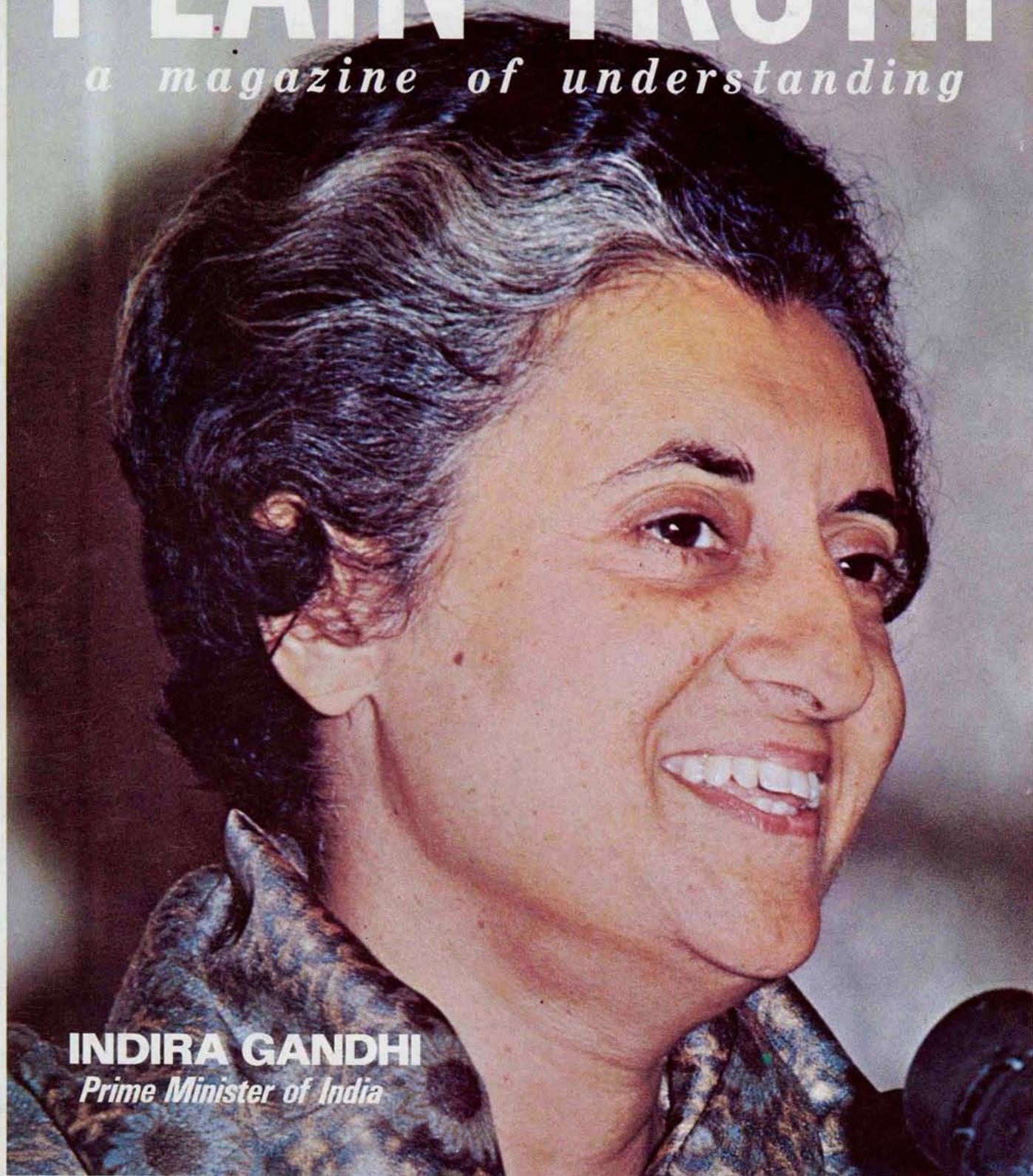


the
PLAIN TRUTH

a magazine of understanding



INDIRA GANDHI
Prime Minister of India

What Our READERS SAY

"Straight from the Shoulder"

"I have already received three copies of your wonderful magazine. It presents problems of the world today, 'straight from the shoulder,' but at the same time, it offers some *hope* too. In this day and age, 'hope' to me is something very important."

Miss P. S.,
Switzerland

"One of my students at Van Grade School introduced me to this fine magazine, *The PLAIN TRUTH*. It astounded me that this was, as I understand it, free. I am a social studies teacher at this grade school and this magazine is just what I have been needing to supplement my textbook."

Barry F.,
Madison, West Virginia

"A fellow reader of *The PLAIN TRUTH* has just informed me that my article on earthquakes originally published in *SCIENCE DIGEST* is referred to in your recent booklet *Earthquakes*.

"Incidentally, I find *The PLAIN TRUTH* one of the most, if not the, fascinating publications entering my home. Since we briefly referred to the flaws in the theory of evolution in our book, *The Strange World of Animals and Pets* (Cowles, 1970), I have found your articles on this subject of especial interest. Someday this scientific fetish will be blown away by the winds of revelation and reason."

Vincent H. Gaddis,
Free-Lance Writer,
Escondido, California

"I do think that your *PLAIN TRUTH* magazine can only be expressed with one word, excellent. In being an adventurer in knowledge I have spent a lot of money for books and magazines and find *The PLAIN TRUTH* is well above the standard of the other magazines and some of the books I purchased for it is to-the-point, up-to-date and it doesn't beat around the bush."

D. T. M.,
Edgeworth, New South Wales
(Australia)

"Your fine publication, *The PLAIN TRUTH*, seems to hit the exact spot sometimes, and fall flat other times. But — when I reread them at a later time, they seem different. What has changed? Certainly not the article! It was me who changed. Perhaps your encouraging your readers to do this (rereading) would make your subject coverage more meaningful to the reader."

George H. H.,
Calimesa, California

"Kindly enroll me in the subscribers to *The PLAIN TRUTH*. A friend showed me a copy and, I must say, I roared with laughter with every page. Hardly a paragraph went by that didn't have some towering absurdity in it."

S. L.,
Burbank, California

"I have just finished reading my second copy of *The PLAIN TRUTH* for the third

time! I contains such excellent articles and priceless encouragement that I am quite unable to put it down. I would therefore like to take this opportunity of offering my boundless thanks to all those excellent reporters and editors who compile the magazine, and also to the 'volunteer Co-Workers' who so nobly help pay for it."

Gary K.,
Takapuna, Auckland, New Zealand

"Please kindly include me as one of the subscribers of *The PLAIN TRUTH* magazine. I have read through two copies of the magazine and found out it was the magazine meant for me. I notice the magazine is gaining much ground in my country. Especially in this state. I cannot afford to continue missing the articles it carries."

Lee L. M.,
Labis, Johore, Malaysia

Haight-Ashbury

"The article on Haight-Ashbury has got to be the most slanted, one-sided article I have ever read. I've never been to Haight-Ashbury, but the generalizations on 'hippies' would seem to be aimed at all 'hippies.'"

"Things are changing, you know — not all 'hippies' are 'sex-worshippers,' dirty, drug-users, and hypocrites as Mr. Webb states. You might consider me a 'hippie' because I dress in 'hippie garb' and profess love — however, I'm 21, a junior in college (Central Michigan University), and very concerned about the problems in the world."

Michel A. L.,
Mount Pleasant, Michigan

"Yes, the hippie settlement in Haight-Ashbury did fail. It became a cruel joke on those seeking a home of love and meaningfulness. How well I remember with a thrill of joy and brotherhood when, back in the summer of 1967, I heard Scott McKenzie sing about San Francisco and 'flowers in your hair.' It was a colorful utopia that fell, and maybe you're right in saying it was so because of human nature. Something went wrong, to many people's regret. It all seemed fresh and beautiful to the mind and soul of us who are seeking something."

Don M. S.,
Austin, Texas

"I'm Coming Home"

"Your article 'Dear Mom and Dad: I'm Coming Home' was terrific!"

"Before I read that article I was one of those people who wanted to be a hippie and do all the things they do, and I'm only 12, but your article has changed my mind. You have really shown me what it is like to be a hippie without being one at all. Thanks for probably saving my life!"

Liz P.,
Portland, Oregon

"I am 12 years old, and last week I was very destined to run away. But I read your article about 'Dear Mom and Dad: I'm coming home.' It was the best article I've

(Continued on page 42)

the PLAIN TRUTH

a magazine of understanding

July 1971

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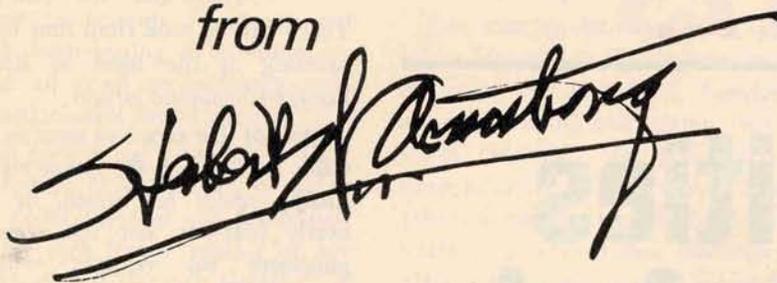
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Personal

from



MRS. GANDHI TELLS ME OF HER FRIGHTENING RESPONSIBILITIES

ONE OF THE most horrifying calamities ever to visit masses of humans has just fallen on the shoulders of a woman as one of numerous problems to solve.

The whole world was shocked as news headlines told of the mounting mass deaths caused by the cholera epidemic hitting victims from East Pakistan fleeing into India.

Last December in my personal meeting with the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi told me of the crushing burden of the problems that are her responsibility. One of her most serious problems was that of the Pakistan refugees, then at the rate of about 1,500 per day, streaming across the border into India — destitute, helpless, for her overburdened government to feed, clothe and house.

Then, since my visit with her, the Pakistani problem erupted as if "all hell had broken loose." East Pakistan exploded into civil war. The refugee problem was increased to an overwhelming extent. Then, late May, the cholera epidemic started, spreading to a gigantic calamity in early June. On top of this, the monsoon rains broke over eastern India June 5th. By that time Indian estimates were that the spread of cholera had already killed 5,000 refugees in India who had fled from East Pakistan.

Mrs. Gandhi had flown promptly to Calcutta to obtain first-hand information on the raging epidemic. She had appealed to other nations for help. Medical aid was being air-lifted to Calcutta and Eastern India from Britain, the United States and other countries. On June 5th three Indian States, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Assam sealed their borders against further refugees. Inside East Pakistan, with no medical aid, conditions were reported worse. Huge refugee camps were quickly organized to prevent spreading the cholera epidemic into Calcutta and other cities and towns.

I happen to be writing this month's personal in Israel, where 78 Ambassador College students have just arrived to

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ABOUT OUR COVER

Indira Gandhi was born in the north Indian city of Allahabad. She is the daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister. Mrs. Gandhi was educated in India, Switzerland, and England. She held the post of Minister of Information and Broadcasting from 1964 to 1966. She was offered, but did not accept, the post of Foreign Minister. Mrs. Gandhi became India's third Prime Minister in January 1966, at the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri.

"CIVILITIS..."

What Cities Do to Us, And What We Do to Cities

Megalopolis. The mecca of madness: the sprawling agglomeration of concrete, asphalt, steel, brick, glass, billboards, traffic lights, and glaring neon; the cacophonous din of growling autos, buses, trucks and trains, the screech of sirens, the metallic staccato of jackhammers, the shrill whine of jet engines. The city. Millions live here. But is it really worth it?

by Garner Ted Armstrong
and Robert Kuhn

OUR PARTY has just returned from Rome.

Four and one half hours. That's what it took from time up in the morning at the hotel to lift-off at Rome's Chiampino airport.

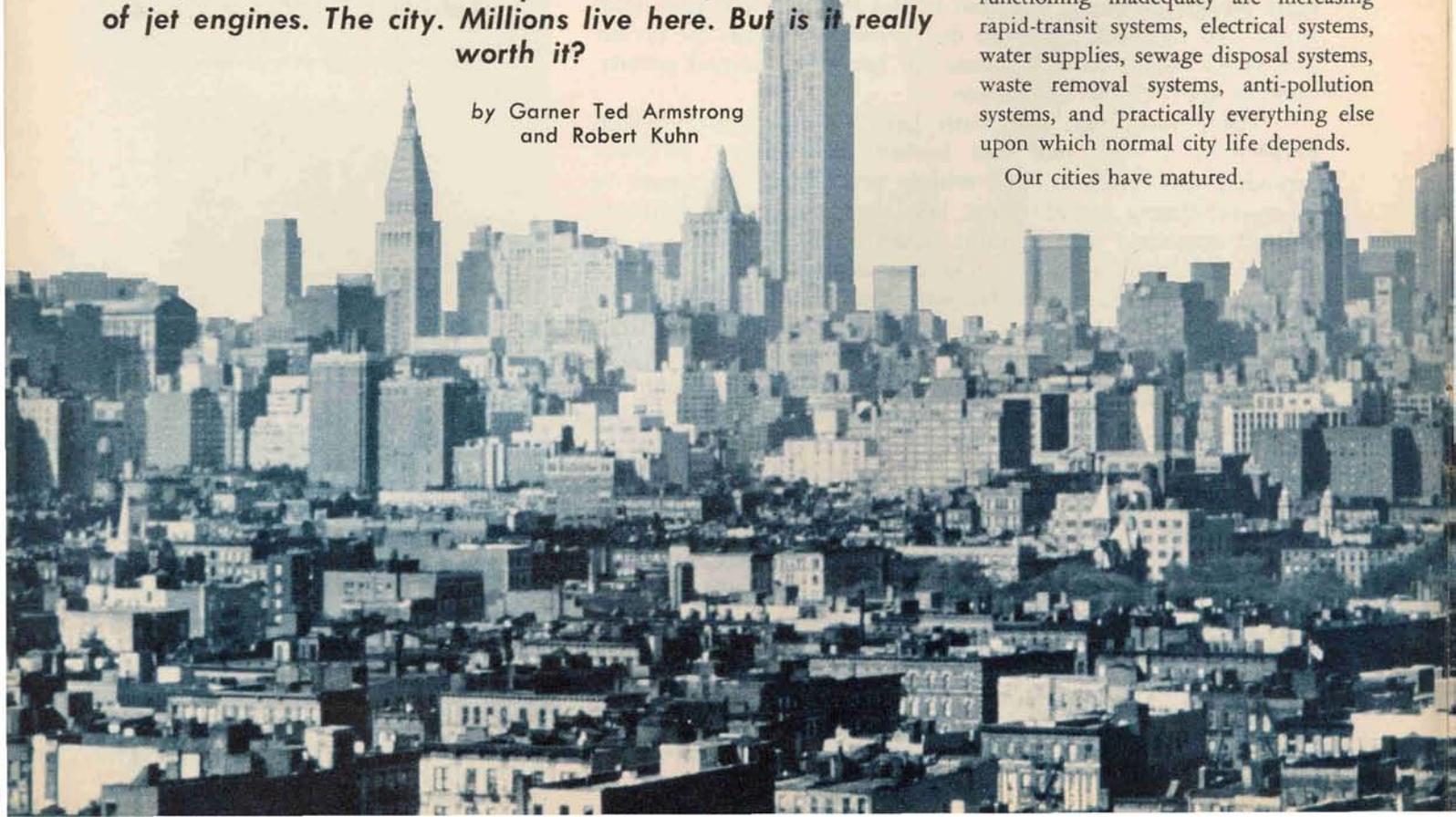
Most of that time was spent in Rome's traffic snarls, with the driver alternately cursing under his breath, or leaning nearly half-way out the window to punctuate his remarks with that peculiarly Roman gesture of combined unbridled irritation and futility, the turned-up hand, with fingers lightly clenched, waving in agonized resignation.

But if Rome's endless traffic snarls, due to entirely too many vehicles winding their way through too narrow streets between buildings too old to use and too historic to tear down, is a problem which greys the hair of tourists in a hurry, it is no more so than the problems of practically every major city on earth.

Our Vulnerable Habitat

Traffic is what you see — what you hear — what you struggle through each day. But equal in their sluggish, barely functioning inadequacy are increasing rapid-transit systems, electrical systems, water supplies, sewage disposal systems, waste removal systems, anti-pollution systems, and practically everything else upon which normal city life depends.

Our cities have matured.



Now, they can simply stop.

A massive power failure, a transport strike, a sudden winter storm — even prolonged temperature inversions and resultant death-dealing air pollution — these can all grind the massively moving operations of a city to a stop.

“What bothers me,” says W. Willard Wirtz, former U. S. Secretary of Labor “is the possibility that our population figures are such that *a number of our basic systems will just stop working.*” A lawyer and consultant on urban life, Wirtz is vitally interested in the inter-relationship of population and the environment. “It wouldn’t surprise me a bit to pick up the phone some day and find the whole telephone system had just collapsed from the sheer number of people using it,” Wirtz said in a 1969 AP release.

As our cities have grown, they have become more and more complex.

More and more people, consuming more electricity, water, goods and services, have required more and more power, streets and freeways, shops and factories, more schools, hospitals, fire stations, and more policemen.

Today, the budgets of most major cities are strained beyond the breaking point. The *operation* of a city—keeping life somewhat palatable for the millions of inhabitants, each of whom expects to “do his own thing” without his

neighbor (freely practicing the same compulsions) interfering — is becoming increasingly impossible.

Like the day some two years ago the whole Montreal Police department went on strike. On this “Black Tuesday” of unbridled rioting and looting, two were killed (including one policeman), 48 were wounded, 7 banks were held up (that’s almost ten percent of the *yearly* total!), 17 other armed robberies took place, 1000 plate glass windows were broken, and at least \$1 million worth of goods were looted from defenseless merchants. Also, over 200 burglaries were reported (the normal daily total was less than 50).

The Anatomy of a City

What *is* a city?

What keeps it going? What makes it at once terribly desirable to millions, yet obnoxious to the point of revulsion to millions more?

A “city” is technically a political entity — an administered area, granted a charter by a state (in the United States). Its boundaries are in constant flux — determined usually by archaic and ill-defined criteria.

Precious few attempts have been made, and even fewer have been successful, in determining what a city really *is*, or should be, and fewer still have successfully limited the population and area of a city.

Only with decades-late hindsight have programs of “urban renewal” or “civic redevelopment” begun to envision master planning of a total urban complex.

Unfortunately, these programs usually end up being as short-sighted as were the original street routes in, say, Boston.

By the time most urban renewal programs are completed, the continual massive onslaught of more and more population, more and more automobiles, disturbing patterns of changing ethnic groups, or additional sprawling suburbs have rendered the renewal programs obsolete.

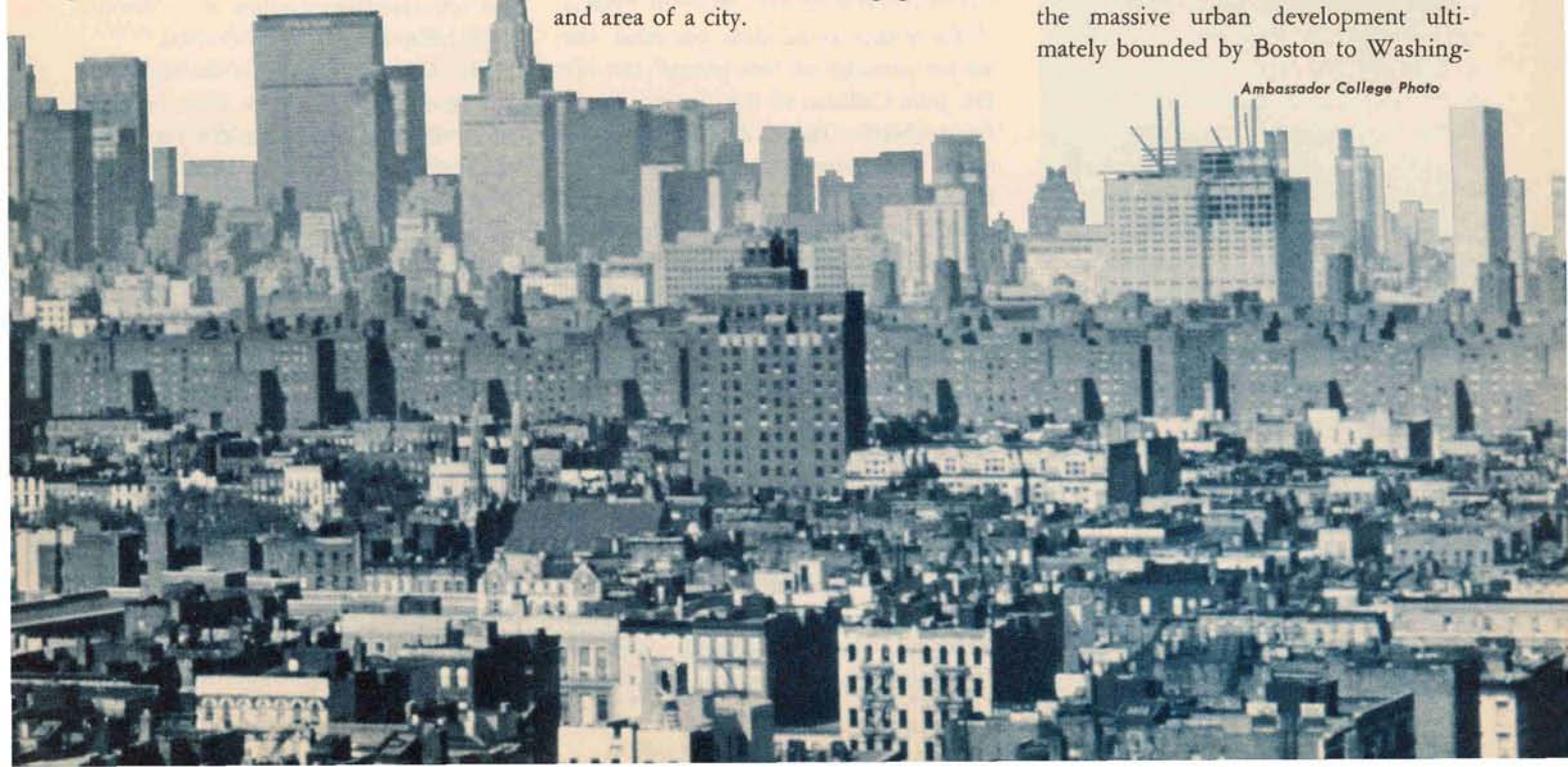
From metropolitan centers we have grown to the modern term “urban agglomeration,” which is to say, many, many smaller cities being gradually merged into one massive, urban sprawl.

From such agglomerations, such as the Los Angeles multi-city complex, have grown terms such as “Megalopolis” and “strip city.”

The Making of Megalopolis

Dr. Herman Kahn, formerly head of the Hudson Institute, characterized the growing strip cities as a huge urban development, unbroken over a large land mass, eventually absorbing and overreaching even state boundaries. “Bosnywash” was a term he used for the massive urban development ultimately bounded by Boston to Washing-

Ambassador College Photo



ton, D.C., including New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and everything in between, among, and around.

"San-San" meant a huge complex stretching from San Francisco to San Diego, with the ugliness that is Los Angeles somewhere in between. Some have joked that San-San should expand to stretch from Marysville, just north of Sacramento, to Tijuana, just south of the border in Mexico. The new strip city would be named *Mari-juana*, one of its chief consumer items.

"Chipitts" was the term formed from the strip city ultimately gulping the whole territory from Chicago, and environs north to Milwaukee, and east to Pittsburgh. But this would only be the beginning.

World population will pass four billion by 1975. Demographers and population experts estimate that world population will *double* within another 35 years to EIGHT billion in 2010, and DOUBLE AGAIN 35 years later!

Most of these additional billions will flock to the cities.

Cities grow slowly — and change slowly. Witness Rome, London, or Paris. The shuddering impact of technology upon cities originally designed around narrow cart trails, canals and footpaths is everywhere evident.

Most urban planning envisions city growth in terms of a decade, or so. Few, if any, are remotely concerned with a period of 50 or 70 years. At a speech delivered in Los Angeles, a past President of the National Chamber of Commerce spoke glowingly of the beautiful "50-storied high-rise apartment complexes" with shopping centers, swimming pools, rooftop restaurants, and a "magnificent view of the sea." But when dozens upon dozens of such buildings are built, the only ones with such a "magnificent view" remain those crowded the closest to the ocean. The others simply stare at the balconies of other apartment dwellers.

