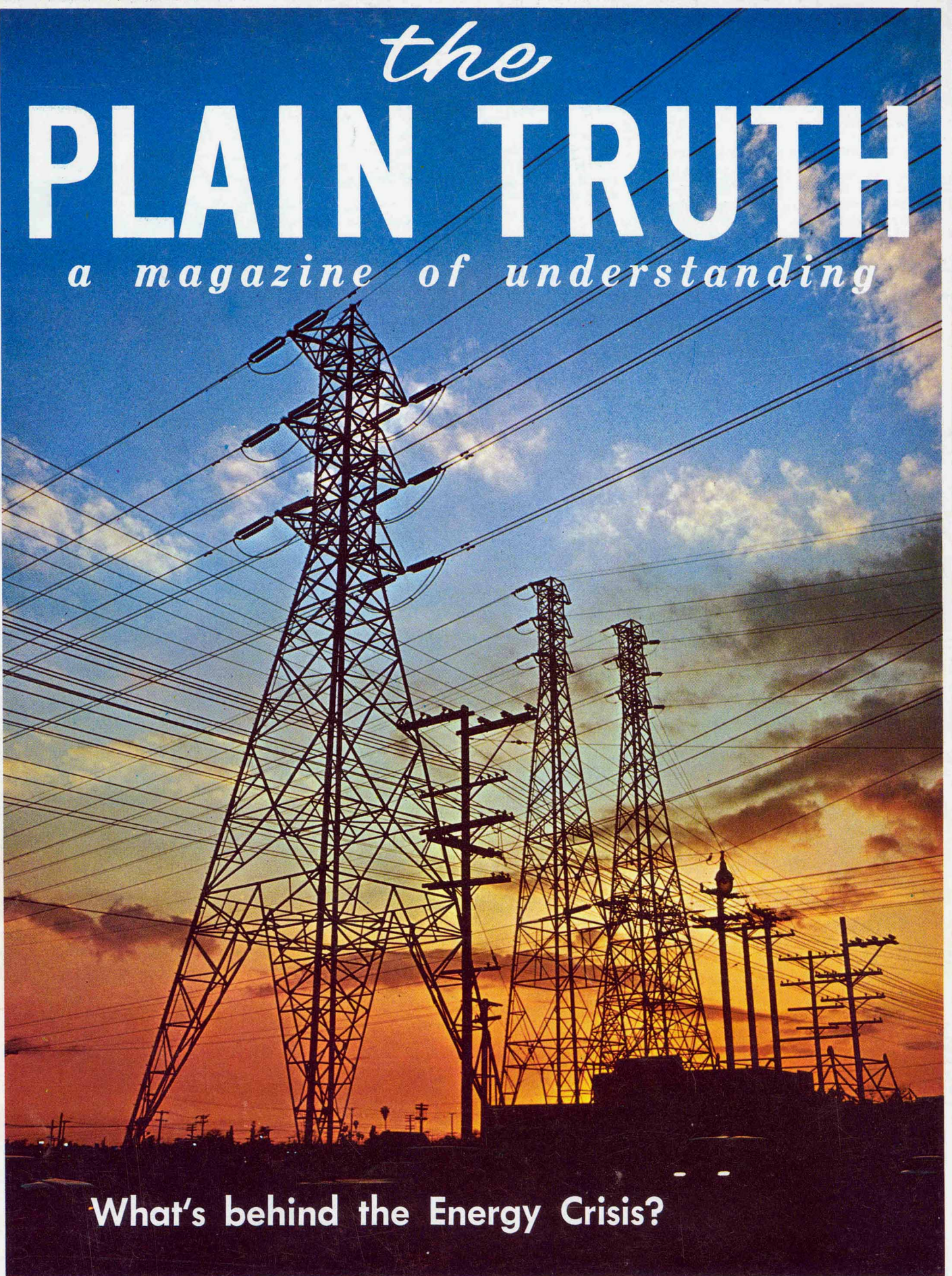


the **PLAIN TRUTH** *a magazine of understanding*



What's behind the Energy Crisis?

What Our READERS SAY

General Comments

"I am an inmate of Marquette, Michigan Prison. I am 38 years old and have served 22 years of my 38 years in prisons throughout the United States. And not once did I think I could ever change my life of crime. But one day I asked a friend for a book to read and he handed me a copy of *The PLAIN TRUTH* and I read it. I was astonished at the truth and the facts I found in it."

D. R. C.,
Marquette, Michigan

"I beg you please, enter my name on the list of the thousands who now receive *The PLAIN TRUTH*. It has taken my destitute life and given it meaning and guidance.

"Out of high school, I turned to drugs for escape and mingled with the wrong people and dropped out of society. I was a hippie in the true sense of the word.

"Then after three years of meaningless living and pointless existence, I found the truth in *The PLAIN TRUTH* while in a hospital recovering from hepatitis. It has given me a goal in life and a will to succeed in, not against, our society."

Ralph W. E.,
Minneapolis, Minnesota

"Origin of Languages"

"As a graduate student in the speech department of Wayne State University here in Detroit, I must compliment your article titled *Origin of Languages*, in the August-September issue."

Marion A. S.,
Royal Oak, Michigan

"Beaver Has Better Idea"

"I enjoy your magazine *The PLAIN TRUTH*. Your article on 'Why the Beaver Has a Better Idea' was very good. I don't know how anyone can say there is no God when animals have such instincts.

"This would be a much better world to live in if we all did for others as the beaver does for man and the other animals around him."

Mrs. Raymond L.,
Mishawaka, Indiana

"The Meat You Eat"

"Just read the October/November copy of *The PLAIN TRUTH*. As a forester and conservationist, I thoroughly enjoyed and agreed with the article on the beaver. The article on 'The Meat You Eat' is enough to make one sick with apprehension, yet the greedy growers will still go their merry way, even if it kills you!! An excellent issue."

W. K.,
Columbus, Ohio

"I am very glad I sent in the renewal for *The PLAIN TRUTH* recently. This morning I received the October/November issue and it certainly was interesting. Nutrition is of serious concern to me. I've begun a real

study to find the answers to the cause of disease and the right way to health. Your article about *The Meat We Eat*, especially drew my attention."

E. S.,
Santa Cruz, California

"I just read your magazine and was reading the article 'The Meat You Eat' in *The PLAIN TRUTH*. Was only last week, I inquired of the Market where I buy the meat — 'what's the matter with your meats? And don't you have any local, home grown meats?' His answer was 'No, if I did, you could not afford the price I would have to charge you!' I would rather pay a few cents more and get something I could eat..."

B. C.,
Lakewood, Ohio

Food Production

"I certainly would not want to miss a single issue of *The PLAIN TRUTH* magazine. Your articles are informative, timely, and mentally stimulating. Both my wife and I look forward to each new issue. Since I am a *Food Scientist*, the articles concerning food production and overpopulation are of special interest to me."

D. A.,
Raleigh, North Carolina

"Hard Line" Articles

"As usual, I enjoyed your latest issue (Oct.-Nov. 1970) and look forward to the day when you can resume monthly editions.

"Also as usual, I find articles with which I cannot agree. The facts when used are never mis-represented, so far as I know, but I wonder why the authors reach so far afield from the facts to form their opinions.

"I refer to the 'hard-line' articles purporting to prove the un-Christian characteristics of such things as Halloween, the theory of Evolution, pornography, sex between unmarried partners, etc.

"I do NOT argue against the stupidity of observing pagan rituals, and I greatly deplore the use of such 'fun' things for commercial purposes, but I see no harm in the rituals of Halloween, Christmas, Easter, etc., so long as the children are made to clearly understand that it is ONLY play, and that witches are non-existent, that Santa Claus is not related to Jesus, and that the Easter Bunny's eggs are but a dimly-related symbol of the Resurrection."

Carl D.,
Fort Worth, Texas

• ... And if there is no God, Carl, we could agree. But since there is a God, and since He has commanded "Learn not the way of the heathen," we must disagree. "A dimly-related symbol"? How dim can a symbol be?

How to Subscribe

"I desire to subscribe to *The PLAIN TRUTH* but do not know how to go about

(Continued on page 41)

the PLAIN TRUTH

a magazine of understanding

February 1971

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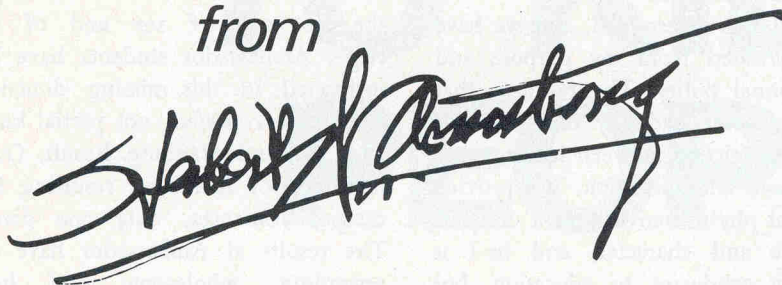
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Personal

from



Personal Interview With the Prime Minister of Japan

RECENTLY I HAVE been privileged to have a number of personal meetings with Heads of State in several countries around the world.

One of our students at the Texas campus of Ambassador College asked: "Mr. Armstrong, when you meet Presidents or Prime Ministers, do you meet... as part of a group, getting merely a quick handshake, or do you have a private audience where you can sit down and really talk with them? And what do you talk about? Would you please tell us?"

I had to smile. These meetings have all been private audiences, arranged some time in advance, affording personal and private discussion on a high level.

I am writing at 41,000 feet altitude, flying back to Pasadena, from our Texas Campus.

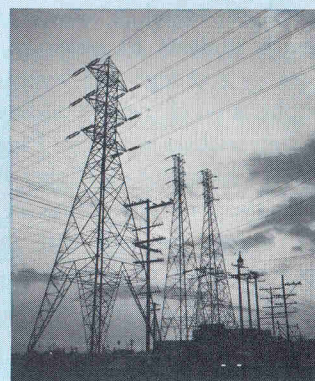
I think my PLAIN TRUTH readers would be interested in the answer. So for this month's *Personal* talk with you, I will tell you about my very recent meeting with Eisaku Sato, the Prime Minister of Japan. Japan has made a phenomenal economic and industrial recovery since the end of World War II. Today Japan is *second* in the free world only to the United States in gross national product. Its economy now is greater than that of Britain, West Germany, France or Italy. So this interview was of very great importance, for Prime Minister Sato is Chief Executive of the government over this upsurging nation of more than 100 million people.

I talked with him in his executive private office in Tokyo. Accompanying me were Dr. Nobumoto Ohama, internationally known educator and former President of Waseda University, Mr. Stanley R. Rader, general counsel and financial adviser of Ambassador College, and Osamu Gotoh, Chairman of the Department of Asian Studies at Ambassador College.

Also present with the Prime Minister were Hideki Masaki,

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Ambassador College Photo

ABOUT OUR COVER

Dramatic evening photograph of high-tension transmission lines in Southern California—through which electricity is distributed to consumers. Southern California Edison alone, which supplies electrical power to millions in the Golden State, has over 200,000 miles of high-tension lines.

As Americans continue to increase their consumption of power—which is expected to double in the next decade—experts are asking in concerned tones "should we" and "can we" supply these skyrocketing demands for more power.

Special Assistant to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and a secretary who took down the conversation in shorthand.

The Prime Minister asked the first question. I do not have the transcript of our conversation, so what follows is written as precisely as possible from memory.

"Mr. Armstrong, there is a marked similarity between the student unrest and rebellion in the United States and in Japan, and I would like to know how you are coping with this problem at Ambassador College."

"First," I replied, "let me say that we have no student unrest or rebellion of any kind at Ambassador College. And to explain to you the reason, I need to tell you something of the founding of the college in 1947.

"I had been seriously impressed with what I saw as basic evils creeping into modern higher education. Education was becoming completely materialistic, and highly specialized. Students were being taught how to earn a living — in a science or technology, in a profession or occupation — but they were not being taught how to live. Education had become concerned solely with the intellect. Moral, spiritual and ethical values were being neglected. I felt keenly the tragic need to found a college that would teach students to recapture the true values — a college that would put equal emphasis on character building.

"In a conversation with Dr. Paul C. Packer, then Chancellor of Higher Education over the state universities in the state of Oregon, he said that many educators were aware of these evils, but were powerless to correct them. He envied me my opportunity to start out with a different policy from scratch. And he urged me not to let any pressures deflect me from my policy to provide a balanced, well-rounded education of the whole person. He said, 'You are not shackled by tradition as established university presidents are. You have an opportunity to recapture the true values.' And in that statement, he gave me the slogan for Ambassador College.

"I found I had a struggle on my hands, the first few years, to avoid pressures from faculty members trying to turn the new college into a rubber

stamp — in the pattern of tradition with the same old evils. Of course I had to employ teachers experienced in the current mainstream.

"But I was determined, and we have never deviated from my purpose and foundational policy. The result is that we have never had any disagreement, protest, or friction between students and faculty and administration. We provide a cultural physical environment of quality, tone and character, and find it not only conducive to education, but important in the character development of students. Our students are happy, always smiling, and they believe our campuses are the happiest places on earth."

Next, the Prime Minister remarked that "we may personally be too old," but the young people are confronted with serious problems involving morals, and particularly sexual mores. "And they are viewing these problems very differently than we." He wanted to know if we were doing anything to inculcate a proper moral foundation.

I answered that we were very keenly aware of this problem, and the moral trend, and that in the third year of Ambassador, in 1949, I had introduced a new course, which I personally taught for some years, in sex and marriage, which we call "Principles of Living."

Then I explained that I had found it necessary to write, in collaboration with our college physician and the faculty of the Graduate School of Theology, our own textbook — and that I am right now working on a new revised edition of this book. Mr. Sato asked me to send him a copy as soon as it is off the press.

Then I told him I felt the entire moral toboggan slide is due to false education. Whereas prior to World War I it was illegal in the United States to publish or disseminate printed instruction about sex or its uses, immediately after, the legal bars were removed and an avalanche of sex literature flooded American bookstores, magazine and newsstands. The former ignorance and stern religious repression had resulted in unhappiness and frustrations in marriage. Sigmund Freud attributed the cause of neuroses and mental disorders to the prudish repression and ignorance. The psychoanalysts urged sex education

and sexual freedom as the cure. But the new tidal wave of sex instruction was wholly materialistic and sensual. The all-important dimension was missing — the PURPOSE of sex and of marriage. Ambassador students have been instructed in this missing dimension. They have *complete*, not partial knowledge and understanding. Result: Out of hundreds of marriages resulting from campus romances, only one divorce. The results at Ambassador have been rewarding, wholesome and happy relationships and lives of rewarding fulfillment.

Then the Prime Minister mentioned that on his last visit to the United States he had become acutely aware of the widespread dissemination of pornographic materials in the United States. He was shocked and alarmed by it. He said that in Japan, although they have a free society so far as expression is concerned, they do exercise reasonable controls, and they do not yet have any such widespread distribution of pornography. He wanted to know what we are doing about this problem at Ambassador.

I replied that we simply have no such problem on any Ambassador campus. Where students are taught the true values — where they have understanding of WHY right is right and best *for them*, and WHY wrong is harmful *to them*, there is just no problem. If such a problem should ever *begin* to put in an appearance, we would deal with it swiftly, wisely and firmly.

On the other hand, I explained how, in our Extension Program worldwide — our program of education in the home, at all levels for all peoples — we have taken the lead in arousing public attention to these evils. This program, by radio, television, our own mass-circulation magazines, purchased large-space advertising in such mass-circulation publications as *Reader's Digest*, *Life*, *Look*, the *London Sunday Times*, and many others, besides attractive full-color booklets and pamphlets offered free, is reaching 150 million people WORLDWIDE!

I also mentioned our television documentaries on pollution of all kinds — air, water, soil, garbage etc. — and the

(Continued on page 41)

"TO KILL A PEOPLE"

It's not too late for America, but it's later than you think. While millions sleep, history's greatest single nation edges nearer an awful chasm. Drained by war, torn by crime, sick with drug abuse, ridden with immorality, driven with lust, stricken with senseless procrastination, lack of purpose, flagging loyalty, economic sickness and spiritual poverty, a great nation looks over the edge into chaos.

by Garner Ted Armstrong

WE DON'T know why we are. America has no great cause. There is no great goal toward which we unitedly press. There is no great single unifying bond, no common spiritual dedication, no deep, transcendental purpose for which we strive.

Most Americans have forgotten how to sacrifice.

We're sick. And our greatest sickness is our stubborn refusal to acknowledge our own moral and spiritual poverty. To diagnose our many illnesses is to invite snorts and sneers from a rising number of "super patriots" whose stock-in-trade is the big-business, chamber-of-commerce attitude of "Let's talk about what's right about America."

Fine. Let's. We are the greatest single power the world has ever known. We have risen to dizzying heights of technological development and scientific achievement. American footprints dot the moon. Our language, our culture, our products have girdled the globe. We have been blessed with the most fabulously rich piece of real estate on the good earth. Our standard of living has risen to opulent heights never imagined in the science fiction of yesteryear.

We're rich. Filthy rich.

And we're also very sick. Sick with our own affluence — with crime, pornography, disease, unemployment, infla-

tion, divorce, massive urban crises, racial inequality; and our most precious national resource, our youth, is sick. Today, our nation's youth spurns and rejects almost every facet of all that can be called the "status quo" achieved by the older generation.

They're sick to death of lying, cheating, double standards. They're sick of the "don't do as I do, do as I say do" hypocrisy of a generation of used-up self-seekers whose goals of materialism have resulted in the conditions all around us. They're sick of useless wars, undeclared, unnecessary and unfinished.

But one sickness doesn't heal another. Two wrongs never make a right.

America desperately needs a *great cause*. She needs a vital, living, noble, just PURPOSE. Maybe it's not too late for the younger generation to succeed where their elders have failed. Maybe they *can* yet catch the vision of a great cause, a dynamic goal which calls for, and is worthy of, great sacrifice.

In his inaugural address, President Nixon said: "We find ourselves rich in goods, but ragged in spirit." He said ours is a "*crisis of the spirit*," and added that, to solve "... a crisis of the spirit, *we need an answer of the spirit*."

But what has happened to the *spirit* of America?

Where went our *pride*?

The Waning of Patriotism

Never before has there been a time when Americans found they could argue by merely mentioning the name of their country. Today, Americans disagree about America. They're not sure — some of them — what America is.

Great voices of protest are heard from every conceivable source. Sneers from young, would-be revolutionaries are answered by hoarse shouts from hard-hats and super-patriots. The "America, love it or leave it" bumper sticker is answered by the "America, change it or lose it" slogan.

Some say America is falling apart. Others say America has never been better.

Politicians, sensing the public weariness over gloomy reports, plead for a "what's good about America" dialogue. The rhetoric of Vice President Agnew is answered by the acidic tongue of the ultra liberal, or the young "New Leftist."

Incisive analysis of society's ills has always brought rebuttal and disagreement.

But now it brings angry shouts of

"Communist Pig," or "If you don't like it, why don't you get out?"

Where went our patriotism? Did something kill it? Did it just gradually die? Patriotism is, after all, a deep, prideful love of one's father country, a thankful appreciation for the freedoms and liberties bought at such a dear cost by the tens of thousands who paid the most horrible of prices. Patriotism is love of country. And it's love *FOR* country, too. But like the love within a tight-knit *family*, a completely patriotic American can become very, very angry at trends within his country. Why is it parents, who dearly love their children, can become angry when they witness the child making a decision they know will harm him?

Patriotism can never be blind flag-waving, a flag-shrouded refusal to admit family difficulties, a blind determination to remain studiously ignorant of deep family sicknesses.

Today, youthful Americans chide the super-patriotic attempts to deny problems with insistent flag-waving by literally *dressing* in the flag. Red, white and blue sells more than any other color combination at the moment. Ski clothes, jeans, shirts, ponchos, hats — are festooned with red and white stripes, with blue fields and white stars. Thousands of window stickers appear with the so-called hippie "peace" symbol (in reality an ancient, pagan Egyptian sex symbol) superimposed over a portion of the American flag. And all this, of course, is a put-on.

But there are *reasons* for a decline in patriotism. There are *reasons* for our spiritual poverty, our moral sickness.

Our Recent Wars

To understand what's been happening to us, you need to look back as far as 1950, and Korea. We lost in Korea. Since then, we have lived through the Gary Powers incident, the Bay of Pigs, the Hungarian revolution, the Pueblo, the years and years of the Berlin Wall, and a decade of horror abroad and frenzied protest at home over the futility of war in Vietnam.

Remember the days when leaders were applauded? It was just barely before Korea, you'll recall. Remember



Ambassador College Photos

A NATION WITHOUT UNITED PURPOSE — As never before, Americans are unsure of their country, the future, their reason for being.

the times when Americans remembered their own past history with pride?

You'll recall it was just before Korea.

But since then, we've lived through the assassinations of a President and his brother, of Medgar Evers and Dr. Martin Luther King. We've seen dozens of American cities aflame, with tens of thousands of youthful soldiers and national guardsmen confronting their own peers with loaded rifles and bayonets. Since Korea, we've seen America's cities become steeping, seething centers of great turmoil and crime. America's campuses have become hot spots for riot, murder, drug abuse, and centers for the fomenting of violent revolution. Since Korea, we've seen increased black militancy along with a rise in the Ku Klux Klan, the Minutemen, and other ultra-militant or paramilitary groups. We've also heard of the SDS and the Weathermen, along with a grisly record of more than 500 bombings in 1970 alone.

We've seen pictures of burning buildings, and firemen fighting fires raging in their own trucks. We've seen pictures of the many young American policemen shot down in the daily combat in which they engage — and the

battlefield is America and its cities.

We've seen it all, and it has all taken its toll on us.

Since Korea, America has not had a victory. Her sons have fought in far corners of the world in undeclared wars for limited political objectives, led by civilians. The one bright moment in a tiresome series of humiliating defeats, stalemates and docile subservience to piracy was the Cuban Missile Crisis.

But even this was short-lived.

We lost in Korea. We're losing in Vietnam.

The Korean Lesson

Don't write history unless you wish succeeding generations to learn from it. Don't read history unless you wish to learn from it. America wrote history in Korea — in the blood of her sons, husbands, and fathers. But she failed to read that lesson. After the tens of thousands of rotting corpses were buried, or left to decay on the rugged, icy slopes of Korea, after a major war had sapped American military and economic strength, the world had learned only one significant lesson: that the United States' WILL could be challenged, that the PRIDE in her power was flagging,



that fourth-rate countries with vastly inferior industrial, economic and military strength could *test* America's will, time and time again, and find that will weakened, unsure, and super-cautious.

It was in 1950, remember, that the Russians exploded a hydrogen bomb.

And from that time to this, there has always loomed the spectre of a nuclear-armed Soviet Russia to haunt the minds of American leadership. Each incident, no matter how seemingly trivial, in no matter how seemingly insignificant corner of the world, was viewed in the perspective of the Soviets and the Bomb.

And so, for the first time, Americans tried to fight a "conventional war" for limited political purpose, for limited military objectives, with "conditioned response" and the piecemeal contribution of military hardware and personnel. She did this, in *spite* of the warnings from such battle-hardened Generals as "Vinegar Joe" Stillwell, who urged that Americans *never* get involved in a land war in Asia.

But American soldiers had never been, prior to Korea, treated like foreign legionnaires. They had never been asked to die for limited political objectives. They had never been ordered up frozen hills to die, only to "demonstrate" a point to an imperturbable,

tough, patient enemy. Wars of attrition, they thought, died in the trenches of France. To fight to make the world safe for Democracy was one thing. But to fight to demonstrate U.S. policy of "containment" of Communism in a far-off, foreign land was quite another.

So, in Korea, America ignored the lessons of history, and wrote yet another bloody lesson which, when viewed in retrospect, makes the grisly agony of Vietnam ever more ghastly.

General Stillwell and others referred, in fact, more to the fetid, stinking rice paddies of Burma — to the steaming jungles and tortuous hills of southeast Asia, than the peninsula of Korea. They knew Americans could not fight great tank battles in the jungle. A Patton, or a Mark Clark, would be totally out of place there. They knew more about the stoical peasant *mind* of Asians than leaders of a later time.

And they knew, on a simpler level, the basic truth that, in battle, when troops go to the ground, each individual soldier becomes personally isolated. They knew his view of the battle is only what he sees through thick trees and brush, that the big picture, the colored maps, tactical plans and logistics of massive troop movements are lost on him. They knew Asian jungles had to

be the world's worst place to fight a war.

And they knew the Asian people's fantastic capacity for living on the barest diet, a mere handful of rice daily, traveling prodigious distances on foot, and seldom falling victim to the always prevalent endemic diseases of the jungle.

They knew an Asian could drink water from the same streams as an American — the Asian soldier would go on to fight, and the American would develop serious, and sometimes fatal, dysentery.

