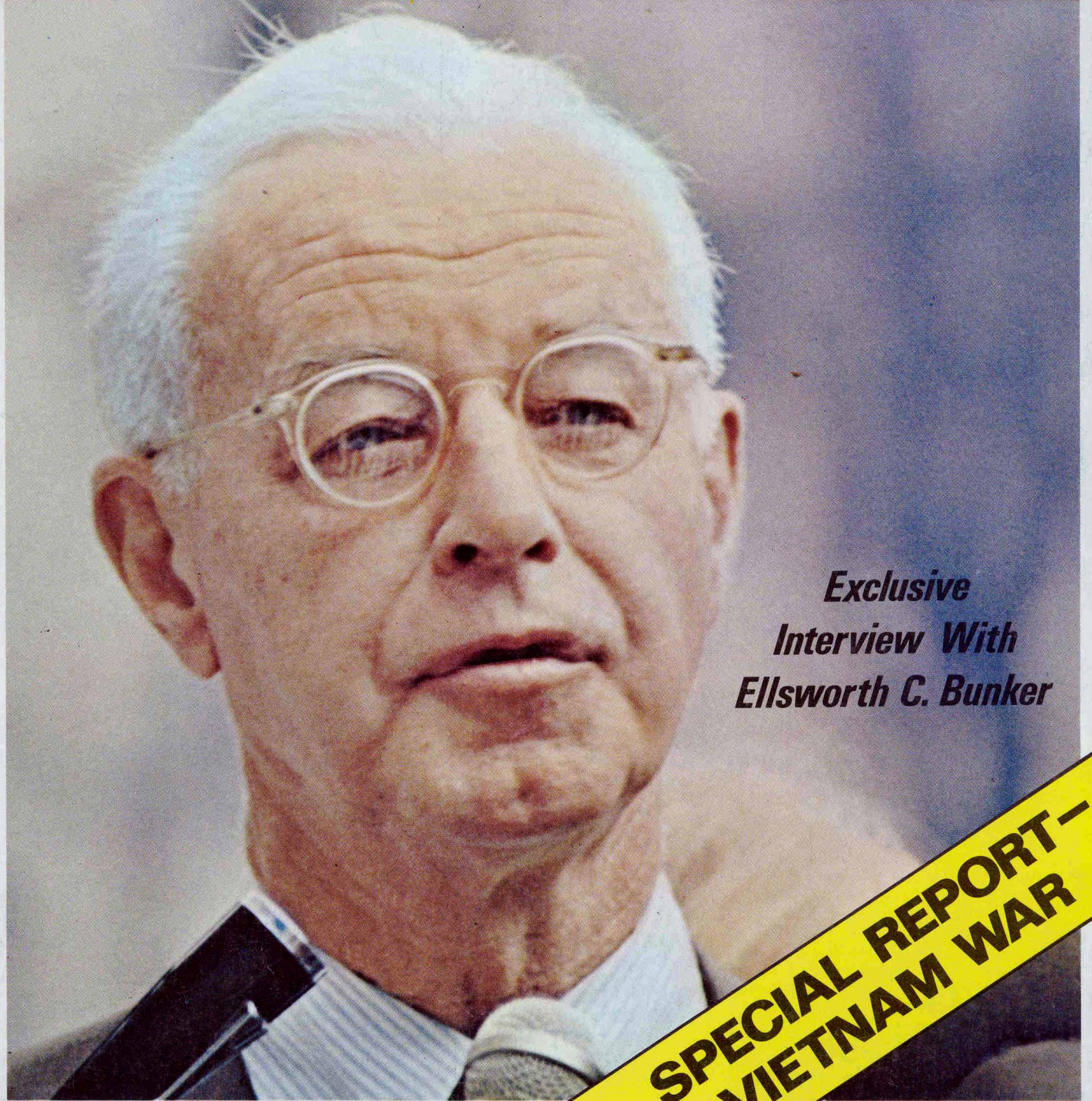


the
PLAIN TRUTH
a magazine of understanding



*Exclusive
Interview With
Ellsworth C. Bunker*

**SPECIAL REPORT—
VIETNAM WAR**

What Our READERS SAY

Plain Truth — Depressing or Stimulating?

"I was spellbound and I could hardly believe that in this day and age there is such a magazine that writes such articles! I could not put the magazine down until I had read every article and I am still mulling the ideas around in my mind. I felt renewed and refreshed when I had finished reading it. Our newspapers and other magazines have such a mish-mash of news and reports that it is no wonder a person becomes confused."

Mrs. Douglas A. M.,
Webster, New York

"I have received only two copies of your magazine and my whole attitude towards life is changing."

Curt S.,
Bloomington, Minnesota

"The PLAIN TRUTH is a mind-awakening magazine but cuts very deep. It's very hard to see so much that is very wrong. I wonder if it would be possible to be a little more constructive in your approach to all these hard-core problems we face. It takes me a week to get over the depression of reading *The PLAIN TRUTH*. I guess what I'm saying is 'There's a lot right with the world,' and that's the truth too! Lots of people doing wonderful things and trying very hard to do constructive, helpful, productive, loving and fine things. Maybe we could hear a little about these people and efforts."

Mrs. Joseph S.,
Hawley, Pennsylvania

Classroom Dilemma

"I received the first copy of *The PLAIN TRUTH* and enjoyed it very much. Of particular interest to me was the Personal column by Mr. Herbert W. Armstrong. As a teacher since 1954, I have been in close contact with the young people of various parts of our country. In the classroom I have seen the result of the breakdown in family morals reflected in our children. There has been a loss to our children of direction, of goals outside of self. The lack of respect for themselves and others."

Ernest D., Jr.,
Earlimart, California

Five Ways To Save Marriage

"Your article 'Five Ways to Save Your Marriage' (Feb. 1971) is indeed inspiration of hope to many of us who are floundering — waiting for that last straw to fall."

Mrs. K. J. M.,
La Mesa, California

"'Five Ways to Save Your Marriage' was a very good article. Even though I know many things that I am doing wrong, I still like to be told my faults, as your articles do, because this somehow gives me new drive and purpose and determination to try and change my ways. We need more and more articles that really sock it to us!"

Mrs. Sidney F.,
Santa Cruz, California

"Dear God — Why did you let Tommy die?"

"I want to tell you how much I especially enjoyed 'Dear God, Why did you let Tommy die?' Believe it or not, I am 24 years old, and have asked that same question at least a million times. And could never come up with an answer until I read the plain, simple truth."

Mrs. Robert H.,
Cincinnati, Ohio

"I have just finished reading the article in the January issue of your magazine 'Dear God, Why did you let Tommy die?' and I couldn't resist writing to you. This had to be the best article I have ever read."

"All of my life I have always wondered how God could allow such things as war and death. But now, your article has made it clear to me."

Elizabeth W.,
Beverly, Massachusetts

Double Standard

"The one article that impressed me the most was 'Drop Your Double Standard.' I enjoy any information on problems of teen-agers, especially drugs. At school we often have discussions on true incidents that happened to people on drugs. But your article was far different than anything I have ever discussed or read about. It compared teen-agers with parents. It really was the most interesting article that I have ever read in my entire life. Well I hope that you'll print this, because I really enjoyed your article."

Shirley R.,
Dighton, Massachusetts

"To Kill a People"

"I was not surprised when I walked into my junior English class here at Centralia High and heard my teacher repeating, almost word for word, some things Mr. Garner Ted Armstrong wrote about in his *fantastic* article 'To Kill a People!'"

Maryanne P.,
Centralia, Illinois

"I enjoyed the writing of Garner Ted Armstrong's 'To Kill a People.' So well written, and bitterly truthful of a wonderful country, where the people won't take time to even look at themselves, let alone admit something is wrong."

Clarence M.,
Fallon, Nevada

Thinks We Make Up Letters

"Please print some of this letter in the 'What Our Readers Say' column, and print my full name and address for the benefit of my husband. He would believe then what he sees with his own eyes. He was listening to a broadcast the other day and said, 'He's right about that,' but he thinks you make up all the letters from readers that are printed."

Audrey (Mrs. Billy) Lee
Route One
Kite, Georgia 31049

● Here's your letter, Audrey. But will this prove to your husband that all the others aren't "made up"?

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a magazine of understanding

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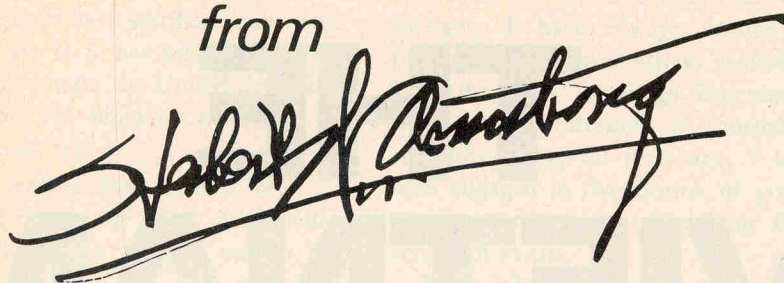
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Personal

from



I VISIT THE WAR ZONE

Saigon, South Vietnam: March 16, 1971

AT THE suggestion of Ambassador to South Vietnam Ellsworth Bunker, I decided to visit Saigon, war capital of South Vietnam. You will ask the same question I first asked him: "Is it safe to fly into Saigon?"

"You are more safe than you would be on the streets of Washington, D. C.," responded the Ambassador. Actually, many government officials in Washington, and many senators and congressmen, have visited Saigon.

This is Tuesday afternoon, March 16th. We flew over here from Manila this morning, arriving shortly before noon. En route from the airport to our hotel, I was surprised to see so little evidence of the war. I was mostly impressed by the congested traffic. Automobile congestion was heavy. But for every car there were two to four "Hondas" — Japan-made motor bikes.

"Before the war, everybody rode bicycles," said an American now resident in Saigon, who met us at the airport. "Now everybody rides motor-bikes and automobiles. They have to pay cash for them, too. No time payments."

"They must be sold at a low price," I suggested.

"No, they cost about three times as much as they would in the U. S., due to the heavy tax."

Since the partitioning of North and South Vietnam, the same thing has happened here that happened in east and west Berlin, east and west Germany, north and south Korea. Non-Communist South Vietnam has prospered economically — Communist North Vietnam has not.

"How much of this new South Vietnam prosperity has come from United States dollars?" I asked.

"About 99.98%," grinned my Saigon friend. It has come from American "aid," and from G.I. spending. Traffic moves slowly, through mid-day, and almost not at all during morning and evening rush hours. Saigon is a city listed in our aircraft atlas as having about 1,750,000 population. But locally they

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Wide World Photo

OUR COVER

Cover photo shows U. S. Ambassador to South Vietnam Ellsworth C. Bunker. Recently, Mr. Herbert W. Armstrong, Editor of *The PLAIN TRUTH*, accompanied by Stanley R. Rader, general counsel of Ambassador College, flew to Saigon. In their 45-minute conference at the Embassy, Ambassador Bunker gave some illuminating information about the Vietnam war. Notes of the interview are recorded beginning page 7 of this issue.

"What Are We Fighting For?"

Over our AP news teletype comes this illuminating story: Dark-haired Jackie Navarra, age 22, from Albion, N. Y., is one of a score of Army nurses at the 18th Surgical Hospital at Quang Tri, Vietnam.

"Yesterday," she said, "we had quite a few mine accidents. It's really depressing, because of the amputations." One GI had just died from an operation amputating both legs and an arm.

"If I knew," she said, "*what we are fighting for* — if the enemy did something to our country — I could see it. I DON'T KNOW WHY WE'RE HERE! So many GIs ask WHY. *I can't answer!* I came because I knew they needed medical help here."

In the past week, I have spoken before three audiences of an aggregate of 3,500 people. I asked for a show of hands of those who had, during the past four administrations at Washington, heard or read an EXPLANATION of WHY the United States is fighting the war in Vietnam — how many had heard or read the REASON WHY 54,000 of our boys had sacrificed their lives (44,500 battle deaths) in a war that has cost the U. S. more than 125 billion dollars.

I looked carefully over each audience to estimate the number that would hold up their hands. And I looked and *looked* — but I could NOT see a single hand!

WHY has no Administration in Washington, during the Administrations of Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon, made the American people UNDERSTAND?

DO NOT MISUNDERSTAND! I do not mean to say there is no reason. THERE IS — and four Presidents, two Democrats and two Republicans, have believed the war was so necessary they have kept us in it. But, aside from statements that we must fulfill our commitments to our allies — leading many to believe there is NO REASON further than doing a friendly service to some far-away race of people we know little about — it seems the people know ONLY the Communist propaganda.

AT LAST — the Plain Truth About

THE VIETNAM WAR!

WHY has no U. S. Government Administration in 11 years made the people UNDERSTAND why the United States is in the war — WHY there has been no purpose or plan to win — and WHY at last we are in process of getting out? To give millions of readers true UNDERSTANDING, I flew personally to Saigon and talked with South Vietnamese people, high government officials, American educators resident in Saigon, and U. S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker.

by Herbert W. Armstrong



SAIGON, March 17:

IT'S ABOUT TIME YOU UNDERSTOOD the real reasons WHY 55,000 American youth have sacrificed their lives — WHY the U. S. has suffered 350,000 casualties — WHY the United States has spent over 125 BILLIONS of dollars in the Vietnam war.

Never before has America been in this kind of war. It is, as Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker pointed out to me today in Saigon, the first war ever fought on TELEVISION, right in the living rooms of the American people. Most of the people of the United States DO NOT UNDERSTAND:

- 1) WHY we are in it
- 2) HOW and WHEN it started
- 3) WHAT U. S. objectives are — or whether there are any
- 4) WHAT KIND of war it is, and HOW it is different.

Most Americans hear the news of today's battles — but they know only that increasing thousands are protesting, demonstrating, rioting *against* U. S. involvement — that this protest against involvement includes senators and congressmen and some government officials — that increasing thousands are shouting: "Get our boys out of there."

WHY Don't Government Heads EXPLAIN?

Ever since I was five years old — or younger, I have always wanted to UNDERSTAND! I have always wanted to know the "WHY" of things. Ever since I entered the profession of journalism and advertising, 60 years ago, I have been engaged in the mission of giving UNDERSTANDING — of making facts and truth PLAIN.

That's why it has been so hard for me to understand why U. S. government leaders have failed to get over the message — WHY they have not come out and explained clearly to the people WHY the United States is fighting this war.

This is much more than a military war. Among many other things, it is a *psychological* war — a war of reaching and changing the MINDS and the THINKING of people.

Communist propaganda is an important *part* of their method of warfare. WHY are American leaders so woefully inept in their ability to reach the MINDS of the American people — to explain the REASONS for the war — to clearly inform and lead popular opinion?

The Communists are fighting *this* phase of the war both in South Vietnam (where they have won over so many

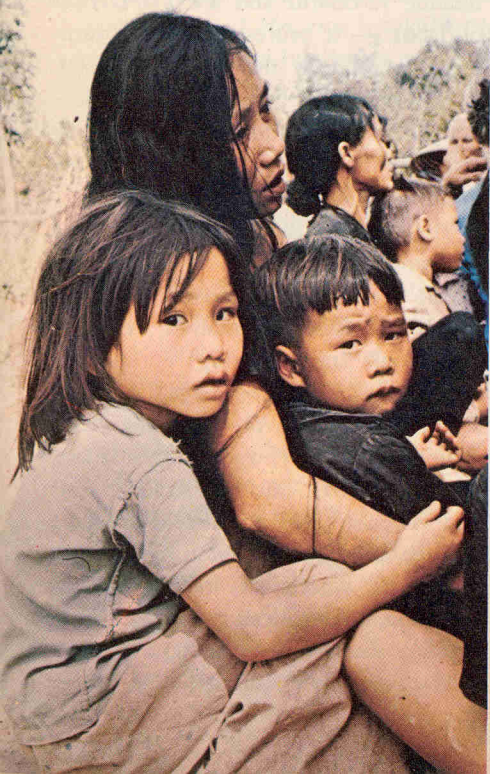
Viet-Cong) and in America (where they have stirred up protest, demonstrations, riots, violence). The Communists are past-masters in the art of misleading, confusing, deceiving the minds of enemy populations. WHY cannot American leaders LEAD — to offset Communist propaganda which is misleading — make the facts CLEAR to counteract Communist propaganda which confuses — make plain the TRUTH, to fight off Communist deceptions?

When an American Secretary of State made an effort to explain WHY America is in the war, he said: "What are our world security interests involved in Vietnam? They cannot be seen clearly in terms of Southeast Asia only, or merely in terms of the events of the past few months. We must view the problem in perspective. We must recognize that what we are seeking to achieve in South Vietnam is part of a process that has continued for a long time. . . ."

Would not that explanation make the REASON for the war about as clear as mud to the public as a whole? Of course this speech was delivered under official circumstances demanding the dignified and scholarly approach.

But what about the effect on boys coming into draft age? When they hear, or read: "What we are seeking to

Left — Ellison-Black Star; Center — U.P.I.; Right — Ellison-Black Star



achieve in South Vietnam is part of a process that has continued for a long time" — does that kind of explanation fire up with patriotism these young men and cause them to want to enlist? Does that kind of language cause hundreds of thousands of young men to want to don a uniform — and risk their lives — to achieve "part of a process?"

Preventing Communist Expansion

True, this former Secretary of State finally got around to saying that the "PROCESS" was one of "preventing the expansion and extension of Communist domination by the use of force against the weaker nations on the perimeter of Communist power." And his was not intended to be an emotional patriotism-arousing speech to drive volunteers to recruiting stations.

But my point is this: When the United States entered World War II President Franklin D. Roosevelt himself DID sway the American people with his effective "Fireside Chats." When he talked to the American public with feeling about "dastardly attacks," and the day of Pearl Harbor "living in infamy," he got over his message — he swayed the people, got them behind the war — he made them know WHAT they were fighting for and WHY they were in the war.

This Vietnam involvement has been going on during the administrations of Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon — and we were even becoming concerned during Mr. Truman's administration. If these presidents — or their Secretaries of State — could not have gotten over the message of the WHY of the Vietnam involvement, why could they not have sought out and used men who could?

Why could they not have used such slogans as: "TODAY Communist invaders advance on South Vietnam — TOMORROW they will invade our shores IF WE DON'T STOP THEM NOW!" Or, "Drive back the Red INVADERS."

In other words, why do we allow INVADERS — AGGRESSORS — to deceive the American public — and much of the world — into believing they are "defenders" — "liberators" — "PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC" when the TRUTH is precisely the opposite? They tell *our*

people that we — the FREE people — are "IMPERIALISTS" — "aggressors" — "invaders."

I have always noticed that those who ACCUSE — whether individuals or nations — are themselves GUILTY of the very thing of which they accuse others.

WHY have not United States administrations been able to MAKE PLAIN to the people that it is the Communists who are the imperialists, the aggressors, the invaders?

Actually U. S. officials speak so much in terms of "we must fulfill our COMMITMENTS to the South Vietnamese," that Americans begin to believe we are in the war merely to do the South Vietnamese a favor — to fulfill some commitment made years ago — the nature of which most people know little or nothing about — or even whether it ought to have been made.