Denseness Breeds Tenseness

But people actually seem to *desire* city life — the opportunity to trade a pleasant country environment for a small apartment in a huge building. More than half of the American population lives on less than 1 percent of the

land, with 70 percent of all Americans clustered together in 250 metropolitan areas. In Australia, nearly half the population lives in only 2 large metropolitan concentrations. In Britain, the most urbanized nation on earth, nearly 80 percent of the population is crowded together into cities. Judging from present trends, more than half the people on the planet will be living in and around cities of more than 100,000 population each by the late 1970's.

Generally, the older the city, or the more poverty-stricken its various ghettos (oftentimes ethnically oriented), the more densely packed the human inhabitants are.

In London, 30,000 people live within each square mile. In Manhattan, it's 78,000! Parts of Paris have 73,000 people per square mile, and Tokyo bulges with 80,000 Japanese for every square mile of inner city.

If the entire American population were compacted together as are the black and Puerto Rican peoples of Harlem, the entire United States population could be housed in only 3 of the 5 boroughs of New York City.

The only comparable example in the whole eco-system of earth of such incredible crowding would be insect colonies. Yet, there is nothing precision-like about human crowding, as in the case of ants, or bees.

The Tragic Effects of Crowding

To obtain some data on what the simple pressure of "too many" can do, Dr. John Calhoun of the National Institute of Mental Health pioneered what is called "experimental overpopulation." In one experiment, Calhoun confined thirty Norway rats in a ten-by-fourteen-foot room, partitioned into four interconnected pens. The nests resembled modern boarding houses. The rats were left alone for sixteen months, while researchers watched.

Soon, the thirty rats multiplied to eighty, and a "rat slum" came into being. As the population kept rising, with no controls, all instinctive patterns of behavior disintegrated.

Mothers began neglecting nests, and abandoning their young. Many rats wandered about in dazed, random, senseless pattern. Some rats even devel-

oped aberrant sexual habits, such as homosexuality. Others became cannibalistic. The death rate of the rat metropolis soared to overwhelming proportions, surpassing 90 percent of all live births in the more congested pens. It is probable that had the experiment continued, the total population would have perished.

All this took place in just sixteen months.

In 1968, Calhoun and his staff built several mouse "universes" (little pens of tin, of varying sizes) inside a barn-like building on the NIMH (National Institute of Mental Health) animal research farm. Four males and four females were placed in each one — and soon the populations began doubling, and redoubling. Behavioral changes were again carefully noted.

In the largest "universe," which was intended for 100 mice, 2,000 animals struggled to survive.

The whole social order disintegrated. Pointless physical attacks became the order of the day. Groups mauled "innocent" passersby for no apparent reason. Mothers neglected their young. Most males lay listlessly about, gnawing on others' tails. Females developed aggressive, masculine tendencies. What little sexual activity remained was usually abusive, and degenerative in character.

The males became too defeated to attempt procreation. The females became too self-assertive to allow it — normal roles became completely reversed.

An unexpected result of the study was the emergence of a new class of creatures who obviously withdrew into some inner sanctum of their own, and became somewhat oblivious to their intolerable surroundings. These mice devoted themselves to an excessive degree of washing — working for hours on keeping their skins clean.

The behavior of crowded rats was not an isolated phenomenon. Consider two further experiments in crowding.

Deer, Cats, and — Men

Some fifty years ago, five deer were released on a 280-acre island in Chesapeake Bay on the East Coast of the United States.

They flourished, until there were almost 300 of them. Suddenly, for no

apparent reason, they began dying. Soon, there were only half of them left.

Yet, food supply was abundant, and no infection could be found.

But the deer kept dying — until there were only 80 remaining. Post-mortem examinations brought to light a strange fact: Striking changes had occurred in vital organs which suggested great emotional stress.

Whether we find it a palatable truth or not, medical authorities believe up to one half of the ailments experienced by humans are psychosomatic, induced by psychological pressures, and not actual physiological illness. This simply means that many humans are experiencing the symptoms of overcrowding, of an annoying, enervating, confusing, chaotic way of things which can result in a whole host of effects, commonly diagnosed as various "illnesses."

Nor are cats any different. Crowding them together, similar to the rat experiment, resulted in what was half-humorously called a "Fascist transformation . . . with a despot at the top, pariahs at the bottom, and a general malaise in the community where the cats . . . seldom relax, they never look at ease, and there is continuous hissing, growling, and even fighting" (*Saturday Review*, November 8, 1969, quoting P. Leyhausen).

Sounds like New York, Tokyo, London, or Rome! Humans are no different.

Will the earth duplicate the pen? Will man go the route of the overcrowded rats, cats, deer, and mice? That's merely a rhetorical question. He *already* has. The only question remaining is: Will man go the ultimate route, and populate himself out of existence?

"I think we have 15 years to decide" answered Dr. Calhoun, lead scientist in the rat experiments. "If we don't make up our minds in this time to reverse our population course, I'm pessimistic about the future of man."

Psychological Deterioration

We have separated "psychological deterioration" from "physiological deterioration." That is an oversimplification — the two are very much related.

Psychological stress (the main mental

response of a human being to life in the 20th century) directly causes a host of physiological problems — high blood pressure, atherosclerosis, heart trouble, liver disease, ulcers, digestive disorders, exhaustion, asthma, insomnia, night sweats, headaches, reduced resistance to infectious diseases, endocrine (glandular) malfunctions of all kinds, and other hallmarks of urban living.

Many recognized physicians feel that a very large percentage (40, 60, or, some say, 90 percent!) of all physiological problems can be traced back to psychological stress, with urban areas the main culprits, as the following study demonstrates.

An exhaustive eight-year examination of 1,660 midtown Manhattan residents and workers, conducted by a five-man team based at the New York Hospital — Cornell Medical Center, found that less than one out of five (18½%) could be classified mentally well! A full four out of five New Yorkers had some symptoms of psychological disorders, and roughly one out of four suffered from neuroses sufficiently severe to disrupt his daily life. For the city as a whole, that would measure out to about 2 million seriously ill in their minds, with another 4½ million not well mentally, and only 1½ million mentally sound!

The Cornell-New York Hospital team could not find any evidence to support the idea that these illnesses resulted from a singular traumatic event which "snapped the string" or acted as the proverbial "straw which broke the camel's back." Rather, a *lifetime of stress* — a continuous piling up of mental constrictions, pressures, shocks, and impairments (which is to say a life of urban living) — is the more logical culprit.

"Life" in New York

A look at the typical New Yorker bears this out.

The blanched faces of subway commuters seem indicative of an extremely enervating day — but it's only 8:30 in the morning! The mail doesn't come on time, the cabs are filled, the phone circuits are overloaded. One hundred decibels of noise is a common punctuation in the day. In the words of

Felix Riesenberg, describing the New York of a few years back:

"City of carpenters without wood, of plumbers without mercy. City of uncomfortable comfort stations. City of clanging radiators, of supine superintendents. City wherein there is no room to die. . . .

"City wrought in flame. City of arguments unending. City of terminals, city of endings, city of the last attempt. City wherein no one knows whether he is coming or going."

The metabolism of New York City — the comings and goings, the ins and outs of commerce, the commuting of



COMMUTER CRUNCH —

Tokyo's railroad commuter lines regularly carry two to three times the full capacity of their design specifications. *World Bank Photo*

dull warm bodies — all represent a logistical problem which would baffle the best of generals. But it happens twice a day, five or six days a week, in bustling New York City.

During an average working day, over 2.2 million employees choke the offices, retail shops, factories, and government



ANATOMY OF A CITY — To service a metropolis of 8 million people (the population of New York or Greater Los Angeles) with its daily needs requires 5 million tons or 1.3 billion gallons of water (above, left), 240 coal cars (left) of 100 tons each, and the equivalent of 2,700 railroad coal cars of industrial minerals.

The same metropolis must have 4,000 head of cattle (right) slaughtered daily to provide the average 5 ounces of beef per person. A total of 16,000 tons of food is trucked in (above, extreme right), marketed (above, right), and eaten each day in the city (below).

Part of the "GARBAGE OUT" is 20,000 tons of solid waste, about four pounds per person, generated daily (page 6, above).

Above photos from left — MWD Photo, Ambassador College Photos; Left — Ewing Galloway, Right — Bob Taylor; Bottom — Ambassador College Photo





buildings in the central business district (CBD) of lower Manhattan. One estimate states that 3 million workers gorge that part of Manhattan south of 61st street every working day. This works out to about 250,000 people per square mile, 400 per acre, or the equivalent of a 10-by-10-foot block for each person. Of course they aren't in adjacent cubicles, they are stacked in multi-story office skyscrapers. A mere 500 city blocks hold half of all the wage and salary workers on Manhattan.

This tidal wave of humanity rolls in during the morning and rolls out during the late afternoon through an utterly constipated transit system. Those 300-horsepower monsters which devour oxygen and vomit smog while massaging our egos are lucky if they can crawl across Manhattan at six miles per hour in 1971. Compare this to a near double 11.5 miles per hour on one horsepower (a living one attached to a buggy) in 1907. This one fact alone, humorous as it is, makes a mockery of "Fun City."

But the inconveniences of traffic and deteriorating city services are really only minor compared to the deeper social cancers of crime, drugs, poverty, rat-infested "Welfare Hotels" and a government powerless to touch *any* of these problems.

New York's Deeper Problems

The "other half" — some sections in Harlem, Brownsville, or Bedford-Stuyvesant — also crowds into a density of 200,000 people per square mile in some sections, but they don't have the benefit of skyscrapers to divert their density upwards. Oppressed by the most inhuman living conditions, these Blacks, Puerto Ricans and representatives of virtually every ethnic group on earth, more often than not, are fighting and robbing each other — while venereal disease, infant mortality, tuberculosis, illiteracy, drugs, alcoholism, and crime are many times the rate of any other section of the city... or the nation... or the globe.

What's wrong?

For openers, New York is a political anachronism, governmentally structured much like the small, bickering, pre-World War I Balkan states, or the feudal city states of medieval Europe.

Nearly 1,500 competing municipal government bodies and special districts compete for funds and power. And New York's budget, second in the nation only to the Federal Government, buys nothing but steadily deteriorating services. While New York's population has remained steadily at 8 million for 30 years, the city budget has mushroomed from 1 billion to over 8 billion dollars. There are many causes for this, as a future PLAIN TRUTH article will explain, but suffice it to say here that the cost *per person* of hospital services is 10 times greater in New York than in a moderately sized city (100,000 to 300,000), and police services are three times as great, per person.

New York's annual budget, presently around \$8 billion, exceeds the combined budget of the next largest 25 cities in the nation. Costs expand geometrically with the size of a city and New York has clearly grown beyond a manageable size.

Since an overview of massive New York City stretches our comprehension, let's focus down to one lone New Yorker. By going through a day with him, we can barely imagine how a giant city works.

A Day in the Life of a New Yorker

Some 140 million Americans wake up each morning in a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, the census definition for the nearly 250 urban agglomerations with more than 50,000 residents. About 50 million Britons, 10 million Australians or Canadians also inhabit such urban regions, but let's examine only one person, a New Yorker.

What's his average day like?

First he splashes cold water on his face, showers, flushes the commode, and brushes his teeth. There go approximately thirty gallons, or eighty pounds, of *water*. Simultaneously, eight million other New Yorkers make the total, between 6 and 9 a.m., about 240 million gallons of water for merely personal use!

A word on water. Each person uses approximately 50 gallons a day for personal use only: one gallon to drink, six to wash clothes, five for personal wash-

ing, 25 for a shower or bath, and three gallons for each flushing of the "water closet." But this is a microscopic percentage of our per-capita water consumption in cities. Direct consumption of water in cities is four times as much, about 200 gallons per person. But if you consider the vast amount of water necessary for every step in the scale of food consumption, per capita water use in the U.S. is somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000 gallons per day.

For instance, to produce a slice of bread requires 35 gallons of water; an ounce of vegetables requires 200 to 300 gallons, a cup of milk 5,000 gallons, and a pound of meat up to 50,000 gallons of water (Georg Borgstrom, *The Hungry Planet*, page 414). Of course, these totals include all the necessary rains to grow enough grass to feed and water cattle, refrigerate the product, ship, process, and store it.

So much for water in the morning. Next, Mr. Average Citizen shaves, most likely using *electrical power*. It's impossible to know precisely how many electric alarm clocks, electric toothbrushes, electric ovens, and electric shavers drain power each morning at precisely 8 a.m., but the peak daily electric demand in cities has *doubled* every decade since 1930, now standing at 314 million kilowatts.

After expending those gallons of water and watts of electricity, Mr. Average Citizen eats breakfast — orange juice, two eggs, bread and butter. All made possible by a massive system of food commerce and gas heating. Take a look behind the scenes in your city's food and fuel systems.

The City — a Well-Stocked Ship

Each morning, shortly after 4 a.m., while the first light of dawn invades the sleeping city, the freeways are alive — not with commuters, but with hundreds of semitrailer trucks careening into city center with the day's supply of fresh food and drink. They converge in wholesale centers, then whisk to markets, distributing their day's load well before the morning shoppers leave their doorstep.

The metabolism of a city is much like the well-planned stocking of a cruise

(Continued on page 41)

The "GOOD LIFE" *What is it?*

Advertisements counsel us: "Enjoy life, buy our product, come to where the action is, life begins in our new model home." In effect, it's a world where everyone seeks his pot of gold and hopes to find the really good life in doing so. But there's a **MISSING DIMENSION** in the search for happy and abundant living. Read here what most people fail to consider.

by Jerry Gentry

EVERY WEEKEND restless families by the hundreds of thousands scramble into cars or campers. Automobiles and trailers loaded with the paraphernalia of pleasure — boats, dune buggies, motorcycles, stereo equipment, television sets, radios, electronic musical instruments — careen down crowded freeways.

They all flee to the same national parks, the same pleasure places, the same wide open spaces. All this mobile madness is part of the search for relaxation and a little taste of happiness. Never, it seems, have humans so fervently desired to "get away from it all."

But a weekend change isn't enough for many.

Americans on the move keep magazine publishers busy changing addresses. City people flee to the suburbs to live in tract homes advertised, "For city people who like to live in the country" or "the town that grows in the park."

Meanwhile, farm dwellers and citizens of rural communities flock to

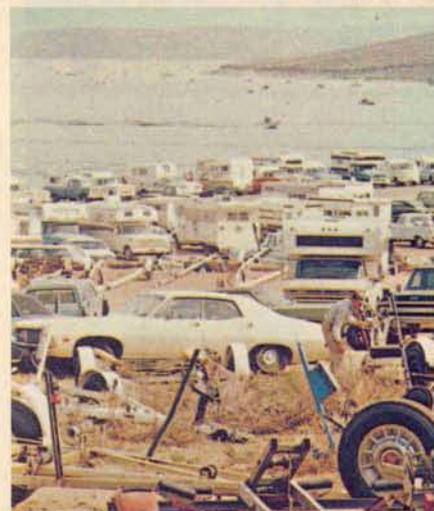
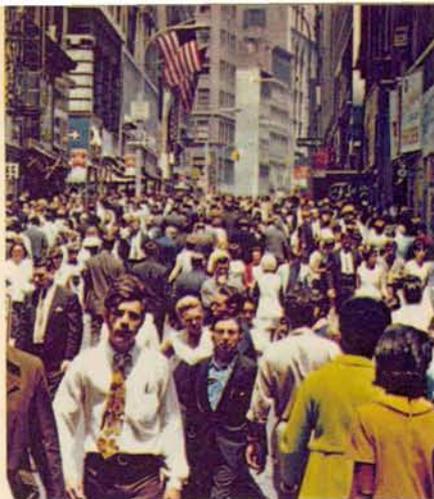
the big cities — two million in the last decade and some 20 million during the last 30 years. With visions of high-paying jobs and gold-paved streets, these country folk flock to decaying cities from which millions of city dwellers fervently flee.

In all this, Americans are looking for the good life — a life of prosperity, peace of mind, fulfillment. Yet, somehow the good life eludes them. Not only Americans, of course. Our whole Western industrialized world is made up of searching, uneasy people — looking for greener grass just over the hill.

We're Riding a Monster

The noted philosopher Joseph Wood Krutch has said of our way of life, "Ours is not only the richest and most powerful civilization that ever existed, but also one of the most uneasy both without and within."

Krutch went on to say, "The monster we have called into existence must be looked after, and he is more demanding of time and attention than the creations



of any other civilization. . . . We are mounted on a tiger and it is hard to imagine how we might dismount" (*America the Vanishing*, Ed. by Samuel R. Ogden, Stephen Greene Press, 1969, pp. 222, 229).

Whether it's creeping bumper to bumper down a freeway in choking traffic four lanes abreast, or pouring coal into power plants which hope to produce 18 trillion kilowatt hours of electricity in the United States alone this decade, or thrusting skyward in a roaring 747 for a destination halfway around the globe, mankind is mounted on a "go-go" mechanistic tiger.

"Grow With Us" Syndrome

Yet, who will be the first to dismount the tiger and give up the many "benefits" of a growing economy?

We want autos and airplanes, freeways and concrete skyscrapers, bigger homes and more of them, higher salaries and greater production of factories. The goal is an even higher Gross National Product (where money spent to clean up ill side effects of industrial output is counted in the GNP but a farmer's produce grown for his family is *not* counted!).

All these have become the measure of our success and progress as a free enterprise system — a monument to our "come grow with us" syndrome. Yet, this philosophy largely neglects the base of any permanently productive society — understanding of and respect for the *good earth* and the soil that supports all of us.

Today, some few are seeing the follies of "growth for growth's sake": ever-increasing population, over-concentration in giant urban gluts, which have spawned such coined expressions as Bosnewash (for the projected strip city spanning today's Boston, New York, and Washington D.C.), and Sansan (for a strip city from San Francisco to San Diego, including Los Angeles), and Chipitts (for Chicago-Pittsburgh).

And an even more recent coined word ends this massive expansion of suburbia with "Urbicide."

Some few people are *leaving* the cities, seeking a new and simpler way of life. They are fed up with smog and traffic, with urban cocktails from the

tap, with prices out of sight and still climbing, with increased dehumanization of society — reducing men to machines for production of "X" amounts of goods and services, rather than minds to create, to grow, to love and be loved, to express the full gamut of human emotions. Ironically, these were the same people who earlier flocked to the city to attain success, economic stability, education, and happiness. Many left the dull, degrading "farm life" of just a few decades ago to escape its boredom, its poverty, its drab, unchallenging existence.

Since World War II, it is estimated that the number of people living on farms in the United States has decreased from 30 million to a present level of some 10 million people, or about 5% of our total population.

But what caused farm children and farmers, by the millions, to leave the way of life of our ancestors and flock to the cities?

And, paradoxically, why are many others today reversing this trend, searching for the "good life" *away from* city frustrations?

Today, there is a veritable "back to the earth" movement of various groups. Many even successful individuals are giving up careers to seek the "simple life."

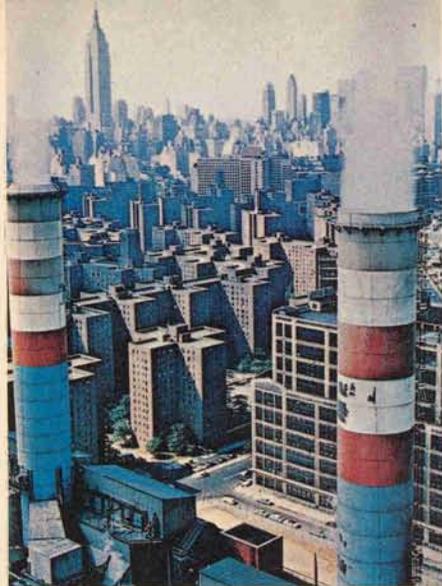
Recapturing a Simple Life

Recently, there have been scattered reports of executives, musicians, movie stars, and others leaving their high-paying jobs and positions for a much simpler way of life they themselves would have spurned *before* fame and "success" came to them.

One such individual, the singer Glenn Yarbrough, said good-bye to his musical career in the following words:

"When I was a kid, I figured like everyone else does that the more money I had, the more things I'd possess and the happier I'd be," he said. "Well, I was lucky. I obtained the material things when I was relatively young. And it didn't take long to figure out what a ridiculous goal that was," he continued.

Such a philosophy goes contrary to the popular belief that more money and more material possessions equals more



happiness. Few people ever realize that money and things alone never make anyone happy. There are other more important elements in the good life.

Yarbrough at age 41 and after much "success" in show business, admitted, "I guess what I'm looking for after all these hectic years is a *fairly simple life.*"

Good Life of "Things"

Amidst such growing dissatisfaction with the hectic American and Western way of life, merchandisers continue to hawk their wares. One recent advertisement for a major credit card promised abundant living through "sports, food, fashions, the theater, and all the rest of 'the good life.'"

And people gullibly swallow such propaganda. It's the stuff of our Western economy. It's "American," or "British," just as apple pie or chocolate candy.

Buy. Travel. "Give yourself a little present. Our credit card is honored at thousands of establishments over the world," go the ads.

Yet, to a growing number of dissatisfied people, our Western way of life is unfulfilling — a continual search which never comes to fruition, a gold-leaf-over-papier-mâché image. Yet, is simply going "back to the earth" enough to bring the good life? What is the key — the missing dimension — that will bring human happiness?

A "Great Society" for All

We all want peace, happiness, prosperity — a sense of security and well-being. No one desires to live in misery and poverty. Every one would like personal fulfillment and satisfaction, pleasure and peace of mind. All these make up the truly GOOD LIFE.

Man has searched for this abundant life as long as he has walked the face of the earth. Ironically, history is a written record of man's *failure* to attain these high ideals, goals and dreams.

Every attempt to build a true utopia — a really Great Society — has failed or is failing.

Politicians, military leaders and kings have carved out nations, promising a new world. Visionaries and philosophers have concocted schemes to guarantee citizens the good life.

But all have floundered and failed. Why did these sincere, well-meaning, dedicated planners fail?

Here lies a paradox of human history, a story few people understand, and a sad commentary on *our own* searching for the good life.

Why Others Failed

To find the Way which will bring harmony and peace to this earth — brimful, abundant living to all — we must consider some of the utopian systems which have been proposed throughout history, and discover WHY they failed.

We should understand that the twentieth century is not unique in its uneasy quest for a better way of life. Historically, mankind has sought to build a utopian system and find the good life.

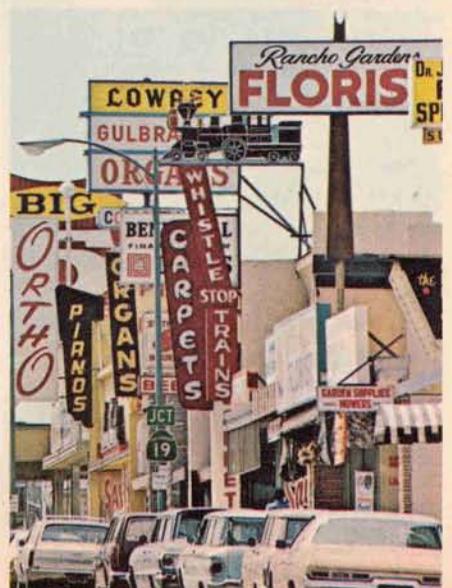
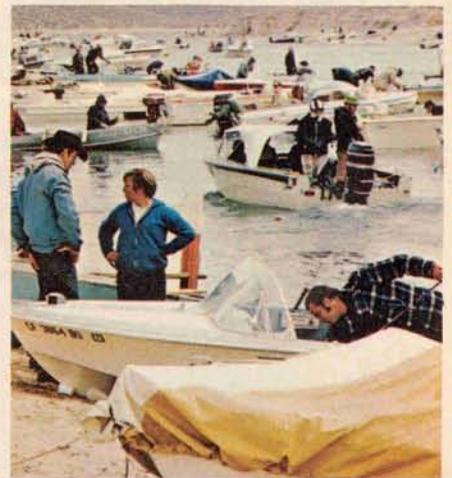
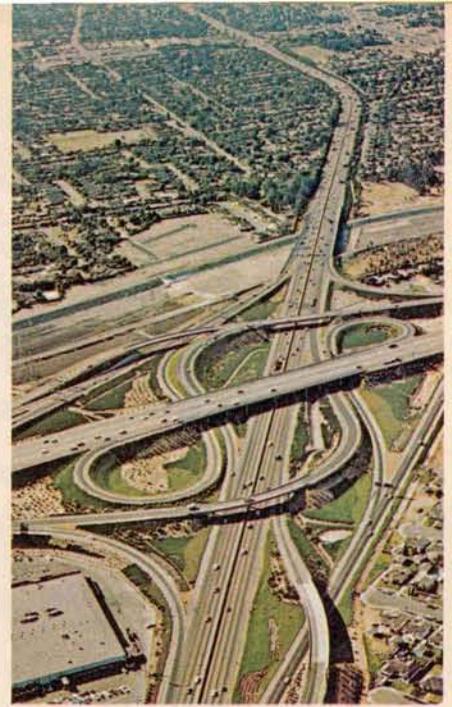
Yet, none of man's attempts have ever fully encompassed *all* the necessary elements which produce the desired results.

