PLAINERUTH

a magazine of understanding



Can Our Cities Survive?

What Our READERS SAY

General Comments

"I have been a subscriber to *The* PLAIN TRUTH for some months now, and to tell the plain truth, it is probably the most meaningful and important of the forty or so publications that come into our home each month!"

Joseph V. T., Hixson, Tennesson

"I am amazed at 'the quality of the articles in your magazine. Written by authors without national reputations, they hold me glued to the pages by the facts and interpretation thereof and by good writing."

Pasadena, California

"For some time I have been buying The Plain Trurit from (second-hand dealers here in Delhi. As such I have been able to buy just five copies and even these are very much thumbed through and of various months. If I could be enrolled as a continuous subscriber of the magazine, I would be only too glad to pay for it."

ध्र Économics Student, University of Delhi, India

• There is no need to pay for The PLAIN TRUTH when we give it away free.

"Would you please renew my subscription to The Plans Truth. I have been about 10 months without it. I just read in Oct. 28, 1970 Wall Street Journal an article on the Common Market. It sounded like The Plans Truth of ten years ago."

David R. B., Salt Lake City, Utahi

"As a teacher I've been surprised at how many kids can be reached with your articles. Especially those on evolution."

J. W. J.,

Hollywood, Florida

"First may I congratulate you on a very informative magazine. My dis-

covery of its existence was maybe a little different to your many other readers. I rescued it from the load of a refuse truck, on which I work. How appropriate it should be the issue containing the little on 'the problems of refuse. 'No Deposit, No Return Society.'"

Mr Norman G., Taupo, New Zealand

"Knowledge Doubled"

"The fabulous article entitled 'Knowledge Hak Doubled So Have Troubles , Why?' should be required reading in every college and high school in 'our' country, and invall the liberal seminaries. Even if this could be accomplished I imagine many of the fatuous, pompous intellectuals would find some way to explain it away to their satisfaction."

Wilbert E. F., Shelby, Ohio

Population Explosion

"Your coverage of the Population Explosion' in one of the recent issues really mishandles the 'plain truth' to frighten people into the realization of this tremendous problem. Your progression of figures of course is totally impossible on the basis you used. If you want to conjecture on another basis of figures, that is, the percentage of drop in population growth in this country, you can diminish it to point zero where population ceases completely to multiply."

Gordon E. G.,
Seattle, Washington

The population explosion is perhaps the most easily verified trend in the world today. The percentage of growth, as well as the number of people, has increased steadily since world hopulation estimates began in 1650. To look at a very recent trend in one country to disprove this explosion is false reasoning if each United States couple only (Continued on page 48)

Executive servos ser Ted Armstros Herman L. Hoch Roderick C. Meredith MANADINO EDITOR Arthur A. Ferdig Associate Ballors

Personal from Shouthout Sh

What Price PROGRESS?

RECENTLY I RECEIVED from a well-known magazine dealing with mechanical interests a two-page reprint from their magazine. It contained the words of a graduation address delivered at a very large university by the retired President Emeritus of that university.

The editor of the magazine said, in a box printed below the text of the address, "We're printing (these words) because they make sense and needed to be said."

"These words" were designed to reassure a generation of college graduates who have lost faith in "The Establishment" and see no hope for the future. The Establishment, of course, is the world as it has been set in order by the generations before them.

The speaker said he was not going to tell those of the older generation, present at the ceremony, how bright these young graduates are. Nor was he going to say the older generation had made a mess of things, and now had to look to this younger generation as the hope of mankind. He proposed to reverse the process.

He asked the graduating class to look to those seated to their right and their left. He wanted to reintroduce the graduates to some of the most remarkable people who ever lived. He wanted to share with the graduates some facts about the two generations—their parents and their grandparents

By their hard works he said, they have increased the life expectancy of the younger generation by approximately 50%. They have shortened the working day by a third and more than doubled per capita output. They have given the younger generation a more healthy world than they found. No longer need people fear epidemics of typhus, flu, diphtheria, smallpox, measles, mumps, or scarlet fever — and T.B. is almost non-existent. They have given the younger generation better schools, greater opportunities for success.

And, he pursued, "Because they were materialistic," these graduates would work fewer hours, travel more, have more leisure time. They have made ligher education available to millions,

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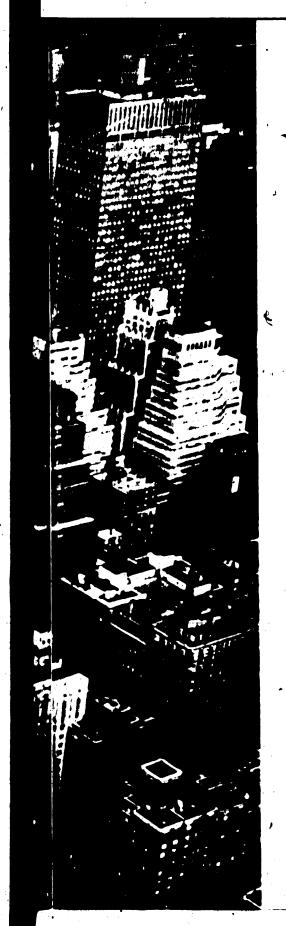


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ABOUT OUR COVER

massaic dyline view of New City and its covirons. New is come of 23 world cities now million in the late. Pifteen cities have reached the mark. In the licin, Telepo cities, Called as larger dans New York cities, as larger dans New York cities, as a second concept in an incident concept in a particular concept in the concept in the





CAN OUR CITIES BE SAVED?

"Not unless we solve their problems now," say, a growing army of experts. This article explains what is causing the death of our cities — and what must be done to avert ultimate urban disaster.

by Garner Ted Armstrong and Paul Kroll

CCORDING to Herman Kahn of the Hudson Institute "Think Tank," 40 percent of Americans will soon be living in three gigantic, sprawling multi-cities. A projected \$20 million Americans will call these cities "home"

Kahn calls one "Boswash" -- an intertwined chain of cities linking Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington, D.C.

The second he named "Chipitts " It will include (hicago Pittsburgh and everything in between

Kahn's third supercity is "Sansan" a massive 600-mile-long urbant monstrosity stretching from San Francisco to San Djego

But that's only an intermediate step in illetropolitan mergers. Later, we can expect "Chipitts" and "Boswash" to merge into "Chiboswash" Population? Well over 100 million

Big-City Problems Worldwide

On the other side of the Atlantic, HALF of all Britons are already living in seven great multi-city chains - London, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, and Newcastle: And they are crowded!

Britain has 50% more peuple Der

square mile than teeming, populous India- Some 55 million Britons are compressed together on a small island only three fifths the size of California

On this crowded island, London is but a small area. Yet, ONE SIXTLENTH of the British people call this city home

Tokyo, Paris, Calcutta are other teem ing world metropolises. All bave big-city problems of congestion and pollution City planners admit they have little or no control especially in the United States over limiting the size of these titles. Of all the world's major and medium cities, only London, New Delhi and Bràsilia could be Said to have made any real progress in this area.

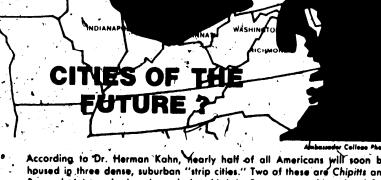
There is a reason with people flock to cities' in such uncontrolled numbers.

Those coming to cities or already living in them expect to find greater remards, not increased troubles. People deave an area because they hope to live better somewhere else

They look to cities and suburban centers to provide them with higher paying jobs, increased cultural opportunities, greater. educational benefits, more free dom of choice in life style.

What, then, are the chances of find-





ing such an abundant life in the city of the near future?

Tomorrow's Cities?

Here is how Los Angeles Times science writer, Irving S. Bengelsdorf, envisions the future city some would like to live to

"There will be bigger and more luxurious stadiums for larger and larger
crowds to watch achletic contests. There
the best by more swimming pools, tennis
turts, golfing greens, dance halls,
bowling alleys, color television sets.

Recreation will be rampant..."

This city of the future is expected to be a fantssy to behold! It appears everything must be bigger and better—and more fun.

For better or worse, everything is getting bigger? But are things getting better?

The answer is a resoluting "No!".

Cliritipses into proposed future cities and suburits—though filled with glittering promises—are not reassuring

Says Bengelsdorf, now detailing the reality of the future city if today's trends continue:

"But 1985 also will have increased crime, gambling, sexual promiscuity, rioß, air and water pollution, traffic congestion, noise and lack of solitude. More and more, there will be 'no place to hide'.

According to Dr. Herman Kahn, Nearly half of all Americans will soon be housed in three dense, suburban "strip cities." Two of these are Chipitts an Boswash (pictured above), and the third is Sansan, stretching from San

"Intensified by social, ethnic and racial [problems], the cities of 1985 will be seething centers of periodically great turmoil and capfusion."

It is predicted that tomorrow's eity sidewalks will be like today's Only, they will be a ubole los worse.

la fact, large portions of many cities could be plain dead by them. This is the franks analysis of experts, when they all up the burgeoning problems of cities

Here is what one magazine predicted "By 1980, the pollution problems of some major cities will be ansolvable. "By 1982 or 1983, an air pollution catastrophe will kill thousands in some U.S. city.

"By the mid-1980's, if not before, every man, woman and child in the hemisphere will have to wear a breathing helmet to survive outdoors. Most animals and plants will be dead.

"By the end of the '80's, the U.S. will begin to experience major ecological breakdowns of its soil and water. Plagues of new diseases — which humans cannot resist and which our medicines cannot cure — will rage.

By 1990, those of us who are left

will be living in domed cities [haps the author should have doomed"] Within a generation may be all over for man" (C. Housekeeping, August, 1970).

Unbelievable But True

Not a very reassuring prediction us mortals who have no place else to And absolutely reachtraning to experts who have studied today's crisituation.

It led one expert, Professor I Dubos of the Rockefeller Center, to an international conference on environment that "human life become impossible in a decade or This was well over two years ago, the problem has not been alleviated

Duhos had to warn his collea that unless action is taken soon, may find that half the population these cities will be sick and the chalf will be engaged in giving t medical treatment."

Possible health disasters are mione aspect of the city crisis. Anothracial tension.

With people of varying Tixes patogother, some experts fear that and-out race war could be a reality. Cleveland, Ohio's black mayor, Carl Stokes, told ten big)city mayors — and the president of the United States that "we are losing control of our cities. We can't stop the black violence — and the white violence will surely come next."

Still, the frightening potential of smoldering racial flareups is only one of the many puzzling conundrums facing our cities.

Increasingly, our cities are plagued by such vexing situations as garbage strikes, power failures, polluted water; foul air, decadent city centers, traffic strangulation, drug traffic, astronomical, welfare rolls, increased crime.

Ever more insistently, experts are saying, as a consequence, that our cities have reached the end of their ropes. They look for the death of the cities as we now know them.

Anatomy of a City

Perhaps the best way to understand what experts mean by "the death of a city" is to pick an example. And there can be no greater "for instance" than New York City — one of the world's monstrous megalopolises.

New York City is a thermometer of other Western cities. The problems New York has are not foreign to other ties. It is only a matter of degree. New York just has more of the same.

Many experts have already "written off" New York City Mayor John Lindsay himself half jokingly compared the problems of New York to the ten plagues of Egypt

Here are a number of crises—some sporadic, some long in developing—which) recently hit New York City all in quick succession

Firemen were pressing a crippling work slowdown. Police threatened to refuse writing traffic tickets, to quit issuing summonses and to stay off the job on "sick call."

Meanwhile, the city government was

Two sides of crowded New York
City. ABOVE: Wall-to-wall pedestrians on Nassau Street. BELOW:
Children in Hartem. Notice boy
with chain in front of "Bureau of
Child Guidance."



having a fiscal crisis — in spite of its SIX-BILLION-DOLLAR DOBGET.

Concurrently, the third teachers' strike in two months was in full swing. One million pupils were not receiving their education. Worse yet, they were dumped onto city streets with nothing constructive to do.

↑ The Long-Standing Problems

New York City's immediate crises only reflect the existence of *long-standing* problems.

Take the education problem.

Already the level of New York City education is seriously deteriorating. Anyone who has attended New York City schools knows that a good share of children cannot get a thorough education because of the Blackboard Jungle circumstances which often exist. Many teen-agers are afraid to leave their immediate environment. And if they could, many would not be able to read the subway signs who know where they were going!

Education is only one aspect of the crisis. Lack of money is another. Many immediate fiscal dilemmas are caused by long-standing economic problems. One is the skyrocketing welfare roll. It increases by 20,000 people per month. Today, New York City is a bottomless pit of welfare. Approximately one out of eight New Yorkers is supported by relief dole. New York has the highest welfare payments in the United States. The city is becoming a magnet for the poor of other states and communities.

At the same time, more than one million taxpayers have fled the city. As a result, the possible tax revenue is diminishing. For those hardy souls with a city address, the tax burden has doubled in ten years. For those who can afford to leave, there frankly isn't much incentive for staying.

Housing Dilemma

Meanwhile, the New York City slums are literally becoming "disaster areas." Said one Senator: "Expert witnesses predicted the city will ADD 75,000 potential homeless annually over each of the next fifteen years." This was likened to fifteen major hurricane disasters sweeping across New York City each year.

There is a paradox in all this.

Even though homeless individuals are added to the city's woes, approximately 130,000 apartments and houses have been left to rot in the city within the last five years.

Other cities are suffering a similar, "ghost town" fate.

In Detroit, buildings are being abandoned at the rate of over 500 yearly. Cleveland finds itself with an added 800 empty apartments and houses yearly. In Philadelphia the rate is 25,000 abandoned dwellings per year. Chicago comes up with a figure of 1800 structures a year suffering a similar desolation fatc.

While houses are being abandoned, the streets are getting more crowded than ever. Today, the vehicular pace in downtown New York City is a tortoise pace of 6 to 8 miles per/hour. In the horse-and-buggy year of 1907, the rate of travel was a speedler 11.5 miles per hour.

City Crime Crisis

Meanwhile, major cities, are increasingly plagued by violent crime. Dr. Milton Eisenhower, Chairman of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, warns that "violent crime in the United States is primarily a phenomenon of large kities. The 26 cities with 500,000 or more residents and containing about 17 percent of the total population contribute about 45 percent of the total reported major violent crimes."

The six cities with one million or more residents — of which New York City is chief — have 10 percent of the population and 30 percent of the crime.

The rate of reported New York City crime in 1968 was 21.8 percent above that of 1967. Street crimes rose even more dramatically. Robbery was up 50 percent.

Americans used to sing about the "Sidewalks of New York." Today, you can get yourself robbed, mugged or billed on those same sidewalks.

Not long ago, one scientist set out to determine whether big-city life encouraged crime more than small-town life. Many tests were made. One called for researchers to place an automobile for 64-hours in New York City and another in the small town of Palo Alto, California.

License plates on both cars were open removed and the hoods were open Result?

People Just Don't Care

This pinpoints the biggest proble of New York City — or of any cithe human element. New Yorkers, le other city dwellers, have by-and-lar lost their human compassion and the desire to help others.

The reaction of an out-of-toquoted below illustrates this tragic b

city problem:

"When I first came to New York seemed like a nightmare. As soon as got off the train at Grand Central I we caught up in pushing, shoving crow on 42nd Street. Sometimes peoplemped into me without apology; wheally frightened me was to see to people literally engaged in combat if possession of a cab.

"Why were they [city people] rushed?

"Even drunks on the street we bypassed without a glance. Peop didn't seem to care about each other all" (*Ibid.*, page 1461).

This problem — the effect of the con the HUMAN MIND — is increasing the subject of concerned experimental and studies.

In a random sample of over 2,1 persons chosen from every part of the borough of Manhattan, over balf admitted to having an emotional or men problem for which they wanted help!

To list all the examples where peop simply refuse to help someone e would be endless. Remember Kitty Ge ovese? She was chased by an attack and, after repeated attempts, \(\) fina killed. Many people saw what we going on and could have come to haid. None did!

Where Will All, This End?

With such massive problems — bo technological and of the human spi (Continued on page 11)



HALF MILLION PERISH in PAKISTAN

,... the headlines told us during the first flush of news reporting about the Pakistani disaster. But now articles on the tragedy -can be found only in the back pages.

by David Jon Hill

tims of a tragedy that some estimate took the lives of 300,000 to 500,000 or more people overnight!

The triple terror of wind, water and now disease is still claiming lives in the wake of the greatest natural disaster of this century—a disaster that may

yet prove to be the greatest single cause of loss human life in the last 4000 years of recorded histo

Just How Concerned?

Cold facts, printed on this piece of paper before, when the continued existence of mankind earth is a daily question, historic tragedies don't se so tragic anymore. This is a time of mon-involvement

Fellow human beings lie uncared for in masstreets around the world every day — victims of he attacks, criminal assault, accidents — their life ebb from them while passers-by step around or over the showing little personal concern or fearing to

involved. The character of the "Good Samaritan" is all but forgotten in the dim recesses of the mind — and the thought of putting it into practice is commonly ridiculed.

It's a cold world, getting colder all the time. Only a few pay attention to world disasters. Fewer still seem to note the ominous trend or take any warning from past, present or projected cataclysms.

An earthquake, for example, took the lives of over 70,000 human beings recently in Peru. Nearly a million others were made homeless in minutes. The nation of Pegu will be 15 years or more just recovering from the economic effects of this one disaster. And Peru is a poor commery.

Tragedies Fighting for Headlines

Half a world away in the good old USA — or in blessed Britain — it is difficult if not impossible for the average person to have more than a passing sentiment of sympathy for the suffering and dying millions of the masses of Asia

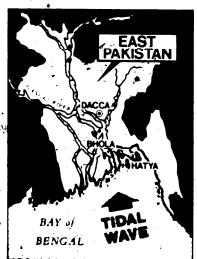
Somehow it seems unreal. Certainly. httle individual thought is given to the effect of these faraway tragedies on unknown peoples. Floods, hurricanes, droughts, 'tornadoes, earthquakes, disease epidemics all swarm over the pages of our newspapers daily, fighting each other for a headline! People usually don't bother reading the details because they are irritating or upsetting. The average American, in fact, would probably have a difficult time putting his finger on the globe at the first try and coming within 500 or a thousand miles of Pakistan - that is, even if he realized ig was a country!

The American way of life has taught us to think of the world in varying degrees of self-centered concern. First comes yourself. "Take care of yourself because nobody else will," seems to be the common motto— and of course it becomes more true the more people put it into practice. Next in concern comes your family, your block, your street, your school, your team, your city, your county, your state, your country. By the time you go beyond the shores of your

own nation the amount of innate*concern for the lives of individuals on foreign shores has become miniscule, if not entirely missing.

The BIG Tragedy

The greatest tragedy of all, it seems, is a tragic lack of WORLDWIDE consciousness and WORLDWIDE conscience. This struck home as never before with the handling of this recent Pakistani disaster. The weight of half a million Pakistani lives lost was totally overbalanced in U.S. newspapers by the weight of the lives of seventy-five football aplayers and fans in a domestic U.S.



air crash! Life is indeed cheap — other lives that is — and the farther those lives are away from you the cheaper they become!

The very method the news media took in filling the public in on the details of this tragedy is illustrative of what is missing from an in-depth understanding of world events and a true compassion for the lives of all fellow human beings. True, the words tragedy and disaster were used. But as the death count rose and the tragedy swelled to vast proportions, newsmen were busy delving into the records. Up came comparisons with the past which, when all put together, seemed to put this current, present, living, agonizing disaster with pregnant portents for the future, neatly into a niche with other past disasters as if it were already cold

All sources were quick to pothat this geographical area, j. with human life as few/areas or are, is located in what is po termed "cyclone alley" — that th has been hit by nine deadly cycle the past ten years (ho hum) — 1965 alone, in three storms, 67,00 sons lost their lives! Digging into the gruesome statistics i quickly discovered that about a hi years ago, in 1876, a similar of occurred in the same area and some 300,000 persons! To furth the impact, it was durifully reposome newspapers that the world's disaster on frecord (ignoring of claiming the Biblical account of I day) occurred in 1887 A. D.: a took 900,000: lives along the I Ho River in China's Honan Pro For those few who read this fa perhaps sadly shook their head turned to what they hoped mij more promising news on the page, which would indicate their success in its latest struggle again other team.

