

Awake!

Can the Dead Be Restored to Life?

PAGE 5

The Auschwitz Trial

PAGE 9

The Burden-bearing Burro

PAGE 13

The Machine with the Answers

PAGE 16

MAY 22, 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!"

PUBLISHED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN THE UNITED STATES BY THE
WATCHTOWER BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, INC.
117 Adams Street Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201, U.S.A.

AND IN ENGLAND
WATCH TOWER BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY
Watch Tower House, The Ridgeway London N.W. 7, England
N. H. KNORR, *President* GRANT SUTTER, *Secretary*

Average printing each issue: 4,475,000

Now published in 26 languages

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

Yearly subscription rates
for semimonthly editions

Offices
America, U.S., 117 Adams Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201 \$1
Australia, 11 Beresford Rd., Strathfield, N.S.W. \$1
Canada, 150 Bridgeland Ave., Toronto 19, Ont. \$1
England, Watch Tower House.

The Ridgeway, London N.W. 7 7/8
New Zealand, 821 New North Rd., Auckland S.W. 1 7/-
South Africa, Private Bag 2, P.O. Elandsfontein, Tvl. 70c

(Monthly editions cost half the above rates.)

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

Semimonthly—Afrikaans, Cebuano, Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Iloko, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish, Tagalog, Zulu.

Monthly—Chinese, Cinyanja, Hiligaynon, Malayalam, Polish, Tamil, Ukrainian.

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

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

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

CONTENTS

Florida's Killer Tornadoes	3	Animated Toothbrushes	23
Can the Dead Be Restored to Life?	5	Courage to Make a Change	24
The Auschwitz Trial	9	A Queen's Visit	25
The Burden-bearing Burro	13	"Your Word Is Truth"	
Names for the Days of the Week	15	Baptism—By Immersion	
The Machine with the Answers	16	or Sprinkling?	27
Liechtenstein—A Jewel in the Alps	20	Watching the World	29

Awake!

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

—Romans 13:11

Volume XLVII

London, England, May 22, 1966

Number 10

FLORIDA'S KILLER TORNADOES

A MINISTER of Jehovah's witnesses and his wife were enjoying a second cup of coffee before beginning the day's activities. The sky was black and rain pelted the windows of their home. It was impossible to see across the lawn as heavy precipitation reduced visibility to zero. Wave after wave of rain lashed against the house in wind gusts up to fifty miles an hour.

"I've never seen it rain this hard before," he said, looking out of the window.

"It frightens me," his wife replied.

"We'd better turn on the radio and see if it's serious," he said.

Storm Without Warning

At Tampa International Airport meteorologists watched the radar unit as a giant line of thundershowers approached the Gulf coast. "We watched the line with interest," said Chief Meteorologist Lawrence M. Dye; "the area appeared to be an ordinary line of squalls without any hint of a tornado."

In the north section of the city a housewife had just completed the task of getting the children off to school. It was 8:35 a.m., April 4, 1966. "Then I heard it," she said. "It was terribly loud and the sky was peculiar—a yellow color. I leaped into the bedroom closet. It was the best thing I could think of." She sustained a

long cut in her right leg but was grateful it was no more, because the room had been destroyed and blown away.

Another man leaned forward over the steering wheel of his truck to try to see the road ahead. The windshield wipers were working at full force yet they were unable to clear the glass. "Suddenly I saw this big yellow thing hurtling across the road," he said. "I thought it was a big yellow billboard sign. I slammed on the brakes and skidded off the shoulder of the road. After jumping out of the truck I could see it wasn't a sign—it was a school bus loaded with children, and it smashed in a field." The driver helped others remove the children from the wrecked bus. Only one of them was hurt.

Impact of Destruction

There were two lines of destruction. The first started at Pinellas Point and moved across the south sections of Tampa. It struck at Central Florida, touching down again near Lakeland. The northern path was the most destructive one. It started at Clearwater, lifted across Tampa Bay and touched down in North Tampa. It cut a path of destruction ten miles long and from a thousand yards to two miles wide at various intervals.

The devastation was unbelievable. In Hillsborough County, where the city of

Tampa is located, three persons were killed. Hospitals treated 80 persons for injuries, many of them serious. The total area involved was fifteen square miles, and 4,240 people were affected. Figures revealed 150 homes completely destroyed, 201 with major damage, 15 mobile homes destroyed and hundreds with damage. Officials with the utility companies said 10,000 phones were out of service and 33,000 houses were without power.

The tornado hit again at North Lakeland. A school was on target. All the windows were blown out. The roof was blown away. It dipped into another residential section and more houses exploded at its impact. A total of eight persons died in that area.

When insurance figures were finally tabulated by the State Insurance Commissioner, they revealed \$10,000,000 in damage and destruction. In the 4,758 claims were 3,437 homes; 116 commercial buildings; 889 automobiles; 289 mobile homes; 13 boats and six aircraft.

Thousands of boxes of grapefruit and Valencia oranges covered the ground in the area swept by the tornado in Polk County. It was the area's worst natural disaster—exceeding any hurricane.

The Power of a Tornado

The power of a tornado could best be described by those who witnessed it. "It sounded like a big jet going over at a low altitude," said one housewife. "It was so dark . . . you couldn't see. I noticed the car moving. Glass started breaking all around us. It happened in a second."

A man testified that he saw his boat, still coupled to the trailer, flying over his neighbor's house. It dropped a hundred yards away.

Another woman said the first sound of the tornado paralyzed her with fear. She fell to the floor and pressed against the

wall. The explosion that followed completely destroyed the house in one burst of power. The house shook with terrifying vibrations. The roof was blown several blocks away in one sweep of powerful wind. The walls collapsed. Flying glass crashed to the floor. The deafening roar of the wind caused the woman to close her eyes and bite her fist in fear. "It was only a few seconds," she said, "but it seemed like a lifetime." On that street of sixteen houses only four were left standing.

A helicopter tour of the area following the storm reminded the viewers of an aerial tour of a bombed-out city during wartime. The path of the tornadoes could be traced by a line of destruction extending across the state. A space shot was delayed at Cape Kennedy due to the same squall line.

A survey was taken of Kingdom Halls used by Jehovah's witnesses in central Florida. They all came through without serious damage. Although houses were lost by some families, insurance covered the losses and the homes will be rebuilt. None of Jehovah's witnesses in the area were injured seriously.

The rebuilding of exclusive neighborhoods hit by the tornado has started. The Federal government declared three counties disaster areas; and financial assistance will be made available for small businesses, churches and schools.

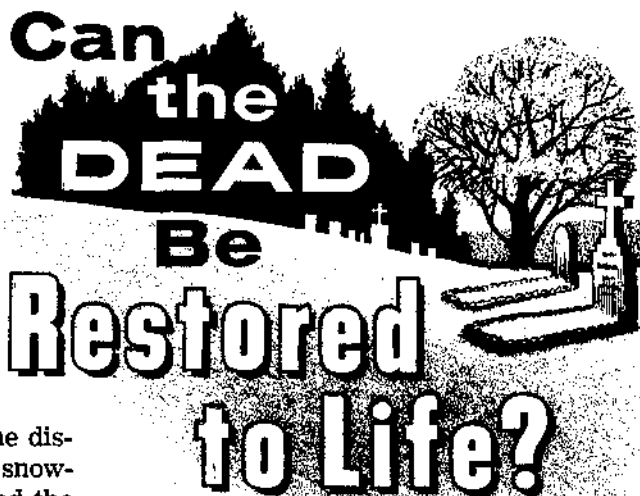
There are many families that lost all their possessions. Homes, furniture, cars and appliances were destroyed. Several private agencies are helping them get started again.

It was sad to see them sifting through the ruins of their homes, searching in vain for some small possession. It reminded one of the scripture at Proverbs 27:1, which states, "Do not make your boast about the next day, for you do not know what a day will give birth to."

THE family did not have much materially; nevertheless, they had a great deal for which to be thankful. Their land was productive, the climate was pleasantly warm most of the year, and they had an ideal location. The city of Nain was beautifully situated in the fertile plain of Esdraelon, a mile from the Hill of Moreh. From their home they could look out across a green valley to the gracefully wooded hills of Galilee about four miles away. And towering in the distance beyond they could see the snow-capped summit of Mount Hermon and the Lebanon mountains. How pleasant it was at the day's end to sit out on the housetop and view the scenery—just the three of them together—the man, his wife and their young son!

Then one day tragedy struck—the man died. What a bitter experience! Now there would no longer be those peaceful evenings together. However, the woman took consolation in the fact that she still had her son. Her hopes, desires and ambitions became wrapped up in his future. In this way she again found meaning and purpose in life. But then tragedy struck once more. The boy died. Now there was no one in whom to find consolation. The widow's grief was great as the boy's remains were prepared for burial.

Perhaps you are familiar with the empty feeling that comes with losing a loved one. How depressed and utterly helpless you can feel! Death is indeed a bitter enemy. But imagine if someone could come along and take the hand of your dear one and deliver him back to you alive and healthy once again. What joy you would have! How wonderful it would be! But do not conclude that this is impossible. It has happened before. Yes, women have



**Death is a bitter enemy.
Can it be conquered?**

had the unspeakable joy of receiving back their dead by resurrection.

The Miracle-Worker in Galilee

In the first century of our Common Era there was a person who performed miracles such as this in the district of Galilee. This region lay in the northern part of what is the present-day Republic of Israel. Concerning this district the first-century Jewish historian Flavius Josephus wrote: The "soil is universally rich and fruitful, and full of the plantations of trees of all sorts . . . Moreover, the cities lie here very thick." In fact, he claimed, "there are two hundred and forty cities and villages in Galilee."*

It was among these many cities and villages that the young man Jesus preached and performed astounding miracles. Although the Bible record mentions only a few of these cities by name, Jesus apparently got around to many of them, for the inspired account says of his preaching in that area: "Jesus set out on a tour of

* *Wars of the Jews*, Book 3, chapter 3, paragraph 2. *Life of Flavius Josephus*, paragraph 45.

all the cities and villages, teaching in their synagogues and preaching the good news of the kingdom and curing every sort of disease and every sort of infirmity." (Matt. 9:35) Many of the Galileans to whom he preached knew Jesus, for he had been raised right in their midst—in the little village of Nazareth, which lay in the hills some fifteen miles southwest of the Sea of Galilee.

Jesus' Visit to Nain

It was in 31 C.E., during the second year of Jesus' ministry, that the widow's son died in the city of Nain. This city was only about five or six miles southeast of Jesus' native village of Nazareth. At the time of the young man's death Jesus was preaching around the north shore of the Sea of Galilee, where he had just given his famous Sermon on the Mount. On finishing this sermon "he entered into Capernaum," and while in that seacoast city healed the slave of an army officer. "Closely following this," or as some ancient manuscripts say, "*On the following day*, he traveled to a city called Nain, and his disciples and a great crowd were traveling with him."—Luke 7:1-11, NW footnote, 1950 edition.

This trip southwest from Capernaum to Nain was more than twenty miles, a good day's journey even for people used to traveling on foot. Jesus and his band crossed the valley and approached the entrance of this city. Then, the account tells us, "as he got near the gate of the city, why, look! there was a dead man being carried out, the only-begotten son of his mother. Besides, she was a widow. A considerable crowd from the city was also with her. And when the Lord caught sight of her, he was moved with pity for her."—Luke 7:11-13.