In ancient Greece, for example, over 2000 years ago, Plato proposed his idea of an ideal society. He outlined what he felt was necessary to create a permanent, productive society in his day.

Plato espoused a "back to the earth" theme. Social critic Lewis Mumford tells us: "The groundwork of Plato's utopia, accordingly, is the simple agricultural life, the growing of wheat, barley, olives, and grapes" (*The Story of Utopias*, by Lewis Mumford, Viking Press, N. Y., 1962, p. 35).

Plato wanted the necessities of life for all. He recognized special skills and talents were required for production of specialized goods and services. He recognized the need to limit city populations, and maintain a constant agricultural base for a continually productive economy.

Yet his utopia was never fully tried — nor would it have succeeded. It lacked many essential elements. Plato repudiated marriage, and reduced humans to mere reproductive machines for the development of a "super race." A yet more fundamental mistake was his failure to recognize that *human nature* is the unpredictable culprit that has



Top left — Launois; Black Star
Bottom left — H. Armstrong Roberts
Others — Ambassador College Photos

ruined every utopian dream down through history.

Later utopias did recognize the need to change human nature — yet they too failed. Human nature refused to be molded to fit a pattern. People want freedom to do as they please; they resist change. They want to *be* good but not *do* good. They want the “good life” without doing the action which produces this life. Where this effect is not accounted for, and overcome, no utopia or good life on earth can be achieved. Witness another example of dreams of a new life which crumbled.

Sir Thomas More lived in England during the reign of Henry VIII, at the beginning of the 16th century. More saw many evils of society. He detested the social wrongs of his country, the corruption of the clergy, the sufferings of the poor, the destruction of wars and the luxurious living of the elite.

His “utopia” (a word he coined, and the title of a book he wrote propounding his ideals) was both an indictment of the society he lived in, and a proposal of a new society which would usher in “the good life” for all.

More’s utopia was founded on an agricultural base, where it was assumed that a high perfection of the art would be achieved. His utopia was located on a crescent shaped *island*, made of farm lands and 54 cities! It assumed the ultimate cooperation of men with men. No trades were esteemed above others (to the dismay of modern labor unions!). When farmers needed more hands, they merely called the city magistrates, who supplied them. Just *how*, More did not fully elaborate.

More thought that “fear of lack causes covetousness and greed; in man also pride, which counts it a glorious thing to surpass and excel others in the superfluous and vain ostentation of things. But this kind of vice among the Utopians *can have no place*” (*Utopia*, by Sir Thomas More, D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., 1947, pp. 92-93).

In other words, basic problems of human nature were to be overcome before one entered More’s utopia. Great thinking, yet highly unlikely by human standards.

His proposals were never tried in their entirety, mute testimony to the

ineffectiveness of idealistic thinking. More had no power to remake society as he saw fit. Therefore, his ideas were little more than theoretical paper dreams.

No matter how great the ideals, how sincere the motives, how lofty the principles, we must recognize the basic truth that neither More nor any other *human being* has the power to remold, reshape and rebuild society after a set pattern.

Men can think up utopian ideals *ad infinitum*, but until human beings themselves think and act differently, utopia will remain a theory.

At this point, consider another system which is widely extant in the world today — Communism.

Communism is merely another philosophical system attempting to bring the good life to its citizens. It hopes even to change human nature.

What Founders of Communism Took for Granted

Notice what Communists themselves have to say about the “good life” — in an official publication *Lenin on State and Democracy*, by A. Spirkin. It is published by the Novosti Press Agency. The Introduction says:

“People have long dreamed of a free and happy life. Their dreams were like a fairy tale in which fantastic pictures of universal prosperity blended with a vivid portrayal of a Utopian society where good and justice reigned supreme in relations between all its members.

“Humanity traversed a long and arduous path in the struggle for a society which liberated man from humiliating exploitation and ensured him the possibility of living a worthy life and displaying freely all his gifts . . .”

Notice two important points. First, Communists know people would like to be happy. Second, they equate happiness with a state of fantastic universal prosperity.

Haven’t *you* often thought that if only you could have more money to buy more things you would be happy? Of course you have!

And so, too, have Communists.

Prosperity, a better income, more physical conveniences can *add* to happi-

ness. But these things alone do not create happiness.

The founders of Communism — Marx and Engels — took for granted that physical things were the source of happiness. Communist theorists, beginning with Karl Marx, believed that human nature could be reconstructed so that people would learn to be unselfish and considerate of others.

Basic Error of Communism

The founders of Communism — like the founders of any governmental or “utopian” system — were faced with the questions and problem of human nature. Why is there, for example, the tendency in human nature to resent authority — to resent someone telling us what to do? Why the greed, the selfishness, the lusts of the flesh? Why envy, status seeking, vanity of mind and laziness? Why lying, adultery, hatred?

The founders of Communism reasoned that these characteristics of human nature are the result of one’s environment. Change the environment, they announced, and you will CHANGE HUMAN NATURE. Take away private property, they reasoned, and you will banish greed, envy, status seeking, etc. Teach people the dignity of work, they declared, and laziness will disappear.

Replacing the sweat and toil and privation and suffering of the present, there will be — so the Communist Party hopefully announced — a world of happiness and joy, a world filled with all the physical and educational necessities of life.

“Under communism men will work to the best of their abilities simply because men will delight in creative endeavor,” said the Communist Party, in one of its books, *Man’s Dreams Are Coming True*.

Human Nature the Culprit

But something is wrong: Human nature has *refused to be changed!* The Soviet citizen, like his counterpart in the democracies, is still as he was. And certainly one would have difficulty believing the Soviet Union is utopia on earth!

Communism, like all other utopian ideas, has dealt with only the *effect*, not the *cause*. All the evils expressed by

uncontrolled human nature are *effects* of uncorrected causes. Greed, selfishness, lust, human vanity and conceit are *causes* of theft, crime, lying, cheating, adultery and all the other outward manifestations of those causes. One's environment does not create the evil characteristics of human nature; it merely channels those characteristics down certain paths of expression.

Accomplishing the Impossible

Ultimately, human nature must be changed, before "the good life" can be lived and enjoyed by all. But how?

An ancient prophet and philosopher, Isaiah, spoke of a time when nations would beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks. He spoke of a time when nation would not lift up sword against nation any more.

In this millennium of peace, "inhabitants of the world will *learn righteousness*" (Isa. 26:9). That is, to *do* right. Certainly, no ideology, no philosophy, no government or ruler or educational system has ever caused people to "learn righteousness." That would be tantamount to remolding human nature. And, heretofore, human nature has proven too stubborn to be reshaped. Yet, this is exactly what is necessary if we are to have any kind of utopian state, any true "good life."

A "Utopia of Reconstruction" — the words of Lewis Mumford — is what this world needs. He characterized utopia — the good life — as needing "a new set of habits, a fresh scale of values, a different net of relationships and institutions, and . . . an alteration of the physical and mental characteristics of the people chosen" (*The Story of Utopias*, by Lewis Mumford, Viking Press, N. Y., 1962, pp. 21-22).

But how can such changes be brought about? Human nature itself cannot be altered by governmental fiat. A dictatorial, despotic government can **FORCE** its citizens for a time to follow a particular set of philosophical principles.

But no matter how sincere the ideology — as Communism — there is something diabolically wrong with the basic motivation behind these governments. If war has not overthrown despotic states, revolts by irate citizens have.

Realizing the history of oppressive governments, learned men recoil from the thought of despotic, autocratic rulership forcing the citizenry into a preconceived mold.

In a study of utopian systems throughout history, Lewis Mumford concluded:

"I was aware of the dictatorial tendencies of most classic utopias. They sought to impose a *monolithic discipline* upon all the varied activities and interplaying interests of human society, by *creating an order too inflexible*, and a system of government too centralized and absolute, to permit any change that would disturb the pattern or meet the new exigencies of life. In other words, each utopia was a *closed society for the prevention of human growth*" (*ibid.*, p. 4).

World government is an absolute essential to bringing the good life for all. But it must be a *just* government, with wise laws and power to quell wars and enforce peace for its citizens. Yet, it must go one step farther. It must be composed of human beings with a new way of thinking instilled in their minds.

How is this to be accomplished? There must be a moral and spiritual law **AGAINST** human nature. A Utopia of Reconstruction must focus on the reconstruction of the human mind.

Herein lies the only way men will ever discover a lasting utopia, the brimful good life. A law of righteousness — of doing and being right — must be written into the very minds of human beings. This law must be on a higher moral plane than the laws enacted by fallible human beings. As one ancient visionary, Jeremiah, put it: "After those days [of the present world system], saith the Lord, I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts; and will be their God, and they shall be my people" (Jer. 31:33).

Such ideals are indeed visionary; and most, by today's materialistic standards, would scoff at the idea that there is a God who can effect such changes. But who has offered a better idea? All utopian plans of men have uniformly failed. Who else but a Supreme Guiding Force has the power to bring about Utopia? □



UNMASKING THE White-Collar CRIMINAL

PEOPLE commit crimes within the range of their opportunity. Bankers rarely rob banks. But bankers have embezzled bank funds.

An armed robber would steal from a bank by violence. A banker or accountant would do it by intrigue.

But one is as much a crime as the other. And escalating white-collar crime reveals social corrosion even more than crimes of violence. It is a yardstick of personal integrity — a thermometer of national moral fibre.

The Disaster of White-Collar Crime

White-collar crime is a massive problem — morally and monetarily.

The cost of white-collar crime — embezzlement, stock manipulation, bribery, tax frauds, theft from business, consumer fraud, and the like — dwarfs all crimes of violence.

White-collar workers steal twice as much from their employers as professional criminals steal.

The common thief usually steals a person's money and leaves. An embezzler may reach into a family and destroy their equity, bankrupt a whole firm or render valueless the stock of a corporation.

White-collar criminals are often college educated, supposedly adhering to better values than the majority. Their jobs are usually higher paying, and

It is crimes of violence — murder, armed robbery, burglary — that people most fear. But the crime of the respected white-collar criminal goes practically unrecorded in news headlines. This is the crime that reveals how national character has broken down.

by Jerry Flurry

their opportunities for crime are greater. They are given *greater* responsibility than the average citizen and are more trusted. They form a large segment of our leadership, and as the leadership goes, so goes the nation.

For most white-collar criminals, their illegal actions are merely part of the day's activities.

In *one day* a white-collar criminal may bribe a policeman, entertain his wife at the company's expense, receive a TV in a business kickback, bribe a building inspector, cheat on his income tax, print a misleading ad, steal an office desk for his personal use, juggle the company's books for personal gain and

tell his wife to forget the maid's social security tax.

If prosecuted, he could get 33 years in jail and be fined \$26,000 dollars. Yet he may be a profoundly respected and admired pillar in his community! To be accused of being a criminal would fill him with righteous indignation! Because to this man it's just "good business" and "everybody does it" — which all too often is painfully true.

"Executive" Crime and Bankruptcy

Thieves in white collars steal more than \$5,000,000 in cash and merchandise every working day. This causes an estimated 30 percent of all business failures!

More than 50 U. S. banks each decade are closed because of embezzlement. It cost banks \$17 million in 1969, almost **TWICE** as much as the losses from robbers and burglars!

Company after company is experiencing a serious drain of profits. According to authorities *more than 60 percent is attributed to the supervisory and executive personnel!*

Five billion was stolen from U. S. businesses last year. Many businesses are literally stolen out of existence. Forty percent of all inventory shortages was due to employee dishonesty.

While a shoplifter steals an average \$17 a year from stores, an internal thief

steals an average of \$1500. According to a National Crime Commission Report: "Between \$25 billion and \$40 billion of taxable income is not reported to the government annually. . . ."

Frequently directors of corporations use inside information to make profits at the expense of the stockholders, whose interests they are supposed to serve. Speculating manufacturers often lift the price of their stocks by postponing legitimate operating expenses so that their net earnings appear high. Insiders can then sell their stock advantageously.

White-collar crime can do even more than damage or bankrupt one business. In some cases it may financially wreck a whole community.

Bankrupting a Town

Edward Morton (name is changed, but the story is true) was born and reared in a small community of about 5,000 people, located only a few miles from New York City. His father was a banker, who carefully trained his son in the same profession.

His hometown needed more business to make it thrive, and Ed adopted an unusually liberal credit policy — for businesses and citizens. Rarely were people pressured even when they failed to meet their financial obligations. As a result, most of the community did business with him instead of the more *conservative* competitor bank.

Friendly Ed was a popular man in town. A common expression of townspeople was: "If you need money, see Ed Morton." Few people were ever turned down for loans. Many small businessmen admitted they would have gone bankrupt except for Ed's financial help.

He became a community leader and headed many of the town's organizations.

When people couldn't pay their bills he would just tell them to pay when they could. Most of them did.

Two creditors, however, defaulted. And this was friendly Ed's smashing downfall. But not only *his* downfall — virtually the whole town came tumbling down with him!

The two disastrous loans cost the bank about *one million* dollars.

Many of the citizens came to his aid and contributed over \$200,000 to save

the bank (and of course, their own money).

But as the bank records were examined more closely, authorities discovered that while friendly Ed was trying to underwrite nearly a *whole community*, he had run through almost *1 1/2 million dollars* of the bank's money. The bank was closed.

Quite a stunning blow to a little community of 5000!

Business Infested With Criminals

If this example were only an isolated case, the moral and economic impact on our society would be slight. But, unfortunately, such conduct is widespread.

Most rationalize that they are only "borrowing" money until the crime becomes a deeply ingrained habit.

Department store salesgirls have become accustomed to the post-holiday *ritual* of executives' families loading up with gifts that they don't personally pay for. It is common for executives to purchase \$10,000 worth of gift certificates at a department store for client and customer gifts. This is charged off as business expense. However, about half of the gifts often go to the executives' families and friends.

The United States Treasury Department reported that *half* of 3,000 doctors who received \$25,000 from the government in Medicare or Medicaid payments in 1968 failed to report a "substantial" amount of income on their tax returns.

In the lower echelons of white-collar crime, it is more often than not a *gang activity*. Several people work together to steal from the company. In one case a control clerk became troubled by his own petty thefts. He spent several sleepless nights and he finally approached his superior, the credit manager. The clerk then blurted out the details of his malpractices and resigned himself to a jail sentence. But then a shocking scenario occurred.

"The credit manager carefully closed the door for privacy and said calmly, 'I'm not going to turn you in. Forget this conversation. And don't discuss it with anyone else. You see, this department just can't afford a scandal — I've been embezzling for years myself. We're

in this thing together.'" (*The Thief In The White Collar*, by Norman Japan, p. 33.)

Like termites, business criminals are hidden in the woodwork — eating away at the business structure. And tragically as business worsens, crime increases.

Recession Increases Crime

The recent business slump has caused white-collar crimes to rise alarmingly. Management consultants, insurance investigators and industrial security specialists, who closely watch these trends, are concerned. Shrinking paychecks, stock market losses and career setbacks have tempted many to steal from their companies to compensate for the economic crunch.

One top division executive for a rapidly growing U. S. West Coast company borrowed \$75,000 to take advantage of stock options in 1969. Shortly afterwards the stock dropped to less than half the price he paid for it. The banks began applying pressure for repayment of the loans which he had hoped to pay with stocks and gains. The executive, in hopes of paying off the loan, started demanding and receiving payoffs and kickbacks from suppliers and subcontractors with whom he did business. He stole roughly \$200,000 before he was caught and forced to restore the money.

No punishment was exacted!

Security specialists have told of numerous examples similar to this one.

In spite of the rampant increase in this type of crime, it is still met with massive *indifference* (the criminal's greatest ally). Many people don't care. Others simply don't understand how it affects them *personally*. But it is, after all, the individual — indifferent though he may be — who pays for crime of whatever type it is.

Stealing and payola cost business so much, said one authority, Norman Japan, "that if they could be eliminated the general price level of goods could be cut by 15 PERCENT!"

For the worker, this would mean increased earnings.

Industry is fighting back in some cases, and the cost is high. The demand for undercover services has more than tripled in the last few years. Jerry

Neilson, president of the San Francisco-based security consultant and investigative firm, Neilson and Green, said in 1966, "Theft prevention is big business. If a firm with a \$50 million sales volume can reduce its losses by only one-half a percentage point, it would get the same profit result as if sales were increased by an additional \$13 million!"

Sadly, this type of crime is growing worse at a time when American business is finding it harder and harder to compete with imports and in world markets.

Economically it poses a dangerous problem. But there is still a greater consideration. Executive crime *encourages* all kinds of crime by those not in such positions.

The Greatest Damage

The U. S. National Crime Commission reported, "Aside from its dollar cost, white-collar crime damages the nation's *social* and economic institutions and affects the moral climate of our society.

"When corporations and their managers — often *leaders* in their communities — break the law, they set an *example*. Their example tends to erode the moral base of the law and gives other kinds of offenders an opportunity to rationalize their crimes."

It is the most corrosive of all crimes. It wrecks our moral fiber as no other crime does. The loyal become disloyal. The advantaged become lying cheats.

The higher in society the criminal, the greater the impact. A small-time criminal usually only affects a few people. A national political figure or a big corporation executive can literally affect millions!

Robert M. Morgenthau, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, warned in 1969 that if the affluent flagrantly violate the law, then the poor and deprived will follow that leadership.

We had our "robber barons" in the latter part of the nineteenth century, but never in our history has white-collar crime been so common and widespread. In the past, people were shocked by it. Today it's so common it virtually goes unnoticed.

The Big Change

Since World War II we have gotten away from holding people strictly accountable for their crimes. U. S. laws have been bending more and more to favor the criminal.

During the American colonial period some thieves even had a letter "T" sewed on their clothing. The "T" stood for "thief." In those days and in most of the nation's history the *whole society* zealously sought out violators of our nation's laws. The same was true of Great Britain. People were so enraged that politicians had to enact and enforce laws against the transgressors. Unless the *people* fervently supported laws and fought against crime, very little if anything was ever done.

But where is the public outrage against white-collar crime today? Is this type of crime no longer a *disgrace*? And where is the concern of businessmen and other leaders of the community?

White-collar crime flourishes in direct proportion to immorality in any nation. The atmosphere has to be right. The soil has to be fertile. Just as fish must have water in which to swim, so the white-collar criminal can function effectively only in an immoral climate.

If the people and leaders were deeply offended, they simply would not tolerate such crime. Instead of being offended, more and more Americans are manifesting an *open respect* for such criminals — unless the crime directly victimizes them.

Anthropologist Ruth Benedict observed two and one-half decades ago that we were changing from a "guilt culture," where our consciences restrained us, to a "shame culture," in which the fear of getting caught is all that deters us.

"Getting caught" is still feared, but our laws aren't very successful in controlling white-collar crime. We don't have to look far to understand why.

Businessmen help to mold, shape, influence and even control the very laws that are to police them. It is common for laws to be instituted that *conceal* and *ignore* criminal behavior.

One cynical businessman said this about the law: "Law is like a cobweb; it's made for flies and the smaller kinds

of insects, so to speak, but lets the big bumblebees break through. When technicalities of the law stood in my way, I have always been able to brush them aside as easy as anything!"

A rather obscene and contemptuous view of the law.

But lying and cheating is all considered part of the business game. A survey taken a few years ago asked 103 businessmen if a man could move up through the ranks of management solely by honest, decent methods. ONLY TWO EXECUTIVES ANSWERED "YES," and one of those said he knew he was being naïve.

"PEOPLE WHO DON'T GET DIRTY DON'T MAKE IT," said one of the executives. "I'm not defending the practice, I'm simply stating a fact."

A Fatal Disease

This kind of attitude toward crime is the deadliest of diseases. And if a deadly disease is not checked, death results — in this case, the death of a nation. This same sickness contributed to the death of the Roman Empire.

White-collar corruption was rampant. The whole of Roman society was infected with the same spirit! "*Everyone* stole. In the army, the clerks stole the pay. . . . The postal administration exploited travelers. Public servants. . . took bribes for judicial audiences" (*The End of the Ancient World and the Beginnings of the Middle Ages*, by Ferdinand Lot, p. 176).

Today it's no different. Bribery, corruption, extortion, kickbacks, split fees, and payola are almost standard procedure in big-city politics and business — and in little sleepy-eyed towns too. Every local area has its sporadic reports of corruption and unethical practices — but usually only the tip of the iceberg comes to light.

Can we learn the lesson? Can we change our direction — cure our national sickness before it's too late? The old adage that "republics live by virtue" is very true.

Modern nations must change their moral, ethical and spiritual way of life before white-collar crime can be stopped. But will they? The chances are slim and none. □

advance news

in the wake of today's WORLD EVENTS

● Soviet Missile Push

The faltering prospects for world peace and security have been dealt another severe blow. Rather, an accelerated arms race could begin in earnest.

Progress in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and in the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT) in Vienna have been overshadowed by ominous recent developments in Soviet nuclear and missile weaponry.

Photographs from United States "spy" satellites now indicate Soviet engineers are preparing missile silo sites for even larger missiles than previously known.

Further intelligence reveals that the new missile to fill the enlarged silos could carry an awesome 25-megaton warhead. This new "monster missile" would greatly exceed the firepower of Russia's previously largest missile, the SS-9.

The fear among officials now is: Is the U. S. about to lose its ability to retaliate if the Soviets choose to strike first with massive nuclear missiles?

Even apart from this development, the Soviet Union has surpassed the U. S. in ICBM's — possessing nearly 1,500 to the U. S.'s 1054 land-based missiles. No U. S. land-based missiles have been added to the U. S. force for several years. Soviet ICBM's generally carry far more powerful nuclear warheads than comparable American missiles.

In addition, the Soviets are rapidly increasing the number of submarine-launched missiles. By mid-year they will have 400 such missiles compared with 656 for the U. S.

Some Pentagon strategists fear the U. S. will be forced to step up its defense efforts and rekindle a more furious arms race. Other officials fear that public support for such an effort will be lacking at a time when increased military spending is unpopular.

U. S. officials have been repeatedly caught off guard by a desire to think wishfully about Soviet actions.

Every Soviet defense apparatus "slowdown" has been quickly interpreted as a desire of the Soviets to reduce tensions. Even when the larger silos were first spotted many officials said only a few such missiles could be deployed this year and wouldn't alter the defense balance significantly.

Now the Soviets may be able to deploy 80 to 100 new "monster missiles" by year's end!

The big question that must be answered is this: Is the new Soviet missile advance along with wide-ranging naval and submarine force build-up only preparatory to a hideously grave confrontation with Western Powers?