But the hard-earned lessons of World War II were not heeded prior to Korea.

And the doubly-hard-earned lessons of Korea were somehow ignored prior to Vietnam.

All the knowledge of former Asian jungle fighters, including the bitter lessons learned by the French at Dien Bien Phu were somehow unimportant in the high-level political objectives of demonstrating to the world America would say: "No Communism allowed here."

Make no mistake. Korea was an absolute turning point of recent history. It was the first big growing crack in the PRIDE of America's power.

Take a look at the ironic parallels between Korea and Vietnam — and what they have done to the American spirit at home.

The "Parallel" Wars

In Korea, as in Vietnam, Americans were fighting side by side with Oriental peoples who were, in turn, fighting against their own kind. To Americans in Korea "all Koreans looked alike." Similar problems, and their ultimate repercussions in the inevitable Anti-Americanism (an ironic prize for over 9 years of war in Vietnam may well prove to be a hugely healthy Anti-American hatred which, regardless of future governments in the South, may last for a very long time to come), have come out of the battle stories in Vietnam.

In each case, they were fighting in a narrow country, divided North and South by a purely imaginary *political* line. That is, it was merely a line drawn on a map by politicians. It followed no particular chain of mountains. It followed no particular river, or valley. It

respected no particular roads, canals, bridges or villages. It was, in short, utterly devoid of any essential military characteristics. It was, then, completely impractical from a military point of view — since it ignored militarily defensible territory, or strategic political or topographical features.

In each case, they fought against an enemy granted safe sanctuary. In Korea, it was the Yalu River and Manchuria. In Vietnam, it is Haiphong Harbor, and the multi-colored maps illustrating "off limits" to the pilots of the jet fighter-bombers who fly the tiresome, hideously dangerous missions against tiresome, heavily defended, oftentimes comparatively unimportant targets.

In Korea, Air Force and Navy pilots flew missions against bridges, roads, tunnels, trains, ox carts, trucks, columns of troops, and hamlets. They were not allowed to carry the war to the enemy by bombing his airfields, or his rear supply bases, since these were carefully hoarded in Manchuria.

In Vietnam, pilots fly missions against carefully specified targets chosen, as often as not, by officers thousands of miles from the battles. A pilot of an American fighter bomber based in Cambodia might fly a typical mission like the one now described.

Flying the "Thuds"

Weather, briefing, and a careful description of the target for the morning mission were given the pilot after his quick visit to the mess for breakfast and coffee, probably at 4:00 a.m. He would fly his "Thunderchief" (labeled "Thuds" by the men who fly them), heavily laden with bombs and rockets, along a carefully prescribed route, which included certain political considerations. (A sweep over Hanoi could lead, if a pilot made a turn too wide, to intrusion over some one of the many, many "restricted" areas, and bring about a worldwide political and diplomatic crisis — so the Thud pilots are not merely asked to bomb military targets, they are asked to be students of the delicate manipulations and machinations of international geopolitics as well.)

Takeoff was always a chancy thing —

with the frequent violent rain squalls, puddles of water on the strip, and a very heavy, stubby-winged fighter bomber, roaring into the thick murky skies to climb on course for his refueling tanker, orbiting in a predetermined area high over the eastern border area of Cambodia. His Thud didn't have enough fuel to make it all the way to North Vietnam, and back to his base — so he had to accomplish the delicate and demanding task of in-air refueling going each way. Refueling is not any lead-pipe cinch, either. Many an unfortunate Thud jockey found his airplane bathed in kerosene from a faulty connection, or some sudden turbulence during his in-flight refueling.

The refueling was done one at a time. And so was much of the bombing, and many entire missions. The big B-52's could still fly World War II type bomber formations, although lack of enemy fighter power made the formations nowhere near so necessary. But the Thud pilots went singly, in pairs, or in threes or slightly larger groups.

After filling up, the pilot pointed his flying arsenal along the long, winding mountains labeled "Thud Ridge" by those who came to know it so well (and it gave title to the book written by an American Thud pilot who came home to tell about it).

The enemy knew it well, too.

Assume the weather was bad over the target. The Thuds had orders to penetrate as far as possible, and to remain over the target area as long as they could, hoping for a break in the clouds to make pinpoint accuracy possible for them. If the weather persisted, they had to turn around and go home. That meant another in-flight refueling and a long day.

Bombing and Air Defenses

Sometimes, weather might prevent anything more than snooping for holes in the clouds for up to four or more days at a time. All this was not lost on the enemy. It gave him sufficient time to dismantle, and cart off the target, or, failing this, to quickly set up some portable SAM sites around it, and to reinforce the target with every conceivable type of

anti-aircraft weapon. (Pilots have been shot down flying over heavily populated Hanoi by the huge army of civilians and military personnel alike who would be seen lying down on their backs, pointing whatever kind of weapon, even pistols, up into the sky. Pilots brought back aircraft struck with every conceivable calibre of bullet.)

Few Americans realize that the air defenses around Hanoi were far more intensified, and far more sophisticated, than any of those around the big industrial cities of Germany during World War II.

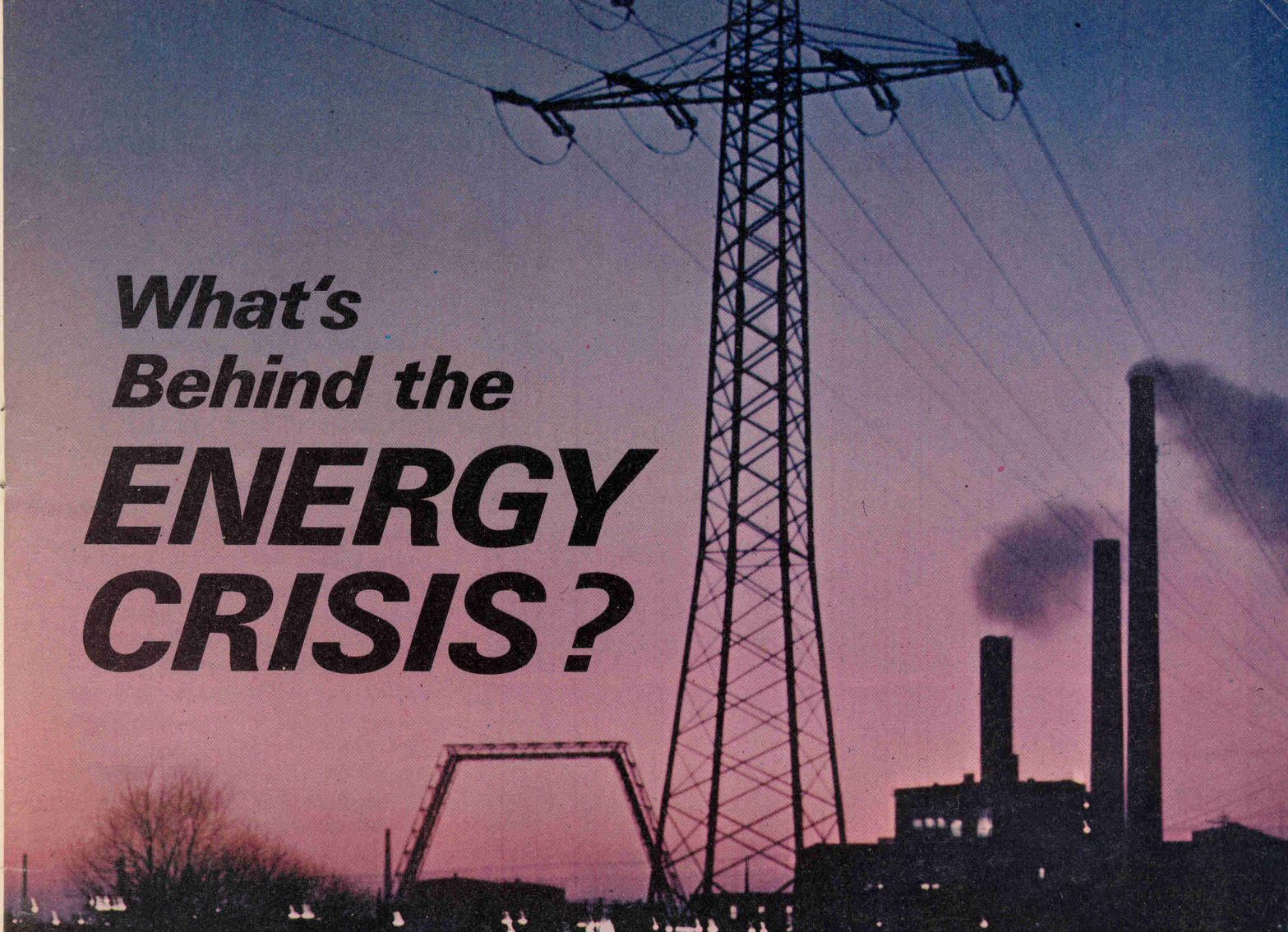
Finally, when weather permitted, the target was attacked. That meant using the capability of the Thud (including anti-SAM radar, which could detect the rocket as it fired preparatory to launch) to the full, taxing the pilot to the limit of his ability to keep an eye out for the hated telephone-pole-like SAMs flying at him, or for bursts of flak, or being careful not to overfly one of the many restricted areas, and trying to place his bombs and rockets squarely on target. He knew, too, that the North Vietnamese would deliberately park military equipment in hospital compounds, and in and among civilian populated areas. His job was an impossible one — but not quite.

He usually *did* get his "impossible" job done. But not always without great sacrifice as the "guests" at the "Hanoi Hilton" (American prisoners of war in Hanoi) can testify.

And so the tortuous, seemingly impossible missions continued to be carried out, month after month, year after year, until the halting of the bombing in the North.

At best, the bombing was an exercise in attrition, and an attempt at interdiction of supply routes. At no time did it succeed in HALTING enemy military activity, but only in keeping the enemy flow of manpower and supplies within certain limits. With the cessation of the bombing over the North, the former targets are far more heavily fortified, meaning that, for all practical purposes, if bombing were to begin once more, it would all be there to do over again, only much, much more difficult than

(Continued on page 46)



What's Behind the ENERGY CRISIS?

Ambassador College Photo

The western world — especially the United States — is on an astounding energy binge. Authorities are concerned, wondering where we will get the fuel to supply our burgeoning cry for MORE ENERGY. Few, however, ask the most basic questions of all: Should we as a society be so utterly dependent on nonrenewable energy sources? Should we continue to use ever greater amounts of energy?

by Jerry Gentry

“BRNNG . . . brnng . . . brnng” — your electric clock goes off right on time!

You sleepily roll out of bed, and reach for the light switch. Of course, the light comes on just as you expected.

The house is cold. You stumble into the hallway where the heater thermostat is located and adjust the oil or gas furnace to the “comfort range.”

You find your way to the bathroom, fumbling for your electric razor. Just a flick of the razor

switch is your assurance of a clean shave. Next comes a quick shower and you hurriedly get dressed.

You seldom — if ever — stop to consider: Suppose the electrical power suddenly went off, and *stayed off*, in your home? No, you aren't even thinking of any “energy crisis” as you rush in for breakfast. Your wife has fresh orange juice squeezed in her new electric juicer. The refrigerator has assured your family of fresh milk and eggs, which might have spoiled otherwise. You sit down to your toast from the electric toaster and eggs cooked over your gas, or electric range. A cup of piping hot coffee, percolated

in your electric coffee maker, hits the spot. Soon you are off to work.

A Morning at Home

But what about you, the wife at home?

You begin the household "chores" of washing dishes in your automatic dishwasher. "What a work saver this is," you think as you arrange the soiled dishes and pour in the detergent.

The floors are dirty, and this calls for help. So out comes the electric vacuum cleaner from the closet. The clothes hamper in the bathroom is overflowing, and must be taken care of. Into the automatic washer go the soiled clothes. And no clothesline worries you — an electric or gas dryer does the job.

Stop and consider for a moment.

You have already used some 16 electrical, gas- or oil-fired appliances in the course of just one morning. Actually, American homes have available for use over 200 separate electrical gadgets. These exclude gas- or oil-powered machines such as a lawnmower or the automobile.

One person was recently challenged to compile a list of the electrical gadgets in his home. To his astonishment he found a total of 67 items — nearly one third of those available!

The newest of these mechanical servants is the "garbage crunching" device for compacting household solid waste before putting it into the garbage can. Another is the electrically heated comb for men, to match the wife's electric rollers.

Our "Mechanical Maids"

To power these mechanical devices, Americans use more than 8 trillion horsepower-hours of energy every year.

Imagine having to stable the number of actual horses necessary to do this much work.

Much of this 8 trillion horsepower-hours is at the immediate beck and call of Americans. Each American has at his fingertips, on the average, the equivalent of the energy expended by 500 human slaves.

This means, according to *Los Angeles Times* science writer Irving Bengelsdorf, that the true population of the U.S. is 200 million people *PLUS*

100 billion energy-slaves, making a total human equivalent of 100,200,000,000 working servants.

This represents our total impact upon the environment. But the noxious wastes from our energy-slaves are far more difficult to deal with than mere human wastes.

Nevertheless, Americans especially continue to develop new energy-consuming gadgets.

The amount of electricity produced to power the gadgets — and industry — was 1.6 trillion kilowatt-hours in

"Americans alone are expected to demand just as much electrical energy in the next 10 years as they did in the preceding 90 years."

1970. Within a decade, authorities estimate, Americans will consume *TWICE* the yearly power they presently use.

This trend of a more voracious power consumption has forced utility companies to build increasingly larger power-generating plants. Some are capable of producing at the rate of one million kilowatt-hours or more. A plant of this size gulps 9000 tons of coal each day. As a result, an estimated 300 million tons of coal were fed into American steam-electric plants during 1970 alone! *Transporting* this vast amount of coal is an enormous task for America's railroads.

Authorities note that *industry* uses about 41% of the U.S. electrical supply; homes and commercial users divide up 49% between them. The remaining 10% is lost in transmission.

Reaching the Critical Point

How critical is the electrical supply?

In 1965, history's largest electric power failure plunged 80,000 square miles of America's Eastern Seaboard into darkness. Experts predict more such "blackouts" and "brownouts."

During the 1969-1970 winter, 39 of 181 large U.S. utility companies had less than 10% electrical reserves for an emergency.

And more recently, Britain's 125,000 electrical workers went on strike, plunging huge masses of her population into darkness, curtailing industry, and wreaking havoc with city traffic when street lights failed.

Yet, worldwide energy demands, both private and commercial, continue to increase.

Americans alone are expected to demand just as much electric energy in the next 10 years as they did in the preceding 90 years — a total of at least 18,000,000,000,000 (18 trillion) kilowatt-hours.

Said Dr. Wilson M. Laird, Director, Office of Oil and Gas, U. S. Department of the Interior, in a speech delivered on March 5, 1970: "We are entering a period of growing scarcity in energy — of all kinds, and the ironic thing is that we go on acting as though our *supply is endless* . . . gas distributing companies continue to run full-page ads touting their product . . . We continue to build and aggressively merchandise every conceivable kind of appliance that can be attached to an electric power line, including whole-house electric heating requiring three times the expenditure of energy as oil or gas."

Americans are not alone in their voracious appetite for electric power. Other industrial nations are also consuming ever-greater amounts of energy. Canadians and Norwegians, on a man-for-man basis, consume more electricity than do Americans.

Can Americans continue to supply and distribute the growing energy requirements that double every 10 years or less? What effect will this have on earth's complex — and in many ways fragile — ecological interrelationships?

Should we use so much energy? Ought we to reconsider the unrestricted, uncontrolled devouring of nonrenewable "fossil fuels" as our main source of energy?

Where Electricity Comes From

At present the vast majority of our electricity comes from steam-generating plants powered by coal, oil, and natural gas.

From the start of the Machine Age, coal has been the most significant

energy source. By 1950, the earth had yielded 80 BILLION tons of coal. Petroleum came into use later than coal. Even so, by 1950 over 70 BILLION barrels of oil had been piped from the earth.

These energy sources, combined with natural gas, provide over 95% of the total energy expenditure (including automobile gasoline) in the United States. Nuclear and hydro-power make up the remainder.

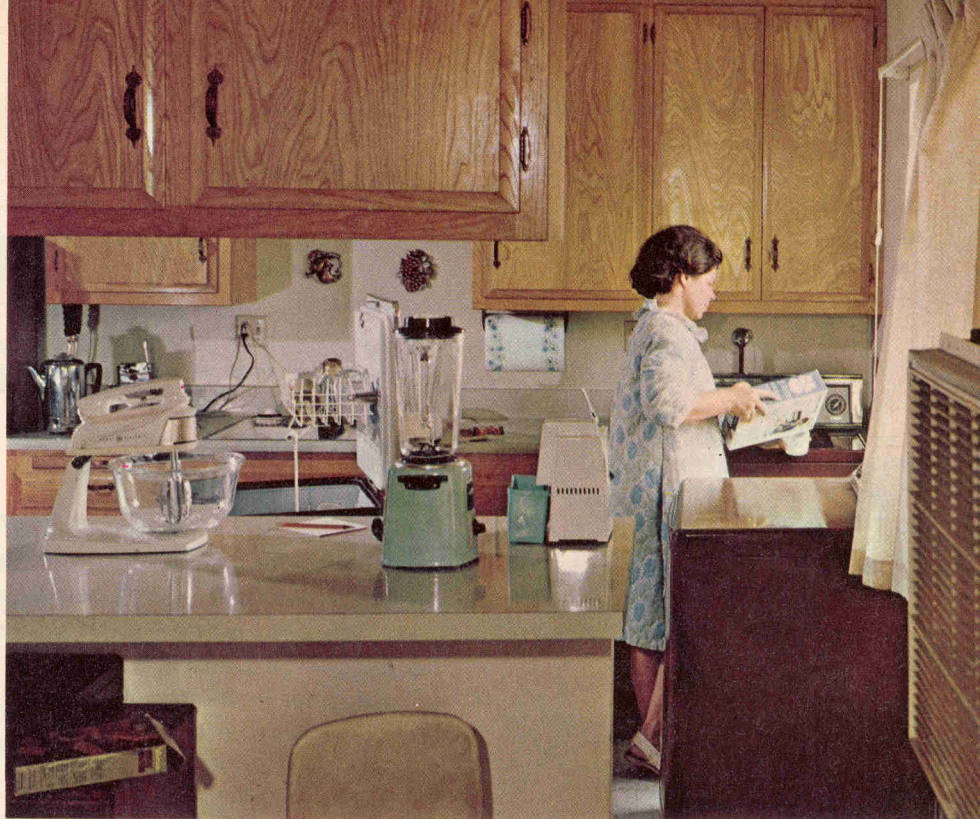
But continually increasing energy demands are putting great stress on production. The problem has not been clearly understood by the public.

"In the first place," said Mr. Harry Perry, Senior Specialist, Environmental Policy Division, Library of Congress, "two out of three of our fossil fuels are in short supply . . . secondly, the fossil fuels are, as is nuclear [energy] in other directions, a detriment to the environment."

Coal, oil and natural gas — which are responsible for about 80% of the electricity produced by our electric power plants — must be drilled or mined, processed and transported to a power plant before electrical energy can be generated. The gigantic task of producing and transporting enough coal for just one electric power plant is staggering. A plant located in the Mojave Desert in the Western United States gulps some 200 railway carloads of coal in just *one day's time*.

And there are literally hundreds of power plants over the United States and Canada requiring such huge coal tonnages. As more and more coal is used up, companies must turn to deeper deposits, veins with less thickness, or deposits hundreds of miles from the generating plants.

We asked Mr. Brice O'Brien, Vice President of the National Coal Association, how energy problems rank today in our list of national priorities. "We have used the cream of the crop, we're running out of that. From now on we're



Ambassador College Photo

Over 200 separate electrical gadgets are already available for use by Americans. Meanwhile every conceivable kind of electrical appliance is being aggressively merchandised, including all-electric homes.

going to have to pay for energy," he warned.

Costs of mining increase, and so do costs for transporting all this coal. Profits disappear. These and other problems are beginning to result in actual coal shortages for utility companies.

T.V.A. Troubles

Tennessee Valley Authority (T.V.A.) is the largest buyer of coal in the United States. In 1969, it purchased 32 million tons of coal. "If you piled it up," James Watson, Manager of Power for T. V. A. told PLAIN TRUTH reporters, "and put it all on a football field, it would reach more than five miles in the air."

T. V. A. has been receiving only about 80% of its coal needs, thus creating a real pinch. During December, when we visited T. V. A., it was down to a 29-day supply. Most utility companies have less than about 30 days' supply, several less than two weeks.

Even though the U. S. exports only 10% of the coal it mines, domestic users are complaining this is too much. In some cases they claim coal companies have cut short their commitments to domestic electric utilities in favor of FOREIGN CUSTOMERS offering higher prices. Normally, high quality metallurgical coal is exported to foreign steel producers. More recently, Japan has been forced to buy U. S. utility grade coal for use with other grades of coal to make steel.

Coupled with these problems, the shortage of railroad hopper cars often halts the flow of coal from the fields to the power plants. T. V. A.'s James Watson also commented to us: "We have a shortage that amounts to something like 100,000 tons of coal a week that we could get if we had sufficient cars." Some steam plants could run out of coal this winter if the supply is not improved.

Some train cars have sat in port for weeks, or longer before ships arrived to take coal overseas. And the thought of a railroad workers' strike doesn't exactly put utilities companies at ease.

Strip Mining Devastation

Scrambling to meet market demands and to cut costs, coal companies turn to

the method of *strip mining* to supply customers.

The strip mining method is perhaps the most devastating means available for obtaining coal. It accounts for one third of America's 500 million ton annual output.

Some 3.2 million acres in the United States alone have been torn up by strip mining. That is roughly equal in size to the U. S. state of Connecticut, or to Northern Ireland in the British Isles. And most of this land — about 66% — lies barren and unreclaimed, a monument to man's greed and destructiveness.

Of the 34% of "reclaimed" land, half has been rejuvenated *only* by forces of nature, not by the men who devastated it. Reclamation of stripped land is expensive, and seldom carried out by the companies who "mine" the coal. There are a few notable projects, however, where companies have leveled the land, planted trees, stocked artificial ponds with fish, and made other amends.

Yet, we can easily understand how difficult it is to "put it all back like it was."

Incompatible With Ecology

Furthermore, the resource being dug — coal, in this case — pollutes the air we breathe. Mr. Harry Perry, quoted earlier, told our staff: "No energy form is completely compatible with ecology. Nuclear energy generates thermal pollution. It also has a radioactivity problem. . . . Fossil fuels have the problem of oxides of nitrogen and sulfur oxides . . . and ash."

The burning of coal creates clouds of sulphur oxide and other pollutants which engulf cities and destroy health. Lower-quality coal is less desirable because it pollutes more. This becomes a serious problem, when we realize that *two thirds of the coal produced east of the Mississippi River will not meet present pollution standards because it is too high in sulphur content!*

Some areas like the city of Chicago have even rescinded anti-sulphur pollution laws so that low-grade coal could be used. It was either this alternative or simply *no power!*

And so modern man charges onward in the name of Technological Progress.

Oil Problems Too

Coal and coal-fired furnaces are not the only trouble. Along the U. S. Eastern Seaboard, where residual oil powers many utilities, shortages are occurring — and prices are on the rise.

New York City is a case in point. Here electricity prices are highest in the United States — just \$10.00 per 250 kilowatt-hours, compared with Los Angeles at \$5.63 per 250 kilowatt-hours.

Foreign residual oil must be shipped long distances to reach U. S. ports, and prices increase with transportation costs.

The problem of getting oil is further complicated by the fact that 9 out of 10 wells sunk are dry! Each well drilled on land in the United States costs in excess of \$50,000. Ten times that amount is spent for the average off-shore well, and over \$1 million for the average Alaskan well!

And — it takes from 3 to 10 years for a field to go from initial discovery to full production.

To be sure, there is *NO present* worldwide oil shortage. There are, in fact, surpluses.

Nevertheless, America and the western world continue to suck up and consume oil at an increasing rate.

By 1950, twice as much crude oil was produced as had been in 1945. By 1960 production doubled again, now 1000 million tons. Eight years later, in 1968, it doubled again. Forecasts say it will *AGAIN* double, to 4000 million tons, by 1980.

With only growth in sight, we need to stop and ask ourselves some questions. How great are total fuel reserves? Can we really continue to use up these resources at an ever-increasing rate?

