

the
PLAIN TRUTH
a magazine of understanding



HUMAN MIND—
*Why So Vastly Superior
to Animal Brain?*

What Our READERS SAY

About the Dollar . . .

"America Faces the Dollar Crisis" in this month's issue [October 1971] of *The PLAIN TRUTH* is the clearest, most concise and complete presentation of our country's economic plight that I have seen in years of wading through oceans of American newspaper.

Bert T.
Evanston, Illinois

"I too believe that an end could come to the financial mix-up in the world today through a one-world government. I am only one, and to make such a thing possible would take a unanimous agreement of all the countries in the world. As of now, a one world treasury is only a dream, but on the other hand, everything man has done has been progressive (e.g. the construction of Apollo 13 was the same dream that other men had, who only wanted to fly.)"

Walter W.,
Jefferson City, Mo.

"How you can advocate 'one-world' government is more than I can understand, if you call yourself an American Christian. To do so demands the leveling out of all peoples — and the saying is true 'Free men are not equal, and equal men are not free.' ALL one-world governments MUST perform be slave states!"

W. E.,
Spartanburg, S.C.

"The article that really gripped my mind was entitled 'America Faces the Dollar Crisis.' It is amazing how little attention some of us pay to the real issues in life. I feel that every American should take the time to read that article — especially those in the forefront of our nation and then ask themselves a few questions. You hit the nail on the head when you wrote that American people are now facing a dollar crisis."

J. W.,
Shreveport, Louisiana

"The article on the 'Dollar Crisis' in your October 1971, issue was unusually enlightening. Most articles on this particular problem are superficial, misleading or ultranationalistic. At this stage of the game it is very important that Americans realize that unlimited military spending, along with almost uninterrupted warfare always results in inflation. To blame the dollar crisis on gnomes in Zurich or on foreign speculators is ridiculous."

Charles N.,
San Juan Capistrano, Calif.

"Losers" Are Winners

"I applaud and congratulate your efforts in *The PLAIN TRUTH*. I had read your recent article on 'Weight Loss' and this is in keeping with the usual high standard of literature you publish — however, it was more than that. It was a sincere expression of bringing out the facts of weight loss, which have plagued me for years, due to the conflicting reports I read. I found the article shedding light on an abyss of misinformed people who read the 'wonder articles of weight loss,' take the pills, the

candies, the exercises every morning, noon and night and all the other futile and meaningless information until your article was published."

James M.,
Beverly Hills, Calif.

The Best Teachers

"The article entitled 'Parents Should Make the Best Teachers' (September 1971) was most thought provoking. As the mother of a fifteen-month-old child, my husband and I are often awed by the responsibility that has been placed in our care — especially when we consider that the first six years of life have a great influence on the next sixty years. Thank you for this excellent article. It has been both a blessing and a challenge to us."

Ruth K.,
Des Plaines, Illinois

Sane Sex Education

"Your September issue of *The PLAIN TRUTH* was especially interesting to me, since the articles relative to family life and education were especially timely and very worthwhile. For some twenty years I have done work on this topic and teach such a course at the local university. Dr. Farrow's article 'Sane Sex Education' is among the very best I have ever seen."

M. B. W.,
Nacogdoches, Texas

"I have just finished the article 'Needed Now — Sane Sex Education' (September 1971, *PLAIN TRUTH*). I couldn't agree more. And as always, you told the 'plain truth'. I am a teacher. There have been cases in this school that involved seventh and eighth grade girls who were pregnant, but didn't know how they got that way — besides the fact that they weren't doing anything 'unusual.' When I see cases such as these, I can't help but wonder how parents object to having sex education in the public schools."

Henry T.,
Haines City, Florida

"I would like to comment on your article by Vern L. Farrow on 'Sane Sex Education.' What is needed now is not 'sane sex education.' What is needed now is sane education. Sex will take care of itself when the person gets educated."

Joseph R.,
Friona, Texas

Mysticism and the Occult

"Thank you for the article 'The New Fad: Mysticism and the Occult.' It surely hit the right spot with my family. I am a World Book Encyclopedia representative and spend hours at Elementary Schools showing the World Book. Usually the time is spent at "Book Fairs." Why your article hit the spot was that the selection of books just last week at a book fair was sickening. My own 11 year old son, Vincent, bought one called "Ghosts and More Ghosts." The contents are 10 stories of ghosts, haunts, spooks, spells and witchcraft for young people. Needless to say, your article surely helped him understand that his choice was

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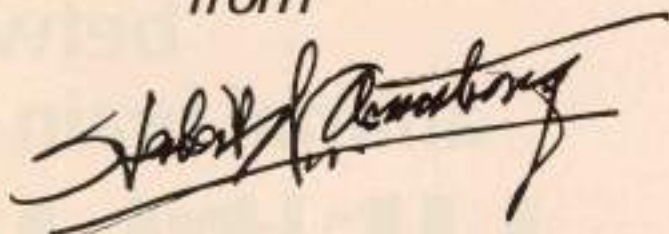
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Personal

from



Meetings with Chief Officials at UNITED NATIONS on Eve of India-Pakistan War

TWO DAYS BEFORE the start of the India-Pakistan war, I was discussing this very crisis at United Nations headquarters in New York with top U.N. officials.

"I'm afraid this crisis may get worse before it gets better," said Mr. C. V. Narasimhan, first-ranking Under Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General, U Thant, ill that day, was not in the office. Meetings had been scheduled, however, with Mr. Adam Malik, President of the United Nations General Assembly, and Mr. Narasimhan.

I have felt since, it was very timely that these visits happened to be arranged for the very eve of this new war. I want to fill you in on these important conferences I had at United Nations in New York.

First, however, let me say that Mr. Stanley R. Rader, Chief Counsel for Ambassador College, accompanied me. And since he usually does accompany me on visits with heads of state around the world, I feel our readers are due for more of a personal introduction to Mr. Rader.

He came to us in late 1956, a Certified Public Accountant, as auditor of our books. We were, compared to present worldwide operations, quite small then. But we had been growing at the approximate rate of 30% every year over each preceding year. I had expressed confidence in our continued growth, and Mr. Rader believed me. Even though, at that time we were merely one of his many clients, using but a very small part of his time, Mr. Rader had faith in what we were doing, and in our future. He was already experienced in handling financial problems, was experienced in advertising, and as a CPA, he already had some legal training.

I have always rated Mr. Rader an exceptionally brilliant young man.

He foresaw that as our operations continued to expand we would need the talents and experience he had, and legal counsel

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Psychology Today and Ambassador College

ABOUT OUR COVER

Advanced studies in the new science of brain research have made significant progress toward unlocking the ultimate secrets of the vast superiority of the human mind over animal brain. Whatever the amazing complexity of the human brain, the same is true of animal brain—in only slightly lesser degree, both quantitatively and qualitatively. Yet man has amazing intellectual powers almost totally absent from highest animal brains — seemingly out of all proportion to the slight difference in quantity and quality of brain content. In this issue, the first of a series of articles examines this vital question: Why the vast difference between animal brain and human mind?

Why the vast difference between animal brain and HUMAN

The amazing complexity of animal brain (in the highest animals especially) is only VERY SLIGHTLY less, in size and quality, compared to the human brain. WHY, then, is human mind so TRANSCENDINGLY SUPERIOR to animal brain? Advanced studies in the new science of brain research have made significant progress toward unlocking the ultimate secrets of the awesome human intellect. This is Part I of an eye-opening and remarkable series of articles on a most fascinating and important subject.

by Robert L. Kuhn

MAN THINKS. At least he thinks that he thinks. But he knows. And he *knows* that he knows. Man is indeed unique — no other physical being is creatively self-conscious, nor can any other ponder the transcendental questions of life, death and ultimate purpose.

What is man? He *is* his *mind* — his *human mind* — which is of an immense capacity, able to comprehend the interrelationships of space, time, mass and energy. Animal brain, virtually equal in size and quality, has no such power.

The human mind has gone to the moon! It can write poetry, paint portraits, compose concertos. *It can investigate itself!* And these abilities are totally absent from animal brain.

...but Can't Solve Its Own Problems

Yet this same phenomenally unrestrained human mind, for all its complexity, intricacy, insight and foresight, *cannot* solve its own problems here on

earth. As a matter of fact, it was the human mind which *created* all these problems in the first place.

What an incredible paradox! The human mind — so great and yet so helpless!

Man does not know the way to peace — but he is blazing new trails to war. Worldwide well-being eludes him — as the explosions of population and pollution engulf him. Happiness is the well-worn platitude — but disillusionment and despondency are the commonplace reality. LOVE — or lust — is all too often a joke and hatred is the brutal truth. The human race is sitting on a time bomb that looks like it's going to explode. And soon!

The human mind — so great and yet so helpless!

Man is a phenomenal creature. But he has reached the end of his rope — his moment of truth has come, his time is nearly up. Man seems bent on self-extermination.

But is this *logical*? Does it make



MIND?

sense in the "great scheme of things" for the human mind to obliterate itself?

No longer can we afford the lackadaisical luxury of relegating this vital issue to suburban cocktail parties, freshman philosophy courses, and the proverbial bull sessions. No longer can we waste what little time we may have left by playing the role of the "cool" philosopher — as if we were uninvolved bystanders. No longer can we nonchalantly and condescendingly *assume* that this problem is insoluble. We have no choice but to consider it.

We need an answer *now!*

It is within this sobering context that we begin this series of articles on the question — the organization and purpose of the human mind. Not as an interesting study in physiology or psychology. *But as a matter of life and death for humanity!*

What Is Man? — What Is Mind?

What are we? Everything revolves around this one pivotal question.

Scientists, philosophers and theologians have been locked in debate from time immemorial. But the time for debate is over. We must know. Our very *survival* hangs in the balance as this fundamental issue is weighed.

The crux of our inquiry will be:

What is the HUMAN mind? How does it differ from ANIMAL brain? Does human thought differ from animal instinct in degree (quantitatively) or in kind (qualitatively)?

What is the relationship between man's mental activity and his physical

brain? What is "mind"? What is "brain"? Are they exactly the same — "the mind" being just another name for "the brain"? Or are they different — "the mind" being something *more* than "the brain"?

These questions are crucial. And we seek answers which are both scientifically founded and philosophically secure.

Overall Outline

We will investigate the relationship between mind and brain by comparing and contrasting human beings and animals. We will do this on two levels:

- 1) *mental activity;*
- 2) *physiological brain.*

In the remainder of this article and also in next month's, we will analyze the similarities and differences between the *mental activities* of humans and animals. For the remaining two articles, we will analyze the similarities and differences between the *physiological brains* of humans and animals. Finally, we will put it all together by *correlating* the two — coming up with an answer of enormous significance.

Present Objective

In these first two articles, we focus only on *one part* of the problem: We compare the mental activities of humans and animals. We ask the materialist's favorite question — "*Is the human mind REALLY different from animal brain?*" — and proceed to detail a scientifically rigorous answer. The question can be phrased in a more



scientific and precise manner: "Is the input, output and intervening mental activities of the human brain qualitatively different from the input, output and intervening mental activities of any and every animal brain?"

However it's phrased, the question is fundamental. Because if the human mind is *not* qualitatively, uniquely and even radically superior to the output of animal brain, then man *would* be just another animal — with little hope for species survival.

Yet this is precisely what the materialist seems compelled to prove — that **THE HUMAN MIND IS NO DIFFERENT FROM ANIMAL INSTINCT.**

Does this claim sound ludicrous and absurd? *It is not.* The materialist is prepared. He has done his homework and has some carefully reasoned arguments. And even though he is motivated by a pre-packaged ideological bias, we must ask: *Could he be right?* Many people — religious people for the most part — intuitively "feel" that man "must be" unique and easily distinguishable from all animals. But that "feel" does *not* prove the point. In fact, religious ignorance, however sincere it might have been, has been the food by which materialism has been nourished.

What Materialism Propounds

It is our responsibility to present the tenets and arguments of materialism as accurately and as forthrightly as possible. Then, and only then, can we confidently begin to analyze them and discern whether or not the obviously unrestrained human mind *is* utterly distinct from the seemingly stereotyped animal brain.

The materialist clings to a fundamental axiom: He claims that humans think pretty much the same as animals do — that the psychological (individual) and sociological (collective) accomplishments of human beings are *not* qualitatively different from those of the animal kingdom. We present a typical materialistic argument:

"All the qualities," says the materialist, "customarily considered 'uniquely human' are merely the highest psychological manifestations on the present physiological continuum — and are in

The Dogma of Materialism

THE DOGMA OF MATERIALISM declares that only "the physical" is real — the possible existence of non-physical reality is categorically rejected. Materialism teaches that "mind" is simply the totality (Gestalt) of physiological brain function. Consequently, "the mind" would be just "the brain." And nothing more! Just the complex output of the most advanced mammalian brain!

The materialist believes that *all* psychic processes are entirely the product of multitudinous electrochemical changes in the nervous system. "Mind" is therefore viewed as an *epiphenomenon* — a secondary phenomenon ("mind") which does not maintain an independent existence of itself, but is actually the shadowy by-product of another, primary phenomenon ("brain").

Consequently, the human mind would be merely an artificial categorization or an artificial extrapolation of the physical human brain.

As a matter of fact, the materialist might well condescendingly remark that the term "mind" itself is quite confusing and completely unnecessary — having been "invented by primeval man to superstitiously explain what he could not yet physically comprehend."

One semi-sarcastic but revealing analogy used by extreme representatives of materialism is that "human mental thought is the product of human brain function in the same way that human urine is the product of human kidney function." Many evolutionary scientists, who by their own definition concern themselves

exclusively with the physical, epitomize that attitude.

We are not finished describing materialism — we still have a problem. Granted — materialism promulgates the idea that only "the physical" exists.

But — *what is* "the physical"?

That might seem like a ridiculous question to some. Nonetheless, many people lose much sleep over it. The materialist might define "the physical" as "everything" — which would just be circular reasoning. The non-materialist might define "the physical" as everything which is *not* non-physical — a double negative and another example of circular reasoning in the raw.

It is difficult to define "the physical" to everybody's satisfaction. We offer the following attempt:

"The physical is anything which must be defined in terms of mass, energy, space, time and/or mathematical formulations. Included within this definition — in addition to all particles, forces, distances between objects and intervals between events — are all physical laws such as gravity, inertia, etc., all electromagnetic phenomena, all applied mathematical conceptions such as entropy, antimatter, tachyons, etc., and all pure mathematical abstractions such as real and imaginary numbers, sets and matrices, *n* dimensional geometry, transfinite mathematics, etc."

Note that our definition makes "the physical" a "closed system." But a closed system which can affect another system and which can be affected by another system, *if* indeed another such system — a non-physical system — should exist.

reality represented in other highly complex animals." (Which is a technical way of stating the materialistic dogma that human mental activities are *not* all that different from animal mental activities.)

The materialist continues by asking, "Why do these traits *appear* to be 'uniquely human'?" He answers his own question: "Simply because they are enhanced and exaggerated by the full-range *means of expression* available to man, but are not developed in lower animals." In other words, all human mental processes differ from their *precise* counterparts in animals only be-

cause of man's ability to write, speak, compose and draw — abilities which in themselves are *just improved* techniques of expression, and are *not*, if we care to admit it, limited to human beings."

Materialists will readily admit that mankind has a phenomenally large intellectual and technological capability — as evidenced by the full scope of 20th-century society. They vociferously maintain, however, that all these impressive accomplishments are actually the product of many generations of *accumulated knowledge*. As a result, material-

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Human Mind Versus Animal Brain: Materialism Says No Basic Difference

ONE COGENT example of materialistic reasoning would frame the following scenario:

"If a group of babies somehow managed to survive to adulthood in complete isolation from the rest of society, they would not have the benefit of educational institutions, libraries, rules, traditions, legends, or even language. And as a result, they wouldn't get much accomplished. Rather, they would spend their time scratching their naked bodies, hunting for food, running from fire, grunting, shouting, lust-ing, mating, beating their chests, and hiding from thunder. These people would not invent airplanes, telephones, guns, pianos, ballpoint pens, heart-lung machines, razor blades, or even paper cups. They would probably display fear, rage, greed, lust, affection, wonder, awe. But they would *not* display much of what we have come to know as aesthetic appreciation or intellectual achievement. Their actions would not greatly differ from chimps.

"Man has, however, managed one important difference from the primates — his ability to pass on information from one generation to another. Therefore [reasons our good materialistic friend] to compare modern man with chimp can be most misleading. It's like comparing two frogs, one that can jump *eight* inches and one that can jump *ten* inches. There's not much real difference — but on a stairway of *nine-inch* steps, one frog will leave the other far below. It is easy to be misled by appearances."

We agree. The "two frogs on the steps" analogy epitomizes the entire scope of materialism's main point. It propounds that the fundamental difference between the mental output of man and the mental output of animals is deceptively minor. But this minor difference — in whatever reference system this "minor difference" exists — exceeds the crucial *threshold* for mental advancement.

The analogy of the "two frogs on the steps" applies here. It explains how the concept of "threshold" applies to the problem of the relationship between human and animal

mental activity. The frog which can jump only *eight* inches can *never* reach even the second (*nine-inch*) step, whereas the other frog, which can jump a bare two inches *higher*, can eventually hop to the top of the thousands of steps in the Empire State Building. (*Nine* inches is, in this example, "the threshold.")

Consequently, a triumphant materialist points out, if a "non-materialist observer" came along near the end of this process and saw one frog at the bottom of the first step, continuously jumping up, hitting its head on the second step and falling back down to the first step, and then compared this frog with its companion frog who was merrily vaulting step after step on the 100th flight of stairs of the Empire State Building, the non-materialist, being rather naïve, would probably come to an erroneous conclusion. He might well postulate that since both frogs were nearly identical in structure and function, the leaping frog, hundreds of feet above its fellow frog, "must be vastly superior" — and this "vast superiority must be due to a vastly superior brain-mind capacity generated by some non-materialistic factor."

"This deduction," sarcastically comments the materialist, "may seem absurd." And it is. "But," he continues, "religionists casually reach just such an absurd deduction regarding the supposed 'unbridgeable gap' separating the mental activities of man (the vaulting frog) and chimp (the head-hitting frog)." The deduction is absurd (naïve would be a nicer word) because the concept of "threshold" is overlooked.

The materialist proclaims that here lies the simple, *wholly physical* solution: The one (man) has *exceeded* the crucial threshold — which is the capacity to pass on information from one generation to the next — and the other (chimp, dolphin, etc.) *has not*.

And this, not some ethereal non-materialistic factor, is the *only* difference between the two, concludes the materialist.

But is his view correct? Or is the materialist overlooking something vital? He is considering brain *output* and cumulative knowledge passed on from one generation to the next.

But he is ignoring brain *input*.

Take, for example, the illustration of the group of babies who survive to adulthood in complete isolation from the rest of society, without benefit of the accumulated knowledge by preceding generations.

What would be lacking would be knowledge input. And without it, they would, it is falsely assumed, grow up much like apes or chimps.

Animal instinct causes new-born animals automatically, without teaching or learning, to do what they need to do. But a new-born human baby, of itself, is utterly helpless. It is born with a human MIND, as yet *unfilled* with knowledge. It does *not* come equipped with the same kind of instinct as the new-born animal. It must be taught — or learn — *EVERYTHING*. And as he grows, the human being must guide his actions by his mind — through brain input, — through knowledge taught or learned — not by instinct.

The new-born calf is on all fours and walking, in about five minutes. The new-born human *learns*, or is taught, to walk — in about a YEAR. The new-born calf starts walking. It is not taught. It walks by instinct in order to fulfill a need for its mother's milk. The human baby must also be fed, and taught in time to eat.

Now, reverse the materialist's original illustration. Take a group of chimps, apes, elephants or dolphins — newly born. Try to *TEACH* them, as humans are taught from birth. Give them the advantage of accumulated HUMAN knowledge. At the same time, take this group of human babies, and give them the same teachings of accumulated human knowledge, a little at a time, at whatever rate the child's brain is capable of absorbing.

By age 18 the human boys will know more than their fathers — or *think* that they do. By age 18 how much knowledge (input) will the chimp, ape, elephant, or dolphin, have received?

The human MIND is capable of learning — of receiving knowledge — and USING IT — in a manner that leaves a VAST GULF between it and the virtually equal (in size, weight, and quality) and most complex animal brain.

ists reason that man's innate abilities are not as great as they first seem — and that man is merely a mentally advanced animal.

The Burden of Proof

So the onus and the burden of proof falls on the shoulders of the *nonmaterialist*. The facts must be *scientifically* established. Nothing less than rigorous reasoning will be tolerated. To begin, we review materialism's main tenets:

1) The output of the human brain — if unprejudicially measured by the *real* accomplishments of individual human beings — is *not* qualitatively distinct from the output of animal brain.

2) Those mental activities labeled "uniquely human" are just the result of improved techniques of expression.

3) Man's intrinsic mental abilities are not as great as they first seem — they are just *barely* superior to the mental abilities of the higher mammals such as chimp and dolphin.

4) The simple capacity in humans to pass on information from one generation to another has *artificially* generated the appearance of a huge gap between the psychological and sociological creations of humans and animals.

5) Human mental activity is purely the refined product of evolving animal instinct.

6) Human beings are animals.

Are these statements true? Is human mental activity just *quantitatively* — and just *barely* — superior to animal mental activity? Or is the difference *qualitative* and *fundamental*? Is human mental activity purely the refined product of evolving animal instinct? Or is it something more?

Does there indeed exist an unbridgeable gulf between the unrestrained higher mental abilities absolutely unique to human beings and the compulsive "higher mental abilities" characteristic of all mammals? The eminent mathematician and philosopher, J. W. N. Sullivan, as an example of many, concluded that "a great gulf separates even the lowest races of mankind from the highest living animals."

But can it be *proven*?

This is the question.

What's NOT Unique About the Human Mind

We are now ready to scientifically test whether the human mind is fundamentally and radically different from animal instinct.

In all fairness and completeness, we must first present the psychological *similarities* between the mental abilities of man and animals. Because if we are to successfully *differentiate* the human mind from animal instinct, we must *really* differentiate the two. Not a superficial, self-convincing differentiation — but a *real* one! To do this, we must *carefully* determine which characteristics are *shared* by animals and humans alike, and which characteristics are the *exclusive* property of human beings.

The average person might well assume that "*obviously* human mental activity is vastly superior to animal instinct — humans have *intelligence* while animals do not — why all the fuss?" Such a simple-minded assumption lends credence to the materialist's argument that animal and human thought patterns lie along the same continuum! Because indeed animals and humans *both* can have "intelligence." This assertion is, of course, wholly dependent on the precise meaning of the word "intelligence."

We must recognize that word-concepts such as *intelligence, memory, thought, sensation, perception, emotion, learning, awareness, consciousness, personality, behavior, communication, etc.*, are all included in the materialist's definition of *animal* mental activity! Surprising? *Not* to the astute materialist. But he has also *thought* about the problem. Remember, the difficulty is one of *semantics* — a problem of establishing the exact definitions of complex and highly subjective word-concepts.

Carefully note that the above-mentioned mental similarities between man and animal have been generally thought, by uninformed laymen and sincere religious professionals, to be unique characteristics of the human mind. Now it is certainly true that these shared mental qualities *mean much more to the human mind* than they do to animal brain. Of course! But that does *not* change the basic fact that *both*

the human mind *and* the animal brain *do share* these mental attributes. Therefore it is logically *impossible* to use them for the purpose of differentiating the human mind from animal brain.

To try to use the simple word "intelligence," for example, in any attempt to prove that the human mind is vastly superior to animal instinct would only confuse and undermine the entire case. Consequently, we must discard all qualities of the human mind which are in reality also qualities of the animal brain. We must be circumspect in our analysis. We must not be biased. We must be rigorous in our logic.

As another example, the materialist confidently contends that "memory, personality and consciousness" can be completely explained as the output of the physical brain alone. The non-materialist, as expected, finds himself on the other side of the fence, vehemently disputing the contention.

What about it? Are memory, personality and consciousness unique attributes of the human mind? Or are they found in the animal kingdom? Again, it depends on the precise definition of these word-concepts. Because, for one thing, the materialist claims that an *artificial* system of electro-mechanical mechanisms — nuts and bolts (robots), transistors and wires ("computers") — can *simulate* (artificially *imitate*) memory, personality and consciousness. And he is *right*! That *can* be done — depending, of course, on how the words are defined.

So if a robot and a computer can do this, how much more the living animal brain! Memory? Personality? Consciousness? There's nothing here that's unique to the human being.

Where does this leave the non-materialist — like the traditional religionist? In trouble!

One must reject the simple-minded *approach* of those well-intentioned religionists who are not aware of current scientific data and methodology. But we can not necessarily reject all the religionists' conclusions — *because the human mind is radically different from animal brain* — as will be illustrated in next month's article.

