

April-May, 1970

not served by sewage systems has
resulted in considerable pollution of

What our READERS SAY

"I think the people who give you the money to print the alleged PLAIN TRUTH are wasting their money. They should donate it to an organization that could help put an end to some of the starvation going on in the world, rather than just write about it."

Margaret Z.
Palp Alto, California

"Whether I agree or not with what you say, you just trigger my brain to start thinking. And now, may I ask you to send me some back copies of your magazine? The very ones I threw away."

A.P.L.A.
Limassol, Cyprus

"I have an unusual request. I would like *The PLAIN TRUTH* in reverse, that is, from October, 1969, to as far back as you can make available to me without too much trouble. The copy of the June-July, 1954, PLAIN TRUTH was, as you say, primitive or rough. I found its contents on that first page were just as 'eye catching' and captivating as *The PLAIN TRUTH* today."

Peter B.
Belmont, Mass.

"I often imagine all the people on the staff as being sturdy-looking people, holding an old family Bible under one arm and waving an American flag in the other hand. Not that it is a bad picture, simply that you are as uniform in looks and policy as a band of hippies are, in their own way. I often wish I could be more like you, though. At least I'd believe in something, which is more than I do now."

Mrs. J. A.
San Diego, California

Mind Pollution

"In your February issue of *The PLAIN TRUTH* the article entitled 'Ambassador's Answer to mind Pollution' really got to me. I can't believe it. You're trying to tell me there is a col-

lege where no one has illicit sex, takes dope, wouldn't think of addressing any one without a 'yes sir' or 'no sir,' goes about his daily routine happily, joyously. This is so they are not, as you say, 'decent and disciplined human beings' they are 'disciplined robots'."

James "Rebel" B.
Marquette, Mich.

"Gimme *teen's* beliefs! Jim per haps you'll change your mind if you ever have opportunity to visit the campus."

"I just finished reading your February article, 'Ambassador's Answer to Mind Pollution.' It made me realize how important it is for an individual to have a goal and purpose in life. I would like to attend the college and be among the HAPPIER people on earth! I want to be around good, wholesome people who love life and enjoy learning. Please send enrollment information, etc."

Patricia P.
Camp Pendleton, Calif.

"Please cancel all further propaganda of perverted Christian teachings. I can no longer endure these distortions. Possibly when my senility returns to me, as it did when I originally subscribed, in my old age, I'll re-subscribe for a false crutch. The student across the hall seems to be interested in your publication, so why don't you try to pervert him also?"

William N.
University of Montana,
Missoula, Montana

"Yeah, Bill, maybe we can 'pervert' him to be a clean, honest, wholesome, objective human being."

"This is my first year of college. I know now, by firsthand experience, the evils of modern-day education. I spend all of my time cramming on facts, and I'm living worse than ever, much less learning how to live. I used to receive

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the PLAIN TRUTH

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Personal from the Editor

SPECIAL NOTICE

FOR the next six months, **TOMORROW'S WORLD** and **The PLAIN TRUTH** will be issued bimonthly. Important developments have led to this temporary change.

It is due largely to unexpected and unprecedented GROWTH in the circulations of these magazines. This very success evidences the fact that 'people worldwide are HUNGRY for the priceless things we are able to give. This is fulfilling the GREATEST NEED in the world today! And we enjoy the privilege of giving out this wonderful knowledge of the true values and goals in life, the way to the better, richer, fuller, more abundant life.

In President Nixon's 1970 "State of the Union" address, he recognized, and stressed the NEED of a better QUALITY OF LIFE. But he did not tell the nation HOW! For 36 years **The PLAIN TRUTH** has been emphasizing that need — and we have been telling the people HOW! That's what our message IS — the way to a better, fuller LIFE.

We have been pointing out the TRUE VALUES, helping hundreds of thousands to turn from pursuing FALSE values.

Theologians have failed to give the world this PRICELESS KNOWLEDGE. The churches have not taught it. Science does not know it. Education does not disseminate it. All seem to have glossed over almost entirely the secrets of THE QUALITY LIFE — the way that is the CAUSE of happy living, as well as the gift of eternal life.

In the United States we purchased full-page advertising space in **LIFE** magazine several issues, one in **BOOK**, and we purchased advertising space in many issues of **TV GUIDE** (largest mass-circulation in the United States). Our ads offered trial subscriptions to **The PLAIN TRUTH**. Also we purchased regular two-page space for the same ads

in **Reader's Digest** in many of their foreign editions around the world — in several languages — English, German, French, Spanish, Dutch. In addition we used full pages in the London Sunday Times and other media in England, besides the largest-circulated magazine in Germany, and other countries.

The response was OVERWHELMING, far in excess of expectations. At the end of the three months' trial subscription, these subscribers were offered a year's already paid subscription. An astonishingly high percentage, renewed for the full year's subscription.

Let me give you one example. Our first two double page ads in the English language edition of **Reader's Digest** in India brought us 20,000 new subscribers. We had expected only a thousand or so from India, since it was the English language edition. We were not prepared to get SO MANY copies mailed to subscribers in India. We ran into complications getting such huge shipments of magazines into India for mailing.

The PLAIN TRUTH is printed on our own huge web-fed magazine presses, full color, at Pasadena, at North Sydney Australia, and at Radlett, England. The shipment to India had to go from our Sydney plant. We had to send our manager from Australia to Bombay to investigate regulations by which this might be done. We had to fly him, then, all the way to Pasadena to go into conference with executives at Headquarters to plan ways to accomplish this. It was going to mean at least a two-month delay getting in the first shipment of magazines.

So I wrote a new ad, rushed it to **Reader's Digest** to be published in the third issue of our campaign in their magazine. The two-page headline said: "WE APOLOGIZE — but, you interrupted us!" Thus we EXPLAINED to **Reader's Digest** subscribers in India (Continued on page 68)

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U.S. Navy Photo

OUR COVER

An A-4 Skyhawk lands aboard the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Hancock. At present, nearly 1,200,000 U.S. servicemen are standing guard around the globe, serving as world policemen against the constant threat of communism.



MUST the

It is the U. S. — not Soviet Russia — that keeps the world from exploding, that holds the KEY to the world's "balance of power." How long can the U. S. continue without faltering?

by Raymond F. McNair

Washington, D. C.

AT THIS MOMENT, nearly 1,200,000 U. S. servicemen stand guard on the seven continents and patrol the seven seas.

Since 1945, America has replaced Britain as policeman for the free Western World.

But very few realize that, in actual fact, the U. S. has in many ways served as world policeman, even policing, to a certain extent, the Communist nations.

America — a World Super Giant

When this earth's most horrifying bloodbath ended in 1945 (over 50 million perished in World War II), America alone of all major nations was left unweakened. Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Japan and the USSR — all of the earth's major nations except the U. S. — were left in a greatly weakened or totally defeated condition.

The United States, insulated by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, emerged

up there

America Police World?

from World War II undevastated by war. Comparatively few of her citizens — in comparison with nations like the USSR, Germany, Great Britain, China or Japan — had died in that global struggle.

In tooling up for armaments, the U. S. grew in industrial might and prosperity, and appeared to thrive during that period of worldwide turmoil.

Before World War II, the U. S. and Great Britain shared in the control of the seven seas. Most of the major "sea gates," like the Suez Canal, Singapore, the Cape of Good Hope, the Panama Canal and Gibraltar belonged to them.

Great Britain and her far-flung Empire ruled over one quarter of the earth's peoples and land, surface. Great Britain, together with the Commonwealth and the U. S., dominated world banking and finance.

But during World War II, Great Britain was hurt badly. Many of her cities were bombed. She lost many of her best young men. Most significant of all, she had to convert many of her income-producing assets into badly needed armaments for war.

At the conclusion of the war, she was in a very weakened economic condition, and she has never fully recovered. Only now — 25 years later — has her economy begun to improve. Britain's post-World War II economic malaise has caused her to be referred to as "The Sick Man of Europe."

Mantle of World Leadership Falls on U.S.

Great Britain, realizing her weakened position, relinquished the mantle of world leadership in favor of the U. S. America was somewhat reluctant to accept it. Britain began retreating from her former responsibilities, closing down her foreign outposts, giving away her vast globe-girdling Empire. She now plans to withdraw from east of Suez by 1972, leaving a power vacuum in that area.

Some believe the world today would be a much safer, happier, more prosperous place in which to live had Britain retained her stable rule — even as her great leader, Sir Winston Churchill, wanted his nation to do.

What About the USSR?

During World War II, the USSR was hurt more than any European nation except Germany. Over 15 million Soviet citizens were killed. Much of her country was devastated, her cities destroyed, her economy impoverished.

Only massive infusions of Lend-Lease from the U. S. prevented Soviet Russia from totally collapsing under the full weight of Hitler's blitzkrieg.

The U. S. sent to Soviet Russia many thousands of planes, tanks, heavy guns, plus innumerable other weapons and a never-ending supply of badly needed foodstuffs. Soviet Russia's heroic soldiers would have succumbed to the German

war machine had not her Western allies immediately come to her material rescue. It was primarily U. S. aid which helped the Soviet Union hold its own until the nation could begin mobilizing its potential.

And remember, the U. S. and Great Britain gave Soviet Russia this massive aid in spite of the fact that Joseph Stalin and Adolf Hitler had previously signed a non-aggression pact just prior to World War II.

By mid-1945 Germany lay in smoldering ruins. By August of that year Japan lay prostrate, in the wake of nuclear holocaust. Italy, beaten, had become an ally before the war's end.

Cold War Begins

This left the Allies in full control of the entire globe. Their will became law. They could carve up the world as they saw fit. That is what they did.

It soon became evident that Soviet Russia was determined to plant the heavy Communist boot firmly on as much of Eastern Europe as she could. The Communists were moving fast to take over Greece when a fast-acting Churchill and the British Army saved a prostrate Greece from slipping into the Soviet orbit.

Soon, it became apparent that a real cold war was on. The Communists launched a program of worldwide subversion and intrigue.

Only one nation had the economic



and military power to thwart the Communist designs of Russia's Stalin (and later, of Communist China's leaders)?

Only the United States could prevent Communism from sweeping around the world. The U.S. and Great Britain had fought desperately against Hitler and his cohorts — "to make the world safe for democracy." Presumably Stalin and the Russians had fought just as fiercely against Hitler to make the world safe for Communism.

The Western nations believed the democratic way of life (with its free enterprise system) was far superior to the Soviet brand of Socialism or Communism. The Russians felt just as deeply that the Socialist or Communistic way of life was the superior way — "the wave of the future."

These two ways of life — these two systems — were diametrically opposed to each other. There could be no real agreement, no harmony between them. These two opposing systems soon became locked in deadly economic, political and ideological battle — each striving to avoid a direct military confrontation.

America Alone Had A Bomb

The Communists accuse the U.S. of trying to dominate the world. Had

America wanted, she could undoubtedly have become the undisputed master of the world in the wake of World War II.

Soviet Russia had been hurt so badly by Germany in the war, that she did not have a strong enough economy to even begin to challenge U.S. leadership in the world.

And, furthermore, it was the U.S. — not Soviet Russia — who was possessor of nuclear weapons at that time. The Soviet Union would not have stood an earthly chance against the industrial and military might of America — had the U.S. really wanted to knock Communism out with her nuclear muscle while the USSR was without the A-bomb. But, of course, America didn't want to rule the world. She merely wanted to see all the world at peace and economically able to trade with her.

America's history shows that the U.S. has tried to preserve the balance of power in the world. For generations the Anglo-Saxon nations have stood against every foe who has dared to raise his ugly head and have hitherto defeated their enemies.

As long as the Anglo-Saxon power combine (the U.S. and Great Britain) stood firmly together, no nation on the face of this earth, nor any combination

of nations, could overpower them. That is how powerful America and Britain have been. And the whole world knew we were powerful.

By contrast, it is the avowed aim of the Communists to overthrow capitalism and take control of any nation or territory whenever possible. It is also true that Communism has never taken deep, firm root in any modern, prosperous nation. It has never been able to compete with a free society.

The Communist parties of Italy and France obtained their footing shortly after World War II, when those nations were in poverty and misery. As the standard of living has risen in France and Italy, the power of Communism has waned. Communism always loses its appeal in those countries where a well-ordered, prosperous society prevails.

Realizing this important fact, the U.S. pumped nearly fifty billion dollars into a prostrate Europe where nearly two hundred million Europeans were living at or near starvation level at the close of World War II. If Europe had not been helped back on its economic feet — and quickly — the Communist boot would have become firmly planted in Western Europe.

America pumped that seemingly never-ending supply of U.S. dollars (in

April-May, 1970

the form of Marshall Plan Aid) into Western Europe to make sure Europe could again take her rightful place in the world as a prosperous, stable, dynamic trading area. She has since become so prosperous that Communism failed to gain more than limited appeal.

Why America Became World Policeman

The "Truman Doctrine" outlined America's will to defend economically and militarily not only Western Europe, but all impoverished nations of the world where Communism threatened to take over either by subversion or by direct military intervention.

The United States began a policy of "containment." U.S. policy planners became convinced that Communism could and must be contained or it would take over the entire earth, destroying all forms of Western democracy in its wake.

That is how the mantle of world leadership fell upon American shoulders.

America is, indisputably, the wealthiest country in the world. Since "money is the sinews of war" it is evident that America, in a sense, has had to assume the role of *world policeman*. This responsibility for policing the world was thrust upon the United States in spite of much reluctance on the part of many Americans to assume this role.

Both Communists and non-Communists know that had not the U.S. been firm at the end of World War II — had she not decided to pour billions of dollars of direct economic and military aid into the world's impoverished nations — then surely, by now, Communism would have engulfed most countries throughout the world.

Can America Bow Out?

How long must America continue to police the world? Even if the U.S. wanted to relinquish her role of being world policeman, is it possible? Or, like having a ferocious tiger by the tail, is the U.S. unable to let loose of her responsibility of policing the world — without leaving a power vacuum that Communism would easily and quickly fill? Most non-Communist nations would tremble to see America take such precipitous action.

The PLAIN TRUTH

Policeman America even now stands alone as a supergiant compared with the Soviet Union. And the Soviets know this (at least those in power) far better than the average American or British. Soviet Russia still compares unfavorably with the U.S. in terms of economic power or real military power — when rightly evaluated and properly understood.

Unprecedented Wealth and Power

Never in the history of the world has any nation or people had such unprecedented prosperity, such a high standard of living, such unbounded material blessings showered upon them!

Never in the history of man has any nation or empire had power or influence comparable to that which the U.S. now wields.

Do you realize just how incomparably wealthy and powerful this supergiant really is? Do you really understand why America has been able to prop up so many scores of nations all around this earth — with little or no real strain on its seemingly limitless resources?

Here's why!

America's annual gross national product (GNP — includes all goods and services) is expected to reach the one-trillion-dollar mark by the end of 1970. Can you really grasp how much wealth that represents? No, you really can't.

This one-trillion-dollar U.S. GNP is an estimated two times greater than the GNP of Soviet Russia!

The U.S. produces nearly twice the annual GNP as all the Common Market nations plus Britain.

The state of California alone produces a GNP greater than all of Communist China! California's GNP is over twice that of India, and nearly as large as all of France. The state of Illinois produces an annual GNP approximately equal to the GNP of all the nations of Africa.

The annual U.S. GNP is one third of the annual GNP of the entire world!

Furthermore, there are a number of large companies in the U.S. that take in far more money annually than most of the central governments of the world.

General Motors' 1968 revenues (\$22.8 billion) were larger than the GNP of over 100 of the 126 member nations of the United Nations. Standard Oil of New Jersey (\$14.09 billion) and the Ford Motor Co. (\$14.08 billion) both have larger gross incomes and *reinvest more money* than the majority of nations. Such is the annual gross income of a number of the giant corporations of the United States.

That is how the U.S. has been able to shoulder the lion's share of the economic and military burdens of the Free World.

When it comes to annual budgets, no budget of any government or corporation can begin to compare with the budget of the U.S. Government. It must surely be the envy of every nation. The U.S. Government's annual budget is now running about 200 billion dollars! (That is 83.3 thousand million pounds sterling.) And her annual defense budget alone runs over 70 billion dollars — several times greater than the entire gross national product of most nations on this earth. All U.S. allies combined spend less than 30 billion dollars for defense.

America's allies rely heavily upon U.S. nuclear might to provide a protective umbrella over their countries. They want her to continue to police the seven seas so they can go on trading freely. They wish to see her prevent Communism from engulfing the rest of the world, thereby wiping out their economies.

Crushing Tax Burden

American taxpayers are beginning to tire of carrying this heavy load — tire of picking up the bill for policing the world. The load is getting heavier and heavier.

According to a recent Harris Poll, 32% of Americans believe the U.S. should "stop-policing the world."

In fact, American taxpayers have to pay, on an average, about twenty-five cents out of each dollar in Federal, and eleven cents in state and local taxes — totalling 36 cents of each dollar they earn.

It isn't easy to pay over one-third of your earnings in taxes — much of which goes to pay for the economic and

military support of your nation's allies. It's discouraging to hear those same allies chanting, "Yanks, go home!" Perhaps we can better understand why a growing minority of Americans have joined in a new chorus: "Yanks, come home!" Envy, abuse and varied forms of anti-Americanism are common worldwide.

There is a big price to be paid for policing the world — and precious little thanks or gratitude!

What Made America Powerful?

What is it that has made America so wealthy and powerful — the undisputed leader in today's chaotic, strife-ridden world?

America's great national homeland (her tremendous birthright) is a land rich in natural resources: a plentiful water supply, abundant deposits of minerals and petroleum, and some of the world's richest, most productive soil.

And the U.S. is favored with a benign climate.

But there is something about the Anglo-Saxon and Ulster-Scot heritage that has given the American peoples a certain inborn dynamism not found in most other peoples of the earth!

The influx of other nationalities, which later arrived in the U.S. in large numbers (Irish, Germans, Scandinavians, Dutch, French, Italians, and Poles, etc.), have also contributed to the rich American heritage, giving the peoples of America a truly international heritage, outlook and background.

The early immigrants to the U.S. were an adventurous, hardworking, devout, oppressed, enterprising type who were able to make their own way in the world, elbow to elbow with the next fellow.

The American way of life (though possessing many shortcomings) tends to foster a free, dynamic civilization which proves a spur to private initiative and personal incentive. Communism, on the other hand, teaches the individual to let the Party or State make many of his decisions for him — thus stifling initiative, and thereby smothering much of the free spirit that fosters all that we commonly refer to as progress.

But few realize the true heritage — the real destiny — of the United States

and the British Commonwealth of nations. You will find it explained in our free book, *The United States and the British Commonwealth in Prophecy*. Write for it. It explains the source of U.S. wealth, power and international dominance.

America's Mission

Was America destined to police the world?

Notice this significant comment from *Life* magazine, June 13, 1960:

"The United States is rightly numbered among those nations for which a benevolent sense of *national purpose* — or, as I prefer, of *mission* — has been a historical necessity. We have been, like the children of Israel, a 'peculiar treasure.' Upon us *destiny has bestowed special favor*; of us it has therefore asked special effort. Because men like Washington and Lincoln sensed this grand truth and acted consciously upon it, we have counted more heavily in history than our size and wealth, however majestic, would seem to have warranted.

"The world, we must think, would be in a far different and unhappier situation today if there had never been a United States."

Many around the world would agree with this sentiment. Some would not.

America is certainly not doing a perfect job policing the world. But the world would be in a chaotic, perilous position if the U.S. weren't exercising a worldwide policing influence. And though the job is enormous and extremely costly, the United States has determined to pay the price.

But, Is Policing The World Enough?

Let's examine the record. No nation has ever successfully policed the world. No nation or group of nations has ever established a police force capable of guiding the world wisely, justly and in fairness to all people.

The League of Nations, and later the United Nations raised the world's hopes — both proved totally inept as world peace keeping forces. The United States now carries the burden, and it's becoming increasingly more difficult to manage.

But, is policing the world enough? Is it creating peace? Will it provide, a

solution to *war* between peoples and nations? The obvious answer to all such questions is NO! Policing the world is only providing temporary restraining force. It doesn't solve the *real* problem. It doesn't treat the *cause*, it only struggles with the *effect*!

One of the most respected military leaders of our time, General Douglas MacArthur, explained the situation this way. "Men since the beginning of time have sought peace . . . military alliances, balances of powers, leagues of nations, all in turn failed, leaving the only path to be by way of the crucible of war. The utter destructiveness of war now blots out this alternative. *We have had our last chance.* If we will not devise some greater and equitable system, our Armageddon will be at our door. The problem basically is THEOLOGICAL and involves a spiritual recrudescence, and improvement of human character that will synchronize with our almost matchless advances in science, art, literature, and all material and cultural developments of the past two thousand years. *It must be of the spirit if we are to save the flesh*"

These are shocking words, especially when coming from a military man — a man well versed in the efforts of struggling for international peace.

No, policing the world is not the answer. Peace on this planet demands a greater effort. It demands a change in the basic character of humanity, a change in human values, a change in you and me. Only by changing individual, personal goals and values — from concern for self to *real* concern for others — will we be able to change the course of world events and insure man's humanity to man.

A difficult challenge? Yes! But it *MUST* be done, and it *WILL* be done!

Why don't you determine to have a part in meeting that challenge? Begin by writing for a booklet that thoroughly explains today's world crises — with projected solutions for the future. It's titled "The Wonderful World Tomorrow, What It Will Be Like," and it's sent without charge. It will open your eyes to what the Twenty-first Century will *really* be like.

Write for it today. You will be glad you did! □



“Oh, was that YOU Screaming ?”

“Sure I heard screams,” the neighbor said. “In fact, they were so loud, I had to turn up the volume of my television set.” The screams came from the apartment next door, where vicious robbers had poured lighter fluid over their bound victim and set him afire. Unusual? Not in our sick, self-serving age.

by Garner Ted Armstrong

PERHAPS even more shocking than the viciousness of our growing crime is the unbelievable apathy toward it.

It Could Have Been in Your City

Police records abound with cases of whole crowds of people watching the most brutal acts with seeming indifference. In New York, a nude, ravished girl fled screaming from her attacker to the threshold of a Bronx office building. Some 40 onlookers failed to help her. Policeman Norman Brown said, in Bronx Criminal Court, “Forty people could have helped that girl yesterday, but none of the jerks helped her.”

