the PLAIN TRUTH

a magazine of understanding

"We find ourselves in the peaceful possession of the fairest portion of the earth . . ."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

What Our READERS SAY

Whole Life Changed!

"For the past 3 years I have received free of charge *The* PLAIN TRUTH and other booklets. Needless to say they have changed my whole life. I have found the happiness and contentment most people spend all their lives looking for and can't find."

Lonnie H.,
Jacksonville, Florida

"I find your magazine and booklets fantastic and informative reading. You offer a real fountain of knowledge that I am enthused to delve into. Your efforts certainly are a turn in the opposite direction to the downward trend of mankind and the world."

P. T. J.,
Hamilton, New Zealand

"Computer" Education

"Though it is discomfiting to see things that I have for many years accepted as being as irrefutable as the laws of the universe become open to question, it is more so to realize at the age of fifty years that instead of being educated in the true sense of the word I have merely been programmed like some computer to react to the data fed into it. I live in a culture that seems designed to prevent thought rather than to provoke it."

Curtis P.,
Levonia, Michigan

"After spending a year at an excellent Eastern college I realized that I had heard the word knowledge used many times but never once the word wisdom. Knowledge without wisdom is meaningless. Your magazine attempts to make us wiser about ourselves and our world."

Richard M.,
North Oxford, Massachusetts

America Can't Police the World

"In your May edition of The PLAIN TRUTH, your article 'Must America Police the World?' the short answer is that it is not capable, either in the U.S.A., Vietnam or Cambodia. I am not a Communist, but for years now the Viet Cong have made absolute fools of America."

Reader,
Castle Douglas, Scotland

This Is Your Life!

"I am debating whether to thank you for the booklet, 'Managing Your Personal Finances,' or to ask you to pay me royalty for using my financial life story — the booklet so parallels our own problems and the reasons are the same. I do thank you for the booklet and also the PLAIN TRUTH magazine — I am sure they are going to be the beginning of our 'pulling out.'"

Maudell D.,
La Mirada, California

"In my everyday business, my competitors are all 45-60 years old . . . I can't hire people under 30 as they will not make plans for a future that they believe may be gone tomorrow. They borrow all the money they can in order to live today in a style they can't afford, on the chance that there may be no tomorrow. The interest on the money, which is the single greatest contribution to inflation, hovers over them for years — never allowing them to apply themselves to a future."

Ray C.,
Minneapolis, Minnesota

". . . What your magazine teaches doesn't agree with what I want to believe; to make a long story short: so, you know what to do, huh? That's right, you've just got to cancel my PLAIN TRUTH subscription because I don't want to receive that magazine from this month on."

Mrs. Edmond L.,
Montreal, Canada

• *The choice is yours. You can believe what you "want to believe" — truth or fiction.*

"I have been enjoying *The* PLAIN TRUTH and TOMORROW'S WORLD for

(*Continued on Inside Back Cover*)

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Personal from Herbert W. Armstrong

In Conference With President Giri of India

New Delhi, India

FOR THE FIRST TIME I am seeing the second most populous country in the world. I had flown over India on three round-the-world trips, with fuel stops only, here, and at Calcutta, and at Bombay. But I saw little except the airports then.

I have just returned to our hotel from a tour through New Delhi, and the extremely congested downtown area of the Old City of Delhi. I want to share some of the experience with our readers, while it is fresh on my mind.

The combined Old City and New Delhi — they adjoin — present a city of more extreme contrasts than any city I know in America or Europe. Of course you've heard about the rapid population increase in India. And, too, much has been written about such things as extreme poverty, illiteracy and wretchedness. Perhaps we forget that we have too much of that in the United States, Britain and Europe, also. But entirely too little has been written about the rapid progress in modernization being made here. And about India's contribution in the arts, sciences, education and culture.

India has its highly educated, cultured, and affluent areas also.

On our first day here, I was luncheon guest at the residence of Dr. Nagendra Singh, Secretary to the President of India. I will tell you first about that delightful and enlightening three-hour visit.

Accompanying me were Mr. Stanley Rader, our chief legal counsel, and Mr. Osamu Gotoh, head of our Japanese Department at the Pasadena campus.

We are stopping off in India on this round-the-world trip in our own executive jet aircraft. Arrangements have been made for conferences with a number of Presidents, Prime Ministers, and Governors-General. First of these is the President of India, His Excellency V. V. Giri. That conference has been arranged by his Secretary, Dr. Singh. But the President is presently in the far south of India, at the Governor's mansion at Bangalore. Dr. Singh has arranged for us to fly to Bangalore Sunday morning en route to Singapore. At Bangalore the President will

In This Issue:

Ambassador College Photo

ABOUT OUR COVER

[illegible] dramatic marble statue of Abraham Lincoln at the majestic Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D.C.

[illegible] was keenly aware of America's material blessings — *and* where they came from! Over 100 Thanksgiving days, he said, "We have been favored with the choicest blessings of heaven, . . . but we have forgotten God . . . and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom or virtue of our own."

[illegible] the sculptor carved the [illegible] of America [illegible] "Martyr President," the [illegible] Emancipator," and the [illegible] Reunited the [illegible]

send his official car to meet us at the airport.

Dr. Singh's home here in New Delhi is an official state residence. At the large entrance gate was a uniformed guard, who saluted as we passed. We were met at the residence entrance by a brightly uniformed servant. He ushered us into a large living room, where we were met with a brisk, smiling and warm handshake by His Excellency Dr. Singh. He is charmingly jovial. One knows instantly that he is a man of exceptional intellect, with an alert, outgoing, vigorous, warm personality.

Have you supposed, from incorrect descriptions of India, that most Indians are illiterate? India today has free compulsory education through age 14. There are now 62 universities, 1,946 colleges, and 27 research institutes. The principal languages are Hindi and English, although there are 12 other main languages.

Dr. Singh holds six or seven doctor's degrees, besides a few others. He is one of the world's leaders in working for peace through International Law (he is a leading authority), and author of a number of books, of which he presented me with four and a pamphlet. He is up and dictating by 4:00 in the morning.

We arrived at his residence at 1:00 in the afternoon. It was one of those hot and humid days in early September. First he took us out through a lanai onto a patio to show us his spacious and exceptionally beautiful grounds and gardens, then into a large combination dining and living room. There we were introduced, first to his wife, a beautiful and charming woman, then to His Highness, the Maharaja of Tripura, and to Her Highness the Maharaja's wife, beautiful, young and charming. The women were costumed in Indian saris.

I started to tell them we had a very talented young Indian woman doctor on our faculty at our English campus, when one of the women smilingly picked up a copy of the Ambassador College ENVOY (student yearbook) and pointed out to me Dr. Grace Carpenter's picture. It was a pleasure to see a copy of our student yearbook in their home.

A scintillating and interesting conversation lasted for nearly three hours. Her Highness, the Maharani, asked me why, when America has given more generous help to other nations than any country on earth, we are so generally disliked by the rest of the world.

All Americans ought to ask themselves that question. Part, I feel sure, is due to Communist adverse propaganda against the United States. Perhaps the answer lies also, in part, in jealousy because of American affluence and high living standard. But I am convinced also that part of it has been caused by American tourists travelling abroad for the first time in their lives.

I have seen many of my fellow citizens from the United States, suddenly for the first time being able to afford a tour abroad, behaving in a disgustingly overbearing and insulting manner. They act as if the people of all other countries are inferior, and Americans are superior. They forget that they actually are unofficial representatives of their country, and that they should try to behave so that other peoples *like* us, not hate us.

A Delightful Luncheon

After we had chatted a little while, brightly uniformed servants began serving. First a delicious soup with barley was served in cups before we went to the dining table. Then, at the table, a typical Indian luncheon with a somewhat dominant curry flavor, of which I am very fond.

Soon we were joined at luncheon by another Maharaja, from Nepal. Nepal is at the border of Red China. There have been a few border incidents there, but it seems to be quiet now. The Himalayan mountain chain runs through Nepal — the highest mountains in the world, including Mt. Everest, 29,028 feet, highest point in the world. It seems significant that when we are in Jerusalem, we are close to the Dead Sea, *lowest* point on the earth. Since Ambassador College is in joint participation with Hebrew University in the world's largest archaeological project, I visit Jerusalem frequently, and of course have been down to the Dead Sea a few times.

At the table I was seated to the right of Mme. Singh, as guest of honor. She sat at the head of the table. At the other end of the table the only other woman, the Maharani, was placed, with Mr. Rader at her right, and Dr. Singh at her left, across the table from Mr. Rader. Between Dr. Singh and myself was seated the Maharaja from Tripura. Directly across from him was seated Mr. Gotoh, and at Mr. Gotoh's right, and directly across from me and to the left of Mme. Singh, was the other Maharaja. I had sat next to the beautiful young Maharani on a sofa before luncheon, and found her to be a very talented and brilliant conversationalist. During luncheon Mr. Rader discussed many subjects with her, including law and education. She and her husband, the Maharaja, invited us to visit them in Tripura on our next visit to India in December. They are rightly proud of their little country, and we would very much like to pay them a visit.

We also received an invitation from the other Maharaja to visit him in Nepal.

Touring New Delhi

But now back to the automobile tour of New Delhi, and also of the Old City, from which I have just returned. New Delhi is the national capital and a very beautiful city. There are many very large public parks. It is a modern city, well planned. There are many large and beautiful homes. Beautiful trees, shrubs, and flowers are everywhere. It is an extreme opposite from the intense congestion of the city center of the Old City — a feeling of spaciousness, charm and beauty.

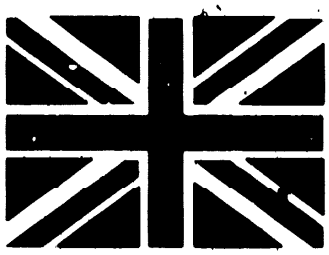
The President's palace is a superb edifice, quite large, architecturally beautiful, surrounded by well-designed, magnificent landscaping. The other government buildings are a credit to the nation. We were driven past the home of Madame Indira Gandhi, India's Prime Minister. She prefers to live in a comparatively small house — by Heads of State standards — yet it appeared very modern and surrounded by beautifully landscaped grounds.

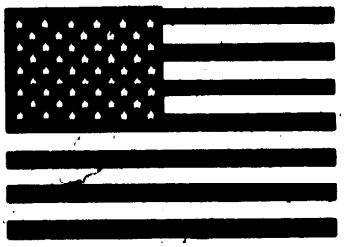
Then we were driven down Embassy Row, undoubtedly the most beautiful boulevard in India, and one of the most beautiful in the world. All major nations have modern and elegant embassy buildings, each with its flag flying. I asked our driver which nation

(Continued on page 17)

Whats Behind the Little-Understood

ANGLO-AMERICAN MIRACLE





In this American Thanksgiving season, one great nation — the United States — and its cousin "family" of nations — the British Commonwealth — have much to be thankful for. Together they have been the most powerful economic and political colossus ever to lead the world. What's the amazing story behind this wealth?

SINCE 1800, two remarkable super powers have emerged on the world scene.

These two powers came to possess almost every strategic sea gate in the world. With only 7 percent of the world's land and people, these two powers combined to produce and consume OVER HALF the world's wealth, and nearly three fourths of its key natural resources and industrial products.

More than half of the earth's farmland fell into their possession. At their height they ruled over one third of the land area of the earth and one third of its people.

Both have been leading economic and military powers — one during the 1800's and up to World War I, the other during the 1900's. One of these powers has not been conquered for more than 900 years! The other has *never* been conquered! One is the greatest single economic and military power ever to emerge on the world scene. The other represents the largest empire ever assembled under one flag.

> This article is a product of the combined effort of four Plain Truth writers: an American now living in Britain, a Briton visiting America, a man of Chinese descent living in America and an American living in America. From their respective backgrounds, the Plain Truth staff explains the significance of the Anglo-American Miracle.

That one great empire is now *the British Commonwealth of Nations*.

Some Shocking Facts

Let's take a brief look at the present national power of the Anglo-American brotherhood.

In 1971, the United States will produce a *trillion* dollar Gross National Product (the annual worth of all goods and services produced). That's nearly $5,000 for each American man, woman, or child. The rest of the nations of the world will average less than two trillion in combined GNP's, or about $500 per person.

Russia's production is only two fifths as much as America's. Japan, the second-place free nation in GNP, produces only one fifth as much. When you consider per capita GNP, Sweden, Switzerland, and Canada produce slightly more than *half* as much as the United States per person, and they are *the only three* nations besides the U.S. producing more than $2,000 per person. Most nations subsist on $200 or less per person.

Such statistics can be made even more meaningful. Think of the world's population as a town of *100 people*, consisting of 12 different *family businesses*, each family consisting of 8 or 9 people.

One family of 8 — representing the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Rhodesia and

Territory held by United States and Great Britain during Greatest Extent of Power.

South Africa — produces and consumes more than 40 percent of the wealth of the town, yet with 8 percent of its people.

Another family of 8 — represented by the six Common Market nations plus Japan — is a fast-rising trading family in this town. But they still produce only 20 percent of the town's wealth. Much of that is disbursed in trade to the other families, not consumed by the family which produces it.

A third relatively wealthy family of 9 people — represented by the Soviet Union and her six major Eastern European satellite nations — also produces 20 percent of the town's wealth.

But the Anglo-American family still produces *more* — about 41.3% — of the town's wealth than the other two "wealthy" families *combined* — about 39.7%!

The other 75 townspeople in the remaining 9 "families" — what do they produce and consume? Only 19 percent of the town's wealth!

The average Anglo-American produces and consumes more than 20 times as much as the average one of the other — representing all of Latin America, mainland Asia, Africa (except Rhodesia and South Africa), the Middle East, and several nations in Europe not included in the Common Market or Soviet Bloc.

More Amazing Comparisons

The balance of wealth is even more striking when compared to smaller portions of the United States. For instance, if either California or New York were separately chartered as a nation, either one would be the *sixth* richest nation in the world! The state of Illinois annually produces more than the entire continent of Africa! The eight industrial states stretching from New York to Illinois produce as much as either the Common Market, or the Soviet Union, or ALL of Latin America, Africa, Asia (except Japan), and the Middle East combined!

The U.S. has 10 different corporations larger in value of production than any single black African nation. General Motors produces as much as all of Mexico.

Shockingly, the gross income of General Motors is greater than the yearly budgets of all but four of the 126 members of the United Nations.

American corporations *abroad* now produce about $200 billion annually. In other words, if foreign corporations of the U.S. were a single nation, they would comprise the Number Two free nation of the world — right behind Mainland U.S.A.

And yet, all these comparisons are based on 1968 world production figures. If you step back to 1950, Anglo-American domination was even greater.

1950 — The Zenith of Power

In 1950, Britain's Commonwealth still encompassed 61 nations on every inhabited continent representing 13 million square miles and 625 million people — one fourth of the world's land and people. The Commonwealth and the United States combined, produced over *half* the world's goods, and

three fourths of many key products.

For instance, world petroleum output in 1950 was about 3.8 billion barrels. Of this total, the United States *alone* produced 52 percent — more than the rest of the world combined. With the British Commonwealth added, the two powers produced 60 percent of the world's crude petroleum, not counting their vast foreign investments.

Britain and America mined sixty percent of the world's coal, 80 percent of the aluminum, 75 percent of the zinc, and 95 percent of the nickel. The British Commonwealth (mainly South Africa, later withdrawn from the Commonwealth) mined 70 percent of the world's gold. Meanwhile the United States *owned* 73 percent of all government-owned gold — almost three times as much as all other nations combined.

We produced 65 percent of all electricity. Britain and Canada alone outproduced the Soviet Union, Germany, and France combined. The United States flew more airline miles, had more railroad track miles, more telephones, radios and TV's, and drove more motor vehicles than the rest of the world combined!

The United States naval armada was larger than the rest of the world combined. Great Britain and the United States possessed well over half the merchant fleet tonnage. Britain led the world in shipbuilding.

Surely no two nations have ever been so close to complete domination of the entire world — economically, militarily, and politically. And yet they had no design to do so.

Power Not Sought For

Great nations and empires abound in man's history, but nearly all have come about by the sword of conquest. Unlike previous superpowers, the United States and the British Commonwealth grew great *seemingly by accident*.

"In the course of history," wrote French politician and author Andre Malraux, "all empires have been created with premeditation, by an effort sustained over several generations. Every power has been Roman to a degree. The United States is the first nation to become the most powerful in the world *without having sought to be so*."

The worldwide British Empire, likewise, seemed to fall into Britain's lap by "accident." Britain had only limited colonies or military power in the 1700's. In fact after America's independence was won in the 1780's, Britain had just scraps of empire.

But the American and French revolutions made possible British industrial and economic revolution. "British prestige reached its lowest ebb at the end of the American revolution. The loss of the best part of the empire seemed

positive proof that *Britain's day was done*. European observers were convinced that it was, and many Englishmen thought so too," wrote one expert on British history.

"Yet *the days of British greatness*, far from being ended, *were about to begin*. New life was stirring in the land, new life that was to make *Britain lead the world*" (Alfred Leroy Burt, *The Evolution of the British Empire and Commonwealth*, p. 15).

That new life had been forming for over a century, since the completing of the union of the nations on the British home islands. As long as they fought among themselves, they could not become great. First Wales and then Ireland was won for the Empire (although *Southern* Ireland was later lost). Then the English and Scottish crowns were united in 1603 when King James VI of Scotland became also James I of England on the death of his childless cousin Queen Elizabeth. But their greatness was sealed when the two nations united their Parliaments in 1707 (although they retained separate national identities, separate legal and educational systems, and separate State church establishments).

Napoleon "Makes Britain Great"

The French Revolution, more than any other event after the union of 1707, gave Britain her Empire. First of all, the revolution and subsequent Napoleonic Wars retarded industrial development on the continent, just as it was beginning. But it stimulated industry in Britain. This helped the British Isles to open up a *fifty-year lead* in the Industrial Revolution.

Secondly, in order to defend themselves against Napoleon, the British

Anglo-American Corp. of S. Africa Limited

Grant Heilman Photo

Molten gold from South Africa, sheep from Australia, steel and beef from America — rich endowment for the U. S. and now-crumbling Commonwealth.

rebuilt their *military power*, and established many sea gates and foreign outposts to defend themselves against the French. These key acquisitions, all the way from the British West Indies to India, were solidified during the early years of the Napoleonic Wars, 1800 to 1805.

Thirdly, after Britain and Prussia delivered the coup d'etat to Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815, a number of French overseas possessions (as well as those of other European powers) fell into *British hands*.

Fourthly, the Napoleonic Wars destroyed much of the wealth of the peoples on the mainland of Europe. It delayed their development into national and then colonial powers. For instance, both Germany and Italy failed to unite into single nations before 1870. This delayed their ability to compete for colonies and build empires.

World events helped Britain to power. But there were other important factors — namely, the British birthright of natural blessings.

The 1800's Belonged to Britain

"England had a better combination [of natural resources] than was to be found under any one government on the continent of Europe," said historian Alfred Burt. "She had long produced the best wool that was known. Her rivers and streams provided power adequate to the needs of the day and, what was then of great importance, water of a *quality* best suited for the manufacture of textiles" (*The Evolution of the British Empire and Commonwealth*, p. 16).

That word *quality* describes Nineteenth Century Britain well. While America leads the world in *quantity* of items produced, Britain has always been the leader in the *quality* of its products: textiles, cars, and ships among many examples. Her pioneering of the agricultural, industrial, and transportation "revolutions" of the 1800's established Britain as "the first with the *best*."

The 19th century had been preeminently Britain's century, and the British saw themselves still as the arbiters of the world's affairs. It was a world stamped to their pattern and set in motion by their will," wrote James Morris in *Pax Britannica: The Climax of An Empire*.

"At their word, dams rose in India, trains puffed to intricate timetables across the plains of Asia, cables were thrown across oceans, and troops of petty princelings obsequiously salaamed" (James Morris, "When Britain's Grandeur Knew No Bounds," *Reader's Digest*, June, 1969, p. 83).

Britain led the world *financially*, with the British pound sterling the world's exchange standard from the fall of Napoleon in 1815 until 1931. (That was the year sterling was devalued, the gold standard was abandoned, and Britain's world leadership was ebbing.) Despite the present weakness of pound sterling, London banks still represent the financial center of the world to most European investors.

Britain also led the world *militarily* in the 1800's. "She had never bowed the knee to Napoleon, and she had saved Europe. Her naval supremacy was absolute — *so absolute that another world war was impossible for a century*" (Burt, *op. cit.*, p. 94).

The 1900's Belong to America

The seeds of America's greatness were sown in the 1800's, but the rich harvest of greatness did not arrive until the 1900's. As early as 1803, with the purchase of the Louisiana Territories, stretching from New Orleans to what is now Montana, American greatness was secured.

After selling these richest farmlands in the world for about 5¢ per acre, Napoleon said, "This accession of territory affirms forever the power of the United States." The United States negotiator, Robert Livingston, said, "*From this day*, the United States take their

Armco Steel Photo

Grant Heilman Photo

place among the powers of the first rank."

In 1835, French statesman Alexis de Tocqueville visited America and wrote "*The whole continent,* in short, seemed *prepared to be the abode of a great nation.*" Famed Colombian exile, José Eusebio Caro, wrote in 1851 that the United States "will undoubtedly be the GREATEST [nation] on earth."

America did not need to seek an *empire* around the world. She had her blessings in the huge block of land between the Atlantic and the Pacific and between the Great Lakes and the Rio Grande.

Author Fairfield Osborn says, "Our people came to a country of *unique natural advantages.*" Steel magnate Charles Schwab said, "Our United States has been endowed by God with *everything* to make it and keep it the foremost industrial and commercial nation of the world."

Take a look at *some* of the "unique natural advantages" which have made America great.

To begin with, the United States is blessed with a BIG land — an area of well over 3.5 million square miles. Of course a vast land does not necessarily mean wealth and power. The USSR, China, and Canada are larger, but not nearly as wealthy.

America is protected on both sides by vast oceans and for over a century friendly neighbors to the north and south. This has eliminated the need for continuous massive and costly offensive or defensive war efforts, which sap a young nation's power.

The land was rich and unused. A varying assortment of ideal *climates* has blessed America with bumper crops of many different types of food and fiber. Citrus fruits, cotton, and sugar cane in the south, wheat, Douglas fir, and apples in the north.

Forty percent of America was covered by forests. So great was the amount of lumber that the U. S. has logged nearly three *trillion* board feet since 1776, enough to build 300 million five-room houses!

America's natural minerals have also helped build the nation — the Mesabi iron-ore range of Minnesota, the copper of Arizona, coal of West Virginia, and oil of Texas. In 1950, the U. S. led the world in production of coal, copper, iron ore, lead, petroleum, zinc, pig iron, and aluminum. In some of these the U. S. produced more than all the other nations combined.

America the Beautiful

The Great Plains, the Mississippi River system, and the Great Lakes represent perhaps the finest breadbasket, grazing land, drainage system, and commercial water base any nation could desire.

"This is one of the wonders of the world: if God, man, or geological chance were to create somewhere an area of the earth most suitable for sustaining and nourishing manlike creatures, the result would be the *same plain and prairie landscape* that now gently rolls and undulates from eastern Ohio to eastern Colorado" (*The American Heritage,* p. 154).

The Great Plains are "quite simply the *greatest area of useful land in the world,*" according to *The American Heritage,* edited by Alvin M. Josephy.

The Great Lakes system contains, "about half the fresh water on earth," continues *The American Heritage.* "Around it was built the solid core of America's industrial strength. Incalculably rich deposits of iron ore, coal, and limestone lie along this waterway. On them was built the world's greatest steel industry, and on that in turn was erected the vast productive mechanism that has made America the strongest and richest nation on earth. Pittsburgh and Gary, Detroit and Chicago, and all that these cities mean, the industrial sinews of the world's most highly industrialized state — *all owe their existence to the Great Lakes*" (p. 122).

The St. Lawrence Seaway, connecting these lakes with the Atlantic, handles three times more tonnage yearly than the Panama Canal, and more than Suez did at its height!

But the bounty and power of America as a single nation or the Commonwealth of Britain is overshadowed

by the amazing history of the brotherhood between the two so-called "cousins."

Britain and America — BROTHERS!

Since 1814, when both nations emerged as potential world powers, these brothers have *never fought* a war with *each other* over who should have more, or less, of the slice of world power they shared. In fact, leaders of both nations have thought of the U. S. and Britain as independent members of one powerful family.

Thomas Jefferson, upon taking office in 1802, said, "We must *marry ourselves* to the British fleet and nation . . . for the common purposes of the United British and American nations."

