

Awake!

Pleasing God While at School

PAGE 5

Is There Anything to Acupuncture?

PAGE 12

Why Speak with Enthusiasm?

PAGE 17

What You Should Know About Tires

PAGE 22

SEPTEMBER 8, 1972

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 SEMIMONTHLY BY
WATCHTOWER BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, INC.
117 Adams Street Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201, U.S.A.
N. H. KNOX, President GRANT SUITER, Secretary

Average printing each issue: 7,500,000

Now published in 28 languages

Five cents a copy

Offices
America, U.S., 117 Adams Street,
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201 \$1.50
Australia, 11 Beresford Rd., Strathfield, N.S.W. 2135 \$1.50
Canada, 150 Bridgeland Ave., Toronto 390, Ont. \$1.50
England, Watch Tower House,
The Ridgeway, London NW7 1RN 65p
New Zealand, 621 New North Rd., Auckland 3 \$1.50
South Africa, Private Bag 2, P.O. Elandsfontein, Tvl. R110
(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, Indonesian, Malayalam,
Melanesian-Pidgin, 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
Watchtower, 117 Adams Street, Brooklyn, New York
11201, U.S.A.

Second-class postage paid at Brooklyn, N.Y.
Printed in U.S.A.

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

CONTENTS

Are We Too Human to Survive?	3	What You Should Know About Tires	22
Pleasing God While at School	5	A Historic Step Forward in Spain	24
Are Insects a Blessing or a Curse?	9	Traveling in Middle America	25
Is There Anything to Acupuncture?	12	"Your Word Is Truth"	
Why Speak with Enthusiasm?	17	'Knowledge That Increases Pain'	
On Papal Infallibility	20	—to Be Avoided?	27
St. Lucia—Island of the Twin Pitons	21	Watching the World	29

Awake!

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

—Romans 13:11

Volume LIII

Brooklyn, N.Y., September 8, 1972

Number 17

Are We TOO HUMAN to Survive?

"SIMPLE intellectual honesty compelled us to face up to the strange possibility that we humans are just about at the end of our days, that our problems of survival will not be solved because we are simply too human." So wrote one of America's leading authors and editors, R. H. Rovere, at the end of the sixth decade of the twentieth century.

In May 1971 some 800 Australian scientists expressed similar fears and, in January 1972, so did the "Club of Rome," a group of scientists and industrialists. About the same time British scientists warned in the magazine *Ecology* that "we may muddle our way to extinction." And according to Professor Marmor, "never before in its history has man's very existence hung so precariously in the balance."

What is the cause of man's dilemma that seems to threaten his very survival? There are those who claim that man's biological nature is at fault, that the make-

up of man's mind and body is such as to doom his existence. Others insist that such is not the case but that the trouble lies with the "sacred cows" of free enterprise, nationalism and war. No doubt these "sacred cows" do have a bearing on the matter, even as do overpopulation in certain areas, pollution and depletion of natural resources—the factors blamed by the Australian scientists.

Human reasoning of itself cannot come up with the solution, because the problem is too big for man to solve. Men may conclude, as some have, that man is heading for extinction, even as hundreds of others of earth's creatures have become or are becoming extinct; and true it is, there seems to be little hope of men changing their ways. But let us not forget how man came to be upon this planet. He did not create himself, nor is there one iota of *proof* that he evolved from a lower form of life or creature. He was put here by the Creator of the whole universe. Left to themselves it could well be that men would become extinct. But the Creator is not going to allow such to happen.

God created the earth and man and is concerned with their destiny. His Word tells us that He did not create this earth "simply for nothing" but "formed it even to be inhabited." And God in his Word not only tells us what his purpose regarding this earth is but further assures us: "My word that goes forth from my mouth

... will not return to me without results, but it will certainly do that in which I have delighted, and it will have certain success in that for which I have sent it."—Isa. 45:18; 55:11.

Well, is man "too human" to survive? How could that be when man was created 'in the image of God and according to God's likeness'? The first man had the potential of living forever, and that under paradisaic conditions, for only if he disobeyed his God was he to die. So man had the potential—mentally, physically, emotionally and morally—to live forever.—Gen. 1:26, 27; 2:16, 17.

Then why is the world in such a mess? Why does it seem that extinction threatens humankind? There are two basic reasons, and they are closely related. One is that man disobeyed God and chose to direct his own way. Yet he had neither the right nor the ability to so direct. (Jer. 10:23) It was even as we read: "The true God made mankind upright, but they themselves have sought out many plans." (Eccl. 7:29) Going against the expressed will of his Creator and Designer, man was bound to get into trouble, even as would anyone who tried to use a complicated machine contrary to the instructions furnished by the manufacturer.—Hos. 8:7.

The second basic reason for the future appearing so ominous to man is due to the invisible "ruler of this world" who has deceived almost all of mankind. On the one hand, he frustrates the noble efforts of honest men and, on the other hand, he abets selfish men in their designs. He is none other than the "god of this system of things," "the ruler of the authority of the air, the spirit that now operates in the sons of disobedience." He is termed "the great dragon . . . the original serpent, the one called Devil and Satan." Without God, men are pawns in his hands.—John 12:31; 2 Cor. 4:4; Eph. 2:2; Rev. 12:9.

Even though selfish men blindly threaten their own survival, mankind's survival is assured because the Creator is more interested in man's survival than is man himself. Just as a wise and loving father is often more interested in the welfare of his offspring than they themselves are, so the great Creator is more concerned about mankind's survival than are men themselves. But there the analogy ends; for while earthly fathers often seem helpless in such situations, the Creator, Jehovah God, can and will do something about it, and that in the very near future.

What? His Word tells us in a prophecy that applies to this generation: The time has come "to bring to ruin those ruining the earth." Those now ruining the earth will themselves be ruined at the "war of the great day of God the Almighty," Har-Magedon.—Rev. 11:18; 16:14, 16.

Further, God promises to make this earth a fit place in which to live: "The whole earth will be filled with the knowing of God as the waters cover the sea"; 'men will learn war no more but every man will sit under his own vine and fig tree,' and even 'death, sorrow, crying and pain will be done away with.' The Creator is determined to make this earth a place that will bring glory, not discredit, to Him.—Isa. 11:9; Mic. 4:1-4; 1 Cor. 15:25, 26; Rev. 21:4.

No, humankind is not "too human" to survive and man's biological nature is not entirely to blame for the mess in which the world finds itself. This truth is being demonstrated by the million and a half Christian witnesses of Jehovah who live at peace and unity with one another, even under present conditions. With them fellowship has replaced strife, and brotherly love has replaced greed. It is with these that the Creator will begin his 'new earth in which righteousness is to dwell.'—2 Pet. 3:13.

Pleasing God

SCHOOLS are a fine provision. They provide for students useful knowledge on a wide range of subjects. And they teach many important skills. Yet, at the same time, secular schools today are a source of danger to youths who desire to please God by living in harmony with the righteous principles of the Bible.

In many schools drugs are common: Marijuana is smoked in bathrooms and heroin is peddled in hallways. Also, sexual immorality is rampant; unmarried pregnant students now being common in some schools. For Christian youths, schools present other dangers that can adversely affect their standing with God. So a student must be careful if he is to benefit from school, rather than be ruined by its worldly influence.

Right Motive

There are a variety of reasons why persons seek a secular education. Some youths desire a university diploma to set them up for a well-paying job. Others go through the motions of getting educated in order to better their social standing. But what about a youth whose desire is to please his Creator, Jehovah God?

Such a youth appreciates that there is superior knowledge and a finer skill than any offered by secular schools. This is knowledge of Jehovah and his purposes, and the skill of teaching others this knowledge. So a Christian youth's motive in wanting an education is quite different from that of most of his schoolmates. He is not ambitiously looking for advancement in the economic or social structure of

WHILE AT SCHOOL



this world. Rather, he desires an education so as to be better equipped for a lifetime of dedicated service to God.

Advantages and Practical Benefit

Thus Christian youths should apply themselves conscientiously to their studies while at school. One of the advantages of doing this is that it broadens one's ability to think and reason on matters. Also, young persons will find that throughout life it is to their advantage to be proficient in reading and writing. They will also find it helpful to be able to calculate accurately and quickly, to have a general knowledge of human affairs, of history, of geography, of science, as well as to know a language other than their native tongue.

It is certainly of practical benefit to have a good basic education. This will aid Christian youths to talk and serve with understanding in many situations. (1 Cor. 9:19-23) The apostle Paul's speech on Mars Hill is a fine example of combining Bible knowledge with other things

that one has learned. As a result of his wide range of knowledge, Paul on that occasion was able to give a thorough witness about God's purposes.—Acts 17:22-31.

In getting an education, it is good to seek knowledge and skills that can be used in supporting oneself financially. Such a course is in keeping with the example set by the apostle Paul, who said: "You yourselves know that these hands have attended to the needs of me and of those with me."—Acts 20:34.

So while at school perhaps one can learn some trade or occupation. There may be opportunities to learn carpentry, painting, machine work, dressmaking, cooking or typing. There are many kinds of work for which young Christians can prepare that may enable them to support themselves financially while they direct their main efforts in teaching God's Word to others.

Keeping on Guard

While seeking to obtain the greatest benefit from school, it is, at the same time, vital to be constantly aware of the dangers. The Bible pointedly warns: "Do not be misled. Bad associations spoil useful habits." It also says: "Let fornication and uncleanness of every sort or greediness not even be mentioned among you, just as it befits holy people; neither shameful conduct nor foolish talking nor obscene jesting, things which are not becoming, but rather the giving of thanks."—1 Cor. 15:33; Eph. 5:3-5.

Even if fellow students are not fornicators or drug addicts, it does not mean that they are good associates. They may tell obscene jokes, talk foolishly and not hesitate to cheat or in other ways be dishonest. Rather than keep company with such persons, the Christian can choose to associate with those who have regard for decency and principle. He should ever

be on guard against associations or activities that could cause him to violate Bible principles.

But there are other dangers against which Christian youths must be on guard. These, too, can lead them into a course opposed to that taken by their Master, Jesus Christ, and thus adversely affect their standing with God.