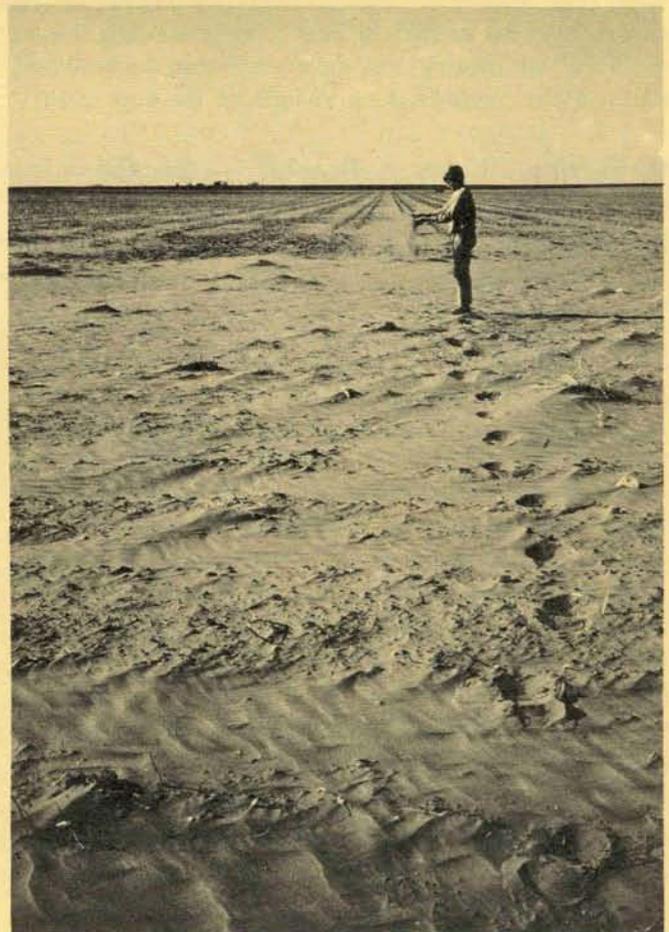
Leading American columnist Joseph Alsop put the new bad news in worst possible terminology:

"In too many ways, it too much resembles the time in the British story when government and people refused to respond to the grim challenge of Adolph Hitler — until it was much too late and there was no possible response except a second world war."

● Worse Drought Than the 30's or 50's?

"What will we do when the great drought of 1975 settles down upon us?"

That question was put to the American public in September, 1954, by I. R. Tannehill, the late Assistant Chief of



Ambassador College Photo

"FARMLAND" — Near Lamesa, Texas, during devastating drought engulfing Southwestern United States.

the U. S. Weather Bureau. Tannehill was an expert in drought conditions.

Are we again in a dry cycle — to culminate in such a "great drought"? Conditions under way now do indicate such a probability for the 1970's — a possible repetition of the dry cycles in the 1930's and 1950's. Only this time, the dryness is compounded by the specter of a disastrous corn blight and low reserves of key commodities. In addition, some experts believe the land in America's vast farm belt has never fully recovered from past droughts.

Parts of the U. S. Southwest already are in serious condition. PLAIN TRUTH staff members report from West Texas:

"After one of the driest winters on record, farmers and city dwellers in West Texas are facing a critical water shortage. Despite one spring downpour, reservoirs are very low, because there has been no runoff water to feed them. The water table is continuing to drop. And windstorms have whipped dust across the dry, barren fields, many times lowering visibility to zero.

"Several West Texas counties have been declared disaster areas and federal aid has been promised. But money from Washington is not going to bring relief farmers need.

"Old-timers fear the trend may indicate the beginning of another long cycle of drought. These cycles have occurred in West Texas about every 20 years since 1890, and many feel each drought has successively been more severe. The first six months of this drought were more severe than the beginning stages of the record-breaking drought of the early 1950's."

● Europe "Over a Barrel" — Of Oil

Ten years ago oil accounted for one-third of Western Europe's total energy needs. Today the figure is almost two-thirds. And oil consumption is growing at 12 percent a year. This is three times the consumption rate ten years ago. Predictions, notoriously short-sighted, say that Europe's need for oil will double by 1980.

A frantic worldwide search for untapped sources of crude oil has failed to alter European dependence on the Middle East. New natural gas fields in the North Sea and the Netherlands plus increased Nigerian and Indonesian oil production will only help to offset burgeoning requirements.

Europe's dependence on Arab oil became obvious late last year when a rapid increase in consumption, along with closure of both the Suez Canal and the Trans-Arabian pipeline, combined to create a fuel shortage in Europe. Also, by the end of 1970 oil freight rates from the Persian Gulf to Europe were six times what they were in early 1967.

Recently a consortium of oil-producing countries demanded — and got — a hefty price increase for their strategic commodity. There is also the threat of the powerful Soviet influence in the Middle East and its increasing naval power in the Indian Ocean.

Any serious disruption in the vital flow of Middle East or North African "black gold" would devastate the European

economy. Western Europe alone depends on the volatile Middle East and North Africa for 85 percent of its oil needs.

For oil-vulnerable Europeans, the questions in the 1970's will be: Will Middle East and North African oil flow unimpeded to fuel their industrial economy? And, if not, what drastic steps will a resurgent Europe be forced to take to keep vital oil flowing?

It should be remembered that Europe's military, as well as her industry, runs on Arab oil. As the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University recently reported, Middle East oil "must always be considered of prime strategic importance, and denial of this supply of oil in times of emergency or war would have a strategic implication of profound consequence."

A greater European awareness of its dependence on the Middle East and the vulnerability of the flow of oil has been created over the last year. New calls for Europe to assume a greater role in the Middle East, including the peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli confrontation, have been generated. Europe, and particularly the Common Market, is certain to increase its involvement in the area.

● Population Explosion — In Ships

A recent spate of ship collisions in the English Channel has underlined a new problem on the world's waterways.

A recent meeting of the International Chamber of Shipping — representing most of the world's tonnage — was held in London to tackle the growing "ship-population problem," in the English Channel. The Channel is now the busiest strait in the world and is rapidly becoming a graveyard for shipping. Nautical pile-ups currently average three a week.

Two factors lie at the root of this problem — one, the vast increase in world trade by sea, the other, the greater size of today's vessels. World trade is growing at an ever-increasing rate — presently about 8 percent each year. Around 99 percent of international bulk trade travels by sea. The gross tonnage of shipping has tripled worldwide between 1960 and 1969 to meet this need. And Europe is the kingpin area of increased trade.

Yet the number of ships has not increased proportionately. The trend instead is to ships of greater size to meet the necessities of trade.

This has created unexpected problems. Some large tankers — for example a 200,000 tonner drawing over 60 feet of water — are allowed to sail through waters giving only *three feet* of clearance under the keel. This is like maneuvering a rowing boat with only an inch of water to spare. Some tankers touch bottom, others are caught on treacherous sandbanks.

Some experienced pilots and navigators are suggesting a sort of naval highway patrol with a two-way routing system imposed for the Straits of Dover. The patrol would have the power of arrest and the authority to levy heavy fines on offenders. This could come only by a co-operation of European states — especially Britain, France and Germany.

Controversy Still Rages Over CHURCH UNITY

The United States alone has more than 250 separate denominations. Major ecumenical movements are afoot to bring all differing and conflicting sects and denominations together. But what are the chances for success? Will the near future see all Christians united?

by Lester L. Grabbe

HOLY FATHER, keep through your own name those whom you have given me, that they may be one even as we are one," prayed Jesus Christ, the founder of Christianity, just before His crucifixion.

Later, the Apostle Paul, in writing to the early church at Ephesus, stated, "There is *one* body, and *one* Spirit, even as ye are called in *one* hope of your calling, *one* Lord, *one* faith, *one* baptism" (Eph. 4:4-5). But is there really *one* faith, body and baptism in Christendom today? Hardly.

Today Christians are anything but "one." The divisions of Christendom are blatantly obvious for all to see. With more than 250 conflicting, contending sects and denominations in the United States alone, church leaders sometimes appear — and feel — like Madison Avenue merchandise hawkers, trying to prove that their "brand" is better than the one down the street.

No wonder a "solid majority" of

Catholics and Protestants recently told American Gallup pollsters they were in favor of some kind of church unity.

Perhaps that is why the decade of the 60's saw more spectacular ecumenical moves than any other: Vatican II, Uppsala, Consultation on Church Union, not to mention the many small-scale church mergers.

With the flurry of publicity over the ecumenical movement, are strides really being made toward *effective* church unity?

Just what are some of the problems involved — and how likely are they to be overcome? Can we expect church unity even in this century? Are Protestants and Catholics — or even the major divisions of Protestants — too incompatible to ever get together?

Perhaps even more fundamental is to ask *how* and *why* did church dis-unity begin. Certainly the One who said He would build a united Church is not the author of the current confusion.

Why DISunity?

If the New Testament Church had unity of belief and unity of Church structure, why are churches *divided* over doctrine and organization? Did the early Church "go bad"?

Protestants as a whole claim to take their beliefs and practices directly from the Bible. But there is little agreement either on what the Bible says or what it means.

The Catholic Church does not appeal to the Bible alone but claims to trace its history to the Apostolic Church. However, the present-day Catholic Church is far different from the Catholic Church of Justin Martyr, Origen, and Eusebius. And, according to church historians, *that* early Catholic Church of the second, third, and fourth centuries differed greatly from the *original* New Testament Church of the first century A.D.

Notice what one church historian has written on the subject: "For fifty years after St. Paul's life a curtain hangs over the church, through which we strive

vainly to look, and when at last it rises . . . we find a church in many aspects very different from that in the days of St. Peter and St. Paul" (Jesse L. Hurlbut, *The Story of the Christian Church*, p. 41).

Let's take a look back into history. Where did disunity start — and what steps toward unity have been taken?

Schisms Early in Church

Even during the Apostolic Age, there were problems of apostasy and deliberate attempts by some to draw away followings after themselves. The New Testament gives broad hints of the problems, though few details. But with the completion of the New Testament about 100 A.D., a sudden silence falls over the early Church. The few writings during the next half-century tell little about the state of Christianity.

It is not until the time of Justin Martyr, writing about 150 A.D., that we again have statements about specific "heresies." Justin tells us that there were many different groups which bore the name Christian. He names a number extant in his time. This first Catholic writer shows that "Catholic" Christianity was a misnomer in the 2nd century.

Justin places a major share of the religious confusion on one Simon Magus, whom he identifies with the Simon of Samaria in Acts 8. So we are told that heresy and schism in Christ's Church began even in the early days of the apostles!

The Catholic Church Divides

It was precisely because of the many schisms and differences of belief that the Roman emperor Constantine called the Council of Nicaea in 325 A.D. — a conference to decide basic tenets of Christian belief. Constantine was not so much concerned about *what* was decided for doctrine, just so long as there was unity. Minority opinion was squelched in the council. "Heretics" (individuals and groups who did not agree with the decisions of Nicaea) were forbidden to meet together and, later, violently persecuted. Those who insisted on other forms of Christianity had to

leave the Roman Empire or keep hidden. For over 700 years no great variance in religious belief was tolerated. Then came the great split in 1054 between East and West, giving rise to the Roman Catholic and the Greek Orthodox churches.

Several attempts were made in the following centuries for a reconciliation. The Second Council of Lyons in 1274 and the Councils of Basle, Ferrara, Florence and Rome (1431-43) made temporary reunions. But these were all repudiated after a few years.

Then came the Protestant Reformation. Once the idea of "protesting" got under way, it was hard to stop. The original Protestant groups themselves subdivided, followed by further branchings of the subdivisions, followed by splintering of the branches.

This was the state of things when the great missionary activity to native peoples reached its height in the 19th century.

Beginnings of the Ecumenical Movement

As missionaries of one denomination moved into an area, they found their counterparts from other denominations already there or soon arriving. The "rivalry for souls" was a constant source of embarrassment for all concerned. As one writer noted, it was somewhat disturbing to ask a Hong Kong citizen what his religion was and receive the reply, "I am Canadian Baptist."

Such a state of confusion resulted in the first major step toward unity on an international level: the *World Missionary Conference* at Edinburgh in 1910. This eventually produced the *International Missionary Council*, founded in 1921; the "*Life and Work*" movement, 1925, which sought unity through mission and service; and the "*Faith and Order*" movement in 1927, designed to work on the problem of divisive doctrines.

An attempt to unite the latter two movements was cut short by World War II. But 1948 brought forth the *World Council of Churches* (WCC) in Amsterdam. Then the WCC merged

with the World Missionary Conference in New Delhi in 1961.

The WCC has remained the main international movement for union among Protestants. But there have been more localized attempts. Two of these in the United States are the *National Council of Churches* (NCC) and *Consultation on Church Union* (COCU).

But this history of ecumenical drives would be incomplete without some discussion of the historic Vatican II.

Vatican II — "Some Fresh Air"

It was January 1959. Pope John XXIII was preparing for the termination of a prayer week for church unity. Suddenly a most unusual thing happened — he was told, according to one source, by a heavenly voice that unity of his church would be brought about through an ecumenical council: "As we found ourselves in deep prayer," he said, "we heard through the intimacy and simplicity of our spirit a divine invitation to call an ecumenical council."

Despite opposition from conservatives in the church itself, Pope John pushed ahead with his plans. It is related that, when asked by one cardinal what he hoped to accomplish by the council, he threw open a window and replied, "Let some fresh air into the church."

John presided over the opening of Vatican II (Vatican I was the council in 1870 which established the doctrine of papal infallibility), but he did not live to see its completion. The council began in October 1962; John died the next June, and his successor, the present Pope Paul VI, assumed the papal chair.

When the council ended in December 1965, it seemed that the Catholic Church had already begun a new era. Perhaps one of the most significant declarations, at least to non-Catholics, was that of *religious freedom*. Protestant "observers" had been pleasantly surprised in many cases at their relations with the Catholic delegates. An air of tolerance pervaded the council.

To most Christians, Vatican II was indeed a breath of fresh air!

Some Against Church Unity

The majority of Christians are for church union, but let's not overlook the vociferous minority opposed to it.

One of the major charges against the World Council of Churches (and the National Council of Churches of the United States) has been that of Communist sympathies, Communist influence, or some similar charge relating to Communism. One does not have to look far to realize why such charges are made. A good example can be found in the Fourth General Assembly in Uppsala, Sweden, in the summer of 1968.

An observer from *Christianity Today* magazine later wrote that a "deep current of anti-Americanism ran beneath assembly deliberations" (August 16, 1968). Another magazine editor at the assembly pointed out that the "real thrust" of deliberations was more concerned with political and economic issues than with traditional religion.

There seemed a general preference for socialistic ideas over those of capitalism. Archbishop Nikodim definitely implicated the United States when discussing "victims of aggression" but said nothing of those Eastern Europeans suffering under Communism.

One well-known columnist and editor for several Southern farm magazines called the National Council of Churches the "most powerful and diabolical political organization in the United States" (emphasis his). Others have made similar indictments of the NCC and WCC.

The WCC and NCC Defend Themselves

But these charges have not gone unanswered.

Many feel that disunity among Christians is itself of great benefit to the Communist cause. One widely published Roman Catholic ecumenist Dr. John A. O'Brien wrote: "With Communism striving to complete its conquest of the world by pulling the remaining free nations behind its Iron Curtain, the need for Christians to unite is imperative. Unable to present a

united front, we are losing one battle after another in the underdeveloped countries."

Some feel church unity — a united crusade of Christians — is the only hope for world peace. They see the failure of national governments and feel only a *religious* organization — transcending national boundaries — can effect that elusive goal of peace and harmony among nations.

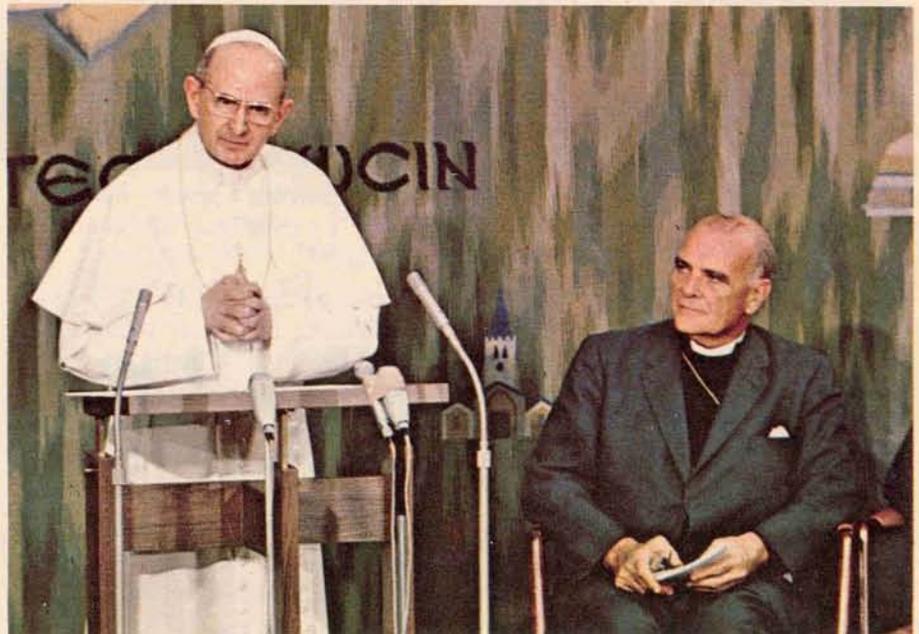
There is no doubt that a union incorporating the majority of Christians would have great potential power. It is just this possibility of immense political power which some fear. They can, of course, point to the actions of the powerful medieval church and its not-always-beneficent influence over the

Compromise and the "Superchurch"

Dr. Paul A. Crow, general secretary of the Consultation on Church Union, has pointed out that one of the major fears about church union was that of the "superchurch." People are afraid that a church union would force uniformity of belief and worship through a bureaucratic structure. They envision the new church as too much of a social agent.

Dr. Crow stated that "church union is either the work of the devil or the excitement of the century." There are many who would agree with the first alternative, it seems!

One of the big "bug-bears" is that of *compromise*. In order to bring about



Ambassador College Photo

MAJOR ECUMENICAL MILESTONE — Pope Paul VI speaks at Ecumenical Centrum, Palais de Nations, Geneva, Switzerland on June 1969. Eugene Carson Blake, General Secretary of the World Council of Churches, is shown seated.

known civilized world of that time.

So the charges and countercharges go back and forth. Leaving the question of politics behind, let's consider the more pertinent question of *religion*, the biggest consideration for many. Must churches be willing to compromise in order to get together? Is church unity contrary to the Bible?

church union, many feel they will have to compromise belief and traditional forms, which they are unwilling to do.

One writer on church union disagrees that compromise is involved. He has stated flatly: "Those who accuse ecumenical churchmen of compromising the truth are ignorant of what is taking place," and argues that dialogue and

understanding, not compromise, are the issues.

Perhaps the problem is one of *definition* — of what is meant by compromise. But it is difficult to see how some kinds of compromise can be excluded from the situation. The type of church conceived by some would require the abandonment of dearly held ideas of doctrine, structure, and worship — no matter whether you use the term “compromise” or some other.

As one delegate to a WCC conference in Canada said: “An emotional commitment to compromise is necessary.” The fear of compromising what they feel is absolute truth revealed from God is one of the greatest fears of those questioning the ecumenical movement.

But those objecting to, or cautious about church union, have not prevented many significant strides from being taken. The amount of ecumenical work accomplished and being accomplished is hard to describe as anything less than *impressive*.

The Ecumenical Ship Sails On

When the World Council of Churches was born in 1948, it took for its symbol a ship named *Oikoumene*. Looking at events just in the last decade, the ship of ecumenism seems to be growing both in tonnage and momentum.

The only major Christian groups which have failed to join the WCC are the Roman Catholic Church and the Southern Baptist Convention of the United States. But now it seems that the Roman Catholic Church could become a member within five years, according to a Reuters release in mid-January of this year. According to that report, the subject seems very likely to be brought up and discussed in a Roman Catholic synod in Rome this coming October.

Previous overtures from the WCC to the pope, on his historic visit to Geneva in 1969, had been politely but firmly rejected. The pope had said then that the “time wasn’t right.” But it seems now the time may be “right” about 1975.

Rome Leads the Way

Strangely enough, as many would view it, the Roman Catholic Church is out in front and leading the way toward church unity. The climate since John XXIII and Vatican II has taken the breath of “progressive” Protestants (and not a few Catholics, too, it seems!). As Edward B. Fiske, writing for *The New York Times* put it, some Protestants “have the uneasy feeling that the spirit of his [Martin Luther’s] reform has outrun them and is now largely in the possession of Roman Catholics.”

Right after the end of Vatican II, Lutheran bishop Otto Dibelius of Berlin commented: “If the Catholic church of 450 years ago had looked as it does today, there never would have been a Reformation.” Many Protestants feel the same way and are asking why the need for continued separation. The well-known Protestant ecumenist Dr. Robert M. Brown expressed his feelings that “Protestants cannot indefinitely justify a situation of continued separation.”

Speaking in January, 1971 to pilgrims in St. Peter’s, Pope Paul acknowledged that a great deal of the blame for divided Christianity lies with Rome. He lamented it was very strange indeed that the churches “menaced by modern irreligion were disunited and often rivals.”

Other papal firsts for Pope Paul include the idea of sharing clerical training between Protestants and Catholics (1970), the first meeting between pope and Greek Orthodox patriarch in 500 years (1967), meeting of the first official delegation of Lutherans to come to Rome (1969), the first meeting between pope and the head of the Armenian Orthodox Church since 451 A.D. (1970), and the order to unify all Catholic textbooks to give greater balance and fairness to the presentation of religious controversies (1970).

Even the Knights of Columbus and the Masons, traditional enemies for centuries, are burying the hatchet and encouraging closer rapport with one another!

But with all this activity on the part of Catholics, let’s not assume that ecumenical Protestants languish in indolence. They have been hard at work, too.

Protestants Also Busy

The nine denominations in the Consultation on Church Union are working toward a complete union into one church by the late 70’s. This union would include such diverse groups as Presbyterian, Episcopal, Church of Christ and Methodist.

In April, 1968 an 11-million-member United Methodist Church was formed when the Methodist Church and the Evangelical United Brethren Church came together to make up the second-largest Protestant denomination in the United States.

The Church of England and the Methodist churches in England are working on the initial stages of a union which is hoped to be effected by 1980.

The evangelical churches (sometimes called “fundamentalists”) have been the traditional opponents of church unity. Around 40 million strong, they represent a solid majority of the approximately 70 million Protestants in the United States. Yet less than a third belong to the National Council of Churches.

But even the evangelicals are working toward their own unity, whatever they may feel toward other denominations. This work is mainly being done through the white National Association of Evangelicals and the National Negro Evangelical Association, both of which had conferences in Los Angeles in April.

This is only a sampling of the many operations for church unity now in progress. A review of all that has been accomplished is impressive. But how far has the ecumenical movement gone? What work remains to be done? A *great deal*, despite advances already made. But can the obstacles to final church union be overcome?

Much Left to Be Done

One of the first problems which comes to mind is that of a *goal*. Just

what is the goal of church union? What form is the final product to take? Unfortunately, these questions have brought forth different answers from different theologians.

Dr. John O'Brien discussed this problem in an article in *Saturday Evening Post*. To some Protestants, he said, the goal is "simply the unity of all believers in the lordship of Christ, transcending all differences in creed, ritual and church organization. They would establish unity by the simple expedient of removing denominational labels, with the *differences still remaining*. To Catholics, most of the Eastern Orthodox and many Protestants, unity means much more: a substantial oneness in faith and worship."

We mentioned the question of *compromise* earlier. If the goal is only the removal of denomination labels, then there is no worry about compromising one's traditional beliefs. But unity of faith and worship is going to require some serious soul-searching and eventually a willingness to give up anything which stands in the way of unity.

This would be anathema to many churches. They point to the early New Testament Christians who willingly faced martyrdom rather than give up or compromise their faith. To barter about their basic beliefs would, to them, be a betrayal of their Lord and Master and the thousands of martyrs down through history.

An Uphill Struggle

Catholics and Protestants alike admit the biggest single factor in the way of unity is the *papacy*. Pope Paul himself, in speaking before the Secretariat for Christian Unity in 1967, stated plainly that the pope "is without doubt the most serious obstacle on the road of ecumenism."

A few Protestant leaders have accepted the idea of a single Christian spokesman and leader along somewhat the same lines as the pope. These include Episcopal Bishop C. Kilmer Myers, who called on all Christians to accept the pontiff as "chief spokesman for the Christian community of the

world," and the late bishop Pike. But even these men generally balk when it comes to the question of infallibility.

Another great obstacle to Protestants is the adoration of Mary. In some ways this is almost as hard to accept as the authority of the pope. The Assumption of Mary into heaven is rejected by almost all Protestants, yet this doctrine was established by an officially "infallible" pronouncement of Pope Pius XII in 1951. Is this question possibly resolvable without one side or the other giving in completely?