Later, Jefferson counseled President James Monroe in the formation of the famous Monroe Doctrine: "Great Britain is the nation which can do us the most harm of any one, or all on earth; and with her on our side, *we need not fear the whole world.*"

It was a natural *geographical* marriage of defense. Both Britain and America were surrounded by water. Nations had to navigate certain key sea *gates* to attack America, which gates Britain owned.

"The British vital interest and the American vital interest are *complementary and inseparable,*" wrote Walter Lippmann in 1943. "To imagine that the connection was invented by schemers and financiers and munitions makers, and promoted by propagandists, is to *deny the facts of geography* and inexorable lessons of historical experience" (*U.S. Foreign Policy: Shield of the Republic*, pp. 124, 127).

"Together We Stand . . ."

Other great leaders have seen this special "marriage" relationship between the United States and Britain.

At the height of Anglo-American power, Churchill said, "If the population of the English-speaking Commonwealth be added to that of the United States, with all that such co-operation implies in the air, on the sea, all over the globe in science and in industry, there will be no quivering and precarious balance of power to offer its temptation to ambition or adventure. On the contrary, there will be *an overwhelming assurance of security.*"

One of Britain's most famous clergymen of the 1800's, C. H. Spurgeon, said: "I judge that *God* has blessed the *two great nations* of the Anglo-Saxon race — England and the United States — and given them pre-eminence in commerce and in liberty on purpose that in such a time as this they may spread abroad *the knowledge of the glory of God. . . .*"

What is this? We were given this great wealth just so we could do God's Work?

What about these statements? Did Britain and America have a great calling and purpose, only to fail miserably? Are the two centuries of Anglo-American dominance soon to fade into history? Will the 21st Century be *Japan's*, as some people predict? Will it be *China's*? Or *Russia's*? Or *Europe's*?

Was there a purpose behind our power? Most great Anglo-American leaders have agreed *there was.*

Would a just God bless any nation without a purpose?

"Some Great Purpose and Design"

Sir Winston Churchill, speaking before the U. S. Senate on December 26, 1941, said: "He must indeed have a blind soul who cannot see that *some great purpose and design is being worked out here below* of which we have the honour to be faithful servants."

Again, on October 31, 1942, after witnessing many miracles in war in Britain's and America's favor, Churchill said: "I have a feeling sometimes that *some guiding hand has interfered.* I have a feeling that we have a Guardian *because we have a great cause,* and we shall have that Guardian so long as we *serve that cause* faithfully. And what a cause it is!"

On the evening of D-Day, June 6, 1944, King George VI called Britons to prayer and dedication with these history-making words: "We dare to believe that God has used our nation and Empire as an instrument for fulfilling *His high purpose.*"

Are we fulfilling our purpose? Our nations today have hardly even bothered to try to understand it.

Former President Harry S. Truman, speaking on April 3, 1951, said: "I do not think that anyone can study the history of this nation of ours without becoming convinced that Divine providence has played a great part in it. I have the feeling that God has created us and brought us to our present position of power and strength for *some great purpose. It is not given to us now to know fully what that purpose is.*"

A Destiny Few Understand

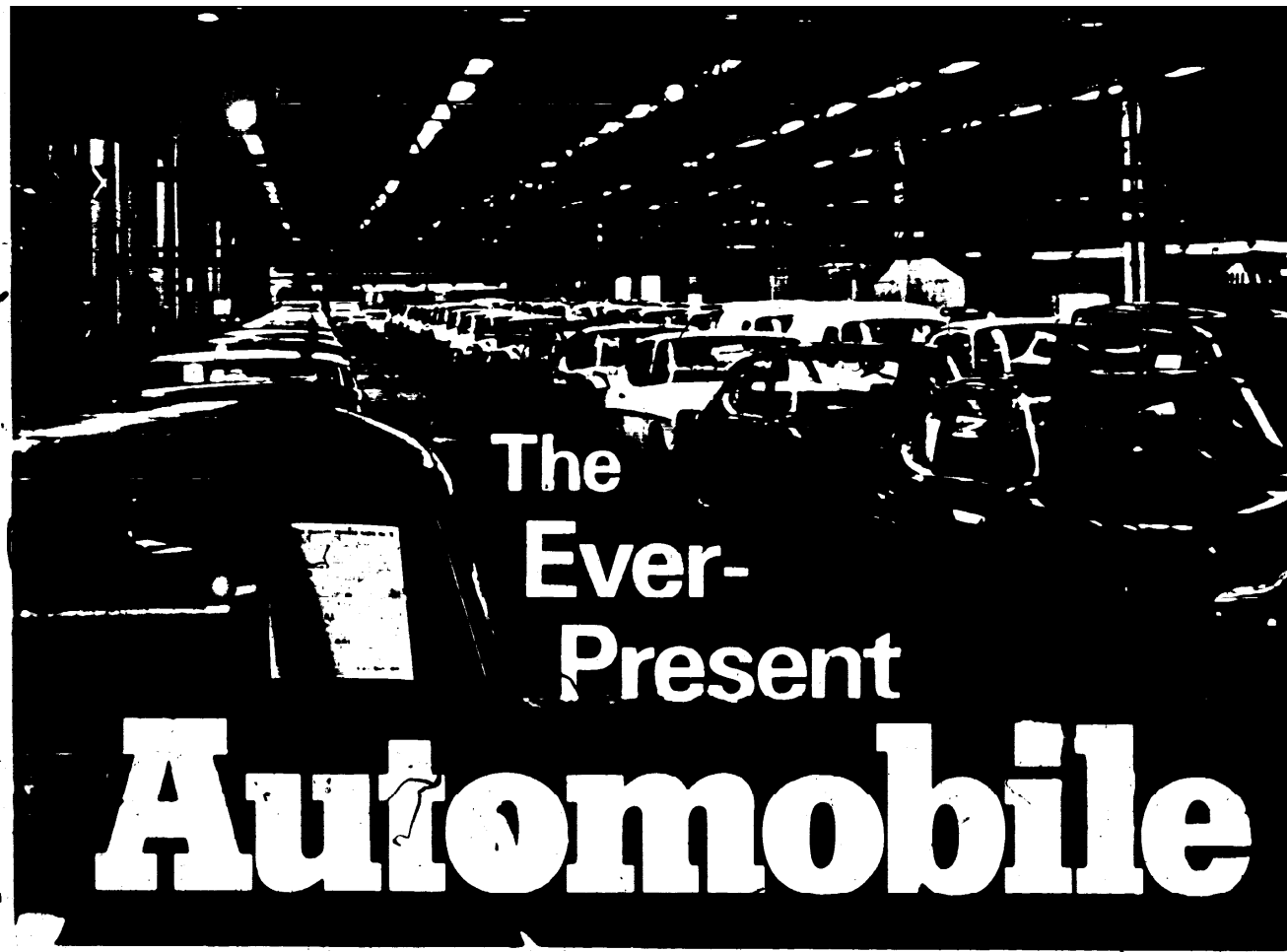
Such leaders — and many others we have no space to quote — analyzed the conditions under which Britain and America grew great. They watched as our peoples won war after war. Many saw the special bond of friendship — the unique geopolitical situation of the two powers. They enumerated the blessings of farmland, of natural resources that were ours.

Many — as Abraham Lincoln — came to this conclusion: that we have been the receivers of blessings for which we have not sought. Some, like Lincoln, saw that we imagined that we had put OURSELVES into a position of world leadership. But in actual fact, they firmly believed that it was God who had given these blessings.

But even to *say* that GOD exists today is looked upon as foolishness in universities, in manufacturing plants, in geopolitical meetings. To claim that a God in heaven gave us this power as an outright *gift*, seems rather anachronistic in this age of crass materialism.

But could it nonetheless be a FACT — a fact of history, of geography, of resources, of circumstances? You can, if you are willing, PROVE whether or not both the United States and the British Commonwealth were chosen by the God of heaven for a special calling — a calling which both have neglected.

This article you have just read is only a tiny portion of the picture. More basic considerations are covered in our FREE book, *The United States and British Commonwealth in Prophecy.* This book discusses in detail the question of the DIVINE commission of the two "cousin" nations — America and Britain. You can get your free copy of this vital book by writing to our address nearest you. □



The Ever-Present Automobile

Ambassador College Photo

The automobile has transformed Western society — made the air unfit to breathe, caused family money problems, contributed to illegitimacy and crime — yet we continue to sacrifice to the god on wheels!

by Gerner Ted Armstrong and Paul Kroll

THE AUTOMOBILE MYSTIQUE has gripped the Western World. Of all the materialistic gods which our Technological Age has produced, the automobile is chief.

Millions serve, revere and "worship" the automobile in a sense approaching a religious ritual. What was once a mechanical servant has become a Frankenstein monster, killing off its creators.

"My Master, the Car"

John A. Volpe, Secretary of Transportation, asked: "Should we permit [the automobile] to change from a servant to our master, to become an end in itself rather than a means to a better life?"

Yet, only feeble attempts have been made to pry loose the death-like grip of this mechanical monster.

The big-city commuter, for example, often spends 13% of his week day waking hours in traffic. One certainly could not call *that* the good life. Freeways become ever more clogged. Suburbs even more congested.

And the ubiquitous automobile continues to thrust its tentacles into every aspect of society. Take the business world as a case in point. In the United States, *one out of every six businesses* and one out of every five jobs is involved in maintaining our motorized-transportation system. The steel industry depends on automobile production. So do oil companies. Construction firms are involved. Witness the building of roads, freeways, parking lots and structures, service stations, repair shops, and homes for people in these occupations.

In Canada, one out of every four of that nation's 8,673,000 work force is directly, largely or at least partially dependent on the auto industry.

The auto industry is a steel-using bottomless pit. It devours about one fifth of the U.S. output, voraciously consumes 60 percent of the country's rubber, eats up one third of its glass and chews into large quantities of other raw materials.

Fifteen percent of Canada's steel industry production will be shipped to

North America's auto manufacturers, 13% of her nickel production, 75% of the nation's rubber output.

The auto repair industry is big business. The annual repair and maintenance bill for America's passenger cars exceeds $20 BILLION per year.

General Motors has a larger yearly gross revenue — some $24 BILLION — than the Gross National Product of *most* of the member nations of the United Nations.

The Ford Motor Company, Chrysler, other motor companies are in themselves monoliths. And, of course, there are the far-flung Standard and Shell oil companies.

All these are the producers and suppliers of well over 210 million motor vehicles the world over. The United States alone possesses over 105 million vehicles of all types. More than 85 million are automobiles. The U. S. in fact, has almost as many cars as all other nations PUT TOGETHER!

Produce, Produce, Produce!

By 1968 a motor vehicle was produced every three seconds in the United States alone. Around nine or ten million motor vehicles pour off the U. S. assembly lines every year. All but two million of them are cars.

And so we are having our own automobile population explosion. It is growing at a rate *three times* faster than the birth of babies.

California alone has an estimated *twelve million* registered motor vehicles. This one state alone possesses more cars than any single nation on earth with the exception of Britain, France and West Germany! Is it any wonder cities in California are choked with smog?

But are all these cars *necessary?*

Almost 14 million U. S. families own TWO cars. An additional 2 million own three or more. Virgil Boy, President of Chrysler, estimated that 54 percent of all new-car sales in 1970 would be made to families that *already have* two or more cars.

And what are we ultimately doing with the unbelievable orgy of automobile production? What happens to the cast-off icons? One "solution" is the auto graveyard. *Seven million* hulks are junked annually.

Ambassador College Photo

Mountains of tires are also discarded. The average motorist in the U.S. will purchase around 84 tires in his lifetime. But this is only one part of the incredible expense which the average person must shoulder in his attempt to appease the god on wheels.

The High Cost of Driving

According to the American Automobile Association, the average American shovels out about $88 dollars per month simply to OWN a car. Driving expenses are piled on top of that. Americans owed approximately $36 BILLION dollars for their automobiles at the beginning of 1970.

Result? Car expenses rank third below only housing and food. In a typical family budget, the automobile is whacking off a hefty 20 percent of income.

The average driver is forking out anywhere from $4.80 to $12.00 per hour as he rods his luxury car or inexpensive compact at 60 m.p.h. down the ribbon of freeway.

When a typical car owner buys a standard-sized automobile, he is signing a contract which will cost him $11,000 every ten years.

Here are a few expenses for ten years: $2,250 for 7,000 gallons of gasoline; $1,415 for insurance; $1,763 for repairs and maintenance; $1,188 in state and federal taxes; $1,180 for parking and tolls. Then there is interest.

And on a $3,000 automobile, the owner will lose $850 the first year on depreciation. In fact, the moment he drives his shiny new car out of the showroom, he cannot get what he paid for it.

But the ads must go on. Turn your TV on and you see the various used-car hacks peddling their wares, replete with microphone cords, placards and dogs. In back you see the roaring freeway traffic. The automobile barker is barely visible through the haze. And he's chattering on about the "sensational bargains" he has — the pitch to make you walk down the aisle to his used-car lot.

"Buy a new or used car and you're bound to live happily ever after," the idea goes. We all know, however, that the sale of a used car has been jokingly called the nearest thing to a perfect crime.

But buying a new car isn't going to be much less of a headache. Perhaps most frustrating for the new-car owner are the defects in the car. For those who think that a new car means no repairs or problems, prepare for a shock.

Brand New Junk Heap

Your *new car* may have as many as 25 to 40 defects and deficiencies, estimated one authority. A Consumers Union specialist testified before a Senate anti-trust and monopoly subcommittee that the consumer is *so used* to shoddiness that he often doesn't even bother complaining.

This testimony caused Senator Phillip A. Hart to ask, "Are we kidding ourselves when we say that our manufacturing technique is supreme in the world . . ?"

According to the executive director of the President's Committee on Consumer Interest, of the 30,522 complaints received by the agency in a year, the overwhelming number concerned cars. Shoddy "craftsmanship," the absurdities of warranties, exorbitant repair charges were some of the allegations.

According to one questionnaire

owners judged one third of U.S.-made new cars to be in unsatisfactory condition upon delivery.

Another authority estimates you only have about a 50-50 chance of buying a defect-free new car today. And some of these defects can be downright lethal.

A number of 19[illegible]-to-1969 models of one auto manufacturer had 2.5 million individual cars with exhausts that allowed poisonous fumes to seep into passenger compartments. One car manufacturer had to recall [illegible] lemons out of its total production of 40 million cars. The other manufacturers with 55 million cars had a 20% recall rate.

Other defects include [illegible] steering wheels that [illegible] brakes [illegible] legal [illegible] and seat belts [illegible] all for severe safety impairments.

A Highway Full of Egg Crates

Says Dr. William Haddon, president of the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety: "Cars have become creations of video-geared in eggshell delicateness." Estimated repair costs for front-end and rear-end damage in accidents occurring at 5 mph (fast walking speed) for several cars he mentioned ranged from 1[illegible] to 5[illegible] dollars.

It's no wonder insurance rates are skyrocketing. And when you realize that around 40 percent of Americans drive with no insurance, there is cause for concern. As it is, the American car-owner insurance bill has doubled in a decade to around 12 billion dollars annually.

How can you beat the car game? Chances are you can't.

You as the car owner must depend on the ability and honesty of the car manufacturer, the assembly line worker, the dealer and the auto mechanic. And let's face it, most people are out to make a buck. Since they're all gouging each other, the only way they can make

Anderson, Calif. Press

LANDSCAPING BY AUTOMOBILE — Metropolitan areas devote large percentages of their land surface to the automobile. The auto graveyard has come to be an expected eyesore.

money is to take the customer for a ride.

A Mechanic Confesses

The true confessions of dealers, manufacturers, workers and mechanics would make some real racy reading. In fact, one mechanic DID 'fess up' — and the story he told wasn't particularly encouraging to Mr. Average Motorist.

"I'm writing this because it's high time that you, the automobile owner, got an even break . . . The fun really starts when it comes to maintenance and repairs. . . .

"I can tell you straight out that most car owners are babes in the wood asking to be taken . . . with today's sophisticated car it's a simple matter to cheat the customer . . . I never ceased to be amazed at how much the average car owner didn't know about his car. . . ." (Charles Brenihan, *Parade*, March 22, 1970).

Author Brenihan talked about charging $55 for a transmission job when all you need is a pressure fitting or patched cooling line. Cost: $1. Or rebuilding a carburetor for 35 dollars when all you needs a needle valve. Cost: about 6 or 7 dollars.

What's the solution? For every person to do his own repairs? Hardly. Few have the inclination, time, place or TOOLS. We should have trustworthy, dependable, competent mechanics. But we have very few indeed.

Grinding to a Halt

The problems of owning a car are rather formidable. But even worse are the problems of DRIVING your car.

Today, with multiple-hundred-horsepower, high-compression engines, we are forced to travel at an average speed of six to eight miles per hour in the central areas of most large cities. In fact, you could travel a *lot faster* by horse-drawn carriage at the turn of the century. And, the horse-drawn carriage might not be such a bad idea.

In order to clear the way for automobile maneuverability, we have had to construct highways, streets, garages and parking lots.

According to one estimate, 55 percent of the land in central Los Angeles, 50 percent of Atlanta, 40 percent of Boston and 30 percent of Denver are devoted to the needs of the belching, coughing, sputtering automobile.

All these improvements do not help us. They ENCOURAGE people to commute long distances, increasing the poverty of the central cities and creating more air pollution and congestion.

Even truck transportation is reaching a critical juncture. There is a danger that — in spite of increased auto and truck traffic — certain areas of the nation may grind to a halt. For example, it is estimated that 1.6 million truck trips a day are needed to serve the eight million inhabitants of the central city of New York.

But it is the pollution disaster which threatens to be the single most critical problem.

In the United States more than 200,000,000 tons of air pollutants are spewed annually into the atmosphere. At least 60% of the pollutants, on the average, are caused by motor vehicles. But in many cities they are the culprit for 80 to 90 percent of air pollution.

Not only is the automobile *slowly* killing us, it is also brutally murdering us.

Highways — America's Death Alleys

The carnage due to the automobile is sickening. The world's bloodiest battlefield was not Vietnam, the Middle East or Biafra in 1968. It was the American highway and street.

And the weapons of destruction were not bombs, machine guns or howitzers. They were our chugging, roaring sedans, compacts, convertibles and trucks.

Last year, there were 56,300 Americans killed and 4.6 million injured on U. S. highways ALONE. These grisly figures were the result of 30,385,000 reported highway accidents which cost 16.5 billion dollars.

During the last nine years a total of about 45,000 American men died in Vietnam. During the same period, the automobile killed nearly 500,000 Americans.

We see rioting and demonstrations about the "bloody" war in Vietnam and the unnecessary lives lost. But seldom do we see demonstrations, angry outcries about the nearly ONE HALF MILLION deaths by automobile! Somewhere, we have gotten our priorities mixed up.

During its 70-year history the automobile has taken 1,750,000 lives — far more than deaths in ALL wars in America's history.

And half of those responsible for fatal accidents were *drunk drivers*. Allstate Insurance Company estimates that one out of every fifty cars coming at you on the highway is driven by a drunk driver.

For further information on how you can *avoid* being an accident statistic, write for our FREE reprint "Death Rides the High Road."

Death by Automobile

Not only does the automobile kill outright, it destroys lives in other, more subtle, ways. The automobile has increased the American phenomenon known as the "commuter." This person hates the area where he must work but apparently loves it enough not to leave.

So he works in one area and lives miles away in another. It has created the absent father, who barely makes it home from the office to collapse in front of the TV, go to bed and fight the traffic tomorrow.

And the automobile is encouraging Americans to move. Last year 38 million Americans changed their residence. The United States census of 1960 showed that 47.3 percent were living in a house different from the one they had occupied five years earlier.

Not only are Americans moving from their homes, often they are moving their homes WITH them. This is evidenced by the booming mobile-home business. Production has zoomed from 118,000 units in 1962 to 400,000 in 1969. The industry goal is ONE MILLION units in 1975. In fact, in 1969, one out of every three new homes was a mobile.

It is estimated that SEVEN MILLION Americans now live in mobile homes.

What is the effect of such "mobility"? Americans are losing firm ties with family, neighbors, or friends.

The automobile has also been guilty of permitting almost everyone, man or woman, young or old, to go anywhere

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Why the Strange Customs of HALLOWEEN?

Where did Halloween come from? Should it be observed? Few realize just how enlightened twentieth century man came to observe such a superstitious custom.

by Herman L. Hoeh and Gerhard Marx

HALLOWEEN is the strangest holiday of the entire year.

On the eve of November 1, children in many lands dress as goblins, or as witches, knock on doors, announce "trick or treat," soap windows of schools and stores. Some tear down mailboxes, and give the police a great many headaches with their juvenile vandalism. It is a time when young people "let off steam."

To perpetuate this spirit of Halloween with its frolicking fun, stores are filled with black and orange masks, with pumpkins and other gaudy decorations to attract the eye. Even some older people enjoy these games and frivolity.

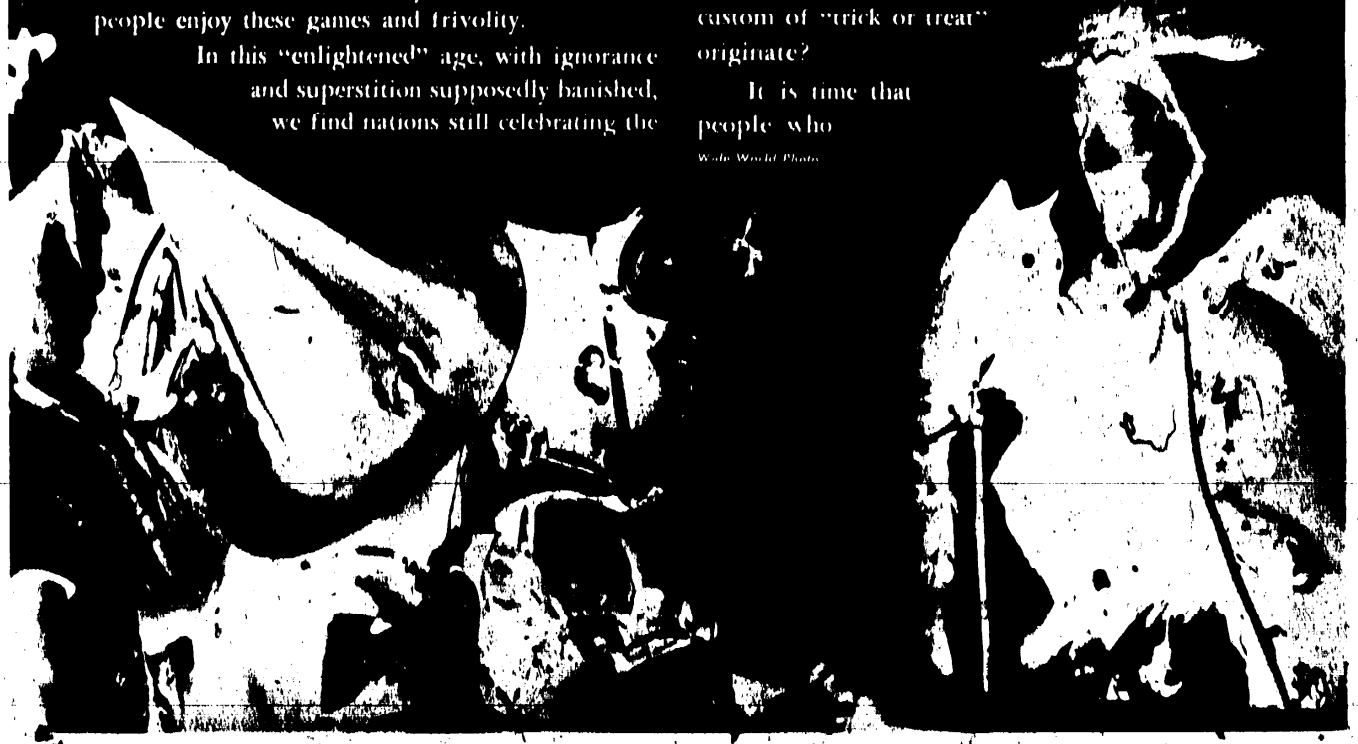
In this "enlightened" age, with ignorance and superstition supposedly banished, we find nations still celebrating the old holiday, with its goblins, the fear of black cats, and children masked as demons and witches. In schools, the children march in weird processions during the day, anticipating a hectic night of fun and foolishness.

The Strange Origin of a Strange Holiday

Is this the way in which children should be brought up? WHY is this holiday celebrated anyway? Where did the custom of "trick or treat" originate?