If a similar cycloge and tidal had struck New York or Londor ney or San Francisco, there woul been many tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of death those of you who live, in those think for a moment about a Pal reading in his daily newspaper small blurb, about the death of million Americans, Britons, Aussiperished half a world away — he

Worldwide Consciousness

We're all on this planet to And what each of us does, does all the others particularly national conscignce is concerned of thousands in India and Pakista The PLAIN TRUTH. We are cone We are aware, and are trying to as many others aware as we the monumental problems, the serious trends, the tremendous human need the world over share that outgoing concern with rise above this impersonal become personally concerned with ing humanity in every way. Hu desperately needs that help!



Few people remember the Hard Times of the Thirties. Fewer still understand the root CAUSES of depression — or inflation. Many critical money problems are still with us today! This article explains the seriousness of today's volatile economic situation and the possible consequences for tomorrow.

by Goly Alexander

Rististers, the Great Depression? Probably not unless you're about nity years old "The crash" as it's called decurred in 1929. That means, it you are \$1 years old NOW you were only a boy of ten when it occurred.

Since about half of the population is currently under twenty seven, it means most people have only read about the crash

To young people the Great Depression is ancient history. What they do not know is that the amor of this long forgotten crash" are still with us today "These causes threaten once again to assert themselves, not necessarily by a depression, but possibly by runaway inflation.

Depression at both the causes and the effects—and asked ourselves how

Fulnerable we are to a new kind economic shipwreck

Worldwide Repercussions

The consequences of the Depressivere worldwide. Then, as now, "W. America sneezed, the world coopneumonia". In 1970, this is eviden worldwide infiation exported to world in the form of weak U.S. lars. In 1930, it was evident in exported depression, parlially caused the huge drop in U.S. imports, expand to the form of the property of the large drop in U.S. imports, expand to the property of the large drop and the present of the large drop and the present of the large drop and the present of the large drop and the large dr

world unemployment (in industricts) shot up from a 'near mal' five million in 1929, to a constrophic total of 20 or 25 million one year later.

Unemployment was only

tragedy. A worldwide financial calamity spread from America in 1929 in domino fashjon. The crunch began in Austria, May 1931, with the bankruptcy of their largest private bank, the Credit-Anstalt. The financial epidemic spread to Germany by July 1931, with the closing of all German banks and credit institutions. At this point Germany ceased to have a banking system.

Next, Britain began to suffer the strain of the Depression. Its first effect was to bring the fall of the '

Labour Covernment, fellowed by devaluation of the pound and the aban donment of gold in Sep." tember 1931. Like a Death Angel, the Depression passed over country after country, spreading economic, downfall,

The Invisible Scar

Perhaps a greater curse than the immediate Depression itself was the longrange effects - the "invisible scars"

Those who lived through the Depression have experienced want, poverty, destitution, frastration, hunger, pain, loneliness, and despair such as the younger three fourths of today's affluent nations cannot imagine --the kind of poverty many of the under-developed nations live in today. They suffered poverty not for a day, but-for up to a decade.

One fourth of all American workmen were unemployed, another one fourth severely underemployed (earning perhaps five cents an hour for two or three days a week). The "employed half" who barely made ends meet helped to support friends and relatives who were evicted or jobless.

When those who grew up during the Depression became parents, in the Forties and Fifties, they had, a burning desire to give their children the security which shey never knew as children.

One authority made this incisive observation:

"A new generation grew up who]

*knew nothing of depression. All they could see of it was the quiet anxiety that seemed to, flicker permanently in their parents' eyes: the overwhelming desire for 'security', at almost any price displayed by those who had known the thirties" (Robert Goldston, The Great Depression. Fawcett Books, 1968, page 24Ò).

"The "oldsters" still live under the shadow of the Depression. The woungsters," often represented by the growing

TOTAL CONSUMER DEBT An Economic "Barometer" 1920's 140 ~ OF **INCREASE** PERCENT 1960's 120℃ INCREASE TEN YEAR PERIOD In the 1920's consumer debt grew from less than 3 billion to over 7 billion, then it declined during most of the 1930. In the 1980's consumer debt exploded from 56 billion 1960 to 123 billion in December 1860.

> flippie and near-hippie culture, say, "Our folks want to sell us financial security, but we don't buy it. We want'a world of love, not money."

> So the generation gap — the worst of the invisible scars — finds deep roots in the Great Depression, the scramble for financial security, the overspoiling of today's leisured youth.

Many such effects of the Great Depression are still felt. But even more sobering is the fact that many BASIC CAUSES of the depression are still with us. In fact, the similarities between the 1920's - preceding the Great Depression - and the 1960's are surpr So great are these similarities some have wondered: "Could the

pression happen again?"

Since the United States recently fered its worst stock market de since 1938, worst unemployment 1961 (Britain and Canada are e. encing their largest numerical unerr ment since 1939), few questions be more vital than this one to our immediate future.

Overlooked Similar:

Notice how and wh Roaring Twenties and ing Sixties are disturb similar.

Severe recessions in 21 and 1960,61 were lowed in both cases by years of plenty, prosp and progress.

In July 1929 and 1969, industrial produ began to decline. In Oc 1929 and October stocks began to fall ra Stocks declined a g percentage in 1929 th 1969, but in the decline four times amount of money wa on the stock market as ing the ENTIRE Depre

During 1930, and economists predicted this was only a temp "adjustment," relief 🛰 sight, and "a severe d gion is outside the ran possibility 1 In 1930,

ally no one classified the slump depression

In June 1930, the works Ha Smoot tariff barriers were erecte July 1970, the U.S. broke a 3 policy of free trade to propose once again - this time against to textiles and shoes

Of course, the similarity of da put mere coincidence But the u lying factors in the United States Twenties and Sixties go much deep

"Then As Now"

In an address at Columbia Univ in June 1965, the former Chajim the Federal Reserve Board, William McChesney Martin, listed some of the important basic similarities:

"Then, as now, there had been sirtually uninterrupted progress for seven)eats . . .

"Then, as now, prosperity had been concentrated in the fully developed countries. . . .

"Then, as now, there was a large increase in private domestic debt." Shockingly, consumer debt in both resi-

dential mortgages and installment purchases ba recently been climbing factor. than it aid in the twentie Former Chairman Martin then listed some technical comparisons," such as mones s supply, turnover or checks. international trade, and the parities of world currencies

Continuing, he said "Then, as now, international indebtedness [balance of payments deficits] had risenas fast as domeste det t

"Then, as now the pay ments position of the main - Brit∡in reserve center then and the United States now -- was uneasy to say the flast, but again our recent cumulative payments dencits have far gadeeded Britain's dehcits of the late

goThen, as now the most important surplus country, France, had decided to convertaits official holdings of foreign exchange apto gold,

regardless of the effects of its actions on international liquidity

Then, as now," he concluded, "many government sofficials, scholars, and businessmen were consinced that a new economic era bad opened an era in which business fluctuations have become a thing of the past, in which poverty was about to be abulished, and in which perennial economic progless and expansion we're assured."

Mr-Martin, had he spoken four years later in 1969, could have added a few more startling financial companyons. For instance, the prime interest rate of the tederal Reserve Board has reached The PLAIN TRUTH

or surpassed six percent bulg three times this century - once just before the 1920 Hash depression; again in August 1929. just before the Great Crash, and a third time in mid-1969, when the prime rate reached the all-time record of 81/2%

Major corporation bond yields are also an obvious comparison. Only two times in the present century did they pass eight percent — in the Bank Crisis of 1931, and in 1969!

A look at nearly any graphic charleof

"The worst financial crisis we've had since 1931." __ William McChesney Mortin, 1968

financial matters shows striking similarities between the 1920's and 1960's. Huwever, all these conditions, then now, are merely effects

Many controls to offset a depression were instituted in the 1930's, 40's and 50's But these deal only with the EFFECTS The basic causes of the Depression are still with us. The worrisome question is: "HOW will they express themselves economically."

Society in the 1920b

Look at the Social Order of the 1920's in it we will find the under Jying cause of the Great Crash. Government leaders repeatedly spoke of th approaching "abolition of poverty. "The poorhouse is vanishing from us. Such assertions "were comforting more justification for the Omaterialistic spirit ubich persaded the nation..." (Bin ing and Klein, A History of the United States, Volume II, Scribners, 1951, p

There is the key! Materialistic con cerns were taking up people's time 🖰 and also their money! As F Scot

Fitzgerald, a well-know writer of the time, recorded the new generation ha ngrown up to find, all god dead, all wars fought, a faiths in men shaken" was the age of speakeasie uncontrolled crime, danc marathons, automania, an freud. It was an age of cras merialism and declining perality Tragically, th same mentality, -- but wit greater intensity - pervade the thinking of American Britons, Canadians and Au tralians to day

The hero of the 1920 was Charles Lindbergh. Th heroes of the Sixties an Seventies age the astronaut Then the "earthfly" hero were movie stars, spor heroes, and Hollywood reigning "It" girl Toda our heroes remain spor beroes, sêx symbols, an movie stars

Stadium building abouned, crowds of over 50,00

watched Red Grange of Babe Rut fan(atic)s paid over a million dollars see each major Decepsey fight, the World Series was the talk of million

One need only look at his television scen to see the similarities

Like the Sixties, the Twenties w nessed an initial widespread migratio from the fargus to the cities. It was : age of fascination with new gadge! (the telephone, planes, appliances and especially the car). Henry Ford as Walter Chrysler were the great succe stones in business.

The list of comparisons is andless: Crime: In 1930, despite the curse

the Depression. President Hoover said. "the overshadowing problem of all' problems is crime, which bestrides our nation like a colossus" (Arthur M. Schlesinger, Ir., The Crisis of the Old Order 1919-1933. p. 177). It was the age of Al Capone, the St. Valentine's Day Massacre, Dutch Schultz, Pretty Boy Floyd, ad infinitum. Once the Depression hit full force, crime receded - another indication that affluence, not poverty, is the greatest breeding ground for crime! And we might add that opportunists capitalizing on national prohibition in America, gave birth to much of the crime and gangsterism of these days.

Rate Rich "It was during this very period, the years just after World War. I, that the first large-scale urban race riots took place" (Snowman, ap. 111, p. 38). The Ku Klux Klan flourished.

Mergi. "The decade was also characterized by widespread disregard for law and order: for religious," conventional, and even paidential morality" (p. 40)?

Buy, Buy, BUY!

It was an age of living it up on the installment plan. During the decade of the 1920's, automobile sales tripled, largely through the increasing use of time paiment plan: Over 85 percent of furniture sales. "Sepercent of washers, and over half, of small items such as radios, sewing machines, or vacuum cleaners were, for the first time bought on credit."

In the Twenties, personal debt increased over fifty percent All this spending fueled an unprecedented growth of business expansion Expenditures on plant growth were only \$11 billion in 1922, but \$75 billion — a sevenfold increase in seven years — by 1929!

What caused it all? To a large extent, media — the burgeoning advertising and motion picture industries. Like selection in the hittes and Sixties, radio and motion pictures (with their advertisements and subtle pressures to buy) were the fad of the Twenties.

In motion pictures, "viewers saw their favorite stars consuming goods at parties, on yachts, in plush apartments — but rarely were screen plays



written to show bou they earned their mone). Motion picture beroes and heroines were pre-eminently consumers of luxury items, not producers of the necessities of life." (Robert Sobel, The Great Bull Market. W. W. Norton, 1968. p. 44). One could hardly expect to see Rudolph Valentino in the role of poor clerk who struggled to make his mark, or Jean Harlow as an urban housewife, trying to stretch her budget. Instead, both were exquisitely attired, were chauffeured in expensive cars, and resided in sumptuous parroundings.

"Their fans," continues Robert Sobel, "were often tempted to emulate them. More than books or radio, the motion

pictures set the style for aspiring tiduals in the tuenties. Such could hardly afford the good their salaries, but with the aid payments, they could own set the items seen in advertisement movies."

GREED - the Root Cau

The true causes of the Depress still with us. Burgeoning person workers demanding higher wages without producing any more), he cutting corners, employee their stock market speculation.

The question is: HOW wil





Left - Wide World Photo, Right - Ambassador College Photos

Surplus potatoes were feeding the poor in 1938 (left), feeding the flames in 1970 (right). In spite of record welfare rolls, scattered poverty and hunger in America, and a worldwide shortage of potatoes, these Idaho farmers had no profitable market for their crop.

causes express themselves in the nation's economic picture?

Statistician Roger Babson, who successfully predicted both the 1920 and 1929 crashes, has made this point clear one more than half a century of economic forecasts, and dozens of books on the subject: In essence, he said the technical statistics that economists watch are only wall thermometers telling the present "temperature" of today's economy.

If you want to see what the temperature of the future will be. Is to on counseled, look at the barometer reading the way people as a whole are dealingwith each other and how they live their own lives. In other words, are workers producing more, are employee and shoplifting thefts down, are we borrowing less, is the federal economy in the black?

On such readings of the economy, Babson was virtually the only major

economist to doresee the serious crash-

The top economists scotled when he said, on September 1, 1929, "Sooner or later a crash is coming and it may be terrific factories will shut downmen will be thrown out of work. The vicious circle will get in full, swing and the result will be a crious business depreciated (John Kenneth Galbraith, The Crath, Houghton Millio, 1955, pp. 89-90)

Covernment economists, on the other hand, seemingly clambered over each other to reassure the many paper thin speculators that such talk was impossible, unthinkable, perhaps even un American "Don't Sell America Shape" was a common aphorium in 1929

The Money Scramble

But had the economists looked at the furnace room— at the basic ocial or moral problems expressing themselves economically—they would have known nome kind of a "crash" was coming. Had the economists based their forecast on the malerialitic attitude of most Americans, they would have seen the handwriting on the wall.

The root motivation was greed, but, the main specific cause of the 1929. Depression in particular was "that pirk vate indebtedness was increasing faster than carning power, that purchasing was not keeping pace with production "," (Bining and Kleen, op. cit., p. 452).

In other words, people had bought so many items on time payments, that they couldn't afford any more—' even on installments! The people were "bought out" while the newly installed assembly lines were producing record numbers of new gadgets.

In 1929, there was a surplus of goods, but almost no buying power (money). The situation in America today is different—too few American made goods are chasing too much available money. One causes depression, the other inflation. Both are equally catastrophic to a nation.

What then are the chances for a new kind of "depression"?

Today, America and the West still have not learned their lesson. Money

madness is still a fixation of a significant sector, especially of the U.S. public,

, , Which Experts to Believe?

If you ask top economists about the 1970 situation, you will get every spectrum of opinion from "worst financial situation since 1931" to "What recession? This is just an 'adjustment period."

Harvard's John Kenneth Galbraith has frequently warned of other economic collapse of

magnitude of the 1929 crash.

Former Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McChesney Martin said in 1968 that the U.S. was "in the midst of the worst financial crisis we've had since 1931." He said unless we reverse the deficits in our budget and balance of payments, we shall face "the greatest setback this country has faced in my lifetime, It would take us a long time to recover from it."

U, S. Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans has called the "New Economics" (which is the name adopted for the U.S. Government's system of overspending used throughout the Sixties) "the biggest economic experiment the world has ever seen." He warned that "if it fails, it... may forever shatter the strength of our free democratic system."

Jacques Rueff, De Gaulle's leading economist, said, "The situation today is extremely disturbing because it resembles so closely the situation of the late 20's."

Those are four of the world's top economists. Four equally well-educated and famous economists would label these views as "extremist." Other more conservative government officials and leading European central bankers would be somewhere in the middle.

How can so many experts — having access to the same facts — come to such varying conclusions? The answer is,

most are not considering the basic causes of economic woes any more than they did in 1929.

"Orchestrated Optimism"

A prevailing idea exists that if the authorities express optimism in the economic situation, this will ensure stability. Their rosy pronouncements are usually no more than what the Wall Street Journal recentlywealled "Orchestrated Optimism." Such rosy statements

THE MPLOTED ISE

Wide World Phote

One-time millionaire "Champagne Fred" Bell is reduced to selling applestonthe streets of San Francisco. About one million investors were wiped out in the 1929 crash.

were even more common in late 1929 and early 1930.

"Then as now," Galbraith writes, "no one supposed such spokesmen knew whether business was sound or unsound" (The Great Crash, page 149). In perspective of hindsight, these rosy predictions are often ludicrous. For instance, one of the leading economists of the day said — nine days before the crash of Black Thursday, 1929 — "Stock prices have reached what looks like a permanently high plateau." Despite such rosy predictions, stocks

eventually lost nine lenths of their paper value.

Almost all the great economists of the era predicted a rosy economic future in the 1920's. "In 1929 the leading economists of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Ohio State, Michigan one can hardly think of a major institution missing from the list -- were enrolled believers in the bull market" (Sobel, The Great Bull Market, p. 127).

The highly respected Harvard Eco-

nomic Society, for example, published, a widely circulated weekly economics letter. Almost revery week during 1930 (after the crash), they issued statements such as "the outlook continues favorable," "the coming Spring recovery," "no depression in sight."

Holding out for recovery being "just around the corner" has ALWAYS been the voice of the economists in trouble. After all, who wants to say, "recovery is twelve years away".

Today, such verbal coots are sall held before the people Each week an economic forecast predicts a "bottoming out" or recovery "next quarter." Sometimes they are awrong. But the point is BCONOMISTS OFTEN DO NOT KNOW.

Why Experts Are Divided

Like generals who study to win the previous war, not the coming war —— economists have studied diligently to prevent "1929."

But the future financial crisis might not be stock-market oriented, but inflation oriented (like the German inflation of 1923, when bank accounts and pensions were wiped out by inflation, and billions of marks couldn't buy "two cents' worth" of goods). Or — the future crisis could be caused by a poor crop year (no one has taken care to prevent this type of catastropht). Or — the next crisis might result from

(Continued on page 42)

advance news

in the wake of today's WORLD EVENTS

• The Spirit of Revolution

Ours is the age of, as a West German newsmagazing calls it, "The Spirit of Revolution."

Sovernments are virtually brought to a standstill through kidnappings or assassinations of high officials.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation warns that revolutionaries within the United States may soon try-the kidnap strategy in an attempt to bring down the Federal government.

Bombing of police stations and shootings of policemen and other public authorities are other tactics employed by the revolutionaries.

The first two thirds of the year chronicled upwards of 2,000 bombings. At least, 50 cities experienced terrorist violence.

In the same eight-month period, 16 policemen were slain in unexpected and unprovoked attacks. Official sources estimate more than 1,000 officers had been deliberately assaulted.

At the annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Quinh Tamm, Executive Director of the IACP, called the attacks "a grave threat to the very foundation of our government," a situation "unprecedented in the annuls of law enforcement." He went on to declare that guerrille warfare would not be allowed to drive police from the streets. "Our country could not survive it."

Holding up submathine guns, grenades, and mortars before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Charles O'Brien, Deputy Attorney General of California, stated that revolutionary groups are so heavily armed that the state faces "the continuing spectre of a situation in which the police are literally out-gunned" "I don't think these is any question that the Weatherman faction of SDS [Students for a Democratic Society] and the Black Panthers are engaged in a conspiracy," O'Brien went on to say. "Their own publications are clear proof."

One article in an "underground" newspaper in Washington, D. C., declared: "All self-defense groups must strike blows against the slavemaster until we have secured our survival as a people and if this takes shooting every pig and blowing up every pigsty then let's get on up."

Included in the inflammatory article were instructions for manufacturing explosives, plus a map of city police stations.

Subcommittee chairman James Eastland called this "war against police" part of "a wave of guerrilla warfare which threatens to undermine a pillar of law and order from end to



New York City Police Headquarters second floor "perve center" shattered by bomb explosion.

end of this nation." And Mr. O'Brien added that violence against police is also a result of an "increasingly violent atmosphere, and growing disrespect for life" afflicting the United States.

The big question now is this: Will the United States and other Western nations be able to meet the challenge of this new-style civil war which has been declared by the agents of "The Spirit of Revolution"?

What New Census Found

The preliminary findings of the 1970 census have revealed two significant trends for the U.S. population.

First, the farm population of the nation nose-dived from 15 million in 1960 to 10 million in 1970. Those remaining on the farm now comprise party 5% of the population.

