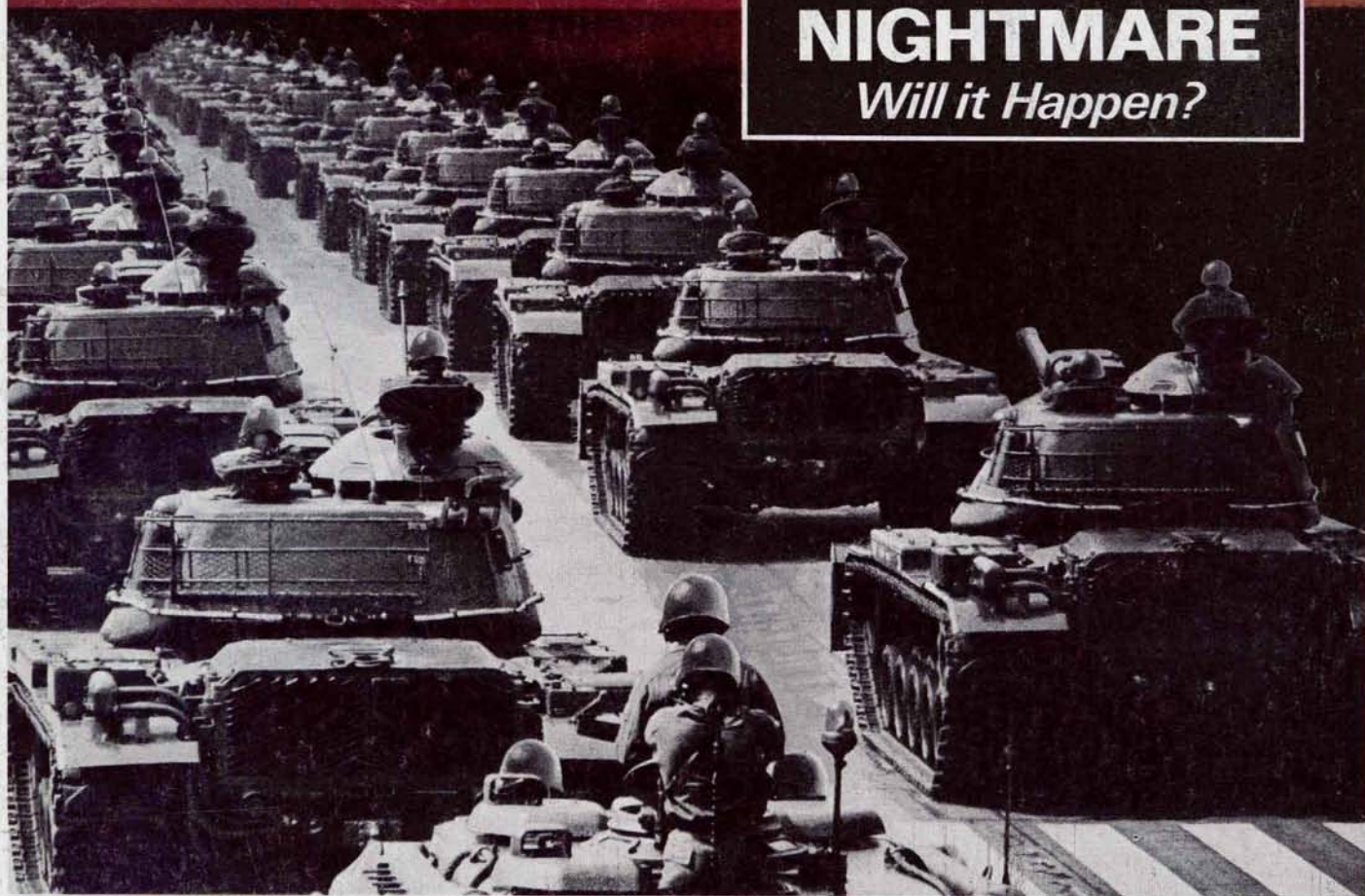


the **PLAIN TRUTH**

a magazine of understanding



**NUCLEAR
NIGHTMARE**
Will it Happen?



What Our READERS SAY

General Comments

"As a new subscriber to *The PLAIN TRUTH* let me say 'Thank you.' I really enjoyed the informative, factual approach to the varied topics getting the facts, harrowing at times, from an unbiased viewpoint."

New Subscriber,
Aberdeen, England

"I'm 15 and up until I read your magazine I never really paid attention to world events. It has helped me open my eyes to a lot of things. This is the first magazine ever read cover-to-cover and enjoyed. When I finish an article I feel more educated and involved. This is truly a great magazine."

Donna A.,
Santa Susana, California

"Thank you for three months of your magazine, but please do not renew my subscription. Your magazine is truthful — too truthful. It is very depressing to hear only bad. I prefer to wander in the valley of darkness."

Thomas A. L.
Santa Ana, California

"I especially enjoy *The PLAIN TRUTH* magazine. Some questions which have bugged me for about sixty years have been answered candidly and without reservation. It's not just the matter of your magazine answering questions to my satisfaction. I find the answers are true because I did some research on some articles."

Frank D.,
Marysville, Ohio

"Shocking View of United Nations"

"The reason why I am writing to you is that I am stirred by that April 29, 1945 report of yours which you republished in the August-September 1970 issue of *The PLAIN TRUTH*. Truthfully, I must admit that I was somewhat stunned when I read that report. What is so surprising about it is its bluntness and its total lack of hope in the future and success of the United Nations Organization. The United Nations, indeed, symbolizes the never-ending search of man to seek peace, progress and justice for all. Hence I hope you will treat the U.N. with a little more consideration and give it due credit."

Tan T. J.,
Jalan Kuras, Singapore

Knowledge Doubles

"I carefully went through your article: 'Knowledge has doubled — so have troubles.' You are perfectly true. This is the sad experience of all the modern educationists. With my experience as Rector of two University Colleges, I too am fully convinced that the Presidents and the staff of our colleges, if they could honestly attend a little more to the character-information of the students, could teach the students both sides of vital questions, they would give their countries better citizens. I congratulate you on the wonderful work *The PLAIN TRUTH* is doing. I read it from cover to cover."

Clemens T.,
Sagar, India

India

"I enjoy reading your magazine *The PLAIN TRUTH* which I find is very informative on various topics of burning interest. I am especially grateful for the article on 'India' which is thousand times more factual (I know because I am from India) than the one-sided and distorted picture that is presented by many other major magazines whose only motive is to print sensational (they call it 'objective') news that would help them make a fast buck!"

Nath N.,
Wood Dale, Illinois

"I received my *PLAIN TRUTH* yesterday and have read a lot of it already. I am so glad Mr. Armstrong is telling us so much about his trip to India and the other countries. No one else tells us so much of the real conditions in India."

Louise S.,
Richmond, Va.

Pakistan

"I have read two copies of *The PLAIN TRUTH* and disagree with the article, 'Half Million Perish in Pakistan.'"

"Unlike the article — I think the American people are very compassionate and are involved. For two who are not involved there are ten others who are. Why not write about those who are involved. We only write about those who aren't which are the minority. The majority are compassionate and involved and dedicated."

Marguerite A.,
Bakersfield, California

Article on Drought Rings True

"I have just finished reading your 1970 October-November issue of *The PLAIN TRUTH* and I have found it truly the best magazine I have ever read. As my parents and I are on the land I found your article on drought in Australia ringing true in every paragraph. Thank you for the knowledge and insight I gained from reading *The PLAIN TRUTH*."

Catherine M. L.,
Jackson, Queensland (Australia)

World Language

"I found Lester Grabbe's article 'The Solution to the Language Barrier' in *The PLAIN TRUTH* (December) a well-organized presentation of the need for a world language. Many thoughtful people are addressing themselves to this problem."

"Among these is Dr. Mario Pei of Columbia University who wrote the Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 434, 'Wanted: A World Language.'"

William H. S.,
Hillsborough, California

"For many years I have read your very interesting publications *The PLAIN TRUTH* with its articles of current themes. However, I was very surprised when I read in the December 1970 edition that you doubt the possibility of an international language without international government. Further, it seems that you know

(Continued on page 41)

the PLAIN TRUTH

a magazine of understanding

April 1971

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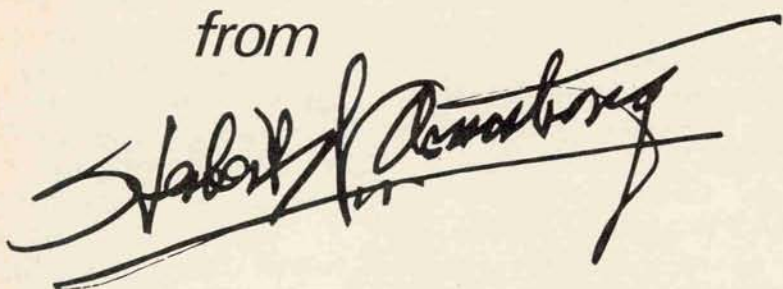
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Personal

from



Visiting Okinawa — Potential Trouble Spot

ON THE SAME day I arrived in Tokyo, last December, there was a major-scale anti-United States riot in Okinawa. It was top front-page news in all Tokyo newspapers for several days.

Okinawa formerly belonged to Japan. Its people are of Japanese stock. When I had a 45-minute interview with Prime Minister Eisaku Sato on the following Wednesday, the situation was still tense.

This riot was the first such outburst of anti-American violence, but it definitely marked Okinawa as one of the potential trouble-spots of the world. In the December interview Mr. Sato suggested it might be interesting for me to visit Okinawa on my coming February visit to Japan, interview representative leaders of the local population, as well as Lieutenant General J. B. Lampert, the United States High Commissioner. General Lampert is a former President of West Point.

Prime Minister Sato, of course, has been working with President Nixon toward the reversion of Okinawa back to Japan. It has been occupied, and governed, by the United States military forces ever since World War II.

In his State of the World message to Congress, February 25th, President Nixon said the U. S. expects to reach "specific agreements" with Japan this spring, for the return of Okinawa. He said negotiations "including the retention of Okinawa bases are progressing steadily." The reversion is scheduled for next year.

It so happened that on Wednesday, the day preceding Mr. Nixon's State of the World message, I was in Okinawa, discussing the problems of reversion with Lieutenant General Lampert, as well as with the Chief Executive of the Okinawan people, Chobyoy Yara, and other leading people.

On this visit I was accompanied by Stanley R. Rader, General Counsel of Ambassador College, and Osamu Gotoh, Chairman of the Department of Asian Studies at Ambassador College.

We were met by a reception committee, headed by Dr. Nobumoto Ohama, world-known educator and former President

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Wide World

ABOUT OUR COVER

"CONVENTIONAL WARS" continue to be fought in the Nuclear Age. Some fear a nuclear nightmare — the virtual destruction of human life. Will the next battlefield be the last? World leaders have warned that time is running out for humanity. "We have had our last chance," warned the late Douglas MacArthur. "If we will not devise some greater and more equitable system, our Armageddon will be at our door."

of Waseda University. Newsmen were present and cameras flashed. First we visited the University of the Ryukyus, and were taken to the office of President Takara. The president gave us a brief history of the University, established in 1950 on the site of the old Shuri Castle by the United States military authorities. A Michigan State University group was sent as consultants. This cooperative arrangement ended in 1968.

There are now five colleges in the university, and 29 departments, with a student body in excess of 4,000. I became well acquainted with President Takara before leaving the following day, and arranged with him for an exchange-student program between the University and Ambassador College.

Next, we visited Chief Executive Yara, leader of and spokesman for the people of Okinawa. Dr. Ohama accompanied us on this and all interviews. I wanted to know as accurately as possible the attitude of the people of Okinawa, and what led up to the riot of the preceding December. He did not hesitate to tell me.

Obviously, if there were no American military base — and if the island were not under U. S. Military government, there would be no troubles. But many incidents and accidents had occurred involving U. S. military personnel on and off duty.

Most of the anti-American feeling centers in the fact that all court jurisdiction over U. S. military personnel is in the hands of the military court. The Okinawans have no right to arrest, investigate, try or sentence U. S. military offenders. Any U. S. offenders must be turned over to the MP's. And they claim there have been many incidents and crimes.

The Chief Executive told us of the accident that led to the December riot. A lady pedestrian had been hit and killed by a car driven by an American soldier. The Okinawans claimed he was drunk.

The American authorities had released the driver of the vehicle. Apparently this was resented by the Okinawans. Mr. Yara said that had the driver been arrested and prosecuted

under Japanese law he would have been dealt with severely. Consequently, he said, the Ryukyuan people have no confidence in the American administration of justice — and there is a very definite anti-American attitude.

The military court procedures, Mr. Yara state, involve closed-courtroom proceedings. However, it seems there is now the offer to allow one Okinawan witness at such trials.

Crime, said the Chief Executive, had been steadily increasing since the end of World War II. It has increased even further since announcement that the islands would revert to Japan. It must be remembered that most of these GPs are in their late teens, or just out of their teens, and usually are in Okinawa for rest from Vietnam fighting.

He said emphatically, and with some emotion, that there is strong tension. Many Okinawans want relief *now*. But he insisted that the American attitude does not indicate any willingness to provide it.

"They just don't care!" he insisted repeatedly, emphatically.

Dr. Ohama said something must be done. And he asked why are we Americans so indifferent about emotional problems of such great importance? Recently, he reminded us, the military government had discharged 3,000 people, who are now without jobs. The U. S. position was that they are having to cut back, but Dr. Ohama denied this.

"Are the American authorities, here, or at Washington, aware of the tension you say exists?" I asked.

"The American High Commissioner here cannot express his awareness — for military reasons," said the Chief Executive.

"Is the tension, in your opinion, so great that reversion may be affected?" I wanted to know.

"The Americans just don't care enough to do anything now," replied the Chief Executive. "They have power. But they don't care. The Okinawans feel that reversion will take place, but the bases later may be disturbed or seriously affected. Maybe later the Okinawans will 'push' the bases into the ocean — but maybe they will only be disturbed."

"The Americans came to Okinawa as rulers, not as employers, and they should think of the social welfare of the people, and be more socially concerned as responsible rulers," added Mr. Yara.

When all is said and done, the real crux of the problem is that of the vanquished and the victors. It is the lesson of history that no invading and occupying military force has ever been successful, in the long run. It is a situation that does not make for friendship, peace, and good will. It is a situation fraught with resentments, feelings of injustice and ill will. These men felt definitely that there will be more riots and disturbances before reversion is accomplished.

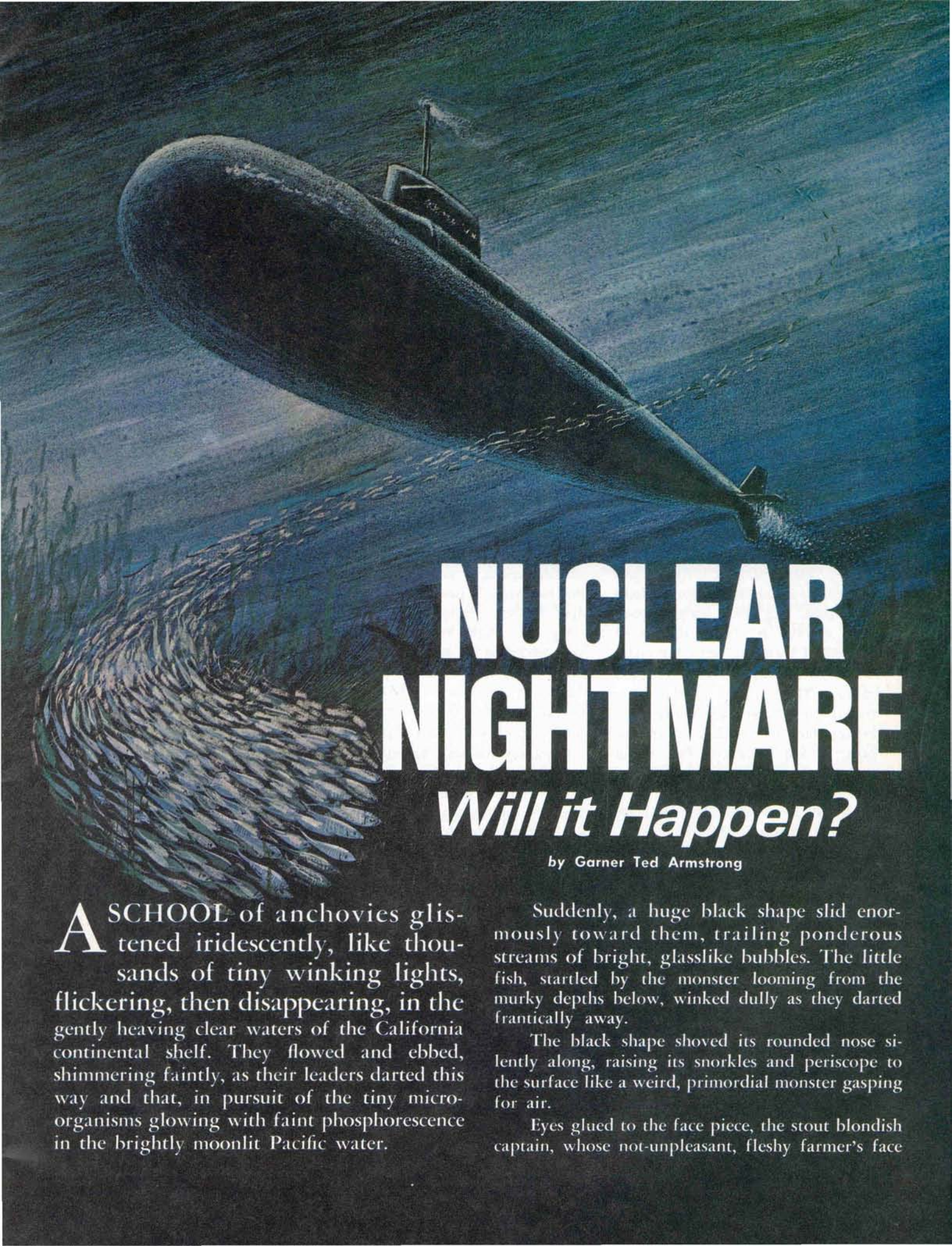
That night, a dinner was jointly hosted by Dr. Ohama and myself which was attended by some 17 of the most prominent Okinawans and their wives. At dinner's end I spoke for some twenty minutes to our guests, following a brief speech by Dr. Ohama. I spoke from the heart, and pleaded for understanding and patience between our peoples. I tried to picture to them the real heart and true attitude of the American people, and how we have always been first to go to the aid of other peoples in times of distress or disasters. I felt they were visibly moved, and the general attitude was one of friendship.

The next day, Wednesday, February 24th, I had a half-hour interview with the High Commissioner, Lieutenant-General J. B. Lampert in his executive office. Mr. Rader, Mr. Gotoh and Dr. Ohama accompanied me.

After preliminary introductions and my brief description of the College's worldwide enterprises, the General gave us a brief run-down on trends in the Ryukyus. As a consequence of World War II, he said, Okinawa was 95% destroyed. 180,000 Okinawans lost their lives in the final campaign of the war, and some 18,000 Americans also were killed in the same battle. Fort Buckner in Okinawa is named after General Buckner, also killed during the invasion of 1945.

Since the war, the General continued, 200,000 Ryukyuan were repatriated from other areas controlled by Japan,

(Continued on page 46)



NUCLEAR NIGHTMARE

Will it Happen?

by Garner Ted Armstrong

A SCHOOL of anchovies glistered iridescently, like thousands of tiny winking lights, flickering, then disappearing, in the gently heaving clear waters of the California continental shelf. They flowed and ebbed, shimmering faintly, as their leaders darted this way and that, in pursuit of the tiny micro-organisms glowing with faint phosphorescence in the brightly moonlit Pacific water.

Suddenly, a huge black shape slid enormously toward them, trailing ponderous streams of bright, glasslike bubbles. The little fish, startled by the monster looming from the murky depths below, winked dully as they darted frantically away.

The black shape shoved its rounded nose silently along, raising its snorkles and periscope to the surface like a weird, primordial monster gasping for air.

Eyes glued to the face piece, the stout blondish captain, whose not-unpleasant, fleshy farmer's face

belied his 52 years and past war wounds, issued sibilant orders in a strange, rapid-flowing succotash of sounds, smiling tiredly as he gazed at the faintly visible lights of the hills above San Francisco, 40 miles away.

The huge submarine, slowing, tracked around to 280°, its computers whirring and clicking, or quietly humming their sterile electrical tune as they continually fed corrective information — course, speed, pitch, yaw, depth, distance from target—into the impersonally somnolent firing mechanisms of the huge, bottle-like missiles nestled, totally hidden, in their immaculately clean cylindrical metal silos plunging from tightly sealed deck-level doors into the bowels of the ship.

They were the being and purpose of this sophisticated undersea monster — those missiles. Everything, from the cramped crew's quarters to the tiny captain's cabin, and everyone, from the least machinist's mate to the captain himself, was subservient to them. Like monstrously threatening ancient Molechs or Dagon, they stood upright, quiet, never stirring, yet perpetually poised for instant, shattering, terrifying flight.

Their individual targets never changed. Three of their multi-megaton nuclear tips were programmed to explode high in the air over strategic parts of San Francisco. Two would ignite into thermonuclear flashes of destruction over Oakland, and others would fall upon preselected Air Force and Naval targets.

Sighing with patient resignation, the captain snapped orders, heard them crisply repeated, watched the shining tube begin its swift plunge, retracting the periscope. The huge shape shoved smoothly downward, toward safer depths, to continue its endless, intricate changes of course, always remaining within a specific block of ocean, covering its preassigned target areas.

In San Francisco, the throaty roars of the crowd at Candlestick Park soared into frenzy as Willie Mays rapped a sharp single into right field, loading the bases against the Los Angeles Dodgers. Atop the Mark, cigarettes winked dully, as couples sipped their martinis, and allowed their gaze to wander along the

beautiful lights below — the Embarcadero, the flow of red taillights going north, and white headlights coming south, autos along the Golden Gate Bridge. It was a beautiful, rare, clear night in San Francisco.

Nearby, at Naval Air Station, Alameda, the young sailor heard the final report. "Target lost, last position (check charts for accurate fix about 40 miles offshore). Possibly large school surfacing dolphins." The roar of a departing Electra, radically altered, with its pipe-like tail extension, could be heard faintly from inside communications, as another American ASW patrol bomber, armed with the latest electronic surveillance equipment, bored into the bright night, headed for its assigned sector far offshore.

Near Albuquerque, New Mexico, a tired Lieutenant Colonel listened for the thousandth time, it seemed, to the carefully detailed report of anti-missile magazine conditions — temperatures, security reports, a stupid jeep accident that had partially jammed an expensive door. Inside those deep shafts, ranging along the bleak, eroded mountains, were stockpiled the assorted shapes and sizes of the weapons of modern thermonuclear madness — which boasts enough explosive force to more than annihilate two world-fulls of people.

Tomorrow morning, his relief would come in the form of pedantic, bespectacled, career officer George MacDoughty, and he would return to the world of normalcy — perhaps he ought to run up to Taos, for a bit of skiing. Mary and the kids would like that, if she felt it was OK to take them out of school for a few days. . . .

At Norad, a youngish officer reached for the millionth time, it seemed, to grasp one of the many tape cassettes, pre-programmed to flash instantaneous messages all over the country — to DEW stations, to missile silos, to aircraft aloft, to selected public communications centers, and to the White House.

Aghast, he suddenly heard the unbelievable words stirring his consciousness . . . "... radar identified as enemy missiles incoming over . . ." and realized he had grasped the wrong cassette!

Fiction?

No. The submarines are there. They are real. The nuclear weapons are not only stockpiled in mountain magazines, but carried daily back and forth in the bowels of American and Soviet nuclear submarines, in aircraft of both nations, or nestling ominously in their underground silos. Soviet submarines prowling America's Pacific shores replenish at sea, or in far-off Vladivostok. Those patrolling the Atlantic or Gulf replenish either at rendezvous at sea, with their tenders, or at the Soviet submarine base newly being developed in Cuba. The stored bombs are real. The pre-programmed messages are real. American bases, equipped with B-52 bombers, armed with nuclear bombs, ring the Soviet Union. American nuclear submarines prowl the waters of the world, off Soviet Siberia, in the Mediterranean, in the icy waters near the roof of the world, or in the Sea of Japan. They carry nuclear-tipped Polaris-type missiles, capable of being fired from beneath the sea.

Stalemate.

A continuing part of the deadly, computerized, tape-cassetted, pre-programmed flirtation with armageddon — the accoutrements of a nuclear nightmare — the war of nerves between the superpowers.

Computerized Cosmocide

Not only do pre-programmed, specially cut tapes exist which warn of enemy missile attacks, but pre-written newspaper and radio releases also exist which give general, horrifyingly encouraging accounts of "massive retaliation heavily devastates major enemy targets."

What a shocking age — this 1971.

Now, warfare could be joined — nuclear disaster which could forever maim the world, potentially exterminating all humankind, or leaving only pitifully warped, struggling survivors — all by accident. A faulty transistor, a sudden, unexplained surge of electrical power, a nervous hand inserting the wrong pre-programmed orders into a bank of computers — a chance mid-air collision — these could plunge the world into a nightmare of destruction.

It all began back in August 1945. At 8:15 a.m. on that day, three United



U. S. Hydrogen bomb test at Bikini, May, 1956. Photo was taken fifty miles away from an altitude of 10,000 feet.

Wide World Photo

States B-29's approached Hiroshima, Japan. One plane, the Enola Gay, carried a single atomic bomb.

The culmination of years of painstaking research, scientific theory and experimentation, military intelligence reports of the mysterious new "super weapon" the Germans were working on, an awesome, towering explosion as a test — and the final "go" signal from the Commander in Chief, Harry S. Truman, had contrived to place the bulbous, massive shape securely in place in the belly of the Enola Gay.

The "fat man," as it was menacingly dubbed in tragi-comic jesting, comprised the accumulated knowledge, research, sacrifice, effort, and prodigious cost of man's latest and most advanced "achievement." It was being steadily borne, now, nearer the target, selected almost by chance occurrence of clear weather — equally necessary for the all-important films and observation as for sighting in on the target correctly.