It is time that people who

Wide World Photo



think themselves *intelligent* began to look into the origin of this spirit of frivolity and understand how it entered a supposedly Christian society.

How did we get Halloween?

Do you know that Halloween was introduced into the professing Christian world centuries *after* the death of the apostles? Yet, it was celebrated by the pagans *centuries before* the New Testament Church was founded!

Here is the intriguing answer from history: "The American celebration rests upon Scottish and Irish folk customs which can be traced in direct line from pre-Christian times" — from paganism! "Although Halloween has become a night of rollicking fun, superstitious spells, and eerie games which people take only half seriously, its beginnings were quite otherwise. The earliest Halloween celebrations were held" — not by the early church, but — "by the Druids in honor of Samhain, Lord of the Dead; whose festival fell on November 1." (From *Halloween Through Twenty Centuries* by Ralph Linton, p. 4.).

Further, "It was a Druidic belief that on the eve of this festival, Saman, lord of death, called together the wicked souls (spirits) that within the past 12 months had been condemned to inhabit the bodies of animals" (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 11th ed., v. 12, pp. 857-8).

When the Spirits Walked About

Read what this November celebration was like! It was a pagan belief that on one night of the year the souls of the dead returned to their original homes, there to be entertained with food. If food and shelter were not provided, these spirits, it was believed, would cast spells and cause havoc toward those failing to fulfill their requests. It was *spiritual* trick or treat. And the "trick" was not especially cute.

"It was the night for the universal walking about of all sorts of spirits, fairies, and ghosts, all of whom had liberty on that night" (*Highland Superstitions*, Alexander Macgregor, p. 44). Literal sacrifices were offered on this night to the spirits of the dead, when, so the belief went, they visited their earthly haunts and their friends.

There was a reason why November was chosen for that particular event. The Celts and other northern people considered the beginning of November as their New Year. This was the time when the leaves were falling and a general seasonal decay was taking place everywhere. Thus it was a fitting time, so they reasoned, for the commemoration of the dead.

Since the northern nations at that time began their day in the evening, the eve leading up to November 1 was the beginning of the festival. According to the Roman calendar, in which days began at midnight, it was the evening of October 31 — hence, Halloween, or *All Souls' Eve*, was kept throughout the ancient pagan world. The observance was widespread.

"There was a prevailing belief *among all nations* that at death the souls of good men were taken possession of by good spirits and carried to paradise, but the souls of wicked men were left to wander in the space between the earth and moon, or consigned to the unseen world. These wandering spirits were in the habit of *haunting the living . . . But there were means by which these ghosts might be exorcised*" (*Folklore*, James Napier, p. 11).

Exorcising Ghosts

"To exorcise these ghosts, that is, to free yourself from their supposed evil sway, you would have to set out food — give the demons a treat — and provide shelter for them during the night. If they were satisfied with your offerings, it was believed they would leave you in peace. If not, they would "trick" you by casting an evil spell on you.

"In Wales it was firmly believed that on All Hallows' Eve the spirit of a departed person was to be seen at midnight on every crossroad and every stile" (*Folklore and Folk-Stories of Wales*, Marie Trevelyan, p. 254).

This sort of Halloween festival was strenuously observed throughout the ancient world. Pagans would pray to their false gods to prevent *"demons"* and "witches" from molesting them.

In Cambodia people used to chant: "O all you our ancestors, who are departed, deign to come and eat what we have prepared for you, and to bless your posterity and to make it happy" (*Notice sur le Cambodge*, Paris 1875, E. Aymonier, p. 59).

In the New World, too, the custom is found. "The Miztecs of Mexico believed that the souls of the dead came back in the twelfth month of the year, *which corresponded to our November*. On this day of All Souls the houses were decked out to welcome the spirits. Jars of food and drink were set on a table in the principal room, and the family went out with the torches to meet the ghosts and invite them to enter. Then, returning to the house they knelt around the table, and with their eyes bent on the ground, prayed the souls to accept the offerings" (*Adonis*, Frazer, p. 244).

The German Influence

This, then, is the way the heathen world celebrated their Halloween, their *All Souls' Day*. Although some aspects of the Halloween festival varied with each country, the overall pattern and purpose remained the same.

When the German Frankish king Charlemagne invaded and conquered part of Eastern Germany, he compelled the conquered German Saxon king, Wittekind, to be baptized and to accept Christianity.

Wittekind's Germans, now professing Christians, and other conquered peoples, had a profound influence on the ecclesiastical affairs of the church in the early 800's A.D. These uncultured people brought with them many outright pagan practices and celebrations, Halloween merely being one of them. They were fervent in clinging to their past ceremonies and observed them openly — yet supposedly converted to Christianity.

What was the church to do? Excommunicate them and thus reduce her membership? This she would not do. Was she to force them into discarding their heathen practices and adopt Italian

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advance news

in the wake of today's WORLD EVENTS

Resurgence of Disease Epidemics

Killer diseases are on the march again.

A powerful strain of cholera — the "El Tor" type — is infecting large portions of Asia and now threatens areas in the Middle East and southeast Europe. For the first time in history the disease has spread south of the Sahara Desert, with at least 2,000 cases in the west African country of Guinea. World Health Organization officials are deeply concerned over cholera's "leapfrog" into sanitation-poor black Africa where it could go on a rampage.

Also in Africa, leprosy has shown a surprising comeback. Approximately 3.5 million cases have been reported on the African continent in the last ten years — 50% above what is normally expected.

On the European continent, rabies — which inflicts one of the most agonizing deaths known to man — is slowly but relentlessly spreading among wildlife.

Schistosomiasis is on the rampage again in South China. The disease is caused by a tiny liver fluke that enters the body through cracks or cuts in the skin. The fluke breeds in the stagnant water of paddies, ponds, and irrigation ditches — which are everywhere in South China.

In Latin America, an epidemic of dysentery that has killed at least 8,000 in Guatemala is spreading through neighboring Central American countries.

Malaria is another still unconquered ailment. Three diseases alone — malaria, trachoma and schistosomiasis — now infect 800 million people in undeveloped nations — almost one fourth the population of the world.

Along with old diseases, new afflictions baffle researchers. In northern Nigeria U. S. doctors have discovered what they term "lassa fever." The virus responsible for the disease is so virulent that research on it has been stopped.

Even the most medicated country in the world — the United States — is not exempt from diseases new and old. Overcrowded cities and crumbling ghetto areas may prove to be fertile breeding grounds for disease.

After diptheria hit five American cities, the U. S. Public Health Service announced that the nation can expect more "limited outbreaks" in coming months.

Bubonic Plague, the "Black Death" of the Middle Ages, is making a comeback in hippie-style communes and ghetto areas. California and New Mexico have reported seven cases — the highest number for the U. S. since 1965.

Ghetto areas of major cities are also experiencing a resurgence of rubella, which causes congenital defects in unborn babies. At the same time Dr. Donald Thurston of the Washington University School of Medicine and St. Louis Children's Hospital reports that polio virus — the dreaded killer and disabler of the 1950's — "still lurks among us, and it is entirely possible for it to strike again."

According to a noted tropical medicine authority, the United States and other advanced countries are ripe for epidemics of exotic diseases brought in by passengers on big, fast-flying jet airliners.

Prof. Brian Maegraith of Britain's University of Liverpool says the situation in Europe is already serious, with outbreaks of previously non-existent diseases cropping up in many parts of the continent.

Wide World

A Chinese youngster winces during cholera inoculation in Hong Kong. An epidemic of virulent "El Tor" strain of cholera had been reported in the crowded Asian city.

What is more, Maegraith and other experts have pointed out, the average private doctor in the United States or northern Europe is utterly unfamiliar with diseases he may be forced to encounter any day.

* * * * *

● Fly Now — Environment Pays Later?

It hasn't even entered service yet, but the supersonic transport (SST) is under fire again. And this time it involves more than the ominous threat of all-pervasive sonic booms.

An environmental study group has warned that supersonic transports could change the world's climate by creating permanent layers of pollution in the stratosphere.

Keystone

The Concorde 002, prototype of the Anglo-French SST, takes off from airport near Bristol on history-making maiden flight, April 9, 1969.

The scientists said that gases and particles from a single SST jet would remain for three years in the windless upper reaches of the earth's atmosphere. (The SSTs will cruise at altitudes of 50,000 to 70,000 feet.) And, if SSTs fly in large numbers they will create a new layer of stratospheric smog that could remain forever.

A buildup of water content in the stratosphere could conceivably create a more-or-less permanent cloud cover at certain latitudes, with unpredictable effects on weather around the world. The water vapor would also destroy some fraction of the ozone in that part of the atmosphere — and ozone plays a key role in shielding the earth from ultraviolet rays of the sun.

What is an SST really like? Our man in London witnessed the first test run of the Anglo-French version, the "Concorde." He writes:

"I've never heard anything so deafening. I very literally could not hear myself shout to my photographer right next to me. True, I was only 150 yards from the brute as it sat there motionless on the runway, brakes hard on, straining under the fierce thrust of its stupendous Rolls Royce engines undergoing a static full-power ground test. But I have often been that close to ordinary subsonic jet airliners under full-power conditions. They aren't nearly that loud. The experts say that the Concorde is as loud as four of the biggest conventional jets, and may be up to 50 times as loud as some I believe them now!

"I was dizzy afterwards and my photographer had a headache all day from just those few seconds of agonizing pain-level noise.

"Then just as impressively it leaped off its brakes and thundered down the runway, shooting four great orange flames from its roaring engines and generating a cloud of smoke and fumes unlike anything I have ever seen. At big airports I have often noticed how dirty some of the smaller, newer, short range jets are. But this beast is unbelievable. The whole experience left me both physically and emotionally shaken. If supersonic travel is worth all of this, I'll be surprised. I try to keep an open mind, but you can't blame me for wondering."

Even costwise, the SST is questionable. An American transportation expert, labelling the SST an "economic Edsel," reports:

"Before the United States could begin commercial production of the SST, some $4 or $5 billion would be needed and the additional funds are not now in sight.

"It will cost some $50 or $60 million to build just one SST. This is more money than one airline makes in a single year. The SST could bankrupt several of the airlines."

But the rivalry of international air superiority is so great that it is likely no argument, even that of great damage to global environment, is going to slow down the race to develop the SST.

• • • • •

● "Corporate Survival Center"

As civil strife becomes a way of life, American corporations are inventing ingenious ways to hide from other Americans.

Midway between San Francisco and Los Angeles, California, a gargantuan underground shelter is being planned. Construction is expected to begin next year.

The purpose of the $10 million, 200-acre "corporate survival center"? To protect business executives and their records from nuclear attack. But the main interest in the project is industry's growing fear of riots, bombing attacks and other forms of civil insurrection.

The shelter will be capable of housing 1,000 executives and office personnel for up to 30 days at a depth of 40 feet. A computer center, a large records storage unit, a communications center, offices, living quarters, a prodigious cafeteria, doctor's and dentist's offices, and even a morgue will all be included in the underground maze. Topping off the complex will be a jet landing strip for quick and easy access.

Some firms plan to set up alternative headquarters in the underground complex as soon as it is ready. Banks, oil companies, construction and manufacturing firms have shown the biggest interest. The price tag for space inside the shelter is $100,000 per corporation a year, with a 10-year lease.

According to a project official, "There are organizations on which we would fall back in case of disaster. Some people have got to survive whatever happens and some people with know-how must be around to start a new economy."

GRAPHY!

THE SMUT EXPLOSION

"Adult Literature" is flooding the newsstands. "Adult Movie Clubs" are springing up everywhere. Model shops, topless bars, nudity are also part of the Pornography Revolution sweeping America and the Western World.

by William F. Dankenbring

IN THE NAME of sexual freedom and liberty, the floodgates have been opened. Spilling over the top of the dam is a crushing torrent of erotica, sex-related material, lurid pictures glorifying incest, homosexuality, lesbianism, sadism, and even bestiality.

Censorship is being abandoned to the winds. Now, *almost anything goes!*

Smut Becomes Legal

Denmark has become the first country in the world to legalize ALL kinds of pornography. As of July 1969, anything pornographic goes in that country.

In the windows of Stockholm, Sweden's "sex shops" are the most incredible displays of hard-core pornography, visible to anybody walking past on the street — including children.

And now, a U.S. government commission report has recommended that all legislation against pornography for consenting adults be abolished in the United States.

The worldwide sex wave that has swept over the Western nations shows no indication of retreating. Sales of pornographic books, magazines and films in the United States are estimated to reach some $2 billion a year. If you would add the amount grossed by "X" and "R" rated films and stage plays featuring nudity and sex, besides the revenues of topless and bottomless bars, the staggering sales of obscenity would total far more.

Sex, truly, seems to have become a favorite sport

throughout most of the Western world! "But so what?" advocates of the NEW morality might object. "Pornography is in the mind of the beholder."

Ask a million people about obscenity and you'll probably get a million different definitions.

Have you ever looked in the dictionary for the word "pornography"? It means "writing of harlots."

Just what is obscene or pornographic? How do you *determine* what is or is not obscene? Not too many years ago, standardbearers of the old morality might have claimed that a woman's visible arms, legs, or elbows were obscene. That, of course, is sheer nonsense. But according to the "new moralists," there is NOTHING that is sexually "obscene."

But let's look, for a moment, at the claims made by the "new moralists" to justify the legalization of all that was previously regarded as "pornographic."

The majority of the President's Commission on Pornography recently recommended that all legislation against pornography for adults be ended. The Commission majority report said that extensive investigation reveals "no evidence that exposure to or use of explicit sexual materials play a significant role in the causation of . . . crime, delinquency, sexual or nonsexual deviancy, or severe emotional disturbances."

What are the facts? Let's examine this subject of pornography, look at the opinions of many so-called experts, and compare them with the known facts. Let's look at some of the "popular" myths surrounding pornography — ideas which are believed by various psychologists, educators, or commentators. Though no one person may believe *all* the following myths, many individuals believe one, two, or several of them.

Pornographic Myths

The proponents of total freedom relating to sexual matters cite several alleged "facts" to support their position. These "facts," however, do not stand up under close scrutiny. They are really myths.

Myth #1: That no evidence exists to prove that pornography is becoming more widespread.

Fact: It seems incredible that anyone would cling to this idea, but it does have its proponents. After all, some sociologists still claim crime is not really increasing. But the truth is that such people are either ignorant, and live in a world of make-believe, or else they know better. Actually, five years ago about 90 theaters around the United States showed "sexploitation" movies. Now the number has risen to more than 600. And more indicative of the trend is *what* they are showing. One respectable city in Southern California has *at least* five "adult" theaters. Three years ago, there was just *one!*

Several years ago Los Angeles had only nine "adult bookstores." Now it has more than ninety. They have sprouted up in other cities as well. Again, how far the literature and photos go is more of a thermometer. It's not a matter of only *quantity* of pornography. The degree of perversity is perhaps even more of an indication of how low we have gone.

But just in sheer quantity, if pornography hasn't been increasing, *then what are these new "adults only" bookstores selling?* And why are so many "adult" books and magazines being published?

Myth #2: That since Denmark abolished all obscenity laws, the sale of pornographic matter has dropped off and everybody has lost interest. Therefore, the solution to pornography is to legalize it.

This is the type of argument resorted to when people refuse to obey the laws. Seemingly, the idea is that if people won't keep off the grass, take the "No Walking" sign off. You may have no grass left, but at least people won't be breaking the law!

Fact: Now that pornography is "legal" in Denmark, a large amount of competition has entered the field and there is an oversupply — not a lack of demand. Competition in pornography drove down the prices. That is why there was a decreased dollar volume, which made it appear that the public soon grew tired of pornography. However, pornographers are still doing a big business. Denmark is now one of the leading exporters of pornography. The desire of millions to view pornography appears to be insatiable.

Even though critics said "Oh! Calcutta!" was tasteless, boring and dull, did that keep the crowds away? Not at all. Legalization of smut, then, is NOT the solution to the problem!

Myth #3: That police officials report a 31 percent decrease in sex crimes in Copenhagen since the legalization of pornography. Therefore, pornography actually protects society against the sex deviate.

Fact: Violent sex crimes have NOT decreased in Denmark since the legalization of pornography. The "statistical" decrease of 31 percent in sex crimes was due to the fact that statutory rape, SALES of pornography, and voyeurism are *no longer considered crimes!* The sharp decline was recorded in offenses involving public decency, voyeurism, male prostitution, and sales of pornography and was due to the change in Denmark's laws and law enforcement, not to the psychological effect of legalizing the sale of pornography.

Myth #4: That pornography is a "safety valve" for antisocial impulses and serves to prevent rather than to stimulate men to commit sexual offenses.

Fact: A survey indicated that perhaps 80 percent of modern psychiatrists and psychologists had never encountered any cases in which they thought pornography was a major factor in antisocial behavior. Many police officials and juvenile authorities claim to know better — from actual experience.

Case after case could be cited in which tortures, sex perversion, and even murder occurred AFTER the offenders had been watching lewd movies or reading obscene literature. Declared Herbert W. Case, former Detroit Police Inspector: "There has not been a sex murder in the history of our department in which the killer was not an avid reader of lewd magazines."

Said Police Chief Paul E. Blubaum of Phoenix, Arizona: "Our city has experienced many crimes of sexual deviation, such as child molestation and indecent exposure. We find that most of these deviates read obscene materials, and often exhibit them to children in an effort to arouse sexual excitement among their victims."

There is NO PROOF that pornography is a "safety valve," but there is plenty

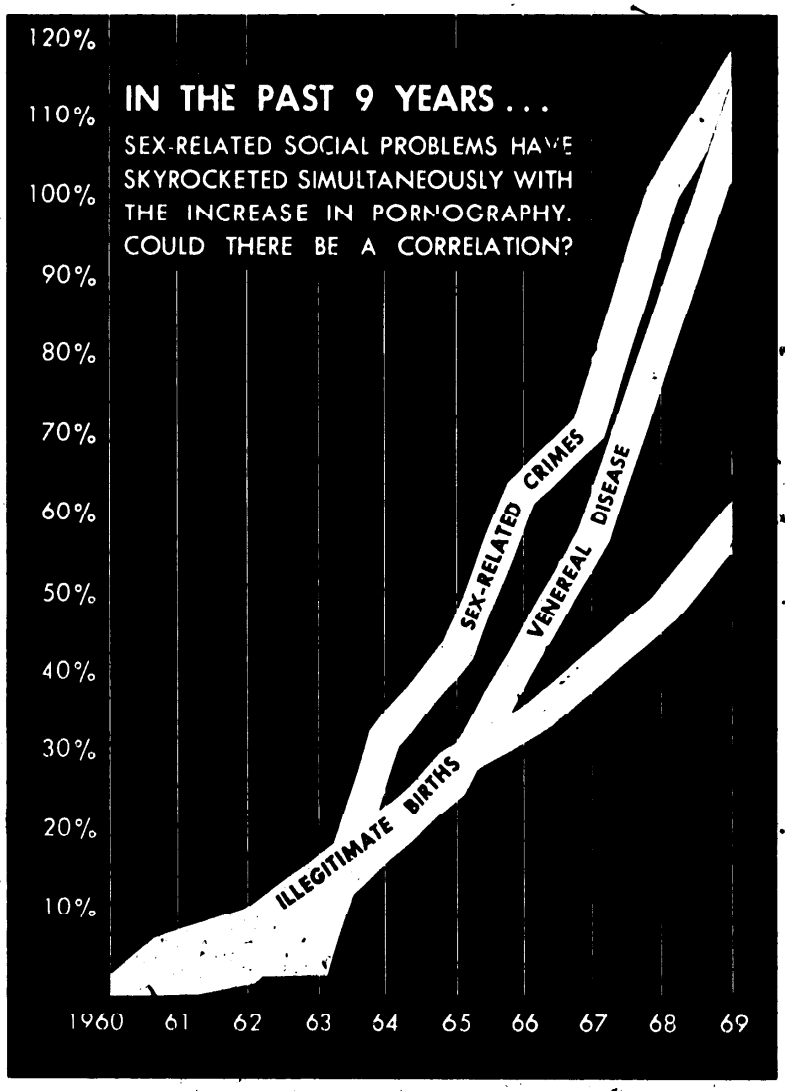
of evidence that the exact opposite is true!

Not only is pornography *already* related to antisocial behavior, but many who commit antisocial acts are avid readers of pornography. Obviously, material that appeals to demented minds must itself be demented. Such individuals need to have their minds straightened out — not filled with more perverted garbage.

Myth #5: That pornography has no adverse effects on children, but rather, teaches them a healthy attitude toward sex.

Fact: This is sheer rubbish! Municipal court studies reveal time and time again that antisocial, delinquent, and criminal behavior frequently results from children being exposed to and stimulated by pornography. This abnormal sexual stimulation creates a demand for expression.

Declared Dr. Max Levin, clinical professor of neurology at New York Medical College, in *Medical Digest:* "Let us not delude ourselves that pornography is a beneficial outlet for unwholesome sex tendencies. The smut merchants have no medals coming to them; they are not to be regarded



Ambassador College Photo

Passersby are exposed to a smorgasbord of smut. During recent years there has been a veritable explosion of "pornographic" movies, "adult" book stores, bottomless and topless bars, night clubs, strip joints and just plain "total nudity."

as benefactors, contributors to mental health; on the contrary, they are crippling our youngsters."

The fallacy of this pornographic myth is patently self-evident! Children who play with matches are likely to get burned; children who play with pornography will undoubtedly grow up bearing the marks in their minds and bodies — for life!

Myth #6: That reading pornographic literature does not affect your attitude toward life and sex. Rather, your attitude toward life and sex is what determines what you read!

Fact: It undoubtedly is true that attitudes help determine what a person will read, but that is only part of the picture. What a person reads, and absorbs into his mind, also helps determine his attitudes. It should be obvious to all sound-thinking individuals that your reading habits *do* help formulate your character and attitude toward life. It has often been said "you are what you read." If you know what a person reads, you can pretty well determine his character (or lack of it). The whole educational system of the Western world, with its schools, teachers, and thousands of textbooks, refutes the silly argument that reading habits do not affect attitudes.

Books are plainly vital to the educational process. A single volume can deeply influence the course of a person's life. Good books can uplift, inspire, and stimulate to success and happiness. Is it logical to believe, then, that filthy, degraded, obscene books do NOT stimulate one to degraded thoughts, immoral actions, and destructive attitudes?

The point is, many people need to clean up their attitudes! Parents need to guide their children's attitudes by providing a proper home life, proper reading materials and right education. People who have clean attitudes have no desire to be exposed to pornography.

What a young, immature person reads, sees, ponders and absorbs into his mind certainly does affect his character development, and his behavior!

Myth #7: That all pornography is part of a Communist plot to degrade our people and pave the way for Communist conquest.

Fact: Some people actually believe this, and they may have some reason to do so. Of course it is true that Communists seek to destroy Western society, capitalism and democracy, and they promote *any* activity which they think will further their aims, including violence, evolution, free speech, free sex, and pornography.

But to blame the Communists for all the modern sexplosion throughout the Western world is unfounded. The truth is, we are doing to ourselves, for profit, what Communism would be happy to do at their own cost.

A Twofold Reason

The big reason the pornography business is booming is twofold: The pornographers want money, and much of the public wants pornography!

As long as common people — businessmen, wives, young executives, laborers, show-business celebrities, middle-class professionals — pack the theaters showing nudity, bizarre sex, wife swapping, lesbianism and homsexuality, as long as there is money to be made, pornographers will continue to purvey their wares.

Asserted a wealthy pornocrat: "When I first started, we published a book about Harry Truman and the Pendergast machine. I thought it was great, and I set up a $10,000 advertising budget. The book lost $40,000. A few years later, we did a big book about Vietnam, with an introduction by Senator Fulbright. It laid the biggest egg of the year.

"But when we brought out *Candy*, people were lined up to buy it."

Disillusioned, he concluded: "I was as stupid as any publisher who thinks he can create a market. I can't make you want to read anything; all I can do as a publisher is exploit your need. I've never lost money on a sex book — that should be some indication of what the public wants."

He had a point.

President Nixon put his finger right on the basic problem when he said: "When indecent books no longer find a market, when pornographic films can no longer draw an audience, when obscene plays open to empty houses, then the tide will turn. Government can maintain dikes against obscenity, but only people can turn back the tide."

But *why* do so many seem to desire pornography and dress it up as "freedom"? Haven't they been properly informed about the *effects* of such material? Are not the churches, educators, and leaders largely responsible for the confusion that exists?

