mount up against you, do not leave your own place, for calmness itself allays great sins." In other words, when being reproved by one in authority for having come short in some respect, humble yourself, exercise self-control, do not angrily fight back, trying to justify yourself, or walk off, and your mistake will most likely be forgiven and forgotten.—Eccl. 10:4.

The wise humbling of oneself to accomplish some worthy objective or to restore good relations is seldom practiced these days, and this is no doubt one of the reasons why so many human relationships are strained. But the Bible, by precept and examples, encourages you to do so, and happy will you be if you heed its counsel!

God Is Alive!

HE HAS MANIFESTED HIMSELF IN THE PAST.
HE DOES SO NOW AND WILL IN THE FUTURE.

“WE MUST recognize that the death of God is a historical event: God has died in our time, in our history, in our existence,” declared a professor of Bible and religion at a Methodist school in the United States.

Other religious leaders forward this same view now, that, in effect, “God is dead.” Of this, the October 22, 1965, issue of *Time* said: “The death-of-God theologians do not argue merely that Christianity’s traditional ‘image’ of the Creator is obsolete. They say that it is no longer possible to think about or believe in a transcendent God who acts in human history, and that Christianity will have to survive, if at all, without him.”

How widespread this attitude is can be seen from this statement printed in the *National Observer* of January 31, 1966: “A ‘God is dead’ mood pervades the thought of 90 percent of the Protestant theologians under 40.”

All this comes as no surprise to those alert to religious trends. It has been evident for some time that a breakdown of faith has been taking place in Christendom. More and more clergymen have be-

littled God and the Bible. Statements by churchmen such as the following by a Methodist are now common: “The Bible is the greatest collection of mythology in the history of Western civilization.” (*Time*, February 4, 1966) The logical result of so much skepticism among religious leaders could only be the continued downward plunge of faith among the masses of people who listen to them.

When stripped of all the conflicting philosophical twists and turns, what this concept means, for all practical purposes, is what German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche meant when he originated the phrase “God is dead” during the nineteenth century. He meant that there is no God. The expounders of this idea today really say the same thing. They argue that the existence of God can no longer be verified by human experience, and that, as far as the human family is concerned, “God is dead.”

Christian?

A strange aspect of this current “God is dead” cult is that most of its adherents claim to be Christian. They believe that Jesus Christ is an exemplar of ethical conduct, and that a Christian is one who obeys Jesus’ teachings concerning human relationships.

The idea that a person who calls himself a Christian could at the same time reject God would have seemed strange indeed to Jesus Christ. The “Christian atheist” he would have regarded as an impossibility. Why? Because Jesus Christ believed in God. He knew that God had a name, a purpose and also the power to fulfill that purpose. At all times Jesus taught about this God, Jehovah, and how one should be obedient to him. He taught

of God: "The Father is greater than I am."—John 14:28.

Jesus showed that all credit for his teaching must go to God. He said: "I do nothing of my own initiative; but just as the Father taught me I speak these things. . . . from God I came forth and am here. Neither have I come of my own initiative at all, but that One sent me forth." (John 8:28, 42) In prayer to God, Jesus said: "This means everlasting life, their taking in knowledge of you, the only true God, and of the one whom you sent forth, Jesus Christ. I have glorified you on the earth, having finished the work you have given me to do. . . . I have made your name manifest to the men you gave me." —John 17:1-6.

Whom was Jesus talking about? Was he just pretending to believe in God? Was he praying just for show? Was he then a liar, pretending something existed that he knew really did not? If so, why would anyone want to have Christ as an exemplar, as today's "atheistic Christians" say they do? No, Jesus was no liar. When he prayed, it was to a God that existed. When he said God sent him and that God had a name, it was the truth.

The main work that Jesus set out for his followers was to teach people about God, his purposes and his requirements. How, then, could one possibly claim to be Christian and not believe in God?

You, the reader, would do well to meditate soberly on this point: In Jesus' day there were many who rejected what he taught about God. They had their own conflicting ideas. But Jesus showed clearly where such ones got these ideas. He said to them: "Why is it you do not know what I am speaking? Because you cannot listen to my word. You are from your father the Devil, and you wish to do the desires of your father. . . . If I speak truth, why is it you do not believe me?

He that is from God listens to the sayings of God. This is why you do not listen, because you are not from God."—John 8:42-47.

Today it is the same! Those who insist on saying that "God is dead," that God's Word the Bible is "mythology," that one can be a Christian and also reject the living God, are likewise under the influence and control of the "liar and the father of the lie," Satan the Devil. (John 8:44) They have allowed themselves to become debased in their thinking, to come into total darkness as far as God and his purposes are concerned. As Jesus said: "Blind guides is what they are. If, then, a blind man guides a blind man, both will fall into a pit."—Matt. 15:14.

Pharaoh Learns that God Lives

There was a Pharaoh of ancient Egypt, nearly 3,500 years ago, who found out the hard way that God was not "dead," but very much alive. In the sixteenth century B.C.E. this man held the nation of Israel in captivity and slavery. He would not let them go nor lighten their burdens. He arrogantly stated: "Who is Jehovah, so that I should obey his voice to send Israel away? I do not know Jehovah at all and, what is more, I am not going to send Israel away." (Ex. 5:2) As far as Pharaoh was concerned, God was "dead."

Imagine his shock when God manifested himself in a spectacular way! How? By devastating Egypt, humiliating its gods, delivering Israel from slavery, and then smashing Egypt's armed forces without a sword lifted against them by any humans!

First, the living God brought a series of plagues specifically designed to disgrace and humiliate Egypt's gods, such as the god of the Nile River, the god of cattle and of crops, the sun-god, and others. When confronted by the God who actually lives and exerts supreme power, these gods

of Egypt proved helpless, because in reality they had never been alive. Even Egypt's priests of false religion had to acknowledge Jehovah's supremacy, for they said after one plague: "It is the finger of God!" —Ex. 8:19.

The plagues stunned Pharaoh, especially the last, which killed the precious firstborn of all Egypt, including Pharaoh's own household. The god of Egypt's firstborn, Amon-Ra, was unable to preserve them, but Jehovah preserved the firstborn among his people Israel. Yes, Egypt's gods were really "dead"; Jehovah was alive!

Reluctantly, Pharaoh said to the Israelites: "Go, serve Jehovah." (Ex. 12:31) But he soon regretted freeing all this valuable slave labor and so mustered his entire military force to try to recapture them. At the Red Sea this stubborn man was again confronted by the power of the living God, Jehovah. After miraculously parting the waters to let several million Israelites pass safely to the other side, "Jehovah shook the Egyptians off into the midst of the sea. And the waters kept coming back. Finally they covered the war chariots and the cavalymen belonging to all of Pharaoh's military forces . . . Not so much as one among them was let remain." Pharaoh learned the hard way that God was not "dead," that He indeed controls the affairs of men when it suits his purpose.—Ex. 14:27, 28.

Difficulty of Skeptics

If God acts so mightily, why the difficulty in believing that He lives in our day? A basic reason is that the skeptics feel that, even if God did perform mighty works in the past, he is not doing so today. There is no Red Sea opening up for faithful ones and crashing down on opposers that they can see. Nor do these observe God bringing peace, health, happiness or prosperity to earth.

But does this mean God is not acting? No. The skeptic, blinded by Satan the Devil, has not looked in the right place to determine what God's purpose is for earth, when he will act and of what his acts consist. (2 Cor. 4:4) He has not turned to God's inspired Word, the Bible, in humility to learn. God has provided all this information, clearly, for any who will look earnestly for it, but look they must.

Skeptics, in their pride, usually want God to perform as *they* see fit, in *their* way, time and place. They want God molded in *their* image. They are not willing patiently to learn how and when God will remedy man's ills, in *His* time, *His* place, *His* way.

God's Word True

The very fact that such skepticism exists today actually helps to show that God's Word is ever true.

How so? Because God, who lives and exerts supreme power, is also a God of prophecy. He told man ahead of time what would come to pass. One of such things foretold for our day is that "the love of the greater number will cool off." (Matt. 24:12) Indeed, love for God on the part of millions is cooling off.

Together with dozens of other Bible prophecies, it indicates clearly that the time God foretold in his Word long ago is now upon us, today. It means we live in the "last days" of this present system of things. Notice how precisely our day was prophesied in the Bible: "But know this, that in the last days critical times hard to deal with will be here. For men will be lovers of themselves, lovers of money, self-assuming, haughty, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, disloyal, having no natural affection, not open to any agreement, slanderers, without self-control, fierce, without love of goodness, betrayers, headstrong, puffed up with pride, lov-

ers of pleasures rather than lovers of God, having a form of godly devotion but proving false to its power."—2 Tim. 3:1-5.

Now, then, could anyone except a living God have foretold this situation we see before our very eyes today? For ages men have incorrectly predicted they would bring peace and prosperity. Yet, all the while Bible prophecy has correctly maintained the opposite, that in this system of things "wicked men and impostors will advance from bad to worse, misleading and being misled."—2 Tim. 3:13.

Jesus himself foretold world wars, famines, diseases, hatreds, and many other things that have come to pass in our lifetime. He also warned: "Many false prophets will arise and mislead many." (Matt. 24:11) The clergy of Christendom, with their "God is dead" philosophy, exactly fit this prophecy. How true God's infallible Word!

God's Purposes Move Forward

Bible-based Christians know that without God nothing could exist. He has provided the air we breathe, the water we drink, the food we eat. If he withdrew these gifts, all life would cease.

They also know that, while the skeptic may refuse to acknowledge it, God is having a great work performed by humble persons today, a work he backs with his power. That work Jesus foretold when he said: "This good news of the kingdom will be preached in all the inhabited earth for a witness to all the nations; and then the end will come." (Matt. 24:14) This preaching work is not of man. If it were, it would have collapsed long ago because of the opposition against it. Instead, each year this Kingdom preaching grows in magnitude, until now a society of persons numbering well over 1,000,000 proclaim it.