Many Protestants find a common point of meeting with the Catholics through the fact that they branched off from the Catholic Church during the Reformation. But a significant number of denominations claim a history totally independent of the Catholic Church. To them, Catholic Church history is that of a *false church* — at least many have felt that way in the past.

For example, the question of reunion with Rome was put to Leslie K. Tarr of Central Baptist Seminary. His reply was: "Our ecclesiastical homeland . . . bears little or no resemblance to the modern Roman Catholic Church. The Baptist, or Anabaptist, movement predated the Reformation and looks back not to Martin Luther but to apostolic times for its origins."

And the early Presbyterians, although friendly with other reformers, claimed descent from the Scottish *Culdees*, who had vigorously opposed Rome.

All Have Their Problems

One question is sometimes quite embarrassing to ministers and theologians: How can the Protestants and Catholics get together when the Roman Catholic Church is split asunder and when there are 11 different groups calling themselves Lutherans in the United States alone?

How can the pope expect Protestants to agree with him on such issues as birth control when his own priesthood is split and splintered over the same questions? A leading U. S. news magazine titled an article: "Catholic Church

Moves Toward Biggest Crisis in 400 Years," soon after the pope's pronouncement on birth control. Pope Paul has had his hands full in keeping his own church united.

Just recently the issue of women in church offices has made headlines. How can the Catholics, Anglicans, and Orthodox, who refuse to ordain women, get together with the Lutheran groups who now permit it? This is just another one of the multitudinous problems.

The various obstacles tend to fall under four major headings (part of which were laid out by Michael Rogness in *The Church Nobody Knows*) which can be summarized as follows:

1. *Lack of a clearly defined goal of union.* Some see unity in "the Lordship of Christ" alone. But others are sure that nothing short of unity of worship and belief is acceptable.

2. *Doctrine and belief.* Some believe, for example, that the only acceptable form of baptism is by immersion. They cannot tolerate such rituals as sprinkling or pouring which other religious groups use.

3. *Structure and organization of the church.* Protestant churches are generally founded on the principle of democracy and the sovereignty of the local congregation. To accept the Roman Catholic structure of cardinals and bishops, with the pope over all, would be to sail their cherished traditions down the river.

4. *Culture and form of worship.* Part of the disunity in the United States is the result of different national backgrounds. For example, a group of Lutherans immigrating from Sweden would find themselves uncomfortable in the "culture" of German Lutheran immigrants. A Pentecostal feels very out of place at a Roman Catholic mass, while an Anglican would find himself somewhat ill at ease in a Southern Baptist prayer meeting. In many areas, different churches tend to cater to different social groups.

But can such innumerable competing and disagreeing sects, denominations

(Continued on page 34)

Behind the U.S.-China Thaw

Power Struggle in the Pacific

Mainland China — one fourth of all humanity — has decided to politically rejoin the world. What is the significance behind this move? Where are events in Asia headed now?

by Gene H. Hogberg

IN LATE January, 1969, a little-reported two-day conference between leading political figures in Japan and the United States was held in Santa Barbara, California. Viewed now in retrospect, this meeting helped set the stage for the surprising turn of events between America and Communist China.

Japanese Air Their Views

The conference was held at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. It was requested by several members of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. They had formed a dissenting body within the party, calling themselves the "New Policy Discussion Group." They advocated a change in official Japanese policy toward the People's Republic of China, then as now, not recognized by their own government.

The Japanese representatives had asked to meet with like-minded repre-

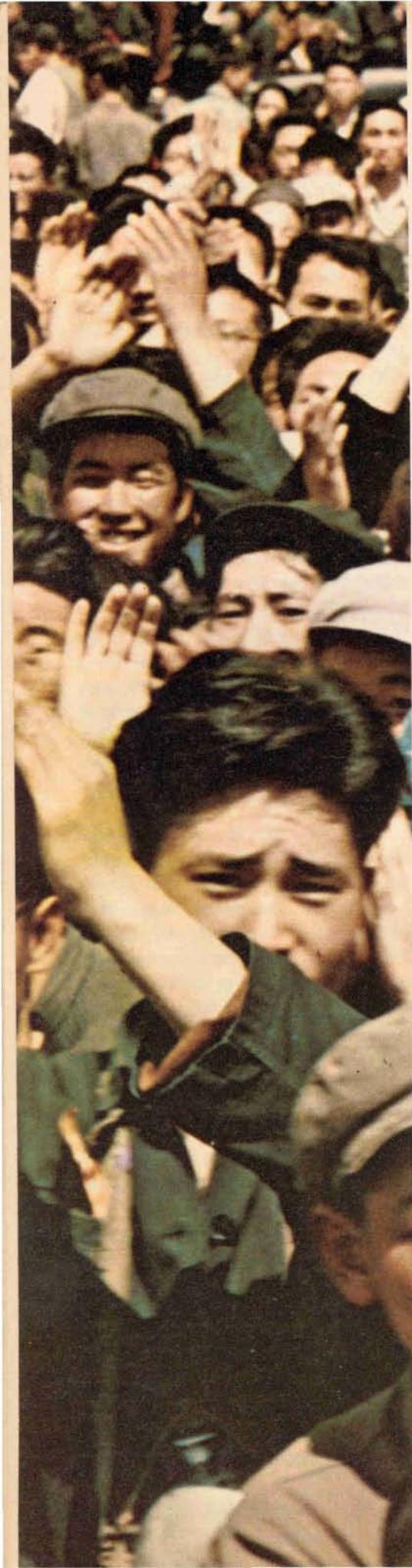
sentatives from the United States Congress along with other influential Americans knowledgeable in the area of U. S. China policy.

The reason? The Japanese lawmakers had come to realize that no significant shift in official Japanese policy toward Communist China could be possible without a comparable change in Washington's position on the same issue!

"Unnatural" Separation

According to Japan's former Foreign Minister Aichihiro Fujiyama, "peace and stability in Asia" was impossible as long as mainland China, with her vast millions, was treated as a world outcast. Peking, he maintained, should be given a seat in the United Nations, where it could meet other countries and talk on a face-to-face basis.

Delegate Yasuyoshi Kurogane, former director of the Cabinet Secretariat, stressed the historically close relations between China and Japan. From the



viewpoint of world politics, it was "extremely unnatural" that the two Asian powers had no diplomatic relations.

This unnatural separation, he continued, was "a factor disturbing peace and security in the Asian area." The Japanese, he said, should make it their "mission" to ensure Red China's return to international society.

Key to Japan's Future Prosperity

Tokuma Utsunomiya, Vice President of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade, stressed perhaps the most critical issue of all — future trade relations between China and Japan. Mr. Utsunomiya told the delegates in no uncertain terms that the economic prosperity of Japan in the future was *not possible* as long as Japan continued to ignore the "economic and geographic realities" that existed between the two nations.

This is even more critical now in middle 1971 than in early 1969.

Japan needs a 10-14% annual surge in exports in order to reach her goal — the world's mightiest economic power by the end of the century. Yet, Japanese industrialists clearly envision a time of no growth in exports to the U. S., their largest market. Even a decline in U. S. trade is very likely.

Since the Santa Barbara conference, trade relations between Tokyo and Washington have worsened considerably. Threats of protectionist U. S. trade measures against the steady inroads made by Japanese imports have mounted.

"Could the hundreds of millions of mainland Chinese provide the percentage of growth needed?" ask Japanese businessmen. Practically no other market — outside of Western Europe — could provide the market Japan needs. And Western European nations have erected so many barriers to Japanese exports that heavy penetration there seems unlikely.

China may indeed be a solution to Japan's uncertain economic future. But U. S. policy — to which Japan is tied by a mutual defense treaty and other links, such as joint recognition of the Nationalist government on Taiwan — has to



budge. The purpose of the Japanese lawmakers' visit in 1969 was therefore to move the U. S. off dead-center on its China policy.

As Mr. Utsunomiya diplomatically warned: "If Japan and the United States want to maintain close and friendly relations, they must undertake a serious joint reappraisal of their China policies."

Americans Agree

The words and warnings of the Japanese representatives found receptive ears among the American delegates.

Arthur Goldberg, former U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations and Supreme Court Justice, called for U. S. support for China's admission to the U.N. as part of a "two-China" proposal.

Oregon Senator Mark Hatfield warned that official U. S. policy toward Communist China was becoming obsolete. Instead of "isolating" Peking and persuading allies to deny it official recognition and U.N. membership, it was the U. S. that was becoming isolated.

Since his remarks, additional nations — including Canada and Italy — have recognized Peking and broken ties with Taipei. In 1970, for the first time, a majority of U.N. members voted to seat Communist China. But the vote fell short of the necessary two-thirds majority.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy did not personally attend but sent a summary statement. He called for the relaxations of travel barriers between the two nations and for agreements to exchange persons in the field of science, education, the arts, and significantly enough, *athletics*.

Mr. Kennedy also urged the American government to examine whether more sales of non-strategic goods could be made.

Government Was Obviously Listening

It cannot be stated whether or not the new Nixon Administration in Washington — only 4 days old at the time — took its cue for a new China policy directly from the proceedings at Santa Barbara.

But it is significant that beginning that year, the U. S. Administration

began sending secret friendly messages to Communist China's rulers.

For about a year and a half the probing continued, often through European third parties. Then in February of this year, President Nixon, in his "state of the world" message, openly called for warmer U. S.-Chinese relations and expressed a desire to see mainland China take a place in the United Nations. He relaxed travel restrictions on Americans wishing to visit China.

Washington's new China policy finally bore fruit in the now famous "ping pong episode" of April. Experienced China watchers admit the Chinese invitation to the American athletes and newsmen was a carefully planned response to U. S. initiatives — not a spur-of-the-moment invitation just because the world table tennis championship happened to be held in nearby Nagoya, Japan.

Fear of Isolation

Why did China finally respond to U. S. overtures?

For one reason, the mainland has fully recovered from the rampaging chaos of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution of the middle and late 1960's. China is perhaps more unified now than she has been for centuries.

China's leaders feel the time is ripe for the nation to assume its rightful great-power status in the world. For this, United Nations membership is essential — but only on Peking's terms, of course.

Furthermore, China's economic house has been put back in shape. Necessary food imports are at a minimal level. The nation can now afford to emphasize controlled industrial development. This necessitates the purchase of machine tools, basic transport and heavy equipment from the outside world.

But the biggest factor behind Peking's move is very probably China's age-old fear of "encirclement" by rival big power neighbors.

To China, the Soviet Union is now the leading "devil-figure." So strained are relations between Peking and Moscow that Soviet affairs authority Harrison Salisbury said we should not ask *if* war is possible between China and the Soviet Union, but *WHEN* will it occur.

In sharp contrast to President

Nixon's kindly words was the bellicose anti-Chinese polemic expressed by Soviet Party boss Leonid Brezhnev in his address to the recent Communist Party Congress in Moscow.

Conditions between the Kremlin and Peking have, in fact, steadily worsened since the late 1950's. Sino-Soviet trade is virtually non-existent. From a peak of \$2.05 billion in both directions in 1959, trade between the two Red giants plummeted to a mere \$55 million in 1970.

The Chinese, moreover, fear the continued build-up of Soviet military might along their northern frontiers. They also are deeply concerned about the remarkable growth of the Soviet navy. Ships bearing the hammer-and-sickle are pushing in greater numbers into Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean. China's leaders are fully aware that there exists a powerful faction within the Soviet government that favors a "preventive" nuclear blitz against China's budding nuclear installations, located not far from the Siberian border.

Historic Enemies

Historical and geographical factors make friction or war much more possible between Russia and China than they do between Russia and the United States.

The rapprochement between China and the Soviet Union during the 1950's was but a brief interlude in centuries of suspicion, fear and hostility.

The Russians view the hundreds of millions of Chinese as "new Mongols" — an ever-present threat to ravage the lands of Mother Russia just as the Golden Horde of Genghis Khan did 700 years ago.

The present-day Chinese are not descendants of the rampaging Mongols of the thirteenth Century. But the ever-wary Russians make no distinction between the peoples of the East.

The Chinese, in turn, view Soviet Russia as the last European power still squatting on China's original territory. The Chinese lay claim to hundreds of thousands of square miles of what is now Siberia and the Soviet Pacific Maritime region.

The Chinese are also bothered by Russia's continued domination of the People's Republic of Mongolia. This

vast Mongolian state — giant buffer between the U.S.S.R. and China — is Russia's military "keystone" in any future hostility between the two Red powers.

"China's case against Russia [and vice versa] is so embedded in national consciousness that no resolution through mediation, negotiation, arbitration, or diplomacy can readily be imagined. It has reached the classic point where statesmen turn to 'other means.'" (*War Between Russia and China*, Harrison Salisbury, p. 52.)

Mao the "Greatest Prophet"

The struggle over the true interpretation of Marxist-Leninist philosophy has further intensified the Sino-Soviet dispute.

The adoption of Communism has not fundamentally altered the traditional Chinese view of the world, which sees China as the center, the sole upholder of true civilization.

The Chinese claim to be the only practitioners of "pure Marxism." Russia is denounced as "revisionist," faint-hearted, too willing to compromise idealism for political advantage.

Karl Marx was the modern replacement for Confucius with his imperfect and incomplete teachings for today. But it is Mao who has added "new truths" to Marxism, and made Marxism conform to Chinese thinking.

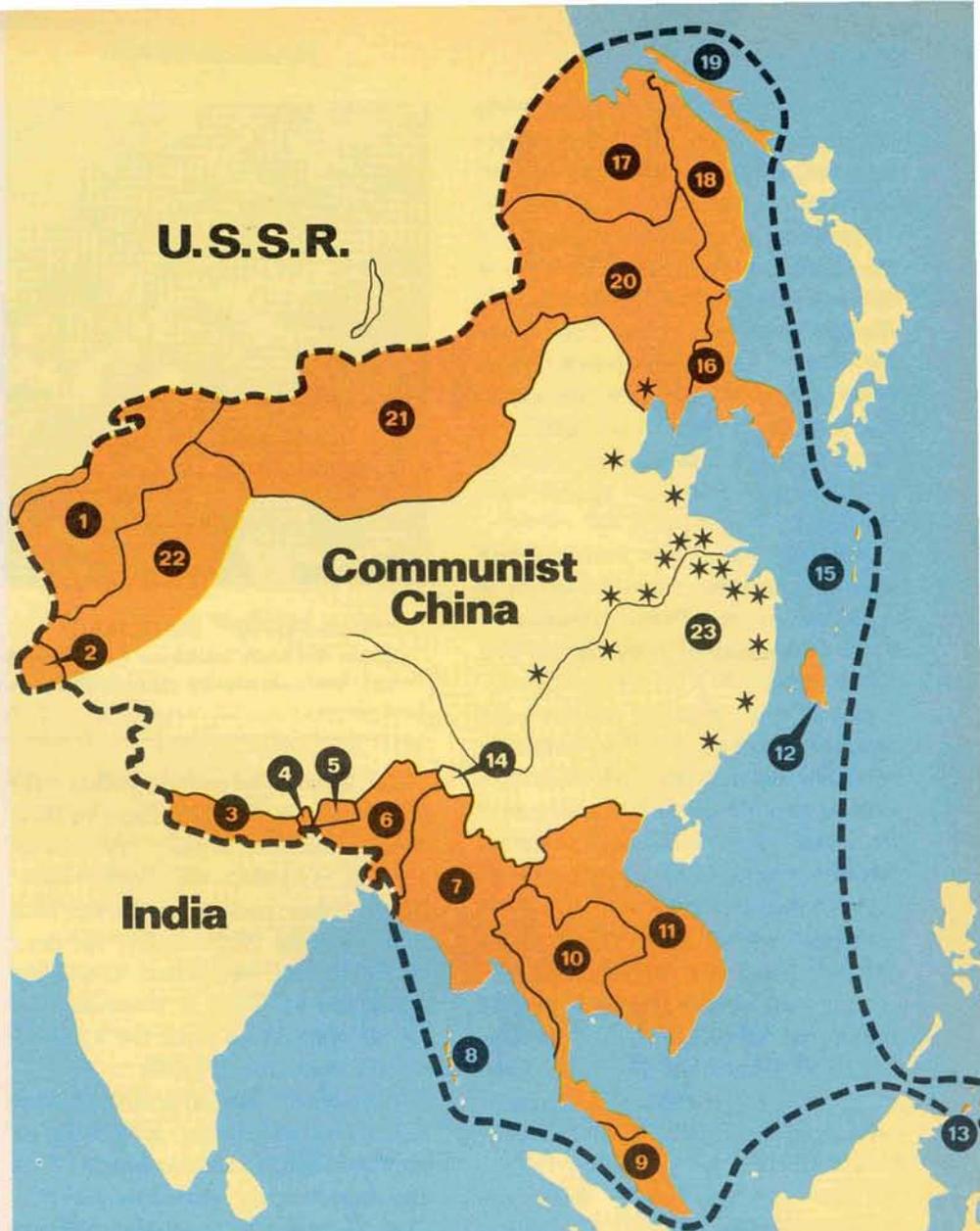
According to noted Chinese scholar C. P. Fitzgerald: "It was inevitable that Chinese Marxism should be found to be purer than that of Russia, that Mao should be hailed as the greater prophet, and that 'some people' [the Russians] should be shown to be in error. There cannot be two suns in the sky."

The Russians, of course, feel exactly the same toward China's brand of "Mongol" Communism.

A patching up of Chinese and Russian relations is definitely not in the offing — at least as long as Mao lives and the "Thought of Mao" survives.

Cautious of Tokyo

The Soviet Union is not Peking's only concern. Hardly a day passes in the Communist controlled Chinese press without vehement attacks against the revival of dreaded "Japanese militarism."



China's Sphere of Influence as Viewed from Peking

- 1 The Great Northwest: seized by Imperial Russia under the Treaty of Chuguchak, 1864.
- 2 Pamirs: secretly divided between Britain and Russia in 1896.
- 3 Nepal: went to Britain after "independence" in 1898.
- 4 Sikkim: occupied by Britain in 1889.
- 5 Bhutan: went to Britain after "independence" in 1865.
- 6 Assam: given to Britain by Burma in 1826.
- 7 Burma: became part of the British Empire in 1886.
- 8 Andaman Archipelago: went to Britain.
- 9 Malaya: occupied by Britain in 1895.
- 10 Thailand: declared "independent" under joint Anglo-French control in 1904.
- 11 Annam: occupied by France in 1885 [covers present North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.]
- 12 Taiwan and Peng-hu Archipelago [Pescadores]: relinquished to Japan per the Treaty of Shimonoseki, 1895.
- 13 Sulu Archipelago: went to Britain.
- 14 Region where the British crossed the border and committed aggression.
- 15 Ryukyu Archipelago: occupied by Japan in 1879.
- 16 Korea: "independent" in 1895 — annexed by Japan in 1910.
- 17 The Great Northeast: seized by Imperial Russia under the Treaty of Aigun, 1858.
- 18 The Great Northeast: seized by Imperial Russia under the Treaty of Peking, 1860.
- 19 Sakhalin: divided between Russia and Japan.
- 20 Temporary loss of Manchuria in 20th century.
- 21 Outer Mongolia — buffer state occupied by Soviet Union
- 22 Zone of increasing Soviet influence.
- 23 ★ Treaty port concessions granted Western powers, 1913.

The first 19 territorial claims are described in *A Short History of Modern China* (first published in Peking in 1954), a text used in Chinese secondary schools. The map and English translation of claims were reproduced in *War Between Russia and China* by Harrison Salisbury, W. W. Norton and Company, N.Y., 1969 pp. 132, 133. Territory claims 20-23 are described in *Asia, East by South: Cultural Geography*, by J. E. Spencer & W. L. Thomas, John Wiley, N.Y., 1971, p. 518.

The abuse in print is undoubtedly exaggerated, but the Chinese genuinely fear the steady build-up of Japan's "Self-Defense Forces."

Memories of Japan's exploitation of Manchuria and ruthless occupation of China in World War II still run deep among China's ruling class. The average age of the members of China's Central Committee is 64. Most are veterans of Mao's famous 1930's "Long March" to escape Chiang Kai-shek's forces, as well as seasoned warriors against the Japanese.

It is only logical that Peking should look with suspicion upon Tokyo's drive to become the world's number one economic and industrial power by the end of the century.

Japan's gross national product must multiply about six times in order for this lofty goal to be reached. With such an explosive growth in economic power anticipated, Japan's military power to defend her hard-won prosperity must of necessity increase a great deal.

Further complicating Sino-Japanese relations is this fact: The Chinese realize that their efforts to gain control of Taiwan, to encourage Korean unification under Communist domination, and in general to establish a dominant position in Asia come in conflict with present Japanese foreign policy.

These are very trying times for China's leadership today.

No Real Peace With U. S.

Feeling "encircled" by great powers, China has therefore decided to reopen limited contact with the United States, the other power maintaining a formidable military presence in China's Asian "sphere of influence" — Korea and Indo-China.

This *does not mean* that a full-blown friendship is about to develop between Peking and Washington — *even if* diplomatic relations should be negotiated.

Regardless of immediate U. S.-China developments, "China will . . . maintain her unceasing struggle against capitalism and the United States. She will encourage the development of what she regards as genuine Marxist-Leninist-Maoist parties and [revolutionary] movements everywhere" (*Orbis*, Fall, 1970, p. 609.)



Frank Fishback — Life mag. (c) Time Inc.

"PING-PONG" DIPLOMACY — Main table-tennis contest in the Peking sports stadium between American and Chinese players. The 18,000 spectators enthusiastically applauded each time a member of U. S. team scored a point.

Yet, despite the political polemic, the biggest single barrier to improve Sino-America relations is the Taiwan issue. To the Chinese, the "unfortunate" United States position in Taiwan only came about in 1950 — after the onset of the Korean war, which *Russia, not China*, started. There is therefore room for accommodation with the U. S. — but not with the U.S.S.R.

True to her historical tradition, China in her own self-interest, is "playing off one barbarian against another." With this consideration, what does the U. S. stand to gain by expanding political and economic contacts with Red China?

Fords? . . . or Datsuns?

After the visit of the American table tennis players, highly optimistic reports filled American newspapers, predicting booming trade relations between the U. S. and the "vast China market."

The glowing hopes were nurtured by official White House announcements stating that export of certain "non-strategic" items would be allowed.

But which nation stands to gain the most from China's new "Slightly Open Door Policy?"

To answer this, all one has to do is examine China's present foreign trade picture.

Japan's trade with mainland China presently totals approximately \$825,000,000 annually. This represents one-fifth of Peking's foreign trade. Hong

Kong is China's second largest trade partner — approximately \$400,000,000 — mostly purchases from China. West Germany ranks third with \$256,000,000 in total trade.

United States' trade with China for 1970 amounted to \$3,500,000. It would probably not exceed \$300,000,000 before a decade, since some U. S. export items would still be restricted as "strategic items."

As one international financial expert admits, with a note of wry sarcasm: "Guatemala is now a far more enticing sales territory than Red China can possibly be for almost any American company in quite a few years."

After all, would the Chinese purchase Fords or Chevrolets over Datsuns or Toyotas?

Taiwan . . . and Reality

Japan's recognition of the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan, pressured by the United States in 1952, is still an obstacle to greater Sino-Japanese trade, along with Tokyo's support of the Republic of Korea.

Communist China refuses to trade with Japanese firms that trade with or invest in Formosa and South Korea. But "dummy" firms and mythical trading companies largely circumvent this proscription.

Many Japanese still hold a genuine respect for the elderly Chiang Kai-shek. Chiang graciously refused to exact war

reparations from Japan at the end of the second World War.

But economic reality must ultimately win out. Japan's trade with Taiwan — \$950 million a year — is nearing its saturation point.

A market of 14,000,000 in a semi-developed nation simply can't compare with a potential market of perhaps one billion humans, even though it might be a lesser-developed, nearly self-sufficient economy.

Japanese industry is very willing to extend long-term loans at low interest. It is willing to make nearly anything that China should ever desire. The 1,500 Japanese salesmen who flocked to the semi-annual Chinese trade fair in Canton in April displayed their nation's aggressive desire to sell anything and everything.

But can China afford a large increase in foreign trade? Aren't its foreign exchange holdings and gold reserves too small, as many economists believe?

Not necessarily. Some economists who have taken the time to study Peking's trade picture since 1949 contend that China's convertible reserves are much greater than generally believed — or even admitted by the Chinese themselves.