The girl, working as a telephone receptionist, had been beaten, threatened with a razor, and raped. Finally breaking free from her assailant, she fled down a stairway from her second story desk, screaming, “Help me! Help me! He raped me, he

raped me!" About 20 persons were attracted by her cries. She fell down the last several steps to the first-floor landing. The crowd grew to 40 persons. The girl, sobbing and screaming, was left lying on the floor, clad only in a jacket, as the crowd quietly looked. Not one person moved to help the girl. Policemen, arriving later, had to shove some of the crowd aside to reach the stricken girl.

In Philadelphia, a crowd of shoppers stood watching as a 62-year-old woman grappled with a purse snatcher. The woman, Edith E. Lambert, is partially crippled. She was waiting for a bus when she discovered a man attempting to steal her wallet from her purse. She grabbed the wallet, and punched the man in the face. He tried to board a bus to escape, but she grabbed his coattails and hung on, screaming, "Don't let him on the bus — don't move the bus! Don't let him get away!"

Police said the woman bravely hung on until an officer arrived. Several bystanders offered encouragement. One man said, "Go ahead, lady, give it to him!"

But none offered to help.

Mrs. Lambert said she regretted not having used her cane on the man.

In San Diego, California, two policemen were injured in an automobile accident near a drive-in restaurant. Customers jeered derisively as carhops rushed to their aid. "Let them die — who cares?" commented one onlooker. Unbelievably, one spectator looted a carhop's pocket of coins while she was helping one of the accident victims.

"Go Ahead and Jump!"

Richard Roland Reinemann, 19 years of age, was having a life-and-death struggle — with himself. He was pacing back and forth on a narrow ledge atop the 11-story DeWitt Clinton Hotel in Albany, New York, obviously intent on suicide. A crowd gathered on the lawn of the State Capitol across the street, and soon police and firemen rushed to the scene. Spotlights were turned on the youth, and radio and television stations carried reports of the boy atop the building threatening to leap to his death. The reports swelled

the crowds as many rushed to see. "Chicken!" screamed someone — "Go ahead and jump!" Richard paced back and forth along the ledge. "I hope he jumps on this side," a well-dressed onlooker remarked, "We couldn't see him if he jumped over there."

Some of Richard's relatives were rushing to the scene.

A man in the crowd was heard to say, "That kid isn't faking. I'll bet 10 bucks he jumps." Someone took the bet.

By the time the boy's frightened relatives arrived, the crowd numbered about 3,000 persons. "I can't wait around all night, I just missed my favorite television show," said one woman. When the distraught youth was finally pulled to safety, the crowd broke up, and began drifting away. The betting man cursed, and said, "He cost me 10 bucks!"

"These people wanted him to jump — they really wanted to see him die," said a fireman, shaking his head in disbelief.

And then there was that "Palm Sunday" in Los Angeles. At about 1 P.M. a.m., "Christians" were going to and from services, in seasonal observance, presumably, of the crucifixion and resurrection of Christ, who gave the example of the "Good Samaritan."

A newspaper photographer noticed traffic swinging wide to avoid an automobile which had crashed into a light standard. As the photographer neared, he saw a man lying in full view of the passing motorists, obviously unconscious and injured. The photographer radioed for help over equipment carried in his automobile, and, satisfied he could offer no other immediate assistance, quickly photographed the unbelievable spectacle for the record. The picture he took shows the injured man lying beside his car, and the traffic continuing on. Another motorist finally stopped — to light flares — and then continued.

When police investigated, they found the horn had been blowing incessantly from the moment of impact, finally stopping only when the battery went dead. A resident of the area said she had seen the crash, and that another man had fled the scene, dazed and

bleeding. She hadn't bothered to notify anyone.

Canada no Exception

In Montreal, Canada, a 23-year-old waitress, Patricia Cunningham, had been beaten, choked, stabbed and slashed by vicious assailants in what was described by police as one of the most brutal attacks recalled by the department.

The victim, bleeding from at least 75 razor slashes, crawled barely conscious down the hallway of her apartment after the brutal attack by three men. She tapped weakly on a door for help, and had the door slammed in her face.

Police said a neighbor, answering the feeble knock, was shocked by the sight, and slammed the door — then called the owner of the apartment building.

He in turn called police. The victim required six hours of surgery to help her survive.

A Case in Australia

In Australia, a man was held down in a city street by 15 teen-agers, kicked, punched, spat upon, robbed of \$70.00, and left unconscious. "Kill him! Kill him!" screamed the girl friends of the gang, who were watching.

The man's piteous screams were heard by crowds leaving a nearby cinema. Some looked the other way. Others watched, briefly.

But no one offered to help.

So the victim, reviving, went to the Darlinghurst police station to report the incident. "Sorry, it's not in our district," he was told. "You should have gone to central." So he called a cab to take him to a hospital for treatment. Remarkably, en route to the hospital, he recognized part of the gang which attacked him. He asked the cabbie to call his base on the taxi's radio, and notify police. He was refused. The cab driver said, "Not on your life, mate, it didn't happen in my cab."

The man, Rocco Di Zio, an Italian, and managing editor of an Italian language newspaper, said, "It seems that in Sydney you could be bashed, robbed, and even dying, and nobody would care."

These are only a few of the recent sickening episodes, revealing a shameful

(Continued on page 39)



Ambassador College Photo

EUROPE CONFRONTS ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS

Western Europe's leaders are worried. Scientists, political leaders, even members of royalty are urging concerted, united action on the common enemy — widespread, nearly uncontrolled pollution and environmental decay. The very heritage of Europe's rich cultural past is at stake.

by Gene H. Hogberg

Strasbourg, France

WESTERN EUROPE is threatened. The danger this time is not from without — that is, Communist aggression — but rather from within. It is Europe's own burgeoning prosperity that is threatening to swamp the continent under a swelling tide of pollution.

The Rhine — "Sewer of Europe"

The most important environmental conference ever held in Europe was recently concluded here in this somber French city, on the Rhine River.

The Rhine.

This aquatic superhighway, the world's busiest river, exemplifies the gravity of



Ope wash that won't get "whiter than white." Steelworks town of Port Talbot in South Wales. Quality of urban life is declining rapidly throughout Europe.

Europe's environmental crisis. It is a crisis that spans national borders.

The Rhine, pure at its glacial source, rises in Switzerland. Halfway on its course to the sea it has accumulated 24,000 "undesirable" organisms per cubic centimeter.

By the time it courses through the industrial heartland of Germany and finally empties into the North Sea through the Netherlands, the Rhine has picked up the burden of a dozen additional major cities, plus the wastes of numerous tributaries. Its germ tally amounts to a phenomenal 2,000,000 per cubic centimeter!

Little wonder the Rhine is called "the sewer of Europe." And the microbe count, of course, says nothing of the abundant array of industrial wastes and toxic chemicals the river transports, or of the occasional chemical spill that can kill millions of fish.

Such an accidental spill killed an estimated 40 million fish along a 250-mile stretch of the Rhine last summer.

"Rivers of air" — prevailing air currents — also are internationalizing Europe's contamination. The problem

was dramatized a year ago when "black snow," actually greyish snow with black spots, fell in eastern Norway and western Sweden. Swedish scientists concluded the airborne pollutants had wafted in from West Germany's Ruhr district.

It was against the background of these and similar examples that the European Conservation Conference was held.

European Conservation Year

The conference was organized by the Council of Europe, the leading non-political consultative organization in Europe. The assembly, designed to stress the urgent need for European cooperation on environmental issues, kicked off the Council's "European Conservation Year."

Participating were Prince Philip of Britain, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, and Prince Albert of Liege (brother of King Baudouin of Belgium), along with about 350 government experts, parliamentarians, conservationists, educators and industry.

Besides the Council of Europe member states, several other European states together with delegates from the United States and Canada and 60 international organizations were in attendance.

In their speeches the three members of royalty clearly traced Europe's environmental crisis to three factors: population, urbanization and industrialization. And behind these secondary causes, they noted, lay the primary causes of human greed, the boundless appetite of affluent Europeans for more and more material goods, and, as Prince Albert stated it, "man's breaking of the immutable law which governs the earth and all life upon it" (See accompanying excerpts from the speeches of Prince Philip and Prince Albert).

This reporter noted that royalty, being above politics, can and do speak

¹Members: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

April-May, 1970

out much more boldly on major issues than do elected officials.

In the three subsequent days of the conference, officials from all the member-nations discussed the horrendous chronicle of environmental woes.

Populations Grow — So Do Cities

Europe is already the most densely populated continent. Yet, even with the lowest current rate of increase, it is projected that in three decades Europe's population will rise by another 200 million inhabitants.

Worse, the vast majority of these will crowd into already congested areas.

Europe was not always this way. In the 18th century 80% of the population was still employed in agriculture and lived in the country. Then the industrial revolution radically altered the situation.

In highly industrialized European countries the agricultural population is now less than 20%. In the future the percentage will tend to fall yet further perhaps as low as 3-2%.

The Netherlands is a case in point. In this densely packed nation, a land with a great tradition of agrarian activity, the percentage of the population employed in agriculture decreased from 45% in 1850 to 9% in 1968. It is estimated that this figure will be reduced to about 5% by the end of this century. And in only a few years' time it is expected that the built-up areas between Amsterdam and the Belgian frontier will form a single city.

In France, the trend is much the same, even though a larger percentage of Frenchmen are rural dwellers.

In France no less than 150,000 people working in agriculture leave the land every year to move to the cities. If the trend continues, the number of inhabitants of the towns, large and small alike, will have doubled by 1985. More than four fifths of the population will be concentrated in towns and cities by that date.

An interesting statistic is that almost 60% of Parisians are born in the country. Even though a relative depopulation of the heart of the big cities is occurring in France, there is at the same

"We cannot postpone decisions any longer. The burden of responsibility rests squarely on us and our generation."



Ambassador College Photo

The following are excerpts of a speech given by His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, at the opening ceremony of the European Conservation Conference in Strasbourg, France, February 9, 1970.

People realise that the last hundred years have witnessed a scientific and technological explosion. Most people are now aware that there has also been an increase in human population to almost plague proportions.

What is less obvious perhaps is that this fall-out from the technological explosion has littered Europe with immense industrial complexes belching pollution into the air and into the water; while the increase in human population has created cities bigger than the world has ever known and intense over-crowding in almost all parts of the country.

Between them technology and mankind have created a vast network of road, rail and air transport systems and a problem in refuse and waste disposal which has completely defeated our efforts to control it.

For generations agriculture has been a partnership with nature. Today the pressure to increase output is so intense that farmers have to grasp at every chemical and mechanical means of increasing production and they have to bring every available acre into use. Intensive research helps them to destroy pests and weeds, but their destruction inevitably interferes with some long established delicate food chain. Today factory methods have taken over in crop and animal production.

This combined assault on the land, on the air, on the water and on the last food supplies of wild populations is rapidly destroying a large number of other living things and threatening many more which are not immediately useful or profitable to man.

Above all we have got to face the unpleasant fact that the conservation of our environment is going to cost a very great deal of money, and the denser the human population becomes the more expensive it will be. Destruction of wildlife cannot be reversed. We cannot postpone decisions

any longer. The burden of responsibility rests squarely on us and our generation.

Even without any further research we know enough to be able to put many things right. We also know quite enough to be able to say in which direction research programmes should be aimed. More research is certainly needed but we must at all costs guard against the temptation to allow research programmes to become excuses for doing nothing else. Research and action must go on at the same time.

It is just as well to recognise that any measures taken to protect our environment will be unpopular in some quarters and they will inevitably cut across national boundaries. They will certainly be condemned as unwarranted interference or for preventing necessary development. Some will be politically inconvenient. Others will be dismissed as administratively awkward.

The problem which confronts this Conference, which confronts Europe and indeed the whole world, is to decide what restrictions are necessary to protect our natural environment from our own exploitation. It is totally useless for a lot of well meaning people to wring their hands in conference and to point out the dangers of pollution or destruction of the countryside. If not one is willing or capable of taking any action, it will be a waste of time and effort to establish even the most brilliant advisory body if there is no way of putting its advice into effect.

This great Conference itself will mean nothing at all—in spite of the wisdom of its distinguished members—if it does not lead to practical conservation measures in every European country. All its discussions and resolutions will quickly disappear into the polluted atmosphere, if this meeting doesn't produce more closely organized international co-operation between responsible and effective government departments. All the impassioned speeches will be so much effluent under the bridge unless it is followed by drastic political action. Time is fast running out and it remains to be seen whether those in political authority can shoulder their responsibilities in time and act quickly enough to relieve a situation which grows more serious every day.

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time a strong increase in suburbanization.

"Artificial Civilization"

This enormous "implosion" into cities and their sprawling unplanned suburbs has created, as Prince Albert called it, a "completely artificial civilization" for most Europeans.

People's horizons have become extremely limited as they are further removed from natural surroundings.

In a Council of Europe publication, parts of European suburbia were described as "individual houses, small, mediocre and monotonous, surrounded by tiny garden plots which are the only outlet for the personal taste of each

owner, expressed in the idiosyncratic arrangement of his scrap of kitchen garden, his patch of lawn, his few yards of fence, with the result that these dreary plots combine the worst features of uniformity and diversity alike."

This perceptive report added:

"The final decline of the area resulting from this nondescript concentration of separate houses is difficult to prevent, precisely because this type of housing fulfills the deepest dreams of the great majority of the population in certain countries. In France, for instance, an enquiry elicited that 82 percent of the French prefer small houses to flats, and the devotion to a small garden may well be attributed to the resurgence of a peasant past which, in a population only recently urbanized, is never far distant."

Such type housing, unfortunately, is also the dream of most Britons as well. Over 40% of the population in the United Kingdom is jammed into six giant conurbations.

This, realize sociologists, is simply no way to live.

Chaos in the Countryside

Concurrent with the rush to the cities has been a phenomenal rush out of the cities into the countryside for holidays and recreational activities. Affluence, too, fuels the rapid growth in leisure.

An entire session at the Strasbourg conference was devoted to the detrimental impact of leisure activities upon Europe's ecology.

New roads and airports rip up thousands of acres of greenery every year, much of it to fill the tourist and recreational requirements of affluent, highly mobile, urban escape-seekers.

The total number of automobiles in the 17 Council of Europe nations has increased from 21 million to nearly 50 million in only seven years!

Increasing numbers of human feet, sometimes even motorcycles, trample the fragile ecology of coastal sand dune areas of England and Denmark. Parts of the Mediterranean coast are becoming overdeveloped tragedies.

Haphazard construction of both summer and winter homes worries officials of Europe's most scenic lands. In Norway and Sweden, increasing second home development in mountain areas



Dead sea birds, above left, washed ashore on North Wales coast; Left, ulcer-ridden seal which swam onto Cornwall shore. Both incidents occurred in November 1969. Apparent cause was unidentified industrial pollutant which was released into waters all along western British coast.

Below, sewage is treated with oxygen before being released into the Wupper, West Germany's most polluted river. River drains heavily industrialized Wuppertal region.

Ambassador College Photos



not served by sewage systems has resulted in considerable pollution of local streams. In Norway, less than 5 percent of second homes are connected to a common sewage system.

Foul Air, Foul Water

Europe's leaders are not just concerned about the quality of life their peoples enjoy. They are also worried about the health destroying poisonous climate that increasing numbers of Europeans are forced to live in. Industrialization has brought a higher material standard of living — but at a high price.

Take Europe's air, for example. Madrid and Milan are, in a race for the dubious honor of Europe's "smog capital."

Rapid industrialization, mushrooming population and a fantastic increase in car ownership by an expanding middle class are the ingredients for Madrid's befouled atmosphere. The city was once noted for its pure air.

In Milan, heart of Italy's industrial north, smog is so bad during the winter that some residents go about with handkerchiefs around their heads to cover nose and mouth. In the 1968-69 winter, 80 percent of Milan's children suffered respiratory ailments.

All across Italy, art treasures are being irreparably damaged by industrial air pollution and automobile exhausts. The problem is especially acute in Venice.

Europe's waters are reeling under an onslaught of industrial expansion. Most of Switzerland's big lakes are now polluted. Lake Zurich, once clean and productive, is now, according to a Council of Europe report, "an evil-smelling muddy sewer." Lake Constance is rapidly undergoing eutrophication. Lake Geneva is also suffering from pollution.

Swiss chemical and textile industries are given much of the blame.

Finland — the famous land of lakes — is under close scrutiny by ecologists. Already 70-75 percent of Finland's internal waters are polluted.

Finnish industry is confined to the south, where the population density is also greatest. Contrary to what might be supposed, Finland has a poor supply of

"Self-discipline, a return to reason is the mental revolution that the industrial world must accept..."



Ambassador College Photo

The following are excerpts of a speech given by His Royal Highness Prince Albert at the opening ceremony of the European Conservation Conference.

We are here to launch a campaign which we hope will influence not only the actions of governments but also and especially the behaviour of individuals. For a year we in Europe shall be talking about nature, about that nature whose immutable laws man thought he could violate with impunity, and which is now beginning to take its revenge.

Today, those who know most about the matter have become frightened and are wondering what to do. We must prevent the problems of environment, which are such a marvellous subject for speeches, being talked about so often that the public become bored with them and abandon them to the sceptics. That is a real danger that we have to avoid.

Can we be honest enough to get to the bottom of the matter and ask ourselves what has made the problem so acute during the last twenty-five years?

It is certainly the growth in population, but above all it is the technological upheaval which makes man hope for more material good, thereby and therefore induces him to produce and consume still more.

The most serious thing for the community is not so much the constraints imposed by these new and often superfluous needs. It is not even that this artificial life makes man forget the simple pleasures. It is that, under our present system, each private producer manufactures what he thinks he can sell — and he hopes to be able to sell more and more of it — without considering the social cost of his activities, for that is traditionally the task of the public authorities.

What does it matter if millions of acres of land are converted into roads or car-parks, if millions of tons of rubbish are buried, burned or thrown into the sea?

What does it matter if ever-increasing quantities of raw materials are torn from the soil as if they were inexhaustible and as if their disappearance made no difference?

Man has made a god of economic growth and thinks only of speeding it up

without, however, being willing to pay the price. Men seem to believe that if technology upsets nature, technology can also repair the damage or, indeed, he can protect himself from the results of this dangerous error. Will it be our lot one day to see our forefathers' apartments that we have become, going on our picnics dressed in space-suits like those worn by the astronauts?

I sincerely believe that the best of enterprises, such as your own, will remain a dead letter if we do not tackle the problem at its roots. There are some needs that are essential; some targets of progress are desirable; but it is no longer healthy to accept this rate of destruction in the name of so-called progress which is really anarchy. Man must learn to discipline the spoils if the species are to survive, and to curb his appetites. Self-discipline, a return of reason to the mental revolution that the industrial world must accept, and which I believe will condition everything else.

May I now come back to my last point. Shall I be out of order if I suggest a new attitude to meet this frenzy of economic development? Am I naive to suppose that man will improve to the point of becoming less selfish and restraining his appetite for gain? Am I blind to the point of delusion in believing that when the human species seems danger it will react to ensure its survival?

I think not, so long as the threat is recognized and taken seriously. It is therefore imperative to state it clearly, explicitly and without putting our punches so soft, any particular vested interest.

It will certainly not be easy to promulgate a new attitude that will harmonise the desire for progress with the needs dictated by fact and reason, more especially as the necessarily universal and worldwide nature of any planned action and the financial sacrifices it involves will be such as to discourage the waverers.

But in all sincerity, have we any choice? Now that we are beginning to realize the magnitude and the gravity of the problem, dare we really let things slide and bequeath to future generations a completely artificial civilization in a poisoned and hostile environment which would leave precious little room for human beings?

To do that would be to renounce the dignity of man.

mind for aching, silent, loneliness — loneliness broken only by exotic jungle noises and infernal buzzing, biting insects.

Overcoming the temptation to flee back to civilization...

limited financial resources. He has said: "We cannot accomplish much [in developing Amazonia] without significant foreign financial assistance. Absolutely true!

The committee which has received the most attention, and probably the most crucial one for fighting famine is the Superintendency of Amazonian Development (SUDAM) — the com-

drinking water, because the many lakes are shallow and subject to rapid eutrophication as a result of discharge of domestic and industrial waste matter. Helsinki is supplied with drinking water from a lake 160 miles away.

According to one Italian official, "a lot of Italian rivers have been changed into putrid reservoirs of sewage and industrial waste. Their waters can no longer be used even for irrigation."

Throughout Italy, household and industrial liquid waste is dumped into waters with virtually no treatment. In the whole of Italy there are only thirty-two purification plants — one plant for every thousand communities. Even the paltry few that exist are for the most part small and inefficient.

A Dutch report shows the far-reaching international effects of water pollution in Europe.

Seventy percent of the water in the Rhine river network comes from other countries and is thus already heavily polluted. The waters of the Rhine, for example, now show such an increase in chlorides that they are unsuitable for desalting the polders — making Dutch land reclamation efforts extremely difficult. Such chlorides are of mineral origin and are dumped into the river in German coal mining areas where saline water is pumped from the mines.

Europe's Future "Lake Erie"

Water pollution doesn't end when Europe's filthy rivers reach the sea.

The Mediterranean and the Baltic Seas receive a good share of Europe's washed-in pollution. Parts of the two virtually landlocked inland seas, says one British official, could become as polluted as the eastern part of Lake Erie, where many feet of mucky sediment have accumulated.

A French specialist in marine pollution warns of unlimited construction and industrial expansion along France's Mediterranean shore. Unless firm measures are taken, he says, the continental shelf of France could become one sterile stretch of black muck from the Spanish to the Italian border.

Some fish species have already disappeared from accustomed grounds

along the French Riviera. And along the coasts of Versilia, southern Tuscany, and Latium in Italy, marine pollution is killing coastal pines. Long adapted to saltwater spray, the pines there now are dying where the polluted spray hits them.

What to Do?

At the end of the Strasbourg conference, delegates endorsed a resolution calling for an urgent European ministerial meeting to coordinate existing international environmental projects.

It was proposed that such a high-level meeting seriously consider the establishment of a European political authority to supervise the management of the continent's environment.