Second, the central cities lost population to the suburbs. For the first time, more Americans live in the suburbs of

major cities than in the cities themselves. Most of the new-suburbanites are whites

Because of declining tax base and the loss of the most productive residents, the cities are growing relatively poorer Insolvency looms for many in the near future

The trend is foreboding. Despite massive efforts to coun / ter the decay of the central cities ... including over \$8,000, 000,000 in Federal urban renewal funds in the past two decades ... slum life is actually deteriorating.

President Nixon in hts State of the Union Address sum marized the growing urban crisis. "The violagt and decayed central cities of our great metropolitan complexes are the most conspicuous area of failure in American life."

George Romney, U. S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, adds. "This confrontation is divisive. It is explosive. It is smoldering, Jt must be resolved."

• Public Health Hazard No. 1

CAUTION. Your environment is hazardous to your health

Perhaps these words should appear on every water glass and be written by skywriters in the smoggy atmosphere above every large city.

New evidence indicates that every city dweller over the age of 12 has emphysema to one degree or another as a result of air pollution. The disease continues to be the fastest-rising cause of death in the United States.

Study after study has shown that air pollution levels correlate directly with an increase in acute infections of the upper respiratory tract. Even on an apparently clear, sunny day, invisible air pollutants can contribute to headache, dizziness, chronic nervousness, confusion, irritability and quarrelsomeness.

The main health hazard of air pollution, however, is the aggravation of existing diseases and the weakening of the body's capacity to combat infection. The "privilege" of living in a city costs each resident hours to days of additional sickness every year. And air pollution is by no means the only environmental health hazard.

Thirty million Americans drink water which contains an experience amount of bacteria, chemical wastes and other pollutants. And this is a conservative estimate.

Weedhallers, pesticides, fungicides, phosphates, nitrates, acids from mine drainage, assorted antibiotics and hormones—these are some of the pollutants now increasingly found in the nation's water supply.

The most publicized pollutant of late has been mercury. Methyl mercury, a compound 100 times more powerful than pure mercury, is seeping ominously into the streams, rivers and lakes of Canada and the United States. The fish populations of entire lakes have been placed "off limits" for human consumption.

Large doses of mercury poison, can be fatal. Smaller doses can result in brain, nerve and kidney damage, diarrhea, tremors, dizziness, irritability, and depression.

Pornography's "Magna, Carta"

"Pornography is a symptom of decadence. This is not an opinion this is the judgment of history?"

So said U. Postmaster General Winton M. Bloung on October 1 yet, only the day before, American public morning what remains of it received another telling blow when the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography revealed the conclusions of its three year study.

Its recommendations stunned Congressional leaders who originally ordained the Commission panelists to recommend legal steps to stem the onrushing tide of pornography Instead, the Commission recommended that "federal state and local legislation prohibiting the sale, exhibition, or distribution of sexual materials to consenting adults should be repealed."

Congress flatly rejected the Commission's recommendations. President Nixon and other leading officials publicly denounced the findings. But the results of the Commission's investigations precaled a startlingly permissive approach toward the whole question of obscenity—an attitude which appears to be growing nationwide.

After an expenditure of \$2 million over three years' time conducting surveys and hearings and presumably poring over a mountain of "sport"— the report concluded that explicit sexual materials play no significant role in the causes of crime, delinquency, aexual or non-sexual deviancy.

Rather, exposure to pornography appeared to the 15 majority members on the 18-man panel to be a "harmless part of the process of growing up."

Pornography's impact upon the nation's morals was discounted. There is no evidence, they claimed, that "exposure to explicit sexual materials adversely affects character or moral attitudes regarding seek and sexual conduct."

A minority summary from the three dissenting committeed members attacked the report's "scanty and manipulated evidence" and labeled it a "Magna Carta for the pornographer." For the nation to follow its recommendations, they asserted would turn the U.S. into another Denmark, where pornography has free legal rein.

In a separate dissent, committee member Charles H Keating said the report, if accepted by Congress, would amount to "arbiank check for the pornographers to flood out country with every variety of filth and perversion."

He scathingly labeled the Commission's recommendation for the repeal of obscenity laws a "declaration of mora bankruptcy."

Despite Congressional disapproval of the Commission's findings, the legal battle against pornography appears to be a losing one. Law enforcement officials are hamstrung by cour decisions and imprecise legal definition of obscenity.

In seven short years, the state of California has run the gamut from topless to bottomless to simulated on-stage sex to actual performance of the sex act in theaters and beer parlors. The next step, admit insiders, is heatiality. Laws seem power logs to halt the moral topogganslide.



SEX, LOVE, and MARRIAGE?

Most teen-agers and young adults want to marry. They want togetherness, security, a family — happiness! Yet, teen-age marriages are shattered by divorce at an unprecedented rate! WHY?

by Paul W. Kroll and Richard Gipe

FULLY FIFTY PERCENT of all teen age marriages end in divorce within five years! The younger a person marries, the greater his or her chances of marital failure. And to compound the problems, about half of all. American brides are teen-agers!

WHY this ugly social problem? It's about time parents and teen agers understood.

Who's Teaching "the Birds" and the Bees?"

Many experts have actually pinpointed the cause, but no one seeins to heed. Most marital difficulties, say the experts, 'are caused by the MISINFORMED SOURCES from which young people get their ideas on sex, dating and choosing a mate!

A recent survey was conducted to find out WHERE young people get information and ideas on sex, love and marriage.

This question was put to PTA (Parent-Teacher Association) members across the country. The results were shocking! Twenty-two percent of them mentioned other children as their sons' and daughters' sources of information. Some of these influences were considered

Ambassador Egilogo Pirete

good, and-many were not so good" (Lore and the lasts of Life; Evelyn Duvall, p. 72)

The statistics vary from survey to survey. In another survey, mentioned later, approximately 25% of the teen agers cited their peer group as a major source of cidels, about sex and marriage. Still other studies bound that between ONE THIRD and ONE THIRD and ONE THIRD and ONE THIRD and ONE that F of both boys and girls named friends as their chief source of information.

and peers very heartily influence teenager's sex and marriage knowledge

One might well have some qualma about other children as sex educators and wonder about the rifiture of the "education" Can young boys and girls really have-complete and mature knowledge about the subject? Their very pre-occupation with sex reveals a poor orientation as to what it's all about.

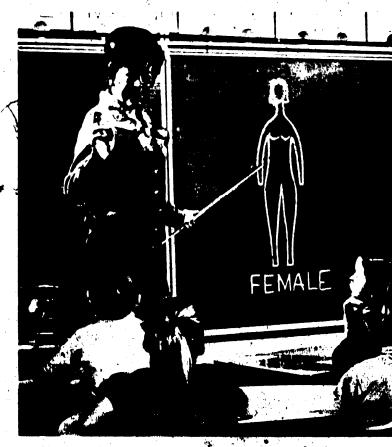
Teachers Are Failing

In this same nationwide survey, young men and women revealed other sources influencing their ideas on sex, love and marriage. A few, but only a few, pointed to the churches and schools as their sources of information.

"Studies since 1960 find fruge than three percent of today's youth crediting their religious leaders with their sex education Scout leaders, doctors, nurses, and other responsible professional persons are of help to BQUALLY SMALL percentages of today's teen agers" (Duvall, p. 70). Those who should have studied—and have the experience and maturity to offer some help—are teaching only a few. Of course, many doctors, religious leaders, educators are themselves having marital problems.

School systems are reaching only a few more than the churches. Unfortunately, up to this time, there has been very liftle increase in the number of young people who get what they need from the schools. In 1938, 8% of the young people studied by the American Youth Commission, gave the school as the source of their sex education.

Since 1960, studies have found about the same small percentage of teen agers crediting either teachers or school counselors with teaching them this vital knowledge.



Few young people feel they are receiving much essential marriage education in our schools.

How About Books?

A survey revealed that one out of every three boys and one out of four girls said they learned what they knew about dating and marriage preparation from reading books.

The question is, "What kind of books and what information do they contain?" Some few books undoubtedly are helpful, but sane and balanced books on sex and marriage are seldom found — and seldom read, Much of the education is coming from racy novels, love stories, strue confessions, soap operas, advertisements, movies and the like — sources filled with miseducation.

One co-ed in a private university in New York put it this way, I actually think young couples are pressured into sex, today because of what they think everybody else is doing, what they see on television, in the movies and what

Madison Avenue promotes." Young p ple who try to pattern their lives a the fiction of books and movies are for a shock! The result is experimention with premarital sex, early marri — and often divorce. But no happin

There are also the "self-help" ho which claim to give all the facts on slove and marriage.

Take a look at what some of the authorities are writing concerning leand marriage.

Here's a quote from the book, Lo Sex and the Teen-ager, written by R. L. Lorand, a leading psychothera and psychoanalyst. The book is fu endorsed by other "authorities" a readily available in print.

Notice what the author tells to agers and PARENTS:

He asks this question. "How do know if I'm in love?"

The answer: "Being in love is ab all things stimulating and exhibitant The natural tendency to greatly of estimate the beloved is what ma



mbowador Callage Photos

Right education for marriage is essential. Sex instruction in the classroom (left) is an attempt at solving the problem — yet, there is no substitute for the proper example within the family structure (right).

people say that love is blind. The person you are in love with is the greatest and most divine person in the world. And the fact that this extraordinary, HEAVEN-SENT CREATURE loves you makes you feel like a very special person yourself. Boys feel that no feat is too difficult, girls feel that no sacrifice is great enough to prove their love. One's heart is open, the world is paradise and EVERYTHING is possible. LOVERS ARE LUNATICS is just another way of saying you're usually slightly out of your mind when you're in love - the most a delicious form of insanity known to man.'

"In a sense, one's ego stops functioning. It temporarily CEASES TO JUDGE REALITY with any degree of accuracy ..." (p. 161, emphasis ours).

There you have it!

With advice like that, most young couples simply rush into marriage —

without thinking of the consequences. Their heads are swimming with idyllic ideas of romance — that never come to pass in reality.

The Influence of Parents

Parents may not realize how much their children look to them for marital guidance. "Surveys since 1960 have turned up 40% of the parents credited by their children with their sex education [also, this would presuppose marriage instruction]. Considerably more girls than boys say that they get their sex education in their own homes..." (Love and the Facts of Life, Duvall, p. 68).

In another survey, the question was asked: "Where do most of your ideas about marriage come from?" The 121 girls interviewed listed the following sources:

TV and movies 16 Friends 30 Oneself
Home and Parents 7

Since "oneself" as a source is dubious and impossible (we know nothing at birth and must learn everything), parents come out as the overwhelming source of information about marriage. At least, so said the girls:

To what degree do Dad and Mom affect their children? Recently a rather large survey was conducted trying to discover to what extent close family ties affect the morality of children. This survey disclosed that those who are most influenced by their families were the least sexually promiscuous.

What does this mean? It means that parents have a profound effect on how their children will conduct their lives after leaving home. Yes, and even how happy their marriages will be.

Many young people earnestly desire help from their parents. Many more need to. Parents should know their children better than any living human being. They are in the best position to offer the help that young people need. But do even they have the answers? Unfortunately, not as often as they should!

"A considerable number [of parents] volunteered the information that even though they thought they ought to discuss the facts of life with their children, they actually found that they were tongue-tied when confronted with their children's sex questions.

"Many of the mothers admitted being UNCOMFORTABLE AND UNEASY in talking about the personal side of life with their own children. Some of them recognize that their embarrassment stemmed from their own inadequate sex education from their parents. As one mother put it, 'In my growing up years we just didn't ask. We simply guessed at answers and put two and two together on our own'" (Duvall, p. 58)

Questions on sex, love and marriage have puzzled more than a few parents. Dad and Mom often find that the lessons they learned in the school of hard knocks are not always easy to put into words. Often they just DON'T KNOW the answers because their parents didn't teach them

Parents should have the background and ability to teach their children. And

by the fact that they are parents, they have the responsibility of being the best narriage counsellors for their children. Who, but a parent, understands his child well enough to give such personal advice and help.

It's not that many parents are apathetic and just don't care. Most do. 'As a sociologist at San Diego State College put it: "The main problem is the lack of any real guidance here." Parents usually end up doing nothing. "There are hundreds of thousands," said one worker, "who out of their own dilemmas, unhappiness, UNSUITABILITY AS.PARENTS, lack of discipline or a myriad of characteristics have created and exerted pressures on their daughters for early marriage" (Teenage Marriage and Divorce, edited by S. M. Farber, and R. H. Wilson, p. 33).

If these parents aren't aware that girls generally SHOULD NOT marry as teen-agers, one has reason to wonder about other "instruction" on sex, love, and marriage.

A Massive Survey

Recently, Vance Packard published his 553-page book, The Sexual Wilderness. The massive volume surveyed and analyzed the contemporary upheaval in male-female relationships. R

Packard spent four years in research for his book, consulting 300 professional people; sent questionnaires which were answered by more than 2,000 students in U.S. and foreign universities; visited 130 colleges; attended seven proposal conferences.

His reference material could be

His reference material could be stacked in a pile reaching 30 feet in the air. His conclusion?

"In the past there have almost always been rules, standards, and sharply defined roles for each sex ... today, the rules, standards, and assigned roles are in disarray" (page 13).

Then, on page 16, Packard gave the summary of a report on college students: "In the matter of managing sexual drive, the late adolescent's problems are compounded by the fact that the ADULT WORLD itself has NO CLEAR STANDARDS OF BEHAVIOR!"

—It is no wonder that parents and adults in schools, the professions, the religious leaders are unable to give sound advice on sex, love, and marriage. Adults THEMSELVES are bewildered as to what the right, standards, information and basic principles governing these aspects of life really are. Most parents admit they don't bave the answers!

When we see the divorce statistics — the unhappy marriage statistics — we can only surmise that something is wrong with the SOURCES of the information. Since, according to the teenagers, they get a hefty share of their information and teaching from parents, the only conclusion is that the PARENTS ARE FAILING.

That means a lot of young people are running around thinking they know all they need to know about sex, dating and marriage when they really don't know anything at all. After all, they have asked someone, haven't they?

Computer Turned "Marriage Counselor"

Because all else has failed, some are turning to another source — computers. Over one million people in the United States have subscribed to computer dating services. Many of these agencies have sprung up across the nation and around the world; and have in recent years blossomed into a multi-million-dollar business.

One agency in Los Angeles, California advertises 15,000 new matches completed every month. A number of these matches result in marriage, hopefully successful. Of course, there are many "fly-by-night" operations.

The more exclusive services actifully employ staff psychologists. They issue a battery of tests, and with the aid of the computer and personal counsel from a psychologist, couples are matched according to "compatibility."

* After following their matched couples through life for 10 years, one firm reported a divorce rate of only 3%. Still another has had over 400 marriages with only 3 divorces, or less than 1% divorce.

One psychologist started arranging marriages by IBM in 1957. Out of 500 marriages he reported only 1 divorce. One in five hundred certainly looks good compared to the current average.

A good lesson can be learned from

these bona fide "computer dating organizations. First, (the people whome to them WANT marriage, be enough to pay for it. This usual means they are willing to WORK AT IT. The people they meet will have mar areas in common with them. They wienjoy doing the same things, their backgrounds, attitudes and interests will be much the same. They will at least has some semblance of a foundation for su cessful marriage.

They are counseled by a no-nonsen professional who tells them the realition of married life. This, of course, is the key! It is the proper counsel before an during courtship that is of such vit importance. Here is where parents promanly — and other mature individual — should be providing SOUND INFO MATION, COUNSEL AND GUIDANOS TYOUNG PEOPLE. It needs to be long before marriage.

Dating plays an important role success or failure in marriage. Marria is a result of dating. That is a fail However, today, dating often dege erates into a state of merely "bein together." It is often full of heartach often full of problems and mistakes.

Proper Dating — A Key to Successful Marriage

Teen-age is a time of sex discovery. is the process of growing up, coming puberty — the full sexual awareness oneself and of other people. Yet, lor before this, parents should have become children the train meaning sex — its proper place in marriage and the absolute FACT that it is a sacre and wholesome thing.

Children should be taught how date. They should be taught the tweel purposes of dating, 1) to developersonality and charm, and 2, to grotoward a successful, happy marriage.

Teen-agers should be taught that yo don't develop your personality in the back seat of a car, parked on a dar lonely roadside. You don't learn to co verse about important things slumpin a seat in some dimly lit movie hous

Parents should teach their children that there are absolute, living, spiritu LAWS that govern dating, sex and mariage which do exact penalties who

(Continued on page 30)



Logging is BIG BUSINESS — 29 billion dollars yearly in the U.S. alone. Wood and paper are among the most used products in the world today. But can our forests continue to supply such burgeoning needs indefinitely? And what is happening to our forest ecology?

by Jerry Gentry

THE SAHARA was once a lush pastureland with occasional forests.

Egypt was once the breadbasket of the Roman Empire. North Africa, replete with forests, rivers and lakes, supplied the Roman games, sometimes at the rate of 1000 large animals each day.

Today, most of North Africa is desert.

Can We Learn the Lesson?

The once-great empires — Egypt, Babylon, Persia, China, Greece, Rome — today lie within either great desert belts or depleted areas. They no longer

enjoy their former power and giory. We need to understand WHY!

It's significant that ALL these empires once straddled land that was rich, productive, replete with lakes, rivers, streams. All had abundant forests. Today much of the domain of these ancient kingdoms lies in ruin, the forests gone, the soil depleted, sometimes unable to support life.

What caused the destruction and depletion of these lands?

Records show that these nations were warned, but ignored the warning. The famous Socrates, for example, warned Greece of what would happen if she

deforested and overgrazed her mour tains. But Greece ignored his advice.

History bears out a definite connection between depletion and down fall, and the United States in particula has cause for concern. America, also was warned, as early as the 1790's, the deforestation in New England was drying up streams and deteriorating the climate.

Deforestation in America

The deforestation and depletion of farmland in the United States is occurring rapidly and violently repetition of the disastfous mistake made by previous world-ruling empire. In 300 years America has destroyed heritage to a degree which took man times longer in other countries. Other empires have destroyed themselves behand. America speeded up the process with machinery. When forests are cutopsoil is eroded into the rivers

Take one example — the Mississippi River. It pours out ONE CUBI

MILE of rich silt from its mouth every single year.

Through the process of erosion, the United States has lost somewhere between $\frac{1}{14}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$ of its total topsoil! Yearly crops and pasturage take from the soil 19,000,000 itons of rich mineral elements — calcium, phosphorus, potash, sulfur, nitrogen. Yet, through erosion alone, the United States loses 117,000,000 tons of mineral nutrients! Even more important is the loss of uncounted millions of tons of irreplaceable humus, without which crops cannot use the mineral nutrients.

You may be asking, "What does all this have to do with our forests?"

It has everything to do with forests.

Forests cover the soil with leaves. Microbes, earthworms, and insects decompose the leaves and work them into the soil, making it porous, vastly increasing its water-retaining capacity. Thus the firests absorb the rainwater and release it slowly enough to prevent soil erosion. Forests regulate stream flow and stabilize the soil's water table.

"The forest is the chief barrier to floods and devastation through erosion," said one authority on forestry. "About half the agriculture land in the United States has been damaged by erosion. Approximately 100 million acres have been ruined" (Trees and Forests, by Stanley M. Jepsen, A. S. Barnes and Company, New York, 1969, pages 129, 131).

Yet, less than 200 years ago, much of the United States was virgin country luxurious and unspoiled.

Porests of Waste

The story is one of tragic misuse. A large portion of the cut trees were wasted. Only the finest sections of trees diwere taken to sawmille. Sometimes 3/5 of the entire tree was left lying on the ground as "slash," or logging debris — a tinderbox to kindle forest fires. The forests were viewed as an UNENDING RESOURCE that could never be depleted. But depleted they were!

New York state, for example, originally had 30 million acres of magnificent timber. One observer comments on wasted timber conditions in that state as far back as 1933:

This vast heritage is now but a

memory, practically all swept away Less than one percent of virgin forest remains. Perceit Bankrapicy in America, by Goorge P. Ahern, Green Lamp League, 1933, p. 187)

Pennsylvania was at first called Sylvania, meaning "woodland," from Sylva, god of woods. Later, William Penn gave a meeting the 1860's Pennsylvania was a leading timber-producing state. This lasted only a short time, as-it did

"The path of human activity has been marked by the thoughtless destruction of forest and vegetation."