Worldly Politics

The course taken by Jesus was one of nonparticipation in any form of worldly politics. He said of his true followers: "They are no part of the world, just as I am no part of the world." In keeping with his own words, Jesus took purposeful steps to avoid being pressured into political office.—John 17:16; 6:15.

But what is the situation in schools today? Is there a similar danger of becoming involved in worldly politics? Almost everywhere, it seems, students are getting involved in political issues. This has led to demonstrations, rioting and violence in schools throughout the world. Whether school politics are in the form of these eruptions or of a quieter classroom variety, Christians are under pressure to become involved, to participate.

What will Christian youths do? They will want to guide their conduct in harmony with the teachings of God's Word and the example of Jesus Christ. What matters to them most should not be what other students think, or even what their teachers say, but what their Creator Jehovah God thinks and says.

What is the purpose, for example, of classroom elections of officers or class leaders? These actually serve to train young persons to participate in the machinery of worldly politics. Is this what a Christian youth wants to train for? Would Jesus Christ, who said, "I am no part of the world," want his true followers

to train to participate in worldly politics?

The faithful stand of young Christians in these matters often impresses and gains the respect of teachers and fellow students alike. For example, a youth at a Christian assembly at Asahikawa, Japan, related:

"When I was in my second year in high school the class elected me to their committee. So I explained that Jehovah's witnesses as Christians cannot take part in worldly politics. My classmates brought up many objections, but finally they reluctantly took me off the committee.

"Shortly afterward the teacher in charge of my class called me and said he wanted to know about my faith. He did not believe that there was any connection between the existence of God and human living. He said that belief in God is only for weak people. However, with full reliance on Jehovah I witnessed to him. Finally he said, 'I would like to know all about your faith,' and gladly contributed for some Bible literature."

Songs and Salutes

Singing songs that exalt people, institutions or nations is common in some schools, and so is the saluting of some national emblem. Christians find joy in singing songs and sharing in other exercises that give praise to Jehovah God. But what about giving praise to men, nations or institutions?

True Christians profit from the example of the three faithful Hebrew servants of God named Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. Babylon's ancient ruler King Nebuchadnezzar set up a huge golden image, and the order was issued to all present: "At the time that you hear the sound of the horn, the pipe, the zither, the triangular harp, the stringed instrument, the bagpipe and all sorts of musical instruments, you [must] fall down and worship the image of gold that Nebuchadnezzar the

king has set up. And whoever does not fall down and worship will at the same moment be thrown into the burning fiery furnace."—Dan. 3:5, 6.

These three Hebrews refused to pay homage to this image or emblem to which the State required everyone to give praise. It was not that they were rebellious youths; rather, they simply believed in giving all honor and praise to Jehovah God.

As nationalism increases throughout the world today many young Christians will meet with similar situations. What can a youth do if his Bible-trained conscience does not permit him to salute emblems or sing songs that exalt the nation or his school?

Where such situations are foreseen, it would be proper for a youth to explain his beliefs to his schoolteacher or principal ahead of time. It will impress the teacher if he makes matters plain in his own words. A reasonable teacher, who respects the individual's conscience, will arrange for a student to be excused from such ceremonies. The experience of a young Christian in Sapporo, Japan, illustrates how such situations may be handled.

"During my second year in middle school, a gymnastic meeting was held, and this included a flag-raising ceremony. Knowing this ahead of time, I immediately went after class dismissal to the teacher's room and made my position plain to the teacher, telling him that I could not take part in the flag-raising ceremony. The teacher seemed taken aback, and told me that this was not worshiping the flag, but was just a matter of paying it respect.

"I explained that taking one's hat off and other such services toward the flag amounted to worship, and that I could give this only to Jehovah God. At last, after some discussion, the teacher kindly excused me. At the gymnastic meet, I

did not take part in the ceremony, but only in the races. Afterward, I was able to witness from the Bible to my fellow students concerning my reason for not taking part in the ceremony. I was very happy that the teacher showed respect for my stand."

Physical Culture

While sports are profitable for bodily development, training of the mind and instilling appreciation of spiritual things are of far greater importance, as the Bible says: "Bodily training is beneficial for a little; but godly devotion is beneficial for all things, as it holds promise of the life now and that which is to come."—1 Tim. 4:8.

However, suppose schools make participation in kendo, judo, boxing or other martial arts compulsory, what should the Christian do? He will want to follow his Bible-trained conscience. The following experience of a young person who graduated from high school in Fukui City, Japan, and became a full-time pioneer preacher illustrates the blessing that can come to one who does.

"I went ahead of time to the physical culture teacher and explained that, since Christians do not strive with one another, I wanted to do extra reading during the judo hour. However, he did not grant this permission. So I explained to him the words of 2 Timothy 2:24, that 'a slave of the Lord does not need to fight, but needs to be gentle toward all,' and Isaiah 2:4, that 'they will learn fighting no more.' But still he refused to acknowledge my position, stating that judo was required as a group exercise, and that if I did not take part I would not be able to graduate.

"Being determined, I once again explained my position. I had the teacher read the June 15, 1964, *Watchtower* article 'Youths, Keep Your Integrity While at School.' Appreciating that there was nothing rebellious in my attitude, the teacher then did some investigating. Finally, he told me, 'It will be all right to refrain. Just put on the judo uniform, and that will be sufficient.' However, that would have looked to other people as though I were taking part in judo. It smacked of compromise. So I refused to put on the uniform. For a time the teacher insisted, but when he saw my firm stand he did not say anything more. I got very low marks for sports, but this did not prevent my graduating."

Preparing for a Lasting Future

Young Christians must carefully guard their steps in order to please God while at school. (Ps. 16:8) If they do this, secular education can serve as a valuable aid in helping them to use their lives to honor the Creator, Jehovah God. By balancing secular education with the more important Bible education, young people today, like the youthful Timothy of the Bible, may treasure up "for themselves a fine foundation for the future, in order that they may get a firm hold on the real life."—1 Tim. 6:19.

Imperfect man, with his life-span of seventy or eighty years, is able to touch merely the fringe of knowledge. But those entering on the eternity of "the real life" will find it limitless in its educational opportunities. It is well worth while now to reach out, not only for a good secular education, but also for knowledge and understanding of God's purposes that lead to eternal life.—John 17:3.



ARE INSECTS

A Blessing OR **A CURSE?**



WHAT comes to your mind when insects are mentioned? Do you think of insects that spread disease, feed on man's crops and eat holes in his clothing?

Or do you think about the benefits insects bring? Do you think of the services they perform and the products they yield—shellac, silk and honey, to mention a few?

To some it may seem that all insects are pests and that the world would be better without them. But did you know that, of the more than 800,000 kinds of insects known to man, the vast majority are acknowledged to be beneficial? In fact, many of them do things that are vital to man's existence.

Pollinating and Building Soil

One such vital service has to do with the relationship of insects to plants. It has been estimated that 85 percent of flowering plants are dependent on insect pollination.

Among the many insects carrying out this function are honeybees, bumblebees, flies, beetles, moths and butterflies. And if such insects did not do their job, many of these plants, perhaps most of them, would die out. That would affect, not only the beautiful flowers that add so



much enjoyment to man's life, but also his food supply. Man would indeed be in big trouble.

Insects also play a beneficial role as scavengers and soil builders. Dead plant and animal matter attracts many kinds of insects. They eat this dead matter and their digestive systems break it down into different chemical combinations. In this way the dead matter is turned into food that can be used by plants.

Not only their excreta, but the insects themselves eventually turn into food for plants. This happens when they die and their bodies decompose, in this way adding fertilizer to the soil.

Insects also help to add to the thickness of rich topsoil. This is done by insects continually bringing up particles of subsoil to the surface. In the process they dig tunnels in the soil, and this helps too. It enables water to filter down through the soil and it aerates it at the same time.

What About Insects That Eat Plants?

But insects also eat live plants, not just dead ones. Is this not harmful to man's interests? Not necessarily.

Careful observation and research indicate that insects prefer plants that are in some way deficient from our standpoint. It may be poor soil, the plant's age or some unfavorable growing con-

dition that was responsible for the deficiency.

When the plant does become deficient, it attracts insects. For instance, Dr. William Albrecht of the University of Missouri conducted a series of tests with spinach. He found that insects known as thrips destroyed the spinach grown on poor soil. But the spinach grown on good soil survived.

Then there was the case of two grapevines growing side by side. One was attacked by Japanese beetles, but the other was not. Yet the leaves of both vines were intermingled. The beetles fed only on the leaves of the older vine, which was not responding well to the nutrition being given to it.

A similar observation was made about two crops of lettuce. One crop had been stunted by unfavorable growing conditions and was attacked by aphids. But no aphids were found on lettuce cultivated under favorable growing conditions in the same soil.

Commenting on why insects prefer plants that we would consider inferior, the book *Our Poisoned Earth and Sky* states:

"The nutritional needs of insects are very different from those of man and animals. Where man thrives best on a high protein diet, insects go for carbohydrate. They need it more in their system of operation. An insect can jump the equivalent of the Empire State Building in one jump, comparatively speaking, and it needs a lot of carbohydrate for that energy. So when one plant has more carbohydrate than another, an insect will seek it out and prefer it."

Verifying this observation by scientific research, the book continues:

"As research at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station has shown, plants which get no organic matter produce an unbalanced amount of carbohydrates at the expense of protein and trace minerals. Insects, it seems, prefer these 'sweet' plants and are able to attack them more easily."

So when insects eat garden plants, might they not be telling us something? Are the plants receiving needed nourishment from the soil? Can something be done to remedy an unhealthy condition in the plants?

Plant Control

Many insects show a preference for a particular kind of plant. Their feeding habits prevent various plants from running riot.

A case in point is the prickly-pear cactus. This plant was unwisely introduced into Australia. There being no insect enemies to keep it in check, the prickly-pear cactus spread rapidly. Within a short time it made millions of acres of land practically unfit for agriculture.

Then, in 1925, 2,750 cactus-moth eggs were sent to Australia from Argentina. Eventually millions of moth eggs were distributed in areas where the prickly-pear cactus had gained a foothold. The hatched caterpillars of the cactus moth did their job well. They burrowed into the joints of the prickly-pear cactus and thus destroyed it. At last this cactus ceased to be a scourge for Australia.