But giant obstacles lie in the path of the establishment of such a supranational body with enough political muscle to act.

First, the experience in the United States proves the frustrating difficulty of coordinating efforts among states, counties and municipalities, to do battle with commonly shared pollution problems. In Europe, the problem is compounded by the existence of completely sovereign nations, each with its own goals and aims, quite often in conflict with neighboring states.

West Germany, for example, is not likely to sacrifice its industrial growth rate to solve Europe's environmental problems unless France, Italy and every other industrial competitor in Europe does likewise.

And the problem is compounded still further. Europe as a whole is not likely to sacrifice its industrial growth — industrial might means international power and prestige — unless its two chief world competitors, the United States and the Soviet Union, do likewise.

A British delegate warned that there was a danger of upsetting the structure of international industrial competition if industry in one country took anti-pollution measures which put up prices for its goods.

World Control Needed Most of All

Pollution is worldwide. The United States contributes a big share. So does Europe — both Western Europe and

the Communist bloc in its haste for industrial expansion.

Pollution control must be tackled not on a national or continental front but on a world basis.

Yet, there is no single coordinated attack.

Instead there is a proliferation of various international bodies and organizations, each studying the environmental crisis, each recommending courses of action — with often contradictory conclusions — yet all with pitifully weak power to act.

The Common Market is investigating pollution in Europe. So is UNESCO. So is NATO — formerly restricted to defense matters. So is the Council of Europe.

What is really needed now is a world government. A government that stands above the conflicting selfish interests and wasteful pursuits of men and nations. And a government, furthermore, that shows man the right way to live and how to get in harmony with "immutable laws" — to use Prince Albert's phraseology. There are both spiritual laws governing human relationships and physical laws governing nature and the earth's life systems. But man, though reaping the penalty of breaking these laws, is woefully ignorant of them.

The PLAIN TRUTH is not alone in recognizing this compelling need for a world government. Norman Cousins, editor of *Saturday Review* recently put it this way:

"Humanity needs a world order. The fully sovereign nation is incapable of dealing with the poisoning of the environment. Worse than that, the national governments are an important part of the problem. They create anarchy on the world level where responsible centers and interrelationships are most needed.

The nations in their external roles become irresponsible engines of spoilage and destruction.

"The management of the planet, therefore, whether we are talking about the need to prevent war or the need to prevent ultimate damage to the conditions of life, requires a world government."

The need was never more urgent. □

advance news

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

● Worst Year Ever for the Dollar

It is now learned that the United States lost nearly \$7,000,000,000 in its balance of payments for 1969. It was the worst year ever, topping the previous record of \$3.9 billion in 1960. In 1968, the United States registered a slight surplus of \$168,000,000.

A deficit occurs basically when foreigners acquire more dollars from the U.S. than they return in all dealings. These dollars held by foreign central banks may be used to purchase gold from the Treasury and thus pose a potential threat to the U.S. gold stock.

Various reports from Japan and Europe indicate hard times ahead in the battle for a balance of payments surplus. Japan has rebuffed attempts by United States trade negotiators to liberalize restrictions on foreign imports. It is anticipated that the U.S. trade deficit with Japan could run as high as \$5 billion this year. Also, the Common Market has sternly rejected American charges that it was following protectionist policies in its trade with the U.S.

Predictions by U.S. officials of a large balance-of-payments surplus for 1970 have been noticeably lacking this year.

● Japan — Giant of Asia

Japan's national power "will carry weight it has never had before in world affairs" in the decade of the 1970's.

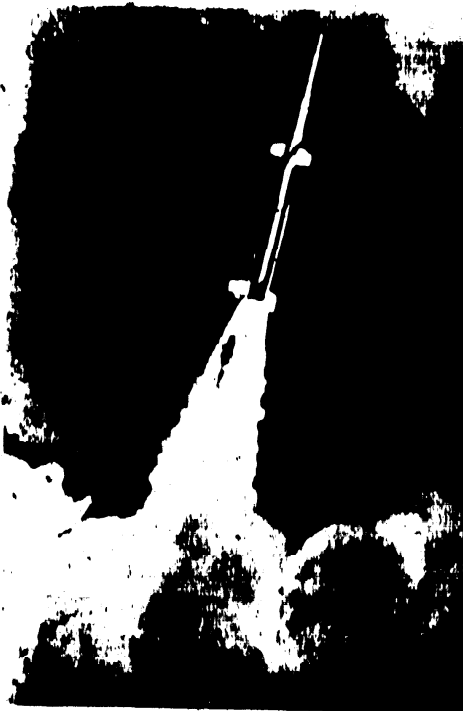
This, according to Japan's prime minister Eisaku Sato in his recent state-of-the-nation message. Sato displayed a sense of national pride and self-confidence rarely seen in Japan since the end of World War II.

One of the growing list of reasons for this emerging pride was the successful orbiting on February 11 of an artificial satellite. The launch qualified Japan as the fourth member of the "space club." The others are the United States, the Soviet Union and France.

Although the Japanese have avowed peaceful intent in their space program, a number of Asian nations are fearful that Japan may eventually use its new technology for military purposes. The "Lambda" rocket which powered the satellite into space is said to have sufficient thrust to power an intermediate-range ballistic missile, though with an inadequate warhead.

All this is taking place at a time when debate on the controversial "no-war" clause in Japan's American-written

postwar constitution is again being revived. "Hawks" within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party insist that one of the major tasks of the party in the 1970's will be to amend the Constitution. Opposition parties claim that a revision of the



UPI Photo
The Lambda 433 rocket launched Japan's first satellite into space on February 11, 1970.

constitution could lead to a buildup in defense power, thus giving dormant prewar militarists and industrial complexes that could thrive on armaments a new lease on life.

Even as matters now stand, Japan's combined ground, naval, and air "Self-Defense Force" — a euphemism for army, navy and air force — is the largest in non-communist Asia.

and is equipped with some of the most ultramodern weapons.

While the majority of Japan's neighbors are concerned about this gradual rebirth of the Japanese military machine, United States officials cautiously welcome it. To Washington, it indicates Japan's willingness to share a defense burden in Asia, a burden which has been shouldered almost entirely by the United States.

● World Getting Better?

How far has the underdeveloped world come in the past two decades? The real facts are shocking.

According to former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, now president of the World Bank, "There are 100 million ~~more~~ illiterates today than there were 20 years ago, [and] one third of the world's population suffers hunger or nutritional deprivation."

During a conference on international economic development at Columbia University, McNamara suggested that the 1970's may bring closer a world revolution of the have-not nations. The gap between the per capita incomes of rich and poor nations is not narrowing but rather widening — now standing at more than \$40,000 at the extremes. The gap may widen to a \$9,000 gulf by the end of the century.

Incredible as it may seem, countries who can afford it the least are some of the biggest military spenders, proportionate to national income. Arms spending among the less developed countries is rising at the rate of 7.5 percent a year, as against the world average of 6 percent.

Growing infant mortality rates and increased unemployment are additional distress signals Mr. McNamara envisions for the 70's.

Following the same general theme, Secretary-General U Thant recently declared that "the next 10 years will find the number of neglected children increased by millions." Thant's conclusions were part of a comprehensive report prepared with the cooperation of various U.N. agencies.

Calling the situation "tragic," Thant noted that three quarters of the world's children — nearly a billion — live in developing countries.

"Such high rates of population growth over such vast regions," he asserted, "are unparalleled in the history of the world, and have important implications for development prospects."

Thus the specter of growing world instability, far surpassing the chaotic eruptions of the 1960's, is haunting world leaders.

● Latin America Faces Bleak Future

Latin America has entered the 70's with the prospect of impending social and economic chaos. Just how deep these problems go is revealed in the per capita income which ranges from an appalling low of \$80.00 a year in Haiti to a high of only \$870.00 in oil-rich Venezuela.

Galo Plaza, Secretary General of the Organization of American States, outlined a number of Latin America's problems before a World Affairs Council meeting in Los Angeles. The challenges to be confronted in the 70's included:

1. Massive unemployment. In some countries only one fourth of the labor force has full-time work.

2. Poor housing. The present rate of building is 2.5 houses per thousand people per year — discouragingly low. This rate must be more than tripled in order to stay even with burgeoning population growth.

3. Migration to the cities. It is predicted that two thirds of Latin Americans will be living in cities by 1980. Unless housing is improved, this means rapid expansion of wretched slum suburbs already ringing nearly all of Latin America's large cities.

According to Mr. Plaza, the Alliance for Progress has fallen far short of expectations. "No one should," concluded Mr. Plaza, "harbor the illusion that prosperity is just around the corner in Latin America."

For an in-depth report on the future of one region of South America — the vast Amazonian area — read the article beginning on page 25.

● Oil Flows Through Israel

Working in temperatures as high as 104°, Israeli workmen have rushed to completion a 160-mile oil pipeline through their country.

The continued closure of the Suez Canal led Israel to build this oil bridge between the wells of Asia and the markets of Western Europe. Constructed under a cloak of secrecy, the pipeline stretches from Eilat on the Gulf of 'Aqaba to the Mediterranean port of Ashkelon.

On February 14, the first crude oil began flowing into storage tanks on the Mediterranean through the 42-inch pipeline, one of the biggest of its kind in the world. The pipeline, placed underground for maximum security, traverses some of the world's most desolate territory. It is regarded as the greatest economic venture in Israel's recent history.

Latest reports are that construction plans for a rival pipeline by Egypt from the Gulf of Suez to the Mediterranean port of Alexandria have collapsed. Even though Nasser has declared that "oil must become the principle source of our income," warfare along the Suez Canal apparently has prevented surveys by engineers for the line.

One interesting question regarding the pipeline is simply, what is the source of the oil flowing through the new line? Israel has not identified the oil companies using its pipeline, but it is believed some of the oil is coming from Iran, the only major non-Arab producer in the area.

Europe depends upon the Arab states in the Middle East for oil. If Israel can become a major factor in the oil supply picture, her voice will be heard more emphatically in continental capitals.



Prehistorians Puzzle Over

WORLDWIDE MAMMAL MASSACRE

Not many thousands of years ago, a series of bizarre catastrophes turned our earth into an animal disaster area. It was a massacre of world-wide proportions. Today paleontologists stare at the fossil record. They ask themselves, "But why — and HOW?"

by Paul W. Kroll

THE PLACE: Alaska.

THE SUBJECT: A mysterious series of events that wiped out mammal life in Alaska a few thousand years ago.

THE REPORTER: Frank C. Hibben, well-known professor of archaeology at the University of New Mexico who visited Alaska in 1941. He surveyed the tragic effects visible in the fossil record. Later, Dr. Hibben pieced together the facts in his book, *The Lost Americans*.

Here is a part of the baffling story as he told it.

Animal Disaster Area

"In many places the Alaskan muck blanket is packed with animal bones and debris in trainload lots.

"Within this mass, frozen solid, lie the

twisted, parts of animals and trees intermingled with lenses of ice and layers of peat and mosses. It looks as though in the middle of some *cataclysmic catastrophe*... the whole Alaskan world of living animals and plants was suddenly frozen in mid-motion in a grim charade (Frank C. Hibben, *The Lost Americans*, New York: Apollo Editions, 1961, pp. 90, 91).

Tendons, ligaments, fragments of skin and hair, hooves — all are preserved in the muck. In some cases, portions of animal flesh have been preserved. Bones of mammoths, mastodons, bison, horses, wolves, bears and lions are hopelessly entangled! One author counts 1,766 jaws and 4,838 metapodials from one species of bison in a small area near Fairbanks, Alaska, alone.

Archaeologist Hibben saw with his own eyes — and smelled with his own nostrils — the specter of death. North of Fairbanks, Alaska, he saw bulldozers pushing the melting muck into sluice boxes for the extraction of gold. As the dozers' blades scooped up the melting gunk, mammoth tusks and bones "rolled up like shavings before a giant plane." The stench of rotting flesh — tons of it — could be smelled for miles around.

Hibben and his colleagues walked the pits for days. As they followed the bulldozers they discovered perfect bison skulls with horns attached, mammoth skin with long black hair and jumbled masses of bones.

Appalling Death in Alaska

But let Hibben continue his grisly account:

"Mammals there were in abundance, dumped in all attitudes of death. Most of them were pulled apart by some *unexplained, prehistoric catastrophic disturbance*. Legs and torsos and heads and fragments were found together in piles or scattered separately" (*Ibid.*, p. 97).

Logs, twisted trees, branches and stumps were interlaced with the mammal menagerie. The signs of sudden death were legion.

For example, in this Alaskan muck, stomachs of frozen mammoths have been discovered. These frozen stomach masses contained the leaves and grasses

the animals had just eaten before death struck. Seemingly, no animal was spared.

"The young lie with the old, foal with dam and calf with cow. Whole herds of animals were apparently killed together, overcome by some common power" (*Ibid.*, p. 170).

Sudden and Unnatural Death

The muck pits of Alaska are filled with evidence of universal and catastrophic death. These animals simply did not perish by any ordinary means. Multiple thousands of animals in their prime were obliterated.

On reviewing the evidence before his eyes, Hibben concluded:

"We have gained from the muck pits of the Yukon Valley a picture of QUICK, EXTINCTION. The evidences of violence there are as obvious as in the horror camps of [Nazi] Germany. Such piles of bodies of animals or men *simply do not occur by any ordinary means*" (Frank C. Hibben, *The Lost Americans*, New York: Apollo Editions, 1961, p. 170).

If you want the full impact of what Dr. Hibben surveyed, read his book, *The Lost Americans*.

Why Paleontologists Are Puzzled

It is this type of colossal carnage which gives scientific workers gray hairs. But Alaska's immense slaughterhouse remains only one case in point.

Much of North America beyond Alaska's frontiers became an animal disaster area. It has never recovered from the effects. North America would have made Africa's modern big-game country look like a children's zoo in those B.C. ("Before Catastrophe") times.

The imperial mammoths, largest known members of the elephant family, thundered across western North Amer-



Courtesy of American Museum of Natural History

BABY WOOLLY MAMMOTH — dug out of frozen ground in Alaska, now kept preserved in a refrigerated case.

ica. In New England, the mastodon, another elephant cousin, roamed the countryside. Further north, another tusked relative, the woolly mammoth made his home.

Besides elephants, the woolly rhinoceros, giant ground sloths, giant armadillos, bear-sized beavers, saber-toothed tigers, camels, antelopes, giant jaguars — ALL roamed the countryside.

Then, with alarming suddenness — all these creatures perished. The evidence is still with us in the rocks for all to see. In varying degrees, it is found on every continent the world over.

Across the vast stretches of Siberia — on the other side of the Arctic ocean, the same type of monstrous marginal pogrom is quite evident.

Worldwide Destruction Enigma

Africa is populated with an immense number of exotic animals. But fossil

evidence shows that African wildlife is just a shadow of its former self. The same is true for South America. Today, there are few large animals in that continent. However, the fossil record contains the bones of animals called glyptodonts, toxodonts, macrauchenia and other beasts with equally strange-sounding names.

Europe and Asia were, also, struck by this mammalicide. But what was responsible for this mass zoological homicide? A recent authoritative book on the subject is called *Pleistocene Extinctions, The Search for a Cause*.

The book title reveals the truth: scientists are still "searching" for a cause. It is still a mystery. But why?

Why is the Case of the Colossal Catastrophe still such an enigma? Why has no Sherlock Holmes of paleontology been able to put together the clues and deduce the answer?

The basis for the dilemma goes back many, many decades to the time of Charles Darwin. He too was mystified by this universal mammal butchery. A butchery which apparently gave the coup *de grace* to so many species and genera.

Darwin Puzzles Over the Evidence

In his book *The Origin of Species* Darwin wrote, "The extinction of species has been involved in the most gratuitous mystery... No one can have marvelled more than I have at the extinction of species" (Charles Darwin, *The Origin of Species*, New York: Collier, 1962, p. 341).

Darwin was referring to his five-year cruise as amateur naturalist aboard the H.M.S. Beagle. In his notes he revealed why he and the paleontologists of today are puzzled by the record of catastrophic death found in the rocks.

"What then, has exterminated so many species and whole genera?" Darwin asked in astonishment, "The mind at first is irresistibly hurried into the belief of some great catastrophe; but thus to destroy animals, both large and small, in Southern Patagonia, in Brazil, on the Cordillera of Peru, in North America up to Behring's [Bering's] Straits, WE MUST SHAKE THE

ENTIRE FRAMEWORK OF THE GLOBE" (Charles Darwin, *Journal of Researches into the Natural History and Geology of the Countries Visited During the Voyage of H.M.S. Beagle Round the World*, citation under date of January 9, 1834).

A Worldwide Catastrophe?

The same thought of violent catastrophe struck Alfred Russel Wallace in the latter 1800's. Nonscientists today generally do not know very much about Wallace. He, in fact, developed the idea of biological evolution simultaneously with Darwin. Had Darwin not been persuaded to publish his ideas, Wallace would have beat him to the punch and published first. As it turned out, both of them read their papers at the same meeting to avert any possible bad feelings.

Wallace, like Darwin, was a shrewd observer and student of zoology and paleontology. He likewise was struck by the decimation of mammal life in prehistoric times.

In 1876, Wallace wrote, "We live in a zoologically impoverished world, from which all the hugest, and fiercest, and strangest forms have recently disappeared... yet it is surely a marvelous fact, and one that has hardly been sufficiently dwelt upon this sudden dying out of so many large Mammalia, not in one place only but over half the land surface of the globe" (Alfred Russel Wallace, *Geographical Distribution of Animals*, New York: Hafner, 1962, Vol. 1, p. 150).

Wallace's immediate conclusion was that, "There must have been some physical cause for this great change; and it must have been a cause capable of acting almost simultaneously over large portions of the earth's surface" (*Ibid.*, p. 151).

What Was the Cause?

Darwin, Wallace and other scientists of that day put forth theories to explain this, worldwide decimation of animal life. But no theory was accepted by all scientists. ALL the theories had weak points; no one idea accounted for all the phenomena.

Especially puzzling were the fossils of extinct animals in the deep Alaska muck beds. Equally perplexing was the

Siberian record. The evidence at face value told a story of violent catastrophe. The record demanded area-wide, continent-wide — indeed WORLDWIDE — and simultaneous catastrophe.

This baffled the brilliant workers, it baffles scientists today. Indeed, any ideas put forth today are generally reshapes of theories thought of long ago.

"The mysteries of extinction are so many and so baffling," wrote two archaeologists, "that it is small wonder no book in English has been written on the subject. Since 1906, when Henry Fairfield Osborn summed the matter up in his paper of fifty-odd pages, 'The Causes of Extinction of Mammalia,' Eiseley [famed anthropologist] credits only two theories with contributing anything new to the discussion" (Kenneth Macgowan and Joseph Hester, *Early Man in the New World*, New York: Doubleday, 1962, p. 202).

Were Ice Ages Responsible?

Earlier workers postulated that Ice Ages were responsible for the mass killings. Not long ago, many paleontologists became rather cool to this idea. And for good reasons. The death-by-refrigeration idea simply didn't hold water. It was put into deep freeze storage largely for the following reason, neatly summed up in a book already quoted.

"Horses, camels, sloths, antelopes, all found slim pickings in their former habitat. But what was to prevent these animals from simply following the retreating ice to find just the type of vegetation and just the climate they desired? If Newport is cold in the winter, go to Florida. If Washington becomes hot in the summer, go to Maine" (Frank C. Hibben, *The Lost Americans*, New York, Apollo Editions, 1961, p. 176).

This was a good question! And it couldn't be answered.

A typical problem was the glyptodont. Paleontologists regarded him as strictly tropical in adaptation. But here was the rub. Glaciation could not account for his extinction — unless.

"Unless one is willing to postulate freezing temperatures across the equator, such an explanation clearly begs the question of their extinction in

tropical America" (P. S. Martin and H. E. Wright, Jr., editors, *Pleistocene Extinction*, "Bestiary for Pleistocene Biologists," by P. S. Martin and J. E. Guilday, New Haven: Yale, 1967, p. 23).

Giant tortoises, victims of this same mammal destruction, were found throughout the warmer parts of the world. No paleontologist can claim that even in glacial times freezing temperatures extended through the Caribbean.

It is no wonder paleontologists put the Ice Age theory of extinction into cold storage. It simply would not explain catastrophe in the tropics.

For example, about a decade ago, eminent paleontologist G. G. Simpson was discussing the specific prehistoric demise of the horse in North America. It was a real head-scratcher. When horses were reintroduced into the hemisphere, they increased marvelously. If the present climate and terrain is so favorable, what caused their extinction in the prehistoric period?

To George Gaylord Simpson, it was "one of the most mysterious episodes of animal history."

Wiped Off the Face of the Earth

What signed the horses' death warrant — killing them in droves? For Dr. Simpson, there was no answer:

"There has been no lack of speculation and a dozen possible explanations have been suggested, but all of these lack evidence and none is really satisfactory."

After explaining why he, in particular, rejected the Ice Age as the Grim Reaper of horses, Simpson dejectedly summarized by saying:

"This seems at present one of the situations in which we must be humble and honest and admit that we simply do not know the answer."

"It must be remembered too that extinction of the horses in the New World is only part of a larger problem. Many other animals became extinct here at about the same time" (George Gaylord Simpson, *Horses*, New York: Doubleday, 1961, pp. 198, 200).

Why did the horse cash in — so violently and quickly? Why did the candle go out on so many hardy species of mammal life around the world?

What caused the mass destruction in Alaska? How did mammal genocide across the vast stretches of Siberia occur? What caused the last gasp, the death rattle of land-living creatures in every continent the world over?

Was Man the Killer?

As paleontologists discussed the problem, a new gleam came to many an eye. They saw that the remains of man — camp fires, burnt bones, arrow heads — are sometimes associated with animal remains.

The more they thought about it, the greater became their excitement. "Could man be responsible for the decimation and extinction of mammal life?" they asked.

It was an intriguing idea.

Extinction occurred ONLY on land. It sometimes occurred with definite evidence of the presence of man. Further, the explanation seemed to be the ONLY ONE left.

Paleontologists published a book, *Pleistocene Extinctions, The Search for a Cause*, in 1967. The book was based largely on papers read during the Proceedings of the VII Congress of the International Association for Quaternary Research.