Also, this society of people, living by the Bible's precepts, have overcome all na-

tional, social and religious barriers and so live together in peace and harmony. Other men, societies and nations have not been able to do this on an international scale. Only by the power of God could humble, insignificant persons accomplish what the world's wise men, including the United Nations, could not! So the gathering of God-fearing men into a peaceful society and the amazing preaching work they perform is what God is accomplishing by his mighty power today.

These Christians also realize that a titanic act of God nears, one that will dwarf what he performed against Egypt, for world events move rapidly toward the climax that Jesus foretold, the end of this present system of things. Then God will demonstrate his awesome power by wiping out all that is false, wicked and hurtful, as he will those who insist upon rejecting him as the living God.

But believably obedient ones will survive the end of this order and, under God's guidance, will build a clean, new society. Eventually earth will become a paradise on which God-fearing persons will live forever. Also, they will continually take in knowledge of Jehovah and teach others to do so.—Isa. 11:9.

So do not be disheartened by the ever-growing trend away from God and his Word. To the contrary, "as these things start to occur, raise yourselves erect and lift your heads up, because your deliverance is getting near." (Luke 21:28) Reject the vain, empty babblings of today's cultists who are in spiritual darkness, for "look! They have rejected the very word of Jehovah, and what wisdom do they have?"—Jer. 8:9.

No, God is by no means "dead." He lives and works out his grand purposes, and will bring rich blessings to humble persons who put their trust in him, for the living God never falls.

Technical Science

SPEEDS

POSTAL SERVICE

BY "AWAKE!" CORRESPONDENT
IN WEST GERMANY

THE desire to communicate and to receive news is as old as the human race. For hundreds of years the means for accomplishing this existed only in the simplest form. So, when compared with the long-used Indian smoke signals and African tom-toms, the introduction of the Roman State Mail, by Caesar Augustus-Octavianus in the year 14 C.E. was a remarkable step forward. But a long time elapsed before postal facilities became generally accessible for everyone in all countries.

This can be seen by the fact that the world's first postage stamp was sold in England in the year 1840. Postage had previously been collected from the recipient, or evidence of repayment was marked on the letter. That first use of stamps for the repayment of postage to a government was suggested by Sir Rowland Hill in 1837, in his pamphlet on postal reform. Postal reform is still going on, especially in this age of technical science.

Postal Mechanization Speeds Mailing

The growing demands of the so-called Industrial Revolution have kept the international postal system in a continual pro-

cess of change in its efforts to provide the desired service. The bulk of mail continues to grow. The United States alone now employs some 610,000 workers to handle the annual flow of over 72,000,000,000 pieces of mail. The services of technical science have been called on to ease the handling of the mail and speed up the service. It is just in the last ten years, however, that it has become possible to speak of true mechanization in the postal system.

There was hardly anything to be seen of the "spirit of technology" in the post office of a few years back. Behind the clerk's window his equipment consisted mainly of a pen, stamp book, postmark stamp and scissors. Each postage stamp had to be carefully taken out of the book. Each payment for a money order was registered by hand and the amount entered on the order, after which it was stamped several times by hand and the stub was torn off or cut off with scissors.

Nowadays the clerk at the modern post-office counter in West Germany places the postal money order form in a small stamping machine, types the amount on an auditing machine alongside, pushes a button and the figures are entered on the receipts list while the stamping machine automatically stamps the necessary date and information on the money order form. There is nothing more to be done. The auditing machine reckons the total of the amounts plus fees, retains the totals for each page of the postal record, automatically makes the carry-overs on the next sheet, and thus saves time-consuming addition and entries. There are approximately eight hundred such machines now in operation in the postal system of West Germany. They also speed the handling of packages.

Automatic Post Offices

So-called "deaf post offices" are used in a number of countries. These are booths with stamp and postal-card vending machines as well as mailboxes. For those living in suburbs and outlying sections this arrangement saves trips in to the regular post office. In the United States an expanded variety of such "automatic post offices" in some places even includes a package-processing automat, post-office boxes and writing-paper vending machines.

In the handling of packages, mechanization has stepped in to master the rapidly increasing need. Some of the large post offices send out more than 100,000 packages a day in various directions. This places an immense load on the distributing system and requires prudent management to avoid disrupting the system and causing delay in delivery. So modern technical helps are utilized. In a central control room the entire distribution system is mapped out on an illuminated diagram that shows the actually existing situation at all times. A distributing conveyor system is used to carry the packages by means of conveyor belts, roller races, chutes and connections that may stretch out over three thousand feet (nearly 1,000 meters) and pass through several rooms. From the control room close check is maintained by means of industrial television so that no tie-ups occur.

Overcoming Traffic Problems

In the large cities it is becoming more and more of a problem to deliver the mail by way of overcrowded streets. The average speed of delivery right within a city has slowed down so much in some cases that it cannot be compared with the speed possible by air or rail between cities. Similarly, when a large number of letters arrive late, it is difficult for the main col-

lection centers to get the mail through the city to the train and plane connections on time.

In Hamburg, Germany, this problem occupied the experts for some time. Then they created the technical prerequisites for a large tube-conveyance system, and now the first 1.1 miles (c. 1,750 meters) of it are already in use. About 1,000 small-size letters are placed in a capsule, which is transported through the tube system by blower and suction mechanisms that move it at a speed of about 19 miles per hour (about 30 kilometers per hour) from the post office to the train station. Two or three capsules can be sent each minute, and this makes it possible to transport close to half a million letters during three of the main rush hours. The entire tube system in Hamburg is to be 62 miles (100 kilometers) long when completed—without doubt a venturesome project, since this first section cost no less than 1.3 million Deutsch marks (\$325,000).

Zip Codes and Mechanization

Probably the most time-consuming work is that of sorting the mail, determining where it is going and how it should go. To eliminate the old method of hand-sorting incoming and outgoing mail, officials of economically strong countries in Europe and America are working on mechanization, sorting the mail by machines. The introduction of zip-code numbers is a necessary preliminary step that has already been taken in a number of countries.

In a mechanized postal system each letter must first go through a coding machine, which makes small lines or marks on the letter according to the zip-code number it carries; then the letter can go to a sorting machine. From six to ten code-writing machines are needed to feed just one sorting machine. Because the marks

put on the letter by the code-writing machine are magnetized or are fluorescent, the sorting machine can now route the letters automatically in the right direction. New coding and sorting machines installed in the United States in Buffalo and Detroit, designed to handle letters with typed or printed addresses, are expected to process 36,000 pieces of mail an hour, some fifteen times faster than sorting by hand.

Probably one of the first completely mechanized post offices is that of Providence, Rhode Island, which Arthur E. Summerfield, then Post Master General, called "a milestone along the way of progress in the postal system." In order to visualize how the automated system works, suppose we follow the letters there.

On a street corner in Providence a mailman empties the mail from the mailbox into a special container. On arrival at the post office he is directed to a place at the loading ramp and here the container is put directly onto a conveyor that runs high overhead. A worker controlling traffic on the conveyor puts a number on the container so that it will go to the right place. This is also registered in the control tower or "nerve center" so that the operating personnel know at all times just where the respective mail is.

The contents of this container eventually are dumped into a loading chute and fall into the sizing system, where they are sorted according to parcels and large and small letters, at a speed surpassing that of human hands. Packages and long envelopes are sent off in one direction to be handled separately while the small letters are passed from this first separating machine to the dating machine, where the date, hour, the well-known wavy lines that cancel the stamp, and the name of the city

of Providence are stamped on the letters at the rate of 25,000 an hour.

Once dated, the letters are held upright and, in this position, are brought by conveyors to the next sorting machine. Each of these fifteen-ton machines has mechanical arms that bring the letters to the six or more workers who operate the key-boards of the coding machines. As each letter goes by, the operator reads the zip code and pushes certain keys that enable the built-in electric accumulator system to know to which of the 300 collection bins the letter is now to be routed. After the letters have fallen into their respective bins, other workers bundle them and send them by conveyors to the sacking department, and from there they go by truck, train or plane to their destinations in all parts of the earth.

More and more mail is being sent by planes. In some countries the mail is already being sent greater distances by air without extra charge. Fifteen years ago France initiated night airmail flights that make it possible for a letter to be sent from Tourcoing, on the Belgian border, and be delivered the following morning in Cerbère, on the Spanish border. This is a distance of nearly 685 miles (1,100 kilometers) and for a fee of just 0.25 NF. (new francs; about five cents U.S.). In 1960 over 11,000 tons of mail, or about one million letters, were handled by the French Inland airlines.

Great progress has been made in many countries as the postal system has become more modern in order to keep up with demands. The desire for our letters to reach their destination speedily is a natural one, and, happily, postal officials in many countries believe the time has come for the post office to deliver the mail as fast as possible.

IN A certain town in eastern Canada there are two grateful parents. They are grateful because they still have their seven-year-old daughter with them. And she might well have been dead two years ago, if it had not been for the fact that her parents refused to permit a certain neurosurgeon to give her blood transfusions. How so?

Well, the young girl had a brain tumor and the parents were told that their only hope lay in an operation in which blood transfusions were imperative. Because the parents had religious scruples against using blood, they looked elsewhere and got in touch with a team of neurosurgeons of New York City who were willing to do their best without administering blood transfusions. Examining the child, they stated that the tumor was so deep in the brain that an operation would prove fatal. Instead, they instituted a series of treatments, including cobalt therapy, which have enabled the parents to enjoy having their daughter with them up until the present time.