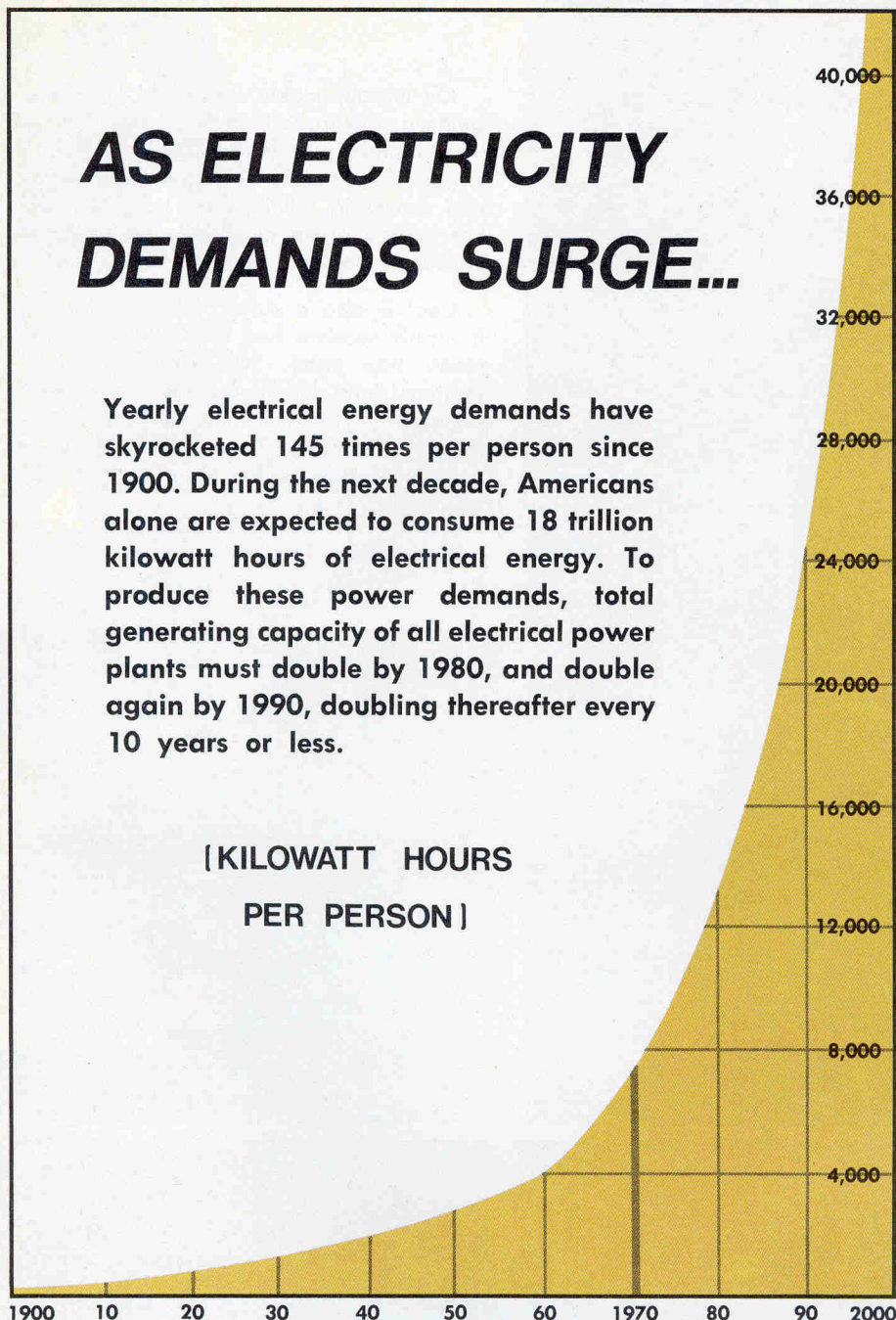
A Prognostication

In 1963, geochemist Harrison Brown, biochemist James Bonner and psychologist John Weir, published *The Next Hundred Years*. In their study, completed under the auspices of the California Institute of Technology, certain estimates were made concerning various sectors of the world economy.

AS ELECTRICITY DEMANDS SURGE...

Yearly electrical energy demands have skyrocketed 145 times per person since 1900. During the next decade, Americans alone are expected to consume 18 trillion kilowatt hours of electrical energy. To produce these power demands, total generating capacity of all electrical power plants must double by 1980, and double again by 1990, doubling thereafter every 10 years or less.

(KILOWATT HOURS
PER PERSON)



One of the items considered was the world supply of fuels.

They foresaw the future possibility of using energy equalling 100 BILLION tons of coal annually! Do we have sufficient coal, oil and natural gas to fulfill such voracious demands?

At the time, estimates put the total world supply of coal which could be practically mined at 2500 billion tons. This alone would provide the world's energy needs — at the then current rate of expenditure — for about 700 years.

Estimates of oil reserves were put at

1250 billion barrels. This could be equated to about 280 billion tons of coal. Adding actual coal and natural gas, the sum of these various sources of fuels amounts to the equivalent of about 3700 billion tons of coal.

Resource experts estimate that at current rates of expenditure the fuel supply should be sufficient to last for a thousand years.

But the rate of consumption is skyrocketing. Resources are dwindling alarmingly. Said authors Brown, Bonner and Weir: "At a twenty-five times greater rate of consumption, they would

last only another FORTY YEARS... and we must recognize that, once our petroleum and coal have been consumed, as far as the human species is concerned, they will have disappeared forever" (*The Next Hundred Years*, pp. 99-100).

It is of course very difficult to estimate "proved resources," especially of oil. Said resources expert Hans Landsberg: "Petroleum history is littered with the remains of obsolete guesses, some of which have turned out to be spectacularly wrong..."

"One of the reasons is that only that relatively small part of oil occurrences that exploratory drilling has proved to exist can be correctly said to be 'known.' Beyond, short of systematically digging up the first 60,000 feet of the earth's crust from pole to pole, one can go only by inference" (*Natural Resources for U.S. Growth*, Hans Landsberg, Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1964, p. 177).

The point is — there may be more, but there may also be much less oil than is expected. Energy requirements are also little more than guesses based on past increases and hypothetical future considerations.

But, however long these fuels last, they may one day be used up. They are NONrenewable.

The Nuclear Power "Panacea"

Nuclear power plants have failed to become the great boon they were once expected to be.

Soon after World War II, the "peaceful atom" was predicted to be the power of the future. After all, coal, oil, and other fuels caused pollution. Nuclear energy was *clean*, authorities assured us.

Coal mining operations slowed their progress, bowing to the "peaceful atom." Many coal miners were thrown out of work. Large regions, especially in Appalachia, became depressed areas.

But many complications have arisen for nuclear energy.

For one — *it does pollute!*

Potentially, nuclear energy is much more dangerous and deadly than either oil or coal. A certain amount of radio-

(Text continues on page 14 —
photos on pages 12 and 13)

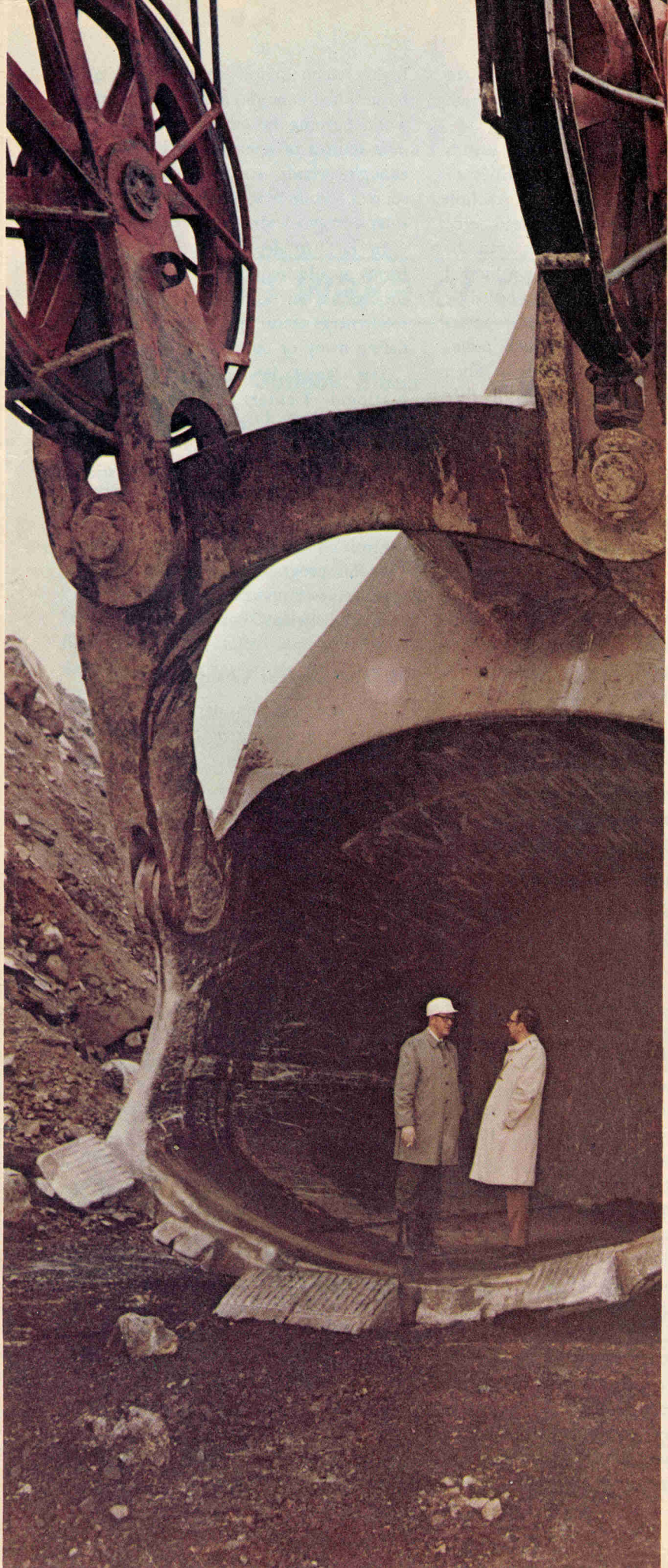
FOSSIL FUELS- *Their impact on our World*



Oil literally makes the world go round, being a vital trade item in the world economy (bottom). It is one of the world's largest industries, providing transportation and powering utilities (top left). Oil also has caused grave air and water pollution problems (below).

Coal is also a major world industry. It is mostly used to fuel industry and power plants (top right). Strip mining for coal (bottom right) has devastated millions of acres — the bulk of them unreclaimed — in the U. S. alone. To uncover coal, some shovels excavate 200 tons of earth in one bite (right center).





Top left — Launois Black Star; Bottom left — Sun Telephoto;
Center right — Ewing Galloway, Ambassador College Photos

activity is inevitably released during the production of nuclear fuel for power plants, although this is generally conceded to be minor.

There is also a storage problem — how to handle the 3.5 million gallons of high-level waste estimated to be produced yearly by 1980.

Too Hot to Handle

Nuclear power plants have also come under attack in recent years because of a "new" type of pollution — *thermal pollution*.

The nuclear reaction produces heat to generate steam. This steam turns giant turbines, which in turn generate electricity. As much as 50% of the heat created is "wasted." It must be taken away by the cool waters of a river, lake, ocean — or by expensive evaporative cooling towers.

This waste heat is detrimental to life in the surrounding waters. It lowers the oxygen content and drives the water temperature up. Many desirable forms of life are destroyed, and undesirable forms proliferate in the process. The delicate thread of life is broken, and ecology suffers. Rivers "die." Man suffers kickbacks, too.

Thermal and radioactive pollution are the "last straw" in the pollution controversy. They have caused a concerned and frightened segment of society to bring pressure against nuclear power plants. The whole U. S. nuclear plant program, as a consequence, has been delayed by 2 to 5 years.

Some look beyond fission (which supplies about 2% of present U. S. energy needs) and fusion (not even tapped yet) to a process called MHD — magneto hydrodynamics. But this is still dependent on a coal supply — and is presently only theoretical.

Environment Takes the Brunt

That perhaps is where the *current* energy crisis is — the destruction of our "good earth" as a direct result of our increased *demands* upon it. One specialist, Mr. Harry Perry, put it this way: "Do you want to improve the quality of the environment, or do you want the electricity to come on as you need it?"

This earth, after all, is a "closed system." It operates as a unit, and renews,

replenishes, and purifies itself without any outside help other than energy from the sun.

There *are limits* to the earth's capabilities. Only certain quantities of additional carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, lead, etc., from the burning of fuels, can be absorbed into the system. Only a limited amount of extra heat can be absorbed by our streams before some life forms begin to suffer. Only so much radioactive waste can be absorbed. Then deformities and abnormalities in life forms occur.

We all know these basic facts!

The question is, does convenience of energy for the moment justify future ecological disaster — the possible destruction of life within a generation?

Most — if not all — of man's MAJOR exploits of his *only* environment are out of step with the natural regenerative processes on earth.

It's time man took a long look at fuels — and our spiraling increase in energy consumption — and asked some basic questions: Do we really *need* all this energy? Why did we build our economic structure on polluting, non-renewable resources? There are, after all, other forms of energy available.

Thinking the Unthinkable

Even as polluting as the nonrenewable fuels are, they are not the central problem in themselves. It is man's *exploitation* of them for selfish profit and convenience which is at the heart of the problem.

For example, suppose man were to harness the sun's non-polluting energy. Would he use it wisely? Or would he turn it to profit-seeking and selfish, destructive uses? The history of man's greed is NOT reassuring.

It is becoming increasingly clear that man must totally re-evaluate concepts concerning the structure of society. The concentration of population, of industry, of power generation is increasingly bringing us closer to a date with disaster.

We are encountering massive problems of distribution. We are faced with wholesale destruction of the landscape. We find it less and less practical to utilize RENEWABLE sources of energy. The mammoth industrial demands of our

highly technological society could not be supplied enough energy from simple wood burning or other similar *renewable* sources of energy. There just isn't enough wood; and other renewable sources — tide power, geothermal steam, solar energy — are not developed.

In fact, to depend on these energy forms would require us to restructure society to a much simpler form, *reducing* total energy consumption, perhaps eliminating many of our "energy slaves."

Dr. James P. Lodge, Jr. of the National Center for Atmosphere Research in Boulder, Colorado had this to say:

"We must limit our own population it is true, but it is even more necessary to impose a program of rigorous birth control on our energy slaves. To say that this program is an enormous program of RETHINKING PRIORITIES is to state the obvious, but it is nonetheless true."

The Greatest Change of ALL

We need to consider a change of *approach* in dealing with our environment. We have been careless — blasé — in our use of this earth. We have polluted, raped and destroyed the earth God gave us.

Are we yet willing to cease the greedy and ignorant destruction we have caused? At the present time mankind *as a whole* is not yet ready to make this necessary change. Because the biggest change needed is a change in man's basic nature and outlook in life. Man's nature is one of getting for the self instead of giving. Man has *taken from* the earth — instead of *taking care* of it.

Will man go too far — so far he can't cleanse this earth of its pollution? Will man respond in time to the moaning and groaning of the earth? Some authorities warn that man may already have gone too far — that it may already be too late to save this earth from man's devastating exploitation.

Almost 2000 years ago, a great teacher wrote: "For we know that the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now" (Romans 8:22). That scripture has come to pass in our day. Our earth is wounded and we are wielding the death weapon. It may kill *us!* Unless we change. □

advance news

in the wake of today's **WORLD EVENTS**

● **World Food Outlook Bleak**

A disappointing trend in the world food picture is now apparent. During 1969 — latest statistics available — there was no increase in the combined output of the world's farms, fisheries and forests.

It was the first time in 12 years a zero increase was recorded. Meanwhile the world's population continued to grow with a net yearly increase of 70 million people.

According to a survey conducted by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) this standstill in food production resulted largely from reduced output in the developed countries "where surpluses rather than shortages are the problem."

This stagnation contrasted with a four percent increase in 1968 and a 10-year average increase of almost three percent. Agriculture showed a small gain in production but fisheries output fell by 3 percent. It was the first time since 1950 that world fish production had suffered a setback.

Unless this trend can be dramatically reversed, the FAO predicts unavoidable worldwide famines. Birth control programs will have a negligible effect on the problem for a long time, and the underdeveloped countries cannot afford massive food purchases. The world organization, headquartered in Rome, predicts that these nations will have to increase their own food production at least 80 percent in the next fifteen years in order to avert massive famine.

A regional breakdown shows how the underdeveloped world fared in 1969.

The situation was brightest in the Far East where the food problems had been most serious. There was a four percent increase in food production among the underdeveloped nations exceeding the 10-year rate of 2.6 percent. India, whose teeming population often faces severe hunger, again had a solid five percent increase in food production.

Latin American nations registered a meager one percent increase in food production, after another season of severe drought. This fell considerably behind the region's 2.9 percent population increase.

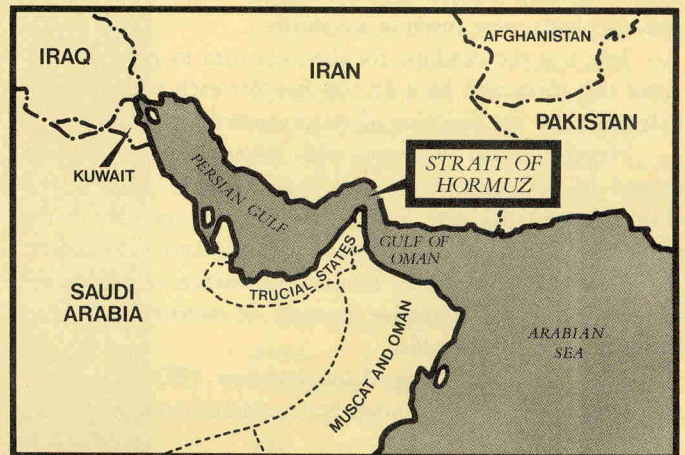
Food production in the Middle East showed no increase at all. In Africa, excluding South Africa, production actually fell by about one percent.

World wheat production is a good example of the problems besetting agriculture. The 1969 harvests fell 5 percent below 1968 yields. During 1970, three major wheat producing nations — Argentina, Australia, and France — all expe-

rienced problems, and face another five percent decline in harvests. Canada and the United States are being depended on to supply the bulk of the world wheat export market. With American farmers having to reduce wheat acreage by almost half over the last three years, and Canadian growers being pressured to diversify away from wheat, any future crop failure in North America could seriously affect world wheat supplies.

● **Trouble in Arabia — European Oil Supply at Stake**

The northern tip of Oman on the Arabian Peninsula is a crucial piece of real estate because here lies a strategic gate, the Strait of Hormuz. Through it flows the black gold — oil — necessary to power the industrial might of Western Europe. Every day, tankers which take on 1.3 million tons of Persian



Gulf oil to partially supply the voracious European industrial appetite, sail the narrow passage.

Europeans are now anxiously keeping tabs on the determined guerrilla bands seeking to overthrow Sultan Qabus bin Said, the current ruler. The guerrillas in Dhofar, the southernmost province of Oman, number about 1,600.

What really frightens Europeans is the fact that the guerrillas are being supported both by *Soviet and Chinese Communists*. If the Communist-supported guerrillas should take over, it could spell real trouble for European industry. One goal of the communists would be to "liberate" the entire oil-rich and vital south Arabian area.

Aiding the Communist cause is the failure of the small

and quarrelsome sheikdoms of the Trucial States, Bahrain and Qatar, to federate as hoped. Distrust and rivalry among the sheiks has upset British-desired unity in the area.

Because these generally forgotten sheikdoms are also astride the vital oil tanker lifeline, much is at stake for the world at large.

As a result of growing Soviet penetration on the Middle Eastern oil tap and the manifold uncertainties of Persian Gulf politics, Europe and Japan will have to take steps to guarantee future oil supplies for their voracious economies. It is very difficult, however, to locate large enough alternate reserves of oil in other regions of the world.

The Middle East, whether the technologically advanced nations like it or not, will increasingly become the fulcrum of the East-West power struggle.

● Environmental Crisis: Pollution Outpacing Legislation

In December, President Nixon issued an order requiring an estimated 40,000 industries — plus new ones in the future — to get Federal permits to dump their wastes into U. S. waterways. The ruling does not affect municipal sewage plants, most of agriculture or real estate development projects. The move is designed to force industrial polluters to disclose what they are dumping into waters.

While hopeful of forcing industry to meet Federal water quality standards, William A. Ruckelshaus, head of the new Environmental Protection Agency, admitted his agency would not have anywhere near enough manpower to ensure that all plants were meeting standards.

July 1 is the deadline for the industries to get a permit. After this there will be a \$2,500 fine for each violation and \$10,000 a day for violation of court injunctions.

Hopefully the measure will lessen water pollution instead of becoming an eternal indulgence to pollute. But critics claimed the new legal action fails to underscore the seriousness of our poisoned rivers, lakes — and even oceans.

A case in point is the mounting evidence of worldwide mercury poisoning. Excessive amounts of mercury have been found in tuna and swordfish.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) ordered nearly a quarter of the United States canned tuna supply off the shelves.

Over 30 states have since found substantial amounts in food, water and game. Officials are very concerned as mercury threatens food supplies, wild game, sport fishing, hunting and commercial fishing.

While health officials tried to calm consumers with assurances that present amounts in foods are "not a health hazard," no one is sure just how much is unsafe. The FDA limit of 0.5 ppm mercury is ten times the limit considered safe by the World Health Organization, for example.

Mercury is a definite potential killer or life-long crippler. In sufficient amounts it lodges in the kidneys, brain and other vital organs, producing excitability and loss of hair, teeth and nails. In large amounts it can cause brain damage, blindness and insanity. One professor of chemistry declared

that even small amounts of mercury are dangerous. The body has no efficient way of eliminating it.

● International "Smog Alerts"

After 15 years of effort the World Health Organization (WHO) has inaugurated an air pollution detection and warning system. The go-ahead came during a recent world health assembly.

Twenty laboratories at strategic points around the world will collect and analyze data on the major air pollution hazards. This information will go to three regional centers in Moscow, Nagpur (India) and Tokyo. From here it will go to the international centers in London and Washington which in turn will pass it on to the giant WHO computers in Geneva, Switzerland. Warnings will be issued whenever necessary.

But "smog alerts," even from international bodies remain just that — only alerts. Those living in Los Angeles are well aware that smog alerts have little effect upon commerce and industry in their area, except in the most serious cases.

● Turn in U.S.-Japanese Relations?

A month of growing tension between Okinawan residents and U. S. military forces stationed there burst into fierce anti-American feeling in December. Most Americans did not grasp the significance of this event.

The rioting started after an American GI injured an Okinawan with his car and left him lying in the street. Still enraged over the U. S. military handling of a similar incident earlier in the month, Okinawan residents viewed the incident as another case of arrogant "occupation" mentality. Several thousand residents stormed Kadena Air Force Base, set fire to over 80 cars and battled with U. S. troops. It was one of the most serious outbreaks of violence since U. S. occupation of the island at the close of World War II.

Japanese mainland television devoted prime time to the incident and evoked many strong emotions.

Many Japanese and American statesmen fear that incidents of anti-Americanism will have an adverse effect on U. S.-Japanese relations. Relations are already complicated by trade conflicts and problems pertaining to the reversion of Okinawa and other Ryukyuan islands from U. S. control to Japanese.

Also little noticed was the U. S. announcement that virtually all U. S. air power and 12,000 men, or almost one third, of U. S. military manpower will be removed from Japan by the end of June. The Nixon Doctrine of cutting defense budgets wherever possible — with the implication that allies should foot a larger share of their own defense bill — has been felt more in the Far Eastern theater than in the more immediately critical areas of Europe and the Mideast.

The decision is bound to force Japanese rethinking about how completely they can rely on U. S. military power. Obviously, Japan will be forced to do more about its own security, as the U. S. does less.

If present trends continue, here is what the suburban American city could be like in five years.

THE TIME is ten-fifteen on a dark, cloudy evening in February. The setting is an affluent U.S. suburban neighborhood. Occupants of the homes in this "walled village" (entrance into which is controlled by guards on a 24-hour watch) rest peacefully, watching an old rerun of *The FBI* or the new television series *The Criminals*.

Crime Alert!

Suddenly a car turns down the street! Immediately it is picked up by a Lancing Infrared Photo-Electric System triggered when the car interrupted an invisible beam of light directed across the entrance of the street. (Similar to the beam you may trigger walking into a store.)

A beeping alarm sounds in *every home* on the block. The occupants scramble to their various security control rooms (usually located near the kitchen). Quickly, they man their central communications computerized security equipment. This large main control unit connects with the many devices used throughout the home.

The anxious question is: *Friend or Foe?*

The car continues slowly down the street.

Mothers instruct their children to turn on the Auto-Lock Series 5000. This quickly jams all the locks on the few windows and sliding doors of the home. (Most affluent homes by then being built with only interior courts for maximum security.) When glass is used in these new homes it is the sturdy Solid-Strike burglar-resistant plexiglass. Not even a smashing sledgehammer can break through in *sixteen swings!*

Personal Surveillance Equipment in Action

There are several surveillance cameras available to the average homeowner. This particular block chose the popular

"WALLED" SUBURBAN CITY 1975?