From the reports, it was quite evident that the new "overkill" idea was too impotent to be the answer to the mammal massacre. Although a number of paleontologists accepted the idea, they had to acknowledge the weakness of the theory.

For example, note the following admission:

"We may speculate but we cannot determine how moose, elk, and caribou managed to survive while horse, ground sloth, and mastodon did not."

"One must acknowledge that within historic time the Bushmen and other primitive hunters at a Paleolithic level of technology have not exterminated their game resources, certainly not in any way comparable to the devastation of the late-Pleistocene."

"These and other VALID OBJECTIONS to the hypothesis of overkill remain" (P. S. Martin, "Prehistoric Overkill," in *Pleistocene Extinctions, The Search for a Cause*, P. S. Martin and H. E.

Wright, Jr., editors, New Haven: Yale, 1967, p. 115).

For example, anthropologist Arthur Jelinek in his article "Man's Role in Extinction of Pleistocene Faunas" for the above-mentioned book, had this to say:

"Throughout the New World one major puzzle exists with regard to linking man with the extinction. This is the absence of direct evidence of human activity associated with the remains of extinct animals" (*Ibid.*, p. 198).

More staggering were the masses of bone in Siberia and Alaska. Surely, these could not be explained as the "overkill" effects of man.

The Problem of Siberia

Russian scientist N. K. Vereshchagin was blunt. He simply disagreed that man could be responsible for the massive piles of animal bones in Siberia.

"The accumulations of mammoth bones and carcasses of mammoth, rhinoceros, and bison found in frozen ground in Indigirka, Kolyma, and Novosibirsk islands bear no trace of hunting or activity of primitive man" (*Ibid.*, "Primitive Hunters and Pleistocene Extinction in the Soviet Union," p. 388).

That man hunted animals is not in dispute. That he may have "overkilled" is, of course, possible. Some of the fossils DO bear what appears to be the action of man's hunting.

But to accuse man as solely responsible for killing ALL the animals whose fossils are found round the world is impossible. Even where animal fossils and evidence of man are found together, man is one of the fossils!

A Worldwide Catastrophe

The evidence — globe-wide evidence — seems to demand a WORLD-WIDE paroxysm. This is what stuns geologists and paleontologists.

"Either some UNIQUE NATURAL CATASTROPHE must have precipitated extinction or else natural environmental changes had nothing to do with the event" (P. S. Martin, "Prehistoric Overkill," in *Pleistocene Extinctions*, P. S. Martin and H. E. Wright, Jr., editors, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1967, p. 86).

There it was in a nutshell. The



Artist's rendering of woolly mammoth. This extinct member of the elephant family probably made its home in the upper reaches of North America.

Ambassador College Art

type of catastrophe demanded by the evidence would sabotage the idea that the "present is the key to the past."

In the preface of the same book, P. S. Martin asked:

"If climatic change was responsible, then it must have been a change of a magnitude not known previously. Are meteorologists prepared to recognize the possibility of a climatic shock wave of UNPRECEDENTED DIMENSION?"

In fact, unprecedented is a weak word. Better phrased is Hibben's explanation:

"Throughout the Alaskan mucks," said this startled scientist, "there is evidence of atmospheric disturbances of unparalleled violence. Mammoth and bison alike were torn and twisted as though by a cosmic hand in godly rage" (Frank C. Hibben, *The Lost Americans*, New York: Apollo Editions, 1961, p. 177).

Then it is possible that singular and extraordinary ravages of nature could have delivered the knockout punch. Climatic shock waves — not seen since — could have delivered the fatal blow, extinguishing the breath of myriads of land mammals.

The idea, admittedly, may be hard to accept — but it is possible! Are we afraid to think the unthinkable?

The question becomes: Does the fos-

sil record show a worldwide upheaval of sufficient dimension to explain the virtual extirpation of life on land? The answer, of course, is yes.

Catastrophe Across Siberia

Workers who have studied the fossil finds in Siberia are equally astonished by the specter of mass extinction.

World-known British zoologist Ivan T. Sanderson, discussed the Siberian remains in a popular magazine article some years ago:

"The greatest riddle... is when, why and how did all these assorted creatures, and in such absolutely countless numbers, get killed, mashed up and frozen into this horrific indecency?" (Ivan T. Sanderson, "Riddle of the Frozen Giants," *Saturday Evening Post*, January 16, 1960, p. 82.)

In thinking about the vast hordes of bones in Siberia plus analyzing the preserved specimens, Sanderson was constrained to conjure up a scenario of vast catastrophe.

Earthwide Cataclysm

He concluded his death-by-catastrophe theory on this shocking note:

"There would be four days and nights of snow in one place, continent-wide floods in another, and roaring hurricanes, seaquakes and earthquakes

bringing on landslides and tidal waves in others, and many other disturbances" (Ibid., p. 83).

This does not mean that all the details of this series of catastrophes followed the "Sanderson scheme." However, it is quite clear that the catastrophes had to involve elements he mentioned — and be on the same order of magnitude described. In no other way can one account for the evidence.

ONLY this type (one mayicker about details) of catastrophe would be able to put an end to mammal life in the way which explains the record in the earth's surface.

How else does one explain young and old cast about, torn apart and frozen? What other theory would account for cases of fresh or only partially decayed meat? What about vast masses of animals — including entire herds? These are all piled together into gulleys, riverbeds, holes. How does one explain the chaotic caldron of mud, shattered trees, huge stones, bits and pieces of animals?

These are ALL evident in Alaska and across Siberia. No theory of uniformitarianism; no theory depends on present conditions explains them. Worldwide catastrophe is the only answer.

Can Some Disagree?

Astounding as it may seem, one scientist took Sanderson to task for postulating a doomsday-like destruction.

In his article, Pleistocene geologist

William Farrand challenged the idea that an unprecedented catastrophe was needed to account for this menagerie of violent death.

What was his paleontological diagnosis? The animals died due to "natural factors."

After chiding Sanderson concerning the veracity of some facts, Farrand goes on to say, "Adding insult to injury, Sanderson proceeds to fashion a fantastic climatic catastrophe to explain his conclusions" (William R. Farrand, "Frozen Mammoths and Modern Geology," *Science*, Vol. 133, No. 3455, March 17, 1961, p. 729).

The author may have had reason to criticize some minor points of the article. But Farrand's main bone of contention was Sanderson's use of unparalleled catastrophic events to solve the Siberian riddle of mass death. Like many scientists, Farrand felt squeamish before such violence. He would rather have seen the mammoths cross the bar in a more graceful — uniformitarian way.

What Price Uniformitarianism?

Farrand's contention reads like this: "All the evidence now at hand supports the conclusions of previous workers that NO CATASTROPHIC event was responsible for the death and preservation of the frozen woolly mammoths..."

"There appears to be no need to assume the occurrence of a catastrophe... it is very unlikely that a catastrophic congelation occurred in Siberia" (*Ibid.*, pp. 733, 734).

What Farrand means by "all the evidence" is obscure. Nor is it clear to which "conclusions" of what "previous workers" he refers to.

Strangely enough, Farrand was silent about the jumbled mass of bones in Alaska. We have already seen the reaction of one "previous worker" and his "conclusions."

Farrand DOES ADMIT, "Sudden death is indicated by the robust condition of the animals and their full stomachs. Asphyxiation is indicated... by the blood vessels of the head of a woolly rhinoceros."

"The well-preserved specimens, with food in their stomachs and between

their teeth, must have died SUDDENLY probably from asphyxia resulting from drowning in a lake or bog or from being buried alive by a mudflow or cave-in 'only a river bank' (*Ibid.*, p. 734).

If these were the ONLY remains found, perhaps a uniformitarian explanation might suffice. But how does one explain the myriads of tangled animal remains that Hibben, for example, saw with his own eyes in Alaska?

Taken to Task by Colleagues

A number of individuals wrote to Farrand — taking issue with his uniformitarian idea. One such letter was published in a subsequent issue of *Science*:

"These fossils of the Siberian permafrost present an insuperable difficulty for a theory of slow, gradual geology... no gradualistic process can result in the preservation of tens of thousands of tusks and whole individuals, even if they died in the winter. They must have been frozen suddenly" (Harold E. Lippman, "Frozen Mammoths," *Science*, Vol. 137, August 10, 1962, p. 449).

The author of the above letter referred to a number of workers, aghast at the heaps of tusks found in Siberia. For example, in the few decades preceding 1899, one report stated that about 20,000 tusks had been exported for the ivory trade. These were in perfect condition.

Farrand answered the letter by harking back to his original article. He also hinted at the possibility of "natural" catastrophe. But in true evolutionary form, he denied that any truly extraordinary series of apocalyptic paroxysms could have occurred.

Why?

Because, said Farrand, "It is not logically sound to postulate a major catastrophe on a scale far beyond anything we have experienced" (*Ibid.*, p. 451).

But why? Why should an earthjarring series of events comparable to Sanderson's be illogical?

Do the fossil facts warrant a conclusion such as Sanderson's? If so, why should it be illogical? Why must the "present is the key to the past" dogma be so sacrosanct?

In other words, what do your eyes tell you?

A "Small" Catastrophe?

To soften the blow, Farrand finally did admit to the possibility of catastrophe. But it was only a "small" and "local" catastrophe — one we might imagine today.

"Certainly the death (suffocation, in several cases) of the frozen mammoths was catastrophic, and they were frozen in a VERY short time, geologically speaking — probably in much less than one year..."

"Such catastrophes are in accord with the doctrine of uniformitarianism" (*Ibid.*, p. 451).

But were the catastrophes "limited" and in accord with uniformitarianism?

If only a few isolated animals or bone remains were found, perhaps yes. But how does one explain tens of thousands of tusks; in some cases fully preserved animals; in other places fossils which give the appearance of multi-mile-wide and long disaster areas? How does one explain these worldwide records, all of which curiously have a "catastrophic" flavor?

These are NOT compatible with uniformitarianism — as some scientists are coming to realize. No uniformitarian theory will explain the estimated remains of TEN MILLION extinct animals along the rivers of northern Siberia.

The Action of Water

In previous articles we have discussed the vast evidence of watery catastrophe so painfully evident as a primary cause of animal extinction. Suffice it here to discuss one rather uncommon example.

The Scablands

It concerns the so-called scablands of the Pacific Northwest. Few people are aware of this area's uniqueness.

These 2800 square miles of Columbia Basin scablands are very puzzling. Here the loess (supposedly wind-deposited material) has been stripped off and the volcanic basalt surface scoured on an enormous scale. The Scablands are streaked with a gigantic system of abandoned channels. Some of these rock basins are more than one hundred

feet deep and ten miles long. What caused such scarring?

"The most interesting feature of these channels," admitted geologist John Shelton, "is the evidence that their origin was almost certainly dominated by one of more GIGANTIC FLOODS of short duration rather than erosion at normal rates by rivers of normal size" (John S. Shelton, *Geology Illustrated*, San Francisco: W. H. Freeman, 1966, p. 344).

Huge gravel bars 100 to 150 feet high occur in expected places — at the mouths of tributaries or just below obstructions. Granitic boulders as large as 20 feet across have been found 50 miles downstream from their place of origin.

Ripple Marks — Evidence of Vast Flooding

Even more shocking is the following: "Many of the gravel bars bear giant ripples on their surface — asymmetric wavelike undulations up to 20 feet high and 300 feet from crest to crest" (*Ibid.*, p. 348). At various places along Clark Fork in western Montana gravel bars bear giant ripples up to 50 feet high and as much as 500 feet from crest to crest.

At present little is known about the relationship of ripple amplitude and wavelength of ripples to velocity of generating current. It was admitted that the current must have been "enormous."

Shelton discussed the "strong probability that only COLOSSAL FLOODS could produce such effects" (*Ibid.*, p. 348). Currents peeled off entire layers of jointed lava. They scooped out miles-long basins in solid rock. The currents left immense bouldery gravel bars bearing "elephantine ripples."

"Can we find reasonable circumstances and mechanisms to account for them?" geologist Shelton asks on page 348. How can we find a "reasonable" explanation for a calculated discharge that may have reached a maximum of well over ONE HUNDRED TIMES flood stage on the lower Mississippi?

Catastrophic Flooding Only Answer

Shelton summarizes on a catastrophic note.

"The sheer magnitude of the whole

scabland complex and the many ways in which it EXCEEDS the bounds of normal stream action erosion and deposition seem to justify, if indeed they do not DEMAND, an outside agent operating under extraordinary conditions" (John S. Shelton, *Geology Illustrated*, San Francisco: W. H. Freeman, 1966, p. 351).

This piece of evidence stands as irrefutable proof that all things have not gone on as they do today. It shows that the present is NOT always the key to the past. Vast natural calamities on a scale not occurring today have wrecked and devastated the earth in the time of man.

The Proof of Worldwide Catastrophe

We have, of course, come to the crux of the matter. The worldwide fossil evidence makes it quite clear that worldwide flooding, land depression, mountain uplifts, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tremendous winds, enormous amounts of precipitation, and in some places sudden formation of ice combined to wipe out whole genera of animal life worldwide.

Are these facts worthy of catastrophic thinking? The answer, after examining a tiny portion of the evidence can only be, "Absolutely!"

So striking is this evidence, that it led scientist Rhodes W. Fairbridge to make the following statement in *Scientific American*:

"A deluge such as that described in the Book of Genesis occurs in the legends and folklore of almost every ancient people..."

"Such agreement among the legends of so many peoples living in distant parts of the world has caused scholars in modern times to wonder, WHETHER mankind did in truth experience the worldwide catastrophe of a deluge" (Rhodes W. Fairbridge, "The Changing Level of the Sea," *Scientific American*, Vol. 202, No. 5, May, 1960, p. 70).

But few people, it seems have thoroughly looked into the Genesis account to see what it really says. Prehistorians would be amazed to find the Bible actually explains many aspects

of the geological record which seem paradoxical.

For example, prehistorians do not understand why so many land animals became extinct. When one takes the Genesis account into consideration, the answer becomes obvious.

We read in Genesis 7:22 that "ALL in whose nostrils was the breath of life, of all that was in the dry land died." In other words, all breathing creatures perished except...

Except for the fact, that Genesis tells us about the great commission of Noah. He was told to take "of every living thing of all flesh, two of every sort shalt thou bring into the ark, to keep them alive with thee; they shall be male and female." (Genesis 6:19.)

This clearly explains WHY so many mammals became extinct. Noah took representatives of various mammal groups — but certainly NOT every variety. We have, for example, certain species of elephants with us today — but not all the different species. The woolly mammoth and mastodon, relatives of the modern elephant, died in the flood. Representatives of elephants which Noah took on board the ark simply have not diversified back into those earlier varieties.

What about mountain building, earthquakes, volcanoes so often evident in the geological record? Again, the Genesis account mentions them — however briefly: "In the six hundredth year of Noah's life... were all the fountains of the great deep broken up." (Genesis 7:11.)

However, David in the book of Psalms refers to this worldwide upheaval and flooding more completely.

"The waters rose over the mountains; but they retired at thy rebuke... never to pass thine appointed bounds, or cover earth again; THE MOUNTAINS ROSE, THE VALLEYS SANK TO the place thou madest for them." (Psalm 104:6-9, Moffatt translation.)

There is no doubt, the Bible account clearly agrees with the evidence cited in this article. The facts of geology and paleontology continually reaffirm the details recorded in the book of Genesis — of the watery catastrophe of universal proportions. □

THE PLAIN TRUTH

April-May, 1970



WILL AMAZONIA FEED THE WORLD?

Scientists warn of famine and mass starvation in the decade ahead. A world BREADBASKET is desperately needed. Some point to the Amazon Basin, hoping this vast green tropical jungle holds the key to staving off world hunger. Will Amazonia feed the world? Here is the conclusion of a two-part report on the mighty Amazon Basin.

by Drs. C. V. Dorothy and L. E. Torrance

Rio de Janeiro

ORVILLE FREEMAN, former U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, told Brazilian officials in 1966 at São Paulo: "You have a tremendous [food] market.

"This market is so rich," Mr. Freeman said, "if I saw it down the road I would start producing because I could get rich as hell."

Yes — get rich by selling food to the rapidly increasing world population. Somebody has to produce food for the predicted FOUR BILLION PEOPLE who will be alive on earth by 1975 — or millions will starve!

The Pioneer's Price

Orville Freeman reminded the Brazilians their country has more arable land than the U.S. In essence, both he and Brazilian ex-president Artur de Costa e

Silva, in his August, 1968 message, envisioned the vast, green jungle basin — Amazonia — as the future "breadbasket of the world."

What has happened since then? Where are the pioneers to settle Amazonia? Today famine threatens much of mankind. Hungry millions agonize, while Amazonia's "breadbasket" — nearly two billion acres — lies undeveloped.

No wonder the world cries for pioneers to grow food in Amazonia.

But could you be an Amazon pioneer? Only a handful have been willing to make the sacrifice.

Whether you really would want to be a pioneer makes no difference. You can be a better-informed citizen if you come along with us as we take a fact-finding trip. Imagine, then, you are going to develop agriculture in Amazonia.

First, you will have to come down to the standard of the average jungle pio-

neer. Start with your home and furnishings. Throw out the washing machine, the shower, the bathtub, the kitchen sink, the dishwasher, the garbage disposal unit if you have one, and the indoor bathroom. The pioneer-log or reed-and-thatch *maloca* you build in Amazonia will not have inside running water. But fresh, drinkable tap water is not all you will have to do without.

If you become an Amazonian pioneer, you must learn to get along without electricity too. Without electricity you will have no use for the refrigerator, the freezer, (nor any frozen food), the electric stove, the iron, the electric lights, the toaster, the electric shaver, the TV set, the radio, the stereo. Ladies, you will not be able to use your electric mixers, ovens, electric sewing machines or hair dryers.

You will have to leave behind your furniture — bed, chairs, tables, divans, rugs, lamps, pictures, silver service, china — everything.

Now sell your house, property, and land holdings. Of course, don't forget to sell your business! Junk, scrap, or sell your car, any motor bikes, boats, trailers, campers, bicycles you may have. But save the fishing gear — you may need to live on fish for a while.

Sell all you have. Take the kids out

— King Leopold Photo



of school, tell the folks 'good-bye; cut all ties. Either fly to Brazil or boat commercially to the Amazon River; at Belém transfer to one of the few river boats which ply the great Amazon Sea-river. Say "good-bye" to civilization!

Opening up a jungle

Do you begin to understand the tremendous sacrifice involved? Why so few are willing pioneers? Why Amazonia will be a long time in opening up? The difficulties of your imaginary venture are not yet over; they are just beginning.

If you are going to be a pioneer in the Amazon, you might as well begin getting used to it. You will not have a radio at all unless you bring a battery-powered shortwave set. And in the dampness of the Amazon basin, it won't last long. There will be no newspapers, no magazines, no books.

There will be no government services, no policemen, no postmen, no firemen, and no school. You will be lucky if there is a doctor or nurse within 100 miles. The only way to reach him (her) will be by boat.

How much money will you need? Luckily, not much. In the Amazon jungles there is very little to buy. (Maybe at last you could lose a little excess weight, or break the cigarette habit. Life here is hard work, diet is limited, and cigarettes are expensive.)

There are, however, a few things you had better bring with you when you come to Amazonia: an ax, shovel, machete, saw, hammer and some nails; a first-aid kit, snake-bite kit, and a good raincoat. Because of the ever-present danger of attack from wild animals and snakes, you had better take a good rifle with plenty of ammunition.

One more thing: next with the Brazilian Indian Protection Service. You don't want to locate too near a hostile or headhunting tribe.

At last you have the plot picked out. Now prepare for months of drenching, near-monsoon rains in winter, near drought in summer. Prepare for stifling, blistering heat. Prepare for dull, monotonous green, green, green. Prepare your

King Leopold Photo

A BRAZIL-NUT TREE — one of the giants of the jungle.

mind for aching, silent, loneliness — loneliness broken only by exotic jungle noises and infernal buzzing, biting insects.

Overcoming the temptation to flee back to civilization, you face the first actual job: clearing enough land to grow food for you and your family. Your plot in Amazon territory will be covered with thick, green, dense, dark, damp jungle — huge trees up to 250 feet tall. In this jungle you have to clear in order to grow food for you and your family.

It can be done. A few have done it.

Amazonia Is the Problem

You, the countless pioneer, are now faced with the same verdant labyrinth, the same gargantuan problems explained in last month's PLAIN TRUTH.

Could the great sprawling green jungles of Brazil (Amazonia) be converted into yellow waving fields of grain — into an agricultural paradise? Could this vast emerald green wilderness produce enough to offset impending world famines?

On the spot investigations at Pucallpa and Iquitos, Peru, plus interviews with officials of Brazil's Ministry of the Interior in Rio de Janeiro, are extremely educational, if somewhat disappointing with respect to "breadbasket dreams."

During the investigation we reluctantly reach our first conclusion: Amazonia is a giant problem in itself. There are virtually no roads, no reliable transportation (except for infrequent air trips between Manaus and Belém), no telegraph, no telephone communications! How can a jungle so inhospitable be developed without "conquering" the geography without transportation without communications?

We also learn that the ten million dollars already allocated would build precious few miles of road. Roads here are exceptionally costly: they must go through dense growth which grows up through pavement, over swampy areas of mud and silt many feet thick, above or across churning rivers. They must be built to withstand destructive floods which occur every year! According to Mr. José Wady Abuyaghi, personal advisor to the Minister of the Interior, the Brazilian government has only very

limited financial resources. He has said: "We cannot accomplish much in developing Amazonia without substantial foreign financial assistance."

Absolutely true!