Regarding this encounter, Arthur P. Stanley, who visited this location during

the last century, wrote in his book *Sinai and Palestine*, page 267: "On the northern slope . . . is the ruined village of Nain. . . . One entrance alone it could have had, that which opens on the rough hill side in its downward slope to the plain. It must have been in this steep descent, as, according to Eastern custom, they 'carried out the dead man,' that 'nigh to the gate' of the village the bier was stopped, . . . It is a spot which has no peculiarity of feature to fix it on the memory; but, in the authenticity of its claims, and the narrow compass within which we have to look for the touching incident, it may rank amongst the most interesting points of the scenery of the Gospel narrative."

Another nineteenth-century visitor to this place, J. W. McGarvey, wrote in his book *Lands of the Bible*, page 303: "Nain is perched on a bench, with a steep slope of about 60 feet descending to the plain just north of it. The road from the north approaches it by a narrow valley at its western end, and beyond this are some rock-cut sepulchres . . . As Jesus approached the gate of the town, coming from the direction of Capernaum, where he was the previous day, the procession bearing the son of the widow was going out toward this burying-place, and thus they happened to meet."

An Act of Love

When meeting the mourning crowd and the grief-stricken woman, Jesus was moved with pity for her. His heart was touched by her extreme sadness. So with tenderness, and yet with a firmness that imparted confidence, he said to her: "Stop weeping." His manner and action arrested the crowd's attention, so that when 'he approached and touched the bier, the bearers stood still.' All must have wondered what Jesus was going to do.

It is true that more than a year before,

in the village of Cana, some ten miles to the north, Jesus had turned water into wine at a wedding feast. And it is also true, as some of the mourners might have heard reported, that Jesus had miraculously healed persons of diseases in other cities and villages not far away. But, as far as the inspired Bible record indicates, never had Jesus raised anyone from the dead. Could he do such a thing? What was he doing over there looking at the dead body?

Addressing the corpse, Jesus commanded: "Young man, I say to you, Get up!" And the dead man sat up and started to speak, and he gave him to his mother." What a remarkable thing! Imagine how that woman must have felt! How would you feel? What does a person say under such circumstances? "Thank you for resurrecting my son"? Words seem so inadequate to express gratitude for such an act. It is a miracle! "Now fear seized them all, and they began to glorify God, saying: A great prophet has been raised up among us," and, "God has turned his attention to his people." And this news concerning him spread out into all Judea and all the surrounding country." Obviously Jesus was a great prophet of God.—Luke 7:13-17.

The Promised Miracle-Worker?

Fifteen centuries before, the prophet Moses had performed amazing miracles by God's power, even parting the Red Sea to allow the entire Israelite nation to pass through dry shod. But a greater miracle-working prophet was prophesied to come. Said Moses under inspiration of God: "A prophet from your own midst, from your brothers, like me, is what Jehovah your God will raise up for you—to him you people should listen." (Deut. 18:15) The question in the first century therefore was: 'Is this Jesus of Nazareth the prophet of God that was foretold to come?'

John the Baptist believed that Jesus was this One. He had seen God's spirit descend upon him after he baptized Jesus in the Jordan River nearly two years before. (John 1:32-34) Now John was in jail, having been imprisoned by Herod Antipas about a year before for exposing that one's adulterous relationship with his brother's wife. So it was there in prison that "John's disciples reported to him about all these things," especially about the raising of the widow's son. On hearing this report, "John summoned a certain two of his disciples and sent them to the Lord to say: 'Are you the Coming One or are we to expect a different one?'" —Luke 7:18, 19; Matt. 11:2, 3.

It is not that John doubted that Jesus was the promised prophet. But after hearing this remarkable report about the widow's son being restored to life, he apparently wanted verification regarding these matters from Jesus himself. It is possible, too, that John wondered if there was to be another one coming, a successor, as it were, who would complete the fulfillment of all the things that were foretold to be accomplished by God's prophet.

So when the disciples of John reached Jesus and made John's request of him, the account says: "In that hour [Jesus] cured many of sicknesses and grievous diseases and wicked spirits, and granted many blind persons the favor of seeing. Hence, in answer he said to the two: 'Go your way, report to John what you saw and heard: the blind are receiving sight, the lame are walking, the lepers are being cleansed and the deaf are hearing, *the dead are being raised up*, the poor are being told the good news. And happy is he who has not stumbled over me.'" —Luke 7:21-23.

Certainly this was an encouraging report to John. It was confirmative proof that Jesus was indeed performing the re-

markable works that would distinguish God's promised prophet. Never before had there been such a demonstration of miraculous powers by a man! Throughout Galilee the sick were being healed; and now even the dead were being raised! John could be confident that the report spreading "out into all Judea and all the surrounding country" about the restoring to life of the widow's son was indeed true.

Confidence Today

Although there is no miracle-working prophet of God on earth today who can resurrect the dead, yet we can be absolutely confident that soon our dead loved ones will be restored to life again. A short time before visiting Nain, while he was in Jerusalem attending the Jewish pass-over in the early spring of 31 C.E., Jesus made a remarkable promise regarding this resurrection of the dead. Up until that time he apparently had not raised anyone; nevertheless, he said:

"For just as the Father raises the dead up and makes them alive, so the Son also makes those alive whom he wants to. For just as the Father has life in himself, so he has granted also to the Son to have life in himself. And he has given him authority to do judging, because Son of man he is. Do not marvel at this, because the hour is coming in which all those in the memorial tombs will hear his voice and come out, those who did good things to a resurrection of life, those who practiced vile things to a resurrection of judgment." —John 5:21, 26-29.

Those religious opposers to whom Jesus was speaking did not believe him. Even when authoritative reports began spreading throughout Judea that Jesus had raised the widow's son to life up in Galilee, they refused to believe. In fact, two years later, when right in their own midst Jesus res-

urrected his friend Lazarus, they were so angered that they plotted his death, and even "took counsel to kill Lazarus also, because on account of him many of the Jews were . . . putting faith in Jesus." —John 12:10, 11.

But just because some in the first century refused to accept the overwhelming evidence that Jesus was the foretold prophet of God is no reason for us today to be skeptical and fail to put faith in Jesus' promise of a resurrection. Jesus' words are reliable! He can do what he promises! His resurrection of the widow's son was proof that he can make "those alive whom he wants to." And as further proof of his power to raise the dead, Jesus performed other resurrections during his earthly ministry that are attested to equally well.

Therefore, we have every reason today to have confidence in Jesus' promise that "all those in the memorial tombs will hear his voice and come out." The evidence is that the time for this to occur is now near at hand. We have seen in our generation since 1914 the fulfillment of all the things Jesus Christ and his apostles said would mark the last days of this system of things. World war, food shortages, pestilences, earthquakes, lawlessness, youthful delinquency, skepticism—all are the order of the day. The end of this wicked system is unquestionably near.—Matt. 24:3-14; 2 Tim. 3:1-5; 2 Pet. 3:3, 4.

After it occurs, the resurrection here on earth will take place. If you exercise faith, you may live to see it. What a grand time that will be! How happy will be the reunion of the resurrected with their loved ones! Then the long-looked-forward-to promise will be fulfilled: "He will actually swallow up death forever, and the Lord Jehovah will certainly wipe the tears from all faces."—Isa. 25:8.

THE

AUSCHWITZ

TRIAL

BY "AWAKE" CORRESPONDENT IN WEST GERMANY

ABOUT the end of August 1965 the city of Frankfurt on the Main, West Germany, was the scene of another grim chapter in the horror story of Auschwitz concentration camp. Verdicts were now to be handed down in connection with charges against twenty SS men out of some 6,000 who had done duty at Auschwitz. This would wind up a lengthy investigation begun four years earlier, during which some thirteen hundred witnesses had been interrogated in preliminary inquiry, and 359 actually appeared in court to testify to the shocking activities of an extermination camp.

Of vital interest to all onlookers during the proceedings, and to multitudes of thinking persons around the world, were the answers to a number of questions suggested by this trial: Could it happen to me? Is it possible that I would, if under the same circumstances, carry out every command of my superiors, however immoral or sadistic they might be? To what depths of degradation would I descend, to what beastliness, simply because a human government and its officers demanded it? Or would I be prepared to refuse absolutely to stain my hands with unspeakable crimes, and defy the authority of a sa-

distic commander? It seems easy under present conditions to say "Yes, I would refuse," but some of the prisoners at Frankfurt felt they were under a system to which they could not say "No."

Record of the evidence submitted by trial witnesses filled 200 files and tapes. The defendants had eighteen lawyers, while on the other side there were four prosecutors and three coplaintiffs. Day after day the courtroom was the scene of angry recriminations, defendants' and plaintiffs' counsel yelling at one another and at times wandering far from the issues before the court.

The Sentences

But now the day had arrived for the sentences of the court to be announced. The prosecution was demanding penal servitude for life for sixteen out of the twenty prisoners, those charged with complicity in mass murder and numerous single murders.

The curtains of the session hall softened the daylight as the justices filed into court at 8:30 a.m. The auditorium was crowded, and the press gallery packed with reporters, including a good number of foreign press representatives. Already the prisoners had been marched into court under a strong guard. As they stood to attention the sentences were read out: life sentences for six of the accused, from three to fourteen years for eleven others, and three discharged for lack of evidence. Giving reasons for the sentences, the court stressed the fact that, though the accused might well have been guilty of other criminal offenses, definite proof of the charges could not be produced.

What Happened at Auschwitz

Who had ever heard of the sleepy little town of Oswiecim in south Poland before June 14, 1940? On that date, under its

Germanized name of Auschwitz, it received its first consignment of prisoners and became a place of terror to people of more than twenty nations. Not until January 27, 1945, was the camp liberated by the westward-pushing Russian forces. What happened there during the intervening four and a half years is too horrible for the mind fully to comprehend. How could such things happen in Central Europe in the middle of the twentieth century?

At first Auschwitz was a comparatively small camp, for up to the close of March 1942, its records showed that only 27,000 prisoner numbers had been issued. Not included in this total were the Russian prisoners, almost 11,000 of them, who were brought in from July 1941 onward without receiving numbers, and who, by March 1942, had dwindled to only 365.

But then the time came when the Nazis pushed their so-called "final solution of the Jewish question." The camp's population swelled as the mass deportations of Hitler's National Safety Main Office, headed by Adolf Eichmann, began to take effect. In July 1942 the SS men began their infamous "selections" of arriving prisoners. Those newcomers who at first glance seemed unfit for any physical work were led directly from the railcars to the gas chambers. Camp officials did not even bother to take particulars or issue numbers. These "selected" ones were doomed.

To this camp also came some 250 faithful Christian women, whose sole crime was that they put their trust in Jehovah their God and refused to become contaminated with the idolatry and bestiality of the Nazi regime. Only 97 of their number outlived the filth and the horrors of Auschwitz. Starvation, spirit-breaking work, disease and vermin wore them down physically, but loyally they refused to sign the anti-God pledge that would have

brought them release. The records tell that some of these Christian witnesses of Jehovah were, while still conscious but too weak to defend themselves, actually gnawed to death by rats.