Tericon "D" by Bacheller, mounted on the top of each home.

Swinging into action by a mere flip of a switch, the cameras track the car as it continues down the street. Inside each home, the action is monitored on closed-circuit TV. But, since it is a dark, cloudy evening, identification of the car is difficult.

Had this block chosen the Autogard Automatic day or night CCTV camera,

nears the middle of the block. Those in this area become tense. Quickly they turn on all security systems.

Weapons Arsenal Opened

Inside one of the homes, Mother hands the key to the family arsenal to her eldest son. He quickly opens the cabinet and takes out Father's Soviet DJB Semi-Auto Carbine, Mother's U. S. Springfield, and, for added assurance, the family's Harbenger and Jenness automatic pistols.

To aid the Perigard, Mother activates an improved Series 1000 alarm system developed by Moody Industries. The transmitting device of this ultra-high-frequency unit saturates a protected area with electro-magnetic energy. Any movement within the area immediately triggers another alarm.

By this time the near neighbors' homes are all *pulsating* with beeping, buzzings, clanging, ringing alarms! After all, you can't be *too safe* in protecting your home and your loved ones.

The car stops in a driveway. The other families on the block sit back and relax as their security panels light up — "*you're safe.*" Not wanting to get involved, they resume their places in front of the TV set and rest peacefully again.

But, the family in the home where the car has stopped is anticipating the worst.

The eldest son passes out the hardware to the family. Then he heads for the garage to position the German Rheimnstell anti-tank cannon which Father had purchased through the mails for \$300. He also checks the German bazooka father purchased through the mails at the amazing low price of \$24.95 — plus eight percent sales tax.

In the garage, he looses the family's fully trained German Shepherd recently bought from an international agency for \$1,000!

Mother tunes in the directional microphones on top of the garage in an attempt to pick up any talking in the car.

Moment of Confrontation

As the man walks toward the front door, Mother reaches for the Callbold Inc. automatic emergency telephone dialer. Pressing the button on this small control unit transmits an automatic call for help to the village's armed guard service.

In extreme emergencies, Mother can activate the Mark IX alarm system located over the fireplace. This computer alarm, connected to telephone lines, is a technological wonder.

When triggered, it places emergency phone calls with recorded messages to your local police station, fire station, hospital and neighborhood vigilante committee — all at the same time!

The children grab their spray-can-type Chemical Mist devices and load them with special formulation cartridges. An accurate jet of this chemical will send any potential criminal screaming in pain.

Armed and ready, the mother and children huddle together as the man approaches the front door. There he stops and places his right index finger on a glass plate on the Auto-Personnel Indicator developed by AAF Industries Inc. Based on space-age holography, this unique device *instantly compares* an inserted fingertip with a specially coded ID card and verifies authorized personnel by fingertip.

A green light flashes over the door, all alarms are automatically silenced, and the family breathes a sigh of relief as the youngest child yells out: "Mommy, Mommy, *Daddy* is home!"

Does this neighborhood scene of homeowners responding to a "crime alert" sound a little "far out"? No! Not at all. The sophisticated protection-detection devices mentioned in this scenario are all available to the public and are displayed at industrial security conferences.

But, let's stop and ask. Is this the way *you* want to live? Where is this kind of "Fear Society" leading us? Read the following article: "America — A Nation Running Scared." It explains how increasing crime in the United States is making American citizens fearful and insecure. □

SEE IN THE DARK! with MTI Television Cameras & Accessories

Actual Photographs

Exp.
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... a decade, a world
... television.

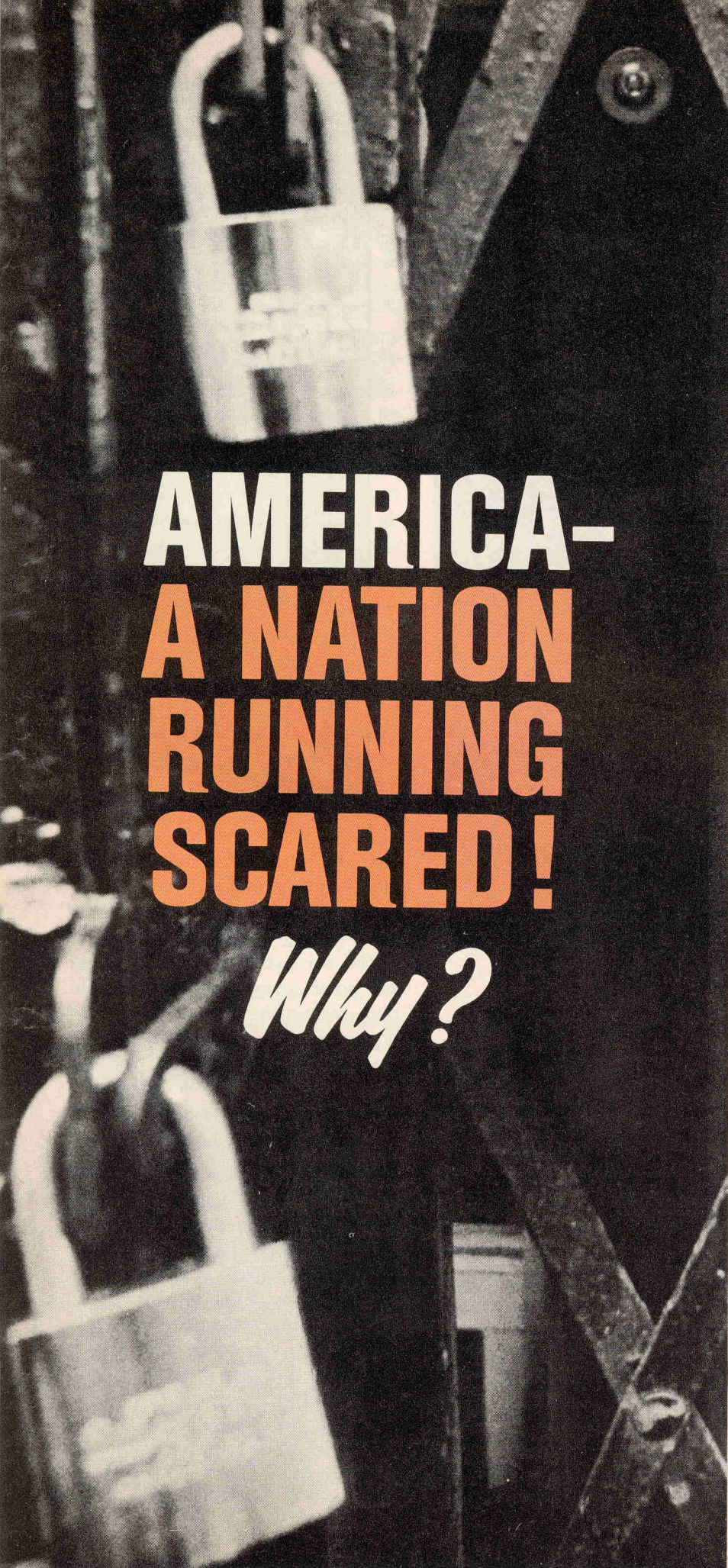
Ambassador College Photo

Already on the market — one of many protective devices displayed at recent Conference on Security.

they could have monitored the car even in darkness. And, they could have recorded the live, play-by-play action on an accompanying Randall DIK video tape recorder!

The Perigard Perimeter Detection System (included free with the purchase of each new home) has alerted those on the first half of the block that the possible "intruder" has passed.

The car slows to a near stop as it



AMERICA— A NATION RUNNING SCARED!

Why?

Americans are engaged in a fearful internal arms race. Increasing numbers of individuals are buying watchdogs, hiring uniformed, armed guards, and surrounding themselves with electronic devices to protect themselves against criminals and revolutionaries. WHY this "I-need-protection" trend in the U. S.? WHERE is it leading?

by Jerry W. Webb

FIREARMS have always been a part of American life. The armed citizen soldier in 1776 was the country's first line of defense.

The Founding Fathers of America, believing that despots could never gain control over an armed populace, preserved in the American Constitution the right of the individual to keep and bear arms. The famous Kentucky long rifle trailblazed the wild frontier. The Winchester repeater valiantly "won the West." And the deadly Colt 45 "made men equal."

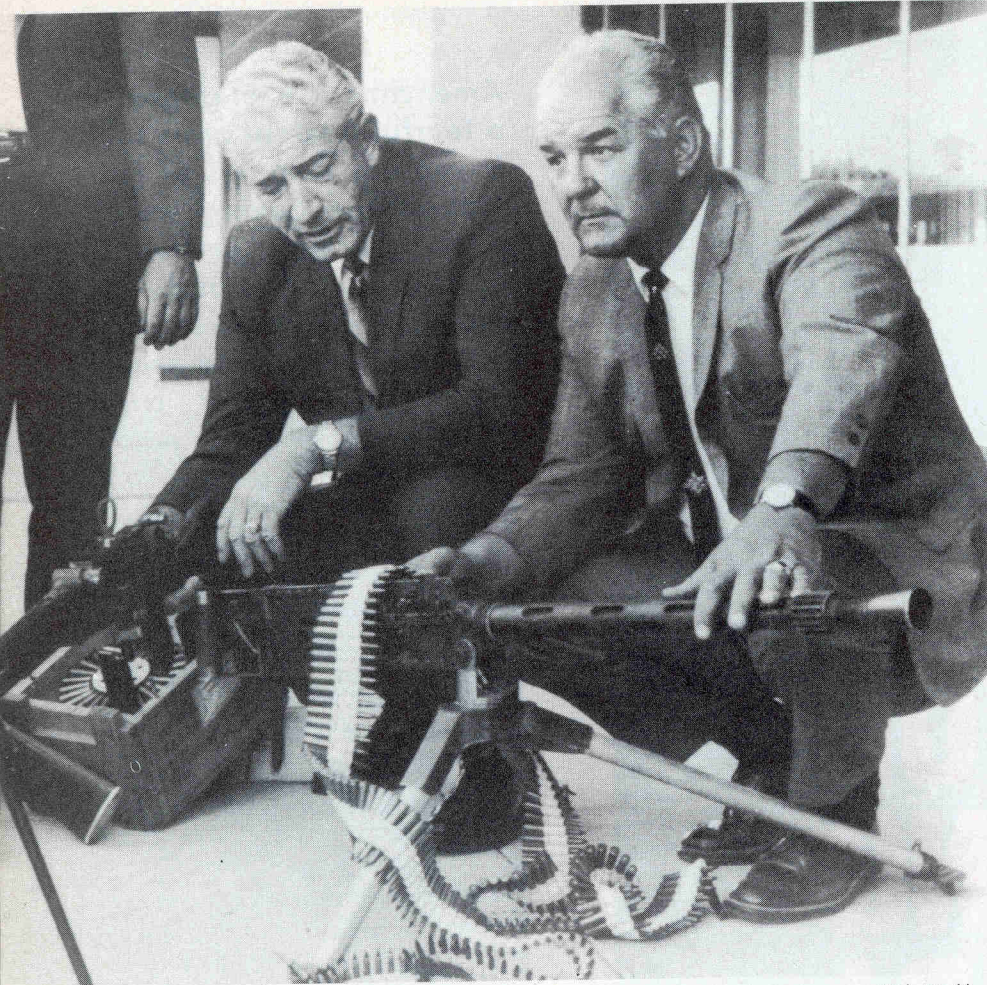
America's Internal Arms Race

The soaring incidents of crime and violence are causing many people to *turn back* to that old remedy of a personal "shooting iron." With crime rates rising, people losing confidence in police protection, and civil disorders threatening, the U. S. A. is fast again becoming a pistol-packin', gun-totin' society!

The issue at stake is NOT whether a person should own a pistol or rifle. The issue which worries law enforcement officials is the IMPROPER USE of the firearm — either in offense by criminals or defense by aroused citizens.

The "Gun" Craze

American citizens privately own more than 100 million pistols, shotguns and rifles — perhaps as many as 200 million. Another 3,000,000 firearms are



STOCKPILING OF WEAPONS — Treasury agents and deputy sheriff show large cache of confiscated automatic weapons and explosives.

Wide World

bought each year. The American Military has, by contrast, only 4.8 million in light arms.

From cities around the nation come reports of householders "arming themselves to the teeth" in Cincinnati, of gun sales "rocketing" in Baltimore, of handgun ammunition "almost impossible to buy" because of heavy demand in Milwaukee, of "traffic in weapons doubling in decade" in California, of "everybody's buying guns" in Reno, of "dealers have sold enough guns to equip an army of 56,000" in Massachusetts.

As one Los Angeles businessman put it, "If something happens, I want to be ready!"

PLAIN TRUTH reporters asked Inspector O'Mahoney of the San Francisco Police Department, "What reason do people give for buying a gun?" His

answer was, "For the majority of the people it's *home* protection."

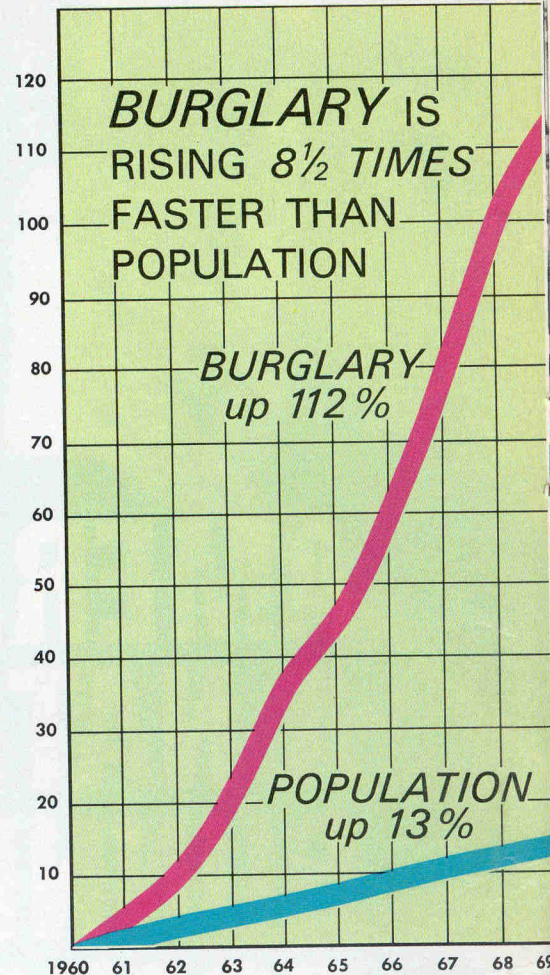
A frightening trend.

We are entering a new phase of American life — an era of *armed home fortresses*, "impenetrable retreats" for self-protection from a frightening outside world.

People are "running scared," Los Angeles Police-Department Detective Al Ferrone commented of Southern Californians. They fear increasing violence, attacks on police, civil disruptions, militant groups who are arming. Most of all, they fear *crime*.

This cloud of fear and suspicion hangs over many Americans. The reality of crime, the reports of mounting crime, and the *closeness* of crime have eroded our basic quality of life!

Findings of the President's Crime Commission indicate that one third of all Americans feel it's unsafe at night in



their *own* neighborhood. More than one third keep guns in the house for protection against criminals. And 28 percent keep watchdogs for the same reason.

This universal fear of violent attacks and vicious strangers has become a constant companion. Add to it the cold horror of injury or death in a brief spasm of senseless violence, and the anxiety that police may not respond in time.

A National Insecurity

Many police officers frankly admit that people are no longer confident the police can protect them. "You can't deny a man a gun because he wants to protect his home," said one police inspector. "You can go out into parts of this city [San Francisco] anytime, day or night, and hear gunshots. People are afraid, and they want to be able to protect themselves."

Around the country, handgun production is soaring to meet the demands from private citizens. One company in New York is now making a half mil-

lion dollars per year from selling handguns.

Two companies which produce inexpensive semi-automatic 25 caliber pistols, are gearing up to produce 200,000 PER YEAR!

A salesman for a small arms company in Texas said: "Demand for handguns has skyrocketed since import restrictions [were made]." His company is now working day and night to manufacture 22-caliber derringers.

The vice-president of a handgun producing company in New York says his company is increasing its production of handguns from 45,000 to 200,000 per year because of the heavy demand from private citizens.

The reports are staggering, but true!

The reason for this gun craze is easy to comprehend. People are afraid, apprehensive. Who hasn't heard of racial troubles, sensational murders, police killings, militant groups *sometimes more heavily armed than police?*

"Over all, I have a feeling of waiting for that second shoe to drop," says Abe J. Greene, a newspaper editor in Paterson, New Jersey. "I'm talking about the uncertainties of life — the economic and social upheavals, the bombings, the sudden threats to kill policemen and other authorities. No more is there an orderly recourse to the facts of a set situation."

In Chicago, where increasing instances of theft, robbery and assault disrupt daily life, some people are demanding formation of vigilante groups.

Business Also "Running Scared"

Business and industry have installed elaborate electronic devices (alarms, sensors, cameras) in attempts to protect themselves. You pay for it in higher prices on the items you buy.

Downtown restaurants and drive-ins in some areas close early for lack of patronage. Some gas stations operate on a strict *no cash* basis after 10 p.m. Whole downtown areas are empty after dark except for police patrols. Certain high-rise apartments are ringed by *moats* and private armed guards.

The United States is rapidly becoming



Wide World

BANKING BY TELEVISION — Models demonstrate the automated banking system which one bank adopted in downtown Los Angeles. There are no tellers in main lobby. Customer and teller communicate by phone and closed-circuit television. Money exchanges travel back and forth by pneumatic tube.

ing a nation under guard. The reports bear this out!

Research and development in the field of security equipment is a fast growing and sophisticated manufacturing industry. The fear of theft and burglary to business and industry accounts for most of the rise of the new industry. But now major companies are moving to tap the *household* fear market.

"A man's home may still be his castle. But that castle is no longer secure, and millions who inhabit them do so in almost constant fear," said William S. Perkins, general manager of the Westinghouse Specialty Electronics division.

Capitalizing on this fear, various companies are developing and offering "total home security" systems. Other

manufacturers are finding that their home-security devices — which wouldn't have sold a few years ago — are now in demand!

The variety in cost and complexity of these devices will fit any household budget. A simple alarm for a door or window may cost only a few dollars. Those seeking total protection incur a *major* expense. In Baltimore one company wired a downtown apartment complex almost as impenetrably as Fort Knox! Closed-circuit TV cameras monitor every entrance. A guard stationed at the main door questions visitors, and can even stop the elevators in midflight and bring them down to the lobby if necessary.

In one major city, a man has turned an entire home into a security fortress. The moment you walk into the yard —

sensors activate alarms in the house. Floodlamps fill the yard with light. TV monitor systems watch your every move. And the homeowner is armed. Just going to deliver a package? Better have credentials ready.

Complexity of Security

The complexity of some of these devices for home protection is amazing. "Forcible entry sensors" are available for windows and doors. "Area intrusion sensors" using ultrasonic waves and triggered by sounds or movements will guard surrounding areas. Closed-circuit monitors, photo-electric beams, emergency telephone dialers and miniature pocket alarms make security devices — for the technically minded — a fascinating type of item.

Many of these devices can be hooked up to a small computer in the home. If forced entry occurs at night, the computer would sound a siren, turn on lights, and flash a red warning light reading "burglary" on a control panel in the master bedroom. It would also trigger an alarm in a central emergency communication center. And, if needed, instant voice contact with the center could be established.

Attempts to develop less expensive home-protection systems are in the making. Some companies are hoping to offer security systems costing between \$100 and \$250 that all homeowners could afford.

Westinghouse corporation believes that fear of crime is going to cause 25 percent of all homes in the \$40,000 and above class to have some sort of built-in electronic protection system *within the next decade*. For modern high-rise apartments, the figure will be nearly 100 percent!

Watchdogs and Armed Guards

The sale and rental of guard dogs and trained attack dogs has jumped *nearly 100 percent* in the last few years. Some concerns have doubled their business.

A good guard dog that will respond to verbal or visual commands without fail may take up to a year to train and

may cost anywhere from \$1000 to \$4000.

Many homeowners, however, have gone to less expensive smaller dogs and private training courses. This may not be as inadequate as some might think. A burglar being imprisoned for life as a three-time loser was asked for helpful advice on home protection, since easy entrance no longer mattered to him. This professional burglar said the best home protection device, as far as burglars are concerned, is "a little yap-yap dog." Most of these little dogs have the added attraction of making good pets.

Along with this increasing demand for watchdogs, the services of uniformed armed guards are greatly expanding. Fearful that crime may strike, some housing tracts and whole apartment complexes are beginning to call upon private armed guard service for protection.

M. B. Roe, President of the Local of the International Union of Guards and Watchmen of San Francisco, estimates that the number of guards in that area has more than *doubled* in the past year.

Charles H. Wessel, Secretary of the Associated Guard and Patrol Agencies of Chicago, said: "The increase in lawlessness is the prime factor in the increased demand for our services." He estimated their work force has expanded *over 50 percent* in the last four years.

Many shopping centers and large stores have *both* security devices and guards. The ubiquitous oval mirror is a constant companion of the shopper as he shuffles down the aisle.

WHAT It's Doing To Us

The increased market for weapons and security equipment — the heavy demand for watchdogs and private guards — are signs of a society "running scared" from crime and violence. And, this fear is having its damaging effects.

People mistrust each other. Strangers are immediately suspect. Homeowners are suspicious of a new family in the neighborhood.

Is it no wonder that so many lead socially impoverished lives!

People stay glued to their TV sets

rather than risk a walk at night. The use of libraries is decreasing because borrowers are afraid to come out in the evenings. Recreational facilities go unused. PTA meetings fail to reach full attendance.

Fearful of criminal attack, Americans have been infused with a fortress mentality! Officials now recognize that unless something is done about crime in America, the era of an armed citizenry encamped in home fortresses will become a reality!

What CAN You Do?

Just WHAT DO the mid-seventies offer the American citizen? The ultimate in comfort and safety? Or an impenetrable fortress-like home in a walled village, Suburbia, U. S. A.?

Will a visit to relatives in their high-rise apartment require a clearance by the security guard, waiting for the drawbridge to close, a call to the apartment, screening on the TV camera, going past another gate, etc., etc.?

Must one's only alternative to crime and violence be a withdrawal into armed fortresses? A return to medieval times?

Must Americans become prisoners in the land of the free and fearful in the home of the brave?

The tragic answer is YES — unless the vicious spiral of crime that rages in our cities and towns — and across the rural countryside — can be broken.

Obviously, what is needed is a whole change of HEART. A change in basic ATTITUDES toward God, Country, and Neighbor. WILL it take virtual DISASTER to bring enough Americans to their senses? Will utter, rampant CHAOS have to strike before *enough* people begin to sincerely LOVE LAW and ORDER?

Only the future will tell.

Everyone — whether or not living in America — needs to become aware of the total crime picture. Don't ignore it. Its effects are worldwide! KNOW what *you* should be doing to help solve it.

Write for our free booklet *Crime Can Be Stopped . . . Here's How!*, written in cooperation with the Los Angeles Police Department. It exposes the total crime picture, and tells you *what* you should be doing, and why. □

A message to Teenagers and Parents:

DROP YOUR DOUBLE STANDARD

This article speaks out to both parents and teen-agers. It's time both stopped hurling insults at one another and sat down to talk and change their ways of living.

by Richard Gipe

TODAY THERE'S A LOT of talk about the "Generation Gap." A thousand and one articles about the "new" generation — about parents who just "don't understand these kids."

There are TV specials, magazine articles, even books about the "hip scene," the drug explosion, new dress styles, the problem of runaways, teen-age marriages, skyrocketing venereal disease, rock festivals, ad infinitum — and sometimes *ad nauseum*.

Most of these programs, articles and books are written from the *Establishment* point of view. Not enough of them analyze BOTH points of view, and explain *how* both generations can close the mental chasm between them. Isn't it time we heard less of the "Gap" and more of a new-found "Communication" between the two generations?

Both Sides of the Coin

Let's stop a moment — teen-agers and parents. Let's understand WHY the "Great Generation Gap," and how it can be bridged.