Government, too, has a responsibility to the people. By not taking firm action against pornography, they actually appear to condone it.

Personal Responsibility — to YOURSELF!

What, then, will you do to protect yourself and your family from pornography — especially in light of the weak and ineffective action taken by most civic officials?

In this case, the answer is simple. Don't buy pornographic books! And don't let your children buy them. Realize the danger pornography presents to you and your family, and discipline yourself to avoid it. Above all, explain WHY pornography is harmful to them. Also, avoid pornographic movies! Don't visit topless bars, model shops and the like.

To believe that all Americans and Britons are suddenly to take this advice would be rather naïve. In fact, probably most of the ones needing to read this article are NOT doing so.

But YOU, the reader of this article, are a free moral agent. You have control over what comes into your mind via printed literature or the movie screen. Guard the door of your mind. Simply DO NOT read or watch pornography.

And, as parents, you have a grave responsibility to your children! Are you instilling right attitudes into your children — long before they reach teenage? Are you, by example and word, making sure that your children will not become consumers of smut? Are you spending time with them? Making life meaningful and happy for them?

To help you properly instruct and guide your children in this and other important areas, we offer you our FREE book, *The Plain Truth About Child Rearing*. It gives you vital principles to assist you in the right education of your children. See the staff box, inside front cover, for the address nearest you. ⊡

Photo Researchers

DAM CONSTRUCTION, OR...

Why the BEAVER Has a Better Idea

Scientists are just beginning to realize the value of beavers. How can this 50-pound fur bearer whose only tool is a set of 3-inch buck teeth check soil erosion, reduce flood damage, store water, sustain stream flow, provide fishing areas, and generally IMPROVE ecology for a host of other creatures? Read this amazing story of how beavers have been building dams for centuries — and defying man to build a better one!

by Jerry Gentry

TODAY the environment suffers from misuse, pollution, and destruction — by *man*. Ecology, the interrelationship between living things, is disturbed. Penguins in the Antarctic suffer from DDT originally sprayed on field crops. Fish in the oceans have lead in their bodies, from gasoline burned in our automobiles.

"Clean up the environment!" has become a household slogan. And scientists tell us we must quit exploiting our natural resources, quit plundering and leaving in our wake a polluted, befouled and tarnished environment, or we've had it!

And man — the culprit of earth's ecological imbalance — is now belatedly looking for ways to clean up the rubbish left over from yesterday's bad habits.

Natural Balance

How different a story we find when we turn to the natural world. Here animals and plants live in balance. Each contributes its part to the whole, if left alone. And we find much of what goes on is to the special benefit of *man*.

Take the beaver, for example. The average person knows or cares little about this mammal. And, yet, beavers were building land long before Jamestown was settled in North America. For centuries and millennia, beavers have been busily building topsoil, storing water, irrigating land and providing a watering place for a host of wildlife.

Beavers were greatly responsible for

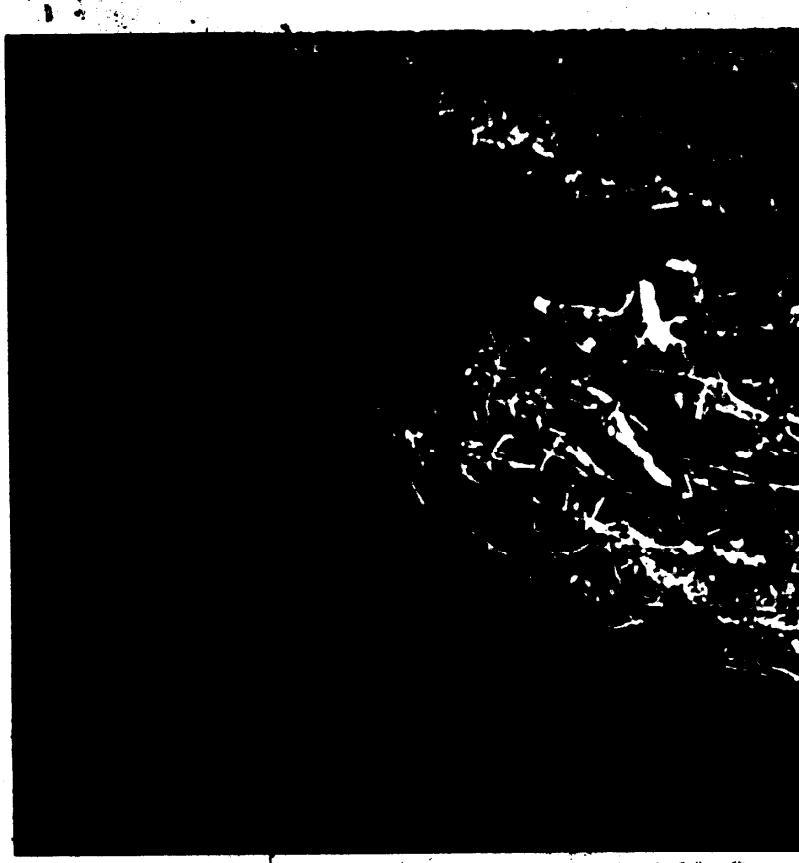
the early discovery and exploration in this continent. The valuable beaver pelt lured explorers and trappers deep into every nook and cranny of North America. Giant fur-trading companies sprung up overnight. Cities such as Saint Louis and many others were founded as fur trading posts. The Hudson Bay Company alone sold some 3 million beaver pelts during the years 1853 to 1877.

Ironically, though, in destroying the beaver for his pelt, man made a terrible mistake. It was too late before man realized that the beaver's *real value* far exceeded any temporary profits gotten from pelt sales.

The real value of beavers is — believe it or not — in their ability to build dams. Man, of course, builds dams too. These by *sheer size* pale beaver dams into insignificance. In fact one might think it strange to even compare a "lowly" beaver dam with man's mighty monsters. Some might even think it ludicrous to dub a beaver's work with the title "dam."

But have you ever stopped to ask, "Whose dam is the most beneficial? Are there harmful side effects to man's big dams which *nature's* dam builder avoids?"

Let's take a look at one of man's greatest dams, located on the upper Nile River in Egypt. There today stands the greatest obstruction ever constructed across a natural watercourse — the Aswan Dam. It was engineered and built by Soviet scientists to boost the Egyptian economy — to stand proudly as the dam holding back the world's largest artificial reservoir, Lake Nasser.



Ambassador College Photo

Some Perplexing Problems

It stands *not so proudly* today, after 10 years of planning and building, for some very perplexing reasons.

For one, sardine fishing in the Mediterranean dropped disastrously after the dam began holding back the Nile — 18,000 tons of fish in 1965 to 50 tons in 1968.

There's a good reason why fishing dropped. This reason lies buried at the bottom of Lake Nasser. There, millions of tons of sediment settled out of the river instead of washing down the Nile to feed the tiny *plant* plankton, which is eaten by *animal* plankton, which is eaten by larger fish. What happened was a breakdown in the natural food pyramid! The fish at the top — and ultimately *man* — are suffering the consequences.

Sardine fishing is not the only problem directly attributable to Egypt's Big Dam. The most immediate disaster is the lake boundary itself, which submerged 20 Nubian villages, uprooting some 60,000 people. These people had to be resettled elsewhere, giving up a 4,000-year culture of their homeland.

Breeding Ground for Disease

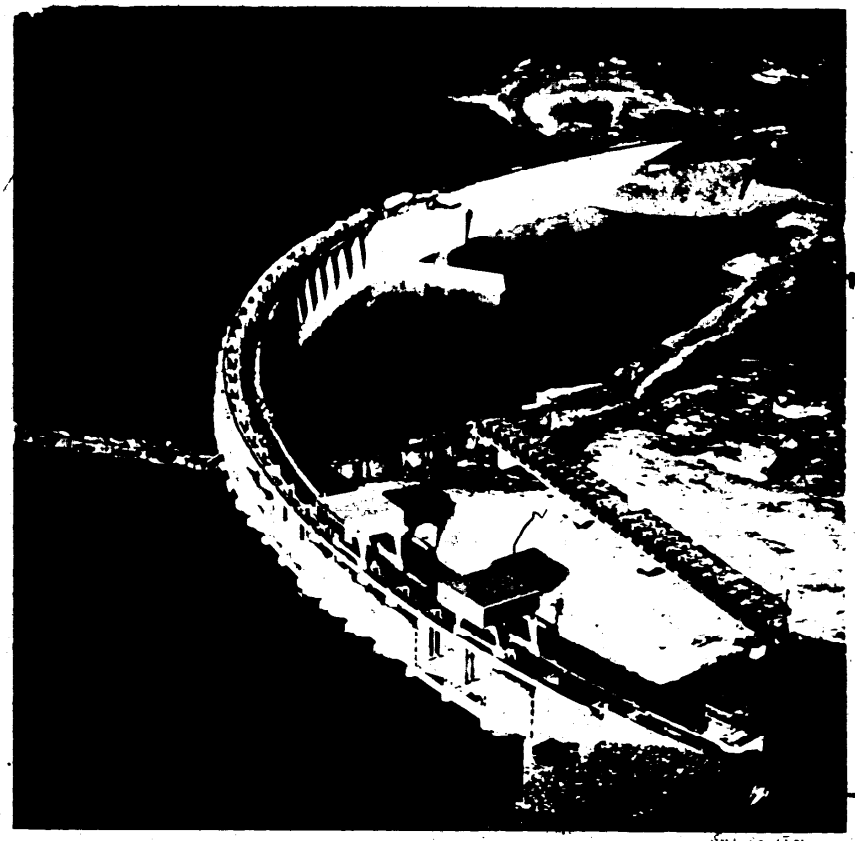
Another traditionally big problem for Egypt was aggravated by the creation of Lake Nasser. Schistosomiasis, a disease as old as the pyramids, breeds in the still waters of Lake Nasser and in slow-moving irrigation ditches. World Health Organization officials fear an additional 6,000,000 people will become victims of this intestinal parasitic disease which renders its victims void of energy and damages vital organs. This disease already affects 40 percent of Egypt's population.

And as if all this weren't enough, the agricultural implications of the Aswan Dam are staggering. Formerly, the Nile overflowed her banks each year, depositing a layer of rich silt over the Nile valley. This silt for thousands of years supplied all the elements needed for continued agricultural productivity. Egyptian farmers have for millennia depended upon the annual flood of the Nile. Their grain yield has traditionally been high.

Today, there are no more annual floods. The Aswan Dam has tamed the Nile and robbed Egypt's farmers of their natural fertilizer.

What will the farmers do? For one thing, they must BUY AND TRANSPORT artificial fertilizers to their lands to replace what would have been deposited naturally by the Nile. And who knows at this premature date what these artificial fertilizers will do to Egypt's soil?

Nature's ecological pattern has been



Wide World Photo

Beaver dam (left) is *curved* into stream flow for added strength against onrushing waters. Beavers have been using such principles for centuries. Long Sault Dam of New York (right) utilizes this same engineering principle.

broken. And as always, when physical laws of nature are broken, man suffers the consequences.

In the eyes of its planners, the Aswan Dam represented a solution to Egypt's growing food crisis. But before completion in 1970, Egypt's burgeoning population was already demanding more food than the newly productive lands irrigated from Lake Nasser can supply.

Many people today are seeing that big dams like the Aswan for irrigation are not the solution to the world's food problems. The solution is found in our free educational booklet *Famine — Can We Survive?* Write for your free copy. It makes plain the problem and shows the *solution* to the world food crisis.

Nature's Dam Builder

It is a rather sad commentary on our technological age that man's attempt to harness power, control floods, and provide irrigation has been a costly intrusion into the balance of nature.

On the other hand, there is the beaver, a dam builder whose dams are really *beneficial* — for the present and for future generations. In fact, the beaver is characterized as having the ability to build a *perfect* dam!

And even though this construction engineer weighs only 50 pounds or so, and waddles along on 4 legs, he's completely qualified for the job at hand.

In very special ways, he's qualified. For example, his metabolism allows him to swim underwater for one-half mile, and hold his breath 15 minutes in emergency, though normally five minutes is the limit. And four chisel teeth which can fell a 5-inch aspen in 5 to 15 minutes.

"But wait a minute," you're saying. "Man-made dams may have their problems, but beaver dams are nothing like the great dams man can build."

Yes, correct. The beaver's dams are much different from man's big dams. For some very good reasons. In fact, it is this *difference* which makes the beaver dam important. Consider the following questions.

Which dams — man's or beaver's — are really the *most efficient*, pound for pound? The most beneficial? Has man really made any engineering improvements over beaver dams? What are the *benefits* of beaver dams?

Beavers Build Land

Take land building, for example. Beaver dams build up the land. Man's big dams in many cases inundate thousands of acres of already productive farmlands along river bottoms. The beaver is instrumental in *creation* of rich soil where formerly only rocky stream beds existed.

There was the case of a New York truck farmer who dug a drainage ditch across his onion patch. He was shocked to find rich loamy soil 12 to 15 feet deep! He couldn't understand how all that rich soil got there — and why it was so deep. As the ditch reached the end of his field, diggers ran into the remains of an ancient beaver dam. Sticks were dug up which were easily defined as beaver cuttings.

Immediately the answer was clear. Years, possibly centuries earlier, a beaver colony had dammed a stream. Slowly over the years, the pond behind the dam gradually filled up with silt. As the pond got shallower, the beavers raised the dam. This went on until eventually it was no longer practical for the beavers to raise the dam further. They simply abandoned the dam, moved on and chose another site to start all over again. Once abandoned and untended, the old dam broke, leaving behind the rich silt. Here grasses quickly sprung up and a rich meadow was formed. Years later the New York truck farmer bought the land and planted his crops. And much to his benefit, the beavers had actually *created* a rich plot of earth for him.

This is no isolated example. Naturalists find that beavers have created rich

(Text continued on page 26 — photos on pages 24 and 25)

BIRTH OF A MEADOW

Upper left, an eroded stream bed in Wyoming foothills. Note how water action has washed out V-shaped gorge deep into the earth. When beavers occupy a stream, they cut down trees such as willow, alder, poplar, and aspen (center, top). Normally trees of economic value are not cut. Dams cause streams to slow down and drop silt (upper right). Eventually the pond silts in and formation of a meadow begins (lower left). In less than 2 decades, a lush, fertile meadow forms (center below) providing food for other wildlife. The soil (lower right) formed by siltation of beaver ponds is sometimes 4 feet or more deep, rich in minerals valuable for plant growth.

Ambassador College Photos
(Top center — Photo researchers)

mountain pasturage and farmlands all across the North American continent.

A noted zoologist tells the significance of beavers in creation of rich land:

"By damming streams, beavers create ponds but since these rapidly silt up, their work is unending, and throughout the millennia, *millions of acres of pasture land have thus been created* where only sterile rocky river courses would have otherwise been" (*Living Mammals of the World*. Ivan T. Sanderson, Doubleday and Company Inc., N. Y., 1965, p. 118).

The same author continues:

"Further, by raising the water table all around their pond, the plant growth of much larger areas is completely altered, the conifers are pushed back and broad-leafed trees allowed to take hold. Thus, *enormous areas of the best soil and pasture* in the homelands of the white man and in those countries which he has colonized — northern Asia and North America — *would never have existed had it not been for the Beaver.*"

There are many other examples of benefits which man has experienced from the presence of beavers. One year during a prolonged drought, Idaho fruit growers broke 14 beaver dams, channelling the water through irrigation ditches, saving a $15,000 fruit crop otherwise doomed to disaster. And the beavers were none the worse off. They had their dams repaired and ponds full again in short order.

A series of beaver dams recorded in Colorado stored 1,241 acre-feet of water, enough to irrigate 30,000 acres for one day, or 1,000 acres for one month.

The Saga of Willow Creek

Another example is the story of Willow Creek, also in Idaho. It was more a ditch for spring floods to rage through than a living stream. Cattle had no water after June, since Willow always went dry. The lake below was silting up badly from tons of mud carried by torrential runoff during spring flow.

One year a pair of beavers were planted on Willow Creek. (Incidentally, willow trees are one of the beaver's favorite foods.) That year the beavers built 17 dams, and the following year there were 59 dams, with more as time progressed. The whole Willow Creek range was transformed. Lush meadows replaced dry, parched ground and the creek itself became a living stream the year around.

Willow Creek no longer silted the lake, stream flow was stabilized, cattle ranchers could run cattle the year around, ducks and geese came to the beaver ponds — the whole ecology of the region improved tremendously.

Unfortunately man was shortsighted in this example of Willow Creek. An insufficient number of trees were available to the beavers and dam construction soon ran out, forcing the beavers to leave the creek.

Today, Willow Creek is again eroding badly and no beavers inhabit it.

Even — as in the case of Willow Creek — when man tries to return to nature's way, he often finds it's *too late*.

The whole ecological system must be kept intact. The removal of one creature, such as the beaver, upsets the balance. Merely restoring that animal alone is not enough. But where the proper habitat *does* exist, there's no question that introducing beavers is beneficial in conserving soil and water resources.

One such area is found near the headwaters of the Boise River. There on a recent survey we observed an example of a "beaver meadow." For years beavers maintained dams across the shallow Boise River headwaters. Eventually the whole area silted in, in some places four feet deep and more! Today the area is a lush green meadow providing water and forage for deer, moose and other wild-life. Grass grows 3 to 4 feet tall in this rich garden spot. And beavers still live there, too — in canals and bank dens throughout the meadow. Accompanying pictures from this area illustrate its rich productivity, where only a rocky stream bed would have existed had there been no beavers there.

In Wyoming

There are many dramatic examples of beaver meadows in Wyoming as well. On a 70-mile tour through the Bridger National Forest and adjacent lands in western Wyoming, we viewed literally dozens of such meadows and meadows in the making. With me was Mr. Envern F. Putnam, co-author of *Beaver Management and Ecology in Wyoming*, who pointed out:

"Beavers were instrumental in the formation of most of the fertile valleys and mountains in this area. There's no question as to the benefits of beaver on the headwaters of our streams. It's further downstream, where man lives, that beavers become a nuisance."

Mr. Putnam pointed out one old beaver meadow which encompassed a square mile or better. Today the stream continues to meander through this lush green valley. Beavers are still present at one end. Fishermen were taking advantage of this spot as we passed through.

Nature's Conservation Agent

There's basic benefit in *where* the beaver chooses to build — in the small streams and tributaries, not the large rivers below.

Says one authority: "Beaver dams prevent floods by trapping the water up in the headwaters of streams, preventing it from gaining the momentum that causes destruction. It is FAR MORE EFFICIENT to dam the *smaller tributaries* of a stream than to dam the main stream, and the beaver can do the job much better and far cheaper than man.

"Beaver dams also catch and so reduce the loads of soil sediment that the streams would carry into the man-made dams farther below. Ponds also force more water underground, thus helping the low water tables of the land to rise" (*The World of the Beaver*, by Leonard Lee Rue III, J. B. Lippincott Company, N. Y., 1964, page 86).

Beaver dams antedated our modern big dams in most design principles and sound construction practices. Yet the beaver dam does *not* suffer ill side effects which plague many of man's big dams.

Ecology Helped, Not Hindered

The side effects of beaver dams when analyzed from the "systems approach" to ecology — that is, taking all factors into consideration — are quite beneficial.

The pond serves as a hub of life for a host of other animals. Ducks, geese and other water birds nest nearby. Deer, cattle and other animals come to the

pond for water. Trout and bass find the beaver pond a home with abundant food. Grasses spring up green and lush for hundreds of yards on either side of the pond, due to sub-irrigation of the land. Even the trees killed by the backed-up waters serve as an insect haven and thereby supply food for woodpeckers. This helps increase the woodpecker population for better protection of living trees. Also, when the trees are downed, sunlight can filter through to aid grass and algae growth.

Idaho Fish and Game Commission Information officer Bill Cunningham commented to us about the effects of beaver ponds on fish: "... of course, they definitely benefit fish, because in many instances they create areas of water which ... are deep enough to remain cool enough to support fish life."

Other benefits of beaver ponds on ecology are noted by Gary Harper of the Sawtooth National Forest, Ketchum, Idaho: "We can definitely see advantages in stream control, water control, continued flows of water as well as perhaps settling out of siltation at times in the spring and periods of high water, as well as recreational benefits that beaver dams do provide in the line of fishing."

Nature welcomes the beaver pond. Unfortunately, due to gross misunderstanding of its purpose, man nearly destroyed the beaver, which once populated every mountain and hill stream from Washington to Maine, and from Alaska throughout Canada and even into the southern parts of the United States almost to the Gulf Coast. Once there were 60,000,000 beavers on the North American continent. Today estimates run less than 10,000,000 and the majority of those are in Canada, where larger wilderness areas are still available.

Intelligent Work, But Where From

But did you ever wonder just *where* the beaver learned to build dams? Man goes to school for years, studies thick textbooks, receives degrees in engineering and finally is able to design and construct huge dams which serve a temporary purpose. These dams make possible certain benefits as viewed through the eyeglass of "technological" progress. However, from a total-effect viewpoint, they undeniably intrude into the natural ecological balance.

The beaver has no textbooks, no schools, no degrees of higher learning. Yet it is the beaver who is able to construct the "perfect" dam — the dam that *fits* into the overall ecological pattern and even builds land and stores water for man. The benefits are *long* lasting.

Where did the beaver get his "intelligence" to build with such perfection?

One author put it this way:

"Despite their purely automatic and apparently mechanistic activities, and their lack of practical forethought, *beavers appear to draw upon sources of information that are beyond our ken.*" (*Living Mammals of the World*, by Ivan T. Sanderson, Doubleday and Company Inc., N. Y., 1965, p. 118).

Nature the Master Builder

Man must still acknowledge that the creatures and plants he finds in nature are SUPERIOR in certain *instinctual* abilities, although they cannot invent and *thoughtfully* plan as man can. To tap the reservoir of knowledge to be gained by studying the miraculous abilities of animals such as the beaver, a whole new science, called bionics, has arisen.

The idea of bionics is to go to nature to find answers to problems. One such group in a recent meeting of the Institute of Environmental Sciences made these shocking admissions:

"The engineer and scientist today is facing a 'new world' a world that has had good answers to engineering problems for thousands of years — if only we engineers, with our scientist and mathematician friends, *could know where to look*.

"No less a source than the 'Scriptures,' in the book of Job, chapter 12, verses 7 and 8, should have INDICATED A ROUTE of research years ago. Job ... said, 'but ask now the beasts, and they shall teach thee, and the fowls of the air, and they shall tell thee: or speak to the earth [plants, trees, and 'creeping' things], and it shall teach thee: and the fishes of the sea shall declare unto thee.'

"Most modern experimenters in 'bio-engineering' eventually face the humility of reality — their accomplishments are *very meager* compared to designs in nature — in birds, animals, fish, plants, reptiles and insects. The engineer knows now that to come any closer to matching some of nature's fantastic feats, he must have the help of the biologist and nature observers. Nature IS STILL THE MASTER BUILDER" (*The Future of Bio-Engineering in Our Daily Lives*, p. 3).

Man considers himself much more intelligent than any creature. But if the beaver as other animals draws upon sources beyond our ken, must there not be some power — some being of greater intelligence than man — who created the beaver. Is it not reasonable to ask if there is some Supreme Intelligence which imparted this superior ability of dam construction to beavers? And to impart it in such a way that the beaver takes its place in a superbly balanced and closely knit ecological system?

The beaver does not really need to build dams to survive. This is proved by the fact that some beavers become bank dwellers. In other words, the benefits which the beaver bestows on man are NOT due to any behavior patterns essential to the beaver's survival. Therefore, the "need" for evolving dam-building characteristics disappears. With it disappears the unproved theory that beavers are a product of an evolutionary process.

Does it really make sense that the beaver's intelligent construction ability — planned for the benefit of all, both now and for the future — could have evolved without need or direction?

That is rather an insult to intelligence.

Then what is the answer?

The Creator God designed the beaver, and programmed into its mind the instinct to build dams — perfect dams — which have a purpose in the overall balance of nature.

You can prove the existence of your Creator and the purpose for His creation. Write for a free copy of the booklet, *Does God Exist?* It gives the scientific proof you need. Also, request the FREE booklet, *Our Polluted Planet*. It explains how we are destroying the intricate balance of our earth systems — and the dire consequences we are producing. □

Where does the meat you buy in your local grocery or supermarket come from? How is it produced? Why is it becoming more difficult to find really GOOD meat today — even at high prices? And what is the solution to this growing problem?

by Dale L. Schurter
and Eugene M. Walter

Here's What You Need to Know About

H. Armstrong Roberts

THE MEAT YOU EAT

MEAT CONSUMPTION is at an all-time high. The average person in one of the "have" nations consumes an average of 230 pounds of red meat and poultry each year. This fact, by itself, makes meat a vital factor in human diet — and health.