On May 16, 1944, with the arrival of the first shipment of Jews from Hungary, the greatest extermination program of the camp's history commenced. With hardly a pause, wagonload after wagonload of prisoners was routed directly to the big *gas chambers and the crematories*. Each day 25,000 men, women and children, enough to populate a small town, were gassed and cremated. The forty-six big kilns installed in the four crematories were insufficient to handle the masses of dead and half-dead bodies disgorged from the gas chambers. Big holes were dug in the courtyard where thousands of the bodies were burned. It is reported that 10,000 to 12,000 were thus disposed of daily. The total tally of murders at Auschwitz camp is placed at four million.

To avoid panic among the incoming prisoners, they were told that they were in an evacuation camp and must first go to the bathhouse. With fears somewhat allayed, they watched the Red Cross trucks drive back and forth, little realizing that from these the deadly gas was pumped into underground chambers. The gas chambers looked just like huge shower rooms. The prisoners were instructed to *put their clothes carefully in a certain place where they could claim them after the "bath."* But none of them came back.

All was well organized for the fiendish job. One eyewitness, Jehuda Bacon, for instance, told the court: "I was assigned to do slave work in a division with nineteen other children. We were put in front of a wagon and had to fetch the ashes of the cremated prisoners from the crematory to spread them in the camp."

Hundreds of thousands were thus bar-

barously murdered in cold blood. The huge numbers give no real concept of the sufferings sustained by the individual. One outstanding example, Anne Frank, engages our sympathy, simply because her diary survived to tell the pathetic story. The heartbreaks, the nightmarish experiences and the cruelties undergone by the multitude of victims are cloaked in anonymity.

A prosecution witness, fifty-year-old Ota Fabian, a Czech locksmith, told of being forced to carry the dead to the crematory almost every day for two whole years. Said he in court: "Once as I carried the stretcher I suddenly heard a voice behind me, 'Oberscharführer, you did not shoot properly.' The SS man said: 'Shut up! I'll give you another one then.' We had to put the stretcher down while the SS officer shot the victim once more through the head."

When SS leader Kaduk's counsel, Dr. Reiners of Frankfurt, was confronted with the individual fates of the prisoners during a visit to the Auschwitz Museum, he broke down and sobbed, saying: "I have been a soldier for five years. I have gone through terrible things, but I did not think this to be possible. This is too much for me!" Many survivors from this death camp were shaken by fits of weeping right in court as they offered their testimony, overwhelmed anew by the atrocities they had witnessed.

They Kept the Deathtrap Going

All seventeen of those sentenced at Frankfurt were cogs in the machinery of mass murder. What kind of men were they who sealed the fate of thousands by a careless signature or wave of the hand, or who participated in beating, kicking, torturing and other brutal actions? The American dramatist, Arthur Miller, made the laconic statement: "They

could be everybody's German uncle."

Indeed, as they sat there in the dock, cleanshaven and smartly dressed, they looked quite innocent; the exporter, the bank cashier, the teacher, the clerk, the farmer, the gynecologist. One would think they were hearing about the Auschwitz horrors for the first time. Yet one was a camp commandant, another a camp pharmacist. This sudden lapse of memory is a distinguishing characteristic of almost all SS men. Throughout this trial only three offered any confession.

Hans Stark, forty-four years of age, for example, told how in 1937 at the age of sixteen his father had made him join the SS. "We lived under a requirement of hard discipline and absolute obedience," said he. But for what did this "education" equip him? The court decided he was guilty of joint murder in at least forty-four cases. Stark had prisoners at his disposal who had to have water ready in a basin so he could clean his hands when he returned from the notorious "black wall" where he would shoot prisoners in the neck. Prisoners used to talk about him "washing his hands in innocence" and of his having the "Pilate-complex." When war ended, Stark took up agriculture and became a teacher in an agricultural school.

Not far from him in the prisoner's dock sat the crafty-looking fifty-nine-year-old Wilhelm Boger. What is hidden behind his broad forehead? He well knows that he tortured countless victims with his own hands. His invention came to be known as the "Boger-swing." Prosecution witness Josef Piwko described his procedure: "There were children in the camp, gypsy children. One day they were murdered too. Boger had them come. He kicked them. Then he took hold of them by the legs and swung their heads against the wall until they were dead." No wonder there was a steely sound in the voice of

the presiding judge as he announced a life sentence for this sadist!

"I am Capesius from Transylvania. In me you will come to know the devil!" screamed the former SS pharmacist Dr. Viktor Capesius, according to the testimony of the now forty-five-year-old Romanian teacher, Martha Szabo. As a girl in her twenties she had been horsewhipped by Capesius and forced to lift heavy stones and jump with them. A Warsaw druggist told how Capesius had hoarded fifteen suitcases of broken gold teeth in an attic. Education and intelligence had not prevented this university man from stooping to cowardly brutalities.

No Refusal to Obey Orders

Just before the case concluded, the former SS leader Kaduk complained: "I admit that a terrible crime was committed at Auschwitz, but it was not us. One must get hold of the roots of the evil, and not us. The action that has been carried out is not so important as the men who brought this calamity upon us." But prosecution witness Jakubovits from Antwerp said, when offering testimony against Kaduk: "I don't want to look at the accused one, Kaduk, for it was his hobby to kill people."

The presiding judge agreed that Hitler, Himmler and Heydrich are in all these cases to be viewed as the principal perpetrators who planned and organized the extermination camps. "But," said he, "like the big ones the small ones were necessary too in the plan of annihilation at Auschwitz." The attorney, Kurt Hinrichsen of Ludwigsburg, stressed the point that there had been no evidence of a single case even where there had been a "refusal to obey orders." "I could not ascertain a single case where a member of the SS suffered body or life injury because of disobeying a criminal order."

Public Reaction

The first Auschwitz trial is over. A second is already in session. Meantime, on the strength of a West German arrest warrant, the East Germans have imprisoned, tried and condemned to the guillotine a former SS doctor, Horst Fischer, on the charge of being responsible for selecting at least 70,000 victims for liquidation in the Auschwitz gas chambers. All of this has not gone unnoticed by the German public. Many teen-agers, sometimes whole classes, attended the trial in Frankfort, and it was they who time and again asked with puzzled look, "How could this happen?" The show, "Auschwitz—Pictures and Documents," exhibited in Frankfort during the trial, was attended by 80,000 in the space of five weeks. Of course, there are those who would prefer that this disgraceful chapter of German history be forgotten.

Almost all German newspapers have a different idea. They reported the trial frankly and objectively. In its issue of August 20, 1965, *Die Welt* (*The World*) stated, among other things: "The lesson that Auschwitz taught is this: There must be no reasons of state in Germany any more that conflict with the postulates of right and humanity, and would even claim priority to them. The state has . . . lost the aureole of a pretended morality."

But will people of all nations in this age of violence learn aright the lesson written with so much blood? Will they understand that, whenever there is conflict between state law and God's law, God's law must come first? (Acts 5:29) The Auschwitz trial surely shows how easy it is for those who fail to study and apply the righteous principles of the Bible to become mere tools in the hands of sadistic murderers.

THE BURDEN-BEARING



Burro

By "Awake!" correspondent
in Venezuela

tainous terrain with merchandise and baggage often rely on the strong, surefooted burro. This useful animal can climb almost as well as a goat and can move along

narrow mountain trails at dizzy heights where no horse could venture.

THE glee of a Venezuelan farmer over the fact that he possessed winning lottery tickets in 1964 changed to consternation when he discovered that his hardworking burro nonchalantly ate them. This incident, which was so frustrating for the farmer, well illustrates how very exasperating a burro can be at times. But when the annoying things it does are weighed against the good services it performs, its master is usually willing to forgive and forget.

The burro, also known as donkey and ass, is found on all the continents and on many islands. Spanish explorers brought it to the Americas, where it has become a popular beast of burden as it is elsewhere in the world. In Venezuela, for example, it holds a very important place in rural life.

Excellent Burden Bearer

The burro is stronger for its weight and size than any other pack animal. A prime burro can carry a load of 200 pounds on level ground or 150 pounds on a steep trail. Its having strong, heavy bones is an important factor in its strength.

Men that must travel in moun-

The surefootedness of the burro is one reason why it was the preferred animal for royalty to ride in ancient times. In the seventeenth century Before Our Common Era it was considered improper for royalty to ride a horse rather than a burro. The ancients used the horse for war but an ass for peaceful traveling. Riding such an animal was an indication of a peaceful journey. Jesus Christ followed the custom of early men of rank by riding an ass or burro when he made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem shortly before his death.—Matt. 21:1-9.

Sheep and other animals were the principal wealth of rich people in ancient times. A large part of that wealth consisted of asses. Regarding the Hebrew patriarch Abraham's wealth the Bible says that "he came to have sheep and cattle and asses and menservants and maid-servants and she-asses and camels." (Gen. 12: 16) Thus more than 1,900 years Before Our Common Era asses were popular domestic animals.

The burro or ass can work in a wide range of temperatures. It can carry loads across the hot sands of the Sahara desert in temperatures of 135 degrees Fahrenheit, and it can endure the cold of 18,000-foot elevations in high mountains. Another favorable feature is its willingness to eat practically anything. Even cactus is not unappetizing to it. But for a burro to

do hard work it should be fed a nourishing grain.

Besides its obvious advantages as a pack animal, the burro also provides meat and leather. Zoos are a steady market for its flesh. Its hide is used to make shagreen leather, drumheads and shoes. Even its milk is useful, being regarded by some persons as beneficial for people who suffer from consumption and dyspepsia.

These little animals are becoming popular in some places as pets for children. People are ordering them by catalog from a firm in Mexico. With appealing faces, velvety-soft noses, eyes that are rimmed with long lashes, a long-suffering look and the ability to learn tricks, they make charming pets. A circus in South America had one that was a star performer for eighteen years. It could dance, perform leaps and understand commands in three languages.

Characteristics

The burro is noted for being stubborn. Although its sit-down protests may make it appear stupid, it really is not. It just has a mind of its own. When it decides that a load is too heavy or that the time has come to rest, it may unexpectedly lie down on the trail or wherever it may be. Instead of cruelly twisting its tail or its ears or prodding it with a sharp stick to make it get up, its master would do better by first unloading the animal.

Attachment to its master is one of the characteristics of a burro. It is able to distinguish him from all other men, being able to catch his scent from a distance and recognize him by sight and by the sound of his voice. Some burros will even bray an answer when their masters call them by name. Their raucous bray is one of their distinguishing features.

The burro's mental ability becomes manifest when it is put in a pack train.

In a couple of weeks it memorizes the route. On a short haul it can memorize the route well enough to make the trip unattended by its master. This was made evident to me one day when I saw what appeared to be three green haystacks moving along the shoulder of a Venezuelan highway. Upon taking a closer look, I found that the haystacks were actually three burros that were completely covered with freshly cut fodder. All by themselves they were plodding along a route that they knew so well that their master did not have to accompany them. But the burro's good memory can be a drawback at times. Once it learns a certain way of doing things, it is very difficult to force it to change its habits. This is one of the reasons it is regarded as being obstinate.