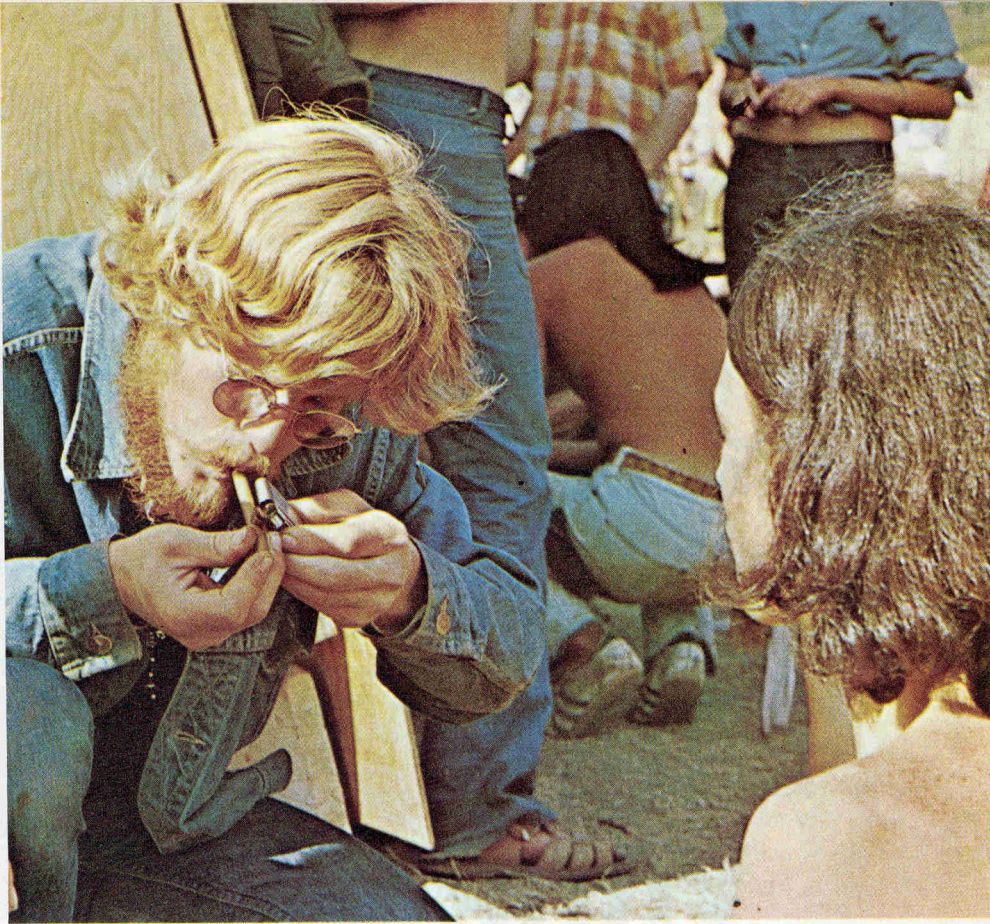
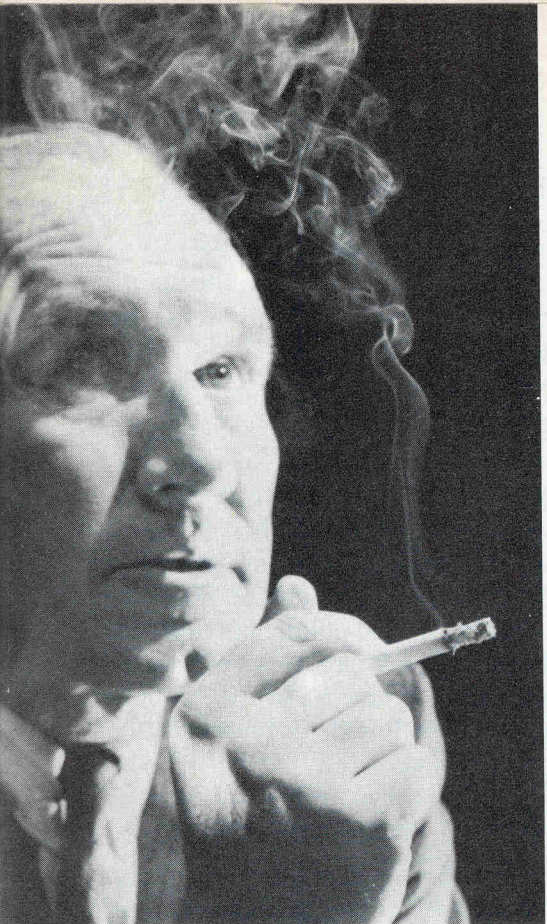
Many parents realize (many, many more don't) that they have lost the ability to really help their teen-agers. They have allowed a barrier between themselves and their children to grow up through the years. Teen-agers feel parents don't "understand" them. Parents are at wits' end trying to deal with their teen-agers.

That's why parents need to *listen* to the generation they've lost contact with. This is how many of them view their parents' world.

"I Don't Like Your World"

"Why should I be like you?" this generation asks. "What do you have to offer? You don't have happiness. You don't have answers. Look at the sad shape *your* world is in. Since the day I was born, I've had to live under the threat of being blown to bits. Every day of my life has been spent under the shadow of the Bomb. This is your world — you made it this way. You want me to be like you? You've got to be kidding! No, man, I'm going to do my own thing. I've got a message for you. You'd better clean up your own back yard, you know. You've been throwing stones while living in a glass house! Look at you, man. If your way is so good — why do you have so many hang-ups?

"You tell me I ought to get a job and work. Why should I? Look where work got you. Two hours every day fighting the freeway, eight hours a day chained



LEFT — Wide World; RIGHT — Ambassador College Photo

to a desk and debts you're never going to pay off. All you have are frustrations, hang-ups, ulcers. And you want me to work. Look at you!

"You tell me to lay off the pot and hash. Man, all I do is burn off a couple of joints a week, but you fag away two or more packs a day. Man, it says plainly on the side of the pack, 'Caution, cigarettes are dangerous to health.' You say I am going to ruin my health. Drugs aren't harmful, they aren't even addictive.

"You tell me to stop wearing these clothes, and cut my hair. I say it is not important what I wear or how long my hair is. The really important thing is what kind of a person you are. You're just old fashioned.

"You tell me, no premarital sex, to save myself for marriage, but man — LOOK AT YOU. Here you are, 'making it' on the sly. Listen, we're living in your 'push-button world.' Push the wrong button and the world goes up in a puff of smoke. No, man, I'm going to live for today. Blow my mind? So who cares? I may get my body blown up! You can't expect me to be 'lily-white' all my life when you aren't doing the same. Look at you!

TWO DOUBLE STANDARDS — Parents who tell teen-agers to stop smoking marijuana, themselves smoke cigarettes which are harmful to health. Teen-agers accuse parents of smoking, but use marijuana, proven to be harmful psychologically and perhaps physically.

"The whole 'straight' world is just one great big double standard. I mean, it's kind of ironic isn't it? Like, I didn't ask to be born into this world. Nobody asked me! This is *your world* — not mine!

"Go to Sunday School and learn the Golden Rule? Ha! You teach me to love my neighbor, peace and love, and all that stuff. Then when I'm old enough to live, you tell me I'm old enough to die! I find a gun in my hands and a bunch of 'straights' running around telling me to kill somebody I don't even know. It just doesn't make any sense! And even dying isn't enough for you, you want me to die for nothing.

"Yeah, and why should I fight to save your world? You're fouling the air to where it ain't fit to breathe, you're polluting the water till it ain't fit to drink. And the food — yech! And all of this for the Jolly Giant Greenback. You tell me I'm old enough to die for my country, but I'm not old enough to vote in

it. I'm old enough to fight, but not old enough to drink.

"It doesn't add up."

A Frank Analysis

That's just a partial list of complaints the "now" generation has against their parents.

We could go on and on with a dozen more such mental battles between parents and teen-agers. But the examples already given sufficiently illustrate what the "Do as I say, not as I do" philosophy of a generation of parents has done to teen-agers.

Yet, some parents are naïve. They don't realize this is HOW teen-agers view their double-standard morality. And this is a primary cause of the generation gap — if only parents would wake up.

Parents usually mean well. They don't want their teen-ager to mess up his life. Yet, parents are often guilty of the exact sins they condemn their teen-agers for. Result? Teen-agers attack

their parents' way of life. They *do not* want to be like them. Teen-agers don't like what they see in their elders.

Parents become shocked that their teen-agers think this way. But parents shouldn't be. Teen-agers *do* talk about their parents' double standard. Some are so upset they plainly tell interviewers: "You know something, *I hate my parents.*" Teen-agers often think of parents and their double-standard world — and they aren't happy with them or it.

How can you parents span such a drastic breach? It's simple — and hard at the same time. You'll first have to *change your way of living*. If the shoe fits . . . no more two packs a day, no weekend adultery, no drunken debauches, no more cheating on your income tax, no sly remarks about "cops," no racial prejudice. Spend a lot less time at bridge, or whatever hobby — and a whole lot more time with the family.

Find out what's on your teen-ager's mind. Whatever you do — don't assume that your teen-ager doesn't think like most teen-agers. That's the surest sign that he **DOES**.

Young people can't escape the impact of pot, sex, and a whole host of wrong attitudes and practices in *their* society. They are, in most cases (assume your case is **NO** exception), part and parcel — in one degree or another — of the new wave of thinking sweeping the "younger" generation.

Another Set of Double Standards

We've been talking about the double standard of parents. We've bashed the parents' wretched, unhappy world pretty hard. Now it's time to take a good look in the other direction. Let's turn the double standard around — and ask *you* teen-agers a few questions. That is, if you can listen as well as advise.

You say Mom and Dad don't have any peace or love. But why are some of *you* rioting in high schools and on college campuses, bombing buildings, destroying?

Above all, *why* should you hate your parents?

What about *your* society? You have

your peace symbol — and that's fine. But so does the U. N. You say you want peace, but so does the Establishment.

But do you have peace among yourselves? No riots? No arguments? No gang murders? It is time **BOTH** sides stopped for a moment and took a look at **THEMSELVES!**

You condemn Mom and Dad for smoking. You remind them of the "CAUTION — cigarette smoking may be harmful to health!" warning. Then in your next breath you're sucking on a joint of marijuana which comes with the *same warning* from the same Establishment sources.

Where's the Right?

And even if parents did smoke while telling you not to use pot — how does

Both Establishment and younger generation want peace. But both find themselves involved in hate, violence and killing.

Wide World



this suddenly justify your actions? Two wrongs don't make a right.

And you condemn Mom and Dad for "sleeping around"! But what about you? What about the 300,000 *known* illegitimate births every year in the United States alone? A great majority are born to teen-agers. *Those babies did not ask to be born into YOUR world* of pot and "free love"! You shake the fat finger at Dad and Mom for messing around after marriage, then turn around and do virtually the same thing before marriage — and after. Where's the difference? Something doesn't jell. Your reasoning is all messed up. It is like the "pot calling the kettle black"!

You point to Mom and Dad, and say, "Look Mom, you told me I was wrong to steal, you taught me the Big Ten, but you lift things from the stores. And Dad, you taught me the same, yet you steal by cheating on your income tax!" Does that give *you* an excuse to steal? Can you defend that kind of reasoning? If so, we'd like to hear from you.

No, *two wrongs don't make a right!* The DOUBLE STANDARDS ARE ON BOTH SIDES! It is time both sides stopped hurling caustic, vitriolic accusations at each other long enough to examine themselves — and change.

For every double standard on one side there is a "cousin counterpart" on the other. The entire world would become a better place if the "Look at *you*" attitude would become an introspective "Look at *me*" attitude.

A Time for a Talk

Okay, we've blasted away at both sides. We hope no one is mad. We want to make friends of you, and we want you to make friends of each other — parents and teen-agers.

We've already told you parents what the problem is. Now a word to you teen-agers. Many teen-agers talk of the wonderful times they used to have with parents — of the places they went and what they did together. And both teen-agers and parents could talk together, get to know each other.

Why not take the initiative — parents *and* teen-agers?

There are a lot of beautiful four-let-

HOW your PLAIN TRUTH subscription has been paid

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ter words — like love, hope, care, nice, good. Another beautiful word — when properly applied — is the simple one: T-A-L-K.

TALK is cheap they say. But talk can accomplish a lot at the table, in the living room, during a walk. So, parents and teen-agers, take the plunge. Jump in. The water's warm and it feels fine.

Be willing to listen to each other. Communication is a TWO-WAY process. Talking on the telephone is useless unless BOTH parties respond.

Above all, each of you get rid of your OWN double standard. Quit hiding behind a protectionist wall. Be ready and willing to *change* what is wrong in *your lives!* □

Will we Ever have

"Our Generation of Peace"?

by Charles V. Dorothy

"**P**EACE — a generation of peace" — was President Nixon's theme on his election-year barnstorming tour of the United States in the fall of 1970.

"We have not had a generation of peace in this century," said Mr. Nixon, "but we shall have a generation of peace."

How long is a generation? Webster's dictionary says "usually 33 years" — three to a century. What are our actual chances for thirty-three years of *world* peace?

Trends — Past, Present and Future

In America's six generations of existence, there were two *supposed* generations of peace (1815 to 1846, 1865 to 1898). But they were actually marred by the bloodshed of constant Indian wars. Add to that the divisive recriminations both before (due to differences over States' rights, the tariff, and slavery) and after (carpetbagging) the bloody American civil war.

Now look at the past around the world. "The period from 1496 B.C.," according to *Collier's Encyclopedia* "to A. D. 1861 shows 227 years of peace to 3130 of war."

The number of wars per decade has grown steadily since 1900. There have been between 50 and 70 wars since 1945, depending on your definition of war. In 1966, the then Defense Secretary McNamara counted 164 "inter-

nationally significant outbreaks of violence" in the brief 1958-1966 time span. Eighty-two nations were involved. An American sociologist counted 1200 *examples* of the broader term "internal war" between 1946 and 1959.

At the present moment there are about 30 wars, conflicts, and insurgencies in the world. Ten are in Asia, ten in Africa (bloody intertribal civil wars), five in the Middle East, and five in Latin America. Since battles are not fought each day, they aren't in your daily news, but those 40 or more nations involved are still armed camps. Nearly all these wars are in underdeveloped lands.

The ominous threat to future world peace was reported by Geoffrey Kemp of the arms control project at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He said, "At a conservative estimate, about *one-quarter* of the sovereign states on planet Earth were engaged in inter-state or intra-state conflict involving the use of regular armed forces *as the 1970's began*."

"Add to this impressive figure those states that have used military power either to enforce or to protect their interests *over the past decade*, and those that are preparing for highly probable conflict in the near future, and the total number of countries rises to over 70, or *more than half the sovereign states in the world*."

Spending on war will be as much in the 1970's as in the previous 70 years!

Each major world war costs about five times as much in money as the previous one. There has never been an arms race in history such as we now have that has not led to the *use* of those stock-piled weapons.

The chances *historically* and *currently* are not as bright as we wish they were. Hopes for a man-made generation of peace at present appear to be mostly "pie-in-the-sky" thoughts.

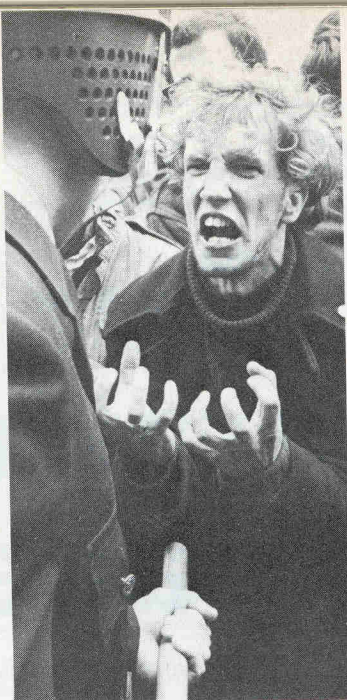
Is there a better, more effective way?

A Plan to Count On

"There is a plan," as Sir Winston Churchill said, "being worked out here below" *which we can count on*. This plan, when we understand it, promises not one, but many generations of peace. And peace that is *sure*! The success of this plan doesn't depend upon the abilities of men — but upon the *existence* of a living God.

Articles bringing you advance knowledge of this plan appear on a regular basis in TOMORROW'S WORLD magazine — researched and edited by the Graduate School of Theology of Ambassador College. It's written in easy-to-understand, straight-from-the-shoulder language. It shows *WHY* a lasting man-made peace is an utter impossibility — and *WHY*, in spite of this, there is still *good news* ahead!

Over one half million now enjoy this magazine monthly. You can too. Write for your subscription today — it's free, of course! □



SCIENCE

Can it create order out of Chaos?

Never in ALL history has man acquired so much knowledge. And yet, we see few solutions to the awesome problems of humanity. This article explains how science could lead man to the source capable of solving our social dilemmas — and why it hasn't.

by Paul W. Kroll

ONE WORD adequately describes our generation: CONFUSION.

We face increasing crime, the drug explosion, moral decay. Our social world seems out of control. On the world scene, missiles, hydrogen bombs, other deadly weapons stand ready to annihilate all human life. Pollution threatens the health and life of humanity.

Even more frightening is the observation that our world is increasingly running amuck *concurrently with*

the increase in scientific knowledge.

Many look to science — hoping it can apply its method to social problems. Hoping it can discover the solutions to our perplexing problems.

"Why cannot this SAME generation which produced the scientific explosion," they ask, "also employ its method to pioneer sane human social relations?"

Can Science Save Us?

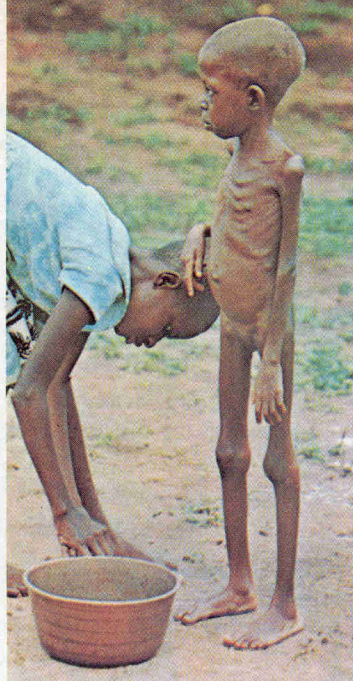
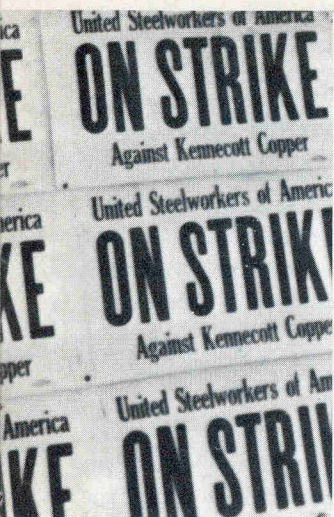
Many believe we can use the method of science to arrive at the answers — or

at least to point us to the place where we can find the answers to the big questions facing us in this eighth decade of the twentieth century.

Can science provide the key that will unlock the solutions to the problems of delinquency, of unhappy marriages, of mental illness, of crime, of financial worry — of all the big world and personal problems that plague our society?

At present this possibility looks bleak. Man, seemingly, cannot cut his way through the dilemma he faces to discover sound, workable solutions.

"It is obvious that something has gone wrong during the past few decades," admitted the editors of the book, *Science Looks at Itself*. "Increased control over nature is not providing safety and peace of mind, economic prosperity is not making people healthier or happier, technological innovations create



LEFT TO RIGHT: U.P.I., U.P.I., Ambassador College, Wide World, Ambassador College, Wide World

problems of their own" (page xii).

Why this jumble and turmoil in our social world? Why the paradox between stunning accomplishments in the physical world and the chaos in the social world?

The answer is clear when we examine the method by which answers are sought.

In our relations with the physical world, scientists have developed a method of attack — a scientific method — which searches for valid conclusions based on LAW. In the social world, *no such unified attack on social problems* has been developed. Here we are at the mercy of unfounded opinion, arbitrary authority, ignorant dogma.

Can the Scientific Method Be Used?

Many social scientists reject the idea that the scientific method can be applied to the human social dilemma. The very *idea* of law or absolute truth in the social sphere causes many educators and sociologists to recoil in horror.

Sociologist Robert M. MacIver, when speaking of teaching the humanities, exhibits the typical appalling fright of dogma — evidencing fear that any set of social rules could thrust us into another dark age of superstition.

He says, "*No one shall teach as though he had the whole truth* or the final formula about anything." Of social scientists, MacIver said, "they must strive forever toward the goal of

final certitude that is FOREVER DENIED to them" (*Politics and Society*, Essays of Robert M. MacIver, edited by David Spitz, New York, Atherton Press, 1969, pp. 6, 16).

The result of such thinking? No lasting, practical solutions to *any* problems.

Crime is increasing. But experts do not know how to curb it. Our youth are on a drug and sex binge. Social workers often do not know how to make responsible citizens out of them. Nations go to war to settle difficulties. No one seems to know *how* to bring the world peace.

Personal debt is increasing. Few seem to find their way out of financial worry. On national levels, the economic picture is bleak. But economists do not know how to solve continuing inflation.

We increase in technological control of nature — manipulating the very building blocks of our eco-system. Yet, humanity is threatened with possible extinction by *man-made* pollution.

And so it goes — in every field of endeavor.

Truth and Politics

In one of the most important fields of human conduct — government — it has been said that truth and politics do not mix well.

In an article "Truth and Politics," by Hannah Arendt, of the University of Chicago, it was said: "Truth and politics are on rather bad terms with each other, and no one, as far as I know, has ever counted truthfulness

among the political virtues. Lies have always been regarded as necessary and justifiable tools not only of the politician's or the demagogue's but also of the statesman's trade" (*Political Theory and Social Change*, David Spitz, Editor, Atherton Press, New York, 1967, p. 3).

This same author then came to the astounding conclusion — which others have also reached — that by lying we can safeguard the approach to truth. With this kind of reasoning, it is no wonder that every idea, thought, concept, program is suspect.

The common man *knows* politicians, statesmen, world leaders often do not mean what they say. We live in a world of lies, mistrust, hopeless contradictions, social despair.

We are told that cigarettes are strongly suspected of contributing to cancer, but magazines print colorful cigarette advertisements. We are told chemicals in food can harm the body, but processors put them in foods, nevertheless.

We are told "Thou shalt not kill." But a military strategist says it is necessary to kill 40 million of the enemy.

Ordinary people do not know what to believe. The experts have no solution. Nations go from crisis to crisis. Experts disagree on what is the best — the right — course to take in economics, in social issues, in defense, in politics, in health.

What has been the result? An old

anonymous sage once said, "When the masters all fall out, what are the students to think?"

Everyone has decided to "do his own thing." In fact the disagreeing authorities have counseled that we *should* make our own decisions in these matters.

Are We On Our Own?

This idea — that our own opinions are "truth" for us — is *diametrically* opposed to the scientific method. In fact, science thought it could dispel the idea of unproved, individual opinion being counted as "truth." Yet, instead of dispelling opinion, the method has sat by helplessly as personal opinion has advanced in the social sciences.

This "individual-can-come-to-truth-for-himself" idea has been voiced by many, including the late philosopher Paul Tillich. He counseled that "the individual has in himself, essentially, the responsibility to form his own convictions and act accordingly."

But is this scientific? Is this really the truth?

Are humans really capable of making judgments as to what is right or wrong? Is majority opinion capable of deciding what is moral or immoral? Is it really scientific for a small group of men to decide on *personal opinion* what is pornography and whether it should or should not be legalized?

Is this NOT pre-scientific-age, opinionated dogmatism?

Today, we are supposedly free to make moral decisions as never before. But is this good? Rarely will two people agree on what is moral or immoral. Are we then to discover truth by counting opinions? Is this the ultimate in scientific approach?

Today, man stands confused in an age of science. Why have sociologists failed to provide the important answers in life? Why have the experts — with access to more facts than ever before — fallen out so violently? Why must man submit to the mercy of *opinion* in an age that prides itself on scientific exactitude and search for truth?

The reason is clear.

Today's problems demand **VALUE** judgments. "Our problems may be economic, social, scientific, political, but at

their core they demand of us moral decisions — decisions of right and wrong" (*Morality in America*, J. Robert Moskin, Random House, 1966, p. xiii).

But no one seems capable of providing knowledge of what is right or wrong.

Death of Moral Guidelines

As senior editor of *Look* magazine, J. Robert Moskin wrote: "We in America" — and this is true of other Western nations — "live in a society without a supreme moral authority to rule our conduct" (*Morality in America*, p. 15).

But who is to say what is right or wrong? Who is to say that this or that is to be the absolute moral conduct?

Quoting existentialist philosopher Hannah Arendt: "Whether we like it or not, we have long ceased to live in a world in which the faith in the Judaeo-Christian myth of creation is secure enough to constitute a basis and source of authority for actual laws. . . .

"Our new difficulty is that we start from a *fundamental distrust* of everything merely given, a distrust of all laws and prescriptions, moral or social, that are deduced from a given comprehensive, universal whole" (Henry S. Kariel, *In Search of Authority*, Twentieth Century Political Thought, New York, Glencoe, 1964, p. 246).

On the other hand, science meekly apologizes by saying that it cannot serve as or provide us with such a source of authority for moral decisions.

"Science only provides a car and a chauffeur for us," says sociologist George Lundberg. "It does not directly, as science, tell us where to drive. The car and the chauffeur will take us into the ditch, over the precipice, against a stone wall, or into the highlands of age-long aspirations with equal efficiency" (*Can Science Save Us?*, p. 38).