-Kerl Heinz Oedekovn, Ferestry Specialist, Food and Agriculture Organization

with every other leading timber-producing state. Trees were cut without regard to future generations. Soon the supply was depleted.

In the Southern states, many stands of virgin pine were cut, piled and burned after the "Civil War Between the States" to make way for cotton fields. Today, Southern carpenters prefer Northwestern fir for framing because it is straighter and more workable than second-growth Southern pine. But the Pacific Northwest timber is also being rapidly used up.

Most states now depend on IMPORT-ING LUMBER from other areas, where supplies are shockingly low as well.

Originally, the United States had a colossal 1072 million acres of forest. Today "only 624 million acres remain; of them, only 45 million are at all comparable to the original forests" (Trees, the Yearbook of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., p. 106).

That 45 million equals only about 4% of the original virgin timber in the United States.

You may have heard that currently growth DOES EXCEED the cutting rate. But there is a rub. According to Dr. Don Flora, of the U.S. Forest Service, "This growth isn's on the most desirable kinds of trees, nor is it in the best places." Dr. Flora told PLAIN TRUTH reporters, "Growth exceeds cut, but it's

not the kind of growth we'd li

Meanwhile, our exploding lation is requiring goods, service products from the forest in a greater quantity.

Society's Gluttonous Deman

Around the turn of the century American used 50 pounds of pape year's time. Today, 70 years later. American uses 10 times that amou 500 pounds of paper each year. To their multiply the problem, it takes tons of 10 ood to manufacture one to paper. Just one Sunday edition major U. S. newspaper. (1 million lation) may consume 80 or more of trees.

But paper use is merely one of wood products being consumed or by Americans.

Our gluttohous needs for pape wood products have resulted in monoculture — the giving over of to the production of one species of

The Douglas fir is a prime ex. of this monoculture. This specipresently in high demand all over United States for construction. Logenerally clear-cut sections of foreshave Douglas fir, market the livand reseed the land solely in this sof tree.

What is the results of clear-e (cutting all trees) and monocu Cut a forest indiscriminately, and pgy súffers.

Animal populations explode!

In an old forest of mature tre square mile may support only two in balance with other wildlife. V with seedlings, the population quickly to 48 deer per square mile many other species increasing in s proportions. This many animals small area eat a lot of-free seed Deer are not the only problem ar in this animal population expl Porcupine, gopher, rabbit, and el also major problems to reforest The studies of specific areas show clearly that clear-cutting and resec with the consequent skyrocketing wildlife populations, is out of step ecology.

"Among management practices, cutting was a consistent precurs

animal problems through the region," stated a study made by the U. S. Forest Service, mand it appears that exploration of hard may hold a key to prevention of a large share of potential animal problems." (Animal Damage to Confers on National Forests in the Pacific Northmest Region, by Glenn L. Crouch, U.S.D.A. Forest Service Resource Bulletin PNW-28, 1969, p. 9).

Here is an example of a serious problem created by the profit-seeking praclines of man

But not all species of wildlife multiply when man mismanages the forest. Many diminish.

For example, men have been told that the forest will be more healthy if they cut all dead standing trees. But the majestic ivory-billed and pileated woodpeckers of the Southern U. S. need dead standing trees in older to propagate.

When our ancesters settled this land, there were ample lightning-struck dead trees to feed and house these elegant and useful birds which in turn helped keep living trees free of pests. But the number of standing dead trees has been so reduced that pileated woodpeckers are now few in number. Ivory-bills have been reduced to probably no more than half a dozen pairs that range over such wide areas from Texas to Florida to North Carolina that they rarely manage to settle down and raise a brood.

Many want to save the ivory-bill, but no one seems willing to be "old-fashioned chough to provide it dead trees that supply food for its voracious nestlings."

When to Cut a Tree

Experts, of course, are not ignorant of proper harvesting methods. On the contrary, there are known harvesting methods which actually BENEFIT the forest, tree growth, and the wildlife too. For example, once a tree has reached a certain age of maturity, it no longer produces more oxygen than it uses. That's the time to harvest such a tree, before it becomes sick and weak, and insects attack and destroy it.

"Harvesting trees as they mature here and there throughout the woods instead of cutting the whole sot at one time is especially valuable to wildlife," says the U.S. Department of Agriculture Year-book for 1949 on Trees, page 562.

Experience is a dear teacher, but not always the best one.

Take the case of the fisher, an important predatory animal originally found in the Pacific Northwest. This janimal requires old-growth, virgin-forest conditions in which to live. When the lands were cut, the fishers left or died out. Thus the natural enemy of the porcupine disappeared from regions

like wildfire, and man will suffer he kickbacks."

And this is exactly what is happen today. Timber growers are plant pines and other softwoods, for queen growth returns, without regard ecology. Toxic chemicals are being ut to kill insects and plant species desired. The soil is being raped for it's worth. Valuable nutrients are being returned to the soil. The bala of nature is being destroyed



Young Douglas, Firstrees grow in rows on a tree farm in Oregon. Even unde constant irrigation, these trees grow only a few inches per year. Later the will be transplanted.

where man used wrong trapping and logging practices - Result?

 Today the porcupine has become a major problem to reforestation projects.

When man destroys the natural ecological balance, as he has done everywhere he has gone, be suffers the consequences.

"When man comes into an area and destroys the balance of nature," observed a Wyoming state beaver trapper, "then man is forced to manage nature. Otherwise, animal populations will fluctuate wildly, disease will spread

Meanwhile, other forestes areas being weakened by automobile-cres smog. One example is the San I nardino National Forest of Califor

Smog Spells Death

Here smog from the Los Ang basin drifts over 161,000 acres of co erous forest, rendering the majority trees unleasing the majority trees unleasing the majority trees and disease.

A total of nearly 1.3 million trees (Text continued on page 26 photos on pages 24 and 25)







CUTTING A FOREST — Photos show good and bad logging practices. Proper selective cutting (Upper left) preserves the forest by taking out mature or deformed trees. This allows growth of young trees, perpetuating a vigorous, healthy forest. Giant machines capable of snipping an 18-inch tree at its base speed up modern logging, though they damage the forest floor. (Center top). Logging thuck (Upper right) hauls logs to mill for processing into lumber.

CLEAR CUTTING huge areas (Lower left) yields big profits immediately. Yet this method of logging opens up the earth to erosion by wind and water. Wildlife habitat suffers, soil is destroyed, and ecology of the area is upset. Logging debris (center below) litters ground as a monumer? of munis waste. The ultimate result of destructive logging and pollution (lower right) — 50 square miles of barren, eroded wasteland near Copperhilf, Tennessee.

Ambameder College Photos



dying in this one forest. Smog is the "Death Angel." Presently 82% of the trees are moderately damaged, 15% severely damaged and 3% are dead. The needles of huge 80- and 100-year-old ponderosa pines — and younger 40- and 50-year-rolds, too — are turning yellow from ozone poisoning. After so many needles die, the tree can no longer make normal quantities of pitch, which acts as a natural insect repellent.

Says Dr. Paul R. Miller, United States Forest Service expert, "There is no known method for restoring the health of a smog-damaged tree, short of placing it in a filtered-air epclosure."

Instead of crash programs for cleaning up pollution nour cities are looking for smog-resistant trees. Some species and hybrids can apparently live longer in a polluted environment than others. But there's no guarantee that these can withstand smog indefinitely. And that, after all, is not getting to the cause of the problem and its worldwide impact.

The pollution tragedy is not limited to the United States. Tokyo's cherry trees are dying from smog. Norwegian scientists are warning that unless air and water pollution across European national borders is halted, European forests will be destroyed. Trees in Britain are dying.

Saigon, too, suffers from some 890,000 registered vehicles and the air pollution created by them. In a city whose streets were designed to handle only 200,000 vehicles, trees are falling victim to toxic soot-black exhaust of too many cars.

Smog is a new type of "deforestation" agent — indirectly laid to the irresponsibility of man. But it is man's direct deforestation, over thousands of years, which has created dust bowls, erosion and flooding.

China's Yellow River

A dramatic example of deforestation

— and a tragic one indeed — occurs in

China.

Just one of China's former forest areas, at the headwaters of the Yellow River, has been so misused that the land is ruined. It has become one of the worst eroded regions in the world. Swirling down the Yellow River each

year are some 2,500,000 tons of topsoil, creating an aptly named Yellow Sea at the mouth of the river. Most of this erosion was directly triggered by the deforestation of the land along the headwaters of the streams flowing into the Yellow River.

The principle of cause and effect is nowhere better illustrated than in this wrong practice of wholesale deforestation.

"Many of our serious water problems

"The empires of Babylon, Syria, Persia, and Carthage were destroyed by the advance of floods and deserts caused by the increasing clearing of forests."

Applied St. Barbo Baker

have their roots in the misuse of land," stated a flood-control expert. He continued: "The same human activities that aggravate water-shortage difficulties also contribute to uncontrolled water surpluses and all the misery and destruction they bring in their wake...

"We must begin where the floods begin. We must retard the runoff and reduce or prevent the loss of soil from the watershed lands themselves, before they have a chance to build up to destructive potentials in the channels" (Trees, the Yearbook of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1949, Washington D.C., pp. 609-610).

Deforestation has tremendous effects on the land involving water cycles, food chains, and even the production of lifegiving oxygen.

The removal of forests affects the weather and climate of whole nations and continents. Today's hot, drying winds coming from North Africa across the Meditarranean dry out moisture over luly, creating the continually hot, dry weather conditions and ever-blue skies.

This has not always been so. In former days, early Romans complained of the balmy, cloudy conditions and of frost and snow along the Italian peninsula.

How different a climate today! The weather of other areas in Europe is

affected by the drying winds of Sahara, once a rich, well-watered ductive land.

Forest cover is very important control and dispersal of water, an extremely critical to the mal life living under its shield.

The Balance of Life

An acre of hardwood forest eastern United States might of about 150 or more trees. In addit a careful count were possible, would be some 10,000 sapling shrubs; 100,000 herbs; 500,000 worms; one million soil mites; 25 lion fungi and astronomical numb bacteria and other microorganisms

Besides this host we would di insects, vireworms, nematodes, algae, lichens and a thousand forms of life!

Look closer at the forest floor, in a layer some 6 inches deep 95% of all the life found in a Most of this life, of course, is scopic. However, in one square from the soil an observer once of 1356 living creatures visible—t naked eye.

What's the purpose of such a zling number and array of creatu the forest floor? And what happ them when a forest is cut?

Herein is a story few people stand. Yet, it is so important that should understand it before to down one single tree.

The forest floor is a factory for ing soil, for absorbing and he rainfall, and for numerous other j making this planet a fit habitat for and beast. On one acre of forest some 2 tons of animal and plant tus—— leaves, twigs, limbs, droppings, dead insects—— fall year. In this way the forest is fert and its perpetuation is insured.

growing plants and trees, it must be broken down into its comparts. This is where the soil misplay an important part.

This litter is eaten and re-eater this eating occurs in a definite which creates certain layers with forest floor. Decomposition is opontanions chemical change, but a long and complicated process requiring many steps by many different organisms.

Here earthworms help in the making of soil. But earthworms alone annot do the job. Fungi play an important part, too, In some areas the weight of things alone is equal to the combined weight of all other soil life!

An ounce of soil may have 2 miles of fungus strands. These fungi are principal agents in reducing litter to hundus. They can decompose nearly anything bacteria can't. And in turn, fungi become food for bacteria, which some times on 100 to 1000 times their own body weight per day!

Dealing with the Cause

Nese basic principles of forest ecology are often clearly known and understood, but seldom practiced and implemented.

Is there something which causes man to fail miserally in applying long range principles which guarantee luxuriant forests and all the blessings that accrue from it?

"Fall in with the ways of Nature and prosper; fall out with them and dinaster is mevitable," said a world known for estry expert.

Could the answer really be so simple as this? And if so, why hasn't man learned this lesson yet? Experts know that for ultimate success, man must get in harmony with the ways of nature. But why doesn't he?

Just what is there in human nature that seemingly prevents man from going the tight way, even when he KNOW what the right way is?

The answer involves characteristics of human nature.

Basic greed, lust, selfishness, vanity, and desire for profits are what causes man to destroy the natural resources on earth. "Pil get mine while the getting is good" is often the attitude.

Man has reduced wide areas of the world's virgin forests to a jumble of thickets and impoverished land. In North Afferica, man alone has been responsible for destroying the forest—more than all other forces combined. Injudicious tampering has been the rule.

When will we learn?

Is it not tragic that man must learn conservation after destruction and denudation? Obviously, experience is not the best teacher. There must be a better means of learning, Experience here means finding out the right way afters it? too late, after the floods have mundated houses and crops with mud, after ground water tables have sound.

Richard St. Barbe Baker, A. A. Wyn, Incorporated, New York, 1949, pages 237-238).

Shocking settements, from a scientist who has devoted, his life to the study and preservation of forests.

In man's greedy lust for money and things, he' has pillaged, demided and destroyed much of the beautiful earth

Hand in hand with forest destruction is the flooding of valleys and the depletion of our soil. Jaimers are dis-



Ambassador Callege Photo

Giant redwoods near California's Yosemite National Park dwarf a 2-yearold boy. Some few areas of magnificent old-growth timber like this one have been preserved for recreation today and for future generations.

A Better Way

There is a belter way of learning. Man must realize the importance of caring for the earth's natural resources.

"The health and economic security of the human race depend on how well the forests of the world are managed," commented one forester.

"There is no time to be lost if man is to be saved from Bringing disaster on this planet and himself," the same author continued (Green Glory, by covering that present methods of grow-

But there are keys to getting back in harmony with nature. In past issues of The Plain Trutti we published the articles "The Cause of Sick Soil" and "Worldwide Crisis in Agriculture." They are now available in reprint form—sent free upon request. They explain how man is destroying his previous soil and how to stop further destruction and restore fertility.

What do Rudolph's red nose and Eggnog have to do with

Ehristmas?

"PEACE on earth, GOOD WILL toward men" may sound trite and hollow this year. But in SPITE of terrifying world troubles, the traditional, commercial, CHIEF of the "Christian" holidays comes 'round every December. Chances are, you would FLUNK MISERABLY in a simple test about its origins.

Go ahead — take a chance — find out!

by Garner Ted Armstrong

BRACE VOURSHLVES. The mad shopping risk the jangling bells, the department store "Santas" are with us again.

Many deplore the growing commercialism of this most important of the "Christian" holidays. Church leaders cry out, "PUT CHRIST back in Christmas" this year!

But was Christ ever IN "Christmas," and where did the custom originate? Take the simple test below. How much do you KNOW about Christmas — the chief holiday of Christendom?

TRUE OR FALSE

- 1. Christmas is the birthday of Jesus Christ
- Santa Claus was one of three wise men.
- The holly wreath is chosen because of its red and green color and everyone knows red and green are traditional Christmas colors.
- 4. The Christmas tree is an ancient, pagan symbol.
- 5. Kissing under the mistletoe comes to us from an early American custom.
- The "Christmas spirit of giving" comes to us from the example of the wise men at Christ's manger birthplace.
- 7. The yule log is only a strange name attached to a log our

- forefathers used to drag in to be burned in the fireplace.
- 8. -To "wassail" means to sing carols on peoples' lawns.
- There are more murders in the Christmas season than any other comparable period in the
- 10. We observe Christmas scause of the Bible example.

ANSWERS

- False. Scholars know Jesus was not born on or anywhere near December 25th. The Romans anciently observed their "Brumalia" on that date. It was the; "Saturnalia" season when the pagan Romans petitioned their imagined "sun-god" to begin his annual journey into northerly lablades, once more.
- False. The Bible nowhere states
 that there were three wise men.
 "Santa Claus" is a derivation
 of an ancient title of Nimrod,
 the tyrant who began Babylonish civilization.
- False. The holly berries were used as ancient sex symbols representing the propagation of life — fertility. The wreath shape was in honor of the orbit of the sun, whose birthday was anciently celebrated on Christ-/ mas Day.
 - True. Read any book on the origin of the Christmas tree.

- False. Mistletoe was formerly imagined as both a deity and an aphrodisiac. Kissing under it was to "come under its spell" and was celebrated among the Druids in sex rites, and human sacrifices.
- 6. False in two ways. The wise men gave their gifts to CHRIST. Modern people don't do this. They almost exclusively exchange gifts among themselves, Further, the wise men never saw Christ in the manger. He was already in a HOUSE by the time they arrived when He was several WEEKS of age (Matt. 2.11).
- False. It was a symbol of the dead Osiris, or Nimrod, from which a tiny, living tree was claimed to have sprung.
- 8. False. The word Wassail comes from a toast "Waes Haeil!" (meaning "be well") from the drunken heathen yule festivals. The word wassail became equivalent with "to carouse" or "to drink liquor."
- True. Large amounts of the "Spirit of Christmas" in bottled form have been a direct contributor to this shocking fact from police blotters.
- 10. False. The Bible NOwhere identifies the exact date of Jesus' birth even coaceals His age by saying He was "about" 30 at the beginning of His ministry. And have you ever noticed that the Bible CONDEMNS learning pagan, heathen customs, and then using them to celebrate events concerning the life of the True God? See Deuteronomy 12: 30-32.

Score yourself "Excellent" for 9 or

BE

more correct "Good for 7 to 8 correct.
"Fair" for 5 to 6 correct, and "Utter flunkout" for having only ONE correct.

Perhaps this simple and humorous test about Christmas will serve to underline the questions in the beginning of this article. We really know little about this time-honored custom.

And, in a world of war, strife and hate, the term "Peace on Earth" is almost obscene anyway.

Rather, our world has an utter LACK of "peace."

Look at the world for a moment. Here we are, hurtling around the corner into another frightening year—the early seventies—with the Soviets plunging ahead in armaments, the world an armed camp, deepening sociological problems the world over. Yet, millions are using Christmas as a time to forget about it all.

Millions in the Western World will take temperary time out from their usual activities to become submerged in the flood tide of annual Christmas shopping, traffic jams, parties, and exchanging of gifts.

Somehow - all the clamor, noise, confusion and commercialism is supposed to have something to do with Christ's birthday.

But does it, really?

Some Plain Facts About Christmas

What, after all, does "wassailing" have to do with wise men, mistletoe with the merriness, martinis with Magi, Santa with saints? Very little — if any thing — as we've seen.

Christmas, in its various forms in many countries today, would hardly be recognized by its earliest proponents.

But who were its earliest exponents? What is the real MEANING of the holly wreath, the lighting of candles, mistletoe, the yule log, the Christmas tree, with its bulbs and orbs, and Santa Claus?

Did you ever think to check your encyclopedia to find out?

You'll be absolutely astounded! :

First — let's admit some widely known facts. Christmas is never mentioned in the Bible — the supposed source of this custom. The Christmas tree is — but in very uncomplimentary language. The wise men arrived at Christ's place of birth Lorenteer He

was born (numerous scholars admit as much as several weeks). Scholars freely admit He was not born on or anywhere near December 25. (Read the proof in our free reprint article "When Was Jesus Born?") The Magi gave their gifts directly to Christ — they didn't exchange them among themselves.

But in Ancient Egypt and Babylon

Christmas, say all the authorities, nong antedates Christianity. Its origins



Ambasiador College Photo
The "traditional" Christmas Tree,
Rockefeller Center, New York.
Few people realize such customs
go back 4,000 years to ancient
Babylon, NOT 2,000 years to

go back to pagan Babylon, Egypt, Greece, Rome and Scandinavia.

There, in various guises, the very same customs were observed by these ancient pagans on the birthday of their god—the god of the sun or sun-god. They observed his fanciful birthday at the time of the "winter solstice," or lowest ebbing of the sun toward the south (for those living in the northern hemisphere), and the beginning of its journey back toward spring and summer.

They had various symbols.

Symbols stand for things. These stood for a wide variety of pagan superstitions involving the source of life of fertility. They had a little tree, which was supposed to have grown up overnight out of an old dead log. The tree is called a Christmas tree today; the log is named "yule." They used, round orbs, eggs, on which they painted snakes, and other designs. This was long before the time of tinsel and glass of course. Back then, everyone knew the eggs stood for something. They reminded the pagans of the source of life.