Not being temperamental or flighty, a burro ordinarily is meek, mild-tempered and patient. But when something is done to infuriate it, it can kill a man. This happened to a farm worker in the Venezuelan state of Zulia. He was kicked to death by a burro.

When a male burro, a jackass, is bred with a female horse, the hybrid offspring is a mule. Mules usually are sterile, but they make good work animals. Unlike a burro, a mule has a feeble bray. A cross between a male horse and a female ass is known as a hinny.

Basis for Pithy Sayings

There is a Spanish saying that makes reference to this hardworking animal. In Spanish the saying is: *Es un burro en su trabajo*. This means, "He drudges like a burro in his work." Another saying refers to the burro's alertness and willingness to be active when danger is present. It says: *Donde el tigre ronca, no hay burro con reumatismo*; which means, "Where the tiger roars, there is no burro with rheumatism." But this is not the way a

burro reacts to an approaching automobile.

These interesting animals are curiously unconcerned about cars and trucks on the highways here in Venezuela. Thousands of them roam about the interior of the country, giving little heed to the danger of fast-moving vehicles. Being unwilling to give them the right of way, many burros are struck and killed. Some human deaths also have occurred. There is the case of four persons in a car that were killed when the car driver swerved to avoid hitting a burro that unexpectedly crossed the highway in front of them, causing the car to roll over.

Training

When a burro is one or two years old it can be trained, and if it has been kept tied by its master the process will be easier, as it will tend to be more meek. First a good, agile rider mounts the burro and allows it to buck until tired. Then the animal is loaded with a light pack that is evenly balanced. Later, progressively heavier loads are put on it. By the time the training period is completed the animal is resigned to serve its master, and this it does with loyalty.

Sometimes a trained burro will buck

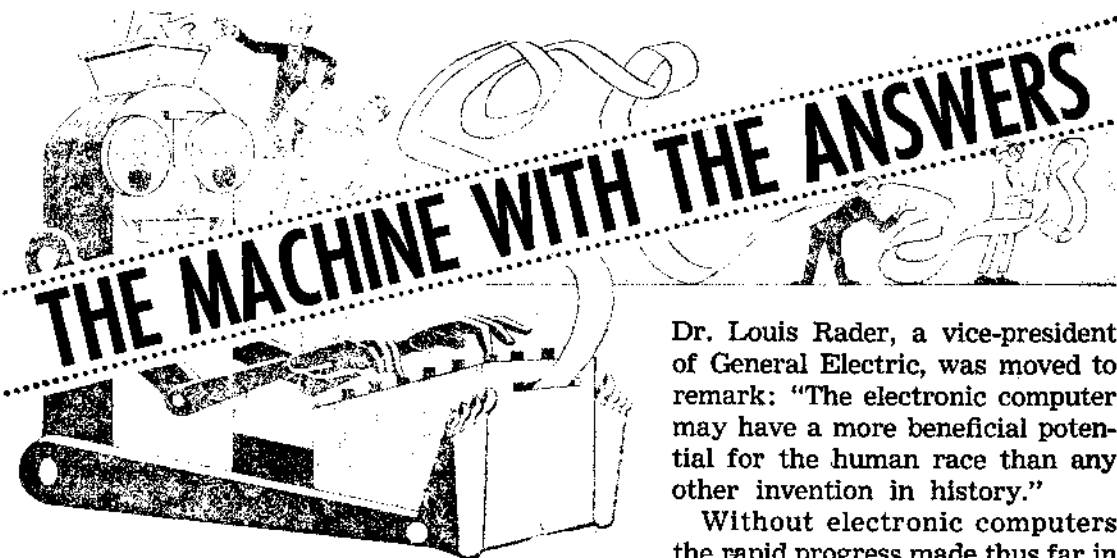
when it is being loaded with a pack, but this usually happens because of its being uncomfortable. Perhaps the blanket under the load is wrinkled or has dirt on it that is pressing into its skin. The person doing the loading must be careful to smooth out the blanket and inspect it for burrs or dirt.

A disease known as burro fever sometimes reaches epidemic proportions in some places of the world. It is dangerous for humans as well as burros. In 1964 Venezuela experienced an outbreak of it that resulted in a number of deaths. The disease is characterized by fever, weak pulse, difficulty in breathing, diarrhea, spasms of the whole body and a terrible headache. The agents that transmit the disease from an infected burro to humans are mosquitoes, ticks and bats. The primary agent is the mosquito.

In highly developed lands the burro has been replaced by tractors, trucks and automobiles, but in underdeveloped countries this little burden-bearing animal still holds a very important place in the life and economy of the people. This little animal with the big ears and raucous bray continues to serve man faithfully, as it has for thousands of years.

NAMES FOR THE DAYS OF THE WEEK

In ancient Babylon the days of the week were designated by the names of Babylonian gods. The first day was named for the sun-god Shamash, the second for Sin the moon-god, the third for Nergal, the fourth for Nabu, the fifth for Marduk (Bel), the sixth for Ishtar (Beltis), and the seventh for Ninib. In the Roman week the same gods were honored under the corresponding names of Sun (Sol), Moon (Luna), Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn. Many Latin-based languages today, such as Spanish and French, continue to use these names (in their equivalent forms) for the days of the week. In the English calendar the first, second and seventh days of the week follow this pattern (Sunday, Monday or Moonday, and Saturday or Day of Saturn). The remaining days do also, but have substituted other names for the Latin ones. Tuesday is named for the Old English god of war, Tiw; Wednesday, for Wōden, chief god of the Germanic peoples; Thursday for the Old Scandinavian god of sky and thunder, Thor; and Friday for Frīa, the Germanic goddess of love.



ARE you planning a plane trip and would like to know if space is available on a certain flight? There is a machine that can quickly give the answer. Are you a merchant with a large inventory of merchandise and would like to know in seconds, at any moment, what items are in the warehouse? A machine can tell you. Are you a businessman who ships goods by railroad and would like to know where the boxcar containing your shipment is? A machine can give you a speedy reply. In business, industry, government, education and science this machine with the answers has come to be viewed as virtually indispensable.

The applications to which electronic computers can be put seem to be endless. Their ability to solve mathematical problems at great speed, to do routine tasks accurately and tirelessly, to locate stored information swiftly and to digest and compare great amounts of data in a short time put them in great demand. They are proving to be so useful in handling the intricacies of this machine age and the flood of data resulting from increased research and expanding industries that

Dr. Louis Rader, a vice-president of General Electric, was moved to remark: "The electronic computer may have a more beneficial potential for the human race than any other invention in history."

Without electronic computers the rapid progress made thus far in the development of space technology would not have been possible. They are vital to the successful firing of rockets for weather satellites, communication satellites, space probes such as those sent to the moon, Mars and Venus and for orbiting of astronauts. Whenever a rocket is fired, computers digest huge amounts of information coming from instruments on board and feed corrections into equipment controlling the rocket. They constantly monitor instruments in orbiting space capsules and indicate the precise moment when retro-rockets must be fired to bring the capsule down. They do complex computations in fractions of a second, giving space scientists almost instantaneous answers to difficult rocket problems.

These remarkable machines may seem remote to you, but actually they touch your life nearly every day. Your bank account is very likely processed by a computer. Checks you may receive from business corporations or from the government probably have small holes punched in them indicating that they were written by a computer and will be processed by one. Advertisements you receive in the

mail may include cards designed to be put through a computer. Your gas bill probably was written by one, as well as the address labels on the magazines you receive by subscription.

Twenty-two years ago these machines did not touch your life as they do today, because that was when Professor Howard Aiken invented the first true computer. Today there are approximately 22,500 of them in the United States alone. Twenty manufacturers have about a hundred different models on the market, with more on the way. Computers began to have a rapid growth when their vacuum tubes were replaced with solid-state components such as transistors. This change made them smaller, faster, more reliable and less difficult to keep cool.

An Electronic Tool

Amazing as an electronic computer is, it is nothing more than a useful tool. It is not equal to the human brain, a comparison some overenthusiastic writers are inclined to make. It cannot reason or determine its own course of action. All its work must be carefully programmed in advance by a human who tells it what to do and how to do it. Once it has received these instructions, it can operate automatically without the further human supervision that other automatic machines such as elevators require. Being the product of human hands, it cannot be absolutely free from error or superior to its makers. There is nothing it can do that man cannot do if given sufficient time.

Computers are ideal for doing routine tasks that involve the same procedure over and over again with different data. For example, it is unsurpassed in making out a weekly payroll. For a large firm with thousands of employees, it can complete the payroll in a few hours, whereas

a staff of clerks might have to devote all their time to the task, and it will do the job with greater accuracy. It is estimated that a good clerk will make at least five mistakes in every hundred manual calculations. A computer, on the other hand, is accurate 99.999 percent of the time. When errors do occur, they usually are due to the human operators who prepare the data for it.

As useful tools, computers help men not only to perform arithmetic operations at great speed but also to sort and compare information in a logical manner. A farmer, for example, can turn to a computer for help in deciding whether it would pay him to expand his farm. It also can aid him in reorganizing his farm so it will operate more efficiently.

Different Types

Of the two basic types of computers the most widely used is the digital computer, which uses numbers to represent the parts of a problem. Its name comes from the word "digit," which means a single number-symbol. In this computer all arithmetic computations are done by counting. Numbers are used by it for calculations as well as for expressing variable quantities.

The analogue computer, on the other hand, does not count but measures. It transforms such things as temperature and pressure into electrical quantities in order to solve problems involving them. But they are not regarded as being as accurate as digital computers.

Computer speeds vary with types and models. A computer using the real-time system, such as many of those employed in the space program, are practically instantaneous in solving a problem. Other computers are much slower. The average speed ranges from 100 operations per second to about 500,000 a second. Ultrafast

types operate in the range of a billionth of a second.

How It Operates

Most computers operate on the binary system of arithmetic. In this system only two numbers are used for solving problems and coding information—0 and 1. These digits are used to represent different values according to their position from right to left. If there is a 1 in the first position it designates the value of 1. When a 0 is there no value is indicated. The value of 2 is assigned to the second position to the left whenever the number 1 is there because one times the position of the number, the second position, equals 2.

Now if a 1 were in the second position and another 1 in the first position, the number stored in the computer would be 3. One times the second position is 2 and then adding 1 from the first position gives the total of 3. Each additional position to the left increases by a multiple of 2. Thus position 3 has the value of 4 (2 times the second position equals 4); position 4 has the value of 8; position 5 has the value of 16, and so forth. In each position a numerical value is represented by the number 1 and no value by 0.

Combinations of the first four positions can represent any number from 1 to 15. A fifth position increases the range to any number from 1 to 31. Each additional position extends the numerical range that can be represented in the binary system. Thus a number such as 25 would be represented in binary as 11001. Being in the fifth position, the first 1 on the left has the value of 16. Add this to the value of the fourth position, which is 8, the result is 24. Positions 2 and 3 have no value because zeros are in those places. That leaves the 1 in the last position on the right, which has the value of 1. Add this to 24 and the result is the number 25. In

this manner the two digits 1 and 0 can be used in a computer to represent a number of any size. Although this system of arithmetic would be slow for us, it is not for a computer, because a computer operates at tremendous speed.