Yet few today seem to know — or care — how this important food is produced and brought to their table. Too many housewives and consumers are concerned only with its price. They do not think beyond their local market when considering where their meat comes from.

But drastic changes have taken place in livestock feeding, management and marketing during the past 20 years. The same is true for poultry. Yet many consumers are totally unaware of the effect these far-reaching changes are having on the *quality* of the meat they eat?

Let's look "behind the scenes," using beef, the most popular of all meats, as an example. Let's see what happens to a calf — from birth to the time it becomes a juicy steak for your dinner table.

From Birth to the Feedlot

The wobbly legged calf is born. If it happens to be a dairy breed, the very latest practice is to whisk him from his mother about twelve hours later and deliver him to a mechanized feeder — a "Metal Mother." He is put into a small individual pen where every four hours around the clock a large metal tank with nipples protruding from it automatically comes along a rail within mouthing distance. After six to eight weeks the calf is parted from this mechanized "mother" and sent to a larger pen for more growing up.

The beef calf has a more carefree life until it is five to seven months old. Then it is given a shot of antibiotics to help deter the possibility of shipping fever, and shipped from five to 1500 miles to a feedlot by truck or rail.

Upon arrival at the modern feedlot, the calf immediately goes through what is called "feedlot preparation." In some of the most modern feedlots the calf is weighed, put through a squeeze chute where it is dehorned, castrated, branded, given five shots of various types, and put through a 20-foot-long dipping vat filled with chemicals — all in as little as *three minutes* time! After standing a few minutes to drain, it's on to the feeding pen. Feedlot operators say the average animal put through this ordeal will lose 30-40 pounds of unregainable weight. Now the calf will be put in a pen which allots him about 25 square feet in which to live out the rest of his life. From this day forward the animal will live under constant stress.

Feedlot preparation varies from lot to lot. But virtually every lot gives at least some of the above-described treatment — many of them *much* of it. And an increasing percentage give ALL of it.

Feedlots vary in size from relatively small family-farm-type operations to huge 100,000-head lots that are virtual "beef factories!" Lots of 10,000 head or more are common. An estimated 80 percent of all U. S. beef comes from large

feedlots and the trend is toward even more of these huge operations.

The Feeding Program

Whether large or small, today's feedlots are geared to forcing every ounce of production from the animals in the shortest possible time and at the least possible cost. These intensive feeding programs force on the calves an unbelievable diet of medicated, often cheap, high-grain feeds and roughage. Some feed formulas are highly advertised to "include everything your animals need."

Medication is automatically put in all commercial feed mixtures except by special contract. Tons of antibiotics and chemicals are being given to livestock without professional guidance and often with the attitude that "if a little is good, more must be better" — even though most antibiotics and drugs used in feeds today are not selective in the organisms they kill.

Producers have latched onto these additives because they improve the rate of feed conversion into meat and stimulate the growth rate; they control certain low-grade infections and other ill-defined subclinical diseases; and they permit producers to substitute less expensive feeds in place of more expensive feeds. All this might help the producer make a profit, but what is it doing to the quality of the meat — and public health?

Dr. Francis T. Candlin of Denver said: "Misuse of drugs for livestock is flirting with a tragedy that could make the thalidomide scare seem insignificant by comparison!" (*Kansas City Times*, Nov. 15, 1968).

An investigating committee appointed by the Food and Drug Administration felt that these additives were actually or potentially hazardous to public health in four ways: "1) when antibiotic residues are ingested by humans, they may destroy the intestinal bacteria that assist digestion [90 percent of which have not as yet been scientifically described!], 2) the residues may produce allergic reactions in humans [some of which have been fatal], 3) they may counteract the effectiveness of other antibiotics being administered as treatment for some human disease, and 4) most serious of all, they could promote the development of resistant strains of disease organisms in humans and animals alike" (*Scientific American*, Oct. 1966, p. 44).

The "Queen of the Hormones"

Perhaps the most powerful substance given to meat animals is the artificial sex hormone known as *stilbestrol*. Research going back 15 years has shown repeatedly that gains go up about 15 percent and feed efficiency is improved 12 percent when this "queen of the hormones" is given to cattle.

Today more than 80 percent of the fed cattle which are marketed have been treated with stilbestrol. But like many other additives, stilbestrol benefits the producer rather than the consumer. Its use is said to produce an additional 675 million pounds of beef annually in the U. S. But is mere bulk our only concern? Once again we ask, what about the *quality* of this meat?

Former USDA meat inspector, Dr. John N. S. White, says of stilbestrol-treated cattle: "Very often the animals will appear to be in excellent condition on the hoof, and even the sides of beef from those cattle will show a beautiful finish. But when they are quartered, the absence of quality is apparent." The main effect is "the lowering of grades of carcasses derived from cattle fed with the drug. Furthermore, it gives a watery, mushy appearance to the meat in many cases."

Cattle producers are strongly advised to use stilbestrol either as an implant or orally with feed — but not both. The prescribed legal daily limit in feed is 10 mg. per head, and it should be withdrawn from the feed at least 48 hours before slaughter. But are these limits adhered to?

Growth hormones are also widely used in poultry with the same dangers and effects.

Could widespread exposure to such hormones in our meat be one of the reasons we see so many weak, effeminate men in our society today?

Here is another danger from stilbestrol:

"Judge Luther M. Swygert of the 7th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in 1966 that: 'The record shows that DES (stilbestrol) is definitely a cause of cancer in animals . . . and possibly a cause of cancer in man.' " (AP, June 24, 1970). Yet we continue to use this hormone and to detect residues of it in our meat supply.

Now a new man-made hormone is becoming popular. Effective only on heifers, it is called MGA (Melen Gestrol Acetate) and acts as an estrus suppressor which keeps feedlot heifers from coming into heat. Then it acts as a growth promoter by taking the energy of the heifer's normal reproductive cycle and putting it to work building extra pounds of beef. Its use is supposed to bring four times as large a return per dollar as stilbestrol.

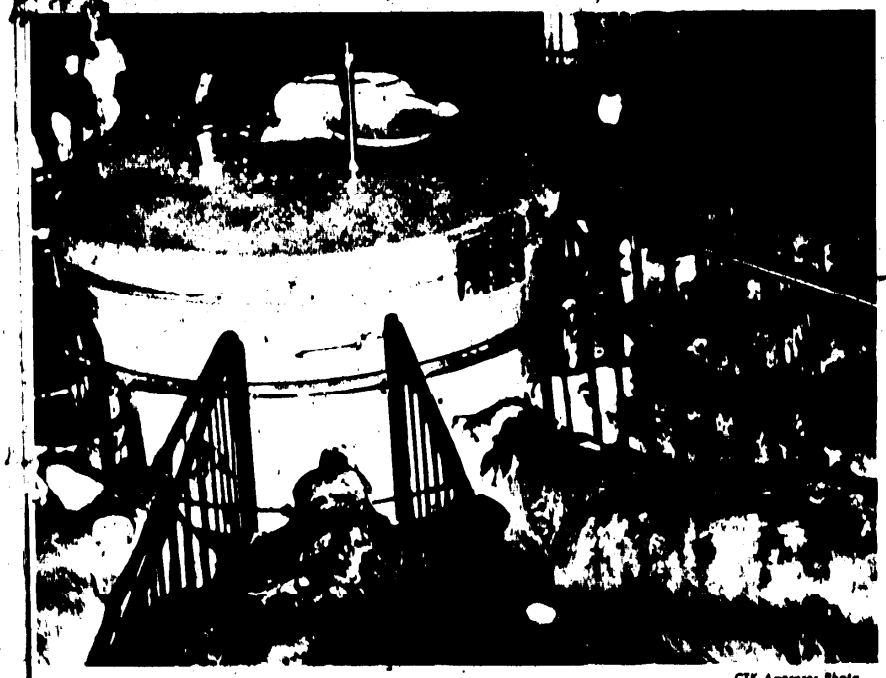
New Feed Sources

The cow is a ruminant and chews its cud. This means it has a four-chambered digestive system which can break down cellulose and a number of fibrous wastes into usable form of energy. Due to this ability, the poor cow is subject to being fed all kinds of wastes in an effort to cut down on feed costs.

Fattening rations for cattle used to contain more than 30 percent good quality roughage. "But today most finishing rations in large feedlots have less than 10 percent roughage, and it often is poor quality and low in mineral content," says Dr. L. S. Pope of Texas A. & M.

Ground newsprint mixed with molasses and sawdust have already "successfully" been used as roughage. However, the quality record is not encouraging. Feed costs were reduced 40-50% in feeding trials at the University of Missouri's dairy research. A reduction of 40-50% in milk and butterfat was also recorded. On the list to be tried are "paper industry by-products, waste paper, pulp by-products from the fruit and vegetable industries, cereal by-products, textile wastes, recovered straw and other bedding materials from stockyards, corn cobs, and many more" reports *Drover's Journal* (March 5, 1970).

Some cattle are being fed three pounds of polyethylene plastic pellets as roughage at the start of the feeding period. Once taken into the rumen



CTK Agerpres Photo

A "Metal Mother" feeds more than a dozen young calves so that their real mothers can be put back to work producing milk, on a farm near Bucharest, Romania.

(first stomach), most of this material remains through the entire finishing, thus doing away with the need for ordinary roughage or more plastic pellets. It keeps the cow's stomach sufficiently full and provides the "scratch effect" ruminants need (*Drover's Journal*, May 22, 1969)!

The Search for Protein

Because of depleted soil, much feed and forage for animals does not contain all the nutrients it ought to have. This fact, coupled with the goal of intensified, speeded-up, high-gain production, makes feed supplements a major concern of the modern producer. He is especially concerned about protein supplements — and getting them cheap.

To this end some farmers are experimenting with cutting feed costs 50 percent by feeding cows grain mixed with chicken litter. Ninety percent of our chickens are raised on arsenic-treated feeds, and it remains to be seen whether this arsenic residue in the litter — as well as poultry disease micro-organisms — will transmit to cattle.

Other producers are feeding their cattle "wastelage" — cattle excrement mixed with hay! And believe it or not, stored fresh manure and ground hay produced 26 percent cheaper gains in a recent Auburn University test. All carcasses were graded "choice," but steers on ordinary standard ration suffered rumen parakeratosis and all tripe was condemned. None of the wastelage-fed cattle had this problem (*Farm Journal*, Aug. 1969).

But does this mean that raw manure is good food? Or does it indeed show the miserable failure of the standard ration?

A source of protein that is skyrocketing in popularity is *urea*. Last year, U. S. farmers used some 500,000 tons of urea to replace over 2 million tons of oilseed meal or other protein supplements.

Urea is a synthetic nitrogen compound chemically derived from gasses. In the past it has been used as fertilizer and in plastics manufacture.

It is not a feed and animals can't naturally digest it. But bacteria in a ruminal stomach, with the help of plenty of carbohydrates (such as corn), can convert urea into digestible protein at a considerable savings over oilseed meal. When "properly" used, urea can constitute up to one third of the total protein ration. Without fermentable carbohydrates to use the urea, however, a cow will quickly die.

In the poultry business there is a similar quest for cheap protein. As with cattle, rations using the birds' own litter is one source being tried. The waste products of poultry processing — heads, feet and internal organs — have also been turned into a supplement that is mixed with other feed.

We could go on and on with a seemingly endless list of other feed mixtures and additives that are either widely in use or being experimented with. Insecticides in feed to kill lice on the cows' backs, tranquilizers to keep movement and energy loss at a minimum, charcoal in feeds to filter out pesticides, etc., etc., etc. But you ought to be getting the picture. One other widespread practice, however, must be mentioned.

Artificial Insemination

Artificial insemination is becoming ever more popular. But now the penalties for this unnatural practice of artificially impregnating the female animal with the male sperm are beginning to come to light. For a generation or two there may seem to be no ill effects. But over a period of time this unnatural tampering with the sexual patterns of animals is at least partially responsible for extremely human-sounding problems like homosexuality and nymphomania.

Animals need contact with each other. In the continued absence of a male, the female reproductive cycle becomes upset, estrus (the mating phase) is likely to be delayed, and the likelihood of conception may be reduced. Also it can lead to a kind of mania in which cows remain constantly "in heat." In an affected herd, several cows are likely to run amok and try, on occasion, to act like males. The result is a dramatic drop in milk production among dairy cows, and sometimes appalling accidents occur in which limbs are broken (*London Sunday Times*, Sept. 8, 1968).

Yet scientists are now trying to produce "litters" of calves in order to get

more profit per cow. This is done with the use of hormones and artificial insemination. One hormone (pregnant mare serum) causes cows to develop more than one ovum per estrus cycle. The other, *chlorionic gonadotropin*, causes the ovary to shed the multiple ova so they can be fertilized. However, man-induced multiple births are associated with retained placentas in the cows and a high mortality rate in the calves (*Western Livestock Journal*, April 3, 1969).

Other researchers are experimenting with "superfetation" — artificial insemination which produces a second pregnancy when the initial pregnancy is several months in progress.

When — and WHERE — is interference with nature going to end?

The End Result: Sickness and Disease

What is the end result of all the chemicals, drugs, hormones, cheap feeds and wrong practices? We don't exactly know the far-reaching effects yet, but meat animals, as well as you, are what they eat. If they are fed inferior feeds, the quality of their health suffers. We could be in for a mountain of animal, and consequently *human*, sickness, disease and degeneracy.

When manure is so loaded with chemicals that the normal process of decomposition is hindered (as happens today), can the animal that produced this waste be completely healthy?

When chickens turn to cannibalism in the broiler house — as they often do — the birds clearly have something wrong with them. The solution is not to give the birds colored eye glasses, anti-peck paste, metal anti-peck guards or to burn off the ends of their beaks — as is widely practiced by chicken farmers. That is merely dealing with the effect and ignoring the cause or causes. Is it illogical to ask if this cannibalism could be caused by a compulsion to eat blood and flesh in a last-ditch effort to supply nutritional deficiencies? Or by conditions of overcrowding, etc.?

A recent government report states that over *90 percent* of chickens from most flocks in this country and abroad are infected with *leukosis* (chicken cancer), even though a much smaller percentage develop overt neoplasms or tumors. That means a lot of poultry with some degree of leukosis is probably slipping onto your dinner table.

So far there is no evidence that the disease can be transmitted to humans — but there isn't any proof to show it *can't* be transmitted either.

Last year, 37 million chickens were condemned in the U. S. for leukosis. Some producers lost virtually their entire flocks. And remember, leukosis is just one of many chicken diseases.

With cattle the situation is similar. A USDA report for 1968-1969 shows that more than 10 percent of the 30.1 million cattle carcasses approved by federal inspectors underwent some post-mortem whittling for removal of offending parts (tumors, sores etc.).

An article in *The National Observer* (May 6, 1968) reports: "Most Americans, if they are to eat much meat at all, must still consume diseased meat and meat from which diseased or unfit portions have been trimmed. This meat is made safe only by proper cooking, freezing, curing and other processing.

"'If we were to condemn and destroy the entire carcass of every defective meat animal,' says a top USDA official, 'A severe meat shortage would result.'"

So your meat is not necessarily *safe* just because it has received the "U. S. Inspected" stamp.

"Under the present inspection system the U. S. inspector must determine in as little as two seconds — the wholesomeness and freedom from infection of the meat of a chicken, cow, sheep, or pig that we are to eat. This, of course, is impossible to do since salmonella organisms can only be seen if a microscopic and bacteriological examination is made" (*Nation's Business*, May 1968, pp. 34-36).

A New Round of Additives

Once the meat reaches the packing plant it is subject to a whole new round of additives which preserve, age, cure, tenderize, color, flavor, season and scent

A chicken commune — the standard way of growing broilers, friers, laying hens and breeding flocks for mass consumption. Certain unnatural practices frequently employed in mass production of meat are now being questioned by health authorities.

Florida Development Commission Photo

the meat — and reduce the processor's costs or increase his profits.

Some processors now inject enzyme tenderizers such as papain into the animal prior to slaughter. We are told that this "on the hoof" tenderizing is absolutely safe. Yet the enzyme causes such rapid and extensive cellular breakdown that internal bleeding can cause the animal to die if it is not slaughtered within 30 minutes.

Many additives are used strictly for profit. Moisture-retaining phosphates to make corned beef hold extra water and thus weigh more. Paprika to make hamburger appear deceptively rosy for up to two weeks. Sodium nitrate to make ham, bacon, corned beef, bologna, frankfurters and other cured meats *red*.

Some of these additives are harmless, though deceptive. Others, such as sodium nitrate, can be decidedly harmful — and even fatal in sufficient amounts.

And then there is the matter of "extenders." Today "edible offal" includes practically anything that "falls off" including head, feet, hide, intestines, liver, kidneys, lungs, blood, stomach, bones, etc. Most states allow 30 percent fat plus this "edible offal" to contribute to luncheon meats, frankfurters, hamburger, chicken pie, sausages, soup stock, etc. Is it only a joke that processors use "everything but the squeal"?

Well, where does all this leave you? What can YOU do about the meat YOU eat?

What You Can Do

Most certainly we are not going to advocate that you stop eating meat. Other produce has pollution, too. You can't stop eating. But you can make an effort to obtain meat that is of higher quality.

The ideal, of course, would be to live in a rural area and produce your own meat. Some people do. However, there are others who could but don't.

Next best thing would be to purchase meat that is more likely to be less polluted. In some areas a few producers specialize in providing additive-free meat. An ad in a newspaper or a sign by their property might read: "Naturally Produced," "Chemical Free," "Organically Grown," or something similar. Also, many small operators are less likely to include most additives and can be more easily checked.

When meat purchases must be made at regular meat markets, *be selective*. Especially be selective when considering those meats likely to contain the most additives — luncheon meats, frankfurters, sausages, etc.

For protection against meat-borne disease, proper storage, quick processing and freezing, plus proper cooking are the best safeguards.

All this is good and well, but it is by no means the *complete* solution to the problem, as you can undoubtedly see.

The Ideal Solution

Every problem is a matter of cause and effect. The only REAL solution to the meat problem is to correct the CAUSE.

This means that ideally the soil should first of all be built up according to the natural principles. Fertile soil will produce good feed which can naturally supply animals with the nutrients they need to grow and be healthy.

When plants are carefully grown on rich soil and then properly harvested, stored and fed to animals, all kinds of special feeds and additives are unnecessary. Mr. O. E. Olson of the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station said: "There is no substitute for proper stage of maturity at harvest, moisture content, fineness of chopping, distribution during filling, packing and exclusion of air in a good silage program. With such a program additives are not essential."

Also in an ideal situation, meat-producing animals would not be under stress. "Stress on an animal anywhere along the production period is the biggest cause of disease," says Dr. Drake of the University of Nevada (*Drover's Journal*, Feb. 24, 1970).

But today animals are under stress. "In all species the trend in breeding, management and feeding is toward more intensified systems," says Dr. Pope of Texas A&M University. The very nature of today's meat production system is thus conducive to stress and hence to disease. It is also conducive to pollution as anyone living near a large feedlot knows.

So in an ideal situation this stress would be removed. How? By having meat animals produced on family-sized individual farms where the stock has plenty of room to move about and where the numbers of animals are small enough so they can be given the necessary and conscientious husbandry needed to produce high-quality meat.

Next in an ideal program, these quality production methods would be followed by similar high-quality, personalized slaughter, processing, and distribution methods.

The end result should be delicious and healthful meat.

Can It Be Done?

We are fully aware that to change to the ideal situations just described, a complete and total about-face in our present way of doing things would be required. But just such a drastic and dramatic change is needed if we are to improve meat quality. Obviously, in today's world, the chances of making these changes look slim indeed.

The problem of farming and ranching methods is merely one in a series of HIGHLY interrelated and complex errors which have been made in our technologically oriented world.

Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution we have attempted to specialize, concentrate and assembly-line produce everything from cattle to cars. It is this kind of Industrial Social Order which has been at the root of many of our dilemmas.

We are swiftly racing to the place — like it or not — where we must decide: Do we want food which is fit to eat, or to recklessly pursue materialism and the resulting problems?

But the necessary changes to put us on a sane course of food production can, must and WILL be made. If you wonder HOW and WHEN — write and ask for our free booklet, *The Wonderful World Tomorrow — What It Will Be Like*. It explains what changes must be made in our *entire society* if man is to really live a healthy and abundant life. Also, send for our FREE reprint, "Eat Right To Be Healthy." It explains the basic principles of how you can be free of sickness and feel vibrantly alive. □

what you can do...

TIMELY Tips and Helpful Suggestions for YOU and YOUR FAMILY

● Emphysema

EMPHYSEMA is rated by the U. S. Public Health Service as the fastest growing crippler disease in the United States! Over 25,000 will die from it this year in the U. S. alone!

Emphysema is a disease of the lungs. It tears down lung tissues and makes the tiny air sacs inefficient! Victims usually die from suffocation and an overworked heart.

There are a number of contributing factors leading to the cause of this disease. But, according to the Public Health Service and many leading doctors, cigarette smoking is the most significant factor in the development of this killer! Air pollution also ranks high.

What can you do to prevent emphysema? Don't smoke! If you do — quit immediately. No pipes and cigars either! (Write for our free booklet, *You Can Quit Smoking.*)

If you must live in an industrialized, smog-infested city, avoid exposure to heavy concentrations of dust, noxious chemical fumes, insecticides, fungicides, and other sprays! Also, eat a balanced diet. Get daily physical exercise and plenty of rest.

● Poisons In the Home

There are over 250,000 potentially poisonous household products on the market.

Nearly all household chemicals and drugs contain hidden poisons! Seemingly mild aspirin can be a lethal poison if swallowed in sufficient quantity. Other potentially poisonous products include all types of medicines commonly found in the medicine cabinet; cleaners and soaps found in the kitchen, laundry or pantry; perfumes and toiletries found in the bathroom and bedrooms; various paints and chemicals found in the workshop or garage. Care needs to be taken so that your child does not become a poison victim!

Don't leave potentially poisonous products within reach of young children. After using a cleaner, wax or other product, be sure to put it back out of your child's reach. Even while using such a product, it pays to keep a sharp eye out for your child. He may try to pick it up and eat or drink it. Be especially alert during the 3 to 6 p.m. period when children are hungry and you are tired. Most accidents happen around this time.

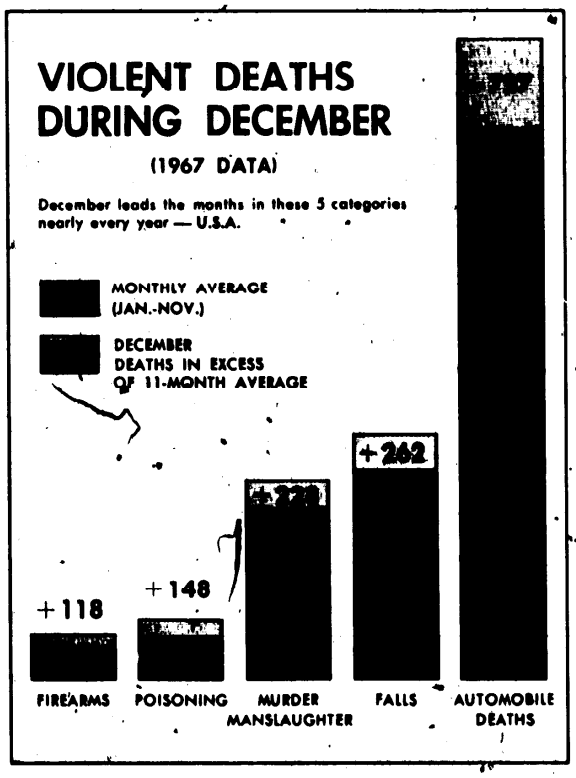
Also, begin early to train your child NOT to habitually put everything he picks up into his mouth.

● Holiday Cautions

December has almost 1,000 more *accidental* deaths every year than the average of the eleven preceding months!

In 1967 the total deaths for all causes averaged 158,000 per month in the U. S. BUT December had 185,000 deaths! Almost every year, December leads in accidental deaths due to automobile crashes, falls, firearms, and poison gas!

More murders were committed during December in 1969 than in any of the previous eleven months! Negligent man-



slaughter reached its peak last year during December — so did burglary and robbery.