"The Domino Theory"

Near the end of the Eisenhower administration, and in the early 60s, there was some talk of "the domino theory." But I doubt that more than very few knew much about it, or what it was. Or that very few remember it today. The theory was: "IF South Vietnam falls, all nations in southeast Asia fall, one by one." That is, next the Communists would roll over and conquer Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia — and then Australia.

If the United States did not stop their aggressions and invasions at South Vietnam, it would be too late. They would have gained such a grip on conquering the whole world, we would be unable to stop them before they invaded the United States. And by that time they would be so powerful they probably could defeat us.

Actually, THAT was the reason the United States became involved!

THAT is the true answer to WHY the United States is in that war!

At that time, it looked like the Communists were about to take over Singapore and all Indonesia, with its 125 million people — fifth largest nation in the world. Under President Sukarno it looked like Indonesia was going Communist. But that entire southeast Asian

situation has changed since then. More about that, later.

But now let me go back to the very beginning, and hit the high-spots of events affecting Vietnam in one, two, three order — to the present. Let me explain what has happened in all south-east Asia since then — and what is the state of things today!

Communist Philosophy

Go, first, all the way back to the last days of World War II. The United States then was still allied with Russia.

Long before World War II — in 1927-28 — I learned of a Communist "Home Study Course" — a sort of correspondence course, put out by the Communist Party. I studied through that entire course. Here are the central, basic, crux points in the entire Communist philosophy, purpose, conspiracy and plan:

They admit "pure Communism" cannot be practiced, or bring its people its promised benefits, until THE WHOLE WORLD is under its sway. It is WORLD-WIDE REVOLUTION — a conspiracy to overthrow ALL governments in ALL countries. It is NOT democracy. It is NOT government OF the people, BY the people, from the bottom up. It is the DICTATORSHIP of the "proletariat." It is, economically and socially, the planned overthrow of the "bourgeoisie" — capitalists, industrialists, those who have become successful and are EMPLOYERS of labor — it professes to be government for and by the WORKING CLASS.

However, the "working class" does not rule — but the DICTATORSHIP by a clique of men at the top in the Politbureau (in the U.S.S.R.) rules.

The Communist METHOD of waging this world struggle is, 1st) propaganda in all free countries, based on lying, deception, misrepresentation, creating confusion. 2nd) stirring up protest, dividing other nations against themselves (especially the working class against employers), organizing marches, demonstrations, causing strikes, riots and violence. 3rd) the use of sabotage in free countries — plotting to shut down the wheels of industry, transportation, communication — virtually to paralyze a nation. 4th) to fight guerrilla warfare (as in Vietnam). 5th) and,



U.P.I. Photo

SAIGON HARBOR largely built up by U. S. military needs, due to Vietnam war.

finally, the ultimate use of force. They always have conceived the final phase of their struggle will be an all-out TOTAL war between the Red Army and the United States, on United States soil.

Communists dedicate their lives to this STRUGGLE! With them, life is a constant STRUGGLE. They push, and push, and push — and never stop pushing. Efforts toward peace by free nations are looked on as a sign of weakness by Communists. They respect nothing but FORCE which is superior to theirs. They make treaties for the very purpose of breaking them, when it suits their purpose. Their word is utterly valueless.

The U.S.S.R. may be aptly described as a big bear that goes lumbering around kicking on doors. If the door opens — or if the kick breaks it open — the bear starts lumbering on in. But, if an angry, growling and snarling bulldog comes at the bear from inside the opened door, the bear will start backing away. And if the bulldog comes running, the bear will break into a surprisingly fast-running retreat.

Once the Russian Bear plants its boot in a country, it will never remove — unless driven out by superior FORCE. But the Russians always will back down or retreat when faced with superior FORCE! It has been hard for me to understand why successive United States administrations at Washington have generally failed to recognize this fact, and act on it.

An example in point: The Cuban missile crisis. When President Kennedy finally showed the Russians the United

States was ready to use FORCE, by blockading Cuba, the Russians promptly backed down and removed the missiles. But, had this nature of the Russian Bear been understood and fully acted on at the Bay of Pigs incident in April, 1961 — had the U. S. applied FULL FORCE instead of cautious halfway measures — there would never have arisen a missile crisis.

But, in World War II, President Roosevelt failed to recognize that the Communists were actually our enemies. He thought that with appeasement and kindness he would finally convert Stalin. He *could* have known, then, what I learned back in 1927-28 from the Communist home study course about the true aims, objectives, and methods of Communism. That information was just as accessible and available to him, the FBI and the State Department, as it was to me. So the United States became Russia's ally.

This chronic weakness on the part of our American people and leaders, to recognize who are our real friends, and who are our enemies, is even predicted in Biblical prophecy. It speaks of our allies as our "lovers," and of our forsaking that God we have stamped on our dollars that we trust in, relying, instead, on these "lovers." These remarkable prophecies speak of these alliances as adulteries — playing the harlot. Yet, it says, we have been unlike other harlots, in that "thou scornest hire; But as a wife that committeth adultery, which taketh strangers instead of her husband! They [the strangers] give gifts to all whores: but thou givest thy gifts to all

thy lovers, and hirest them" (Ezekiel 16:31-33).

Yet these astonishing prophecies say also: "All thy lovers have forgotten thee" (Jeremiah 30:14) and again, "... among all her lovers she hath none to comfort her: all her friends have dealt treacherously with her, they are become her enemies" (Lamentations 1:2). And even again: "Strangers have devoured his strength, and he knoweth it not." And we are "like a silly dove, without understanding" (Hosea 7:9, 11). Our former Communist ally has been devouring our strength in more ways than we seem to realize — Vietnam, the "cold war," all the Communist stirred-up protest, revolt, riots and violence.

One day in 1945, as I was going on the air in Portland, Oregon, we were expecting momentarily a news flash over the teletypes that the Russian forces had taken an extremely vital point that would have decisive effect on ending the war. I arranged with the announcers at the station to bring me the teletype story when it came, so that I might announce it on my program. It did not come — not then, not next day, next week, or ever. WHY? The Russians did not want to end the war then. They wanted to delay until they could take over all the eastern Europe satellite countries.

When General Patton's forces were driving swiftly on toward Berlin, and it appeared they would end the war quickly, at request of "ally" Russia, Patton was ordered to stop. This was to allow Russia to get into Berlin from the east so that she could occupy East Germany as Communist territory after the war.

Yes, it does sometimes seem we are "like a silly dove, without understanding," in dealing with other nations.

Now see what all this has to do with the VIETNAM situation.

Why Communist Presence in Southeast Asia?

World War II ended with the Communists gobbling up adjoining territory in their struggle to bring the whole world under their boot.

I have been saying, since 1934, that the Communist conspiracy to conquer

the world called for approaching America by way of the east and southeast — that China would go Communist. It did, September 21, 1949. But NOT under Kremlin domination. Communist leader Mao Tse-tung was the leader. He proclaimed it "The People's Republic of China." Chou En-lai was named Premier and Foreign Minister, October 1, 1949.

Before the war, three associated states of Indochina — Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam, were under French colonial rule. They were known as French Indochina. For nearly two decades prior to World War II, the Vietnamese, led by exiled Communist Ho Chi Minh, carried on an underground struggle for independence from France. Ho Chi Minh was a veteran Moscow-trained Communist. In 1941, the Japanese occupied Indochina. And between 1941 and 1945, the United States provided military aid to Ho Chi Minh. Another ally who was in reality our enemy. The very enemy we are fighting now! This is where the United States first became involved in Vietnam!

On the Communist side.

On September 2, 1945, following the Japanese defeat, Ho Chi Minh proclaimed from Hanoi the independence of all Vietnam. For eight years a colonial war against the French ensued, scarcely noticed by the people in the United States.

By 1946 the government at Washington began to wake up to the fact that the Communists were in fact our enemies — not our friends. Under the Truman administration, in 1950, the United States began the policy of sending military and economic assistance to anti-Communist forces in Indochina. In August, 1950, the first U. S. military advisers arrived in Vietnam — 35 of them.

That was the beginning of United States involvement in Vietnam. Also the United States was left holding the bag after the French defeat. That cost the U. S. between 1 and 3 billion dollars in military and economic aid! Other nations sap our strength. It seems we are the prize "easy touch" people.

After China went Communist in 1949, Red China began to send aid to Communist forces in Vietnam. Ho Chi

Minh's forces were called the Viet Minh.

President Eisenhower took office in 1953. He was forced into a virtually immediate decision on Indochina. The French were still fighting there. President Eisenhower decided to continue and increase U. S. aid to the French. The French collapse accelerated. The U. S. was left underwriting a high percentage of the cost of *their* war.

With the French military catastrophe, President Eisenhower had to decide whether America should now intervene directly. He declared he could not "conceive of a greater tragedy for America than to get heavily involved now in an all-out war in any of those regions [Indochina]."

On July 21, 1954, a 14-nation conference was held at Geneva. It did not include the United States. They supposedly ended the war by *dividing* Vietnam at the seventeenth parallel into a Communist North Vietnam, and a free South Vietnam. France, Britain, and the Soviet Union signed that agreement. All signatories were pledged to respect the neutrality and independence of Laos and Cambodia.

What these diplomats did not understand was the METHOD OF WARFARE being used over there. There is no front-line warfare. There are no fronts. It is guerrilla warfare, here, and there, and in spots. The partitioning of Vietnam into North and South could not stop Communist aggression.

The diplomats at the Paris Conference should have known that Communism will NEVER stop *pushing*. To assume they would remain peaceably north of that 17th parallel was ridiculous!

To further guarantee peace in the area, President Eisenhower led in setting up the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) — September 8, 1954, at a meeting in Manila.

U. S. Becomes Directly Involved

Then on October 23, 1954, President Eisenhower took a fateful step. He wrote to Premier Diem (pronounced Dzee-em) of South Vietnam that henceforth American aid would not be given through the French authorities but

directly to the government of South Vietnam.

That was, in reality the *1st step* in U. S. direct involvement.

Step 2: On February 12, 1955, the U. S. Military Assistance Advisory Group took over the training of the South Vietnamese army. One great error here was the fact that the United States military people did not yet realize THE KIND of war being fought there.

Step 3: A week later, the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty came into force. Under it, the United States was pledged to go to the aid of any party requesting assistance against aggression. The United States was COMMITTED — and STILL IS.

Step 4: The Geneva Agreements had called for a national plebiscite throughout all Vietnam by July, 1956. *That election was never held.* Diem knew it would be a popular contest between him and Ho Chi Minh, and he would lose. His decision foreshadowed a renewal of guerrilla warfare. It became dangerously widespread and brutal in 1959-60.

It is pertinent to add here that when the Republic of Vietnam was born, in 1955, its economy was a shambles. But South Vietnam was outstripping the Communist north like West Germany has outstripped Communist East Germany, economically, and South Korea has prospered more than Communist North Korea.

Step 5: As a result of this economic prosperity in South Vietnam, the North held a meeting in Hanoi, September 23, 1960 — during the U. S. Presidential campaign — calling for full-scale guerrilla warfare to conquer and take over South Vietnam by force. Cadres of veteran guerrilla fighters were sent into South Vietnam from the regular army. In every village they organized a subversive apparatus and intelligence network with informers and sympathizers in every village. A reign of terror was launched. It was aimed at liquidating all leadership in South Vietnam, from village chiefs and school teachers up to and including the Diem government in Saigon.

President Eisenhower stuck to his basic position that, if there was a solu-

tion in South Vietnam it was POLITICAL, and NOT MILITARY — so far as U. S. participation was concerned.

Step 6: As Mr. Eisenhower left office, in 1961, there were 773 U. S. military advisers in South Vietnam and NO COMBAT TROOPS. U. S. aid was costing around \$200,000,000 a year. In a dramatic televised press conference, March 23, 1961, President Kennedy warned the Soviet Union that the United States "will not tolerate the loss of Laos to the Communists."

Step 7: One month after the 1960 election, the Soviets (RUSSIA) began supplying arms and ammunition by airlift out of Hanoi to Communist forces in Laos. Early in 1961 the Communists launched a major offensive, to gain strategic territory and open up supply routes along the Laotian border into South Vietnam.

Step 8: October 2, 1961, Diem declared the Communist guerrilla campaign had grown into a "real war." President Kennedy gave reassurances the U. S. "is determined to help Vietnam preserve its independence, protect its people against Communist assassins, and build a better life." Air Force planes began transporting large amounts of American military equipment to South Vietnam.

Step 9: Terrorism and attacks on South Vietnam grew. May 5, 1961, President Kennedy announced in a news conference that use of American forces in South Vietnam was UNDER CONSIDERATION. By February 7, 1962, total U. S. military personnel in South Vietnam had increased to 4,000. By midyear U. S. forces increased to 10,000. Forty-six Americans had been killed since 1961. March 14th, 1962, President Kennedy said none of the Americans serving in Vietnam could be called "combat troops." March 12, 1962, Mr. McNamara (Secretary of Defense) acknowledged that U. S. soldiers had exchanged fire with Communists. The foreign aid program was stepped up to \$300,000,000 a year.

Step 10: November 1, 1963: In a mutiny of South Vietnamese army officers, President Diem and his brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, were assassinated. Saigon was a hotbed of intrigue with

(Continued on page 48)



Wide World Photo

Exclusive Interview at Saigon with **Ellsworth C. Bunker** **U.S. Ambassador to** **South Vietnam**

At the suggestion of Ellsworth C. Bunker, U. S. Ambassador to South Vietnam, Herbert W. Armstrong, accompanied by Stanley R. Rader, general counsel of Ambassador College, flew to Saigon. In their 45-minute conference at the Embassy, the Ambassador gave Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Rader some illuminating information about the Vietnam war. Mr. Rader took notes of the interview. Below we give you his transcript of those notes.

by Stanley R. Rader

Saigon, South Vietnam

ON WEDNESDAY, March 17th, we were received by Ambassador *Ellsworth C. Bunker* at the American Embassy in *Saigon*.

Mr. Armstrong informed the Ambassador that the 7½ million readers of *The PLAIN TRUTH* would welcome a definitive article on the entire Vietnam situation. Ambassador Bunker commented

that he was delighted with our visit and was convinced that no one could write about or understand Vietnam without firsthand exposure to its many complex issues.

Mr. Armstrong told the Ambassador that he wanted to know from him *why* Americans have been involved in Vietnam, *why* the President is planning now to remove the

American presence from the area and *what* the withdrawal of American Armed Forces will do to Vietnam and the Southeast Asian area.

Vietnam — Unequalled in Annals of Warfare

Ambassador Bunker explained that the Vietnam war was a completely different war from any other war experienced by the U. S. Armed Forces and the American people. He stated that it was a war of aggression, a war of subversion and infiltration, a psychological war, a political war, a social war, and the first war ever fought nightly on TV.

He also stated that it was a war fought with such self-imposed inhibitions and restraints that when the history of the era is finally written it will be unequalled and unparalleled in the annals of warfare. It was a war with unfixed battle lines and a war where the enemy could retreat to sanctuaries with impunity and supply their forces in the field from the same sanctuaries.

The Ambassador admitted that many mistakes were made by the American Command because the war is unique in modern history. Some of the mistakes were not rectified as late as January 1968. For example, there were mistakes in training and equipping the South Vietnamese Regular Army (ARVN). The M-16 rifle was not furnished to the ARVN until after 1968, and the training of the ARVN was not really stepped up and designed to produce independent and effective fighting forces until the arrival of General Abrahams, after the January 1968 Tet offensive.

Ambassador Bunker explained that the U. S. Armed Forces became involved in the area in order to fulfill our commitments to our Allies and to impress upon Russia and Red China our willingness to fulfill such obligations, and, in effect, to make our commitments credible. In a broader sense, honoring of our commitments manifested our further willingness to accept the *responsibilities* of power.

Vietnamization

The Ambassador then reviewed the status of the Vietnamization of the war. Vietnamization has two main components. The first is the strengthening

of the South Vietnamese Armed Forces, the second is the extension and consolidation of the pacification program. Ambassador Bunker assured us that the Vietnam forces were now stronger and more effective. He explained that there were no longer any large-scale enemy actions and that the enemy was reduced to small-unit operations.

He described the growth of the ARVN forces (the regular armed forces), which now exceed 600,000 men. To that, one must add the regional and territorial forces as well as the people's self-defense forces, the latter being unpaid and volunteer units. The total number of these various forces is in excess of 1 million men.

The Ambassador reminded us that after the Tet offensive, over 600 villages in South Vietnam remained in control of or were being terrorized by Viet-Cong. Today that number is approximately 40. Naturally, the degree of security from village to village varies, but essentially, although the guerrilla terrorist action of the enemy is designed to disrupt and, if possible, destroy entirely the pacification program, there has been a steady improvement. Security in the villages has improved, and there is increased Vietnamese support to the government.

The Ambassador then turned to the question of President Nixon's plan to remove the American forces, except for perhaps some 50,000 volunteer forces, by June 1972. He reminded us that the President tied the withdrawal to three points:

1. Progress of the peace talks in Paris
2. The level of fighting in the area and the progress of the pacification program
3. The Vietnamization of the war itself

The Ambassador admitted that little progress was being made in Paris but, as he had just explained, pacification was working. Not only was the ARVN better equipped, better trained and more confident than ever before, but the ARVN was carrying the major brunt of the entire war effort at this time. American casualties had fallen to very low levels, whereas ARVN casualties had risen to record levels.

The Ambassador also commented that very heavy casualties were being suffered by the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong. He wanted us to be sure to understand that any casualty figures suffered by the U. S. had to be compared in terms of the differences in population between our country as a whole and that of South Vietnam. In other words, the Ambassador explained, if South Vietnamese suffered 30 casualties that is the same as our forces suffering 300 casualties.

Stabilizing Vietnamese Economy

The Ambassador commented on the new land reform law that had recently been implemented, and the visible signs of the strong economy now and for the future.

He stated that inflation has been under control since January 1970 and that there has, in fact, been no increase in the cost of living since that time despite the wartime economy. He mentioned the record rice crop, the growth of small industries, the rehabilitation of the rubber industry and the many plans of foreign investors for automobile assembly plants, fertilizer plants, etc. He commented on the very prosperous farmers, and told us that he had suggested jokingly to the former Japanese Ambassador that Saigon should be renamed as Hondaville.

The Ambassador called our attention to this present year, the year of elections. The lower house of legislature will be elected in August, and in October the President and Vice Presidents will be elected. He stated that we have attempted to engraft democratic institutions on a foreign society as we have done so often in the past with different degrees of success.

The years ahead will test the nation's constitutional machinery and political maturity. Obviously, democratic institutions are a bit strange to a country that is basically family and ancestor-oriented and authoritarian in outlook.

After the major redeployment of our forces has taken place in June 1972, the Ambassador was confident that the South Vietnamese government will continue to develop and to perfect its own social revolution, and that the ARVN

(Continued on inside back cover)

EUROPE'S COMMON MARKET

RISING WORLD COLOSSUS



Momentous, historic events are transforming Western Europe. But most Americans are "asleep at the switch" to what is happening. It's time for a self-centered America to wake up — before her allies become her enemies.

by Gene H. Hogberg

ENVISION the startling future of Western Europe.