Thus far, we have seen examples of
(Continued on page 47)

advance news

in the wake of today's WORLD EVENTS

● British Far East Command Scrapped

Another segment of the British empire has been given up after a colorful history of over 100 years. The British Far East Command, which stretched from Africa to the Pacific, was terminated on October 31. In its place is a new alliance composed of Malaysia, Singapore, Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

Over 138,000 British, Australian, Indian and volunteer soldiers of the Far East Command fought the Japanese in a World War II battle for Singapore. Just a few years ago this British Command had at its disposal 70,000 crack troops for the defense of Malaya and Singapore. Now the British Command is gone and there are only about 2,000 British troops remaining in the new defense alignment.

Hopes are that this five-nation force can successfully defend the Singapore-Malaysia area as the British have done. In the years 1948 to 1960 when Communist forces tried to subjugate Malaya, British counter-guerrilla forces ultimately won out. The question is, can the new defense alignment fare as well in the face of internal strife?

Critics have already brought this new alliance under fire. They claim there is no clearly defined responsibility in the sphere of internal insurrection, a major problem in this volatile area.

The decision to pull out also comes at a time when Soviet Russia is building up its naval forces in the Indian Ocean and is clearly trying to increase its influence in the Southeast Asian area.

● Britain Faces Bleak Economic Future

"The long, slow decline of our nation is accelerating into a collapse," stated an editorial in the May 1971, *London Daily Mail*. As we enter 1972, Britain is in the throes of the worst unemployment problem it has faced since the 1930's. The unemployment figures hover around the 1 million mark. A number of British officials are concerned that the total number of people out of work could level off at about 900,000 and remain there for months if not years.

Terms such as "appalling" and "crisis proportions" are being applied to Britain's unemployment figures. But even with the high rate of joblessness, British industry is still plagued by large-scale absenteeism. An official study conducted by the Ministry of Employment shows that absenteeism cost an estimated 300 million working days each year.

The number of strikes in Britain has been following a trend of fewer but longer walkouts. These longer walkouts during the first seven months of 1971 cost British industry more lost working days than in all of 1970.

The International Monetary Fund recently reported some sobering news for the average Briton. The cost of living in Britain rose significantly faster over the first half of 1971 than in any industrial nation. At the end of June, consumer prices in Britain were 10.3 percent higher than a year earlier, while consumer price increases in the Common Market averaged out at about half the British rate.

College students are generally finding it difficult to obtain employment. A government survey has found that fewer than 37 percent of the university graduates took jobs

Former British naval facilities at Singapore.



after earning their degrees in 1970. About 40 percent continued their studies and the rest were still out of work six months after graduation.

Another trend shows that the West German Government is getting employment inquiries from British workers at the rate of 1000 a month. This intensifies the "brain drain," as Britain loses some of its best graduates and skilled workers to the energetic West German market. In addition, nearly 5,000 firms went bankrupt in 1970 as compared to 2,800 a decade ago.

At the beginning of 1970, Britain was still the world's third largest trading nation. It is likely that by the end of 1971, Japan will catch up with Britain and even take over third place. Germany has already ousted the British from second place, and several other nations are threatening to overtake the sluggish, strike-prone British industry.

● Underdeveloped Nations Form New Trading Bloc

The frightening spectre of trade war has caused concern among heads of state around the world. Talk of retaliation and the forming of trading blocs is in the news almost daily. But now a new complication in world trade is emerging for the world's developed nations.

In a recent meeting in Lima, Peru, a group of 77 of the world's poorest nations have united in a common front to obtain a better price for their raw materials. In their "Declaration of Lima," these nations are urging that "continuing dwindling of prices for raw materials be stopped, and whenever possible they should rise. Undue price fluctuations for these products should be eliminated."

These underdeveloped nations have noted the success of the world's oil-producing countries in obtaining concessions from oil companies and the developed nations. The declaration states that "while prices for industrial products continue to rise, the prices for raw materials are lower each year, or at best remain stagnant." The final resolution on raw materials also asks developed nations to discourage the substitution of raw materials by synthetic products.

This 25,000 word document reflects the aspirations of 1.6 billion of the world's most impoverished people. It is to be presented at the upcoming United Nations Conference on trade and development in Santiago, Chile, in April.

The increased cost of raw materials would be especially felt in the United States. Coupled with chronically high wages, it would make America even less able to compete in world markets.

● New Friendship: Soviet Union and Iraq

Soviet presence is once again being felt in another section of the Middle East. For years, Moscow has supplied Egypt and other Arab nations with billions of dollars in military hardware and has had cordial relations with most of them.

Now Soviet technicians are soon to arrive in oil-rich Iraq and begin work on a canal to link the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. The plan is to restore fertility to the desert lands of

central Iraq. Russia will supply equipment and experts for the project, worth some 20 million dollars. They are planning to cut a 25-mile canal across the plain of ancient Mesopotamia, which has become a parched land because of neglect and inefficient farming.

Iraq hopes to complete this project in about four years and see fields of green where once there was a dry, brown plain.

The price Iraq is paying for the creation of this revitalized agricultural land has not been made public. But it is well-known the Soviet Union usually has some kind of strings attached to its services, as Cuba and other nations have found out.

Of course, Soviet penetration of Iraq has been going on for some time. An agreement signed in Moscow, July 4, 1969 between Iraq and the Soviet Union obliges the latter to "prepare and put into operation" the oil fields of North Rumaila.

The North Rumaila field is to be ready for operation by the first quarter of 1972. "The Soviet-Iraqi agreement," according to oil expert George Stocking, "constitutes the most significant development in the recent history of the Middle East Oil industry... It marks Russia's first foothold in an important Middle East oil-producing country."

● Italian Economy in Trouble

Italy may be undergoing its worst industrial stagnation since World War II. This factor, compounded with growing social unrest, especially over the presidential election, is contributing to what promises to be a long winter of discontent in Italy.

Industrial output for 1971 may end up 3 to 4 percent below the 1970 level. Industry is slogging along at about 75 percent of capacity. Labor costs are soaring while profits shrink.

Economic expansion this year will be very close to zero — the only Common Market nation to register no economic expansion. Government economists had been counting on a 6 percent growth rate.

As many as 1 million persons are presently unemployed, representing roughly 5 percent of the labor force. Some of the privately owned industrial giants, such as Fiat, Zanussi, and Pirelli, have reduced working hours for their workers.

To most visitors and tourists, Italy seems to radiate an aura of confidence and carefree existence. But peering beneath the outward Italian flamboyance, one sees a nation gripped by serious economic, political and religious tensions.

For example, the bitter confrontation between conservative Roman Catholics and their liberal opponents over Italy's new divorce laws is severely disrupting the nation's social adhesion.

The government has been hamstrung by a power struggle within the Christian Democratic Party, which seems unable to stem the economic woes of the nation.

Increasing numbers of Italians are yearning for a strong De Gaulle-image leader to bring the nation out of its doldrums — something that sluggish Italian-style democracy is seemingly incapable of doing.



THE 1971 INTERNATIONAL CHESS GAME:

Leaders on the Move in Search for PEACE

The year 1971 saw leading world figures traveling and signing pacts at a greatly accelerated pace — mostly in the professed cause of world peace. Is a new era of international harmony and goodwill about to dawn?

by Gene H. Hogberg

SO MANY heads-of-state, ambassadors and special envoys took to the air during the hectic year of 1971 that one American satirist-humorist suggested that international airlines offer group rates to traveling diplomats.

Thanks to the jet age and our world of instant communications, people around the globe were treated to an almost endless scenario of "goodwill" visits. There were new pacts and alliances, nations recognizing or "unrecognizing" one another, moves and countermoves on the part of major powers courting the favor of hoped-for allies. A dramatic change even occurred within the alignment of the United Nations, with the People's Republic of China being granted Nationalist China's seat.

It all resembled a giant chess game — but with one major exception. No longer are there only two superpower

kings on the board — the United States and the Soviet Union. Three new "kings" are arriving on the scene to further complicate the game — Japan, mainland China and the soon-to-be ten-nation European Community.

The Nixon Bombshell

Much of the globe-trotting occurred in the wake of President Nixon's startling July 15 announcement that he would soon visit Communist China in an attempt to "normalize" America's relations with the world's most populous nation.

None were more shocked by Mr. Nixon's bold move than the men in the Kremlin. They quickly conjured up visions of Russia's encirclement by a new "axis" between Washington and Peking.

In an obvious near-panic reaction to the new Nixon game plan, the Soviet

From Top Left: Walter Reuther, DPA; JPI; Vice World, DPA; World World

"trinity" of Brezhnev, Kosygin and Podgorny dashed off to capitals around the world, shooting up friendships and alliances. Romania, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria, India, Burma, North Vietnam, Algeria, Morocco, Canada, France, Cuba, Denmark and Norway were diplomatically invaded in rapid succession by the touring troika.

The world press generally labelled the diplomatic venture as a new Soviet "peace offensive." But the timing of the suddenly arranged trips plus the places visited clearly revealed that the Russians were thinking solely of Number One.

As Brezhnev himself put it during the year's Communist party congress in Moscow: "We will never forsake the national interests of the Soviet state."

Mr. Nixon subsequently allayed some of the Kremlin's deep-seated fears by announcing that he would also visit Moscow in May of this year "to enhance the prospects of world peace."

He also stopped off in frigid Alaska to shake the hand of Japanese Emperor Hirohito as the latter jetted on a world trip. Nixon's greeting was an obviously symbolic move to warm relations with Japan — shocked by Mr. Nixon's China policy reversal and the New Economic Plan.

More Moves and Countermoves

On a separate blitz-trip to New Delhi in August, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko came away with a 20-year "Friendship, Peace and Cooperation" treaty with India. The paper guaranteed Soviet support for that nation in its growing dispute with Pakistan.

With the stroke of a pen, the Soviets undercut United States ties with New Delhi and deftly captured Indian sympathies on its own smoldering dispute with China, Pakistan's closest ally. Later in the year Indira Gandhi, Indian Prime Minister, visited the United States. The object was to reassure the U.S. of India's friendship and to drum up support in case of war with Pakistan — a war which began a short time later.

But the Russians, Americans and their allies were by no means the only ones on the move.

Yugoslavia's President Tito seemed to be everywhere, ranging from Washington to the Vatican, where he became the first ruling Communist leader to

confer with the Pope. Tito, a renegade Communist leader in the eyes of the Kremlin, champions the cause of the non-aligned or "third-world" nations.

In West Germany, Chancellor Willy Brandt earned a Nobel Peace Prize for his *Ostpolitik* (policy toward the East) which reached a new zenith in 1971 with an agreement — yet to be ratified — over Berlin.

Chancellor Brandt did some much-publicized traveling in the cause of his *Ostpolitik*. He was the guest of Soviet party boss Brezhnev for three days of secret talks in the Crimea. Among the subjects he discussed with Russia's number-one man was the Kremlin's pet foreign policy objective — the convening in the near future of a "European Security Conference." Soviet goals at such a conference would be to solidify the status quo throughout Europe, "send American boys back home," and forever eliminate a repetition of past "German excesses."

By this process, Soviet Russia, of course, would become the dominant power over all Europe. Kremlin strategists believe the time is ripe to capitalize on cracks in the Western Alliance, made wider in 1971 by economic frictions between the United States and its European allies.

Perhaps the most ceremonious journey of all was undertaken by Emperor Hirohito of Japan, mentioned previously. His trip to several Western European nations (with the brief stop-over chat with President Nixon in Alaska) was the very first outside Japan by a reigning Emperor.

The year 1971 even witnessed a whole nation embark upon an eventful "trip." On October 28, the British Parliament voted to turn its back on over 900 years of political independence and link its future with that of the Common Market.

From Cuba's Castro to Romania's Ceausescu and beyond, the world's political mentors were on the move as never before.

But the candid observer is forced to admit that the strenuous efforts being made for the professed cause of "world peace" are primarily offensive and defensive maneuverings for position on

(Continued on page 12)

The Way to V

THE YEAR 1971 saw an increasing number of new treaties and political moves, ostensibly in the interests of world peace. Unfortunately, many of the new pacts were obviously elements of an international jockeying for power.

That nations and international statesmen want world peace is laudatory. In the flurry of diplomatic activity we should, however, pause to reflect on the past. Literally thousands of nonaggression pacts, alliances and peace treaties have been drawn up and signed throughout recorded history.

Yet, peace has not been the world's lot. As international relations expert H. J. Morgenthau has observed: "All history shows that nations active in international politics are continuously preparing for, actively involved in, or recovering from organized violence in the form of war." At best, during any historical period, there has been only an uneasy and temporary cold-war truce.

Nations have ultimately been forced to go to war in order to bring another temporary "peace." The alliances and peace treaties preceding the madness of World War II graphically illustrate this problem — the tragedy of nations unable to live in peace.

Will the peace moves of 1971 guarantee peace for 1972, 1975 and 1980 — or will nations once again take up the sword of war?

1934:

Five Years Before World War II

JANUARY 26 — Germany concludes a ten-year nonaggression pact with Poland.

FEBRUARY 9 — The Balkan Pact between Turkey, Greece, Romania and Yugoslavia is arranged.

MAY 29-JUNE 11 — The Disarmament Conference meets for a brief session. Last minute efforts to reach accommodation are wrecked by the French Delegation.

World War is Paved with Good Intentions

1935:

Peace on the Horizon?

JANUARY 7 — France and Italy reach an agreement on their conflicting interests in Africa. The agreement is actually meant to pave the way for Franco-Italian cooperation in the event of any action by Germany.

MAY 2 — France and Russia conclude a *five-year* alliance. Each promises to aid the other in the case of unprovoked aggression.

MAY 16 — Russia signs a non-aggression pact with Czechoslovakia.

JUNE 18 — Signing of the Anglo-German Naval Agreement. The agreement provides that Germany's navy (including submarines) is not to become larger than 35% of Great Britain's navy.

1936:

Germany on the Move

OCTOBER 25 — A German-Italian Pact establishes the Berlin-Rome Axis.

NOVEMBER 25 — A German-Japanese agreement is followed by an Italian-Japanese agreement. The dual pact drawn up by German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop is directed against possible Communist aggression.

1937:

War Clouds Gather

JANUARY 2 — Great Britain and Italy sign an agreement insuring the mutual respect of their individual interests and rights in the Mediterranean area.

NOVEMBER 17 — Lord Halifax, member of the British Cabinet visits Hitler and is impressed by his plans for central and eastern Europe.

DECEMBER 1-17 — French foreign minister M. Delbos pays an extended visit to France's allies, (Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia) hoping to put life

into the French alliance system and to prepare for any German moves in Central Europe.

1938:

On the Eve of World War II

APRIL 16 — The Anglo-Italian Pact is concluded. The British are eager to free themselves of Italian hostility in the Mediterranean and Middle East. Mussolini desires some counterweight to the oppressive friendship of Hitler.

MAY 3-9 — Hitler visits Rome. It is a great and impressive state function designed to demonstrate the solidarity of the Rome-Berlin Axis.

JULY 19-21 — King George VI and Queen Elizabeth visit Paris. The visit is clearly meant as a demonstration of Anglo-French solidarity.

SEPTEMBER — The Munich debacle. France and England give in to Hitler's demands and Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland becomes a part of the Third Reich. Hitler proclaims that the acquisition is the last claim he will make on the European Continent. British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain returns to England with a promise of "Peace in our time."

NOVEMBER 26 — Poland and Russia suddenly renew their non-aggression pact.

DECEMBER 6 — France and Germany conclude a pact by which they guarantee the inviolability of the existing frontier. Both parties provide for consultation with the aim of settling any disputes peacefully.

1939:

The Lights Go Out in Europe

APRIL 15 — President Roosevelt, in a letter to Hitler and Mussolini, asks assurances against attack on thirty-one European and Middle East nations. In response Hitler publicly restates German grievances and claims. He denies aggressive intentions.

AUGUST 23 — The Russo-German Non-aggression Pact is signed by Foreign Ministers Molotov and von Ribbentrop. Each nation guarantees it will refrain from attacking the other. Also, neutrality of either party is established if the other is attacked by a third power.

AUGUST 24 — President Roosevelt appeals to King Victor Emmanuel, Hitler and President Moscicki of Poland over the Danzig Crisis.



British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain returns from Munich in September 1938 with a promise of "peace in our time" — World War II began 11 short months later.

AUGUST 25 — Roosevelt again appeals to Hitler to seek a peaceful solution.

SEPTEMBER 1 — Germany launches all-out land and air attack on Poland.

SEPTEMBER 2 — Italy proposes a five-power conference to discuss the Polish Crisis. Britain refuses to negotiate as long as German soldiers remain on Polish soil.

SEPTEMBER 3 — England and France declare war on Germany — World War II begins. The era of negotiation is over; war is the tragic reality.

Source: *Langer's Encyclopedia of World History*.

Shown above is a reproduction of a three-tiered Persian tower. It was part of the parade celebrating the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the Persian Empire by Cyrus the Great, held at Persepolis, Iran in October 1971. Despite the calls for world peace at Persepolis and the increased number of "peace trips" by world leaders during 1971, the glories of warfare — especially past conflicts — continue to fascinate the mind of man.



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the world chessboard. The obvious goal is to enhance and protect various national self-interests.

A Desert Conclave

Superimposed on all the individual traveling in 1971 was one of the greatest gatherings of world leaders in all history — and in one of the most unlikely locations, the desert of southern Iran.

During four fabulous days and nights in mid-October, top representatives from 69 nations helped the Shah of Iran and Empress Farah celebrate the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the Persian Empire by Cyrus the Great.

One emperor, eight kings, three ruling princes, twelve presidents, ten sheiks, two sultans, three prime ministers, a cardinal, two vice-presidents and a host of other official designates gathered at the ancient Persian capital of Persepolis for what was billed as "The Banquet of the Century."

This writer was in Iran during the festivities, along with three other

members of *The PLAIN TRUTH* staff.

There was more to the show than mere pomp. The uniqueness of the occasion afforded Shah Reza Pahlavi the opportunity to expound some deeply felt convictions.

At the festival's chief banquet the Shah told his illustrious guests: "All the people of the world, irrespective of race, nationality and social condition, share the desire for a world free from fear, anxiety, and the constant threat of annihilation."

The 52-year-old monarch asked the assembled greats to imbibe of the "spirit of Cyrus." Cyrus the Great, though a mighty king and conqueror, nevertheless displayed uncommon kindness toward his subject peoples and nations.

"Let us hope," concluded the Shah, "that with unity of thought and action among all men and women of goodwill in the world, once again, a new page of history will be turned in our time, a page on which there are no traces of darkness, want, ignorance, disease, hunger, discrimination and injustice."

"Let us hope that our children will forever live in a world free from fear and insecurity, and that their lives will be full of nothing but light."

But Why No Peace?

Leaders of the United States and the U.S.S.R., India and Pakistan, Israel and the Arab world were all gathered in Persepolis in one tent at the same time and place and heard the same plea for international understanding and world harmony.

Living as neighbors in the fabled "tent city," the delegates even had the opportunity for close personal contact to iron out national differences. The many tents perched on the starkly bare Iranian desert reminded this observer of the Hebraic "Feast of Tabernacles" which Biblical scholars analyze as picturing a time of millennial peace.

But very little peace arose out of this festival in Iran — or is arising from the increased number of contacts among world leaders today. There is a reason why.

An editorial in Teheran's daily *Kayhan International* expressed the belief that "man has come a long way on the path to perfection; that is what history, that wisest teacher humanity has ever known, teaches us. And that is what makes the future look optimistic."

Unfortunately, the true lesson of history teaches just the *opposite*: that man's nature is as imperfect as ever; that men and nations are still motivated by self-interest; that men and nations have followed the fatal philosophy of getting at the expense of others instead of *GIVING*. As always in the past, national self-interest stands in the way of international peace.

Nothing dramatized the very tragic dimensions of human history more than the resplendent parade which climaxed the Persepolis pageant. While the speeches were about *peace*, the parade consisted almost solely of a revue of the *armies* of the ten major eras of Persian history!

"The way to peace is to prepare for war" is an old adage. But in today's world, with all humanity facing the ultimate calamity of nuclear devastation, this proverb is an extremely dangerous bit of advice to follow. □

PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS

Why Some Become High Rise Slums

America's low cost housing plan was launched as a noble experiment: to improve the quality of life for the impoverished. Tragically, the program has often intensified the degradation of slum life. TODAY, the reasons why are becoming clear.

by William R. Whitehart

SOME 2.5 million Americans live in public housing projects in the big cities. For them, project life has become a never-ending struggle to survive amidst rampant crime, vandalism, drug abuse, unemployment, and physical deterioration.

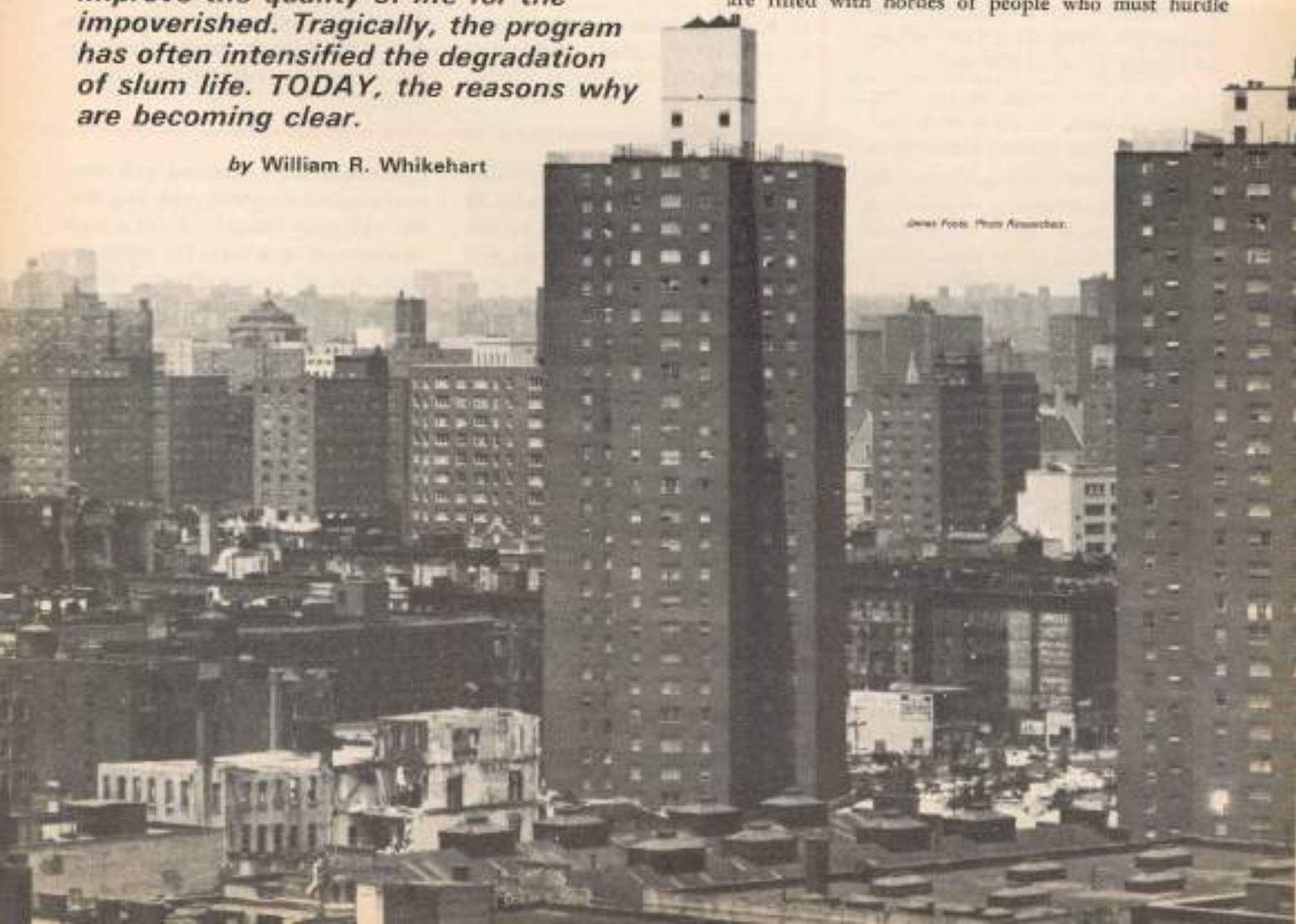
Life in the Typical Project

Today, many of the projects resemble "social disaster areas." Some of the worst, such as Cabrini-Green in Chicago, have been called "combat alleys," or "social chambers of horror." Other projects, such as Ft. Greene in Brooklyn (America's largest), are dubbed "multimillion-dollar slums."

A tour of a typically large project can confirm many of these descriptions. Building corridors are often encrusted with layers of grime and dirt. Hallways and elevators reek with the smell of urine. Broken windows are everywhere. Stairways are covered with uncollected piles of garbage and trash. Noise in the hallways consists of the continuous din of smashing bottles, blaring radios, and screaming, fighting children.

A close look at project life shows severe socio-economic deterioration. Today, many projects are filled with hordes of people who must hurdle

James Folsom Photo Associates



the greatest number of obstacles for social and economic self-sufficiency.