Released of its burden, the Enola Gay, lightened, surged noticeably upward, requiring a re-trimming of controls.

Moments later, about 100,000 human

beings ceased to exist. One moment they were there. The next, they were nothing. Another 140,000 suffered the mutilating, searing, tearing effects of the flash, resultant fires, and force of the huge explosion. They died. Another 100,000 would carry the mutilations for years — many to finally die.

The "atomic age" had arrived.

No one felt like applauding.

A war was brought quickly to an end; and a new era — with the growing realization of a more awesome power potential for destruction than the most hideous of nightmares — dawning on human minds.

From then to now, men have changed.

We live, now, in the vortex of a spiraling arms race. It races dizzyingly upward, as the combined forces of scientific research, discovery, experimentation and invention contrive to devise ever more ghastly means of disintegrating, pulverizing, burning, vaporizing, blasting, tearing, searing, maiming, or exploding human flesh.

We have arrived.

We have made it. Now, we can kill the world.

The Quarter-Century War of Nerves

For more than twenty-five years, human governments have vied for position, jostled, maneuvered, parlayed, fought, struggled, talked, argued, threatened and conciliated as they somehow steered a death-defying course between a war which must not be fought, and a peace which always eluded their grasp.

Between the larger jostling among the superpowers, the mindless, agonizing record of terror has continued to mount as the smaller nations — almost always helped by the larger, nuclear-powered nations — fought bloodily.

From the end of World War II, and the horrifying explosions at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, more than 50 separate struggles have been fought, with two of them, Korea and Vietnam, becoming of such major proportions they vie with World Wars I and II for numbers killed, bomb tonnages expended, and towering costs.

Somehow, the world proved it could still go about the grisly business of war in efficient, pragmatic fashion, killing one another by the "conventional" means of searing napalm, exploding mortars

and bombs, or the sudden shock of a high-powered bullet.

Whatever your stand on killing, your whole life is dramatically affected by it. You *may*, without realizing it, owe your job to the business of death. You may, without realizing it, be busily enjoying the paraphernalia and gadgetry of a modern age of affluence which owes its very being to the never-ending quest for means to kill. Practically *all* our most significant breakthroughs in science, industry, technology, aerospace, medicine, and even agriculture, are direct "spin-off" from man's bizarre search for destructive devices.

But the traffic in arms, and the search for more effective ones, goes on.

Worldwide Armaments Expenditure

In late 1969 the U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency surveyed the arms spending of 120 countries. The latest year for which they had comprehensive data was 1967. Then the world's military expenditures totalled an incredible \$182 billion. This averaged \$53 for every man, woman and child on earth. (One estimated average for 1970 was \$56.) This \$182 BILLION for defense was approximately 7% of the total Gross World Product.

Note also that the average per-capita income — including the U. S. — is only 720 dollars per year. That means the world spends 7 percent of its citizens' income (\$53 per man, woman and child) on armaments and the military. More staggering is the fact that about 28 out of 142 nations have a per-capita yearly income of \$100 or less — close to the \$53 per person spent on armaments and military worldwide.

If the recent rate of increase in military spending continues to climb as at present, the arms race may cost \$4 trillion over the next decade. This is FOUR TIMES the yearly Gross National Product of the United States. This exceeds the total value of all U. S. land, buildings, machinery, cash and business.

If one silver dollar coin were dropped every second, it would take 126,000 years to exhaust this amount of money estimated to be spent on world armaments in the next ten years. Or this four trillion dollars could pave the entire

nation of Denmark with one-dollar bills — or a string of thousand dollar bills to the moon and back. More to the point, this four trillion could virtually feed, clothe, and house the world's poor for a year.

According to UNESCO, world arms expenditure between 1964 and 1966 was climbing faster than Gross World Product.

For every dollar the world devotes to closing the rich-poor economic gap, \$20 are spent on arms. In 1969, the world spent three times as much on arms as it did on health. Resources devoted to education also take a back seat. This area receives 40 percent less than arms. As one writer put it, "the pen is much less mighty than the sword."

The estimated \$200 billion the world spent in 1970 on armaments would provide TEN MILLION families with a fine, moderate-cost suburban-type home. The price tag of one of the new prototype bombers equal the price of many tractors.

Price Tag of Armaments Goes Up

Meanwhile the grisly "kill cost" per individual enemy death has mounted dramatically. In the days of Julius Caesar it cost about 75 cents to kill an enemy soldier. Because of inflation and greater technology, the cost rose to about \$3,000 per enemy dead during Napoleon's time.

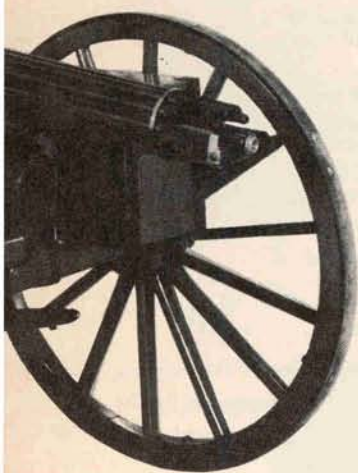
Since then the cost has risen with burgeoning defense expenditures. During World War I, it cost the United States about \$21,000 to kill an enemy soldier. World War II was even more expensive — costing ten times that amount.

Already, the war in Vietnam is costing the United States \$170,000 per enemy death. One estimate put the total at over half a million dollars when all costs such as war debts, veterans' benefits, are considered.

As a result, the cost of armaments and military becomes a weighty economic burden, especially for many poor nations.

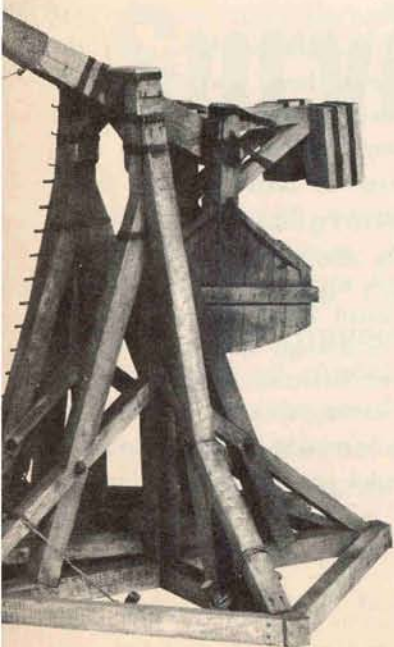
Somehow, we find ourselves unavailed of statistics which would show how much money the world has spent,





SOME "ULTIMATE" WEAPONS
— With advancing technology
the destructive power of weap-
onry has increased tremendously.
Bottom left, large siege weapon
of the 14th century. Top left,
1895 model Gatling gun — fore-
runner of the modern machine
gun. Bottom right, U. S. Air Force
Quail missile. Top right, the weap-
on of terror — the Atom Bomb.

*Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (bottom,
top left), Ambassador College Photo (bottom right),
Wide World Photo (top right)*



or would be willing to spend, to keep a man alive.

Many emerging new nations, whose desperate business should be the pursuit of a better life for its citizens, turns instead to the arms traffickers and asks about costs.

Usually, the graphic cost comparisons between airplanes and tractors, tanks and trucks, mortars and ploughs, rifles and rakes are not considered. And yet, newly independent countries find themselves in the control of a revolutionary new government which came to power largely because it continually highlighted the terrible plight of the average citizen of such country.

Notably, the dismantlement of Empire in Africa; the retreat of the Colonial Power era into the maze of newly constructed, autonomous countries. The screams of peace, freedom and the good life which brought such governments to power quickly turned to cries for arms, as each new government looked about itself, frightened at the new neighbor government, or tribalism within its own boundaries.

While country after country in Africa should have busily pursued agrarian reforms, campaigns against disease, malnutrition, illiteracy, and stifling superstition, it found itself, instead, caught up in the same mindless search for killing implements as the rest of humankind.

The first order of business, it seems, is to put the peasant in a uniform — not a better home. And so the arms race goes on — and on — and on.

United States — Biggest Arms Dealer

The United States is the biggest trafficker in world arms. This may seem shocking for a nation pledged to peace. Yet, the United States has found itself in the grips of the burgeoning arms race, burning up its economic strength to arm a world at war.

In the 24 years since World War II, according to one estimate, the United States has sold or given away some of the following implements of war:

2,150,000 military rifles
1,445,194 carbines
82,496 submachine guns

30,668 mortars
25,106 field guns and howitzers
93,000 jet fighter planes
8,340 other planes
2,496 naval craft
19,827 tanks
448,383 other combat vehicles
31,360 missiles

Selling arms is big business as well as a prime instrument in the power game nations play. The United States, Soviet Union, France, Britain all sell arms for both reasons. For example, the Soviet Union reportedly supplied Egypt with \$2.25 BILLION worth of arms in the 31 months between the end of the 1967 Middle East War and January 1970. This in hopes of extending its sphere of influence in the Middle East.

It is estimated that approximately three quarters of the world's arms spending is done by the Soviet Union and the United States. The United States in one recent six-year period sold arms worth at least \$13.3 billion to 57 countries — including Egypt — which was being supplied so generously during this time by the Soviet Union.

Dizzying U. S. Defense Budget

The United States has continued its immense spending on defense and armaments. President Nixon's budget sent to Congress on January 29, 1971 asked for \$77.5 BILLION for national defense, including nuclear weapons, for the fiscal year ending in June 30, 1972. This was a staggering ONE THIRD of the \$229.2 billion total outgo projected for that year. Defense spending was by far the biggest single item on the budget.

Meanwhile, many feel that the defense budget must climb to more dizzying heights. Some economists forecast that a \$100 billion budget is inevitable.

Part of the rising expenditure is the increasing cost of the weapons used. For example the proposed Advanced Manned Strategic Aircraft — successor to the B-52 — would cost 12 to 15 MILLION dollars apiece. Here are some other comparisons, showing the increasing costliness of weapons:

Aircraft carrier in
World War II ... \$ 55 million
Carrier *Nimitz*,
now being built ... \$545 million

Destroyer in World War II ...	\$8.7 million
Latest destroyer	\$200 million
Submarine in World War II ...	\$4.7 million
Latest nuclear submarine	\$200 million
Bomber in World War II ...	\$218 thousand
B-52 bomber built in 1961	\$7.9 million
Fighter plane in World War II ...	\$54 thousand
F-11 fighter plane ..	\$6.8 million
M-1 rifle made in 1946	\$31
M-16 rifle used in Vietnam	\$150

Perhaps even more frightening than the rising cost of weapons is the dangerously increasing destructive power of modern weapons.

The Era of Overkill

In ancient warfare, generally one man could only kill one other man with a single effort. With the introduction of gunpowder and cannons one man could dispatch several of the enemy. When machine guns, bombs and high-powered artillery became available, the destructive power at one's beck and call increased mightily.

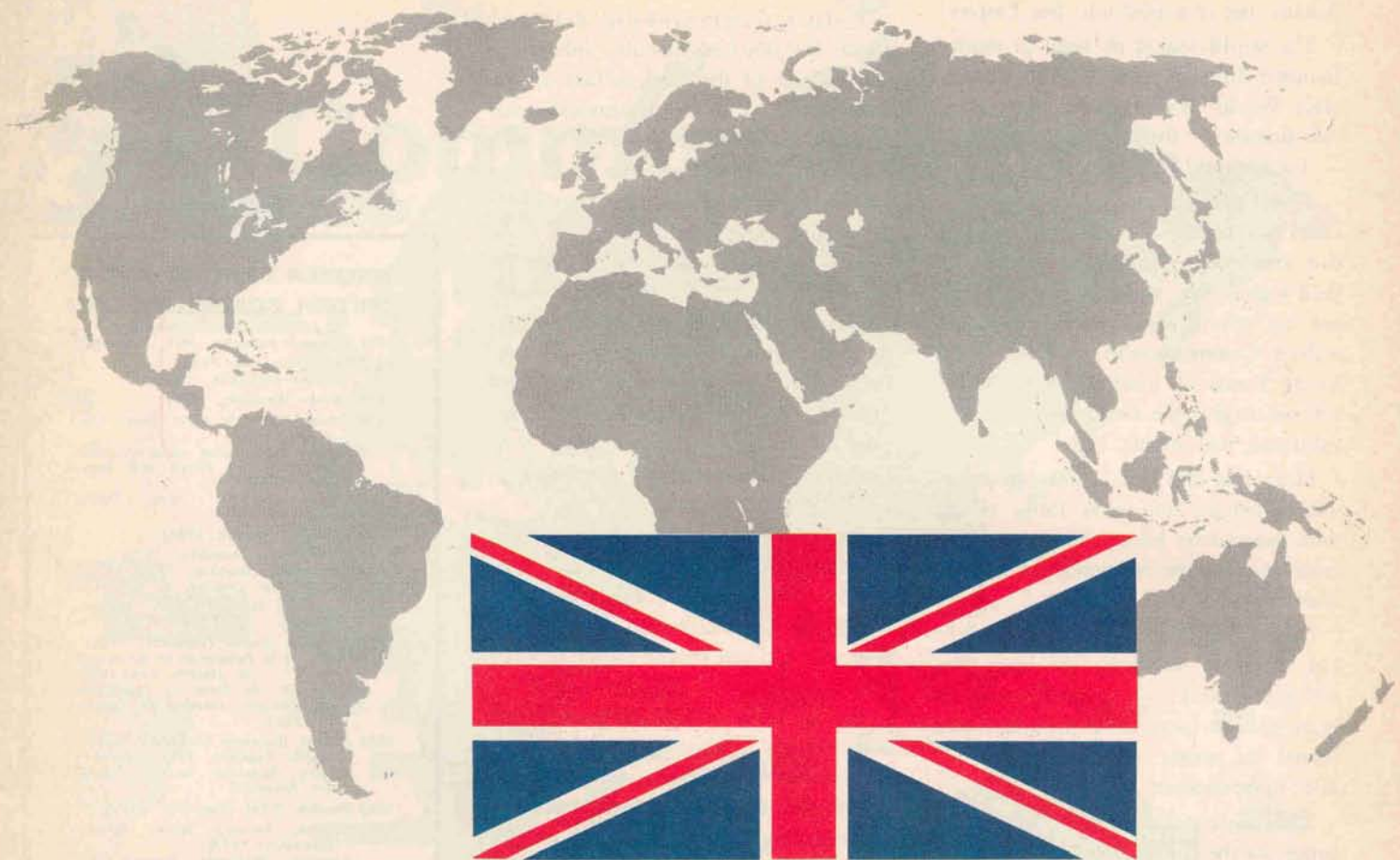
Then came our modern age with nuclear power, poison gas, chemical and biological warfare. Now one man's decision can annihilate entire cities — and could cause a chain reaction of events to annihilate all life!

Today we talk about "overkill." That is BOTH the United States and the Soviet Union have enough weaponry and atomic power to annihilate each other many times over.

The fear of better weapons being developed by the "enemy," QUALITATIVELY, as well as quantitatively, drives each nation onward in its never-ceasing search. Better means of delivery (what a sickeningly appropriate word), with better trajectory, better and more efficient warning systems; the search for anti-missile missiles, and anti-anti-missile missiles, and anti-anti-anti-missile missiles, and ... all this goes on and on.

A deer hunter, armed with high-powered, scope-sighted rifle, has little use

(Continued on page 48)



Will the Commonwealth Survive the Seventies?

Britain is facing one of the most serious crises since the war years. The Commonwealth is in trouble. Read this firsthand report on the recent Commonwealth Conference that almost toppled the British Commonwealth of Nations.

by Raymond F. McNair

Singapore

IN JANUARY 1971, the eighteenth Commonwealth Conference was held in the tiny city-nation of Singapore!

The Commonwealth leaders collided head-on over the British arms-to-South-Africa issue. Disaster was postponed by a last-minute heated compromise between Britain and Commonwealth members.

The British Lion Dead?

Singapore, meaning "City of Lions," was, in a way, well suited as a meeting place for the leaders of the British-reared Commonwealth family of nations.

For Singapore and all the Com-

monwealth member nations were once part of the proud British Empire — often symbolized by the British Lion. And in the leonine days of the Empire, its growl could be heard all the way from London to Singapore — and around the world!

Britain then ruled the largest, most prosperous empire ever to exist. In the words of *The Times* of London: "the mightiest and most beneficial Empire ever known in the annals of mankind."

Historians still scratch their heads in amazement at the remarkable circumstances which led Britain — very reluctantly at times — into the acquisition of

the powerful British Empire. Actually Britain just *stumbled* into her Empire!

The world shakes its head in dumb-founded disbelief to see British leaders, after World War II, give away their vast Empire — their national *birthright* — for nothing!

True, the Empire has been transformed into the Commonwealth, but this motley assortment of nations is held together by almost nothing. There are *no strong ties* binding most of today's Commonwealth nations — no strong bonds of loyalty and/or brotherhood to give the Commonwealth real substance, real muscle, bone.

Many feel that Britain did a magnanimous, benign and wise thing when, with precipitous haste, she granted her colonies complete independence so soon after World War II.

Others felt that these colonies were not, in most instances, yet ready for self-government — didn't possess a large enough corps of well-trained personnel to wisely run their countries after independence.

They believed it would have been better for the former colonies, better for Britain, and better for the world if Britain still ruled her former Empire. They pointed out that in some of these newly independent countries the expected economic growth would have been from 100 percent to 200 percent higher had Britain continued to run the governments and the economies of the colonies until more leadership personnel were trained.

Certainly, far-sighted Sir Winston Churchill didn't believe it wise for Britain to scuttle her Empire. He stoutly declared: "I have not become the King's First Minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire." And Sir Winston had fought, as did millions of other Britons, in more than one way, to preserve Britain and her empire — *intact*!

But it is a curious twist of fate that the British themselves finally succeeded in destroying their own Empire — even though numerous powerful enemies (Napoleon, the Kaiser, Hitler) had utterly failed to accomplish this. And with the Empire's dismantling, a great deal of world stability was lost.

Commonwealth Benefits

Today's Commonwealth embraces about 800,000,000 people, inhabiting one quarter of the land surface of the entire earth. It is an enormously rich "free association" of peoples — with vast natural resources with ability to make significant contributions in intellectual and technical fields.

The Commonwealth is responsible for over *one fifth of all world trade*! About one third of the world's international payments are financed in sterling. All Commonwealth countries (except Canada) belong to the sterling area, and even several non-Commonwealth countries are members of the sterling bloc.

Yes, the Commonwealth is a vast, wealthy and potentially very great association of free nations. They have all joined the Commonwealth of their own free will and can choose to opt out any time they please.

But in spite of the many problems and tensions inherent within the Commonwealth, the various members have found that there are many advantages of belonging to this club — advantages in the fields of trade, education, medicine, law, administration, government, scientific research, industrial planning, marketing techniques, architecture, agriculture, forestry, the arts, broadcasting, tourism to name just a few.

Besides this, they all have the English language, culture and the Crown in common. The Queen is the acknowledged Head of the Commonwealth.

British Arms to South Africa

Today, the last remnants of Commonwealth solidarity could be smashed. This was made quite evident in the big Commonwealth Conference by the strife over the issue of Britain supplying arms to South Africa.

Before the Conference began, certain African Commonwealth leaders made it clear that they were in opposition to Britain's supplying arms to South Africa — which they said might be used against the blacks of Africa in the carrying out of the apartheid policy. Some of the African leaders threatened to walk out of the Commonwealth — if Britain went ahead with her arms sale!

When the Commonwealth leaders

MEMBER NATIONS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

- 1931 Canada; Australia; New Zealand
- 1947 India (Republic, 1950)
- Pakistan (Republic, 1956)
- 1948 Ceylon (Republic, 1970)
- 1957 Ghana, formerly Gold Coast (Republic, 1960)
- Malaya (an elective monarchy, now Malaysia; see Sabah and Sarawak, 1963)
- Cyprus (Republic, 1960; Cwilt. Member, 1961)
- 1960 Nigeria (Republic, 1963)
- 1961 Sierra Leone (Republic, 1970)
- Tanganyika (Republic, 1962; united 1964 with Zanzibar as Tanzania)
- 1962 Jamaica; Trinidad and Tobago; Uganda
- 1963 Zanzibar; Kenya (Republic, 1964)
- Sabah } in Federation of Malaysia
- Sarawak } (an elective monarchy)
- Singapore, as State in Federation of Malaysia, seceded as Republic, 1965
- 1964 Malawi (formerly Nyasaland Protectorate; Republic, 1966); Malta
- Zambia (Republic, formerly Northern Rhodesia)
- 1965 Gambia (The) (Republic, 1970)
- 1965 Guyana; formerly British Guiana (Republic, 1970)
- Botswana (Republic; formerly Bechuanaland Protectorate)
- Lesotho (Monarchy; formerly Basutoland)
- Barbados
- 1968 Mauritius; Nauru (Special Membership)
- Swaziland
- 1970 Fiji; Tonga

SOURCE: Whitaker's Almanac, 1971 edition

met in Singapore, there was a noticeable diplomatic chill in the air between certain members. Prime Minister Lee of Singapore, the Commonwealth host, tried to generate a thaw and create a warm atmosphere among the members of the Commonwealth. He declared: "If we cannot contain our present differences over the proposed arms sales then it is unlikely that the Commonwealth, as at present constituted, can long endure."

How right he is!

Mr. Edward Heath, Prime Minister of Britain, made it clear that he would not be pushed or bullied into accepting the African point of view. He declared that Britain would not let any nation meddle in her domestic affairs.

How paradoxical that he should feel impelled to warn sovereign states who

Commonwealth Members



**Rhodesia is a special case, with its longtime Commonwealth affiliation currently in doubt. It unilaterally declared its independence from Britain in 1965.*

were once colonies of Britain and who had their modern sovereignty given to them by her — sovereignty which Britain would not think of violating! But some of the African members of the Commonwealth feel they must tell Britain what she can or cannot do in Africa.

Mr. Heath, however, was in no mood to be lectured to by former colonies who have been heavily aided and assisted in so many ways by the "Mother-Country." The British Prime Minister was prepared to dig his heels in — come what may!

Head-on Collision Averted

So tense were the discussions that the Commonwealth leaders felt it wise to retire behind closed doors to carry on their bitter marathon debate — beginning at 8:30 p.m. and ending at 4

o'clock the next morning. The only thing which prevented a number of Commonwealth leaders from taking their nations out of the club right during the Conference was that a compromise solution was reached.

An eight-nation team of Commonwealth members was appointed to look into Britain's claim that it was necessary to sell South Africa arms in order to counterbalance growing Russian influence in the Indian Ocean and the South Atlantic.

As if to underscore Mr. Heath's contention, a Soviet destroyer, a cruiser and two supply ships roved ominously off Singapore, heading for the Indian Ocean, right during this very debate on the importance of countering Russian naval power.

It will probably take the eight-nation

Commonwealth commission about six months to examine this matter and make their report. But whatever their findings or recommendations, the British Prime Minister has made it clear that Britain will maintain her sovereign right to do whatever she feels is in her national interest — the chips can fall where they may!

Dr. Nkrumah, former Prime Minister of Ghana, tried to persuade all African members of the Commonwealth to pull out unless Britain installed a black-majority government in Rhodesia.

But it was President Milton Obote who really spearheaded an attempt to align as many black African Commonwealth members against the "Mother-Country" as possible. He didn't succeed. While en route back from the Commonwealth Conference, he was over-

thrown by General Idi Amin — who accused him of indulging in “drink, . . . women and maintaining an idle life at public expense.”

General Amin is known to be pro-British. After assuming supreme command of Uganda, he made the following declaration: “We will maintain good relations with Britain and the Commonwealth because we are grateful to Britain for giving us *such good administration*. We will stay in the Commonwealth and help to strengthen it.”

It is certainly a wise African leader who could say: “We are grateful to Britain.”

But what about the future of the Commonwealth? Will Britain continue to sell arms to South Africa — thereby precipitating a Commonwealth rupture? Will a number of African nations leave the Commonwealth? Can the Commonwealth as we know it today survive the seventies?

One of the keys to an understanding of the future of the Commonwealth is its past history. And to understand today's Commonwealth, it is imperative that we know the basic facts regarding its *origin*.

How the Commonwealth Originated

The real roots of today's Commonwealth are buried deeply in the history of the British Empire. When Britain lost her Crown possessions in America, many thought the end of the British prominence had come once and for all. But not so.

No sooner had Britain lost her American colonies than she began to gain control of important territories in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Australasia, and she also began to strengthen her hold on her Canadian territories.

Then came the Durham Report.

In 1839 Lord Durham presented to the British Government a very important, detailed and far-reaching document entitled *Report on the Affairs of British North America*. The Durham Report outlined some of the reasons for the *discontent* in the Canadian colonies and suggested how Britain could best order her future colonial policies.

Lord Durham understood the natural

yearning of a people for self-government. He knew that nationalism could seize the Canadian colonies and cause them to sever their ties with the Mother Country — just as had happened in the American colonies in 1783 — if Britain didn't give them a certain amount of autonomy.

He, therefore, advocated that Britain adopt the policy of granting her colonies their own “responsible government” as soon as they were sufficiently able to take on this responsibility. This newly formed government would have certain ties with the British Crown, but would be mainly responsible for the internal affairs of state of the colony.

This Durham Report led the British Government to adopt the policy of granting “responsible government” to the colonies as they were able to assume it. Shortly thereafter, the British-held territories of Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand acquired their autonomy.

These Old Dominions now had their own self-governing machinery, but still had to look to the Crown of Britain in matters of defense and foreign relations. In spite of certain natural differences, they looked to Great Britain and maintained deep loyalty toward the British Sovereign.

It was through this means that the British Empire began to be transformed into the British Commonwealth! In the *Balfour Report* of 1926, the term “British Commonwealth of Nations” was defined as the “autonomous communities within the British Empire.”

But in the *Statute of Westminster* of 1931, “the free association of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations” was clearly defined to include “the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland.”

During World War II, the term “British Empire” was used by some to refer to the *non-self-governing territories* who had not yet attained full commonwealth status. Others used “Empire” and “Commonwealth” almost synonymously — except that the Commonwealth was viewed as an end toward which the Empire was moving.