Storage of Data

When information is put into a computer it has to be stored until the computer gets the entire problem or until it is queried for that information. A popular system of storage is the one using magnetic cores. These are doughnut-shaped rings that are about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter. Two wires passing through the center of them are used for magnetizing or demagnetizing them. Since they are tiny, a great number of them can be put into a computer for a primary storage or memory system. They are strung on wires in many small frames. Another feature is that they require only a small amount of power to be magnetized or demagnetized.

A core that is magnetized in a clockwise direction is said to be "on" and represents a binary 1, called a one-bit. When magnetized in a counterclockwise direction, it represents a binary 0 and is called a zero-bit. It is then said to be "off."

Other types of computers use magnetic drums for primary storage of information. In this system a magnetic spot is put on the drum to represent a one-bit as it rotates at high speed. No magnetic spot represents a zero-bit. A series of read-write heads are used for recording the magnetic spots and for reading them back.

Although a primary storage system can have a capacity of as much as 8 million characters of information, this may be insufficient for all the data a company may want to store. A secondary storage system is therefore necessary. This usually consists of magnetic tapes with

the information arranged on them in a specific order so it can be easily found as the tape speeds from one reel to another. A tape that is 2,400 feet long can store about 14 million binary characters, and a great many reels can be filed away in a relatively small storage area. Whenever a reel is needed it can be put on a machine, and the information taken from it is fed directly into the computer.

Another system of secondary storage that supplements the great amount of data stored in the primary-core storage of a computer is that of magnetic disks. These are metal disks that are stacked on a vertical shaft with a space between them. A file of a hundred disks will store 20 million characters. A selector arm moves in and out between the disks to take information from either side or to record more data. By spinning the disks at high speed the recording and retrieving of information can be done very quickly.

Expanding Uses for Computers

The improvements that are continually being made in the size, speed and information storage systems of electronic computers are contributing to the rapid expansion of their use. Dairymen are now using computers to analyze the production of their cows so as to increase it. One large automobile manufacturer is keeping a record in a computer of what happens to every car it produces. By the computer's keeping a history of each car for six years, a used-car dealer can learn in a matter of seconds what he wants to know about cars made by this manufacturer.

Even traffic is coming under computer control. New York City is spending \$100 million to put the traffic lights on 2,700 intersections under the control of a com-

puter. In the Canadian cities of Toronto and Calgary, computer-controlled traffic signals are already regulating the flow of traffic on major arteries. Sensing equipment counts the cars and checks their speed. Working with this information, the computer adjusts the traffic lights so the traffic will move as efficiently as possible.

Police in a number of cities are beginning to use computers in their fight against crime. A computer in the city of St. Louis produces crime analysis reports, helps identify criminals, keeps a record of arrests and does a number of other things important to police work. In New York City the license plate numbers of 30,000 stolen cars and 80,000 cars of persons that have ignored traffic tickets have been put into the memory of a computer. Random license numbers of passing cars radioed in by a patrol car are checked by the computer. When one corresponds with a number on file, the patrol car is notified within 5 to 7 seconds of the initial report. Another patrol car down the road is radioed by the observing policeman and the car is stopped. During a period of three months, a test of this system resulted in a hundred arrests.

There seems to be a limitless number of things that computers can do. They check income-tax returns, route long-distance telephone calls, help map flights for planes, control production processes in industries producing paper, petroleum, steel and glass, analyze electrocardiograms, monitor patients recovering from open-heart surgery, help diagnose diseases, and so on. A computer even has been used to make a concordance of the Bible.

This machine with the answers is indeed becoming a much-used tool in the modern, technical age.



Liechtenstein

*—a jewel
in the
Alps*



NESTLED between Austria and Switzerland in the valley of the upper Rhine River is the tiny German-speaking country of Liechtenstein. On many maps of Europe it is all but blotted out by the border lines of its neighbors. And little wonder, for Liechtenstein covers only sixty-one square miles, about one-fifth the area of New York City! It is some sixteen miles long, and averages less than four miles in width.

The winding Rhine River forms the sixteen-mile boundary between Switzerland and Liechtenstein on the west, and a series of mountain peaks that tower behind the Rhine valley plain mark the irregular boundary with Austria to the east. Austria also borders Liechtenstein to the north, while Switzerland does so to the south. Cradled within these confines, the fourth-smallest country in the world is set as a jewel amid the magnificent Alps.

Country Life

Here you find no hustle and bustle of city life; in fact, there are no real cities. Most of the inhabitants live in eleven settlements, rang-

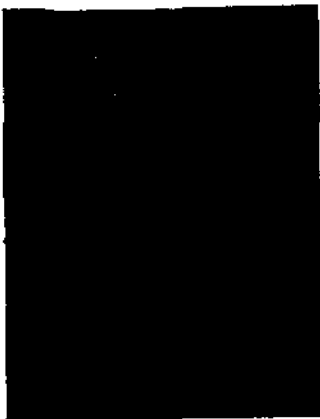
ing in size from a village of little more than a hundred people to the capital, Vaduz, a town of less than 4,000. The country's entire population is only 18,400, yet its people boast of one of the world's highest living standards.

At the same time, Liechtenstein enjoys an unhurried tranquillity and quietude that many persons only dream about. It is a rural, pastoral way of life. Perhaps the most characteristic sounds are the gurgle of streams and the sound of cowbells. Raising dairy cows is a chief occupation, and even in the capital, Vaduz, herds of cows are driven down the main street early in the morning.

Just off the town's main street is the country's largest vineyard, owned by the ruling prince. The warm foehn winds ripen the grapes fast. When the luscious bunches of black grapes hang ready for the fall picking, a committee of vineyard growers appoint a harvest day. When it arrives, church bells are rung and whole families join in the picking. It is a joyous time.

Most of the country's towns and villages, including Vaduz, are set away from the Rhine River toward the base of the rising mountains. This lush valley plain constitutes about one-third of Liechtenstein's total area. In the past this area

between the river and the mountains was frequently flooded, as the untamed Rhine leaped its bounds and fell like an angry beast of prey onto the valley plain; at times even lapping to the foot of the mountains. "We remember only too well the last terrible flood, in 1927, when the unleashed water masses flooded the valley, bringing tremendous losses



to agriculture and property," recalled one old-timer.

Following this disaster, a program of dredging and reinforcing succeeded in taming the Rhine. The cost of some 50 million Swiss francs [\$11,430,000] was well worth it. "For you see, we have much in return," explained our Liechtenstein friend, "rich arable land, a sound basis for agriculture and food supply." A system of canals also has been built to channel the torrents that sometimes descend from the mountains behind the towns.

It takes only a few minutes to travel up to the highland pastures and picturesque valleys in these mountains. Here steep and often spectacularly beautiful peaks climb into the sky, a few of them over 8,000 feet. How delicious the pure, tangy alpine air! In this mountain area is lovely Malbun valley, a big natural park. How beautiful the bountiful alpine flora! What a glorious picture the golden sunshine paints as it bathes the highland countryside!

The mountain slopes, where cows contentedly graze during summer months, become the playground for winter skiers. A double chair lift and ski hoists take skiers up to an altitude of over 6,000 feet. The area is delightful for recreation and relaxation—winter and summer. Inviting footpaths traverse the mountain slopes, and people love to walk here. Families equipped with sturdy boots, walking sticks and rucksacks hike all over the area, enjoying together the beauties of God's creations.

Many tourists now find their way to this out-of-the-way country. In a recent year 140,000 of them, or about eight times the local population, are reported to have visited Liechtenstein. But they did not fly in, for the country has no airport. Nor did they come directly by train, for Vaduz has no train station. The nearby Swiss

town of Buchs has an express-train stop, and from there it is just a few minutes' bus ride to Vaduz. Most tourists reach Liechtenstein on one of the roads coming into the country.

Industrial Growth

Not only is tourism booming, but other commercial enterprises are as well. Before the second world war about 80 percent of the population made their living from agriculture, but now an increasing number of citizens are working in the various businesses that have mushroomed. In 1948 there were but three factories in Liechtenstein, now there are about two dozen. Some have realized unusual success. For instance, Contina, Ltd., a company that manufactures, among other things, what is described as the world's smallest calculating machine. It weighs only eight ounces and is the size and shape of a small pepper mill. About 10,000 of them are produced annually and enjoy wide sales.

Liechtenstein also has two of the relatively few false-teeth manufacturers in the world. One of them, the Ivoclar Vivadent Company, employs some 400 persons—about 85 percent of whom are women from Austria. "We send buses into the mountains to fetch them in the morning and take them back at night," Dr. Adolf Schneider, president of the concern, explained. Such commuting from outside the country is not unusual. Most of the foreign workers are Austrians, some 2,000 of whom commute across the border daily.

Apart from the industries mentioned, others produce textiles, needles, leather goods, toys, artificial sausage skins, furniture, upholstery, paints and varnishes. Of a somewhat different nature is the fascinating art of root wood carving. The gnarled roots of trees, twisted and turned from their efforts to get a foothold and

nourishment from the rocky mountain-sides, are the prized raw materials. Now it is up to the imagination and skill of the artist to lend the wood features and expression, to bring it to life as a grotesque gnome or a slender ballerina.

Its Birth and Endurance

When observing Liechtenstein's strategic location as a natural highway into western Europe, the questions are understandably raised: How did this tiny country manage to maintain its identity throughout the centuries? And what prevented it from being lapped up by Germany, which lies just a few miles to the north, during the second world war? A glance at Liechtenstein's history will give some background of its people, and perhaps help to answer such questions.

There has been a continuity of settlements in this area from sometime before the Christian Era. Archaeological findings, relics of sun and phallic worship, now carefully preserved in the museum in Vaduz, reveal the mode of living and worship of these ancient inhabitants.

Five hundred years before Christ the Rhaetian tribes, a hardy alpine people, settled in the area. Then, in 15 C.E., came the conquering armies of Caesar, cementing Roman power by building roads connecting what is now southern Germany, Austria, Liechtenstein, Chur and the Julier Pass to Italy. Fortresses, garrisons and castles were also built. Christianity was introduced in the third century, but in the fifth century C.E. the heathen Alemannic or Germanic tribes penetrated from the north, bringing an entirely new language and culture, which were slowly assimilated.

In the Middle Ages the territory was the center of much feuding and bartering. It passed through many hands. Finally, around the turn and early part of the eighteenth century, the provinces of Vaduz and Schellenberg were purchased by Prince Hans Adam von Liechtenstein. Then, on January 23, 1719, the two domains were combined into the principality of Liechtenstein, and a new country was born. It became a part of the Holy Roman Empire.

At the turn of the next century Napoleon Bonaparte abolished the Holy Roman Empire, and in 1806 the then ruling prince of Liechtenstein was drawn re-

luctantly into the Rhine Federation by Napoleon. But it turned out to the country's advantage, for Liechtenstein became a sovereign state. However, in time, Liechtenstein became part of the German Confederation, and it was not until the Confederation's dissolution in 1866 that the last legal tie with Germany was severed.