They had wreaths of holly, because it was one of the rare plants still containing little round berries in mid-winter, even in the snowy north. They used mistletoe because it's a parasite, and because of a pagan superstition involving its qualities of aphrodisia. (That's why people still carry on the pagan superstition of kissing under the mistletoe.)

That's not all.

They observed, in short, just about EVERYTHING a modern Christian-professing person observes — though with a different label.

What Is the Difference?

But so what?

Aren't these facts more for less common knowledge?

Sure they are — cheerfully reported by writers and editors each year.

Then does it make any difference? Not if there isn't any God. But what if there is?

Then it would make a LOT of difference—ESPECIALLY IF THAT GOD SAYS
A GREAT DEAL ABOUT THESE VERY
SAME CUSTOMS IN HIS WOOD!

You need to read our PREE booklet The Plain Truth About Christmas! You'll be positively amazed, shocked. In this free booklet are facts you simply can't afford to be without.

Here, revealed directly from authentic historical sources, and from your own Bible, is the story of Christmas — and what YOU DON'T KNOW about it! And more important, the question is asked: "Why should we observe Christmas at all?"

It's the biggest holiday of the year—but you've probably NEVER LOOKED INTO ITS MEANING! In this booklet you'll read the incredible TRUTH about all the accompanying paraphernalia of this season. You'll be challenged, you'll be shocked!

Also, send for our booklet, Does God Exist? Find out if it matters whether Christmas is pagan or not.

SEX, LOVE, and MARRIAGE

(Continued from page 20).

broken. They should understand and teach the great purpose of marriage.

And teen-agers, by the *living* example of parents, should have long ago become aware of what makes a truly happy marriage.

But how can parents who often do not practice these things be expected to teach their children? And how can pastors who do not know these principles be expected to teach parents how to teach their children?

Very few teen agers, even in this age which vaunts its "frankness," are taught

by parents especially — the really essential knowledge they must have on the subject of sex! Much of what they learn is from the traditional "gutter."

Vital Help Not Given

Usually, the two critical aspects of parent-child relationship in the matter of sexual and marriage guidance right parental example, and positive teaching — are woefully neglected.

Whenever teen agers or young people are interviewed, they almost always complain that parents DO NOT communicate with them or set the right example. Teen agers feel uneasy and afraid to discuss problems which crop up in this vitel area of their lives. Often, there is absolutely no bond between parent and teen ager.

In one týpical interview, a senior in high school, was asked to tell about her parents. Her incredible answer was:

"I really hate them both my father is really a kind of pseudo-hip. I really pity him because he's very weak my mother's really dominating. She delights in humiliating him in front of us, tearing him down" (The Mutic of Their Laughter, Roderick Thorp and Robert Blake, Harper and Row, 1970, pages 83 and 84).

Later, this teen ager was asked, "Do you figure that your father loves your mother?" The answer was "No." Did her mother love her father? Again, the answer was "No."

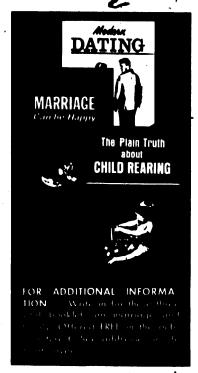
Another-girl, barely twenty years of age, was asked whether she received sex

instruction — and of her ability to communicate with her parents — especially her father.

Her somewhat typical answer was:

"I have no respect for my father. I don't think there's anything binding my father and me. I never got any sex education when I was younger. I came by it, I guess like most girls my age do; in school, dirty jokes, dirty books (tbid., page 96).

These examples are all too common a tragedy of our age. Parents have lost the respect of their sons and daughters. Often, parents do not even realize they've lost the confidence of their teenagers. Reason? Parents have failed to



see the absolute necessity of communicating with and positively teaching their children from the earliest age.

The "reasons" and excuses are many. Parents have farmed out their children to fend for themselves. Mom worked. Dad was too busy with his job. They just didn't realize their responsibility.

Is it no wonder that teen-agers cannot look to parents for help in perhaps the MOST critical years of their lives? The decisions they make now are going to start them on the road to either success or failure.

Some Advice For Parents

What should parents do? For those who are just beginning to rear their children — the time to start is Now! Realize that you have an awesome responsibility to teach the pliable minds which have been entrusted to your care.

You still have time to avoid critical mistakes!

Be sure your own marriage is heading in the right direction. Only then can it serve as a right example during the years your children develop and mature.

Above all, teach your children establish contact with them. Keep it always. Don't let job, activities, selfish anterests interfere with this absolute need your children have. They must have contact, communication, positive teaching and instruction from YOU. The world "out there," as they say, is a cruel place. They need you — even if they don't want to admit it! They will deeply appreciate it later on.

We have three pieces of literature which can help you to fulfill your responsibility as parents.

One booklet, FREE of Charge, is

called Your Marriage Can Be Happy. It shows how you can build happiness into your marriage so it can serve as an example to your children and teen-agers.

You can also receive a free copy of our book, The Plain Truth About Child Rearing. It explains How parents should train their children—throughout infancy, early childhood and into the teen age years — to grow up to be responsible adults.

You also need another specially prepared book on the subject of dating and matriage, titled Modern Dating — Key to Success or Failure in Marriage. It covers such vital subjects as, "The Art of Dating" and "How to Select a Mate." Get your FREE copy by writing for it today. All are sent free as an educational service in the public interest. Simply ask for them by name.

One Final Word Por Teen-agers. Communication is a two-way process. Realize that two wrongs do not make one right. Perhaps parents have made mistakes. Who hasn't? We are all human.

But respond to your parents. Listen to their advice. Don't make the mistakes they may have made as teen-agers!

CITIES BE SAVED?

(Continued from page 6)

- many experts are pessimistic about the future.

"Our great cities have lost command of themselves and their futures," said John W. Gardner, Chairman of the UrBan Coalition, "and they lie helpless as the multiple waves of crises roll over them.

"THEY HAVE REACHED THE END OF THEIR ROPE"

But why? Why haven't we taken the necessary steps to solve the city problem? We have the record of cities of past ages. Ancient Rome, the medieval cities, the cities of the early Industrial Revolution should ALL have served as examples of everything wrong with our urban way of life.

Where and when have WE gone wrong?

Why didn't we avoid those problems in the 20th Century instead of compounding the muddle by uncontrolled mass technology?

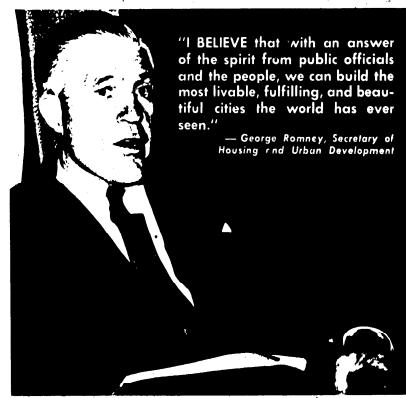
There is a reason why. The problems that confront our cities can be solved ONLY by immediate and total government action. Yet, when the mayors of some of America's largest cities met with President Nixon, they admitted they were losing control of their cities. We have, come to the point where one official doubted if even a dictator could solve the city problem.

The Problem of No Planning

Today's cities, for the most part, have not been planned. They just "happened." They are the result of uncontrolled and unprovided for growth merely for the sake of growth. They have become giant, ugly, malignant tumors. And, like cancer, an adequate cure has not been found. Yet, solving the problems of today's cities seems to be far more difficult than curing cancer.

W,hy?

Because, said U.S. Housing and Urban Development Secretary George Romney, "in too many cases, the city



" 'Wide World Phot

lacks clear definition of what it is or ought to be." He asked, "What is a city? Does anybody know?"

In other words, we have no model of what a city should be like. And yet, we are going ahead with the construction of new cities.

New Cities: The Answer?

Foreseeing the crush of future population growth, a committee of public officials has recommended that the United States build 110 new cities.

They propose building 100 new cities to accommodate at least 100,000 persons each. Ten other new cities would contain at least one million persons each.

New cities are needed. They would help solve the problem of increasing population. But is a city of one million ideal? And if those new cities are built on the same basic patterns of our present cities, won't they create more problems than they will solve?

. What we need is a specific definition of what a city should be like before we build 110 new monstrosities. Yet, the

nations have no such model to follow!

We have only our present cities as examples.

*"We cannot start with the city as we know it now," wrote renowned planner, and architect Constandings A. Doxiadis, "much less with urban renewal projects as at present conceived. We must start by properly conceiving a suitable way of life for man, and then proceed to find the way of life we want to have in our settlements" (Urban Renewal and the Future of the American City, Constandinos A. Doxiadis, page 122).

Yet, we seemingly do not know "what is a suitable way of life" or cannot apply ourselves to put this way of life into practice. Almost everything we do treats the effect, not the cause. We are so intent on reforming, piecemeal, the present system that we seldom stop to ask: Is the present system which spawns cities the right way to live?

Given our present system and approach, there is no way to avoid cities as we have them.

"Given a rate of population growth,"

wrote Edward C. Banfield in fis Unbeavenly City, "a transportation technology [that ubiquitous automobile again!], and a distribution of income ... the city and its hinterland must develop according to a predictable pattern and ... even an all-wise and all-powerful government could not change this pattern" (page 24).

A New Approach

Is there no hope, then, to eliminate the wretched type of city we have today? Yes, there is hope — there is a way to have bountiful cities.

But man must change something in his approach toward life! He must re-evaluate his concepts concerning the size of cities, how the auto is to be used, and most important, the purpose a city should serve.

Building more freeways and expressways is not going to solve the city problem. It will intensify the congestion by allowing more people to commute. Piecemeal urban renewal projects are, at best, cutting out a piece of the cancer but the patient has not been healed. He is still sick, and his disease is becoming terminal.

America alone has spent \$8.2 BIL-LION in the last 20 years on urban renewal. But even so, the relentless march toward the death of cities in the U. S. aptl around the world has not been halted.

Until we are willing to evaluate our transportation technology, the congestion of manufacturing, our assembly-line production, our centralization of populations, we will never have happy cities. Our problems will simply become more acute.

However, changing these aspects of our society is only half the solution.

The other half concerns the people themselves. It is, after all, the people who make up a city. The growth logic has not caused crime. People cause crime. The growth logic has not caused unconcern for neighbor. People become unconcerned. But of course, the environmental conditions do gravely affect humans. They desperately do NEED to be improved. Yet, it is the human spirit which needs the improvement even more.

This is proven by a classic Canadian case.

Better Conditions - More Crime

Regent Park South in Toronto was once hailed as a noble experiment in public housing. Today, it is proven to be a colossal failure.

Why? Because of many of the PROPLE who live there.

In the 1950s; 450 run-down houses were leveled on a 27-acre site. The idea was: "Give people better housing and their problems will be solved."

This idyllic dream was soon ahactered. Today, passers-by can see hundreds of broken windows. Inside, there is human excrement in damaged elevators. Walls and floors are charred. The project is filthy and crime-ridden.

Here's a scoreboard of problems at Regent Park South:

"Two of every three tenants are dissatisfied with the place....

"Half of them have had to call the police with a variety of complaints....

"Half have had to call janitors and security guards about teen age rowdyism and vandalism.

"One out of four families has been confronted by sexual deviation in some form" (David Allen, *Toronto Star*, December 7, 1968).

One woman in the project says: "I'm deathly afraid to go to the drug store in the evening. I'm afraid I might be beaten to a pulp by those noisy, ignorant teen-agers."

It is people — human beings with criminal tendencies — that are causing the jungle conditions in our cities. If a person is a criminal in a broken-down tenement, the chances are he will still be criminal in a beautiful new apartment complex. He must acquire a totally new set of values, a new way of life.

That is why the suburbs are now expariencing a faster crime-rate growth than the central cities. Congestion and racial tensions, drug-taking are invading the suburbs. Increasingly, we find racial-confrontations in smaller towns.

Few realize that the central cities of today were, in fact, the suburbs of yesterday. And the suburbs of today will be the ghettos of tomorrow.

That is why reform programs, or ing to the suburbs, building new ci will not work unless there is also change in the human mind.

· The Two Solutions

Ultimately, then, we shall never s the dilemmas of our cities unless have effective government and char human beings. Implementing piecer urban renewal merely treats the eff It may temporarily alleviate as a d But it cannot ultimately cure problems.

Edmund K. Faltermayer, Association of Fortune magazine, hit will the above-mentioned solutions to city crisis when discussing a proposal limit the size of cities:

"This kind of proposal we have to be implemented by means authoritarian controls, for jt we require a reversal of certain trand work in our society as well as a chain human nature" (Redoing Amepages 95-96).

George Romney, Secretary of UnDepartment of Housing and UnDevelopment saw the same need Qing President Nixon's inaugural spe Romney said: "We find ourselves in goods, but ragged in spirit.' Our a CRISIS OF THE SPIRIT' — and, added, 'to a crisis of the spirit, we ran answer of the spirit.'

"I believe," continued Romney, "to with an answer of the spirit from puofficials and the people, we can be the most livable, fulfilling, and beautities the world has ever seen."

And Secretary Romney is absolute correct! We could have the most be titul and fulfilling cities in the worl — and it is a big if — human nature both leaders and people were changed.

, In the near future — although way few suspect — this change is c.ing. We shall have beautiful cities.

How this change will be brown about is explained in our free reparticle, "An Exciting Preview of Tor row's Cities." It shows in detail tomorrow's cities will be beautiful livable — and what changes roccur in society; government and in human spirit to make tomorrow's ca reality.

what you can do...

TIMELY Tips and Helpful Suggestions for YOU and YOUR FAMILY

Protect Your Home, from Brush Fires

Recent Southern California brush fires destroyed over 600 buildings. Most of them were homes. Many could have been saved had certain fire prevention steps been taken. If you live in a fire hazard area, you can take the following steps to help protect your home from brush or forest fires.

Use fire-resistant construction materials wherever possible. Especially, fireproof your roof. A stone, tile or metal



Ambassador Callege Phot

Los Angeles area brush fires in September destroyed hundreds of unprotected structures.

roof provides excellent protection. Wooden shingles are usually highly flammable, and the installation of a roof-top fire sprinkler system is advisable. Shake roof construction was the main reason why many structures in the Southern California brush fires were gutten. If building or remodeling, consider using brick or stone for construction materials. When repainting, use a fire-retardant paint.

Don't make it easy for a fire to reach your house. Replace wood fences with stone or brick fences. Clear away dry brush and shrubs from around your property. Remove dead trees and branches. Don't allow your lawn to dry out

or be taken over by tall weeds. Keep it green and well watered.

*Rake up leaves that have accumulated under hedges or trees. Don't keep piles of lumber or odds-and-ends near your house. And remember, it's always wise to get additional information about fire prevention from your local fire department.

Driving at Night

Two thirds of all traffic accidents occur at night. The peak accident period is between 4 and 7 p.m. Here are three important principles that will help you avoid a nighttime accident:

Don't overdrive your headlight range. At 70 mph it takes the average driver 381 feet to stop under ideal conditions. But effective headlight range is only between 200 and 300 feet. At 70 mph the average driver would not see a dangerous situation in time to stop and avoid it.

Don't look directly into the headlights of oncoming vehicles. Focus on your own lane. This will help you to avoid glare and momentary loss of vision. If an approaching ear has its bright lights on, rapidly flick your high beams on and off to signal the driver to switch to normal headlight power. Likewise remember to dim your lights for the approaching traffic at night.

Check your headlights and fallights. Be sure they are working properly. Driving with only one headlight is extremely dangerous and should NOT be done! An oncoming car could mistale a one-headlight car for a motorcycle. Likewise, driving without taillights at night could lead to a rear-end collision.

Winter Driving Dangers*

When driving in rain or snow a motorist needs to take two precautions to avoid accidents: Reduce speed and increase the distance between himself and the car in front. Here's why:

A road becomes extremely slippery during the first fewminutes of a fresh rain. This is caused by oil film and road dust combining with water. Wet leaves and mud also make the road extra slippery.

Rain can also decrease braking power by causing brake drums to become wet. This problem can be remedied by applying a light pressure on the brakes while still accelerating. Enough heat will be generated to dry out the brake drums in just a few seconds, and normal braking power should be restored.

Snow is also a driving hazard. Loose snow or idenmakes

a road slippery and increases stopping distance. For example, it takes 43 feet to stop on dry pavement when driving at 20 mph. But if there is loosely packed snow on the road, it will take 82 feet to stop at 20 mph. Ice increases the stopping distance to 217 feet.

Make Your Automobile a Hard Target

One automobile is stolen every 36 seconds! The major targets are late-model, sports-model and high-powered cars. But auto thieves aren't always choosy. Unless you follow these precautions, your car may be stolen!

1. ALWAYS take your keys out of the ignition and lock your car when you leave it. Roughly 80 percent of all cars stolen were left unlocked — 50 percent still had the keys in the ignition. These two mistakes are an open invitation to the professional auto thief or for the "joyriding" teen-ager.

Even if you leave your automobile for only a few seconds — take your keys with you and lock your car! And if a parking attendant requires you to leave the keys in the ignition, leave ONLY the ignition key. Take all others with you.

- 2. Place clothes, luggage, packages and other valuables out of sight! Never leave items lying in full view on the seat. Your car may not be stolen, but it can receive costly damage from someone trying to break in to steal what he sees. Lock your valuable belongings in the trunk (boot, if you're British). It is not even safe to carelessly leave your money, checkbook or credit cards in the glove compartment. Take these items with you. No matter what you do, there is always the thance that a thief may break into your car. The glove compartment will be the first place he'll look, and it is easy to break open.
- 3. Be especially careful where you park! Two thirds of all auto thefts occur at night. So always park in a well lighted area when possible.

Safety Precautions For Your Children

With the current increase in crime, including child molestations — your children need to learn safety precautions. Be sure to TEACH your children the following important principles:

- 1. Never talk to a stranger who pulls up in a car man or woman!
- 2. Don't accept a ride, go for a walk, enter a house of apartment with, or go anywhere with a stranger.
 - 3. Never accept candy, toys, or gifts from a stranger.
- 4. Any stranger who tries to take them for a ride, give them gifts, touch or harm them should be reported to the parest policeman, school teacher, school official, or parents if they are near home.
- 5. Avoid taking shortcuts through deserted parks or school grounds, woods, unfamiliar buildings or other potentially dangerous areas.
- 6. Parents should always know where their children are going, and when they will be back. If delayed for any reason, children should always call home.

7. Teach your children to think of policemen as their friends, and to contact them when help is needed.

Be Wary of Hitchhikers and Hitchhiking

In 1969, hitchhikers were involved in over 35,000 known assaults, murders and thefts involving motorists and their property. Whether you drive an automobile or not practice the following principles:

1. NEVER Pick Up a Hitchhiker — Man or Woman!

Studies indicate that many hitchhikers have criminal records. For instance, out of 100 hitchhikers questioned by police in one city, only 16 did not have criminal records. One was a former mental patient, two were wanted for theft and the remaining 81 had criminal records for murder, burglary, vagrancy, narcotics or sex offenses! Similar questionings elsewhere show many hitchhikers with criminal records. In fact, in five states it is against the law to hitchhike. Many other states have some regulatory laws concerning hitchhiking.

Let If someone seems to be hitchhiking because of car trouble, drive on and call the police and they will check it out.

2. NEVER Travel With Car Doors Unlocked or Windows Rolled Down!

Be sure your car doors are locked BEFORE you become tied up in traffic or are stopped at a red light. An uninvited hitchhiker can enter your car, especially if the passenger side is unlocked. Motorists caught in this situation have become victims of robbery, assault and even murder.

3. NEVER Hitchhike and NEVER Allow Your Children to Hitchhikel

Often, persons who pick up hitchhikers are criminals of sex deviates. They drive the streets for the sole purpose of picking up hitchhikers. Police files are full of cases of assaults, molestations and rapes committed by such people.

• Window Locks Foil House Burglars

In the United States burglary offenses are up 117% over 1960 and are still climbing! It's worth the added expense to buy the best type of locking devices to adequately protect your home. Follow the suggestions given below to keep you home secure and protected.