Britain Drops Empire

After World War II, the United Kingdom began to shy away from using such words as “empire,” “imperial,” and “*British Commonwealth*,” and used in their stead “Commonwealth of Nations” or simply “Commonwealth.”

The 1946 Commonwealth Prime Ministers Meeting was the last important gathering to use the term British Commonwealth instead of simply “Commonwealth.”

After World War II, the word *Imperial* began to have a very bad connotation in international circles. The Colonial powers were looked upon as tyrants, and Britain (sensing this) undoubtedly wanted to disassociate herself from such politically emotive words.

Communist propaganda continued to exploit the idea that the colonial powers were oppressors. This was in spite of the fact that Russia itself in fact controls a vast empire labeled a “union.”

The “Old Commonwealth” had been called a “White Man's Club” since it was composed of Britain and the white-settler colonies of Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Newfoundland.

After World War II, a majority of British leaders thought Britain should grant independence to the non-self-governing territories. Almost overnight they sought to transform them into well-run, self-governing nations.

Britain granted independence to India and Pakistan in 1947, and both of them joined the Commonwealth — even though each adopted a republican form of government.

With India's and Pakistan's then-vast populations (about 400,000,000), the predominantly *white* Commonwealth of about 70 million was transformed almost overnight into a predominantly *colored* Commonwealth. Then Ceylon was granted independence in 1948 and she too joined the Commonwealth.

Since World War II a few of those to whom Britain granted independence have opted out of the Commonwealth: Burma, Sudan, British Somaliland, Southern Cameroons, Maldive Islands, and Federation of South Arabia (including Aden). Southern Ireland (Eire)

(Continued on page 40)

advance news

in the wake of today's WORLD EVENTS

● Juan Carlos and the Future of Spain

The January visit of Spain's future king, Prince Juan Carlos of Borbon, to the United States, highlighted speculation as to his country's future — and his personal role in it.

In 1969 Spain's ruler for the past three decades, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, designated Prince Juan Carlos — the 33-year-old grandson of Spain's last king, Alfonso XIII — to succeed him as chief of state. The U. S. trip, which included a state dinner at the White House, was seen as an attempt to build up the Prince's prestige, both at home and abroad.

Experts in Spain believe the Prince is still not very well known in his own country and lacks popular support. Whether or not Juan Carlos could hold the Spanish nation together after Franco's eventual departure is a subject of debate. Jokesters in Madrid, as well as critics of the monarchical system, are already referring to the Prince as "Juan Carlos the Brief."

Prince Juan Carlos (standing), future king of Spain, delivers message to Spanish Parliament, after being sworn in as successor to General Francisco Franco.

Wide World Photo



Thought to be on the Prince's side is the present government of "technocrats" — mostly members or supporters of the powerful Roman Catholic lay order, the *Opus Dei*.

On the other side of the fence are thought to be Spain's right-wing army officers and the remaining hard-core fascist-style Falangists, members of Spain's only legal political party. Which way the army goes is a big key.

In which direction, then will Spain likely head?

If the transition is smooth, Spain's slow integration with the rest of Western Europe should continue. The technocrats have already secured a preferential agreement with the European Common Market. Eventual full membership in the bloc is the goal.

Relations with the United States present another question. Juan Carlos' opponents have criticized the Prince's trip to the U. S. To them, Washington "endorsed" Juan Carlos, and Franco's decision to name him as successor.

Should the opposition win out in any power struggle, U. S. air and naval bases in Spain could be in jeopardy. The bases are practically indispensable to continued large American presence in the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

Mark this too: Even among some supporters of Juan Carlos and the present regime, the military agreement with the U. S. recently renewed until 1975 is unpopular. They regard the bases as an infringement on Spanish sovereignty.

So, the U. S. could lose out no matter what the "post-Franco" era brings.

● And Now "ANCOM" — The Andean Common Market

The United States is in for increasing expressions of anti-Americanism in what has long been regarded as its virtual private industrial preserve.

The emergence of leftist-oriented regimes in Peru, Bolivia and Chile shows that things have changed rather remarkably in U. S.-Latin relations. And Ecuador's recent seizures of U. S. fishing boats reveals sterner Latin pride in standing up to the "Colossus of the North."

Throughout Latin America a tide of economic and political nationalism is running high. U. S. investments represent a big target.

For example, a new trade bloc — ANCOM, for Andean Common Market — is presently being put together. ANCOM will have a tough time solving the manifold internal eco-

conomic difficulties of its five member nations — Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. This would admittedly take decades of frustrating hard work.

Another — perhaps predominant — reason behind the ANCOM project is becoming more apparent.

Some experts, scanning ANCOM's maze of complicated regulations, believe the rules are designed to discourage further foreign investments in the area, especially from the United States, as well as to gradually reduce present outside influence in the Andean nations' economies. Of ANCOM's overall intentions, one prominent investment counselor admits the "thrust and purpose remain anti-foreign." That primarily means "anti-American."

Few Americans comprehend the vast scope of U. S. investments in Latin America. But a recent survey makes it clear. It revealed that 187 large U. S. parent companies have started 1,400 new manufacturing subsidiaries in the less-developed world since the end of World War II.

Of the 1,400, approximately 1,100 are located in Latin America!

Ten years ago, well-known news commentator Richard C. Hottelet said this: "... we could not survive the loss of Latin America. Not only would that really isolate us, but it is also where we get most of our raw materials. We could be starved to death industrially."

● "American Challenge" In Canada

Increasingly Canadians are smarting under economic domination by the United States.

Total American investment in Canada is now over \$30 billion — roughly equal to the "American Challenge" of investment in Great Britain and Europe. One quarter of all Canadian industry is controlled by U. S. corporations. It runs even higher in key heavy industries — 46% in manufacturing, 66% in petroleum, 50% in metals mining, 75% in chemicals, and 90% in automotives. The U. S. also purchases a commanding 68% of Canada's total exports.

Without this massive flow of American capital and know-how, Canada's development, of course, would have been much slower and the present standard of living impossible. But \$1.5 billion a year also flows out of Canada in the form of dividends, interest and royalties. In addition, Canadian subsidiaries often buy parts and equipment from U. S. parent companies in preference to local firms.

Usually these subsidiaries do not finance research in Canada, aggravating another sore point — the "brain drain" of scientists to the United States.

All of this is chafing Canadian nationalism. Already 62% of the population feels that the country has enough American capital. Yet the "good life" for Canadians is anchored to American-fueled development.

Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau warned, "If we keep out capital [referring especially to U. S. money] and keep out technology we won't be able to develop our resources and we would have to cut our standard of consumption."

The conclusion is obvious: As the United States goes, so goes Canada.

● The Ugly Epidemic

Venereal disease is now sweeping through America and much of the world in epidemic proportions.

In the United States only the common cold outranks gonorrhea as a communicable disease, reports the U. S. Public Health Service. The 1970 estimate of almost 2 million cases of gonorrhea was a 20% increase over 1968.

The VD upsurge all across the country, reports *American Medical News*, has triggered calls for "national emergency action" and for formation of a Presidential commission on venereal disease.

Worldwide, gonorrhea has been declared "out of control" by the World Health Organization. In Scandinavia, parts of Great Britain, France, and urban areas of India and Southeast Asia it maintains its number-two rank after the common cold or parasitic disease. A 15% increase was recorded in both Denmark and Canada during 1970.

A variety of causes are blamed for the global increase. But the biggest factor is the increasing permissiveness of modern society. Youths 15 to 25 are forming a larger portion of many populations today — and this group has a high rate of premarital and extra-marital sexual activity. The infamous pill has removed much of the fear of pregnancy, and consequently, is accused of further increasing promiscuity.

According to Dr. James S. McKenzie-Pollock, Director of the American Social Health Association, "There's not only more sex, especially among the young people, but more indiscriminate sex."

The VD epidemic shows that there is a price that has to be paid for so-called "free love."

● Will 1971 See Increased Earthquake Activity?

Is a new rash of major earthquakes in the offing?

Only five days after a top government scientist in the United States published a report warning that 1971 "would be a critical year" for major earthquakes, the worst jolt since 1933 struck a widespread destructive blow in Southern California. Los Angeles County was declared a disaster area.

The quake, which measured 6.5 on the Richter scale, occurred a day or so after a flurry of reports from around the world of other tremors approaching sizable magnitudes.

A quake measuring 7 on the Richter scale struck eastern Turkey or Iran on February 8. Another of similar force was recorded the same day near South Shetland Island off the southern tip of South America. On February 6, a devastating quake hammered Tuscania, Italy, killing over 20. In the last few days of January, quakes of respectable magnitude struck in ocean areas where they caused little damage.

Continued earthquake activity has many officials concerned. Last year's disaster in Peru which killed 70,000 and left hundreds of thousands homeless is proof that our modern age is at the mercy of unpredictable upheavals in nature. Write for our free booklet, *Earthquakes*, which tells about this growing danger and what you can do to help protect yourself and your loved ones.

Should parents supervise what their children read? Are nursery rhymes, fairy tales and comics the type of material your children should read?

by Gary Alexander and
Terry Warren

PROPOSERS of fairy tales and nursery rhymes are legion. To ask whether fantasy literature — including fairy tales, nursery rhymes, even comic books — is good for children is, in the eyes of many, comparable to attacking motherhood or abolishing apple pie. A whole body of Freudian-Jungian theory is built around the child's supposed need to escape into his own "individuation" through fantasy and magic.

Books which laud fantasy have been around for decades. "To cast out fairy tales is to rob human beings of their childhood," said one typical author (Laura F. Kready, *A Study of Fairy Tales*, page xv). Another writes, "It is probable that no other type of book has done more to give genuine distinction to children's literature than has fantasy" (Elizabeth Nesbitt, *A Critical History of Children's Literature*, p. 347).

From toddler stage, youngsters read about and are taught to believe in magic, fairy tales, Santa Claus, and every other superstition compiled over the last 4000-years' evolution of folk-magic tales.

Even many pop songs are an adolescent extension of the philosophy taught in pre-school fairy tales such as Cinderella, Snow White, Prince Charming.

But, are fairy tales, nursery rhymes and comic books really beneficial — a healthy supplement to your child's mental diet? Or does it make any difference?

What Should YOUR Children Read?

Is there a cause-effect relationship between what goes *into* the mind of your child and what is expressed by his personality and attitude?

Does this kind of reading material help or hinder the development of good character traits? And if fairy tales, nursery rhymes or comic books, are NOT good for children, then what type of literature *should* you allow your child to read?

The Origin of Fairy Tales

Let's begin by briefly describing what fairy tales are and where they came from. We should, after all, *consider the source!*

According to the *Oxford Dictionary of Nursery Rhymes*, the word "fairy" is derived from the Latin word *fatum* meaning "to enchant." The French word *feerie* means "illusion," or that which is unreal. It referred to a variety of supernatural creatures who inhabited a world known as "faerie" land.

The belief in "enchanted people" or "fairies" was especially prevalent in Celtic folklore. They were often called "the little people."

These supernatural, demonic creatures would supposedly emerge out of nowhere to abduct people or cattle.

They were also feared for their supposed ability to cast spells. Mischievous and very inconsistent in their conduct, these fairies were ever vacillating between the extremes of good and evil. People tried hard to avoid angering "the little people."

Irish legend says that when the Judgment Day arrives, these fairies will "blow away like a strong wind" while "good humans" will go to glory.

The majority of the early fairy tales and other types of folklore are the remnants of nature myths, religious myth, and rituals. Nursery rhymes have similar tainted origins.

The "Value" of Nursery Rhymes?

Iona and Peter Opie, in *The Oxford Dictionary of Nursery Rhymes*, explain where nursery rhymes came from and how they were "doctored" for pink little ears:

"The overwhelming majority of nursery rhymes were not in the first place composed for children; in fact many are survivors of an adult code of joviality, and in their original wording were, by present standards, strikingly *unsuitable for their tender years*." [Emphasis ours.] Many, they said, "came out of taverns and mug houses." Here, speaking primarily of the drinking rhymes of medieval Europe, is where the modern-day style of nursery rhyme took root.

With such a highly dubious origin, it would be a good idea to take a critical look at the "educational value" of such

literature — especially where youngsters are concerned. Are fairy tales a useful educational tool? Do such fantasies really warrant the glowing praise accorded to them?

Is any part of the magic realm of childhood fantasy emotionally healthy?

Listen to the conclusions of documented scientific studies: Fantasyland is a different, unhealthy realm to which many unbalanced children escape. From extensive scientific research, here are the scientifically proven reasons why most fairy tales are not fit for your children to read.

1) Most Fairy Tales Are Preoccupied With Violence, Crime, Sadism, and Death

Dr. Francis A. Macnab, of Cairn-millar Institute of Melbourne, Australia, has devoted the past twelve years to study of the psychiatric effects of fairy tales. He and a leading Australian educator, Heather Lyon, principal of the state-run Kindergarten Teacher's College, had this to say:

"Some fairy tales, including Grimm's, were too *sadistic* for young children. Jack, during his tangle with the giant, committed about every crime there is. First, he *disobeyed* his mother by swapping the cow for beans instead of money. Then he *stole* the giant's bird which laid the golden eggs. Not content, Jack *murders* the giant. And for good measure, Jack indulges in some *vandalism*. He cuts down the beanstalk. The giant, meanwhile, introduces tiny minds to *cannibalism*: 'Fee fi fo fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman. Be he alive or be he dead, I'll grind his bones to make my bread.'"

Beautiful literature, you say?

Look at *Hansel and Gretel*, *Little Red Riding Hood*, *The Three Pigs*, *Snow White*, and many other popular tales. Death, violence, and torture are dished out in hefty portions — all in the name of fantasy. "At kindergarten age, 3½ to 5," concluded Miss Lyon, "children have difficulty in distinguishing reality from fiction."

Just as most comics aren't very comical, most fairy tales are not very "fairy"-like. Many youngsters suddenly bolt awake from sleep crying in terror from such stories as the huffing and

puffing of "the Big Bad Wolf." Ruth C. Horell wrote that "the fear-inspiring elements may yield unfortunate returns in emotionally disturbed children" ("Fairy Tales and Their Effect Upon Children," Illinois Libraries, Part I, Sept., 1956).

2) Dangerous Escape From Reality

Even more serious, in the minds of many psychiatrists, is the second point — the habitual escape from reality which fairy tales encourage.

Psychiatrists define insanity as a permanent "escape from reality." Yet few see the relationship between seeking escape in youthful fantasy and the ultimate escape of psychosis. One writer called fantasy a "too easy recourse to escape" (Josette Frank, *Your Child's Reading Today*, p. 82). Many writers are concerned. But the psychiatric profession, in general, has spoken out loudest against such habitual and detrimental escape from reality.

The *Journal of General Psychology* carried a synopsis of each of the 166 articles on fantasy published in English-language journals during the 30 years from 1929 through 1958. The conclusions were printed in the *Journal's* article, "Fantasy and Its Effects" by John Blazer (1964, Volume 70, pp. 163-182).

If you are concerned about the effect of fantasy on your children, you may want to read this entire article at your local university library. Here is a short summary of what nearly 200 psychiatrists found:

Psychiatrists in the *Journal* article described the mentally ill as ones who could not cast off the influence of society's "canned fantasies" and face mature decisions as adults. The classic psychotic, they implied, *never did* face reality. Imagination helped the psychotic to escape intolerable situations and flee back to childhood "to a happier time in which fantasy prevails unhampered by actuality."

Famed Austrian psychiatrist Alfred Adler gave a stinging indictment of children's fantasy. "Weak children for whom life is not always pleasant develop greater *powers of fantasy*," wrote Adler in 1946. "Fantasy may be

misused as a *condemnation* of reality."

Fantasy can also provide vicarious lawbreaking — transgressing either natural physical laws or parental behavioral laws — for the mind of an already unstable child.

Perhaps you haven't analyzed the underlying morals of fairy tales. If you had, you would be very concerned about the detrimental subconscious lessons your children are learning.

3) Wrong Concepts Taught

The third danger for the child who reads overmuch fantasy is the content and concepts taught by the major fairy tales. Here are a few of them:

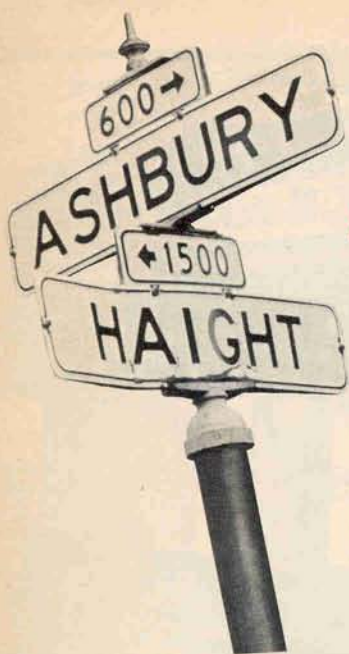
Disrespect for authority. Many fairy tales were originally written to lampoon royalty, other authorities, and even God.

Have you ever noticed that fairy tale kings are usually represented as fat, dol-tish, cruel, or insane, while the commoner hero is hard-working, honest, and kind? Powerful, God-like authority is shown to be a farce, as in the *Wizard of Oz*, or *Jack the Giant-Killer*. Parents, especially step-parents, are practically witch-like. "Many parents are disturbed," wrote *Child Study* magazine, "by the fact that fairy tales abound with cruel mothers and fathers."

Two wrongs (apparently) make a right. The so-called "good guys" engage in just as much lying, stealing, and other chicanery as the "bad guys." *They use crime to catch criminals!* Both good and bad guys are equally criminal. "In certain of these stories," wrote a respected teacher's periodical, "dishonesty or chicanery *does pay!* Often, as in the Grimm Brothers' *Rumpelstiltskin* or Anderson's *Emperor's New Clothes* — to cite the most obvious and beloved stories — a man or woman gains all by some trick or deception, and the readers' sympathies surely go to the deceivers! But always there is this saving grace: the deception is practiced against characters the young reader sees as 'bad guys'" (*Child Study*, vol. 35, no. 4, p. 36).

A more obvious example, described in another edition of *Child Study* magazine, is "Jack, having been cheated, scolded, threatened and chased, is *justified* in robbing and killing the giant"

(Continued on page 37)



A FADED "HIPPIE" DREAM

Haight-Ashbury five years later

The flower children are gone. This one-time Mecca for hippie youth is now a fading memorial to Utopian dreams. WHAT happened? WHY did it fail? To find out, we sent one of our reporters to the once-famed hippie capital of the world — Haight-Ashbury. He filed this sobering report.

by Jerry W. Webb

San Francisco

PEOPLE USED to talk about Haight-Ashbury. The underground press wrote about it. Scott McKenzie and Petula Clark made it famous in song:

"If you are going to San Francisco, be sure to wear some flowers in your hair. For in the streets of San Francisco — you're gonna find some gentle people there. . . ."

To the allure of that well-known tune, thousands of youths converged on the "spiritual capital" of the Love Generation — Haight-Ashbury!

When the media capitalized on the action, word spread fast: "It's happening in the 'Hashbury'! A *love* community by the sea. Population: subject to change. Elevation: out of sight!"

The Big Scene

Cars were bumper to bumper down the street and flower children abounded in the area. There were banners, songs, slogans and flower-painted buses. And there was "love." Some claimed they'd found a new and *better way* of life in Haight-Ashbury.

Today, everything is different. *What* has gone wrong and why? Why did the hippie dream for a "new America" fail here?

Was it the encounter with society, the press and television sensationalism, the inundation by thousands of runaways, that caused it all to collapse?

What *really happened* here in Haight-Ashbury?

In talking with store owners, community officials, police captains, and even some of the young people who were there in the beginning, the amazing story of the Haight-Ashbury hippie phenomenon — how it flowered, then withered — comes clear.

1965 — A New Life Style Buds

The permissiveness of San Francisco — the city on hills — is still evidenced by the topless and bottomless parade that began here. In the older, low-rent community of Haight-Ashbury live some of San Francisco's more liberal-minded elderly residents. They liked seeing young people have a good time. And this, say law officials, is one of the

big reasons the hippie movement flowered so quickly here.

Back in 1965, young artists and musicians began gathering in this old section of the city near Golden Gate Park. They would wander from house to house on warm evenings, rehearsing together, listening to records and smoking pot. They would form bands, *disband*, and form others. The music would filter from behind drawn shades of weathered Victorian homes to fill the neighborhood with sound.

A coffee house and sandwich shop called the Unicorn was opened on Haight Street. And its first proprietors and customers helped set the life-style. They dropped out of the "straight scene," wore long hair and sandals to show they were different, and banded together so they wouldn't be alone.

Said Spencer Dryden, drummer for the famed Jefferson Airplane band: "The Haight was heaven for anybody with long hair. About eight hundred dyed-in-the-wool hippies and that's it. It was a family thing. No tourists. Everybody *did* live together and *did* help each other out."

A communal way of life was being formed by many of the San Francisco bands (the Grateful Dead, Quicksilver Messenger Service, the Charlatans, Jefferson Airplane and *many* others). And, the "vibrations" were heard around the country. "Come on people now . . . smile on your brother! Every-

body get together, try to love one another, right now."

1966 — The Media Step In

As word-of-mouth advertising spread the news, gradually more young people came. The underground press began writing about it. Then, all of a sudden it caught everyone's imagination! Press and television began to glorify and publicize Haight-Ashbury. This quickly made Haight-Ashbury *the scene*. News and a new fad had been manufactured, if you please. Haight-Ashbury became the place to go! And, youth took note.

Soon there were songs and slogans. People wondered what was happening. The news media liberally fed their curiosity.

"Haight-Ashbury was unknown until the media broadcasted it all over the United States," said Inspector Joseph Rinkon of the San Francisco Narcotics Bureau. "The hippies didn't know they were flower children until they read about it. Then they got the flowers. It was the news media that made Haight-Ashbury what it has been in the past."

Commented one angered businessman and longtime resident: "The press would come down with cameras and photograph a bunch of hippies having fun in the streets. But they never really showed it like it was. They glorified the 'flower children' *idea* and this attracted thousands more!"

As the first hippies smoked pot, "loved" and grooved, their neighborhood filled with sight-seers and pseudo-hippies. Their music, their vocabulary and their hippie garb became "stylish." And merchants began growing fat on psychedelic colors, fabrics, buttons and cheap hippie trinkets.

Suddenly, they had hit the mainstream of world attention!

The songs claimed the scene was beautiful. But was it really?

Runaways and social misfits began sharing crash pads. Streets became filled with people day and night. There were week-end hippies, teeny-boppers, young-old hippies in their thirties trying to prove they were "with it."

The vacuum in moral values in Haight-Ashbury made even an alley cat seem prudish. Fourteen-year-old girls



HAIGHT-ASHBURY AFTER THE HIPPIES—Today, the older, low-rent community looks like many other streets. Hippie shops are boarded up. Shoppers are returning and efforts to rebuild the area are under way.

Ambassador College Photos

became mothers. Teen-age escapees from society sunk into lasciviousness. Venereal disease reached epidemic proportions. And, "mind-expanding" LSD blew the cool of many of its advocates.

"Even during its heyday it wasn't all beautiful," said community relations official Robert Spotswood. "It was full of runaways from all over the country.... Young kids, fourteen and fifteen, would ask visitors for twenty-eight cents just to buy a quart of milk. Kind of sad."

Chronic hunger was a common thing.

The crash pads were filthy. As many as fifteen or twenty would live in one cold-water flat. They ate dirty food on dirty plates and slept on dirty mattresses. The rooms were full of lice. Human excrement littered the floor.

"Some of the places they lived in," commented Police Captain Mortimer J. McInerney, "you'd vomit when you walked into them."

No, it wasn't all flowers and songs and poetry. It started filthy and it got worse fast.



1967-68 — Weeds Sprout

Youngsters in increasing numbers found the new scene only disillusioning and frustrating. It meant going hungry and it meant panhandling. It meant popping pills and "being used." It brought bad trips and frequent "busts."

This Mecca for nearly every runaway kid in America was becoming a seething cauldron of vice and crime. Hustlers and drug pushers were moving into the area. The widespread use of drugs drew the hard-core drug pushers. There were violent assaults and robberies. Panhandlers remained, but no longer did they smile or offer flowers for a few coins.

And, the rough element came in — the "kick 'em around" bunch, the

weirdos, and the Hell's Angels who just wanted to "dump a few hippies." Many were threatened, robbed, raped and beaten.

Haight came to be written as "HATE." Love was abbreviated to "luv," and then even that disappeared.

In October of 1967 occurred the "death of the hippie" march down Haight Street. This funeral marked the end of the "dream" for many of its originators. Disillusioned, they fled the scene.

1969 — DEATH Stalks the Haight

The original flower children who dressed in Army-surplus garb and lived in crash pads had left. A vicious hoodlum element had taken over.

Bars and iron gates lined storefronts and cafes. Few dared "walk the streets" after dark. There were knifings, shootings, killings.

Nationwide magazines and television quit playing up Haight-Ashbury. Run-aways began flocking elsewhere. But, still, some came — believing the flower children were still there.

Such was one seventeen-year-old girl from Seattle who came hoping to swing with the crowd. She was lonely and just wanted a friend.

What she got was a nightmare.

When police found her, her nude body lay with obscenities scrawled in lipstick across it. What she wanted was friendship and love, but what she got was three hours of brutal beating, cigarette burns, sexual abuse by both males and females, and, eventually, death!

Police said her torture was bizarre, but not fundamentally different from the two or three rapes and several armed robberies that occurred *daily* within the small radius of 200 yards from Haight Street.

This past vibrant epicenter of the hippie movement had become a shattered dream!

1970-71 — An Even Different Scene

Today, the famed "Hashbury" corner looks like many other streets. The hippie shops are boarded — the flower children gone. Shoppers are returning. There are even efforts being made to rebuild the area.

Abandoned relics, however, still stand as evidence of the hippie phenomenon which flowered here five years ago.

The Middle Earth Clothing Store and Mike's Smoke Shop are closed, barred, and for sale. Walls are scrawled with fading slogans like "Acid is God" and "Speed Lives." The Straight Theater and the Unicorn Coffee Shop stand dismal and deserted. Some storefront windows and psychedelic shops, such as the once-popular Haight Street Palace, are boarded up. There aren't very many hippies around.

