



FOR COATING PAPER

The new electron microscope provides a new view of the pigment used in coating paper. At the left is an electron micrograph of a new type calcium carbonate pigment, showing it to consist of solid, non-absorptive rhombs and fragments. Compare this view with that of the same pigment seen through a light microscope at a magnification of about 1,200 x. The electron micrograph has a magnification of about 22,000 x and was made by the American Cyanamid Co.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Bible Accuracy Proved By Egyptian Ways and Language

Internal Evidence Indicates First Five Books of Old Testament Were Written By One Man in Moses' Time

DECLARING that ancient Egypt provides overwhelming evidence for historic accuracy of the Old Testament, Dr. Abraham S. Yahuda, British scholar now lecturing at universities and theological seminaries in this country, warns America not to accept German-inspired "higher criticism" of the Bible.

"Radical Biblical criticism in Germany has shattered the authority of the Bible and undermined its moral value, thus paving the way for the modern teachings of the Nazis," said Dr. Yahuda in an interview in Washington.

The first five books of the Old Testament, known as the books of Moses, are so full of correct detail about manners and customs of Egypt and contain so many Egyptian words and traces of language influence that these books could only have been written by one man. And that man must have lived in the time of Moses, when the Israelites were in close contact with Egypt, says Dr. Yahuda. He places Moses' leadership as oc-

curring in the fifteenth century B. C.

"These results," he added, "have dealt a blow to the so-called higher criticism of the Bible, which maintains that the books of Moses were a conglomeration of many sources and were written long after Moses' death, in different periods between the ninth and sixth century B. C."

A single Bible verse describing the way in which the infant Moses was hidden in the bulrushes by his mother contains four Egyptian words: ark, bulrushes, slime, and pitch, the language specialist finds. The Hebrews in Egypt adopted many such words, blending them into their own speech.

The ark-like cradle of Moses was itself a clever device, calculated to catch the eye of an Egyptian princess, for Dr. Yahuda points out that such "arks" were used in carrying religious images in processions. The daughter of Pharaoh, coming to bathe in the river, would think that such an ark contained a god's image

that had fallen into the water, and would surely rescue it.

The Bible account of brick-making work of the Israelites during Egyptian bondage is likewise full of Egyptian detail, correct according to archaeological linguistic revelations. The "tale" of brick required of the workers was a measuring of the brick, for, says Dr. Yahuda, the practical-minded Egyptians measured building material. This very overseers' task of taking stock is pictured on Egyptian monuments.

Refusal of Pharaoh to allow the Israelites to take time off for worship becomes clearer in the light of Egyptian labor struggles of the time. Pharaoh had trouble with Egyptian workers who were suspected of using their religion as an excuse for idleness. Pharaoh's words to Moses furthermore indicate that strikes were possible at this time in Egypt, and the King charged Moses with trying to organize one.

The entire Bible story of Joseph is full of significant and vivid detail of Egypt's court life, prison life, and dealings with foreigners, confirmed by Egyptology, Dr. Yahuda also points out.

A British subject, born in Jerusalem, Dr. Yahuda has spent a lifetime studying Near Eastern antiquities, with special attention to Egypt's influence on the Old Testament.

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and mental disorders. We have less certain information about the relation of deficiency of the other vitamins to mental disorders. With more knowledge we may come to appreciate that the lack of other vitamins is as important as the lack of thiamin for mental disorders. In the meantime prudence dictates that we should not only look to the adequacy of B₁ (thiamin) but also to the adequacy of all other vitamins.

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The practice of *painting* bridges in bright and attractive colors is said to be gaining favor with engineers.

● RADIO ●

Scientists attending the Chicago meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology will join with Watson Davis, director of Science Service, on "Adventures in Science," over the coast to coast network of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Thursday, April 17, 3:45 p.m. EST, 2:45 CST, 1:45 MST, 12:45 PST. Listen in on your local station. Listen in each Thursday.