In the meantime, because of economic isolation due to its geographical position, Liechtenstein inclined toward Austria, and in 1852 became a member of the Austrian Customs Union. However, following the first world war its alliance with Austria almost proved disastrous economically. So a delegation was sent to Switzerland to negotiate an alliance with the Swiss Confederation. On March 29, 1923, a customs treaty was concluded with Switzerland, similar to the former one with Austria. It was put in force January 1, 1924, and since then Liechtenstein has used Swiss currency, entrusted handling of foreign affairs to the Swiss diplomatic service and shared the Swiss customs service and postal system.

ARTICLES IN THE NEXT ISSUE

- Wise and Foolish Builders—What Kind Are You?
- Preparing for a Convention.
- Stenotypy—the Machine Shorthand Method.
- Antibiotics and the Fight Against Infection.

Nevertheless, Liechtenstein has continued to exist as an independent country all these years. This, according to the present prince, "has been due to the peacefulness of its neighbors, Switzerland and Austria." In both world wars Liechtenstein remained neutral, the only German-speaking state to do so during World War II. Why Nazi Germany, just a stone's throw to the north, permitted this is subject to debate. Perhaps Hitler considered the tiny country, with its limited resources and manpower, too small to bother with. Whatever the reason, the peace-loving people of Liechtenstein are grateful they were spared the ravages of war.

Ruling Princes and Government

During the nearly 250 years of existence the principality of Liechtenstein has had twelve ruling princes, and since 1858 only three. In that year Prince Johann II inherited the rule at the age of eighteen and ruled seventy-one years. When an American journalist interviewed him in 1927 he could hardly believe that the old man had "undertaken his function three years before President Lincoln."

The castle of Vaduz, which sits dramatically atop a 360-foot perpendicular cliff behind the town's main street, has played an important part in the country's history and government. It is not known when its foundations were laid, but there is proof the castle is at least 700 years old. Early in the sixteenth century it was rebuilt, and it held a strong garrison during Europe's famous Thirty Years' War.

When the province of Vaduz was purchased by Von Liechtenstein in 1712, the castle became the property of the country's ruling princes. It served as the seat for government, as civil offices, as storage for Vaduzer wine and as barracks for the small Liechtenstein army. After large-scale restoration by Prince Johann II from 1905-1912, the castle was turned into a museum. Then Franz Josef II, the present ruling prince, who came to power in 1938, modernized the more-than-a-hundred-room castle and turned it into a residence for himself and his family.

The Liechtenstein government today is a constitutional monarchy based on a democratic parliament. However, politics is relatively unimportant in the life of the country. The annual cost of running the government is less than \$250,000, and the income-tax rates are very low. "The main reason," explains Walter Kranz, a ranking government official, "is that the country has no military expenditures. . . . We had an army once. Its total strength was 80 men, but it was disbanded in 1858. Our last soldier died in 1939. He was ninety-five."

How fine it would be if all nations would imitate Liechtenstein and disband their armies! Under God's kingdom, soon to hold sway earth wide, this will actually occur. (Isa. 2:4) Righteous mankind's loving care will then transform the entire earth to paradisaic beauty, matching and even surpassing the loveliness of Liechtenstein—a tiny jewel in the Alps.

Animated Toothbrushes

● After having dined well, an African crocodile does not need to clean his teeth as we do. He has attendants to care for that, so he often rests on the bank of a river with his mouth agape, while certain birds, spur-winged plovers, dash about over its tongue and teeth, picking out shreds of meat—a free meal for the venturesome birds and an effortless tooth cleaning for the huge reptile.

Courage to Make a Change

IT TAKES courage to face the opposition that sometimes comes when one makes a decision to practice true religion. (Matt. 10:35-37; John 16:33) However, examples such as this recent experience from Canada prove that it can be done:

"One of Jehovah's witnesses preached incidentally to a young Maltese girl at her place of employment. But then the Witness moved out of the city.

"Later I came in contact with the girl. She had formed a fine opinion of Jehovah's witnesses on the basis of the Witness who had worked with her. Because of her Catholic parents, arrangements were made for her to come to our house for a Bible discussion. With a few scriptures dealing with the importance of accurate knowledge, I directed her into a Bible study. At the conclusion of the study she told me that she was arranging to take a refresher course at a Catholic center to become more familiar with her religion. Having a religious background in the Catholic church myself, I knew that in such a course tradition would be held up higher than the Bible if a doctrine taught could not be proved from the Scriptures. So I tactfully explained that I would teach her both what the Catholic religion and the Bible had to say on doctrine. As the weeks went by she seemed to be reassured.

"I then invited her to the public talks at the Kingdom Hall. She wanted to come but was fearful of being seen by the Maltese people who are settled in our district. After much Scriptural encouragement she decided to come with me to the Sunday Bible talk. Since she enjoyed it very much, from then on she came regularly. Eventually she told her parents that she was studying the Bible with Jehovah's witnesses. Then things began to happen!

"The mother was ashamed to tell her own priest that her daughter was studying with Jehovah's witnesses so she spoke to a relative, the girl's aunt, who, in turn, told her priest.

Arrangements were made for the priest and this girl to meet, but when he learned that my husband was to accompany the girl to the rectory, he canceled the appointment, saying that it was useless to talk to Jehovah's witnesses.

"Weeks later this priest sent another priest to see her. The girl brought him to our home. My husband had just come in from the ministry, so he talked to him. The priest insisted that man possessed an immortal soul, even after many Bible texts were shown him to the contrary. He went so far as to say that he thought there were two hells, a fiery hell where the 'rich man' went, as mentioned in Jesus' parable (Luke 16), and a different one where Jonah and Jesus went. Also, he stated that he had studied Roman history and believed that Peter had been in Rome and was the chief of the apostles. We showed him otherwise from the Bible.

"Then he wanted to leave and said to the girl, 'Are you coming?' 'No,' she replied, and added, 'you can find your way back to my parents' house, can't you?' This infuriated him. She said, 'I'm going with Mr. and Mrs. E—— to a Bible meeting.' The following Monday the priest phoned her and asked, 'Did I not prove to you that Jehovah's witnesses are wrong and the Catholic church is right?' She responded, 'By this meeting it was proved to me that Jehovah's witnesses are right and you are wrong.' Without fear she told him she was leaving the church.

"A few weeks later this girl got an unexpected phone call from Monsignor F——, who was a friend of the family. When he requested to see her, she stated that it would be a waste of time as she could not believe in hellfire, the trinity and immortality of the human soul, which the Catholic church teaches. Even though she has had much persecution brought upon her for studying with Jehovah's witnesses, yet she began attending all five meetings each week and never missed her personal Bible study."



A Queen's Visit

By "Awake!" correspondent
in the Bahamas



THE visit of a Queen can usually furnish a thrilling and colorful spectacle to young and old, and that is exactly what the people of the Bahama Islands anticipated from the moment when it was announced last November that Queen Elizabeth II and her consort, the Duke of Edinburgh, would come and visit them in person. Something new this was, for never before had a reigning monarch visited subjects in these islands.

The program of the royal tour was planned so as to permit everyone to see the Queen and to have some share in the gala events. Among other items there was to be an assembly of schoolchildren, a display by the Bahamas police force, a visit to the Ranfurly Home for Children and a dinner and reception for notables at Government House.

In December a great face-lifting operation commenced all along the routes that would be traversed by the Queen. Rooftops were given a fresh coat of paint and shop fronts were improved. All rubbish and debris were cleared up and disposed of so that there would be nothing displeasing to the royal eye. Government officials also had to be ready with a complete set of alternative plans lest wet weather should threaten the success of the visit.

Anticipation

Rehearsals of the program to be put on at Clifton Park were undertaken. Every-

thing had to be timed and checked carefully. The positioning of the children from the various schools had to be given attention. Also, in view of the brevity of the visit, there had to be split-second timing of every program feature. A competition was conducted for the choice of "the Queen's song," and the children got busy practicing it.

Steps were also taken to make sure that Nassau at sunset would be a brilliantly decorated city. At the top of the water tower, high above the town, a giant illuminated crown dominated everything. Buildings were floodlit and chains of colored lights lined buildings and streets. The big water fountain in Rawson Square, with its blue marlins, was beautified by hidden lighting. All combined to arouse anticipation for the big day.

Realization

Early that beautiful Sunday morning, the yacht "Britannia" crossed the bar into Nassau harbor, escorted by a great variety of small craft, all gaily decked with bunting. The Governor escorted the Queen and her party ashore to be greeted by the Premier. The weather was breezy, but the sun shone in a cloudless sky. The Queen and her consort inspected a guard of honor and then passed through companies of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides on their way to the dais set up at Rawson Square. In the address of welcome, read by the president of the Senate, the Queen was informed that "if the Lord Proprietors' Charter were still in effect in the Bahamas, you would be entitled to the nominal quit rent of a pound of fine silver upon your visit to the islands."

In her reply the Queen spoke of the inhabitants of the many out islands through which she had sailed, and asked that her best wishes and greetings be transmitted to them. She also remarked that "the

world today is getting more difficult and more complicated for everyone." Her audience could heartily agree.

The *Nassau Tribune* of February 27 described the colorful pageantry: "The variety of male uniforms almost rivaled that of the women's dresses. Navy, army and air force officers wore their decorations, the scarlet robes of the Supreme Court justices clashed with the crimson of the bishop's. The navy blue of the police was everywhere, and along the street frontages seemingly endless rows of [Girl] Guides, [Boy] Scouts and Brownies added their various colors to the medley."

The hour-long spectacular display at Clifford Park followed next day. This natural amphitheater, overlooking the channel and the ocean, provided a very fitting background. Over 40,000 attended the event, of whom some 10,000 were school-children. Girl Guides daringly negotiated an aerial ropeway erected by the Boy Scouts, put up a tent very skillfully despite the stiff breeze, and were soon cooking a camp meal.

The police band arrived through gates representing an ancient Norman fortress to the strains of the Eton Boating Song. Silent drill was then performed by a squad of policemen and policewomen. Next a team of six police motorcyclists demonstrated their skill—one coming to grief right in front of the royal visitors. He arose unhurt as the huge audience offered a round of applause. A breathtaking part of the display was contributed by a fireman—perched dangerously atop a 100-foot escape ladder as it was extended to its full height. Very popular too was the show put on by the police dogs as they gave evidence of excellent training by handlers.

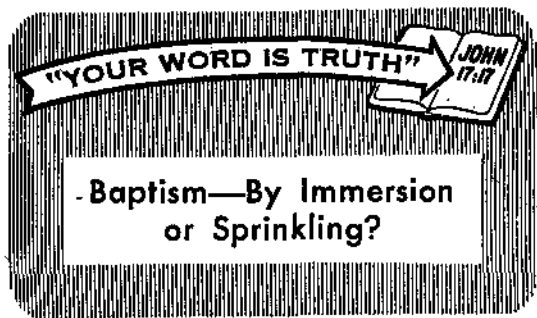
Soon the program was over. The visitors departed, and with them the crowd of of-

ficials. The time had come for the great crowd to head back to town and home. To many, finding lost children became the immediate problem.

Next on the Queen's schedule was a visit to the children's home and the Baharama, a realistic representation of the Bahama Islands, their peoples and activities. Part of the way the royal couple rode in one of the famous Nassau horse cabs, something like a surrey. Finally, that night at Government House came the investiture, and then the Queen and Prince Philip departed for the royal yacht. Carried with them was a memento from loyal subjects in the Bahamas, a beautiful gold paperweight in the form of a Spanish galleon.