Windows need more than simple window latches. Install window locks on all windows for better protection against intruders. This will require the breaking of the entire window to gain illegal entrance to your house, something burglars are less likely to do.

Visit your local locksmith for information on the best possible locks for your personal situation. Also, write for our prese booklet, Crime Can Be Stopped ... Here's How, for more detailed information about how to protect you and your family from crime.



The United Nation Security Council continually struggles with the language barrier.

II B I Bhoto

The SOLUTION to the LANGUAGE BARRIER

Is there a solution to the Babel of languages dividing our world? Read, in this article, why the language barrier has been impossible to demolish till now.

by Lester L. Grabbe

STICKS and stones may break my bones, but words will never hurt me." So the children's limerickegoes. But it isn't true.

The wrong translation of *one word* may have caused the deaths of 200,000 people on one occasion!

It happened in the summer of 1945. Japanese leaders had already realized several months before that World War II was lost. The question was how to go about making peace, considering the fanatical determination of some of the "war lords."

A Tragic Misinterpretation

On July 26, the Potsdam Declaration, demanding the surrender of the Japanese, was broadcast to Japan. Here was an opportunity to begin negotiations for peace. The Japanese cabinet did not intend to reject the Declaration outright. They wanted to use the Declaration as a basis for negotiations. But they needed time to plan their reply.

No decision could be made immediately. But the Japanese press would undoubtedly demand a statement. Premier Suzuki met the press on July 28.

He stated the cabinet was keeping to a policy of mokusassu. This Japanese word mokusassu has no exact counterpart in English. It is even vague in Japanese. It could mean "to withhold comment," Suzuki's intended meaning. But it also means "to ignore."

The premier had been instructed to say that the cabinet had reached no decision as yet on the Potsdam Declaration. Unfortunately, his statement was completely ambiguous to the listening newsmen. Japan's Domei News Agency translated Premier 'Suzuki's statement into English and broadcast it to the West. But it used the other meaning of mokusalsu. The Allies monitoring the broadcast heard that the Japanese had "ignored" the Potsdam Declaration.

A few days later the atomic bombs

fell. Tens of thousands died in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This is the story as presented by Kasuo Kawai, former editor of the influential Nippon Times.

This unusual incident serves to illustrate the potential for monumental problems as a result of the language barrier — a barrier not yet conquered even in our twentieth-century technological and scientific age.

Language Barrier Separates Friend and Foe

The language barrier plagues the United Nations Translating each speech and document into five official languages (not to mention the many independent translations into nonofficial tongues) slows efficiency to a snail's pace.

It takes, for example, 400 man-hours by 124 different persons to record a single one-hour speech into the official languages of English, French, Spanish, Russian, and Chinese. It requires three men working six hours each to translate an English speech into Russian, and one translator thirty hours to put the same speech into Chinese. For the twenty million words spoken in a seven-week meeting of the General Assembly, it took one hundred million sheets to translate them into the five official languages.

The 'Translation "Business"

The United Nations is only one of countless organizations spending vast sums of money for language-translation.

A list of them could go on and on: various fields of science, commerce, tourism, international politics, education, history, etc., etc. Scientific information is often available free to one scientist who understands a particular language. But the same data may be quite unobtainable, except at great cost, to a colleague ignorant of that language.

Almost anyone who has traveled abroad has encountered the same language problem. The problem is, unfortunately, apparent even to speakers of the same language!

An American traveling in England or one of the Commonwealth countries may soon find out — often by embarrassing blunder — that certain harmless

expressions in one's native country can be quite unacceptable in another country, ostensibly speaking an identical language.

George B Shaw aptly described this dilemma with the observation that. Britain and America are two countries separated by the same language!

Even in the same country, different areas and social classes have their own accents — generally with a detrimental effect in social relations. No matter how educated he may be a Cockney is usually relegated to the working class unless he changes his accent. Witness My Fair Lady. The particular language and accent a person learns in childhood may shackle him throughout life.

A native of the southern United States soon finds he is marked as a Southerner by every word he utters outside his home area.

Can Education Solve the Problem?

Because of the language barrier, education from dimmest antiquity has included language instruction — both in one's native tongue and in foreign languages. Ancient Romans employed Greek slaves to impart the Hellenistic lingua franca to their children. Modern school children are taught "how they say it" in Mexico, France or Germany.

With the millennia of language instruction, one might assume that all the major learning difficulties have been licked.

Far from it!

The modern American or English grammar school student experiences the same difficulty learning Latin as did his Anglo-Saxon forebears. And Greek is just as much Greek to him as it was to the sons of Cicero.

Everyone admires the person who can master another language. Most do well just to grasp the intricacies of their own. Almost anyone can get a point across, using a few broken words accompanied by multiple gyrations and gestures. But there is a gigantic chasm between this and the ability to converse fluently on an intellectual level.

Although there are many who claim mastery of another language after learning to say little more than "hello" in it, the number of really bilingual peo-

The big obstacle to solving the guage problem through education this Language master) is a lifetime

The courses to train a person to sp Japanese in thirty days, or French four hours, are tempting but groexaggerated. You might marvel at I quickly a young child can pick up a guage. But a basic fact is often o looked. A six-year-old may carry on b conversation, but he has far to before mastering his native tong. Only after one has reached early to age — after six or more years of for sducation and double that of ac experience — does he really know e his oun language.

World-famous linguist Mario says that language learning "Co-close to being a lifetime job, and is tainly not to be acquired in two year the rate of three hours a week, or e in six months at the rate of eight he a day" (emphasis ours).

Dr. Pei, considered one of world's foremost experts in the field linguistics, has a fluent command four languages and can "stumble aroun 30 others." His is the voice of extende in the language problem.

Simultaneous Translating — Difficult Isn't the Word

It is true that the occasional process be found in language learning as in other fields. Perhaps U.N. tralator Georges Schmidt, who claims know 66 languages plus additional lects, is the epitome of such linguis wonders. But even this accomplishm is a mere pebble in a gravel pit are the estimated 2500 to 3500 languages in the world today.

Mr. Schmidt is an exception am

The average United Nations in lator knows three languages. Two these are "passive" languages furbich he translates. The other is native tongue into which he rend the original speech. His knowledge the result of many years of hard wand study. But this work doesn't when he acquires the job. An average simultaneous translator may spend of

a few hours a day translating. A great deal of the rest of his time is taken up with study for his job.

Simultaneous translating is far more exacting than just expressing words from one language in the words of another language. Daniel Seleskovitch, who heads an interpreter's school, explains why:

"A good interpreter must be as intelligent, or at least as an conrant (fully informed) with the subject under discussion, as the person he is interpreting for. The idea is not to translate literally, but to achieve the same impact as the speaker."

But translators face another problem.

A language not used soon begins to erode away. The constant study by U.N. interpreters is the only u.a. to stal bilingual. Otherwise, the exact word needed might slip the interpreter's mind. Many-foreigners have also found this out, to their chagrin, after taking up residency in another country. When they have used their adopted tongue for several years, they often find to their embarrassment they have consciously forgotten much of their childhood speech!

No matter what the high hopes of some teachers and students, the truly bilingual person will always be a tiny drop in the ocean, even among educated men. Presently, there are only 800 or 900 qualified conference translators in the world.

The language problem cannot be solved by language educating bilinguists.

Computers Paffled!

But what about machine translation—the use of computers to bypass the laborious process of traditional translation? Few are optimistic about the future of computerized translation. The majority of experts are glum.

The idea of machine translation may sound fine to the *layman*, mesmerized by glittering modern technology. But there are *fundamental* difficulties which have yet to be solved.

As previously mentioned, there is more to translation than substituting one word for another. Humorous examples abound to illustrate the problems in machine translation. There is the proverb, "The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak," which came out in Russian as "The wine is promising but the meat has gone bad." Or the saying, "Out of sight, out of mind," which appeared as "invisible idiot"!

Machines can translate up to 20,000 words an hour. But to do this, their input must be specially prepared. There output must then be edited — a job "painfully time-consuming and more straining for the human post-editor than is straight human translation" (Science News. March 18, 1967).

The Automatic Language Processing Advisory 'Committee of the National Academy of Sciences' National Research, Council has actually recommended that, no more money be spent for mechanical translation research. This committee is concerned mainly with translation for science. It was looking at the problem from the practical angle. Were the translations usable?

The Committee's research found the answer to be a definite "No!" "The members found unedited machine output to be 'decipherable for the most part' but 'sometimes misleading and sometimes wrong,' and 'slow and painful reading'" (Science, Jan. 6, 1967). The Committee concluded that the solution was still the use of buman translation.

This is the problem as it stands. Even in our advanced civilization, we must still resort to human translators for communication between nations.

We have now looked at linguistic education for each individual. Hopeless. We have examined the skills of professional translators and simultaneous interpreters. Slow, expensive, and not enough to go around. And finally we have asked whether computers were the solution. But the answer was pessimistic.

This brings us to the inevitable conclusion echoed by thousands of linguists and laymen down through the centuries: WE MUST HAVE ONE WORLD LANGUAGE. This is the only solution to the communications problems created by the language barrier.

But what are the possibilities of achieving this goal? Can it be done? What are the problems involved?

International Language Impossible?

Man has been trying to unite world with a single universal languas long as language differences hexisted. We are no nearer the solutoday than before. It seems that whe particular language begins to be rated a "universal language," the nation spreads it begins to decay and fall applies the language falls into disuse.

Assyro-Babylonian Empire spread a maic over the entirety of the Mic East as a common language of commication. This was the language Jean Nazareth commonly spoke. This was language used to record a significant portion of the Old Testament. Arar lasted many centuries as a lingua fra The language is barely alive to among perhaps 100,000 people in Middle Est.

Next came the Hellenistic Gi which spread from Greece to India Italy. It was the common language diplomacy and trade throughout Roman Empire, and even in Rome it during the early days of the Caesars served as the vehicle for the transition of the New Testament and mof the early Church writings.

But it too died when the Gra Macedonian culture disintegrated.

During the later Roman Empire, L gained the ascendancy over Greek in West and served as a semi-universal language for over a thousand yet During the Middle Ages one contravel from one end of Europe to other knowing only Latin. Books witten in it. Official documents with the work of the conducted in it. Yet only the education of the majority of people did not know to read and write their own guage, much less Latin.

Today, Latin is called a "dead guage" — used only in scienterminology.

During the last two centuries or French replaced Latin as the langu of culture and diplomacy. This examposition was held until World Wa whereupon it declined rapidly, as the influence of the French nation. title of "universal language" is

held by English. Since World War II English has held the post as the language of trade, commerce, and general intercourse between nations.

More scientific journals are now written in English than in either French or German. Landing and takeoff instructions for international plane flights are given in English. With a knowledge of English one can negotiate his way over the greater portions of the earth's surface.

However, it would be premature to boast over this achievement. The British Empire is dead. The Commonwealth is in disarray. The U.S. is losing its influence in the world. Only about one eighth of the earth's three billion population speaks English. More than twice that number use one or another dialect of Chinese.

What Education Can and Can't Do

All Israelis speak Hebrew. But since the number of Hebrew speakers outside Israel is so small, French and English are also accepted as official languages in Israel. Because they come from so many different countries, most native Israelis speak either German or Spanish in addition. Anyone knowing either German and English, or French and English has no difficulty in this tiny country.

The Israelis have proved that it is possible for a people to change its language in the space of a single generation. In twenty-five years these people have been welded into a Hebrewspeaking nation (albeit with an accent!).

Their children — one generation later — speak Hebrew as their first language; without accent, and must be taught the German, French, Spanish, Russian, etc., of their parents as a second language.

Turkey's example is a sharp contrast. Kemal Attatürk in the 1920's reformed the Turkish language. The old Arabic writing was replaced with Latin letters. All irregularities of grammar were eliminated. The language became "ideal." "Yet despite the universal use of this reformed language in writing and printing, Turkey still remains split by numerous dialects. The reason: "lack of formal education prevented the nation-

wide adoption of the new language, even after almost half a century.

The solution of educating today's WORLD in a universal language is theoretically possible. It has been proven to be possible in educated countries on a national basis. But when we begin considering a worldwide endeavor — it remains impossible.

World Government the Only Solution

What nation is willing to give up its national language for another? Such a thing would be unthinkable — almost like giving up a part of one's national sovereignty!

It is a matter of history that language and national existence have gone hand in hand. In the 1700's as a conquered nation, Poles were forbidden to use their native language. Only their dogged defiance preserved the Polish language and kept the national spirit alive.

Welsh, Scottish and Irish nationalists have advocated a return to their respective Celtic languages. Black nationalists want Swahili added to the curriculum of U. S. schools.

Each nation is prejudiced in favor of its own language will not give it up. As many English-speakers cry, "By all means let us have an international language, and by all means let it be English." Each nation in turn feels the same way. As the Russian poet Lomonosov said:

"Lord of many languages, the Russian tongue is far superior to all those of Europe... Charles the Fifth... said that one ought to speak Spanish to the Deity, French to one's friends, German to one's enemies, and Italian to the fair sex. But had he been acquainted with Russian, he would assuredly have added that one could speak it (that is, Russian) with each and all..."!

There Is Hope!

An international language is impossible without A WORLD GOVERNMENT.

Is world government possible?

Two modern day attempts at confederation of nations have failed — the League of Nations and the United Nations Organization.

Oyer and over, great national leaders have said that the solution to our problems — whether linguistic or otherwise — is world government. Unfortunatel world government in the hands of me would be disastrous.

Where is the answer? What, is the solution? World government is the on hope — the only answer. But not in thands of men.

The language problem is only one the problems besetting this world others being global pollution, war, the population explosion, famine, disease epidemics, illiteracy, etc. Only a wor government — with the interest of all citizens at heart — could achieve the cooperation among nations needed solve these problems. Only a world go ernment could cause the differenations and peoples to work together the true peace and harmony necessary bring about real solutions.

This dream of a just, strong but me ciful world government is not new. fact an ancient prophet named Zep aniah spoke specifically of a world go ernment arising which would despecifically with the language crisis. It cried out more than 25 centuries ag "For then will I turn to the people pure language, that they may all coupon the name of the Lord, to ser him with one consent" (Zephi 3:9

Notice: that the nations would be one consent — of one mind. The wor would be cooperating — united in region and purpose, as well as language.

The language barrier is not going be broken before the international prolems are solved. We can't hope achieve unity of speech and still divided in politics, religion, and enomics. Unity in all things — under world government — must come.

You can discover how world ge erument and one universal langua will occur by writing for our free boo let The Wonderfal World Tomorn—What It Will Be Like. This book points out the problems of this preseworld and discusses the question whether man can solve his own prolems. And it points out the prolems of our day will be solved in a not-too-distant future. It gives a straight answer, pulling no punch This booklet is sent free of charge a public service to all requesting it it themselves.

OBSCENITY

The New "Freedom"

The sex revolution is in full bloom. We have leaped from the age of Victorian morality to the age of sexual freedom and license! What used to be called obscenity is now quite often legal! What will be the effects of the new "freedom"?

by William F. Dankenbring

Sex IN THE Western world has passed from an age of darkness and ignorance, to an age of nearly unlimited freedom. The hush-hush, shame-faced approach toward sex which characterized the old Victorian morality is gone.

Granted, the "old morality" of the Victorian era, with its prudish view of sex, led to a world full of marital woes, frustrations and misery as a direct result of sexual ignorance!

But has the "freedom" and permissiveness of the "NEW morality" brought us the solutions to the problems created by the old morality?

Or are we facing a whole new set of sexual problems?

The Startling Facts

Notice the facts! Concurrent with the sexual revolution, a parallel explosion of venereal diseases, marital frustrations, skyrocketing divorce, broken homes, unwanted pregnancies and abortions has occurred.

Last year throughout the United States there were over 300,000 illegitimate babies — a real national problem.

But that is only part of the new morality picture. Gonorrhea has been rising at the phenomenal rate of 20 percent a year! More than a million Ameri cans between 15 and 24 suffer from this formerly unmentionable disease.

These facts indicate that the explosive



College Sin

knowledge about sex provided out young people, today, has not really educated them! Certainly, it has NOT provented divorce, illegitimate children, coskyrocketing venereal disease.

No More "Victorian Prudery" Can't we see what is happening?

The pendulum has swung from the strait-laced, long sleeved, ankle-lengt morals of Victorian prudery to the opposite extreme — to the anything goes, free-sex, open nudity of the current "new" morality.

Seeing the problems and "hang-ups of the old morality, today's eager generation has galloped off to the very opposite extreme, and has become "hung up on the problems, frustrations, and kick backs of the new morality."

Plainly, society has traded in one tyanny for another

Let's face the facts. It is true the widespread Victorian prudery resulte in widespread sexual ignorance abuse of sex. It is also true that in year gone by it was virtually impossible for young people to be properly educate about sexual matters. Even textbook refused to deal with sexual matters in a explicit, needed way.

Why? It was an age of 'hush-husl largely fostered by stern religious teach ings. The "old morality" resulted from religious beliefs that sex was sinful an the flesh was evil and nasty. But where did this idea come from?

Have you ever stopped to consider the source of the old morality? You might be surprised!

The Old TABOO Morality

Many have assumed the Bible was the source of the inspiration for the old morality. Yet, advocates of the old morality considered the Bible vulgar because it speaks out plainly on sex matters

Those advocating the NEW morality with its sexual freedom have rejected both the Victorian morality and the Bible — Victorian morality because it was wrong, and the Bible because men assumed it advocated Victorian prudery!

Plainly, the world is in utter confusion! And unless there is a standard that decides what is and is not moral, mankind is left—in total confusion, everyone with his or her own personal opinion.

There ought to be a logical answer—and it logically belongs in the realm of religion. Yet the Bible, supposedly the Christian standard, has been rejected on the assumption that it teaches Victorian morality.

How foolish!

Shouldn't we go back and see what the Bible really does say on the subject? Is it really fair to dismiss it without an examination of the FACTS? Here is a book, purporting to be the revelation of God, which gives a standard of morality. It claims to seveal what type of sexual knowledge and education is RIGHT, and what types of "knowledge" and sexual experiences are detrimental, harmful and dangerous.

Here is a book — the Bible — which claims to give moral guidelines and principles. This Book is not prudish, as anyone knows who has, read its love stories, its direct warnings about sexual perversion, and its historical accounts of sex sins and their grievous consequences.

Bible NOT Source of Prudery

In fact, a candid study of Scripture indicates that the Bible is not really the source of prudish Victorian morality, after all. Nowhere in the Bible will you read that sex is sinful, evil, or something to be ashamed of. Rather, you will read that Goo Himself created

human beings with sex, and communded them to "be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth" (Gen. 1:28). The first command mentioned in the Bible, then, was actually a command to USE sex in a proper manner.

Nor does the idea that parts of the human body are shameful and degrading come from the Bible. Rather, according to the Bible, everything that God created was "VERY GOOD" (Gen. 1:31). This would include sex!

of marriage — and expressly forbids adultery, fornication and illicit sex relationships. It advocates obedience to moral codes which, if obeyed, promise rich rewards. There would be no more rampaging venereal disease. Young people would be taught the proper use of sex. Marriages would be happy.

That fact is attested to by our record at Amhassador College campuses Students and graduates at Ambassador College who have followed the Biblical moral standards — which includes the vast majority — have seen the wonderful results in their lown lives — no promiscuity, no wenereal diseases, no adultery, no wife swapping among those who heeded wise counsel before and during marriage, and therefore no broken homes. There are no unwanted babies both out of wedlock. No hippie commune can make that claim.

The results prove this is the ONLY way to live, and be truly happy!

Origin of the "Old Morality"

We have seen that the Bible doesn't teach that the human body is evil orlithat see is sinful and degrading. Where did this common religious idea come from? But where, then, did the Victorian morally—with all its tabout come from? The artswer will surprise you!

The roots of the old morality, with its prudish attitude toward sex and the human body the in ancient Greek dualism— the aiment pagan idea that the soul is imprisoned in a body, and that the soul is pure but the body is filthy and dirty. Dualism taught that the body is a tomb from which the immortal soul must be released. "The goal of life," according to this view, "is to sout above the sordid demands of the body, to achieve the liberation of the spirit

through contemplation of the eventies. And such a good can be ized only by walking the harsh and row path of a sceticism..."

Sex in Christianity and Psychoan p. 4).