Another example of plant control by insects involves St.-John's-wort or the Klamath weed. This weed was brought to the United States from Europe. It was first noted in the United States in 1793. By 1940 thousands of acres of rangeland in northern California were ruined by this weed. Later its European insect enemies were introduced. Regarding the effectiveness of this measure *Scientific American* states:

"The destruction of Klamath weed by the beetles has been attended by the return of desirable forage plants. In California many thousands of acres now have a markedly greater capacity for the support of livestock; land values have risen; expenditures for the control of the weed are negligible."

But have these insects become a pest since the time the Klamath weed was

brought under control? No. *Scientific American* continues:

"Because stands of Klamath weed are no longer extensive and the infested areas are now widely separated, all of the immigrant insects, totally dependent on the weed for survival, have decreased in numbers. Fortunately their ability to locate new infestations and their high rate of reproduction have prevented any important resurgence of the weed. All indications are that this noxious range plant will be held in check and that its insect controls will perpetuate themselves."

There is no way of knowing just how many plants could become pests if it were not for insect control. But the foregoing examples well illustrate that man needs the help of insects.

Even insect activities that seem to be destructive can benefit man. In the forests, insects perform vital pruning work. Some attack and kill the lower limbs of trees. This natural pruning gives man better quality lumber. Still other insects kill trees. Thereby they prevent wooded areas from becoming overcrowded. Surviving trees are enabled to grow more rapidly. The activity of forest insects also reduces the fire hazard and makes the forest more suitable as a home for wildlife.

Man Still Has Much to Learn

Man's knowledge of insects is still very incomplete. Each year from 7,000 to 10,000 new kinds of insects are discovered. The relationship of thousands of insects to plant and animal life is unknown. But what has been learned shows that insects occupy a very important place on earth. Observed Carl D. Duncan, a professor of entomology and botany:

"It is perhaps impossible to visualize adequately the totality of beneficial effects which insects exert directly or indirectly on human welfare, but the benefits are incalculably great."

Often the negative side of what insects do gets major attention. The fly, for example, is commonly associated with the transmission of disease. But how many persons think about its role as a scavenger and soil builder and maintainer when in the maggot stage? And did you know that the guilt of houseflies has not been fully established? Says *Scientific American*:

"The list of human and animal diseases they are charged with transmitting now stands at more than 65. . . . Yet the evidence is still only circumstantial. The reputation of the domestic flies is in the position of a man charged with homicide because he is found standing beside the victim with a loaded gun in his hand. In most cases it cannot be proved conclusively that the flies in question fired the gun."

Insects a Blessing

While some insects may be harmful under the present circumstances, as a whole they are a blessing for mankind. When insects become pests, humans are often to blame. Man has repeatedly failed to maintain a high standard of cleanliness. He has upset the balance between plant and animal life and has polluted air, land and water. Imbalances in his own system may at times make his body attractive to such insects as mosquitoes. Manifestly, insects, governed by instinct, cannot be blamed for what they do because of man's failings and weaknesses.

Persons who acknowledge the existence of a loving Creator see in insects a part of God's creation. This prevents them from drawing hasty conclusions about the harmfulness of any creature. They also appreciate that present circumstances cannot be used as a basis for determining what effect insects would have on men free from all bodily imperfections and weaknesses. They are confident that insects will continue to be a blessing for mankind.

Is there
anything
to



ACUPUNCTURE?

"JUST rubbish," said a British nerve specialist. "Orientals are much more susceptible to hypnotism," explained an American doctor. 'It does not fit in with my knowledge of anatomy,' declared a Texas medical school professor.

On the other hand, a Yale University biologist who had observed it firsthand related: "One had to be very impressed." A Missouri medical school heart specialist who had witnessed its use stated: "I'm convinced there's some margin of truth to it." And a New York ear surgeon who saw it reported: "It works." "We'd be fools not to look into it."

Such widely differing comments, ranging from outright condemnation all the way to fervent endorsement, have been made recently to describe acupuncture, the ancient Chinese medical art. But why this sudden interest in acupuncture? Does it really work? If so, how? Is it a case of 'mind over matter,' perhaps even being connected with spiritism?

What Is It?

Acupuncture is the art of treating illnesses by means of very thin needles placed in the body at certain well-defined points. It is now also used to induce anesthesia. The name comes from the Latin words *acus*, meaning "needle," and *pungere*, meaning "to puncture."

The hair-thin needles are usually made of stainless steel, or at times even of gold. While those used in surgery can be longer, the ones used in routine treatment are about one to three inches long. The number of needles used on a patient, where they are inserted, how deep they go, at what angle, and how long they are kept in place, depend upon the nature of the illness or operation. The number of places, or points, where the needles may be inserted vary. Present-day charts show anywhere from 500 to over 800 different points.

How did acupuncture begin? Its origin is shrouded in antiquity. However, tradition has it that several thousand years ago the Chinese noticed that when some soldiers were wounded in battle by arrows, the wounds caused pain to disappear from other parts of the body. Over the centuries, with much experimenting, this way of treating illnesses grew to its present state.

Acupuncture today is most highly developed in the People's Republic of China. However, its use there as an anesthetic is only of recent origin, dating back to about the year 1957, when it began to be developed. Because the needs of the government-enforced national health care were great, and the number of Western-trained doctors was small, the government ordered that traditional acupuncturists and herbal practitioners also be given physician status. In this way Western-oriented medicine was combined with traditional Chinese medicine. Each would learn from the other.

So doctors cooperated with acupuncturists. Indeed, the doctors unfamiliar with the practice are said to have tried the needles on

themselves for a year before undertaking any application on patients. One result of so many more persons learning acupuncture was that, in addition to its normal use for various illnesses, experiments began in its use as an anesthetic.

From the beginning, the experiments applying acupuncture as an anesthesia were successful. And since 1966 about 500,000 such procedures have been performed. While the use of it as an anesthesia is still considered experimental in China, and is given only to patients who want it, acupuncture now has become the preferred method of anesthesia there. It is said that the analgesic effects last up to eight hours or more, after which needles could again be applied to ease pain.

Why the Sudden Interest?

The renewed interest in acupuncture by Westerners is directly related to other events in recent times, especially during the past year. During this time China has allowed groups of Westerners into its country. Among these were scientists and medical authorities who observed Chinese medical facilities and practices. Their experiences were highly interesting.

British doctors visited hospitals in Peking, Shanghai, Canton and Nanking. They related remarkable evidence of effective acupuncture use in major surgery, even brain surgery. In one case, the *London Times* reported, "it is claimed that no one could have borne the pain of this particular treatment without some form of anaesthetic." Yet, only acupuncture was used.

The first Americans to observe the use of acupuncture in China were two biologists. In May of 1971, Dr. Ethan Signer of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Dr. Arthur Galston of Yale University watched four operations there. Acupuncture was the anesthetic.

They returned to the United States excited over the ability of acupuncture to deaden pain. Dr. Galston stated: "I had always associated acupuncture in my mind—as most Americans do—with a far-out, charlatan procedure." But what he saw changed his mind. The two biologists suggested that acupuncture deserved more study, and noted that its effects as an anesthetic lasted many hours.

Soon afterward, in July, New York *Times* columnist James Reston aroused further interest by his own experience. During a visit to China he was stricken with appendicitis. He had to be operated on, and received a usual anesthetic, not acupuncture. But after surgery he suffered from serious gas pains, resulting in extreme discomfort. Curious about the ability of acupuncture to deal with illnesses, he agreed to be treated that way instead of taking drugs.

Reston describes what happened: "Li Chang-yuan, doctor of acupuncture at the [Peking] hospital, with my approval inserted three long, thin needles into the outer part of my right elbow and below my knees and manipulated them in order to stimulate the intestine and relieve the pressure and distension of the stomach . . . there was a noticeable relaxation of the pressure and distension within an hour and no recurrence of the problem thereafter."

However, Signer, Galston, and Reston were not medical authorities. Hence, their observations were viewed with skepticism. But this changed in the fall of 1971.

Medical Authorities Observe

American visitors to China in September included respected medical authorities. Among them were Dr. Paul Dudley White of Boston, an internationally renowned heart specialist and former consultant to the late President Eisenhower. With White

were Dr. E. Grey Dimond, provost for health sciences at the University of Missouri, and Dr. Samuel Rosen, a New York city ear surgeon. Another was Dr. Victor Sidel of New York, chief of the department of social medicine at Montefiore Hospital and professor of community health at Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

These four physicians witnessed extensive demonstrations of acupuncture, especially for anesthesia. They were astonished to see major operations where the only pain-killer used was acupuncture.

The *Medical Tribune* reported: "Dr. White and Dr. Dimond, both cardiologists, watched open heart surgery in Peking with acupuncture anesthesia. They said that the patient was awake, alert, relaxed during surgery, and that the surgery was performed as well as any they had ever seen."

Dr. Rosen reported observing fifteen procedures. He saw a tooth extraction, tonsillectomy, appendectomy, herniotomy, a brain-tumor operation, removal of a lung, removal of an ovarian cyst, and a Cesarean birth. He said: "When you see these operations, you come out and pinch yourself. You wonder if you really saw what you saw. After you have seen it over and over, you have to give up what you thought in favor of what you saw."

He also noted that the Chinese surgeon decides if a person is suitable for acupuncture anesthesia. If so, he tells the patient why he believes it is good—it eliminates the risks that accompany drugs or inhalant gas, it prevents postoperative nausea and vomiting, and shortens recovery time. However, if the patient is extremely nervous, tense, and high strung, he may recommend conventional anesthesia. In any case, should the conventional anesthesia be needed it is kept on hand in the operating room.

Dr. Rosen brought back to the United States a 30-minute film which recorded some of what he saw. It included surgeons removing part of a woman's spinal cord while she was awake and smiling. It showed a man getting off the operating table after having his appendix taken out and shaking hands with the surgeon. Another patient sipped tea through a straw while surgeons corrected a heart defect. And a mother smiled proudly at her new son moments after he was born by a Cesarean operation. All used acupuncture anesthesia.

President's China Trip

Then, in February of 1972, President Nixon traveled to China. With him were reporters and his personal medical staff.