Yet today there are not a few doctors that would have resorted to a court order to force through this operation, which operation—according to these specialists—would have been fatal. Fortunately for the parents and the child, the specialist first consulted did not feel called upon to proceed in such a manner.

Why should doctors be so dogmatic and



Medical Profession

resort to court orders against the wishes of their patients when so often they are found to be mistaken in their judgments? It calls to mind the inspired axiom, "Knowledge puffs up." (1 Cor. 8:1) Yes, knowledge does have a tendency to puff up a man's ego and cause him to go contrary to the Scriptural counsel: "I tell everyone there among you not to think more of himself than it is necessary to think; but to think so as to have a sound mind." —Rom. 12:3.

Not an Exact Science

The professional man, by reason of his many years of special education—be it in law, theology or medicine—is prone to think rather highly of his judgment, especially as compared with others who have not had the same opportunities for acquiring such special knowledge, and upon whom he is inclined to look down as "laymen." True, a physician generally spends well upward of twenty years of his life in school, but he should never forget that, not only is the state of medical knowledge incomplete, but so is his own fund of that knowledge. Furthermore, being an imperfect man, he is likely to err. In fact, there are ever so many unknown quantities in the treating of a disease—hereditary, psychological, environmental as well as physical—that the practice of any of the healing arts can by no means be termed an exact science. Besides, who is wholly without preconceived notions or prejudices?

For example, the editor of the medico-legal journal *Trauma*, February 1960, advises lawyers who have to deal with medical cases to do thorough research because of "the apparent conflicting nature of medical opinion." He goes on to observe that "it is frequently said that medicine is not an exact science. Most areas are gray, not black or white. It is, therefore, possible to find written authority for almost any premise the researcher seeks to establish." For example, he states that "it is possible to find an impressive array of articles advocating the use of the myelogram [a certain type of spinal X ray] in the diagnosis of intervertebral disc injuries. It is just as easy to find a similar group of articles which say that the myelogram should not be used for routine disc diagnosis."

He also warns against the changing nature of medical knowledge: "Be certain to use the latest edition of the text. By way of example, on at least one point which is of great interest to lawyers, the opinion expressed by Dr. [Paul Dudley] White in the fourth edition of his book [*Heart Disease*] is completely different from his opinion expressed in the third edition of the same book." And Dr. White is considered to be one of the top-ranking heart specialists in the United States.

Note, too, the report that appeared in the South African medico-legal publication *Forensic Medicine*, October-December 1964. It told of four physicians who took turns in checking whether the judgment of persons driving cars involved in automobile accidents was impaired by reason of taking liquor. Logic would seem to indicate that, since each examined every fourth driver, their findings would be quite similar, but not so. Two physicians found that only from 25 to 30 percent of the drivers had their judgment impaired because of liquor, whereas one found 70 per-

cent and the other about 50 percent with judgment impaired. Not only that, but when two of the doctors were given the same 82 subjects to examine, what did they find? In 54 of the cases they were in agreement, but in the remaining 28 they came to opposite conclusions, the one finding only four with judgment impaired and 24 with judgment not impaired, whereas the other found 24 with judgment impaired and only four with judgment not impaired!

Similarly in one of the leading medical publications in the United States, *New England Journal of Medicine*, there appeared in the April 25, 1963, issue, the findings of Dr. R. M. Dowden, who told of good results in treating muscular dystrophy with certain medicines and physical therapy. But two years later, in the April 29, 1965, issue of the same magazine, Dr. Wm. M. Fowler, together with others, reported that, not only had the use of that medicine and physical therapy been without benefit, but the medicine recommended produced annoying side effects in a not inconsiderable number of cases.

That these disagreements among the medical profession are by no means rare can be seen from the following quotations, all taken from the section entitled "The Doctor in the Courtroom" of the professional journal *Medical World News*, the dates of the issues being shown:

"We [the Kentucky Court of Appeals] are constantly confounded (as indeed the workmen's compensation boards must be) by the contradictory testimony of medical witnesses. When physicians representing both sides used [the same] x-rays but differ as to what the x-rays reveal, there is good reason for further inquiry. To put it mildly, something is wrong. We do not insinuate any chicanery."—May 7, 1965.

"Doctors Disagree over Compensation Claim."—November 19, 1965.

"It was noted that one medical expert had said the effect stemmed from Linda's operation. The court thus held that while the operating physicians presented a vast amount of expert opinion to the contrary the jury was free to decide whom to believe. It then upheld the malpractice judgment and the \$50,000 award."—December 3, 1965.

"Two Doctors Disagree in Disability Case. Once again—this time in Kentucky—a workman's compensation board had to choose between conflicting testimony of two physicians."—December 31, 1965.

"Impartial MD Testimony Ruled Not Necessary. In a case involving conflicting testimony, the Minnesota Supreme Court has ruled that it is entirely up to the state's industrial commission to decide whether or not an impartial physician should be called to testify . . . There was sufficient evidence to support the award despite conflicting expert testimony."—January 28, 1966.

Disagreeing with General

Medical Opinion

But the foregoing examples do not begin to present a complete picture, even though they do eloquently testify to the fact that the practice of medicine cannot be construed as an exact science and that modesty rather than dogmatism befits those who practice it.

The stark fact is that, time and time again, what is generally accepted, or what is the most commonly practiced thing in medicine is seriously challenged or severely condemned by those recognized as leaders and the foremost men of the medical profession. Thus, today, the usual way of dealing with breast cancer in women is what is known as radical surgery, in which the surgeon removes as much tissue as possible, on the premise that the more re-

moved the less likely it is that the cancer will reappear. However, one of America's leading cancer surgeons, George Crile of Cleveland, Ohio, writing in *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*, March 1964, tells of the result of observation for a number of years at a certain hospital.

According to him, the disfigurement, discomfort, restriction of movement and other distressing concomitants of radical surgery cannot be justified by the results. He and his colleagues found that simple surgery even had a slight advantage over radical surgery with radiation both as to survival of the patient and as to local recurrences of cancer. The most decisive factor was seen to be not the choice between radical surgery and simple surgery (in which only affected tissue is removed) but the stage of the cancer at the time the operation was performed.

And then there is the matter of blood transfusions. Concerning their widespread use, Dr. Walter Alvarez, one-time head and senior consultant of the Division of Medicine of the Mayo Clinic and since then Professor Emeritus of that noted medical institution, once said in a syndicated column: "The trouble with many of us physicians is that we tend to prescribe something that is customary at the time, and, with the best intentions, we tend to treat with excessive zeal . . . Of late many warnings have been uttered by many of our ablest teachers of medicine . . . It is really hard to understand why, when the risks are so great, thousands of us doctors keep ordering transfusions for patients who are not in . . . any great danger."

How correct Dr. Alvarez is about many doctors not appreciating the great risk that blood transfusions involve can be seen from the following advice by a doctor that appeared in a London newspaper: "Can we take Granny on the plane with us? Yes,

although we should consider whether she needs a little blood transfusion to help her anemia before she makes such a long journey."

In fact, there are leading authorities in the healing profession who even take exception to much of the basic philosophy of their colleagues. One such is Karl Meninger, described as "dean of American psychiatrists." In *Vital Balance*, a book he wrote in collaboration with two others, Dr. Meninger states that mental illness is not a "thing" for which labels must be found, such as psychotic, neurotic, schizophrenic, and so forth, as in the case of objects placed in a museum. According to him, a person suffering from mental illness is like a fish caught on a hook and his symptoms are merely the splashings trying to get off the hook. "The splashings are not the disease nor the affliction." Needless to say, the psychiatric profession, by and large, views matters differently.

More examples could be cited but the foregoing are sufficient to show that not only do individual members of the medical profession often disagree with one another but, time and again, the recognized leaders in the various fields take exception to what is the generally accepted practice of the rank and file of the medical profession. All of which is so much more reason why modesty befits the medical profession.

Misguided Zeal versus

Modesty and Empathy

Surely in view of the foregoing it would seem that modesty and empathy rather than misguided zeal should govern the members of the medical profession when

dealing with those who have religious scruples against a certain medical procedure such as blood transfusions. A typical example of such misguided zeal was reported on in the public press last winter in this manner: "Mrs. Adelina Reyes, whose refusal as a member of the Jehovah's witnesses sect to submit to a blood transfusion led to a court order, was released from Green Hospital Thursday without having been given a transfusion. 'She feels great,' said Mrs. Reyes' son-in-law [himself not a Witness], who had

taken her to the hospital last Saturday after she began hemorrhaging in her home. . . . Mrs. Reyes, 73, was admitted to the hospital in serious condition, hospital officials said, but refused a blood transfusion on religious grounds. Hospital officials said at the time that she would die without a transfusion. Dist. Judge Peter Michael Curry, acting on a legal action filed by the county health office, issued an order giving the hospital permission to give a transfusion if necessary."—San Antonio, Texas, *Express*, November 2, 1965.

Those physicians who, in due modesty and empathy, have respected the religious scruples of their patients in these matters have time and again been richly rewarded by the outcome. Thus there was Mrs. B— of Oregon, who went to the hospital hemorrhaging profusely and who was to have a total hysterectomy. Certain doctors felt that she would die without a blood transfusion, but instead of getting a court order they got in touch with specialists in New York City to find out if there was something more that they could do. In the end they were able to restore Mrs. B— to

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health without resorting to blood transfusions.

Then, again, there was Mrs. J—, mother of four children, from three to nineteen years of age. She required an operation because of a greatly enlarged thyroid gland. A number of physicians and surgeons insisted that she would certainly die under the knife if she did not get blood transfusions (one of the doctors getting so mean as to accuse her of wanting to die), as hers was supposed to be a very "bloody" operation. But other doctors were willing to respect her convictions, and, as a result, she had a successful operation without resorting to blood transfusions. In fact, the operating surgeon stated that, by their exercising great care, not more than one-fourth of a cup of blood was lost during the operation.