Family life is usually a shambles. The problems of a matriarchal society — families headed by women — are the rule rather than the exception. Few boys or girls have fathers at home. With few male examples and almost no masculine discipline, the mother is usually unable to control the children. The teaching of right values is seldom considered in the helter-skelter of day-to-day existence.

Welfare cases are particularly rife. In 1953, 26% of the 400,000 families moving into public housing projects were getting public assistance. That was already a gross problem. Within ten years, the figure had risen to 60%. In some projects, such as Carmelitos in Long Beach, California, the figure is as high as 90%.

One of the most dismaying aspects of project life is the seeming inability of many to escape what is known as the "poverty cycle." Welfare mothers or their children may have physical disabilities preventing them from getting and holding decent employment.

Or, as is more often the case, they have no job skills. Available work often pays poorly. One is often better off on welfare. For many young girls in the projects, early pregnancy is a fact of life. This, coupled with no available work, forces them to the welfare rolls. The tragic "cycle" then repeats itself. Within half a generation, the early pregnancy grows into a teen-age girl, who herself becomes pregnant.

Havens for Crime

Most residents complain that their biggest problem is crime. Robberies, thefts and rapes are almost daily occurrences in project hallways, elevators, roofs and cellars.

Crime is not only committed by muggers and rapists, but by teen-age gangs roaming the projects at will. Fighting among the project children is an accepted fact of life. As one mother complained: "The first thing my kids had to learn when we first moved here was how to fight."

Juvenile delinquency and vandalism are evils plaguing every major housing

The Intended Purposes of Public Housing Projects:

- To improve overall living conditions by rebuilding and revitalizing blighted, slum areas
- To expand housing units available
- To expand job and income opportunities and reduce dependence on welfare payments
- To improve educational facilities and programs
- To combat disease and ill health
- To reduce the incidence of crime and delinquency
- To enhance recreational and cultural opportunities

What Has Resulted in Most of the Projects:

- High degree of congestion, noise and isolation from middle-class communities
- Most families fatherless with a large number of children
- High rate of unemployment with many families on welfare
- High incidence of drug-abuse and illegitimacy
- Low educational level overall and high drop-out rate from school among teens
- Juvenile crime and vandalism rampant
- Widespread damage to buildings and rapid deterioration of facilities

project. They are also a way of life. The teen-age boy has little else to do but be delinquent. It is the only way he can say, "I'm a man." That is often the goal of the teen-ager in the high-rise or low-rise city slum. When he has become delinquent — has fought, stolen, indulged in sex or perhaps killed — he has "arrived." He is now an accepted member of the ghetto sub-culture.

Boredom among project youths is also cited as a chief cause of delinquent behavior. One young lad in a large New England project lamented: "There's nothing to do. All you can do here is sit around in the hallways. When someone chases you out of one, you go and sit in another one. When you get bored, you try stealing hubcaps or throwing milk bottles or breaking light bulbs in the hallways." Vandalism becomes the accepted form of recreation.

Overall lack of education among project residents is universal. Very few youngsters ever finish high school. The

problems at home combined with those in the project are often more than they can cope with. Education is not a mark of success in the ghetto. The results are high rates of unemployment, welfare and the "poverty cycle."

These kinds of human problems cause the massive housing project experiments to fail. New dwellings are built. But there is no way to implement a corresponding change in the character and attitude of the project inhabitants.

Built on an Incomplete Foundation

Most of the high-rise projects were built during the 1950's construction boom. It was then that massive urban renewal was undertaken with a passion. One major concept naively assumed that merely providing decent housing for the poor would somehow make the dwellers over in the image of the project.

What is Needed to Solve our Public Housing Problems?

THE PROBLEM of providing adequate housing for the poor cannot be solved in a vacuum. Housing is merely one of a broad range of human needs — physical, psychological and spiritual. As one housing official has made clear: "Housing is connected with all the other problems of our society — the racial problems, the school problems, unemployment, etc. In order to make progress in solving the housing problem, you must make inroads into these other social areas. You cannot isolate housing and try to solve it by itself."

But where can we begin?

Long-Range Goals

Government must subordinate political considerations to the task of attacking the crux of the housing fiasco — the people and the faulty structure of society itself.

Government can begin to do this by providing not only the means, but the vision. It can inspire the poor by showing that there is hope, opportunity, energy, purpose in life, rather than insoluble problems and hopelessness. It requires leadership on a

high order and citizens willing to act with sustained determination.

There must be a concerted effort to strengthen the family unit, particularly among racial minorities. This means the preservation of the family unit, institution of right child rearing programs, reduction and elimination of illegitimacy. There must also be opportunities for both jobs and job training.

Because so much of the public housing project problem revolves around the race issue, there needs to be a drastic improvement in race relations. We must find a way to bridge the economic and racial gap between whites, blacks and other racial groups without arousing hostilities.

A poor, underprivileged component of society has found its way into an urban world. The result, found at its worst in the urban housing projects, is lack of jobs, financial opportunities, proper education and general impoverishment.

The United States, being the world's richest nation, should be more than capable of providing the needed physical resources to provide adequate housing and supplement-

tary social programs. The development of the world's richest economy, despite its problems, has created an abundance of jobs, goods, services, and housing opportunities.

We need a well thought-out and coordinated educational program to teach the impoverished. The program should be two-fold in overall purpose. First, the people need to be taught how to live and to have instilled in them some of the following values: the sanctity of the family, a respect and concern for neighbor, a purpose in life involving the present and the future.

Secondly, project dwellers should be taught how to obtain and hold decent employment. Business and industry could do more to assist in making the latter goal become a reality.

While stress should be laid on individualism, community spirit should also be present. Necessary services also need to be provided. This includes schools, opportunities for personal and moral guidance, stores, utilities, recreational facilities, cultural opportunities and commercial areas for employment.

Initially, the massive projects — concentrating on building construction, not character construction — operated with a degree of success. For families displaced by roads, freeways and downtown construction programs, the new projects were a welcome haven.

Concentration of Poor Families

Many of the families were black. But as they moved in, white families began moving out. Income limitations in many projects forced the families of talent and leadership to leave. That is, once a family reached a certain level of income, it was no longer eligible for the project. The vacancies created were soon filled with increasing numbers of displaced poor in desperate need of housing. The high-rise projects became graduate schools of poverty, disillusionment and vice.

By the late Fifties and early Sixties, the character of the people in public housing projects had taken a dramatic turn for the worse. Increasingly, they

tended to be black and very poor. The result was magnification of their individual social problems.

Today, the inadequacies of high-rise projects have become so glaring that officials have declared a moratorium on their construction. The theory upon which the projects were based has proved to be incomplete, and the approach has failed. Simply providing better dwelling units has not offered a simple solution to the many social problems of the poor. It did not, of itself, raise incomes, provide better educations, change the character of the people or create a beneficial environment for proper development of the human mind.

Instead, the projects turned out to be dramatic problem intensifiers. As the influential *Architectural Record* put it, "Grouping together large numbers of impoverished families exaggerates the problems and diminishes every chance of ever achieving constructive social

goals. We now know that to provide a safe, sound, sanitary dwelling unit is not enough."

Needed Now: Human and Social Renewal

The housing problem is just one part of a larger matrix of individual and social problems. Making progress in solving the many-faceted aspects of the housing situation involves dealing with individual human needs, not only their housing needs.

It involves, as Mr. Thomas W. Joyce, Project Manager at Carmelitos, Long Beach, California put it, "The whole man, the whole human being." In other words, urban renewal should include HUMAN RENEWAL coupled with SOCIAL RENEWAL as a major, if not *the* major goal. Even before laying the foundations of the buildings, we must first lay a solid economic, social and spiritual foundation in each person. (For details on how it may be accomplished, see accompanying box.) □

The Pruitt-Igoe Housing Project

...A Disaster



ST. LOUIS — Pruitt-Igoe, once hailed as the foremost public housing project in the United States, is being closed down. All but sixteen of its 43 mammoth structures, which rise like great, granite cliffs out of 57 acres of central city land, are vacant. Only 600 families remain. The abandoned buildings, with windows smashed and interiors devastated, appear to be waiting for the wrecker's ball.

The project was built in the early 1950's in an attempt to clean up downtown slums and to provide decent high-rise public housing for the urban poor. The original plan included two projects — Pruitt for the Negroes and Igoe, across the street, for the whites. But the plan was rejected by the Supreme Court as unconstitutional. After a short time of limited white occupancy, the project became all black.

At the time of its completion in 1954, Pruitt-Igoe appeared like an oasis in a desert of decaying, dangerous slums — some of the worst in America. Soon the project was filled with a small-city-size population of 12,000 impoverished

Fifty-seven acre Pruitt-Igoe, originally built to eliminate the slums of St. Louis, has itself become a giant slum. The 43 high-rise buildings of the project, completed in 1954, are now almost empty and in a state of decay.

Left: Wade Street, Below: St. Louis Post-Dispatch



blacks. Most of the families entering the project were headed by women; most subsisted on welfare or some other form of public assistance; most had many children. As a whole, the families were vastly under-educated, with no hope of acquiring the economic means to eventually leave.

Soon, conditions began to worsen throughout the project. Instead of enjoying finer buildings and a peaceful environment, the residents found themselves trapped in a social and economic nightmare. The brand-new, freshly painted apartments rapidly deteriorated. Broken glass and trash littered the premises, inside and out. The elevators became repositories of human waste.

Many areas of the project were turned into scenes of vast devastation. Electrical wiring was ripped out of wall conduits. Exteriors were smashed open by scavengers seeking valuable pipe fittings. Windows were broken faster than they could be replaced. Children fell to their deaths through open windows or elevator shafts.

Murder, rape, robbery and vandalism became rife. Gunfire was reported to sound regularly from the project's half-abandoned upper-reaches. Burglars, dope pushers, and street gangs roamed at will through the buildings.

It soon became obvious that in attempting to eliminate one slum, the city had created another. Only this one was a Frankenstein monster. Families, some paying only \$20 per month, left en masse. One departing man commented that living in a dilapidated hut was better than having to endure Pruitt-Igoe's concentrated misery.

The real tragedy of Pruitt-Igoe is that it is not an isolated example, except possibly in degree. Perhaps other housing failures in the United States are not quite as monumental. Perhaps Pruitt-Igoe housed a special concentration of the problems and difficulties of low-income, urban blacks. But the seeds that produced Pruitt-Igoe have been planted in virtually every city in America.

On the following pages, Thomas P. Costello, Executive Director of the St. Louis Housing Authority discusses *what* happened at Pruitt-Igoe, *why* it happened, and *how* it can be avoided in the future.

Why the Pruitt-Igoe Housing Project Failed

The apparent failure of one of America's largest housing projects, Pruitt-Igoe, has caused many to wonder about the future of large public housing projects for low-income families. About 2.5 million Americans live in such projects. PLAIN TRUTH staff members went to St. Louis to find out why Pruitt-Igoe had become a synonym for public housing disaster. Thomas P. Costello, St. Louis Housing Authority, Executive Director, explains the reasons in this exclusive interview.

Q. It was recently reported that most of the Pruitt-Igoe Housing Project was going to be closed down. Has any of that taken place yet?

A. Yes. Recently this office went through a reorganization which included the closing down of two thirds of Pruitt-Igoe. There are some 600 families still there. We have considered tearing the whole development down and replacing it with something more viable, for example, a garden-type village.

Q. What was the main reason for the closure?

A. It was the result of many factors, but primarily, the rising vacancy situation caused by vandalism and delinquency. In most cases, at least in the beginning, it was caused by nontenants, which in turn brought about a lack of funds. The lack of money eventually made it impossible to keep up with ordinary maintenance, let alone repairs due to vandalism. In view of the high vacancy rate it made better sense, especially business sense, to consolidate the occupancy of the development and close down at least two thirds of the development, thereby reducing operating costs.

Q. What kind of an area is the project in?

A. It was built in a very bad area, one of the worst in the city.

Q. Could this partially explain why

the project has had so many problems?

A. Most definitely. This is one of the biggest causes of the deterioration, but some still blame it on poor design. I'm sure design had something to do with it, but I think the lumping of so many families with the same socio-economic problems into one small area was the chief factor. For example, the Pruitt-Igoe site consists of 57.28 acres of which 10.80 acres are covered by buildings. In 1966, the "known" population had reached 10,364—72.5 percent of which were minors. Further, 67.2 per-



St. Louis Photo-Quorum

Thomas P. Costello
Executive Director of the
St. Louis Housing Authority.

cent of the families were without male heads; 20.8 percent of the family heads were 62 years of age or over; 40.0 percent of the families had gross incomes under \$2,500.00 per year.

Q. How bad off is the average occupant economically in the project? Are many unemployed?

A. Yes. The unemployment rate for residents of Pruitt-Igoe has always been

high as it has been for blacks in society as a whole. In 1966 only 35.5 percent of the families derived their sole source of income from employment. I would venture to say it is far less than that now. Pruitt-Igoe reflects the economic problems of the black community as a whole, only compounded. There is no problem in Pruitt-Igoe that you don't find in society. Only there is more of it — more unemployment resulting in more family separation; in turn resulting in more juvenile delinquency — and the vicious cycle goes on and on.

Q. Has the high percentage of youths in the project added to the overall deterioration?

A. Certainly. The vandalism problem at Pruitt-Igoe was largely attributable to youths. A few years ago, one study pointed out that the average age in the development was somewhere around 13 years of age. This gives you some idea of what we were dealing with.

Q. Has there been any educational program to try to educate youths away from this type of behavior?

A. This Authority was never staffed nor equipped to educate the youth, nor to innovate social programs necessary to keep them constructively occupied. For example, Pruitt-Igoe was completed (1955, 1956 respectively) with three built-in day care centers for the benefit of the residents. For the first nine years only one of these nurseries was in use because no agency had the funds to staff and operate the other two. In 1964 federal funds made it possible for the Missouri Division of Welfare to provide staff for these two nurseries. But in order to conform with newer day-care licensing regulations, both unused facilities had to be remodeled at considerable expense to the Authority. Many of the children who could have benefited from exposure to the atmosphere of a well-run child care center were, after nine years, full-fledged delinquents. This is a prime example of the Authority's past experience with agencies of the community — and the community in general — "too late with too little." In the past two years, however, there has been some improvement in the cooperation of the community.

Q. Many people feel that large reserves of money would have been the ultimate solution to Pruitt-Igoe's many problems. Do you agree?

A. Well, money is part of the problem. This Authority has operated on less than an adequate supply of money for many things. Money alone, however, won't solve the social problems and other problems which must be tackled. I'm not in favor of doling out large amounts of money, but properly and efficiently used, money would help a lot.

Q. Do you feel that one lesson to be learned from Pruitt-Igoe is that merely providing decent housing that is new and sanitary is not, in itself, enough to solve the housing needs for low-income families?

A. Yes, that's very true. You can't just put up a structure and walk away from it and say to the poor, "There it is, it's all yours," and expect that to change the people overnight. The people just aren't accustomed to new or standard housing if all they have ever known is slums.

Q. In other words, the human element has to be considered as well?

A. Right. The human element is a very important element and it wasn't handled properly, nationally or locally.

Q. Earlier you mentioned that Pruitt-Igoe was also the result of too much of the wrong kind of concentration. Could you offer a further comment on this?

A. Yes. This was a convenient way for society to ease its conscience and get these people out of its hair. But what resulted was an isolated encampment that nobody wanted to go near. It was not the solution for either the poor who were forced to live there, nor for society as a whole.

Q. What do you feel can be done for existing public housing projects such as Pruitt-Igoe?

A. I feel the answer lies in educating the people of the community to the problem and getting them to believe that something must be done about it.

You are not going to solve the problem by the government or some other agency formulating a policy. Now you've got to have the right policy, and you have to get people to believe that policy. If most people want to put their heads in the sand and turn away from the problems, then there is nothing anybody can do, no matter what policy you formulate.

Q. In other words, the people have to be sold on the right idea and then support it?

A. That's right. They have to recognize that residents of public housing are human beings and that something must be done to help them. You can call them whatever you want, but the fact remains that they are human beings just like you and I, and they have to be dealt with accordingly. It also means getting rid of the feeling on the part of many Americans that "because I am better off economically, I am better." It means mutual respect of others and respect of the other guy's feelings.

Q. Do you see any hope of progress in this direction unless there are drastic changes in the attitudes of many Americans toward wanting to help the poor?

A. Not really. We seem to be going through times where we are increasingly polarizing ourselves. This isn't going to help. What's really needed is a vast re-educational program to help the races understand one another. I feel that many of us know this — politicians preach it. But as a whole we end up not doing very much about it. In other words, we end up not really changing anything after we finish talking.

Q. Would solving the problems of Pruitt-Igoe involve the surrounding area?

A. Yes. If we had all the resources in the world, money and everything, and were able to transform Pruitt into a utopia overnight by some magic process, you'd still be confronted with the gruesome problem of the surrounding neighborhood — one of the worst in the city. And then what would you have really accomplished? □

THE SILENT EPIDEMIC

The "disease no one wants to talk about" is running out of control. But it need not happen. The real underlying cause of venereal disease can be wiped out.

by Donald D. Schroeder

"...**Y**OU have the good luck to be having a sex life at a time when medical science is able to knock out the venereal disease in rapid order. . . . If you do get a sore or a discharge or the feeling that something is wrong . . . run to your gynecologist and get fixed up" (*The Sensuous Woman*, by "J").

Thus claims the number one bestseller of recent months. Such erroneous ideas have been read by perhaps ten to twenty million American women. Millions of other men and women receive the same misleading message from reading certain other popular and various "swinging singles" publications.

The idea is swing now, get the shot later; play now, take penicillin later.

The Other Side Of the Story

There is one outstanding problem with "J's" advice to love-sick young women swingers — it's totally wrong in at least three fourths of the female cases of gonorrhea and in many cases of syphilis.

Venereal disease may well NOT be a "feeling that something's wrong." It may *not* be a "sore or discharge" as in about 80 percent of the females infected with gonorrhea. In a vast number of VD victims, symptoms may not show up for years. Not until a child is born blind or syphilitic — or not born at all due to sterility — will many women know they have VD. Not until a heart attack, insanity or blindness strikes in middle age, will a large number of infected males realize

they had the "silent epidemic."

These and other facts about venereal disease have too often been jammed by misinformation and the playing down of the dire consequences of the play-now-fix-the-results-later philosophy. It is time the seriousness of VD was made clear. It is also time we understood the CAUSE of VD. It goes beyond microbes to the *promiscuous sex attitudes* held by too many people.

This article will give you these much-ignored warnings from experts, from history, and from those who have suffered. Read this information carefully. Share it with your teen-age children.

The Disease No One Wants to Talk About

Today, as throughout much of history, the silent epidemic of VD is raging. Its delayed-action fuse is carried by millions. VD is still a greatcrippler and killer — despite medical treatment.

And, yet, strangely enough, little is publicly said about the enormity of its consequences. Bubonic Plague may be frightful to contemplate — it killed 25,000,000 persons in the sixteenth century. In more recent times, the horrible ravages of influenza, German measles or polio have evoked strong cries of alarm.

Yet, there has been a far greater ravager in history — *venereal disease*. What makes VD even more insidious is its infection patterns. *A person may have VD and not know it.*

VD Affects Millions

Just since 1900, in the lifetime of many living today, various forms of *syphilis* alone have killed approximately 100 million people. During that same period in the United States, it is estimated that syphilis has killed more than three million babies and more than a million adults.* Additional millions have been injured or crippled by the disease or by its sister, *gonorrhea*.

In 1967, a commission for the U.N.

Economic and Social Council reported that there were 30 to 50 million cases of venereal syphilis in the world and more than 150 million cases of gonorrhea infections.

Today, despite modern medical treatment, venereal disease is out of control, according to health officials everywhere. In every major nation it infects millions and endangers millions more.

Venereal disease has leapfrogged all other communicable diseases reported in the United States to rank number one in the nation. It is surpassed only by colds and flu, which are not generally reported. (And the VD crisis is approximately the same in most other modern nations. Reported cases reveal only the

"I Wish I Were Dead!"

"I am a girl, 18. I had expected to get married this month. My boy friend broke our engagement because I can't have children. A few years ago I ran with a hippie crowd. We all were promiscuous. I contracted gonorrhea but didn't know it. Last month I had a physical exam and the doctor found it. He said a part of me has become thickened and scarred. It will keep me from motherhood. I wish I were dead."

"I am a 14-year-old girl. I have gone with boys since I was 12 and have fooled around a lot but I am still a virgin (technically) and of that I am very sure. I recently went to a clinic and the doctor there told me I had syphilis. I am being treated for it now. If you think this will help other girls who think they can't get syphilis unless they go all the way, I am telling you they can! I did. Maybe I should explain that I did some heavy petting, and that is how I got it."

tip of the iceberg.) Gonorrhea alone, with its two million new infections annually, is the nation's most frequently occurring communicable disease among those reported.

In spite of the growing incidence of the disease, ignorance concerning VD abounds — just as in the Middle Ages when it swept away millions and altered history. Too many today seem to have no more regard for or fear of VD than a bad cold, and think it can be cured just as easily. This common attitude alarms many health officials. They know VD's changing face makes this idea a gross over-simplification.

A Penalty for Promiscuity

From the most ancient annals of civilization to the case histories of the modern medical clinic, venereal disease has been a repugnant and often embarrassing reminder that promiscuity can exact a grievous penalty. The penalty is often paid, unfortunately, not only by the promiscuous individuals, but also by their offspring.

Congenital syphilis may produce a stillborn baby or a live one that looks like the grotesque distortion of a horrible nightmare. Or the baby may appear normal at birth, but weeks, months or years later his face may suddenly become wrinkled or sunken. His shinbones may become deformed, and blindness, deafness, insanity or other signs of syphilis infection may occur. This is a penalty innocently suffered. Yet, *one half to two thirds* of the babies born alive to mothers with syphilis will bear congenital syphilis in some form.

For untold thousands of careless young girls living today, gonorrhea has cost them their opportunity to bear children. Their fond hopes of a fulfilling marriage with children have been ruined because their Fallopian tubes were scarred by gonococci, eventually producing irreversible sterility. Today, gonorrhea is a *major* cause of sterility in both men and women.

Too many men have "sown wild oats" in adolescence, settled down with a wife, had several children and *then* were struck down *twenty years* later, in the prime of life, by a syphilitic heart attack (their aorta turned into a rubbery pulp), or by syphilitic insanity or blindness.

For these victims, VD was a time bomb that exploded disastrously. For millions more today, that time bomb is still ticking.

This VD time bomb may be defused without severe effects, even without treatment, but not without the danger of transmission to others. For many, however, the "bomb" will go on ticking away, unnoticed until it explodes over a period of days, months, or years, leaving in its wake irreparable damage, emotional trauma, and possibly death. Meanwhile, the infected individual may

*Facts taken from *VD: Facts You Should Know*, page 58, by André Bianzaco, M.D., in consultation with William F. Schwartz, Venereal Disease Branch, Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, and Julius B. Richmond, M.D. Material in this book was given critical evaluation before publication by several other noted health officials.

Common Misconceptions About Venereal Disease

CONTRARY to popular myth, the professional prostitute is responsible for only about 5 percent of all VD infections. It is true that in pre-penicillin days, the *fille de joie* was a major spreader of the disease, but that is not so today. Now it is the promiscuous boy and girl or man and woman (about 80 percent of the cases) and homosexuals (at least 15 percent of the cases) that have taken over the wholesale propagation of infection.

Some have erroneously thought they could get VD only from females. But in many areas 20 percent or more of the infections are transmitted by homosexual practices. And since male homosexuals usually make more contacts than those involved in heterosexual promiscuous sex, the problem is exploding among them.

Hush-hush attitudes and half-truths about VD have engendered many popular and dangerous myths.

A boy passed his father's chair and, noticing an article on VD, asked, "What's that, Dad?"

The father hastily folded up the paper and said, "Nothing, son." Later, he told him, "You don't have to worry as long as you go with clean girls."

But syphilis and gonorrhea transmission have nothing to do with dirt, "clean" appearance or "good" breeding. A shower twice a day means nothing.

Neither does poverty, *per se*. VD's association with slums or poverty areas is true to a large extent, but only because these areas concentrate the worst factors that encourage the transmission of the disease — ignorance, careless morality, lack of treat-

ment or lack of education to detect the disease. VD is prevalent in all classes when conditions are met. No race is immune.

Myths About Transmission

It is next to impossible for it to be transmitted by public toilets, dirty door knobs, drinking cups, eating utensils, water, food or air. Even the possibility of transmission by handshaking is remote.

A knowledge of the nature of the syphilis and gonorrhea organisms shows why. The organisms are fragile outside the human body. Removed from human tissues, they die within *seconds* (or a few minutes at most) upon contact with light, heat, dryness or air. They thrive only at body temperature and cannot survive great fluctuations of temperature. (Once inside the human body, however, they are anything but fragile and delicate. They are one of the hardest organisms for the body to destroy.)

Venereal disease is not self-engendered. It is spread to others by contact with people who have the disease. Syphilis and gonorrhea microbes grow, in nature, only in humans. They do not naturally infect other animals and are not known to be spread by them. Overwhelmingly and almost exclusively, they are spread from person to person by sexual intercourse or intimate body contact.