Correspondent Robert Martin of *U.S. News & World Report* was invited to spend several hours in operating rooms of a major Peking hospital. He witnessed surgeons perform a lobectomy on a 28-year-old man, remove a tumor from the thyroid of a 45-year-old woman, and deliver a baby by Cesarean section to a 36-year-old woman.

Martin wrote: "Throughout the three operations, the patients were completely conscious, were able to talk, and occasionally chewed oranges or drank fruit juice. They displayed more nervousness over the presence of foreign watchers than because of pain or discomfort." He concluded: "There is no doubt, once you have seen it yourself: Acupuncture is effective in surgical anesthesia."

Dr. Walter Tkach, personal physician to President Nixon, was also given intense exposure to acupuncture anesthesia. He saw the removal of a cataract, the excision of a thyroid tumor, and the removal of an ovarian cyst. In all the patients, insertion of the needles was done quickly. The needles were twirled between the acupunc-

turist's thumb and forefinger. And when insertion was complete, the needles were attached to an electrical device to vibrate them, instead of its being done by hand.

Dr. Tkach related this about his experience: "I was impressed from the beginning. And frankly I was astonished when each of the patients got up from the operating table with little or no help and walked unassisted to the carts that were to take them back to their rooms; I have seen nothing like that in 25 years of association with surgery. The clincher came nearly an hour after we left the OR [operating room]. We were in a room when the door opened and all three patients were ushered in. They were comfortable and able to drink tea with us and answer our questions."

Dr. Tkach concluded: "There is something important here we should take a good look at." He also said: "I know that I would not hesitate to receive the procedure myself."

How Widespread Elsewhere?

While China sees the most widespread use of acupuncture, it is also used in other lands, particularly in other Oriental countries and in Europe. In France there are said to be about 700 doctors who use it. A reporter for *Saturday Review* wrote: "I found acupuncture to be almost a part of the dove-gray Paris air. Every day I met someone who was either going or had gone for needle therapy."

In the United States, there are only a few American doctors who use acupuncture. Dr. William Gutman of New York, one of the few American M.D.s using it, says he finds it helpful in a variety of ailments. He names arthritis, neuralgia, sinus infections, rheumatism, bursitis and others. He said: "I get cases that do not respond to common treatment but do respond to acupuncture." However, he

cautions: "I would exclude from acupuncture treatment cancer and tuberculosis, and I would also exclude venereal disease."

Dr. Jean-Claude Darras of Paris, acting head of a French acupuncture institute, tells his students that acupuncture is not a cure-all. He says that it cannot rejuvenate worn-out organs, although he claims it can regulate them to work more efficiently. It cannot heal lesions or remove cancerous growths, although it can help to prevent them, he states. But he says that with proper training and experience, doctors using acupuncture to treat illnesses can expect a 60-percent rate of cure with functional ailments, which is the majority of cases a physician treats in general practice.

In New York city, a Chinese acupuncture specialist, Dr. C. C. Ting, the former head of the Chinese Medical College in Hong Kong, demonstrated the art to an amazed audience of 550 at St. John's University. Three volunteers, all laymen, were used. One was Barbara Grimaldi of the St. John's University staff. Ting delicately inserted a needle about an inch and a half into her right shoulder. The *New York Times* reported: "After a couple of minutes, Dr. Ting plucked the needle from Miss Grimaldi's shoulder. 'It was as though I had had Novocain at the dentist's,' she said." Later Ting explained that acupuncture was not a panacea for all disease, and that each case had to be evaluated carefully in the light of both Western medicine and Chinese experience.

'Mind over Matter'?

The key question about acupuncture is this: How does it work? Is it really 'scientific,' or is it a case of 'mind over matter'? Could it even be associated with spiritism?

As yet no one really knows how acupuncture works. Even its most ardent

supporters admit that they do not know the precise scientific explanation.

Because of this, some have suggested that acupuncture is related to hypnosis. American orthopedist Dr. Robert Kerland compared acupuncture to drinking from the water of Lourdes, or having Oral Roberts touch people who then scream "I'm cured." Others suggest that the Chinese have been brainwashed by Mao Tse-tung's thoughts.

Many, however, disagree. Dr. Rosen notes that the Chinese have produced general anesthesia in animals by using acupuncture. "I do not think that cats and dogs read the quotations of Chairman Mao," said a Chinese acupuncturist. Dr. Darras said that the French have also conducted experiments on animals to show that acupuncture success cannot be attributed to suggestion or hypnosis.

Dr. Gutman of New York, when asked about the matter, replied: "A psychological factor is involved in any medical treatment. That's why there are clinical trials with placebos. Since acupuncture has been successfully used, particularly in China, in pediatrics [children] and in veterinary medicine [animals], . . . the psychological factor, if any, is only a small part of the effect, as in any other therapy."

Dr. Rosen, noting the skepticism regarding acupuncture, stated: "There is a lot of skepticism about how aspirin works too, but people still take aspirin when they have a headache." He noted that "our Chinese colleagues also had been skeptical but that they finally had to bow to the evidence of their senses."

Medical World News says: "Research in the Soviet Union and other countries indicates that reflexes between points on the skin and internal organs are involved." Dr. Ting told the *New York Times*: "We believe that the needle point desensitizes certain nerve centers and promotes a flow

of health." Other explanations involve nerve connections and electrical impulses.

In the Easton, Pennsylvania, *Express* Dr. Lawrence Lamb, commenting on acupuncture, said: "We are always learning new things about the body, and even new ways in which things are relayed by the nervous system. There are many feedback mechanisms from the skin itself that cause all sorts of problems. A good example is letting the skin be chilled or cooled and ending up with a stiff neck."

More Knowledge Needed

Thus, at this point, there is no agreement on how acupuncture works, or the extent to which it does. It is agreed that much more research needs to be done on it in the Western world, especially in the United States.

Prevention magazine put it this way: "One of the reasonable demands of the public upon the medical establishment is that they investigate, carefully and in good faith, the possible uses of acupuncture. In a world full of pain and suffering, we cannot afford to ignore any promising therapy simply because the AMA [American Medical Association] does not understand it."

Dr. Gutman says: "One requirement for everyone who wants to call himself a true scientist is open-mindedness. It should be pointed out that one of the few giants of medicine—Simmelweis, discoverer of the cause of childbed fever and father of modern antisepsis—was condemned and persecuted by the medical profession of his time."

Hence, for most of the world outside China, acupuncture is still in an experimental stage. At this point there does not seem to be any evidence that it is based only on 'mind over matter,' or that it is associated with hypnotism or spiritism. But much more remains to be learned.



Why Speak with **ENTHUSIASM?**

IN 1917, during the first world war, the Premier of France, René Raphaël Viviani, visited America, giving a speech at Columbia University in New York city. Even though he spoke in French, a listener who did not understand the language said that he was enthralled by the speech. "I was stirred and thrilled by the marvelous qualities of its delivery," he explained.

On the other hand, you have probably listened to talks that you did not find inspiring at all, even though you understood every word of the speaker. An American attorney said: "I have listened to many prominent men of this country deliver speeches with deadly monotony. It was embarrassing to the listeners. They could not stay awake."

Why may a speech be interesting, even stirring to a person, when the person does not even understand the words? Yet, why are some talks that are given in a language you clearly understand so boring they almost put you to sleep?

What Makes a Speech Interesting

The answer lies largely in *the way* in which the talk is delivered. Once an older woman impressed this fact indelibly on a young minister. He asked her for her observations on a speech that he had just delivered. She acknowledged that his material was fine, but said to him: "If you are not excited about what you have to say, how do you expect us to be?"

The woman really summed up what

makes a speech interesting. It is the excitement or enthusiasm of the speaker about his material. If he really puts his heart into the talk, then his live, enthusiastic delivery will capture the audience. They will sit up and listen. But the speaker who lacks enthusiasm will find it much harder to hold his audience, regardless of the excellent material he may present.

Surely, then, you will want to speak with enthusiasm. But what if one's speech is lacking in this quality? What is usually the reason? How can one develop enthusiasm?

A Natural Quality

Happily, enthusiasm is a natural quality that is possessed by most persons. It is especially seen in children. When you pass a school yard sometime, stop and listen to the lively cries, laughter and conversation of the youths. There is no dullness or monotony in their speech!

Or perhaps you have listened to the enthusiastic appeal of a young child. "Please, mommy!" the child may plead. "Let me go with the other girls. We won't stay long. I *promise* to clean up my room when I get back! Won't you *please* let me go?" Not only the voice, but the eyes and face, too, mirror the appeal for the mother's permission. And if mother is hesitant in granting it, a tear may spontaneously well up in the child's eye, adding emphasis and strength to the appeal.

Adults normally do not lose altogether

this natural enthusiasm. Have you listened to a man who enjoys fishing tell about his fishing trip and his huge catch? Or have you heard a group of women discussing an approaching wedding or some other social event? What uninhibited enthusiasm both men and women can show when they are speaking with their close friends! The gestures, facial expressions, changes in volume and pitch, changes in rate of utterance, changes in emphasis, all occur naturally. But when a person gets up before a group of these same friends to give a speech, what happens?

You know. That natural, enthusiastic way of speaking so often vanishes, and the person's speech is dull and lifeless. Why? What has changed? Really, very little.

There may be a few more of the speaker's friends gathered together, and they are sitting in rows. The real change, however, is unseen. It is in the speaker's mind and attitude. He may become self-conscious. He may feel as if he is on the spot, apparently thinking that his friends now are somehow his critics. If so, he loses confidence in his ability to express himself and, as a result, loses his natural enthusiasm.

Developing Enthusiasm in Speech

The first requirement, then, for developing enthusiasm in giving a talk is to get a correct estimation of your audience. Remember, they have not become your foes simply because they sit in rows. They are not critics. Rather, they are friends who have come to listen and to learn from what you have to say.

So to develop enthusiasm, put your heart into what you tell the audience. Believe in the things you say. Or to put it another way: Speak only about things in which you believe. This is essential, since a person cannot speak with genuine

enthusiasm about matters in which he does not believe.

A third, closely related requirement is to be interested in the message you have to deliver, to be really filled with the ideas and to have a desire to communicate them. For example, consider the man interested in fishing.