As a saying among police goes — you could fire a cannon down Haight Street now at eight o'clock in the evening and hit nobody.

Disillusionment Takes Over

When they saw their world crumbling in Haight-Ashbury, many of the first hippies left. John Lydon, one of the first young persons in Haight, told me: "A lot of people went back into out-of-sight places. Some went back to work and others went home. There were only a few diehards that stuck around. A lot of people were disgusted because they wanted to have it [their way of life] right here and now. *And, it doesn't happen that way.* So, they just got tired and left."

Jim and Nia Lockway were typical of the "Hashbury" crowd. They went the full route — long hair, drugs, love beads and hippie garb. They had dropped out of society because they were revolted by the lack of concern shown for young people. Their hang-up was the hypocrisy of today's world.

But, little by little Jim and Nia also noticed the hypocrisy of their world.

"The hippie talks about love," said Jim, "but he doesn't mean it or practice it in the Biblical sense. It is mostly sex — in fact, sex worship. They don't really care about anybody else."

In 1968, Jim and Nia dropped out of hippie life. Today they are a part of the "straight scene." They still see the problems and hypocrisies of the "straight" world, but they found those of the hippie way to be even worse.

"Young kids now who think they're hippies — who live on marijuana and speed — their love is inward," remarked

Captain McInerney, San Francisco Police Department. "They love themselves, that's what they love. They couldn't care less about somebody else. They are love children all right, but it's 'I love me' rather than 'you.'"

WHY It Didn't Work

Looking for a better way, the first hippies and their followers wanted no part of today's "straight" society. But what THEY didn't realize was — when they dropped out of today's misguided, hypocritical, problem-ridden world, they dropped into a new one of their own making, practicing similar principles but dressed in different garb.

They claimed the world was messed up, and they rejected it. But what was re-created at "Hashbury" was no better. They rejected the evils of society, but ended up practicing similar evils, only *more openly*. With less formality and less restraint.

Venereal disease became rampant. Crime increased. Filth was widespread. Morals were forgotten. Minds were blown. And lives were wrecked!

But why? Why did a noble dream in the minds of thousands of teen-agers — to have a happy, love-filled life — end up as a bad scene?

The young people who sought escape in Haight were not able to leave behind the central cause of the Establishment's problems. They brought, unknowingly, an ingredient into their New World Order at Haight which would inevitably cause its destruction.

What the new inhabitants of Haight brought in was *human nature* — the same self-centered human nature — but now concentrated in a new geographical location. New thrills could NOT make this evil, selfish human nature evaporate.

It is selfish human nature which has produced the evils of both the Establishment and the Hippies at Haight. Until human nature is *really* changed from an "I love me" to an "I love you" approach, every love festival, every Woodstock, is doomed to failure. They will NOT BRING WHAT TEEN-AGERS AND ADULTS WANT — true love, happiness, purpose in living, fun that will have no kickbacks tomorrow. □

Dear Mom and Dad:

"I'M COMING HOME"

The letter was written by a disillusioned young American. He was one of an estimated one million young people who have run away from home and parents.

by Jerry Flurry

"**D**EAR Mom and Dad:
"I have walked with demonstrators, potheads, Hell's Angels, Diggers and . . . girls with Berkeley-Radcliffe ironed hair. I have drunk the soup of the soup kitchens and painted myself with Day-Glo and thrown bouquets at cops and loved at love-ins.

"I have tuned in, turned on, and dropped out, freaked out, grooved, and grokked. Now, a little older and a little wiser, *I'm coming home!*

"I'm coming home because it doesn't add up to a string of beads. . . . Some of it was silly, some of it was phony, *a lot of it was SICK!* I'm tired of vinyl, bored with grass, up to here with beads and buttons and feathers."

Still Disillusioned

This young man had found that the runaway-hippie life is not the answer. Bill was coming home — but NOT to drop back into society. He continued:

"Don't get me wrong, folks. I'm not dropping back in. I still think the

world is pretty messed up, but I want to find a way to do something about it that's a little more *positive* than hiding out in a cold-water flat with a bunch of hippies and a bunch of bananas. . . .

"What next? Maybe I'll join the Peace Corps or go to Europe. I want to do something more than just show my contempt for this crazy world. Something maybe that'll show people the reality outside the nut house, *the reality we should all be working to achieve. . . .*

"What is real is the urge that started this whole merry-go-round going. It's a basic dissatisfaction with a system. . . ."

Bill was confused — dissatisfied with the system. He had run away in an attempt to solve his problems. But life as a runaway was *more* miserable. Not less.

Today thousands of teen-agers like Bill are running away — seeking a better life, a meaning in life, fulfillment, happiness. What happens to these runaways? Where do they go? *Why* do they run? Who are they?

The problem is so immense in scope that homes for runaways have sprung up in almost every large city in the U. S. Estimates put total runaway figures in the one million bracket.

Juvenile officers agree that the number of runaways is steadily increasing.

Police departments arrested more than 150,000 missing youths under 18 in 1968. About 60,000 of them were less than 14, roughly 5,000 under 10. Many were living with sex deviates and "speed freaks."

Who Are the Runaways?

Many assume the majority of runaways are from poverty-stricken homes. Not so. Most of those picked up by police are *from middle- and upper-income families.*

The largest age category of these middle and upper-class runaways is the 14- to 15-year-old girl. Several agencies in Boston stated that the average runaway age in 1969 was 16. Last year it was 15.

On the 8th of July last year, police

found a 13-year-old runaway in Berkeley, California. The girl was "stoned" on methadone and was being "passed around" by several young men in their 20's.

But why? Why does a young teen-age girl — barely into puberty — seek to escape the sanctity of home, family, friends? Why does she accept a life uncertain at best, lethal at worst?

PLAIN TRUTH staff members interviewed Captain McInerney, officer in charge of Haight-Ashbury area, San Francisco when it was a Mecca for thousands of runaways.

When asked why teen-agers came here, he replied: "Most of the kids came because they thought they'd be able to live here. Live the rest of their life in the Haight-Ashbury! They truly believed it."

"The girls would start living with some guy in a commune, in a pad — a whole pile of them, fifteen or twenty in a pad. . . .

"It's a peculiar thing, the runaways would be revolted when they *first* went into a pad. But, they had to go because that was the scene. That was the thing to do — you live with hippies in one of these pads. And after a while, the revulsion would leave them and *any degrading thing was possible to them!* They wouldn't think anything of it. We'd get young kids in, fourteen- and fifteen-year-old girls, who would curse continually! And they weren't really mad at you, it had just become a part of their vocabulary." (Emphasis ours throughout.)

The Unconscious Hook

Many of the runaway youngsters in these subcultures became enslaved victims before they knew what was happening.

When *naïve* youths come into such an area, they are easily molded by strong personalities. And it is invariably the *wrong kind* of leadership. Many teens quickly lose the *will* to get out, even though it is repulsive to them at first.

But there is a reason why teen-agers give up the security of home and friends to become a part of the Runaway Generation — a part of the "bummer scene."

Parents to Blame?

Captain Thomas W. Frost, director of the Chicago Police Youth Division said youths run away because of "family instability." Many come from *broken homes*. Even from supposedly "unbroken" homes, runaways say parents are unhappily married or unhappy as individuals.

In most runaway cases, there is conflict at home forcing teen-agers to look for a better life elsewhere. The runaway life looks more attractive than the drab and often unhappy family life.

Al Naes, Salina, Kansas probation officer commented: "By running away, they're asking for *HELP!*" Let's listen to some of these runaways "*crying for help*," and understand the *cause* of this serious and dangerous social problem.

"Nobody Cares About Me"

"Hang my parents. They don't care about me."

"My mom never really loved me."

"They don't do anything for me. Oh, they give me *things* all right. But everybody has those."

"I never could get along with my parents. Nobody talks to me."

Parents, in all too many cases, do not know how to love their children — or how to show love. Sometimes they are *afraid* to show it.

But parents are not solely to blame. Many runaway-center officials say that their youngsters have little concern for parents, even when the parents try very hard to reconcile the family.

Nevertheless, the burden of responsibility always falls on the parents. They build the attitudes within their children. Many parents have actually created psychological Frankenstein Monsters — their children simply will not listen to, obey, or in any way be controlled by their elders.

As a result, many do not want their runaway teen-agers to come back, simply because they wouldn't be able to *control* them. One judge said that one out of ten families refuses to take their youngster back.

No Discipline or Guidance

Paradoxically, teen-agers claim they *want* parental discipline and they cite

the lack of discipline as a cause in making them run away.

One young girl runaway said that when she "first started taking dope, people kept saying, 'Venus, don't do it'. . . . I just wish there had been somebody to keep me from doing it!"

Another girl said she simply did not want to live at home. She didn't think her parents *loved* her. This runaway told officials that her parents had "*never disciplined her*."

L. Francis Drake, of the Salina, Kansas Police Department, said that the runaways crave affection and want some discipline.

The only reason one teen-ager could give for running away was: "I'm unhappy. Nobody *CONTROLS* me at home!"

One police officer who deals in juvenile problems said it is foolish to assume you can let a youngster go undisciplined for years and then *suddenly* start disciplining him, expecting an immediate change. To implement an ironclad, drastic program of correction after a child has grown up in a permissive atmosphere for years could even *cause* him to run away.

It takes a lot of patience, time, understanding, love and sympathy — especially if the years from infancy onward have not been used to build a bridge between parent and child.

Mrs. Bonnie Miller, a Pomona, California policewoman who handles runaway cases said: "Sometimes you just can't blame the kids. . . . The parents may become concerned and crack down after having been *permissive* for years. The youngsters rebel, and the parents can't understand why."

Curiosity and Ignorance

Most runaways are *leaderless* and very *naïve*. Their youthful curiosity leads them into the runaway life, about which they know little or nothing. Many want to join the hippie scene.

Teens often see in movies and on television such events as Woodstock and other gatherings. Hippie life is depicted as nothing but *fun*, *parties* and *excitement*. They have not been taught the effect of these drug-saturated gather-

ings, and the disease, mental aberrations and even death that may result from them. Nor have they really been taught how most hippies live their daily lives.

Parents generally don't understand how desperately their youngsters need proper ethical, moral and spiritual teaching. And if youth fails to get it at home, they will seek solace elsewhere. The pressures to conform to peer groups are tremendous. Even PROPERLY guided teens have great difficulty resisting. It is all but impossible for youth to fight the pressures.

Over and over again runaways say they were *curious* and wanted to see what hippie life was like. They were infatuated with the "whole scene." Running away became sort of a fad.

Many, especially the boys, are seeking *adventure* (is it because they have so little at home?), only to see the whole escapade become a nightmare.

Runaways are *searching*. They don't like this world — they're looking for a better one and haven't found it.

World "Turns Them Off"

Runaways commonly express pity for their parents. They see them caught up in the rat race of *materialism*. They want no part of it.

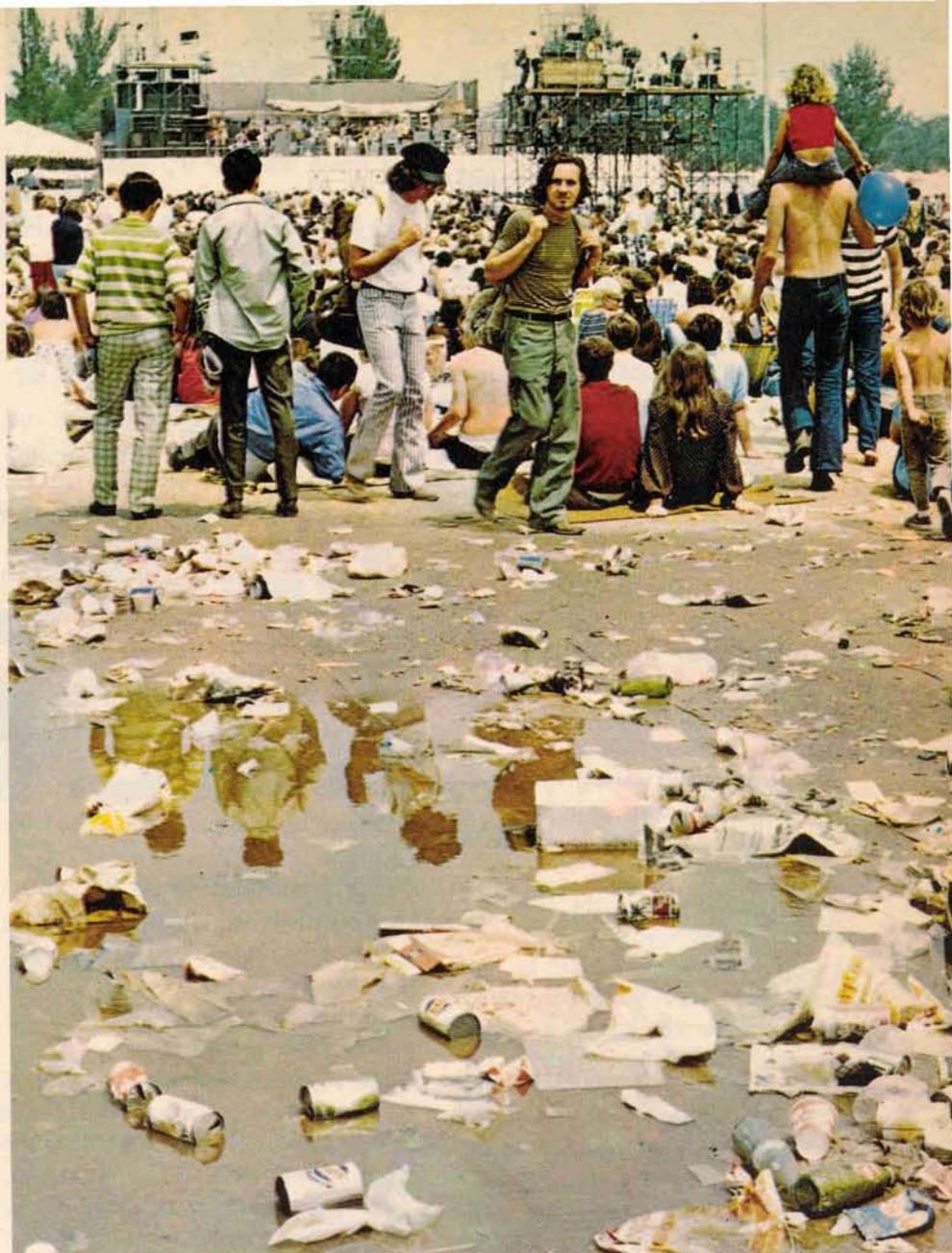
The more materialistic we become, the more bored our teen-agers are with this life. One runaway remarked: "I'm terribly bored with this life." Society is simply consumed by greed. Greed has led us away from many of the good values our forefathers held.

Teen-agers are sick of horrible family failures — sick of the immoral world adults have created.

And there is always the ever-present nightmare of the bomb, which clouds their entire future. This has been hanging over their heads like a sword of Damocles all their lives! They want to live it up fast — there may be no tomorrow.

They have rejected the past and are horrified by the future. They live only for the present, selfishly groping for kicks and thrills (usually the wrong kind). This is about all they have been given to live for!

As a result, many run away from



Ambassador College Photo

CURIOSITY TRAPS THE TEEN-AGER — Hippie life as in the 1969 rock festival, above, is pictured as fun, parties, and excitement. But seldom is the seamy side revealed — death from drug overdose, venereal disease, general filthy living conditions, exposure to sex deviates.

home and school in anger and disgust — searching for a more meaningful life.

Running Away Is No Solution!

Many runaways left home to be free, only to find themselves enslaved. They entered a "street scene" that often became a chamber of horrors. If they were going to join the group, it usually meant foregoing their own *will* and giving in to stealing, drug-taking, repulsive sex practices — crimes of all sorts.

One runaway said, "Even right here

in the Village [Greenwich Village in New York City], where they preach so much love and everything, it's really crummy because they have their little groups. There's so much *bate* here, it's incredible . . .!"

Runaways find that, as a group, hippies and other inhabitants of these areas don't really practice love, often it's just sex — sex worship. A runaway remarked: "The hippies are hypocritical too. They don't really *care* about other people."

What, then, should teen-agers — disillusioned with family, friends and

world — do to find real happiness and fulfillment?

The Solution

Listen to a runaway girl who found answers to her needs:

"I am trying to get *involved* (for the first time in my life) *constructively*. I am sick of being a hippie — living common law with my boyfriend on drugs, etc. I have returned home to my parents with my child and am planning to continue my education. My running away and dropping out of society a year ago only caused a lot of pain to all concerned."

The greatest need today is for people who have the courage to do more than just show their contempt for the world. Recognizing that something is terminally wrong with society is the **FIRST STEP** toward a solution to our *personal* problems. But one must not stop there. He must do *something positive*.

The way to really help solve this world's problems is to start by making *you* a better person. Bombing out the old world with human hands in hopes it will bring in the new is not the way.

An old proverb says that before you start trying to take the splinter out of your brother's eye, you had better extract the beam from your own.

Change begins at your doorstep. You change yourself first. You live a responsible life — a life **FREE** of the hate, fighting, greed around you. Once you do that, you will be in a position to see more clearly what needs to be done to help the world.

The problems of this world result from a **GETTING** attitude. People generally live just the opposite of the biblical principle: "It's more blessed to give than to receive." But don't try to force others to give to you; you give to others.

We can solve a multitude of problems by looking after *others' interests* as vigorously as we do our own. This is especially applicable within the family.

What a change we would find in any family if the parents and the children really tried to put each others' interests above their own — if they continually searched for ways to make each other happy. Not just themselves.

The only trouble with the *giving, loving principle* is that the human fam-

HOW your PLAIN TRUTH subscription has been paid

Many ask, "WHY can't I pay for my own subscription? HOW can you publish such a quality magazine without advertising revenue?"

This organization operates in a way none ever did before. These entire worldwide enterprises started very small. The Editor had given a series of lectures in Eugene, Oregon in 1933, on the laws of success in life. Individual failures and collective world troubles have resulted from wrong principles which motivate human society.

This world's approach to life operates on the philosophy of self-centeredness — of getting, acquiring, and of envy, jealousy and hatred. The lectures reversed the approach, showing that the way to *real success* — peace, happiness and abundant well-being — is *the way* of outgoing concern for others equal to that for self — actually the *giving, serving, cooperating* way.

Response was surprising and enthusiastic. A number of lives about-faced. The manager of Radio Station KORE, and about a dozen others of very ordinary means, volunteered to contribute regularly toward getting this knowledge to more people by radio.

For seven years previously, the Editor had envisioned a monthly magazine to be named *The PLAIN TRUTH*. Now, by starting it as a mimeographed "magazine" the way had opened.

The first week in January 1934, *The WORLD TOMORROW* program started on the air. On February 1, that year, *The PLAIN*

TRUTH made its most humble bow. Response was gratifying. It was something *different* — something *right* — something vitally *needed* — something containing vitality and life!

There was no request for contributions. It proclaimed the *giving* way, and had to practice what it advocated. A small few contributors joined in the cause *voluntarily*. Little by little, gradually, listeners and readers became *voluntary* Co-Workers. They *wanted* to have a part in expanding this unique and *needed* Work.

Growth seemed slow. But it was steady and continuous, at the rate of approximately 30% a year. That rate of growth has continued for 36 years. We were advocating **THE WAY** of **GIVING**, not getting. To put a price on our magazine or other literature would have seemed inconsistent. So we never have.

Although you cannot pay for your own subscription, we do, gratefully accept contributions, voluntarily given, though we never solicit the public for financial support.

We *believe* in what we are doing, and **THE WAY** it is being done. Our ever-growing family of volunteer Co-Workers believe in it, and gladly *give* of their incomes that we, with them, may **GIVE** these precious success secrets to an ever-widening number of readers, listeners, viewers. These operations today are having a dynamic impact on 150 million people, worldwide.

Our happy Co-Workers join in a sincere **THANK YOU** for allowing us the pleasure of serving you. It gives us lasting pleasure.

ily has never really tried it! Yet, the giving attitude brings what everyone is seeking.

Everybody enjoys living next door to someone who is deeply concerned for others — responsible, reliable, doesn't kill, steal, lust for his or her mate, covet his property, lie or cheat. We all like this kind of neighbor.

Try this loving, giving way of life. We guarantee you will be immeasurably happier. And the good it produces for others will be immense. It makes no difference whether you are a parent or a teen-ager. It's a spiritual law that is going to make families — the whole world — happy when it's obeyed. □

What is Needed for DESERTS TO BECOME FARMLANDS

One of the most precious commodities needed to make deserts "bloom as the rose" is WATER. Read about the astonishing plans of scientists to blast chasms in mountains, divide continents, melt Arctic ice packs — all in hopes of providing water and a hospitable climate for millions.

by Robert E. Gentet
and Paul W. Kroll

Ambassador College Photo



WATER is a most precious commodity. Without it, a human could live only a few weeks even under optimum conditions. In desert heat of 120°, a human would die within a week — even if given a daily ration of one gallon of water.

Man is obviously not at his best state of production under these conditions. And, of course, neither are plants and animals.

Plants and Animals Need Water

True deserts are nearly devoid of life. Even the milder desert areas of the southwestern United States have only limited life forms. Here only plants such as quick-growing annuals, cacti and succulents which have unusual water-storage capabilities, and extremely deep-rooted weeds and trees can survive.

Take for example, the saguaro cactus. The secret of the saguaro water-storage system lies in its accordion-pleated trunk. This trunk can expand and contract as its water content increases or decreases. From one downpour, a saguaro has been observed to expand one full inch in 24 hours. Considering the height of the saguaro, that involves many gallons of water stored for drought-season usage.

During the spring rainy season the cacti and even the seemingly barren desert floor burst forth in a riot of colorful flowers. (See accompanying photographs.)

Some animals can survive the harsh desert climates. But they, too, must have some special method for obtaining and *maintaining* a water supply.

The camel, for instance, can store enough water within his three-room stomach to last seventeen days. When he finds water to replenish his supply, he can drink twenty-five to fifty gallons at once.

Another amazing creature, the kangaroo rat, gets along without ever drinking water. The kangaroo rat simply provides his own water from juicy foods through an unusual chemical process.

Survival Ability

Remarkably, many forms of life are able to survive in the desert. Within the

relatively small area of Death Valley in California, the number of identified plant species is 200. Many arid areas support extensive life forms — however sparsely scattered they may be. But all life must have water.

For example, an accompanying series of photographs shows the unusual relationship between the woodpecker, the elf owl and the saguaro cactus.

But without water, the cactus would die.

Without the cactus, the woodpecker and elf owl would have little success in finding a suitable place to live or rear their young. They would be threatened with extinction. And so it is with the cactus wren and the cholla cactus. (See photographs.) Without water the cactus would perish and with it the wren. Both need water for survival.

Some previously desert areas, especially in the United States, have been developed and now produce abundant crops. But again water is the needed factor. Without it, no crops will grow.

In some areas of the world — as in the Sahara — almost total lack of rainfall has become fact. The area as a whole receives less than one inch of rain per year.

The Sahara is the world's greatest desert. It stretches across the entire 3200-mile width of North Africa, covering nearly one third of that entire continent, an area about the same size as all 50 of the United States!

Some large areas of this desert do not experience rainfall for 10 years at a time!

The highest climatic temperature ever recorded on earth was measured at Azizia in the Libyan sector — a staggering 136.4 degrees *in the shade*.

Waste Areas of the Earth

The Sahara is by no means the world's only extensive arid region. Any area receiving less than an average of 10 inches of rain each year can be classified a desert.

The "Sparselands" of Australia cover 1,300,000 square miles — a shocking 44 percent of the entire continent! In plainer words, over two fifths of Australia is a desert — the second largest in

the world. The average rainfall in its driest places is only five inches a year.

One million square miles of the Arabian peninsula is also desert and an unusually high percentage of this — one third — is covered by sand. Unlike other deserts, the Arabian (the world's third largest) has no sufficiently watered mountains to serve as river sources.

But these deserts are only the beginning. There are nine other major desert areas — making *twelve* in all!

These major deserts are:

4) the Turkestan in Russia — 750,000 square miles.

5) the North American — 500,000 square miles.

6) the Gobi of Mongolia — 400,000 square miles.

7) the Patagonian in Argentina — 260,00 square miles.

8) the Thar or Indian in western India — 230,000 square miles.

9) the Kalahari in southern Africa — 220,000 square miles.

10) the Takla Makan in western China — 200,000 square miles.

11) the Iranian — 150,000 square miles.

12) the Atacama-Peruvian in Chile and Peru — 140,000 square miles.