A ten-nation union of perhaps 250 million people, surpassing both the United States and the Soviet Union in economic strength, possessing for the first time worldwide political power and influence. One news source recently called it an "enormous, physically powerful beast."

A new Western Europe controlling perhaps half of all world trade, by exclusive arrangements with dozens of nations who produce raw materials.

A "United States of Europe" possessing *one single currency* — a currency so strong that it will replace the U. S. dollar as the kingpin currency of world trade. A United Europe developing great military strength to protect its unprecedented standard of living and its Number One position in the world.

Visionary ideas?

Not at all. Such a European powerhouse is now just over the horizon.

But the average American is largely unaware of the tremendous strides Western Europe has made during the past decade-and-a-half. His attention hasn't been drawn to the periodic milestones along the long road to European unity.

Key Decision

February 9, 1971 may prove to be the crucial milestone.

The eyes of most Americans were focused that day on the return of Apollo 14 and the earthquake in Los Angeles. But in Europe representatives of the six European Economic Community countries quietly agreed on a three-stage plan to achieve total economic unity. The unity would be complete with a *single currency* for the entire trade bloc — by the end of this decade.

Syndicated financial writer Sylvia Porter said the move launches "one of the greatest experiments since the empire of Charlemagne in the 9th century." If successful, she said, the

decision will have a profound impact on the lives of all Americans individually and "an even more dramatic impact on the policies of all of us as a nation."

Why was this step taken?

The answer lies, paradoxically, with sobering events taking place in the United States — especially its desperate financial condition.

These events are having an impact upon Western Europe to a degree most Americans simply fail to grasp. But they are propelling the nations of Western Europe into a near-desperate quest for unity against all odds. In their view, it's either common, concerted action — or the possible sacrifice of all the Common Market has tried to achieve since its inception on January 1, 1958.

U. S. Fiscal Folly

Never before has the United States — the world's most powerful single economy — been wallowing in such an ocean of red ink.

The current fiscal year, ending June 30, will end with an immense internal Federal deficit in the neighborhood of \$18,600,000,000 (that is £7,750,000,000).

On top of this, the Nixon administration has completely *reversed the*



whole history of balance-the-budget Republican Party economics. In an attempt to stimulate the sluggish U. S. economy, the government is deliberately planning for a budget deficit in the next fiscal year of \$11,600,000,000. Private economists, however, sensing a much slower business upturn, are projecting a deficit of anywhere between 20 and 30 billion dollars!

To cover expenditures beyond income, another increase in the Federal debt ceiling was requested in February. John Connally, U. S. Treasury Secretary, asked for a hike of \$40,000,000,000, putting the new debt limit (which never stays a "limit" for very long) at approximately \$430,000,000,000.

Merely to finance this huge national debt required \$19,600,000,000 interest this fiscal year — nearly 10% of the federal budget. This amounts to \$39,000 every minute of every day of the year.

Tide of Red Ink Flows Across Atlantic

What really shocked America's foreign-trade partners was the recent revelation that the U. S. suffered a balance-of-payments loss of \$10,300,000,000 for 1970. (The balance-of-payments reflects the sum total relationship of a nation's trade and financial dealings with the rest of the world).

Despite America's surplus of exports over imports for the year, more dollars flowed out of the U. S. than flowed in because of overseas investments, bank transactions, tourist expenditures, foreign aid and overseas military spending. This caused a massive dollar *drain*. In the past, the gap in U. S. exports over imports was hefty enough to cover these other expenditures. But inflation and the subsequent rise in the price of U. S. goods has nearly wiped out this advantage.

The 1970 overseas fiscal hemorrhage resulted in a \$7,600,000,000 bulge in the dollar holdings of foreign authorities. This dollar "glut" in Western Europe is rapidly approaching unten-

able and unmanageable proportions.

More dollars are simply unwanted abroad. Through the dollar glut, the U. S. exports inflation to the rest of the world. Excess "Eurodollars," moreover, have helped finance the American business invasion in Europe — a highly controversial topic on the Continent, much publicized in the book *The American Challenge*.

The International Monetary Fund calls this made-in-U.S.A. inflationary phenomenon the world's "most urgent remaining international payments problem."

And this is the concern of the Common Market. West Germany alone *nearly tripled* its official holding of dollars during the last six months of 1970. With \$7,500,000,000 in its official reserves, the Federal Republic has risen from the world's fourth largest holder of dollars to *first*.

Unwilling to wreck the entire international economic system, the German *Bundesbank* has of late converted little of its enormous dollar holdings into gold. Rather, as per Washington's request (or threat), it has been either squatting on the dollars or investing in U. S. government securities. At least this way, the unsolicited dollars earn interest — unfortunately, however, in more dollars.

This does not mean there was no gold drain during 1970, however. During 1970 the United States lost \$2,500,000,000 in gold and other reserve assets. The U. S. now has only \$11,000,000,000 in gold to offset Official Settlement claims of \$18,100,000,000 — and total claims of over \$44,000,000,000.

The picture is not pretty. It cannot continue indefinitely. Yet practically every month America continues to live beyond its means.

Many Europeans — especially the Germans — have a morbid fear of economic instability and rampant inflation. The steps the Common Market nations are now taking to ensure their economic security reflect this fear.

U. S. Ignores Europe's Warnings

Failure of the U. S. to check the dollar drain risks a "calamity," warns Ital-

ian Central banker Rinaldo Ossola. He fears Washington might either be forced to devalue the dollar or "worse yet" to sever the dollar's last link to gold. Foreign nations would be left holding a bundle of totally unredeemable greenbacks.

Urgent pleas and warnings from top European economists, bankers, and industrialists fill the pages of myriad bank newsletters and private investors' bulletins.

But the warnings, seemingly, are going unheeded.

A new attitude has risen in some influential economic and political circles in the United States. This attitude is, simply stated: "Ignore the chronic balance-of-payments losses. The Europeans *wouldn't dare* bring down the whole international economic house of cards. They're probably only bluffing anyway."

This is a very serious assumption on which to base the economy of the world's dominant power.

Yet, remarkably, the new we-don't-care attitude is shared by numerous liberal and conservative U. S. economists. The *Wall Street Journal* reports that an economist at the liberal Brookings Institution recently urged a "passive approach" toward the payments balance problem in order to concentrate on a better performance of the domestic economy.

Shortly afterward, an official of a conservative-style economics institute issued a near-identical call for "benign neglect" of the balance-of-payments deficit.

This is tantamount to the average debt-ridden American deciding to "benignly neglect" paying his bills at the local furniture store in order to concentrate on his "domestic economy," whether it be new clothes, a vacation trip, or a new color television.

What must knowledgeable Europeans be thinking as they read these financially irresponsible utterances?

International Poker Game

If the United States were a mini-republic, such a profligate attitude would have virtually no effect on the world's economy. But the U. S. is not a tiny Costa Rica or El Salvador. America

is the world's leading banker nation. And the investors and depositors are seriously wondering how long the bank will remain solvent.

In a recent speech Gaylord A. Freeman, Jr., chairman of the First National Bank of Chicago and a member of the President's Commission on International Trade and Investment Policy, reduced America's fiscal dilemma to that encountered in a "friendly" poker game. He was speaking before the 24th Annual Conference of Bank Correspondents:

"Our country's position is a little like mine would be if I invited four or five of you in to play poker and got out the cigar box full of chips and sold you each \$10 worth. If I lost hand after hand for perhaps 20 hands and continually reached into the box to replenish my own pile of chips, you might begin to wonder whether I would have the cash to redeem all of the chips piling up on the table. . . .

"As you know, our country has (with only two exceptions) had a balance-of-payments deficit in every year since 1950. That is, we have lost 18 hands in the Big Game between nations and have just continued to issue more dollars. At first we were not greatly distressed. . . .

As the deficit continued, the problem became aggravated. We will have another balance-of-payments deficit this year — and again will finance it by issuing more dollar claims — more chips.

"Since we can't redeem all of those foreign-held dollar claims, we have since early in the 1960's asked Germany and our other foreign friends not to ask for gold for their dollars but to wait a while. They have waited and waited and waited. Meanwhile, our position has deteriorated every year.

"Our time is running out."

Self-Defense Against Common Threat

It is little wonder that the Europeans have decided to "take the plunge" and strive against all odds for monetary union. There is nothing more conducive to international cooperation, even among such competitors as Germany and France, than a commonly shared outside threat. The threat, in this case, is the inflation-ridden dollar.

Singly, each country of the Common Market has little defense against the flood of dollars. Any one of "The Six" that raises the value of its own currency in relation to the dollar risks raising the

price of its goods in relation to its other five partners.

This in turn leads to higher interest rates, speculative currency inflows from the other member countries — in general, overall monetary imbalance and uncertainty within the entire Common Market.

The new ten-year, three-stage currency plan is designed to eliminate this fiscal insecurity.

For the initial three-year period ending in 1973 the EEC nations agreed to narrow their interest rates and more closely co-ordinate economic policies. The Six will *jointly set* guidelines on *individual* member nations' growth rates. This will prevent the spread of inflation from one nation to the others. Also, the individual central banks will set up "hot-line" telephones to permit instant communication about trends in the exchange markets.

The second stage, which runs from 1973 to the end of 1975, provides the opportunity for the Common Market Council of Ministers to decide how to move toward even closer union, with a centralized banking system and a system of integrated currencies.

The final stage is set for 1980 when completion of a central banking system and a single currency — whether it be Euro-Mark, Euro-Franc or whatever — is expected to come into force.

This is the timetable as it stands right now. But the schedule could be pushed

"Beetles" invade America — German Volkswagens being unloaded at Los Angeles, California, harbor. America's surplus of exports over imports has shrunken to near zero. Additional U. S. expenditures for overseas investment, foreign aid, military spending, other items, result in annual massive dollar drain.

Ambassador College Photo





forward should storm clouds gather on the international financial scene!

And the barometer is falling!

Biggest Obstacle

The biggest obstacle to accomplishing this whole effort still remains. It's the nagging political question. The hotly debated issue of how strong a common political authority must be to successfully regulate a vast economic union of nearly 200 million people is still unresolved.

France desires as little centralization as possible; Germany, the EEC's most dynamic member, wants stronger central authority and direction. Therefore, in the interest of getting the new integration plan under way, in February the ministers of these two powers buried their political differences for the time being, saying in effect: "We'll cross that road when we come to it."

The "Enlarged Community"

The cautious three-stage plan also increases somewhat the possibility of British membership in the Common Market. At least there is no Charles de Gaulle to proclaim an emphatic "Non" this time. But there are still many obstacles. The further the Common Market progresses, the more difficult it is for Britain to come in without reservations or insist on long periods of adjustment, especially in the matter of a common farm policy. EEC membership will mean at least a 15% hike in British food prices!

Some experts now believe that Britain — along with co-applicants, Norway, Denmark and Iceland — stands about a 50-50 chance of membership.

Will Europe of The Six become Europe of The Ten? Will Britain succeed on this, her third try? The next several months may tell. Will the benefits to the Common Market of Britain's advanced technology and worldwide economic interests be enough to offset the absorption of the economic weakness of the "sick man of Europe"?

If her bid is successful, Britain, in effect, would be leaving her own "Com-

mon Market" — the Commonwealth — and joining someone else's. She would also abandon Europe's "other Common Market" — the European Free Trade Association of which she is the founding and leading member. If Britain were not pleased with the way things are going in the Common Market by the end of 1975, she, along with any other dissatisfied member, could quit.

In that case Britain would be virtually isolated — cut off from Europe and severed from her former Commonwealth associates.

But even if Britain, or any of the other three present applicants, withdraws or is rejected, the Common Market is still destined to grow in membership.

More Than "The Six"

Most people are totally unaware of the actual scope and significance of the Common Market. It extends far beyond the borders of The Six. It is becoming a world economic empire.

In Africa, virtually all the former French colonies (plus the offshore Malagasy Republic) have become "associated states" of the Common Market — 14 members in all. As associates, their imports to the Market receive virtually duty-free status. They, in turn, open their economies to preferential treatment of Common Market industrial goods.

The former Belgian areas of the Congo, Rwanda, and Burundi, also enjoy the same status along with the Somali Republic, formerly under Italian and British control.

Present British Commonwealth members Nigeria, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania have signed additional association agreements.

In North Africa, Morocco and Tunisia penned association pacts with the EEC in 1969. Algeria is negotiating for the same status.

And should Britain join, at least nine additional Commonwealth countries in Africa would likely become associated with the community.

But even this is not all.

In the Middle East, Israel has successfully negotiated a preferential trade pact — a sort of semi-association status. Negotiations for similar arrangements

are under way with Egypt and Lebanon. (In all negotiations the Common Market acts as a single entity. France, for example, does not conduct talks on her own.)

The nations of Latin America also are edging close to some sort of arrangement with Brussels. In July 1970, representatives of 22 Latin nations drafted the "Buenos Aires Declaration." It called for top-level talks with The Six aimed at strengthening economic, political, social and technological ties between the two areas.

In Asia, the Japanese are proposing a three-year stepped-up trade pact with the Brussels Six. Tokyo is growing wary of the Common Market's lengthening string of trade agreements and its obvious ability to "sew up" markets for itself. With the chill wind of protectionism blowing in the U.S. — Japan's largest export market — Japanese industry would like to open up new areas. Both Western Europe and Japan presently have a maze of restrictions against each other's imports.

In Europe itself, there are three associate members — Greece, Turkey and Malta — which are scheduled to become full members as soon as their economies are sufficiently developed. Malta's association agreement was signed in December of 1970.

Spain, which has inked a preferential trade pact, is aiming at associate status and ultimately full membership. Neighboring Portugal has also asked for a preferential trade pact — though for them membership is but a remote objective.

Austria would like to become at least an associate member if it could only shake loose from the "Big Bear" — Russia — which retains residual influence over Austria's foreign affairs as part of the agreement which saw Soviet troops leave the country in 1955 and a new Austrian constitution drawn up. Moscow definitely does not want another "Anschluss '38" deal between Austria and Germany, or a German-led Western Europe.

Next door to Austria, the Swiss have made it plain they would like some sort of link with Brussels.

Switzerland urgently needs to make

COMMON MARKET

Growing World Power



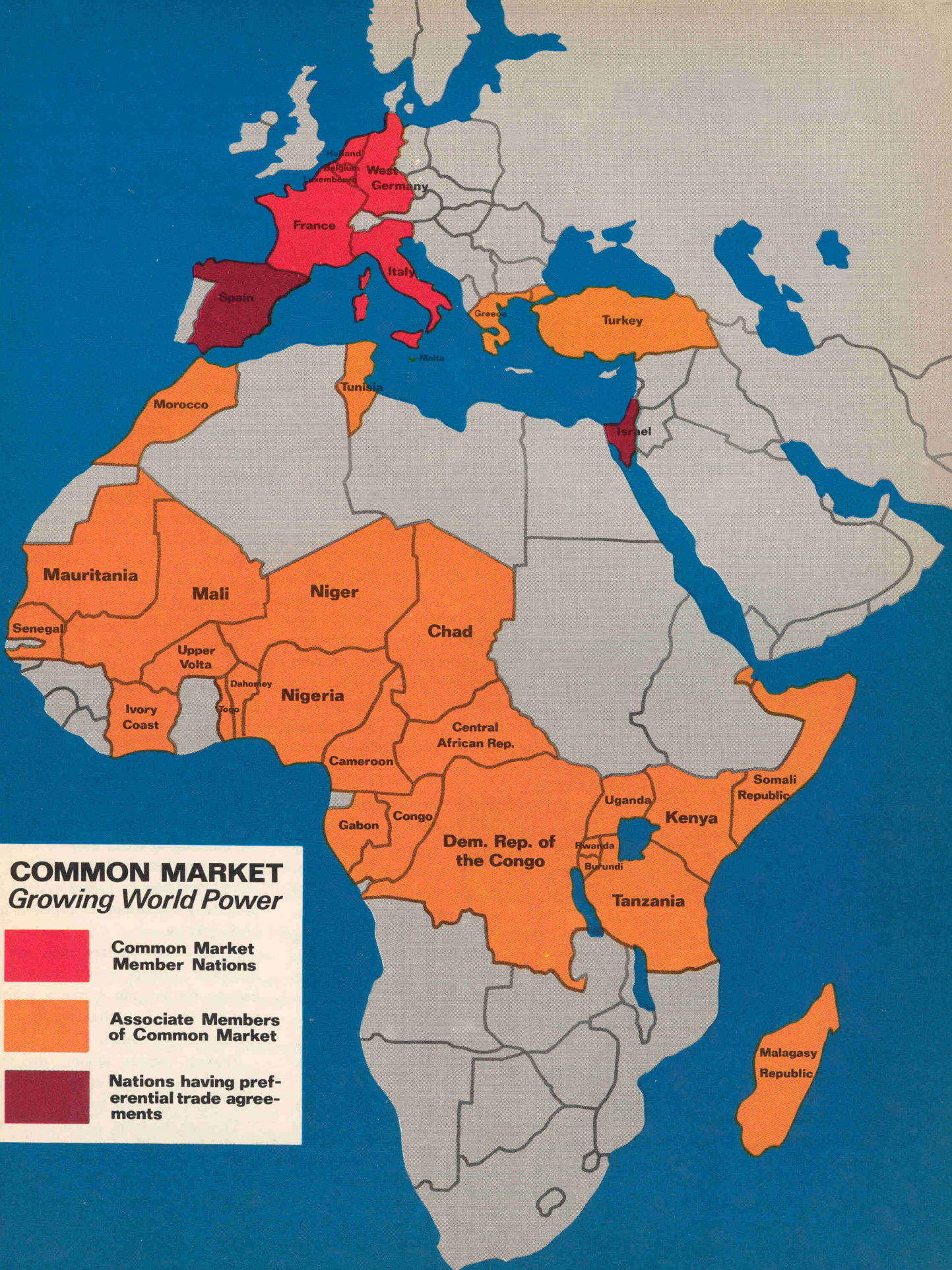
**Common Market
Member Nations**



**Associate Members
of Common Market**



**Nations having preferential
trade agreements**





some kind of accommodation with the dominant economic bloc in Western Europe, because inherent in the applications of other countries, including Austria, Norway, and Britain, is the dissolution of the rival one to which they and Switzerland now belong, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

If EFTA breaks up, the Swiss would be in danger of complete isolation in the heart of Europe. Traditional Swiss neutrality, however, is a sticking point. The independent Swiss are reluctant to surrender political sovereignty to the "Eurocrats" in Brussels.

Common Market ties even reach into one former Iron Curtain country. The independent Communist state of Yugoslavia has negotiated a three-year non-preferential trade pact with the EEC.

The EEC has also opened contacts with Cyprus on the issue of that island republic's eventual association status.