Not everything went as it should during the tour. In Rawson Square the addresses of welcome by the president of the Senate and the Speaker of the House went unheard by the Queen because of a public-address system failure. Fortunately, this was rectified by the time the Queen rose to speak. And a little hound managed to elude the vigilance of the guards and turned up on the red carpet at the foot of the steps leading up to the dais, much to the amusement of Prince Philip.

Some sobering notes were sounded. The leader of one of the opposition parties, for example, claimed that the whole affair was a "false and completely unrealistic picture of what life is like in the colony." And someone raised the question: "I wonder if as much attention and honour would be given to Christ if He visited us?" The answer must surely be in accord with the facts. Have not His coming and presence been ignored by the vast majority of mankind, despite the mountain of evidence plainly to be seen in this 'difficult and complicated world'?



THAT Jesus Christ, both by example and precept, made baptism obligatory for his followers the Bible clearly shows. Its Gospel record tells us of his being baptized and how, just before parting from his followers at the end of his earthly ministry, he, among other things, commanded them: "Go therefore and make disciples of people of all the nations, baptizing them."—Matt. 28:19; 3:16.

Jesus' disciples took the command to baptize seriously, even as the book of Acts repeatedly shows. Typical is the record regarding Peter's preaching on the day of Pentecost, following which about 3,000 "who embraced his word heartily were baptized." (Acts 2:38-41) And the apostle Paul draws attention to the subject of baptism in his letters.—1 Cor. 1:14-17; Heb. 6:2.

But what form should baptism take—immersion or sprinkling? Most of the denominations of Christendom are content with sprinkling a few drops of water on the candidates for baptism and claim that this is sufficient, arguing from the standpoint of convenience. However, such was not always the case. For many centuries immersion was the rule. Thus today in Italy there are still at least sixty-six Roman Catholic churches that have baptismal chapels, though no longer used as such. These contain immense baptismal basins with steps leading down to them.

As for Protestants, of interest is what

Protestant Martin Luther wrote in 1519 on the subject. In an essay on baptism he wrote, among other things: "Children, or whoever is baptized, should be sunk entirely into the water and then drawn out again. This usage is also demanded by the significance of baptism, for baptism signifies that the old man and the sinful birth of flesh and blood are to be wholly drowned by the grace of God. . . . We should, therefore, do justice to its meaning and make baptism a true and complete sign of the thing it signifies." He also argued on the basis of the meaning of the German word for baptism, *taufe*. However, as time went on, Luther did not insist on immersion, although always holding it to be superior.—*Works of Martin Luther*, Vol. 1, pp. 51, 56 (A. J. Holman Co., edition 1915).

Of course, what determines the matter is not custom or opinion but God's Word, which is the truth. What does it have to say?

To begin with, there are the Scriptural examples. Had John the Baptist only sprinkled the people that came to him and confessed repentance, it would not have been necessary for him to be preaching at the Jordan River. (Matt. 3:13, 16) But we read that "John also was baptizing in Aenon near Salim, because there was a great quantity of water there, and people kept coming and being baptized." And regarding Jesus' baptism we are told that "immediately upon coming up out of the water" he saw God's spirit descending upon him. (John 3:23; Mark 1:9, 10) While customarily today religious pictures show John the Baptist baptizing by pouring water on Jesus, pictures dating back to the early centuries, such as the one in the Capella de Battisterio in the Chapel of San Porzin, outside of Rome, represent Christ as standing in water up to his chest.—*Baptism*, J. Warns, p. 327.

Lending support to the fact that baptism is to be by immersion rather than sprinkling is the meaning of the original Greek words translated "baptize," "baptism," and so forth, such as *baptizo*, *baptisma*, which occur upward of 120 times in the Christian Greek Scriptures. Those who are authorities on the Greek used in the Christian Scriptures hold, even as did Luther, that these words refer to actual immersing or dipping down under the water. In ancient Greek writings these words were used for such everyday events as a ship's sinking, a person's drowning; "to go down under," "to be overwhelmed," and so forth.* Where these words have actually been translated we find such expressions as "John the Immerser," and "John the dipper."—Matt. 3:1, *Rotherham, Diaglott* (interlinear).

Clearly indicating the difference between sprinkling and baptizing are the words of Mark in reference to the Pharisees who, "when back from market, . . . do not eat unless they cleanse themselves by sprinkling [*rhantizo*]; and there are many other traditions that they have received to hold fast; baptisms [*baptismous*] of cups and pitchers and copper vessels." Yes, to keep sanctimoniously clean, these men sprinkled themselves whenever they came back from the market before eating, but they immersed, baptized in water, the various objects they used in eating.—Mark 7:4.

In further support of baptism's being immersion is the figurative use made of the Greek words. Thus the apostle Peter likens those passing through the flood of Noah's day, which was no mere sprinkle, to being baptized: "Eight souls, were carried safely through the water. That which corresponds to this is also now saving you, namely, baptism." Similarly the apostle Paul likens the nation of Israel's passing

through the Red Sea, with water on each side of them and a cloud filled with water above them, to baptism: "All got baptized into Moses by means of the cloud and of the sea." Yes, they were surrounded by, overwhelmed, as it were, by water.—1 Pet. 3:20, 21; 1 Cor. 10:1, 2.

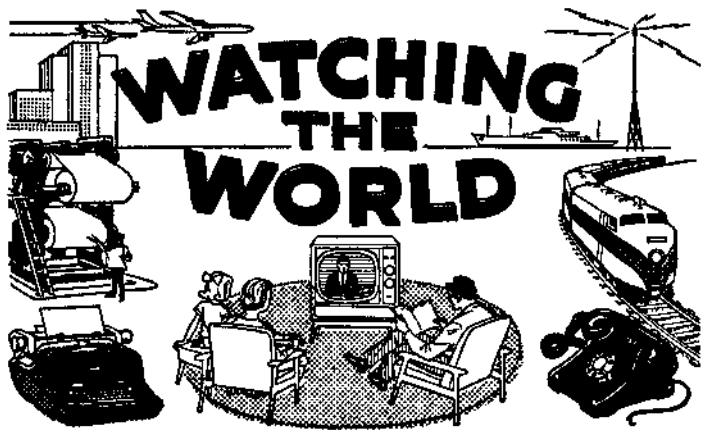
More than that, the Scriptures speak of Christians' being buried by means of a figurative baptism: "You were buried with him in his baptism, and by relationship with him you were also raised up together through your faith." The comparison of burial to baptism is very appropriate, because Christian baptism is, not by sprinkling, but by immersion.—Col. 2:12.

In favor of baptism by immersion it might even be stated that the very fact that it is not "convenient" is in its favor. Certainly the most serious step that one can take in his life is that of dedicating oneself to do God's will, and this step will be much more deeply impressed upon one's mind when it is symbolized by immersion rather than by mere sprinkling. Preparing for the baptism, going down into the water, being helpless in the hands of the immerser as one goes under the water and being lifted upright again all helps one to remember that he was indeed baptized because he professed dedication to do God's will. It also helps one to consider seriously whether he wants to be baptized or not.

While immersion may be "inconvenient," this really furnishes no great problem. In modern times the witnesses of Jehovah baptized more than 7,000 on one occasion, more than twice as many as were baptized on the day of Pentecost!

So from Jesus' example, the terms that the Scriptures use and the figurative use of the terms we can see that immersion is the only proper form of Christian baptism.

* *Theological Dictionary of the New Testament*
—Kittel, p. 530.



Lost H-Bomb Found

◆ The people of Palomares, Spain, rested easier on April 7. An American H-bomb that was lost in 2,500 feet of water was recovered. The recovery ended a frustrating 80-day search for the 1.1 megaton device. The nuclear device was lost on January 17 when a B-52 Strategic Air Command bomber collided with a KC-135 jet tanker during a refueling mission. Seven of the 11 Americans aboard the two planes were killed in the accident. All the nuclear devices lost in that collision have been recovered.

The Moon's Crust

◆ The Soviet satellite, Luna 10, orbiting the moon has relayed to earth interesting information. Some of its discoveries, as reported by Moscow, are: The crust of the moon appears to be made of such lightweight material that it does not seem to belong to this part of the solar system. It bulges, on its earth-facing side, far more than can be accounted for. From the information relayed so far it appears that the moon was formed somewhere distant from the earth and then it was captured in orbit by the earth's gravity. The satellite has also detected a dust cloud around the moon and gamma

rays typical of basaltic rocks on earth. Luna 10 has heightened the curiosity of scientists to know more, rather than answered their questions definitely.

The Great Mail Robbery

◆ In 1962 at Plymouth, Massachusetts, the United States Post Office was robbed of \$1,551,277. The largest investigation in postal history, involving some 104 man-years, followed. Chief Postal Inspector Henry B. Montague explained that this was the equivalent of 104 men working on nothing else for one year, or an average of about 30 men a year since the holdup on August 14, 1962. The expense for investigating the robbery now has cost the Post Office as much as the robbers got. And still none of the robbers have been caught.

Atlantic Storm

◆ A violent Atlantic storm on April 12 pounded the Italian luxury liner Michelangelo as she made her way to New York. The great white liner sailed into the harbor her flag at half-mast. The twisted metal wall of cabins, the three dead and the ten injured, were the result of giant waves that battered her. Thirty-five-foot waves and huge winds buffeted the 44,000-ton liner for five

hours. A monstrous wave of about fifty feet did much of the damage. Captain Giuseppe Soletti said that in all his forty years at sea he has not witnessed a storm like it. "This was the worst I'd ever seen," he said. The same storm swept five seamen off a British cargo ship to their doom.

Newspapers in Spain

◆ The big Madrid newspapers appeared on the streets on April 10 officially uncensored for the first time since the end of the Spanish Civil War 27 years ago. But little was said about it. Although the law has abolished censorship and proclaimed freedom of expression, at the same time it has a number of vague limitations ranging from respect for "truth" and "morality" to the maintenance of internal public order. In the long run the 1966 press law is believed certain to make itself felt, but right now there are no immediate signs of change.

Telescopes in Orbit

◆ The United States orbited an astronomical satellite on April 8. This was to give man his first view of the stars uninhibited by the earth's atmospheric blanket. The observatory was to use its 10 telescopes to gain new knowledge about the universe. It was said to be the most complicated unmanned spacecraft ever orbited by America. The satellite has 500,000 parts, not including the launching rockets, which performed flawlessly. The satellite, however, failed to perform on signal from the earth.

The Pope's Riches

◆ How rich is the pope of Rome? The subject is becoming a matter of concern at the Vatican, because the tax man is knocking more persistently than ever. The Vatican has

kept both revenue and spending strictly secret. The Vatican today is the only sovereign state that never publishes a budget. Today the Vatican holds blocks of shares in booming real estate, in plastics, buildings, electronics, airways, chemicals, transport, radio and television. A United States prelate said: "We are already a lot bigger than Ford Motors, Shell Oil, and Bethlehem Steel put together." "We are in real estate, TV, industry, and hotels. Some people were surprised at Pope Paul saying mass in Yankee stadium. They didn't know that's ours too."