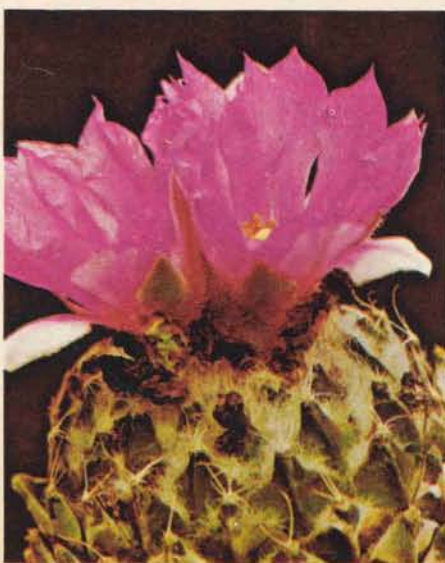
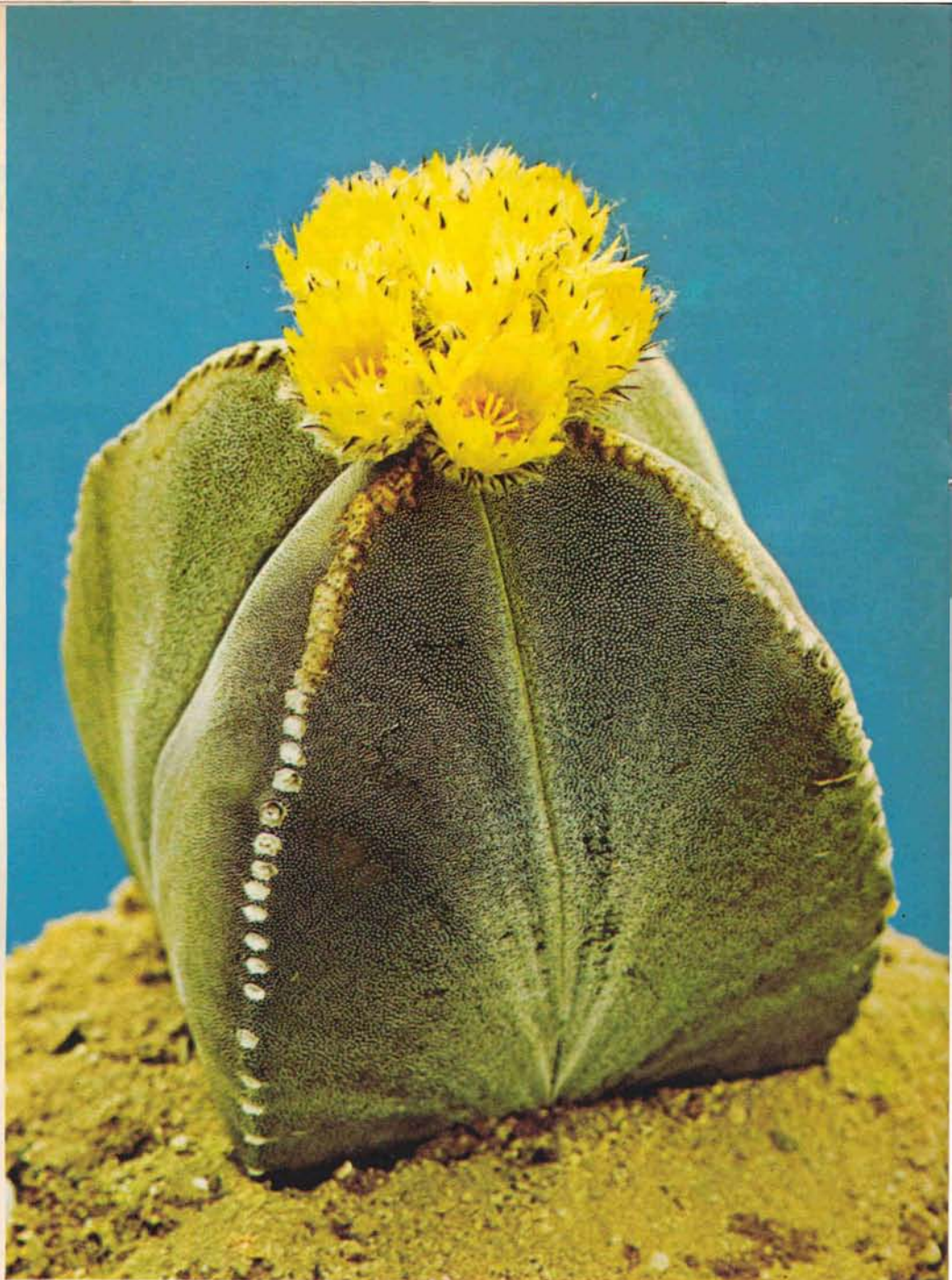
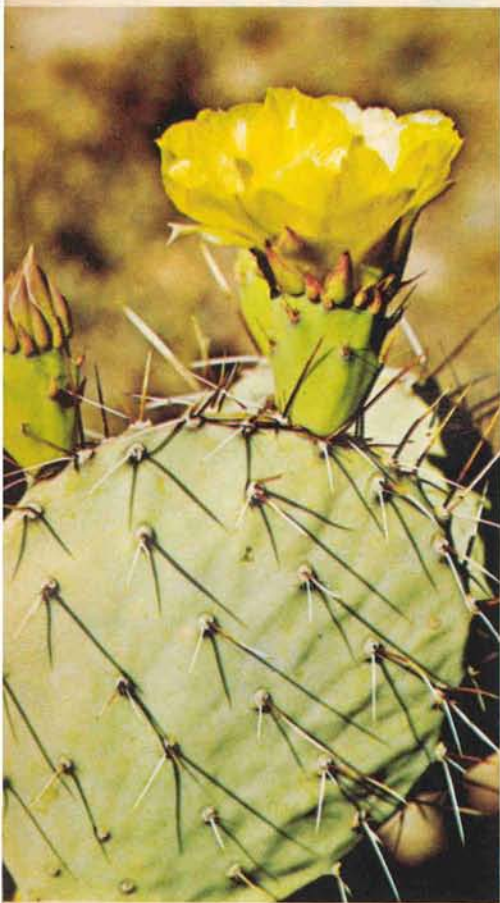
Today, fourteen percent of the earth's 56 million square miles of land surface is desert. This is one seventh of the earth's land surface! Semi-desert regions account for an additional fourteen percent. They receive only 10 to 20 inches of rain per year. Together, these arid and semiarid regions comprise nearly three tenths of the earth's land surface! This would be equal to an area about four and one-half times the size of all 50 states of the United States.

Think of it! Vast areas of the earth lying in bleak conditions — unable even to yield a ground cover for lack of sufficient water.

Needed: More Producing Areas

Paradoxically, the world's population explosion makes ever-greater demands on food-producing land. Deserts and other generally uninhabited or sparsely inhabited areas are being sought out

(Text continues on page 30 —
photos on pages 26 to 29)

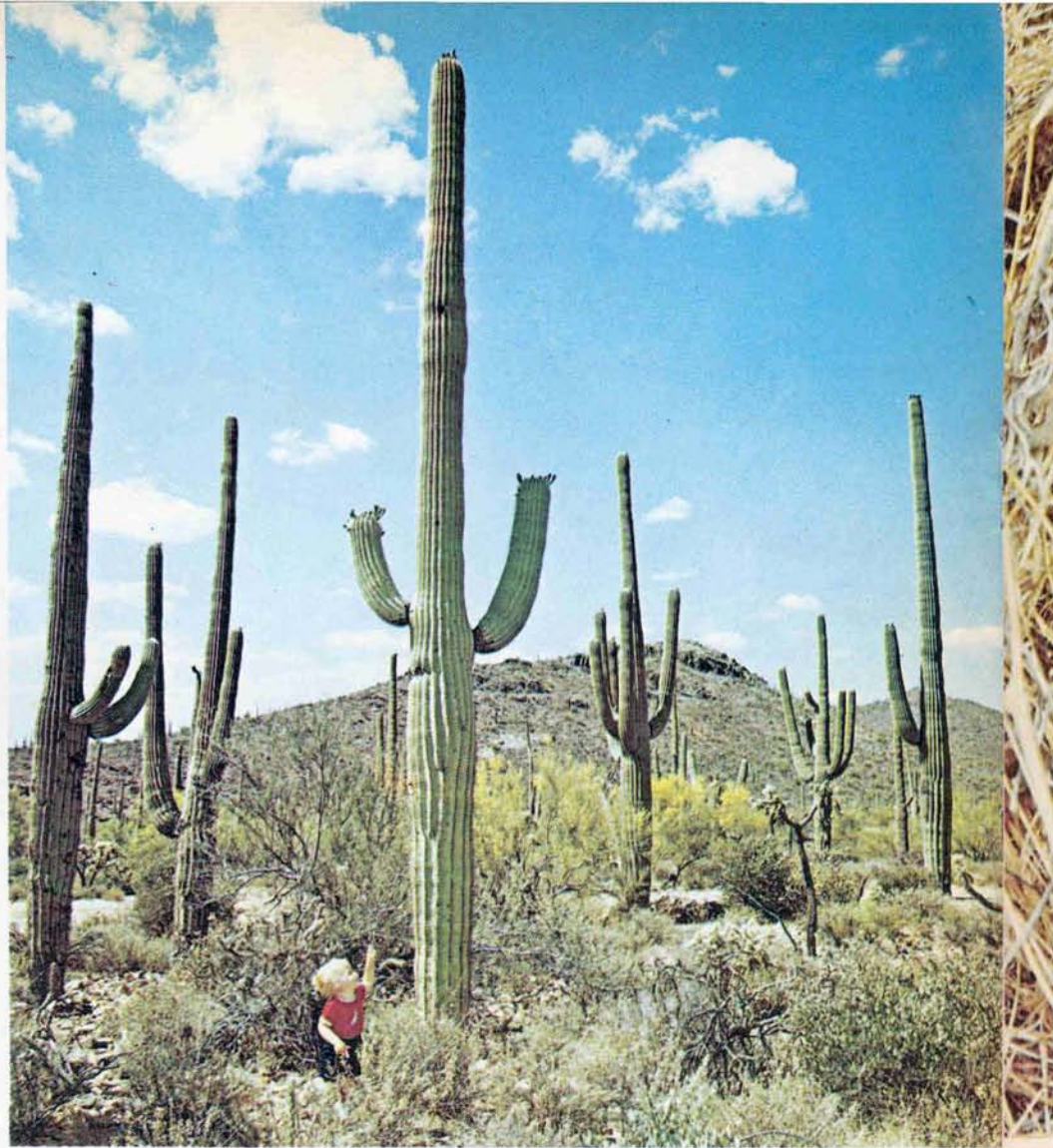
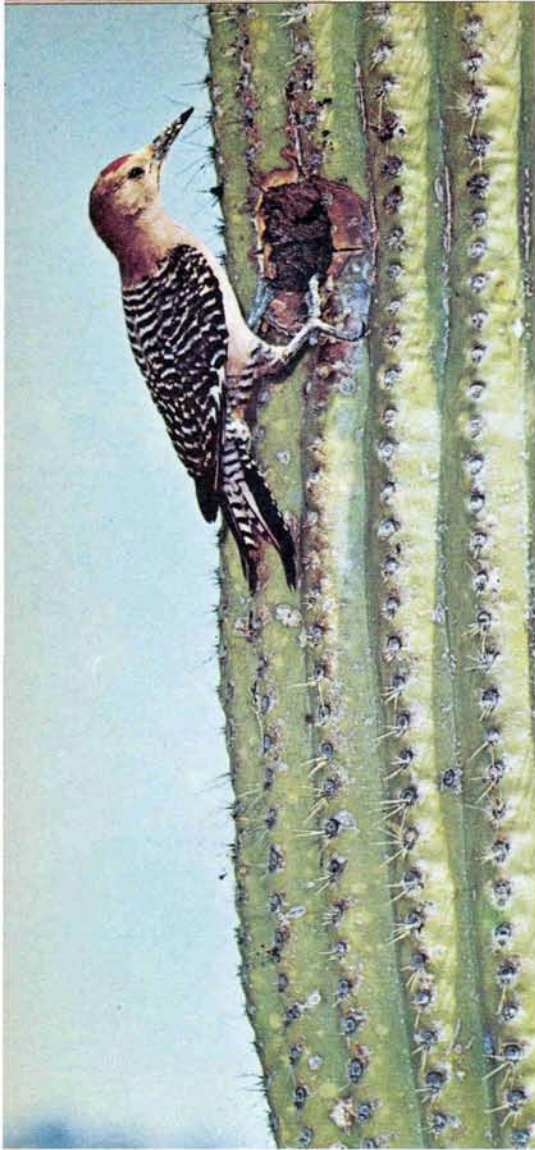


Ambassador College Photos

A RIOT OF COLORFUL CACTUS FLOWERS

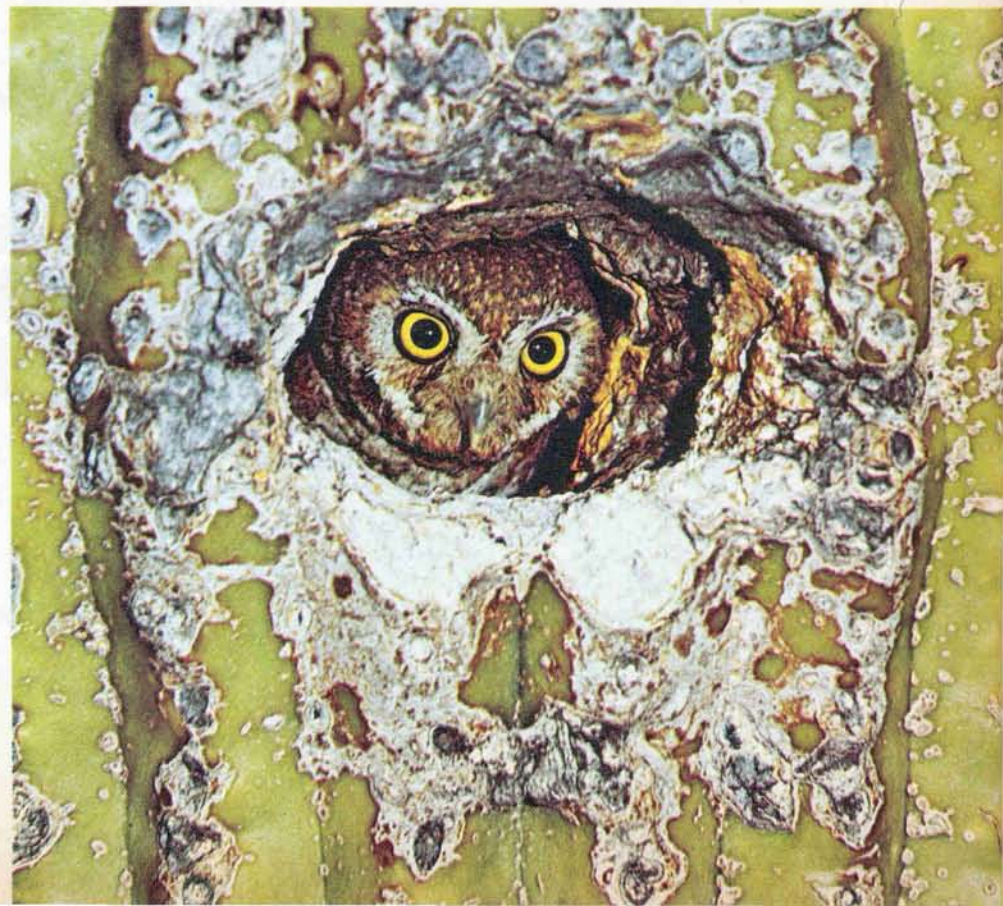
Over 2500 species of cacti grow on earth, many in the desert. These plants are capable of storing sufficient quantities of water for use throughout the year. They have unique characteristics which allow them to survive in the desert's harsh environment. The spines serve as protection from browsers, and, in some varieties, also shade the surface of the plant from the sun. Cacti have skins coated with a waxy surface, which reduces the amount of water lost through transpiration. Some species, such as the "Old Man" cactus (extreme right, bottom), and the "Bishop's Hat" cactus (above) are collected and grown by hobbyists worldwide.





A THREE-FOLD RELATIONSHIP — Left, Gila Woodpeckers commonly peck holes high in the saguaro cactus (top right). Often, abandoned woodpecker holes serve as homes for other creatures. The tiny 6-inch Elf Owl takes up housekeeping in an old woodpecker hole (bottom right). Both birds depend upon the saguaro for a nesting site — a marvelous tri-partite relationship of plant and animal making the best use of a generally hostile environment.

Ambassador College Photos





HUNGRY MOUTHS WAIT FOR FOOD

— Cholla cactus spines discourage would-be predators from entering the nest of a cactus wren and killing the young. The wary little mother wren easily avoids these spines as she makes numerous trips bringing insects to fill gaping and hungry mouths of young birds. A PLAIN TRUTH Photographic Research Team observed and filmed this phenomenon in California's Joshua Tree National Monument.

Ambassador College Photos



more and more. Regions taken for granted as waste lands a few years ago are now requiring development. Artesian wells, lakes, reservoirs and even oceanside salt-removal plants are providing a little — very little — water for the thirsty land.

Even then, desert irrigation is full of pitfalls. Reservoirs may fill up with silt. Unless irrigated land is properly drained by underground tiles, salts carried in solution by desert irrigation waters can ruin soil. Three fourths of Iraq's formerly irrigated land is now ruined for that very reason.

Modern irrigation is not making appreciable gains. Deserts in many areas are growing much faster than modern technology can reclaim them.

Look at Africa for a moment.

"The agricultural outlook for the arid zones of North Africa is rather grim," warned H. N. LeHouderou of the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance, at a recent international conference on *Arid Lands in a Changing World*. He pointed out: "The pasture lands are rapidly becoming depleted and the desert gains more than 100,000 hectares (247,000 acres) per year on the average."

In places, the desert in North Africa is advancing up to 30 miles per year! This is the same North Africa that once constituted the breadbasket of the ancient Roman Empire.

The Deserts Reclaimed!

Any real and permanent solution to the problems of arid lands must include a source of usable water, an equitable government, a sound economic system and an educated populace — all on a global basis.

The most basic problems of all are the lack of *water* and the lack of topsoil. All other problems in arid regions in some way relate to these major needs. Any hope for the future development of arid lands rests on finding an adequate supply of usable water. The humus lost in semiarid areas through the centuries by wrong farming practices, overgrazing and erosion cannot be rebuilt without adequate water to produce a ground cover.

To have thick forests, verdant plants and lush crops, we must have water —

and have it in the needed amounts at the proper time and in the right place.

Controlling the Weather

These considerations, in turn, involve the critical problem of CHANGING worldwide weather patterns.

Many fantastic schemes have been proposed to "get rain in due season," to turn uninhabitable lands — with either too much or not enough rainfall — into temperate, livable areas. Here are some of them:

*USE CARBON TO BLACKEN ARCTIC ICE. Loss of solar energy by reflection would be reduced. Northern wastelands would become more habitable.

*DAM THE BERING STRAIT. By doing this — and pumping icy Arctic waters into the Pacific Ocean, the year-round weather of the Arctic region would be improved.

*CREATE A FIVE-MILE-THICK ICE CLOUD OVER THE ARCTIC. This would be done by exploding 10 so-called "clean" hydrogen bombs beneath Arctic Ocean waters. The steam cloud generated by the blast would condense into water droplets and freeze. The end result is said to be a change in dynamics for general circulation, thereby improving world climate.

*BLAST HOLES THROUGH SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS. This would permit the passage of moist Pacific air into the barren Nevada desert, making it bloom as a rose. This principle would apply wherever mountain barriers are responsible for creating deserts.

Other plans are: Reverse flow of rivers, melt polar ice caps, join and *separate continents* — one consequence of which would be to get moist air to inland deserts — create and eliminate islands, increase rate of water evaporation to put more water into the atmosphere for rainmakers to manipulate.

More grandiose schemes involve controlling storms such as hurricanes.

Perhaps even more astounding is the visionary plan for altering the atmosphere of Mars and the climate of Venus to make them habitable for man. Mars is currently a desert-like wasteland similar to the surface of the moon.

The ambition of man in this regard knows no bounds. As early as 1957 one scientist told the U.S. Government's Advisory Committee on Weather Con-

trol that: "were he wise enough, man could produce favorable effects . . . transforming his environment to render it more salutary for his purposes."

With great gusto, he told his colleagues: "*By all means let us get at it.*"

Now, suppose the immense complexities of these and other projects were worked out. Would the results of altering such basic cycles as the hydrology of earth — the cycle of this most important element WATER — really be a blessing or a curse? There is great disagreement even among scientists as to the consequences of these gargantuan projects. Many admit there is simply no way of knowing all the disastrous consequences of major meteorological tampering.

Scientists acknowledge THEY DO NOT KNOW the consequences of their plans to remold our planet. As in so many of his activities, man comes to a blind alley. He understands what the problems are; he may even dimly see what needs to be done in a general way.

But then he is limited by his inability to — as it were — step out of himself to see the totality of the consequences of his doings.

Yet, in order to make the deserts blossom, to make tundra inhabitable, to alter climate — our earth MUST BE restructured.

The hopes of men, the dreams of scientists, the prophecies of ancient men about a lush world of greenery, cannot occur until the earth is physically altered. Only then, as one ancient prophet worded it, will mankind enjoy Utopia: "Even the wilderness and desert will rejoice in those days; the desert will blossom with flowers . . . springs will burst forth in the wilderness, and streams in the desert.

"The parched ground will become a pool, with springs of water in the thirsty land. Where desert jackals lived, there will be reeds and rushes" (Isaiah 35:1, 6, 7, *Living Prophecies* version). That is the promise of one who calls himself God.

Could there, after all, be a God — one who made all there is? If so, certainly He would understand what should be done to alter the climatic patterns of this earth to achieve what man is desperately attempting to achieve. □

what **you** can do...

TIMELY Tips and Helpful Suggestions for YOU and YOUR FAMILY

● **Don't Leave Children Alone**

Nearly every day newspapers in large cities carry grisly accounts of little children found dead in some deserted area — the victims of child molestation or some other crime.

Equally heartrending are stories about little children falling victim to needless accidents in or out of the home. The National Safety Council reports that for children 1 to 14, accidents claim more lives than the six leading diseases combined!

Leaving children alone or to their own devices is one of the main reasons why such sad occurrences often happen. Protect your children.

1. *Always be aware of where your children are and what they are doing.* Don't allow them to roam the streets alone or with the "gang." If they do, they are trouble bound, a target for evil influences and for child molesters. At the same time, a child left to himself without any supervision can get into an accident even while a parent is home.

2. *Don't leave young children alone at home or in the car.* There are too many things that can happen to young children left alone. For example, while alone in the car, children have been known to release the car's emergency brake, allowing it to roll downhill, causing an accident.

3. *Know your children's friends, where they visit and where they stay.* This is not being over protective, but is being a responsible and concerned parent.

● **Before Buying A Home...**

Every ten seconds another home is purchased in the United States.

Purchasing a home is the biggest investment most families ever make. It involves a substantial outlay of ready cash, besides a commitment to monthly mortgage payments for 20 to 30 years. Even with a no-down-payment mortgage, as much as 700 dollars may be needed just to meet the closing costs on the purchase of a home.

Sinking ALL of your ready cash into a down payment and closing costs is unwise. A family should maintain an emergency cash reserve and have enough money to meet moving, settling-in and maintenance expenses incurred in the purchase of a home. Also, it is generally unwise to spend more than 25% of your monthly NET (not gross) income for total housing needs — mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, routine home maintenance and utilities.

Therefore, don't rush into buying a home or allow yourself to be rushed into buying a home. *Honestly evaluate your family's financial condition first.*

Become familiar with all the factors involved in home-

buying. Your local library should have a number of valuable books that tell you how to go about selecting and buying a home. Anyone considering buying a home needs basic home-buying knowledge in order to make a wise home purchase.

● **When Earthquakes Strike...**

There are perhaps one million earth tremors yearly around the world. Some 50,000 of these can be felt without instruments. Of these earthquakes, between ten and one hundred cause some damage.

Here are some steps you should take to help you avoid injury or death when an earthquake strikes.

1. Never try to out-guess a quake. Assume it will be the world's worst — and act accordingly. Be alert but *don't panic*. If in an uncongested area, get out into the open.

2. If you are downtown or inside a large building, stand against a wall or get under a table or archway. Stay away from windows. The idea is to be near the strongest support in case the building threatens to collapse, and also to be protected against flying debris and falling objects.

3. However, don't run, especially down stairs. Once outside, you could find yourself in a general stampede



Ambassador College Photo

House damaged during February earthquake in Los Angeles, California area.

and either hurt, or get hurt by, other human beings.

4. If outdoors, move away from buildings — should this be possible — but not under power lines.

5. Since light tremors may indicate the coming of a

major shock, turn off gas appliances and the main electrical switch. Do what is possible to prevent a fire. In some cases, fires following earthquakes have *killed far more* than the collapsing buildings during the quake.

To find out more about what you should do during an earthquake, where earthquakes are likely to strike and where they have struck in the past, write for our FREE booklet, *Earthquakes*. It gives many important points concerning what to do during an earthquake and explains WHY this earth suffers quakes.

● Preventing Heart Trouble

According to the American Heart Association, diseases of the heart and blood vessels claim over 1,021,000 victims each year in the United States. Heart attacks alone account for over 570,000 deaths!

Surveys and extensive research prove that heart trouble basically stems from improper living habits fostered by our Western society. When these conditions and wrong living habits are corrected, the risk of heart trouble is sharply reduced.

Be aware of the following conditions and categories that play a major role in affecting the heart. Take these recommended steps to reduce the risk of heart trouble:

PROPER DIET — Eat lean meat, plenty of vegetables and fruit, whole grain cereals and whole grain products. De-emphasize or omit refined sweets, pastries, fatty spreads and hydrogenated oils. Prepare and eat natural foods which *you* must cook. Eliminate the "convenience" foods and refined foods as much as possible.

WATCH WEIGHT — The American Heart Association says that middle-aged men who are 20% overweight have about three times more risk of fatal heart attack than middle-aged men of normal weight. By 25, most people reach their normal adult weight. With each year after that they should consume fewer calories because less calorie intake is needed to maintain that weight. Eat appropriately, and if you are presently overweight, continue to eat a balanced diet but less of it — no snacks, sweets and other pound-producing foods between meals.

STOP SMOKING — Heart attacks in men range from 50% to 200% higher among cigarette smokers than among non-smokers, depending on age and on the amount smoked, says the American Heart Association. And when smoking is stopped, the risk eventually lessens to the rate of non-smokers.

EXERCISE REGULARLY — Studies show that those who have office jobs or jobs requiring little or no physical activity run a higher risk of having a heart attack than those who get regular exercise. Be sure to get the amount of exercise *you* need for your age and physical condition. Be sure to discuss your personal situation with a competent authority before embarking on any drastic diet or exercise program.

And be careful of your blood pressure. This is a leading factor in heart trouble. Besides the other measures recommended above, ease the tensions in your life. Learn to relax.

Don't become easily upset, quickly resentful and ready to explode at the drop of a hat.

● Wear Shatter-Resistant Glasses

Millions are exposed to possible eye injuries and loss of eyesight due to wearing non-shatter-resistant eyeglasses. It is estimated that shattered eyeglasses may cause at least 120,000 eye injuries this year in the United States alone.

Wearing non-protective eyeglasses is like wearing tiny, easily shattered windows directly in front of your eyes. If you or your children have to wear eyeglasses — don't take a chance. Take the following necessary steps to protect the eyes from possible eye injuries:

Buy and wear only protective type eyeglasses and sunglasses! Permanent eye damage due to shattered eyeglasses could be caused by any one of these factors: falls, blows, BB guns, sling shots, bows and arrows and thrown rocks. Children are particularly vulnerable.