Last, but not least, the Vatican established diplomatic relations with the European Community during 1970. Commenting on the appointment of Monsignor Igmo Cardinate as its "special envoy," the Vatican newspaper *L'Osservatore Romano* said that for some years the Vatican has encouraged the idea of European unity.

In sum, the Common Market literally stretches around the world. Close to 70 nations have achieved or are trying to achieve some sort of arrangement with this growing Colossus.

The lesson for America is clear: The Common Market is big and growing continually bigger. It can be ignored only at Washington's own expense. To think that America can ignore its financial obligations to Europe and the rest of the world is the height of folly.

"Enormous . . . Beast"

It's little wonder that one of the world's leading news sources described Western Europe's growing power in near-apocalyptic terminology. *The Christian Science Monitor*, on February 17, 1971, reported (emphasis ours):

"The 'dinosaur' is beginning to haunt

Brussels. *An enormous, physically powerful beast, with slow reactions and a central nervous system seriously underdeveloped for its size.*

"Its name: the enlarged community.

"As negotiations on membership for Britain in the European Economic Community (EEC) move into their closing phase and seem, as they say here, 'condemned to succeed,' a few people are beginning to look beyond that historic target date of Jan. 1, 1973, and to ask what it will mean to the rest of the world, to the big community's near neighbors, and (not least) to those inside."

West Germany's representative at the EEC Commission in Brussels describes the powerful trade area as a "giant in chains." Commenting on this point, the West German newspaper *Frankfurter Rundschau* reports that "the giant is not being unchained yet, but the question is how melodic will the creature's voice be . . .?"

As if fearing where this "beast" will turn, the influential German newspaper added: "It is essential that this creature should not become like Frankenstein's monster, deformed from birth with a warped mind, trampling on all good intentions as soon as it is released from the chains."

Centralized Political Authority Needed

It is becoming obvious, even to some Europeans who detest the idea of federalization, that Europe will soon need "a voice," and a strong central authority together with a decision-making machinery. The individual Common Market nations are simply going to have to strip away more national sovereignty, and place it at the disposal of a central government.

To continue with the quote from *The Monitor*:

"Such is the power of the dinosaur. But what of its ability to wield it? What of its nerve center?"

"In the long run the problem is one of working out new institutions, developing a brain for the dinosaur. But then, if it is not to be dangerous, it must also have a conscience. That conscience can only be parliamentary control."

Handwriting Is on the Wall

It should be obvious that an expanding Europe will not forever tolerate monetary irresponsibility on the part of the United States — or look the other way should the U. S. institute protectionist trade legislation.

The way things are now developing, it is only a matter of time before the Europeans cut loose from the dollar. They have already put the machinery into motion.

Should Washington ultimately renege on its pledge to redeem dollars for its shrinking gold stock, Europe *will* retaliate — perhaps even against the billions of dollars of private American investment on European soil.

In either a "gold war" or a trade war, all would suffer. But the U. S. would suffer most of all, resulting in a possible collapse in its economy.

But Europe could recover. The Common Market nations have a large enough gold stock even now to launch a new international currency in a crisis. Together, The Six possess nearly \$14,000,000,000 in *unencumbered* gold reserves. That's nearly one third more than America's indentured gold reserves.

European financiers and bankers do not now contemplate a complete takeover of the dollar's role as the world's leading reserve currency. That is a big burden, a thankless task. Currently they are thinking in terms only of a supplementary currency. But, *as things are going*, they may be forced into an "all-or-nothing" position. It depends upon U. S. policies.

Should the dollar fail, a new European currency would automatically become the kingpin currency financing world trade. The dollar would become an unwanted commodity.

Trading nations around the world would have to trade in the currency of this "beast" in order to survive.

Through the years, article after article in *The PLAIN TRUTH* has warned that a multi-nation economic and political power would rise in Western Europe. Now newspaper headlines are beginning to confirm these words.

The time for scoffing is over. The time to face hard economic reality has arrived. □

advance news

in the wake of today's WORLD EVENTS

● Britain at the Brink

"The long slow decline of this nation is accelerating into a collapse," editorialized London's *Daily Mail*, gravely. "The sick man of Europe is fading fast."

The stunning collapse of Rolls-Royce is but one manifestation of Britain's fading economic power and prestige.

On February 22, Ford of Britain advised its American parent company against establishing a \$70 million engine plant in Britain because of a continuing plague of labor problems, including a current long strike costing the company over \$3 million a day.

West Germany, which also has a Ford subsidiary, now will probably be selected. The plant is to supply new types of engines around the world. The tragic decision will cost the sluggish British economy thousands of much-needed new jobs. A disappointed Henry Ford II said, moreover, that his company plans to reduce its operations in Britain. The country, he said ruefully, is becoming "very unproductive." He later added: "There is nothing wrong with Ford of Britain — but with the country."

Britain's economic doldrums extend far beyond Ford and Rolls-Royce. Other disheartening signs are these:

— Worst strike climate since 1926: In January alone nearly 2 million working days were lost.

— The maddening clamor for pay raises: Union after union is demanding 15 to 25 percent pay raises, some much more.

— Inflation is galloping along at a 9% clip while the economy is growing only about 1% a year.

— Worst unemployment in 31 years: More than 700,000 Britons are now out of work — 70,000 of them executives.

— Nearly 5,000 firms went bankrupt in 1970 compared with 2,800 a decade ago.

— The country's second largest auto insurance firm has followed Rolls-Royce into bankruptcy, leaving 10% of British drivers without coverage.

— Investment in new plants and machinery is way down, reflecting lack of confidence in the future.

— In 1950, 25 percent of the world's exports were British. This figure has now shrunk to 13 percent.

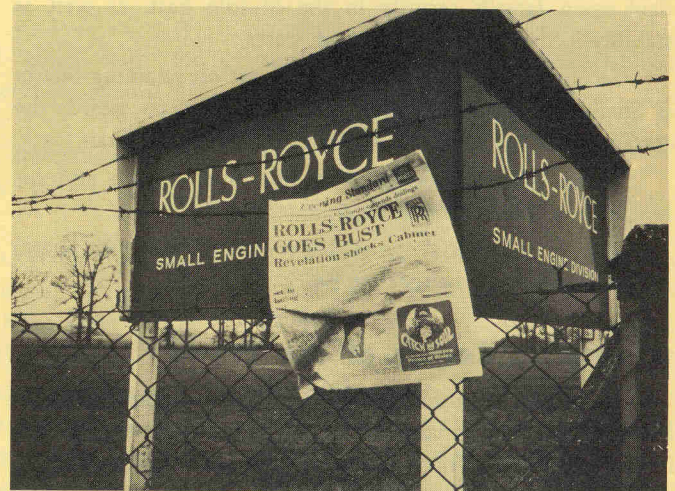
— At the beginning of 1970 Britain was still the world's third largest trading nation. She has since

been passed by Japan and is threatened to be overtaken soon by France and Canada.

"The list could go on forever," said the *Daily Mail*. "But this *national dance of death* cannot. We are not exaggerating. Britain has reached a point of crisis."

Will the lesson of Ford and Rolls-Royce sink home? Or will a far more serious debacle — perhaps even an economic depression — be frightfully necessary?

"That still is our choice," *Daily Mail* editors said in a final Battle-of-Britain-style plea for economic sanity. "We still have a chance to see sense.



Ambassador College Photo

"But we shall have to make a *colossal effort of the will*, greater than anything ever done in peace-time.

"The Government cannot do it for us. For a nation is only as strong as the hearts and wills of its people.

"Of course we can do it. But will we?"

● Eilat and Oil

No longer is Mideast oil the virtual private domain of the Arab states.

Although almost devoid of oil reserves of its own, tiny Israel is becoming daily an increasingly important oil-handling nation.

Israel's new Mideast role is based primarily on its strategic deepwater port at Eilat on the Gulf of Aqaba. It is from here that a 150-mile-long, 42-inch oil pipeline stretches across to the Israeli port at Ashkelon on the Mediterranean.

The oil short-cut, in effect, is a substitute for the closed

Suez Canal — and then some. Even if reopened, the canal could not accommodate supertankers. But the port of Eilat can.

This combination of Eilat's deepwater port and the Israeli pipeline permits oil companies both to use their giant supertankers expeditiously and to achieve considerable savings in time and expense over the older route to Western Europe around the Cape of Africa.

The companies can route their supertankers to Eilat, pump oil to Ashkelon, and load it there on smaller tankers destined for European ports.

Where is the oil coming from? Israeli officials decline, for obvious reasons, to divulge the exact producing countries, saying only it comes from "East of Suez." But it is believed the oil originates in Iran and such Arab states and sheikdoms as Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait.

Some 13 million tons of crude oil were pumped through the pipeline last year. Israeli officials expect an increase to 20 million tons this year, and to 40 million within the next few years. Ultimate capacity is about 65 million tons yearly.

Two important facts stand out from Israel's newly assumed oil role.

First, oil-starved Western Europe is increasingly dependent upon Israel's security in the Middle East, as well as stability in the oil-producing Arab states.

Second, Israel will continue to insist on retaining Sharm el Sheikh in any peace talks. This Sinai fortress guards the entrance into the Gulf of Aqaba at the Strait of Tiran.

It was Nasser's takeover of Sharm el Sheikh and his blockade of the Strait that precipitated the 1967 war.

One Israeli official stated that a state of war with Sharm el Sheikh would be better than peace without it.

● Japan's Corner of the World

Government, industry and labor have worked hand-in-hand to make the Japanese economy second only to the U. S. in the free world. This cooperation and hard work is reaping huge economic dividends in Japan's own "backyard."

Non-Communist Asia is undergoing a new form of "economic colonization." The area is being transformed into a mass market and raw-materials source for Japanese industry. Here are some examples:

Japanese trading companies now control over half of Nationalist China's exports and imports. Taiwan, of course, was once under Tokyo's control.

Japan is threatening to supplant the United States as the Philippines' No. 1 trade partner. She is now the leading exporter of goods to Hong Kong.

South Vietnam has been "invaded" by Japanese commerce, despite Tokyo's efforts to avoid involvement in the Vietnam War. Saigon's streets are so clogged with Japanese motorcycles that the South Vietnamese capital has been dubbed "Honda City."

Japanese business is beginning to dominate Thailand — again with a heavy imbalance in favor of Japan. Tokyo has become the leading supplier of goods and the leading foreign

investor in Malaysia. When the Singapore government embarked on an industrialization program, Japanese companies rapidly moved in.

South Korea is looking to Tokyo for economic aid to offset U. S. troop withdrawals. And finally, one Associated Press correspondent wrote this of Japanese trade with Indonesia: "The Japanese failed to do it with the Samurai. Now they're trying to do it with the Honda."

With the U. S. withdrawing from Asia, it appears certain that Japan will increase its economic domination — and political influence — over the area. No other nation, including industrially inferior Communist China, could fill the vacuum left by the vacating Americans.

● Europe's Military Dilemma

The balance of firepower in Europe is shifting to the Soviet camp. North Atlantic Treaty Organization Secretary-General Manlio Brosio sums it up this way: "The Warsaw Pact countries today have more tanks, more artillery and more aircraft than the Atlantic Alliance."

The latest shift occurred late last year when the MIG-23, Russia's most modern fighter, entered the Soviet Air Force. At Mach 3 the new Soviet jet is faster than any NATO aircraft, which range from Mach 2 to Mach 2.5. A bevy of sophisticated air-to-surface and air-to-air missiles gives the aircraft real military muscle.

While the Communists have been beefing up their armaments, NATO forces have stagnated, relying on an increasingly obsolete fleet, a smaller air force, and an out-gunned army. The American equivalents of the MIG-23, for example, are the Navy F-14 and the Air Force F-15 — both several years short of operational stages.

At present no massive effort by NATO to match Soviet advances is in sight. The Alliance has instead been fragmented by squabbles over who will pick up the defense bill.

Many European NATO governments have been far more anxious to finance domestic social programs and promote their own economic well-being than carry the burden of defense.

Harassed by an unending balance-of-payments deficit, many U. S. leaders have warned that either European countries must radically increase their share of NATO expenses, or the U. S. Congress will withdraw a major portion of the 300,000 G.I.'s stationed in Europe.

Despite a European offer to spend an additional \$1 billion over the next five years and a promise by President Nixon that there will be no U.S. pull-back from Europe without matching Russian withdrawals, the possibility of eventual American troop cuts still remains.

Many observers feel that any major American withdrawal could shatter European confidence — possibly even wreck the Alliance. It would force Europe to strengthen and unite its own military forces in a do-or-die situation. This is of special concern since Europeans are becoming more skeptical of U. S. willingness to use its nuclear umbrella to repulse any massive Soviet attack.

Nations

Look anywhere in the world and you see racial and group strife. Millions being tortured, maimed, killed. But why? What is the underlying reason for a world filled with hate and killing?

by Paul W. Kroll

in Chaos



R. Ellison — Black Star

“I HATE YOU,” is a powerful statement. It brings tears, sorrow, disillusionment. It can also cause more hate, torture and all-out war.

Today, an “I-hate-you” attitude grips this earth. The hate is social, political, religious, cultural and linguistic. It forces groups to TAKE SIDES against each other. War — either local or international — is the usual result.

Our Mad, Mad, Mad World

But have you ever stopped to wonder WHY this world is filled with hate, killing and war? Why can't people get along? Why must skin color, religion, language, tribal affiliation, political ideology, personality differences create a barrier between two human beings?

The result of this hard-nosed hatred between groups and individuals is reflected in the strange, entangling alliances we see in this world.

The Soviet Union was our ally by circumstances during World War I, became an enemy between the wars, changed to an ally during World War II, now is considered by many to be our greatest military enemy.

On the other hand, two former enemies — Japan and Germany — are our allies. That is, except East Germany

which finds herself allied with the Soviet Union and, therefore, against the United States.

In Asia, Chinese Communists oppose Chinese Nationalists living on the island of Formosa.

During World War II Germans and French — many of the same religion — fought each other. Meanwhile, Vichy French were against Free French.

Both the Soviet Union and Mainland China have the same political ideology — Communism. Yet, border disputes and general animosities periodically flare up between them.

In the Nigerian civil war, BLACK Ibo tribesman fought BLACK Hausa tribesman. Sometime before, *black* Congolese hired *white* mercenaries to fight other *black* Congolese.

Why? Why all this confusion? Why this hatred for other human beings?

The reason is, in unexpected ways, quite simple. It has to do with the phenomenon called “group instinct.” It often manifests itself in what has become an explosive four-letter word: R-A-C-E. Not color, but race. Color is merely one aspect of race.

“Race” or “Group Instinct” involves many interrelated factors. These include birth, historical association, language,

culture, political ideology, color, physiognomy, religion, economics — and many other factors.

Origin of Group or Race Hatred

But why must groups of people hate each other? Is group or race hatred inborn?

Actually, it is not. It is acquired or *learned* behavior. That is the definite conclusion of sociologist E. Franklin Frazier: “... studies of children have revealed that race prejudice is ACQUIRED BEHAVIOR” (*Race and Culture Contacts in the Modern World*, Boston, Beacon Press, 1957, page 275).

Recently, two sociologist/psychologists, Gustav Johada and Henri Tajfel, stated that they found the first thing most children learn about people of other nations is to *DISLIKE them in some way*.

Their declaration was presented to the 127th meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. It was based on a survey of Austrian, Belgian, Greek, Dutch and British children, ages 6 to 8.

The Johada-Tajfel conclusion was, “Emotional attitudes toward various foreign countries are, as it were, built

into children before they have assimilated even the most elementary factual information about them." This built-in emotional attitude often leads to conflict on an internal or international scale.

Of all the explosive factors capable of igniting strife and war, "Color and race," said John Franklin, chairman of the Department of History at the University of Chicago, "are at once among the most important and most enigmatic" (*Color and Race*, edited by John H. Franklin, Boston, Houghton-Mifflin, 1968, page vii).

Racial strife, of course, is not limited to white and black as some Americans may think. For example, during the week of the 1965 Los Angeles black-white riot, brown men and yellow men were also slugging it out in Malaysia. And at that same time brown men and black men were slaughtering each other in the Sudan. Meanwhile, elsewhere in Africa, black men killed other black men.

Beyond Skin Color

"Color" as men define it, however, is capable of causing immediate reactions in some humans. Of all the racial characteristics that peg men, "skin color is the most glandular," says MIT Political Science professor Harold Isaacs (*ibid.*, page 75).

Skin color immediately marks the identity of a man's group. But it is not the skin which is at fault. "Color is neutral," says Roger Bastide, professor of Sciences Humaines at the Sorbonne, "it is the MIND that gives it meaning" (*ibid.*, page 34).

Blind people who have recognized the race of persons by their smell, skin texture, voice — immediately reveal their ATTITUDE toward the person being recognized. The point being there is no *biological* reason for color to incite hatred. The dislike stems from *attitudes* concerning skin color which were *funneled into the minds* of the people involved.

Skin color is merely the most easily observable characteristic of race. But there are others. Korean and Japanese people, who have about the same skin color, find other distinguishing characteristics to dislike about each other — physical, religious, educational, social,

dietary, linguistic and cultural, to name a few.

In Nigeria, the most pronounced characteristic between the Hausas and the Ibos was their education, industriousness — and tribal affiliation.

During World War II Germans used political and group affiliations as a mark to pick out Jews and Gypsies.

America and Britain also have their "race" problems. However, neither Britain nor American has yet experienced RACE WAR to the degree that other nations in our times have. But we would be naïve to think Britain and America are immune from guerrilla race war.

It would do us ALL good in America and Britain — white, black, brown, red, yellow — to pause and ask: *Must we TOO have our cities and towns filled with the blood of millions of human beings in a horrendous race war?*

"The Dark Continent"

Whenever one discusses the problem of group conflict, he is immediately tempted to begin with Africa. Africa is cursed with a cancer called tribalism. It parallels the curse of self-centered nationalism among European states. This group-oriented tribalism lies at the root of the recent Nigerian civil war. Tribalism has also unleashed the potential of another group struggle in Kenya since the 1969 murder of Kenyan politician Tom Mboya.

The past wars in Ethiopia, the Sudan, Tanzania, the Congo, Zambia, Uganda and others — almost all have their *tribal* component.

A tribesman owes his first loyalty to fellow tribesmen, much as a citizen of a nation gives his allegiance to that nation. Members of one tribe often fear and hate another. The Western ideal of nationalism — itself a catalyst precipitating ethnic war — is broken down to a grass-roots tribal level for Africans.

In Europe there may be twenty nations — tribes grown great — who explode periodically into national war. In Africa there are about 6,000 tribes. These range from a few thousand members to many millions in population.

They compete for all the necessities of life. And today many of them compete for *political power*.

The differences in tribes are matters

of geography, culture, history, level of development, social organization, religion. At times the differences are physical — as in the case of the tall Hamitic Watusi and shorter Bantu Hutu.

Infused into this constantly tense situation is the added historic memory of Arab enslavement of black men. Few realize that Arabs penetrated almost the entire east coast of Africa. They were in control over most of the northern part of Africa. Islam today is the religion of North Africa and perhaps a third of the black population of east Africa.