You could hardly expect him to relate to his friends the plans for the coming wedding of his wife's sister with the enthusiasm he would tell them about his latest fishing trip. He is not fascinated with the details of wedding arrangements. It is not his interest. Ah, but the flick of the fishing pole that sends the bait out over the water, the strike of the fish, the battle to pull it in, all this is of consuming interest to him. So he can talk enthusiastically about this subject.

Another requirement for enthusiastic delivery is to be well prepared, to know your subject. The man telling his fishing experience knows it well. No doubt he has rehearsed the episode many times in his mind. He is confident that no one else knows the story as well as he does. This is vital to his enthusiastic delivery. If a person has only a slight knowledge of his subject, he will find it very difficult to speak with enthusiasm.

Yet another requirement for speaking enthusiastically is to be convinced that your audience should hear what you have to say. If you earnestly believe that their responding to your message is a life-or-death matter, it can help you to speak from the heart with enthusiasm. The desire to get the message across can become so great that you lose all thought of self and think only of the message.

A speaker with such motivation can be compared to a man who discovers an apartment house on fire in the middle of the night. The man has but one thought—to tell the people of their danger. It is

a life-or-death matter! So he may run into the building and bang on doors, saying: "Wake up! Your house is on fire! Get out right away!" How does he speak the message? With enthusiasm, of course.

Recreating the Ideas and Emotions

However, a speaker may seem to meet all the above requirements. He may not be afraid of his audience; he may believe in what he has to say; he may have genuine interest in his subject; he may be well prepared; and he may even be convinced that for his audience to respond to his message is a life-or-death matter. Yet he still may fail to speak with enthusiasm. Why? What may be the problem?

The trouble may be that he is not actually *thinking* of what he is saying. He is not totally involved in it. He needs to relive or recall his *feelings* on the subject, to get emotionally involved, and not simply to repeat words. For example, the fisherman, when telling his story, puts himself mentally right out there hip deep in the rushing stream. He recalls the excitement of the strike of the fish, and the battle to bring it in. This reliving of the experience, recreating the ideas and emotions while speaking, is what contributes to his enthusiastic delivery.

A speaker on the public platform needs to do the same thing. He may, for instance, be giving a talk on the ransom sacrifice of Jesus Christ, a subject he has perhaps spoken on many times. But at the time of giving the talk, he needs to be totally involved in the idea of what Jesus' sacrifice really means to himself and his audi-

ence. He needs to recall his feelings of gratitude to Jehovah God and Christ Jesus for this marvelous provision. He needs to think of the grand prospect of life it opens up for mankind—eternal happiness in perfect health in a restored earthly paradise! How his heart is moved as he speaks! —John 3:16; Rev. 21:3, 4.

- ***Did Jesus Really Ascend into Heaven?***
- ***Is Nuclear Power the Answer?***
- ***What's in an Aquarium?***

—In the next issue.

When this occurs, the speaker does not lapse into merely uttering words or even ideas. His emotions also are involved. Not only his

whole mind, but his whole heart, too, is wrapped up in the subject. Thus, even though he may have expressed the same thoughts many times before, he speaks with enthusiasm.

Love for the Audience

What will especially help a person to speak in this way is having love for his audience. With this quality, he will not deliver his material matter-of-factly, in a you-can-take-it-or-leave-it manner. He will instead have an attitude similar to that of a parent toward his child.

Perhaps a child has run across a street without looking. The parent knows the danger of doing this. So he speaks earnestly to the child, putting into his voice and way of speaking a note of urgency. If the child fails to pay attention, or treats the matter lightly, the parent makes further efforts. With added conviction and enthusiasm he tries to impress upon the child the danger of crossing streets without looking.

A public speaker should similarly be moved by an earnest desire to convey to

his audience information that will benefit them. So he watches their reaction to what he is saying. If they seem unconvinced or for some reason have failed to get a point, then with added enthusiasm and expression he endeavors to convince them or help them to understand.

Importance of Enthusiasm

Enthusiasm is the very life of a talk. Never underestimate its importance. Without enthusiasm a speech is dead and the audience is likely to be unmoved and unconvinced. I. M. Flapan, former director of New York School of Public Speaking, observed:

"Most intelligent people would like to believe that the world can be moved by reason and logic. The sad truth is, the world is moved by feelings and emotions. A speaker who appeals to you with real warmth, sincerity and enthusiasm will almost always carry his audience with him."

Enthusiasm convinces. James C. Cropsey, a late justice of the New York Supreme Court, said that when a lawyer with whom he disagreed presented his arguments with earnestness and enthusiasm, he would listen with a great deal of attention. It would cause him to think

that perhaps the lawyer might be right after all.

Consider also the example of the Samaritan woman to whom Jesus Christ spoke at a well-side one noon, as related in the Bible. Using his miraculous powers of perception, Jesus told the woman details of her personal life. She thus believed that Jesus was the promised Messiah or Christ, and so went into the city and reported these matters. The Bible account says: "Many of the Samaritans out of that city put faith in [Jesus] on account of the word of the woman who said in witness: 'He told me all the things I did.'" —John 4:6-39.

Think of that! Many people put faith in Jesus simply on the word of the woman —an immoral woman at that! (John 4:18) Imagine with what excitement and enthusiasm she must have related the things Jesus said. Indeed, enthusiasm convinces, it gives credibility to what one says.

So speak with enthusiasm. Fill your mind and heart with your subject. Be convinced that what you have prepared is the truth. Then let an overwhelming desire to communicate these ideas cause you to put your heart into your speech. If you thus speak with enthusiasm, your audience will not only listen but also be convinced and act on what you say.

On Papal Infallibility

● Papal infallibility is a dogma of the Roman Catholic Church. But not all Catholics are convinced of the matter. Said Francis Simons, Catholic bishop in Indore, India: "The apostles themselves, when demanding faith, appealed to evidence, to what they had heard and seen; they never laid claim to a personal, inherent, subjective endowment of infallibility which would operate and give them certainty even independently of the evidence. Nor is there any divine promise or assurance that the church received such an endowment by virtue of which she can have certainty about Christ independently of the assured contents of the apostolic witness. As soon as she leaves the sure foundation laid by the Apostles, she is subject to the ignorance and errors of her age, which extend, as experience has shown, even to her understanding of the scriptures."—Quoted in *Commonweal*, Sept. 25, 1970, pp. 479, 480.



ONE of the loveliest of the West Indian islands is St. Lucia—a mass of mountains, rising steeply from the waters, their summits bathed in mist. This most mountainous of the Windward Islands is noted for its unique natural feature, the twin Pitons. These are two gigantic pyramids of rock rising abruptly from the sea. Clothed in vegetation, the twin peaks are each over 2,400 feet high and are entirely detached from all neighboring mountains. They have long served as a sailor's landmark to an island that was for more than two centuries the scene of many a battle between the French and the English.

St. Lucia, in fact, has changed hands no less than fourteen times. She has been under British rule since 1803. Now St. Lucia is one of the self-governing West Indies Associated States, associated with Britain. But the French influence is still present. A visitor readily notices the French influence in the language and names, intermingled with the English. For example, Londonderry is a village in the hills behind Anse de la Rivière Dorée, and the Pitons are called Gros Piton and Petit Piton.

Although English is the official language, patois, a colorful French dialect, is frequently used in everyday conversation. It is not a written language, but still it is surprising how the patois has managed to survive. Despite the fact that some persons display a slight resentment toward patois, fearing it will spoil the children's English, there are very few people on the island who cannot speak it.

True, the patois does have a tendency to affect the English, especially when it comes to idiomatic expressions. For example, a very common greeting is "kumō yay?" The answer

invariably is "mwē la, tee bwē." If literally translated it comes out like this, "How are you?" "I'm there, little well." So, often in conversation when one asks someone in English, "How are you?" the answer comes back, "I'm there." Another common idiom is, "Come, let me tell you that." So, it is easily seen that the English has a distinctive flavor.

As a visitor enters the capital, Castries, he cannot help but notice that all the houses have galvanized roofs, many of them painted red. This makes for real contrast with the green foliage that surrounds most homes. In the distance one might hear the music of a steel band hammering out lively melodies on instruments made from discarded oil drums.

At one time St. Lucia was a "sugarcane" island, but now bananas provide the main source of income. It takes nine months to a year for a banana tree to mature from a seedling and to produce a stock of bananas. Then the tree is cut down, but care is taken so as not to destroy the sprout or sucker that is growing up because, in due time, it also will produce a stock of bananas.

Many of the islanders are well informed. However, some persons know only the isolated world in which they live. They are cut off, not only by water, but by customs and traditions. While some are in position to give one all the details on recent history, others may never have heard of the second world war, and many do not know who was fighting whom. In places obeah (sorcery and magic) is practiced, some even claiming it is possible to make a bargain with the Devil for one's own personal advancement.

For many the day begins at five in the morning, and they are up busily going about their affairs before the sun is up—carrying something on their head, walking barefoot with a cutlass (machete) in their hand. Its eighteen-inch blade is used for about everything you can imagine—from weeding the garden to cutting up fish. Despite the early start, life on this beautiful island is not as rushed as in many of the larger centers. As a rule the homes are simply furnished and mealtime may offer a plate of rice, breadfruit, plantain, red beans and bonito (tuna).

This island of the twin Pitons, with its thick, green tropical foliage and deep, well-cultivated valleys, is indeed a delight to the eye and a place where many people are still content with the necessities of life.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW

ABOUT Tires

DID you realize that the only contact your car has with the ground are the tires? Not only do they serve to soften your ride; they are vital in braking and in steering the car. But what if the tires are faulty?

Then traffic accidents may result; in fact, a large percentage of auto accidents are attributed to faulty tires. When you consider that hundreds of traffic deaths occur *every day* throughout the world, you can see how vital your tires are. What do you know about them and their care?

Construction

The chief tire ingredient is rubber, most of which today is synthetically made. In the United States about 60 percent of all rubber used goes into tires and tubes. However, the rubber in tires has various additives, basic ones of which are as follows:

Sulfur, to help vulcanize or cure the rubber. *Carbon black*, to add strength and toughness in resisting abrasion. *Oils and tars*, to make the rubber workable and to assist in mixing and blending it. Antioxidants and antiozonants, to help resist the harmful effects of sunlight and ozone, and thus give the tire longer life.