To fight famine, to achieve massive food production in Amazonia — to change the old "green hell" of the Spaniards into modern "green mansions" of literary fame — would require billions, even trillions of dollars, even if the venture were possible. So far, that money has not been forthcoming. These financial difficulties are not mentioned in the original optimistic reports which start our investigation. *Science News*, speaking about money needed for Amazonian research, accurately reported: "No one seems willing to spend the kind of money

The committee which has received the most attention, and probably the most crucial one for fighting famine is the Superintendency of Amazonian Development (SUDAM) — the commission specifically in charge of the Amazon River basin. Besides construction projects in Belém, SUDAM has opened up three federal territories (Amapá, Rondonia and Roraima) while planning two more (Acre and Rio Branco). The three territories have, by government estimate, a total of about 250,000 people lacking a living out of the jungle. But even if the government estimate is not exaggerated, this effort barely begins to scratch the surface. Many hundreds of thousands of square miles are left untouched. And that is an unexpected problem: we find: lack



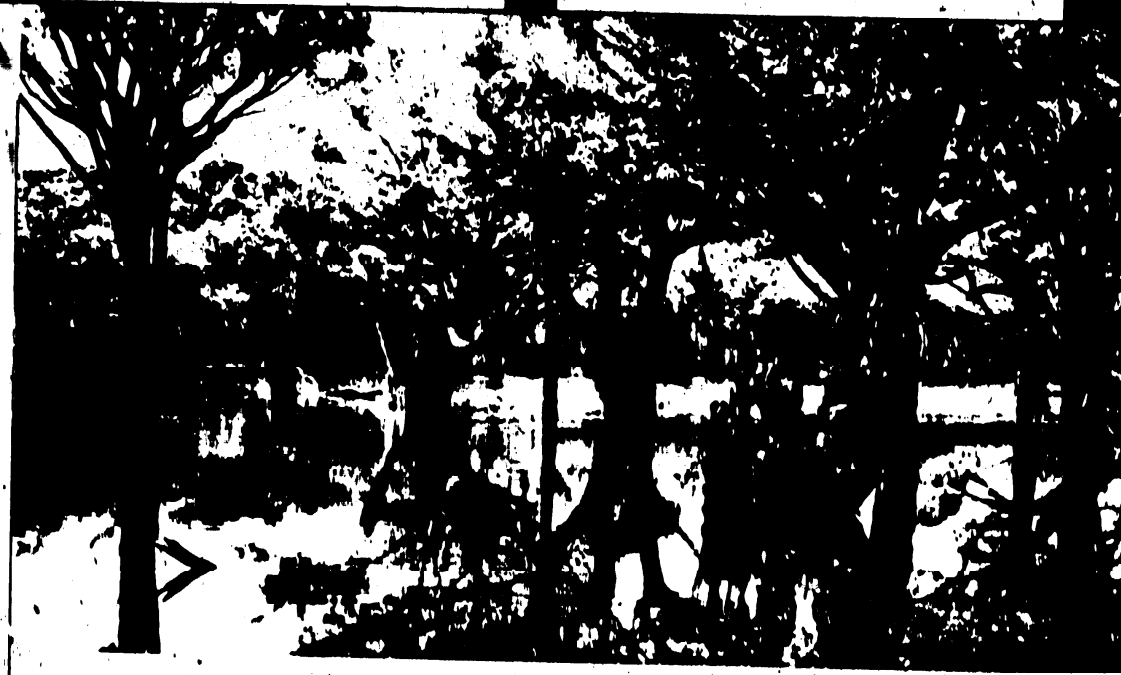
A hut built in a small clearing. The dense undergrowth makes clearing the land an enormous task.

this would take, just to build up an incredible, unyearable, unsaleable body of scientific knowledge" (April 5, 1969).

Brazil's officials, however — fully aware of the untold, untapped potential of Amazonia — are spending up to the limits of their resources. The Brazilian government has set up various commissions, called *superintendências* to oversee and help finance development of far-flung regions of Brazil's widely varied geography.

of population to open the jungle!

The Brazilian government is also aware of the problems you, the pioneer, face. Officials are doing everything possible — within the limits of time and money — to help you. We left you facing a veritable wall of brown-green vines and emerald-colored trees reaching 250 feet into the blue Amazonian sky — remember? Others who have stayed here find their first harvests to be fabulous. But here is a shocking discovery! Three or four years later those



IGARAPE RIVER — native cuyarána trees growing in the water. During rainy season many rivers overflow their banks, making agriculture an impossibility.

King Leopold Photo

early pioneers are forced to clear a new patch of land, or starve! Why?

The Jungle Paradox

"Why is it," you ask, "that such thick, lush foliage will grow a fantastic twenty feet a year *without cultivation*, yet farms and crops *under cultivation* fail in five years? The problem is a scientific one, but can be explained in simple terms.

With the explanation you will see why the danger of famine is 'outstripping food production in Brazil.

Trying to find why crops fail, the International Association for Tropical Biology held several meetings on Amazon ecology. The first meeting was a symposium in Florencia, Colombia. The second was a round-table discussion in the Amazon River town of Leticia. Scientists from the Netherlands, Germany, England, France and much of Latin America attended.

The first clue was uncovered when scientists found the feeder roots of trees were covered by a mysterious fungus — a fungus they called *mycorrhiza*.

Other authorities, notably Dr. Went from the University of Nevada and Dr. Stark of the Desert Research Institute, had developed the theory that the rain forest of the Amazon *does not use the*

soil as do most trees. Trees in Amazonia, they said, use soil only as an anchor and a platform, not as a food source. How then do such trees *feed*?

Dr. Went and Stark found that jungle trees take their plant food *not* from the soil, but from that mysterious fungus, *mycorrhiza*.

The *mycorrhiza* system breaks down the fallen litter of the forest floor — leaves and vines, twigs and trash, *almost as soon as it falls* — before it decays into soil. In other words, this *mycorrhiza* root fungus returns nutrients *directly* to the living vegetation without significantly using the soil.

Of course, rain forest soil itself can be fertile as long as it receives *some* organic matter from decaying plants. It's just that tree roots — thanks to *mycorrhiza* — do not have to wait until food filters down into deeper soil. You might say the trees "take it from the top!"

It appears that *mycorrhiza* produces enzymes which help other organisms decompose the forest litter — leaves, vines, branches — with this result: a natural cycle is created in which the

minerals from plant debris are fed directly back into the plants themselves.

A perfect sewage disposal and utilization plan, you might say!

The trouble is, *mycorrhiza* feeds only certain plants. Trouble is again, *mycorrhiza* usually *dies* when virgin vegetation is cleared.

But this is only part of the reason why crops fail within five years. What else stands between today's starving millions and tomorrow's "breadbasket"? Can't the rich Amazonian soil support crops in spite of the *mycorrhiza* problem?

Forced to Destroy

About the only way you can begin farming is to *burn*. Why? Lacking tens of thousands of dollars needed for heavy-duty land-clearing equipment, lacking roads to get the machinery there, pioneers like you are reduced to small power tools, and more frequently to axes and saws.

Armed with saw and ax, the pioneer who confronts the *curse* of the jungle maze compares to young David attacking Goliath. Vines here often fall 100 feet from branch to jungle floor. Tangled

you're not really different after all. No, you are no different from earlier generations, except that you are better informed and more insistent in

about love? Of course, love isn't the hypocritical, selfishly motivated almsgiving and backscratching you have observed in certain segments of our

age of relativism can I find any reliable, authoritative, unchanging definitions and guidelines? You certainly can! If you are really serious and willing to

brush is so thick a man can't force his way through without a bolo knife. Giant green trees jut high above massive and protruding, gnarled roots. Jungle growth is so lush and dense that even after all is slashed down, the farmer has no land to work on! He has a great brown-green mat several feet thick between him and the soil. His easiest and usual recourse is to BURN.

What is left after burning off the jungle is "the poorest soil known outside of the world's *frank deserts*" (*Science News*, March 29, 1969. Emphasis ours throughout). Soil in Amazonia is deceptive in its "richness." And, worse yet, you, soon unintentionally destroy whatever richness exists. You, the pioneer, are practically forced to destroy the soil — the very thing you need most! Burning destroys mycorrhiza and other soil life. The pioneer who burns is on his way to destroying himself! And land clearers *are* burning here — have no doubt. So much so that in Colombia's Amazon, pilots often have to fly 20 to 30 minutes on *judgments* through farmer's smoke!

"Too bad," you say, "but couldn't other ways of clearing the land be used?" Probably true, but one way or another ground must be cleared, or crops can't receive enough sunlight to grow. And that brings us to the most serious agriculture problem of all Amazonia. The problem, for that matter, of most all potential breadbaskets such as the Niger River, the Volta basin, and the Ganges-Brahmaputra. This is the *laterite cycle*.

Rain Brings Ruin

Years ago when geographer-mathematician Thomas Malthus foresaw today's population outgrowing all food supply, optimistic visionaries and Don Quixotes hastily pointed to vast, undeveloped tropic jungles as the solution. Surely the rich, lush growth would produce limitless tons of food.

Or at least, so everyone wanted to believe.

Recently, love of investigation and population pressure have driven scientists into the green wilds of scattered tropical areas in search of new lands to farm. Armchair philosophers amply

awaited glorious scientific pronouncements of a future breadbasket.

What a crushing, disappointing shock awaited them.

Remember that any healthy, fertile soil has a good supply of minerals. And most jungle soils have those vital mineral and chemical supplies. But sadly, those minerals have one *relentless*, DEADLY ENEMY.

Tropical RAIN.

Rain, rain and more rain! Driving, pounding, splattering, soaking, drenching RAIN. Up to 200 inches a year in some areas. Always a yearly average of from 80 to 100 inches in Amazonia. We have seen it. We have been in it.

Those incessant tropical showers erode, wash away, *leach* out many of life's basic elements: potassium, iron,

This fatal soil-hardening, plant-destroying process is termed "lateritization."

Brick, hardpan in the jungle?

Hard to imagine, we know!

Yet "hardpan" is hardly the word for it.

Tropic soil actually leaches out after a few years into *brick*. Some famous temples of the "lost civilization of Khmer" (modern Cambodia) were built of bricks quarried from former fields — land turned to laterite. Jungle farms evolved (into) agricultural corpses. Those temples are still standing, nearly 1000 years later! The Khmer civilization of Southeast Asia died out, somewhat mysteriously. Part of that mystery is no doubt solved by what science recently discovered about the



In Amazonia there is only one way to clear the land — BURN! Heavy-duty equipment and machinery are not available.

calcium, magnesium, aluminum. But that's not all.

Dejected scientists emerge from the "green mansions" with a dismal report. Five brief years of pounding tropical rain hardened the cultivated soil beyond use — BEYOND HOPE! In technical terms, "the end product of excessive leaching is a soil of iron and aluminum oxides, and quartz, invariably acidic, deficient in bases, low in plant nutrients, and intensely weathered to great depths."

leaching cycle in the tropics. The unfortunate people of Khmer had cleared, burned and farmed themselves right out of farmland, right out of existence!

In the Western Hemisphere, and closer in type to Amazonia, we have another mute testimony to the killing power of the laterite cycle. Ever hear of the Maya (Maya-Itza) civilization of the Yucatan? Masters of astronomy and the calendar, conquerors of the Mexican jungles, admirable builders of possibly the greatest early civilization

of the Americas, they also mysteriously dropped from the pinnacles of success, declined and degenerated into a weak and stunted race, easily conquered by the invading Spaniards.

What caused the strange, unexplained decline?

All the answers are not available, but a definite factor was the old enemy, the laterite cycle. Ancient Mayans could not break the disastrous cycle of rain, leaching and laterization.

As American geologist T. H. Holland quipped, "Laterization might be added to the long list of tropical diseases from which not even the rocks are safe."

Laterite in Amazonia?

The dead civilizations of Yucatan and Cambodia are not in South America. Is there laterite soil in Amazonia? Sad to say — and as conscientious reporters and readers we must take the facts — YES.

The fact is, the Amazon basin, most of its two and one half million square miles is shot through with laterite-forming soil.

Of course Amazonia is covered now with green jungle. The soils here are just lateritic, and not pure laterite — not yet! But within five to ten years of being cleared, land here would be nothing but brick. The proof is real. The proof lives in such places as Iata. There, in mid-Amazonia, the Brazilian government set up an agricultural colony. Hopeful agriculturalists wrenched a clearing from the rain forest, planted crops and harvested a good yield. But what had appeared to be a rich soil, with a promising cover of humus, disintegrated after the first or second planting. In less than five years the cleared fields became virtually pavements of rock. Today Iata is a drab, despairing colony, which evidences the killing power of the laterite cycle.

Perhaps you are beginning to understand why scientists say "the Amazon is a mock paradise and a fraud" (Georg Borgstrom, *The Hungry Planet*, p. 238; Christopher Weatherbee, *Science News*, March 29, 1969).

What appears to be a fabulously rich soil proves to be poverty-stricken. In five years or less, cleared fields become like cement. Asians are still paying their

roads with laterite soil. Amazon farmers still move from patch to patch (the milpa system), innocently assuming the jungle will grow back. But contrary to popular belief, the jungle in laterite areas does not always grow back. Large areas that have been cleared for plantation cultivation are often permanently lost to agriculture after a few crop cycles have worn out the soil.

Modern technology may, sometime in the future, solve these problems. But the average pioneer cannot.

Other Possibilities Explored

If agriculture in Amazonia falls short of "breadbasket dreams," why not explore other possibilities, other potential riches? Fine! To be sure, Amazonia offers potential in other areas besides agriculture. For example, some believe commercial fisheries and cattle raising will prove successful. But scientists, businessmen and government officials have explored these food-producing schemes. Let's lay aside high-sounding dreams and analyze what these experts have found.

FISHERIES: At present, fishing in Amazonia is largely undeveloped. Salt-water fish come many miles up the Amazon as the ocean tide rolls in, and fresh-water fish are found beyond the mouth of the Amazon, still swimming in the powerful Amazon current which carries a hundred miles out to sea. There are *manatees* (mammals about 8' long) and of course the industrially processed fish *tambaqui* and the *pirarucu* which often weigh 200 pounds, not to mention the deadly *piranha*.

Obviously fishing could be increased. However three major difficulties stand in the way of the Amazon's feeding fish to all the world. First, the supply of edible types is not all that great. Secondly, quantity is not superabundant. Thirdly, the variety is bewildering, and the array of species makes marketing difficult. Processing, packaging, storing and transportation are all serious problems here, since spoilage begins immediately in this intense humid heat.

STOCK RAISING: Though the Brazilian consulate estimates its present cattle herds in Amazonia at 4 million (about 700,000 head on the Marajó Island alone) cattle raising here has not been what one might hope. The apparent

"natural cattle country" is south of Amazonia in central Brazil, on grassy savannas called *campos*. Unfortunately the *campos* provide pastures which are "highly seasonal and in addition seriously deficient in minerals (lime and other key plant nutrients). They also decline rapidly under the impact of permanent grazing. The animals in these pasture herds usually become smaller and smaller in body size with each succeeding generation, and new blood has to be brought in constantly from outside." (*The Hungry Planet*, Georg Borgstrom, p. 306.)

Of course more cattle can be raised, and fishing can be increased. But the cold fact is that increase in these industries is falling seriously behind population growth in Brazil alone — much less the rest of the world!

Conclusion

Amazonia is a giant. This giant, to serve man, requires vast, sweeping and costly development. That development is desperately needed, since the world adds over 190,000 people per day — over 70 million every year. Will the Amazon feed Brazil? Will the old "green hell" feed the world?

Not until ambitious, grandiose projects are undertaken, and are successful. And not until fabulous sums of money are put to work in the right places.

Ambitious Amazon projects are not necessarily condemned to failure, but they are doomed to delay. As Mr. José Wady Abuyaghi of Brazil's Ministry of the Interior has told us, "Opening up the Amazon is not the work of one generation — rather THREE TO FOUR GENERATIONS!" That means 60 to 120 years, depending on your definition of generation! But mass famines and starvation are predicted within the next 5 to 15 years.

Will then Amazonia feed the world? Not in time to save starving millions. And certainly not in our lifetime.

If the world is to find and develop an international breadbasket, it will have to look elsewhere. Amazonia is not the answer. □

For additional information on world population and famine, write for your free copy of the full-color booklet titled *FAMINE — Can We Survive?*

what you can do...

TIMELY Tips and Helpful Suggestions for YOU and YOUR FAMILY

● Service Station Swindlers

The American public is fleeced of roughly \$100 million annually by unethical service station practices. Guilty attendants employ a wide variety of go-holds-barred techniques to get under your auto hood and into your pocketbook.

What can you do to protect yourself from the service station swindler?

First, take a few minutes each week to lift the hood of your automobile and check the oil and look over hoses, belts and wires. You don't have to be an expert to spot frayed belts, bare wires or leaky hoses. This practice will keep you aware of the general condition of your car.

It is also a wise practice to trade with one service station whenever possible. As a steady customer you are more apt to get better, more dependable service. If you are going on a trip, have your auto serviced and thoroughly checked before you leave. Then if a station attendant tells you there is a problem, be suspicious.



When you pull in for service, don't leave your car and disappear to the washroom or goodie machine. Get out and watch the attendant service your automobile. It might make him a little nervous but it will also make him a lot more honest.

The fairer sex is a prime target for the dishonest service station attendant. Ladies, if you have a suspicion that something is amiss, a dime telephone call to your husband or trusted friend is an excellent investment.

If you suspect you've been "taken" at a service station, notify the oil company office and register a complaint. They will appreciate being alerted to a possible dishonest operation under their name.

● Flammable Fabrics

An estimated 2,000 people die every year in the United States from clothing fires. Most of the victims are children. How can you protect your family from this danger? Be

alerted for potentially dangerous kinds of clothing. The most flammable items are sheer fabrics for curtains and blouses.

There are set standards of flammability for clothing fabrics. However no standards have been set for textile fabrics such as curtains and rugs. Sometimes these fabrics are unwisely used for clothing.

Officially, if a five-inch strip of fabric is held so that its surface barely touches the side of a small flame for one second, and the strip burns completely within 3.5 seconds, the fabric cannot legally be used for clothing. Clothing fabrics must pass this test before they can be sold.

Warnings have also been issued about certain chenille bathrobes. Although manufacturers have recalled the robes from sellers, many have already been sold to customers. Other warnings have been made concerning novelty aprons and imported Japanese scarves.

It behooves each consumer, therefore, to be alert to the danger of flammable fabrics whenever making or purchasing clothing, drapes, curtains, rugs or similar items. And, it bears repeating: Teach your children not to play with matches and to be careful of open flames.

● Cleaner Caution

The National Safety Council reported a peculiar accident involving two separate housewives. Both were using an ordinary toilet bowl cleaner. Not satisfied with the way it was removing stain, each one added some household bleach and stirred with a brush. One died quickly and the other spent a long time in the hospital.

A poisonous gas was liberated when the users decided to try a mixture of two or more common household cleaning agents.

Don't make the mistake of thinking that because certain household products are good and useful, that the combination of two or more of them will do a better job than one. Use chemical cleaners as the manufacturers direct on the labels.

The National Safety Council warns: Don't mix chlorine bleach with toilet bowl cleaners, ammonia, lye, rust remover, vinegar or oven cleaner — and keep in mind that some scouring powders now contain chlorine bleach. In short, don't mix chlorine with any other cleaning agent!

● Change-of-Pace Entertainment

Like to see a movie but don't quite feel up to the get-the-kids-ready, traffic snarls, no-parking, long-line, bad-seat routine? Call your local library, they just might be able to help.

More and more libraries are beginning a visual services department. About every two weeks this department will

present a film at the library free of cost. Or, if you prefer the comforts of home, a wide variety of films are also available for home use. Many libraries have anywhere from a couple of hundred to several thousand films in stock or available to the public on a regular check-out basis.

By visiting the visual services department you can carry home a short 10 minutes' or an evening's worth of entertainment replete with sound and color. You can choose from travel, nature, sports, music, westerns, social affairs, international relations or children's short stories.

The only cost to you is approximately 25 cents for insurance.

If you don't own a projector, easy-to-operate motion picture projectors can be rented from most camera shops for \$5 to \$10 per day.

● Home Accidents

Ironically, millions of parents spend millions of dollars annually to safeguard their children's health — yet most parents are oblivious to the fact that preventable accidents are the greatest threat to their children's physical well-being.

The U. S. Children's Bureau lists the following breakdown on children's accidents:

Suffocation and choking are the most frequently reported causes of accidental deaths of children under 1 year of age.

In the 1-4 age group, fire and drowning are high-ranking causes of death. Poisoning is also a frequent cause of death in this group.

In the age 5-9 group, drownings, fire and explosions are high on the list.

For those over 9 years of age, firearms are responsible for the biggest number of accidental deaths in the home.

In short, among children from 1-14 years of age, accidents claim more lives than the six leading diseases combined! Forty percent of the deaths of children aged 1-4 are due to home accidents! And if you have a child under 15 years of age, the chances are about one in three that he will be involved in an accident this year!

What can you do to prevent it?

The number-one safeguard to preventing accidents is a combination of two things: First, personal motivation, diligence, and a desire to keep your home and family safe and healthy. It will take a little hard work, constant vigilance and supervision on your part.

Second, safety education — both for yourself and the rest of your family — is of paramount importance! Education, so that safety becomes a vital, integral part of your life, is vitally necessary. This kind of education starts in the home, and should progress in schools, and into adult life. You are never too old to be safety conscious and concerned about living!

To keep your home safe and as accident-free as possible, you need to always "play it safe." This means appraising every feature of your home and every new machine for its unsafe qualities, its hazards. It means a periodical inspection of your home to uncover any unsafe feature or gadget.

For example, did you know that a four-cycle engine turning a 20-inch blade on a rotary lawnmower can hurl a pebble at a speed of up to 170 miles per hour — the speed of a shell fragment? Obviously, therefore, you should choose a lawnmower with care, handle it properly, and observe all safety precautions.

Of course, it may not be possible to eliminate every single hazard — or to avoid every single accident. But you need to give it a try. Most accidents can be avoided! And those few which do occur, in many cases, can still be kept to a minimum, and their severity can be lessened dramatically.

Here are a few tips on organizing your home for accident prevention.

KITCHEN

1. Keep the baby off the kitchen floor when you are working in the kitchen.
2. Keep high chairs at least 2 feet from working counters.
3. Keep all detergents, insecticides and other household chemicals out of reach.
4. Children's glasses and cups should be made of unbreakable materials. Remember cuts are the number-one nonfatal accident.
5. Turn pot handles away from the front of the stove when cooking or boiling liquids.

BATHROOM

1. Make sure medicines are always put away out of children's reach. It is a good idea to have a safety latch on the medicine cabinet.
2. Remove electrical devices from near the bathtub.
3. Don't ever leave your baby alone in the tub.
4. Put nonskid strips on floor of shower and bathtub.