Added to this is the legacy of the sometimes discriminatory and cruel "white man's burden" in Africa.

While Europe, and especially Britain, held sway in Africa, the simmering coals of racial conflagration — against white, brown and black — were held down. But shortly after World War II, the monolithic pre-eminence of Europe began breaking down.

Continent in Chaos

Agitation for independence was the cry. In the late 1950's and 1960's, nation after nation in Africa was granted independence. Curiously with the departure of the white man's power, group and race war — against black, white and brown — increased.

The following examples and statistics are NOT pleasant. But they graphically portray the curse of race and group hatred. These words are written in the hopes that those who read them may be able to impart *their influence* so that any further racial or group conflagration can be avoided.

Consider a quick summary of some news events from January, 1964:

*ZANZIBAR . . . Approximately 12,000 Arabs die in less than two weeks.

*TANGANYIKA . . . Army mutinies, President Nyerere goes into hiding.

*CONGO . . . State of emergency in Kwilu province, beginning of tragic civil war, hundreds of thousands killed.

*UGANDA Army mutinies.

*RWANDA-BURUNDI . . . 10,000 Watusi killed in Rwanda, bringing total to about 100,000 dead.

*ANGOLA . . . Portuguese drop napalm onto guerrillas in "rotten triangle."

In a summary analysis for the book

60 WARS SINCE 1945



Wide World Photo

To completely list all the wars, rebellions and conflicts in the world for the last 25 years would be nearly impossible. For example, one sociologist estimated that between 1946 and 1959 alone there were over 1200 "internal wars." Another source gives a weekly rundown of wars in progress. It will list up to 80 or more wars, conflicts and insurgencies at any one time. These areas of violence will be labelled anywhere from "stable" to "serious" to "dangerous" to "out of control."

At the end of 1970, one estimate gave a total of more than one hundred wars, conflicts, insurgencies, civil wars and more violent incidents occurring since World War II.

The sixty wars listed below are by no means the only ones which have occurred. Some of the conflicts are broken down by others into two or more separate wars. In other cases, wars listed singly here, are elsewhere separated. Many of the wars are long-standing conflicts which oscillate from a "stable" to an "out of control" condition. Therefore, dates of a particular war may differ depending on interpretation of the degree of the conflict.

INDONESIA 1945-47
Netherlands vs. guerrillas.

CHINA 1945-49
Nationalists vs. Communists.

MALAYA 1945-54
Britain vs. Communist rebels.

INDO-CHINA 1945-54
France vs. Viet Minh.

GREECE 1946-49
Government vs. ELAS rebels.

INDIA 1947-49
Hindus vs. Moslems.

KASHMIR 1947-49
India vs. Pakistan.

PHILIPPINES 1948-52
Government vs. Huks.

ISRAEL 1948-49
Israel vs. Arabs.

BURMA 1948-current
Government vs. Communist terrorists.

KOREA 1950-53
UN & S. Korea vs. China & N. Korea.

FORMOSA 1950-current
Nationalists vs. Communists.

TIBET 1950-59
Chinese Communists vs. Tibetans.

KENYA 1952-53
Britain vs. Mau Mau.

QUEMOY-MATSU 1954-58
Chinese Nationalists vs. Chinese Communists.

ALGERIA 1954-62
France vs. rebels.

SUDAN 1955-current
Arabs vs. Blacks.

CYPRUS 1955-59
Britain vs. EOKA rebels.

SINAI 1956
Israel vs. Egypt.

HUNGARY 1956
Russia vs. partisans.

SUEZ 1956
Britain & France vs. Egypt.

LEBANON 1958
U. S. & Lebanese vs. rebels.

CUBA 1958-59
Government vs. Castro rebels.

VIETNAM 1959-current
U. S. & S. Vietnam vs. Viet Cong & N. Vietnam.

HIMALAYAS 1959-62
India vs. Red China.

RWANDA-BURUNDI 1959-64
Watusi vs. Hutu.

LAOS 1959-current
Government vs. Pathet Lao.

CONGO 1960-67
Government & UN vs. mutineers, secessionists and rebels.

VENEZUELA 1960-67
Government vs. Communist terrorists.

COLOMBIA 1960-current
Government vs. rebels.

CUBA 1961 (Bay of Pigs)
Cuban refugees & U. S. vs. Government.

GOA 1961
India vs. Portugal.

KUWAIT 1961
Britain vs. Iraq.

ANGOLA 1961-current
Portugal vs. guerrillas.

YEMEN 1962-current
Royalists vs. Government & Egypt.

WEST NEW GUINEA 1962
Netherlands vs. Indonesia.

CUBA 1962
Russia & Cuba vs. U.S.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA 1962-current
Portugal vs. guerrillas.

ALGERIA-MOROCCO 1963
Algeria vs. Morocco.

VENEZUELA 1963
Government vs. rebels.

MALAYSIA 1963-current
Britain & Malaysia vs. Indonesia.

ZANZIBAR 1964
Blacks vs. Arabs.

BRAZIL 1964-current
Government vs. guerrilla terrorists.

THAILAND 1964-current
Government vs. Red terrorists.

MOZAMBIQUE 1964-current
Portugal vs. guerrillas.

DOMINICAN REP. 1965
Government vs. rebels.

PERU 1965
Government vs. rebels.

PAKISTAN-INDIA 1965
Pakistan vs. India.

INDONESIA 1965-66
Communists vs. Moslems & Government.

NIGERIA-BIAFRA 1966-70
Government vs. secessionists.

ISRAEL 1967-current
Israel vs. Arabs.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA 1968
Soviet Union vs. Czechoslovakia.

MALAYSIA 1969
Malays vs. Chinese & Indians.

EL SALVADOR 1969
Honduras vs. El Salvador in "Soccer War."

CHAD 1969-current
France & Government vs. rebels.

NORTHERN IRELAND 1969-current
Catholics vs. Protestants.

GUINEA 1970
Government vs. invaders.

GUATEMALA 1970-current
Government vs. terrorists.

OMAN 1970-current
Government vs. rebels.

ETHIOPIA 1970-current
Government vs. Moslem rebels.

Africa Addio, author John Cohen added: "During the month of January, 1964, then, just about every country south of the Sudan and the Congo — more than half of the African continent, which alone is bigger than the USA, Communist China and India put together — was involved in mutiny, rebellion, civil war, or some other form of extreme violence or threatened violence" (p. 10).

But tribal hatreds did not stop in 1964. They have continued. In 1966 it exploded with the full fury of tribal war in Nigeria.

Nigeria's Tribal War

Before the Eastern Region seceded from Nigeria in May, 1966, 30,000 Ibos had been massacred by other Nigerian tribes. The Ibos rebelled and set up their own state, Biafra.

Then the stark tragedy of tribal war — some have called it genocide — began. Nigeria invaded Biafra to reunite the country.

The death toll in Biafra started at an estimated 400 per day — and was to climb to a tragic 10,000 per day. This was the effect primarily of starvation.

By the end of 1968, the estimate of deaths within unoccupied Biafra was put at three quarters of a million. Even the most conservative estimate of deaths was half a million. Others reported an estimated half a million dead in the Nigerian-occupied area.

The fighting continued throughout 1969, the war not ending until January, 1970. By the end of the war, one estimate put the death toll due to starvation at perhaps TWO MILLION.

Kikuyus, Killing and Kenya

Kenya is known as the nation of big-game hunting, movie scenes, safaris. But Kenya is also the home of racial strife. In 1952, the hunt was on. But it wasn't for big game. The hunt was on for the Mau Mau. Before that strife ended, it was to cost 200 million dollars and result in the deaths of 13,000 black human beings.

The Mau Mau consisted of embittered members of the Kikuyu tribe. They were disenchanted with the white man for settling on land which the tribe

formerly had used for grazing. Paradoxically, the Mau Mau were a product of the slums of Kenyan cities such as Nairobi and Githunguri. But soon the criminal toughs of Nairobi gained control of the relatively peaceful Kikuyus on the reserves.

Disloyal Kikuyus who refused the tribal oath were tortured and killed. For example, in the last 10 days of September 1952, the year that the Mau Mau terrorists began, 14 Kikuyus were murdered for informing the police. In early October a loyalist, Chief Waruhiu, was assassinated.

The message came through loud and clear. The Kikuyus flocked to ceremonial centers to take the oath. Some oath sessions saw 800 initiates at a time brought in.

As usual, in Africa black men suffered most at the hands of other black men. By the end of 1952 only six Europeans had been murdered. In the same period of time 135 Kikuyus and 37 other Africans were known to have been butchered by the Mau Mau.

The turning point of Mau Mau "success" came on March 26, 1953. On this day more than 200 homes were wired closed in a town called Lari. Petrol was tossed on them and flaming torches created fiery infernos.

Those who got out suffered incredible tortures. Stories of the massacre were many and terrible. One woman was held from behind while her child's throat was slowly sawed through. Another person had his body chopped in half. Later his blood was drunk. Pregnant women had their bellies split open.

The next morning officials found charred bones across the plain. No one really knew how many died. The official estimate was 97.

There is yet one final irony in all this. The black Mau Maus had NOT, in this case, murdered whites. The citizens of Lari were black, they were *fellow Kikuyu tribesmen*. It was this kind of butchery that turned away the vast majority of Kikuyus from the Mau Mau minority.

Today, the Mau Mau are history.

Crisis in Kenya — NOW

But group troubles are NOT ancient history in Kenya. They are there now.

In 1969, Tom Mboya, a black cabinet minister, was murdered. Suddenly Kenya was threatened with tribal explosion. Some thought it could parallel the intensity of hatred in Nigeria.

Mboya came from the Luo tribe. Fellow Luos were positive he had been murdered by Kikuyu tribesmen. Luos began to unite in opposition, cursing Prime Minister Jomo Kenyatta and his Kikuyu tribesmen.

Meanwhile, the Kikuyus also became frightened. They began taking oaths — the traditional Kikuyu way of achieving group unity — in the face of danger.

To date Kenya has not blown apart. It is hoped that it will not.

The Hutu-Watusi Conflict

In Rwanda-Burundi beginning about 1959, Bantu Hutu tribesmen went on a rampage that caused the deaths of at least 50,000 Watusi. Some estimate the maximum figure might actually be 130,000. The most likely figure, others say, is between 80,000 and 100,000.

The very tall Watusi had their eyes cut, then were bashed to death. Others had their legs hacked off by the Hutu, to "cut them down to size." Others were buried alive, burned, thrown into crocodile-infested waters with hands tied behind their backs or heads tied to knees.

It was race war. But the distinguishing characteristics were not specifically color. They were length of leg, eating custom, tribal affiliation. The ultimate cause, of course, was the historical relationship between Hutu and Watusi.

Watusi had once lorded it over the Hutu and as usual, "The Watusi system was based on an explicit belief in their own racial superiority" (*Africa Addio*, John Cohen, New York: Ballantine Books, 1966, p. 34).

Other African Hot Spots

In the Sudan, race war with religious overtones has taken the lives of 500,000, according to one estimate.

The problem?

The Sudan is dominated by nine million dark-skinned Arabs of the North who think of themselves as true Egyp-

tians. The South's four million blacks feel discriminated against. They are sure that politicians in Khartoum care nothing about them.

Next we skip to the island of Zanzibar. In 1964, blacks killed so many Arabs on Zanzibar Island that bodies were hauled away in truckloads to be buried in mass graves. The death toll has never been accurately pinpointed. Perhaps 3,000 died.

In fact, much of the racial strife in East Africa is due to the many centuries of Arab abuse of their fellowmen — the blacks — especially during the slave trade. The motive for the massacre of Arabs on Zanzibar Island was vengeance.

In Portuguese Angola, guerrilla war between Portuguese whites and guerrilla blacks is still on. As early as 1961, guerrilla leader Holden Roberto claimed that more than 1,000 Portuguese and 12,000 loyalist blacks had been killed. At the same time 25,000 "Angolan" blacks had been killed by Portuguese and loyalist blacks.

Recently, it was reported in the news that Portuguese mercenaries had attacked Conakry, the capital of Guinea.

Move into Asia, and you find that racial conflict rages there also.

India vs. Pakistan — Nations in Crisis

Perhaps the single most explosive problem in the Indian subcontinent lies in the seemingly irretractible religious differences between Moslem Pakistan and Hindu India. Educated classes in both nations are at wits end in trying to resolve this seemingly irreconcilable animosity.

So violent was the disagreement between Moslem and Hindu that a partition of the Indian subcontinent into two nations, Pakistan and India, had to be effected in 1947.

But to the shocked consternation of Indian and Pakistani leaders, partition did not prevent religious war. During the tragic days after partition, some estimate that ONE HALF MILLION PEOPLE LOST THEIR LIVES in rioting. Low and high estimates run from 300,000 to one million. Entire trainloads of refugees arrived in eerie silence, all of



Major Tribes in West Africa

In any major geographical area in Africa, there are hundreds of small but distinct tribes. They are usually very important in a limited locale, but have little influence elsewhere. But even major tribes in any area are many.

The most obvious point about African geopolitics is the fact that present national boundaries are totally unrelated to tribal groups. Some tribes may be scattered across more than one national state. In other cases, large numbers of differing tribes are placed in the same state.

The accompanying chart and map show the important tribes of West Africa, with their approximate numbers and general geographical position.

Major Tribe	Locations	Approximate Numbers	Major Tribe	Locations	Approximate Numbers
FULA (Puehl) (Fulani)	Cameroun	300,000	HAUSA	Nigeria	7,500,000
	Gambia	55,000	IBO	Nigeria	6,000,000
	Guinea	750,000	YORUBA	Nigeria	4,500,000
	Niger	260,000	TIV	Nigeria	1,000,000
	Mali	850,000	WOLOF	Senegal Gambia	800,000
	Dahomey	55,000	TEMNE	Sierra Leone	600,000
TUCOLOR	Nigeria	3,600,000		Upper Volta	
	Ivory Coast	50,000	MOSSI	Mali Ghana	2,000,000
	Port. Guinea	36,000	KRU	Ivory Coast Liberia	400,000
	Senegal	450,000	BAOULE	Ivory Coast	500,000
MANDINGO	Mauritania	75,000	AGNIS	Ivory Coast	100,000
	Mali	60,000	ASHANTI	Ghana	700,000
BAMBARA	Guinea	15,000	SU SU	Guinea	250,000
	Gambia	120,000	FON	Dahomey	800,000
MALINKE	Ivory Coast	1,000,000	BARIBAS	Dahomey	175,000
	Senegal	900,000	EWE	Ghana	375,000
MENDE	Ivory Coast	900,000	FANTI	Togo	310,000
	Sierra Leone	600,000		Dahomey	5,000
SERAHULI	Upper Volta	600,000		Ghana	300,000
	Guinea	600,000			
	Ivory Coast	600,000			
KPELLE	Senegal	175,000			
	Guinea	175,000			
SERERES	Liberia	175,000			
	Mali	900,000			
	Senegal	900,000			

Source: *History of Africa*, Harry A. Gaily, Jr.

the occupants having been butchered by religious fanatics along the route.

For India, religious rivalry has group overtones. Here "feelings of rivalry based on religious differences are described as 'communal' in India, since each religion is considered as a community" (*India, A World in Transition*, Beatrice Pitney Lamb, New York: Frederick Praeger, 1966, p. 127).

Hindus and Moslems live apart. Each have distinctive social practices and their own *consciousness of community*.

"Hindus frequently refer to the entire Moslem community by the term *jati* even as they refer to Untouchables and Tribals by the same term" (*Color and Race*, edited by John Franklin, p. 177).

The term *jati* can refer to religious affiliation, subcastes, caste groups and castes. And the entire caste system of India has *racial* overtones.

Caste System

The early Vedas record the repugnance of the Aryan invaders for the darker-skinned natives they found in India, the Dravidians. Dravidians were generally relegated to the laboring occupations. At an early date, religious worship became mixed up with this racial bias. "Each group had its own special duty and it became important to do the duty appropriate to *one's own group* rather than that of another group" (*India, A World in Transition*, p. 137). Traditionally in India, birth into a group determines the person's relationship to others.

The same goes for his religion.

"A man is a Hindu not because of any particular religious belief, but because he was BORN a Hindu, continues to live within the Hindu social framework, and regards himself as generally committed to a Hindu way of life" (*India — A World in Transition*, Beatrice P. Lamb, p. 99).

So it is. The fragmentation of Hindu society has historical and racial bias.

There is a further irony in this situation. Moslem Pakistan is at odds with Hindu India. But East and West Pakistan *also* are embroiled in civil strife. The tension results from race, language, culture and economy. In East Pakistan the 70 million Moslems

speak Bengali. In the west — separated by 1000 miles of Indian territory — are fifty million Urdu-speaking Moslems. East Pakistanis are especially riled at the concentration of power and authority in West Pakistan. Many feel that the two segments of Pakistan will split into two separate nations.

Racial Strife in Asia

Southeast Asia is also a hotbed of racial strife. Language is one problem. Indonesia has 300 ethnic groups who speak more than 250 languages and/or dialects. Filipinos, numbering 30 million, speak seventy languages and/or dialects between them. Asians as a whole speak more than 3000 languages and dialects.

Tribal minorities are a problem. Montagnards in Vietnam occasionally resort to violence in protest. In Pakistan, marauding tribesmen put fear into the army. Half-civilized Nagas plague India with demands for "self-determination."

In Japan, 600,000 Koreans are referred to as "senjin," the Nipponese equivalent of "nigger." Koreans have been commonly looked down upon because Japan ruled Korea for 35 years.

Some sixteen million Chinese live outside China. Their prosperity, diligence — and often clannishness — arouses hostility. Formosans, themselves Chinese, dislike the Nationalist mainland refugees now living in Formosa.

Mainland Chinese consider themselves vastly superior to minority groups within their own borders — the Tibetans and Uighurs. Within mainland China are 50 different ethnic groups. These have come up as special targets for ill treatment. Moslems in Chinese provinces such as Kansu and Sinkiang have had their religious rites abolished.

Vietnamese armies have harried Laotian citizens for centuries, and look down on Cambodia. In the Indo-China region, a saying goes: "If you see an Indian and a cobra, strangle the Indian first." Peasants on Java repeat the statement: "When you meet a snake and a slit-eye [Chinese], first kill the slit-eye, then the snake."

After the attempted Communist coup failed in Indonesia, fanatical Moslems

went on a "holy war" rampage to slaughter atheistic Communists. Of course, if the Communists had won, the reverse would have occurred. Witness North Vietnam when the Reds took over.

"The best estimate is that between 300,000 and 500,000 people were butchered [within Indonesia] in the five months from October 1965 to February 1966" (*South-East Asia in Turmoil*, Brian Crozier, Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1968, p. 182).

Malays and Chinese in Conflict

Southeast Asia has certainly been a "meeting" place of different peoples — sometimes the meeting has been violent. But seldom has there occurred a mental "melting" of peoples.

One example of how this meeting can explode in racial violence concerns the Federation of Malaysia. It had been touted as one of the world's most promising multiracial states.