A modern tire also contains fabric, usually rayon or nylon. The compounded rubber is worked into the fabric between large rollers, producing rubberized fabric. If a tire were made of rubber alone, it would not be able to withstand the tremendous pressures and heat generated at high road speeds. It would distort and collapse.

Therefore the carcass, or body of the tire, is constructed of one layer after another of rubberized fabric. Each layer is called a ply. A two-ply tire thus has two fabric layers, a four-ply tire has four layers. The rubber tread is afterward applied.

The tread is the part of the tire that contacts the road. Its pattern is designed as a result of careful scientific studies. The tread must grip the road when cornering and braking, even in wet weather.

If you look at the tread of a tire you will notice that it has fairly wide grooves running the length of the tread; it also has smaller cuts called sipes running at an angle between these grooves. This design is particularly effective in wet weather. The sipes act like tiny wipers, wiping the water from the road into the bigger grooves, where it can drain away.

Different Designs and Retreads

There are two basic tire designs. The bias or cross ply, and the radial ply. The bias is the most familiar in the United States, whereas radials have been standard in Europe for fifteen years, and are increasing in popularity in America. The major difference between the two, as the name suggests, is in the way the plies are situated.

The fabric layers of the bias-ply tire are set diagonally to the tread and cross-wise to each other. In the belted bias-ply tire a belt of material, usually fiber glass, is added under the tread. This belt gives improved handling and traction, and provides longer tire wear because it prevents the tread from squirming on the road. Of the 1970 American cars, 85 percent were equipped with these new belted bias-ply tires, whereas two years before only a few were.

In the radial-ply tire the layers of fabric run at right angles to the tread. Then an additional belt made of fabric or steel fits like a hoop around the tire, under the tread, giving the tread rigidity. The entire tread width is therefore in contact with the road at all times, resulting in less tread wear.

A retread is a worn tire that has had a new tread vulcanized onto it. The process starts with a careful inspection of the tire to make sure fabric body is not damaged. The tire is then taken to a buffing machine to remove all old tread, leaving the carcass intact. The carcass is next sprayed with a rubber solution. A machine then applies a slab of tread rubber, bonding it to the old carcass. Finally the tire is put into a mold and cured for about an hour. This is a less expensive way of getting a reasonably good tire.

Tire Care

The most important service you can give your tires is proper inflation. This will extend their life, saving you money, as well as increasing their safety. Your car owner's manual will give the recommended inflation pressure.

Underinflation is one of the major causes of short tire life. When a tire is under-inflated this causes excessive flexing, which creates heat and weakens the tire. Studies have revealed that a tire that

carries eighteen pounds of air pressure, but which should have twenty-five pounds, will last only half of its normal life! If a person has been running his tires under-inflated, the tread will be worn down toward the edges more than in the middle. On the other hand, more tread wear in the middle than toward the edges shows the tire has been overinflated.

It is important to check air pressure regularly; even the weather affects it. A tire will lose about one pound of pressure for every ten degrees drop in temperature Fahrenheit. It may be unwise to trust the gauge of the air pump at service stations; they are often inaccurate. A small tire-pressure gauge is inexpensive, and can be kept in your glove compartment.

Tires should be checked when they are cold, that is, before you have traveled more than a mile. This is because tire pressure will rise during running. A tire that is underinflated when cold may register above the recommended pressure when hot. But never 'bleed' air from tires when they are hot, for then they will be below the proper pressure when cool.

Proper tire care also includes carefulness in parking—not bumping into curbs. This can fracture fabric plies. Running over large stones or debris can do the same. Sustained high-speed driving, jack-rabbit starts, fast cornering and hard braking all result in rapid tire wear.

It is wise, too, periodically to examine each tire for cuts or other damage that may lead to failure. Also check for stones, nails or other 'foreign' bodies that may be embedded in the treads. If neglected they may work through the rubber and cause a puncture.

Tires are a very important part of your car. And caring well for them, not only will save you money, but may save your life.

A HISTORIC STEP FORWARD

in Spain

THE Christian witnesses of Jehovah operated in Spain without legal recognition for many years. But then in July 1970 the Spanish government legalized their existence under the new law of religious liberty. With that, the Witnesses began to think about opening a branch office of the Watch Tower Society in Spain.

In March 1971 a six-story structure was purchased in Barcelona. In April the Witnesses began to remodel it. Since the Society's president, N. H. Knorr, was planning to visit Spain, the Witnesses requested him to speak at the dedication of the new building on June 2, 1972. The special program dealt with the history of Jehovah's work in Spain, as well as experiences about the remodeling work, and there was the dedication talk by the Society's president.

One part of the history was enlivened by the presence of an eighty-one-year-old Witness, who learned God's truth in 1927. She is blind and of diminutive stature, yet what a bundle of energy she was when speaking! She recalled that during the year 1934 she figured as the Director of the magazine *Luz y Verdad* (Light and Truth, Spanish equivalent of the present *Awake!*), since there were no native Spaniards working in the office at that time, and the English-born overseer could not sign the galley proofs that needed government approval.

Among the experiences recounted by another speaker with regard to the remodeling of the building was this one: A truck turned up with a load of sand one day and deposited it outside the building. A message stated that it was for the Witnesses. To this day it is not known who donated that truckload of sand. Another experience concerns two men who, before studying the Bible, had hated each other and had even come to blows. Imagine their surprise when, years later, they suddenly met, working together as volunteers at the Society's branch.

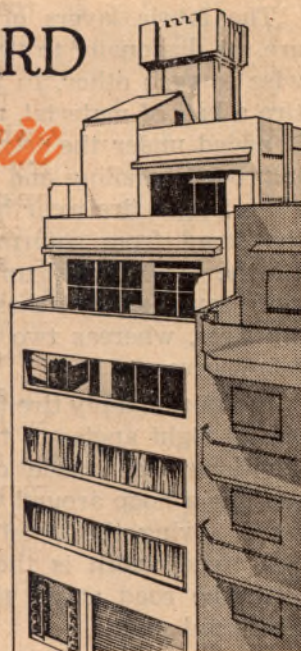
In his talk, the Society's president pointed out that Jehovah not only maneuvers his people but is a great maneuverer of nations. He maneuvered things so that his work would not die out in Spain. The work grows because Jehovah is interested in people, and that is why there are now 16,839 Witnesses preaching throughout Spanish territory. Listening to this dedication program at the Branch building were 452 persons.

The next day, Saturday, an even larger meeting was scheduled. It was an inauguration assembly at the Plaza de Toros, a bullring with its typical Moorish-style windows and minarets. The Civil Governor sent a busload of police as protection in case there should be any trouble from outsiders. One of these policemen was heard to say: "It would be impossible to have a row with these people." The contrast between a bullfight crowd and the Witnesses could not have been greater.

In the bullring is a barricaded area where the bulls usually die. But on this occasion there was no spilling of blood, but, rather, an upbuilding Bible talk by N. H. Knorr on the theme "A House for Spiritual Instruction." A crowd of 13,356 listened as he developed the theme that the home is also a place of worship for the true Christian, the basic place of worship for the family. He showed that the Christian must be different and keep his mind and heart constantly on those things that are upbuilding.

In closing, the Society's president said "*Hasta la vista*" (Until we meet again) and thousands of white handkerchiefs suddenly were waved in farewell. This was a gesture typical of a Spanish bullring, where it signifies the concession of the maximum prize to the *torero*. In this case it was to express the love and appreciation of the Spanish Witnesses toward the governing body of the Christian association of Jehovah's witnesses and those working at the Society's Brooklyn headquarters.

No doubt about it, the dedication program and the inauguration assembly represented a historic step forward for the increased praising of Jehovah's name in Spain.



By "Awake!" correspondent in Spain

WITH improved roads more people from the United States are traveling in Middle America. In December and January, when it is cold and wintry in North America, the weather is delightful south of the border. The rainy season is over, and temperatures have moderated. It is an excellent time of the year to travel, and there are so many interesting things to see.

Here early European adventurers found wealthy cities of brilliant civilizations—those of the Mayas and Aztecs. Only about thirty miles from Mexico City colossal pyramids built over two thousand years ago can be visited. One of them, the Pyramid of the Sun, is about the same size at its base as the Cheops Pyramid in Egypt!

Farther south, in Guatemala, there are the thrilling Tikal ruins. Some of the pyramidal structures are 155 feet high—as high as twenty-story buildings—towering above the surrounding jungles! One marvels when envisioning the thousands of laborers needed to construct these mammoth monuments.

Then there are the many natural wonders. Costa Rica's volcano, Irazú. The gorgeous volcanic, black-sand beaches of El Salvador. The mountains, the lakes, the tropical flowers and vegetation. Truly it is a beautiful land, Middle America.

Here in El Salvador there are two lovely volcanic lakes, Ilopango and Coatepeque. At the latter you can enjoy the comfort of a furnished cabin in the government park without cost by getting permission from the 'Ministerio de Trabajo' in San Salvador.

Preparation

Some persons, hearing of the poverty in Middle America, may assume that va-

TRAVELING In Middle America

By "Awake!" correspondent in El Salvador

cationing here costs little. While it may be less expensive than in some other places, certain things are higher. For example, gasoline is about fifty cents a gallon after one leaves Mexico. It is suggested, therefore, that each person count on at least \$10 a day for every day spent here.

A person will enjoy himself more if he travels light. This will lessen the effort to pack and unpack. It is also wise to take wash-and-wear clothing. Learn to launder it correctly before leaving. Central Americans expect visitors to be neat and tidy. So if one wants to be well received and respected one will avoid an unshaven appearance, or barefooted jaunts around town in ragged shorts.

Also, remember that it is a long trip—nearly 3,500 miles just from the United States border to Panama City. So it is important to make sure that one's car and tires are in excellent condition. Do not expect to receive the same automobile repair service as at home. In many small towns, parts for one's car will be unobtainable, and a long bus trip may be required to get them.

Then there is the matter of a different language—Spanish. Do not count on people knowing English. Many of them do

not, especially in the smaller towns. So preparation for the trip should include learning the language, at least a little of it. It will make one's visit so much more enjoyable. And it may be vital in an emergency.