In a gonorrhea infection, no practical immunity develops. In syphilis, although there may be a certain, but imperfect, level of immunity after years of infection, it can be overwhelmed by a large reinfection. If

cured by early treatment (before any degree of immunity can be developed) an individual can be immediately reinfected again and again — and many are. Syphilis and gonorrhea can infect the same person at the same time.

No immunizing vaccine for either exists. (Gonococci characteristics make it an unlikely vaccine candidate. The fragile nature of the syphilis organism outside the human body has not permitted it to be cultured for such a use.)

VD is not passed through heredity (by genes), but syphilis can be passed congenitally — that is, to an already developing fetus through the placenta of an infected mother. Syphilis thus contracted without detection can be tragic. In many cases, syphilis germs kill the fetus, causing a miscarriage, abortion or stillbirth, or the disease can cause disfiguring birth defects among live babies.

The Pill, of course, does not prevent VD infection. In fact, it apparently adds an extra susceptibility factor.

According to Dr. Walter Smartt of the Los Angeles County Health Department, women on the Pill seem more liable to VD infections and complications.

As for prophylactics, investigators find many don't use them, or if they plan to, take risks. No chemical or medical preventive device offers *absolute* protection from infection. Even the use of male condoms is not a 100 percent guarantee against syphilis infection, and depending on how it is used, it may be no protection for gonorrhea either.

be infecting numerous others through carelessness and ignorance.

Vast Reservoir of Infection

In the United States, VD's number one epidemic position has prompted calls for "national emergency action." After two decades of decline, reported cases of VD have *doubled* in the last five years and threaten to double again by 1975.

Over two million cases were treated

in the United States in 1970, according to official estimates. Only a fraction of that number were actually reported. Many more were infected but not treated. Some cities reported a 50 percent increase in syphilis, although nationally, it averaged out to an 8 percent increase.

No one really knows the extent of the reservoir of infection in the United States, but it is alarmingly vast by any measure. Over 14 million Americans

carry either syphilis or gonorrhea, or both, the most common forms of venereal disease. Alarming percentages of victims do not manifest outward signs of infection.

In many areas, especially within large urban complexes, one out of ten teenagers and young adults is suspected of carrying a venereal disease.

Statistically, every 16 seconds another American is infected with VD, every other one a youth under 25. In the Los

V.D.'s Tragic Role in History

THE ROLE of venereal disease in history has been dramatic, though greatly underplayed. Plagues of syphilis alone have been responsible for millions of the world's crippled, blind, insane and dead. How venereal diseases got started is unknown, but they have been passed on through the centuries by sex-related contact. Emperors, kings, noblemen, poets, painters, ecclesiastics and scholars, as well as the low-born, have been infected.

Gonorrhea is amply described in the records of most ancient civilizations — such as the ancient Chinese, Assyrians, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans and others. In the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum, among erotic paintings, sculpture and pottery are found inscriptions alluding to VD, such as a description of a brothel where the most beautiful women had a disease capable of producing "eating ulcers." The Hebrews also were warned of VD in matters of adulterous unions. "And thou mourn at the last when thy flesh and thy body are consumed" (Prov. 5:1-11).

Syphilis Debate Unresolved

The origin of syphilis is a cause of much debate. Some researchers believe it has always been with man, described generally in ancient records. Since the disease is the "Great Imitator," it is difficult to prove one way or the other. Others insist the historical record doesn't clearly describe syphilis until the time of Columbus. According to this school of thought, which is the most popular, the crew of Columbus picked up syphilis, or at least a particularly virulent form of syphilis, in the New World and brought it back to Europe. We know that from

the early 1500's onward, syphilis plagues swept over Europe, carried with the conquests of war. The crusades, exploration and trade, quickly spread the virulent disease (or at least a fiercer form) through the Middle East, India, China and Japan.

For some reason, when it first appeared in Europe, syphilis was much more deadly than it is today. Millions were killed, severely crippled or weakened (to other diseases) in syphilis plagues. Each nation blamed its enemies for the disease — hence, "the French disease," "the Spanish disease," etc.

VD has always been a major crippler of the fighting effectiveness of the world's armies — often more so than the actual enemy. In 1495, Charles VIII of France was forced to lift the siege of Naples because so many of his troops were incapacitated by the disease. In dispersal, his mercenary army spread virulent syphilis all over Europe.

Thousands of troops were knocked out of action in the War of 1812, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, and all the wars of the twentieth century. In World War I, by 1918, 18,000 U. S. troops (equaling one division) were out of action each day because of VD. As a result of the prevalence of VD among men drafted during World War I, some authorities estimated that possibly 10 percent of the U. S. populace was infected with a venereal disease at that time.

Pendulum Swing of Attitudes

For two centuries after the "Great Pox" (in contrast to "small pox") had struck in Europe, the general attitude was one of fear and hopelessness. Then people swung to the

frivolous. It became fashionable to take syphilis lightly — to even boast of it. The nineteenth century was influenced by the Puritan ethic, and it again became a disgrace to even talk about it. This feeling lingers to this day.

Many early cures were attempted, of course, but few were really effective. Compounds of mercury were used early but produced side effects that were as dangerous as the disease. A wood from the West Indies called *guaiac* received brief popularity, as did sarsaparilla and sassafras. Bismuth therapy came after 1884, seemingly partly effective. (It wasn't until the latter part of the last century that syphilis and gonorrhea were distinguished as separate diseases.) Then about 1910 an arsenic treatment called salvarsan was used, but relapse often occurred when treatment was stopped. Blood failures, hemorrhages and death from such treatments were not uncommon. And treatments were long and costly.

In the latter thirties, sulfa drugs were popular, but by mid-World War II, they had become ineffective on many cases of gonorrhea. Before modern antibiotics came on the scene, thousands of babies were born every year in the U. S. with congenital syphilis. Many adults were killed and crippled.

It wasn't until 1943 that Dr. John Mahoney demonstrated the effectiveness of penicillin on VD. New penicillin types have since been developed, and they are the most popular drugs used today. However, ...because of the recent rapid resistance to penicillin, dosages have had to be increased many times over to be effective. This continuing trend is a serious threat to the prospects of absolute cures in the future.

Similar Pattern Across Nation

These shocking figures present a similar pattern across the United States. Small-scale pilot checks of women at neighborhood health centers have turned up around 10 percent positive reactions for gonorrhea; 4 to 10 percent at family planning clinics, 2 percent at private physicians.

Angeles and San Francisco areas, health officials estimate that ten percent of the young people between 14 and 25 have the disease.

Dr. Warren Keitner, chief of venereal disease control for the California Public Health Department, told a seminar in San Francisco that in some urban sections of California at least 20 percent

of all high school students will contract a venereal disease before they get their diplomas.

In 1970, the California State Department of Public Health said in a report: "One in 10 Californians under 25 will have VD this year, and this age group will have half of all reported cases."

Dr. Edwin J. DeCosta, professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Northwestern University, noted that "Study after study indicates that 5 to 10 percent of young women have gonorrhea, even pregnant young women, even pretty young women, even 'clean' young women from nice families — even married women with grown children." He said, "If we are ever to get rid of gonorrhea we must ferret out the reservoirs and treat them." But other experts admit that treatment, by itself, will never stop the VD epidemic. We shall see why later.

At the University of Southern California/County General Hospital in Los Angeles, fully 6 percent of the women giving birth to babies in 1970 were infected with gonorrhea. The disease could have infected (and blinded if not discovered) the eyes of the children as they passed through the birth canal during delivery.

These alarming statistics are the reason the American Social Health Association reported: "Gonorrhea is now pandemic [everywhere affecting unusual numbers] and threatening the health and welfare of the next generation." While syphilis is again showing alarming increases, it is gonorrhea, the subtle crippler, that is really "out of control," according to health authorities.

Increasing the danger is the high infection rate among United States troops in Vietnam. Some say 20 percent of United States personnel serving there have at some time contracted VD. Many will return home, unaware of the "bomb" they're carrying.

Drugs — the Perfect Solution?

Why, in our era of "miracle" drugs, has there been a sudden resurgence of venereal disease — especially gonorrhea? Surprisingly, the "success" of medical science is partly to blame for VD resurgence. But only partly.

The era of penicillin in treating VD started in 1943. Because of its dramatic effect on the course of the disease, many developed false confidence. They thought they could forget about VD as a danger and could safely engage in a "fling." Along with this euphoria, many felt there was no longer a great need to inform new generations about

VD's crippling and killing potential.

Proper understanding and respect for VD and its subtle dangers fell to a dangerously low level. This attitude largely continues to the present. In light of the facts about VD, this false confidence and ignorance have proved to be unfortunate.

Modern drugs, chiefly penicillin, have had remarkable success in stopping VD infections and in cutting down the severe crippling and death rates caused by VD. But they can prevent serious damage only if applied early enough in detected cases.

Modern drugs are not miracle workers. They cannot replace or restore vital tissue after it has been destroyed by the advanced stages of the disease. After vital tissue is gone, it is irreplaceable.

Increasing numbers of treatment failures are unsettling health officials because of growing drug resistance by the gonorrhea organism.

Gonorrhea, by far the biggest VD problem, is developing highly resistant strains to penicillin and to the alternate drugs used by those allergic to penicillin. VD from Vietnam has had an especially high resistance to penicillin. This is not surprising since gonorrhea, historically, has developed resistance to everything used for its treatment.

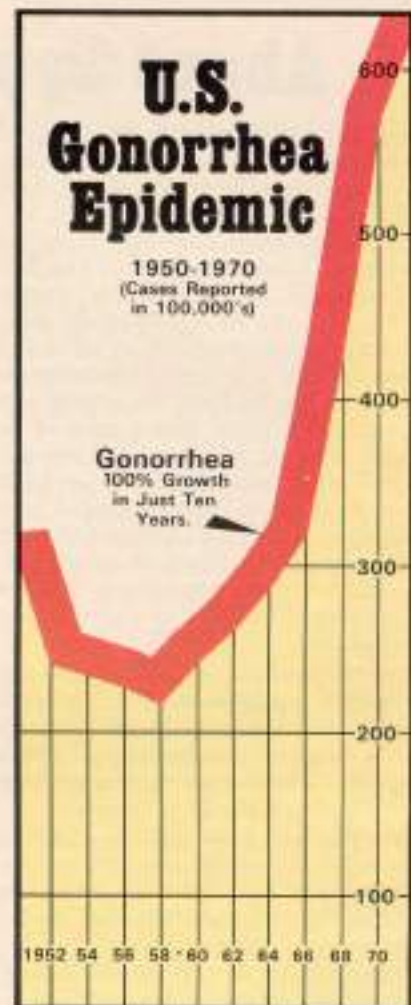
Concerning this problem, Dr. Walter Smartt, chief of the Los Angeles County VD Control Clinic, said, "All our steel-capped bullets have turned into rubber."

As a result of these resistant strains, one shot or a series of shots may not do the trick. Some, thinking themselves cured, suffer relapses. Even with syphilis, which is not noticeably resistant to drugs, many months and even years of observation may be required to ensure a cure.

In 1943, a single injection of 100,000 units of penicillin usually stopped gonorrhea, but today it may go as high as 4.8 million units or more. Some officials fear we are approaching an upper threshold where the amount of dosage that can be routinely and safely given has been reached.

Treatment Often Losing Battle

Many health officials know that treating VD victims is a painstaking, frus-



Source: U. S. Public Health Service

trating and often losing battle.

By the time most individuals related in a chain of infection (often involving hundreds) are contacted and treated, the disease has spread far beyond the group. (This is especially true of gonorrhea, where as little as a three-day incubation period after infection permits the disease to be spread again.)

The expense of tracing and contacting individuals can be enormous because some are living in distant cities, states or nations. Besides this, many individuals infected each year (12 to 30 percent in some areas) get reinfected within twelve months of treatment — many within one month.

Overconfidence in drugs and growing resistance to drugs are only two aspects related to the VD upsurge.

Many infected victims are not found because of the physicians' reluctance to report cases (they report less than 20 percent of the cases) in order to protect

About Syphilis

SYPHILIS is caused by a spiral shaped organism called a spirochete (spy-ro-keet). It is the most deadly of venereal diseases.

Often there are no immediate signs of *primary syphilis*. The first noticeable sign is usually a sore called a chancre (pronounced shan-ker), which takes from 10 to 90 days to develop after contact with an infected person. It usually appears as a painless, itchy blister or sore on the area the spirochete first entered. (If a new victim received say 1,000 syphilis germs from an initial contact, in three weeks or when the first symptoms are likely to appear, the victim is already carrying five billion or more germs. Yet he may still look and feel healthy.)

Frequently, a primary chancre is hidden within the body and goes unnoticed. *These symptoms will go away, even if untreated, deceiving many.* The disease then spreads to all parts of the body.

The *secondary stage* may also go unnoticed. Symptoms that do appear may start six weeks to six months after the chancre (all these figures may have wider variation). Lasting from a few days to several months, they usually appear as painless rashes or sores on any part of the body — sores in the mouth, sore throat, falling hair in patches, fever or headaches. These symptoms are often ignored because they are like many other health problems. Again, these symptoms will go away without treatment. But the disease is not cured. (A blood test can often, but not always, confirm an infection. That is why a blood test is required in most states before a marriage can be performed and is one reason blood tests are given to pregnant women.)

Transmission by Kissing, Petting

Serious damage usually has not yet occurred. These two stages, lasting about two years but up to four or more, are highly infectious. During this time syphilis can be passed to others through sexual or close intimate personal contact. (Dentists have contracted the disease from a syphilitic lesion in a patient's mouth when they had a nick on their fingers. Intimate *kissing* can also meet

the conditions for transmission, especially if there are cuts or abrasions in the mouth. Cases resulting from *petting* are also recorded. Abrasive or rough skin contact with a syphilitic lesion is also dangerous.)

Untreated, the disease may go into a non-infectious early latent period. It sometimes reverts to an infectious second stage, but usually it proceeds into a *late latent stage* (considered non-infectious sexually, but infectious congenitally in women). Here it may lay from five to forty years or more without notice, only to finally attack vital organs as *late syphilis*, producing heart problems, blindness, crippling, paralysis, insanity or death.

Many "Luck Out"

One half to two thirds of all cases of syphilis at any time are in the dormant state. For some reason not fully understood, about 80 percent of the *untreated* victims of syphilis "luck out." They do not suffer the ravages of late syphilis. Some authorities feel sufficient immunity may be developed, or the spirochete and the body tissues may attain a state of equilibrium — a sort of shaky truce. Some doctors think reactivation occurs when body resistance has been lowered, such as from fighting another disease.

The remaining 20 percent or so of the untreated victims will suffer destructive lesions: cardiovascular complications (syphilitic heart disease or rupture of an artery), disease of the central nervous system (brain or spinal cord), benign *gummas* (a growth of rubbery consistency) or tumors on skin or bones, eye problems or other crippling or killing late lesions.

Nearly \$50 million is spent annually to care for the syphilitic insane. Many millions more are spent for the syphilitic blind.

In congenital syphilis, an infant may show lesions at birth or may appear normal at birth, then develop lesions in a few months. The individual may appear normal into *adolescence* when, undetected, deformity, blindness, insanity, or early syphilis symptoms may strike. One half or more of all infants born alive to syphilitic mothers will have congenital syphilis in some form.

clients. Victims, as well, often refuse to name, or forget the names, of their contacts. Doctors themselves too often misdiagnose the correct stage of the disease and fail to properly treat the victim.

Moral Climate Encourages Disease

But much more important today, as throughout history, the VD epidemic is closely tied to certain moral and sexual attitudes.

Today's relaxed moral climate is encouraging more school children with no knowledge of the disease to carelessly indulge in promiscuous sexual activities. And no wonder. Parents are often as ignorant about VD as their children. Mere children are infected in surprising numbers, such as one five-year-old boy by a nine-year-old girl.

But the big questions remain. Can the scourge of VD be stopped in our generation? Can the concerned individual protect himself? Only if the root cause of the problem is squarely faced and acted upon.

On a national basis, the present approach to VD control insures a bleak future. VD is bound to get worse before it gets better.

The VD crisis has been tackled largely by treating infected individuals, encouraging them through informative publications to recognize symptoms.

But early visible symptoms of VD are often not present or paid any special attention. The disease, therefore, continues to be spread unknowingly.

While treatment is undoubtedly needed by millions, VD nevertheless is always out-racing treatment. Health authorities point out that no communicable disease has been treated out of existence. They know that "an ounce of *prevention* is worth a pound of cure." But prevention obviously means that promiscuous sex acts must be curtailed.

Today's Wrong Sex Attitudes

VD education is recognized as a desperate need in the home, the school and the church. But this does not mean solely "information" about its terrible effects. Effective education must face the *whole issue* and get to the crux of the problem. The educational program cannot be based merely on a medical or symptomatic point of view. This only

treats the effect and not the root cause.

The campaign against VD must be focused not only on microbes, but on morals — especially on wrong sex attitudes and practices. *Promiscuous* sex habits are the real CAUSE behind VD's fantastic spread. Unfortunately, it is neither fashionable nor expedient for those who know the consequences of such sex practices to speak out.

We have swung from Victorian prudery to open sexual license. True Christian — or biblical — morality has been labelled prudishness because it was misinterpreted by traditional Christian moralists.

Seeking to free themselves from prudery, official public agencies, many churches and leaders have come to regard sound teaching of moral values as impractical or even questionable. Too many people hold to the idea that each person must decide upon his own life-style. Unfortunately, the consequences of a particular life-style may be very tragic. VD is one of those consequences.

Some researchers, of course, do see the real cause of VD. They are crying in the wilderness that we must have a *change* in our moral values if we are to prevent the disease. "The chronic venereal disease patient needs an entire moral re-education," said one doctor in a popular medical journal, after reviewing the problem.

This fact must be squarely faced by the individual who is looking for protection from the plague of VD. The disease, when it strikes, is overwhelmingly the result of factors involving illicit or promiscuous sex relations — pre-marital, extra-marital or homosexual.

Venereal disease organisms may be abundant among persons in a given area, but no transmission of the disease can take place unless sexual or *intimate* contact is made with infected persons.

In the words of one publication of the American Medical Association on the subject: "Married couples who abstain from extra-marital intercourse have no trouble with the disease [if no pre-marital infection was acquired]. Neither do single people who abstain from sexual congress before marriage."

This may be an increasingly unpopular view, but it is RIGHT. It is the only

About Gonorrhea

GONORRHEA, commonly called "the clap," "gleet" or "the drip," is caused by a germ called gonococcus. It is rarely a killer, but it is a severe crippler and shortener of the life-span. It occurs 10 or more times as frequently as syphilis.

Gonorrhea organisms can enter the body only through moist membrane openings. The gonococci are parasitic bacterial organisms that live by penetrating cell walls and absorbing the nutrients they require. Primarily, they settle in the genital areas. Here they can damage the intricate and specially lined areas of the male and female sex organs, especially the female Fallopian tubes through which the female egg must pass. Attempts by the body to heal damaged areas may render a man or woman sterile by closing tubes with thick, fibrous scar tissue. This is a major cause of sterility as well as genital problems occurring years later in life.

Most men readily show symptoms of gonorrhea infection, although some do not. For women, it is more tragic — about 80 percent show no attention-drawing symptoms. This has produced a dangerous, vast reservoir for potential infection among those engaging in illicit or promiscuous sexual relations. Only after serious damage has been done will many women feel pain and seek treatment.

No Infallible Test

The usual early symptom of gonorrhea is a copious pus-like dis-

charge from the genitals that occurs from a few days to three weeks after infection. In men, urination usually becomes painful. A smear test is a common, but not infallible, means of confirmation. There is no reliable blood test for gonorrhea, which means that if the discharge stops, confirmation of the disease may be very difficult. More complicated tests would then be required.

Symptoms may disappear without treatment, but the victim is usually infectious for many years. The disease may remain dormant (but sexually infectious) until some time in the future when the germs may extend into glands, joints or other organs causing arthritis, heart complications, blindness, brain damage or other chronic conditions such as sterility. Unless immediately treated, most victims of gonorrhea will suffer some type of tissue damage. This may or may not be serious.

As a result of passage through an infected birth canal, babies are threatened with infection of the eyes and potential blindness within a few days. This used to be a major cause of blindness in children. Since laws have been passed in most states requiring a solution of silver nitrate to be put in the newborn's eyes, this problem has been significantly reduced. Transfer of the gonococci to the eyes by means of freshly contaminated bedding, towels or hands is always a danger to victims or young children associated with them.

sure way to stop the venereal disease upsurge. Even in an age of greater sexual promiscuity, VD is greatly preventable if an individual is living properly.

What the individual does with his own life is his decision. But there are consequences for following a wrong life-style. The effects of sexual promiscuity are clearly documented. What you *do* with the information from this article is your decision. You must choose whether you will apply it or not.

If you are a parent with adolescent or teen-age children, it is the writer's hope that you will properly teach and instruct them in proper moral values while there is yet time. □

MISSING DIMENSION IN SEX

If you would like further understanding of the vital area of sex and marriage, write for our authoritative book, *The Missing Dimension in Sex*. You can have your FREE copy of this important book by writing to our address nearest you, found in the staff box inside front cover. The publishers must, regrettably, refuse to send the *Missing Dimension In Sex* to unmarried minors. But it is hoped that parents will recognize the urgency of placing this helpful and informative volume in the hands of their adolescent children.



As the Paris Peace Talks Go on...and on...and on...

About the only difference resolved in the dramatic three-year Paris Peace Talks has been the shape of the debating table.

by Michael Allard

IN CASE you haven't noticed, the 137th meeting of the Paris Peace Talks recently ended. But after more than three and one-half years of peace talks in Paris, there is still no peace in Vietnam. The progress that has been made toward peace has certainly not resulted from the talks. The Paris talks are a poignant example of man's inept attempts to arrive at a just and lasting peace.

The Paris Peace Talks began on May 13, 1968. At that time only the North Vietnamese and the United States delegations were present. Simply getting to the bargaining table was a months-long chore.

America Sends Out Peace Feelers

On September 29, 1967, in San Antonio, Texas, President Johnson declared, "I am ready to send a trusted representative... to any spot on this earth to talk in public or private with a spokesman of Hanoi."

Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's advisor on national-security affairs, added that President Johnson was "ready to negotiate, *unconditionally*, at any moment, anywhere."

In March, 1968 — almost six months

later — President Johnson suggested Geneva as a possible meeting place. Hanoi countered with the suggestion of Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia. The United States rejected Phnom Penh as an acceptable site on the basis that the United States did not have diplomatic relations with Cambodia.

The U.S. President then suggested alternate locations such as New Delhi, Rangoon, Jakarta or Vientiane. Hanoi dutifully responded by suggesting a location of its own — Warsaw, Poland. The White House immediately rejected the offer, contending that Poland was not neutral, but was a communist nation. In April, seven months after President Johnson's San Antonio announcement, the United States offered ten *other* possible sites. Four of the cities were in Europe; the other six were in Asia. Finally, Paris, France, was accepted. But only after five weeks of further haggling.

The selection of Paris was, of course, quite ironic. Paris is the capital of the nation that fought the same North Vietnamese Communists in Indochina a decade and a half ago.

But being at Paris did not mean an



Right: With Wont Alone, Arnie Elton: Star Star

end to the war. The delegates talked about the talks. After months of bickering and debate, both delegations sat down to find out whether or not there was anything that either side was willing to talk about. Certainly, neither side was willing to give very much.

To Bomb or Not to Bomb?

The talks finally settled on a discussion of the bombing halt. This occupied much of the first six months of the talks. Hanoi adamantly insisted the bombing halt had to be unconditional. All American requests for reciprocal action on the part of Hanoi were rejected.

Washington feared that once the bombing was stopped, it would be difficult to begin again. Hanoi, on the other hand, felt that reciprocity on its part would be a tacit agreement that such bombing might be "legal" in some instances. Since Hanoi's object was to get world opinion on its side by denouncing the bombing as illegal, it made little sense for them to give in on this vital issue. Also, Hanoi did not want a formula by which the United States could resume bombing "legally" by charging violations of an understanding.

If the United States stopped the bombing unconditionally, it would be interpreted as a sign of imminent Communist victory. Finally, on October 31,

Today there is not even agreement on objectives at the Paris Talks.

1968, President Johnson conceded, and called for an end to all bombing of North Vietnam.

It had taken thirteen months from the time President Johnson announced a desire for peace talks to hammer out a tenuous, one sided and only partial cessation of military activities.

Saigon Government and NLF Admitted

Hanoi agreed to admit the Saigon government to the Paris talks — a concession that Hanoi had formerly refused to make. Along with Saigon, the Communist National Liberation Front (NLF) came into the talks.

Now the United States had to wrestle with its ally, the Saigon government. It

took 26 days of cajoling for Washington to convince a recalcitrant Saigon to agree to appear at the talks. The reason? Saigon wanted victory, not talk. They had vowed never to negotiate with the NLF. If there were to be any negotiations, Saigon wanted to handle them alone. This meant leaving out both the NLF and the United States, and dealing directly with Hanoi.