● Avoid Left-Foot Braking

The majority of today's automobiles come equipped with automatic transmissions. Drivers may unconsciously get into the habit of using the left foot for braking. This is an extremely dangerous habit. Here's why.

Such a driver will have the tendency in heavy traffic to ride the *brake* with the free *left* foot. Studies show this increases the temptation to tailgate. (Driving too close to the

car in front.) It keeps the brake lights on continually — confusing the driver behind. And it may cause brake fade-out — loss of braking power due to excessive overheating of the brake drums.

Even more dangerous is what happens when this driver has to make a sudden emergency stop. As he pushes down hard on the brake with his *left* foot, he may instinctively force his right foot down on the accelerator at the same time — increasing the chances for an accident.

The correct method is to use ONLY the right foot for *both* the accelerator and the brake.

● Breast-Feeding the Infant

Many leading authorities have come to realize that breast-feeding is best for infants.

For example, the *Merck Manual of Diagnosis and Therapy* says the ideal food for infants is human milk. Also, they admit that most mothers, if willing, can nurse their babies. It gives the following reasons why breast-feeding is recommended:

1. It provides the natural food infants need.
2. It establishes a close bond between mother and child.
3. Actually, in a number of ways, breast-feeding is most convenient. No messy and intricate formulas.
4. Mother's milk has the lowest incidence of food allergy.
5. It furnishes still-unidentified factors which lower the incidence of infection in the infant.

Two worthwhile books on the subject are the *Womanly Art of Breastfeeding* published by the La Leche League and *Husband Coached Childbirth* by Robert A. Bradley. Both are very helpful in discussing the subject of breast-feeding. Both books are available at many local libraries.

● Food Refrigeration Tips

Refrigeration does not kill the harmful bacteria that cause food spoilage and food-borne disease! It only slows down their reproduction. Here are a few tips for safely storing foods in a refrigerator:

In a normal home refrigerator the temperature should be 45° F or lower for short-time food storage of three or four days. A temperature of 40° F or lower is required for storing food longer than four days. Extended food storage of commercial frozen foods should be maintained at 0° F or lower temperature.

Write the Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402, for a copy of government publication PHSP 1247 called *Cold Facts About Home Food Protection*. Its cost is 5 cents per copy.

● Should An Expectant Wife Work?

Common sense says "NO" if at all possible. Keep in mind that a working wife and mother in reality has two FULL-TIME jobs. She will obviously be under greater stress than the homemaker who doesn't work outside the home. She will have little time to build her health and *prepare* for the birth of a child.

Little extensive research in regard to pregnant women working has been done. However, the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in Britain did do a study on this subject some time back. Their findings showed that pregnant women who worked had a HIGHER rate of stillbirths and incidence of babies being born prematurely than did wives who did not work.

● January Bargains

Fighting that rising inflation and high cost of living? Wait and take advantage of January bargains! January generally has more sales than has any other month of the year. Everything from art supplies to white goods can usually be found at reduced prices.

Clothing sales for the whole family — men, women, boys, girls, and infants — are common. Women's and girls' blouses, furs, lingerie, baby clothes, skirts, suits and shoes for the family are just some of the usual sale items. Housewares of all types are found on the January bargain list also. Bedding, blankets, linen, tablecloths, rugs, even china and glassware are among bargain items. The January bargain list is fairly extensive!

Instead of buying that radio, television or stereo on time NOW, save your money and buy the same item at a lower rate during January. Since you'll be saving — you might even pay CASH!

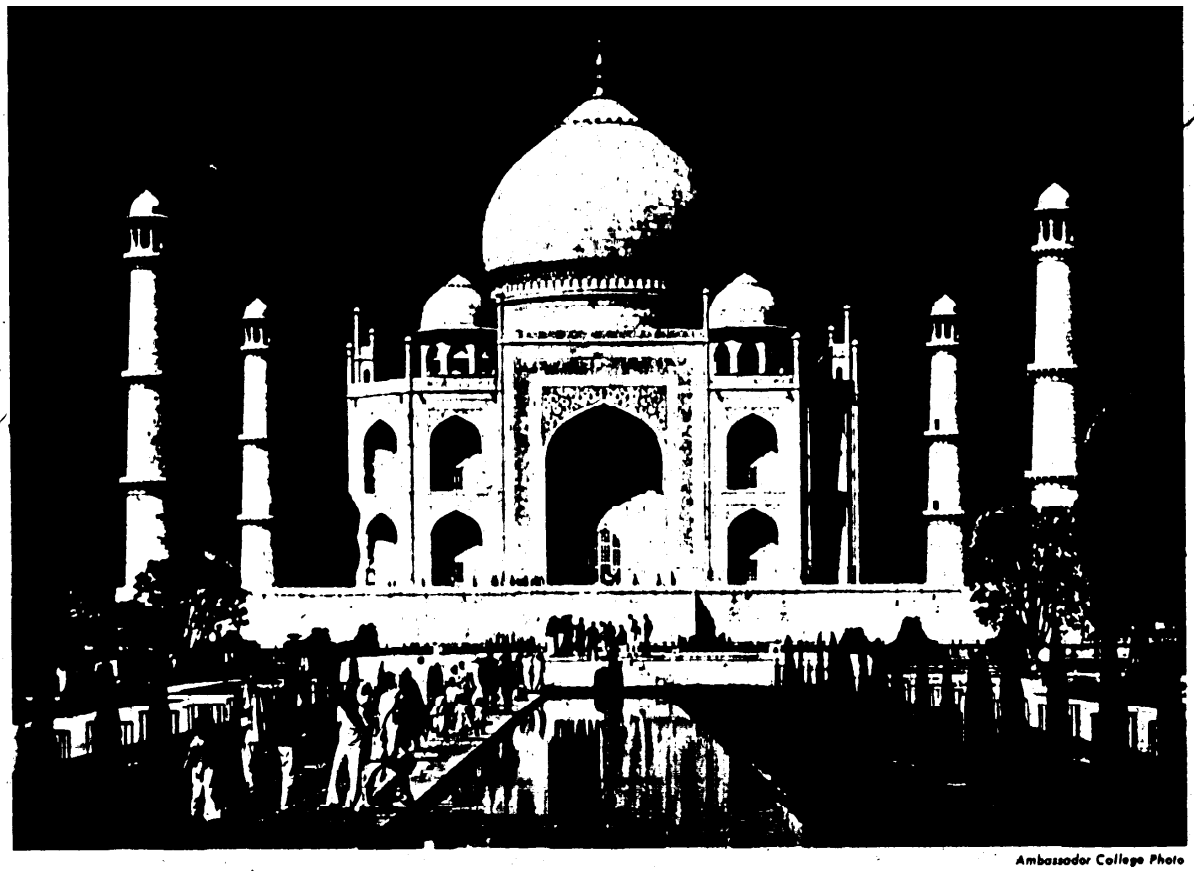
● Children's Footwear

The foot is much more complicated than many realize. It has 26 bones and a number of muscles and ligaments. Improperly fitting shoes, especially for growing children, can throw this delicate mechanism out of line. When you consider shoes for children, here are some facts to keep in mind.

According to the American Medical Association, shoes are unnecessary for infants before they walk. And when they do begin to walk, the shoes should be the softest obtainable. As infants increase in their ability to walk, they will need shoes with leather soles tough enough to protect their feet from harder, paved surfaces. Still the shoes should be soft enough to bend easily at the ball of the foot for more natural use of the foot.

Proper length and width of a child's shoes are most important. Authorities recommend a thumb's width of clearance between the *end* of the shoe to the big toe for ideal length. The leather over the widest part of the forefoot should be sufficiently loose that a small amount of the leather can be pinched up.

A handy booklet on the subject called *Your Children's Feet and Footwear* is published by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, for only 10 cents.



Ambassador College Photo

The OTHER Side of INDIA

India is POTENTIALLY one of the world's wealthiest nations. Few realize that she is one of the richest countries in the world in arable farmlands, in cattle, in natural resources such as water and minerals, and in the most valuable commodity of all — when effectively used — her tremendous HUMAN resources.

by Raymond F. McNair

New Delhi, India

THIS is my second visit to India — currently traveling with PLAIN TRUTH Editor Herbert W. Armstrong and his party. Once again, we are pleased and heartened to see India's seemingly unlimited potential. This nation and its teeming millions are beginning to move toward greater modernization and greater industrialization.

On several different occasions Mr. Armstrong and I have discussed the fact that the people of India are intelligent, talented people — and, incidentally, a very handsome people. Of course, this does not apply — either in India or in any other country — to that segment of the population which is woefully underfed and poorly clad.

But when one sees the better-fed, better-clothed, better-educated people of India, he cannot help being greatly *impressed* by their intelligence, warmth, sparkle, and vitality — by the overall ability and comeliness of the people of this vast land.

On this current visit to India we have encountered numerous examples of this innate Indian ability — especially during our tour from New Delhi to Agra.

Natural Artisans

Many Indians have a natural talent for arts and crafts. They excell in jobs requiring manual dexterity.

Especially skilled are craftsmen in wood carving and metal working. Some of the world's most beautiful and

ornate brassware is produced in India. Gold- and silversmiths are talented in design and production of exquisite jewelry, which they set with extremely valuable stones such as Indian emeralds and rubies.

Many hundreds of ancient forts, palaces, monuments, tombs and shrines still reveal the meticulous, painstaking effort of the builders.

The classically majestic TAJ MAHAL, acclaimed by many as the world's most beautiful structure, is one magnificent example! This imposing structure — built entirely of gleaming white marble, with decorations of semi-precious stones inlaid in the marble — was constructed during the Mogul Dynasty of Emperor Shah Jahan. It was built by the Emperor between 1632 and 1654 as a mausoleum in loving memory of his wife, Mumtaz Mahal, who died giving birth to their fourteenth child. Approximately 20,000 men labored 22 years to complete this beautiful structure. It is a masterpiece of architectural precision and flawless construction.

For a person to consider India a nation of unskilled, uneducated, untalented beggars is to have a grossly *one-sided* view of the true situation.

In this connection, the idea that India is a nation of ONLY teeming cities is a gross misrepresentation.

True, India does have its overcrowded, slum-like cities — Calcutta, Old Delhi and Bombay. This is what most Western travelers see, but they do NOT see the real India.

India is *not* primarily a land of huge, teeming, overpopulated cities. Over 80 percent of the people live in small villages. The typical landowning family lives on a 5- to 10-acre farm near one of those small villages. This average family would have perhaps six children to help with the farming, a two-room hut, sufficient grain (but not protein) to feed themselves, and a school for all the children to attend.

Agrarian India

India is a rural nation blessed with excellent soil. Over half the nation's land area is under cultivation. This, unfortuantely, is not widely stressed in what we read or see. Let me briefly reiterate what I wrote in an article that appeared in the December 1968 PLAIN TRUTH.

The popular ideas in the Western World are that much of India is a dry, barren land largely devoid of natural resources, and that other regions are tragically rain soaked. When India comes to mind, most Westerners think only of the vast overpopulation with rampant poverty and hunger.

Little is heard of the huge acreage of arable farmland which should and usually does produce immense quantities of foodstuffs. Few realize the large variety of excellent fruits that are indigenous and are seen in abundance.

India has about 430 million acres under cultivation. Looking across the landscape in many of the farming communities, we spotted scores of irrigation wells — often as far as the eye could see — nearly all of them filled with an *abundant* water supply. The number of acres under irrigation has tripled since 1950.

The water resources of Indian rivers, measured in terms of annual flow, are estimated to be over 1.3 billion acre-feet. (An acre-foot is the volume of water needed to cover an acre to the depth of one foot.) This is enough runoff, alone, to irrigate India's 430 million arable acres with 36 inches of water per year, which could produce enough fruit and vegetables to completely eliminate hunger in India.

Most Indians do not eat beef, but their 200 million cattle are useful in many other ways.

Contrary to the opinions of some, most of India's 30 or so breeds of cattle are of good quality and are potentially very productive. When well fed, most compare favorably with Western beef breeds in both productivity and quality. As work animals, their bullocks are noted for willing, industrious work and a very rapid pace. Several breeds produce an abundance of rich milk, even by Western dairy standards. And a few Indian breeds are as adapted to producing both meat and milk as are the Red Poll and the Dexter.

But Indians know they cannot live off the land alone. Since they won independence in 1947, they have modernized production and distribution techniques to the point of being among the TOP SIX NATIONS in the world in *most* of the important economic products.

India's Economic Power

India *leads the world* in iron ore reserves, tea production, groundnuts, and cattle. India ranks second among world nations in total arable land, rice production, and cotton spinning. Despite highly publicized problems of illness and illiteracy, India also ranks second among the nations in number of hospitals (18,000), number of dentists (75,000), and number of students enrolled, in both primary and secondary educational institutions. She ranks third in number of passenger railroad miles traveled, number of daily newspapers, and in textile production.

India ranks a strong fourth in the annual production of milk, cotton, iron ore, and yarns. India is also fourth among the world's nations in the number of doctors (100,000). She ranks fifth in the annual number of freight miles of railroad traveled, and sixth in the all-important production of wheat and fish. In corn production, she ranks eighth, but the corn crop has increased more than 50 percent just in the last seven years. At this rate she will soon rank sixth in corn production as well.

In addition to her famous iron-ore reserves, India also has large deposits of manganese, mica, coal, bauxite, and lignite. (India is also internationally known as a haven of privately-owned gold and silver.) Oil production is growing phenomenally, with a self-supporting 14 million tons of petroleum products manufactured last year.

The Indian Atomic Energy Department has discovered in the northeastern region of the country what are believed to be the world's largest deposits of radioactive minerals. These deposits are rich in *thorium*, *uranium*, and *ilmenite* — important minerals in this "nuclear age."

Ilmenite — a main source of titanium, which is an *essential* metal in construction of jet aircraft and space vehicles — is also found in large quantities in the beach sands of Kerala State. India, in fact, is a leading source of

titanium metals which she exports to nations around the world, including the U. S. A.

To exploit such natural blessings, India has embarked on a highly successful industrialization program.

Take a look at some of the remarkable results.

Burgeoning Industry

India's economic growth rate was a fantastic 9 *percent* during Fiscal 1968. The following year, growth steadied at 3 percent, but the overall 20-year average of economic growth (1950-1970) now stands at a creditable 3.5 percent annual growth. That compounds to a full *doubling* of economic power in those 20 years!

India has become a land of atomic power plants, hydroelectric dams, steel and textile mills, automotive assembly lines, and various other industrial plants. Indians are noted for producing technically competent machinery, for instance, the Mercedes Benz engines, which are famous worldwide.

Chester Bowles, former U. S. Ambassador to India, listed some amazing industrial accomplishments of the 1950-to-1970 "doubling" period. India's electric-power capacity multiplied *five times* between 1953 and 1969, and should double again before 1975. The number of acres under irrigation has tripled (largely through the use of electric-powered irrigation pumps, which have increased prodigiously just since 1966).

In the social sphere, Ambassador Bowles mentioned that four times as many youngsters now go to school as compared to 1950 enrollment. Malaria has been reduced from 100 million cases (one fifth of the entire population) annually down to less than 50,000 in 1966, and the birth rate has been reduced (albeit slightly) from 4.1 percent annually to 3.9 percent, due to a $200 million birth control program.

Despite such industrial growth, the Indian planners realize much more is needed just to reach minimum self-sufficiency in a nation having 560 million mouths to feed.

The Five-Year Plan, 1970-74

The fourth and latest Five-Year Development Plan was presented to

INDIA'S Eventful History

Anciently, as today, India was a wealthy land — a land of abundant natural resources — and of unlimited potential.

The ancient historian, Diodorus of Sicily, nearly 2,000 years ago, spoke of India in very glowing terms. India of that day was a large, fertile and well-watered land which yielded two crops each year!

According to Diodorus, India produced an abundance of *food:* grains, fruits, vegetables and livestock. It was also known then, as today, for its very rich *mineral resources:* gold, silver, iron, copper and other minerals and also its many *precious stones.*

India produced such an abundance of foodstuffs in the 1st century B.C., Diodorus gave the following account: "This is the reason, they say, why a famine has never visited India . . . there never being any lack of food among them."

Britain's Accomplishments in India

In more modern times, India came to be a part of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Under British rule, *infanticide* was outlawed, *suttee* (suicide of a widow on her husband's funeral pyre) was made illegal. Britain began spreading the English language and culture. (The English language is India's window to the world to this very day.) Under Imperial British rule, 25,000 miles of railways had been built by 1900, and 14 million acres of land had been brought under irrigation — the biggest irrigation development in the world. Britain began establishing schools, colleges and universities in many parts of India.

The British established an efficient Indian Civil Service, organized a strong army, built many factories and hard-surface roads, encouraged trade and commerce.

Did Britain do as much as she could have done with her trading profits?

Most Indians would answer "no" to this question! But many in India freely acknowledge that *Britain did much good* for the nation of India.

In most empires, the wealth of the local states is normally siphoned off to the ruling Imperial Power. British rule in India was not entirely an exception. Many Indians and students of history will freely acknowledge that Britain's Imperial rule over one quarter of the land surface and peoples of this earth was, when compared with most empires, a very benign, wise rule. Britain did much to build up her Imperial domains, yet they are not blind to the shortcomings of Imperial British rule. Especially, Indians remember the days when they were treated as inferiors by their British rulers. And no self-respecting people wants to be looked down on.

While in New Delhi, our guide voluntarily commented that the British were *good organizers* and *administrators.*

Nonetheless, he made it very clear that he was happy to see India an *independent* nation — governing herself. I am sure *most* Indians feel precisely the same way.

Nehru Takes the Helm

When India did become independent in 1947, her first Prime Minister was a very able man named Jawaharlal Nehru. He, like Gandhi, had been educated in England, where he saw parliamentary democracy at work firsthand. Even so, Nehru was never fully persuaded that the British system of parliamentary democracy was best for India, even though it seemed to work fine for Britain.

Prime Minister Nehru tried his very best to help lift India out of the "backward age" into the "atomic age."

But like the Moslem Moguls and the Imperial British Governors before him, Prime Minister Nehru soon learned that it is very difficult to change the deep-seated social, cultural, religious and political ideas and customs of over four hundred million Indians. He came to see that the road to real progress in India would continue to be a long, hard, uphill climb all the way! This has been true.

But as the Indian people become better educated and trained, their abilities and their natural wealth could undoubtedly transform them into one of the world's wealthiest and happiest peoples.

Indian parliament last summer, calling for an annual growth rate of 5.5 percent each year until 1974, and a fantastic 9 percent annual growth in *industry!* Over five years, this would represent a 30-percent growth in GNP (from the present $45 billion to nearly $60 billion), and a fantastic 54 percent growth in the *industrial* sector.

The Five-Year Plan puts the accent on self-sufficiency. Presently India imports nearly *twice* what she exports, the main deficiencies being food and fertilizer imports. Thus, the biggest projected increase in the Five-Year Plan is a *five-fold* increase in fertilizer production. Second in priority is heavy industry. India is hoping for a near doubling in iron ore, steel, and electric power production during the 1969-74 period.

The major outlay of money (22 percent) is planned for agricultural production, followed closely by industry (21 percent) and the vital transportation field (17 percent). Electricity and housing will each take 10 percent of the Five-Year investments. The remaining 20 percent is split in many subsidiary programs, with family planning unfortunately taking only 1.3% of the funds.

The plan has its failings — namely its mere token support of education, scientific research, family planning, social services, and one of India's most serious problems, the "educated unemployed" — but on the other hand, the need for food and industry is of primary importance if Indians are to live and eat. The other amenities, they reason, can come later.

A Difficult Barrier

Perhaps the most difficult barrier to modernizing India is the tremendous difficulty of overcoming the age-abiding, deeply rooted Indian belief in the caste system.

The Indian Government finally succeeded in officially abolishing the caste system. Nonetheless, most Indians are still caste-conscious, and to this very day, the vast majority will not even try to go against the caste concept.

The present government of Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi (daughter of Mr. Nehru) has a most difficult task in persuading the people of India to put aside their caste-consciousness. Progress is being made in this direction, but not as much as many government officials would like to see!

The present government of India is trying very hard to solve India's age-old, deep-seated problems. Major obstacles still lie in the road which would lead India into a progressive, dynamic and prosperous nation!

Of course, all of India's problems cannot be solved apart from solving the entire *world's* problems. And that will take a "strong hand from someplace" to intervene in world affairs! How it will be accomplished is made plain in our illustrated booklet entitled *The Wonderful World Tomorrow — What It Will Be Like*. This booklet makes plain India's future — reveals how India and all nations will become literate, prosperous, happy nations, and will ultimately realize their true destiny! □

HOW your PLAIN TRUTH subscription has been paid

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

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

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

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

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

The first week in January 1934, *The* WORLD TOMORROW program started on the air. On February 1, that year, *The* PLAIN TRUTH made its most humble bow. Response was gratifying. It was something *different* — something *right* — something vitally *needed* — something containing vitality and life!

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

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

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

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

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

Automobile

(Continued from page 12)

— and do anything, at any time, under any attitude or state of mind in the privacy of his car.

The car has revolutionized — mostly for the worst — the dating habits of young people. It provides ready-made portable bedrooms. In those bedrooms on wheels occur innumerable premarital or extramarital sex acts or perversions.

The automobile has abetted the crime spree because criminals, rioters, arsonists can go far and wide in a big hurry.

When all the pros and cons are listed, there is very little good which can be said for the automobile.

We Must Choose — And Soon

A few people — very few — have come to realize how critical a situation we have on our hands. They are saying that we must CHOOSE between the internal combustion engine and breathable air.

Are we going to eliminate the automobile or are we going to let it kill us by polluting our air?

When carbon monoxide gas reaches levels of ten parts per million parts of air, it becomes dangerous. In today's congested city, that is no longer a rarity. In Chicago and Philadelphia, for example, that danger point is *exceeded throughout one third to one half of the day!* In Los Angeles the danger point is exceeded 40 percent of the time. Each day in Los Angeles cars spew out 20 million pounds of carbon monoxide, enough to decrease the blood's oxygen-carrying capacity in some people by 20 percent.

When are we going to learn? Must we DIE before we are going to wake up to the facts?

We have allowed ourselves to become slaves to our technology. But why CONTINUE to become ever more deeply enslaved? Why must our manufacturers continue to produce ever more and bow down before Gross National Product?

Oh yes, we talk about no-lead gasoline (forgetting to mention other pollutants may be increased); we build more roads (which increases travel); we build smaller cars (but these are bought as second cars); we talk about smog devices (which are going to do little if anything to resolve our problem).

Why all these excuses? Why all these insignificant nips at a major problem? When will we admit — both consumer and manufacturer — that we have travelled down the wrong road, that technology has been used wrongly, that we must make an about face — before we actually commit autocide — death by automobile.

The time for excuses has passed. It is *almost* too late. Our technology has, step by step, worked us into a box canyon. We spray our crops and die of poisoning; we quit spraying our crops and they will be lost to disease and insects.

Why? Because we have *manipulated* our environment to the point of disaster. The more we have manipulated our environment, the more we have been FORCED TO manipulate it.

If we continue to produce automobiles and to drive as we do, many of us will, in a few years, *die directly* from unbreathable air. But if we quit producing our automobiles and quit driving as we do, our national and personal economic life is in jeopardy.

And it is OUR fault! We have put ourselves where we are. It is we humans who have created the Frankenstein monster which now threatens to destroy us.

All the talk, the half solutions, the panaceas are not going to work. Because we have NOT been willing — and are NOT willing — to give up the religion of Gross National Product of which the automobile is the chief god. And the subsidiary deities are legion.

We ALL Have Reverently Bowed

We are little different from an ancient people of whom it was said:

"Their land also is full of silver and gold, neither is there any end of their treasures: their land is also full of horses, *neither is there any end to their chariots* [today's automobiles]. Their land also is full of idols; they worship the work of their own hands, what their own fingers have made." (Isaiah 2:7-9, Amplified Old Testament).

America and much of the Western World faces the critical need to reconsider the use of its automobiles. Period. Sounds rather odd, doesn't it? Almost UN-American — or anti-progress. After all, the car is about as American as apple pie.

But if we DID reconsider the use of automobiles, 60% — in some cases up to 90% — of the pollution would disappear. If all those millions of keys stayed in all those millions of pockets, we wouldn't have that foul smog tomorrow morning.

But you can bet your dutiful statistician we are going to go out there and turn those engines on. We're going to go roaring to those jobs. We're not going to move closer to our jobs or disperse that industry. We will MOVE OUT FURTHER — and clamber for more roads, more freeways so we can go to the place from which the other fellow is leaving.