Say, for example, that one gets sick on the trip. Sometimes the water makes persons sick. Or at times visitors overindulge in the many delicious fruits—the mangoes, pineapples, *nisperos*—and suffer stomach or intestinal disorders. This will require communication with a doctor or druggist. Or one may need to communicate with a mechanic in connection with emergency auto repairs. So every word of Spanish one can learn will be beneficial.

Social Customs and Good Manners

Young single men may think about meeting some nice girls on their trip. And it is true, many young women here are much like those in the Orient, being trained to be respectful and helpful. They remind one of Rebecca who volunteered to water the ten camels of Abraham's servant—no small or easy task.—Gen. 24: 15-21.

However, the custom here is for young men to observe a girl for some time before dating her. When a man asks permission of the parents to visit their daughter at home, it means that he wishes to be accepted as the girl's official boyfriend and probably, later, as her husband. Dating is not viewed generally as entertainment, but as preparation for marriage.

Also, respectable persons do not as a rule go unchaperoned on a date. A girl's parents expect a young man to invite another member of the family along when he takes a girl out. It is not in good taste to go off alone on a picnic or other such excursion with one of the opposite sex.

Being a Good Guest

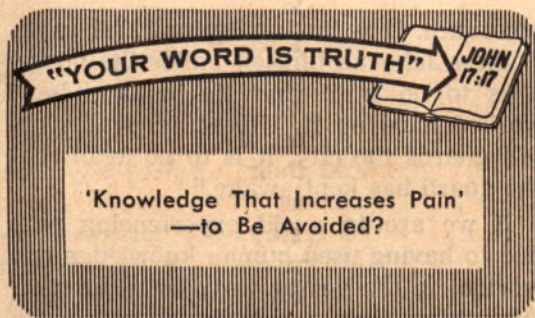
In recent years many North Americans have moved here, including quite a number who have come to preach the good news of God's kingdom. These persons frequently extend their hospitality to vacationing Christians from North America, inviting them to stay overnight with them, or they may arrange for them to stay in the homes of friends. What if one should be invited to be the guest in a Middle American home?

Some visitors have concluded that since families here often have servants, the servants should do the visitor's washing and other personal services. But that is an improper attitude. If the household workers perform services for one—making beds, washing clothes, polishing shoes and so forth—one should be grateful and express appreciation for such services, rather than take these for granted. Failure of visitors to express gratitude can result in hurt feelings.

Hospitality seems to come naturally to the Spanish. It is their custom to say that their house is your house, and that they are your servants. Visitors should try to be as polite to their host as their host is to them.

It certainly does not create a good impression when visitors clean their shoes with the towels or blankets belonging to their host. Nor is it proper to dirty linen by using it before one washes thoroughly. It is disrespectful, too, to stay out later than the bedtime of one's host, perhaps awakening him so as to be let in. Yet some thoughtlessly do such things.

Traveling in Middle America can indeed be a delightful experience, and a highlight of the trip can be staying in the home of a local resident. But if that should ever be your privilege, would it not be fine if your host felt as delighted to have had you as you were to have been there?



"IN THE abundance of wisdom there is an abundance of vexation, so that he that increases knowledge increases pain." (Eccl. 1:18) This was the inspired conclusion of wise King Solomon. But why did he reach this conclusion? Should it deter us from gaining more knowledge?

It should be remembered that, in the book of Ecclesiastes, Solomon was investigating the "calamitous occupation" of sinful, dying mankind. He said: "I set my heart to seek and explore wisdom in relation to everything that has been done under the heavens—the calamitous occupation that God has given to the sons of mankind in which to be occupied." (Eccl. 1:13, 14) The wisdom and knowledge Solomon investigated therefore did not here include that which is needed to gain divine approval and blessing.

It is one's increasing in human or mundane knowledge that can increase pain. Such knowledge can bring frustration and irritation. This is because one becomes painfully aware of the fact that so much in imperfect human society is deficient and beyond man's ability to straighten out. Solomon highlighted this when he said: "That which is made crooked cannot be made straight, and that which is wanting cannot possibly be counted." —Eccl. 1:15.

Then, too, the human life-span is very short. Hence, as a man increases in knowledge and wisdom, he begins to realize how

limited his opportunities are to use his knowledge and wisdom. This makes it even more frustrating when problems and unfavorable conditions hamper his efforts to employ his knowledge and wisdom.

But this does not mean one should shun all human knowledge in order to avoid pain. For in every endeavor, whether it be a trade, craft, business or other occupation, a person needs some knowledge. Such knowledge can protect him from wasting his resources, efforts or abilities needlessly. In fact, knowledge is needed in order for one to keep on living. Says Ecclesiastes 7:12: "The advantage of knowledge is that wisdom itself preserves alive its owners." Yes, knowledge can protect one, not only from calamity due to foolishness or stupidity, but also from self-destruction through vice, uncontrolled passions and damaging emotions.

Human knowledge and wisdom certainly have greater value than mere foolishness. Observed King Solomon: "I saw, even I, that there exists more advantage for wisdom than for folly, just as there is more advantage for light than for darkness. As regards anyone wise, his eyes are in his head; but the stupid one is walking on in sheer darkness." (Eccl. 2:13, 14) The wise person has eyes that truly see, looking at and scrutinizing people and things. His eyes serve his intellectual powers and these feed the heart. But the person lacking in knowledge and wisdom does not see with thoughtful discernment. His eyes are "at the extremity of the earth." (Prov. 17:24) They are wandering here and there with no fixed object in view, for his thoughts are everywhere except where they should be. This is harmful to himself as well as to others.

But not *all* human knowledge and wisdom are beneficial. The "wisdom of the world" may stand in opposition to God. This is because the overall outlook, meth-

ods, standards and goals of the world of mankind alienated from God are often contrary to the divine purpose. Regarding this the apostle Paul wrote: "Did not God make the wisdom of the world foolish? For since, in the wisdom of God, the world through its wisdom did not get to know God, God saw good through the foolishness of what is preached to save those believing. For both the Jews ask for signs and the Greeks look for wisdom; but we preach Christ impaled, to the Jews a cause for stumbling but to the nations foolishness; however, to those who are the called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God. Because a foolish thing of God is wiser than men, and a weak thing of God is stronger than men."—1 Cor. 1:20-25.

Both to the ancient Greeks and Jews, a dead man hanging on a stake would have appeared as something "weak" indeed. To the Jews it was a cause of stumbling, for someone hung on a stake was viewed as accursed. And to the Greeks the very idea that something good could be accomplished through someone's death on a stake sounded foolish. Yet Jesus' death on the stake was actually no weak thing and no foolish thing. It provided the basis for fulfilling all of God's promises respecting the future blessing of obedient mankind. Worldly wisdom that denies the ransom provision is foolish.

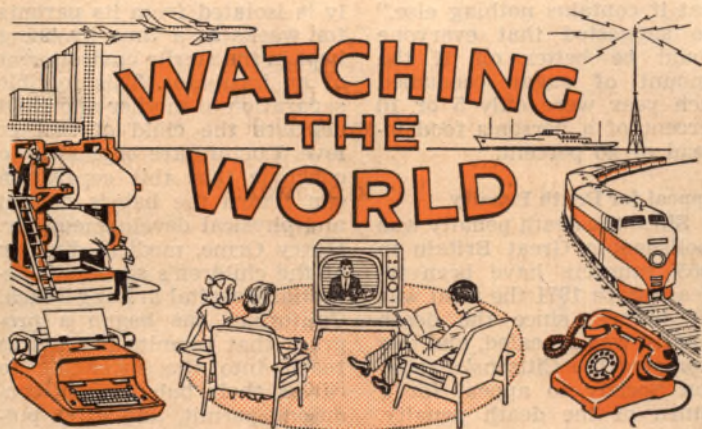
Also, regardless of how much knowledge or wisdom individuals may have by virtue of skill in trades, shrewdness in commerce, administrative ability, or scientific and philosophic learning, all efforts at perpetuating the present system of things are doomed to failure. When applied in efforts that ignore God's provision of the ransom and his purpose to deal with mankind on this basis, knowledge ceases to have value. It cannot bring the desired results and, when so used, is no better than

ignorance. It is just as Psalm 127:1 says: "Unless Jehovah himself builds the house, it is to no avail that its builders have worked hard on it. Unless Jehovah himself guards the city, it is to no avail that the guard has kept awake."

If we are to avoid experiencing pain due to having used human knowledge and wisdom in the wrong way, we must shun everything that stands in opposition to the Creator and his purpose. We must also build our knowledge on the right foundation. What is this foundation? Job 28:28 answers: "The fear of Jehovah—that is wisdom, and to turn away from bad is understanding."

The fear of Jehovah is an awe, a profound reverence for him with a wholesome dread of displeasing him. When individuals have this wholesome regard for the Creator, they do not deliberately use their knowledge for selfish purposes but seek the advantage of fellow humans. The wisdom that has the fear of Jehovah as its start produces better people and improved relations, for such wisdom "is first of all chaste, then peaceable, reasonable, ready to obey, full of mercy and good fruits, not making partial distinctions, not hypocritical."—Jas. 3:17.

Thus it can be seen that knowledge centering around the Creator is the most valuable. Human knowledge, though accompanied by painful realizations about the limited use to which it can be put due to circumstances and a short life-span, also has its place, so that we do well to acquire a measure of it. But knowledge that stands in opposition to God's purpose must be avoided if we are to escape the pain of seeing our work come to nothing. The pursuit of "falsely called 'knowledge'" would cost us God's approval and blessing for having failed to acquire the wisdom that has the fear of Jehovah as its start.—1 Tim. 6:20.



The Issue of Rulership

◆ Late in June, Jehovah's Christian Witnesses began another series of conventions that is reaching around the globe. The keynote speech at these assemblies has presented the challenging issue, "Divine Rulership—Are We for It or Against It?" During the first month of this convention series, reports show that the attendance has already passed 558,000.

A Venus Landing

◆ On July 22 the Soviet Union succeeded in landing its second unmanned spacecraft on the surface of Venus. From there it transmitted information back to earth for fifty minutes. The previous landing on this planet revealed a surface temperature of 900 degrees Fahrenheit and an atmospheric pressure 90 times that of the earth's at sea level.