Saigon finally conceded, but not until they had wrung out an assurance from the United States that they would be able to play a major role in the talks. Saigon was also assured on other points: The United States would not force them into a coalition government with the Communists, and Saigon would speak for the Allies concerning the political future of South Vietnam.

While Saigon had been reluctant to join the talks, the Revolutionary Provisional Government, which represented the Communist NLF, jumped at the opportunity. This not only presented a chance for the Communists to be officially recognized as spokesmen of the people in South Vietnam, but it put them in a worldwide political spotlight.

This action complicated the issue,

even for Hanoi. North Vietnam did not want its elusive ally, the NLF, to become too independent.

Seating Arrangement Decided

With the four teams talking, a new matter of importance had to be resolved: *the seating arrangement*.

It took an unbelievable 77 days to decide on the shape of the table. As the diplomats from the four delegations haggled, thousands of Americans, Viet Cong, North Vietnamese and South Vietnamese *died* in the struggle.

Even the issue of whether to sit on wooden stools or folding metal chairs was raised. One suggestion brought up the possibility of not sitting at all. If that suggestion had been adopted, it would have been a rough conference for all concerned. That was over three years ago, and the Paris Peace Talks are still in session.

After studying nearly two dozen table designs, a dramatic breakthrough came during a series of secret meetings. The shape of the table was to be . . . round! It was a masterpiece of diplomatic compromise.

Hanoi had originally proposed a four-sided or square table. The reason for this table shape was clear. Hanoi had to have the NLF as an equal partner at the talks. Since Saigon would never admit to the NLF's political existence, that design was totally unacceptable.

Washington came up with an "our side-your side" table configuration — two opposing rectangular tables placed so that the delegations would face one another. Then it would not be necessary to recognize the NLF.

Hanoi objected.

Finally, a solution was hammered out. A round table would mean that *both* could claim a victory. Hanoi could claim that the four delegations were equal at a round table. The United States and South Vietnam could insist that it was "your side" versus "our side."

The Case of the Impossible Solution

Regardless of how you choose to look at the talks — "your side-our side" or equality for all — one inescapable fact

The Korean Peace Talks

KOREA was an education for America — both on the battlefield and at the negotiation table.

The United States invited the Communists to peace talks in 1951. A Danish hospital ship in Korean waters was suggested as a neutral location. On July 1, 1951, Radio Peking accepted, but in the no-man's land of Kaesong, North Korea.

The United States then agreed for liaison officers to arrange the talks. When American officers arrived, North Korean troops moved into the area, and forced the officers to accept a *Communist* military escort. The American negotiator, Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, was "advised" to ride in a jeep flying a large white flag — the symbol of surrender. Of course, he was photographed riding into Communist held territory in symbolic surrender.

Meanwhile, the chief Communist

negotiator, General Nam Il, had his chair built about a foot higher than Joy's. Also, the Communists would refuse to answer questions. They would stare toward the wall for hours, going without lunch. During the talks, the North Koreans accused the United States of germ warfare, bombing prisoners, and even of training monkeys to throw hand grenades. Perhaps the United States should have sent monkeys to negotiate with the Communists.

At this rate, it took two years and 575 meetings after the talks first started, to bring about a ceasefire — not a peace! During those years, the United States spent over ten billion dollars and 20,620 American lives. And after 16 years there is still no negotiated peace treaty for Korea. Two U.S. Army divisions remain to patrol an uneasy armistice line where the potential for another conflict still exists.

stands out: There have been few agreements among the four delegations. Today there is not even agreement on objectives at the Paris talks.

The Saigon government, headed by President Thieu, will not accept a coalition government and views such a government as the "kiss of death" for an independent South Vietnam. Thieu vows to oust the Communists even after a peace settlement.

Upon the arrival of Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh in Paris, who heads the Revolutionary Provisional Government delegation, a call for *complete* victory in South Vietnam was proclaimed to the world.

Such bellicose statements from both sides certainly do not tend to create an atmosphere of cordiality, and will not lead to handshaking between the two. Their "big brother" counterparts aren't seeing eye to eye either.

In October of 1970, President Nixon went before a national television audience to propose a standstill ceasefire throughout all Indochina "without preconditions." He appealed to the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong, which is

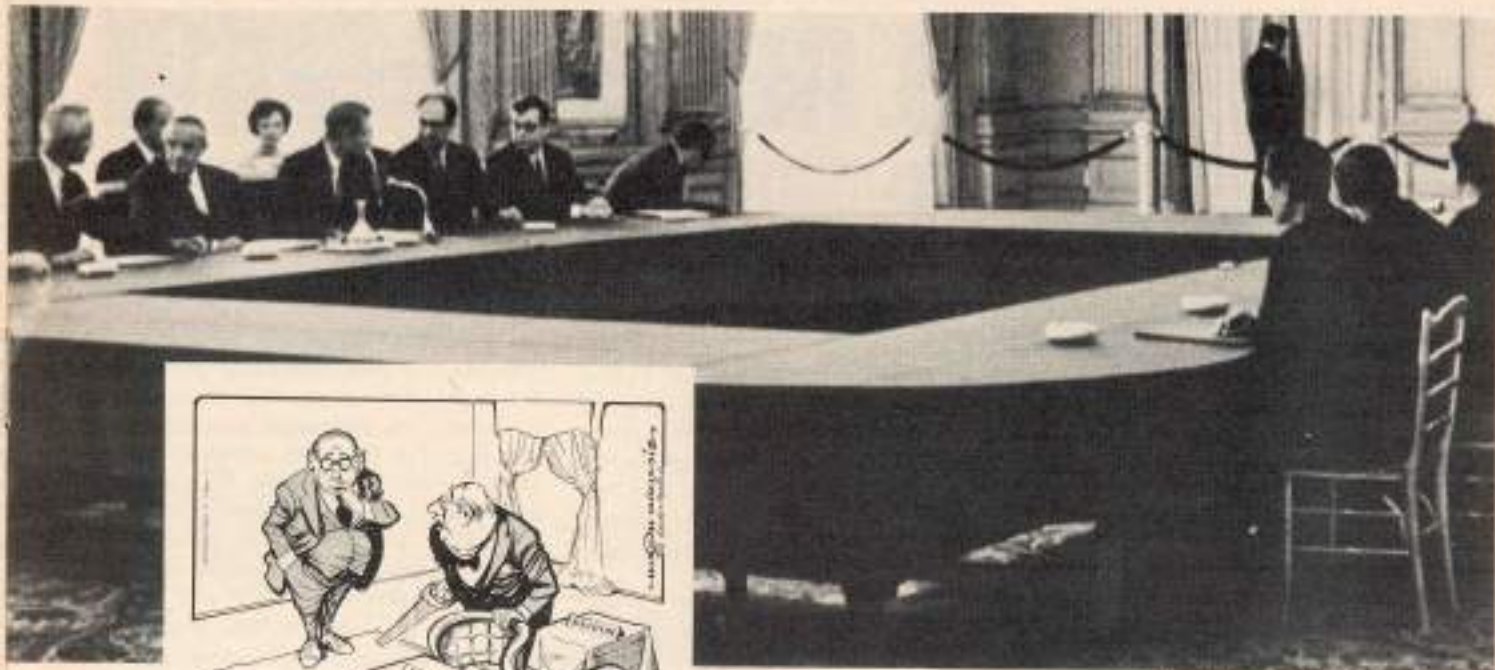
the military wing of the NLF, to break the logjam at the Paris Peace Talks.

A week later the Hanoi and the NLF delegations declared their "firm, total and categorical" rejection of the peace proposals for Indochina.

With such pervading discordancy, not much can be accomplished at the meetings. The five-hour weekly sessions are mostly diplomatic ritual. Much of the time is taken up by the robot-like reading of prepared denunciations and countercharges. Americans ignore the Viet Cong. The Communists and Saigon ignore one another. About the only new element being added to the Paris Peace Talks is the increased number of tourists who watch the delegations arrive and depart from the International Conference Center.

With vituperative statements and attitudes dominating the talks, it raises the basic question as to whether there can be lasting agreement on anything, much less peace, among the delegates.

Imagine what could be accomplished at the Paris Peace Talks if all parties were genuinely concerned about achieving a just and equitable peace. Unfortu-



TAKE YOUR PLACES PLEASE — During 77 days of negotiations at the tentatively adopted square table (above), the delegates at the Paris Peace Talks kept carpenters and the world guessing about the shape of the permanent bargaining table. They finally settled on a round table (below), although the political cartoon (inset) seems to give a far better seating arrangement.



nately, nations want peace on their own terms. However, peace becomes impossible when warring antagonists have contradictory terms for peace.

We may read of new treaties, various peace talks, such as the one at Paris, and pronouncements of "peace in our time." But until nations abandon the "our terms" clause in peace negotiations, we can have no real peace.

Why There Is NO Peace Agreement

Whatever happened, then, to the Paris Peace Talks? Nothing. They are still continuing.

What has been accomplished in the more than three years that the talks have been in session? The answer, sadly, is the same. Nothing. Nothing of any real consequence has come out of the talks. And on the basis of past accomplishments and the current attitudes of the delegates, nothing of consequence is likely to come out of them.

Why?

The overriding and primary reason is, of course, that there has been no real *desire* on the part of all parties to reach an agreement.

If all had sincerely desired to find a just basis for peace, they would have found it long ago. There would have been no real concern about the size and shape of the table, and no concern about such inconsequential matters as who enters the room first and who leaves first. The delegates would have tried to truly communicate — to reach *understanding* among themselves. This they have not been willing or able to do.

The cardinal failure of the Paris Peace Talks was perhaps summarized best by a diplomat who has been in on the talks. He said, "We have never really had a negotiation with the North Vietnamese. We have only *met* with them."

But to simply "meet" bodily is not enough. There must be a *meeting of the minds*. There must be a sincere effort to find *understanding*.

A Plea for Global Understanding

The frustrations and failures of the Paris talks could, in many ways, be considered a microcosm of the world's

HOW your PLAIN TRUTH subscription has been paid

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

peacemaking efforts. But in the search for global peace, the stakes are much higher.

Can we — not as a *nation* or even as an *alliance* of nations, but as *mankind* — can we collectively learn this lesson and reject the kind of sham and hypocrisy that has epitomized the Paris Peace Talks?

Can we achieve the global "meeting

of the minds" that is absolutely prerequisite for real world peace? Unless we can, and fairly quickly, the lesson of history — which is being proved again by the Paris Peace Talks — shows that global peace won't be forthcoming. And without global peace, mankind now faces the ultimate global disaster — a war that would truly be a "war to end wars." □

what you can do...

TIMELY Tips and Helpful Suggestions for YOU and YOUR FAMILY

● Marital Problems? Seeking Help Early Recommended

One reason so many marriages end in divorce is that many couples do not seek help when marriage problems first arise. Problems are often allowed to continue over extended periods of time or are allowed to build to explosive proportions.

In one survey of 500 couples that had begun divorce actions, researchers found that 71 percent did not counsel concerning their marital difficulties before seeking a divorce.

Many divorces could have been prevented if the couples having serious difficulties had sought marriage counseling early. Even when a couple is already involved in divorce proceedings, chances for reconciliation are good if both husband and wife seek a marriage conciliatory counselor. Los Angeles County Conciliation Court statistics indicate a 60 to 70 percent reconciliation rate in such cases.

If you need marriage counseling help, be extremely cautious in selecting a counselor. Be wary of seeking help through newspaper or magazine ads or telephone directory yellow pages. In some cases, the "marriage counselors" who solicit clients by such means are non-professional and unqualified. Some are outright quacks.

If you are already married and would like some basic points to help make your marriage a success, write for our free reprint, "Five Ways to Save Your Marriage."

● Avoiding Power Tool Accidents

Each year, thousands of "weekend handymen" are injured while using home power tools. Common injuries include severe lacerations to hands (sometimes with loss of one or more fingers), loss of eyesight caused by flying fragments, and electrical shocks from poorly insulated or ungrounded power tools. Most of these accidents are preventable.

To avoid becoming a "power tool casualty," exercise caution and remember a few basic safety rules. Use safety hoods and guards when using tools such as electric grinders. Wear protective shatterproof glasses. Buy "double insulated" power tools. If the ordinary insulation wears out, another insulation system will keep electrical parts from touching the housing. Buy tools with built-in grounding systems (grounding wire or third prong on the plug). Don't change a part, adjust, refuel or clean a power tool with the power on. Keep power tools out of reach of children.

● Some Baby Cribs Unsafe

Some 200 infant deaths (and many more near misses) occur in the United States each year because of unsafe baby



Antastasio/Corbis

cribs, according to the *Final Report of the National Commission On Product Safety*. The hazards arise when there is too much space between the crib's vertical slats. This allows the infant's body to go through the slats but not the head — thus the hazard of strangulation. Pediatric measurements indicate that a slat space of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches or over is potentially dangerous. Investigations by the commission on product safety, however, revealed that the average slat space in cribs on the market exceeded that figure.

A survey conducted by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare disclosed that higher-quality cribs provided more slats, insuring smaller and safer spaces between them. A \$19.88 crib had 10 slats per side and an unsafe space of $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches between them. Three cribs selling for an average of \$33.22 had 11 slats and $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch separations. Another three cribs averaging \$56.55 had 12 slats per side with a safer 3- to $3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch slat separation. If you are in the market for a baby crib, or playpen, you may want to take along a ruler and measure the distance between the slats to be sure the distance between them isn't an unsafe $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches or over.

● Sleeping Pill Side Effects

Insomniacs who try to solve their problem by popping sleeping pills could actually be making it worse. "People

using a lot of sleeping pills end up sleeping badly," warns Dr. William C. Dement, director of Stanford University's Sleep Disorder Clinic. He says some drugs given sleepless patients suppress rapid eye movement (REM) dreaming, a vital component of natural sleep, normally occurring about every 90 minutes.

The Stanford researcher said experiments with volunteers showed that interference with REM sleep can cause mental changes as well as sleep abnormalities. "The person has nightmares, is overly intense, displays excitability..." he said.

He also found that pill-poppers develop a tolerance for more and more sleeping pills — usually barbiturates — which can become addicting.

Other unwanted effects of sleep-inducing drugs have been pointed out by Dr. Julius Segal of the National Institute of Mental Health. "Long after the sedation has worn off, an impact on your mental and emotional state may remain. Barbiturates, for example, may intensify feelings of depression and reduce intellectual acuity."

How can you get better quality sleep? Medical authorities recommend keeping regular sleep habits — going to bed about the same time each night and getting up at a regular time. Also, avoiding stimulants (coffee, tobacco, etc.) and drugs, exercising daily, and directing your mind away from anxiety-producing matters at bedtime can help you get a better night's sleep. Sometimes a warm bath prior to retiring, or a warm glass of milk can relieve physical tension and have a sedative effect.

● Preparing Your Child for Success in School

A child's early environment at home has proved to be a major factor in determining his level of achievement once he enters school.

One study has been conducted by Gallup International to find what home factors differentiate between high and low achievers in school. This study found a high correlation between success in school and being read to at an early age.

Of the advanced readers in the group of first-graders studied, 79 percent had been read to almost every day, compared to 48 percent of the low achievers. Equally significant was the time in the child's life when such reading was begun. Forty-eight percent of the high achievers were read to at age two or younger.

Parents' interest in reading was also shown to be an important factor. More magazines go into the homes of high achievers, and news weeklies are twice as likely to be read in the homes of top students. As might be expected, parents of higher achievers showed a greater interest in current books.

However, researchers cautioned parents not to take these findings to mean that any child who is read to regularly will automatically find himself at the top of his class. Instead, the study indicated that such early reading experience could enhance the child's chances of being in the top group.

Teachers' Recommendations: In another Gallup study,

first-grade teachers in 261 cities were interviewed. They were asked what they wished parents would do at home to enhance the child's educational opportunities.

All the responses pointed up the basic need for parents to show interest in the child — from birth through pre-school training. A number of helpful suggestions were given. The five most common ones were:

1. *Expose children to reading and books.* Read to them more, and begin early.
2. *Talk and listen to your child.* Listen to his experiences; answer his questions; help him build a vocabulary.
3. *Take the child to places of interest.* Take him to the zoo, to the museum, to lots of places. Expose him to good music.
4. *Stimulate the child's interest in learning.* Try to develop his curiosity; instill in him the realization that learning is fun.
5. *Provide a good family relationship.* Do things as a family; share experiences with your child; play and work together as a family.

● Parents — Leading Teens to Drug Abuse?

Recent studies indicate there is a direct association between illegal drug use by teen-agers and parents' attitudes toward prescription and "over-the-counter" drugs. When parents frequently rely on pills and tranquilizers for everyday problems, their children are more likely to be drug abusers, the studies show.

Dr. Reginald G. Smart of the Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto, Canada, made the following significant findings concerning adolescent and parental drug use, in two questionnaire surveys of 14,468 Ontario students:

**For every drug investigated, if parents were frequent users, so were their children.

**If parents were infrequent drug users or non-users, their children were likely to be non-users.

**Children whose mothers used tranquilizers were more likely to use marijuana, opiates, stimulants, speed, tranquilizers, LSD and other hallucinogens, glue and barbiturates.

**The children of mothers who used tranquilizers daily were three times as likely to smoke marijuana or use LSD or glue — five times as likely to use stimulants, speed or other hallucinogens — six times as likely to use opiates — and seven times as likely to use tranquilizers and barbiturates. And, the researcher added, "It should be remembered that a similar picture could be drawn for mothers and fathers who were users of stimulants and barbiturates [sleeping pills]."

Two other studies, one in New Jersey involving 12,000 high school and junior high school students and the other in California, involving 1,300 college students, made similar discoveries.

The obvious conclusion from these studies is that parental habits more often than not set the example for children's actions, knowingly or unknowingly, good or bad. This includes the drug habit.

The Eritrean Conflict

Middle East Hot Spot

A high-stakes guerrilla war is raging in Eritrea — Ethiopia's fourteenth province. This war could become a dangerous extension of the Israeli-Arab struggle. A foreign power controlling Eritrea could cut a vital trade artery and precipitate a major war.

by Raouf El Gommel

TWELVE hundred miles south of the Suez Canal, a struggle for control of the southern entrance to the Red Sea is under way. Watching the conflict, and having vital interests at stake, are Israel, the United States and several European nations.

The seat of the unfolding drama is Eritrea, a coastal province of Ethiopia, which runs several hundred miles from Sudan in the north to French Djibouti in the south.

Ever since 1962 when Ethiopia incorporated Eritrea as the 14th province of her Empire — a move that displeased many Eritreans — a radical organization, the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), has been fighting the Ethiopian army. The ELF has allied itself with Arab leftists and has established headquarters in Damascus. Aid has poured in from Syria, Iraq, Sudan and Libya, with assistance coming also from the Soviet Union and Red China.

Since the Arab-Israeli war in 1967,

the ELF's announced political goals have been identified ever more closely with pan-Arab, anti-Zionist aspirations, including the demand that the Red Sea should become an Arab "lake". Osman Saleh Sabbe, secretary-general and chief foreign spokesman for the Front, has on several occasions told American and Arab journalists that he is committed to a truly independent and "Arab" Eritrea.

Strategic Importance of Eritrea

Because of its strategic location at the southwestern end of the Red Sea, Eritrea is in a position to control a vital trading "choke-point" — the strait of Bab el Mandeb, the southern entrance to the Red Sea.

With the Suez Canal in operation, the importance of the Bab el Mandeb to European nations is obvious. Whoever

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE —
Venerable leader of Ethiopia.

Philip Jones Griffin, Magnum



controls this gate controls the tankers carrying "black gold" — vital oil — and other strategic materials from the Persian Gulf area to the immense industrial areas of Europe.

Even though the Suez Canal is now closed, the strait is still of vital strategic importance. An oil pipeline connects the Israeli Red Sea port of Eilat — which can accommodate super-tankers — to the Mediterranean. Also, a consortium of West European countries has begun work on two parallel pipelines that will extend from the port of Suez on the Red Sea to Alexandria on the Mediterranean. These pipelines will carry oil from the Middle East to feed European industries.

But to get to these pipelines from the rich oil fields of the Persian Gulf, oil tankers must pass through the Bab el Mandeb. Since Eritrea — as well as French Djibouti and the People's Republic of Southern Yemen (ex-British Aden) — can control this strait, it makes control of Eritrea very important, if only indirectly at present, to Europe.

More directly and immediately jeopardized is Ethiopia. Ethiopia's economy would be placed at the mercy of foreign interests if Eritrea ever seceded. Without Eritrea, Ethiopia is landlocked. Its only two ports giving it access to the Red Sea are Massawa and Assab. These are in Eritrea.

There is also ample reason for American interests to keep Eritrea free of the

hostile, foreign domination that is now trying to gain control.

In Damascus, Saleh Ahmed Ayad, an ELF official, declared, "The Eritrean revolution is linked to all revolutions and particularly to the Arab revolution. The battle between Ethiopia and Eritrea isn't racist but is intended to liberate Eritrea from United States and Zionist domination as represented by the military bases Ethiopia has given the United States."

Actually there is only one United States military-communications base — the Army's Kagnew base in Asmara, the capital of Eritrea. It is America's last military outpost on the entire African continent. The \$70 million facility, with its 4,000 servicemen and dependents, is primarily a communications complex. At a 7,600 foot altitude and near the equator, the facility possesses one of the world's most interference-free locations for a communications center.

Perhaps more important as an indicator of American interest in the area is the amount of direct aid the United States has given Ethiopia, which now governs Eritrea as an integral part of the nation. Over the past two decades the United States has contributed some \$240 million to Ethiopia's economic development, and provided \$140 million in military assistance. This total of nearly \$400 million represents one of the largest American aid commitments

to any African nation. The United States, obviously, regards Ethiopia as a strategically important nation.

Israel, too, is aware of Ethiopia's strategic importance. Israel went to war in 1967 to insure free passage for her ships through the Straits of Tiran, between the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea, to her Red Sea port of Eilat. If the Southern entrance of the Red Sea at Bab el Mandeb were bottled up by hostile Arab forces, Eilat would be cut off from Indian Ocean shipping. This is why Israel has been quietly offering technical assistance, including a police training program in anti-guerrilla activities, to the Ethiopian government.

The authoritative Cairo newspaper *Al-Ahram* recently said that Israel has offered to provide Ethiopia with missile and patrol boats, together with a radar network and the required Israeli army personnel. According to *Al-Ahram*, the offer was made by General Haim Bar-Lev, the Israeli Chief of Staff, to the commander of the Ethiopian Navy during his visit to Addis Ababa in September, 1971. *Al-Ahram* described Israel's naval strategy in the Red Sea following the 1967 war as an attempt to dominate the southern area in order to undermine possible Arab plans to block navigation of Israel-bound ships.

The ELF operates closely with the Al-Fatah guerrilla group in Damascus, Syria. Al-Fatah provides training facilities for Eritrean radicals interested in the

BY-PASSING THE SUEZ CANAL — the Israelis have completed a huge oil pipeline from the port of Eilat on the Gulf of Aqaba to Ashkelon on the Mediterranean. Tankers unload their cargo at Eilat. The oil is then carried by the pipeline to Ashkelon, where it is again loaded on ships and sent to Europe. The Israeli pipeline eliminates the long trip around the southern tip of Africa, as well as the now-impossible Suez Canal.



finer points of sabotage. It wouldn't surprise most sources if the groups sought to coordinate their activities.

One thing is certain, the Arab guerrillas have taught the ELF recruits the art of airliner hijacking. Three Ethiopian Airlines' aircraft have been seized on domestic flights and flown to South Yemen, the Sudan and Libya; and two ELF men were killed in Madrid during an abortive attempt to seize another Ethiopian Airlines' aircraft.

Meanwhile, revitalized ELF guerrillas are launching hit-and-run raids in Eritrea—blasting bridges, mining roads and wrecking trains. In response, the Ethiopian government has assigned 15,000 of its 40,000-man army to hunt guerrillas in the province.

Independence for the Arabs

Initially, the ELF attempted to create a non-religious political front. But as the Front grew more activist, its radical Moslem face became more apparent. Officials at its Damascus headquarters talk of an "Arab Eritrea" conforming to the "principles of Arab socialism." Eritrea's population of two million is about evenly divided between Christians and Moslems. Christians find little comfort in the current ELF line, especially after 1,300 years of deep, Christian-Moslem animosity in that part of the world.

The rebellion at times has had elements of *Jibāl* or Moslem Holy War. Several massacres by the ELF guerrillas in Christian villages have not helped improve Christian attitudes toward the movement.

The troubles in Eritrea indicate divisions that may surface in other parts of Ethiopia after the reign of the 78-year-old emperor, Haile Selassie, ends. Selassie has held this restless, underdeveloped empire together by the force of his own will and personality. He has maintained Ethiopia as a pro-Western bastion, despite repeated attempts of communist infiltration into the Middle East and North Africa.

A Coming Religious War?