"Peking's reserves," notes international business expert S. J. Rundt, "are probably larger than the \$4.85 billion of Canada; they surely exceed the overall international monetary assets of Belgium, Holland or Switzerland; and they could be close to Japan's \$6 billion."

This figure is admittedly small for a nation China's size. West Germany, for example, has reserves of about \$20,000,000,000. But West Germany is a much greater trading nation, whereas China has historically followed the policy of "autarchy" or national self-sufficiency.

Making Peking's potential foreign trade picture even rosier is the fact that China has *no foreign debts* except for current trade obligations. "Plainly: If Peking is dead-set on buying something abroad," writes Mr. Rundt, "it can definitely do so because it has the means."

The potential for Japanese-Chinese trade therefore is quite significant.

Within a few years, the China market could be worth \$7,000,000,000 or more annually to Japan.

The Shifting Quadrangle

China, Japan, the Soviet Union and the United States are all deeply involved in a curiously shifting quadrangular situation. Much depends on how much the historically independent Chinese deem it necessary in their own interest to open up increased markets to Japanese industry — without becoming economically and politically dependent on Tokyo.

At the same time, Communist China's leaders may decide to extend trade bait to Tokyo in return for Japan's commitment to overall peace and stability in Asia — and to prevent any possible economic liaison between Japan and arch-enemy Russia. The Soviets have dangled before the Japanese the possibility of exploiting the enormous mineral wealth buried beneath the permafrost vastness of Siberia.

Another big key is the future of Japanese exports to the United States. Given a stagnation — or worse yet, a cutback in sales because of U. S. protectionist measures — the "vast China market" is going to loom still larger in the eyes of the Japanese.

To Japan it would either be a massive sales drive in China — or forever forget the goal of becoming the world's foremost economic superpower by the end of the century.

Wars . . . and Rumors of Wars

The scene is thus being set for a potentially grave situation in the Asia-Pacific area.

Four of the biggest powers on earth are jockeying for political and economic advantage.

The complex equation is intensified by historical and near-neurotic fears and deep-seated suspicions. The Chinese fear "encirclement" by big powers. Most specifically they deeply suspect Soviet intentions.

The Russians are anxious over the possibility of closer Chinese-American relations. Will Washington "side" with China and tip the balance of power against Moscow?

The Soviets also distrust Japanese

motives in striving for increased China trade. The Russians still deeply resent the loss of Manchuria to the Japanese in the war of 1905. Russian political writers continue to harp on the "Tanaka Memorial" to the Japanese emperor in 1927. Even though of doubtful authenticity, the Tanaka Memorial nevertheless states: "In order to conquer China we must just conquer Manchuria and Mongolia. In order to conquer the world we must begin by conquering China."

Present-day Japanese, of course, denounce the words of the memorial, a left-over from the days of Japanese geopolitical militarism.

What do the Japanese fear? First, cutback in trade with the United States and inability to penetrate the China market. Secondly they wonder what will happen between their two neighboring rivals each brandishing nuclear weapons.

Even a war between the two Red giants with Japan on the sidelines would not leave the Japanese isles unaffected. Radioactive fallout would likely rain more heavily on Japan than on other noninvolved nations.

Then there is the United States at the other side of the Pacific Basin. Future U. S. policy is perhaps the most crucial element in Asia's international politics.

Will America still use its formidable political leverage to solve smoldering disputes in Asia by peaceful means? Or does Washington's present "low profile" image and slow retrenchment from a world role signify abdication of influence in Asia affairs?

Former American Ambassador to Japan Edwin Reischauer frankly told Japanese delegates to the Santa Barbara conference:

"My great fear is the possible Japanese reaction to America's suddenly moving out of the Far East. Today most Japanese are overwhelmingly against rearmament. But if the Seventh Fleet were withdrawn, and with it all American interest in that part of the world, I can foresee a *sudden change* in Japanese popular attitudes and an *immediate demand* for Japan's remilitarization."

Only time will tell. The coming years will reveal whether the power struggle in the Pacific will degenerate into an Asian nuclear holocaust. □

What is the Best Age for MARRIAGE?

WHY so many unhappy marriages? **WHY** is the divorce rate increasing? What are the chances of a teen-age marriage succeeding? Is there a **BEST AGE** for marriage? Here are the answers, from a wealth of counseling experience.

by Herbert W. Armstrong

I THOUGHT I couldn't live without Archi," said Gloria. "So I got my mother to sign for the license. I am 16, and Archi is 19. Of course my folks didn't want me to get married. But I threatened Mom that if she didn't sign, I'd run away or get pregnant. Now we've been married two months, and nothing is like I thought it would be.

"I thought Archi was a big, strong man. But as soon as we were married, it seems like he changed. And he was so good-looking and so nice. But now he's so afraid, such a coward. He's lost his job and doesn't know how to get another one. He says I've got to get a job and help. All of a sudden, instead of being so big and strong and handsome, he's just chicken. He's like a scared baby — a child. And he says *I'm* immature!

"Marriage isn't a bit like I supposed. I don't know just what I supposed it was — but more fun — more romance — different. The day after the wedding I knew it was all a big mistake. And it's only been getting worse. Archi's mad at me, and swears at me because I don't know how to cook; I never made a bed in my life till we were married, and then I found I didn't know how. You know how it is. My Mom did everything for me — washed my clothes, ironed them — even bought them. I never had any responsibility at home. And now all Archi and I do is fight. He scolds me because I don't know how to do anything, and he's all frustrated and says there's nothing

Ambassador College Photo

in life to live for because he wants sex all the time, and I don't. I get mad at him, because he isn't a bit considerate, and he gets mad at me and says I'm frigid, and he's hit me a few times. He wouldn't give me any money when he had a job, and he doesn't have any now. He leaves me alone evenings, and he runs with his boy friends; and he's even dated some old girl friends. I don't want to tell my folks what a mistake I made. What shall I do? Nothing's like I thought it would be!"

What are the chances of teen-age marriages being happy and succeeding?

Fifty-Fifty? No, Less Than That!

They are LESS than fifty-fifty! The actual records prove it! More about that a little later.

Is there a BEST AGE for marriage? THERE IS! More about that later, also.

But first, WHY are so many marriages failing today? WHY the alarming increase in UNHAPPY marriages, broken homes, divorces?

No one reason — there are SEVERAL causes. One of the greatest is marrying TOO YOUNG! The actual RECORDS — the actual FACTS — show that slightly fewer than half of such marriages last.

Primary Causes

Whatever happens, there was always a cause. There has been a cause for every effect. In the matter of unhappy and broken marriages there are many causes, but certain ones are primary and basic.

Probably the number-one cause is the same as the cause for all wars, and all the troubles of humanity — HUMAN NATURE!

Human nature is VANITY. Vanity is self-love — self-centeredness. Human nature is a PULL in the direction of vanity. It tends to consider *self* first, and therefore elevate the self *above* all else. This, in turn, exerts the pulls of lust, greed, envy, jealousy and hatred.

Many times I have explained that SELF is, in a larger sense, what I call empirical — that is, like an empire. It includes what belongs to self, and that to which self feels compatibly allied.

A young man and young woman "fall in love" — or at least *think* they do — and marry. In his mind, she *belongs to him*, is allied to him and, as long as things go well, like part of him. He is the same to her.

But just as soon as things go wrong — perhaps she denies him his desires — perhaps he doesn't give her any money, or fails to be considerate — just as soon as one steps on the other's toes — then the sense of alliance is broken. Then SELF wells up *against* the other. Then the other is no longer PART of self.

Then what?

Then she says, in bitter resentment, "All men are BRUTES!"

Then he says in equally bitter and frustrated resentment, "She's a frigid woman."

In other words, just what IS this thing they usually mistake for LOVE?

It is NOT really LOVE. It is, rather, a sort of sense of being enamored — captivated (taken captive by), inflamed

"A majority of all unhappy or broken marriages that have been brought to my attention were those of people who married too young."

with passionate desire, blinded by unreasoning ardor. It is a being impassioned with anticipated rapturous delight. In plainer language, it is an aroused anticipation of what one expects to GET, RECEIVE, TO HAVE from the other.

Real and *true* love is basically an OUTGOING CONCERN. It is OUT-going, not IN-coming. When it is IN-coming — as "love" falsely-so-called is in almost every romance — it is in actual fact LUST, not truly LOVE!

Regardless of the age at marriage, surely more than 99 percent of all marriages are based on this FALSE "love."

Just as long as she pleases him — as

long as she gives him that delightful sense of enamorment, of luscious enjoyment — he thinks he loves her deeply. In reality, he loves what he receives from her. This, in turn, gives him the feeling that she is a PART of his empirical SELF. He loves SELF — and as long as she is able to remain, in his sight, that allied part of SELF, he will feel that he is in love with her. This works both ways. As long as she is pleased with him — receiving FROM him what she desires — retaining the sense of alliance — she will feel she is in love with him.

The SELF is simply carnality. It is human nature.

What chance, then, does the average marriage have? There are more factors than this one involved. But, so long as each *receives* from the other what satisfies his or her SELF, the marriage will last.

Another basic factor has been religion. Up until World War I the religious teachings of the Western world injected a sort of inbred conviction that marriage MUST be maintained "until death do us part." A large portion of marriages *endured*, due to this conviction, which today would end in divorce.

Another factor, very prominent as a CAUSE today, is the economic one. Formerly women were mainly dependent on their husbands for economic security. The very factor of SELF-PRESERVATION held them to their husbands — drove them to try to "satisfy him" under circumstances in which the modern wife would rebel. Today, with so many wives being employed, being independent, they are far less impelled to satisfy their husbands against their own desires, and far more ready and willing to leave them and break up their homes. They probably weren't real HOMES, anyway, with the wife employed outside the home.

Another prominent factor is this modern "50-50" idea about "who wears the trousers." When the husband abdicates his responsibility, the wife takes it over. Men were intended, by nature, to take the lead and the responsibility.

Today, the poor hen-pecked, woman-ruled, "chicken" of a man — more mouse than man — is a ridiculous creature. Today boys grow up more like girls than he-men!

All these — and more — are CAUSES of broken families today. And they are the BAROMETER of the CRASH of civilization — the HANDWRITING ON THE WALL forecasting a death-sentence on modern society!

Of course another MAJOR cause is "the new morality" which is simply misnaming cesspool immorality!

When society begins to accept premarital sex relationships, as promiscuous as participants desire, and adultery is pronounced "good" by psychologists, and when millions "enjoy" the sport of husband-and-wife-swapping parties, marriages are bound to be breaking down — and society is sounding its own death knell!

But put all these factors together with the immaturity, the unpreparedness, the inexperience of teen marriages, and one should have little difficulty understanding that a teen marriage has less than a 50-50 chance of surviving!

A BEST AGE for Marriage?

Is there, then, a BEST AGE for marriage?

There is!

Some time ago I officiated at a wedding in stately Memorial Hall at Ambassador College in England. My next-to-youngest grandson, Richard David Armstrong II, then age two and a half, thought the ceremony so very nice, he said:

"Mommie, I want to get married!"

"Well!" answered his mother, a little shocked, a little amused, "and whom do you want to marry?"

"Karen," replied little Dicky promptly.

"But Karen has just been married. She can't marry anybody else, now."

"Well then," decided Dicky, "I'll marry Sheila." Sheila is a very nice Irish colleen, and was then a student in the college.

"But Sheila is grown up now, and in college," protested "Mommie." "What if she won't have you?"

"Then I'll marry you, Mommie," came the quick decision.

Marriage Is Not for Children

We may smile at the idea of two- or three-year-olds getting married. It *would* be a bit irregular! Marriage is not for children! Marriage is for ADULTS. Marriage is pretty serious business!

Marriage entails the assuming of very serious responsibilities. Children do not realize this, of course. Marriage is a lot more than romance. It is more than day-dreams about a "Prince Charming," or floating around on cloud nineteen, or being in a lover's arms.

But when do we become adults?

Are not boys and girls adults at around age 14? No. Far from it! Let's understand WHY!

Age for Acquiring Knowledge

Human beings know *nothing* at birth. We have to learn, or be taught — EVERYTHING! Without any knowledge, or with erroneous knowledge, we are helpless — as newborn babes. But there are some things many fail to learn. One of these is the right age for marriage.

Whatever an adult knows, true or false, has come into his mind since birth.

It may sound surprising or incredible, but a person actually learns more during his first year of life than in any succeeding year. If a one-year-old baby could talk plainly with complete and adequate vocabulary, you'd be completely amazed at how much he has learned that first year!

The second year he learns a trifle less than the first, and the third year a little less than the second. Gradually, his capacity for learning decreases year by year, if only slightly. This is hard to believe for the simple reason that a two-year-old *adds* his second-year acquisition to what he learned the first year, the third to that, and so through the years his *total* store of knowledge increases continually.

But a person past 60 cannot learn something new in a field new and strange to him as readily as a young person of 22 or 23. Does this mean that a well-educated man of 60 knows less than a young man of 22? Of course not. Other things being equal, he knows infinitely more — because he has the

accumulated knowledge of all those years since age 22 *added* to what he knew then — and he has learned much by *experience*. That is one reason wisdom comes with age!

But a two-and-a-half-year-old cannot delve very deeply into the study of advanced mathematics, philosophy, nuclear fission, business administration, economics, or child rearing. He would have very different ideas on the latter than he probably will have when he becomes a parent!

The first five or six years of life are, so we believe from experience, most profitably spent in learning the basic things of infant and child learning — how to walk, talk, eat, run, and play — knowledge about lots and lots of things. The little child learns what is an automobile, an airplane. He learns about animals — many things.

He may even be taught to count, and part or all of the alphabet. However, the kind of knowledge taught in school (kindergarten excepted) seems most effectively taught beginning age 6. At this age the child can learn to write, to read, and to spell simple words. In some countries he begins to learn a second language at that age. For the next ten years he acquires gradually all the foundational elementary knowledge, and during the last two of the ten perhaps a bit of preparatory knowledge for higher education.

All these years the normal individual has been learning rapidly. There is a great deal to know before maturity, and he is not mature *yet!* Of course, by age 16, the juvenile may think he *knows it all*. Many, in their own minds, know more than Dad or Mom. You see, what they do not yet know, they don't *know* that they don't know! But there is still much to learn.

But by age 16 the average normal young person of good mind is ready to *begin* a little more advanced study into more solid fields.

When Bodies Mature

But along in these early and mid-teen-age years, usually 12 to 14, the physical body suddenly speeds up its growth and development. The teen-ager at this point sprouts up much taller within a single year, with *bodily*

changes from child to man or woman.

Suddenly the young person feels "grown up" — adult. He usually does not realize that at this stage the body makes a rather sudden leap toward maturity, *while the mind makes no corresponding advance!* The mind continues on at only the same year-to-year gradual development. *The mind is still more child than adult.* Its interests are still mostly "having fun," games, entertainments. Sexual maturity is suddenly reached, long in advance of mental, emotional and spiritual maturity.

A human being is not a mere body. The married state needs maturity of mind, emotions, and spiritual qualities as much as physical adulthood.

A boy or girl is physically able to become a father or mother years before he or she is qualified to assume the responsibilities of parenthood.

But, suddenly becoming taller and physically developed, the boy or girl feels mature. A new awareness of the opposite sex is present. What the child of this age does not yet know, I repeat, he usually fails utterly to realize.

The attraction of the other sex acts as a magnet. The girl dreams of her Prince Charming, desire is awakened in the boy to hold an attractive girl in his arms.

The girl often falls in love with love, a certain boy being the focal point of her fantasy. Of course she only sees this particular boy as she imagines him to be, not as he really is. She is dead sure she is in love. And no one can awaken her from this entrancing dream. There are many facts of reality about this puppy-love affair of which she is totally unaware.

But, again, what she doesn't know that her parents see so plainly, she simply doesn't know that she doesn't know! She has to outgrow it! The very fact that she is not mature enough to recognize her immaturity is proof that she is still too immature for marriage.

At this stage, the parents have a problem on their hands, and need great wisdom to deal properly with it.

I repeat, marriage is not for children.

The Preparatory Years

But when does a child become an adult? When is one ready for marriage?

Marriage is in itself a career. One is not ready to enter upon any profession or career until after full preparation. This preparation may be divided, roughly, into three stages. First, that of infancy, preparing the child for school. Second, elementary and preparatory schooling prior to, thirdly, more advanced education and specialized training for the adult life's work.

There are really three stages, roughly, of mental development that parallel these stages of preparation. First, the change from babyhood to boy- or girlhood around age six. Then the mind as

a more definite adulthood of mind, attitude, interests, is reached. The mind becomes more "set" in its ways.

The years between ages 16 and 25 are the *vitally important* years of adult preparation for life's work. These are the *crucial* years of PREPARATION. During these years the mind is capable of *acquiring* faster than at any other stage of life the advanced knowledge needed *before beginning* one's adult career — whether it be business, profession, occupation, or marriage. Before age 16 the mind has not acquired the basic elementary knowledge needed as a foundation for entering more advanced study — and the mind has not developed in serious comprehension to the level of advanced knowledge. After age 25, the mind which has stagnated since age 16 finds it difficult to enter upon more mature study.

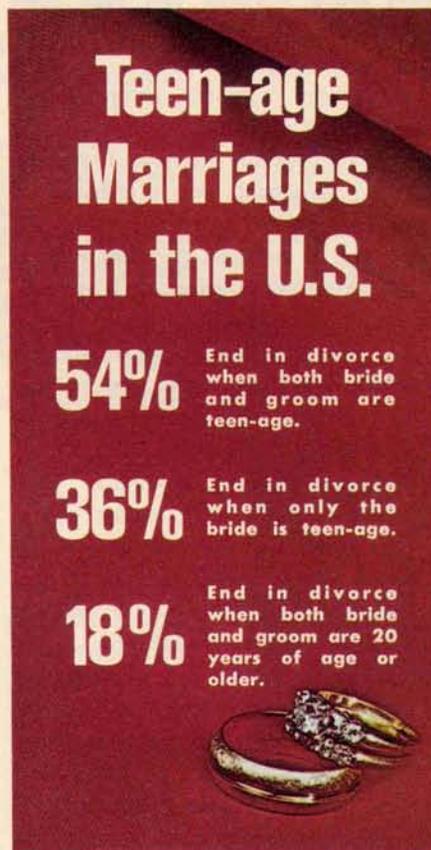
Before age 16 the mind simply is not mature. At age 16 it is merely prepared to *begin* acquiring the more mature preparation for either career, business, or marriage.

It should be borne in mind I am speaking of average ages. There are, of course, exceptions to all rules — but in my experience about 99 in 100 follow this pattern.

Another stage of maturity seems to be reached at about age 30. I have noticed that, although most young people reach a certain mental maturity at age 25, a far more complete maturity of mind, personality, performance, and influence on others is reached at age 30.

By age 30 the man or woman has added five years of practical *experience*, in addition to further study, to the preparatory knowledge and final reaching of mental maturity attained at 25. Prior to 25, the young man is often called just that — "young man" — by older men. I can remember how, in my carnal vanity, I smarted under being spoken to as "young man" by business executives I dealt with. This expression simply meant they did not accept me, yet, as a fully mature man, and I knew it.

Somehow, the vanity in a young man of 18 and older makes him want to be considered *mature* — as a completely adult, fully experienced MAN. He wants to be considered older than he is. But as



a rule has absorbed enough elementary and semimature knowledge by age 16 to *begin* more mature thinking and learning. Age 16 is a crucial year in mental development.

Prior to age 16 the average youth has little awareness of the seriousness of life, or world conditions, of human problems or the purposes of life. In our American public school system, he enters senior high school, or the last two years of preparatory school at about this age.

But the mind does not really mature, on the average, until age 25. At age 25

soon as young women are past 20 to 25, female vanity usually causes them to want to be considered *younger* than they are!

The Right Age for Marriage

The fact that man attains a more complete maturity of personality, leadership and influence by age 30 seems fully recognized by the Eternal God. In ancient Israel the Levites were ordained to full priesthood at age 30 — although they were put into physical *service* at age 20.

Jesus Christ, the Example of the Christian world, did not begin His active ministry until age 30. All years prior to that were years of learning and preparation.

Yet in ancient Israel men *began* actual service, adult work, and even military service, at age 20. This, however, does not mean that they were fully and completely educated at that age. Actually, their first years of service were those of apprenticeship — training, preparation. They probably were not accounted fully prepared for adult responsibilities until 25, though the exact facts are not given.

Apparently the Bible has not given specific and direct instruction or command as to the proper age for marriage. God did not even count people in the census, as adults, until age 20. While there appears to be no punishable prohibition against marriage prior to age 20, there is every indication that on God's instruction juveniles were considered children until 20. At 20 they were considered "of age." *This by no means implies they were expected to marry by age 20!* Rather that they were expected not to marry *until* at least 20 — OR MORE!

Based on actual experience, my judgment — and I think it is sound judgment — is that until out of the "teens" a boy or girl is too young to marry! And it is also my judgment — based on lifelong experience counseling on marriage problems of hundreds of people — that even 20 is too young to be *the best age for marriage*.

Two factors are the major causes of broken marriages, or of unhappy problem marriages, in the hundreds of cases that have come to me for advice

and counsel: sex ignorance and marriage prior to age 20. Quite often these two are merged in the same case. A majority of all unhappy or broken marriages that have been brought to my attention were those of people *who married too young!*

Only too well I know that teen-agers who *think* they are in love will not listen or heed. *That very FACT proves* they are too young for the responsibilities of marriage. Marriage is so much *more* than romance, necking, lovemaking and immature emotional bliss. Thousands of young people have gone ahead heedless, and been sadly disillusioned to learn that lesson TOO LATE!

But in my judgment, except in rare cases or circumstances, even twenty is too early an age for marriage. I can only give my judgment. But it is based on experience. It is based on facts and knowledge. It is based on what Biblical revelation God has given us. It is based on hundreds of case histories.

But here it is, and young people will do well to heed it — and later be glad they did! The *best* age for a man to marry is around 24 to 26, after he has devoted those *top aptitude years* between 16 and 25 for mature education, experience, and preparation — *after* he has acquired the knowledge, preparation and preliminary experience to assume adult responsibilities — *after he is able to assume the responsibility of supporting a wife — and family!* And the *best* age for a girl to marry is between 23 and 25, when she has utilized those top aptitude years for preparation, and is prepared to assume the *duties* of wifehood and motherhood — the responsibilities of planning, decorating, arranging a home, keeping it, and being a help and inspiration to her husband.

Mrs. Armstrong and I were married when we were both 25. We were mature enough to assume the responsibilities. Our marriage was *happy*, and blest beyond words to describe. And, during all those years during which God blest us with four fine children, equally fine sons- and daughters-in-law, and eleven fine grandchildren, our marriage continued to be happy beyond words to describe. In fact it was happier after age

70 than ever before, because it had grown constantly more and more happy. WHAT A BLESSING!

Wouldn't you like yours to be equally so? Then heed! Use wisdom! □

CHURCH UNITY

(Continued from page 23)

and religious groups all make up the Church which Jesus Christ founded?

Can the disunited churches of today be the *true* Church of God? Note the admonition of the Apostle Paul: "I beseech you brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be *no divisions* among you."

These are all questions and thoughts which flood into one's mind as he views the contemporary religious chaos and confusion and the attempts at some semblance of unity.

What Are the Possibilities of Church Unity?

Despite the significant steps taken toward unity, the end of the road is not immediately in sight. The differences are too great, and the willingness to compromise not strong enough. And in spite of the majority for church unity, there is always the determined minority to whom the ecumenical movement is completely un-Christian.

So, the way things look now — whether you are for it or against it — only some great, overpowering event could effect church unity. Only a miracle could unite Christendom.

The question is, who will perform that miracle?

For a further discussion of these questions and their answers, write for our free articles, "Why So Many Denominations?" and "Should You Join A Church?" These and many other theological questions are also discussed in the monthly publication of the Ambassador College Graduate School of Theology, TOMORROW'S WORLD. You can receive a year's free subscription by writing to Ambassador College, in care of the address nearest you listed on the inside front cover of this magazine. □

what you can do...