Have present glasses made shatter-resistant! Ordinary eyeglasses can be heat tempered by a specialist to make them shatter-resistant at a cost of only a few dollars. Check with your local optometrist about the cost and how it is done.

● Pesticide Residues on Fruits and Vegetables

According to Kenneth P. DuBois, professor of pharmacology at the University of Chicago, certain pesticides consumed as residue on fruits and vegetables can cause severe headaches and have other adverse effects on your body.

In one experiment, a group of mice were fed food containing 3 ppm DDT. A control group received food uncontaminated by DDT. For every mouse developing cancer in the latter group, *seven* mice eating the food contaminated by DDT developed cancer.

Take these steps to help you avoid consuming harmful pesticide residues:

Carefully wash all commercially grown fresh fruits and vegetables. But don't assume that a thorough washing makes all fruits and vegetables safe. Many insecticides are absorbed and stored by food crops. The safest and most nutritious produce is from crops that have not been sprayed and chemically treated.

● Mercury-Contaminated Fish

Recently the Food and Drug Administration ordered almost a million cans of mercury-contaminated fish off market shelves. The reason for the concern? Accumulations of mercury in the human body can cause brain damage, birth defects, kidney impairment and other illnesses.

Because of these threats, health officials have cautioned against eating any fish suspected or known to be taken out of mercury-contaminated waters. Pregnant women especially have been warned not to eat such fish.

Every person should learn more about the common threats to our health and environment. Be sure to read the coming in-depth article on mercury pollution in a future issue of *The PLAIN TRUTH* magazine.

Egypt's Big Gamble...

The ASWAN HIGH DAM

Faced with hunger and starvation in the near future, Egypt played what is considered its trump card — gambling on the Nasser Dam to save the nation. Today, experts are finding Egypt's biggest gamble may go down as one of the nation's most tragic mistakes.

by Paul W. Kroll

THE NASSER DAM — popularly known as the Aswan High Dam — stands as a concrete monument of man's achievement in the desert wilderness of Upper Egypt.

It gave Egypt, a poor nation, the world's biggest rockfill dam and North Africa the second largest man-made lake. (Zambia's Lake Kariba is the largest.) The Soviet Union received well over five hundred million dollars' worth of propaganda — its share of the 1.2-billion-dollar project.

Aswan's Benefits

The Nasser Dam was actually completed in the summer of 1970 — after eleven years of work. But the ribbon-snipping ceremony did not occur until January, 1971. Moscow flew in Soviet President Nikolai Podgorniy to be with Egyptian President Sadat at the happy ceremony. Both men congratulated each other on the massive joint effort.

On the surface, both Egyptians and Soviets appeared to have great cause to be jubilant. (Some of the pluses accorded the Nasser Dam are found in the chart on the next page.) When all these are considered, there would seem to be no question that building the Nasser High Dam was exactly the right — and needed — medicine for Egypt.

But paradoxically, the Dam may prove to be one of the most disastrous undertakings for the Egyptian people.

That may seem shocking after even a brief listing of the Dam's advantages. Unfortunately, the deficits may far outweigh any benefits.

Egypt's Food Production Woes

It should be recognized, however, that Egypt was facing a food-population crisis of no mean magnitude.

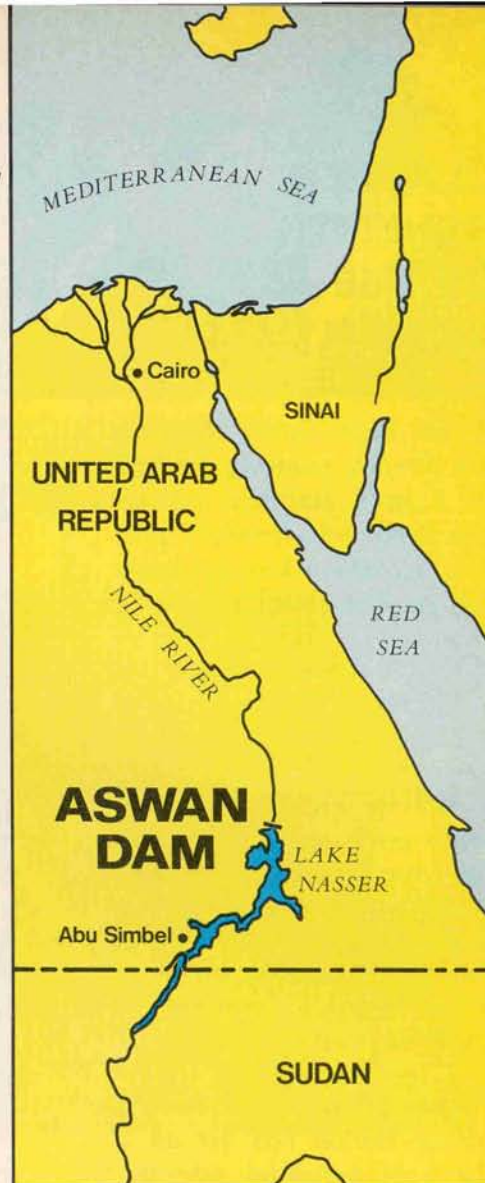
Egypt has a current population of 34 million. It is expected to DOUBLE in less

than a quarter of a century. There seems to be no stopping the relentless surge in newborn Egyptian babies! These little Egyptians add up to the following yearly increases in population: in 1947 — 340,000; in 1964 — 800,000; in 1971 — perhaps a 1,000,000 increase.

Now look at food production. In 1965, before the effects of the Nasser Dam were felt, Egypt had to import 30.2 percent of its food. At the time, the population was less than 32 million.

How, then, Egyptians asked themselves, will the nation feed a massive population of over 64 million when the 1990's roll around?

Since only 3.6% of Egypt is non-desert land, the Egyptians felt they had to take the bull by the horns. Ahmed Morshidy, Egypt's Under Secretary of Planning, said, "Some experts may argue about the price we've paid for the dam, but for most of us there was no



CLAIMED BENEFITS OF THE ASWAN DAM

- The High Dam's turbines are already cranking out half of Egypt's electrical power. The Dam will ultimately provide 10 billion kilowatt-hours per year of cheap electricity.
- The dam will irrigate some 1,300,000 acres of land which is presently arid.
- About 700,000 acres currently growing crops can now be farmed more intensively — providing two or three crops per year.
- The Sudan will be able to triple its present farmland.
- The 10-billion-kilowatt power station has set up a flurry of industrial schemes. A small industrial base is growing in the dam's vicinity.
- Egyptian officials hope the dam will rival the pyramids as a draw for foreign tourists.
- Economic experts in Egypt estimate the dam will double the national income.
- The High Dam will encourage other projects, such as road building, providing many jobs for Egypt's skyrocketing population.
- Due to the Aswan High Dam, Egypt became self-sufficient in corn and exported \$200,000 worth of rice in 1970.

alternative. *The project was a do-or-die proposition.*"

Egypt and the Soviet Union decided it was time to intervene and alter the basic ecological structure of Egypt. Soviet and Egyptian bulldozers shoved Egypt into the 20th Century.

Has the project really achieved its purpose? Was there a more effective way to feed hungry Egyptian stomachs?

Look at the other results of the dam — and the path down which Egypt has decided to walk.

Dreaded Blood Fluke Disease

When Egypt decided to give the green light on the project, they were quite aware they may have been constructing a massive Frankenstein monster. One of the weightiest considerations involved the tragic blood fluke disease — *schistosomiasis*.

Schistosomiasis or bilharziasis is known as the scourge of the Nile. This blood fluke disease has plagued Egypt for centuries. The parasite's eggs have been found in the kidneys of mummies dating back to Dynasty Twenty.

Currently it infects 20 million people in the Mideast, as well as multiple millions in other parts of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

The disease saps the victim's energy and damages vital organs. One World Health Organization expert describes the blood fluke disease in this way: "Bilharziasis brings a man to the edge of the grave, and while he is in a weakened condition, another disease pushes him over the edge."

Wherever large dams have been built in Africa, schistosomiasis or bilharziasis has moved in and spread.

With perennial irrigation, and large-scale irrigation projects, the spread of the disease becomes alarming. Snails in increasing numbers invade the quiet, slow, warm waters now available in secondary and tertiary canals and ditches which bring irrigation water to the fields. (The disease is carried by certain species of African snails which act as secondary hosts of schistosomes, parasitic worms causing bilharziasis.)

Available figures show that when perennial irrigation schemes are introduced, the disease increases dramatically — usually infecting from a few percent

to over one half the population. *Sometimes almost one hundred percent of the people in the area will be affected by the disease.*

The Aswan High Dam has been no exception.

Before the dam, the age-old simple technique of irrigation in Egypt kept the invasion of snail populations largely seasonal. As a result, the disease was kept under some measure of control. But this will no longer be true.

In 1969, the World Health Organization estimated that SIX MILLION more Egyptians would be struck by the disease when the Aswan Dam irrigation project really got under way.

Already, the disease costs Egypt more than \$200 million a year in lost work and medical care. According to one expert, bilharziasis is the United Arab Republic's major health problem, affecting about 40 percent of the population. About 70 percent of the population in Lower Egypt is affected. In some villages the rate is 100 percent.

But what about the future?

Dams and Diseases — the Tragic Connection

Snails have survived the onslaught of modern chemistry and thrive on the benefits accorded to them by the irrigation scheme associated with the Aswan High Dam.

Some authorities feel that the spread of schistosomiasis alone may well cancel out the benefits of the dam. For example, the disease causes an extreme fatigue. It could well REDUCE agricultural output rather than increase it by making farmers much less efficient.

Heavy labor for projects and farming in Egypt traditionally have been supplied from upper Egypt where schistosomiasis had a very low incidence.

Another point involves Egyptian army recruits. Some 22 percent of recruits from Lower Egypt have been rejected for physical defects over the past 20 years. From upper Egypt only 3 percent have failed to pass the examination. Reason? Parasitologists and others believe the difference stems largely from the high schistosome infection rate in Lower Egypt.

The Aswan High Dam and many of

SCENES AT ASWAN — Top, Soviet President Podgorny (left) with Egyptian President Sadat (right) at Aswan hydro power station. Bottom, state of construction at Aswan Dam site during late 1967.

Sov. Photos



its irrigation projects are in *UPPER* Egypt — where the healthier segment of the population heretofore resided.

Even with the strictest precautions, at least one million persons not now affected by the disease will be exposed to it. As mentioned, W.H.O. experts put the figure of newly infected Egyptians at six million.

Egyptian malaria specialists have also urged the government to establish extensive treatment facilities for victims of malaria. They fear the Aswan Dam could trigger a repeat of the 1942 epidemic. That year malaria swept Egypt from the south, killing more than 100,000 persons.

For Egypt, disease is not a modern plague. It is as old as the nation itself. When the people of Israel left Egypt over 3400 years ago, they were told: "And the Lord will take away from thee all sickness, *and will put none of the evil diseases of Egypt*, which thou knowest, upon thee; but will lay them upon all them that hate thee" (Deut. 7:15).

Today, Egypt is multiplying those diseases by relying on man-made dams and irrigation projects which Western nations warned could be disastrous.

Nevertheless, Egypt has embarked on the modern technological road. She is attempting to control processes of nature with simplistic solutions of modern technology. These managed, man-made "monosystems" cannot take the

place of intrinsically complex natural systems — no matter how difficult the natural systems are to bear.

Killing Off the Nation's Fishing Industry

Not only is Egypt bringing on new problems, it is also destroying some plus benefits from natural ecosystems which it previously enjoyed.

Take Egypt's Mediterranean sardine-fishing industry. The sea is poor in nutrients except where the Nile *used to* discharge its rich burden of organic silt.

We say "used to" because it doesn't anymore — not since the Nasser High Dam went into action.

In pre-Dam days the Egyptian sardine industry topped 18,000 tons, worth \$7 million dollars. (Sardines amounted to almost half the total fish catch.)

Now that Nasser Dam holds back the silt, the sardine industry runs about 500 tons annually.

Also, coastal sand-bars, which used to create lakes, are disappearing now that the Nile no longer dumps its sediments in the area. About 19,000 people who have always reared fish in shallow basins to stock the lakes may soon be out of work.

Meanwhile American University of Beirut scientists are finding the salt content and temperature of the eastern Mediterranean are both being raised as a result of the Aswan High Dam.

One biologist, Dr. John Burchard, believes the salinity — between 38.7 and 39.8 ppm in mid-1970 — is probably close to the tolerance limits for some fish.

The Mediterranean fishing industry is not the only one to feel the pinch of a controlled Nile. Lower Nile Valley farmers, once used to extremely fertile land, must now treat their land with artificial fertilizers. Perhaps a small monetary price to pay for the Dam. But has artificial fertilizers' future

effect on the ecology been taken into consideration?

Precious Silt No Longer Available

Whatever the *future* may bring ecologically, the government must build fertilizer plants *now* to make up for the minerals being trapped upstream behind the dam. Some precious electricity produced by the dam must be diverted to power the new fertilizer plants.

Associated with the one million tons of trapped silt a year is the huge "scouring" effect being produced along the Nile floor below the dam. Here river currents wash away the sandy bottom, no longer protected by layers of heavy silt.

If this process were left unchecked, the four barriers built below the dam would collapse. To slow down the river and reduce "scouring," Egypt must further lock itself into the processes of technology. Egypt is planning to build up to seven more subsidiary dams between Aswan and the Mediterranean. In effect, the Nile will become a series of lakes.

Along with this, the government is studying a plan to build a series of dikes in the sea to protect the land from inundation by sea water. In the past, silt buildup averted this problem. These inundations leave harmful amounts of salt deposits on formerly productive farmland.

There are other hotly contested issues such as seepage and evaporation. Depending on the authority one listens to, the dangers are either "much less than expected" or "so great as to be hazardous."

Egypt's Race Against Population Increase

Consider another aspect of the project.

The Dam's total cost equalled slightly more than one fourth of Egypt's 1968 Gross National Product. For the United States that would mean sinking 250 *BILLION* dollars — more than four times the cost of the entire civilian and military space program — into one irrigation project.

What did Egypt get for this large amount of money?

One estimate is that the High Dam

will increase arable land by one third by adding 1,300,000 new acres for planting. However, present reclamation projects thus far add up *only* to 300,000 acres. But even taking the government figure, how effective will this be in solving Egypt's food problem? The Paddock brothers in their provocative book *FAMINE — 1975* answer: "Alas! During the ten-year period of construction Egypt's population itself will have increased by one-third" (Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Mass., 1967, page 47). In other words, Egypt is generally no better fed after the Dam than before it.

Then there is the skyrocketing future population to contend with. Since the population is currently growing at perhaps one million persons per year, any increase in food production which the Aswan High Dam might have effected will certainly be cancelled out by a few years' population growth.

Some experts estimate that population growth has *already outdistanced* the increase in agricultural yield to be expected from the Dam's activities. At best, Egypt's Dam has merely forestalled the day of reckoning to a later date when Egypt's problem will be more massive.

Egypt is also paying a terrible monetary price for whatever increase in productive land it is getting. One estimate put the initial cost for each new acre irrigated by the Aswan Dam at \$1400. Putting this in perspective, prime Iowa land — some of the best in the world — was selling for \$600 per acre.

Of course, it is still not certain that all of the land to be irrigated at such a great cost is suitable for farmland. Some may be so sandy as to require great additions of organic matter. To build soil this way — and do it properly — takes a great deal of time, effort and expense.

In spite of all these drawbacks and problems, many Egyptian officials looking at population increases and food-production indices feel the dam was the only route to take.

The Real Solutions Needed

Meanwhile, the relentless surge of population continues unabated. In fact, the one most important asset which

Egypt possesses has not been properly used. It is the simple factor of *time*.

Had Egypt implemented an energetic family-planning program when the dam was started, results would have shown a leveling off of population in the immediate future.

But Egypt did not even start a formal nationwide campaign in this direction until 1966! Most observers regard it as inadequate. It has not been given the priority it deserves. And when approximately 80 percent of those over 15 are illiterate and bound by custom it seems unlikely that officials will make any headway.

A nationwide educational program in proper sanitation would have given the average Egyptian greater health — an absolute prerequisite for productivity. There has been no such program.

When we weigh all factors, we may conclude that Egypt did not really need the Aswan Dam. It needed to educate its populace in proper methods of sanitation and to implement family planning. It needed an extensive agricultural research program to find out how to use the present land more efficiently, and especially how to economically use the regular flow of the Nile for year-round irrigation.

Had Egypt used the resources it spent on the Aswan High Dam and other billions spent on Soviet armaments, the nation could have — with proper leadership and willingness on the part of its populace — overcome its food-production and health problems.

Egypt could have avoided wasting its meager resources, and it would not have started down the addict's road of manipulating environment.

Because this is the record of modern history: *Any nation that tampers with its ecological systems is forced to increase that tampering.* There does come a day when the system will no longer accept further manipulation. It backfires and suddenly causes sickness, starvation — and national death!

It is hoped that other so-called "underdeveloped" nations will yet heed the warning of *El Sadd El Ali* — The Aswan High Dam — and not find themselves travelling down a road that could lead to both starvation and unexpected pestilence. □

What Should YOUR Children Read?

(Continued from page 16)

(vol. 24, no. 2, p. 57). Of course, Jack's own crimes which got him into trouble — lying, deceit, trespassing, theft — aren't punished. Two wrongs do make everything right, children learn.

Wish fulfillment guaranteed. The ugly duckling just wished he were handsome. Without work, he became so. Cinderella wished to go to the dress ball. A "fairy godmother" magically fulfilled her wish. The frog became a Prince Charming by similar wish fulfillment.

This influence can be dangerous for children. It is a magical "get-something-for-nothing" philosophy. Or, perhaps worse, it involves the wrong principle of coveting — desiring to have something or to be someone we are not.

Improper cause and effect. Death-dealing blows don't even cause an injury. Laziness is rewarded with a lucky windfall of wealth. Unsavory characters become heroes without ever changing their ways. "Watch a child read the funnies," says one author. "See if he shivers at the sight of someone who dropped from a height and landed on his head. *They had previously disconnected the idea that it hurt.* The same is true of folklore" (Phyllis Fenner, *The Proof of the Pudding: What Children Read*, John Day, 1957, p. 51).

Perhaps most serious of all is the following point.

Belief in fairy creatures replaces belief in God. Most children know a lot more about Santa Claus, Peter Pan, Alice, the Fairy Godmother, and the entire fantasy pantheon than they do about God, Jesus, or the leading figures in the Bible.

Children are not mature enough to separate God from the fantasies they hear. One little fellow, sadly disillusioned about "Santa Claus," said to

a playmate, "Yes, and I'm going to look into this 'Jesus Christ' business, too!" The vast majority of parents have allowed their children to learn *only* about the mythical "other gods before them."

Some other weaknesses of fairy tales are that they usually lack any positive moral. Also, "things happen in them that are not true to natural laws," as one parent said. In addition, most fairy tales are not relevant to modern life.

Julius Lester — writing in a *Publisher's Weekly* article entitled "The Kinds of Books We Give Children: Whose Nonsense?" — laments that "in the books we write and publish for children, we create a world that bears little resemblance to the one the child is growing into — our own.

"...I was never able to find any relation between the world in children's books and the world in which I lived.

"...In a world in which a child can be dead from an overdose of heroin at age 12, Snow White is not only inade-

quate, it is in danger of being vulgar" (*Publisher's Weekly*, February 23, 1970, pp. 86-88).

What About Comic Books?

But what about other fantasy-type literature, comic books for instance? The same basic problems contained in fairy tales are all present in comics. They are largely just fairy tales in another form.

From 1955 to about 1969, comics generally declined in sales and popularity. It was in 1955 that a Senate Subcommittee, at the urging of citizens who had read Dr. Frederick Wertham's anti-comic exposé *Seduction of the Innocent*, forced the Comic Code Authority (CCA) to self-censor all excessive violence, sex, sadism, death, and the other major selling points of the comics.

Comics now sell about 30 million copies per month, down from about 90 million in 1955. But since 1969, comic consumption has begun to grow upward again, partly due to introduction of so-called "relevant" themes (student riots,

PARENTAL SUPERVISION VITAL — Parents should spend time reading to children — and should choose right reading material which children will read by themselves.

Ambassador College Photo



racism, bombing conspiracy, etc.) and partly due to the introduction of so-called *comix*. These black-and-white, over-priced and poorly drawn *comix* are unapproved by the CCA, replete with obscenities, gore, sex, hatred, and vulgar anti-establishment sentiments. Most parents aren't aware such *comix* exist, but they are catching on fast.

But what about "approved" comic books? A significant number of these still contain abundant violence, magic, gore, demonism, racism, and hatred. Unless you want your children to emulate such actions, you should carefully censor the comics — if any — which they read.

Not all comics, of course, are worthy of the same condemnation. Some comics are thought of as cute, entertaining, and "harmless?" But should the criterion for determining your children's reading be simply that it is "harmless?" Or do you want them to learn some beneficial, positive knowledge as they read?

Why Most Comics Are Objectionable

Most comics show an obvious preoccupation with violence, crime, sadism, and death. In "approved" comics the most notable increase lately is in horror, magic, and mystery tales, an unhealthy escape from reality to "another world" of demons and witches.

The same false concepts contained in fairy tales are also taught via the comics. "In the comics, people in authority," for instance, "tend to be stupid, pompous and sadistic, and inevitably they are humiliated. How appealing is this to the youngster who is so much under the thumb of adult authority!" (Evelyn Rose Robinson, ed., *Readings About Children's Literature*, David McKay, 1966, p. 48.)

Most people expect "classic" comics to be exceptions to the rule. They often are. But the 1955 Comic Code reads like this: "Crime stories [are objectionable] unless they relate to *folklore or classical literature*." And "classics" aren't classics because of their story plot, but because of the *way* the story is told.

All reading decisions, however, are entirely up to the parent. The kind of books and periodicals you give your

children is an indication of how concerned you are for their emotional well-being and character development. It's a serious responsibility. It could have a profound effect on the success of their adult years.

Guidelines for Good Reading

With 3,000 new children's book titles monthly, teachers and librarians are unable to keep up with the good and bad qualities of each new book. It is up to the parents to supervise their children's reading.

What type of books should your children read? Remember these important guidelines: Is the story in touch with reality? Does it instill positive character traits?

Here are four qualities to look for in good children's literature:

1. Does the book teach the child more about *himself and the world around him*?
2. Will it aid the child to *adjust to the realities of his own social environment*, his peers, his family?
3. Will it help him to *develop mentally and spiritually*, learning moral lessons and factual knowledge in proper balance?
4. Is the story *entertaining* — with action, story, musical quality, illustrations, people, animals — in a positive manner, avoiding absurdities, exaggerations, and unreal fantasies?

Many children's books fulfill all four criteria, and many more fulfill at least two or three, depending on the subject involved. For pre-schoolers, for instance, there are animal books, picture stories, and "how-to" books. By age 2, you can be reading picture stories to your child each day. Most children love to be read *to*, even well after they learn how to read themselves.

Reading to your child helps him to learn how to learn, and how to listen. It isn't mandatory that your child learn the alphabet, learn how to count, or how to spell before being registered in a qualified school. But your child does need to know *how to learn* when he gets there. Personal reading, teaching, and question-answering teaches him this. Respect your child's need for variety and change, too. His attention span will start small and grow steadily.

One point of balance should be kept in mind. You should know the difference between escapist fantasy in general and the kind of fiction which tells a positive, action-filled, believable story.

Parental Supervision Vital

Consult your local librarian, children's section, for help in finding proper reading material. Make it very clear as to exactly the kind of books you wish your children to read. Take the time to look through the material *yourself* and choose it based on the principles already discussed. Don't just send your child to the library saying, "pick out a classic." It won't work. It is important *you* help choose the books, or approve them.

Enjoyment of proper books must be *taught*, it is usually not "natural." If a child is allowed to pick only what he wants, he may well select worthless reading material. In one experiment, children were exposed to the most popular of profitable children's books on the shelves and tables of their school library. But on one corner table, half-hidden, was a stack of popular comics, mainly crime, horror, "super" heroes, war, and magic comic books. The teachers nonchalantly left the room, but observed the results from outside.

The children literally dove after the stack of comics. The books weren't touched, although both books and comics were color-illustrated and fun to read. This surely illustrates the proverb: "Foolishness is bound in the heart of a child." The word *foolishness* is spelled in Hebrew *evil*, and it meant just what the English word "evil" has come to mean: evil or delinquent. If your child is left to himself, with no previous training, his reading matter will most likely be comprised of nonsense subjects.

Children are lovable, sweet, and precious, but always remember, they are also "thoughtless" — totally pliable, openminded and, generally, teachable. They traditionally believe whatever you tell them, or even whatever you tell them to *read*. If they devour a predominant diet of fantasy, for instance, they'll *believe* fantasy is truth.

Parents must teach character. Nothing comes more natural to your child than violence, fantasy, adventure, and

magic. Nothing comes easier to a child at play than the imitated sputter of a machine gun as he murders his friends "in fun." There is an almost universal tendency, at any age, to be fascinated by crime, violence, war and destruction.

But what most parents don't realize is that good reading material can be made equally enjoyable. Children have a subconscious need and desire to be told what their bounds are, to be given laws of right and wrong, black and white. They are frustrated when unguided. Left to "decide for himself," a child is miserable.

Teach Them Character

Teach your children to sort out the good and reject the bad. Teach them *why*, and then, later, ask them to tell you why themselves. Teach them — even in pre-school — to analyze, weigh and evaluate what they see. Later in the elementary grades teach them to analyze as they read. Point out to them various magazines, newspaper articles, and books they should read.

Good character is not inborn. Parents must *teach* it, developing in them the character to enforce their own reading. Your son may find a way to smuggle comics, bizarre science fiction, or even pornography into his room unless you begin to teach him character *before* he is able to read. Most young girls likewise secretly read "love" comics, movie magazines, or foolish and unrealistic novels — unless they have learned

earlier to see the harm in such reading. "Forbidden fruit" won't have its charm if you explain *why* it's wrong and encourage the child to develop the character to refuse it.