The Overriding Principle

But even more than do modesty and empathy, the very principles of the basic laws of civilized countries dictate the restraint of misguided zeal in dealing with patients who have scruples against the use of blood transfusions. Clearly recognizing these principles is the ruling that was made by the Kansas Supreme Court on April 9, 1960, in deciding that it was necessary for a physician to inform a patient if serious dangers were involved in a certain treatment so as to get his consent. Among other things it stated:

"Anglo-American law starts with the premise of thorough-going self-determination. It follows that each man is considered to be master of his own body, and he may, if he is of sound mind, expressly prohibit the performance of life-saving surgery, or any other medical treatment. A doctor may well believe that an operation or form of treatment is desirable or necessary but the law does not permit him

to substitute his own judgment for that of the patient by any form of artifice or deception."—*Medicolegal Digest*, June 1960.*

It simply can be no other way. As Dr. Arthur D. Kelly, as general secretary of the Canadian Medical Association, once stated: "No doctor can be positive that a person will die if he doesn't get a transfusion or live if he does. That would attribute to doctors more wisdom than human beings possess." "I deplore methods of trying to force a transfusion or any kind of treatment. You're putting yourself in the position of God." And again: "It is perhaps better that the odd person die rather than the fundamental human right of refusing medical treatment be impaired. Right, wrong or maybe, the final decision in these matters should rest with the parent or guardian. Patients have the right to accept or reject a doctor's advice according to their own desires. A doctor has no right to insist you accept his advice."

The foregoing does not in any way imply that doctors are expected to perform operations under conditions that they themselves sincerely believe would spell failure. However, respect for the basic rights of the patient as well as modesty precludes taking steps to force a certain treatment upon a patient in violation of his religious scruples. And would not empathy indicate doing what can be done under the circumstances? True, this may at times result in the death of a patient whom the doctor thought could have been saved, but still the patient's right has been respected, and it must be admitted that there are times when, even after submitting to treatment that a doctor believes will succeed, the patient dies. Truly, modesty befits the medical profession!

* For a recent ruling by the Illinois Supreme Court upholding the right to refuse blood transfusions see *Awake!* August 8, 1965.

TELEPHONE CALLS

TELEPHONE calls made with the intention of harassing and terrorizing citizens are on the increase. Ralph McGill, publisher of the *Atlanta Constitution*, explained: "They team up on you, and call up with sometimes vicious, sometimes insulting, sometimes filthy comments. Teachers are harassed, public officials are harassed, plain citizens are harassed."



that
HARASS
and
TERRORIZE

**—What Can Be Done
About Them?**

In a Mississippi town the wife of an FBI agent repeatedly received obscene, threatening calls. "Sure is a pretty little girl you've got," the voice on the other end of the line taunted. "Be a shame if something happened to her. If you want to keep them kids, honey, you'd better get out of here."

On another occasion, when her husband was away on assignment, she was awakened late at night. "This is the State Highway Patrol," a voice said. "Your husband was killed a while ago in a car accident. Where shall we deliver the body?" The wife was still in tears when she was assured a short time later by FBI headquarters that her husband was all right.

Although this is perhaps an extreme case, telephone calls designed to annoy, harass and intimidate are not uncommon. During the recent transit strike in New York City, the hospital where the now-deceased union official Michael Quill was temporarily confined was flooded with threatening calls. Many public officials learn to take such calls as a matter of course. "It's just one of those things you

put up with," a county judge in the southern United States explained.

Nature of the Calls

In comparatively few instances, however, do telephone calls to ordinary citizens involve direct threats. Often the phone will ring, and when it is answered there is no sound; only the ominous click as someone hangs up. Sometimes the caller moans and groans, or breathes heavily into the phone. Others scream, shout insults or make obscene remarks. When such calls are repeated throughout a night, or are continued over a period of weeks, they are annoying, if not, at the same time, frightening. Ordinary citizens are just not accustomed to that type of harassment.

Often the callers are youthful pranksters. It is their childish idea of a joke—but it is anything but funny. Sometimes the effects are fatal. For instance, last fall a fifteen-year-old boy called his Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, home, and told his mother he had been kidnapped. "If you want to see your boy alive again, don't call the cops," she was told. When the boy's father was

informed at his place of employment, he collapsed and, four hours later, died. His mother and aunt required medical attention. How foolish and unkind are telephone pranks designed to harass or scare others!

Of quite a different nature, but also a menace to society, are persons who call to obtain information with evil intent. The call may be made simply to see if anyone is at home. If there is, the person may immediately hang up, or say he has dialed the wrong number. Other callers obtain more information. For example, they may pose as a survey taker and say something like the following:

"Hello, is this Mrs. Jones? I am with the ——— Institute and we would appreciate your cooperation in an important survey we are conducting. Would you help us by answering a few questions?"

Upon obtaining an affirmative answer, the caller may continue in a professional manner. "Were you listening to the radio at the time of the call? You were. Do you also have a television? You do. How many in your household? Just you and your husband. What is your husband's occupation? A sales manager for ———. When you are home alone, what do you generally do for entertainment? Watch television. How often? Three or four nights a week. Do you have any pets? No. What time of the year do you prefer for vacations? Generally July. Are your valuables insured in your absence? They are. . . ."

In an endeavor to be helpful, persons have actually given complete strangers this much information, or even more. It is a terrible thought—yet, such a caller could be a criminal. If he is, and if he obtains such important information, it can be used to rob one's home, or commit some other crime.

Women are often the target of another form of telephone terrorism—repeated lewd or obscene calls. It is frightening to

many women that men who make such calls are loose on the streets. Such a man in St. Paul, Minnesota, poses as an undergarment salesman. He tells women that they have just won a free set of expensive undergarments, and then asks for their measurements. Apparently he derives some sort of pleasure from discussing these matters with women. Sometimes this type of caller says nothing, evidently getting a peculiar form of satisfaction from just listening to a woman's voice.

Apprehending the Caller

Unfortunately, it is not as easy as one might think to apprehend an anonymous caller. Police officials frankly admit that doing so is one of the most difficult assignments. It is true that where there are human telephone operators it is relatively simple for the operator, when alerted, to note where a call came from. However, in most places today, where automatic equipment is used, it takes ten to twenty minutes to trace calls under the simplest conditions and many hours to trace more complex ones, such as calls between cities. All during the tracing process, the connection must be maintained; as soon as the person hangs up, the tracing can no longer continue.

Because of the difficulty in tracing calls, the telephone company and the police will usually agree to help you only when they are convinced it is a serious matter. In some instances, if requested, a loudspeaker can be placed on your telephone line so that all calls coming to your home are heard at the telephone office. Thus, as soon as the harasser calls, there is an alert and someone begins tracing the call. Although he may not complete the job before the caller hangs up, the next time the harasser calls, tracing can start from where it was left off. In this way, tracing may be completed after three or four calls.

For conviction, of course, more is need-

ed than locating the offending phone. The culprit must be caught while speaking to the complainant. When this is done, the offender may, in certain places in the United States, be subject to a \$5,000 fine and up to two years in prison. If more convictions were obtained, and greater publicity were given them, the increase in this type of telephone call would undoubtedly be curtailed.

What You Can Do

Since apprehending telephone harassers is so difficult, the best protection is to learn how to cope with their calls. Keep in mind that it is your phone, so use it on *your* terms. Since you would not reveal personal facts about yourself to a stranger on the street, do not do so to one who calls. Refuse to give any information until you are absolutely certain to whom you are speaking. Also, instruct your children and other members of the household not to give information to callers with whom they are not acquainted.

If a caller should ask, "Who is this?" "What number have I rung?" "Is your husband at home?" or some other such question, ask what number he is dialing and with whom he wishes to speak. Telephone cranks sometimes dial numbers at random; thus by giving your number and identifying yourself you may acquire a steady telephone nuisance.

If the person claims to represent some business or research organization, take his name and telephone number and say

you will call him back. Then check with the Better Business Bureau, telephone company or local chamber of commerce, which are usually in position to identify reputable firms.

When you answer, should the caller remain silent, breathe heavily or make an indecent or suggestive remark, hang up immediately. If you refuse to listen, he will probably soon tire of his game. To avoid lewd calls, some women list themselves in the phone book by only their first initial and last name. Many others have solved the problem by obtaining an unlisted number, which costs only a little more each month. Interestingly, there are some 350,000 unlisted numbers in New York City, and they are rapidly increasing.

If you are harassed at night, dial your own number, and then leave the receiver off the hook. This will produce a busy signal for which you will not be charged. Enjoy a good night's rest. Police advise not to worry about persons who call up and threaten you. Such persons rarely carry out their threats. To avoid unwanted calls during the day, some persons who are very hard pressed arrange to have their friends ring a certain number of times, hang up, and then, after perhaps thirty seconds, call again. These are the only calls they answer.

So although you may be among the many who receive telephone calls designed to harass and terrorize, do not panic. You can do something about them.

DOES IT SOUND GOOD TO YOU?

A popular magazine recently described a "delicacy" that is a specialty of a famous London, England, restaurant, with details designed to stimulate the appetite. It said: "Jugged hare must be made in a big fireproof jug with a lid—a casserole will do—in which it is slowly cooked with all the animal's blood and liver, with port or claret, peppercorns, mushrooms, shallots, cloves, apple slices, lemon, thyme, marjoram, oatmeal and forcemeat balls . . . the sauce is purple, rich, and immensely fragrant." Does that sound good to you? Not if you are a person who lives by the Bible, which pointedly instructs Christians to "abstain . . . from blood."—Acts 15:20.