BASEMENT OR ATTIC

1. Workshop tools should be locked up or out of reach.
2. Don't leave oily rags or litter around.
3. Store painting supplies, kerosene and any toxic substances in a locked cabinet.

GENERAL

1. Be diligent to keep pins, tacks, needles, matches, scissors, etc. out of reach of preschoolers.
2. Never leave your child alone in the house, even for a moment.
3. Statistics show that approximately 75% of "accident children" were hungry or tired. Most accidents occurred less than an hour before the child's mealtime. So, be doubly careful during the 4-7 p.m. hours when everyone is tired and hungry.
4. Be sure there are gates on all stairs.
5. All furniture should be heavy enough so that it can't be tipped over easily.
6. Check to see that radiators, hot water pipes, stoves and furnaces are safely guarded from toddlers.
7. All electrical cords should be out of reach, and plug-ins taped or plugged with special devices available from hardware and variety stores. □



Ambassador College Photo

The Growing Crisis of **PESTICIDES** in **AGRICULTURE**

The good earth is under siege. Its crops are being attacked by increasing myriads of insects. Fighting back is man. His weapons — a bristling arsenal of more than 50,000 commercial chemicals. How did it happen? Is there no way out of this unending struggle?

by Eugene M. Waller and Dale L. Schurter

"CHEMICAL warfare" is a fact of life. It is, today, man's last arsenal against crop-destroying insects.

These chemicals affect not only insects but man himself. They affect everyone — and that includes you. No matter who you are or where you live, you consume, in your food, pesticides originally

meant for insects. And you carry these chemicals around in your body.

More than a billion pounds of pesticides have already accumulated in the earth's air, water, soil, living plants and animals; and the amount grows daily.

What these poisons are doing to the entire web of life — and to personal health — is only beginning to be known.

But what is already known ought to tell us that, unless we drastically change our ways, we are heading for disaster.

Life Chain Threatened

The most common of the pesticides are DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbons.

These are especially vicious pollutants. They are very stable compounds and are not easily broken down. And because of their persistence, they cause dangerous biological concentrations in the food chain. They end up ultimately in the human body. Here is what happens:

Ocean water, for example, contains

phytoplankton — the producer of over half the world's oxygen supply and the first link of the chain of life in the sea. Not only does DDT decrease oxygen-producing photosynthesis, it has a tendency to be accumulated in biological organisms and passed up the food chain — from phytoplankton to zooplankton, shrimp, small fish, larger fish and then fish-eating birds. By the time we get to the birds, the concentration may have accumulated an astounding 10 million times over the original amount present in the ocean water.

Likewise, on land, these poisons are extremely destructive to microorganisms and other minute forms of life and life-processes in the soil. Interference with these little-understood — but vitally important — links in the ecological cycle have profound effects.

Land birds, for example, accumulate DDT by eating DDT-affected earthworms, caterpillars, etc. Since man eats some animals high up on the food chain, the potential danger to man is obvious.

Chemicals of Extinction

Chemists had something great, they thought, when they introduced these highly toxic chemicals. Insects perished by the millions when DDT and related chlorinated hydrocarbons were first applied.

Chemists of course knew that the chlorinated hydrocarbons are almost insoluble in water, but highly soluble in lipids (fats or fat-like materials). Since all organisms contain lipids, the chlorinated hydrocarbons — including DDT — always move from nonbiological, inorganic substances into biological organisms where they are retained.

That is why animals in every part of the earth — including penguins in the Antarctic — have traces of DDT in their body fat.

Man is no exception. The average Briton has 5 ppm (parts per million) DDT in his fatty tissue, the average American 10-12 ppm, and the average person in India 25 ppm. Collectively, more than 20 tons of DDT is being carried around in the fatty tissues of Americans.

Research on the subtle or long-range effects of chlorinated hydrocarbons is

just beginning — especially in regard to man. But what is happening to birds and animals ought to sound the alarm.

Pesticides have virtually wiped out certain bird species by upsetting an intricate hormone-enzyme relationship which causes thin-shelled eggs that crack and fall apart easily. They have caused fatal nervous breakdowns in wildlife by interrupting the nerve communication system. Recent research indicates DDT causes a marked alteration in the sexual mechanisms of rats and a proneness to cancer in animals from mice to cattle.

Dr. Charles Wurster, one of the leading authorities on chlorinated hydrocarbons, says of these chemicals: "All are nerve poisons. They cause instability or spontaneous 'firing' of nerve cells, and increased doses result in tremors or convulsions — typical symptoms of acute poisoning that can occur in organisms ranging from houseflies to man. In general, if an organism has nerves, the chlorinated hydrocarbons can kill it" (*Woods, Trees and Turf*, August 1969).

Dr. Joseph J. Hickey, professor of wildlife ecology at the University of Wisconsin puts it bluntly: "DDT is a chemical of extinction."

Stanford biologist, Peter Raven, asserts: "There is rock-solid evidence on what these chemicals do to other animals. It would be a bad mistake to think that man is unique."

As the harmful effects come to light, many around the world are beginning to speak out against the use of DDT and the chlorinated hydrocarbons. But has this public outcry — and even limiting or outlawing DDT in certain states and countries — curtailed the use of pesticides as a whole?

Not at all! Man heedlessly and recklessly develops and uses new and more potent pesticides than ever before with little or no concern for the ultimate outcome.

Nerve Gases Used as Pesticide

In many areas, organic phosphors are being substituted for DDT and chlorinated hydrocarbons. These were originally developed in World War II as German nerve gases. Chemically, they are cousins to the nerve agents GD and

VX involved in the current chemical and biological warfare controversy.

Some fifty million pounds of organic phosphors are being spread unchecked as pesticides on America's farms and gardens annually.

Because these pesticides break down much more quickly than chlorinated hydrocarbons, many assume they are safer. The truth is that these odorless and colorless chemicals are potentially even more dangerous.

Dr. Alice Ottoboni, California State Public Health Department toxicologist, says of organic phosphors: "As a class, they are more immediately harmful to man and animals than the persistent ones. Minute amounts can kill almost instantly either by contact or by being swallowed."

Also, a nonpersistent pesticide does not just "disappear." As it breaks down "It becomes another chemical that may be less or more toxic than its parent," warns Dr. Ottoboni. Very little is known of the environmental fate of these degraded products of pesticides, either persistent or nonpersistent.

But in spite of not knowing what the ultimate outcome will be, man blindly continues to use ever more potent chemicals in ever greater quantities.

The Vicious Cycle

Another major problem with using pesticides is that natural enemies of the pest are often killed along with the pest. Since these natural enemies were partially successful in controlling the pest population, wiping them out temporarily leaves the pest free of important natural restraints. Under these circumstances, the pest will develop a resistance, through mutation and again multiply before the natural enemies can multiply to control them.

This resistance of insects to pesticides is a mounting worldwide problem. Between 1908 and 1945 only 13 species of insects had developed resistance. Now the figure stands at almost 150!

The current practice employed to control these new, hardy pests is to develop a new, more potent pesticide. Instead of controlling or killing the insect pests, a vicious cycle is created —

stronger insects, more toxic pesticides and an increasing threat to all life forms on this planet.

No Way Out?

Here then is our dilemma: We are told that if pesticides were completely withdrawn from use, crop and livestock production would drop from 25 to 50 percent — that commercial production of apples, peaches, cherries, grapes, cranberries, raspberries, strawberries, citrus and a host of other products would come to a halt — and that mil-

lion effort is being spent on research in this area — and progress comes so slowly — that this appears to be a false hope. In addition, there are whole categories of pest problems with no remote prospect of biological control.

Have we then painted ourselves into a corner? Is there no way out? Is there no way that insect plagues can be stopped without using pesticides?

The surprising answer is that there IS a way out.

Let's begin to explore what the solu-

There are almost as many insects on every square mile — three billion — as there are humans on earth.

Insects multiply rapidly. A single pair of flies is potentially capable of producing 191,010,000,000,000,000 offspring in just four months! If they all survived, the earth would be covered to a depth of 47 feet!

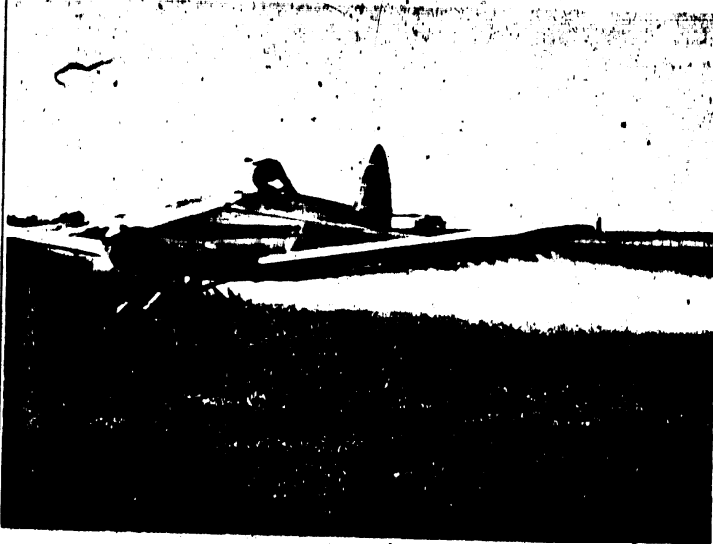
This cannot happen because the laws governing nature never permit a single species, plant or animal, to dominate any environment completely. Weather factors — such as temperature and rainfall — limit the distribution of an insect species. Toads, lizards, frogs, moles, snakes, birds, bats, shrews and other creatures feed largely on insects. Some birds eat their own weight in insects every day. Predatory insects prey on other insects. Larvae of parasitic insects develop in the eggs, the young or the adults of other insects. Viruses, fungi and bacterial diseases also help control the insect population.

In fact, if the insects were not kept in check by these natural forces, it is doubtful whether any conceivable volume of chemicals could possibly keep down their populations. Yet we are seldom aware of nature's own controls.

All these natural checks do their work without threatening man. Insecticides, which contribute only a very small part of the total controlling force over harmful insects, are threatening all life. Doesn't it make sense for man to encourage the balance of nature rather than devastate nature's natural controls at every turn?

It is not generally realized that less than one percent of the insect species are considered pests to man. We can figure the crop loss due to these pests with a fair degree of accuracy (about \$4 billion annually in the U.S.). But the positive benefits of insects are often overlooked because they are more difficult to estimate.

It is easy to forget that bees, wasps, flies, butterflies and other insects pollinate plants that provide us with fruits and vegetables; or that some insects are vital links in the food chains of fish, birds and land animals; or that others act as scavengers of animal and vegetable debris and others as aerators of



Bob Taylor Photo

Hay and fodder crops are commonly sprayed with pesticides. Here a rather poor alfalfa yield is being dusted. Research shows that unhealthy soil produces unhealthy plants, and weak or unhealthy plants are usually attacked by pests.

lions would have their diet drastically altered or reduced.

But if we continue to use pesticides we also are in deep trouble. Survival is at stake.

Not only will pollution reach critical proportions, but as insects develop resistance faster than new pesticides can be developed, it is just a matter of time until these insects will begin to destroy food crops wholesale. And mankind will be utterly unable to stop them. 4

Some look to biological control to provide an out. But so little money and

tion is by asking some very basic questions — and finding some very simple, yet profound answers.

Do insects have a purpose? What causes insects to attack plants and become "pests"? Few seem to know.

The Purpose of Insects

Insects constitute 70 to 80 percent of all animal species. They are so numerous that no one knows how many species there really are. More than 800,000 have already been classified and 10,000 more are being classified annually.

soil; or that still others are parasites or predators of damaging insects.

Instead of studying the habits of insects and implementing natural control methods, many now simply mow them down with spray guns.

For the most part, the function of "harmful" insects is all too little understood. Now, happily, some few scientists are beginning to realize the relationship between soil fertility, crop production and pests.

Why Insect "Pests"?

In his landmark book *An Agricultural Testament*, the famous British agriculturist Sir Albert Howard relates how in five years' time at a research station in India he "had learnt how to grow healthy crops, practically free from disease, without the slightest help from mycologists, entomologists, bacteriologists, agricultural chemists, statisticians, clearing-houses of information, artificial manures, spraying machines, insecticides, fungicides, germicides, and all the other expensive paraphernalia of the modern Experiment Station." In other words, Sir Albert worked with the principles any small farmer could use economically.

From his experience, he observed that: "Insects and fungi are not the real cause of plant diseases but only attack unquitable varieties or crops imperfectly grown. Their true role is that of censors for pointing out the crops that are improperly nourished and so keeping our agriculture up to the mark. In other words, the pests must be looked upon as Nature's professors of agriculture: as an integral portion of any rational system of farming.

"The policy of protecting crops from pests by means of sprays, powders, and so forth, is unscientific and unsound as, even when successful, such procedure merely preserves the unfit and obscures the real problem — how to grow healthy crops" (p. 161).

These conclusions are not dreams of a man who failed. Sir Albert was knighted for these very agricultural researches — for effectively proving the usefulness of the system!

Many who have worked with the soil have noticed the tendency of insect pests

to prefer plants that are weak, sickly, unhealthy, unbalanced or just a little "under the weather."

This deficiency or imbalance may be so subtle or so slight that it cannot be measured or analyzed by present scientific methods. Because science cannot ascertain this imperfection — and, judging by the paltry amount of research being done in this area, is not interested in finding out — it usually pretends that no imperfection exists. But it *does* exist. And the bugs know it!

Now take the cause-effect relationship a step further. What is it that causes plants to be weak and inferior — prone to insect attack?

Why Inferior Plants?

A number of factors may cause weak and inferior plants. But one of the most important factors is a depleted or unbalanced soil.

A professional soils consultant for Brookside Laboratories of New Knoxville, Ohio has stated: "We are proving today that sick soils produce sick plants and sick plants produce sick animals and humans. There are about one hundred of us who work with about 10,000 farmers at the present time. The overwhelming majority of them have already discovered that in a *truly healthy* soil our crops are not attacked by insects because God created these pests to destroy sick plants so that they cannot reproduce themselves."

In times past, this interrelationship of soil, plants and insects was recognized. In 1870 the American journalist Horace Greeley reported: "Multiplication of insects and their devastations are largely incited by the degeneracy of our plants caused by the badness of our culture. I presume that wheat and other crops could not be devastated by insects if there were no slovenly, riggard, exhausting tillage methods used. But when the fields of western New York were first tilled there were few insects; but after crops of wheat had been taken from those fields until they had been well-nigh exhausted of crop-forming elements, we began to hear of the desolation wrought by insects."

Mr. Greeley had understanding that

most seem to lack today. In this day and age ever so few see any relationship between our depleted soils, the use of incomplete synthetic fertilizers and the alarming increase in insect pests.

It is to their great shame that most agricultural institutions have been preoccupied with research involving palliatives such as pesticides. They have utterly neglected research into how to correct the CAUSE of insect pests.

The information gleaned from the smattering of work that has been done, however, bears out the validity of the principles just presented.

Dr. William Albrecht of the University of Missouri showed that spinach grown in fertile soil resisted the attack of thrips, while that grown on poor soil was destroyed by these insects.

Dr. Leonard Haseman, also of the University of Missouri, found that the greenhouse white fly attacked tomatoes only where there was a phosphorus or magnesium deficiency in the soil. Chinch bugs thrive and multiply where corn is grown under conditions of nitrogen deficiency such as on eroded and poor hillside. (*Journal of Economic Entomology*, Feb. 1946).

Work done at the University of Florida shows that both the rate and the source of nitrogen has a pronounced effect on the susceptibility of grass to chinch bug damage. Grass receiving high rates of inorganic nitrogen was severely damaged by the bugs, in contrast with the grass receiving nitrogen from an organic source (Wallace, *Nematologica* 6, 1961).

The Haughley Research Farms in England, operated over four decades, now under the world-renowned Soil Association, has found in actual practice that crops grown on soil built up by natural manures were much more resistant to pest-inviting weaknesses than crops grown with the aid of chemicals.

We are observing the same results in our Ambassador College Agricultural Research Program.

Even under the best conditions, insects may destroy a small percentage of the crop. But is this in itself *bad*? The loss of the weakest part of the crop



A farmer spraying for potato beetles.

H. Armstrong Roberts Photo

assures the food value of the remaining part.

You would think that the prospect of growing quality products which resist insects and render pesticides unnecessary would cause great excitement.

But not so. This solution — the only REAL solution — runs counter to the greed of human nature and the vested interests of our social and economic system. And it appears that man would rather perish than change that!

Now note another pest-producing practice which is so near and dear to modern agriculture.

Monoculture Upsets Natural Balance

In the natural state, the earth always raises varied crops. But in some areas of our modern world, it is a rare sight to see mixed-crop cultures.

Yet it is well known that growing plants in large tracts of uniform crops is not natural and will attract abnormal amounts of insects. The greater the area under one crop and the extent to which that crop is grown exclusively year after year, reducing soil quality, the greater the potential problem.

The Colorado beetle is an example of what happens when man begins to simplify agriculture and farm one crop exclusively. This beetle used to be harmless, feeding principally on smart weed which it hunted out from among many other plants. When huge fields of potatoes were newly introduced to Colorado, however, the beetle suddenly found itself in the midst of mile after mile of green potato fields — a beetle's "paradise." As a result, this beetle multiplied so rapidly that within a few short decades it literally ate its way 2,000 miles to the Atlantic coast!

Similar examples could be repeated many times from all parts of the earth. Yet unfortunately, our entire modern farming method is geared toward extensive crop monoculture. To many it would be unthinkable to even suggest that this practice be changed! Yet many have successfully changed of their own free will.

Other sound principles of agriculture which farmers often neglect are the failure to rotate the crop to minimize insect

reproduction; or to observe the correct time for planting; or to grow trees and hedges which encourage insect-eating birds to visit the farm.

Weeds and Herbicides

Herbicides to kill weeds are another major segment of the poison-spray pollution problem in agriculture. In the U. S., crop losses from weeds equal the combined losses from insects and diseases and run second only to those caused by soil erosion. American farmers lose about \$2.5 billion annually to weeds and spend another \$2.5 billion fighting weeds.

For example, corn acreage treated with herbicides rose from 10 percent in 1950 to almost 60 percent in 1966. Many other crops showed similar increases (1966 USDA Survey).

Discovery and exploitation of herbicides — weeds killers — has been both rapid and recent. About half of the present commercial herbicides were unknown ten years ago! Some experts predict the number of herbicides will

double in the next ten years and perhaps double again in the following decade. So we see here the same vicious cycle as with the pesticides.

The Purpose of Weeds

As with insect pests, we seem to realize that weeds have a purpose. In the preface to his book *Weeds, Guardians of the Soil*, Joseph Cocannouer lists some of the purposes of weeds:

1. They bring minerals, especially those which have been depleted, up from the subsoil to the topsoil and make them available to crops. This is particularly important with regard to trace elements.
2. When used in crop rotation they break up hardpans and allow subsequent crop roots to feed deeply.
3. They fibering and condition the soil and provide a good environment for the minute but important animal and plant life that make any soil productive.
4. They are good indicators of soil condition, both as to variety of weed present and to condition of the individual plant. Certain weeds appear when certain deficiencies occur.
5. Weeds are deep divers and feeders and through soil capillarity they enable the less hardy, surface feeding crops to withstand drought better than the crop alone could.
6. As companion crops they enable our domesticated plants to get their roots to otherwise unavailable food.
7. Weeds store up minerals and nutrients that would be washed, blown or leached away from bare ground and keep them readily available.

Obviously, these purposes and benefits are listed only as general guidelines and do not apply to all weeds under all conditions.

F. C. King in his book *The Weed Problem. A New Approach* also reveals that weeds build up and protect the soil and, co-existing with domestic crops, can help make soil nutrients available to these crops. This author states that we are "hopelessly wrong in believing weeds to be useless plants and in devoting our energy to their suppression, instead of studying to 'employ them'" (p. 17).

In England it has been reported that when lawns become deficient in lime, daisies appear. The daisies are found to be rich in lime which they manufacture in their tissues. Lime is inserted into

the soil when the daisies die and decay. When the soil becomes sufficiently enriched with lime, the daisy "problem" disappears.

When weeds become so abundant that they interfere with crop production, it ought to be recognized that the cause of the problem is not the weeds, but the depleted soil which the weeds are trying to protect and build up. Instead of destroying such weeds wholesale with herbicides while our soil continues to be degraded, we need to get busy and build up the soil so the weeds will naturally reduce themselves.

Solving the Problem

Here, then, is where we stand in regard to the pollution problem caused by pesticides, herbicides and such chemicals.

Is it possible to survive if we continue to use ever stronger chemicals in ever greater quantities? No!

Is it possible to survive if we quit using pesticides? Yes! Many farmers — large and small — are successfully doing it!

Will this be easy? For many, NO! This is because the solution to the problem is to restore natural fertility to the soil. And as Professor Cocannouer has well stated:

"Bringing a piece of land back to permanent fertility is probably the most difficult of all farm operations. Too often the farmer fails to make a go of his soil building because he doesn't acquaint himself thoroughly, before starting, with all the adverse factors he is going to have to fight. He gets discouraged because he does not see the size of the job of remaking land that has been weakened for fifty or a hundred years. He has more than likely been schooled to expect the quick response that land makes to stimulants. He forgets that now he is building for permanency, not merely stimulating."

Obviously, the biggest hurdle will be changing our attitudes and accepting the fact that the way to success is to work WITH natural laws, NOT DEFY them. Once this decision is made, the rest is remarkably simple by comparison.

To build up our land in harmony with the natural laws of agriculture would temporarily disrupt every part of

society. Food prices in some areas might fluctuate wildly for a season or so and there would probably be temporary shortages of certain items (though no starvation as many assume). Many have been surprised at how smooth and successful the transition can be when right principles are applied.

Huge tracts of monoculture would have to be broken up and planted into smaller fields on a crop rotation basis. Because natural farming methods involve more intensive care that can often be given only by human hands, many millions from our crowded cities would need to move back to the land.

A crash program in research and education to natural methods would have to be carried out immediately — and administered by the highest-level governmental agencies — in order to make a successful transition on a national level.