Watching a child grow and learn is a tremendously rewarding experience. Be careful with *your* child's mind, and you may be privileged to form the knowledge, wisdom, and character of a *leader* in tomorrow's world. □

Parents and children should be very careful what they allow into their minds. Just because something is in print, does not mean it is fit to read.

Ambassador College Photos





Left, Ambassador College Photo; Right, Wide World

Commonwealth Survive ?

(Continued from page 12)

opted out of the Commonwealth in 1949 because of bitterness over past treatment during Britain's long rule in Ireland.

British-French action at Suez in 1956 did much to destroy Commonwealth solidarity. Many Commonwealth members felt *betrayed* because they had not been consulted beforehand.

Britain's passing of the *Commonwealth Immigrants Act* of 1962 put a serious strain on Commonwealth relations. A further restriction in 1968 on immigration from Kenya of persons of Asian origin who had actually been granted the status of "British subject," strengthened the policy established in 1962. This irritated some Commonwealth nations, for they saw this act as a clear discriminatory act against certain races. Many have never forgiven Britain for this.

Because of racial policy disagreements, South Africa was virtually

TO REMAIN OR NOT REMAIN BRITISH — Left, news kiosk in Gibraltar reflects pro-British sentiments in this colony. Right, anti-British slogans carried by Greek Cypriot students. Cyprus is a Commonwealth member.

forced out of the Commonwealth in 1961. Rhodesia is now excluded from the Commonwealth because of her racial policy.

Then there have been racial problems between Greek and Turkish Cypriots, and trouble between the African and Indian populations of Kenya. And in Guyana there has been strife between the Indians and the Negroes.

India and Pakistan have fought a war over Kashmir. When they decided to arbitrate their differences, they turned to Russia — not to Britain, the Mother of the Commonwealth — to settle their dispute.

The Nigerian-Biafran tribal conflict also caused division in the Commonwealth, and Singapore and Malaysia have had their racial differences. Even Canada has had incipient civil disruptions with a few separatist French Canadians wanting to secede and form their own French-speaking nation.

And in Northern Ireland (Ulster) there is racial, political and religious strife which is about to tear Ulster apart.

Why is this Commonwealth racial strife not being solved? *The London Daily Express* put the problem succinctly: "The racial problem is not going to be solved at any conference. It has been with us since the day of the sons of Noah, and it is going to be with us a long time yet."

It will take a complete change in the human heart, not political conferences, to bring man to the place of mutual respect between racial and national groups.

The Commonwealth — with its vast cultural, political and commercial potential — is currently divided and plunging toward collapse because there is no mutual spirit of cooperation. There is no unity. And if present trends aren't reversed immediately, the Commonwealth may not survive the seventies. □

What Our READERS SAY

(Continued from inside front cover)

nothing about Esperanto. There is nothing artificial in the language. Everything has a root in a national language. The language is completely neutral. One needs not forget the national language, or accept the language of a disliked country. Around the world, people write to other people; they learn about other ways of life. When everyone speaks the international language (not forgetting the national language) then perhaps there will be world government. The most important aspects of Esperanto are: It is completely neutral. No one has to forget his national language."

Mrs. M. C.,
Lindfield, New South Wales,
Australia

Sex, Love and Marriage

"I have changed my views about a lot of nonsense teen-agers try to sell to their parents, such as love, sex and marriage, though I am seventeen years of age. I admit that my parents are often right, and they know what life is all about, and they guide their children to grow up emotionally, psychologically, physically and socially. But teen-agers today are wrong by trying to teach their parents all about the facts of life. We think we know it all. If these 'kids' could only know how little they do know, I think they would have more respect for their elders and for themselves."

Helen K.,
Timmins, Ont. (Canada)

"I am 18 years old and almost jumped into marriage, but thanks to you for writing the article in December's issue on 'Sex, Love and Marriage.' I am starting to understand things more clearly now."

John R.,
Ferguson, Missouri

"I am only 15.

"I have been going steady with my boyfriend (the boy next door!) for over a year now. My parents, relatives, and friends kept telling me that I was headed for trouble, and heartache. Well, anyway, it's almost come to that point! But I still love him. Maybe I couldn't love him as a husband, but I can and *do* love him as a very close friend.

"The other night I read through this article ('Sex Love and Marriage') in tears, because I finally found my feelings. Anyway, now I know that I was the only one that was wrong, not any of my friends or loved ones. The article has truly helped me to 'see the light.'

"May I voice an opinion? I feel these personal kind of articles help teen-agers of today, especially girls. I would like to see more of them on the subjects of sex, drugs, early married life (for teen-ager high school drop-outs), drinking problems, etc."

Sue Ann M.,
Valinda, California

The "Jesus Trip"

"I thought your article on 'The Jesus Trip' was fantastic.

"I just recently turned 17 and in the last few years have drifted away from God.

But as I watch this movement among the young people, I find myself being drawn toward Him. I think the intentions behind the Jesus movement are good, but I agree with you on the fact that we all must find the *true* Jesus.

"Thank you for this enlightening article."

Rice R.,
Venice, Florida

"There is no way to argue against your written estimations of 'The Jesus Trip,' but the groups you describe in the March issue of *The Plain Truth*, don't match the young people on the cover. All I can say is, Your truth is not very plain this issue. The clean, colorfully attired and relaxed group on your cover is very far from the description of inner worthlessness in some youths.

"Surely you could reconsider and match your cover photo with the criticisms and exegesis within. As a college student, I have met both kinds of kids. Both those you describe in your article, and those represented on your cover. Let me be the first to tell you that when it comes to being children of God, those on the cover are the genuine article. So, I ask you, please, to make some adjustment in your telephoto lense and shoot again."

Alan N.,
Missoula, Montana

• *Agreed. Not all "Jesus People" have long hair. However, you missed the real point. Read the letter above yours. It hit the nail on the head.*

"You think you know so much about Jesus. There is *nobody* in this world who knows what He looked like. The only thing anyone can deduce about His appearance is that because of His race, and the area that He came from, He was not white. But all of that doesn't really matter. He was a prophet, a manifestation of God, Who taught love for *everyone*. Your article sure wasn't very loving. Evidently, you don't know much about God.

"It is ironic that I am writing this letter at all. I am not a Christian, nor am I Jewish. I don't like Jesus freaks. Their narrow-mindedness is surpassed only by yours."

Douglas B.,
Durango, Colorado

• *On the contrary, the Bible says quite a bit about his overall physical appearance. Try Isaiah 53:1-3 for example.*

Five Ways to Save Marriage

"The article you wrote 'Five Ways to Save Your Marriage' was perfectly timed because now, more than ever, we need something like this to clear our brains and hearts of destructive, frustrated, fault-finding cobwebs.

"The most meaningful paragraph to me personally was about man's role and the

Editor's Note:

Our apologies. The February PLAIN TRUTH, page 6, erroneously stated that U.S. fighter bombers were based in Cambodia. The missions described were actually flown from Thailand, and the specific bases were those of Takhali, Korat, and Udorn, with Takhali being the principal one.

problems that would most certainly be solved if he would assume his role."

Mrs. Phyllis H.,
Lexington, Kentucky

Pornography Exposé

"Please take my name off your mailing list — someone else put it on and I find your magazine valueless to me. Your facts are irrelevant or incomplete. I was more offended by your inane critique of pornography than I have ever been by the material itself."

William E. T.,
Shaker Heights, Ohio

"Your article on pornography was one of the finest I have ever read. The way in which you exposed those 7 myths of pornography was beautiful. We have one or two professors at our university who use those very myths (almost word for word)."

David C. H.,
Provo, Utah

"I disagree with your article on pornography. You say yourselves 'your reading habits *do* help formulate your character.' Thus, a free-thinking individual should be able to read pornography and then determine that he doesn't like it. He will also, *for having read it*, develop a more healthy attitude toward sex, by knowing that he doesn't need pornography.

"When people are no longer ashamed of sex, pornography will disappear. Why, indeed, is a female breast considered 'obscene' when an elbow is not?"

David F.,
Flushing, New York

Why Did Tommy Die?

"I am 12 years old and I read your magazine *The PLAIN TRUTH*. When I read your article on 'Dear God — why did you let Tommy die,' I was grateful to you for this article because my grandfather died just recently and I felt this way. Now my attitude has changed. Thank you for that article."

Susan B.,
Grenada, Mississippi

"Have just finished reading your article in *The PLAIN TRUTH* magazine on 'Dear God — Why did you let Tommy Die?' It is the best exposition of the subject I have ever read and I read it to the end. It is thorough and complete."

Grace H. M.,
Louisville, Illinois

Welfare

"This is not a hate letter but I am angry. I was shocked that you considered social security a 'dole.' My husband and I worked hard since we were in our early teens and never received anything for property tax, floor tax, and social security withholding tax. In fact we didn't have enough left for a salary."

Mrs. Harry J. W.,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

• *In no way did we imply Social Security to be a "dole." The article used the word "dole" only once, and at that point we specifically explained it referred only to "Public Assistance" rolls. We referred to Social Security only in passing, describing it as a major portion of annual "social welfare expenditures" of Federal, state, and local governments. No negative connotation was made or implied. In the vast majority of*

TELEVISION LOG

The WORLD TOMORROW

NEW STATIONS:

KHAW-TV — Hilo, Hawaii — Channel 11, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
KHON-TV — Honolulu, Hawaii — Channel 2, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
KAIL-TV — Walikuku, Hawaii — Channel 7, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
CHEK-TV NETWORK — 2 p.m. Sun.
Holberg, B.C., — Channel 4.
Kokish, B.C., — Channel 9.
Newcastle Ridge, B.C., — Channel 7.
Nimpkish, B.C., — Channel 6.
Port Alice, B.C., — Channel 2.
Port Hardy, B.C., — Channel 3.
Sointula, B.C., — Channel 5.
Victoria, B.C., — Channel 6.
Woss, B.C., — Channel 3.

— U. S. STATIONS —

KERO-TV — Bakersfield, Calif. — Channel 23, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
KVOS-TV — Bellingham, Wash. — Channel 12, 3:30 p.m. Sat.
WGR-TV — Buffalo, N. Y. — Channel 2, 12 noon Sun.
WCCB-TV — Charlotte, N. C. — Channel 18, 2:30 p.m. Sun.
KDIN-TV — Des Moines, Ia. — Channel 11, 12 noon Mon.-Thur., 7:30 p.m. Fri.
KJEO — Fresno, Calif. — Channel 47, 10:30 p.m. Sat.
KHBV — Henderson, Nev. — Channel 5, 6:30 p.m. Sun.
KIIN-TV — Iowa City — Channel 12, 12 noon Mon.-Thur., 7:30 p.m. Fri.
KTLA — Los Angeles — Channel 5, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
KWHY-TV — Los Angeles — Channel 22, 8:30 p.m. Sun.

WTCN-TV — Minneapolis — Channel 11, 8:30 p.m. Sun.
WSIX-TV — Nashville, Tenn. — Channel 8, 11 a.m. Sun.
KCND-TV — Pembina, N. Dak. — Channel 12, 5 p.m. Sun.
WSRE — Pensacola, Fla. — Channel 23, 6 p.m. Thurs.
KOIN-TV — Portland, Ore. — Channel 6, 3:30 p.m. Sun.
WAVY-TV — Portsmouth, Va. — Channel 10, 12:30 p.m. Sun.
KSL-TV — Salt Lake City — Channel 5, 1:30 p.m. Sat.
KHQ-TV — Spokane, Wash. — Channel 6, 10 a.m. Sun.
KTAL-TV — Texarkana-Shreveport — Channel 6, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
KLTV — Tyler, Texas — Channel 7, 5 p.m. Mon., 10:30 p.m. Sun.
KARD-TV — Wichita, Kans. — Channel 3, 2 p.m. Sun.

— CANADIAN STATIONS —

KVOS-TV — Bellingham, Wash. — Channel 12, 3:30 p.m. Sat.
WGR-TV — Buffalo, N.Y. — Channel 2, 12 Noon Sun.
CJSS-TV — Cornwall, Ont. — Channel 13, 10 a.m. Sun.
CKSO-TV — Elliot Lake, Ont. — Channel 3, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
CKWS-TV — Kingston, Ont. — Channel 11, 12 noon Sat.
CFCF-TV — Montreal, Que. — Channel 12, 3 p.m. Sun.
CJOH-TV — Ottawa, Ont. — Channel 13, 10 a.m. Sun.
CJTV-TV — Port Renfrew, B.C. — Channel 11, 2 p.m. Sun.
KCND-TV — Pembina, N.D. — Channel 12, 5 p.m. Sun.
CKMI-TV — Quebec City, Que. — Channel 5, 10 p.m. Tues.
CKCK-TV — Regina, Sask. — Channel 2, 12 noon Sun.
CKSO-TV — Sudbury, Ont. — Channel 5, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
CKUP-TV — Ucluelet, B.C. — Channel 6, 2 p.m. Sun.
CFQC-TV NETWORK — 12 noon Sun.
Saskatoon, Sask. — Channel 8.
Stranraer, Sask. — Channel 3.

CFCN-TV NETWORK — 3 p.m. Sun.
Calgary, Alta. — Channel 4.
Drumheller/Hand Hills, Alta. — Channel 12.
Banff, Alta. — Channel 8.
Brooks, Alta. — Channel 9.
Lake Louise, Alta. — Channel 6.
Lethbridge, Alta. — Channel 13.
Drumheller, Alta. — Channel 10.
Sundre, Alta. — Channel 7.
Burmis, Alta. — Channel 5.
Oyen, Alta. — Channel 2.
Kimberley, B. C. — Channel 3.
Columbia Valley, B. C. — Channel 6.
Jubilee Mt., B. C. — Channel 8.

CFRN-TV NETWORK — 1 p.m. Sun.
Edmonton, Alta. — Channel 3.
Whitcourt, Alta. — Channel 12.
Ashmont, Alta. — Channel 12.
Lac la Biche, Alta. — Channel 6.

CHAN-TV NETWORK — 2 p.m. Sun.
Bowen Island, B.C. — Channel 3.
Brackendale, B.C. — Channel 3.
Burnaby, B.C. — Channel 8.
Chilliwack, B.C. — Channel 11.
Courtenay, B.C. — Channel 13.
Squamish, B.C. — Channel 7.
Vancouver, B.C. — Channel 8.

CHSJ-TV NETWORK — 2:30 p.m. Sat.
Saint John, N. B. — Channel 4.
Edmundston, N. B. — Channel 6.
Moncton, N. B. — Channel 7.

CJCH-TV NETWORK — 12 noon Sun.
Halifax, N. S. — Channel 5.
Annapolis Valley, N. S. — Channel 10.
Digby, N. S. — Channel 6.

CJON-TV NETWORK — 1 p.m. Sun.
St. John's Nfl. — Channel 6.
Argentia, Nfl. — Channel 3.
Bona Vista, Nfl. — Channel 10.
Central, Nfl. — Channel 4.
St. Albans, Nfl. — Channel 13.

CKBI-TV NETWORK — 4 p.m. Sat.
Prince Albert, Sask. — Channel 5.
Alticane, Sask. — Channel 10.
North Battleford, Sask. — Channel 7.
Nipawin, Sask. — Channel 2.
Greenwater, Sask. — Channel 4.
Big River, Sask. — Channel 9.

cases, Social Security payments are an honorable token of a life spent at hard work.

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Wheeling, West Virginia

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umn of the August-September 1970 issue under the heading 'Avoid Supermarket "Impulse Shopping"' has managed to present to me a very timely advice. I used to be tempted to buy so many 'bargains' in the local supermarket, but as a result of your article I have managed to cut my spending costs by half! I now hope that through your booklet 'Managing Your Personal Finances' I can further cut down my spending costs."

Ho S. W.,
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ment sponsored, can I have my \$1.00 back please. I pay my taxes!"

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Mrs. S. H.,
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RADIO LOG

The WORLD TOMORROW

— heard daily on more than 300 stations worldwide. A thought-provoking broadcast bringing you the real meaning of today's world news — with advance news of the WORLD TOMORROW!

U. S. STATIONS

— East —

MAJOR STATIONS

WOR — New York — 710 kc., 11:30 p.m. Sun.
WHN — New York — 1050 kc., 11:30 p.m. Sun.
WHAM — Rochester, N.Y. — 1180 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
WWVA — Wheeling, W. Va. — 1170 kc., 98.7 FM, 5 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m. Sun.
WRKO — Boston — 680 kc., 6:30 a.m. Sun. (WROR 98.5 FM, 8:30 a.m. Sun.)
WBAL — Baltimore — 1090 kc., 8:30 a.m. Sun.
WRVA — Richmond, Va. — 1140 kc., 10 p.m. daily.
WPTF — Raleigh, N. C. — 680 kc., 1:30 & 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
WBT — Charlotte, N. C. — 1110 kc., 11:05 p.m. Sun.

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

WOKO — Albany, N. Y. — 1460 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WSAN — Allentown, Pa. — 1470 kc., 6:05 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:30 p.m. Sun.
WGLI — Babylon, N. Y. — 1290 kc., 6 p.m. daily.
WBMD — Baltimore — 750 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
WLBZ — Bangor, Me. — 620 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
WGS-FM — Bethel Park, Pa. — 4 & 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 4:30 & 8:30 Sat., 4 & 9 p.m. Sun.
WRYT — Boston — 950 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon Sun.
WZAP — Bristol, Va. — 690 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
WWOL — Buffalo, N.Y. — 1120 kc., 4:05 p.m. Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
WCHS — Charleston, W. Va. — 580 kc., 7:00 p.m. daily.
WACE — Chicopee, Mass. — 730 kc., 12 noon daily.

* Asterisk indicates new station.

WFNC — Fayetteville, N. C. — 940 kc., 98.1 FM, 1 p.m. daily.
WHP — Harrisburg, Pa. — 580 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
***WMCS** — Machias, Maine — 1400 kc., 8 a.m. Sun.
WFEA — Manchester, N. H. — 1370 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7 a.m. Sun.
WPAQ — Mount Airy, N. C. — 740 kc., 1:05 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
WVOX — New Rochelle, N. Y. — 1460 kc., 93.5 FM, 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.
WEVD — New York — 1330 kc., 97.9 FM, 10 p.m. daily.
***WMCA** — New York — 570 kc., 1 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
WBNX — New York — 1380 kc., 9:15 a.m. Sun. (in Spanish).
WHLN — Niagara Falls, N. Y. — 1270 kc., 98.5 FM, 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.
WRCP — Philadelphia — 1540 kc., 12 noon Mon.-Sat., 3:30 p.m. Sun.
WPIT — Pittsburgh — 730 kc., 101.5 FM, 12 noon Mon.-Fri., 1:30 p.m. Sat., 11 a.m. Sun.
WEDO — Pittsburgh — 810 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
WCSH — Portland, Me. — 970 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
WJAR — Providence, R. I. — 920 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
WTVR — Richmond, Va. — 1380 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
WVNH — Rochester, N. H. — 930 kc., 9 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
WSCR — Scranton, Pa. — 1320 kc., 12:30 & 6:30 p.m. daily.
WIBX — Utica, N. Y. — 950 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
WDEV — Waterbury, Vt. — 550 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 p.m. Sun.
WBRE — Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — 1340 kc., 98.5 FM, 12:30 p.m. daily.

— Central —

MAJOR STATIONS

WCKY — Cincinnati — 1530 kc., 5 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 5:30 a.m. Sat., 12 midnight Tues.-Sun., 7, 9:30 p.m. Sun.
WLW — Cincinnati — 700 kc., 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. Sun.
WJJD — Chicago — 1160 kc., 11 a.m. Sun.
WISN — Milwaukee, Wis. — 1130 kc., 10 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 9 a.m. & 10:30 p.m. Sun., 97.3 FM, 11 p.m. daily.
KSTP — Minneapolis-St. Paul — 1500 kc., 5 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 11:30 p.m. Sun.
KXEL — Waterloo — 1540 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 p.m. Sun., 105.7 FM, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
KRVN — Lexington, Nebr. — 880 kc., 2 p.m. Mon.-Fri., after game Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
KXEN — St. Louis — 1010 kc., 7:15 a.m. & 12 noon Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. & 4 p.m. Sun.

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

WSLR — Akron, Ohio — 1350 kc., 8 p.m. daily.
WBCK — Battle Creek, Mich. — 930 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:30 p.m. Sat., Sun.

WBCM — Bay City, Mich. — 1440 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KFYR — Bismarck, N. Dak. — 550 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KFVS — Cape Girardeau, Mo. — 960 kc., 7 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:15 a.m. & 7:30 p.m. Sun.
WMT — Cedar Rapids — 600 kc., 11:30 a.m. Sun.
WEAW — Chicago — 1330 kc., 8 a.m. & 12:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun. (105.1 FM, 7 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 p.m. Sun.)
WCLU — Cincinnati — 1320 kc., 12 noon daily.
WERE — Cleveland — 1300 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.
KGGF — Coffeyville, Kans. — 690 kc., 6 p.m. daily.
KXXX — Colby, Kans. — 790 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 11:30 a.m. Sun.
WBNS — Columbus, Ohio — 1460 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
WITY — Danville, Ill. — 980 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
WOC — Davenport, Ia. — 1420 kc., 103.7 FM, 10 p.m. daily.
KWKY — Des Moines, Iowa — 1150 kc., 12:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m. daily.
WEBC — Duluth, Minn. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WDDB — Escanaba, Mich. — 680 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
WGBF — Evansville, Ind. — 1280 kc., 6:05 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
KFGO — Fargo, N. Dak. — 790 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:10 p.m. Sat. & Sun.
WKMF — Flint, Mich. — 1470 kc., 7 p.m. & 2:30 a.m. daily.
KUPK — Garden City, Kans. — 1050 kc., 97.3 FM, 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12:15 p.m. Sun.
WWCA — Gary, Ind. — 1270 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 4 p.m. Sun.
KMMJ — Grand Island, Nebr. — 750 kc., 4 p.m. daily.
WNFL — Green Bay — 1440 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 5 p.m. Sun.
WJOB — Hammond, Ind. — 1230 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WIBC — Indianapolis — 1070 kc., 10:30 p.m. Sun.
WJPD — Ishpeming, Mich. — 1240 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KLIK — Jefferson City, Mo. — 950 kc., 1 p.m. daily.
WJOL — Joliet, Ill. — 1340 kc., 9:30 p.m. daily.
KUDL — Kansas City, Mo. — 1380 kc., 5:40 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. & 11 p.m. Sun.
WAKO — Lawrenceville, Ill. — 103.1 FM, 9 p.m. Sun.
WIBA — Madison, Wis. — 1310 kc., 7:05 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 6:05 p.m. Sat., Sun.
WBRJ — Marietta, Ohio — 910 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
KGLO — Mason City, Ia. — 1300 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
WYLO — Milwaukee, Wis. — 540 kc., 8 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
KQRS — Minneapolis — 1440 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.

(Continued on next page)

KBEA — Mission, Kans. — 1480 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

***KLNG** — Omaha, Nebr. — 1490 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.

WXCL — Peoria, Ill. — 1350 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.

KFEQ — St. Joseph, Mo. — 680 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

KSOO — Sioux Falls, S. Dak. — 1140 kc., 6:45 p.m. daily.

WSBT — South Bend — 960 kc., 9:06 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 p.m. Sun.

WCOW — Sparta, Wis. — 1290 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.

KWTO — Springfield, Mo. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

WSPD — Toledo, Ohio — 1370 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

WIBW — Topeka, Kans. — 580 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.

WSAU — Wausau, Wis. — 550 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

KFH — Wichita, Kans. — 1330 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.

WNAX — Yankton, S. Dak. — 570 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.

WFMJ — Youngstown, Ohio — 1390 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.

— South —

MAJOR STATIONS

WLAC — Nashville — 1510 kc., 5 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7 p.m. daily, 6:30 a.m. Sun.

WSM — Nashville — 650 kc., 9 p.m. Sun.

KRLD — Dallas — 1080 kc., 8:10 p.m. daily.

KTRH — Houston — 740 kc., 7:30 p.m. Sun.-Fri.

WOAI — San Antonio — 1200 kc., 5 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:05 p.m. Sun.

KWKH — Shreveport — 1130 kc., 1 p.m. & 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 11:30 a.m. & 11:30 p.m. Sat., 10:30 a.m. & 9:30 p.m. Sun.

WNOE — New Orleans — 1060 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun.

WWL — New Orleans — 870 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.

KAAY — Little Rock — 1090 kc., 5:15 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Sun.

WGUN — Atlanta — 1010 kc., 11 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 4 p.m. Sun.

WAPI — Birmingham — 1070 kc., 10 a.m. Sun.

WMOO — Mobile — 1550 kc., 7 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.

WINQ — Tampa — 1010 kc., 9 a.m. daily.

KRMG — Tulsa — 740 kc., 10 a.m. Sun.

XEG — Monterrey, México — 1050 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily (CST)

XESM — México, D.F. — 1470 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

KNIT — Abilene, Tex. — 1280 kc., 8:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.

KGNC — Amarillo — 710 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

KTBC — Austin — 590 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.

KLVI — Beaumont, Tex. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

WBRC — Birmingham — 960 kc., 106.9 FM, 7:30 p.m. daily.

WFWL — Camden, Tenn. — 1220 kc., 2 p.m. Sun.

KMIL — Cameron, Tex. — 1330 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:45 a.m. Sun.

WCSC — Charleston, S. C. — 1390 kc., 7:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:30 p.m. Sun.

WDEF — Chattanooga — 1370 kc., 92.3 FM, 7:30 p.m. daily.

KCTX — Childress, Tex. — 1510 kc., 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:15 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.

KCTA — Corpus Christi, Tex. — 1030 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 4:30 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.

WFAA — Dallas — 570 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.

WAAX — Gadsden, Ala. — 570 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon Sun.

KEES — Gladewater, Tex. — 1430 kc., 12 noon daily.

KBHS — Hot Springs, Ark. — 590 kc., 12:30 p.m., 96.7 FM, 6:30 p.m. daily.

WBIX — Jacksonville, Fla. — 1010 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.