In fact, when social scientists come upon moral questions they **ABANDON** the scientific method and resort to philosophy.

Philosopher Mortimer Adler calls the search for moral truth "ought-knowledge" — that is the knowledge of what we *ought* to do in a given situation. For example, should we spray our crops? Commit adultery? Go to war? Borrow money with interest? This is different

from the "know-how" knowledge supplied by science and the scientific method.

Is Philosophy the Answer?

Says Adler: "We cannot go to any other of the major branches of natural knowledge — to science, to history, or to mathematics — for it . . . *Philosophy alone*, of all branches of knowledge, can tell us what we ought to seek as well as both why and how we ought to seek it.

"Philosophy alone gives us knowledge of what is good and bad, right and wrong — the order of goods, the moral law, ends and means, happiness, the human virtues, and our duties" (*The Conditions of Philosophy*, Mortimer J. Adler, New York, Antheneum, 1965, p. 197).

But WHICH philosophy?

Shall we follow the philosophy of Mao Tse-Tung who says "power comes from the barrel of a gun"? Shall we follow Soviet Russia's Communist philosophy; or socialism; or democracy; or dictatorship; or nihilism? Shall we follow Christianity, Buddhism, Islam?

Shall we accept the "new morality" — where anything goes in sex and drugs? Shall we follow Victorian prudery, which claims sex is evil?

Is it right to kill in any situation? To steal? To commit adultery? Should man lie in any situation, on a personal or governmental level?

Obviously, philosophy per se has *not* been very scientific. That we need a "scientific philosophy" — one based on facts, on cause and effect, on truth, free from the desire of men — is certainly apparent. But such a "philosophy" has not yet been forthcoming.

In the physical sciences a wrong theory is soon proven to be so by the facts. But what are we to do in the social sphere? Must we follow foolish ideas before the foolishness is finally, if ever, demonstrated?

Can we use the scientific method to prove what is good and what is evil — without first following foolish and unproved hypotheses?

Yes we **CAN**, indirectly, use the scientific method to *lead us* to that which can establish what is right and wrong. We

can find "ought knowledge," if we are willing to apply the scientific method in a new, different and exciting way — and to ABIDE by the laws we discover.

To do so, science must step into a field it has refused to have anything to do with. In order to solve the grave social issues confronting us, *SCIENCE MUST BE WILLING TO STEP INTO THEOLOGY.*

"Stepping Into Theology"

Let us explain by backing up to a previous section quoted from philosopher Mortimer Adler. In that quote, one section was left out. It here is printed in italics: "*If we exclude from consideration the claim of revealed religion to offer us supernatural guidance [in the form of God-given laws] ... philosophy alone, of all branches of knowledge, can tell us what we ought to seek as well as both why and how we ought to seek it.*"

But why disregard the possibility of such supernatural guidance — without putting it to a scientific test? Unfortunately, Dr. Adler and scientists in general have generally disregarded this possibility.

This "no-consideration" attitude is seen even in the natural and physical sciences.

For example, how does a scientist answer the questions of WHERE matter, energy and laws governing various aspects of the physical realm came from?

He doesn't.

Lincoln Barnett, writer of science books for the layman tells us: "Cosmologists — [those who try to answer why the universe is as it is and where it came from] — for the most part MAINTAIN SILENCE on the questions of the ultimate origins, leaving that issue to the philosophers and theology" (*The Universe and Dr. Einstein*, p. 108).

James A. Coleman, professor of



H. Armstrong Roberts (top)
Bulova Watch Photo (bottom)

A QUESTION OF BEGINNINGS

— No one seriously would claim that a watch came together of itself without a human builder. Yet, many illogically claim the universe, infinitely more complex, came into being without a Creator.

science and popular science writer, plainly tells us: "They [scientists] do not attempt to answer questions relating to an Original cause — that is, where the laws of the universe came from or how they came into being" (*Modern Theories of the Universe*, p. 197).

Fred Hoyle, famed astronomer, cautions the inquisitive: "If we ask why the laws of physics... we enter into the territory of metaphysics — the scientist at all events *will not attempt an answer*... we must not go on to ask why" (*Frontiers of Astronomy*, p. 342).

All these and other scientists admit they avoid theology and philosophy.

And no wonder — when philosophy and theology have failed to satisfy the thinking mind.

Science has relegated the important "ought-knowledge" and the possibility of supernatural help in this important area, to those who have not been able or willing to find it. Can science discover it? Can it lead us to the source of "ought knowledge" by application of the scientific method *WITHIN* the realm of philosophy and theology?

Yes, if...

A New Challenge

Science must be willing to set up bold, new hypotheses in the realm of "ought-knowledge," and to scientifically test the possibility of a supernatural being.

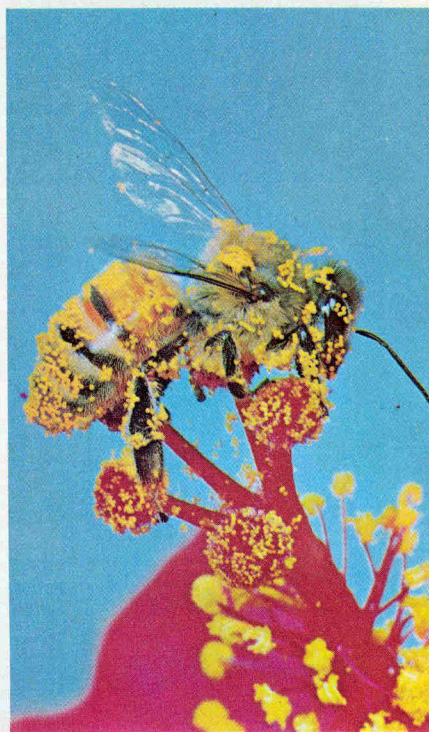
With this in mind, this must be the proposed first challenge:

QUESTION: *Is there a supernatural Being who can offer us the needed guidance and help to solve our social problems?*

"But," you say, "we cannot verify this question. We cannot see God, or touch him." Not important!

"It is an error to suppose," said two authorities in their book, *An Introduction to Logic and the Scientific Method*, "to suppose, as is often done, that science denies the truth of all unverified propositions. For that which is unverified today may be verified tomorrow" (Cohen and Nagel *An Introduction To Logic and Scientific Method*, p. 401).

"Indeed the most valuable hypothesis



Ambassador College Photo

The very existence of the complex creatures we see around us — as this bee — prove that the creation had to have a Creator.

of science," they wrote earlier, "... **CAN-NOT BE DIRECTLY VERIFIED**" (p. 207).

We cannot establish by simple observation that two bodies attract each other inversely as the square of their distances — a law of physics. But "its implications can be clearly traced and then subjected to experimental confirmation" (*Ibid.*, p. 207).

The question is, can the existence of God be subjected to experimental confirmation? Absolutely, yes — if one is willing to consider the possibility of the following:

The very existence of the earth — the creation, if you will — is experimental evidence indicating at least the possible existence of a Supernatural Being.

No one would claim that a fine watch, with its many dozens of intricate parts, evolved and came together without the aid of a watchmaker. The existence of a watch presupposes an intelligent craftsman **PUTTING TOGETHER** the watch. In like manner, the existence of this vast, complex interdependency of life forms **DEMANDS** the existence of a Life-giver and Creator.

Is not, in fact, the whole earth —

and all life on it — experimental evidence proving that God exists?

Let us now look at the second question.

QUESTION: *Is there a living Instruction Book for human beings which would contain the "ought-knowledge" necessary to explain why we have the problems we do and HOW they can be solved?*

The Source of "Ought Knowledge"

A hypothesis must account for what we know — or provide the answers to the problems which generated the inquiry. In this case we are seeking the answers to the problems of this world.

Is there a book which contains the **ANSWERS** to those problems? Does it explain **WHY** we have the social problems we do?

A hypothesis must also "**PREDICT** that observation would reveal certain propositions to be true whose truth was not known or even suspected at the time the prediction was made" (Cohen and Nagel, *op. cit.*, p. 207).

There is a book which contains laws and principles explaining **HOW** humans ought to conduct themselves. This book, called the Bible, claims to be the revealed word of a Creator God. It **PREDICTS** the outcome of wrong social ideas and habits. It also lays out the effects of following the "ought-knowledge" given within its pages.

If you want to **PROVE** the accuracy of these predictions — and unlock the key to the "ought-knowledge" we need — then it becomes **YOUR** responsibility to do something further. Because there is a way to submit these predictions to a test and see if they can be **SCIENTIFICALLY PROVEN** to be accurate.

We have several books, booklets and reprint articles which discuss the answers to the above-mentioned challenges. They are absolutely yours, free of charge. All you need do is write us, asking for them by title. You can have a copy of any or all of the following:

**Our Awesome Universe
Seven Proofs God Exists
Does God Exist?**

what **you** can do...

TIMELY Tips and Helpful Suggestions for YOU and YOUR FAMILY

● On-The-Job Accidents

Thousands of laborers are killed annually and several million suffer work-time loss due to injuries on the job.

The U.S. National Safety Council says the three industry groups having the highest accident death rates are agriculture, construction and mining. If you are employed in one of these occupations, be especially safety-conscious while on the job.

The majority of accidents result from a combination of *careless acts* and *unsafe conditions*. A thorough analysis of 75,000 job-accident cases found that 98% of industrial accidents are of a *preventable* kind. So, heed the safety instructions for your particular job. Utilize all safety equipment (special clothing, goggles, machine safety features, etc.). If you spot faulty equipment, a safety hazard or unsafe practice where you work, report it to your supervisor.

Above all, don't get involved in horseplay on the job! *Keep your mind on what you are doing.* Be especially careful if your job involves operating a car, bus, tractor or truck. The highest number of fatalities involve some kind of vehicle.

Exercise caution when working with power tools and machinery of all sorts. Respect your equipment and keep it in good repair. Realize that machinery has limitations and that it shouldn't be used for jobs it was not originally designed to do. Even if you are not a machine operator, you should learn how to turn off the machine nearest you, in case of emergency.

● Glass Door Hazards

Many sliding glass doors, glass panels and glass storm doors are only slightly stronger than ordinary window panes. They can become an invisible hazard, shattering into hundreds of glass splinters when run into by people mistakenly thinking they are open.

Children running in and out of the house while playing are especially prone to run into glass doors. A number of serious injuries and even deaths have resulted.

If your house is equipped with glass doors, be sure to protect yourself and your family from glass-door hazards. Here's how:

Decorate glass doors with a decal, decorative tape, sand-blasting design or other types of visual warning signs to show when they are closed. Install a bar across the middle of the glass door to keep people from walking through it. But better yet, especially if you don't want the see-through quality

blocked in any way, replace any thin, breakable glass with shatter-proof safety glass similar to the laminated type found in car windshields or the tempered kind found in side windows of cars.

● Motorcycle Accidents

The increasing number of motorcycles is termed "epidemic." So is the rise in motorcycle accidents.

It is estimated that a motorcyclist has 20 times more chance of being killed on a vehicle-mile basis than an auto passenger. If you are a cyclist, follow the advice of the experts:

Wear protective clothing while riding a motorcycle! Wear long sleeves and full-length trousers, together with full shoes or boots. Keep in mind that bright colors make riders



Ambassador College Photo

highly visible. They can be more easily spotted by other drivers. Protect your eyes by wearing goggles. Also, **WEAR A HELMET** — 70% of motorcycle fatalities are from head injuries!

Drive defensively! Assume that others don't see you. Many times this is the case. When following an automobile, ride in a safe position where the driver in front can see you in his rear-view mirror. And don't pass between the curb-lane traffic and the curb — a car may suddenly turn or park.

Ride with extreme caution on hazardous roads. Oil, ice, gravel, rain, wet leaves and sand make road surfaces extremely hazardous! And as a rule of thumb, avoid riding in

the center of the lane. That's where slippery oil accumulation from traffic is heaviest.

Don't ride double unless the seat is provided with separate footrests and handgrips for the passenger. Even with these safety features, the odds are greater that the passenger will be the one injured or killed in an accident.

Keep at least 15 feet between you and the traffic in front for every 10 miles per hour of speed. It takes more braking distance to safely stop a motorcycle than an automobile.

Automobile drivers: Be especially careful for the safety of cyclists on the road. Remember that the man on two wheels is at a distinct disadvantage. Many cyclists have been wrecked by automobile drivers who thoughtlessly or deliberately crowded them.

For more information about motorcycle safety and laws governing motorcycle use, visit your local police or highway patrol station for their latest free motorcycle rider's handbook. In the U. S. and Canada, write Motorcycle & Scooter Information Bureau, 485 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022, for their free booklet entitled *You and Your Motorcycle*.

● Pedestrian Safety Rules

Over 9,800 pedestrians were killed and 150,000 injured on roadways in the United States in 1969. In Britain the toll was nearly 3,000 killed. The majority of the victims were children and elderly people. To safeguard your life and the lives of your children, teach them these basic pedestrian safety rules and adhere to them yourself:

1. Cross only at intersections and approved crosswalks. Thirty-nine percent of pedestrian fatalities are jaywalkers.
2. Always look in all directions before stepping off the curb. Make sure you have plenty of time to reach the other side. And be alert for a car backing up, turning, or pulling out of an alley or driveway.
3. Cross only on green traffic lights or on the "walk" signal if special pedestrian "wait-walk" signals are provided.
4. Cross at right angles unless otherwise designated!
5. Use pedestrian overhead crossings and tunnels wherever available.
6. Walk facing oncoming traffic if you must walk along a road.
7. Wear white or light-colored clothing when walking at night to be easily seen by traffic. Also carry a red-lighted flashlight and turn it on when a car approaches. (Any flashlight will do if you fasten red plastic or cellophane over its face with a rubber band.) Be careful — at night a pedestrian's chances of becoming a fatality increase twenty-five percent!

● Ice — A First Aid Treatment

Ice is ideal for first aid use around the house. It relieves most minor pains instantly. Ice helps control bleeding, soothe

burns, reduce swelling and blisters, fight infection, relieve insect stings, bursitis, migraine headaches, toothaches, sprains and muscular aches. Here's how to use it:

Wrap ice cubes or crushed ice in a towel or washcloth moistened with cold water. Apply it immediately to the injured area. Leave it there for ten or fifteen minutes at a time. Allow ten-minute intervals between applications. But *do not apply ice directly to the skin*. It can cause frost burns. If you don't have any ice available, use cold wet cloths or cold water soaks for up to 20 or 30 minutes.

● Save Money — Don't Waste Water

In New York City alone, an incredible 300 million gallons of precious water is wasted every day from dripping taps and leaking pipes. You can personally cut down on water waste and at the same time you'll save on water and heating bills. Here's what you can do:

Fix leaking water faucets and pipes. A leaking hot-water faucet will substantially raise your water and heating bill. Based on Hackensack, N. J. Water Co. and American Gas Association figures, a constantly dripping hot-water faucet runs a householder's bill up \$7.58 every three months. A steady stream costs \$14.04!

Be water conscious. Remember, leaving water running unnecessarily while washing dishes, the car or brushing teeth also runs up the water bill. Consider too that a tub bath takes roughly 11 gallons more water than a shower. And every time you flush a used facial tissue down the toilet bowl instead of discarding it in a waste basket, you also flush down 4 to 6 gallons of water.

● Avoid Credit Card Billing Errors

If you are a user of one of the 300 million existing credit cards in the United States, be on the watch for possible billing errors. There are an estimated 10 errors per 4000 billings. For instance, you might receive one of the following:

1. A \$3.75 bill made into a \$37.50 bill because the decimal point was put in the wrong place.
2. An incorrect bill because the figures were put in the wrong block.
3. A higher bill because the price was never totaled in the total column and the seller later added a higher charge.
4. A recharge for items already paid for in previous billings.
5. An erroneous bill because the clerk misread the figures on the invoice copy.
6. Someone else's charges added to yours.
7. A duplicate billing.

To help you avoid these errors and straighten out any you receive, follow these two suggestions:

Double-check your invoices for accuracy and legibility before signing them — AND — keep all invoices and check them against the billings!

FIVE WAYS TO SAVE YOUR MARRIAGE

Why unhappy marriages? Why divorce, desertion, marital unhappiness, after a young couple exchange vows of "to love until death do us part?" Here are five practical steps you can take to be one of a shrinking minority — the happily married couple.

by Gary Alexander

DIVORCE lawyers, marriage counselors and sociologists usually list three to seven major problem areas in a marriage. Here is a discussion of the five most prominent ones.

By reversing the major, underlying problem in each area, you will be attacking the root cause of most of your marriage problems.

I. Learn to COMMUNICATE!

Marriage counselors list *communication* at the very top of needed marriage skills. One divorce lawyer went so far as to say: "It has been my experience that in at least 90 percent of all divorce cases, the reason for the termination of the marriage, if it had to be resolved in one phrase, would be 'lack of communication.'"

Hugo A. Bordeaux, executive director of the Marriage Counseling Service, Baltimore, Maryland, said: "All over America, husbands and wives cannot talk to each other. This, I am convinced, is our *Number One marriage problem*..." Dr. Charles E. Wahl, Chief of Psychosomatic Medicine at the UCLA School of Medicine, said: "Failure to communicate is by

far the most frequent circumstance in a disturbed marriage."

But why this gulf between a husband and wife who talked *before* they were married and, chances are, for months *after* they married? Is there nothing left to talk about?

No, that *isn't* the problem.

The real difficulty is SELFISHNESS and neglect. The husband no longer seems interested in the wife and vice versa. The husband may be more engrossed in his favorite TV program, hobby or job. How can this be overcome? Only in one way. Both husband and wife must learn how to show true love and concern for each other.

How to Communicate

Genuine love is outgoing concern. It is pointed away from self, a desire

Ambassador College Photo

to help, to serve, to give to the one who is the object of that love. And no one ever "just happened" to want to *give* his life away, or share his time, labor, thoughts, cares, hopes, and dreams with another human being. It takes *work*.

For you, step number one could well be to turn off that television set each night (or limit viewing to an hour or so each evening). Take time to discuss the day's activities, "small talk" along with the important developments. Bring the whole family into the discussion.

Communication is *NOT* just quiet discussion in stilted circumstances. It begins the moment you wake up, and it lasts all through the day. Husbands, call your wife from the office if possible. Take her for a walk. Don't be



afraid to pitch in with household chores when the need arises. Spend an evening reading together. Comment to each other on what you're learning. Say "I love you." Each one of these is *unselfish communication* at its best. In short, love one another.

One form of communication which couples shouldn't indulge in is *arguing*. When you communicate properly, arguments will not build up. Argument is not necessary. Communication, frank and free, is!

Many wives complain: "All he wants to talk about is business or sports." Husbands say: "All she wants to talk about is the house or local gossip." Each waits for the other to change, and is not willing to make the first step.

This lack of desire to be concerned with the needs of the other mate leads to the often *erroneous* idea that both husband and wife are *incompatible*.

II. BUILD Compatibility and Companionship

"But we're *not* compatible," answer millions of unhappy couples. "We just don't have *anything* in common."

Chances are, before they were married, a couple thought they had *everything* amazingly in common. Never were two people so ideally matched, they thought. But why the idea now that they are incompatible?

"Incompatible" is probably the most frequently mentioned but least understood of all terms regarding marriage problems. Of course, no two persons are perfectly compatible, or wholly incompatible. Only by living with a person do you learn his or her habits and peculiarities. Compatibility is not a birthright, but an *adjustment*. The greatest adjustment is to expand your empirical self to include another's way of life. Too many men and women want the other party to do all the adjusting.

Compatibility is a process that grows. The degree to which a couple increase their compatibility is the degree to which their marriage will become rewarding.

If you really feel you have *nothing* in common, make a list of all enjoyable things that you have done or haven't done but you wish you could. List

between 10 and 25 items. Ask your spouse to do the same thing, separately. When you have both completed this, compare lists. In most cases there will be at least one common point of interest between you — probably several. Use that activity as a building block for doing things together.

The more a couple think, act and do together, the more compatible they become. Struggling together against misfortune or to reach common goals is basic to marriage solidarity.

A survey of 250 happily married wives disclosed that the overwhelming reply to the question, "What do you like most about your husband?" was "*companionability*."

Yet, so often couples lack this solid feeling that they are companions together throughout life.

Men have a tendency, more so than women, to seek recreation with a group of their own kind — *men* — rather than with their wives. This should not be so. Husbands, your wife should be your best friend, and favorite companion. Spend more time with her than with any group of men.

Remember, no two people have exactly the same likes and dislikes. But that is NOT necessarily a handicap to a happy marriage. Two people of quite different natures are sometimes strongly attracted to each other. Many authorities say these complementary marriages sometimes have even more potential than the carbon copy pairings.

The solution once again is *outgoing* interest for one's partner. Happiness in marriage on this point is determined by how much two people are willing to overlook differences and strive to be of one mind on all matters.

"If two people start out with tremendous differences and resolve them over a lifetime of living together, they have a strength inside each of them and between them, that nothing can take away," wrote one marriage counselor.

For more information on communication and compatibility, write in for your copy of the booklet *Your Marriage Can Be Happy*. Chapter titles include, "How to Solve Family Arguments," "What Are the Laws of Marriage," and "Be a Family." This 72-page, color-illustrated booklet is free upon request.

There are two more kinds of incompatibility most often mentioned in the divorce courts: sexual incompatibility and financial incompatibility.

III. Sexual Compatibility

There is no end to the publishing of books about sex — from the excruciatingly factual manuals to the torridly unfactual best-seller novels. Three of five best-selling *nonfiction* books recently were sex manuals! Most of the novels on the best-seller list were liberally spiced with sex.

Look at the fruits of this sex knowledge explosion.

About half of the 45 million married couples in the U. S., it is claimed, are "sexually incompatible to some degree." It is "the great cause for divorce in this country" according to the now-famous research team of Masters and Johnson. Others estimate three fourths of all married couples are sexually troubled, with only about 10 percent of these due to physical malfunctions.

But aren't all those "love guides" helping these couples out of their ignorance? Not so.

Dr. Stephen Neiger, Executive Director of the Sex Information and Education Council of Canada (SIEC-CAN), said, "Most of the troubled couples who come to see me for counseling have read three or four books on how to make love, and have been so damaged by them that they're forced to seek professional help"! He found that 9 out of 10 books on lovemaking were "garbage . . . misleading information sold in the guise of authoritative knowledge."

Dr. Paul Popenoe, General Director of the American Institute for Family Relations in Los Angeles, agrees with this analysis. He explains much sex literature "may be useless or harmful for one of four reasons: 1) Some of it deals so largely with *abnormalities and perversions* that it confuses the average young person. 2) Some of it is so *vague and general* that it is not applicable. 3) Some of it is what might be called *mechanistic* . . . and 4) Some of it is what might be called *perfectionist*. It sets up a standard which few will need to attain" (Paul Popenoe, *Marriage Is*

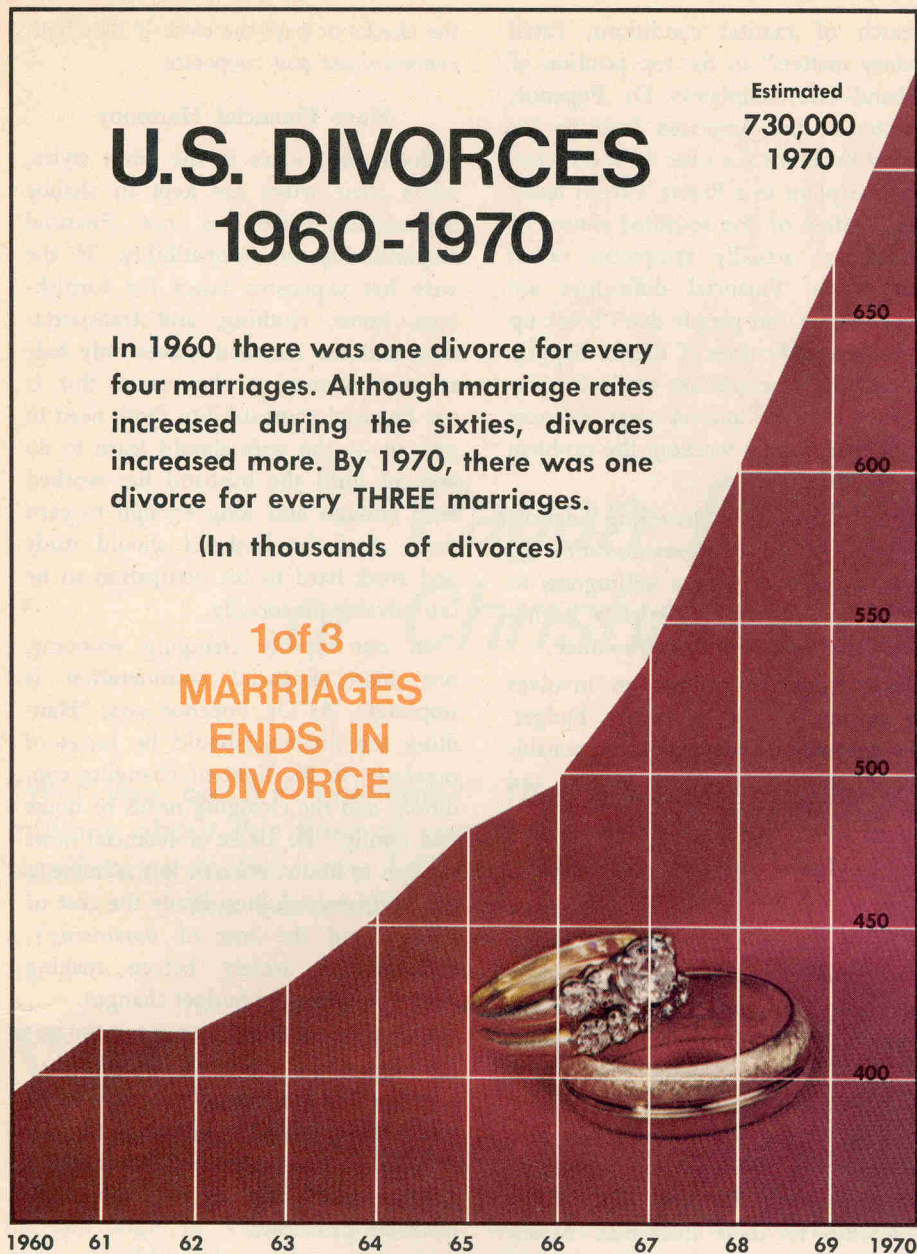
U.S. DIVORCES 1960-1970

In 1960 there was one divorce for every four marriages. Although marriage rates increased during the sixties, divorces increased more. By 1970, there was one divorce for every THREE marriages.