THE time is rapidly passing in many offices when secretaries must fuss with carbon paper or cut stencils for mimeograph machines. A new industry that has grown up in the past seventeen years is revolutionizing office copying. It has brought to the office a quick and easy way to make copies of letters, contracts, legal documents, invoices, memos, checks, financial reports, drawings and any number of other things. At the push of a couple of buttons a secretary can get a high-quality copy of whatever written material she wants duplicated in a matter of seconds.

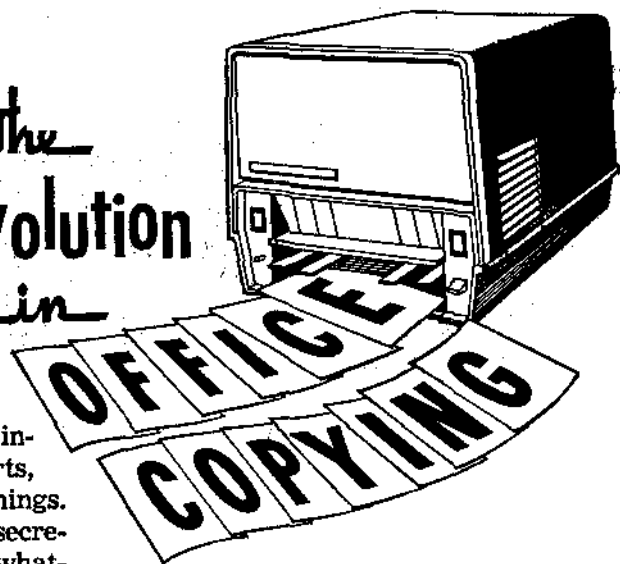
Office copying machines have brought about this revolution. They have eliminated the need for darkrooms, an assortment of chemicals, elaborate camera and projection equipment and skilled operators for making photo copies of valuable papers. Besides being a great convenience, they often save time and money.

The popularity of copying machines is growing so rapidly that officials in the industry expect the income from them to reach \$1,000,000,000 by 1969. Already they are bringing in about \$500,000,000 a year and are being used in 500,000 business offices. So confident is the SCM Corporation in the future of the machines that it has dropped out of the carbon-paper business and is placing emphasis on its copying machines.

Electrostatic Copiers

What have really rocketed the copying business to its present heights are electrostatic machines that provide in seconds a dry copy of high quality of anything written or drawn. A letter inserted in one of

The Revolution in



these machines is copied in six to ten seconds, and the copy is very close to the same quality as the original.

Electrostatic machines work on a principle that is entirely different from other copying machines. No chemical solutions are involved. No negatives are needed, and there are no wet copies to handle. Light and static electricity are the principal image-copying agents in the process. A lens focuses the image on a surface that has been charged with static electricity. Wherever the light reflected from the white areas of the original letter strikes this charged surface the static charge is dissipated, leaving a charge that follows the pattern of the dark letters of the original writing. The electrically charged surface now has a latent image of the original. All that is necessary is to fix it on a sheet of copy paper.

In the process used by the Xerox company, which was the first to come out with an electrostatic copying machine, the latent image is formed on a drum that is coated with selenium and that has been given a charge of static electricity. As the drum rotates, a black powder cascades

on it, clinging only to the areas of the drum where the electrical charge preserves the projected image. We might compare this with the attracting power of a comb that has been drawn through a person's hair. The combing action generates static electricity in the comb, and when a piece of paper is held near it the electricity attracts the paper to the comb and holds it there. In a similar manner the black powder in Xerox's machine is held by the electrostatic image on the selenium drum. The latent image has now become a visible one, and the next step is to transfer it to a sheet of paper.

The machine automatically feeds into its mechanism a sheet of plain paper. A charge of electricity, under the paper, that is opposite from the charge on the drum attracts the powder image from the rotating drum to the paper. The paper then passes into a heating unit that fuses the powder image into the paper. The result is a permanent copy of high quality that exactly duplicates the original letter.

Xerox calls its process xerography, a word composed of two Greek words—*xeros*, meaning "dry," and *graphein*, meaning "to write." It was developed by Chester Carlson, who patented his original concept of electrophotography in 1942. Much research, hard work and a big money investment by Xerox developed the invention into the highly successful copying machines that are now being marketed by the company.

In the Electrofax process, developed by the RCA Corporation, no selenium drum is used to receive the lens-projected image of the original. Instead it is focused directly on the paper that is used to make the copy. This paper is coated with zinc oxide, which gives it photoconductive properties. By imparting a charge of static electricity to the paper a latent image can be formed upon it when light reflected

from the original copy causes the charge to be dissipated from the white areas of the projected image. A pigmented resin powder is now applied to the surface of the paper by a magnetic brush. Electrostatic attraction in the image areas draws the powder to the paper, reproducing the image, which is then fixed into the paper by heat. Some machines use a liquid toner rather than powder and do not require the heat-fixing step.

A number of companies are producing competitive models of electrostatic machines that vary somewhat in their processes and prices. Usually the machines can be purchased or rented. Some of them are desk-size and are suitable for copying just about everything, including books. Smaller models that may be placed on top of a desk are limited to reproducing loose-leaf originals, such as letters. There is a large model produced by Xerox that is designed to make electrostatic copies from images projected into the machine from rolls of microfilm, and it is of special value to companies that have many of their records stored on microfilm. Another model can print copies of an image sent to it by wire from another building or city.

Other Copying Methods

Before electrostatic copying machines captured public attention, machines employing the diffusion-transfer-reversal method of copying were very popular. These machines are small, not much larger than a typewriter, and of simple construction compared with complex electrostatic machines. Three sheets of paper are inserted into these machines—the original to be copied, one coated sheet for a negative and another coated sheet for a positive copy.

The original is put in direct contact with the negative and sent through the machine for exposure by light. The light passes

through the negative sheet and reflects back to its light-sensitive surface from the white background area of the original sheet, but the dark letters on the original absorb the light and leave a latent image on the negative. The negative is then put in contact with a positive sheet that will be the final copy.

Another operation requires the negative and the positive sheets to be inserted into the machine, where they enter a developing solution. The two sheets are brought together and squeezed between rollers. A complex chemical process takes place that causes the latent image on the negative to transfer to the positive sheet by diffusion. After coming out of the machine and being in contact for ten or more seconds the negative sheet can be peeled away from the positive sheet, leaving an exact copy of the original. The chemicals stabilize themselves and are left in the fibers of the paper, eliminating the need to wash the copies.

Another copying method called thermography uses heat rather than light to form the image. No chemicals are required. A plastic coating on special paper is placed in contact with the material to be copied. When radiant energy is applied by means of a lamp in the machine, the dark printing on the original absorbs this energy and gives it off as heat, which causes a dark-colored compound to form in the coating on the copy paper. In this manner a dry copy of an original is produced.

Weaknesses in the Copying Methods

As might be expected, each copying method has some weakness. How serious a weakness is depends upon the use to which an office puts a copier. In some offices the weakness of one method might not present any problem, whereas it would in another office where copies are needed for a different purpose.

The heat method, for example, could be a serious drawback to an office that requires sharp resolution and long-lasting copies. This method is unable to reproduce copies with the sharpness of the electrostatic machines. When its copies are stored for a length of time near heat or strong light they may become unreadable because the copy material continues to be sensitive to heat. There is also the problem of considerable waste of copy paper because of the difficulty in obtaining a correct exposure. But these drawbacks may not be serious to an office where the daily need for copies is small and the quality of the copies is not critical.

Waste of paper in trying to obtain a correctly exposed copy can also be an expensive problem with diffusion-transfer-reversal machines, and when paper costs about 5 cents to 8 cents a sheet this weakness can become a serious expense. But for sharpness and contrast these machines do fairly well.

Because this is a wet process, chemicals have to be handled by the user, but usually they are supplied in a plastic container and are pumped in and out of the container by the machine. Being very caustic they can be harmful to skin, clothing and furniture if spilled. Periodic cleaning of the machine is required. In comparison with the electrostatic machines these machines are relatively inexpensive, but they can be somewhat expensive to operate because of paper waste and extra labor costs. Of course, weaknesses in the various processes will no doubt be eliminated in time by technical improvements.

The electrostatic machines are by far the best office copiers on the market, but they, too, have certain drawbacks. One is their cost. One popular model sells for over \$29,000, and a smaller model that is designed to be placed on a desk sells for

\$5,000. Of course, these machines can be rented at a monthly fee and a certain charge for each copy that is made. Some companies offer electrostatic machines that do very fine work at much lower prices, however; desk models costing about \$1,000.

The electrostatic copiers are ideal for offices that require a great many copies per day, and are beneficial in some offices that need fewer copies. Most of them have settings for selecting the number of copies desired, and the machines will automatically turn out that number. One recent model can produce 2,400 copies an hour, and the cost per copy descends from 4

cents to one-half cent as the number of copies increases. The more copies an office needs the lower will be the cost of operating an electrostatic machine.

The revolution in office copying has given birth to a new industry that is meeting a great need in offices of all kinds. The demand for office copying machines can be expected to continue growing. One industry official predicts that desk-top copiers will, in time, be reduced in cost and size to the point where many secretaries will be able to have one sitting next to their typewriters. Then, indeed, the need for such a secretary to fuss with carbon paper will be a thing of the past.

ANIMAL DOCTORING

WILD animals have to be their own doctors. They are often very good ones. In fact, the American Indians learned some of their remedies by observing, for instance, the kind of plants an animal would seek for a certain illness. Animal doctors actually use a variety of "treatments."

When animals lick their wounds, this may well apply an antiseptic dressing. Experiments have been made with the saliva of some animals. Cultures of bacteria were prepared, saliva being added to some of them. Those bacteria cultures untreated with saliva flourished, but those treated with it failed to thrive. Animals also expose a wound to air and sunlight.