Such a national program would take far more cooperation than putting a man on the moon — but it would also be far more rewarding.

And it could be done!

And the beautiful part of it is that many scattered individuals are already sold on the idea and have already proved that the system works on the individual level. How much better would it be if a whole nation decided to use the right system.

Will We Choose the Right Way?

Pesticides and herbicides are only one aspect of the pollution problem in agriculture that must be solved if man is to survive. Future articles will deal with other aspects of the problem and will also explain further how a system of agriculture based on working in harmony with nature's laws could be made to work.

Such a system, properly applied, could result in happy, healthy people, an abundant supply of wholesome food for all, a stable economy, an improved environment and a truly high standard of living.

Will we choose this solution? Human nature being what it is, it is extremely doubtful. If this only real solution seems too difficult, ask yourself just one question:

Is survival worth it?

"Oh, Was That YOU Screaming?"

(Continued from page 8)

criminal attitude of inhumanity — of callous stupidity and non-involvement in the face of the most piteous human needs.

Why? What's behind the "I'll get mine — I'm concerned about me" attitude so plentifully evidenced today?

Was it always like this? To be sure, there have been sufficient histories of man's inhumanity to fellowman catalogued down through the centuries — from ancient Egypt to present-day America — to recognize that such incredible self-seeking is not limited to any one nation, or any one race. It is a human sickness.

The causes are fairly simple to understand, once we are willing to face squarely the influences shaping our attitudes — determining our conduct.

The Sickness of Affluence

There are two human extremes which can produce a don't-care kind of non-involvement in the suffering of others. One is a common disaster, a plight striking whole societies simultaneously. Starving peoples in India, Africa, Central or South America are clear evidence to support this obvious conclusion.

When masses of humans share the same inhuman suffering — rarely does one see self-sacrifice, humanitarian instincts, or man helping fellowman. Perhaps the most extreme cases came out of prisons, concentration camps and death factories during World War II. Not all prisoners lost their humanity, to be sure — but many did. When sheer personal survival is at stake, afflicted humans have little time or energy for concern over the sufferings of another, caught up in a common disaster.

Documented cases of the most bestial kind of mistreatment, even among fellow prisoners, are a matter of record. History points to the most grisly and sickening extremes of such inhumane desperation — even to the point of cannibalism, and that on occasion among friends, or even family. Conversely, that same common disaster can bring forth the most outstanding cases of personal

sacrifice and heroism on record — such as one human gladly laying down his life to spare another — though these are once-in-a-while occasions, and not the average behavior.

Common disaster is one extreme human condition which can produce a determined kind of personal behavior which ignores the suffering of fellowman.

Another is the exact opposite of poverty or disaster. It's the extreme of too much.

The disease of affluence — the fat, overfed, flatulent, opulent, self-satisfied, comfortably entertained, spoiled, glossy and pampered people of plenty — this sickness, too, can result in the most nauseating kinds of inhumanity.

We, in the Western, English-speaking, nations of the good earth are seeing the symptoms of a dread disease all around us. The disease has dozens of symptoms — all of which inspire feverish attempts at removal of the symptoms, therefore attempting to treat the effect of the basic disease, rather than root out the cause.

The disease is simply *too much*. Too much of everything — too much leisure, entertainment; too much material wealth and too much envy, greed and hatred spawned because of it.

Concern for Self

Let's face it — we're spoiled. We simply don't care anymore. We rarely find a person who truly *cares* about what happens to other people. Oh, sure, there are always the tears of outrage or futility, when seeing some particularly nauseating view of human suffering, like the thousands of little emaciated children, with their grotesque, swollen stomachs the testimony to their advanced stage of starvation — but let's face it, *these* are not the problems that really excite people.

But racial, social, economic injustices — any cause, it seems, which succeeds in involving itself with *me*, and with my environment — with what happens to *me*, these are the problems that excite people. The cry is "Yeah, but what about *me*?" today, with very little obvious concern for the other fellow. None of this is to say the social injustices (where they are real) are good, or that

they should remain. It is to say, rather, that we have a very obvious lack of proper priority!

Self is the dominating force in each human being. Self-seeking — concern for the immediate person — is the strongest natural motivation. Only a truly mature, deeply concerned and enlightened humanitarian can rise above self, and become at least as concerned about fellowman as self. Even Jesus knew it is utterly impossible for humans to love others MORE than self, and so commanded man to love his neighbor "As himself." Let's admit that's loving your neighbor (and Jesus defined 'neighbor' as any fellow human of whatever race or nation) a great deal!

It would be a wonderful world if humans really *did* love each other as themselves. But there exist no laws to force one man to so love another human being. At least, there are no generally recognized laws which carry harsh penalties for denying help to a victim of a crime, even though we may feel there should be.

A man may appear a coward to his friends for having drawn back from helping rescue a drowning person. A relative may be censured by the family for having slammed the door in the face of a terribly injured neighbor — but there are no possible consequences under the law, unless, in some extreme case, a bereaved loved one attempted to bring suit resulting from some obvious neglect of the most basic human actions — alleging criminal intent to abet bodily harm.

And yet, there are such laws — whether we recognize them or not.

Obviously, the people blithely going their way on a "Palm Sunday" were no more active, practicing Christians than, say, a defrocked monk calling on the gods of chance for a seven in a floating crap game!

We can all indignantly censure them. And we can all wonder, whether we, seeing the same unconscious and injured man, would have been quick to stop, quick to offer aid.

Laws for Human Conduct

There are laws which carry penalties, believe it or not, for infraction — laws

which requires one human being to be deeply concerned for another — to offer aid — to bear another man's burden.

These are the "least" of the commandments placed before each man — commandments each person must CHOOSE to obey, or disobey.

Whether you recognize the existence of a Higher Power — God — or not, *God does exist!* He has set living, vital laws in motion; not only the laws of physics and chemistry, but laws regulating human conduct, laws of decent and humane treatment of, and consideration for, fellowman.

Those laws are no more casual suggestions than is it a "suggestion" you remain affixed to good earthly soil by gravity. God has never made any special point in your private life of requiring you to sleep a few hours each night.

Still — you obey.

You don't consciously, deliberately, after a moral struggle, come to such a marvelous choice. You merely do that which is *necessary* — so long as it's you that benefits.

But try the same principles on for size when it comes to another human being — whether your hair hangs over your collar, and you are known to frequently leer at the "establishment" and sneer "peace," or not.

Do you literally jump at the chance to aid, to serve, to help, to offer comfort and cheer to a fellow human?

Come, now — be honest. At least, since no one is listening as your own private mind reads these words — be honest with *yourself*. It's much, MUCH easier to become angry, and to "put down" a fellow human who looks askance at your manners and dress — and far more appealing, for that matter, to join the field of intellectual battle, than to be found squatting ignominiously beside a muddy curb, helping in some small way an injured man with Jack Daniels on his breath.

Try it out this way: How many of our enraged young "intellectuals" are far more excited over various real or imagined political, social and racial evils within a flatulent, affluent society — the somewhat unsettled fate of the "Chicago 7," for instance — than the

almost unbelievable daily plight of human suffering beyond any description in Nigeria, or, for that matter, the local county hospital, where one of their own friends may be screaming for the doctors to make those snakes quit crawling in and out of his nose, while trying to recover from a bad "trip" on LSD?

If you are one who would gladly stand, rain-splattered, listening to the rantings of ultra-left liberals who would joyously greet the destruction of America with tears of gratitude — as opposed to one who could be found tending to the simplest necessary ministrations of mercy for an accident victim — you've no business reading further.

But if you *do* truly have a feeling towards fellow man — if you really *do* "love" humanity, maybe there's an outside chance you'll understand the next few paragraphs.

You see, we are under a strange, symptomatic sort of curse — a last-minute, dulling of humanitarian instincts in favor of the "I'll get mine" syndrome.

Most of us believe, deep in our bones, that humanity has simply had it. We not only wonder whether man WILL survive — we're beginning to wonder whether he should.

We can see the cause-and-effect relationship of calloused spectators watching helpless victims die. Having viewed tens of thousands of murders, rapes, muggings, robberies and assaults via novels, comics, television and the motion pictures, it's almost like another "scene" — unreal somehow, and requiring no personal action on one's own part. We can readily understand why some people would prefer to remain "uninvolved," what with potential retribution from enraged fellow gang members, tiring hours talking to detectives at police stations, and having jobs interrupted for possible court appearances (and, anyhow, we have resignedly come to accept the notion that courts probably won't really punish criminals — after all, not one murderer died for his crime in either 1968 or 1969 in all the United States!).

But WHAT CONSTITUTES "INVOLVEMENT"?

You Are Involved!

When you *see*, with your own eyes, a bestial, hideous crime being committed, then, like it or not, *YOU ARE* involved.

You are *already* part of the "scene" if you *witness* a crime being committed!

Turning your back constitutes a double sin — a terrible crime, in itself! First, it denies aid and comfort to a desperate fellow human being, and therefore is a heinous and brutal deed. Second, it GIVES aid and comfort to the criminal, by guaranteeing him safety and anonymity in the commission of his crime. But our arguments are endless — we would probably conjure up all sorts of bloody scenes which would include ourselves, standing there helpless amidst a dozen crooks all armed with submachine guns, and us saying "but what could I do?"

We truly are living in the very times predicted by one of the apostles of the early New Testament Church! Paul told Timothy, "This know also, that in the last days perilous times shall come, for men shall be lovers of their own selves..." (II Tim. 3:1-2). A dramatic view into OUR self-seeking societies! And yet PREDICTED, centuries ago. Why? Was this just happenstance — or was the man actually inspired to see what the *end result* of human beings "doing their own thing" would be?

He went on to say, "...men shall be... covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents [never a more prevalent disease of society than now!] unthankful, unholy, without natural affection..." (II Tim. 3:2-3).

And we are all of these things, and more. The truth hurts, of course — and seeing ourselves as we really ARE is always a very painful experience — but the grisly statistics are true, fact is fact, and the incidents of fellow humans ignoring their neighbor's plight continue to mount day by day.

Will we ultimately come to the point where one neighbor, or fellow office worker, or even the member of the same family will remark, upon viewing the heavily bandaged person on the following day, "Oh, was that you screaming?" □

When School is Out... WHAT THEN?

Tens of thousands of teen-agers — facing summer vacation with nothing to do — will soon spill onto city streets. The vast majority will waste three months. All too many will end up in trouble. Are YOU a teen-ager? Why not make YOUR summer vacation pay off?

by Vern L. Farrow

NOT MANY years ago most communities looked forward to summer vacation. The picture of a barefoot lad wending his way to the fishing hole was still a common and cherished sight. Summer was pleasant and there was plenty to do. Oh, the kids might get under foot a little before September rolled around, but they weren't any real trouble.

Yes, for those of us over thirty, looking back on the last day of school in May or June usually brings nostalgic remembrances.

Summers were just as long and hot then, but not in the way we think of those terms today. There always seemed to be something to do, someplace to go, and an odd job to be had. Life was much simpler.

Drinking, vandalism, and juvenile crime were things we vaguely heard about for the most part. Drugs were mysterious, ominous and all but unknown. The word "riot" wasn't even in the average youngster's vocabulary.

Summer is a Challenge

Unfortunately, that's all changed now. The picture of the boy wending

his way to the fishing hole no longer portrays life in our urban society. Instead, today's youth more often faces a long, hot summer on steaming city streets — three months of boredom and frustration.

As a result, summer has come to stand for trouble — big trouble! It is a time when juvenile vandalism sky-rockets — when latent gang fights and riots simmer and erupt. It is a time when the temptation to indulge in drug abuse, sexual promiscuity, and youthful crime is greatest among masses of unsupervised, unemployed, and unmotivated teen-agers just hanging around waiting for something to happen.

But what about you? Are YOU a teen-ager? Are you going to live through another summer "accidentally"? Will it really solve your problems if you waste three months hanging around a street corner or drive-in waiting for something to happen? Think it over. You don't have to waste your time, you know. This could be the most stimulating and maturing summer of your life.

Of course, you can cop out, be bored, make excuses, bellyache, and wallow

around in self-pity if you want to. On the other hand you could decide to do something constructive with your time. It's entirely up to you.

Right Questions — Wrong Answers

Right about now some of you are thinking, "Yeah, constructive... what do you mean constructive?" (O.K., let's just take a quick look at what we are talking about.)

Unless you are very different from most young people, the chances are that you are confused and frustrated with life. You have a lot of big nitty gritty type questions that nobody is answering for you. You're wondering just who you are, what you're here for, and where you are headed. You're wondering what life is all about anyway. You're wondering whether a little sex, or pot, or tobacco is really all that bad. You're wondering what success in life really is and how to achieve it. And, you're wondering how you can find happiness that satisfies and lasts. Right? Right! So, welcome to the human race! Man has been trying to solve these head-scratchers for centuries, you see, so

you're not really different after all.

No, you are no different from earlier generations, except that you are better informed and more insistent in your demands for answers, and that's all to your credit. But where are you looking for those answers? Do you really believe the answers to the big questions you're asking are to be found among the "pill-popping philosophers," the "pot-smoking pundits," or the "glue-sniffing gurus"? Do you really believe that shared ignorance plus blown minds equals enlightenment? Look, how can you get answers from people who have more hang-ups than you? That doesn't make sense!

Time for a Change

You may not realize it, but this so-called freethinking nonconformity, this down-with-the-world thing has been going on for a long, long time. There's nothing new about it. From the Beatniks right after World War II to the Hippies, Yippies, campus revolutionaries, or whatever is popular right now, it's basically been the same philosophy. And next week they may come up with another version. It's about like the old saying, "Same song fourth verse, could be better, but it's gonna be worse!"

Yet, for some strange reason, most young people have been trying to work out some kind of salvation that way for the past twenty years. Well, it hasn't worked; and unless we all want to admit to being slow learners, it ought to be time for a change!

New Definitions Needed

But a change to what? That's a tough question for youth today, because most of you have polarized and narrowed your approach to life until there seems to be only one route to go — 180° away from society. It's as if you denied the other 359° on the compass even existed. You haven't left yourselves any alternatives.

And too, you have accepted too many distorted definitions. *Freedom*, for example, is not racial segregation, job discrimination, grinding poverty, or police brutality. But, neither is it an attitude of sharchy accompanied by an unwashed body, shaggy hair, a stoned mind, and a filthy mouth. Or, what

about *love*? Of course, love isn't the hypocritical, selfishly motivated almsgiving and backscratching you have observed in certain segments of our "religio-politico-economic" society. You're absolutely right! But, neither is it sexual license, "flower power," and free rock festivals. And then there's *success*. We both know it isn't the accumulation of wealth and power, but surely it can't be the rejection of honest labor in favor of panhandling and garbage picking either!

Somewhere between these extremes there has to be understandable and acceptable middle ground — a balance. That's what we all need to shoot for, *balance*. But it will require new definitions. The old ones are too emotionally loaded — too prejudiced and misleading.

Think for a moment. Is it possible that success, in the right sense, may not be a dirty word after all? Is it possible that, properly understood, it might even be worth a little effort to achieve? Yes, you would have to admit that. Then, can you begin to see what new horizons might open up if you would honestly and unemotionally analyze the definitions upon which you base your values?

What do you want out of life anyway? Have you ever taken time to put it in simple words? Do you want good health? Do you want a sharp, sound mind? Do you want a stable, balanced personality? Do you want to understand the purpose of life? Do you want genuine, lasting happiness? Of course you do. You want all these things and more. But unless you're one in a million, you don't have them now. Why? The answer is simple. You need the right definitions.

Look, if you don't know what good health is, how do you know whether the way you're living is healthy? And if you don't know what a balanced personality is, how do you know who to follow as an example?

Somewhere you have to find reliable, authoritative, and unchanging definitions. Practical, workable formulas. Until you do, you will continue groping around just living by trial and error. Unfortunately, those errors can be painful — would you believe fatal?

"But," you may be asking, "in this

age of relativism can I find any reliable, authoritative, unchanging definitions and guidelines?" You certainly can! If you are really serious and willing to put forth some effort, you can make more personal progress in the next three months than you ever have before. You can find the answers to the big questions that affect you. Here's how.

Set Summer Goals

The first thing to do is get organized. Make a list of goals you intend to achieve this summer. You can decide for yourself what goals are personally important, but here are a few suggestions for a starter.

Number one: *Become an expert on the big issues of vital importance to society and the world.* Unless you are very different from most teenagers, you want to develop maturity. Well, being informed is one trait that marks a mature person. Unfortunately, even with all the mass media available, most of us are still poorly informed of what is going on around us. For example, what do you really know about pollution? Why is it a problem? What forms does it take? What are the major causes? Is it only a problem in our country? What do the experts predict will occur if pollution is not checked? What can be done about it?

Or, what do you really know about the drug problem? Who is mainly affected? What are the most common types of drugs? How do drugs affect your body and mind? How is drug abuse a social problem? What is being done to control the problem?

And, there are many, many other important issues that affect your life such as crime, smoking, dating and marriage, and the worldwide population explosion.

Chances are, right now, you know very little about any of these problems, and yet, do you realize some of them actually affect the continued existence of life on our planet? That in itself ought to be reason enough to become informed about them.

Number two: *Discover how to achieve true success in life.* Right now you have your own idea of what is success. But, did you ever ask yourself where you got that idea or whether it is

really valid? Just what is success, after all? Are some of us simply destined to be failures while others automatically become successful? How can you go about becoming successful, anyway? Are there any guidelines, or rules that you can follow which will guarantee success? When you investigate this question you may be very surprised indeed.

Number three: *Prove to yourself once and for all what is the truth about the origin of life and the universe around you.* One of youth's biggest hang-ups today is called the "identity crisis." Young people are asking, "Who am I, where did I come from, why am I here, and where am I going?" The chances are pretty good you're asking the same questions. Well, how about it? What is your purpose for being alive? Have you ever looked into it? Isn't it about time you found some rational and satisfying answers that square with the known facts? This summer is the time to do it.

Number four: *Improve your physical and mental health.* It is a strange paradox that in the U.S. — a land of fabulous wealth and abundance — doctors are warning that we are among the sickest people on earth. We have been called the most *overfed and undernourished* generation in history. We have also been called the most *over-medicated* nation in the world. And, as if that weren't enough, doctors also tell us our young people don't stack up in physical fitness with those of other countries. Now that's a pretty sad state of affairs, and unfortunately, it's all true.

How about you? Do you really have the physical and mental vigor and drive you would like? Can you put in a full day of strenuous activity without collapsing by evening? How about meals? Are you eating a balanced and regular diet? How about pop, candy, ice cream and starch — too much maybe? How about exercise? Are you sitting too much? Are drugs or smoking ruining your health?

Well, in order to answer these, and other questions regarding your health, you will have to do some research. For example, you will need to find out what a balanced diet is. You will need facts on how certain foods affect your body.

(Continued on next page)

HOW your PLAIN TRUTH subscription has been paid

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

The answer is both simple and astonishing. This organization is doing something that has never been done before. It operates in a way none ever did before.

The entire worldwide activity started very small, in Eugene, Oregon. The editor of this magazine had given a series of lectures, in 1933, on the meaning and purpose of life, recapturing the true values, and the laws of success in life. The individual failures, the collective world troubles, were shown to be the natural result of a wrong principle which motivates human society. This world's approach to life operates on the philosophy of SELF-centredness — of getting, taking, acquiring, of envy, jealousy and hatred.

The lectures reversed the approach, showing that the way to the *wanted* things — peace, contentment, *real* success, enjoyable and abundant well-being — is the way of giving, sharing, helping, serving; of outgoing concern for others.

Response was enthusiastic. A number of lives made an about-face.

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 the way had opened.

The first week in January, 1934, the *WORLD TOMORROW* program started on the air. February 1, 1934, Volume I, Number 1 of *The PLAIN TRUTH* was issued — then a small, home-made "magazine" printed on a borrowed mimeograph. Nothing could have made a more humble start. But response was surprising, immediate, electric! It was something differ-

ent! It was something right! It was something needed!

There was no request for contributions. But a small few contributors joined in the cause *voluntarily*. Gradually, a very few at a time, listeners and readers became *volunteer* Co-Workers, making regular contributions — most of them small in amount. They *wanted* to have a part in expanding this unique and needed work. They *gave*, according to their *ability* to give. As the number of these regular contributors increased, the operation grew.

Growth seemed slow, but it was steady and continuous, at the rate of approximately 30% a year. One additional radio outlet was added — then two, then more, and more, and more through the years. In due time *The PLAIN TRUTH* was printed, no longer mimeographed. But all subscriptions were prepaid — made possible by the gradually increasing number of volunteer Co-Workers. We were proclaiming *THE WAY of GIVING, SERVING*. To put a price on our literature would be inconsistent with that *WAY*.

Through the years this same financial policy has been rigidly maintained; never to request financial support from the public — never to put a price on the *priceless* knowledge being disseminated. *We BELIEVE* in what we are doing, and, *the way* it is being done! Our growing family of Co-Workers *BELIEVE* in it, and gladly *GIVE* of their financial incomes, that we, with them, may *GIVE* these precious success secrets to an ever-widening number of readers, hearers, viewers.

The size and scope of this operation has continued a growth of between 25% and 30% per year. The operation today is huge, having impact on an approximate 150 MILLION people, worldwide! It is one of the success stories of our time. It has helped countless thousands to make a success of *their* lives.

Our happy Co-Workers join in a sincere *THANK YOU* for allowing us to serve you. It has given us lasting pleasure!

TELEVISION LOG

The WORLD TOMORROW

NEW STATIONS

WGB-TV — Jamestown, N. Y. — Channel 6, 12 noon Sun.
WAVY-TV — Portsmouth, VA. — Channel 10, 7 a.m. Sat., 11 a.m., Sun.
KRNV-TV — San Francisco — Channel 32, 5 p.m. & 10:30 p.m. Sun.
KRBV-TV — Weavertown, Pa. — Channel 5, 6 a.m. Tues.
KRSP-TV — Elliot Lake, Ont. — Channel 13, 12:30 p.m. Sat.