(In thousands of divorces)

1 of 3
MARRIAGES
ENDS IN
DIVORCE

Estimated
730,000
1970



What You Make It, MacMillan, 1963, p. 141).

Right Knowledge Needed

This by no means condemns proper knowledge about sex. The Victorian Age shrouded our great-grandparents in ignorance. And it wasn't bliss! But on the other hand, the pendulum has over-swung to the point where voluminous physical sex knowledge is published without the all-important *missing dimension*.

Couples go into marriage believing sex is the elixir of life, balm for all ills, fountain of youth, the be-all and end-all of marriage. But it often doesn't work out as the manuals say it should.

What is wrong? It usually involves

the missing ingredient in sex — an outgoing concern for your mate. Sex is merely the height of physical *communication* and *companionship* — the first two laws of a loving marriage — shared in the supreme expression of that love.

Marital sex matures as the couple increase in true love for each other. In fact, a fulfilling sexual relationship is impossible apart from an *outgoing*, physical expression of love — not a *selfish* expression of lust.

IV. UNDERSTANDING YOUR ROLE

Men and women are different in literally every cell of their bodies (due to male and female chromosomes), different in height, weight, figure, skeletal

structure, metabolism, strength, some internal organs, ability to bear children — and temperament! It is not a matter of superiority or inferiority in any of those fields, but a matter of *difference*. The wise married couple learns how to appreciate and enjoy these differences.

Just what are the *roles* of husband and wife in marriage? There is no mystery here. What sensible woman would marry a man who refused to provide for, honor and cherish his wife?

A man's role is breadwinner, leader, example, and loving head of his family. If husbands would fulfill these roles, there would be little room for family arguments, competition, marital frustration, working wives, or women's "liberation." Most women would love and honor a husband of that stature. The problem begins when men do not fulfill this responsibility.

But what then is the all-important role of the wife?

The Wife's Responsibility

A survey of 622 urban housewives in 1965 revealed that they considered their roles to be mother, homemaker, and wife — in that order. In fact, a third of the women never even mentioned their roles as *wives* to their husbands, the only role of the three to which they vowed "I do" years earlier.

Today, there is great confusion concerning a woman's role. Should she be a homemaker? Should she have a career? What is her relationship with her husband?

For a thorough explanation of the proper role of a woman in modern society, write in for our newly published booklet, *The New Feminism — Have Women Ever Really Had Their Rights?* This free booklet contains vital information for each wife and mother.

Suffice it here to say that if a woman has chosen to be married, she must respond as a *wife* if her marriage is to be successful.

Experienced marriage counselors have come to see that even if *only one* partner makes a concentrated effort to save the marriage — that is, to give in on arguments, to surrender selfish "rights," to smile, love, respect, and serve his or her partner — then the *other* mate usually catches the spirit and *also*

changes! But this must be a sustained effort over many months in many cases or even years.

Even if a wife finds it difficult to respect her husband it is *not* her role to bitterly indict him. This will insure the eventual dissolution of the marriage.

The subject of the roles of husband and wife goes much deeper when you consider the little-understood mental and psychological differences of the male and female. One husband-wife team of lawyer and counselor wrote: "Deep at the root of every marital problem is the simple fact that women rarely understand men, and no man has really ever understood a woman. If this can ever be changed, married life would be smoother" (Kenneth and Irene Donelson, *Married Today, Single Tomorrow*, p. 27).

Of course men *can* understand women — and women *can* understand men. But it isn't automatic. It involves concern for the other and a proper understanding of each one's role in the marriage state.

V. FINANCIAL COMPATIBILITY

Financial problems in marriage are really only an *effect* of husbands and wives not communicating (Point One) or not knowing their roles (Point Four). Finances are cited as a major cause of divorce, but they are only an effect of the other problems listed above. Many people live happily within a small salary when they communicate and make a cooperative effort. Financial arguments are usually based on home government — "How much credit?" and "*Who* controls the money?" Often *both* partners want control — or perhaps neither does.

Experts cite finances as one of the major problem areas in many marriages. A *Redbook* survey found that "nearly 60 percent quarrel about money." The Donelsons, a husband-wife team of marital lawyers, wrote, "... husbands and wives fight over too much just as frequently as they do over too little" (*Married Today, Single Tomorrow*, pp. 10-11). In other words, disagreement over *how* the money is to be used.

Lewis M. Terman, in his voluminous

research of marital conditions, listed "money matters" in the top position of husband-wife complaints. Dr. Popenoe, Director of the American Institute for Family Relations for over 40 years, clarified this point in a PLAIN TRUTH interview: "Most of the so-called causes of divorce are actually symptoms rather than causes. Financial difficulties are very common, but people don't break up from these difficulties if they're happily married. Few people are really happily married if they quarrel over finances rather than simply working the problem out together."

Practical points in handling finances include first of all *communication of needs*, accompanied by a willingness to share. Once again this means having *outgoing* concern for the other mate.

One primary consideration involves the setting up of a family budget. This encourages communication, consideration of both partners' needs, and agreement on priorities.

Important Financial Considerations

The main principles of budgeting include paying necessities first, avoiding credit purchases, and — an important factor for marital happiness — allowing each partner pocket money for which he or she is not accountable to the other. Many women complain they can never buy the least item for themselves or their children without an accounting to their husbands. Meanwhile, hubby stops to buy snacks, drinks or trinkets whenever he likes. Of course, there are also wives who want to spend freely and at the same time expect their husbands to account for every penny.

Who should manage the finances? This is the crux of most financial arguments. The husband should take the lead in setting up the budget. Depending on the circumstances, a wife might keep the records and pay the bills. Organization and individual duties will vary with each family. There is no set pattern. But, whatever is done, it should be done together. Sharing financial duties promotes family harmony. It builds stronger family ties in every way.

It doesn't matter which person stubs

the checks or pays the clerk if they both *communicate* and cooperate.

Have Financial Harmony

Some men dress in the latest styles, while their wives are kept in shabby housedresses. This is not financial responsibility *or* compatibility. If the wife has expensive tastes for furnishings, home, clothing, and transportation, and the husband makes only half as much money as she wants, this is not financial compatibility. Both need to give in — the wife should learn to do without until the husband has worked hard enough and long enough to earn them. And the husband should study and work hard in his occupation so he can advance financially.

In our rapidly changing economy, one more financial consideration is important. As Dr. Popenoe says, "Handling the finances should be *reviewed regularly*, in the light of changing conditions and the changing needs of home and family." Be aware of financial news enough to know when to buy a home, a car, children's clothes. Study the cost of living (and the cost of *borrowing*), and counsel widely before making major purchases or budget changes.

Finances are a very important subject for every household in this affluent society. For much more information about this subject, write for our FREE booklet *Managing Your Personal Finances*, a common-sense manual based on sound financial principles.

Your Marriage CAN Be Happy

A strong family unit truly is the building block of a great nation. "A strong monogamous family and the highest culture" have historically always gone together, according to Dr. Popenoe. "... if one deteriorated, so did the other!"

If every couple practiced these five points, the ascending divorce rate would immediately begin to decline, then vanish.

It is gratifying to know that thousands of formerly unhappy marriages have been revived and enriched when the points discussed in this article have been faithfully and thoroughly applied. □

VALENTINE'S DAY

Pagan Practice or Christian Custom?

"Will you be my Valentine?" That question is asked by millions about this time of year. Why? Is there any religious significance to February 14? Read the surprising answers in this historically documented article.

by Herman L. Hoeh

WHERE DID St. Valentine's Day come from?

You might suppose school teachers and educators would know. But do they?

How many of you were ever taught the real origin of Valentine's Day — were ever told in school *why* you should observe the custom of exchanging valentines?

The Silence of Educators

Teachers are all too often silent about the origin of the customs they are forced to teach in today's schools. If they were to speak out, many would lose their jobs!

Today, candymakers unload tons of heart-shaped red boxes for February 14, while millions of the younger set exchange valentines. Florists consider February 14 — St. Valentine's Day — as one of their best business days. And young lovers pair off — at least for a dance or two — at St. Valentine's balls.

Why? Where did these customs originate? How did we come to inherit

these customs? Isn't it time we examined why we encourage our children to celebrate St. Valentine's Day?

A Christian Custom?

Many have assumed that the traditional Valentine's Day celebrations are all in connection with an early Christian martyr by the name of Valentine.

Nothing could be further from the truth!

Notice what one authoritative encyclopedia says about this idea: "St. Valentine's Day as a lovers' festival, the choice of a valentine, and the modern development of sending valentine cards has no relation to the saint or to any incident in his life" (article, "Valentine, Saint," *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 1970 edition).

Did you know that centuries before the birth of Jesus, the pagan Romans celebrated February 15 and the evening of February 14 as an idolatrous and sensuous festival in honor of Lupercus, the "hunter of wolves"?

The Romans called the festival the "Lupercalia." The custom of exchanging valentines and all the other traditions in honor of Lupercus — the deified hero-hunter of Rome — was also linked anciently with the pagan practice of teen-agers "going steady." It usually led to fornication.

Today, the custom of "going steady" is thought very modern. It isn't. It is merely a rebirth of an old custom "handed down from the Roman festival of the Lupercalia, celebrated in the month of February, when names of young women were put into a box and drawn out by men as chance directed." That's the admission of the *Encyclopedia Americana*, article, "St. Valentine's Day."

The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* also points out that the custom of exchanging valentines arose from this "name drawing" during the Lupercalia. The "custom was introduced to England by the Romans and continued through the Christian era. In order to adapt the practice to Christianity the church transferred it to the feast of St. Valentine" (article "Greeting Card").

When Constantine in A.D. 313 made Christianity an official religion of the Roman Empire, there was some talk in church circles of discarding this pagan free-for-all. But the Roman citizens



H. A. Roberts

VALENTINE'S DAY FOR CHILDREN — Should we continue to teach our children a tradition based on superstition — or is there a better way?

wouldn't hear of it! So it was agreed that the holiday would continue as it was, except for the more grossly sensual observances.

It was not until the reign of Pope Gelasius that the holiday became a "Christian" custom. "As far back as 496, Pope Gelasius changed Lupercalia on February 15 to St. Valentine's Day on February 14" (Lavinia Dobler, *Customs and Holidays Around the World*, p. 172).

But how did this pagan festival acquire the name of "St. Valentine's Day"? And why is the little naked Cupid of the pagan Romans so often associated with February 14? And why do little children and young people still cut out hearts and send them to "sweethearts" on a day in honor of Lupercus the hunter of wolves? Why have we supposed these pagan customs, in honor of a false god, are Christian?

Who Was the Original "St. Valentine"?

Valentine was a common Roman name. Roman parents often gave the name to their children in honor of the famous man who was first called Valentine in antiquity. That famous man was Lupercus, the *hunter*. But who was Lupercus — and why should he have also borne the name Valentine among the heathen Romans?

The Romans identified Lupercus with the Greek god "Pan" (*Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology*, Vol. II, article "Lupercus"). Pan was an Arcadian god of light. As such he was equivalent to the Phoenician sun-god "Baal." Baal — mentioned so often in the Hebrew Bible — was a title of Nimrod, "the mighty hunter" (Genesis 10:9). The Persian author Rashid al-Din, in his *History of the Franks*, mentions that Nimrod extended his hunting expeditions even to Italy. The Apennine mountains of Italy also bore the name the Mountains of Nembrod or Nimrod. The hunter Nimrod pursued wolves in the Apennine mountains of Italy and acquired the title Lupercus — or wolf hunter. Valentine's Day was originally a day set aside by the pagan Romans in his honor!

But why should Nimrod have been called "Valentine" by the Romans? And why should the celebration of this day have been anciently limited to the city of Rome before Pope Gelasius' time? What part did the site of ancient Rome play in the life of Nimrod?

Valentine comes from the Latin word *Valentinus*, a proper name derived from the word *valens*, meaning "to be strong, powerful, mighty." Any connection with Nimrod? We read in the Bible

that Nimrod was the "mighty hunter" (Gen. 10:9). It was a common proverb of ancient time that Nimrod was "the mighty hunter before the Lord." Nimrod was their hero — their strong man — their *valentine*!

But why do we associate HEARTS with a day in honor of Nimrod — the *Baal* of the Phoenicians?

The surprising answer is that the pagan Romans acquired the symbol of the heart from the Babylonians. Nimrod founded Babel. He was the first lord of the Babylonians. In the Chaldean tongue, spoken in Babylonia, the word for "heart" was *bal*. The heart — *bal* — became, because of similarity in sound, a symbol of Nimrod — the *Baal* or Lord of the Babylonians!

Later, professing Christians in Constantine's day associated one of their martyrs named Valentine with festivities honoring Nimrod — the Valentine of the heathen. In this way pagan Romans were influenced to "embrace" the church while still continuing their pagan customs.

Why February 14?

But why should the early Romans have chosen February 15 and the evening of February 14 to honor Lupercus — the Nimrod of the Bible? (Remember that days in ancient times began at sunset the evening before.)

Nimrod — the Baal or sun-god of the ancient pagans — was said to have been born at the winter solstice. In the twenty-first century B.C., the winter solstice occurred on January 6. Semiramis I, who ruled as queen in that century, ordered Nimrod's birthday to be celebrated on the day we designate January 6.

Eastern Orthodox churches still commemorate this day, but now call it "Christmas."

Later, as the solstice changed, Julius Caesar ordered the Roman world to celebrate this birth date on the new date of the solstice — on December 25 on his reformed calendar. This day was called the *Brumalia*. Today it is labeled "Christmas." It was the custom of antiquity for the mother of a male child to present herself for purifi-

cation on the fortieth day after the day of birth. The fortieth day after January 6 — Nimrod's original birthdate — takes us to February 15, the celebration of which began on the evening of February 14 — the Lupercalia or St. Valentine's Day.

On this day in February, Semiramis, the mother of Nimrod, was said to have been *purified* and to have appeared for the first time in public with her son as the original "mother and child."

The Roman month February, in fact, derives its name from the *februa* which the Roman priests used in the rites celebrated on the Lupercalia. The *februa* were thongs from the skins of sacrificial animals used in rites of purification on the evening of February 14.

Cupid Makes His Appearance

Another name for the famous child who became a hunter was "Cupid" — meaning "desire" (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, art. "Cupid"). It is said that when Nimrod's mother saw him as a young boy she *desired* him — lusted after him. Nimrod became her cupid — her desired one — and later her Valentine! So evil was Nimrod's mother that *it is said she married her own son!* Inscribed on the monuments of ancient Egypt are inscriptions saying that Nimrod (the Egyptians called him Osiris) was "the husband of his mother."

As Nimrod grew up, he became the child-hero of *many* women who *desired* him. He was their Cupid! In the book of Daniel he is called the "desire of women" (Dan. 11:37). Moffatt translates the word as Tammuz — a Semitic name of Nimrod. He provoked so many women to *jealousy* that an idol of him was often called the "image of jealousy" (Ezek. 8:5). No wonder the pagans commemorated their hero-hunter Nimrod, or Baal, by sending heart-shaped love tokens to one another on the evening of February 14 as a symbol of him!

This, then, is the origin of Valentine's Day.

Why should we continue teaching children these pagan customs, derived from ancient and outdated pagan sex-and hero-worship? Why not teach them, instead, what history and the Bible really say? □

What Our READERS SAY

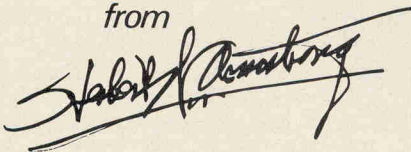
(Continued from inside front cover)

it, since the magazine says individuals cannot subscribe for themselves. Must I be devious and persuade a friend to subscribe for me? That isn't really my style."

F. L.,
Washington, D.C.

• You may certainly subscribe for yourself. We only stipulate that there is NO subscription price.

Personal from



(Continued from page 2)

millions of copies of attractive free booklets we have sent out on request.

Prime Minister Sato was very much interested in our campaign against pollution of our natural environment. But he pointed out that these problems are of such a nature as to be beyond the ability of nations to resolve them immediately. He even mentioned his deep concern about pollution of the oceans. He also mentioned deep concern over "air-wave pollution" — via television and radio — and I certainly agreed with him. Mr. Sato said he believed we at Ambassador were in a good position to make a great contribution toward preventing the continued pollution of our children's minds through print, television, radio, etc.

Also the Prime Minister agreed that education in the schools and universities is not enough and that our type of education in the home at all levels through mass media is desperately needed in every country.

And now I asked him a question. I asked if he would explain the reasons for Japan's great economic recovery and progress.

He said the Japanese people are no different from other peoples. But he mentioned a recent book, which he recommended to me. In it, the Japanese people are compared with, and identified with, the Jewish people. He said he

agreed with the author's point of view. I then mentioned some statistical facts published by our government on education in the United States. The Jewish people have perhaps the most solid family structure in the United States, with the Japanese people in America a very close second. The remaining white Americans were considerably lower, with the black Americans at the bottom. There is an exact parallel between this and the ratio of attendance at colleges and universities. Of all people between the ages of 18 and 23 inclusive, the Jewish people have the highest percentage of students (according to their population) in higher education, the Japanese almost equal, the white Americans considerably lower, and the black Americans the lowest percentage.

Then the chief executive of the Japanese Government said this about Japanese recovery — and the FACTS he presented sound a grave warning which the people of the United States will do well to heed.

Japan, as a nation, he said, was almost utterly destroyed by World War II. Without the assistance of the United States they could not have recovered. He said the Japanese people were very grateful for this help. Then he briefly traced the high points of the history of Japanese-American relations.

The Japanese people were also very grateful after Commodore Perry opened Japan to Western intercourse in 1854. But after the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905, settled by the Treaty of Portsmouth, mediated by the United States and President Theodore Roosevelt, the feeling of gratitude toward the United States waned. Concurrently the United States ceased fostering the trends which had led to cooperation between the two nations in economic affairs.

He pointed particularly to anti-immigration policies, competing railroad interests in Manchuria, and general economic and trade wars leading directly to World War II.

Once again, the Prime Minister said that the Japanese nation could not have recovered from that war without American aid, and reiterated the gratitude of the Japanese people.

And then he pointed to certain trends which indicated that both peoples had

TELEVISION LOG

The WORLD TOMORROW

NEW STATIONS:

CHAN-TV NETWORK — 2 p.m. Sun.
Bowen Island, B.C. — Channel 2.
Brockendale, B.C. — Channel 5.
Burnaby, B.C. — Channel 8.
Chilliwack, B.C. — Channel 1.
Courtenay, B.C. — Channel 4.
Squamish, B.C. — Channel 3.

CJOH-TV — **City View, Ottawa** — Channel 13, 10 a.m. Sun.

CJSS-TV — **Cornwall, Ont.** — Channel 13, 10 a.m. Sun.

WSIX-TV — **Nashville, Tenn.** — Channel 8, 11:30 a.m. Sun.

CJTV-TV — **Port Renfrew, B.C.** — Channel 1, 2 p.m. Sun.

KHQ-TV — **Spokane, Wash.** — Channel 6, 9:30 a.m. Sun.

CKUP-TV — **Ucluelet, B.C.** — Channel 1, 2 p.m. Sun.

— U. S. STATIONS —

KERO-TV — **Bakersfield, Calif.** — Channel 23, 5:30 p.m. Sun.

KVOS-TV — **Bellingham, Wash.** — Channel 12, 3:30 p.m. Sat.

WGR-TV — **Buffalo, N. Y.** — Channel 2, 12 noon Sun.

WCCB-TV — **Charlotte, N. C.** — Channel 18, 2:30 p.m. Sun.

KDIN-TV — **Des Moines, Ia.** — Channel 11, 12 noon Mon.-Thur., 7:30 p.m. Fri.

KJEO — **Fresno, Calif.** — Channel 47, 10:30 p.m. Sat.

KHBV — **Henderson, Nev.** — Channel 5, 6:30 p.m. Sun.

KIIN-TV — **Iowa City** — Channel 12, 12 noon Mon.-Thur., 7:30 p.m. Fri.

KTLA — **Los Angeles** — Channel 5, 10:30 p.m. Sun.

KWHY-TV — **Los Angeles** — Channel 22, 8:30 p.m. Sun.

WTCN-TV — **Minneapolis** — Channel 11, 9 p.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.

WCAE — **St. John, Ind.** — Channel 50, 7:30 p.m. Wed.

KSL-TV — **Salt Lake City** — Channel 5, 1:30 p.m. Sat.

KNTV — **San Jose, Calif.** — Channel 11, 1 p.m. Sun.

KTAL-TV — **Texarkana-Shreveport** — Channel 6, 12:30 p.m. Sat.

KLTV — **Tyler, Texas** — Channel 7, 5 p.m. Mon., 10:30 p.m. Sun.

— CANADIAN STATIONS —

CKSO-TV — **Elliot Lake, Ont.** — Channel 3, 12:30 p.m. Sat.

CFCF-TV — **Montreal, Que.** — Channel 12, 3 p.m. Sun.

CKMI-TV — **Quebec City, Que.** — Channel 5, 10 p.m. Tues.

CKCK-TV — **Regina, Sask.** — Channel 2, 12 noon Sun.

CKSO-TV — **Sudbury, Ont.** — Channel 5, 12:30 p.m. Sat.

CFQC-TV NETWORK — 12 noon Sun.
Saskatoon, Sask. — Channel 8.
Stranraer, Sask. — Channel 3.

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

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

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.

failed to learn a lesson from history. He referred to present new beginnings of trade war, high tariffs, etc., also saying that he is deeply concerned about the situation in Okinawa.

Let me point out here that this interview took place on the Wednesday following the major riot that occurred in Okinawa the previous Sunday. The incident was still headline news in Japanese newspapers.

What kind of a man is Prime Minister Sato?

I have known many scores of top executives of major American indus-

tries, banks, and businesses — the presidents and board chairmen who built them. They were exceptionally able men. I would say that Mr. Sato impressed me as a man more like them, and as an able statesman, than as a politician. He is a man of great abilities, and a wide grasp of conditions. He is a kindly man, smiling, friendly, courteous and warm. But there was evidence, too, that if he thought necessary he could be very firm and decisive. I would hope that he may always be our friend — the same warm, smiling, gracious man with whom I spent 45 important minutes.

My evaluation: Japan has a most competent and able chief executive, who is of sufficient age to have mellowed, yet with the youthful vigor that has lost none of its decisiveness.

What is the most important thing I learned from this meeting?

The lesson of history the Prime Minister summarized. And it puts *my* country in a dilemma that *could* lead to something very grave and serious. And the American high wage scale making possible our high standard of living could be the cause of something very regrettable. □

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

* Asterisk indicates new station.