It is not fashionable to speak of religious wars in the twentieth century — with the possible exception of a continuing conflict in Northern Ireland. But



Bab el Mandeb, the narrow southern entrance to the Red Sea, can easily be policed from Eritrea. The Island of Perim, belonging to the People's Republic of South Yemen, divides Bab el Mandeb into two channels and is presently the training ground for the Eritrean Liberation Forces. If the Arab Federation can manage to "liberate" Eritrea from Ethiopia the Arab chain across the straits will be forged — a potential block against ships bound for Israel from the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean.

to the peoples of the Red Sea basin, religious conviction precedes, shapes and often defines nationalism.

Religious conviction and nationalism merge in Ethiopia, where through the centuries men have been called to "defend the Faith" by rallying to Crown and Church against Moslem invaders. Today, the religious element remains a powerful and almost incalculable element in the minds of the people.

Although as many mosques as churches dot the Eritrean landscape, and there are few outward signs of communal violence, the ELF continues to win limited support in the Moslem world, from Algeria to Pakistan, by claiming "persecution of Moslems" in Ethiopia. The regime of Haile Selassie has retaliated with mass loyalty demonstrations in the streets of Ethiopia's major cities, organized around the slogans of "Hands Off Eritrea" and "Arabs Go Home."

The ELF has evidently concluded that it will be unable to win power in Eritrea by traditional guerrilla tactics alone. It faces indifference or hostility from the Christian half of Eritrea's population. The ELF realizes it cannot compete militarily with Ethiopia's 40,000-man army and air force — Black Africa's strongest military establishment. It can, however, seek to undermine confidence in the regime of Haile Selassie by sabotaging carefully selected economic targets, by gaining wider publicity and international support for its cause, and by prompting Arab countries to intervene more openly on its behalf.

Future of Bab el Mandeb

The southern entrance to the Red Sea is, in a sense, far more important than the Suez Canal. While the canal is closed, oil-laden tankers can still pass through the Bab el Mandeb and use the pipelines on the Red Sea coast of Egypt and in the Israeli port of Eilat. And even if the canal were opened, super-tankers could not use the canal because it isn't deep enough.

Imagine, however, a hostile power choking off the Bab el Mandeb gateway. A vital trade route would be severed. Neither the Europeans nor the

Israelis could accept such a situation. Therefore, the real risk in the Eritrean crisis is the possibility of a southerly extension of the Arab-Israeli struggle that could engulf all of the Arab World, North Africa and parts of East Africa. It could ultimately involve the superpowers — Russia, the United States and Europe.

In the meantime, the new Arab federation comprising Egypt, Libya and Syria (with the Sudan joining very soon) is undoubtedly interested in Eritrea. With special emphasis on defense in depth, using Libya and Sudan as fall-back areas, it could be very tempting to use the Bab el Mandeb as a choke-point for blockade shipping. The immediate objective would be to bring Israel to its knees economically. But, like the Suez blockade, it would have adverse effects on Europe.

The Arabs realize the obvious advantage of blockading the southern entrance to the Red Sea, rather than trying to halt Israeli shipping further north, at the Straits of Tiran. Because of the distances involved, the Israeli air force wouldn't be as effective in combating a blockade in the south.

Israel, too, is not blind to the strategic importance of the central belt of Africa — especially the Uganda-Ethiopia-Somali-Eritrea section. Israel already has very good friends in Uganda and Ethiopia, while the Arabs have friends in Eritrea and Somalia. There have also been reports of Egypt supporting an attempted coup in Chad. Undoubtedly, the struggle developing in this area could become a southern extension of the Arab-Israeli war. Israeli ensconcement "behind" Egypt and the Sudan — in Uganda and Ethiopia — could make the area a stage for military activity.

It has been reported that Ethiopia has given several islands off the Eritrean coast to Israel as air force bases. It has also been claimed by some, that the Israelis are arming the rebels in the southern Sudan through Uganda and Ethiopia.

A southern extension of the Arab-Israeli conflict and a blockade of the southern entrance to the Red Sea would be unacceptable to Western Europe, whose industries rely heavily on oil

coming from the Persian Gulf through the Red Sea.

With the Suez Canal closed, Western European countries are seeking an alternative route by building two pipelines from the Suez to Alexandria. A blockade of the southern entrance would render the pipelines useless.

In spite of Israel's military superiority over its Arab neighbors, one has to remember that her population is only three million. Expanding the conflict from the immediate area of the Middle East would dangerously weaken Israel.

The Arabs, on the other hand, number 120 million and have enough oil to keep some of their treasuries replenished. It is true that most of the Arabs are now so disunited that they are unable to pool their resources, and they would be equally unable to expand the conflict without being weakened themselves. They might reason, however, that as the conflict expands, it will be easier to defeat Israel. Such action would inevitably draw in other African countries that are not now involved.

Europe would, of course, be absolutely opposed to such an expansion of the present Arab-Israeli conflict. A United Europe might be forced to react dangerously against a Federation that threatened the European economy by severing its lifeline — the flow of oil to its industries. And with the Soviet Union and the United States heavily involved and committed in this strategic area of the world, any such action would be a major threat to world peace.

Unless Ethiopia and the ELF come to terms or an end to guerrilla activities occurs, the little-known conflict in Eritrea will have to be regarded as another potentially explosive Middle East time bomb that continues ticking away, week by week. As articles in recent issues of *The PLAIN TRUTH* have shown, an explosion in any of several volatile hot spots in the Middle East, such as Eritrea, could begin an awesome chain reaction that would be felt around the world.

To defuse these potentially explosive time bombs would require a permanent settlement — a real, lasting, and just peace — in the Middle East. This is an urgent priority, not just for Arabs and Israelis, but for the entire world. □

TELEVISION LOG

Garner Ted Armstrong

NEW STATIONS:

- WNCT-TV** — Greenville, N.C. — Channel 9, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
WPTZ-TV — Plattsburg, N.Y. — Channel 5, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
CJCB-TV — Plattsburg, N.S. — Channel 4, 6:30 p.m. Sat.

— U. S. STATIONS —

- KERO-TV** — Bakersfield, Calif. — Channel 23, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
KVOS-TV — Bellingham, Wash. — Channel 12, 5:30 p.m. Sat.
WGR-TV — Buffalo, N. Y. — Channel 2, 12 noon Sun.
WCCB-TV — Charlotte, N. C. — Channel 18, 12:30 p.m. Sun.
KFDW-TV — Clovis, N. Mex. — Channel 12, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
KDIN-TV — Des Moines, Ia. — Channel 11, 12 noon Mon-Thur., 7:30 p.m. Fri.
KJEO — Fresno, Calif. — Channel 47, 10:30 p.m. Sat.
KHBV — Henderson, Nev. — Channel 5, 6:30 p.m. Sun.
KHAW-TV — Hilo, Hawaii — Channel 11, 1:30 p.m. Sat.
KHON-TV — Honolulu, Hawaii — Channel 2, 12 noon Sat.
KIHN-TV — Iowa City — Channel 12, 12 noon Mon-Thur., 7:30 p.m. Fri.
WJHL-TV — Johnson City, Tenn. — Channel 11, 10:30 p.m. Tues.
KTLA — Los Angeles — Channel 5, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
KWHY-TV — Los Angeles — Channel 22, 8 p.m. Sat.
KSEL-TV — Lubbock, Texas — Channel 28, 12 noon Sun.
KMID-TV — Midland, Texas — Channel 2, 4:30 p.m. Sat.
WTCN-TV — Minneapolis — Channel 11, 8:30 p.m. Sun.
WSIX-TV — Nashville, Tenn. — Channel 8, 7:50 a.m. Sun.
WDSU-TV — New Orleans, La. — Channel 6, 4 p.m. Sun.
KCND-TV — Pembina, N. Dak. — Channel 12, 5 p.m. Sun.
KOIN-TV — Portland, Ore. — Channel 6, 3:30 p.m. Sun.
WAVY-TV — Portsmouth, Va. — Channel 10, 12:30 p.m. Sun.

- KSL-TV** — Salt Lake City — Channel 3, 1:30 p.m. Sat.
KFDO-TV — Sayre, Okla. — Channel 8, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
WSBT-TV — South Bend, Ind. — Channel 22, 5:30 p.m. Sat.
KHQ-TV — Spokane, Wash. — Channel 6, 9:30 a.m. Sun.
KTNT-TV — Tacoma, Wash. — Channel 11, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
WCTV(TV) — Tallahassee, Fla. — Channel 6, 11:45 p.m. Sun.
KTAL-TV — Texarkana-Shreveport — Channel 6, 1 p.m. Sat.
KGUN-TV — Tucson, Ariz. — Channel 9, 12:30 p.m. Sun.
KLTV — Tyler, Texas — Channel 7, 5 p.m. Mon., 10:30 p.m. Sun.
KAH-TV — Wailuku, Hawaii — Channel 7, 1:30 p.m. Sat.
WMAL-TV — Washington, D.C. — Channel 7, 2 p.m. Sun.
KARD-TV — Wichita, Kans. — Channel 3, 3:30 p.m. Sat.
WBRE-TV — Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — Channel 28, 6 p.m. Sat.

— CANADIAN STATIONS —

- KVOS-TV** — Bellingham, Wash. — Channel 12, 5:30 p.m. Sat.
WGR-TV — Buffalo, N.Y. — Channel 2, 12 Noon Sun.
CJSS-TV — Cornwall, Ont. — Channel 8, 9:30 a.m. Sun.
CKSO-TV — Elliot Lake, Ont. — Channel 3, 1 p.m. Sat.
CHCH-TV — Hamilton, Ont. — Channel 11, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
CKWS-TV — Kingston, Ont. — Channel 11, 12 noon Sat.
CFCF-TV — Montreal, Que. — Channel 12, 3 p.m. Sun.
CJOH-TV — Ottawa, Ont. — Channel 11, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
CJTV-TV — Port Renfrew, B. C. — Channel 11, 11:30 a.m. Sat.
KCND-TV — Pembina, N. D. — Channel 12, 5 p.m. Sun.
CKMI-TV — Quebec City, Que. — Channel 5, 7:30 p.m. Tues.
CKCK-TV — Regina, Sask. — Channel 2, 12 noon Sun.
KHQ-TV — Spokane, Wash. — Channel 6, 10 a.m. Sun.
CKSO-TV — Sudbury, Ont. — Channel 5, 1 p.m. Sat.
CKUP-TV — Ucluelet, B.C. — Channel 6, 11:30 a.m. Sat.
CKLW-TV — Windsor, Ont. — Channel 9, 1 p.m. Sun.
CJAY-TV — Winnipeg, Man. — Channel 7, 4 p.m. Sun.

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

- CFCN-TV NETWORK** — 3 p.m. Sun.
 Calgary, Alta. — Channel 4.
 Hand Hills, Alta. — Channel 12.
 Bonff, Alta. — Channel 8.
 Brooks, Alta. — Channel 9.
 Lake Louise, Alta. — Channel 6.
 Lethbridge, Alta. — Channel 15.
 Drumheller, Alta. — Channel 10.
 Kimberley, B. C. — Channel 3.
 Columbia Valley, B. C. — Channel 6.
 Jubilee Mt., B. C. — Channel 8.

- CFRN-TV NETWORK** — 10 a.m. Sun.
 Whitecourt, Alta. — Channel 12.
 Ashmont, Alta. — Channel 12.

- CHAN-TV NETWORK** — 11:30 a.m. Sat.
 Bowen Island, B.C. — Channel 3.
 Brackendale, B.C. — Channel 3.
 Burnaby, B.C. — Channel 8.
 Chilliwack, B.C. — Channel 11.
 Courtenay, B.C. — Channel 13.
 Squamish, B.C. — Channel 7.
 Vancouver, B.C. — Channel 8.
 Kamloops, B.C. — Channel 6.
 Vernon, B.C. — Channel 12.
 Kelowna, B.C. — Channel 5.
 Penticton, B.C. — Channel 10.

- CHEK-TV NETWORK** — 2 p.m. Sat.
 Holberg, B.C. — Channel 4.
 Kekish, B.C. — Channel 9.
 Newcastle Ridge, B.C. — Channel 7.
 Nimpkish, B.C. — Channel 6.
 Port Alice, B.C. — Channel 2.
 Port Hardy, B.C. — Channel 3.
 Soletula, B.C. — Channel 5.
 Vancouver, B.C. — Channel 6.
 Victoria, B.C. — Channel 6.
 Woss, B.C. — Channel 3.

- CJSJ-TV NETWORK** — 2:30 p.m. Sat.
 Saint John/Fredericton, N.B. — Channel 4.
 Edmundston, N.B. — Channel 6.
 Moncton, N.B. — Channel 7.

- CJCH-TV NETWORK** — 12 noon Sun.
 Annapolis Valley, N.S. — Channel 10.
 Caledonia, N.S. — Channel 6.

- CJON-TV NETWORK** — 1 p.m. Sun.
 St. John's Nfld. — Channel 6.
 Argentia, Nfld. — Channel 3.
 Bona Vista, Nfld. — Channel 6.
 Central, Nfld. — Channel 4.
 St. Albans, Nfld. — Channel 13.
 Grand Bank, Nfld. — Channel 10.
 Corner Brook, Nfld. — Channel 10.

- CKBI-TV NETWORK** — 4 p.m. Sat.
 Prince Albert, Sask. — Channel 5.
 Altaville, Sask. — Channel 10.
 North Battleford, Sask. — Channel 7.
 Nipawin, Sask. — Channel 2.
 Greenwater, Sask. — Channel 4.
 Big River, Sask. — Channel 9.

RADIO LOG

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U. S. STATIONS

— East —

MAJOR STATIONS

- WOR** — New York — 710 kc., 11:30 p.m. Sun.
WHN — New York — 1050 kc., 11:30 p.m. Sun.
WHAM — Rochester, N. Y. — 1180 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10 a.m. Sun.
WWVA — Wheeling, W. Va. — 1170 kc., 98.7 FM, 5 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 a.m., 8:30 & 11:30 p.m. Sun.
WRKO — Boston — 680 kc., 6:30 a.m. Sun. (WROR 98.5 FM, 6:30 a.m. Sun.)
WBAL — Baltimore — 1090 kc., 8:30 a.m. Sun.
WRVA — Richmond, Va. — 1140 kc., 10 p.m. daily.
WPTF — Raleigh, N. C. — 680 kc., 1:30 & 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
WBT — Charlotte, N. C. — 1110 kc., 11:05 p.m. Sun.

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

- WOKO** — Albany, N. Y. — 1460 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WSAN — Allentown, Pa. — 1470 kc., 6:05 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:05 p.m. Sat., 8:30 p.m. Sun.
WGLI — Babylon, N. Y. — 1290 kc., 6 p.m. daily.
WBMD — Baltimore — 750 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
WLBZ — Bangor, Me. — 620 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
WRYT — Boston — 950 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon Sun.
WZAP — Bristol, Va. — 690 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
WWOL — Buffalo, N. Y. — 1120 kc., 4:05 p.m. Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
WCHS — Charleston, W. Va. — 580 kc., 7:00 p.m. daily.
WACE — Chicopee, Mass. — 730 kc., 12 noon daily.

*Asterisk indicates new station.

- WFNC** — Fayetteville, N. C. — 940 kc., 98.1 FM, 1 p.m. daily.
WHP — Harrisburg, Pa. — 580 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
WMCS — Machias, Maine — 1400 kc., 8 a.m. Sun.
WFEA — Manchester, N. H. — 1370 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7 a.m. Sun.
WPAQ — Mount Airy, N. C. — 740 kc., 6:05 p.m. Sun.-Fri., 4:05 p.m. Sat.
WVOX — New Rochelle, N. Y. — 1460 kc., 93.5 FM, 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.
WEVD — New York — 1330 kc., 97.9 FM, 10 p.m. daily.
WMCA — New York — 570 kc., 1 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
WBNX — New York — 1380 kc., 9:15 a.m. Sun. (in Spanish).
WHLD — Niagara Falls, N. Y. — 1270 kc., 98.5 FM, 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.
WRCP — Philadelphia — 1540 kc., 12 noon Mon.-Sat., 3:30 p.m. Sun.
WPIT — Pittsburgh — 730 kc., 101.5 FM, 12 noon Mon.-Fri., 1:30 p.m. Sat., 11 a.m. Sun.
WEDO — Pittsburgh — 810 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
WCSH — Portland, Me. — 970 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:30 p.m. Sat., Sun.
WJAR — Providence, R. I. — 920 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
WTVR — Richmond, Va. — 1380 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
WWNH — Rochester, N. H. — 930 kc., 9 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
WSCR — Scranton, Pa. — 1320 kc., 12:30 & 6:30 p.m. daily.
WIBX — Utica, N. Y. — 950 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:30 p.m. Sun.
WDEV — Waterbury, Vt. — 550 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 p.m. Sun.
WBRE — Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — 1340 kc., 98.5 FM, 12:30 p.m. daily.

— Central —

MAJOR STATIONS

- WCKY** — Cincinnati — 1530 kc., 5 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 5:30 a.m. Sat., 12 midnight Tues.-Sun., 7, 9:30 p.m. Sun.
WLW — Cincinnati — 700 kc., 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. Sun.
WJJD — Chicago — 1160 kc., 11 a.m. Sun.
WISN — Milwaukee, Wis. — 1150 kc., 10 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 9 a.m. & 10:30 p.m. Sun., 97.5 FM, 11 p.m. daily.
KSTP — Minneapolis-St. Paul — 1500 kc., 5 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 11:30 p.m. Sun.
KXIL — Waterloo — 1540 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 p.m. Sun., 105.7 FM, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
KRVN — Lexington, Nebr. — 880 kc., 2 p.m. Mon.-Fri., after game Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
KXEN — St. Louis — 1010 kc., 7:15 a.m. & 12 noon Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. & 4 p.m. Sun.

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

- WSLR** — Akron, Ohio — 1350 kc., 8 p.m. daily.

- WBCK** — Battle Creek, Mich. — 930 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:30 p.m. Sat., Sun.
WBCM — Bay City, Mich. — 1440 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KFVS — Cape Girardeau, Mo. — 960 kc., 7 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:15 a.m. & 7:30 p.m. Sun.
WMT — Cedar Rapids — 600 kc., 11:30 a.m. Sun.
WEAW — Chicago — 1330 kc., 8 a.m. & 12:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun. (105.1 FM, 7 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 p.m. Sun.)
WCLU — Cincinnati — 1320 kc., 12 noon daily & 7 a.m. Sun.
WERE — Cleveland — 1300 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.
KGGF — Coffeyville, Kans. — 690 kc., 6 p.m. daily.
KXXX — Colby, Kans. — 790 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 11:30 a.m. Sun.
WBNS — Columbus, Ohio — 1460 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
WITY — Danville, Ill. — 980 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
WOC — Davenport, Ia. — 1420 kc., 103.7 FM, 10 p.m. daily.
KWKY — Des Moines, Iowa — 1150 kc., 12:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m. daily.
WBCB — Duluth, Minn. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WDBC — Escanaba, Mich. — 680 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
WGBF — Evansville, Ind. — 1280 kc., 6:05 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
KFGO — Fargo, N. Dak. — 790 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:10 p.m. Sat. & Sun.
WKMF — Flint, Mich. — 1470 kc., 7 p.m. & 2:50 a.m. daily.
KUPK — Garden City, Kans. — 1050 kc., 97.3 FM, 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12:30 p.m. Sun.
WWCA — Gary, Ind. — 1270 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 4 p.m. Sun.
KMMJ — Grand Island, Nebr. — 750 kc., 4 p.m. daily.
WNFL — Green Bay — 1440 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 5 p.m. Sun.
WJOB — Hammond, Ind. — 1230 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WIBC — Indianapolis — 1070 kc., 10:30 p.m. Sun.
WJPD — Ishpeming, Mich. — 1240 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KLIK — Jefferson City, Mo. — 950 kc., 1 p.m. daily.
WJOL — Joliet, Ill. — 1340 kc., 9:30 p.m. daily.
KUDL — Kansas City, Mo. — 1380 kc., 5:40 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 1 a.m. & 8:30 a.m. Sun.
KMBZ — Kansas City, Mo. — 980 kc., 10:05 p.m. daily.
WAKO — Lawrenceville, Ill. — 105.1 FM, 9 p.m. Sun.
WIBA — Madison, Wis. — 1310 kc., 7:05 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 6:05 p.m. Sat., Sun.

(Continued on next page)

WBRJ — Marietta, Ohio — 910 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
KGLO — Mason City, Ia. — 1500 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
WYLO — Milwaukee, Wis. — 540 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
KQRS — Minneapolis — 1440 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
KBEA — Mission, Kans. — 1480 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KLNG — Omaha, Nebr. — 1490 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
WXCL — Peoria, Ill. — 1350 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.
KPEQ — St. Joseph, Mo. — 680 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KSOO — Sioux Falls, S. Dak. — 1140 kc., 6:45 p.m. daily.
WSBT — South Bend — 960 kc., 9:06 p.m. Mon-Sat., 9 p.m. Sun.
WCOW — Sparta, Wis. — 1290 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
KWTO — Springfield, Mo. — 560 kc., 6:50 p.m. daily.
WSPD — Toledo, Ohio — 1370 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
WIBW — Topeka, Kans. — 580 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
KCH — Washington, Iowa — 1380 kc., 10 a.m. Sun.
WSAU — Wausau, Wis. — 550 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KFH — Wichita, Kans. — 1330 kc., 7 p.m. Mon-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
WNAX — Yankton, S. Dak. — 570 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
WFMJ — Youngstown, Ohio — 1390 kc., 10:50 p.m. daily.

— South —

MAJOR STATIONS

WLAC — Nashville — 1510 kc., 5 a.m. Mon-Sat., 7 p.m. daily, 6:30 a.m. Sun.
WSM — Nashville — 650 kc., 9 p.m. Sun.
KRLD — Dallas — 1080 kc., 5 a.m. & 11 p.m. daily, (92.5 FM 5 a.m. daily).
KTRH — Houston — 740 kc., 7:30 p.m. Sun-Fri.
WOAI — San Antonio — 1200 kc., 5 a.m. Mon-Sat., 10:05 p.m. Sun.
KWKH — Shreveport — 1130 kc., 1 p.m. & 9:30 p.m. Mon-Fri., 11:30 a.m. & 11:30 p.m. Sat., 10:30 a.m. & 9:30 p.m. Sun.
WNOE — New Orleans — 1060 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
WWL — New Orleans — 870 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon-Sat.
KAAY — Little Rock — 1090 kc., 5:15 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Mon-Sat., 9:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
WGUN — Atlanta — 1010 kc., 11 a.m. Mon-Sat., 4 p.m. Sun.
WAPI — Birmingham — 1070 kc., 8:30 a.m. Sun.
WMOO — Mobile — 1350 kc., 7 a.m. Mon-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
WING — Tampa — 1010 kc., 7 a.m. daily.
KRMG — Tulsa — 740 kc., 10 a.m. Sun.
XEG — Monterrey, México — 1050 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily (CST)
XESM — México, D. F. — 1470 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

KNIT — Abilene, Tex. — 1280 kc., 8:15 p.m. Mon-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.
KGNC — Amarillo — 710 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KTBC — Austin — 590 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
KLVI — Beaumont, Tex. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WBRC — Birmingham — 960 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
WFWL — Camden, Tenn. — 1220 kc., 2 p.m. Sun.
KMIL — Cameron, Tex. — 1330 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon-Sat., 8:45 a.m. Sun.
WCSC — Charleston, S. C. — 1390 kc., 7:15 p.m. Mon-Sat., 6:30 p.m. Sun.
WDEF — Chattanooga — 1370 kc., 92.3 FM, 7:30 p.m. daily.
KCTX — Childress, Tex. — 1510 kc., 11:30 a.m. Mon-Fri., 12:15 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.
KCTA — Corpus Christi, Tex. — 1030 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon-Fri., 4:30 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.
WFAA — Dallas — 570 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon-Sat.
WAAX — Gadsden, Ala. — 570 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon-Sat., 12 noon Sun.
KEES — Gladewater, Tex. — 1430 kc., 12 noon daily.
KBHS — Hot Springs, Ark. — 590 kc., 12:30 p.m., 96.7 FM, 6:30 p.m. daily.
WBIX — Jacksonville, Fla. — 1010 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
WKSC — Kershaw, S. C. — 1300 kc., 1:15 p.m. Sun.
WFTV — Kissimmee, Fla. — 1080 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon-Sat., 12:50 p.m. Sun.
WKXV — Knoxville — 900 kc., 12 noon daily.
WLAP — Lexington, Ky. — 630 kc., 7 p.m. Mon-Sat., 10:50 a.m. Sun.
KFYO — Lubbock, Tex. — 790 kc., 11:30 a.m. Mon-Sat., 4:30 p.m. Sun.
KWAM — Memphis — 990 kc., 11 a.m. Mon-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
WHBQ — Memphis — 560 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.
WGBS — Miami — 710 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.
WFAB — Miami — 990 kc., 9 a.m. Sun. (in Spanish).
KWEL — Midland, Tex. — 1600 kc., 5:15 p.m. daily.
WCOV — Montgomery — 1170 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WVOG — New Orleans, La. — 600 kc., 12:15 p.m. Mon-Fri., 12 noon Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.
KBYE — Oklahoma City — 890 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
WKYX — Paducah, Ky. — 570 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
KGRO — Pampa, Tex. — 1230 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KTLU — Rusk, Tex. — 1580 kc., 1 p.m. Sun.
KMAC — San Antonio — 630 kc., 7:15 a.m. Mon-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
WEAS — Savannah, Ga. — 900 kc., 12 noon daily.
WMEN — Tallahassee — 1330 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
WFLA — Tampa — 970 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.