Says Dr. Cole: "It is one of myths of modernity that the strandualism were first woven into the of western civilization by Christ... But even as early as the fifth tury, the Pythagoreans sounded hymn of soma sema, the body is a and they clearly impressed Plato, this respected authority (ibid...

During the reign of Alexando Great, and in his wake, "The di of Egypt and Mesopotamia and flowed at full tide into Greece" p: 6). The dualistic teaching was and parcel of the ancient Baby mysteries which blended with Hellenism. This teaching came the basis of Greek philosophical ing. Stoic and Epicurean alike con of salvation as the immortality of spirit and regarded sex as low degrading.

Thus it is clear that this philo was not and is not Biblical or Ch in its origin! Rather, it stems Godless paganism.

SQDOM and Today!

Although the Biblical moral clearly does not support the Vie morality, it also condemns the so new morality. Notice!

In the Bible there is an ancientorical natrative reaching back years before Christ. It involves ancient city famed the world oversexual "freedom," its total devote sexuality, sensuality, and debauching. This was ancient Sodom, while given its name to unmentiouable practices.

Sodom, the historical narration of the 'good life.' It was also fille advocates of the then-new maccording to the narrative ancient city was suddenly over destroyed in a catastrophic upner a terrible paroxysm! Nothing rei of it, or its sister city, Gomorral account in Genesis attributes the

den destruction to the whath and fury of an indignant God.

Our modern nations ought not to discard the historical record of the Genesis account of what happened to ancient Sodom and Gomorrah.

Considering the vast importance of this fact, and its obvious significance to our present world fast plunging pell-mell into the same sensually, licentiousness, and immorality which characterized ancient Sodom our nations had better take heed and stop their plunge into gross sensuality, and "consider the end"

Where the World Is Headed

Unless our modern organic world suddenly wakes up, and comes to its senses; unless there is a sudden and drastic moral change, for the better, unless our modern Western nations overcome their obsession with sex, and come to a right balance, we have had it!

What happens to a nation or group of nations when their people become sensual, hedpinistic, obsessed with sex, pleasure-oriented?

The record of history is not reassuring. The decline of ancient Rome coincided with a breakdown in sexual morality. The people of Rome had become sex-oriented, they had discarded their historical sexual ideals, and then the Empire collapsed.

Oxford and Cambridge scholar J. D. Unwin conducted a massive investigation of the sex regulations characterizing 80 "uncivilized" societies and a number of historically advanced spcieties, such as the Sumerians, Babylonians, Greeks, Romans, and others. He concluded that virtually all the ancient civilized' societies started their careers to greatness in a state of absolute monogamy. When this ideal was discarded, when infidelity and promiscuity reigned supreme, when moral, standards slackened and dropped, the ancient mations were conquered by others which had not degenerated.

Concluded Unwin: "Any human society is free to choose either to display great energy or to enjoy sexual freedom; the evidence is that it cannot do both for more than one generation" (J. D. Unwin, Sex and Culture, London, Oxford University Press, 1934, p. 412).

Unless our modern nations wake up,

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 way none ever did before. These entire worldwide enterprises started very small. The Edutar had given a series of lectures in fingene, 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-centredities, of getting, acquising and of envy, jealousy and hat. 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 anthusiastic. A number of fives about-faced. The manager of Radio Station KORE, and about a dozen others of very ordinary means, volunteered to contribute regularly toward getting this knewledge 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 Feb., runry 1, that year, The PLAIR

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

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

Strowth 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.

see what is happening, and change their ways, we, too, will follow the course of history. Our nations, too, will fall!

Perhaps this revelation is frightening shocking! But it is the simple truth. It's time we wake up to the lessons of history!

"Sexual freedoms" — immorblity, pornography, and obscenity — are not the solution to the set "hang-upa" of the Victorian era. The only solution is right morality, based on tried and tested principles.

The only obvious right standard of morality is that which, has no "kick-backs," no eventual penalties a standard which does not BOOMHRANG on you, or your children.

Be sure to write for our free booklets Your Marriage Can Be Happy and Modern Dating, Key to Success or Failure in Marriage. They will show you the right way the only way to true happiness in marriage and success in rearing your children to become sound in mind, body and character.

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Channel 2, 6:15 a.m. Mog. Fr 6 p.m. Thurs. 13 noon Sun EAS : 90. John, Ind. -- Chinnel 30, 7:30 p.m. Wed. 63-TV HEIWORK -- 2:30 p.m. Set. Hat John, N. B. - Channel 4. ndeten, N. B. Channel 6. oneton, N. B. -- Channel 7. CACH-TH MITWORK --- 12 noon Sun Hollfon, N. S. -- Channel 5. He Valley, N. S. — Channel 10. by, N. S. - Channel 6. TV METWORK - 1 p.m. \$ John's 1986. — Channel 6.

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DEPRESSION

(Continued from page 14)

international causes: trade war, dollar devaluation, nationalizing of foreign businesses, or a run on gold-

Today's world economic situation is much different from that in 1930. Presently inflation, not depression, reigns wouldwide.

If a crisise strikes in the 1970's, it will. probably be an "inflationary depression." But regardless of what the effects are, the cause is the same -- improper money, production, and resource management motivated by human greed see gain.

Personal greed, with resultant financial effects such as burgeoning personal debt --- are still with us. They are worse in most gases today than before.

In 1929, consumer debt was only one twentieth of what it is today a Stock speculation has multiplied THIRTY times over. The balance-of-payments deficit has shot from virtually nothing to over \$43 billion. Labor unions have strengthened their control over wages. Money supply bus multiplied ten times over -- yet the value of the dollar has declined by nearly 75%.

Therefore, it follows that unless we mend our ways, at some time in the future some kind of Coeful economic crisis 15 coming. Unless our attitude toward money and material things changes, we are in for trouble. Of this there is NO question! One can argue bow will come. But come it will.

What can you do about it?

A nation is merely the sum of its people. Therefore if every person were practicing economic and personal moral- 🛩 ity in His life, the nation would be on the road to economic recovery. That is, we must, as individuals, develop and practice sound economic principles and exhibit national morality. The place to help stop inflation is at home!

You personally can begin to practice SOUND financial principles in your own private life.

We offer you a FREE booklet called Managing Your Personal Finances. It lays down principles governing the pight use of money and material things! Get your free copy. Find out what these principles are and begin applying them personally -- today! |

RADIO LOG

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

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WINI — New York — 1030 kc., 11:30 f.m. Sun.

WIAM — Rechester, NAT2 — 1180 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon. Pri., 10:30 a.m. Sun.

WWVA — Wheeling, W. Ve. — 1170 kc., 98.7 FM, 5 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. Sun.

WRO. Fri., 10:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m. Sun.

WRO. — Besten — 680 kc., 6:30 a.m. Sun.)

WRAL — Beltimore — 1090 kc., 8:30 a.m. Sun.)

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

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

WPA — Richmond, Ve. — 1140 kc., 10 p.m. daily.

WFF — Releigh, M. C. — 680 kc., 1:50 a.m. Sun.

WWY — Chartene, N. C. — 1110 kc., 8 p.m. Mon. Fri., 11:05 p.m. Sun.

LOCAL-ARRA STATIONS WOKO - Albany, N. Y. - 1460 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

WBAN, — Allentewn, R. — 1470 kc.,
6:03 p.m. Son,
8:30 p.m. Son, lon, N. Y. - 1290 kc., Well - Subylen, No. Y. - 1290 Rc., 6 p.m. daily.

White - Subyleners - 750 kc., 12:50 p.m. daily.

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70C — Fayetteville, M. C. 90.1 FM, 1 p.m. daily. - 940 kc., ' 10P — Harrisburg, Pa. — 580 kc., 7:50 p.m. daily. 978A — Manshester, 16.M. — 1570 kc., 5:10 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7 a.m. Sun. 1444 — Meunt Airy, N. C. — 740 kc., 1:05 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:50 a.m. Sun. WYNJ - Newark, N. J. - 620 kt., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat. ic., 93.5 FM, 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 am. Sun. WYOX -- New Red WEVD — New York — 1530 ,kc., 97.9 FM, 10 p.m. daily. WBNX - New York erm. Sun. (in Spanish).

WHLD — Niegare Fells, N. Y. — 1270
kc., 98.5 PM, 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 — Pirrourgh — 730 kc., 101.5 FM, 12 noon Mon.-Fri., 1:30 p.m. Sat., 1f daily. a.m. Sun. - Pittsburgh -- 810 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon. Sat. Mon.-Sat.. WCSH — Portland, Mo. — 970 kc., 6:50 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 WDBC . p.m. daily. WWNH - Rechester, N. H. -9 p.m. Mon. Str., 9 a.m. Sun.

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FM, 11 p.m. daily.

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WWGA — Gury, trei. — 1270 kc., 7
p.m. Mon.-Set., 4 p.m. Sun.

KMANJ — Grand Island, Nahr. — 750 kc., 4 p.m. daily. WISE — Green Say — 1440 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 5 p.m. Sun. WJQS — Hemmond, Md. — 1250 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily. WIBC - Indianapolis - 1070 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily. WJFO — lohp ing, Mich. --. 1240 kc., 6:50 p.m. daily. MLIM — Jefferson City, Me, — 950 kc., I p.m. daily. WJCL — Joller, III. — 1540 kc., 9:30 p.m. dally.
KUDL — Kanses Chy, Me. — 1580 kc., 5:40 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. & 11 p.m. Sun. *WAKO — Lawrenceville, III. — 103.1 FM, 9 p.m. Sun. b BA — Madison, Wis. - 1310 kc., 7:05 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 6:05 p.m. Set., Sun. 12:30 p.m. daily. M.O — Mesen City, In. — 1500 In. 6:30 p.m. Mon. Sat., 7:30 p.m. Just. VLO — Milweshed, Wis. — 540 In. 12:50 p.m. Mon. Sat., 10 s.m. Spin. No. -- Spin. 10 a.m. Spin.

p.m. dally.

660 kc., KOIN -EN - Omaha, Nohr. - 660 kc., 12;20 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon Sun. MIVI . Tex. -- 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily. WXCL — Poorie, III. — 1350 kc., 7:05 WIRC - Blomby FM. 7:30 p.m. daily. p.m. daily. - **St. Joseph, Me. -- 68**0 kc., 7 KPIQ --2 p.m. Sun. p.m. daily. KSOO -- Sloux Falls, S. Bak. -- 1140 kc., 6:45 p.m. daily. - South Band — 960 kc., 9 p.m. WEST daily. WCOW - Sports, Wis. - 1290 kc., 6:30 s.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 s.m. Sun. FM, 7:30 p.m. daily. KWTO — Springfield, Me. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily. WSPD - Tolodo, Ohio - 1370 kc., 7 2 p.m. Sun. p.m. daily. WIBW - Topoka, Kons. - 580 kc., Sat., 2 p.m. Sun. 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun. **WSAU** — Wesses, Wis. — 550 kc., 7 Mon.-Sat. p.m. daily. - Wichite, Kens. 1330 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun. WNAX - Yenkton. S. Dek. - 570 kc.. 12 noon daily. 7:30 p.m. daily. WIMJ - Youngstown, kc., 10:30 sp.m. daily. - South -. MAJOR STATIONS p.m. Sun. WLAC — Nashville — 1510 kc., 3 alm. Mon. Sat., 7 p.m. daily, 6:30 Am. Sun. WSM - Nashville - 650 kc., 9 p.m. — Dallas — 1080 kc., 4:10 p.m. KRLD daily. KTRH — Neuston — 740 kc, 7:30 p.m. Sun Fri WOAF - Sen Antonio - 1200 kg, 5 * a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:05 p.m., Sun. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun. #WKN — 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. & 9:50 p.m. Sun. Sun. WNOS - New Orleans - 1060 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun. WWL - New Orleans - 870 Rc., 10:30 p.m. Mon. Sat. (in Spanish): KAAY — Little Reck — 1090 kg., 5:15 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Mon. Sat., 9:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Sun. KWIL -6:30 p.m. daily. Mon. Sat., 4 p.m. Sun. Mon. Sat., 4 p.m. Sun. MPI — Birmingham — 1070 kc., 10 p.m. daily. WAPI --- Birmingham --a.m. Sun. QO - Mobile - 1550 kc., 7 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun. . Mon.-Fri., 12:10 p.m. Set., Sun. p.m. daily. MRMS — Tube — 740 kc., 10 a.m. Sun. San. NSO — Menterrey, Máxico — 1050 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily (CST) Máxico, D.F., -: 1470 kc., waste 9 s.m. Sun. noon daily. WMEN - Tallah LOCALAREA STATIONS 1007 — Abliene, Yex. — 1280 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.

Keec - Americo - 710 kc., 7 p.m.

Mon.-Sat., 9:50 a.m. Sia.

777 — Wishite Fells, Tex. — 620 lc., 8:30 s.m. Mon.-Sat., 4:30 p.m. Sun. - 960 kc., 106.9 1 p.m. daily. WPWL - Camdon, Tonn. - 1220 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:45 a.m. Sun. - Charleston, S. C. - 1590 kc., 7:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:30 p.m. Sun. WDSF - Chattenooga - 1370 kc., 92.3 6:30 a.m. daily. KCTX - Childrens, Yex. - 1510 kc., 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Pri., 12:15 p.m. Sat., XEO -KCTA — Corpde Christi, Yex. — 1030 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 4:30 p.m. p.m. daily. WFAA - Delles - 370 kg., 11:30 p.m. p.m. daily. WAAX — Gedsdon, Ale. — 570 kc., 12:50 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon Sun. p.m. daily. KEES — Oludowater, Tex. - 1430 kc., KLZ -7:15 p.m. daily. KBH\$ - Hot Springs, Ark. - 590 kc., 12:30 p.m., 96.7 PM, 6:30 p.m. daily.

Walk — Jackson Illo, Fla. — 1010 kc.,

12:30 p.m. daily. p.m. daily. KREK --- Orond Junetton, Colo. -- 1100 ke., 8 plm. daily.

Sinosi — Great Feffs, Meet. — 360 kg.,
6:30 p.m. Mon. Set., 8 p.gs. Sun.

KOFI — Kellspell, Meet. — 1180 kc., WKSC-Kershan, S. C.-1300 kc., 1:13. WFIV — Klasimmee, Fle. -- 10go Sun. 7-10 s.m. Mon.-Sat., 12:30 h.m. Sun. mee, Fle. - 1000 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily. -- Phoonix --- 1540 kc., 12:30 p.m. WKKV _ Mexille _ 900 kc., 12 noon KASA daily, WEAP Sanington, Ey. — 630 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun. daily. p.m. daily. KPYO - Lubbotk, Tóx. -- 790 kc., 11:30 daily, a.m. Mon.-Sat., 4:30 p.m. Sun. KWAM - Momphis - 990 kg., 11 a.m. KTUC with — Momphis — 1480 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1 p.m.\Sun. daily. KTFI -WHIGH - Memphis -, 760 kc., 9 a.m. . 7:05 p.m. daily. W085 --- Miemi --- 710, kc., 9- a.m. -Sun. WFAB - Miemi - 990 fc., 9 a.m. 'Sun. , MAJOR STATIONS nd, Tex. -- 1600 kc., WCOV — Montgomery - 1170 kg., 6:50 daily. WWOM — Now Orleans, &c. — 600 kc., 12:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun. *KBYE — Oblesome City 2— 890 kc. KEAK 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun WKYX --- Paducah, Ky. --- 570 kc., 12:30 Sug. p.m. daily. **KTLU** — **Ruck**, **Tex.** — **1**00 kc., 1 p.m. 7 p.m. daily. KMAC - Sen Antonio - 630 kc., 7:13 a.m. Moh.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun. WEAS — Sevenneh, Ge. — 900 kc., 12 - Bellingh KAN -- 1330 kc., 8:30 6:30 p.m. daily. a.m. Mon.-Set., 10:30 a.m. Sun. KICO : WPLA __ Tampa — 970 kc., 7 p.m. daily. 7:15 a.m. Sun. **KFMJ — Tules — 1**050 kc., 12 noon daily. KNOW -- Sug K700 - Tyler, Tex. - 600 kc., 12 noon . ولنعة

- Woodward, 'Okla. - 1450 kg., - Mountain States -MAJOR STATIONS 1084 - Benver - 830 kc, 9:50 a.m. KSWS - Roswell, N. Mex. - 1020 kc., KSL --- Selt Lake City - 1160 kc., 5:30 s.m., 11:15 p.m. daily. - Cluded Jubres kc., 8 p.m. daily. (MST) LOCAL-AREA STATIONS KOOM - Albuquerque - 610 kc 6:50 KIBO — Belsa, Idaho — 630 kc., 17:05 KTWO -- Cosper, Wyo. -- 1030 kc., 6:05 – \$60 kc., 106.7 FM, KCIS - Plagetuff, Arla. - 600 kc., 12:30

RWIT - Wichite Par

KSEI — Pocencilo, Ideho — 930 Ec., 6 KSET - Rose - 1340 kc., 6:30 p.m. ion — Self Leke City — 1250 12 noon Mon.-Set., 9 s.m. Sun. - 1250 kc., – Tusson — 1400 kc., 8 p.m.

- Twin Falls, idaho — 1270 kc.,

--- West -Coast --

KÍRO — Seattle — 710 kc., 10:30 p.m Mon.-Fri., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat. KRAK - Secremente - 1140 kc., 9.p.m. San Francisco

12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun. Kess — Les Angeles — 1020 kc., 97.0 FM, 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun. KH - Los Angeles - 640 kc., 9 p.m. XIRB — Reserite, Máxico — 1090 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

- 580 kc., 7:30, d.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun. m, Wesh. -- 550 kc., - Colexico, Celif. - 1490 kc.,

KCHJ — Beliese, Cellé. — 1010 Ec., 7:30

ne - 590 kc., 7 p.m. daily. (Continued on next page)

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- 900 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 4 p.m. Sat., 10 a.m. Sun. KTVM — Inglewood — 1460 kc; 32 noon Mon.-Fri. a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun. CICNR - Milet Leke, Ont. - 1340 kc., 6:30 pt.m. Mon.-Sat., 3:30 p.m. Sun. KASO -- Klamath Falls, Ore. -- 1150 kc._A CJLX - Fort William, Ont. - 800 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily. 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:25 p.m. Sun. •KKLM — La Masa, Calif., — 850 kc., *CKOF -8:30 p.m. Sun. kc., 7:30 p.m. daily. KPOX --- Long Booch -- 1280 kc., 9 p.m. CJCH --- Hullfux, N. S. --- 920 kg., 10:25 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 p.m. Sun. Mon.-Sat., 9:35 p.m. Sun. KLAC —Les Angeles — 570 kc., 8:30 CKWS.-- Kingston, Ont. -- 960 kc., 8:30 _ s.m. Sun. p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:05 p.m. Sun. KYJC --- Medford, Ore. --- 1230 kc., 6:30 GKTK — Kitimet, B. C. — 1230 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily p.m. daily. KONA - Pasco, Wash. - 610 kc., 7 p.m. CHYR — Learnington, Ont. — 5:30 a.m. daily at 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily at daily. KBX - Portland -- 1190 kč., 9 s.m. Sun. 710 kc. KLIQ -- Pertland -- 1290 kc., 92.3 FM, CHEC — Lethbridge, Alte. — 1090 kc., 1000 FM, 8 p.m. daily. 7:30 a.m. Mon. Sat., 1 p.m. Sun. KWJJ -- Portland -- 1080 kc., 8 p.m. CFMB -Mon. Sat., 10 p.m. Sun. a.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun. KGAY - Selem, Ore. - 1430 kc., 6:30 CPCH - North Bay, Ont. - 600 kc., 8 aim. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun. p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7 a.m. Sun. = CKOO. — Oceyees, B. C. — 1240 kc., KTOM - Salines, Calif. - 1380 kc., 7 p.m. daily. RACE — Sen Bernerdine-Riverside — 7:30 p.m. daily. CKOY - Ottawa, Ont. - 1310 kc., 5:30 .n.m. · Sun. a.m. Mon.-Sat. CKVL — Posco River, Alta. — 610 MORG - San Bernardine - 1550 kc. 9 p,m dailys, Kinthe San Bernardine 1800 kc., 6, 8,m, Sun. CROK — Ponsieton, B. G. — 800 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily. CREX - Peterberough, Ont. 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon. Pri., 10:30 p.m. Sat. K000 -Man-. Dlege -- 600 kc., 8:30 pm Sun. – 1550 kc., 6 a.m. CK84 — Prince Albert, Susk. — 900 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon. Fri., 8 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun. Mon Sat., 8 a.m. Sun. KPRC - Sun Francisco - 610 kc., 106.1 FM, 7 a.m. Sun. 7:30 p.m. daily. CKRM — Regine, Seek. — 980 kc., 8:30 MVIC - San Luis Obispo, Cuiff. - 920, kc., 7 p.m. daily. p.m. daily. - Sente Berbera -- 1490 kc., 93.7 FM, 7 p.m. daily. CPBC - St. John, N. S. - 930 kc., 8:30 p.m., 98.9 FM, 7 p.m. daily. KILL -- Seattle - 1050 kg '12 'noon daily. OCM - 81. John's, Mfld. - 390 kc., NTW — Seattle — 1250 kc., \$02.5 FM, 7:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun. * 6:30 p.m. daily. CHLO - St. The KVL-Souttle - 570 kc., 8 a.m. Sun. 3:30 p.m. daily. — Spokuso — 590 kc., 8:05 p.m. CPQC - Sackatoon, Sack. - 600 kc., 8:30 deily p.m. daily. KMO Tesome, Wesh. — 1360 kc., 8:30 pm. daily. CKCY — Soult Sto. Marie, Ont. — 920 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily. KMWX — Yakima, Wash. — 1460 kc., – Smith Falls, Oat. – 6:30 p.m. daily. 7:30 p.m. Mon. Thurs. & Sat., 8 p.m. Fri., 10;30 a.m. Sun. – Alaska & Hawaii — CPTK — Torruce, B. C. — 590 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily. KPGD — Anchorage, Alaska — 750 kc., CHIN -- Toronto, Ont. -- 1540 kc., 12 7:50 p.m. daily. noon daily. - Feirbanks - 900 kc., 6 p.m. скри daily. a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun. KNOI - Henelulu, Hawali - 1270 kc., CJVI — Victoria, B. C. — 900 kc., 8:50 6 a.m., 6 p.m. daily p.m. Sud. Fri. CKY — Winnipeg, Men. — 580 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon-Sat., 7 a.m. Sun. CANADA - Blind River, Ont. + 730 lcc., CJOX - Yarkton, Sask. - 940 kc., 6:50 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 3:30 p.m. Sun. p.m. daily. - Brantford, Ont. - 1380 kc., In Prench -6:30 p.m. daily. CPCN — Calgory, Alva. — 1060 kc., 9 p.m. Sun.-Fri., 8:30 p.m. Sat.