The Italian deputy prime minister Pietro Nenni found that Vatican dividends were still being paid tax free. "You ask for sacrifices from the workers," he told the Italian cabinet, "while the pope who has so much already, is given millions more." Estimates vary widely, but the lowest estimate given by financiers in Rome is that in the pope's bank book there is at least \$5,000,000,000. This total is more than enough to make the Vatican by far the largest stockholder in the world. Apart from the securities, the Roman Catholic Church's material assets are incalculable in buildings and property.

Girls Create Earthquake

◆ The Fordham University seismograph needle reacted sharply. Shortly thereafter, on March 13, it was reported that a "very strong" earthquake had taken place about 7,300 miles away, most likely Tibet. This was followed by a flash report that the information was incorrect. The source of the shock waves was nearby. On the University campus there were some 6,000 screaming, stamping and clapping teen-age girls involved in a cheerleading contest. The reaction was enough to put the seismograph 7,300 miles off course.

Bible Revisions

◆ James Z. Nettinga, executive secretary of the American Bible Society, writes in part: "At the present time there are more revisions going on around the world in Scriptures of various languages than ever before. The most recent revision is the Arabic Bible which was first translated 100 years ago. When it came off the press, at that time it was called 'one of the finest of all Bible translations.' But as translators recognize, languages refuse to stand still. Words become obsolete, punctuation practices change, and so does style. The Arabic word *dabbabat*, in Genesis 1:26, meant, in 1865, 'creeping thing.' To the average Arab reader today, the word means 'armored tank' because that was the word the Arab used when he saw the armored tanks of the invading armies." This is but one instance why even fine translations are revised.

Juvenile Court Figures

◆ Ministers of various denominations were given a jolt by juvenile court figures. Judge Kenneth Turner made a survey recently of which child belonged to what church as they came through the court's detention home. He read off December's statistics to the Memphis Ministers Association. There were a lot of side glances. The statistics read like this: "Baptists—103, Methodists—23, Presbyterians—4, Catholics—11, Jewish—1, Church of Christ—16, Assembly of God—3, Episcopalians—5, Lutherans—2, Pentecostals—2, Church of the Nazarene—1, and Mormon—1."

Cleric Condemns

Poker Machines

◆ Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, Australia, Norman Cardinal Gilroy, called upon the government of New South Wales to abolish poker ma-

chines. Cardinal Gilroy called the machines "evil" and said that they should be banned. Government officials, of course, were concerned about the possible loss of \$15,000,000 a year earned from these machines. This was the first attack by the Catholic church on poker machines. Why does not Cardinal Gilroy continue his attack by branching out into the gambling dens of bingo, lotteries and other questionable enterprises maintained by the Roman Catholic Church? Why stop at poker machines? Is a question many persons must be asking.

Unemployment Drop

◆ Wars create not only a booming economy but also a shortage of workers. The U.S. Labor Department reported, on March 8, that the unemployment rate in February dropped to a 12-year low of 3.7 percent. The 3.7-percent rate is an average. It conceals the fact that more than 3,000,000 workers still lack jobs. It also conceals the fact that there are now more jobs in some areas than there are people to fill them. The 3.7 percent represented the lowest figure since the 3.5 percent jobless rate in November 1953, which was at the tail end of the Korean war boom. The number of employed workers in America in February totaled 71,551,000. Those out of work totaled 3,158,000.

Drinking Death

◆ The New Jersey State Supreme Court ruled on April 4 that liquor purveyors must guard the public from inherent abuses. A bar is liable for damages if an intoxicated man it has served is killed or injured. The court held that bar owners and tavern owners could no longer contend that drunken customers were solely responsible for their intoxication and therefore had contributed to their own negligence. In some states it is

illegal for a bartender to serve an alcoholic beverage to one who is drunk.

Drinking and Fatalities

◆ A Texas medical examiner, Dr. Robert Hausman, stated that his studies have revealed that more than half the drivers and pedestrians killed in San Antonio, Texas, a city with a population of 700,000 people, in the last nine years had been drunk. Analyses of blood samples showed 61 percent had consumed enough alcohol to have their judgment impaired and more than 50 percent were legally drunk. "Actually I think the 61 percent is low," Dr. Hausman said. "I think the figure is closer to 70 or 75 percent." In single-car accidents, the percentage of drivers drinking or drunk has run as high as 90 percent a year, Dr. Hausman said. Speeding plus drinking is a sure-fire way to the undertaker.

The Viking Princess Burns

◆ Captain Otto Thoreson told 497 passengers at a fire drill aboard the Caribbean cruise ship *Viking Princess*: "You had better listen to this boat drill because the next time it might be the real thing." And so it was. On April 8, at 1:44 a.m., the ship's radio operator began sending an "XXX"—denoting an emergency—and the message "fire in engine, all stations now abandoning ship." Survivors were taken to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Two passengers died from heart attacks. In Washington there were cries calling for a full-scale Congressional investigation of foreign ships operating out of United States ports. Less than five months earlier, on November 13, 1965, the cruise ship *Yarmouth Castle* burned and sank between Miami and Nassau with a loss of 90 lives.

Illegitimacy a Habit

◆ A published Reuters report stated that concern was voiced over the number of New Zealand girls having second and third illegitimate children. The fact that many of these babies may be adopted does not lessen or excuse the immoral conduct of these girls.

Graham Boycotted

◆ Three thousand eight hundred students and faculty of the Bob Jones University, where evangelist Billy Graham studied briefly and 'got his evangelism,' boycotted his crusade in Greenville, South Carolina. Bob Jones, Sr., 82, a hell-fire preacher who founded the university in 1927, once hailed Graham as a prophet for his time. Bob Jones, Jr., 54, recently denounced Graham as a false teacher who "is doing more harm to the cause of Jesus Christ than any living man."

What is your view?

Do you think the earth will burn up someday? Many people do. Yet they would never say that the heavens will also be destroyed. But that is what the Bible says (2 Pet. 3:7)—and at the same time it says: "The earth . . . will not be made to totter to time indefinite, or forever." (Ps. 104:5) How is this possible? And what are the "new heavens and a new earth" in which Jesus' apostle Peter said "righteousness is to dwell"? (2 Pet. 3:13) Learn what a marvelous hope the Bible holds out for everlasting life on earth. Send for the revealing and rewarding book *New Heavens and a New Earth*. Send only 3/6 (for Australia, 50c; for South Africa, 35c).

WATCH TOWER

THE RIDGEWAY

LONDON N.W. 7

I am enclosing 3/6 (for Australia, 50c; for South Africa, 35c). Please send me the hardbound, 384-page Bible-study aid *New Heavens and a New Earth*. For mailing the coupon I am to receive free the 32-page booklet *When God Is King over All the Earth*.

Name
Post
Town

Street and Number
or Route and Box
Postal
District No. County

"GOD'S SONS OF LIBERTY" DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES of Jehovah's Witnesses

Once again a period of spiritual refreshment is scheduled for Jehovah's witnesses and all their friends who enjoy and appreciate happy fellowship and stimulating up-to-date Bible discussions concerning God's will for man on earth. Have you selected the location where you plan to attend? See the list below for the time and place you prefer. The same special public talk will be featured at all assemblies: "What Has God's Kingdom Been Doing Since 1914?" Does that question stir anticipation? So will the rest of the program. Write now for assistance in obtaining your rooming accommodations and spend the entire assembly in profitable, upbuilding association with thousands of other God-fearing persons like yourself. You are certain to receive a rich blessing.

BRITISH ISLES

- June 8-12: **Blackpool**. Football Ground, Bloomfield Rd. Rooming: Kingdom Hall, Victoria Road W., Cleveleys, Blackpool.
 July 6-10: **Cardiff**. Football Ground, Ninian Park. Rooming: Kingdom Hall, York Street, Canton, Cardiff.
 July 27-31: **Glasgow**. The Ice Rink, off Glasgow Rd., Paisley. Rooming: Kingdom Hall, 21 School Wynd, Paisley, Glasgow.
 August 24-28: **London**. Rugby Union Football Ground, Whiston Rd., Twickenham, Middx. Rooming: same address.

CANADA AND UNITED STATES

- June 22-26: **Toronto, Ont.** (English; some Italian sessions) Grandstand, Exhibition Park. Rooming: 959 College St., Toronto 4, Ont.
 June 29-July 3: **Corner Brook, Newfoundland**. Humber Gardens, Ball Diversion. Rooming: Kingdom Hall, Wellington Dr., Corner Brook, Newfoundland.
 Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii. Elsie H. Wilcox Elementary School. Rooming: R.R. 1, Box 255 A, Kapaa, Hawaii 96746.
 July 6-10: **Halifax, N.S.** Halifax Forum, 2901 Windsor St. Rooming: 5519 Almon St., Halifax, N.S.
 July 13-17: **Honokaa, Hawaii**. Honokaa High School Auditorium. Rooming: Box 427, Honokaa, Hawaii 96727.
 Montreal, Que. (English) The Forum, 2313 Ste. Catherine W. Rooming: 1637 Ste. Catherine St. W., Montreal 25, Que. Montreal, Que. (French) Marche Atwater, Atwater & Notre Dame. Rooming:

- 1637 Ste. Catherine St. W., Montreal 25, Que.
 July 27-31: **Honolulu, Hawaii**. McKinley High School Auditorium. Rooming: 3840 Kaimuki Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii 96816.
 Winnipeg, Man. Winnipeg Arena, Empress St. & Rapelje Ave. Rooming: 1338 Main St., Winnipeg 4, Man.
 August 3-7: **Dallas, Tex.** (English & Spanish) Market Hall, 2200 Stemmons Freeway. Rooming: 234 S. Patton St., Dallas, Tex. 75203.
 Newark, N.J. (Spanish only) Newark Armory, 180 Sussex Ave. Rooming: 129 Morris Ave., Newark, N.J. 07103.
 San Francisco, Calif. (English & Spanish) Candlestick Park Stadium, San Francisco, Calif. Rooming: 3435 Alemany Blvd., San Francisco, Calif. 94132.
 Vancouver, B.C. Empire Stadium, Exhibition Park. Rooming: 3280 Grandview Hwy., Vancouver 12, B.C.
 August 10-14: **Anchorage, Alaska**. West Anchorage High School Auditorium, 1700 Hillcrest Dr. Rooming: 1438 Medfra St., Anchorage, Alaska 99501.
 August 17-21: **Baltimore, Md.** Baltimore Memorial Stadium, 33d & Eilerslie Ave. Rooming: 7824 Edlyn Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21222.
 August 24-28: **Miami Beach, Fla.** (English & Spanish) Miami Beach Convention Hall, 1700 Washington Ave. Rooming: 6820 N. Miami Ave., Miami, Fla. 33150.
 Mobile, Ala. Municipal Auditorium-Theater, 401 Auditorium Dr. Rooming: 4059 Halls Mill Rd., Mobile, Ala. 36609.

BERMUDA

- July 28-31: **Hamilton, Bermuda**. Kingdom Hall, Ewing St. Rooming: Box 72, Hamilton, Bermuda.

For information and rooms write
WATCHTOWER CONVENTION
 at any rooming address above