WFNC — Fayetteville, N. C. — 940 kc., 98.1 FM, 1 p.m. daily.
WHP — Harrisburg, Pa. — 580 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
***WMCS** — Machias, Maine — 1400 kc., 8 a.m. Sun.
WFEA — Manchester, N. H. — 1370 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7 a.m. Sun.
WPAQ — Mount Airy, N. C. — 740 kc., 1:05 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
WVOX — New Rochelle, N. Y. — 1460 kc., 93.5 FM, 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.
WEVD — New York — 1330 kc., 97.9 FM, 10 p.m. daily.
***WMCA** — New York — 570 kc., 1 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
WBNX — New York — 1380 kc., 9:15 a.m. Sun. (in Spanish).
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., 7:30 p.m. daily.
WDEV — Waterbury, Vt. — 550 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat. 8 p.m. Sun.
WBRE — Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — 1340 kc., 98.5 FM, 12:30 p.m. daily.

— Central —

MAJOR STATIONS

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

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

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

WBCM — Bay City, Mich. — 1440 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KFYR — Bismarck, N. Dak. — 550 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KFVS — Cape Girardeau, Mo. — 960 kc., 7 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:15 a.m. & 7:30 p.m. Sun.
WMT — Cedar Rapids — 600 kc., 11:30 a.m. Sun.
WEAW — Chicago — 1330 kc., 8 a.m. & 12:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun. (105.1 FM, 7 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 p.m. Sun.)
WCLU — Cincinnati — 1320 kc., 12 noon daily.
WERE — Cleveland — 1300 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.
KGGF — Coffeyville, Kans. — 690 kc., 6 p.m. daily.
KXXX — Colby, Kans. — 790 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 11:30 a.m. Sun.
WBNS — Columbus, Ohio — 1460 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
WITY — Danville, Ill. — 980 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
WOC — Davenport, Ia. — 1420 kc., 103.7 FM, 10 p.m. daily.
KWKY — Des Moines, Iowa — 1150 kc., 12:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m. daily.
WEBC — Duluth, Minn. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WDBC — Escanaba, Mich. — 680 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
WGBF — Evansville, Ind. — 1280 kc., 6:05 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
KFGO — Fargo, N. Dak. — 790 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:10 p.m. Sat. & Sun.
WKMF — Flint, Mich. — 1470 kc., 7 p.m. & 2:30 a.m. daily.
KUPK — Garden City, Kans. — 1050 kc., 97.3 FM, 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12:15 p.m. Sun.
WWCA — Gary, Ind. — 1270 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 4 p.m. Sun.
KMMJ — Grand Island, Nebr. — 750 kc., 4 p.m. daily.
WNFL — Green Bay — 1440 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 5 p.m. Sun.
WJOB — Hammond, Ind. — 1230 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WIBC — Indianapolis — 1070 kc., 10:30 p.m. Sun.
WJPD — Ishpeming, Mich. — 1240 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KLIK — Jefferson City, Mo. — 950 kc., 1 p.m. daily.
WJOL — Joliet, Ill. — 1340 kc., 9:30 p.m. daily.
KUDL — Kansas City, Mo. — 1380 kc., 5:40 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. & 11 p.m. Sun.
WAKO — Lawrenceville, Ill. — 103.1 FM, 9 p.m. Sun.
WIBA — Madison, Wis. — 1310 kc., 7:05 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 6:05 p.m. Sat., Sun.
WBRJ — Marietta, Ohio — 910 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
KGLO — Mason City, Ia. — 1300 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
WYLO — Milwaukee, Wis. — 540 kc., 8 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
KQRS — Minneapolis — 1440 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
KBEA — Mission, Kans. — 1480 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

(Continued on next page)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

— South —

MAJOR STATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KRMG — Tulsa — 740 kc., 10 a.m. Sun.

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

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

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHBQ — Memphis — 560 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.

WGBS — Miami — 710 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.

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

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

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

WWOM — 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., 8:30 p.m. daily.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

— West Coast —

MAJOR STATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on next page)

KBIF — Fresno — 900 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 4 p.m. Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
KTVM — Inglewood — 1460 kc., 12 noon Mon.-Fri.
KAGO — Klamath Falls, Ore. — 1150 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KKLM — La Mesa, Calif. — 850 kc., 91.5 FM, 6 p.m. Sun.
KFOX — Long Beach — 1280 kc., 9 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 p.m. Sun.
KLAC — Los Angeles — 570 kc., 8:30 a.m. Sun.
KYJC — Medford, Ore. — 1230 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KONA — Pasco, Wash. — 610 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KEX — Portland — 1190 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.
KLIQ — Portland — 1290 kc., 92.3 FM, 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 1 p.m. Sun.
KWJJ — Portland — 1080 kc., 8 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 p.m. Sun.
KGAY — Salem, Ore. — 1430 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
KTOM — Salinas, Calif. — 1380 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KACE — San Bernardino-Riverside — 1570 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
KCKC — San Bernardino — 1350 kc., 9 p.m. daily.
KMEN — San Bernardino — 1290 kc., 6 a.m. Sun.
KOGO — San Diego — 600 kc., 6:30 p.m. Sun.
KKHI — San Francisco — 1550 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.
KFRC — San Francisco — 610 kc., 106.1 FM, 7 a.m. Sun.
KVEC — San Luis Obispo, Calif. — 920 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KDB — Santa Barbara — 1490 kc., 93.7 FM, 7 p.m. daily.
KBLE — Seattle — 1050 kc., 12 noon daily.
KTW — Seattle — 1250 kc., 102.5 FM, 7:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
KVI — Seattle — 570 kc., 8 a.m. Sun.
KHQ — Spokane — 590 kc., 8:05 p.m. daily.
KMO — Tacoma, Wash. — 1360 kc., 8:30 p.m. 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

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.

CJDV — Drumheller, Alta. — 910 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
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.
CKWS — Kingston, Ont. — 960 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:05 p.m. Sun.
CKTK — Kitimat, B. C. — 1230 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
CHYR — Leamington, Ont. — 5:30 a.m. daily at 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily at 710 kc.
CHEC — Lethbridge, Alta. — 1090 kc., 100.9 FM, 8 p.m. daily.
CFMB — Montreal, Que. — 1410 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.
CFCH — North Bay, Ont. — 600 kc., 8 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7 a.m. Sun.
CKOO — Osoyoos, B. C. — 1240 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
CKOY — Ottawa, Ont. — 1310 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
CKYL — Peace River, Alta. — 610 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
CKOK — Penticton, B. C. — 800 kc., 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., 8:30 p.m., 98.9 FM, 7 p.m. daily.
VOCM — St. John's, Nfld. — 590 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CHLO — St. Thomas, Ont. — 1570 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
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.
CHIN — Toronto, Ont. — 1540 kc., 12 noon daily.
CKFH — Toronto, Ont. — 1430 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. 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 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 Spanish

RADIO ECOS DE PASTO — Pasto, Colombia — 740 kc., 5:30 p.m. Sat., 10:45 a.m. Sun.

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.

"TO KILL A PEOPLE"

(Continued from page 6)

before to accomplish. And before, it was merely "impossible."

The parallels between the air war over Korea and North Vietnam are inescapable. In each case the enemy enjoyed safe sanctuary. He could pick and choose when he wished to send up his MIG fighters to contest Americans in the air. He could carefully pick and choose where and when to place his air defenses. And he could learn where his military supplies were safest on the ground.

All this led to a rather unhealthy attitude among American military personnel.

In spite of this, most of them continued to do their impossible job — and many of them died.

On the ground, the parallels are slightly different.

In Korea, U. S. soldiers had a front. They knew the enemy was "up there," in the North, and that their rear area, the PX, a cold beer, letters from home, and maybe a chance USO show, were all "back there." If battle lines can ever be said to be "tidy," then the war in Korea allowed "tidy" lines where possible.

But in Vietnam, there has never been a front. The enemy is everywhere. On all sides, in the jungle, in the rice paddies, selling you a beer in the bar that noon, and donning his guerrilla uniform and equipment to attempt to kill you that night. The enemy could be that beautiful Vietnamese girl inviting you to buy her a drink (so she could inform her friends in the Viet Cong of all you said), or that little boy herding the water buffalo along (which are used at night to carry arms and ammunition to secret Viet Cong hideouts).

A map of South Vietnam, showing enemy strongholds, appears to be leprous. The enemy is everywhere, and nowhere.

In Korea, there was a front and a rear.

But in Vietnam, there has never been a front, nor a rear, nor even a home front.

The American Fighting Spirit

Something was happening, too, to the minds of American soldiers. They could fight tenaciously, ferociously, and they could win — they had proved that. They could fight like no other soldiers when it was for *victory* — when it was to *conquer*, to enforce a SURRENDER upon a hated foe.

They could fight for girl friends, and Mom and Dad, they could fight to stay free, or to protect their country. But could they fight with the same spirit for limited political objectives in a strange country to carry out their part as functionary of worldwide geopolitical considerations?

Could young Americans be called upon to become Legionnaires? Legionnaires are professional soldiers who fight because they are told to. They were the Romans, who fought to keep a vast empire together, and their mercenaries, who fought for the love of fighting. The famous French Foreign Legion was always known to be a sanctuary for criminals, sadists, and men whose only satisfaction in life came from fighting. They were *paid* to fight — and so they fought.

But American young men are not of the stuff of legions. They proved, in World War II, and again in Korea, and in many cases in Vietnam, that they are superb warriors. They proved they can win.

But they also proved in Korea, and are even now proving in Vietnam, that they need to fight for a CAUSE more than an order, for a VICTORY more than stalemate, for TERRITORY rather than for attrition.

A great blow to the American fighting spirit was dealt during the "peace talks" at Panmunjom.

Exactly half as many men were killed and wounded during the long peace talks at Panmunjom as were lost during the violent war that surged up and down the peninsula earlier. The line had stagnated along the same area, roughly, as the contested "parallel" (38 degrees North) of 1950. This time,

however, the line was determined by the choice of steep hills and valleys, and military considerations. The most well-remembered names to come out of the Korean War were labels for the bloody battles of "Pork Chop Hill," or "Bunker Hill," or "Heartbreak Hill" and "Bloody Ridge."

These infamous names came from that deadly game of "King of the Mountain" played between U.N. forces and the North Koreans and Communist Chinese all along the line stretching completely across the Korean Peninsula during the "Peace Talks" at Panmunjom.

Once the talks began, it was lost on none of the troops that the war just MIGHT be over "at any moment." There was always that hope. Born of that hope were the myriad rumors flowing up and down along the line of the imminency of peace, and a trip back home, and to sanity, away from the body-strewn, hideous, stinking mountains and paddies of that forsaken land.

Disastrous New Tactics

Commanders began to experience something new in the American fighting spirit.

Once the talks began, every common soldier knew in his heart his commanders, all the way up to the highest diplomatic levels, did not want victory — they did not want North Korea — they wanted truce. Each fighting man knew in his heart he would never see the Yalu — that he would never drive the enemy from North Korea.

He learned, quickly, that the enemy seemed perfectly willing to fight to the death for a small piece of ground, seemingly forever. Tiny knobs and hills assumed enormous propaganda value out of all proportion to their military worth. Massive struggles over utterly worthless territory assumed huge importance.

Whoever lost a hill lost face.

At Heartbreak Hill, during those moments of initial jockeying for position, and proving to the enemy that he must come to the "peace table" (a policy pursued in Vietnam in spite of hideous lessons learned), the 23rd Infantry assaulted various ridges and knobs for a

total of 23 days. A whole new pattern of battle emerged during the struggles for Heartbreak. On the contested territory, which could be very small in itself, the battle would be utterly cataclysmic. A rain of artillery fire such as had never been experienced was massed against single hills, day after day. Because the objectives were limited, troops were frequently committed piecemeal, in limited increments. And they were quickly shot to pieces, to be replaced by an equal number of troops.

While a vicious battle raged in one point of the line, men within one mile lay quietly, looking over the murky, brooding hills before them, knowing a tough, tenacious enemy lay waiting there, but totally uninvolved in the fighting they could easily hear only hundreds of yards distant.

The North Korean People's Army lost 35,000 men atop Heartbreak in the bizarre game of "King of the Mountain." And to prove they could take a hill, and "lean on the enemy" in a move to convince him he must talk, 5,600 men of the U. S. Seventh Division lay dead or maimed on Heartbreak Hill.

But perhaps the *real* heartbreak was in the knowledge among the survivors that nothing — nothing whatever — had been accomplished by it all.

Talks But No Peace

An American officer, summing up his assessment of the battle, said, "The heart to fight, though not gone, was not the bright light it had once been."

Once the talks began, the public back home could not understand the continuing numbers of telegrams beginning with those horrible words, "We sincerely regret to inform you . . ."

Peace talks were under way. Battlefield casualties became unacceptable. No one wanted to be the very *last* man to die. No one wanted to die, no matter in *what* chronological order.

General Matthew Ridgeway was informed in Tokyo that the public could accept the end of the war in sight — it could accept the truce in place of victory, but it could NOT accept continuing casualties.

American field commanders agonized

over orders which, to them, were tantamount to being an order to "*Fight the war, but don't get anyone killed!*" No such orders were actually issued, but everyone tacitly understood them.

Americans had proved they were willing to die to make men free. They were willing to fight, and if need be, die for their own homeland, or for the preservation of their own way of life, their freedoms and liberties, their loved ones, and their sons and daughters.

But Americans were becoming unwilling, in Korea, to die for a piece of real estate ten thousand miles from home when they KNEW their government would eventually SURRENDER that same piece of real estate to the enemy. Battlefield commanders knew it was suicide to commit troops piecemeal into battle. They recognized victory would be accomplished only if sufficient forces to achieve a victory were employed.

Yet practically every time-honored and hard-earned military lesson was ignored at one time or another during the long, protracted "peace talks" at Panmunjom.

Time and again, the weird game of "king of the mountain" was played. The Communist Chinese or the North Korean people's army attacked with sufficient strength to throw U.N. forces off a particular hilltop. The U.N. forces, mostly American, committed sufficient men to launch an attack against the hill. If heavy fire-fighting developed and a number of the men were wiped out, a sufficient number to replace them were hurriedly placed in the front lines.

Gradually, in this weird testing of wills, the lines stabilized.

To Kill A People

The ensuing months and years which began the peace talks at Kaesong and Panmunjom were no doubt the most frustrating years for the American people in their history, but nowhere near so frustrating and debilitating as for the American army. The continued failure to achieve either tangible political results or definitive military victory at huge expense and terrible sacrifice wore thin on civilians and the military alike.

Not only were men in uniform being

killed — a *people* was having its *will*, its *resolve*, its *imperturbable belief in the right* slowly killed.

To kill a people, you must first *break their spirit*, and then give them too much. Make their purposes only selfish, personal ones. Make life and peace and the materialistic goals of an affluent society more urgently important to them than sacrifice for transcendental cause.

To kill a people, you must have them greedy, sick with lust, insatiable with desire for orgiastic abandon. You must continually wear down their national pride, their God-given purpose, their deep loyalty to the whole family living within one concept of government, one blessed land they call home.

Beginning with Korea, not only young sons and fathers were being killed — a people was being prepared for death.

Great leaders innovate. They create. They plan, they have vision and imagination — they move. Weak men strive for solutions to problems as they arise, rarely preventing problems *before* they arise.

Once America was deeply committed in Korea, and once America illustrated she was willing to negotiate at the conference table with an unyielding, crafty Communist foe, and once America had committed herself to a policy of "conditioned response" to force in battle, she was no longer innovating. She was scrambling for temporary solutions to problems already set in motion through earlier lack of innovation. Political leaders, just as in the case of the past three administrations in Washington, fretted and worried over public reaction to such a costly and unvictorious war, and attempted to react accordingly.

But on the battlefields, American commanders knew that vigorous action wins victories — that seizing the initiative, invading an enemy's territory, cutting off his supply lines, and denying him his rearward bases, were the elements for decisive victory.

History had proved to the armies of all nations that he who hesitates on the battlefield is usually lost.

Yet, somehow, the United States in the early 1950's decided that battle-

fields were no longer separate from civilian political offices. General Douglas MacArthur, relieved of his duties as supreme allied commander in Tokyo, was brought home as a direct result of his insistence upon using America's nuclear arms or whatever arms necessary to achieve a complete victory, and doing so by attacking Communist bases in Manchuria. The United States Government was forced to seek some acceptable substitute for MacArthur's proposed victory — and this resulted in a gradual build-up of armed strength at huge economic cost, and the forcing of millions of young Americans into long, hard and painful service which they despised.

Reservists Sent to Fight

Sometimes, up to two thirds the complements of the ships of the Seventh Fleet were made up of reservists. Large contingents of reservists — men who felt they had already "done their bit" during World War II and were long since settled down in civilian jobs, made up major segments of U. S. land forces, and flew many of the aircraft in the air war over North Korea and along Mig Alley.

The armed forces of every country have experienced their traditional amount of griping and fretting over the life of the "GI." But in the early 1950's the rumblings heard from the ranks took on a far different note.

It was as a result of the war in Korea that Americans first learned their own young men could defect to the enemy — even choosing to live in his own country, and become a propaganda and political tool in his hands — all in exchange for their lives and whatever minor and temporary physical comforts.

The American public learned with shock that Americans would, and did, betray one another by giving information to the enemy.

The Gary Powers "superspy" incident — the failure of a highly-trained, extremely capable and presumably dedicated "spy pilot" to follow through on his grisly task of taking his own life — and the shocking aftermath of the admission by the American President of having stated a repeated untruth — all this, too, wore on the American spirit

and the American pride in her power.

Still, the American public was left with no deeply ingrained impression of either unwillingness or inability on the part of America's fighting sons, fathers and husbands in the Korean War. It was quite patently the anguish of the U. S. Government, finding itself politically unable or unwilling to win, strategically unable to withdraw or disengage, which led to deeper anguish and frustration in the general public.

AND Then Vietnam

When viewing the Korean War with all its futility, in retrospect — it makes the current situation in Vietnam, and the protracted struggle of nearly a decade all the more incomprehensible.

The American Government clearly failed to understand that Communists negotiate fairly only when it is in *their* interest to do so, or when unbearable pressure is placed upon them. America not only failed to win a decisive victory in Korea, but she failed to achieve a decisive peace.

Within months after the final cessation of the "peace talks," and the signing of the truce documents, practically every specific point so painstakingly hammered out during the months of insults, long staring silences and sudden adjournments had been broken.

As is even now the case in Vietnam, one of the major political footballs of the 1950's was the question of POWs. The United States Government was deeply split over the Korean War, just as it became deeply split over the Vietnamese War. During the 1950's there were those in American leadership who wanted peace at any price. There were also those who wanted victory at any price.

Search your history books, and you will find a dramatic shift in American leadership right in the midst of the Korean War, just as you have seen a dramatic shift in American leadership during the Vietnamese War. A Republican attack based upon past mistakes of the existing administration successfully brought Dwight Eisenhower to the presidency in 1952. During that early administration, such solutions as "massive retaliation," and "more bang

for a buck," were proposed. However, painfully, that same administration eventually adopted the policy of *containment* — and somehow convinced the American middle-classes that Communism must be lived with, even if it is opposed. After only a year or two, then, the new Republican administration found itself forced into adopting virtually every foreign policy of the previous Truman administration.

No Lasting Peace

From that time to this, each new American leader has discovered that despite the call for new looks, new programs, new solutions, the same tired old stony face of Communism always loomed on the horizon, and new solutions, however appealing, remained to be viewed only in the light of the continuously awesome spectre of Soviet nuclear power. America found itself, from that time to this, simply because of its continued fear over Soviet reaction to the most seemingly insignificant innovation in American foreign policy, virtually "asking the Communists for permission" in adopting whatever ploy for time, stop-gap, or intervention in whatever part of the world.

A new feeling of futility gradually crept into the American mind as a result of the terrible stalemate of Korea. This was the beginning of the breaking of the pride of our power. It was that moment in history when we floundered, indecisive, lacking clear-cut purpose, and proved our will could be tested by tiny, fourth-rate powers, with vastly inferior equipment in the hands of ignorant peasant boys who were largely illiterate.

While nothing can be said which in any way could take away from the fighting spirit, in general, of the American men in Korea, nor no serious criticism offered of the job most of those men performed in that war, that subtle weakening of the American will was nevertheless a real product of our lack of victory in Korea.

Living With War

It is not sufficient, at this time, to blame one political party or the other — or to label one leader or the other. The point is that, in Korea, just as in

Vietnam, both a Democratic and a Republican administration lived with the war "on their hands" and both learned that there were no easy solutions.

Pragmatic solutions were attempted — and the policy of containment is definitely pragmatic. But pragmatists did not carve out the vastness of a beautiful young America in the western wilderness. Pragmatists did not assault the beaches at Normandy, or roll across the French countryside in the tanks of Patton's Seventh Army.

And while Americans had begun to learn of such a thing as a "limited war" with "limited objectives," the American servicemen could scathingly note that there is no such thing as a "limited bullet" and that once you're in the front lines a battle is a battle and you can be killed, regardless as to how "limited" it may be labeled by a politician.

Following the Korean debacle, Americans entered into a new age of affluence such as they had never known before. Around the corner was the decade of the "soaring sixties" along with the many sore sicknesses which were partially the direct result of our increasing wealth.

Prosperity and Decay

President Eisenhower said, in his State of the Union message, January 7, 1960: "America did not become great through softness and self-indulgence. Her miraculous progress and achievement flow from other qualities far more worthy and substantial: adherence to principles and methods consonant with our religious philosophy; a satisfaction in hard work; the *readiness to sacrifice for worthwhile causes*; the courage to meet every challenge to her progress; the intellectual honesty and capacity to recognize the true path of her own best interest." And it was only a few days previous to this outstanding speech, which seems in retrospect somehow prophetic, that the late economist, Roger Babson said: "The test of a nation is the growth of its people — physically, intellectually, and spiritually. Money and so-called 'prosperity' are of very little account..."

"Babylon, Persia, Greece, Rome, Spain and France all had their turn in being the richest in the world. Instead

of saving them, their so-called prosperity ruined them.

"Our nation is now rated the richest, but it could easily become a second-class nation and head downward. Money will not save us. Crops will not save us. Stock exchanges and banks will not save us. Already our gold at Fort Knox is diminishing. *Only a sane spiritual revival which changes the desires of our people will save us.* We must be filled with a desire to render service, to seek strength rather than security, to put character ahead of profits. Even the democracy for which our fathers fought and bled could result in our downfall."

It was only two weeks previous to these prophetic statements that another famous American, historian George Kennan, said before a Washington audience: "If you ask me — as an historian — whether a country in the state in which this country finds itself today, with no *highly developed sense of national purpose*, with the overwhelming accent of life on personal comfort and amusement, with a dearth of public services and a surfeit of privately sold gadgetry — with a chaotic transportation system... with insufficient social discipline even to keep its major industries functioning without grievous interruptions — has over the long run good chances of competing with a purposeful, serious and disciplined society such as that of the Soviet Union, I must say that the answer is 'no.'"

Coming at the end of the decade of the 50's, and at the beginning of the 1960's, such striking words seem profoundly prophetic. We now have the lesson of the past decade to view in retrospect.

Change in American Spirit

The American spirit took a definite nosedive in the beginning of the 1950's. Somehow a gradual disintegration of pride in American power, a gradual flagging of patriotism, and a gradual willingness to do business with one's own enemies crept into America.

Americans were building their businesses and their homes, but they weren't building pride. They were making money, but they were growing spiritually poor.

Their will had been tested, and had been found wanting.

The ghostly, unknown power of the Soviet Union was always a question mark. But Soviet willpower never was. At the very time when the highest order of patriotism was required to save a nation from its own self-imposed sicknesses, the spirit of the nation became ever weaker.

And the spirit of a nation is measured by its national character.

A new book by Andrew Hacker entitled, *The End of the American Era* was reviewed in the book section of *Time* magazine for June 1, 1970. Hacker said, "A willingness to sacrifice is no longer in the American character," and went on to say that "what was once a nation has become simply an agglomeration of self-concerned individuals."

In one chapter, Mr. Hacker labels our self-seeking citizens with the scathing headline, "Two hundred million egos."

He said: "We are in a stage of moral enervation... we are no longer capable of being a great power... because *we lack the will.*"

About 42% of Americans hold the view that the United States is a sick society.

The causes for this sickness are listed as lack of sufficient law enforcement, riots and murder, laxity of courts, breakdown in morals, shunning of religion, poor upbringing, lack of individual initiative, and general selfishness.

Those who disagree, including the super-patriots who want to hear nothing except "what's right about America," insist that only a small number of *individuals* are really sick — that too much publicity is given to the evils in society, and that society is really no worse than it has ever been. They see America as only a little "confused," perhaps temporarily procrastinating, but not *really* sick.

But America is really sick — the diagnosis is spiritual cancer, and the disease could be fatal!

In the next issue, we shall review what has happened to our pride in our power as a result of nearly ten years in Vietnam, and assess the American spirit of today in the light of the decade of the 1960's. □

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The PLAIN TRUTH
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