Freezing Books

◆ The Corning Glass Company was hit by the recent floodwaters that inundated upstate New York. About 6,000 books in its library on glass craft were water damaged. Following the advice of an expert on book conservation, they put the books in freezers. Freezing prevents mold from forming and the ink from smudging, and mold is what destroys water-soaked books. The de-

frosting, drying and restoring of a book are said to take some twenty hours.

Costly Military Burden

◆ According to a report from the United Nations, the cost of feeding and arming the 23 million people in the armed forces of the nations of the world is \$200 billion a year. This exceeds the combined income of a third of the earth's population. The governments spend \$25 billion a year in research for military weapons but only \$4 billion on medical research. More money is spent learning how to destroy humans than learning how to save lives.

Drug Traffic

◆ According to the New York Times, a report prepared by officials of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency holds out little hope of curbing the smuggling of narcotics by air and sea in southeast Asia. The reason given was that "the most basic problem, and the one that unfortunately appears least likely of any early solution, is the corruption, collusion and indifference at some places in some governments . . . that precludes more effective suppression of traffic by the governments on whose territory it takes place." Corruption and greed are common products of

human rule and well illustrate mankind's need for divine rule.

Getting Younger

◆ The Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs in the United States says that the number of reported addicts under 21 years of age has grown swiftly in the last few years. Said one drug abuse official: "Our experience is that the drug problem is increasing and definitely moving downward through the ages." In one area plans were under way to begin drug education in kindergarten. Said an official: "We've probably already lost the battle in the fifth and sixth grades." An ex-addict working in a New York clinic said: "When I started drugs, we were about 18, 19 or 20. Then it dropped to 17- and 16-year olds. Now we see kids all the way down to 12. . . . It seems the age drops one year every three or four years. Where will it stop?"

Three-dimensional Microscope

◆ Optical and electron microscopes have made it possible for man to peer into the microscopic world of the infinitesimal. But this has been in only two dimensions. Now striking images of microscopically small things in three dimensions are possible by means of the SEM, the scanning electron microscope. It has a magnification range that reaches to about 100,000 diameters, while a standard optical microscope that uses light is limited to a magnification of 1,000 diameters. Unlike ordinary electron microscopes, the SEM has considerable depth of focus, making it especially useful for examining objects with irregular surfaces.

Fighting Smog

◆ Scientific researchers have discovered that when rats are exposed to two smog-associated air pollutants, nitrogen dioxide and ozone, the rats given vitamin E supplements are able to

survive twice as long as rats not receiving the vitamin. The pollutants cause the unsaturated fats in the body to oxidate into toxic peroxides, but vitamin E has an antioxidant effect and thus has a protective action against these air pollutants.

More Are Afraid

◆ Are you afraid to walk alone in your neighborhood after dark? In just four years, from 1968 to 1972, the number of Americans who said "Yes" to that question increased by 33 percent. How many women, of all races, 50 years or older say they are afraid now? Three out of four.

Dangerous Detergents

◆ There are nonphosphate detergents on the market that contain caustic materials that the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences believes can cause blindness if rubbed into the eye. These substances are carbonates and metasilicates. Reporting on the results they had in experiments with rabbits, the researchers said: "The reaction to carbonate and metasilicate detergents was more intense [than with phosphate detergents]." When detergents with carbonates were put in the eyes of the rabbits the animals suffered partial or total destruction of the cornea and a deterioration of tissue in the eyelids. However, the Food and Drug Administration is skeptical of the findings.

Use of Sugar

◆ In an article appearing in the *New York Times* it was stated that sugar does nothing "positive for the one who eats it except taste good and give energy." It quotes Dr. George Briggs, chairman of the Department of Nutritional Science at the University of California, as saying: "I sometimes wonder whether the insistence that sugar contains energy arises from the fact

that it contains nothing else." He suggested that everyone would be better off if the amount of sugar consumed each year were only 5 or 10 percent of a person's food instead of 20 percent.

Appeal for Death Penalty

◆ Since the death penalty was abolished in Great Britain in 1965, murders have been increasing. In 1971 the total was the highest since the death penalty was repealed, and this prompted the Citizens' Protection Society to appeal for a return of the death penalty.

Unbelieving Rabbis

◆ According to a survey made of reformed Jews, it was found that 13 percent of the rabbis interviewed described themselves as agnostic and one percent as atheist. While 62 percent said they believed in God, they qualified this with "in terms of my own views." The report appeared in the Baltimore newspaper *The Sun* of June 14, 1972. Of what value is it to a congregation to have as a spiritual counselor a man who does not have faith?

No Christian Army Advancing

◆ Baptist clergyman Melvin Floyd acknowledged what many others have already noticed about Christendom's churches when he said: "We are in trouble. I don't see the Christian army advancing. I see it in the rest areas." With clergymen quitting, seminary enrollment dropping, church leaders issuing conflicting and demoralizing counsel, it is no wonder that their 'army' of followers is in retreat. Indeed, not only is their 'army' in retreat, but growing numbers of them are quitting altogether.

Babies Need Love

◆ A baby that is prematurely born needs the love of its parents just as much as one that is born at the normal time. Yet the premature baby usual-

ly is isolated from its parents for weeks at a time by being kept in the sterile environment of an incubator. This forcible separation of mother and child deprives the child of mother love. Doctors are beginning to conclude that this separation can retard the baby's mental and physical development. Dr. Harry Orme, medical director of the children's sector of Memorial Hospital in Long Beach, California, has begun a program that permits parents to reach into the incubator to caress their baby. When conditions permit, and after putting on sterile gowns, they are encouraged to lift the baby out of the incubator and to fondle it. This doctor believes that this expressing of parental love for the baby can be an important factor in the child's progress and desire to live.

Cold Remedies

◆ Americans are deluged with advertisements for cold remedies. When the National Academy of Science's National Research Council reviewed forty-five specific claims by the manufacturers of twenty-seven nonprescription cold remedies, it found only four claims were completely true. Among those found ineffective was the widely advertised remedy called "Contac." The Council reported that it could find no evidence that this product was effective in easing the nasal congestion of a common cold.

Too Many Operations

◆ According to Herbert S. Denenberg, Pennsylvania Insurance Commissioner, American surgeons perform at least two million unnecessary operations every year. This estimate, he says, is a conservative one. Expressing a similar view, the book *How to Avoid Unnecessary Surgery* estimates that 20 percent of the operations performed in the United States are not needed. Mr. Denenberg urges consultation

with another physician even when one's family doctor and a surgeon agree that an operation should be performed. He observes that such consultations reduce operations by 20 to 60 percent. He advises that, before going to a surgeon, a patient go to a doctor of internal medicine.

Ten Years to Recover

◆ A Canadian cancer expert claims that it takes at least ten years for a person's lungs to recover after he stops smoking. Dr. Robert Taylor stated: "Only after 10 years would an ex-smoker's chances of developing cancer be reduced to those of a person who never smoked." He stated that about 90 percent of lung cancer was due to smoking.

New Tool for Accidents

◆ The New York City Fire Department has been experi-

menting with a new tool designed to free accident victims trapped in crushed automobiles. It is a portable tool that weighs fifty pounds and can exert 10,000 pounds of pressure to expand or to slice sheet metal. It can quickly remove a crushed door that otherwise would have to be cut free by an acetylene torch. It is also capable of pulling a collapsed steering column from the driver's seat in a matter of seconds.

Hopeless Feeling Blamed

◆ When people who had actually tried to commit suicide were interviewed at a Philadelphia hospital, it was found that hopelessness, seeing nothing good happening in the future, was the most significant factor that led to the attempt. How very practical, then, is God's Word, which fills persons with the hope of a righteous new order soon to come.

'Bible Best Reference'

◆ More and more archaeologists and scholars doing research in the Middle East are relying on the writings of the Bible to substantiate their finds, reports the Vancouver Sun. Dr. G. Douglas Young, president of the American Institute of Holy Land Studies in Jerusalem, stated: "It was fashionable not so long ago to picture the Bible as being full of inaccuracies. But today we look upon it as an authentic source of information." He said that the Bible was "a most reliable" source of history, and that diggings frequently bear out Biblical writings. Dr. Young recalled that when he first went to work at the ruins of ancient Hazor he asked the expedition head what reference books he should bring. He was told: "The Bible is the best reference we have."



Are You Worried About What Your Children Are Taught in School?

Usually the theory of evolution is taught in schools as if it were an established fact. Yet one scientist admitted: "In explaining evolution we do not have one iota of fact."

Help your children to get a balanced view of the evolution theory instead of a one-sided view. Send for the hard-covered, 192-page book **Did Man Get Here by Evolution or by Creation?** Enclose only 25c.



WATCHTOWER

117 ADAMS ST.

BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11201

Please send me *Did Man Get Here by Evolution or by Creation?* for which I enclose 25c.

Name

Number and Street
or Route and Box

City

State Zip Code

SEPTEMBER 8, 1972

31



STUDENTS ARE INTERESTED IN THE FUTURE!

Their life is just beginning, so they have good reason to be concerned about future living conditions. They also have good reasons for being disenchanted with the political, commercial and religious institutions that control public activities now.

A great change is coming, one that will strip these institutions of their authority. It was foretold long ago in the Bible. The Bible also foretold that man's ruining of the earth will cease and that living conditions will greatly improve.

If you are a student you will want to learn about the great change due to come. See why it will have drastic effects upon Christendom. Read the details in the hard-covered book of 416 pages, **"The Nations Shall Know that I Am Jehovah"**—How? Send for it today. Enclose only 50c.

WATCHTOWER 117 ADAMS ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11201

Please send me *"The Nations Shall Know that I Am Jehovah"*—How? for which I enclose 50c.
Send also the gift booklet *"Look! I Am Making All Things New."*

Name Number and Street
or Route and Box
City State Zip Code

In: AUSTRALIA: 11 Beresford Rd., Strathfield, N.S.W. ENGLAND: The Ridgeway, London NW7 1RN.
CANADA: 150 Bridgeland Ave., Toronto 390, Ont. SO. AFRICA: Private Bag 2, P.O. Elandsfontein, Transvaal.