However, the federation exploded in the streets of Kuala Lumpur. Malay mobs surged into Chinese areas burning, killing, looting.

In retaliation, Chinese and Indians at times struck back at Malay villages. Firemen drew sniper fire as they attempted to douse flames — just as in Watts. The morgue was so crowded that bodies were put into plastic bags and hung on ceiling hooks. The reported toll was one hundred dead. Others put the toll several times higher. Most of the victims were Chinese.

Since that time, Singapore, heavily Chinese, has become independent of the Federation of Malaysia. But resentments between some Malays and Chinese continue.

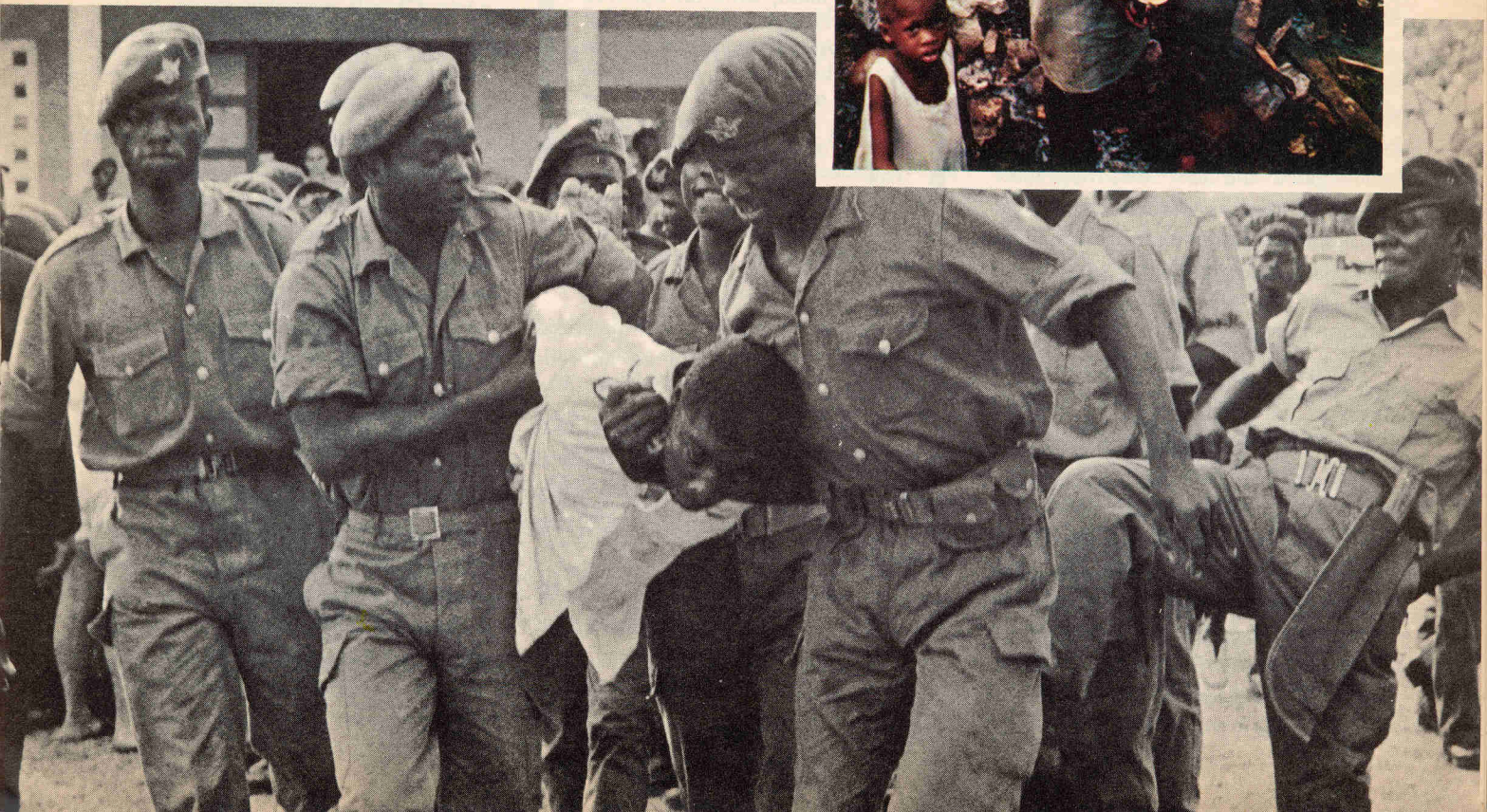
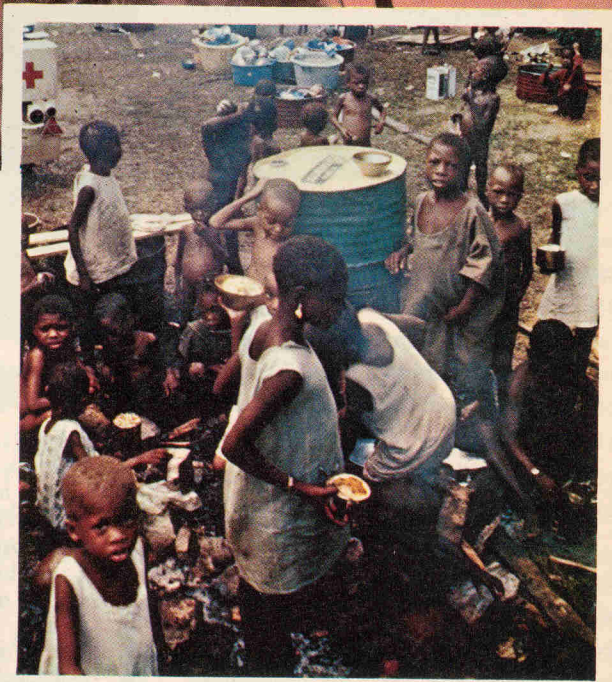
Chinese on the mainland, of course, have believed for thousands of years that non-Chinese are barbarians. Communism has not changed this, but rather reinforced the idea that China is the Middle Kingdom. Virtually all non-Chinese are considered *kuei-tze* — ghosts or devils. They supposedly inhabit the nether world below China, the only home of civilized human beings.

When the white man subjugated China, it began an antipathy that



Wide World Photos (top, bottom)
UPI (center)

A WORLD AT WAR — Top, Chinese students in Canton, shout anti-American slogans against "war-mongering" Americans. Meanwhile, to Americans, Communist Chinese are the trouble-makers. Center, refugee children attended to by relief workers during Nigerian civil war where black African fought black African. Bottom, the same tragedy occurred during hostilities in the Congo during 1964 when black fought black.



remains to our day. Said one observer, "No one can understand China unless he appreciates the hatred and bitterness of the intelligent Chinese for the businessman who treated him like a coolie in his own land."

One oriental master, Lin Yutang, explained why China is so belligerent when he said: "When China succeeds in building her own tanks and guns and battleships, there will be no need to argue about equality."

Ethnic Strife in the Soviet Union and Europe

Even the Soviet Union has had to reckon with the Chinese Colossus. But the Soviets' problems are not limited to Asiatic Chinese. Negro students from Africa complain about racial antagonism in the Soviet Union and her East European satellites.

In the past few years, more than 1,000 young Africans have quit universities in the Soviet bloc. Racial reasons are given in most cases. In Bulgaria, for example, Africans have been referred to as "black apes."

The Soviet Union itself keeps many nationalities in tight control. Any ideas of independence by Ukrainians, Latvians, Uzbeks, for example, is considered treason. And anti-Semitism persists in the Soviet Union to this day.

As we swing around to Western Europe, ethnic animosities are only too well burned into our consciousness. The Nazi Aryan Myth, a racial ideology, promulgated the idea that the white race, especially the Germanic branch of the Nordic subrace, was superior. This was one ideological excuse, in World War II, for the murder of Jews, Gypsies and Slavs.

Today, the European Continent as a whole is relatively quiet — although ancient national animosities still simmer, waiting for a catalyst.

However, racial and religious animosities do break out. As in the case of the Northern Ireland riots. In 1969 Britain was forced to intervene as Protestants and Catholics battled in Northern Ireland. Few of course realize that there is a distinct *racial background* to the rioting. There are two basically

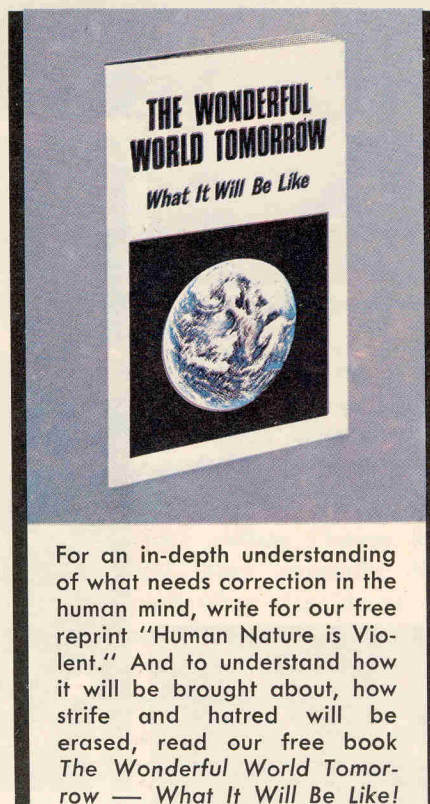
different, though related, stocks of people in the area. Each has adopted a different religion.

How Race Bias Must Be Solved

Throughout history, human beings of various groups simply have not been able or willing to get along with each other.

But why? What causes ethnic, tribal, national and racial strife? Are we doomed to live in a world which cannot eradicate strife, torture, killing?

The causes of such racial and group



For an in-depth understanding of what needs correction in the human mind, write for our free reprint "Human Nature is Violent." And to understand how it will be brought about, how strife and hatred will be erased, read our free book *The Wonderful World Tomorrow — What It Will Be Like!*

strife and the needed solutions are rather self-evident. Here are some of them:

If all the world had and practiced *one religion*, there would be no religious strife.

If all the world had *one supreme, all-wise government* — a single political system — there would be no wars between nations espousing differing political ideologies.

If the world had and spoke correctly *one language*, there would be no wars over how one talks.

If the whole world shared the *same cultural*, social and educational heritage

— there would be no conflict in these areas.

If *no nation* had a military establishment, there would be no war machine to call upon to obliterate another nation.

If the *leaders of nations* taught respect for OTHER peoples — instead of denouncing them — then the masses would not be hating each other.

If *all citizens* of every group were taught to love their neighbor, there could be peace!

Obviously we DO NOT have the conditions mentioned as the prerequisites for world peace. We have no universal language, no uniform cultural values, no one true religion practiced by all, no all-wise government. What then can be done?

A Matter of the Human Mind

Remember, it is the *attitude of the human mind* which is responsible for racial or ethnic animosity.

So, first, it behooves every individual, of whatever ethnic group, that he NOT hate a member of another ethnic group. That, rather he learn to truly love his neighbor AS himself.

Second, the very great importance of individual leaders is obvious. During the rioting between Moslems and Hindus in the subcontinent of India, when Ghandi was able to go to troubled areas, he CONVINCED opposing groups to settle their differences. Bloodshed was avoided.

But all too often leaders HAVE DONE THE OPPOSITE. For example, politicians began many years ago to fan the flame of hatred in the Middle East. Today, these same leaders have been trapped by the frenzy of the uneducated masses. In order to stay alive politically, they are forced to continue their policy.

Therefore, the leaders — on national and grass roots levels — must learn what is their responsibility in preventing racial and group strife.

All this emphasizes the basic, underlying necessity of a change in the *human heart*. It is a change too few people seek, or know how they can acquire. But either that change comes or we will witness continuing bloodshed around the world. □



AUSTRALIA

Aftermath of Record-Breaking Floods

John Fairfax & Sons Ltd.

After five years of on-and-off drought, eastern Australia is now adding up the cost of record-breaking floods. In the last months of 1970, continual flooding plagued the Murray River system in the southern New South Wales Riverina area — a region nearly devastated by the 1967-68 drought. But this flood and drought were only a prelude to the havoc wreaked by the deluge of January and February 1971. Our Australian Editorial Staff reports on the disaster that some estimate will cost Australia as much as \$100 million.

Sydney

IF THERE'S one thing Australian farmers and ranchers don't seem to get any more — it's gentle rain in due season. For Australians it's too often either flood or drought. In the October-November, 1970 PLAIN TRUTH we published an article explaining how Australia was in the throes of drought.

Then suddenly — in the months after — Eastern Australia was battered by its worst flood in forty years. Thousands of Australians in the three-state area of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria were hit. Before the flood was over, more than 4,000 square miles had been progressively inundated. In some places flooding lasted for fourteen days.

As rain-swollen rivers made their way

from town to town — at times hitting several regions simultaneously — a familiar pattern of events repeated itself.

Anatomy of a Flood

Prime farming and grazing lands, with their immense sheep and cattle properties and cotton, corn, fodder, seed oil, and wheat farms were covered by six-inch- to four-foot-deep water.

In Victoria, five inches of rain fell one Friday night and swelled the already overburdened MacAlister, Avon and Thompson Rivers until they burst their banks and flooded thousands of acres of quality farming land. Communities and whole towns were cut off by the flash floods, and pollution threatened to produce epidemic diseases in the isolated areas.

Dr. David S. Wishart, Director of Agriculture in Victoria, told PLAIN TRUTH reporters that in Gippsland, much of the thirty thousand acres submerged in water reappeared with a covering of from 6 inches to 3 feet of sand.

The Human Toll

Perhaps the individual stories of hardship are the most agonizing.

Frank Dampney of Narrabri shut himself in his bedroom to escape the pitiful bleating of his 2,500 sheep as they floundered in rising floodwaters. He had herded them onto higher and higher ground until at last they stood at bay before the advancing waters — with nowhere higher to flee. After twenty years of farming, he was wiped out in the two hours it took his flock to drown. Restocking now is impossible.

A 46-year-old farmhand, his wife and nine children were forced out of their Narrabri house by the four-foot floodwaters that swept through and destroyed almost everything they owned.

It was the family's third bout with natural disaster. In Western Australia they had survived both a cyclone and an earthquake. Still the husband pitched in to help his fellow victims, keeping his spirits undampened. He quipped to *Sydney Morning Herald* reporters, "I

still have the cook and the kids." Their youngest child was only ten days old when the flood hit.

One of the smaller cotton farmers lost 500 of his 550 acres. A month later his machinery was still standing in a lake of water, and he had no way of knowing if it could be repaired economically enough to make another year's planting worth the investment.

In the Narrabri region a baby fell off a veranda and was drowned. A 21-year-old mother died in northern Queensland in an unsuccessful attempt to save her 11-month-old son when her husband's car stalled on a flooded causeway. Distraught evacuees related stories of whole families being trapped for a time in their flooded homes. A Victorian woman and her three children drowned right in their own house.

The airstrip at Narrabri and Nicholson's Air Service Strip at Wee Waa were constantly in use as bases for emergency and rescue operations. All available aircraft were pressed into service, from giant R.A.A.F. Hercules transports to helicopters and light private planes. Flying low, the pilots dropped food in specially designed air-drop packages to isolated farmhouses and encamped families.

Miraculously enough, the final death toll was put at only 26.

Animal Suffering

Before the flood there were nearly 3 million sheep in the combined Namoi and Walgett Shires of New South Wales and well over 100,000 head of cattle. Driving through the gutted roads in the areas of the Namoi Valley, our correspondents were struck by the stench of decaying animal carcasses and rotting vegetation.

Of the 8 million acres of prime cotton, wheat, and pasture lands in the Shires of Namoi and Walgett, over 1,400 square miles were inundated when the Namoi, Gwydir, McIntyre and other rivers overflowed their banks after five straight days of rain.

A stock check is being made throughout the three states to determine how many animals were drowned or starved to death. The only reports received so far by government agronomists have been of individual grazers virtually

wiped out — a typical report might read: "2,500 sheep lost, 2,800 sheep drowned, 14,000 sheep and lambs dead."

The most concentrated damage was wrought in north central New South Wales where twenty river systems overflowed to create a virtual lake larger than the American state of Rhode Island.

Cotton — 100,000-Bale Crop Awash

The loss of nearly 80 percent of the cotton crop in the Wee Waa area of the Namoi Valley amounts to a minor national tragedy, especially since bad weather had substantially reduced last year's yield.

Except for a brief period during the American Civil War when American cotton was not available for the European market, Australia had not produced enough cotton even for domestic use. Then a group of about forty American growers began migrating from the San Joaquin Valley in California during 1961. They pioneered a new area and brought with them the methods of production and the capital necessary to begin cotton farming in the valley on a massive scale.

The first cotton grown in the Namoi was 60 acres planted in 1961 by Paul Kahl and Frank Hadley from Merced, California.

With a crew of forty, hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of farm machinery, vehicles and communications gear, Kahl and Hadley now farm 3,000 of the 54,000 acres of cotton in the region. With the other Californians and, of course, many Australians who were quick to pick up the new methods, these migrants revolutionized the growing techniques of the industry. The nation's cotton output increased from 11,800 bales a year in 1960 to an expected 150,000 in 1971 (100,000 of these were to come from the Namoi Valley alone).

While their relatives in southern California were riding out an earthquake, these former San Joaquin Valley farmers were fighting for survival in a different kind of natural disaster — and it has cost them more than most earthquakes could have.

The N.S.W. Department of Agricul-

ture made an early estimate that the total crop loss for the region would be 75,000 bales — three-quarters of the Namoi crop — valued at approximately \$12 million. Another 3-million-dollar loss in property, irrigation channels, pumps, and farm machinery has been estimated so far.

One of the tragic consequences of the flood is the loss of the export market — the fruit of three years of hard work in the development of an Asian outlet for the country's pre-flood surplus production. The growers simply will not be able to supply their hard-won foreign market. Australia will even have to import as much as 50 to 60 thousand bales to meet domestic needs.

Paul Kahl, who is also Chairman of the Namoi Cotton Cooperative, told us that he and his partners have lost their total crop. Their losses in pump engines, machinery, irrigation channels, land erosion and silting would also be substantial.

Another Californian, Harold Free from McFarland, former Chairman of the Tax and Legislative Committee for the Kern County Farm Bureau, came to the Namoi in 1963, just in time to lose his first crop to the 1964 flood. He estimates his present losses will be 60-70% on the 2,100 acres planted to cotton on his 6,000 acres. When asked how the flood had left him financially, he replied, "I'm no worse off than when I came."

Also from McFarland is Jerry Davis, who is managing his family's 4,000-acre property, Calcot, Pty. Ltd., established in 1963. A member of the Board of Directors of the Namoi Co-op, he came last year to trade places with other family members who still farm 2,100 acres in Kern County. A full 90 percent of his crop has been reduced to brown twigs decorated with a few empty bolls. Meanwhile, 9 cotton pickers with a total value of a quarter of a million dollars stand idle in the mud waiting for next year.