TIMELY Tips and Helpful Suggestions for YOU and YOUR FAMILY

● Nitrates, Nitrites — and Cancer

There are over 600 food additives on the “generally recognized as safe” list. But research on some of these additives (cyclamates for example) has shown that they are not all safe. Recently, some researchers have been questioning the use of nitrates and nitrites.

Nitrates and/or nitrites are used in the United States as preservatives and color retainers in smoked fish and meats — sable, chad, salmon, corned beef, frankfurters, luncheon meats, baby-food meats and others.

Five Food and Drug Administration researchers reported in the March-April Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry that nitrates and nitrites combine with natural secondary amines in foodstuffs to produce N-nitroso compounds. N-nitrosamines have been described by other researchers as “one of the most formidable and versatile groups of carcinogens yet discovered.” Carcinogens are cancer-producing or cancer-inciting agents.

Don't gamble with your health and the health of your family. Avoid foods containing nitrates and/or nitrites. Check the ingredients list found on food packages to see if questionable additives are being used.

● Avoid Hidden Toy Dangers

The U. S. Public Health Service has pointed out that toys annually injure an estimated 700,000 children in the United States. Sometimes these injuries are caused by toys that seem perfectly safe and harmless.

Here are some suggestions to keep in mind when purchasing toys for children:

Dolls — Be careful of dolls made with easily twisted-off arms, legs and heads. Sharp spikes used to hold such dolls together become exposed. Also be careful of dolls with button eyes or other attachments that can be chewed off and swallowed by an infant or toddler.

Rattles — Buy rattles that are non-breakable and large enough that they can't be swallowed. Look for sharp edges and corners which might cause cuts. Avoid soft plastics which an infant or toddler can chew on — possibly biting off a piece, swallowing it and choking.

Pull Toys — It is unwise to buy toys with *long cords* for infants and small toddlers. There is danger that an infant may become entangled in the cord and strangle.

Balloons — Don't give children under five uninflated balloons. Though a balloon is seemingly one of the safest of all toys — it can be a killer! Children have actually choked to death on balloons. This can happen when a small child,

instead of blowing out, sucks in, drawing the balloon down his throat, blocking off his air passage.

● Power Lawn Mower Safety

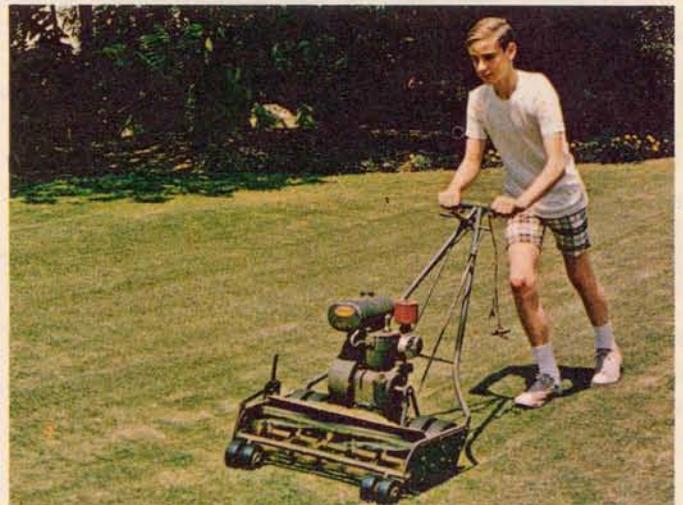
Each year multiple thousands are injured by power lawn mower mishaps.

If you use a power lawn mower, follow these safety suggestions recommended by the National Safety Council to avoid accidents:

— Rake your lawn of all debris before mowing. On rotary lawn mowers especially, the blade tips whirl at speeds of hundreds of miles per hour. A small rock or object can be picked up and hurled like a fired bullet, putting out an eye or causing some other injury.

— Keep bystanders away from the area you are mowing. Bystanders have been hit by propelled objects and children have been burned when bumping into hot exhaust pipes.

— Mow only when the grass is dry. According to the National Safety Council, thousands of toes are amputated or



Ambassador College Photo

mangled every year when feet slip under the blade housing.

- Wear shoes when using power mowers.
- Shut off the motor and disconnect the spark plug wire before cleaning or making adjustments.
- Always shut the motor off when mower is to be left unattended.
- Refuel outdoors, never while the motor is still hot or running.

● Get On a Cash Basis

Many people don't realize why the credit system is so popular with businessmen. The reason is simple. It makes

money. In fact, the profit derived from interest or credit charges may in some cases exceed the profit from the sale of the item itself.

Suppose, for example, you purchase a color television for \$500. On 24 monthly installments you might pay something like \$100 for finance charges. That's enough to buy a new dress for the wife, shoes for the kids, and a shirt and tie for Dad!

Perhaps everything can't be purchased on a cash basis. But it is good to avoid needless credit expenses by paying cash when you can. Make every effort to get on a cash basis as soon as possible. Drastically limit your credit buying.

The principle is not new. As a matter of fact, it's advocated by family finance consultants all the time.

One family planning guide says: "PLAN TO GET ON A CASH BASIS AS SOON AS YOU CAN."

Another says: "Most money management experts agree that a person should not borrow unless he absolutely must. The loan should be for a family necessity, to meet an emergency or perhaps to buy a car that is essential to his work."

One *can* eventually put cash ahead for family necessities and emergencies. It just seems few people discipline themselves to do it.

For seven points on wise money management, write for our free booklet *Managing Your Personal Finances*.

● Be Careful of Sunburn

Summer is here again, at least in the northern hemisphere. Millions will trek to the beaches. Some will tan and many will sunburn — a number will receive even second-degree burns! That means these victims will burn so badly that they may blister!

Contrary to popular belief, a tan can't be speeded up by a long first exposure to the sun's rays. That will *only* result in a terrible burn. Tanning is a gradual process, taking as long as 19 days for skin pigmentation to adapt to the sun.

So start gradually. Spend 15 minutes under the midday sun the first day — especially if light-skinned — or as long as 25 to 30 minutes under the early morning or late afternoon sun. Add 5 to 10 minutes each day until proper pigmentation can build up to longer exposures.

Don't let cool breezes deceive you — your skin can still slowly cook. And remember, some dark-skinned or partly suntanned people can still receive a sunburn. Getting overexposed and overheated in the hot sun is dangerous for any person!

When it comes to recognizing a sunburn, the color of your skin while at the beach is not an accurate gauge. Reddening doesn't reach its peak for 8 to 24 hours after exposure.

Don't let cloudy skies or being under an umbrella trick you. You can still get sunburned. And if you are light-skinned, or redheaded, or blue-eyed, or freckled, BE DOUBLY CAUTIOUS. These types seldom tan easily, but they do often burn.

And above all — NEVER fall asleep under the burning sun's rays!

As for suntan lotions, the market is loaded with them. Some have more sun-screening, sun-reflecting, or sun-scattering ability than others. Use depends primarily on personal preference.

If you do get sunburned, a warm bath or shower will only add to your discomfort. Take a cold bath or shower for relief. Olive oil applied to sunburned skin will have a soothing effect, and prevent the skin from drying out.

For minor or first-degree sunburns, a vitamin F ointment is often useful for soothing and relieving the pain. A pound of cornstarch or two cups of vinegar to a tub of bath water also generally soothes inflamed skin.

Second-degree sunburns can be somewhat relieved by chlorophyll ointment which usually eases burn pain in 20 minutes or less. Third-degree burns, which cause destruction of the full skin thickness and even destruction of deeper tissues, are very serious. A doctor should be consulted in such cases.

Remember — a sunburn is a burn. Treat it as one.

Enjoy the summer sun, but as a final warning remember that severe sunburn causes fever, chills, and nausea; and many notable authorities say constant overexposure to the sun's rays causes the skin to become coarse, leathery, wrinkled and can lead to skin diseases — even cancer.

● Home Improvement and Real Estate Fraud

Home improvement frauds cost Americans from five hundred million to one billion dollars a year!

Beware of those promising to make your home a "display model." They claim you will get a special low rate for the cost of the work, and promise bonuses when neighbors and friends purchase similar work after seeing your "model" home. Usually the bonuses never materialize and the cost of the work on your home is higher than a legitimate contractor would charge.

Do not deal with itinerant "repairmen" promising to resurface driveways, to repair gutters, roofs or chimneys, or those claiming to eliminate termites — especially if they demand a deposit before doing the work. These wandering con men do shoddy work, or collect a deposit in advance then disappear forever.

Be sure all promises of the salesman are written into the contract. Don't be pressured into signing a contract out of fear of losing a "bargain." Never sign a statement (completion certificate) stating the work has been correctly completed until the work is finished to your satisfaction.

Also, be cautious about buying land offered as "investment opportunities." Promoters can easily say land values are rapidly increasing in the area, but land speculation is not for amateurs. Successful speculation depends on numerous factors which are difficult to evaluate. Conduct your own careful investigation, and seek the advice of your banker or a reputable investor who may in turn suggest reference sources.

The Growing Tragedy of

BATTERED CHILDREN

WHY do some parents beat and abuse their own children? Is permissiveness the answer to this growing, heart-breaking tragedy?

by William F. Dankenbring

THE TRUE story of what is happening to many little children across the United States and Britain, and around the world, is more appalling than any horror movie.

Increasingly, children have been ruthlessly beaten or sadistically assaulted — by parents or guardians.

Instruments of abuse have ranged from bare fists to belt buckles, from knives to electrical cords, from hot poker to open flames, from matches to cigarette lighters, from bottles to broom handles, from hot liquids or pans to appliances and chair legs.

Children are daily brought into hospitals, having been beaten, burned, raped, stabbed, strangled, electrically shocked, stamped on, or thrown violently against walls. Fractured skulls, broken legs and arms, blackened eyes and horribly bruised bodies are commonplace. Some have been chained in attics, tied to beds, and even left hanging by their feet from the ceiling.

Sounds like an unreal nightmare. Fiendish. But these crimes are occurring today — committed by parents.

Facts "Swept Under the Carpet"

Said a social worker several years ago: "Child abuse is one of the dirtiest

pieces of dirt being swept under the American rug."

But the problem is by no means limited to the United States. Some years ago an official charged that cruelty to the young in Britain is common to every class, income group and area of the realm. One study estimated that seven out of every 100 British children are so blatantly abused or neglected that social authorities have had to intervene.

Such tragedies have been, and still are, common in certain poor, overpopulated areas of the world, where children are often abandoned to die of exposure, legally bartered and sold, or mutilated to enhance their appeal as beggars.

In the United States, where perhaps child abuse has been studied in greatest detail, many authorities view the problem as one of staggering proportions. The visible cases are merely the tip of a hidden iceberg.

Says Dr. David G. Gil, professor of social policy at Brandeis University: "Estimates of various investigators range from a few thousand to several million incidents per year" (*Violence against Children*, 1970, p. 12).

John W. Gardner, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, declared: "According to the most conservative estimates, at least 10,000 chil-

dren each year [in the U.S.] are so severely mistreated as to require hospitalization. And there may be as many as a million who are subjected to some form of abuse." Gardner pointed out that most of the seriously abused children are under three years of age. A great many who die of beatings are infants less than one year old.

Sadly, the vast majority of child abuse cases are never reported publicly. And all too often these children bear the life-long scars, physically and emotionally, resulting from beatings they receive from their own parents!

More Common than Deaths Due to Disease

Says Dr. Ray E. Helfer of the University of Colorado School of Medicine: "More children under 5 die every year from injuries inflicted by a parent or guardian than from tuberculosis, whooping cough, polio, measles, diabetes, rheumatic fever and appendicitis combined." He estimates that at least 60,000 children are willfully beaten, burned, smothered and starved every year in the United States.

Bad as the problem is, it appears to be growing worse. The incidence of child abuse appears to be *increasing* — reported cases in the United States rose

from 9,563 in 1967 to 10,931 in 1968. Although this dramatic increase may partly reflect the growing concern about child abuse, rather than simply an increase in occurrences, it is still significant.

Dr. Edward Lenoski, assistant professor of pediatrics at the USC School of Medicine, estimated that in recent years child abuse has gone up threefold.

Professor Francis Camps, a British pathologist, told the Royal Medico-Psychological Association that official figures show a definite rise in cases of violence against children in recent years. He compared the increase in child abuse to the rise in drug addiction and violence in general in modern society.

Child abuse is not a new phenomenon. It is as old as the story of mankind. But, under the stress of modern living, in our modern violence-prone generation, more and more parents are neglecting proper child training and are then "losing their cool" — blowing up at their own children, and venting their unexpurgated wrath upon them.

Even the average person, put in a social and psychological situation conducive to violent behavior, and subjected to marital discord, financial stress, and a crying, wailing, disobedient baby, could do the "unthinkable" and turn upon his own child.

Why do parents commit such atrocities? What are the causes of child abuse? And what can be done about it?

Why Does It Happen

What provokes parents to beat, starve, smother, drown, chain, abandon, attack and assault their own children?

Some authorities state that such parents have a negative approach toward their children.

Dr. Vincent J. Fontana puts his finger on a very significant aspect of the problem. He says parents who brutalize their children generally are emotionally insecure, are under financial stress, are separated or divorced, have problems with alcoholism or perversion, etc. He pointed out that such parents actually need as much help as their children!

Most incidents of child abuse stem

from crude and improper attempts at discipline. Parents become provoked by the child's apparent inability to follow orders, his misbehavior, or rebellion. They lose their tempers and punish their children in violent anger. To call this *child rearing* is a tragic misnomer.

In a comprehensive survey of all child-abuse reports for 1967 and 1968, the United States Children's Bureau found that nearly 63 percent of the cases involved an adult response to a

"More children under five die every year from injuries inflicted by a parent or guardian than from tuberculosis, whooping cough, polio, measles, diabetes, rheumatic fever and appendicitis combined."

Dr. Ray E. Helfer —
University of Colorado
School of Medicine

specific act of a child. Seventy-three percent involved "inadequately controlled anger of the perpetrator" (Gil, *Violence Against Children*, p. 126).

Such parents have a lot to learn about properly rearing their own flesh-and-blood offspring and about themselves.

Unwanted Babies

Another vital aspect of child abuse concerns undesired pregnancies. In the United States, between 16 and 20 percent of all first-time brides are pregnant when they go to the altar. But 40 percent of all teen-age brides go into the marriage ceremony pregnant, says Dr. Alan F. Guttmacher, former director of the department of obstetrics and gynecology at New York's Mt. Sinai Hospital.

These were usually unwanted and unplanned pregnancies resulting in *unwanted* children.

Says Dr. C. Henry Kempe, pediatrician at the University of Colorado School of Medicine: "Not infrequently the beaten infant is a product of an unwanted pregnancy, a pregnancy which

began before marriage, too soon after marriage, or at some other time felt to be extremely inconvenient" (*JAMA*, 181, 1962).

Battered Babies Become Battering Parents

Dr. Brandt F. Steele, one of Dr. Kempe's original colleagues, and Dr. Carl B. Pollock, in a study of 60 families with battered children, discovered a remarkable fact: *All the parents who battered children were abused or neglected by their own parents!* As children, all had experienced inhuman parental demands, constant criticism and abuse.

This distinct correlation between abused children and their abused parents is perhaps the most significant finding of a number of studies. Said Dr. James Apthorp of the University of Southern California's School of Medicine, abused children often become brutal parents, the violence repeating itself through generations of a single family. Although family stress, economic deprivation, and related factors are often involved, virtually all the abusing parents among the 60 families studied by Drs. Steele and Pollock had been physically or emotionally abused when they were children.

Ironically, therefore, it is often the *victims* of child abuse who turn out to be the *child abusers* of the following generation.

They have a selfish concern for their *own* needs, but are insensitive to the ebb and flow of the infant's needs. This is a "role reversal" where the parents act like needy children and expect their children to supply *them* with the desired comfort and love! Thus they expect their own children to provide that which their parents did not provide. As one mother said: "I have never felt really loved all my life. When the baby was born, I thought he would love me. When he cried, it meant he didn't love me. So I hit him."

Such parents may be very sincere in wanting to provide their children a proper home environment; but, not having been reared correctly themselves, they really don't know where to begin. They are incapable of giving their youngsters security, safety, affection and

love, because they have never experienced this themselves.

Child Abuse Studies

The comprehensive, nationwide study conducted by Dr. David G. Gil and his associates for the U. S. Children's Bureau in 1967 and 1968 discovered several notable factors in this connection.

First, about one third of the abused children were non-white. Since only 15 percent of children under age 18 in the United States in 1967 were non-white, this meant that child abuse cases were more prevalent among minorities. Sociologists believe this is due to the *higher level of fatherless homes*, large families, and socioeconomic deprivation among these groups.

Interestingly, families with four or more children suffered nearly twice as much child abuse as the national average.

The educational level of abusive parents is fairly low, overall. There were some college graduates among the abusive parents, but the vast majority had from 9-12 years of schooling. It was also found that only 52.5 percent of the fathers were employed throughout the year. At the time of the abuse incident unemployment among the fathers ran about three times as high as the national average.

Also, it was discovered that nearly 4 families in 10 that had incidents of child abuse were on public assistance. Altogether, nearly 60 percent of the families had received aid from public-assistance agencies during or prior to 1967.

These discoveries are significant. They reveal a general pattern which prevails in abusive families. The parents tend to be uneducated. They tend to be poverty-stricken, or nearly so. The family often suffers from a broken-home environment.

However, don't make the mistake of thinking that this is only a ghetto problem. Many child abusers are financially well off, and a number of them have higher education!

Authorities in Confusion

Authorities are divided on what should be done to correct the problem of

child abuse. Says David Gil: "Disagreement among scholars and professionals continues to exist with regard to nearly every aspect of this phenomenon — its scope, its nature, and measures for dealing with it" (Gil, *op. cit.*, p. 48).

In fact, psychiatrist Norman Polansky, an experienced therapist, social scientist and researcher at the Univer-

sity of Georgia, in a report to the Joint Commission on Mental Health for Children, stated: "Our ignorance regarding the problems of child abuse and child neglect is, in the year 1968, not quite total, but it is severe enough to be inexcusable. . . . Finally, we do not know how to 'treat' either of these social conditions in the sense of bringing about enduring change in the par-

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 few small 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.

ents involved with much consistency, and with any efficiency. *Other than that*, we are scientifically in an excellent position" (*ibid.*, p. 43).

Many "solutions" have been suggested, among them the elimination of all physical discipline, rejection of corporal punishment of children and elimination of poverty from society. Family-planning programs, with family-life education and counseling programs for adolescents and adults in preparation for marriage and child rearing have also been suggested — along with a nationwide community health service to promote mental health for everyone.

Careful consideration would convince anyone that certainly it would be good to eliminate poverty. All would agree that right educational guidance is necessary for all would-be young married couples. But would we all agree as to just what that educational program should entail?

The subject of corporal punishment is also fraught with emotion. Many people, seeing the incidence of child abuse, leap to the conclusion that parents should never use any form of corrective discipline. But total permissiveness in child rearing is equally as bad as a cruel temper-tantrum approach.

What is the right approach?

The RIGHT APPROACH to Child Rearing

Many families never seem to get the right balance in child rearing. They go to one extreme or the other — the extreme of actual brutality, or the extreme of permissiveness and lack of proper controls.

The right approach to child rearing is the BALANCED approach. In the long run, the effects of "no discipline" are just as severe as the effects of over-discipline. For example, suppose your little 18-month-old boy wasn't taught to obey your instructions. For a moment your attention was distracted from him, and he toddled into the street.

You saw him, and yelled — "STOP! — stay out of the street." But he just looked at you, kept toddling, to be hit and killed by an automobile. *He had not been taught* to obey your command of "stop!"

This tragic example illustrates the point. Children NEED to be taught to OBEY their parents. They need a combination of positive instruction and education, combined with LOVING discipline and punishment when they disobey. It's for the child's safety and well-being.

Parents need to teach their children to come when called, to put toys away, to eat that which they should, and to LISTEN to instructions. It is not a simple matter, and parents need to be patient and persevering in giving such instruction. But the positive methods of teaching and instruction, followed by swift, never-failing and suitable discipline for infractions, is the only workable combination!

The facts show that children reared this way tend to become the best-behaved, most orderly, friendly, outgoing, and loving children — because their parents care enough about them to take time with them. In the long run, such children become respectful, polite, well-mannered, and friendly. Friends and neighbors will be amazed at the sparkling behavior of your children.

How to Discipline

There is never any excuse for parents to lose their tempers at the misbehavior of their own children. Parents who lose their tempers, and punish their children in ANGER, or hatred, are unqualified to even be parents. How can parents expect to teach their children self-discipline and self-control, unless they themselves exhibit it?

Unfortunately, most parents punish their children only when they feel *driven* to do it — as a last resort. By that time, chances are, the parents have lost a measure of self-control and lash out in frustration toward the child. They have waited too long — let the problem get out of hand. Then they EXPLODE in anger.

Rather, *effective* discipline should always be administered at the time of the offense, and in proportion to the severity of the infraction — and it should be administered out of *concern for the child*, thinking of the child's welfare. A child should NEVER be bruised or injured!

But that is not all.

Once the discipline is administered, the child should be made to know that he is completely forgiven and is now in the good graces of the parent. When discipline is correctly given, parents are usually surprised at how quickly the child will repent of his wrong action, say he is sorry, and even throw his arms around Mom's or Dad's neck.

The important thing that any parent, or parent-to-be, must remember is that if he correctly applies discipline, and also shows positive love and instruction in the home during the formative years of the children, his children will not grow up to be wild, fractious, rebellious, hostile or delinquent. "As the twig is bent, the tree will grow," is an old adage, but a true one.

On the other hand, if parents fail to properly apply discipline and *loving* instruction within their family, then in later years *society itself* will have to do the job they neglected — only with much greater severity and harshness!

Act Now

One of the major causes of "battered babies," today, is a general widespread lack of right instruction in child rearing.

What can you do about it? If you take this problem seriously — if you feel a deep responsibility as a parent or parent-to-be — then take note.

Ambassador College has been deeply concerned about proper child rearing for many years. We have published a 143-page book on this vitally important subject. Some of the chapter titles are: "What Is a Child?" "Criminals Are Made, Not Born!" "You Can Punish Your Children — In Love!" "How to Get Results!" and "Your Children At Play."

No parent can afford to be without this vital instruction — it should be read in every home.

A free copy of the book is waiting for you. We will be happy to send it to you as quickly as we receive your request through the mail. Just ask for the book entitled *The Plain Truth About Child Rearing*. Send your request to the address nearest you listed on the inside front cover of this magazine. □

What Cities Do to Us

(Continued from page 8)

ship. The Princess Italia, for instance, will stock away about 75,000 pounds of food for a 14-day cruise containing 420 passengers and 250 crew, a total of just under 10,000 passenger-days.

Imagine what a megalopolis of 10 million must "ship in" each day — approximately a thousand times what the Princess Italia ship loads for a 14-day cruise!

On an average day, Mr. Average Citizen wants this varied shopping list filled:

- 5 ounces of beef
- 3 ounces of pork, lamb, and veal
- 1/2 ounce of fish
- 2 ounces of poultry
- 1 egg
- 1/2 ounce cheese
- 16 ounces (2 cups) milk
- 2 1/2 ounces butter and other fats and oils
- 6 ounces fresh fruit, juices, and processed fruit
- 7 ounces vegetables, excluding home grown vegetables
- 6 ounces potatoes
- 1 ounce melon
- 4 ounces refined sugar
- 5 ounces wheat products
- 2 ounces other grain products
- 6 ounces beer
- 2 ounces wine and other spirits
- 8 cigarettes or cigars, and
- 1 cup of coffee, tea, or cocoa

Even discounting the coffee, cigarettes, and beer, that's an average of 4 pounds per person per day (one full pound being milk, the other three pounds being solids). This is the average consumption per person (all ages considered) in the United States, according to the Agriculture Department's quarterly publication, *National Food Situation*.

Multiply this by a family of five, and you have 20 pounds of food to be transported, marketed, bought, prepared, and eaten daily. Multiply to the size of New York City, and the number reaches an

astronomical 16,000 tons of food *daily!*

Just to provide every New Yorker (or Southern Californian, for that matter) with his 5 ounces of beef and 2 ounces of poultry, requires a *daily* slaughtering, cleaning, dressing, freezing, and delivering of 4,000 head of cattle and 300,000 chickens!

Some estimates say New York City has a week's surplus of food at best. A transportation strike, or any similar breakdown in commerce, and the city could die. Few consider how vulnerable we urbanites actually are.