Are we going to change the system? Will we quit worshipping GNP? Imagine government leaders, auto manufacturers, economists getting together tomorrow-morning and saying: "Look, the automobile, as we know it, has to go, *and now!* We're not going to poison ourselves any longer. Get right on it and work out a plan to dismantle and reconstitute Detroit if necessary — we don't care WHAT the public thinks. We have got to solve this problem now — *no matter what!*"

Is everyone going to say "Yes, sir!" and get to work now and solve the problem? Oh, no, they're not. If someone tried that — be he the leader of any nation or the United Nations — such an outcry of excuses, curses, threatenings would go up so as to reach nigh heaven itself.

We're not willing — at least there is no record from our history — to make the ultimate change. We haven't been willing to correct our system, to quit worshipping our god of Technology. And until we do, we are going to sink deeper and deeper in our problems — with no end in sight. It's later than we think, and the consequences are *frightening!* □

If you haven't read our in-depth booklet *Our Polluted Planet*, write for it today. 80 pages, full color — *free* of charge.

DROUGHT Again GRIPS Aus

Farmers and rural observers now admit. "The present agricultural problems are worse than the worst of the depression of the 1930's." To understand just how serious the drought really is, read this article by The PLAIN TRUTH's Australian Editorial Staff.

Sydney, Australia

AUSTRALIA'S farmlands are now in *deep* trouble! And for a *variety* of reasons.

A mere *five years* after the last crippling drought in the same general area, thousands of square miles of eastern Australia's finest agricultural lands are *again* reeling before a serious new onslaught of drought! Drought which Federal Parliamentarian Mr. R. J. D. Hunt likened to a "black plague" spreading southwards from Queensland.

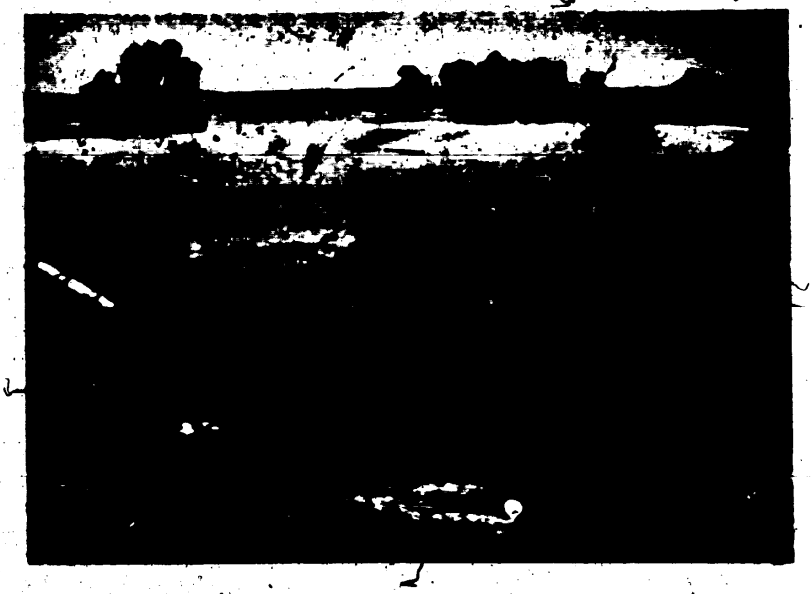
To assess the problem firsthand, *The* PLAIN TRUTH sent correspondents on a 2,000-mile fact-finding tour through the drought area. Their findings confirm that a pall of loss and discouragement is settling over rural eastern Australia.

Wheat Losses

Australia is sometimes jokingly called "a strip of greenery surrounding the largest desert in the world."

This shrewd observation has its basis in fact. Australia is largely one giant desert. Yet, its thin ribbon of green still makes the nation one of the world's *leading* agricultural producers.

At Chinchilla, Queensland, in this green strip where in normal times some of the world's finest hard wheat is grown, the *worst drought ever* has drastically limited sowing. The pittance that was planted did little more than cast a dull green hue over the brown earth. The wheat which did come to maturity is of doubtful quality.



The local Shire Council Chairman at Chinchilla and the Grain Growers' Association Chairman for the area report there has not been a year with an "average" rainfall for the past 12 to 15 years. Add to that the huge debt burden of farmers and graziers in the district, the stagnating economy in local towns and the drift of population, especially the younger generation, away from the country.

Morale in Chinchilla is low. Local officials freely expressed that the current drought and contemporary economic problems are causing greater rural suffering even than the Great Depression during the 1930's.

An official of Queensland's Department of Primary Industry said that of the possible State total of approximately 1.6 million acres, only about 300,000 acres of wheat — *less than 20 percent of the total* — have been sown.

In New South Wales, a total of 6 million acres has been sown this year against 9 million last season. But as the drought continues to expand southwards, conditions will deteriorate. Already, the probable loss of wheat is officially predicted to be $40 million.

Rain is urgently needed over the *entire* eastern wheat belt — an area which in normal years produces about 40 percent of the national wheat yield.

Sheep Losses

Yet wheat is hardly the only agricultural commodity languishing in the "big dry."

The New South Wales Minister fo

Ambassador College Photos

Boomooroo Station, Queensland, in the grip of drought. LEFT: a 5-million-gallon reservoir, bone dry. RIGHT: Some of the millions of dead sheep.

stralia!

Agriculture Mr. G. R. Crawford revealed that unofficial sources estimate *sheep deaths* in his State alone to be at *2½ million* at the time of writing. (In the 1965 drought the State lost 11 million sheep.)

Meanwhile sheep population in Queensland is down 3 million from last year.

The 32,000 acres of Boomooroo Station (ranch) west of Longreach, Queensland, normally carry eight to nine thousand sheep. Now only 900 remain. The wife of the owner of Boomooroo explained that between three and four thousand of their sheep were relocated in adjoining scrub country where, hopefully, they will "last till mid December."

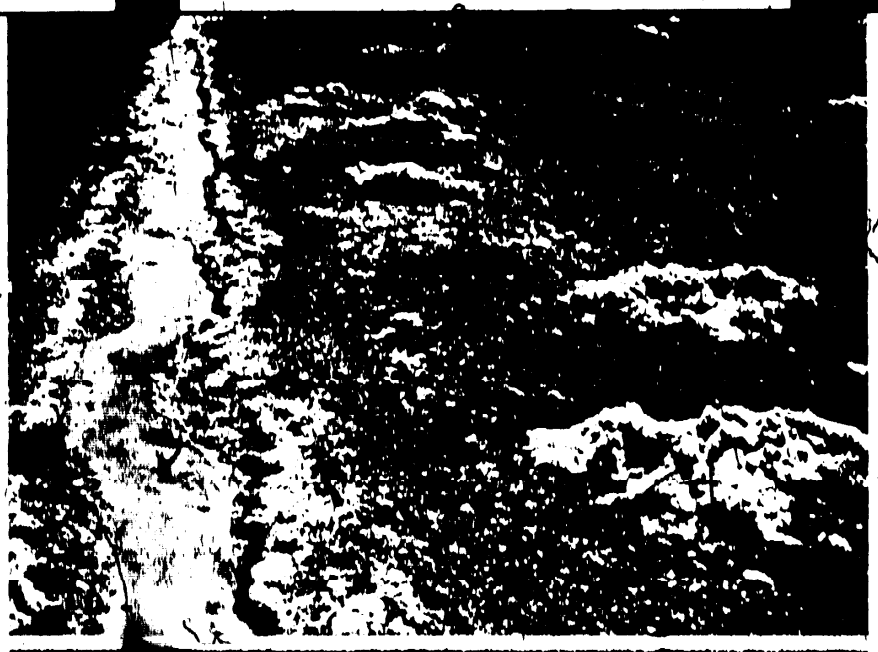
At Boomoorgo one sees the usual dry dams and hard, baked earth where carcasses of starved sheep have long since replaced greenery. Of the 3000 sheep taken in for shearing, only 1200 had the strength to emerge alive from the shearing shed.

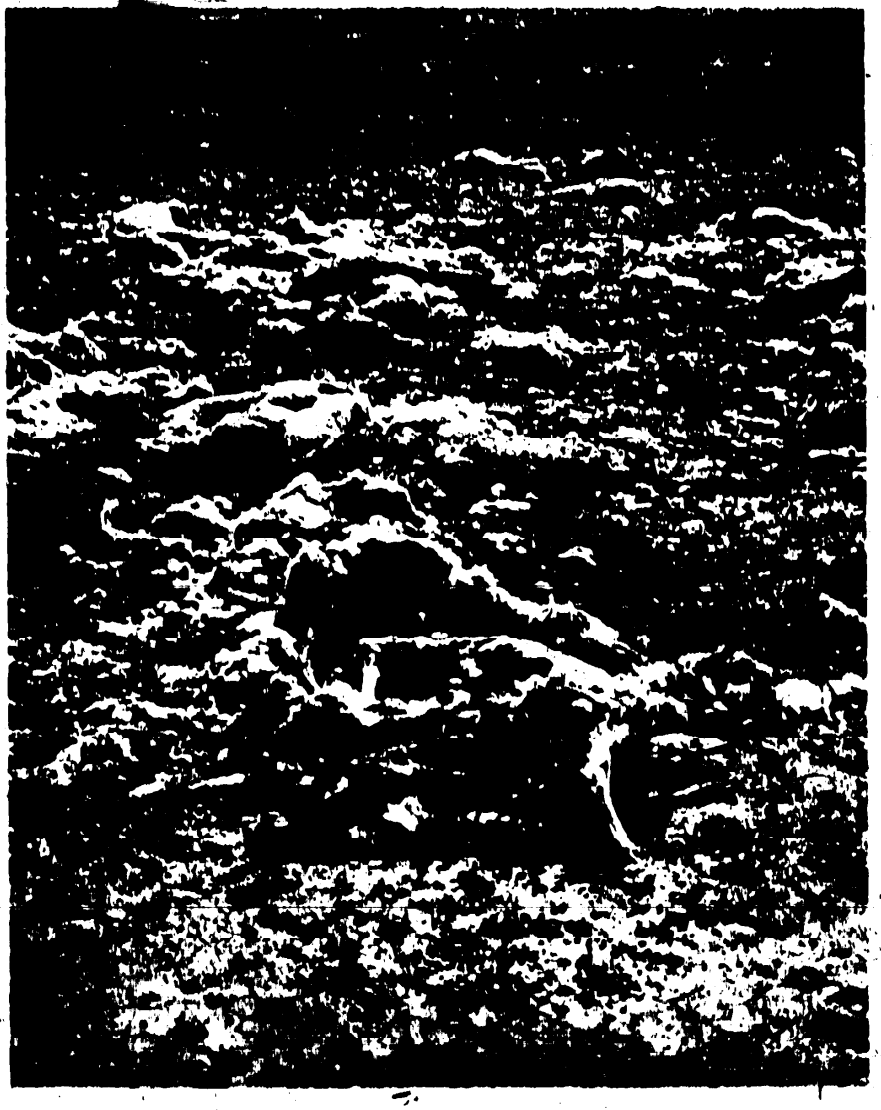
Growing Farm Debts

The economic plight of farmers is a serious one. Australia's Minister for Primary Industry Mr. J. D. Anthony said that in the five years to July last year, gross rural indebtedness *rose from $1,152 million to $1,972 million.* He added, "What is even more significant is that net rural indebtedness rose from $159 million to $1,037 million in the same period."

These figures do not include the economic havoc wrought by this year's drought!

Presently between 10 and 15 percent of farmers in the southern drought area are no longer credit worthy. With a wheat failure, *a further 20 to 30 percent*





TELEVISION LOG

The WORLD TOMORROW

NEW STATIONS:

WESH-TV — Daytona Beach, Fla. — Channel 2, 6:15 a.m. Mon.-Fri.

WSRE — Pensacola, Fla. — Channel 45, 6 p.m. Thurs.

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

WCAE (TV) — St. John, Ind. — Channel 50, 7:30 p.m. Wed.

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

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

CJON-TV NETWORK — 1 p.m. Sun.
St. John's Nfl. — Channel 6.
Argentia, Nfl. — Channel 5.
Bona Vista, Nfl. — Channel 10.
Central, Nfl. — Channel 4.
St. Albans, Nfl. — Channel 13.

— U. S. STATIONS —

KOAT-TV — Albuquerque, New Mexico — Channel 7, 8:30 a.m. Sun.

KLRN — Austin, Texas — Channel 9, 9 p.m. Tues.

KBAK-TV — Bakersfield, Calif. — Channel 29, 5:30 p.m. Sun.

KVOS-TV — Bellingham, Wash. — Channel 12, 9:30 p.m. Sat.

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

WCSC-TV — Charleston, S. C. — Channel 5, 12 noon Sun.

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

WNOK-TV — Columbia, S. C. — Channel 19, 12 noon Sun.

KDIN-TV — Des Moines, Ia. — Channel 11, 7 p.m. Tues.

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

WFBC-TV — Greenville, S. C. — Channel 4, 12 noon Sun.

WABG-TV — Greenwood, Miss. — Channel 6, 1:30 p.m. Sun.

KHSV — Henderson, Nev. — Channel 5, 5:30 p.m. Sun.

WGR-TV — Jamestown, N. Y. — Channel 6, 12 noon Sun.

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

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

WTCN-TV — Minneapolis — Channel 11, 9 p.m. Sun.

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

KCND-TV — Pembina, N. Dak. — Channel 12, 5 p.m. Sun.

KOIN-TV — Portland, Ore. — Channel 6, 9:30 p.m. Sun.

WAVY-TV — Portsmouth, Va. — Channel 10, 12:30 p.m. Sun.

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

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

KHQ-TV — Spokane, Wash. — Channel 6, 10 a.m. Sun.

KTAL-TV — Texarkana-Shreveport — Channel 6, 1:30 p.m. Sun.

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

KRGV-TV — Weslaco, Tex. — Channel 5, 6 a.m. Tues.

— CANADIAN STATIONS —

CKSO-TV — Sept Lacs, Ont. — Channel 3, 12:30 p.m. Sat.

CFCF-TV — Montreal, Que. — Channel 12, 5 p.m. Sun.

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

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

CFQC-TV NETWORK — 12 noon Sun.
Saskatoon, Sask. — Channel 8.
Swift Current, Sask. — Channel 5.

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

CFRN-TV NETWORK — 1 p.m. Sun.
Edmonton, Alta. — Channel 3.
Whitecourt, Alta. — Channel 13.
Ashmont, Alta. — Channel 12.
Lac la Biche, Alta. — Channel 6.

CKBI-TV NETWORK — 5 p.m. Sat.
Prince Albert, Sask. — Channel 5.
Alticane, Sask. — Channel 10.
North Battleford, Sask. — Channel 7.
Nipawin, Sask. — Channel 2.
Greenwater, Sask. — Channel 4.
Big River, Sask. — Channel 8.

are expected to be in this category by the end of the year.

To cushion the rising rural indebtedness, a Federal Budget for the first time in Australian history has provided emergency relief for the wool industry. In the current financial year the Federal Government is granting a total of $30 million to eligible woolgrowers. The *total* Federal spending on rural industries is rising abruptly from $77 million to $215 million for the financial year. That sum includes grants, bounties, marketing promotion, fertilizer and other subsidies, and research.

Such measures will undoubtedly provide a much-needed "shot in the arm." But they do not solve the *basic cause* of the problem.

The Causes?

The cycles of good-weather/bad-weather have continued century after century. But few stop to ask, "Why?" Humanity has come to assume that the cyclical pattern of drought, of hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes are the way it is — and always will be.

Few people have stopped to realize that natural disasters such as droughts *need not* take place. And if they do, there are reasons why they do.

Part of the problem is a result of the present CONFIGURATION of the earth — the mountain systems, the stress factors of earthquake faults, and related geological phenomena have been partially responsible for some natural catastrophes.

The primary CAUSE of agricultural problems, however, is man's own foolish mistakes in handling his great natural resources.

Australia's suffering is part of the worldwide crisis in farming. Topsoil depletion in the Great Australian wheatlands and in the grazing lands that border the great central desert is a replay of what happened in the American west in the 1930's. Man himself has been responsible for bringing on many such calamities.

There is no reason why any nation cannot have productive farm and grazing lands without the fears of cyclical droughts. How many of these problems have arisen and how they may be solved, is explained in our FREE reprint article, entitled, "World Crisis in Agriculture." Write for it today. □

RADIO LOG

The WORLD TOMORROW

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

U. S. STATIONS

— East —

MAJOR STATIONS

WOR — New York — 710 kc., 11:30 p.m. Sun.

WINS — New York — 1010 kc., 11:30 p.m. Sun.

WHAM — Rochester, N.Y. — 1180 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 a.m. Sun.

WWVA — Wheeling, W. Va. — 1170 kc., 98.7 FM, 5 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m. Sun.

WRKO — Boston — 680 kc., 6:30 a.m. Sun. (WROR 98.5 FM, 8:30 a.m. Sun.)

WBAL — Baltimore — 1090 kc., 8:30 a.m. Sun.

WRVA — Richmond, Va. — 1140 kc., 10 p.m. daily.

WPTF — Raleigh, N. C. — 680 kc., 1:30 & 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.

WBT — Charlotte, N. C. — 1110 kc., 8 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 11:05 p.m. Sun.

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

WOKO — Albany, N. Y. — 1460 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

WSAN — Allentown, Pa. — 1470 kc., 6:05 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:05 p.m. Sat., 8:30 p.m. Sun.

WGLI — Babylon, N. Y. — 1290 kc., 6 p.m. daily.

WBMD — Baltimore — 750 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.

WLBZ — Bangor, Me. — 620 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.

**WGS-FM* — Bethel Park, Pa. — 4 & 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 4:30 & 8:30 Sat., 4 & 9 p.m. Sun.

WRYT — Boston — 950 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon Sun.

WCYB — Bristol, Va. — 690 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.

WWOL — Buffalo, N. Y. — 1120 kc., 4 p.m. Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.

WCHS — Charleston, W. Va. — 580 kc., 7:00 p.m. daily.

WAGE — Chicopee, Mass. — 730 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:30 p.m. Sat., Sun.

* Asterisk indicates new station.

WPNC — Fayetteville, N. C. — 940 kc., 98.1 FM, 1 p.m. daily.

WHP — Harrisburg, Pa. — 580 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.

***WFEA** — Manchester, N.H. — 1370 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7 a.m. Sun.

WPAQ — Mount Airy, N. C. — 740 kc., 1:05 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.

***WVNJ** — Newark, N. J. — 620 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat.

WVOX — New Rochelle, N. Y. — 1460 kc., 93.5 FM, 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.

WEVD — New York — 1330 kc., 97.9 FM, 10 p.m. daily.

WBNX — New York — 1380 kc., 9:15 a.m. Sun. (in Spanish).

WHLD — Niagara Falls, N. Y. — 1270 kc., 98.5 FM, 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.

WRCP — Philadelphia — 1540 kc., 12 noon Mon.-Sat., 3:30 p.m. Sun.

WPIT — Pittsburgh — 730 kc., 101.5 FM, 12 noon Mon.-Fri., 1:30 p.m. Sat., 11 a.m. Sun.

WEDO — Pittsburgh — 810 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat.

WCSH — Portland, Me. — 970 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.

WJAR — Providence, R. I. — 920 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.

WTVR — Richmond, Va. — 1380 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

WWNH — Rochester, N. H. — 950 kc., 9 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.

WSCR — Scranton, Pa. — 1320 kc., 12:30 & 6:30 p.m. daily.

WIBX — Utica, N. Y. — 950 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.

WDEV — Waterbury, Vt. — 550 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat. 8 p.m. Sun.

WBRE — Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — 1340 kc., 98.5 FM, 12:30 p.m. daily.

— Central —

MAJOR STATIONS

WCKY — Cincinnati — 1530 kc., 5 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 5:30 a.m. Sat., 12 midnight Tues.-Sun., 7, 9:30 p.m. Sun.

WLW — Cincinnati — 700 kc., 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. Sun.

WJJD — Chicago — 1160 kc., 11 a.m. Sun.

WISN — Milwaukee, Wis. — 1130 kc., 10:30 p.m. Sun.-Fri., 9 a.m. Sun., 97.3 FM, 11 p.m. daily.

KSTP — Minneapolis-St. Paul — 1500 kc., 5 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.

KXEL — Waterloo — 1540 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 p.m. Sun., 105.7 FM, 11:30 a.m. Sun.

KRVN — Lexington, Nebr. — 880 kc., 2 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.

KXEN — St. Louis — 1010 kc., 7:15 a.m. & 12 noon Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. & 4 p.m. Sun.

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

WHLR — Akron, Ohio — 1350 kc., 8 p.m. daily.

WBCK — Battle Creek, Mich. — 930 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:30 p.m. Sat., Sun.

WBCM — Bay City, Mich. — 1440 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

KFYR — Bismarck, N. Dak. — 550 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

KFVS — Cape Girardeau, Mo. — 960 kc., 7 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:15 a.m. & 7:30 p.m. Sun.

WMT — Cedar Rapids — 600 kc., 11:30 a.m. Sun.

WEAW — Chicago — 1330 kc., 8 a.m. & 12:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun. (105.1 FM, 7 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 p.m. Sun.)

WCLU — Cincinnati — 1520 kc., 12 noon daily.

WERE — Cleveland — 1300 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.

KGGF — Coffeyville, Kans. — 690 kc., 6 p.m. daily.

KXXX — Colby, Kans. — 790 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 11:30 a.m. Sun.

WBNS — Columbus, Ohio — 1460 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily

WITY — Danville, Ill. — 980 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

WOC — Davenport, Ia. — 1420 kc., 103.7 FM, 10 p.m. daily.

KWKY — Des Moines, Iowa — 1150 kc., 12:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m. daily.

WEBC — Duluth, Minn. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

WDBC — Escanaba, Mich. — 680 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat.

WGBF — Evansville, Ind. — 1280 kc., 6:05 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.

KFGO — Fargo, N. Dak. — 790 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:10 p.m. Sat. & Sun.

WKMF — Flint, Mich. — 1470 kc., 7 p.m. & 2:30 a.m. daily.

KUPK — Garden City, Kans. — 1050 kc., 97.5 FM, 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12:15 p.m. Sun.

WWCA — Gary, Ind. — 1270 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 4 p.m. Sun.

KMMJ — Grand Island, Nebr. — 750 kc., 4 p.m. daily.

WNFL — Green Bay — 1440 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 5 p.m. Sun.

WJOB — Hammond, Ind. — 1230 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:30 p.m. Sun.

WISC — Indianapolis — 1070 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.

WJPD — Ishpeming, Mich. — 1240 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

KLIK — Jefferson City, Mo. — 950 kc., 1 p.m. daily.

WJOL — Joliet, Ill. — 1340 kc., 9:30 p.m. daily.

KUDL — Kansas City, Mo. — 1380 kc., 5:40 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. & 11 p.m. Sun.

***WAKO** — Lawrenceville, Ill. — 103.1 FM, 9 p.m. Sun.

WIBA — Madison, Wis. — 1310 kc., 7:05 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 6:05 p.m. Sat., Sun.

WBRJ — Marietta, Ohio — 910 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.

KOLO — Mason City, Ia. — 1300 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.

WYLO — Milwaukee, Wis. — 540 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.

KORS — Minneapolis — 1440 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.

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

KOIL — Omaha, Nebr. — 660 kc., 12:20 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon Sun.

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

(Continued on next page)

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

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

WSBT — South Bend — 960 kc., 9 p.m. daily.

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

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

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

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

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

KFH — Wichita, Kans. 1330 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.

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

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

— South —

MAJOR STATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WINQ — Tampa — 1010 kc., 12 noon Mon.-Fri., 12:10 p.m. Sat., Sun.

KRMG — Tulsa — 740 kc., 10 a.m. Sun.

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

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

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

KNET — Abilene, Tex. — 1280 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.

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

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

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

WBRC — Birmingham — 960 kc., 100.7 FM, 7:30 p.m. daily.

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

KMIL — Cameron, Tex. — 1350 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:45 a.m. Sun.

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

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

KCTX — Childress, Tex. — 1310 kc., 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:15 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.

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

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

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

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

WMRB — Greenville, S. Car. — 1400 kc., Sun.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHBQ — Memphis — 560 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.

WQAM — Miami — 710 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.

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

KWEL — Midland, Tex. — 1600 kc., 6:30 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.

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

KTLU — Rusk, Tex. — 1380 kc., 1 p.m. Sun.

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

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

WMEN — Tallahassee — 1350 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.

WFLA — Tampa — 970 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.