Sometimes an animal doctor takes the water treatment. A skunk has been observed to go to the shore of a lake with dried grass in its mouth. It backed its way slowly into the water. After its legs were immersed, it stopped and waited. Later it advanced deeper, but halted at intervals. Eventually the skunk was submerged except for its mouth and nose. Then, finally, it ducked under the water and left the bundle of hay floating. It then swam underwater a short distance and waded to shore. Apparently the skunk at last got rid of some pesky lice or ants.

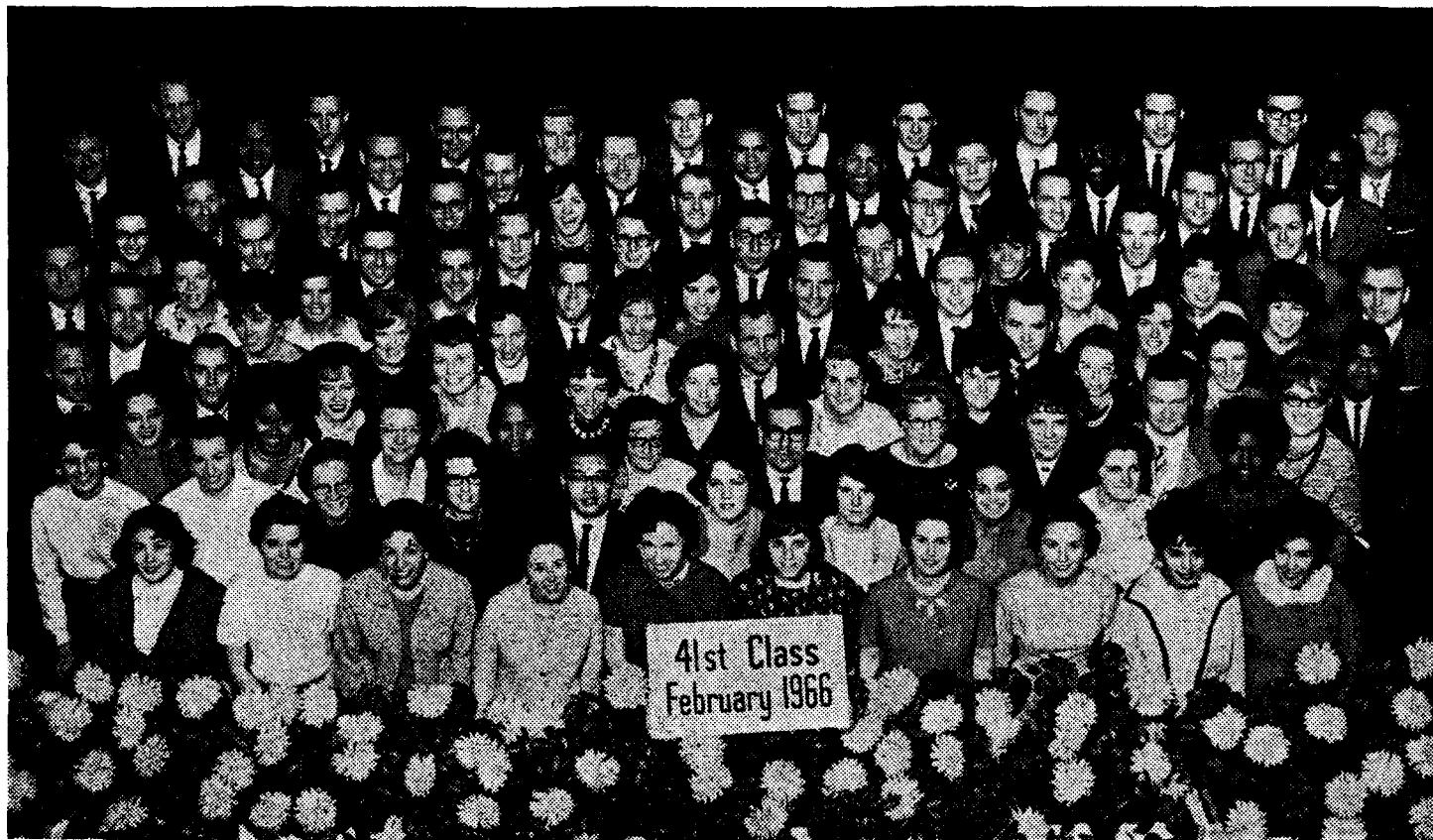
In his book *Catching Wild Beasts Alive*, wild animal collector J. Delmont told of the time he came across a herd of African buffalo suffering from scab. He followed them, watch-

ing as they entered a muddy lake. He observed that the buffalo stayed there until their skin trouble was cured. And an accredited eyewitness told of the time he saw a hippopotamus with a young one afflicted with a skin disease. The eyewitness kept the animals under observation for some time. The mother hippo drove the youngster into a muddy pool and kept it immersed until its skin trouble was cured.

A bear whose leg had been pierced by a bullet was found to have plugged up the wound with clay. Other bears have healed wounds with spruce or hemlock resins.

Wounded gorillas have been known to close up a wound with a packing of astringent aromatic leaves. And a gibbon caught by a man was found to have a big swelling on its side. As the man shaved around the swelling, he noted a large scar. He then operated and extracted a ball of stringy matter, later analyzed as masticated leaves of the Indian incense tree, known for its healing properties. The gibbon had apparently prepared its own "medicine ball" and plugged up the gaping wound with leaves, ones that are also used by natives for treating their own wounds.

It has often been said that the animal creation has had many inventions long before man. This must be true also with many types of healing employed by animal doctors, whose divinely given instinct for the right "medicine" has also benefited man.



Left to right: Front row: Rudtke, B., Jensen, L., Boss, J., Gillet, E., Tumak, J., Christensen, B., Walters, D., Levering, M., Daniels, G., Manneraak, E. Second row: Terleski, A., La Thangue, J., Hoffmann, G., Marlowe, J., Fook, C., Collins, M., Livingstone, S., Smola, M., Jendretzky, E., Smith, A. Third row: Brodie, J., Wood, C., Sharp, C., Irby, E., Hainz, E., Gonzales, J., Hartley, M., Königer, M., Zeller, H., Nielsen, A. Fourth row: Geidlinger, K., Muino, M., Krause, E., Hamilton, C., Geidlinger, M., Dull, E., Goodall, E., Mullin, M., Maddox, P., Dowling, E., Hylton, M. Fifth row: Dowling, R., Davis, D., Andersson, A., Whisnant, L., Vandermeer, E., Tumak, J., Williamson, B., Walters, G., Borden, B., DeJulio, C. Sixth row: Sharp, R., Greig, K., Dugan, P., Tsafantakis, J., Marlowe, D., Repasky, B., Vandermeer, G., Vestre, P., Rawlings, B., Shivas, S., Gillet, M. Seventh row: Heller, L., Wilcox, M., Terleski, A., Livingstone, R., Christensen, J., Bilokraly, A., Dull, J., Boulware, M., Andersson, E., Rose, D. Eighth row: Stein, W., Shivas, B., Rosart, L., Murray, D., DeJulio, R., Boss, R., Genis, J., Krause, G., Manneraak, J., Smith, W. Ninth row: Wilson, C., McDaniel, W., Hamilton, R., Daniels, A., Brodie, J., Wood, K., Boulware, F., Bunn, E., Irby, J., Jensen, W., Levering, W. Tenth row: Smola, T., Collins, N., Rudtke, W., Lunde, D., Dugan, T., Smith, T., Loesch, G., Greig, C., Murray, J., Holmes, T.

Gilead School and its Forty-First Class

FEBRUARY 27, 1966, marked the first time that Jehovah's Witnesses Assembly Hall in New York City was used for the graduation of a class of the Watchtower Bible School of Gilead. This large building was once a motion-picture theater, and Jehovah's witnesses now use it for their circuit assemblies in New York City. Here on Sunday, February 27, the forty-first class of Gilead graduated before a packed house of 1,905 persons. Who made up this graduating class? What courses of instruction had they taken?

The forty-first class was made up of 103 students, 53 men and 50 women. They had come from fourteen different lands, including New Zealand, Costa Rica, Greece, Germany, Sweden and Eire. Their average age was 27.5 years. They had each been dedicated servants of Jehovah 11.3 years, on an average, and had all been in the full-time preaching work for at least two years.

The Curriculum

It may have surprised some of the students, when school began, to find out that Gilead School does not issue "grade cards." This impressed upon the students that at Gilead an intellectual approach is not all that matters, but depth of devotion and love and other Christian qualities are vital. The students do receive what are called "Progress Reports," which tell them *how they are doing and how they can improve*, not only as to classwork, but also as to the all-important Christian qualities of the "new personality."—Eph. 4:24.

The forty-first class of Gilead had its twenty-week curriculum divided up into four quarters of five weeks each. The students were divided up into four groups of about twenty-six students each. Two of the groups attended classes in the morning

and two in the afternoon. When not in class, the students spent the other half of the day working in the Bethel home or in the Society's printing factory.

Just what was the students' course of instruction? It was divided into four general categories: doctrinal, ministerial, history and language.

Their doctrinal course includes a chapter-by-chapter discussion of the whole Bible. Each student gives an oral report on one-twenty-sixth of the whole Bible during the twenty-week course. Once each week at least one student gives his special, analytical oral report. To prepare these reports the students have access to the 10,000-volume Gilead library. By doing intensive research on their own reports and by listening to the oral reports of the other students, all are able to make an analytical coverage of the entire Bible. The audience at Gilead graduation enjoyed an example of one of these oral reports, based on First Corinthians.

During their doctrinal course, the students make an interesting coverage of the Mosaic law. To make the course specially instructive, the students think up cases that could have arisen in Israel, and some of the students sit as judges, to decide cases on the basis of the Mosaic law. The students appointed as judges question witnesses as well as defendants and then render a decision based on the Mosaic law. They not only learn how practical the Law was but they see how basic principles of the Law apply today.