More Input: Fuels, Minerals, and Natural Resources

After polishing off a quick breakfast and reading a few pages of the *Times* (the all-night vigil of producing a morning newspaper is another story in itself), Mr. Average Citizen turns the ignition key in his car. The engine responds. *Fuel power.*

Where does that fuel come from? If Mr. A. C. drives 12 miles to work (a conservative estimate), he burns about one gallon of gasoline; on the return trip, a second gallon. His wife burns a like amount on her daily errands.

On an average day, each citizen burns 2 pounds of motor fuel, 5 1/2 pounds of natural gas, 5 1/2 pounds of oil, and 6 pounds of coal. Total: 19 pounds, most of it consumed by the industries of the city, not Mr. Average Citizen himself. But nevertheless, *his* share is 19 pounds. (*Scientific American*, "The Metabolism of Cities," Sept. 1965, p. 180.)

But where does all this fuel come from? Nearly 100 pounds for a family of five. The motor fuel and much of the oil comes in the oil vans from local refineries. The coal comes in endless coal cars speeding across the nation's rails. (It takes a string of 240 full coal cars daily just to power the city of New York for a day.) New York's total daily fuel needs — 76,000 *tons* of fuels.

That's not all the resources Mr. Average Citizen consumes daily. Included on this list of industrial minerals are items he probably never directly uses, but is nevertheless responsible for.

50 pounds of sand, gravel, and stone

10 pounds of clay, lime, cement, gypsum, salt, etc.

5 pounds of iron ore and ferrous-alloy ores

2 pounds of wood, paper, and natural fibers

1/2 pound of non-ferrous ores and metals.

The total of such minerals runs at 67 1/2 pounds per day, a barely liftable quantity. But New York City's total share runs 270,000 tons daily, a herculean task for local commerce and industry.

The total daily input for Mr. Average Citizen, in just these four basic areas, is: 4 pounds food, 19 pounds fuel, 67 pounds minerals, and about 1250 pounds of water (direct city use only). For New York City in a day? 16,000 tons of food, 76,000 tons of fuels, 270,000 tons of minerals, and 5,000,000 tons of water! A good day's work for the many hundreds of thousands employed in New York's service industries.

Garbage In — Garbage Out

The city is a vast maw into which a country's life blood is reverently poured. And such gargantuan consumption habits have a shuddering, enormous impact on the environment, and the country as a whole.

We've seen what goes into a city each day. Now look at what is poured out. In Los Angeles, it's obvious (smog can be seen 200 miles away), but most of the city effluence is quite invisible, including most air pollution.

The 1250 pounds of water used by Mr. Average Citizen is quickly transformed into about 1000 pounds of sewage. The discarded packaging of his food and other items produces 4 pounds of solid waste daily. And his burning of fuels produces one pound of carbon monoxide, and one additional pound of the four other major air pollutants.

New York City produces slightly more than the national average of all these pollutants: 1280 pounds of sewage per person, 5 pounds of solid trash, and slightly over 2 pounds of air pollution. The daily totals for "Fume City"? Over 5 million tons of sewage, 20,000 tons of solid wastes, and 16,000 tons of smog. And the

sanitation workers want to strike?

But effluents are not the only output of man's modern metropolis. Look at the literature, newspapers, magazines, and books published each day (with some pornography under each of those categories) in a huge center of learning like New York City. How about the knowledge (or boredom?) disseminated in hundreds of schools by thousands of teachers to a million students, in New York City.

The plans, concepts, hopes, dreams, governmental squabbles, attempts to rule, the endless speeches. All these are part of the "software" of cities.

Then there is the alienated majority, the dissatisfied masses, those who go through a day with nothing to do, and those who grovel, sweat, and toil to barely make ends meet. What does all their output mean — to themselves and

to a nation? In many cases, misery, stress, loneliness; a job that has nothing to do with life; a life that has nothing to do with joy, love, success, peace. Today we have crime unrestrained, poverty around the corner, insecurity, slow poisons in the air, water, food, and even in literature, sickness, stress and an early death.

Are cities really civilized?

Cities represent, on a global scale, the total achievement of man in all his history. This, then, is surely what man has striven for during his entire experience on earth. Cities have produced some very wonderful inventions, works of art, buildings, and people. And vastly *more* destructive inventions, absurd art, slums, and criminals of every sort.

Cities.

Can they survive?

Should they? □

be shown as part of India in any map of this region.

"I have drawn your attention to this point on the assumption that it is your intention to make the contents of this journal as factually correct as possible. Another reason is that publications that contain material which questions the territorial integrity of India, attract the attention of Indian laws. I hope you will consider it appropriate to show the entire territory of the State of Jammu and Kashmir within the international boundaries of India in future issues which may include such maps. I would be glad to offer any further information or assistance that you may require."

Siddharth Singh,
Second Secretary (Political),
The High Commission of India,
India House,
Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

• Please accept our apology for the oversight.

Mercury Pollution

"I am one of the fishermen who has fished all my life and have lost my income through pollution of the waterways and Lake Winnipeg, Cedar Lake, etc., by the mercury problem. Most of the fishermen who number about 1200, plus their families, are without income of any kind. Most of these families are large. Most fishermen are of middle age and have no chance of getting employment, and the government seems to think that if they can forget about the problem it will go away."

Dempsey V.,
Gimli, Manitoba, Canada

"What You Can Do"

"Your section, 'What You Can Do . . .,' is very useful. Is it possible to expand this section? There is a great need for this type information as it is almost impossible to find it in the general press."

Harry L. A.,
Hermosa Beach, California

Professor Comments

"I am a Professor of Family and Marriage Problems at El Camino Community College — also Social Problems. May I congratulate you on your excellent editing, writing, originality, honesty, sincerity and dedication for *The PLAIN TRUTH* and other releases. I have appreciated receiving the magazine. It helps me keep a balanced perspective on family and the difficult social problems plaguing us."

Prof. W. Woodard D.,
Gardena, California

Hated Country — Now Wants to Help

"I'm a 14-year-old boy, and before I subscribed for *The PLAIN TRUTH* I hated the world. I called the police pigs and I hated anything to do with the law. I've read your magazine and I'm realizing that our country is slowly falling apart and I'm going to do something to help it."

Tom W.,
Farmington, New Mexico

"How to Overcome Emotional Stress"

"I am taking a course in psychology at the local college and have found the course quite interesting; but the teacher kept telling us that people are only higher animals and have only animal instinctual needs and

What Our READERS SAY

(Continued from inside front cover)

ever read. It really told me what running away was all about. And it changed my mind and my opinion. Thank you very much for a great article."

Paul P.,
San Diego, California

"Your magazine has helped me make the decision about drugs. I decided not to take them. I just hope I don't change my mind."

Carolyn P.,
Iuka, Mississippi

"I read your article in the May edition of *The PLAIN TRUTH*. The article of 'Dear Mom and Dad: I'm Coming Home.' Thank you for that article. It taught me something. I talked one of my friends out of running away. Please keep writing articles like this one."

R. S.,
Santa Ana, California

What Should Children Read

"After reading 'What Should Your Children Read?' I was so disgusted I just had to write you a letter. Any famed psychiatrist will tell you that escape from reality is necessary and vital to one's emotional and psychological health."

Toni D.,
Cranford, New Jersey

• Many famed doctors also said smoking isn't harmful to health.

"As the father of four children ranging from 5 to 18½ years, I know what a battle it is to control children's reading. The results of countless failures to guide their children in the right direction both morally

and socially is not mentioned in your article: 'What Should Your Children Read?' The idea of make-believe, the inability to face facts as they really are, is in my opinion as a professional engineer, one of the most serious shortcomings of most managers in industry."

T. F.,
Rosanna, Victoria, Australia

Hope for Future

"Here in India we hear a lot about the population explosion. Every movie carries a documentary on family planning. Still the babies keep coming. The population of India at the present rate would be about one billion by 2000 A.D., a terrifying thought. I have realised the seriousness of this problem only through your broadcast and *The PLAIN TRUTH*. But I know the good news of Tomorrow's World, thanks to you."

Radio Maldive Listener,
India

"Your magazine provides the guidance I need. Temptations are numerous but the more I read your magazine the more I want to change for the better. It provides me with incentive to work harder, think more and say less. Keep sending *The PLAIN TRUTH* so that I will not remain as I am but change for the better."

K. G. K.,
Madras, India

Our Mistake

"In the October-November 1970 issue of the journal *The PLAIN TRUTH*, I noticed an inaccuracy which I am taking the liberty to draw to your attention.

"The map of India shown on page 37 of the journal does not include the State of Jammu and Kashmir within the international boundaries of India. I need hardly state that the State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of the Union of India. Its people are the citizens of India and its representatives, elected by adult franchise, sit in the Indian Parliament. As such, I hope you will agree that it should

motives. In one class he stated that the Bible was only mythical stories. He also stated that people did not need love and that it is not a trait that can be defined for study.

"I was so grateful to see and read your new article in *The PLAIN TRUTH* about how to overcome emotional stress; it supplied the answers that this teacher could not, and gave me faith again in human emotions such as love, that there really is need for real love. And renewed my confidence in my belief that all man's answers can be found in the Bible.

Grace L. H.,
Lockport, New York

"Speaking as an Attendant II in the Austin State Hospital (Mental), the article on pages 27 to 30 inclusive — 'How to Overcome Emotional Stress' — is the finest article on the subject I have ever read. I just hope and pray that many more of the workers in psychotherapy will see and read this article, or reprints of it.

"Your explanation of 'love' is another wonderful highlight in your article."

Jules M. R.,
Austin, Texas

"This is a letter of thanks to William F. Dankenbring — whoever this wonderful man may be who wrote 'How to Overcome Emotional Stress.'

"Thanks so much. Your article had 'me' in it, in so many paragraphs that it made my mind come down to reality and discover who I really am.

"No more mental disturbances for me — I actually found myself. Your sensational story — I'll never forget it. I faced up to the facts and looked within myself. And I found I have the courage to help myself now that I know where the problems lie.

"Thanks again so very much. I owe you the world — for the first time in my 20 years of life I see things as they really are."

Carolyn B.,
Brooklyn, Michigan

"Thanking you very much — not only for your service but also for an excellent magazine that sees its usefulness by being read by over 50 U. S. Navy sailors, ranging from seamen to officers and chiefs, here on board the destroyer escort — U.S.S. Courtney 1021 — homeported Naples, Italy. All issues of *The PLAIN TRUTH* and *TOMORROW'S WORLD* are permanent magazines in our ship's library.

"As they say in the Navy language of speaking — BZ (Bravo Zulu) — which means *WELL DONE!*"

James J. S.,
New York, New York

SST Article

"I very much enjoyed your article on the SST. I would like to make a suggestion that the United States could implement to rid us of the 'weighty economic factors' and the adverse balance-of-payments that the threatened importation of the Concorde or TU144 would cause. This is to simply outlaw any SST's from landing on American-owned soil. If we said we were doing this to show our true concern for our world environment, we might even get some of our lost prestige back, and possibly make the other countries look like the 'evil polluters' we are often accused of being."

Michael S. C.,
North Kansas City, Missouri

Personal

from

William F. Dankenbring

(Continued from page one)

spend the summer working on our huge archaeological project west and south of the Temple Mount in Jerusalem. And this is as far east as I will go at this time. I have no desire to investigate personally the cholera area. Last night the International Cultural Center for

about Mrs. Gandhi's "supposed" turn toward the left, and her "supposed" autocratic tendencies. I had been told I would find her cold, haughty and overbearing. The prediction was made of an impending clash between her and leaders of the conservative opposition.

I found her quite the contrary. As in other meetings with heads of state, I was accompanied by Mr. Stanley R. Rader, our general legal counsel, and Mr. Osamu Gotoh, chairman of the Department of Asian Studies at Ambassador College. We found Mrs. Gandhi very warm and cordial, with a charming



Mrs. Indira Gandhi receives gift of Steuben crystal from Herbert W. Armstrong, left, accompanied by Stanley R. Rader, general counsel for Ambassador College.

Ambassador College Photo

Youth staged a special program to welcome the Ambassador students. Ambassador is a joint participant in this cultural center for youth as well as in the archaeological project. The center was founded by Minister of Tourism Moshe Kol and Eleanor Roosevelt. Tomorrow night is a special dinner in my honor being given at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem. My son Garner Ted, with our television crew are to arrive Friday to do a television documentary on Israel and the Middle East condition.

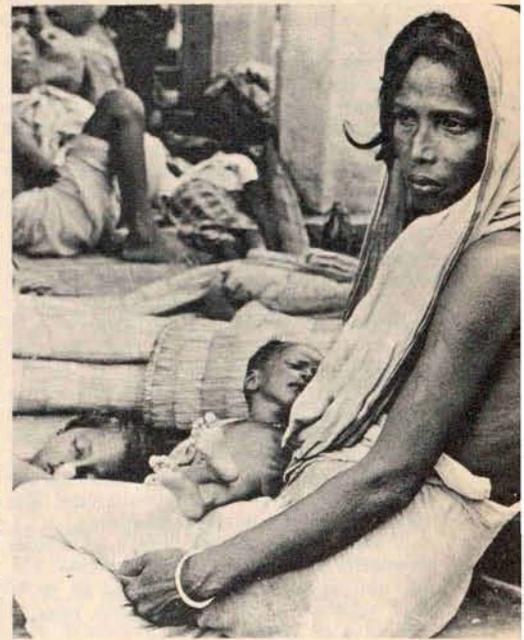
A Cordial Visit

Last December, when I had the meeting with Mrs. Gandhi, rumors were rife

personality and welcoming smile.

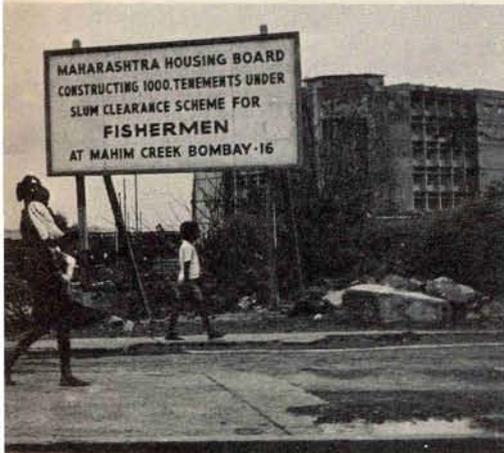
And within a very few days after our visit she, in fact, dissolved parliament and announced that elections would be held forthwith. When we were passing through New Delhi again in February, she was away from the capital, campaigning shortly prior to the election, which she won with a landslide victory. Her power has been consolidated to a degree totally unexpected from her opposition.

When she received us in her office at the Parliament in New Delhi. I presented her with a piece of Steuben crystal. Before I could open the distinctive Steuben red leather gift box, her face lit up with a happy smile,



INDIA TODAY — Struggling with a massive population problem, India has embarked on an extensive family planning program. Part of the educational effort is in the form of posters placed in strategic locations throughout India. The one at the extreme left tells people that a happy family should be limited to no more than two or three children and to ask for a doctor's advice. Meanwhile (top right) the population problem is being aggravated by refugees from Pakistan. Bottom and center photos show other areas in which India is striving to improve — farming and housing.

Wide World (top photos),
Ambassador College (bottom and center)



and she exclaimed: "Ah, a piece of beautiful Steuben." She said she had always admired Steuben crystal. Her father, the late Prime Minister Nehru, had received several gifts of this type of art. It is often given to heads of state.

I handed Mrs. Gandhi a copy of the latest PLAIN TRUTH, and the booklet *This Is Ambassador College*. She reviewed them with great interest and nodded permission to Mr. Gotoh to photograph her reading them.

I then explained to the Prime Minister of the second most populous nation on earth that Ambassador College would like to send its television crew to do a television documentary on India. Mrs. Gandhi responded that she would welcome an Ambassador College television production on India. I had prom-

ised her that it would present India's problems fairly and honestly and in an educational manner.

Mrs. Gandhi then expressed great interest in the Ambassador College agricultural research program at our Texas and English campuses. In answer to questions I explained at some length these activities and the gratifying results being achieved.

Analyses of National Issues

I then asked the Prime Minister to tell us about India's problems and also her problems as Chief of State — and of progress being made. She then spoke, uninterrupted (except by notes being handed to her by a secretary of the arrival of cabinet members for appointments with her). But she rejected interruption and spoke for the next twenty minutes in answer to my question.

She explained first that India does have immense problems of every description. There are no problems confronting mankind that cannot be readily found without effort in India. But she was deeply concerned that journalists, television producers and commentators, and other writers and observers, fail to note carefully the way India is attempting to cope with, and improve, each of the problems. Also, they too often fail to report the progress that India has made during her brief history as an independent nation since 1947.

Mrs. Gandhi explained that most of India's problems stem from immense population, its enormous birthrate and its agricultural resources — or its lack of the same. For the sake of comparison, she noted India gives birth each year to a population equal to the entire population of Australia. India is making every effort to lower the birthrate, but education and time will be needed.

There have been agricultural reforms. Much progress in agricultural production has taken place but there have been significant setbacks because of the natural elements. As irrigation becomes more widespread, many of the agricultural needs will be alleviated. In the meantime, India is grateful for the aid received from the U. S. and elsewhere.

The Prime Minister was very much

interested in Ambassador College's worldwide educational extension program, and she noted that the educational needs of India should be significantly helped by such a program. But that, again, much time would be needed to correct India's educational system. Efforts had been made to make education compulsory, but the means of enforcing the compulsory education were not readily at hand.

I mentioned my discussions with President Marcos of the Philippines and his "green revolution." Mrs. Gandhi said that she was well aware of the progress being made in the Philippines, and indicated that India was also making great strides with its "green revolution."

I mentioned, or possibly she noted independently, our association with Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and a brief discussion ensued about the Kibbutz system. She seemed to suggest some interest in the adaptability of such cooperative efforts in India.

Mrs. Gandhi said that India has been confronted with an ever-increasing problem of refugees from East Pakistan. These refugees were then coming into India at the rate of some 1,500 persons per day. Most of them find their way to Calcutta and make conditions there, already bad, increasingly worse. She called our attention to the increasing political and civil strife in East Pakistan and also Calcutta as a result of this refugee problem.

Democracy, Mrs. Gandhi insisted, will prevail in India despite the rumors to the contrary. She said that she believed very strongly in democratic institutions herself and was confident that they had been successfully adopted by her people.

I then alluded to the Palestinian refugee problem in the Middle East. I advised Mrs. Gandhi of Ambassador College's efforts to promote world peace and understanding everywhere and explained how Ambassador College had given assistance to the Jordanian Government refugee problem through the purchase of radio time. Also I advised the Prime Minister of our support of the International Cultural Center for Youth in Jerusalem where young Arabs

TELEVISION LOG

The WORLD TOMORROW

— 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, 12:30 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.
KHAW-TV — Hilo, Hawaii — Channel 11, 1:30 p.m. Sat.
KHON-TV — Honolulu, Hawaii — Channel 2, 1:30 p.m. Sat.
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, 7:30 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.

KTNT-TV — Tacoma, Wash. — Channel 11, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
KTAL-TV — Texarkana-Shreveport — Channel 6, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
KGUN-TV — Tucson, Ariz. — Channel 9, 12:30 p.m. Sun.
KLTV — Tyler, Texas — Channel 7, 5 p.m. Mon., 10:30 p.m. Sun.
KAIH-TV — Wailuku, Hawaii — Channel 7, 1:30 p.m. Sat.
KARD-TV — Wichita, Kans. — Channel 3, 2 p.m. Sun.
WBRE-TV — Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — Channel 28, 6:30 p.m. Sat.

— 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 8, 9:30 a.m. Sun.
CKSO-TV — Elliot Lake, Ont. — Channel 3, 1 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, 9:30 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, 7:30 p.m. Tues.
CKCK-TV — Regina, Sask. — Channel 2, 12 noon Sun.
CKSO-TV — Sudbury, Ont. — Channel 5, 1 p.m. Sat.
CKUP-TV — Ucluelet, B.C. — Channel 6, 2 p.m. Sun.
CJAY-TV — Winnipeg, Man. — Channel 7, 5:30 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 — 11:30 a.m. Sun.
 Edmonton, Alta. — Channel 3.
 Whitecourt, 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.

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.

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.

and young Israelis are brought together and taught to respect the customs and traditions and individual differences of the other.

I then explained that I had recently visited with Deputy Prime Minister Allon in Israel and that Mr. Allon had sent his very warmest regards to Mrs. Gandhi and expressed great admiration for her and her father, Mr. Nehru. Deputy Prime Minister Allon had asked me to convey to the Indian Prime Min-

ister that he was deeply concerned that India did not have diplomatic relations with Israel and was, therefore, unable to learn firsthand about Middle East problems as viewed from Israel's vantage point. Mrs. Gandhi shrugged and explained why the government of India was unable to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. She expressed admiration for Israel as well as sympathy for Israel's difficulties, but she said her problems were very much complicated

in relation to Israel because of Pakistan, which is a Moslem state.

Mrs. Gandhi said that she had heard very nice things about Ambassador College and myself from President Giri and from her minister of information. She said that she would look forward with great interest to our articles about India, and to a WORLD TOMORROW television production dealing with India's problems today. She then extended a warm invitation for us to return. □

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.-Fri., 7:05 p.m. 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.

*Asterisk indicates new station.

- WACE** — Chicopee, Mass. — 730 kc., 12 noon daily.
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).
WHLD — 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.
WWNH — 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., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:30 p.m. Sun.
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.
KRYN — 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.)
***KCHI** — Chillicothe, Mo. — 1010 kc., 1:30 p.m. daily.
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.
WBBC — 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., 8:30 a.m. & 11 p.m. Sun.
KMBZ — Kansas City, Mo. — 980 kc., 10:05 p.m. daily.
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.

(Continued on next page)

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.
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.
KCII — Washington, Iowa — 1380 kc., 10 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., 5 a.m., 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., 7 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., 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.
KFYD — 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.
KTLU — Rusk, 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.
KSWs — 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., 12:15 p.m. daily.
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.
***CKGF** — Grand Forks, B. C. — 1340 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
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., 6 p.m. & 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., 8:30 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.
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., 7:05 p.m. daily.
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.
***CKGF** — Grand Forks, B. C. — 1340 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
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 a.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., 8:30 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., 7:30 p.m. daily.
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., 98.9 FM, 8:30 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.

IN THIS ISSUE:

The PLAIN TRUTH
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★ "CIVILITIS" — WHAT CITIES DO TO US, AND WHAT WE DO TO CITIES

Megalopolis. The mecca of madness: the sprawling agglomeration of concrete, asphalt, steel, brick, glass, billboards, traffic lights, and glaring neon; the cacophonous din of growling autos, buses, trucks and trains, the screech of sirens, the metallic staccato of jackhammers, the shrill whine of jet engines. The city. Millions live here. But is it really worth it? See page 2.

★ THE "GOOD LIFE" — WHAT IS IT?

Advertisements counsel us: "Enjoy life, buy our product, come to where the action is, life begins in our new model home." In effect, it's a world where everyone seeks his pot of gold and hopes to find the really good life in doing so. But there's a MISSING DIMENSION in the search for happy and abundant living. See page 9.

★ UNMASKING THE WHITE-COLLAR CRIMINAL

It is crimes of violence — murder, armed robbery, burglary — that people most fear. But the crime of the respected white-collar criminal goes practically unrecorded in news headlines. See page 14.

★ CONTROVERSY RAGES OVER CHURCH UNITY

The United States alone has more than 250 separate denominations. Major ecumenical movements are afoot to bring all differing and conflicting sects and denominations together. See page 19.

★ POWER STRUGGLE IN THE PACIFIC

Mainland China — one fourth of all humanity — has decided to politically rejoin the world. What is the significance behind this move? Where are events in Asia headed now? See page 24.

★ WHAT IS THE BEST AGE FOR MARRIAGE?

WHY so many unhappy marriages? WHY is the divorce rate increasing? What are the chances of a teen-age marriage succeeding? Is there a BEST AGE for marriage? Here are the answers, from a wealth of counseling experience. See page 30.

★ GROWING TRAGEDY OF BATTERED CHILDREN

WHY do some parents beat and abuse their own children? Is permissiveness the answer to this growing, heart-breaking tragedy? See page 37.

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