WKSC — Kershaw, S. C. — 1300 kc., 1:15 p.m. Sun.

WFIV — Kissimmee, Fla. — 1080 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 12:30 p.m. Sun.

WKXV — Knoxville — 900 kc., 12 noon daily.

WLAP — Lexington, Ky. — 630 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.

KFYO — Lubbock, Tex. — 790 kc., 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 4:30 p.m. Sun.

KWAM — Memphis — 990 kc., 11 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.

WMQM — Memphis — 1480 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1 p.m. Sun.

WHBQ — Memphis — 560 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.

WGBS — Miami — 710 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.

WFAB — Miami — 990 kc., 9 a.m. Sun. (in Spanish).

KWEL — Midland, Tex. — 1600 kc., 5:15 p.m. daily.

WCOV — Montgomery — 1170 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

WVOG — New Orleans, La. — 600 kc., 12:15 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 12 noon Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.

KBYE — Oklahoma City — 890 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.

WKYX — Paducah, Ky. — 570 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.

KTUL — Muskogee, Tex. — 1580 kc., 1 p.m. Sun.

KMAC — San Antonio — 630 kc., 7:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.

WEAS — Savannah, Ga. — 900 kc., 12 noon daily.

WMEN — Tallahassee — 1330 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.

WFLA — Tampa — 970 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

KFMJ — Tulsa — 1050 kc., 12 noon daily.

KTBB — Tyler, Tex. — 600 kc., 12 noon daily.

KWFT — Wichita Falls, Tex. — 620 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 4:30 p.m. Sun.

KSIW — Woodward, Okla. — 1450 kc., 1 p.m. daily.

— Mountain States —

MAJOR STATIONS

KOA — Denver — 850 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun.

KSW5 — Roswell, N. Mex. — 1020 kc., 6:30 a.m. daily.

KSL — Salt Lake City — 1160 kc., 5:30 a.m., 11:15 p.m. daily.

XELO — Ciudad Juárez, México — 800 kc., 8 p.m. daily. (MST)

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

KGGM — Albuquerque — 610 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

KIDO — Boise, Idaho — 630 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.

KTWO — Casper, Wyo. — 1030 kc., 6:05 p.m. daily.

KLZ — Denver — 560 kc., 106.7 FM, 7:15 p.m. daily.

KCLS — Flagstaff, Ariz. — 600 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.

KREX — Grand Junction, Colo. — 1100 kc., 8 p.m. daily.

KMON — Great Falls, Mont. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 p.m. Sun.

KOFI — Kalispell, Mont. — 1180 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

KASA — Phoenix — 1540 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.

KSEI — Pocatello, Idaho — 930 kc., 8 p.m. daily.

KBET — Reno — 1340 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

KMOR — Salt Lake City — 1230 kc., 12 noon Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.

KTUC — Tucson — 1400 kc., 8 p.m. daily.

KTFI — Twin Falls, Idaho — 1270 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.

— West Coast —

MAJOR STATIONS

KIRO — Seattle — 710 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat.

KRAK — Sacramento — 1140 kc., 9 p.m. daily.

KFAX — San Francisco — 1100 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.

KGBS — Los Angeles — 1020 kc., 97.0 FM, 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.

KFI — Los Angeles — 640 kc., 9 p.m. Sun.

XERB — Rosarito, México — 1090 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

KWIN — Ashland, Ore. — 580 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.

KARI — Bellingham, Wash. — 550 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

KICO — Calexico, Calif. — 1490 kc., 7:15 a.m. Sun.

KCHJ — Delano, Calif. — 1010 kc., 7:30 a.m. daily.

KUGN — Eugene — 590 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

(Continued on next page)

KBIF — Fresno — 900 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 4 p.m. Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
KAGO — Klamath Falls, Ore. — 1150 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KKLM — La Mesa, Calif. — 850 kc., 91.5 FM, 6 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 p.m. Sun.
KFOX — Long Beach — 1280 kc., 9 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 p.m. Sun.
KLAC — Los Angeles — 570 kc., 8:30 a.m. Sun.
KYJC — Medford, Ore. — 1230 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KONA — Pasco, Wash. — 610 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KEX — Portland — 1190 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.
KLIQ — Portland — 1290 kc., 92.3 FM, 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 1 p.m. Sun.
KWJJ — Portland — 1080 kc., 8 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 p.m. Sun.
KGAY — Salem, Ore. — 1430 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
KTOM — Salinas, Calif. — 1380 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KACE — San Bernardino-Riverside — 1570 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
KCKC — San Bernardino — 1350 kc., 9 p.m. daily.
KMEN — San Bernardino — 1290 kc., 6 a.m. Sun.
KOGO — San Diego — 600 kc., 6:30 p.m. Sun.
KKHI — San Francisco — 1550 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.
KFRC — San Francisco — 610 kc., 106.1 FM, 7 a.m. Sun.
KVEC — San Luis Obispo, Calif. — 920 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KDB — Santa Barbara — 1490 kc., 93.7 FM, 7 p.m. daily.
KBLE — Seattle — 1050 kc., 12 noon daily.
KTW — Seattle — 1250 kc., 102.5 FM, 7:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
KVI — Seattle — 570 kc., 8 a.m. Sun.
KHQ — Spokane — 590 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
KMO — Tacoma, Wash. — 1360 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
***KGRB** — W. Covina, Calif. — 900 kc., 12 noon daily.
KMWX — Yakima, Wash. — 1460 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

— Alaska & Hawaii —

KFQD — Anchorage, Alaska — 750 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
KFRB — Fairbanks — 900 kc., 6 p.m. daily.
KNDI — Honolulu, Hawaii — 1270 kc., 6 a.m., 6 p.m. daily
***KORL** — Honolulu, Hawaii — 650 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

CANADA

CJNR — Blind River, Ont. — 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 3:30 p.m. Sun.
CKPC — Brantford, Ont. — 1380 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CFCN — Calgary, Alta. — 1060 kc., 9 p.m. Sun.-Fri., 8:30 p.m. Sat.
CFCW — Camrose, Alta. — 790 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 2:30 p.m. Sun.

CKDM — Dauphin, Man. — 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CKNR — Elliot Lake, Ont. — 1340 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 3:30 p.m. Sun.
CJCH — Halifax, N. S. — 920 kc., 10:25 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 p.m. Sun.
***CFJC** — Kamloops, B.C. — 910 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:30 p.m. Sat., Sun.
***CKOV** — Kelowna, B.C. — 630 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:30 p.m. Sat., Sun.
CKWS — Kingston, Ont. — 960 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:05 p.m. Sun.
CKTK — Kitimat, B.C. — 1230 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
CHYR — Leamington, Ont. — 5:30 a.m. daily at 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily at 710 kc.
CFMB — Montreal, Que. — 1410 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.
CFCH — North Bay, Ont. — 600 kc., 8 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7 a.m. Sun.
CKOO — Osoyoos, B.C. — 1240 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
CKOY — Ottawa, Ont. — 1310 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
CKYL — Peace River, Alta. — 610 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
CKOK — Penticton, B.C. — 800 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:30 p.m. Sat., Sun.
CHEX — Peterborough, Ont. — 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 p.m. Sat.
CKBI — Prince Albert, Sask. — 900 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 8 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.
CHTK — Prince Rupert, B.C. — 560 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
CKRM — Regina, Sask. — 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
CFBC — St. John, N.B. — 930 kc., 8:30 p.m., 98.9 FM, 7 p.m. daily.
VOCM — St. John's, Nfld. — 590 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CHLO — St. Thomas, Ont. — 1570 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 3:30 p.m. Sun.
CFQC — Saskatoon, Sask. — 600 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
CKCY — Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. — 920 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CJET — Smiths Falls, Ont. — 630 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Thurs. & Sat., 8 p.m. Fri., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
CFTK — Terrace, B.C. — 590 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
CJLX — Thunder Bay, Ont. — 800 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:25 p.m. Sun.
CKFH — Toronto, Ont. — 1430 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
***CJIB** — Vernon, B.C. — 940 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:30 p.m. Sat., Sun.
CJVI — Victoria, B.C. — 900 kc., 8:30 p.m. Sun.-Fri.
CKY — Winnipeg, Man. — 580 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7 a.m. Sun.
CJGX — Yorkton, Sask. — 940 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

In French —

CKBL — Matane, Que. — 1250 kc., 10:45 a.m. Sat., Sun.

CFMB — Montreal — 1410 kc., 5 p.m. Sat., Sun.

CJSA — Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que. — 1230 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon., Wed., Fri.

In Italian —

CFMB — Montreal — 1410 kc., 7:45 p.m. Sat.

CHIN — Toronto — 1540 kc., 4:15 p.m. Sat.

EUROPE

In English —

MANX RADIO — 188 m. (1594 kc.) medium wave, 10:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 2:45, 7:45 p.m. Sun.; 89 & 91 mc. VHF 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:45 p.m. Sun.

In Spanish —

RADIO MIRAMAR — Porto, Portugal — 782 kc., 10:30 p.m. Sat.

ASIA

— Guam —

RADIO GUAM — KUAM — 610 kc., 6 p.m. Sun.

— Okinawa —

RADIO OKINAWA — KSBK — 880 kc., 12:06 p.m. Sun.

CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA

In English —

RADIO BARBADOS — Pine Hill, Barbados — 795 kc., 9:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 11 a.m. Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.

BARBADOS REDIFFUSION — Bridgetown, Barbados — 10:20 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 9:30 a.m. Sat. & Sun.

ZFB 1 — RADIO BERMUDA — 960 kc., 1:30 p.m. daily.

GUYANA BROADCASTING SERVICE — Georgetown — 560 kc., 1 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.

JAMAICA BROADCASTING —

Kingston — 560 kc., 12 midnight daily.

Mandeville — 620 kc., 12 midnight daily.

Montego Bay — 700 kc., 12 midnight daily.

Port Maria (Port Galina) — 750 kc., 12 midnight daily.

RADIO GUARDIAN — Trinidad — 10 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:15 p.m. Sun.

RADIO ANTILLES — Montserrat, W. I. — 930 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

In French —

4VBM — Port-au-Prince, Haiti — 1430 kc., 7:45 p.m. Wed.

4VGM — Port-au-Prince, Haiti — 6165 kc., 7:45 p.m. Wed.

RADIO ANTILLES — Montserrat, W. I. — 930 kc., 8:45 p.m. Mon., Thurs., Sat.

RADIO CARAIBES — St. Lucia, W. I. — 840 kc., 6:15 a.m. Mon.-Fri.

For a complete worldwide Radio Log, write the Editor.

Personal

from

Robert A. Armstrong

(Continued from page 2)

and a population of 500,000 at war's end has also increased by normal growth. There are now some 800,000 Okinawans living on this largest of the islands. There are 71 or 72 islands altogether, in the Ryukyus. Half of the 800,000 Okinawans live between Koza City and the area immediately south of Naha. The northern part of the island is hilly and sparsely settled.

The General commented on the fact, already known by us, that Dr. Ohama was born on the most southwesterly island, and is known throughout the Ryukyus as "Mr. Okinawa."

In addition to the Okinawans, of Japanese ancestry, there is a large American population. This includes wives and families of military personnel and the civil administration authorities. There also is a small American business community. There is no significant population of other nationalities or races.

The Americans, he said, appear very conspicuous and thus automatically raise all sorts of problems. To these he and his organization apply reasonable and intelligent methods. But he admitted they were not always successful in resolving all problems.

The real problem is this large number of a *different* people, superimposed upon this local population, on a small island, that provides the problems.

When the civil government reverts back to Japan next year, the General mentioned that military bases will continue to exist on the same legal basis as on Japan proper. These bases will be governed by various agreements. This provides highly complicated problems, and planning is now being carried on in Tokyo and Washington.

Meanwhile, in Okinawa, the High Commissioner and the Chief Executive, Mr. Yara, are working on more minor problems such as highways (this appeared to me to be a MAJOR problem), utilities, etc. Schools will no longer be



Moore — Black Star

AMERICAN PRESENCE IN OKINAWA — Right, huge C-141 troop and cargo transports — the workhorse planes of the Military Airlift Command — on Okinawa Air Base. Above, U. S. soldier with Okinawan boy — less tense moment in relations between U. S. and Okinawans.

the official responsibility of the United States. Some \$54,000,000 worth of school buildings constructed by U. S. funds, for example, will be turned over to the Ryukyuan Government.

I had mentioned about my arrival in Tokyo on the day of the riot, and my discussion with Prime Minister Sato the following Wednesday. The General now returned to this subject.

The riot, he said, was a distressing event — really the first such event in the history of the U. S.-Okinawan existence. Demonstrations, in the typical Japanese pattern, however, were a common occurrence. Some 200 to 15,000 people begin such a demonstration with a peaceful gathering, followed by a

proclamation of resolutions, and then a parade — usually a rather quiet, well-organized and disciplined affair.

The day before the Koza City riot, there had been a typical demonstration against our military activities. It was the beginning of a holiday period on the island, and people had more money than usual — it also happened to be the time of bonus distributions. It was late Saturday night, and people were celebrating, in typical manner.

At 2 a.m. there were two minor automobile accidents, neither involving serious damage. In one, however, a pedestrian was slightly injured by a vehicle driven by an American GI. In the second accident, two automobiles



collided — one driven by a GI. Unfortunately the crowd got out of hand before the MP's or the Ryukyuan police could arrive. Automobiles were pushed into the middle of the street and burned.

The MP's rushed in and did their best to prevent the disorder from spreading, but before order was restored 81 or 82 automobiles (American) were pushed into the middle of the highway and destroyed. Also a limited amount of damage was done to buildings at that point.

The General, however, insisted that there is no significant hostility against Americans. He said that he and his wife circulate freely in Naha, in the dock areas, and in the villages. He is recognized everywhere, always greeting people. And invariably he is greeted in friendly fashion.

I asked whether he feared further outbreaks or riots before the reversion takes place next year. He was emphatic in saying he felt sure there was no major likelihood of any large-scale outbreak, riot or violence.

He emphasized that there is a typical American problem there. The Americans are wealthier. They enjoy the better things of life. Their living standard is higher, and this is bound to cause some feeling and some animosity toward Americans. But he felt positive the feeling is not widespread — there was no fear of assault by the crowds.

What is the crux of this Okinawa problem?

It is just one more possible trouble spot in a troubled world. The problems in the world are largely those of GOVERNMENT. All history is a chronicle of WARS, by rival GOVERNMENTS — wars

to overthrow GOVERNMENTS. History has demonstrated that humans are not capable of RULING THEMSELVES — as long as humans are actuated by what we call HUMAN NATURE.

There are TWO WAYS of living. I repeat. One I call the GET principle — the other is the GIVE philosophy. The one is competition, greed, vanity — the desire to acquire, accumulate — the attitude of self-concern only, having a lack of concern for the good of others.

The other is the way of having concern for the welfare of others equal to self-concern — being willing to serve, aid, help, share.

The way of LOVE is simply the way of outgoing concern for others equal to self concern — loving your neighbor AS yourself.

Which way are YOU living? Are you, REALLY? □

NUCLEAR NIGHTMARE

Will it Happen?

(Continued from page 8)

for a machine gun. But nations, armed to their nuclear teeth with a panorama of weaponry to give an imaginative "Mars" a blinding headache, continue to build, and store for future use, terribly potent arms.

It is said that by 1975, the present American stockpile of 4,600 strategic nuclear warheads could reach a total of 11,000.

By comparison, the Soviet Union currently has 2,000 strategic nuclear warheads. But according to the survey of one authoritative institution for strategic studies: "The more disturbing aspect of current research and development programs is *qualitative* rather than *quantitative*."

If Nuclear War Comes

The Soviet Union, it is said, with new long-range missiles, new submarines and new strategic bombers under development, is going to become the dominant nuclear power in the years ahead — unless. Unless the U. S. speeds up its own research and development to "stay ahead" in the arms race. Otherwise, it is feared, the U. S. will forfeit the arms race to the Soviet Union.

This question might seem academic to some, since present nuclear strength and wipe-out capability is awesome to behold — from either side. It is estimated by the U. S. defense department that if the 50 largest cities in the United States were hit, approximately 86 million Americans would be killed. That is 42 percent of the U. S. population. Such a nuclear attack would also kill the majority of professional people — doctors, lawyers, architects, scientists, political leaders.

Such a staggering blow to the nation is inconceivable, apocalyptic. To live in an age where such calculations are made is inconceivable. Still, these quickly read, meaningless "numbers" portray at least a sketchy, hastily forgotten idea of

the very probable toll should nuclear war be joined.

That the nation could survive such a destructive horror is purely conjectural, since the massive fallout, resultant pollution, disruption of all major communications, power sources, and nerve centers for a modern, technologically oriented society would be destroyed. No human imagination can appropriately envision 86 million deaths in an instant, any more than the men aboard the Enola Gay could do more than gasp with macabre fascination as they saw the monstrous cloud unfolding itself into the skies — unable to comprehend the bits and pieces of the cloud had been human; and human habitation.

But the clinically correct words go on.

About 55 percent of the U. S. industrial capacity would be destroyed.

If the Soviet Union were attacked it would lose 48 million of its citizens — about 20 percent of its population. At the same time, about 40 percent of Soviet industrial capacity would be wiped out.

Whether either nation would recover biologically, psychologically or otherwise is an entirely different question. Some scientists feel neither could.

Nevertheless, the cry from both sides — the Soviet Union and the U. S. — is "Our strategic arms advantage is evaporating." "We're losing the arms race."

Back in 1953, the U. S. clearly had the vast edge in military power over the Soviet Union. The late President Kennedy told the Russians to "Get out of Cuba — or else." The "or else," presumably, meant America would use the power she possessed. The Russians were clearly intimidated. At the time one Soviet negotiator was heard as saying, "This is the last time you Americans will be able to do this to us."

So the Soviet Union herself stepped up the race to build up her nuclear armaments. Today, part of her arsenal includes at least 300 (total late 1970) SS-9 missiles. The cost of each missile is nearly 30 million dollars in its silo. Each missile carries a 25-megaton warhead.

Also, the Soviet Y-class nuclear submarines may outnumber the U. S. polaris force by 1973-74.

Alternatives in the Nuclear Age

What is the U. S. to do? Experts see only the following alternatives. The U. S. must aggressively push its own research and development — accelerating the arms race. Otherwise she must take second place in a world of war where nuclear blackmail by the Soviet Union would ultimately reduce all nations — including the U. S. — to vassal states.

A third alternative was spelled out by a Pentagon planner. When two nations are headed for what appears certain conflict, the weaker nation must STRIKE FIRST to offset the greater power of the enemy.

With weapons of humanity-destroying magnitude, this makes our world filled with terror and danger.

There is, of course, a fourth possibility. Nations should simply learn to live in peace. All should subscribe to an impartial world government capable of solving national grudges, mistrusts and problems. This fourth way has never been tried by the governments of this earth. Today, it would be considered an impractical, fool's policy inviting disaster.

The first three alternatives, all representative of mistrustful, hostile, hating human nature, are insane.

Still, the madness goes on.

Overkill is not enough. The ability to kill fifty worlds is not enough. Each nation continues its demoniacal dance of death, committed to a never-ending spiral of weapons-making, constantly attempting to counterbalance each new weapon created by the other.

Currently, at least 10 tons of explosives, using the TNT equivalent, are stockpiled for each person on earth. Each of us, numbering more than 3.6 billion, may now contemplate the tons of explosives waiting, quiescently, impersonally, ominously, for their intended use.

It has been pointed out, time and again, that weapons have never been designed and produced which have not been used.

The nuclear stockpile of the world, according to the most conservative estimates, is already equivalent to 50,000

megatons (MILLIONS of tons) of TNT. That's 50 BILLION TONS of explosive force — or an overkill factor of 14 for every man, woman and child on the earth.

One scientist, Dr. Linus Pauling, estimated that there were 500,000 megatons of TNT in the world nuclear stockpile, averaging out to 150 tons for every person on earth — a theoretical overkill of 150 times!

But what's "overkill?"

Can you MORE than kill someone?

From 10 tons to 150 tons of TNT is reserved just for you, and for each of your own loved ones, and for everybody else, and for all of their loved ones. Does more than a few ounces or so make any real difference?

Eager New Nuclear Nations

At least three major nations other than the Soviet Union and the United States possess the bomb. Britain, France, and Red China are in the business of manufacturing fissionable material. Another seven nations, Canada, India, Israel, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, West Germany, could produce nuclear weapons in a very short time. Another FORTY nations, in addition to the "big five" of the nuclear age, have nuclear reactors, whose immediate by-product is plutonium — essential ingredient for a nuclear bomb.

By 1980, the present non-nuclear nations of the world will be producing sufficient plutonium to build about 100 small atom bombs each week.

Soon, then, the nuclear nightmare will take on ever more imagination-defying proportions, until the world, notwithstanding the presence or absence of life elsewhere, could represent a threat almost large enough to challenge a huge, exploding star.

The mindlessness of all this, the stupidity of pursuing endlessly a course which can only end in apocalyptic horror, is more than bestial. For beasts exercise, among their instincts, the strong drive for self-preservation. Man's devilish death march defies even that most basic of instincts — shrugging off the very meaning of human life.

For all our calls for peace — we diligently, eagerly pursue the business

of war, or revel in the technology that directly results from such pursuit.

But nuclear power is only one of the several methods for cosmocidal madness. Botulinus, a biological agent, if equally dispersed via the jetstreams, ocean currents, or in strategic areas on earth, could wipe out all humanity in six short hours.

By using only 10 aircraft, if they successfully arrived over target areas, an enemy could kill or incapacitate thirty percent of the American population with biological warfare agents. One fourth of one ounce of a particular virus could infect every man, woman and child in the British Isles.

Then, there is the biological time bomb — population versus insufficient foods, with resultant disease epidemics in the offing. Then there is the specter of famine, and of dread plague, and of earthquake, fire, typhoon, flood, and storm. The elements around us rage with indignant groaning at the madness of mankind. Our world groans — it reels drunkenly along an uncertain, insane course, talking artificially of peace, and smacking its lips in expectancy at each new technologically oriented artifice which results from the search for the more horrible war.

Now, it's time to seek God. Only God can save this world now — save it from itself — from insane, even accidental, destruction. O God, save us from ourselves; save us from our smoke-choked, filthy, stifling cities; from our chemically poisoned, sadly depleted, artificially fed farms; from our stench-ridden, sludge-filled, polluted lakes and rivers; from our sterile, computerized, dehumanized, death-searching society; from our hatreds, jealousies, and greed; from our bigotry, prejudice and egotistical defiance; save us from each other.

Save us from ourselves.

... Meanwhile

With a faint sigh of escaping bubbles, the long black shape slid almost soundlessly beneath the swells, its nose swiftly nudging bits of oil sludge, filmy slick, and unseen chemicals among the flotsam and jetsam of the off-shore ocean. Frightened, the wide-eyed

little fish darted away, jerking with effort as its mercury-laden body shuddered with unnamed strain.

The captain sighed, snapped scope handles up, and tiredly issued the same orders of four days previously, when he had made the same precise turn in the same quadrant of ocean, maintaining the same speed, with the big, threatening, bottle-like missiles pointed in computerized memory at San Francisco.

A hundred miles away, maintaining 12,000 feet, the big patrol bomber droned along, its crew routinely scanning their radar screens, sipping black coffee.

Near Albuquerque, the Colonel was again listening to the magazine reports, including three carloads of new arrivals, now "safely" tucked away into their underground vaults. He sported a new cast on his left ankle, testimony to an icy slope and a bad fall at Taos. The bent door had been fixed during his brief absence.

At Norad, the routine business of instant global communication went on — if with more precision and alertness — spurred on, now, by the public outcries, and threatening congressional investigations.

The submarine lurched gently, bringing sudden tension to the eyes of the captain and crew alike. Quickly questioning orders brought reports from all sectors. "Mild collision." "No damage aft." "Engines operating normally." "All secure."

It must have been one of the California Gray Whales, migrating southward through these shallower waters.

The big gray gasped, its giant, barnacle-encrusted body heaving more rapidly, now, through the dark Pacific water, its trips to the surface for air coming oftener. Ahead, the dimly sensed shoals told of the bleak beaches of the channel island. The gray struggled into the shallows, throwing itself ponderously into the surf, to lay shapelessly, sides gently heaving, on the surf-pounded sand.

In the hazy, early morning, the shrill, raucous cry of the gulls told of the find. The first gull landed, standing beside the sightlessly staring eye. □

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The PLAIN TRUTH
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★ NUCLEAR NIGHTMARE—WILL IT HAPPEN?

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★ WILL THE COMMONWEALTH SURVIVE THE SEVENTIES?

Britain is facing one of the most serious crises since the war years. The Commonwealth is in trouble. Read this firsthand report on the recent Commonwealth Conference that almost toppled the British Commonwealth of Nations. See page 9.

★ WHAT SHOULD YOUR CHILDREN READ?

Should parents supervise what their children read? Are nursery rhymes, fairy tales and comics the type of material your children should read? See page 15.

★ A FADED "HIPPIE" DREAM — HAIGHT-ASHBURY, FIVE YEARS LATER

The flower children are gone. This one-time Mecca for hippie youth is now a fading memorial to Utopian dreams. What happened? WHY did it fail? To find out, we sent one of our reporters to the once-famed hippie capital of the world — HAIGHT-ASHBURY. He filed this sobering report. See page 17.

★ "DEAR MOM AND DAD: I'M COMING HOME"

The letter was written by a disillusioned young American. He was one of an estimated one million young people who have run away from home and parents. See page 20.

★ WHAT IS NEEDED FOR DESERTS TO BECOME FARMLANDS

One of the most precious commodities needed to make deserts "bloom as the rose" is WATER. Read about the astonishing plans of scientists to blast chasms in mountains, divide continents, melt Arctic ice packs — all in hopes of providing water and a hospitable climate for millions. See page 24.

★ EGYPT'S BIG GAMBLE—THE ASWAN HIGH DAM

Faced with hunger and starvation in the near future, Egypt played what is considered its trump card — gambling on the Nasser Dam to save the nation. Today, experts are finding Egypt's biggest gamble may go down as one of the nation's most tragic mistakes. See page 33.

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