For their Bible course the students also take part in demonstrations, acting out scenes from various Bible books. With the book of Job, for instance, some students play the part of Job and others the parts of his three false comforters or of Elihu. They speak in conversational language

rather than a poetical style, to help their fellow students to get the most benefit. At the Gilead graduation program the audience was thrilled to see the students realistically enact parts of the Bible books of Job and Jeremiah.

Another feature of their Bible course that the forty-first class enjoyed was the "Why Beneficial" demonstrations, held on Saturday mornings. In these, students portray conditions that existed, for example, at the time of the writing of a Bible book and which highlight how beneficial those books were for God's servants at that time. For the Gilead graduation program, students enacted conditions that existed at the time of the writing of Paul's letter to the Hebrews. The audience observed the immense benefit this letter had for the early Christians.

What about their ministerial course? In this course, the forty-first class not only learned how to improve various aspects of their field ministry, but they learned how to prepare effective meetings and demonstrations and how to represent God's Word of truth if interviewed on television or radio. For a quarter of their ministerial course, the book *"Make Sure of All Things; Hold Fast to What Is Fine"* was used, and the students learned how to explain Bible truths to doctors, law courts and worldly boards of authority, and how to answer objections.

The forty-first class of Gilead also enjoyed a course on "Foundations of Bible History," a study of the history of man as the Bible deals with it and how it has affected worshipers of God throughout the ages. For both their history and Bible courses, the students started out each class period with a twenty-minute written review on the material they had covered during the previous class period.

In connection with their courses, the students have the privilege of hearing spe-

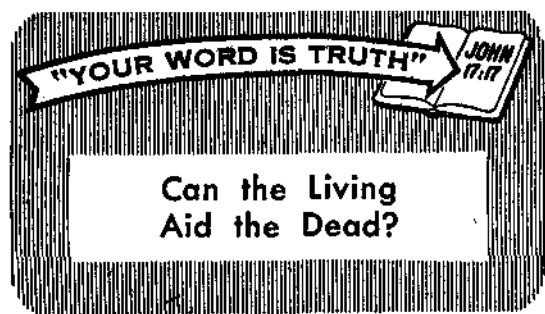
cial one-hour lectures five days a week, from 12:50 to 1:50 p.m. These are held in the school's large Lecture Hall. Some of the lectures are given by members of the Watch Tower Society's board of directors.

Language Instruction

Each one of the 103 students was assigned to learn a foreign language. This class of Gilead was divided into five groups, studying German, Cantonese Chinese, French, Spanish and Portuguese. Every school day the students spent 50 percent of their school time on language instruction; thus they spent more time on language than on any other single course. After the first few days of studying the new language, use of English is limited in class, so that as much as possible of the classroom conversation is in the tongue being taught. This method of teaching language was delightfully demonstrated at the graduation program. Why this emphasis on language? Because these students who are going out as missionaries do not expect people in other countries to learn English; nor do they expect to have others act as translators. They want to teach the people personally.

This language instruction does not end with graduation day, because, when the students arrive in their foreign assignments, they spend a whole month studying language eleven hours a day. After the first month, they spend 130 hours in the field ministry and devote four hours each day to language. Then after the second month, while they devote 150 hours in the field ministry each month, they work on language two hours every day till they master it.

Following graduation, the students dispersed to all parts of the world to share the benefits of their intensive instruction with their Christian brothers and all those interested in the Bible.



THERE is a sight in Hong Kong that frequently causes visitors to stop and look with keen interest. What is it? A small group of Chinese, carrying paper models of various objects, stop along one of the city's crowded side streets and set them aflame. What does it mean?

Often when a person dies here and arrangements have been made for the funeral, members of his family begin accumulating models of things he enjoyed during his lifetime. Relatives and friends alike contribute such articles. These paper and bamboo models may be replicas of houses, comfortable furniture, boats, rickshaws, banknotes, insurance policies, letters of recommendation and even servants. Most of the models are small and simple. But others are quite large and elaborate, depending upon the family's means. On the day before the funeral, between late afternoon and sunset, these paper models are carried out and burned at the side of the street or at some other convenient location. Understandably, a stranger might wonder why.

The Chinese who take a serious view of this practice believe that those who have departed in death are in need of aid. They feel that the paper offerings will guarantee the deceased person comfort in the next life; that in this way the good things he enjoyed in this life will be his to enjoy in a life beyond death. They also believe that the things provided will add

to his standing or status. The family takes special care to attend to the departed one's every need. Otherwise, they fear, he may become a hungry ghost and return to haunt them and bring untold misery upon surviving members of his family. Even while the paper offerings are burning, another small fire is started only a few feet away to attract the attention of ghosts who might try to interfere with the offerings intended for the deceased. Quite often, cooked rice is sprinkled on the burning paper offerings, supposedly to satisfy any hungry ghosts present and to divert their attention from the offerings themselves.

The majority of people living in the Orient, including most adherents of Christendom's religions, view this custom with approval. However, one might well ask, "Do the dead actually benefit from these provisions made for them by their relatives? Can they really return as ghosts and harm living persons for not making such provisions for them?" Man's own Maker and Great Provider, Jehovah God, enables us to answer these questions on the basis of truths recorded in his inspired Word, the Bible.—2 Tim. 3:16, 17.

If man possesses an immortal soul that survives the death of the body, there might be actual merit in making offerings for a deceased member of one's family. But how can you be sure about this? Many centuries ago, the prophet Moses, while camping with other Israelites on an Asiatic peninsula, penned this record of man's creation: "Jehovah God proceeded to form the man out of dust from the ground and to blow into his nostrils the breath of life, and the man came to be a living soul." (Gen. 2:7) No; man was not given an immortal soul. He "came to be a living soul."

Many years later, an Oriental king, the wisest of human rulers, admitted that sin

had been passed on to all mankind, saying: "There is no man that does not sin." (1 Ki. 8:46) Well, then, what happens to such sinful humans when they die? This is what the Lord Jehovah says: "Look! All the souls—to me they belong. As the soul of the father so likewise the soul of the son—to me they belong. The soul that is sinning—it itself will die." (Ezek. 18:4) That is Almighty God's own declaration through his prophet Ezekiel. It leaves us without doubt. The human soul itself dies.

Solomon, the wise and inspired Oriental king already quoted, also told us the true condition of the dead. He wrote: "For the living are conscious that they will die; but as for the dead, they are conscious of nothing at all, neither do they any more have wages." So, how could anything of seeming value benefit them? This ruler also gave sound advice, saying: "All that your hand finds to do, do with your very power, for there is no work nor devising nor knowledge nor wisdom in Sheol, the place to which you are going." (Eccl. 9:5, 10) Death is the absence of all life. In the realms of death there is no activity, knowledge or wisdom of any kind. Since that is so, of what value would houses, furnishings, boats, money and servants be in such a place? Obviously, one who dies would receive no benefit from these provisions made by living relatives and friends. From Solomon's words there are no human ghosts to return and trouble the living.

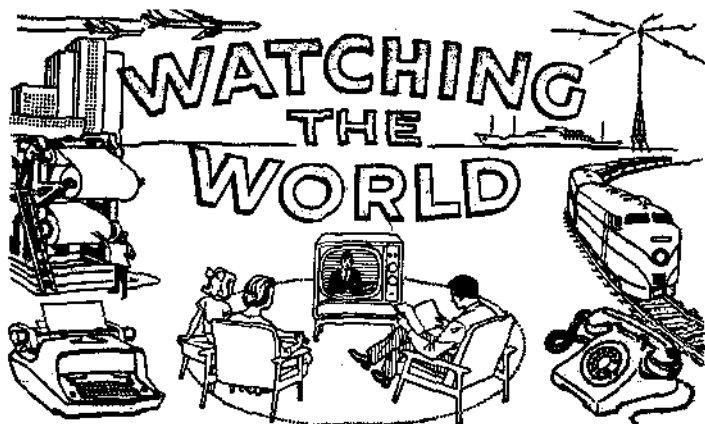
But perhaps you wonder, What is this "Sheol" mentioned by King Solomon? Why not let Job, himself a God-fearing Oriental, give you the answer? When he was disease-ridden and near death, he lamented: "If I keep waiting, Sheol is my house; in the darkness I shall have to spread out my lounge. To the pit I shall have to call out, 'You are my father!' to the maggot, 'My mother and my sister!' So where, then, is my hope? And my hope

—who is it that beholds it? To the bars of Sheol they will go down, when we, all together, must descend to the very dust." (Job 17:13-16) One must admit that in using the term Sheol, Job was referring to man's grave in the dust of the earth.

Man does not differ from other living creatures on earth when it comes to death. Such creatures live for a time and then die, decay and return to the dust. Wise King Solomon wrote: "For there is an eventuality as respects the sons of mankind and an eventuality as respects the beast, and they have the same eventuality. As the one dies, so the other dies . . . All are going to one place. They have all come to be from the dust, and they are all returning to the dust." (Eccl. 3:19, 20) Job and Solomon agree. At death, man returns to the dust. Therefore, dead persons are beyond human help.

But dead humans are *not* beyond divine help. If it is God's will, a dead ancestor or close friend or relative can be resurrected, brought back to life. Confidently, Job said: "O that in Sheol you would conceal me, that you would keep me secret until your anger turns back, that you would set a time limit for me and remember me! If an able-bodied man dies can he live again? . . . You will call, and I myself shall answer you." (Job 14:13-15) Today, Job, "the greatest of all the Orientals" of his time, sleeps in death in earth's dust, awaiting an earthly resurrection under the rule of God's kingdom. Like him, billions of human dead will be resurrected from Sheol by Jehovah God.—Job 1:1-3.