KRMJ — Tulsa — 1030 kc., 12 noon daily.

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

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

KSIW — Woodward, Okla. — 1490 kc., 1 p.m. daily.

— Mountain States —

MAJOR STATIONS

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

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

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

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

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

— West Coast —

MAJOR STATIONS

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

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

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

KGBS — Los Angeles — 1020 kc., 97.9 FM, 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.

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

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

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

(*Continued on next page*)

KBIG — Fresno — 900 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 4 p.m. Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.

KTYM — Inglewood — 1460 kc., 12 noon Mon.-Fri.

KAGO — Klamath Falls, Ore. — 1150 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

KXLM — La Mesa, Calif. — 850 kc., 8:30 p.m. Sun.

KPOX — Long Beach — 1280 kc., 9 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:35 p.m. Sun.

KLAC — Los Angeles — 570 kc., 8:30 a.m. Sun.

KYJC — Medford, Ore. — 1230 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

KONA — Pasco, Wash. — 610 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

KEX — Portland — 1190 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.

KLIQ — Portland — 1290 kc., 92.3 FM, 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 1 p.m. Sun.

KWJJ — Portland — 1080 kc., 8 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 p.m. Sun.

KOAY — Salem, Ore. — 1430 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.

KTOM — Salinas, Calif. — 1380 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

KACE — San Bernardino-Riverside — 1570 kc., 7:05 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.

KCKC — San Bernardino — 1350 kc., 9 p.m. daily.

KMEN — San Bernardino — 1290 kc., 6 a.m. Sun.

KOGO — San Diego — 600 kc., 8:30 p.m. Sun.

KSFO — San Francisco — 1350 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.

KSFRC — San Francisco — 610 kc., 106.1 FM, 7 a.m. Sun.

KVEC — San Luis Obispo, Calif. — 920 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

KIOS — Santa Barbara — 1490 kc., 93.7 FM, 7 p.m. daily.

KIRO — Seattle — 1050 kc., 12 noon daily.

KTW — Seattle — 1250 kc., 102.5 FM, 7:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.

KVI — Seattle — 570 kc., 8 a.m. Sun.

KHQ — Spokane — 590 kc., 8:05 p.m. daily.

KMO — Tacoma, Wash. — 1360 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.

KMWX — Yakima, Wash. — 1460 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

— Alaska & Hawaii —

KFQD — Anchorage, Alaska — 750 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.

KFAR — Fairbanks — 900 kc., 6 p.m. daily.

KHBI — Honolulu, Hawaii — 1270 kc., 6 a.m., 6 p.m. daily

CANADA

CJBK — Blind River, Ont. — 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 3:30 p.m. Sun.

CKPC — Brantford, Ont. — 1380 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

CFCN — Calgary, Alta. — 1060 kc., 9 p.m. Sun.-Fri., 8:30 p.m. Sat.

CFCW — Camrose, Alta. — 790 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 2:30 p.m. Sun.

CKDM — Dauphin, Man. — 780 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

CJBV — Drumheller, Alta. — 910 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.

CKDR — Elliot Lake, Ont. — 1340 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 3:30 p.m. Sun.

CJLX — Fort William, Ont. — 800 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:25 p.m. Sun.

CKGF — Grand Forks, B. C. — 1340 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.

CJCH — Halifax, N. S. — 920 kc., 10:25 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 p.m. Sun.

CKWS — Kingston, Ont. — 960 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 9:30 p.m. Sun.

CKTK — Kitimat, B. C. — 1230 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.

CHYR — Leamington, Ont. — 5:30 a.m. daily at 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily at 710 kc.

CHEC — Lethbridge, Alta. — 1090 kc., 100.9 FM, 8 p.m. daily.

CFMB — Montreal, Que. — 1410 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.

CFCH — North Bay, Ont. — 600 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7 a.m. Sun.

CKOO — Oceyoos, B. C. — 1240 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.

CKOY — Ottawa, Ont. — 1310 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat.

CKYL — Peace River, Alta. — 610 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.

CKOR — Penticton, B. C. — 800 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.

CHEX — Peterborough, Ont. — 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 p.m. Sat.

CKBI — Prince Albert, Sask. — 900 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 8 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.

CHTK — Prince Rupert, B. C. — 560 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.

CKRM — Regina, Sask. — 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.

CFBC — St. John, N. B. — 930 kc., 8:30 p.m., 98.9 FM, 7 p.m. daily.

VOCM — St. John's, Nfld. — 590 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

CHLO — St. Thomas, Ont. — 1570 kc., 3:30 p.m. daily.

CFQC — Saskatoon, Sask. — 600 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.

CKCY — Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. — 920 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

CJET — Smith Falls, Ont. — 630 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Thurs. & Sat., 8 p.m. Fri., 10:30 a.m. Sun.

CFTK — Terrace, B. C. — 590 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.

CHIN — Toronto, Ont. — 1540 kc., 12 noon daily.

CKFH — Toronto, Ont. — 1430 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.

CJVI — Victoria, B. C. — 900 kc., 8:30 p.m. Sun.-Fri.

CKY — Winnipeg, Man. — 580 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7 a.m. Sun.

CJGX — Yorkton, Sask. — 940 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

In French —

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

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

CJSA — Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que. — 1250 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon., Wed., Fri.

In Italian —

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

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

EUROPE

In English —

MANX RADIO — 189 m. (1594 kc.) medium wave, 10:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 2:45, 7:45 p.m. Sun.; 89 mc. VHF 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:45 p.m. Sun.

In Spanish —

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

ASIA

— Guam —

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

— Okinawa —

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

CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA

In English —

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

BARBADOS REDIFFUSION — Bridgetown, Barbados — 10:20 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 9:50 a.m. Sat. & Sun.

ZFB 1 — RADIO BERMUDA — 960 kc., 1:30 p.m. daily.

GUYANA BROADCASTING SERVICE — Georgetown — 560 kc., 1 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.

JAMAICA BROADCASTING —

Kingston — 560 kc., 12 midnight daily.

Mandeville — 620 kc., 12 midnight daily.

Montego Bay — 700 kc., 12 midnight daily.

Port Maria (Port Salina) — 750 kc., 12 midnight daily.

RADIO SURINAM — Paramaribo — 730 kc., between 7 and 8:30 p.m. or 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily.

RADIO GUARDIAN — Trinidad — 10 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:15 p.m. Sun

RADIO ANTILLES — Montserrat, W. I. — 930 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

In Spanish —

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

In French —

4VBM — Port-au-Prince, Haiti — 1430 kc., 7:45 p.m. Wed.

4VBM — Port-au-Prince, Haiti — 6165 kc., 7:45 p.m. Wed.

RADIO ANTILLES — Montserrat, W. I. — 930 kc., 8:45 p.m. Mon., Thurs., Sat.

RADIO CARAIBES — St. Lucia, W. I. — 840 kc., 6:15 a.m. Mon.-Fri.

For a complete worldwide Radio Log, write the Editor.

HALLOWEEN

(*Continued from page 14*)

or Roman ones? This, as she had learned in past times, was not possible.

There remained only one other way.

Let the recently converted pagans keep certain of their heathen festivals, such as Halloween or All Souls' Day — but label it "Christian." Of course the Germans were asked not to pray to their ancient pagan gods on this day. They must now use this day to commemorate the death of "saints."

If a pagan practice or festival could not be forbidden, it was reasoned, "let it be tamed." Thus many were persuaded to *transfer* devotion from their former gods to the Christian God. So it was with the festival of *All Souls' Eve*. Notice:

"Thus, at the first promulgation of Christianity to the Gentile nations . . . *they could not be persuaded to relinquish* many of their superstitions, which, rather than forego altogether, they chose to *blend* and *incorporate* with the new faith" (*Popular Antiquities of Great Britain*, John Brand, p. xi).

And — In Our Day!

Now come down to the twentieth century. You'll be surprised to what extent we have inherited pagan rites and ceremonies from our forefathers, so obvious in the celebration of Halloween.

What about you and your children? What comes to your mind when thinking about Halloween? Weird and *frightening masks — persons portrayed as witches and demons*. Pumpkins and turnips hollowed out in the shape of *eerie-looking* faces! Lighted candles are placed inside to help bring out the more frightful side of these carvings. Dough is baked into small figurines *resembling witches, and spider web cakes* are baked by the dozen for this occasion. Children, dressed up in revolting costumes, are let loose on the neighbors.

The *Good Housekeeping Book of Entertainment*, on page 168, has a section on what to do on Halloween. Notice the astonishing advice given!

"Halloween decorations are quite as important as the food. When planning them, remember that if the room is to be dimly lit (preferably by candle and *firelight*) the decorations must be bold to be effective.

"Orange, black and red, *the devil's colors*, are the colors associated with Halloween and *this scheme should be carried out* as far as possible . . . Have paper streamers and lanterns hanging from the ceiling, or, if you would like to have something less usual, you could make a giant *spider's web* with black and orange strings, or in narrow strips of crepe paper coming from the four corners of the room, complete with a *large spider* — one of the *devil's favorite followers*."

Notice where the stress lies!

Read further of the black magic associated with this festival. "To decorate the walls, make large silhouettes of *cats, bats, owls and witches on broomsticks*. . . . For the supper table small *witches with broomsticks* can be made by using lollipops on 4-inch sticks."

Weird lanterns, witch balls, and witches' cauldrons are some other objects, the book suggests, which must fit into the evening somehow.

How pagan can you get?

Halloween and other common festivals which people observe in the Christian-professing world have *no Biblical basis*. They originated in paganism.

The testimony of history stamps Halloween as a *heathen* festival. It's built on a *pagan foundation*.

It's time we question the *origin* of the practices we follow.

The Origin of Our Ideas

Of course, right here many people might say, "Well, what *difference* does it make? We don't worship any demons. It's all harmless fun for the kiddies."

Yet, it is a "religious" holiday. And religion is the obedience, service, adoration rendered to the object of one's worship. It presupposes profession, practice or observance of whatever belief and practice — in this case Halloween — as required by some SUPERIOR AUTHORITY. Since this holiday is called "Christian" one assumes that the authority cited would be the Superior Authority of the *Christian* faith — Jesus Christ. The shocking point, however, is that NOWHERE can you find He commands, sanctions or alludes to this holiday in the Bible.

It is time we discover the SOURCE of our religious beliefs and find out WHETHER we ought to observe them. To understand where our religious, political, social ideas have come from — and whether we ought to follow them — you need our FREE article "Why God Is Not Real To Most People."

This article explains why we need to be careful what we *carelessly, take* for granted and offhandedly practice. □

Wide World Photo

A Central Park "spook-in" held in 1966 for over 20,000 participating children. The "festivities" turned into a Donnybrook when free gifts were offered.

Personal from

(Continued from page 2)

had the finest embassy building. He smiled. "The United States, of course," he said. The Ambassador's mansion adjoins our own embassy building. I was surprised to see the red flag of the U.S.S.R. so close to the U. S. A., and Red China close by. Of course there were the embassies of Japan, Britain, West Germany, Belgium, Italy, France, Canada, and all the others. A truly impressive "International" boulevard, with spacious grounds and magnificent landscaping, and outstanding examples of architecture.

We are staying at the comparatively new Intercontinental Hotel, one of the better hotels of the new Intercontinental chain. I think it worth mentioning that not only at the hotel, but everywhere we have gone in India, there is a rare and unusual atmosphere of friendliness. Everywhere one is met with a smile, and a cheerful greeting. This is true in this hotel of desk clerks, cashiers, bellmen, waiters, maids in hallways.

These are some of the good things in India I wanted to mention, for too much of the other has seemed to be conveyed to other parts of the world by those who write about it.

It is, regrettably, only too true that there are vast populations in India that are illiterate, living in pitiful and ill-fed conditions. But the government is making good progress in modernizing India. Although a very large majority of the population over ten years of age is illiterate, that is no longer true of the younger children. As stated above, there is now compulsory free education through age 14.

To give you an example of the large number of educated people in India, we began running two-page advertisements in the English-language Indian edition of *Reader's Digest* in 1968. We ourselves did not then realize the large number of educated people in India. We were advertising *The* PLAIN TRUTH, offering a three-month trial subscription, and the free booklet about hippies. Incidentally, I saw few hippies in India, and most were tourists from other countries. We were caught by surprise, when results from the ads swamped us. The first two ads brought us 20,000 new subscribers.

I did get all the view I cared for of the backward conditions that exist primarily in some of the larger cities, when we drove through the congested Old Delhi city center. The condition of many of the buildings reminded me of some of our deserted "Wild West" "ghost towns" in the United States. Only this "ghost town" was not deserted. It was crowded with teeming throngs — more people per block than I had ever seen. Most were afoot, some on bicycles, some driving three-wheeled conveyances, one wagon pulled amid the confused conglomerate crowded street by a great big ox.

Here were the crowded masses of illiterates. I could think of only one thing — scrawny, ill-fed sheep milling about in confusion without a shepherd to guide them. Modernization has not come to this area yet. It takes time. Rome wasn't built in a day. I *did* see, as I have emphasized, real progress being made.

WHY Human Misery?

But WHY, I asked myself, have human beings ever come to such a wretched condition? More than half of all people on earth are existing in the same condition of ignorance, poverty and wretchedness — in China, southeast Asia, Arab states, much of Africa, many parts of South America. And we have too much of such degenerate conditions in affluent U. S. A.

WHY?

And then, at the opposite end of the pendulum, I have known many of the supposedly "successful" — the rich — and almost none really happy. They never have enough to satisfy. They strive relentlessly to GET — to pile up money and material goods it will buy. But it never seems to make them happy.

Then consider the NATIONS. No peace. All "working for peace" yet the world never finds it. WHY?

Yes, this took my mind, as we were driving through this congested mass of humanity, directly back to the Biblical narrative of the "Forbidden Fruit."

I wrote of this last month. *THAT* is where it all started.

So few seem to realize that animals are actuated by instinct — but *human are not!* Animals do not have *minds* — only animal brains, and precious little of that. Humans have MINDS! Yet the moment humans are born, they know NOTHING! They are born with minds capable of receiving knowledge — of coming to KNOW, to UNDERSTAND, and to reason and make decisions. But the newborn mind is unfilled with knowledge, and it takes time to store it with knowledge.

The newborn animal does not have to be taught everything. It lives by instinct. But the newborn human is utterly *helpless* of himself. He must be TAUGHT — or he must LEARN *EVERYTHING!* He is not born knowing *anything* he needs to know.

These poor illiterates seemed so helpless — so in need of enlightenment — of right knowledge. Yes, it all goes back to the story of the "Forbidden Fruit."

The first parents rejected knowledge by revelation. They had good minds — perfect minds. They had been given basic beginning knowledge by their Maker. They were intelligent. But they allowed vanity of intellect to reject their Maker as the SOURCE of basic right knowledge, became imbued with the idea that their intelligence was capable of producing their own knowledge, by observation and exploration, by experiment, and by reason. So they chose to TAKE to themselves the production of the KNOWLEDGE of what is GOOD and what is EVIL — to decide for themselves what is right and what is wrong.

But the great Omnipotent Creator had designed for human GOOD an invisible spiritual LAW to *cause* all good for man. And when the first parents rejected that WAY that is the CAUSE of all good, and decided to supply themselves the knowledge of what is right and what is wrong they automatically chose the WAY that causes all evils.

For every effect, there is of necessity a CAUSE. When they rejected the inexorable LAW that is the *cause* of all good, they and all humanity automatically

brought on themselves all the world's EVILS.

I might mention now that I did not finish this "Personal" section in New Delhi, and I am writing now as we fly over the Bay of Bengal, or perhaps by now into the Indian Ocean, toward Singapore.

In New Delhi I asked our driver a few things about the Hindu religion. I asked why there are so many religions in the world. He replied that they are not all so different — all have come from the same beginning. That's true! The world's religions originated with Nimrod's wife. I asked if he and Hindus believe in the one supreme Creator, GOD. He replied, "Yes, of course, but no man has ever seen Him, and we can't know anything about Him, so we have to have lesser gods. We have to worship what we can see — so we have to have images [idols]."

Yes, how true! When the first parents rejected their Maker and revealed knowledge from Him, they cut themselves off from contact with Him. So some worship idols their hands have made. And through vanity of intellect those in higher education reject or ignore the existence of God altogether. They are blind to the CAUSE of the world's EVILS.

Also when we saw cows and oxen wandering at random in streets, we asked about who owned them, and how each owner knew which were his.

"Oh," our driver answered, "The owners probably don't know which are theirs. But that makes no difference. Each cow knows which is her owner."

How true! I had to think of where God is quoted by Isaiah: "The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib, but Israel doth not know, my people . . . [are] a seed of evildoers, [they] . . . have forsaken the Eternal . . . they are gone away backward." All humanity has "gone away backward." They have elected to produce for themselves the knowledge of what is good and what is evil. And so very much of what has *seemed* good has *caused* only EVILS! And they have become a "seed of evildoers."

If the invisible and inexorable spiritual Law of God, summed overall in principle by the Ten Commandments, is THE CAUSE of all good, then the violation of that WAY is THE CAUSE of all the world's evils. Man will not believe that. He rejects THAT WAY, and decides for himself what he calls RIGHT, and never can seem to understand why it brings an evil result.

So some of this world's masses have neglected their minds, and "gone away backward" in ignorance and illiteracy and poverty. Others have USED their minds, sought to produce their own fund of knowledge while rejecting revelation of *basic* truth. And they have produced a store of knowledge that has *not* brought peace or happiness. In the last decade KNOWLEDGE DOUBLED — especially in the fields of technology, science and medicine. Yet in the same ten years the world's EVILS DOUBLED!!

A Meeting with President Giri

But now back to my visit in India. It is now Sunday night, as we near Singapore. This morning we flew, as arranged by Dr. Singh, south across India to Bangalore, landing on an Indian Air Force runway. Aides of the President were there to meet us, with two cars bearing the Presidential flag. Mr. Rader, Mr. Gotoh and I were driven to the official residence of the Governor of that particular state. Attendants and servants saluted as we were whisked down corridors to a large office.

His Excellency President V. V. Giri was seated on a sofa. He arose with a warm and friendly smile, extending a big hand first to me, then the others. He motioned for me to sit on the sofa beside him, the others in chairs. I presented him with the gift we had brought for him. Also I gave him a copy of the latest college yearbook, The ENVOY, and the condensed booklet, *This Is Ambassador College.*

"It was good of you to come so far out of your way for our conference," he said.

After a few of the usual pleasantries, the President gave us a brief sketch of his life experiences. He did not waste time with ceremonial aspects, but in a few minutes he revealed to me the *real man* behind the office of President. Most people see a man in such high office on television, but that seldom reveals the *real man.* In a half hour I got to know the *real man!*

Some of the outstanding high points were these:

As a young man, he had chosen to study at Dublin instead of England, because the Irish were struggling, like India, for independence. He exhibited such leadership, and spoke out so strongly for his convictions that the British deported him. Then he planned to continue his studies at the University of Pennsylvania. But the British brought such pressure on that university against him that they would not receive him.

It became apparent to me, as he talked, that here was a man of principle and strong convictions, who fought for and was willing to even spend ten years in prison, not as a criminal, but as a politically persecuted prisoner, rather than surrender the principles he believed in. Later he even resigned as Minister of Labor over a matter of principle.

Again, later, he resigned from the leading Congress political Party for the same reason. Then he ran for President as an independent — and won!

"And now, after all these struggles, I'm President of India!" he exclaimed, not boastingly, but in a voice of humility, with a smile. He is a very large, and very vigorous man, alert, positive, intellectual, yet warm and friendly and kindly.

Before we left, he said, "And now I have a little something I want to give *you!*" One of his aides brought a flat package, neatly gift-wrapped. He asked me to open it. It was a large (9" by 12") autographed photograph of himself, in a silver frame, with an official presidential emblem engraved in the top of the frame.

Impulsively I said, "Mr. President, that's the finest thing you could have given me."

I invited the president to visit Ambassador College in Pasadena on his next visit to the United States. He promised that he would. And he said he was looking forward to our next visit to India in December, when he will probably receive us in New Delhi. His parting handshake was firm and warm. Our visit was only 35 minutes, but we got to

know each other, and I feel a real and personal friendship was formed.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, had stopped off on her return to New Delhi to see the President in Bangalore yesterday, but had returned to New Delhi. We expect to see her in December. Mr. Raymond McNair, Regional Editor, accompanying me on this trip, already has interviewed her, reported in a previous issue of *The* PLAIN TRUTH.

I'm sure other important meetings and experiences await on our world tour as we proceed. More about experiences to come in a later "Personal" □

What Our READERS SAY

(Continued from inside front cover)

quite some time . . . realizing I'm not paying one cent for two of the best publications available. After reading your "Personal letter from the Editor" in June/July edition, I realize that I can and should do my bit in helping you reach many more people with your wonderful work. If one widow's mite can reach so many (981 people), think what two widow's mites can do! So here is my first contribution for a great cause."

Nelle K.,
Las Vegas, Nevada

Early-teen Drug Users

"Our little 15-year-old told me that 'dope' is offered by kids at school! She refuses to tell who they are! She says that the kids don't dare tell."

Mrs. George S.,
Ventura, California

"Most all of my friends are messed up with drugs somehow. I am 14."

Lynne F.,
Nashville, Tennessee

"I will be in the 8th grade when school starts this fall. I am going to a junior high school, where some kids have tried the drugs. Some of them used to be really good kids until they tried the drugs. Now they don't care what happens to them. They don't want to study any longer."

Linda C.,
Madera, California

Teen-age Opinions

"Stop criticizing pop music, gambling, pornography, sex, dating, orgies, television, movies, sports, cars and so on. Our preoccupation with such things is a *necessary hobby* — an *escape* from the drudgery of everyday life and from that terrible, terrible world outside. 'Ills' you call them? They are absolutely necessary.

I'm sincerely sorry for you squares and, in particular, for your children. You are letting life pass you by and *your lives must be AWFULLY empty!*

You see, we want life, love, fulfillment and enjoyment — happiness!"

Teen-ager,
Barbados

• *You've got to be kidding! Life, love, fulfillment, happiness — by ESCAPING from reality?? Why don't you throw away your crutch and try a new formula? Some backbone wouldn't hurt either!*

"I would like to continue reading *The* PLAIN TRUTH in that I can better myself morally. I had been reading smut and the more I read, the sicker I felt. I had my opinions on life and I was almost to the point of suicide until I read your booklet *The Seven Laws of Success*."

John W.,
Austin, Texas

"I am fifteen years old, and a while ago, clothes, make-up, parties and records were my life. But, just one issue of *The* PLAIN TRUTH has made me see how superficial it was. Now when I have a moment to spare, I read a decent book or a magazine, rather than stick to teen-age magazines, whose editors have closed minds. Gradually friends ask me what I'm reading and borrow *The* PLAIN TRUTH. We have serious, lengthy discussions and are beginning to realise that we shall soon be adults."

Miss Kate H.,
Faversham, Kent (England)

"I am only 17 years old, but I feel that with the way the world is today if I don't start getting involved now by the time I'm my parents' age, it will be too late."

Debbie E.,
Palo Alto, California

Non-Violent Weapons Against Hippieism

"To tell you the truth, I'm a scout-leader and I often talk to the teen-ager scouts about hippieism, but having your booklet in my hands it seems that I have got a real good non-violent weapon against hippieism."

Erik W.,
Copenhagen, Denmark

Reformed Smoker

"I received your book 'You Can Quit Smoking' about two months ago I read it the same night I got it. After I had read it, I gave thought of giving up smoking. Well I gave up a month ago and after a fortnight, I could feel a great change. I found I was much fitter and growing broader and taller. It took a lot of effort to stop, but I have and am not starting again."

J. S. D.,
Te Puke, New Zealand

"Dr. Blair has just read your little book called 'You Can Quit Smoking' and was most impressed by its contents. As an ear, nose and throat specialist, Dr. Blair finds it necessary to advise a great number of his patients to 'quit smoking' as an essential part of their treatment. As you know, this is easy advice to give but very difficult advice to follow. Dr. Blair feels that if he was able to hand his patients a book such as 'You Can Quit Smoking' that their road to 'quitting' would be made much easier and thus, their treatment more successful."

Secretary,
Vancouver, B.C. Canada

Trio of Thirteen-Year-Olds Heed Smoking Advice

"There are three girls aged 13. We have been smoking for about a year and we have just read your book 'You Can Quit Smoking.' We have found it a great help to us and a lot of truth in it. We are going to try to quit smoking. We are all very grateful.

P.S. We are sorry we don't want to give our names."

Southampton, England

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