— U. S. STATIONS —

KERO-TV — Bakersfield, Calif. — Channel 23, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
KVOS-TV — Bellingham, Wash. — Channel 12, 5:30 p.m. Sat.
WBIG — Birmingham, Ala. — Channel 10, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
WBR — Buffalo, N. Y. — Channel 2, 12 noon Sun.
WCIG — Cheaha State Park, Ala. — Channel 7, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
WBIG — Dozier, Ala. — Channel 2, 5:30 p.m. Sun.

WVBC — Florence, Ala. — Channel 34, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
K250 — Fresno, Calif. — Channel 47, 10:30 p.m. Sat.
KMBV — Henderson, Nev. — Channel 5, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
WBBQ — Huntsville, Ala. — Channel 25, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
KTLA — Los Angeles — Channel 5, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
KWHY-TV — Los Angeles — Channel 22, 8:30 p.m. Sun.
WBIQ — Louisville, Ala. — Channel 43, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
WTCN-TV — Minneapolis — Channel 11, 8:30 p.m. Sun.
WBBQ — Mobile, Ala. — Channel 42, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
WABQ — Montgomery, Ala. — Channel 26, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
WBX-TV — Nashville, Tenn. — Channel 8, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
KCNB-TV — Pembina, N. Dak. — Channel 12, 5 p.m. Sun.
KOIN-TV — Portland, Ore. — Channel 6, 3 p.m. Sun.
KSL-TV — Salt Lake City — Channel 5, 1:30 p.m. Sat.
KNTV — San Jose, Calif. — Channel 11, 1 p.m. Sun.
KHQB-TV — Spokane, Wash. — Channel 6, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
KYAL-TV — Tamarac, Fla. — Channel 6, 4:30 p.m. Sun.
KLTV — Tyler, Texas — Channel 7, 5 p.m. Mon., 10:30 p.m. Sun.

— CANADIAN STATIONS —

CFMT-TV — Montreal, Que. — Channel 12, 5 p.m. Sun.
CHLN-TV — Quebec City, Que. — Channel 5, 10:30 p.m. Wed.
CFBC-TV — Saskatoon, Sask. — Channel 8, 12 noon Sun.
CHSO-TV — Sudbury, Ont. — Channel 5, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
CFMT-TV NETWORK — 4 p.m. Sun.
Calgary, Alta. — Channel 4.
Brantford/Mend Mills, Alta. — Channel 12.
Banff, Alta. — Channel 8.
Brooks, Alta. — Channel 9.
Lake Louise, Alta. — Channel 6.
Letbridge, Alta. — Channel 15.
Brantford, Ont. — Channel 10.
Kimberley, B. C. — Channel 5.
Columbia Valley, B. C. — Channel 6.
Jubilee, B. C. — Channel 8.
CFMT-TV NETWORK — 11:30 a.m. Sun.
Edmonton, Alta. — Channel 3.
Whitecourt, Alta. — Channel 12.
Ashmont, Alta. — Channel 12.
CHLN-TV NETWORK — 4 p.m. Sat.
Prince Albert, Sask. — Channel 5.
Albany, Sask. — Channel 10.
North Battleford, Sask. — Channel 7.
Nipawin, Sask. — Channel 2.
Greenwater, B. C. — Channel 4.
Big River, Sask. — Channel 5.

why you need exercise and what the physical effects of drugs, tobacco, caffeine and alcohol are.

Of course, just getting the facts is only part of meeting your goal. The other part is putting this new knowledge into practice to begin improving your physical and mental health.

Well, these are just some of the summer goals you can tackle. There are many more you might want to add. Certainly you ought to earn some money, try to learn a new sport, maybe even start on a musical instrument. And, by all means plan to give some service to your community: Worthwhile civic organizations are always short of volunteers. You will also find there is usually a need for tutors and helpers at Head Start schools or schools for the handicapped. Just check around your community. There's no shortage of opportunities to share yourself with people who need you.

Where Do You Begin?

Right about now you are probably thinking that such an undertaking would be absolutely impossible. How would a person ever find the time to do all those things?

You're right. There is a lot to do. And if you're like every other normal human being, there are always more things to be done than time to do them. But more can be accomplished than you realize.

This article has outlined some recommended summer goals. You undoubtedly will add more. But how to achieve your goals—that's the real challenge! And here is where the Extension Division of Ambassador College can help.

At your request, we will send you free, a full-color booklet that will insure a successful summer—and future—if you will read and apply the seven vital principles outlined in its pages.

This remarkable booklet, titled, *The Seven Laws of Success*, will provide you the practical framework for real lasting accomplishment!

But nothing will be accomplished if you don't start somewhere. For your start, why don't you write for this booklet? (Addresses are listed on inside front cover.)

And remember, you've got three months—better than two thousand hours—just ahead of you. It can only be lived once. What will you do with that time? Will you live it accidentally, while your mind vegetates? Or, are you concerned about the world around you, and want to prove to yourself, once and for all, what the real answers are? It's up to you!

Why don't you act now? Write for *The Seven Laws of Success*, and begin the most fascinating and rewarding summer of your entire life. □

- KFSB** — St. Joseph, Mo. — 680 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
- KBOG** — Sioux Falls, S. Dak. — 1140 kc., 6:45 p.m. daily.
- WBBT** — South Bend — 960 kc., 9 p.m. daily.
- WCOW** — Sparta, Wis. — 1290 kc., 6:50 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
- KWTO** — Springfield, Mo. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
- WSPS** — Toledo, Ohio — 1570 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
- WISW** — Topeka, Kans. — 580 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
- WBAU** — Wausau, Wis. — 550 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
- KPH** — Wichita, Kans. — 1530 kc., 100.3 FM, 6:50 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
- WNAK** — Yankton, S. Dak. — 570 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
- WPMJ** — 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 — 630 kc., 9 p.m. Sun.
- KRLD** — Dallas — 1000 kc., 8:10 p.m. daily.
- WFAA** — Dallas — 820 kc., 10:41 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
- KTRN** — Houston — 740 kc., 7:30 p.m. Sun.-Fri.
- WOAI** — San Antonio — 1800 kc., 5 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:05 p.m. Sun.
- KWKH** — Shreveport — 1150 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.
- WNOB** — New Orleans — 1060 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
- WVVL** — New Orleans — 870 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
- KAAY** — Little Rock — 1090 kc., 11:15 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
- WONN** — Atlanta — 1010 kc., 11 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 4 p.m. Sun.
- WAPI** — Birmingham — 1070 kc., 10 a.m. Sun.
- WMGO** — Mobile — 1550 kc., 7 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:50 a.m. Sun.
- WING** — Tampa — 1010 kc., 12 noon Mon.-Fri., 12:10 p.m. Sat., Sun.
- KRMO** — Tulsa — 740 kc., 10 a.m. Sun.
- KBO** — Monterrey, México — 1030 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily (CST).
- KSAM** — México, D.F. — 1470 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.
- LOCAL-AREA STATIONS**
- KMY** — Abilene, Tex. — 1280 kc., 8:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.
- KOTC** — Amarillo — 710 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
- KTCB** — Austin — 590 kc., 3:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
- KIVI** — Beaumont, Tex. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
- WBRC** — Birmingham — 960 kc., 104.9 FM, 7:50 p.m. daily.
- WTVL** — Camden, Tenn. — 1220 kc., 2 p.m. Sun.
- KANN** — Cameron, Tex. — 1590 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:45 a.m. Sun.
- WESC** — Charleston, S.C. — 1590 kc., 7:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:30 p.m. Sun.
- WDSF** — Chattanooga — 1570 kc., 92.5 FM, 7:30 p.m. daily.
- KCTX** — Childress, Tex. — 1510 kc., 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:55 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.
- KXEW** — Ciudad Juárez, México — 1240 kc., 9 a.m. Sun. (in Spanish).
- KCTA** — Corpus Christi, Tex. — 1030 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 4:30 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.
- WAAX** — Gadsden, Ala. — 570 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon Sun.
- KERS** — Gladewater, Tex. — 1450 kc., 12 noon daily.
- WMBR** — Greenville, S. Car. — 1490 kc., Sun.
- KBSB** — Hot Springs, Ark. — 590 kc., 12:30 p.m. & 5 p.m., 96.7 FM, 5 p.m. daily.
- WBN** — Jacksonville, Fla. — 1010 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
- WKRC** — Kershaw, S.C. — 1500 kc., 1:15 p.m. Sun.
- WVIV** — Kissimmee, Fla. — 1080 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 12:30 p.m. Sun.
- WKKV** — Knoxville — 900 kc., 12 noon daily.
- WLAP** — Lexington, Ky. — 650 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:50 a.m. Sun.
- WFO** — Lubbock, Tex. — 790 kc., 11:50 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 4:30 p.m. Sun.
- KWAM** — Macon, Ga. — 990 kc., 11 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
- WAGM** — Memphis — 1480 kc., 48.50 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1 p.m. Sun.
- WNSG** — Memphis — 560 kc., 2 a.m. Sun.
- WINE** — Miami — 940 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
- WOSB** — Miami — 710 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.
- WFAB** — Miami — 990 kc., 9 a.m. Sun. (in Spanish).
- KWL** — 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.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.
- KBYE** — Oklahoma City — 890 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
- WKYK** — Poughkeepsie, N.Y. — 570 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
- KPCS** — Port Sulphur, La. — 1510 kc., 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.
- WBAE** — Savannah, Ga. — 900 kc., 12 noon daily.
- WMON** — Tallahassee — 1550 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
- WFLA** — Tampa — 970 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.
- KPMJ** — Tulsa — 1090 kc., 12 noon daily.
- KTBG** — Tyler, Tex. — 600 kc., 12 noon daily.
- WLLS** — West Liberty, Ky. — 1450 kc., 10 p.m. daily.
- KWYT** — Wichita Falls, Tex. — 620 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 4:30 p.m. Sun.
- KSW** — Woodward, Okla. — 1450 kc., 1 p.m. daily.
- Mountain States —
- MAJOR STATIONS**
- KOA** — Denver — 850 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
- KQWS** — 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.
- KMO** — Ciudad Juárez, México — 800 kc., 8 p.m. daily. (MST)
- LOCAL-AREA STATIONS**
- KOBM** — Albuquerque — 610 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
- KIBO** — Boise, Idaho — 650 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.
- KTWO** — Casper, Wyo. — 1030 kc., 6:05 p.m. daily.
- KLX** — Denver — 560 kc., 106.7 FM, 7:15 p.m. daily.
- KELS** — Flagstaff, Ariz. — 600 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
- KREX** — Grand Junction, Colo. — 1100 kc., 8 p.m. daily.
- KJMN** — Great Falls, Mont. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 p.m. Sun.
- KOFI** — Helena, Mont. — 1180 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
- KASA** — Phoenix — 1540 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
- KSH** — Pocatello, Idaho — 930 kc., 8 p.m. daily.
- KST** — Reno — 1340 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
- KNOB** — Salt Lake City — 1250 kc., 6:55 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
- KYUC** — Tucson — 1400 kc., 8 p.m. daily.
- KTM** — Twin Falls, Idaho — 1270 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.
- West Coast —
- MAJOR STATIONS**
- KIRO** — Seattle — 710 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 3:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
- KRAK** — Sacramento — 1140 kc., 9 p.m. daily.
- KFAX** — San Francisco — 1100 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
- KGBL** — 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.
- KHBS** — Reno, Nev. — 1090 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
- LOCAL-AREA STATIONS**
- KWW** — Astoria, Ore. — 580 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
- KABN** — Bellingham, Wash. — 550 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
- KHBS** — Colton, Calif. — 1490 kc., 7:15 a.m. Sun.

(Continued on next page)

Personal from the Editor

(Continued from page 1)

why the magazines would be late in arriving. The *Reader's Digest* people were so elated that their magazine brought such an overwhelming response that they made a special brochure — or leaflet — reprinting our ad — to be sent to advertisers.

But all this overwhelming response did TWO THINGS:

1) It shot *The PLAIN TRUTH* circulation from a little over one million to more than two million copies. That was FINE — GREAT — GOOD. BMT —

2) This sudden jump in circulation of *The PLAIN TRUTH* forced us to buy additional huge 4-color web-fed magazine presses — build larger printing plants — increase number of employees in these plants — increase numbers of personnel on staffs in offices around the world. We had to immediately open new offices in New Zealand and in Mexico City. In Sydney and in Vancouver, B.C., Canada we had to move into much larger quarters. We had only recently moved into larger quarters in Johannesburg, South Africa. BUT — we were not able to build fast enough!

RESULT? We had to build an entirely new printing plant in England, and in Pasadena, and also move our presses into larger quarters in North Sydney. But these plants already are *outgrown*! So both in Pasadena and at Radlett, England, we are proceeding to DOUBLE the size of these plants. But it will take time to build!

We have to get along meanwhile in our new overcrowded plants. With circulations expanding, we simply cannot handle additional expansion UNTIL the new plants and additional presses and equipment are installed.

THEREFORE we are forced to SLOW DOWN operations in the meantime UNTIL our expanded facilities are ready. We KNEW we probably would have to build bigger than we did. These NEW EXPANSIONS were planned — but we did not want to spend the money to

build bigger than the need. So we did not build the maximum size at once.

We are MORE THAN DELIGHTED at this overwhelming GROWTH and SUCCESS. We are SORRY we have to ask you, our readers, to receive *The PLAIN TRUTH* only every two months temporarily, instead of monthly.

Also, the savings in cost of production will ease the load of paying for the new expanded facilities. To this end, further, we will, until October, reduce the broadcasting of *The WORLD TOMORROW* on many stations to once a week. However, on most of the larger, more powerful stations, the program will continue through the summer daily.

We started a new magazine — *TOMORROW'S WORLD* — with the June, 1969, number, with a circulation of 125,000. This current issue has grown to almost a HALF MILLION copies in ten short months — actually — 475,000 copies!!!

REMEMBER — our temporary bi-monthly plan does not shut off receiving NEW SUBSCRIBERS. It merely reduces the frequency of issue until new facilities and increased revenues make monthly issues, once again possible.

But I must take you into my confidence one step further.

These cutbacks in publishing and broadcasting alone do not solve the situation, however.

Our operations have grown large, worldwide. With our publications, radio and TV broadcasting, and purchase of advertising space in the world's mass-circulation magazines and newspapers, we now serve 150,000,000 people. That involves the handling and expenditure of large sums. To remain successful in this ever-growing service in the public interest, we must maintain a wise and sound financial policy. We cannot be careless in the handling of funds.

Hundreds of commercial operations, including giant corporations and a very large number of small businesses, have been for a year or more seriously affected by an economic recession and the tight money situation. Cutbacks, in the United States Government's space program and the Vietnam war are forcing many firms, large and small, into serious financial trouble and in many

cases failure. This general condition naturally affects us.

This great Work is financed by the contributions of 125,000 Co Workers who BELIEVE in this vital program leading hundreds of thousands into a BETTER QUALITY LIFE! Although we DO NOT SOLICIT NEW CONTRIBUTORS all have become contributors VOLUNTARILY and without solicitation or urging by us — nevertheless, it is necessary to EXPLAIN that there is need, under present circumstances, to increase revenues.

The very GROWTH and SUCCESS of our circulation-expansion program has increased operational expenditures. Therefore it is incumbent on me to make a frank and candid STATEMENT to our readers of the ENTIRE circumstances that have led to the temporary bi-monthly policy for *The PLAIN TRUTH*. This is not a request — we want new Co Workers to become contributors voluntarily — unsolicited. But when additional ones do wish to have part in this great Work, in whatever amount, they are welcomed gratefully. (Incidentally, there is nothing to join, never any obligation.)

The new *TOMORROW'S WORLD* magazine was designed originally, when started last June, to serve the 125,000 regular contributors who were supplying the financial needs of this Work. But after issuance of the first number we felt that many others — readers of *The PLAIN TRUTH*, and listeners to the worldwide broadcast, *The WORLD TOMORROW*, would also want to receive this sparkling new magazine of Biblical understanding, edited by the Graduate School of Theology of Ambassador College. We offered it. The circulation skyrocketed. In these few months it has grown from the initial 125,000 copies to nearly half a million — 475,000 copies the last issue — 350,000 new readers beside contributors. So that expansion, too, becomes part of the circumstances leading to the bi-monthly temporary policy.

So, I felt personally that this complete and frank statement was due our entire readership. The expansion program has been an overwhelming success. It has also brought problems. They will be solved. This worldwide service

toward a BETTER, MORE ABUNDANT LIFE is a most vital NEED in this unhappy world.

We know the world is HUNGRY for what we have to GIVE. Never was it so vitally needed. I repeat — the overwhelming success of our circulation drive DEMONSTRATES that public hunger and that need. But we have to slow down temporarily, for we can only GIVE as we receive, and as facilities make possible. This temporary slow-down is like the cocking of the hammer of a gun. The Work will shoot on ahead faster than ever. It always has, after other temporary slow-downs during the past THIRTY-FIVE YEARS.

I guess I have to end this Personal talk by saying: "WE APOLOGIZE — BUT YOU SWAMPED US!" (1)

What our READERS SAY

(Continued from inside front cover)

The PLAIN TRUTH, and was a Co-Worker. The apathy seemed to sever this. If it is possible I would like to receive The PLAIN TRUTH at the address below.

Rod N.,
State College, Mississippi

Philippines

"I enjoyed your article in the January, 1970, issue of The PLAIN TRUTH, 'Report on the Philippines: A Search for Freedom.' It is such an accurate description of the Philippines today. I want to thank you for the tremendous research you and your staff perform to obtain these most accurate reports."

Amado V. B.,
Middletown, R. I.

What You Can Do

"I wish to commend you on the very timely and well written feature 'What You Can Do' in the March issue. In 1969 our home was hit, along with six others in the neighborhood, our doors were locked and the culprits had to kick in a door to enter. We have added the precautions you stated and a few ideas of our own, namely, we leave lights

burning in the house day and night. I also leave a radio playing. Since we live in the country, we have also added a 70 pound German shepherd to our family."

Mrs. Chet C.,
Molalla, Oregon

"I am a police officer in this city, and I read your magazine whenever I can. I enjoy it very much and I find in it many answers and solutions to situations which I am confronted with. I hope that more and more people will subscribe to your magazine and if they do, I'm sure that my job will become easier because of it. No one could have picked a more proper name for your publication"

A. T. C.,
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Look Dick! Look Jane!

"I just finished reading the article 'Look Dick! Look Jane! Look Look Look.' I was quite impressed with the timely and pointed opinion, handled so well by Mr. Farrow. I approached it from different viewpoints, that of ex-school-teacher, parent of two daughters both under 4 years old, and a person who detests the wasted talent the television squanders on the 'mediocre, sick of mind and the commercial ad man.' I feel you hit the nail on the head. Somewhere along the way, enjoyment and free thinking died before maturation. I congratulate you on an article that deserves mass distribution."

Roger G.,
Lafayette, Louisiana

OPEN LETTER TO THE WORLD

by a Teen-age Unwed Mother

"Enclosed is a poem by a young unwed mother, I suppose you receive a great deal of this sort of thing. Still, I feel exceptionally moved to send it along to you."

Mrs. Hubert J.,
Omaha, Nebraska

You Stimulated me to this
From every billboard, movie house and
beach.

Provoked me to this with lurid descriptions
Of sex from the day I started school.

You goaded me to this, insisting
that masturbation is healthy,
that repressions lead to insanity,
that one follows rules for the rules'
sake only.

But I could break the rules and you
might never know.
One has a 60/40 chance with humans.

What you NEVER told me is that
GOD made those rules
And that NO ONE puts one over on
God.

You tantalized me to this
By arousing magazine advertisements.
Tempted me to this with lonely dates
with
Boy friends, equally un-Christian.

And now you turn on me with snarling
lips

Demanding I give you my illegitimate
child through the media of a
modern agency.

HOW DARE YOU!

HOW DARE YOU snatch my child
from me

To give to strangers of YOUR choosing!

And all in the name of "mercy" and
a "righteousness!"

Is it better for my child that he be made
victim

Of everything that precluded his illegal
condition

When I can teach him what I have
learned about the rules?

I have discovered what no one ever
mentioned

That GOD makes the rules
That God calls the punches
That God is just — and REAL
And just to forgive.

And that the rules will never make sense
until you give God the credit for
them.

The ALL-SEEING GOD who KNOWS
when His rules are broken.

I'll teach my child that the best way to
worship God is to show your love
in obedience to his laws —

And I'll NEVER subject him to the kind
of home, an agency of a Godless
Society would select.

IN THIS ISSUE:

★ MUST AMERICA POLICE THE WORLD?

It is the U. S. — not Soviet Russia — that keeps the world from exploding, that holds the KEY to the world's "balance of power." How long can the U. S. continue without faltering? See page 2.

★ "OH, WAS THAT YOU SCREAMING?"

"Sure I heard screams," the neighbor said. "In fact, they were so loud, I had to turn up the volume of my television set." Unusual? Not in our sick, self-seeking age. See page 7.

★ EUROPE CONFRONTS ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS

Western Europe's leaders are urging concerted, united action on the common enemy — widespread, nearly uncontrolled pollution and environmental decay. The very heritage of Europe's rich cultural past is at stake. See page 9.

★ PREHISTORIANS PUZZLE OVER WORLDWIDE MAMMAL MASSACRE

Not many thousands of years ago, a series of bizarre catastrophes turned our earth into an animal disaster area. It was a massacre of worldwide proportions. Today paleontologists stare at the fossil record. They ask themselves, "But why — and HOW?" See page 17.

★ WILL AMAZONIA FEED THE WORLD?

Scientists warn of famine and mass starvation in the decade ahead. A world 'BREADBASKET' is desperately needed. Does the Amazon Basin hold the key to staving off world hunger? Here is the conclusion of a two-part report on the mighty Amazon Basin. See page 25.

★ THE GROWING CRISIS OF PESTICIDES IN AGRICULTURE

The good earth is under siege. Its crops are being attacked by increasing myriads of insects. Fighting back is man. His weapons — a bristling arsenal of more than 50,000 commercial chemicals. How did it happen? Is there no way out of this unending struggle? See page 33.

★ WHEN SCHOOL IS OUT... WHAT THEN?

Tens of thousands of teen-agers — facing summer vacation with nothing to do — will soon spill onto city streets. The vast majority will waste three months. All too many will end up in trouble. Are YOU a teen-ager? Why not make your summer vacation pay off? See page 41.

THE PLAIN TRUTH
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