No; it is not possible for the living to aid the dead with material things. But, when the dead are raised to life in God's promised new order, along with other humans they will be able to enjoy the comfort of a *real* home. On this matter, as others, God's Word the Bible provides the truth.—2 Pet. 3:13; Ps. 145:16.



Floods on Rampage

◆ Heavy rains kept the Paraná and its tributaries—a system second in size only to the Amazon in South America—at flood state throughout February. Some 40,000 persons were driven from their homes in the Paraná River basin of northern Argentina. Fifteen thousand square miles of flatlands were inundated. The floods were described as the most disastrous in memory. Fifty inches of rain fell in a ten-day period. The normal annual rainfall is only forty inches. Public health authorities are battling outbreaks of typhus and diphtheria and attacks by poisonous snakes. Both Argentina and Uruguay were also hit by a windstorm, packing gusts up to 93 miles an hour.

Ghana Revolts

◆ An army revolt toppled the government of Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana on February 24. Nkrumah was in Red China when Ghana's 10,000-man army took over the government, dissolved the Parliament and dismissed the president. Nkrumah's regime was the seventh in Africa to be overthrown in the past nine months. Nkrumah became prime minister and president of Ghana in 1957 when Ghana gained independence from Britain.

Lent Fast Cut

◆ In the past, Lenten rules called for Roman Catholics in America to fast for forty days, beginning with what Catholics call Ash Wednesday. On February 16 Pope Paul VI, in a 100-word statement, relaxed the fast regulation somewhat. The new instructions specify that "the days of abstinence and fast are only Ash Wednesday and Good Friday." Roman Catholics keep fifteen other days of fast during the liturgical year. Whether the relaxation will apply to other countries or to other fast days was not known at the time of writing. What is obvious is that Catholic worship is changing.

Venus Reached from Earth

◆ On February 3 the Russians made history when their spacecraft, Luna 9, made the first soft landing on the moon. Another first was when the craft sent back pictures taken from the lunar surface. And still another first was made on March 1 when their one-ton (actually 2,123 pounds) craft, Venus 3, made a hard landing on the planet Venus. While these achievements are in themselves great, still their value to mankind is questionable. The Venus spacecraft developed an apparent communications malfunction that prevented scientists from re-

ceiving telemetric data about the atmosphere of the cloud-enveloped planet in the final moments before impact. Venus 3 was launched on November 16. The journey from the earth to Venus took three and a half months. It became the first man-made object to reach another planet.

World Unrest

◆ What has the world been like these past few weeks? In Syria socialist head of the state General Amin el-Hafez has been ousted from office. Damascus was sealed off from the rest of the world with all communication lines cut. In Britain the government announced that it was cutting its commitments to maintain the peace east of Suez. In France, President Charles de Gaulle declared that he was taking his country out of the North Atlantic Treaty arrangements unless all allied forces in France were placed under French command. In Vietnam it was disclosed that about 96,000 men had deserted from the South Vietnamese armed forces in the last year. In addition to the steady disintegration of alliances and talk of expanding the war to Thailand and the spread of disorder in Africa and Asia, there have been rebellions or political upheavals in Nigeria, Uganda, Ghana, Upper Volta, Central African Republic, Dahomey, Southern Rhodesia, the Congo, Algeria and Burundi, all in the last year. There also have been military uprisings in the Dominican Republic and Bolivia, and Singapore has seceded from the Malaysian Federation. Little wonder some men are apprehensive about the future.

Contraception Ban

◆ On February 12 Pope Paul VI of the Roman Catholic Church reaffirmed the church doctrine that bans all forms of mechanical or chemical contraception. From the general

tenor of the pope's speech it would seem that the Roman pontiff currently favors a ban on all contraceptive techniques other than partial or total abstinence from sexual relations. The pope endorsed the Ecumenical Council's call for "responsible parenthood" among Catholics—that is, the injunction to Catholic couples to govern the size of their families by "mature and conscious decision on all aspects, particularly the educative responsibility." But for the present, the pope made it clear that Catholic couples could exercise this responsibility only by limiting sexual intercourse to the wife's infertile period.

Switch to Decimal Currency

◆ Australia, on February 14, officially made the switch from the British system of currency and adopted the decimal system. The switch from the pounds-shillings-pence system was smooth. Worth \$1.12 in United States currency, the new Australian dollar is half the old Australian pound. The changeover to the simpler decimal currency system, planned for three years, is regarded as worth the trouble and expense. New Zealand plans to change over to the dollar in 1967. British-owned Bahamas announced that it was switching to the dollar on May 25, 1966. On March 1 the British government declared that it would change to a decimal system of currency in 1971. The pound will still be the pound, but it will be divided into 100 units.

Promoting Cigarette Smoking

◆ In the United States and elsewhere health officials have for some years endeavored to warn the public about the dangers of cigarette smoking to health and its direct relation to cancer. However, *Medical World News* for February 11 reports that federal funds, more specifically, American dollars tied up abroad in

foreign currencies, "are now being used to help produce a motion-picture short called 'World of Pleasure,' which will, in effect, extol the pleasures of smoking to people in Japan, Thailand and Austria. The film will suggest to these people that they should smoke certain brands of cigarettes that contain American tobacco. The expenditure on the movie is being made under the Department of Agriculture's product development program, a department spokesman says, and is part of a promotion plan to help buffer any damage to American tobacco sales caused by health warnings on cigarette packages in the U.S."

Auto Safety Features

◆ Slaughter on the world's highways is causing automobile manufacturers to come up with some new safety features. For example, in their 1967-model cars General Motors will have dual braking systems and collapsible steering wheels. American Motors and the makers of Cadillacs have used the dual braking system since 1962. As you might expect, car makers have hiked prices to cover the added cost of the new safety features.

H-Bomb Lost

◆ Ever since January 17 the Spanish people have lived in fear of the hydrogen bomb. For on that day there was a collision between a U.S. B-52 strategic bomber and a KC-135 tanker near Palomares. It was March 2 before the United States revealed specific details of the accident. The U.S. conceded that one of its multi-megaton hydrogen bombs was lost in that accident. It also admitted that conventional explosives in two other hydrogen bombs involved in the accident had exploded on impact, spewing radioactive material over the area. A fourth bomb was found intact. Charges were made that the land and the sea in the vicinity had

been contaminated with radioactive debris. The Atomic Energy Commission reportedly is shipping 1,500 tons of radioactively contaminated earth and vegetation back to the United States for burial. This was the first nuclear bomb to be lost in the 20-year nuclear-bomb history. The two bombs that exploded scattered plutonium and enriched uranium. Plutonium is one of the most toxic materials known. The maximum amount the human body can absorb is about the size of a speck of dust.

Drunkness and Money

◆ Too much money leads to the despicable behavior of drunkenness, so Dr. G. M. Carstairs, professor of psychological medicine, at Edinburgh University, observed in a book published in Scotland. Formerly alcoholism was associated with poverty and squalor, but now it is as common among the rich. The average family is said to spend under \$2 a week on alcoholic beverages. In an alcoholic's house that figure often leaps to ten times as much. The United Nations World Health Organization has estimated that there are 350,000 alcoholics in Britain, a quarter of whom show physical and mental deterioration. In the United States alcoholism costs American business more than \$1,000,000,000 yearly by affecting at least 2,000,000 workers. It is a dreadful waste, this loss of self-control.

Lung Killer

◆ A lung disease called emphysema has increased 500 percent in Canada since 1949. Dr. Colin Woolf of Toronto called the disease an "epidemic" and he said it "is increasing at a fantastic rate." His advice to emphysema sufferers is "walk, walk, walk." The disease attacks the walls of the lungs' air sacs, destroying them. The patient's oxygen supply is reduced progressively. Shortness of breath and a

chronic cough are the symptoms of emphysema.

Like Father Like Son

◆ In many instances fathers have only themselves to blame if their sons do not turn out right. A recent study with a group of teen-age boys revealed that their antisocial attitudes can often be traced to the somewhat dishonest values of their fathers. Norman Epstein of the Brooklyn Psychiatric Center, Inc., said that one factor contributing to delinquency was that, instead of setting proper standards and offering mature guidance, fathers of delinquent youths often go along with their sons' behavior.

Tornadoes Spread Disaster

◆ A cluster of tornadoes ripped through the southern part of the United States slashing across central Mississippi and Alabama on March 3. Sixty-two persons were killed

and 508 were injured. A shopping center in suburban Jackson was virtually leveled. Twelve persons died there. As if the tornado damage itself was not enough, looters swarmed through devastated sections, stealing what they could lay their hands on. A person who saw the tornado said she saw it coming in a "swirl" straight toward her home in Jackson. "It sounded like about a thousand jets." Witnesses said the cars in the parking lots of one of the railroad yards looked like "scrambled eggs."

Air Disasters

◆ Human errors do take their toll in lives. Three airline crashes in less than a month in Japan, which claimed a toll of 321 lives, could all be traced to human errors. A Canadian Pacific Airlines DC-8 jet crashed on the runway on March 4 while landing at the Tokyo International Airport,

killing 64 of the 72 persons aboard. Four weeks earlier, on February 4, the worst single plane crash in aviation history occurred near the same airport when 133 persons died as a Boeing 727 jet plunged into Tokyo Bay while preparing to land. On March 5 a BOAC 707 jet airliner seemed to disintegrate over Mount Fuji minutes after takeoff. Two more deaths were added to the month's toll the morning of March 6 when a Japanese military helicopter, searching for bodies, crashed in Tokyo Bay, killing two crew members. In all, 323 persons died in the four accidents. Officials blamed pilot error, at least in part, for the earlier crashes. One plane was attempting to land with inadequate power, another failed to obey tower instructions to raise his altitude, and still a third flew off course to give passengers a close-up look of Japan's sacred mountain, which proved fatal.

Who Can Be TRUSTED?

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