KFMJ — Tulsa — 1050 kc., 12 noon daily.
KTBB — Tyler, Tex. — 600 kc., 12 noon daily.
KWFT — Wichita Falls, Tex. — 620 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon-Sat., 4:30 p.m. Sun.
KSIW — Woodward, Okla. — 1450 kc., 1 p.m. daily.

— Mountain States —

MAJOR STATIONS

KOA — Denver — 850 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
KSWB — Roswell, N. Mex. — 1020 kc., 6:30 a.m. daily.
KSL — Salt Lake City — 1160 kc., 5:30 a.m., 11:15 p.m. daily.
XELO — Ciudad Juárez, México — 800 kc., 8 p.m. daily. (MST)

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

KOGM — Albuquerque — 610 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KIDO — Boise, Idaho — 630 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.
KTWO — Casper, Wyo. — 1050 kc., 6:05 p.m. daily.
KLZ — Denver — 560 kc., 106.7 FM, 7:15 p.m. daily.
KCLS — Flagstaff, Ariz. — 600 kc., 12:50 p.m. daily.
KREX — Grand Junction, Colo. — 1100 kc., 8 p.m. daily.
KMON — Great Falls, Mont. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon-Sat., 8 p.m. Sun.
KOFI — Kalispell, Mont. — 1180 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KASA — Phoenix — 1540 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
KSEI — Pocatello, Idaho — 930 kc., 8 p.m. daily.
KBET — Reno — 1140 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KMOR — Salt Lake City — 1230 kc., 12:15 p.m. daily.
KTUC — Tucson — 1400 kc., 8 p.m. daily.
KTFI — Twin Falls, Idaho — 1270 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.

— West Coast —

MAJOR STATIONS

KIRO — Seattle — 710 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon-Fri., 5:30 a.m. Mon-Sat.
KRAK — Sacramento — 1140 kc., 9 p.m. daily.
KFAX — San Francisco — 1100 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
KGBS — Los Angeles — 1020 kc., 97.0 FM, 6 a.m. Mon-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
KFI — Los Angeles — 640 kc., 9 p.m. Sun.

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

KARI — Bellingham, Wash. — 550 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KICO — Colfax, Calif. — 1490 kc., 7:15 a.m. Sun.
KCHJ — Delano, Calif. — 1010 kc., 7:30 a.m. daily.

(Continued on next page)

KFRE — Fresno — 940 kc., 9 p.m. Mon-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
CKGF — Grand Forks, B. C. — 1340 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
KAGO — Klamath Falls, Ore. — 1150 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
***KKLM** — La Mesa, Calif. — 91.5 FM, 6 p.m., 10:30 p.m. daily.
KFOX — Long Beach — 1280 kc., 9 p.m. Mon-Sat., 9:30 p.m. Sun.
KLAC — Los Angeles — 570 kc., 8:30 a.m. Sun.
KYJC — Medford, Ore. — 1230 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KONA — Pasco, Wash. — 610 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KEX — Portland — 1190 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.
KLIJ — Portland — 1290 kc., 92.3 FM, 7:30 a.m. Mon-Sat., 1 p.m. Sun.
KWJJ — Portland — 1080 kc., 8 p.m. Mon-Sat., 10 p.m. Sun.
KGAY — Salem, Ore. — 1430 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
KTOM — Salinas, Calif. — 1380 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KACE — San Bernardino-Riverside — 1570 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
KCKC — San Bernardino — 1350 kc., 11 p.m. daily.
KMEN — San Bernardino — 1290 kc., 6 a.m. Sun.
KOGO — San Diego — 600 kc., 8:30 p.m. Sun.
KKHI — San Francisco — 1550 kc., 6 a.m. Mon-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.
KFRC — San Francisco — 610 kc., 106.1 FM, 7 a.m. Sun.
KVEC — San Luis Obispo, Calif. — 920 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KBLE — Seattle — 1050 kc., 12 noon daily.
KTW — Seattle — 1250 kc., 102.5 FM, 7:15 a.m. Mon-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
KVI — Seattle — 570 kc., 8 a.m. Sun.
KHQ — Spokane — 590 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.
KMO — Tacoma, Wash. — 1360 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
KGRB — W. Covina, Calif. — 900 kc., 12 noon Mon-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
KMWX — Yakima, Wash. — 1460 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

— Alaska & Hawaii —

KFGD — Anchorage, Alaska — 750 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
KFRB — Fairbanks — 900 kc., 6 p.m. daily.
KNDI — Honolulu, Hawaii — 1270 kc., 6 a.m., 6 p.m. daily.
KORL — Honolulu, Hawaii — 650 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

CANADA

CJNR — Blind River, Ont. — 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CKPC — Brantford, Ont. — 1380 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CFCN — Calgary, Alta. — 1060 kc., 9 p.m. Sun-Fri., 8:30 p.m. Sat.
CFW — Camrose, Alta. — 790 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon-Sat., 2:30 p.m. Sun.

CKDM — Dauphin, Man. — 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CKNR — Elliot Lake, Ont. — 1340 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CKGF — Grand Forks, B. C. — 1340 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
CJCH — Halifax, N. S. — 920 kc., 10:25 p.m. Mon-Sat., 10 p.m. Sun.
CFJC — Kamloops, B. C. — 910 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.
CKOY — Kelowna, B. C. — 630 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon-Fri., 7:30 p.m. Sat., Sun.
CKWS — Kingston, Ont. — 960 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon-Fri., 9:30 p.m. Sun.
CKTK — Kitimat, B. C. — 1230 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
CHTR — Leamington, Ont. — 5:30 a.m. daily at 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily at 710 kc.
CFMB — Montreal, Que. — 1410 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.
CFCH — North Bay, Ont. — 600 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon-Fri., 7 a.m. Sun.
CKOO — Osoyoos, B. C. — 1240 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
CKOY — Ottawa, Ont. — 1310 kc., 3:30 a.m. Mon-Sat.
CKYL — Peace River, Alta. — 610 kc., 6 a.m. Mon-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
CKOK — Penticton, B. C. — 800 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
CHEX — Peterborough, Ont. — 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon-Fri., 10:30 p.m. Sat.
CKBI — Prince Albert, Sask. — 900 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon-Fri., 8 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.
CHTK — Prince Rupert, B. C. — 560 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
CKRM — Regina, Sask. — 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
CFBC — St. John, N. B. — 930 kc., 98.9 FM, 8:30 p.m. daily.
VOCM — St. John's, Nfld. — 590 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CHLO — St. Thomas, Ont. — 1370 kc., 6 a.m. Mon-Sat., 2:30 p.m. Sun.
CFQC — Saskatoon, Sask. — 600 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
CKCY — Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. — 920 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CJET — Smiths Falls, Ont. — 630 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon-Thurs. & Sat., 8 p.m. Fri., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
CFTK — Terrace, B. C. — 590 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
CJLX — Thunder Bay, Ont. — 800 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon-Sat., 6:25 p.m. Sun.
CJIB — Vernon, B. C. — 940 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon-Fri., 7:30 p.m. Sat., Sun.
CJVI — Victoria, B. C. — 900 kc., 8:30 p.m. Sun-Fri.
CKY — Winnipeg, Man. — 580 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon-Sat., 7 a.m. Sun.
CJGX — Yorkton, Sask. — 940 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

In French —

CKBL — Matane, Que. — 1250 kc., 10:45 a.m. Sat., Sun.
CFMB — Montreal — 1410 kc., 5 p.m. Sat., Sun.
CJSA — Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que. — 1230 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon., Wed., Fri.

In Italian —

CFMB — Montreal — 1410 kc., 8:15 p.m. Sat.
CHIN — Toronto — 1540 kc., 4:15 p.m. Sat.

EUROPE

In English —

MANX RADIO — 188 m. (1594 kc.) medium wave, 10:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Mon-Sat., 2:45, 7:45 p.m. Sun.; 89 & 91 mc. VHF 7:30 p.m. Mon-Sat., 7:45 p.m. Sun.

In Spanish —

RADIO CLUB PORTUGAL — Porto, Portugal — 383M, 782 kc., 10:30 p.m. Sat.

CASCASA RADIO MIRAMAR — Barcelona, Spain — 6:45 a.m. Mon., 12 midnight Fri. & Sat.

ASIA

— Guam —

RADIO GUAM — KUAM — 610 kc., 6 p.m. Sun.

— Okinawa —

RADIO OKINAWA — KSBK — 880 kc., 12:06 p.m. Sun.

CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA

In English —

RADIO BARBADOS — Pine Hill, Barbados — 900 kc., 9:30 a.m. Mon-Fri., 11 a.m. Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.

BARBADOS REDIFFUSION — Bridgetown, Barbados — 10:20 a.m. Mon-Fri., 9:30 a.m. Sat. & Sun.

ZFB 1 — RADIO BERMUDA — 960 kc., 1:30 p.m. daily.

GUYANA BROADCASTING SERVICE — Georgetown — 560 kc., 11 p.m. daily (except 10:05 p.m. Wed. & Sat.).

JAMAICA BROADCASTING — Kingston — 560 kc., 12 midnight daily.

Mandeville — 630 kc., 12 midnight daily.

Montego Bay — 700 kc., 12 midnight daily.

Port Maria (Port Gallina) — 750 kc., 12 midnight daily.

RADIO GUARDIAN — Trinidad — 10 p.m. Mon-Sat., 6:15 p.m. Sun.

RADIO ANTILLES — Montserrat, W. I. — 930 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

In French —

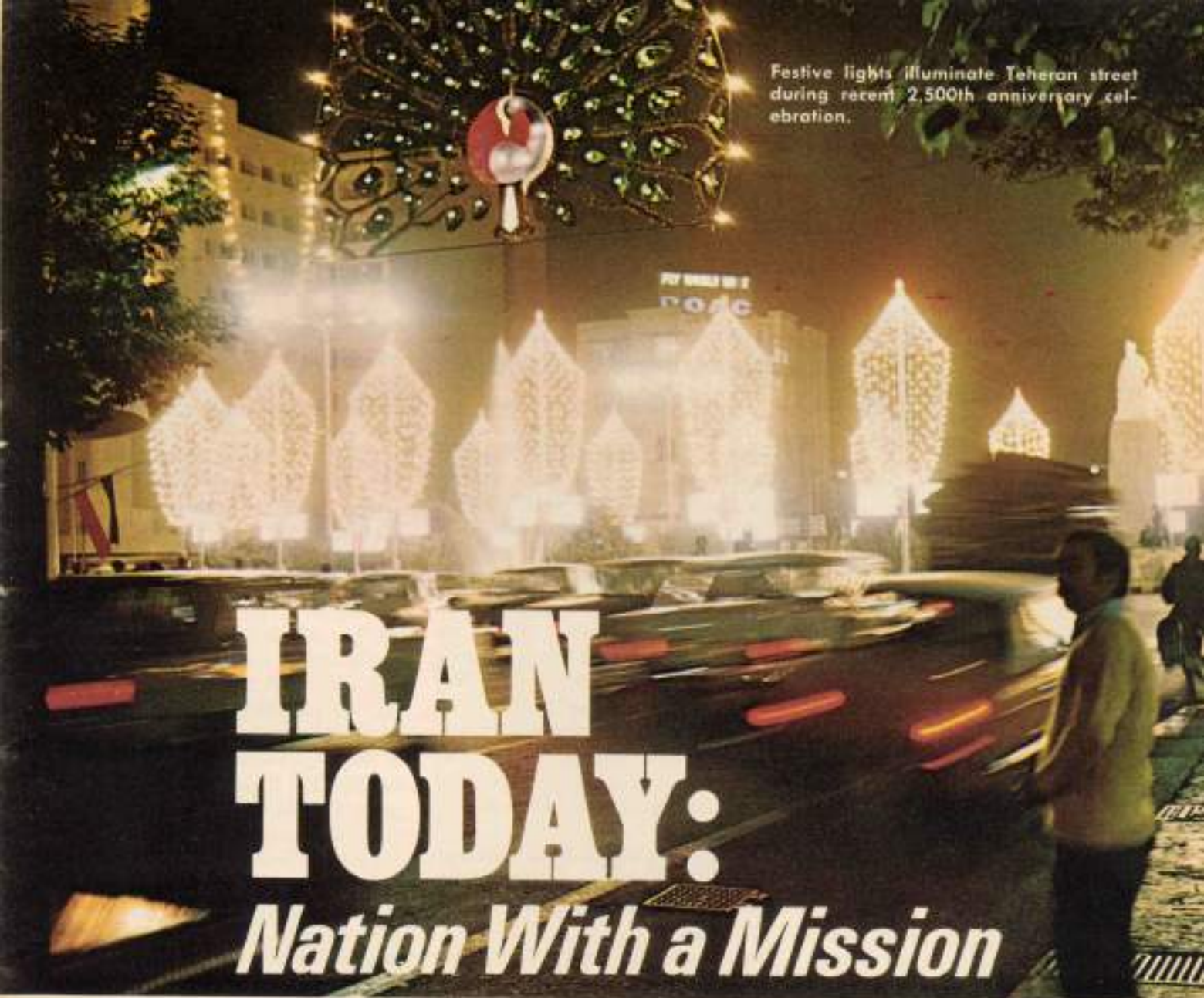
4VBM — Port-au-Prince, Haiti — 1430 kc., 7:45 p.m. Wed.

4VGM — Port-au-Prince, Haiti — 6165 kc., 7:45 p.m. Wed.

RADIO ANTILLES — Montserrat, W. I. — 930 kc., 8:45 p.m. Mon., Thurs., Sat.

RADIO CARIBES — St. Lucia, W. I. — 840 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon-Fri.

For a complete worldwide Radio Log write the Editor.



Festive lights illuminate Teheran street during recent 2,500th anniversary celebration.

IRAN TODAY: *Nation With a Mission*

Ambassador College

Dramatic changes are taking place in Iran. This ancient and oil-rich land — long a crossroads between East and West — has risen from a deep slumber to become a new force in the Middle East.

“WE HAVE emerged from the world of the dead!”

This triumphant “rebirth announcement” was heralded in the *Kayhan International*, an English language daily published in Teheran, Iran’s bustling capital.

The occasion was the beginning, last October 12, of the undisputed “Celebration of the Century” — the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the Persian Empire by Cyrus the Great.

Iran, proclaimed the same newspaper

proudly, “was back on the map as a living country.” From now on the revived nation is destined, it said, to have “an important role to play in the contemporary world.”

Fabled Past

The purpose of the lavish seven-day festival, in the words of Iran’s monarch, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, was to “reawaken the people of Iran to their past and reawaken the world to Iran.”

Few nations still in existence can

boast of a past as long and as significant as that of Iran or Persia, its ancient name.¹ The greats of ancient history fill its annals — from Cyrus the Great who conquered Babylon in 539 B.C., thus establishing the Persian Empire, to Cambyses, Darius I (who was the first Persian king to rule at Persepolis, site of the anniversary celebration) and Xerxes.

Due to its pivotal location between East and West, a weak Persia has always meant trouble for its people. In 331

B.C., the Persians succumbed to the armies of Alexander the Great. The invaders quickly adopted Persian customs, habits, religious philosophies and relied on Persian administrators — testifying to the redoubtable qualities of Persian culture.

Arab armies, fired by their new Islamic faith, swept over the land in the mid 600's A.D. The Persian way of life soon predominated once again, but was nearly extinguished in the wanton destruction wrought by Genghis Khan and his Mongol hordes beginning in 1220.

From that time until the present century, Persia played a strictly secondary role in history. The 1900's opened with the nation virtually dictated to by any foreign power, notably the Russians and the British. When the present Shah's father assumed power in 1925, and began the Pahlavi dynasty, Persia was totally backward and impoverished — except for some extremely wealthy land-holding families. Only six factories existed in the whole country!

The Reza Shah began to build an industrial and transportation complex. He accomplished a great deal — including construction of the famous Trans-Iranian Railway — before he abdicated in favor of his son on the eve of World War II.

During the ensuing conflict, British and Russian troops once again occupied portions of Iran. After hostilities ended, and after protracted difficulties with the Soviets, Iran slipped into political turmoil. The premiership of Mohammed Mossadegh (1951-1953), nearly destroyed the country. For two years the fanatically anti-foreign Mossadegh halted Iran's vital oil exports.

¹Few comprehend Iran's enormous size. Her 628,000 square miles is more than twice the size of Alaska and equivalent to the combined area of Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Holland, and Austria. Because much of the land is arid or semi-arid, Iran's rather sparse population totals approximately 30,000,000, one tenth of whom live in the capital city of Teheran.

In his modernization drive of the 1920's, the present Shah's father, the Reza Shah, decreed that the nation would be called Iran — land of the Aryan people — rather than the ancient name of Persia. In response to a petition from a group of Iranian statesmen and scholars, however, permission has since been granted for the use of both names interchangeably.

PLAIN TRUTH Associate Editors Gene H. Hogberg and Eugene M. Walter, along with two photographers, were in Iran last October, covering the 2,500th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Persian Empire. Impressed with the tremendous progress made by this pivotal Middle Eastern country during the past decade, and its prospects for the future, they filed this report.

For the remainder of the decade, and on into the 1960's, Iran slowly — very slowly — picked itself up from the Mossadegh fiasco. With the arrival of 1962, the year in which the 2,500th anniversary should have been held, Iran was still in desperate straits. The vast majority of her people were impoverished, illiterate, landless serfs.

The nation's economy, barely industrialized except for the vast petroleum industry, was in disarray. The government was hamstrung by inefficiency, corruption and waste. The country was almost overwhelmed by grave and profound social and economic problems besetting all so-called developing nations.

Clearly, Iran was hardly in a position to celebrate the historic anniversary of the oldest continual civilization outside of China.

As one Iranian put it: "If the celebrations had been held then, our people would have had only the past to look back to for their glory."

Unless something were done soon, a bloody red — and Red — revolution seemed inevitable. The Communist Tudeh Party, a source of incessant trouble since the Second World War, was doing its best to take advantage of the situation.

The White Revolution

Rising to the occasion, Iran's zealous Shah personally began to carry out a revolution from within.

The goals of this "White Revolution," as it came to be called, were nothing less than an attempt to extricate Iran from the ranks of the developing countries and place her squarely among the developed ones in the shortest possible time.

Today, one decade later, this lofty goal is well on its way to being achieved. The statistics thus far are indeed impressive. Per capita income — a mere \$180 ten years ago — has nearly doubled to \$350. A massive land reform program — one of the cornerstones of the White Revolution — has enabled more than half of Iran's peasants to own their own land.

During the last half of the 1960's, Iran maintained an average annual 10.3 percent growth in its Gross National Product. The industrial sector alone has been clipping along at a phenomenal rate of 14 percent. Iranian economists hope their nation will overtake front-running Japan in the GNP growth race in 1971.

What has made it all possible is the judicious use of the country's enormous oil revenues — 1.7 billion dollars alone this past year and estimated to reach 2 billion dollars in 1972.

In May 1970, Iran became the biggest oil-producing country in the Middle East, (accounting for 25 percent of the total Middle East production) and the third largest in the world, surpassed only by the United States and the Soviet Union.

Petroleum revenues — which account for nearly three fourths of Iran's annual foreign exchange earnings — have been funneled into a crash modernization program. Projects include roads, railways, telecommunications systems, dams and irrigation works, power generating facilities, new and modernized refineries, pipelines, harbors, schools and hospitals.

The government is also using oil revenues to build up non-existent or long-neglected areas of industry. Growing industries include tire manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, appliances, petrochemicals and auto assembly. The country's political stability has encouraged foreign investment to the tune of 1.3 billion dollars, 700 million of which is American.

Thus, the old image of Iran, as a "land of oil and carpets" has been consigned to the myth-pile.

Sweeping Social Changes

In addition to the vast improvement in Iran's economic picture, sweeping so-

cial reforms have also been instituted. Land reform, already mentioned, is only one of a series of successes. Education has been markedly improved and extended. Illiteracy in the 15-year-and-over age group has dropped from 87 percent in 1956 to nearly 60 percent for 1971.

Nearly 97,000 men and women are engaged in a national "Literacy Corps," primarily to teach basic skills to Iran's sizable peasant class, who are finding it almost impossible to employ modern agricultural machinery without the ability to read and write.

School attendance has increased from 2 million in 1962 to 4.7 million. The government had set as its goal the construction of 2,500 new schools (one for each year of Persian history) by the time of the anniversary celebrations. This figure was exceeded by 700.

Other reforms included giving women the right to vote, abolition of child-labor abuses, profit-sharing plans for factory workers, and numerous health and environmental improvements.

Remarkably, the multi-faceted White Revolution has been accomplished within the framework of stable economics. Iran's rate of inflation over the past decade has been among the lowest in the world.

The Shah's Key Role

According to Iran's Minister of Economy, Hushang Ansary, Shah Reza Pahlavi has "in the short span of less than a decade done more for his people than many a leader could hope to do in a lifetime."

The success of the White Revolution would have been patently impossible without the constant guidance and direction given to the program by the Shah. Even his critics give him credit for the changes in Iran. The Shah possesses a unique comprehension of economics and the processes and problems of national development.

In his autobiography, the Shah writes: "... the plain truth is that I derive my chief satisfactions from grappling with complex economic and other problems. ... To me there is nothing drab about, let us say, an intricate question of expanding agricultural productivity. To me it comes absorbingly alive



© American College

just because even a slight advance in solving it can mean so much to thousands of ordinary citizens here in this part of the world.

"I really love my work, the challenge it offers, and the satisfactions it brings. Visible signs of progress greet me wherever I go in my country and these tell me we are on the right road" (*Mission For My Country*, pages 140 and 326).

Several years before the White Revolution, the 52-year-old monarch was urged to be formally coronated. (He assumed rule in 1941 but had never gone through the coronation ceremony.) The Shah replied that he did not want to be crowned "ruler of a nation of beggars."

When the nation appeared to be firmly on the road to economic maturity, the coronation ceremony was held on October 26, 1967. He crowned himself in the traditional manner of Persian kings. His official title — Shahanshah — means "King of kings."

Crossroads of the World

It is somewhat of a joke that each major country claims to be strategically placed in the world. But with Iran it is no laughing matter.

Iran has been the crossroads between East and West since the beginning of time. Some of the greatest trade routes in history have crossed Iran, perhaps the most notable being the famous silk route to China. Even in today's air age, Iran, with its international airport at Teheran, is a vital link in east-west travel and communications.

But the routes of trade have also been the routes of conquest, and Iran has been the unwilling host to Alexander the Great, (or as the Iranians call him, Alexander of Macedon — reserving the title of "The Great" for Cyrus), Genghis Khan, and Tamerlane.

Even in recent history, Iran has played a crucial role in political and

military affairs. Persian oil made a major contribution to Allied victory in the First World War.

As Britain's Lord Curzon put it: "Truly posterity will say that the Allies floated to victory on a wave of oil." Much of the oil was from the developing Iranian oil industry, at that time controlled by the British.

During World War II, Iran's strategic crossroads position again helped bring victory for the Allies. Millions of tons of military hardware from the Western Powers reached the Soviet Union via Iranian overland transportation routes. The Trans-Iranian Railway was dubbed "The Bridge to Victory." If this military aid had not reached the Russian armies, it is unlikely Russia would have been able to repulse the Nazi invaders.

Wary of Soviets

Since World War II, Iran has occupied a rather uncomfortable spot in the East-West power struggle. It was here that the Cold War really began.

Immediately after the war, Moscow supported a puppet Communist government that seized control of the northwestern Iranian province of Azerbaijan. It wasn't until December 1946, that the rebel government was dislodged.