CPCW — Courses, Alva. — 790 kc., 8:30 p.m. Man:-Sat., 2:30 p.m. Sun,

CROM — Saughin, Man. — 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. dally, CKBL - Matene, Que. - 1250 kc., 10:45 a.m. Sat., Sun. CFMS — Montreel — 1410 kc., 5 p.m. Set., Sun. IA — Sto. Agethe des Monte, Gro. 1250 kr., 6:30 p.m. Mon., Wed., Pril MA.

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CJDY - Drumheller, Alta. — 910 kc., 6 In Italian Set. - Grand Forks, B. C. — 1340 In English p.m. Sun. In Spanish -- Montroal, Quo. -- 1410 kc., 6:30 p.m. Sun. 12:06 p.m. Sun. In Rhalish -RADIO BARBADOS 1:30 p.m. daily. – Prince Rupert, B. C. — 560 kc.; daily. > **1570 kc.,** daily. - 630 kc., In Spanish One. - 1430 kc., 6 10:45 s.m. Sun. In Franch -4VOM -RADIO ANTILLES -- Moi

CPM8 --- Mentreel --- 1410 kc., 7:45 p.m. CHIN -- Toronto -- 1540 kc, 4:15, p.m.

EUROPE

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

RADIO MIRAMAR -- Porto, Portugel 782 kc., 10:30 p.m. Sat.

ASIA

– Guam · RADIO GUAM -- KUAM -- 610 kc., 6 d

– Okinaye RADIO OKINAWA — RSBK — 880 kc.,

CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA

- Pine Hill Berbe - 795 kc., 9:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 11 a.m. Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.

BARBADOS REDIFFUSION — Bridgetown, Berbados + 10:20 a.m. Mon. Fri., 9:30 a.m. Sart& Sun. ZPB 1 - RADIO BERMUDA - 960 kc.,

GUYÀNA BROADCASTING SERVICE --- Georgefown --- 560 kc., T p.m. Mon.

Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun. JAMAICA BROADCASTINO

Kingston — 560 kc., 12 midnight doville - 620 kc., 12 midnight ogo Bay - 700 kc., 12 midnight Port Maria (Port, Galina) - 730 kc., 12 midnight daily,

RADIO SURINAM — Paramaribo — 720
kc., between 7 and 8:30 p.m. or 10

s.m. and 1 p.m. daily. RADIO GUARDIAN - Trinided - 10 p.m.

Mon.-Sat., 6:15 p.m. Sun. RADIO ANTILLES - Montserret, W. I. --

930 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

RADIO ECOS DE PASTO — Puste, Colombia — 740 kc., 5:30 p.m. Sat.,

4YBM — Port-au-Prince, Neiti — 1430 kc., 7:45 p.m. Wed.

- Port-au-Prince, Halti kc., 7:45 p.m. Wed.

930 kc., 8:45 p.m. Mon., Thurs., Sat. 840 fc., 6:15 s.m. Mon.-Fri. BADIO CARAIRES -- St. Luck

For a complete worldwide Radio Log, write the Editor.

(Continued from page 1).
where it was only available to the
wealthy few when they were young.

That is a brief summary of what he said.

He pointed out several of the ACHIEVEMENTS OF MATERIALISM.

And, as the editor of the magazine added, they harnessed the atom and sent men to the moon and back.

Material progress? Yes, assuredly. And the youth of our Western world need to realize it. Material PROGRESS, in itself, may be very beneficial provided it is put to right uses.

But material progress, alone and by itself, is not the source of peace, or happiness, or abundant well-being. Too many are too prone to overlook the other side of the coin.

The retired PRESIDENT EMERITUS of this university was speaking especially to those students who were unappreciative of the accomplishments of their elders—who were lacking in gratitude—who perhaps regarded the contributions of the two older generations to human society with disdain—who probably had been swayed with the trend of revolt against "The Establishment."

He was showing them that the older generations had striven to provide something better for today's youth than they themselves had. Perhaps there is no other sin so common and widespread as ingratitude.

Material Progress Isn't Enough

Man is a physical being in a material world. Man needs and must have material things. The preceding three or four generations have, indeed, made phenomenal progress in material advancement and production. This, in itself, is not bad, but a great benefit to mankind — as long as it is put to right and beneficial uses. But on the other hand, this, in itself, is not enough.

Because materialism, in itself, is not

enough, hippies have assumed it is altogether bad. So they remove themselves from the materialistic "Establishment" — but with NO SOLUTIONS of their own — with nothing better to replace it. So they seek solace in dirt and filth, "pot," drugs and sex.

I have said there is something criminally wrong with modern education today. It has gone wholly materialistic. I do not mean that materialism is wrong. It simply is not enough. And even though it has had beneficial results in much of our Western world, of has not been enough here, and vast populations of earth have had little or none of its benefits.

If I might have had the retired university president along with me on my recent trip around the world, I could have asked him a few questions: I could have asked questions about the widespread poverty, ignorance, filth, disease and squalor in vast areas of the Middle East, the Far East and in Southeastern Asia. Vast areas where degenerate people have not advanced but retrogressed. And these deplorable conditions hold almost two thirds of all mankind in their grip.

Material PROBRESS? Oh yes, assuredly. But we need to look at the WHOLE picture. True, we may have less T. B., smallpox, measles, and mumps. But what about the scourge of cancer and heart disease?

The Modern Messiah

About 150 years ago modern science decided that humans had now "progressed" to a point where we might safely discard our swaddling clothes, throw away the crutch of religion and belief in God. Modern science stepped forth as the modern messiah that would deliver mankind from all his woes and evila

Given sufficient knowledge, they postulated, and we shall solve all problems and usher in utopia. The production of knowledge was stepped up. Simultaneously, belief in and reliance on God relaxed. Revelation was rejected as a source of knowledge. The instruments of knowledge production were observation, exploration, experimentation and human reason. The Bible was thrown out the window. The Western

world plunged into an era of MATERI PROGRESS.

But as materialism progressed, mor spiritual and ethical values relixe And as these values began to disappe problems, troubles and evils increase

Knowledge production and mater progress gradually accelerated, and of pace of acceleration increased w World War I and then still faster with and after, World War II.

We entered the Machine Age. Were whisked into the Atomic Age a immediately in its wake the Space A

And as materialistic progress speed up and knowledge increased, hun problems and evils accelerated apa Could there be a connection betwee the two?

Women wanted emancipation fredrudgery, the home, and Victor prudery. More and more they enteremployment, became economically in pendent of their husbands. Family began to deteriorate. Juvenile del quency put in its appearance, and estated. Crime increased, accelerated. It divorce rate started an upward sprehome life began to fall apart.

Despite medical progress, the buing of hospitals was gaining moment along with most other things. The reprofession of psychiatry entered world, and gained momentum the increase of mental illness mount until about half of the hospital beds occupied with mental patients. Now would seem we are coming to manother new psychological profession treat the psychiatrists.

In the decade of the 60's, the wor total fund of knowledge DOUBLED largely in the fields of science, to nology and medicine. But in that so ten years, the world's troubles and c DOUBLED ALSO. On the knowledge | duction Front - the universities dent revolt appeared and accelerainto campus riots and violence revolt of youth spread rapidly and cry "down with the Establishme gained alarming momentum. Can morality degenerated into the "N Morality" which is only as "NEW" the human race, and as the days Noath and of Sodom

The 70's started off with an account ation of sky-jacking, bombing of c



mercial jet planes, public buildings, university libraries, banks. Privately organized guerrillas can kidnap government officials, take airline passengers as hostages, and dictate to such governments as the United States, Canada, Britain, West Germany, Switzerland. Now we are getting a taste of anarchy. An organized conspiracy is being carried out to kill policemen in the U.S., and thus destroy law and order.

PROGRESS? I ask, WHAT PRICE

We are told now that we must adjust to living in a world of problems and evils with NO SOLUTIONS. We are told by world-famous scientists and heads of state that human/survival is now our number one problem, and that the only solution is a world government with absolute power over all nations and individuals — and in the same breath they admit this is impossible.

The ONLY Solution

But there is a solution. It lies in a return to the TRUE values which humanity has forsaken. Here is the crux of the whole question: The fatal mis-

take was not in modern'science developing materialistic progress. It was in devoting the best minds of science solely to materialism — making materialistic GROWTH their god — setting their hearts solely on material things, neglecting moral, spiritual and ethical values...

The colossal mistake was made by humanity, beginning with our first parents, and the incident of the "forbidden fruit" — rejecting inspiration as the first source and beginning point of knowledge acquisition — rejection of the Instruction Book man's Maker bequeathed him.

The solution lies in a right balance in material production and progress with moral and spiritual development.

The only educational institution where these values are restored in right and proper balance, with which I am acquainted, is Ambassador College. On the three Ambassador campuses you will find material beauty. We provide a physical environment of quality; tone and character. We teach students to appreciate material things, to preserve

them We utilize all the latest technical devices, computers, etc., required to serve our needs.

But, we put first emphasis on character development in students — on recapturing the true values. The physical and material objects serve the students. They are not gods for the students to serve. And on these campuses the students are happy. There is no protest, revolt, rioting or violence.

From these campuses emanates the Extension Program worldwide — educating millions at all levels among al peoples to this right balance in life. But despite a powerful impact worldwide we alone can have but small effect or the world as a whole. The world still faces its BIG question - that of human survival. As a leading news magazine once pointed out, it would seem that the only hope now lies in the intervention of an unseen Strong Hand from someplace.

And, like it or not, You are betting your very life on the existence and soon coming intervention of that unseen Strong Hand from Someplace.

What Our READERS SAY

(Continued from inside front cover)

replaced themselves, having two children, we would still increase by another 70 million over a period of the next 70 years. But the U.S. is only responsible for one birth out of 40 in the world. The PLAIN TRUTH graph you referred to diagrammed the expected WORLD growth, not U.S. growth. The undeveloped nations are growing more than twice as fast as the modern Western nations, and they have six babies for each one of ours. The WORLD population explosion is the serious problem.

United Nations

"I find myself in full agreement with your commentary on the United Nations in the August-September issue of *The* PLAIN TRUTH, for I, too, was an accredited press representative to the Conference in 1945, writing for *The*

Spokesman-Review of Spokane, Washington.

"Three days after the conference opened in San Francisco, I wrote in my daily dispatch that the start had not been auspicious: 'Perhaps the effort to keep the conference completely neutral has been overdone,' I wrote. 'No national anthems have been played. No flags, save the massed colors of 46 nations, have been displayed. No prayers have been offered. There has been an utter absence of spiritual or patriotic stimulus.'"

Ashley E. H., Tonasket, Washington

Retarded Computer

"Although I previously notified you of my change of address, your computer apparently didn't understand. Could you please tell it again."

Mrs. D. M. P., Armidale, New South Wales

"Sick Soil"

"The article on our sick soil in the June-July issue of The PLAIN TRUTH

was a tremendous article. On our expension of our own food as possible without the use of chemicals, etc. In my consultation with clients I try to give advice about the right way to care for our soils, in turn we will have healthier crops and healthier livestock as well as healthie people."

Hillsboro, Kansas

"This year we have gone 'all out' and have absolutely no chemical fertilizers pesticided, herbicides, or nitrogen our land — only lime. Our crops lood beautiful. Some of our corn land had no fertilizer (chemical) on for fiv years. We have already found that ou veterinary bills have been reduced quit considerably. It is amazing to see the difference on our soil compared to field immediately adjacent to our especially during dry periods. We have earthworms in abundance, and can fin none in soft neighbor's field. In his 'first year' corn, there are many rook

worms. Ours is 'second year' corn and cannot find even one.

"We wish we could convince our neighbors of the truth of 'sick soil.'"

Ronald D.,
Grand Meadow, Minnesota

Ambassador College

"We had the wonderful privilege of visiting your Pasadena college last March while visiting with friends in California. It gave us such a good outlook on life and was a real inspiration to talk with your students there. All was Peace and Harmony instead of the continual clamor for things not good for the present generation. The students were friendly, clean and so very different from many on campus these days. In all it was a long remembered experience."

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. F., Topeka, Kansas

Sympathy for Criminals —

"I've been cooped up in prison for almost eight years. What you have written about crime and the cure for it would have definitely deterred me. If the people would quit feeling sorry for the criminals and turn their sympathy toward the victims and their loved ones, then they might be able to administer the laws as you explained. But as long as those who are handling the law are putting themselves in the criminal's position instead of the other way round, 'crime is going to continue to get worse."

James A., Avon Park, Florida

"I must confess that we elderly pensioners are afraid, for our lives, when we have to venture out of our house for only a five-minute walk to the grocery-store. In broad daylight!"

P. R. D., Tampa, Flori

"I'm 15 years old and have been questioning for about two years now—perhaps 13 could be called the 'age of awareness.' I want to investigate my convictions; pull them apart and reassemble them into something which I can fully agree with and have proof to

back up. Only when this is accomplished will my mind be at peace with my conscience."

Miss Viel D

Miss Vicki D., Merriam, Kansas

• You're on the right track, Vicki — but don't let your conscience become your guide unless it conforms to the facts.

New Outlook on Dating

"A friend of mine was telling me about a booklet I could receive from you called *Modern Dating*. Would you please send me a copy. This friend has based her whole outlook of dating and marriage on this. I am also very interested in finding a new outlook."

Bonnie H., Sierra Vista, Arizona

"I disagree . . ."

"I disagree with nearly everything The Plain Truth prints; however, I would still like to receive it, because closing the mind to something sis undesirable. My question is this: Are you ever wrong? Do you ever admit ignorance to a question? Can you accept criticism constructively, or do you always disagree?"

Robert A.,

Jamaica, New York

• Every effort is made to avoid error, yet some mistakes are made. Ignorance?

— we would be foolish to publish articles on subjects we know nothing about.

We welcome constructive criticism and never disagree with FACTS.

We appreciate your patronage—even though you "disagree with nearly everything The Plain Trush prints."

But keep reading — you may change your mind on a point or two.

Worldwide Drug Menace

"I am surrounded with young people, including one of my own daughters, who are on marijuana and who insist, it is not harmful. I do not agree with them; but I cannot persuade them to give it up."

Mrs. M. B.

Mrs. M. B., Santa Cruz, California

"I've been taking drugs since 1966 and I recently put them all downs all started with marijuana and finally bid and uppers and downers and many other hallucinogenics. And finally the law caught up with me, and I still didn't learn, so I kept on smoking weed and taking chemicals. The next big thrill was I finally went coo-coo or crazy for a long period of time and really had to put down drugs. And today I'm still crazy as a loon because of it."

Scott F., Encino, California

"Without mincing words, I should say the drug epidemic has caught on — in Ghana at least, if not worldwide. X large number of the Ghanaian youth have fallen victim to the drug."

Reader, Kumasi, Ghana

"Could you send me your book on New Facts About Marijuana? I'm in the seventh grade and starting high school. The other day we found parijuana in our classroom." Doris H.,

Spartanburg, South Carolina

Growing Noise Pollution

"I read your article The Deafening Crescendo of Noise (Noise Pollution) Oh, how I wish everyone could read this article - before it is too late, particularly about SST's (super sonic transports)! I lived in Chicago, Illinois when the super sonic boom was given permission to be tested on a city for repercussion effects. At that time I worked nights and slept during the day Believe me, I had some rude awakenings! For those that have not experienced a series of 'sonic booms,' you are going to be in for a nerve-shattering awakening." Mr. Larry C.,

Saint Petersburg, Florida

Child Rearing

"My daughter was home for a visit in August. I gave her your booklet on Child Rearing. She has a 15-month-old baby and a new Dr. Spock book. I'll quote from her letter: 'Matthew is a well-behaved baby now, thanks to you. That Armstrong's book is worth its weight in diamonds... I'm so glad you gave it to me when you did. It has helped us to be a much happier family.'"

Gladbrook, Iowa

IN THIS ISSUE:

★ CAN OUR CITIES BE SAVED?

"Not unless we solve their problems now," say a growing army of experts. See page 3.

* HALF MILLION PERISH IN PAKISTAN

... the headlines told us during the first flush of news reporting about the Pakistani disaster. But now articles on the tragedy can be found only in the back pages. See page 7.

★ WHAT CAUSED THE GREAT DEPRESSION?

Few people remember the Hard Times of the Thirties. Fewer still understand the root CAUSES of depression—or inflation. See page 9.

★ SEX, LOVE AND MARRIAGE

Most teen-agers and young adults want to marry. Yet, teenage marriages are shattered by divorce at an unprecedented rate! WHY? See page 17.

★ OUR VANISHING FORESTS

Logging is BIG BUSINESS — 29 billion dollars yearly in the U.S. alone. Wood and paper are among the most used products in the world today. But can our forests continue to supply such burgeoning needs indefinitely? And what is happening to our, forest ecology? See page 21.

★ WHAT DO RUDOLPH'S RED NOSE AND EGGNOG HAVE TO DO WITH CHRISTMAS?

"PEACE on earth, GOOD WILL toward men!" may sound trite and hollow this year. But in SPITE of terrifying world troubles, the traditional, commercial, CHIEF of the "Christian" holidays comes 'round every December. Chances are, you would FLUNK MISERABLY in a simple test about its origins. Go ahead — take a chance — find out! See page 28.

* THE SOLUTION TO THE LANGUAGE BARRIER

Is there a solution to the Babel of languages dividing our world? See page 35.

★ OBSCENITY — THE NEW "FREEDOM"

The sex revolution is in full bloom. We have leaped from the age of Victorian morality to the age of sexual freedom and license! What will be the effects of the new "freedom"? See page 39.