Today, the mop-up goes on, the sheep and cattle count continues and the farmers wonder when the right balance will come — rain in its due season for crop and pasture growth and enough sunshine to make the harvest. □

How to Overcome EMOTIONAL STRESS

Almost everybody suffers from occasional emotional stress. Fears, neuroses, anxieties, insecurity, worries, compulsions are all commonplace today. WHY? What's the CAUSE? What is the secret of sound emotional control?

by William F. Dankenbring

LIFE should be worth living. Yet the feeling that life is not worth living "is the most challenging problem that confronts the modern physician," said Dr. Frank J. Ayd, Jr., chief of psychiatry at the Franklin Square Hospital in Baltimore.

Of all the ills to which man often succumbs, *depression* is one of the most common.

Fears, Anxieties?

Are you or members of your family bothered by neuroses, fears, anxieties, continual depression? How emotionally balanced and healthy is your family?

If you live in a modern city, then take note: A study checking on the mental health of city folks discovered that only 18.5 percent of them are completely well mentally! The findings are part of a community health study in a midtown area of New York Hospital and Cornell University Medical College.

Psychiatrists classified 23.4 percent of those studied as being mentally impaired to the extent their illness interfered with life functions. Another 21.8 percent had moderate symptoms of mental illness. The largest percentage — 36.3 percent — had mild symptoms of mental disorder.

If you live in a noisy, crowded, tension-packed city environment, then — according to this study — your statistical chances of being emotionally and

mentally *sound* are only about one in five!

People in the country, however, have been found to experience the same symptoms of mental illness as city dwellers — and in the same proportion. The worst areas in the country were the economically depressed "country slums." This study was also conducted by Cornell University researchers.

Children Hit

Perhaps the most serious mental illness problem today involves *children*. A Senate study a few years ago reported that *four and a half million* American children need psychiatric treatment. The report asserted that one American child out of 10, from 5 to 17 years old, showed signs of odd behavior. Said Senator Thomas J. Dodd, many of our juvenile delinquents come from this disturbed group.

Compared with a decade ago, **THREE TIMES** as many children 14 and under are being admitted to mental hospitals annually. And the suicide rate among teen-agers is up sharply. In the past decade, the suicide rate in the United States has risen, especially among the 15- to 19-year-old group where it has increased nearly *50 percent!*

These figures are indeed tragic. They reveal a story of what is happening to our youth — our nation's number one resource!

Said Dr. Edwin Shneidman of Los Angeles, special consultant to the National Institute of Mental Health: "We are tormented because we say, 'Here is a person who is about to enter the external potential of life and yet because of internal conflict takes his own life.'"

A recent study conducted by Dr. Thomas S. Langner revealed that twelve percent of Manhattan's children are seriously mentally disturbed, "the kind of kids that Lee Harvey Oswald and Sirhan Sirhan were." The 5-year study sampled 1,034 of the city's children between ages 6 and 8.

Only twelve percent of the children were found to be mentally healthy, or as the study pointed out, minimally impaired.

Are college students also affected? Indeed they are. An estimated 10 percent of all college students already are seeking psychiatric help, said a Harvard psychiatrist. Declared Dr. Dana Farnsworth: "There is something happening at our institutions increasing emotional conflict and psychosis among college students."

But why are so many of us emotionally handicapped or mentally ill today? What are the *causes* of mental illness? What can be done about this terrible scourge of emotional problems that afflicts over 20,000,000 Americans

and between 15-20 percent of the world population?

What Is Mental Illness?

Mental illness may briefly be defined as impairment of the proper functioning of a person's mind and emotions.

Such a person in some way does not function *normally* in society. His illness causes him to behave somewhat oddly and erratically. It may cause him to have physical symptoms of some organic disease. It may cause him to become erratic in judgment — unable to properly handle problems, meet crises, make decisions. It results in lack of confidence, security, faith and ability to make a decision and stick with it. It may lead to a life of crime, drug addiction — or even to suicide!

What are the signs of emotional or mental stress? One is the inability to function at one's job. Another is a marked personality change, brooding, irritability, unreasonable outbursts, or bizarre behavior or hallucinations. Also, if a person has headaches, insomnia, pains when there is nothing physically wrong, then the trouble may well be psychosomatic.

But what are the *causes* of mental illness? There are many suspected causes, among them the frustrating tensions of modern life, poor interpersonal relations, improper or lack of discipline, lack of positive instruction and training in childhood. Even nutritional factors may be responsible for contributing to mental illness. Some psychologists claim that mental illness results when some basic human need is not fulfilled.

Read what one basic psychiatric text has to say: "Perhaps there is no phase of psychiatry which has given rise to so much discussion and dispute as has the one concerning the *causes* and even the nature of mental disorders . . ." (Noyes and Kolb, *Modern Clinical Psychiatry*, 1963, p. 93). The authors then list some of the multivarious causes of mental illness: heredity, metabolic abnormalities, cerebral diseases, hormonal imbalances, injuries, alcoholism, lack of the basic bodily needs (oxygen, nutrition, fluids, vitamins, sleep), social and cultural factors, anxiety-inducing situations on the job, interpersonal pressures within the family group, and so on.

Other Causes

Experiments with rats and studies of wildlife populations suggest that much neurosis can also be caused by overcrowding. Few will quarrel with the idea that overcrowding has profound effects on human behavior. But studies of rats have shown that they, too, are profoundly affected — some become "dropouts," some become violent "criminals," homosexual, bisexual, and frequently cannibalistic. One such study was conducted by Dr. John Calhoun in 1958 at Washington's National Institute of Mental Health.

Another suspected agent contributing to the increase in mental illness is our chemical environment. Dr. George S. Freuenberger, a pediatrician noted for research into mental retardation, points out that food impurities may lead to mental handicaps. He mentioned certain foods, food additives, insecticides or fertilizers used on growing crops.

Obviously, there is no *single* cause of mental illness. Most of the identified causes, however, have to do with our MODERN WAY OF LIFE! All are dependent on the *individual* reactions of people toward their environment — healthy or unhealthy. But what is the solution to this tragic health problem?

If you have troubles with your emotions — fear, phobias, anxieties, neuroses, depression, lack of confidence, hostility, anger — what can *you* do about it?

Experts have sought the answers to these problems throughout man's history. But they have been *unable* to solve and eradicate people's mental problems. The reason is clear. Too often experts have sought the answers in the wrong places.

Consider one "grasping-for-straws" attempt — the use of drugs.

Are Drugs the Answer?

Many people, young and old, today believe that drugs may provide the answer to emotional stress or mental illness. But consider these facts from an expert: "New drugs, alas, often turn out to be less valuable than early assessments promised. Pharmacological history teaches us how often a particular drug is thought of as a magical panacea.

Then with experience of its practical use, the 'great' drug becomes 'a great drug *but*', later still, it is thought of as a 'useful' drug, and finally, as its miracle effects occur with diminishing frequency and the catalog of alarming side effects is compiled, its true value is recognized and the revolution, once heralded with such optimism, becomes aborted" (Abse, *Medicine on Trial*, 1969, pp. 88, 90).

One widely heralded drug for the mentally ill was the tranquilizer meprobamate. Later scientists found that it caused frequent allergic reactions, some people became addicted to it, and at any rate the drug was finally discovered to be no more effective than a placebo!

But if drugs are not the answer, what about psychotherapy?

Is Psychotherapy the Solution?

Before concluding that the solution must be found here, consider the state of modern psychiatry. Says Dr. Abse, a Dutch authority: "Psychiatrists are DIVIDED AMONG THEMSELVES about the problem of how to treat the psychologically ill. On one extreme wing, there are those who resort to physical methods; on the other, there are those who believe in psychoanalysis or its derivative methods and delve into the mind in order to cure the mind. The latter often provoke much hostility" (*ibid.*, p. 91).

The field of psychiatry, today, is a confused, disordered free-for-all — an arena filled with conflicting ideas, methods, theories. Many psychiatrists today attack Freud's theories and construct their own pet postulates. Says Abse: "They cry 'balderdash' and then present their own half-baked postulates . . ." (*ibid.*).

Consider the results of one tool of modern psychotherapy, called "insight therapy." Admits psychologist Perry London of the University of Southern California, this form of therapy "tends either to radically alter people's life styles or to leave them unaffected. A person is much more likely to change his career as a result of insight therapy than to lose a nervous tic, more likely to move away from home, shift his political position, or alter his religious con-

victions as a result of psychoanalysis than to give up phobias, smoking, homosexuality, or compulsive hand wringing" (London, *Behavior Control*, p. 54).

Dr. London gives the example of one patient who entered therapy because he was afraid to drive on Los Angeles freeways. After one year of treatment he divorced his wife, changed careers, and radically altered some social relationships. But he still could not drive on Los Angeles freeways!

The solutions, plainly, are not to be found in the field of psychoanalysis or psychiatry, today. You might wonder, then, how much progress is being made in prevention of mental illness?

Not much. At a recent Mental Health Conference in Los Angeles, which I attended, two scientists researching into mental illness discussed the fact that little — if any — progress in preventing mental illness has been made in the past 5,000 years! Certainly, said one, there has been no progress in the past 200 years — in fact, he added, we may have gone backwards!

Scientists are still groping in the dark. What are they overlooking, so that the solution to mental problems is eluding them?

The answer is simple. The key to mental health lies not only in changing a stressful environment, but more importantly, in *changing you* — changing your attitude toward life, your approach to life and your feelings toward other people. Bringing about a fundamental change in your own mind.

Some Beginning to See the Light

Amazing as it may sound, a number of modern psychologists are waking up to the fact that the Bible stresses this important principle and is an excellent textbook on psychology. They are beginning to see that the moral instruction in the Bible is very important to mental health. One such man is Henry C. Link.

After examining 15,321 unemployed men and women in New York City, he came to see that the major problems of his patients were lack of values and objectives in life. He found the *Bible* was helpful in teaching people how

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 *vitaly 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.

to be happier and more successful!

Another famous psychiatrist who has turned away from the older orthodox theories is Dr. William Glasser. Toward the end of his psychiatric training, he found himself *doubting* much of what he had been taught. Glasser came to see that people who need psychiatric treatment have never learned the difference between *right and wrong*

behavior. He found that the basic problem of patients was their inability to understand or apply moral principles to their daily lives.

Dr. Lawrence LeShan, former chief of psychology at the Institute of Applied Biology, New York City, also sees a trend away from the non-moral approach to psychiatric therapy and a trend toward recognizing a positive

relationship between moral values and mental health.

Applying this "new" concept in practical situations, psychiatrists have been AMAZED at the results! Less than 10 percent of inmates of the Leavenworth prison who were taught moral responsibility returned after being released from prison, whereas the normal rate was about 80 percent!

Psychologists working with criminals in Georgia prisons have attempted to rehabilitate criminals by helping them adopt a moral code — actually based on the Bible — which includes "love of neighbor." Prisoners were taught the precise meaning of words such as love, law, neighbor, self, give, spirit, attitude, etc.

Results of the program were impressive. Careful psychological testing showed that about 80 percent of the participants benefitted significantly from the training program! The re-arrest of probationers dropped from 22.5 percent to 9 percent for the year involved (Goble, *The Third Force*, p. 144).

The program was based on the belief that there are moral LAWS that govern human behavior, just as there are physical laws pertaining to the material universe. Understanding and obeying these laws leads to mental health and sound behavior.

Thus contrary to the old psychology, and its strong opposition to fixed moral values, some psychologists today are beginning to see spiritual and moral values as being very important in the establishment of mental health! More and more psychologists are beginning to see that it is the ATTITUDE of the individual which determines his behavior and his mental health, and not his environment (except as it affects his attitude).

What does actual clinical evidence indicate is the solution, then, to mental illness? The answer should be obvious. There needs to be a new emphasis in society on *moral values* — instruction in the moral, spiritual *laws* which govern human relationships.

And the foremost of these laws, psychologists are beginning to see, is *love*. Remarkable, isn't it, that the Bible said this 1900 years ago!

The Need for Love

Clinical experiments have demonstrated that children need love — without it, babies have died. "Experiments with babies have demonstrated that deprivation of love and affection early in life can lead to serious problems, even to the death of the infant. In many cases serious neuroses can be traced back to a lack of love in the early life of the individual" (Goble, *The Third Force*, p. 82).

Today, psychologists are beginning to see that love is not only a basic human need, but they are beginning to see it is the fundamental *key* to mental health.

Psychologist Erich Fromm writes: "In the most general way, the active character of love can be described by stating that love is primarily *giving*, not *receiving*" (*The Art of Loving*, p. 22). Says he: "Not he who *has* much is rich, but he who *gives* much. The hoarder who is anxiously worried about losing something is, psychologically speaking, the poor, impoverished man, regardless of how much he has" (p. 24).

The opposite of the giving, loving person is the selfish person. Says Fromm: "The *selfish* person is interested *only in himself*, wants everything for himself, feels no pleasure in giving, but only in taking. The world outside is looked at only from the standpoint of what he can get out of it . . ." (p. 60). But what the selfish person does not realize is that *his own selfishness is the root of his troubles*. It "leaves him *empty and frustrated*. He is necessarily unhappy and anxiously concerned to snatch from life the satisfactions which he blocks himself from attaining" (pp. 60-61).

The Secret of Mental Health

The basic problem with many people suffering mental illness is not that they are "ill" but that they are *too pre-occupied with themselves*. Such people tend to be self-centered, self-seeking, overly self-conscious. The greater their preoccupation with SELF or "Number One," the greater their suffering. When they don't get what they want, they begin to retreat into their own dream world where everything goes their way and *they* are the center of attention!

This attitude is the basic cause of mental illness.

Learn to GIVE

Most people are concerned about what other people are going to do for them. Many people grow up thinking the world owes them a living. They see the world is a competitive jungle, and so they join in, clawing and grasping for success, status, and security. But sooner or later they find out that success, status, and security do not come from seizing, grasping, acquiring, taking, or getting.

The only way to achieve mental health is to develop an outgoing, positive, helping, sharing, *GIVING* approach to life and other people! You can *choose* to develop this approach to life!

In other words, rather than wait for other people to love you and serve you, you need to initiate the first step. You need to start showing love and concern for others, helping them, serving them, sharing with them, giving to them. Instead of being concerned about self, and "what's in it for me," you need to become concerned for *others*, and ask, "What can I do for them?"

Nineteen hundred years ago Jesus declared: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." He taught a way of life that is concerned with giving, sharing, helping others. He taught a way which leads to mental health and happiness!

Many moderns have ridiculed the way of life taught in the Scriptures. The whole world has rejected that way — that philosophy — of life. Result? Look at the headaches, hangovers, and horrors facing this world today! Look where the world has gotten by following the way of greed, selfishness, lust, competition, putting self first and being unconcerned about others! Look at the FRUITS — the RESULTS!

This does not mean it is wrong to be concerned about yourself, but that you should not be *overly* concerned about yourself! We should love others *as* we love ourselves — we should do to others *as* we would have them do to us (see Matt. 7:12, 22:39). Then you will truly enjoy peace of mind and stability — *mental health!* □

what you can do...

TIMELY Tips and Helpful Suggestions for YOU and YOUR FAMILY

● New Survey Indicts Smoking

Once again smoking has been identified as a leading cause of health problems. Britain's Royal College of Physicians in their 1971 report, *Smoking and Health Now*, positively confirm the fact that smoking increases your chances of sickness and premature death!

Here are some of the results of the study:

* It is estimated that over 20,000 deaths in men between the ages of 35 and 64 in the United Kingdom are directly attributable every year to smoking.

* The average male cigarette smoker, age 35, is likely on the average to lose 5½ years of life as compared with a nonsmoker.

* If present smoking habits continue it is estimated that there will be 50,000 deaths from lung cancer alone each year in England and Wales in the 1980's!

* Mothers who smoke during pregnancy tend to have smaller babies than non-smokers. They may be more likely to abort their fetuses, have a still-birth or find their infant dying in the first days of life.

* Cigarette smoking was a detriment to Britain's industry. As a result of long-range illnesses linked with smoking, about 50 million working days were lost to industry in a recent year.

The report substantiates the accuracy of findings discovered in similar studies conducted previously in the United States. It points to the validity, for instance, of the Hammond-Horn study which showed that the death rates from all causes combined are 68% greater for cigarette smokers than for non-smokers.

The conclusions are obvious: *smoking is detrimental to health and the habit should be dropped.* For an in-depth study on the effects of smoking — and how you can break the cigarette habit — write for our free booklet *You can Quit Smoking*.

● Your Vacation and Home Security

Be sure and make home security part of your summer vacation plans this year. Residence robberies rose 133% from 1960 to 1969 in the United States and are still on the rise!

Here are some suggestions offered by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Los Angeles Police Department and cooperative police-citizen neighborhood crime reduction agencies on how to protect your home while on vacation:

If you plan on being away from home more than a few days be sure to discontinue newspaper deliveries and other

deliveries ahead of time. Don't advertise to burglars that you are gone by leaving notes for various delivery men.

Have a trusted friend pick up your mail or have the post office hold it for you while you are away. Do the yard work before leaving and have it done by a neighbor, if possible, while you are away.

Don't leave keys under flower pots or doormats, inside an unlocked mailbox, over the doorway, or in other obvious places. Burglars usually look in these places first. Give a key to a trusted neighbor to check inside your house periodically.



Inform the police that you will be on vacation and that your house will be unoccupied. They will periodically check your neighborhood by patrol car.

Leave one or more interior lights on. (Timers can be purchased that will periodically turn lights on and off during your absence.) But don't leave the *hall* or lobby light on. This is an obvious giveaway. People do not live in hallways. Lock all the windows and doors and be sure the garage door is closed and locked before you leave.

● Finding Summer Jobs

For college and high school students, summer is just around the corner. If you want an interesting, educational

and profitable summer, then begin now to find that summer job.

There are a number of ways you can begin planning.

The next time you stop by your local library check up on any number of available books on finding summer jobs. For U. S. citizens there's the *Summer Employment Directory of U.S.A.*, published by the National Directory Service, which lists jobs available in each state; the *Summer Employment Guide* compiled by the Student Employment Division of the National Employment Service Institute; and other books such as the *Collegian's Guide to Part-Time Jobs* by Russell H. Granger which can be helpful for year-round part-time work.

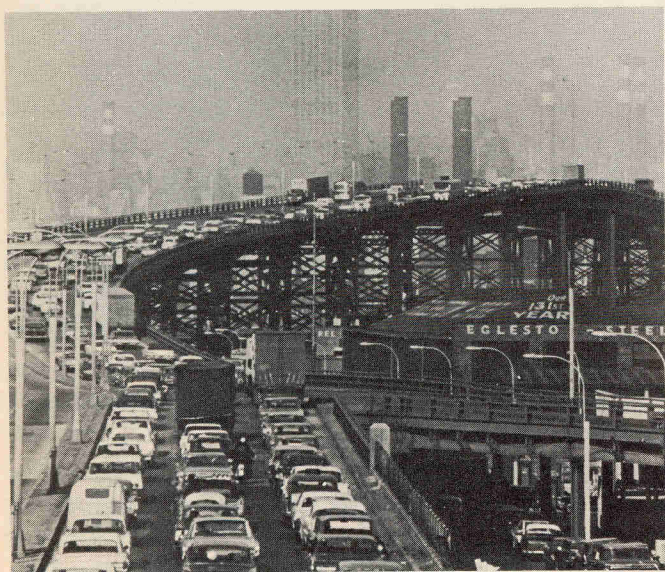
Consider filling out a job application form at the nearest employment agency. These agencies usually obtain a number of summer jobs for students. The key is to apply early.