Iran has been deeply suspicious of Soviet intentions ever since. Recounts the Shah:

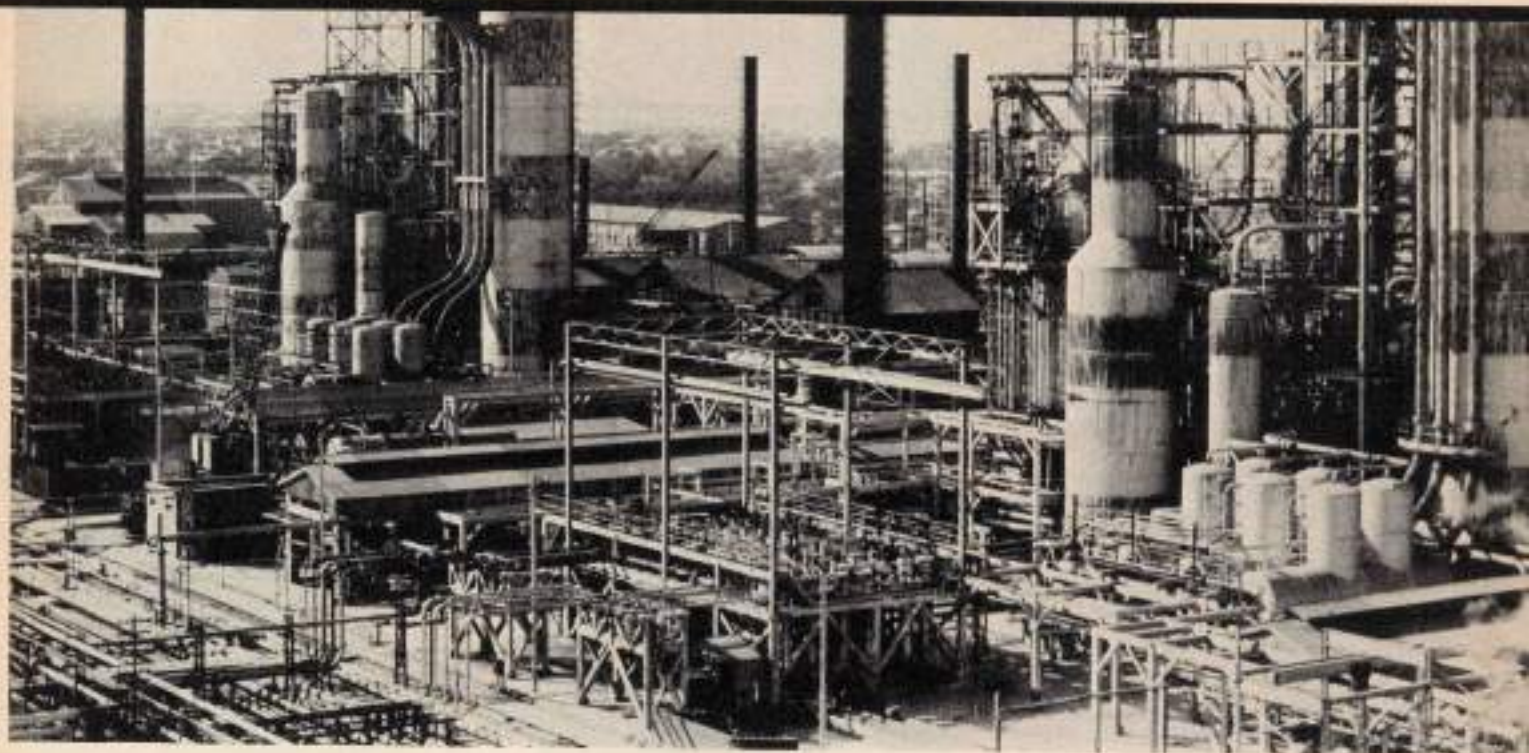
"The Azerbaijan affair was truly a landmark in modern Middle East history. It was in Azerbaijan that the post-war intentions of Stalinist Russia were first exposed. It was then that free men everywhere first began to awake to the threat of Communist imperialism.

"I think historians of the future will say that the Cold War really began in Iran. There were of course signs of it elsewhere as well, but the lines were first clearly drawn here. It was in the course of the Azerbaijan affair that America for the first time in history began to play a leading role in the Middle East. Azerbaijan led straight to the Truman doctrine which saved Greece and Turkey from Communist imperialism" (*ibid*, page 118).

Russian pressure on Iran's territory is nothing new, of course. Ever since the



Oil refinery complex at Abadan



Top, right, UPI; others, Ambassador College

A BLEND OF OLD AND NEW — Rapidly modernizing Iran still retains its links with the past. While oil dominates Iran's export picture, famed Persian carpets still find ready access to world markets. Picture, above right, shows rug maker washing his product prior to sale. Nation's capital, Teheran, with over 3,000,000 people, is growing rapidly and is the hub of the nation's nonpetroleum-based industry. Construction is seen everywhere and

swirling automobile traffic attests to the nation's growing prosperity. A taxi ride in Teheran is almost more exciting than a Coney Island roller coaster. Shopping in Teheran is enjoyable for the foreigner as well. Shops and bazaars are well stocked with all types of consumer goods, from brilliantly colored fabrics to glittering silver and turquoise jewelry. Handicraft items, fortunately, have not disappeared in Iran's rush into the modern world.

days of Peter the Great, who ruled from 1682 to 1725, Russia has been trying to expand southward through present-day Iran in order to obtain warm-water ports on the Persian Gulf.

Because of the immediate proximity of its huge neighbor to the north, Iran walks the thin line between caution and friendliness.

In recent years, Soviet-Iranian relations have improved somewhat. A big factor is the Russian purchase of vast quantities of Iranian natural gas. A pipeline from the southern oil fields in Iran, completed in 1970, will soon be transporting ten billion cubic meters yearly to the USSR.

Pivot of Western Defense

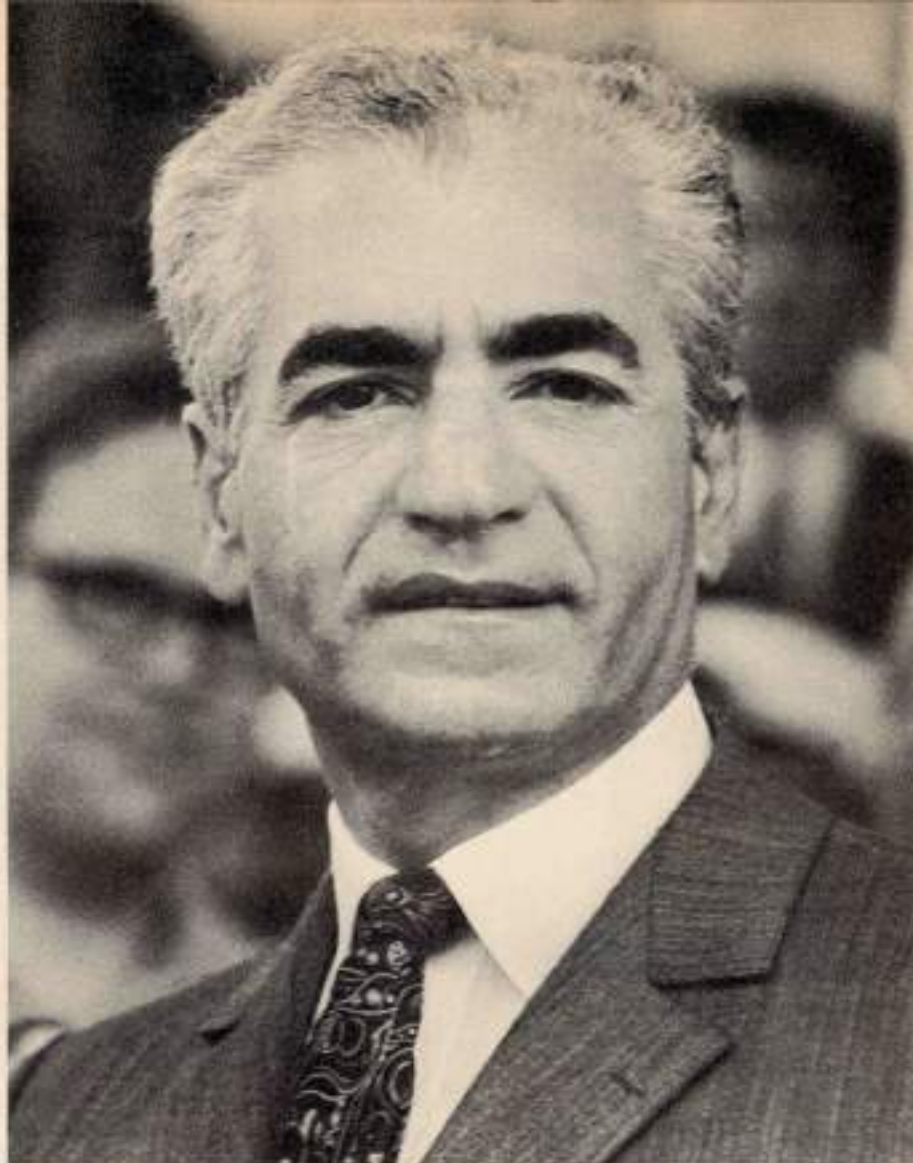
Iran is in the very center of a string of defensive alliances surrounding the Soviet Union. She has been called the "center of CENTO" — the Central Treaty Organization composed of Great Britain, Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan. Since CENTO is the center — and weakest segment — of the grand NATO-CENTO-SEATO system of alliances, Iran is in a way the keystone of the whole structure.

With Britain's continual military pullout from the Persian Gulf area, as well as disengagement from the entire region "east of Suez," both London and Washington are beginning to look to a politically stable Iran to help fill the gap.

According to a recent dispatch in Britain's *Guardian*: "Britain and the United States are reported to be quietly supplying Iran with a formidable amount of military aid so that, when Britain withdraws from the area east of Suez, the vacuum may be filled and peace maintained. The hope is that by 1975 Iran would be the most powerful country in the area and capable of preventing both Soviet and Arab adventures after the British withdrawal."

British and Americans Furnish Arms

The Teheran regime will reportedly receive delivery of an additional 800 British Chieftain tanks by the end of 1975. Also to be purchased for a Persian Gulf patrol are guided-missile-equipped frigates and two classes of



Iranian Ministry of Information

Architect of Iran's "White Revolution," Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

armored hover-craft. The American contribution is said to consist of 172 jet fighters and fighter-bombers.

If these plans go through, Iran would become a considerable military power by 1975. Her tank strength alone consists of 1,500 modern British and American tanks. Iran's air force would then be the most up-to-date and formidable in the area.

That Iran intends to be Number One in the Persian Gulf region was amply demonstrated in the brief skirmish over possession of three small Gulf islands in late November. With little fighting, Iranian troops occupied the tiny but strategic rocky crags of Greater and Lesser Tunb and half of the island of Abu Musa. The islands are also claimed by Amirates on the Eastern side of the Gulf who were linked, until their recent independence, by defense treaties to

Britain. It is believed Britain would rather see future control of the islands in the hands of the Iranians.

Sober Warning

In 1961, before Iran's remarkable resurgence, the Shah, in a plea for military assistance warned:

"To render Iran impotent would be to provide one of the handiest ways of outflanking both NATO and SEATO, not to mention the outer countries of CENTO. And I need not labour the point that an invasion of my country from the north — or an invasion from another direction inspired from the north — would, if not thrown back, offer vast rewards to the aggressors.

"Our own warm-water ports and our oil fields and other rich resources would fall prey to the violators of international peace; and the way would lie

open for them to stage a two-pronged advance down the Arabian peninsula on the one side and into Africa by way of the Suez Canal on the other.

"What more alluring temptation can one give," asked the Shah, "to those who perpetually talk peace but, judged by our own experience, do not necessarily believe in it or practice it?" (*ibid.*, page 313.)

The loss of Iran's vast oil reserves alone would be an almost incalculable calamity to Western Europe as well as to Japan!

Force for Peace?

There are definite indications that Iran is setting her sights on becoming the most important and influential country in the sweeping arc of nations extending through the Middle East to the western borders of India. If possible, she would like to play a mediating role in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Islamic, but non-Arab, Iran presently enjoys cordial economic relations with Israel.

An official publication, *Iran in the Seventies*, concludes by saying: "Thus, Iran represents the strongest force for peace and stability in the Middle East... The country's important geographical and strategic position, immense natural resources, large industrious population, rich historical and cultural tradition and her remarkable economic progress, all point to the likelihood that in the 1970's, Iran will regain her former importance as a crossroads between East and West and as a principal civilizing influence in the Near and Middle East."

The big question for the future is the same as that asked many times in the past. Will the crossroads be used for peace — or for war?

Iran is a showcase of progress in a world that is beset with seemingly unresolvable problems. But it is also a nation which finds itself in possession of a vital piece of geopolitically important real estate. It would be tragic indeed if Iran once again became the threshing floor of conflict.

Hopefully, Iran can avoid the wastefulness of military conflict and can continue to instill yet greater reforms for its 30 million industrious people. □

HUMAN MIND

(Continued from page 6)

what cannot differentiate humans from animals. Now, what CAN?

The Uniqueness of the Human Mind

It is time to examine the evidence and to demonstrate what could only be stated — without proof — in the past:

That the uniquely unrestrained human mind IS unequivocally distinct and irrevocably dissociated from the instinctively automatic animal brain.

That MIND is far different from BRAIN.

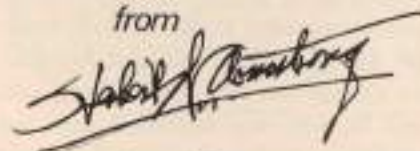
That humans are NOT animals.

The materialist waits — he knows we cannot use intelligence, memory, behavior, consciousness, etc.

What has he overlooked?

(To be continued)

Personal from



(Continued from page one)

as well. He therefore enrolled in the University of Southern California Law School, graduating in 1962, first in his class, Order of Coif, contributor to *Law Review*, and President of the Student Body.

His outstanding record in law school attracted the attention of the nation's most prestigious universities. Yale University awarded Mr. Rader a Sterling Fellowship, other universities offered attractive tenure on Law School faculties. Flattering offers came from leading law firms throughout the United States, and from government agencies. Yet his confidence in the Ambassador College worldwide program did not waver. That's where his heart was.

He did teach two years at the U. S. C. Law School, and, becoming a member of the bar, practiced law for some time in Los Angeles. Also for some two years he taught classes in accounting at Ambassador.

He now heads an advertising agency.

But Ambassador College, in its worldwide Extension program of education for all peoples at all levels, has been claiming an ever-increasing amount of his time.

Mr. Rader's Role

Mr. Rader is of inestimable value to me, in accompanying me in meetings with the many heads of state around the world the past year and a half. He is proficient at speed-reading, helping brief me on facts I need before each meeting. I have not been able to see with my right eye for ten years, and my left eye has been for years (before my right eye went out) my weaker eye. Also I am slightly hard of hearing. In an important conversation, Mr. Rader will often repeat what the other said, when he perceives I did not quite grasp it. He has an exceptionally retentive mind. Without taking notes during a meeting, he afterward types out for me a complete transcript of the entire conversation, as accurately as if it had been tape-recorded. Being unusually knowledgeable on world affairs, he is able, with me, to enter into the conversation in a most helpful manner. And beside all this, being a considerably younger man than I, he takes care of so many things, like hotel reservations, checking out at hotels, tipping, etc.

I know our readers are interested in personal information about persons holding important responsibilities in our work, as well as in these momentous world happenings. So I have taken this opportunity to brief you somewhat on Stanley Rader, since he is so often mentioned in connection with important meetings I have held. Mr. Rader plays both golf and tennis, is a family man with a very close family relationship, the father of a son and two daughters, happily married for many years. Since we have our own jet aircraft (I could not make these many important trips otherwise) Mrs. Rader is usually able to accompany him, and my elder daughter, now alone, accompanies me, taking her mother's place as hostess for me where dinners, receptions, or social occasions occur. My wife, Loma D. Armstrong, died almost five years ago, after fifty years of happy marriage.

But now back to our visit at United

Nations, and this latest war explosion between Pakistan and India.

We were driven to the United Nations office building in New York. I'm sure you've seen many pictures of it. It is a long, somewhat narrow rectangular building of some 34 floors. The chief executive offices are on the top floor. At the south end of the floor we found Mr. Adam Malik, President of the General Assembly, smiling, coming out of his office into his reception room to greet us. After meeting his chief aides, we walked with him into his private office.

Mr. Malik is also Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, fifth largest country in the world. He mentioned immediately that he was aware of our visits to Indonesia, and he regretted that circumstances had intervened three times to prevent the meeting between President Suharto and myself.

Mr. Malik invited me to visit Djakarta again at a time when he would be there, and he would personally see that the meeting with President Suharto is not prevented again.

When I informed Mr. Malik that the first major scientific expedition of King Leopold's Belgian Foundation, in which Ambassador College is joint participant, was planned for the Indonesian portion of New Guinea, in the autumn of 1972, he was much pleased and offered to assist in making whatever arrangements might be necessary.

In regard to admission of Red China into the United Nations, Mr. Malik said it was, of course, unfortunate that Taiwan (Formosa) was expelled upon entry of the People's Republic. But he felt it was impossible to keep the most populous nation on earth out of the United Nations any longer, in the light of their tremendous population and influence in the Far East, as well as worldwide. Since Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has never relinquished his claim to the mainland, it would have been very difficult for the two Chinese delegations to co-exist in the U.N.

Although the Red China delegation to the United Nations, unfortunately, have not in their initial meetings in New York shown a very cooperative spirit, Mr. Malik said he hoped that after this perhaps inauspicious beginning,

things will settle down and the People's Republic will hopefully enter into an era of cooperation. However, he continued, Red China has already appointed delegates to five important commissions with permanent headquarters at the Geneva Headquarters of the U.N. and they have been cooperating there.

Mr. Malik was not very hopeful about the Pakistan crisis. He was hoping to be able to return to Indonesia on or about December 21, and remain until the 1972 autumn session of the U.N. He thought it more likely there would have to be emergency sessions of the General Assembly because of this crisis.

Two days later, the crisis became WAR!

I told Mr. Malik of my personal interest in the U.N. — of how I attended the entire weeks-long San Francisco Conference in 1945, when the Charter was drawn up. Also I attended the opening session of the Security Council at Hunter College in New York City, and the 25th anniversary of the San Francisco Conference in 1970.

I found Mr. Malik most friendly. He was already familiar with Ambassador College and *The PLAIN TRUTH*, and said he was very impressed with our worldwide work in the interest of world peace and a better life for all peoples, and with our cooperation in the educational work in Thailand, Nepal, and other countries. I felt it was a mutually profitable meeting.

My Talk With Mr. Narasimhan

After the meeting with Mr. Malik, Mr. Rader and I walked down the long corridor to the suite of offices at the northern end of the floor. As mentioned above, the Secretary General, Mr. U Thant, was ill but the Under Secretary-General, Mr. C. V. Narasimhan, was expecting us. He is from New Delhi, India. And, since we already have become acquainted with President V. V. Giri, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Dr. Singh, President Giri's Executive Secretary and a world leader in the movement for world peace through International Law, besides many other leaders of India, we had interests in common.

Mr. Narasimhan is only the second Under Secretary-General in the history of the United Nations. He has been

serving in that capacity for ten years.

Since Secretary-General U Thant's term expires December 31 (1971), I asked about the succession problem to that office.

After hearing the almost impossible and unreasonable criteria established by the United Nations to qualify a candidate for that office, I decided it must be the most difficult office to fill in all the world.

It is one of the most important posts in the world. Great emphasis is placed on the candidate's religion, race, birth place, citizenship, parentage, etc., with much less emphasis placed on his abilities and real qualifications for so important a post.

No one could be acceptable if a citizen of one of the major powers. Russia would object to having a man in the office who is a citizen of the United States. All the Arab nations would object if he were Jewish. Protestants might object if he is a Catholic, and other religions might object if he were Protestant. It almost seemed as if the candidate ought to be a man without a country, without parents, without religion and still not an atheist or agnostic, of a blend of all colors and races, and who was born in no country on earth. (At press time it was announced that Kurt Waldheim was chosen.)

Mr. Narasimhan explained that the nations place such strong emphasis on these qualifications due to fear that a man might be chosen who had prejudices which would militate against the (selfish) interests of a particular bloc of nations, or against even an individual nation.

I would suggest that these criteria are merely a mirror reflection of the prejudices and bias of those member nations towards certain types of individuals, or even other nations. Mr. Narasimhan could not be a successor to U Thant because he comes from India — and India is too large a country.

I asked if he would continue on as Under Secretary-General. That, he explained, would depend on the wishes of whoever is elected to succeed U Thant.

Mr. Narasimhan told us he began his career with the United Nations in Thailand, working on a Mekong River

project, and was well acquainted with the problems of educating the mountain people. I have mentioned before of my visits with the King of Thailand, and Ambassador College's participation in the King's program for the education of his mountain people. So here we had an interest in common. It is, indeed, a small world!

I asked Mr. Narasimhan about the India-Pakistan crisis. He saw no hope of smoothing the situation over quickly. He felt certain it would get worse before it got better.

It did!

The war broke out two days later!

The issues involved, he said, were very complex and complicated, and made more so because both countries insisted on misrepresenting the issues. This gives an indication of why we have no peace in the world. As long as individuals and governments are selfishly motivated, each trying to GET — TO TAKE — TO HAVE, without concern for the welfare or evils inflicted on others, there can be no peace.

Why No World Peace?

This great worldwide Work, of which *The PLAIN TRUTH* is a part, is working for WORLD PEACE. How? It's simple. Everything is a matter of *cause* and *effect*. If we are to have PEACE, we must first find the WAY that will CAUSE peace. We are constantly educating some 150 million people scattered throughout all nations all over the world about the CAUSE of peace. It is the WAY of outgoing concern for the good and welfare of others, equal to our self-concern. Whether individual, or nation. Until the selfish motive is given up, and the way of outgoing concern put to living practice, there can be no peace.

My visit to the two important offices at the United Nations only magnified in my mind the CAUSES of all the world's ills. People, and nations, seem unable to recognize the TRUE VALUES, and continue to pursue the false.

A nation or an individual desires to have what another possesses. He finds a way to take it. This causes friction, retaliation. He pays the price of friction, or even war. He pays the price of losing PEACE.

It's too big a price!

It's a bad bargain. It's not practical.

If each had outgoing concern for the welfare of the other — equal to self-concern — both could profit without the costliness and waste and destruction and LOSSES through war.

The way of OUTGOING CONCERN is the CAUSE of Peace.

And what is outgoing concern? It is the definition of LOVE.

Until we *turn off HATE*, and *turn on LOVE*, we're paying entirely too much for what little we have! □

What Our READERS SAY

(Continued from inside front cover)

a bad selection. This book was one available to kindergarten through the sixth grade. The sell-out books were: the mysteries, Frankenstein, and the chillers and my son's rotten selection "Ghosts and More Ghosts." Now, I know he's too young to be able to select his own wholesome reading material. When I mentioned that I thought the selection of books for a "Book Fair" was poor, the librarian along with several matters agreed with me — but — quote: "It's what the kids and the par-

ents want." My family and I hope many parents and their youngsters from kindergarten on up read and digest this article."

Mrs. Anne B.,
Washington, D.C.

"I have just read your article of 'Mysticism and the Occult' in your November issue. I wish to express my gratitude to you. I found it very enlightening. I myself am a Geminian and believe in the stars, horoscopes etc., and I also wear a 'talisman' around my neck. Would it be possible for you to send me information on Astrology, Palmistry, Horoscopes and the Zodiac or where I can obtain books and magazines here in Australia or overseas that are not too expensive."

Brian W.,
Birlane, Old Australia

• Reread the article. We obviously do not endorse or publish information on astrology.

"As I looked over a few articles in the recent issue, November 1971, the one on 'Mysticism and the Occult' shocked me because of the utter lack of true information expressed here. To rate or class true mystic-occult Science with the filth and wickedness of black witchcraft and the rest of the shocking darkness occurring today is sacrilegious to say the least."

R. T.,
Inglewood, California

"I have read your publication for some years now and I am continually amazed by the breadth of your outlook, depth of the enquiries made by your contributors, and the brilliance of your analyses of the various situations reviewed."

R. E.,
Mexborough, Yorkshire

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★ WHY THE VAST DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ANIMAL BRAIN AND THE HUMAN MIND?

The amazing complexity of animal brain (in the highest animals especially) is only VERY SLIGHTLY less, in size and quality, compared to the human brain. WHY, then, is human mind so TRANSCENDINGLY SUPERIOR to animal brain? Advance studies in the new science of brain research have made significant progress toward unlocking the ultimate secrets of the awesome human intellect. This is Part I of an eye-opening and remarkable series of articles on a most fascinating and important subject. See page 2.

★ THE 1971 INTERNATIONAL CHESS GAME: LEADERS ON THE MOVE IN SEARCH FOR PEACE

The year 1971 saw leading world figures traveling and signing pacts at a greatly accelerated pace. See page 9.

★ PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS: WHY THEY BECOME HIGH-RISE SLUMS

America's low cost housing plan was launched as a noble experiment: to improve the quality of life for the impoverished. See page 13.

★ THE SILENT EPIDEMIC

The "disease no one wants to talk about" is running out of control. But it need not happen. See page 19.

★ AS THE PARIS PEACE TALKS GO ON...AND ON...AND ON...

About the only difference resolved in the dramatic three-year Paris Peace Talks has been the shape of the debating table. See page 26.

★ THE ERITREAN CONFLICT: MIDDLE EAST HOT SPOT

A high-stakes guerrilla war is raging in Eritrea — Ethiopia's fourteenth province. This war could become a dangerous extension of the Israeli-Arab struggle. See page 33.

★ IRAN TODAY: A NATION WITH A MISSION

Dramatic changes are taking place in Iran. See page 41.

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