Keep an eye on the employment opportunities section in the classified ads of your local newspaper. If you are able to do landscape and gardening work you might even put in your own ad for jobs wanted. The summer is a prime time for that type of work. And it's healthful and profitable.

Check with your friends, relatives and neighbors. Personal referrals have proven to be a most effective method in finding a profitable summer job.

● When Air Pollution Becomes Heavy . . .

Air pollution is a health hazard. It aggravates already existing diseases and directly contributes to others. A study by the U. S. Public Health Association found the rate for severe asthma in children under 5 to be about twice as high in heavily polluted areas. For eczema the rate in heavily polluted areas is four times as high!



U. S. Public Health Service

To minimize this health hazard during heavy air pollution, officials give this advice:

1. *Stay indoors as much as possible.* Keep the windows and doors closed until the air pollution concentration lessens.
2. *If out walking, walk away from the curb.* Automobile exhausts are heaviest near the curb.

3. *Limit driving.* Motor vehicles alone contribute about 60% of existing air pollution, in the form of carbon monoxide, unburned hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides. In some cities the figure may be even higher — 80 to 90%!

4. *Avoid strenuous exercise.* This is especially applicable to children. In some areas, physical education periods must be cancelled by schools when air pollution reaches certain levels.

5. *Change your LOCATION.* If you have serious health problems you might seriously consider moving to a less polluted area.

● Fire Extinguishers For the Home

No one is immune to the possible threat of fire. Home dwellers should be aware of three basic types of fire threats around the home: Class A, ordinary combustible fire — paper, wood, cloth, other similar items; Class B, flammable liquid fire — gasoline, oil, grease, paint thinner; and Class C, electrical fire.

Since a Class A fire is extinguished primarily by water, a garden hose long enough to reach any point around your home or inside your home will be adequate if the fire is discovered while it is still small. But call the fire department *before* you start fighting the fire or have someone else call the fire department.

For the Class B or C fire it is actually *dangerous* to use water in an effort to fight the flames. For the best protection buy a "B-C" class, dry chemical or carbon dioxide type fire extinguisher. A 2¾ to 5-pound extinguisher which will stop most small flammable liquid and electrical home fires can be purchased for 10 to 20 dollars.

● "Foodless Foods"

Many of the thousands of food items found in supermarkets have either been highly milled, bleached, filled with preservatives, emulsified, dyed, artificially sweetened and flavored, waxed or otherwise refined, processed and chemically treated.

These highly processed and refined foods often lack the essential nutrients they originally had. One independent expert said that 40 out of the 60 leading dry breakfast cereals, for example, were so low in nutritional value that the contents consisted of "empty calories."

For your health's sake and the health of your family, minimize use of overly processed foods. Choose natural foods — lean meats, vegetables, fruits, whole grain breads — that have real food value. Pass up the packaged snacks which are high in calories and harmful additives but low in nutrition. Being concerned about what you buy for you and your family to eat is not being a "food nut" or "food fanatic" but a wise consumer.

For further information on proper diet write for our FREE reprints "The Seven Laws of Radiant Health" and "Eat Right To Be Healthy."

AN ALL PLAY AND NO WORK SOCIETY?

A social sickness is rapidly taking hold in America and the western world — misspent TIME. Americans especially have more free time. And too many are spending it at "play."

by Richard Gipe

In the past, most people worked long hours in sweatshops or on the farm. Little time was available for education or recreation. But today, we are rapidly going to another dangerous extreme — to an all-play-and-no-work society.

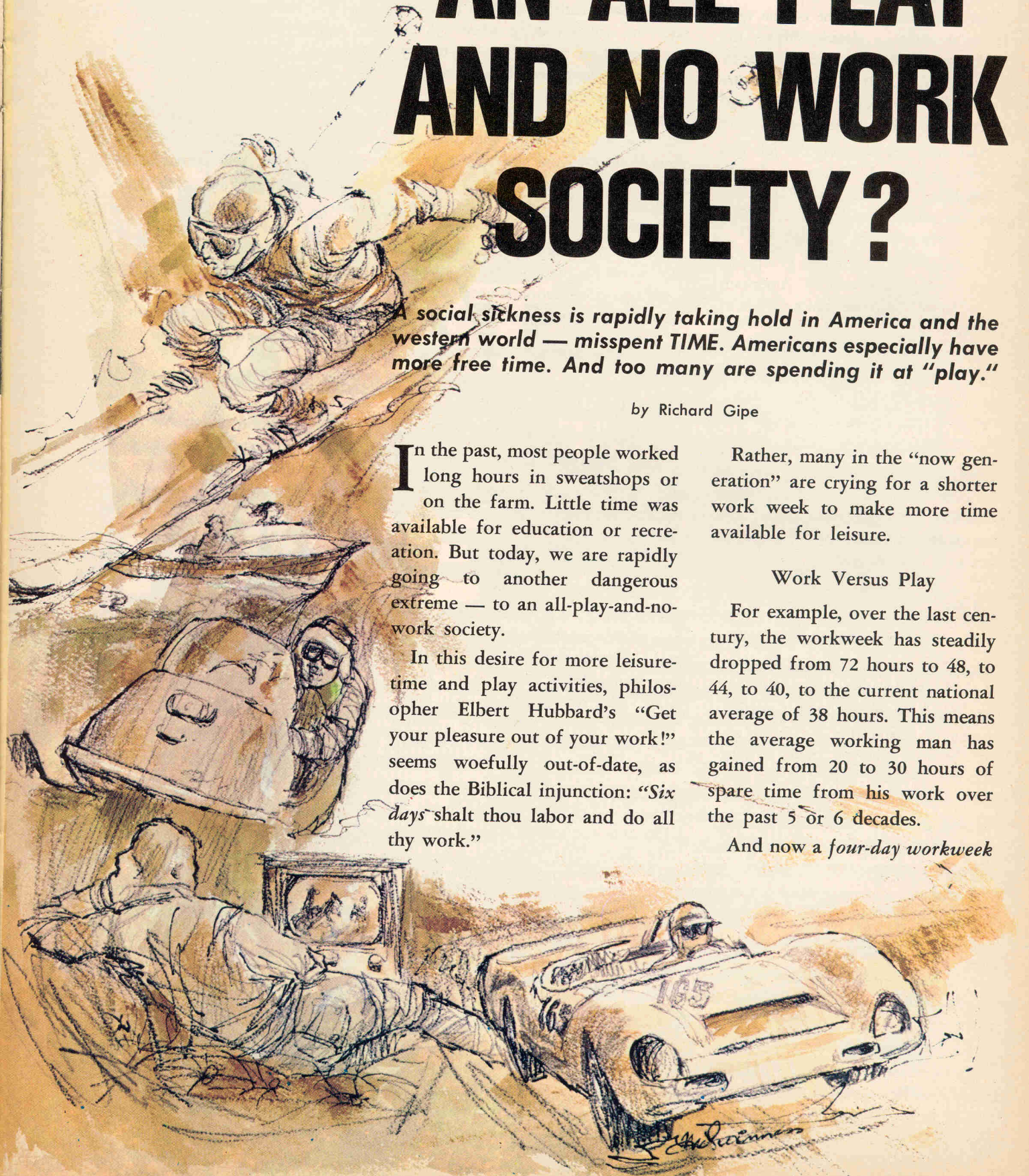
In this desire for more leisure-time and play activities, philosopher Elbert Hubbard's "Get your pleasure out of your work!" seems woefully out-of-date, as does the Biblical injunction: "*Six days* shalt thou labor and do all thy work."

Rather, many in the "now generation" are crying for a shorter work week to make more time available for leisure.

Work Versus Play

For example, over the last century, the workweek has steadily dropped from 72 hours to 48, to 44, to 40, to the current national average of 38 hours. This means the average working man has gained from 20 to 30 hours of spare time from his work over the past 5 or 6 decades.

And now a *four-day workweek*



is being seriously contemplated by many large industries.

What is replacing time formerly spent in productive labor? The television set, for one! The man-hours spent each week in front of the television in America already surpass the weekly output of all productive labor by at least 27% (2,600,000,000 man hours more before the television than the total spent in productive labor).

And even less time on the job is a continuing goal. A 30-hour workweek is predicted for the near future. And even the 30-hour workweek is, according to some estimates, too high.

One chairman of a leisure group predicts, "within the century Americans probably will have the choice of one of the following:

A — Working 22 hours a week.

B — Taking 25 weeks of vacation a year.

C — Retiring at 38 years of age."

Meanwhile in Britain, the future tycoon will work 20 hours a week or five days at four hours per day! This prediction is not for some distant date way off in the future, but for sometime within the next 20 years!

This will mean more time for "holiday."

What the Experts Say

But even today, some experts tell us, "Americans have more time to kill than they spend working." One executive director of a recreation association said that the spare time per person now figures out to about 2229 hours a year. That's more than 40 hours a week.

"In a lifetime," this executive said, "we have 22 more years of leisure time than our great-grandparents had."

Meanwhile, economist Marion Clawson estimated Americans will have a total of 660 billion more hours of leisure in the year 2000 than in 1950. Dr. Clawson did not say 660 million, but 660 billion, a truly astronomical figure.

He was immediately challenged by another economist who termed the estimate "absurdly low," and who claimed that, in fact, "the U. S. faces such an explosive increase in leisure that within

a mere 10 years we may have to keep the unemployed portion of our population under more or less constant sedation unless we quickly figure out something better for them to do. . . ."

One mathematician went so far as to say, "the day is coming when 2% of our population, working in the factory and on the farm, will be able to produce all the goods and food that the other 98% can possibly consume, that this day will arrive no later than 25 years from now, and more likely it will arrive in about 10 years."

However fanciful some of these predictions may be, one central fact is clear. The majority of people are working less on the job and playing more.

Of course, recreation is necessary to a balanced life. And work on the job is

"Many a man thinks he is buying pleasure, when he is really selling himself to it."

Benjamin Franklin

not necessarily the only work a person needs to do. Repairing one's home is not necessarily play.

Following this reasoning, some experts like Sebastian de Grazia, a Rutgers University professor, and author of the monumental volume, *Of Time, Work And Leisure*, claims that much "free time" is not necessarily "leisure time." He purports we have little more leisure today than we have ever had.

The Leisure Industry

Semantic controversy as to whether we have more "free time" or less "free time" doesn't seem to be bothering the leisure industry. It is growing by leaps and bounds. Although it is impossible to accurately measure the dimensions of the "leisure-time industry" it is in any terms gargantuan. Depending on what is included, the estimated leisure industry income ranges from \$50 billion to \$150 billion annually.

The best estimates put it at \$90 billion for 1970 and a projected income of over \$99 billion for 1971. If laid end to end, these dollars would stretch over

9300 miles — enough for three paper ribbons from New York to Los Angeles or 25 from London to Glasgow.

Projections for 1975 are \$250 billion for the leisure industries. Sometime in the 70's the leisure market is expected to outpace the growth of our economy. This may well be. For last year the leisure industry was the fastest growing business in America.

More money is poured into recreation than into any U. S. social service. Sixty-five billion is spent on medical health. For education, both state and federal, \$40 billion is spent. Old age assistance and Social Security account for another \$35 billion. Each of these amounts pales before the 100 billion dollars spent on recreation. In fact, Americans spend about the same number of dollars for recreation that they spend for food.

And leisure, free time and recreation are becoming increasingly *more important* to Americans.

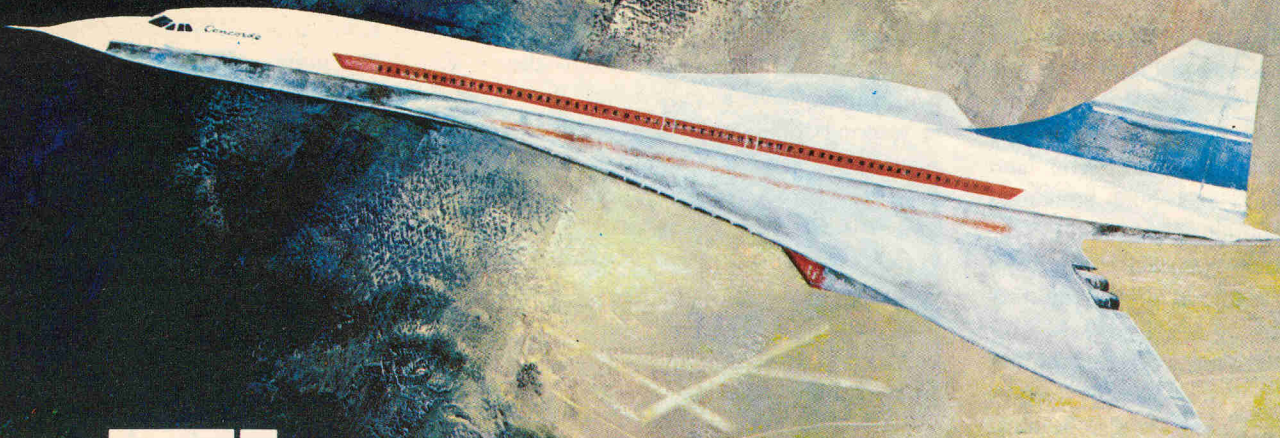
For a price one can even go to a new organization in Los Angeles called "Constructive Leisure" and find out how he can get more "pleasure" out of his "leisure." This organization is grounded on two premises: that the average man or woman has 25 hours of leisure time weekly. . . soon predicted to rise to 35 hours weekly; and that at least 30% of this West Coast city's population are "unhappy" with how their free time is spent.

But *why* are they unhappy? Isn't having *more* leisure time the goal?

There is a reason why more leisure is not bringing expected happiness. Max Gunther in his book, *The Weekenders* (the title reveals the subject he studied) put it this way: "the magic aura of good living eludes people today, the evidence doesn't show that their problems can be solved automatically by lengthening the span of their workless time. *The problems have their roots elsewhere.*"

It has to do with a feverish desire for *escape* from the responsibilities and problems of life. But Americans and Britons are not the only ones who have been entangled in escapism. Every great nation — sooner or later — has fallen

(Continued on page 41)



The GREAT SST RACE

In the United States the SST (supersonic transport) has produced sharp controversy between environmentalists and industrialists. Economists and aviation industry leaders say the nation must build it or give up its leadership in air travel. Ecologists say the price in pollution is not worth it. Britain, France, and Russia have already decided to build supersonic transports. The United States Congress recently cut off further support of the SST. Some authorities think this may be an economic disaster.

by Charles F. Vinson

THE RACE is on to determine which nation is to be the supreme leader of international commercial aviation.

As President Nixon said on September 23, 1969: "The supersonic transport *is going to be built*. The question is whether the world will be flying in American supersonic transports or in the transports of other nations." Nixon's speech formally entered the lagging United States into the great SST race.

But controversy over the SST has continued to sharply divide the U. S. Congress and leaders of the aviation industry. Recently, the American SST program was completely cancelled when the U. S. Congress refused to allocate any further necessary funds. Worried ecologists say this was the right decision—that the SST should never be built. Aviation experts, businessmen and many economists say we *must* build it.

Why such concern over the development of this jet aircraft? Is the SST *really* a threat to the environment? And why is it so important to the economy?

The Great Race

At first glance, the issue appears to be largely environmental. Ecologists fear that the

SST may cause unbearable noise and considerable damage to the upper atmosphere. While this may be true, the controversy over the SST involves more than concern over atmospheric and noise pollution. It is pure economics and world politics. This side of the question is rarely discussed by the news media. But it is important and the story should be told.

What worries many U. S. businessmen is that a British-French combine and the Soviet Union are also building supersonic transports. Both prototypes are already flying, although not yet commercially. The Soviet Union currently holds the lead with its TU-144. Named after designer Andrei Tupelov, this smaller supersonic transport is 188½ feet long and will carry 120 passengers.

The Soviet SST is totally government financed. Some feel the Russians have internal, domestic needs for a commercial supersonic aircraft. "It's a long, crummy ride from Moscow to Vladivostok," said U. S. Civil Aeronautics Board Chairman S. D. Browne. But another primary reason for their accelerated production program is the desire for yet *another Communist propaganda "victory."*

There was little chance of the TU-144 becoming a threat to the free world market unless the United States cancelled its SST program completely. Some observers feel that the U.S.S.R. may now have a competitive advantage in the field of commercial aviation for the first time in history. A few Asian nations have already placed orders for the Russian model, which is priced lower than the Franco-British Concorde.

The Concorde, also smaller than the U. S. prototype, is expected to be commercially operational sometime in 1973.

The supersonic Concorde airliner has been called a "money trap" with no escape chute for Britain and France. There is much talk in Paris and London that the \$2 million per week project — employing 50,000 people — may be scuttled. The British would like to pull out and have wanted to do so for years. In the past they could not because of legal commitments to the French. These have since expired. Now, the British are in too deep — and the French refuse to cancel the project.

France and Britain are splitting production costs 50-50. Even though the two nations have already jointly built a working prototype, their Concorde remains on very uncertain footing. Its price has skyrocketed to more than \$24 million per plane.

But even though the future of the Concorde seems rather bleak at the present time, both Britain and France hope to eventually make a profit. Both national economies — especially Britain's — need a boost. Without the U. S. supersonic aircraft flooding the market, a profit may now be possible. Once again the consideration is *economic* — how to compete successfully against *other nations*.

America's Entry

In an attempt also to compete profitably, the U. S. was planning to manufacture a "bigger and better" plane. America's proposed entry, by Boeing, would be 100 feet longer, carry over twice as many passengers, and cost several million dollars more.

There had been many more preliminary orders for the Boeing model than for any foreign plane. But it, too, had been plagued by problems — the biggest of which was financial.

Nevertheless, whatever the cost, the consensus of many aviation experts is: "WE MUST BUILD." According to Najeeb Halaby, President of Pan American World Airways, the U. S. Senate's refusal in December, 1970, to approve an additional \$290 million for production of two prototype SST's was a "drastic, extreme measure." He added, "If somebody else does it [produces the SST] we will lose world leadership in aviation, *as we have lost it in shipping.*"

On the other hand, no one is really sure that the SST would be profitable. Some say "yes," others say "no." However, most are in agreement that the U. S. will lose its corner of the aviation market without the SST.

But winning the SST race wouldn't be enough. Already planners are talking about the HST — the hypersonic transport. "It's a plane for the year 2000," said one commentator, "that promises to offer more of everything: more speed, more Federal expense and more problems."

The 6,000 m.p.h. HST would make the 1,800 m.p.h. SST look like a turtle. It would be half-plane and half-spaceship. The HST may well require vertical rocket-assisted take-offs. Some experts even consider the HST as a semi-orbital vehicle. In spite of the obvious problems, planners are confident they will be able to solve any problems the HST may have.

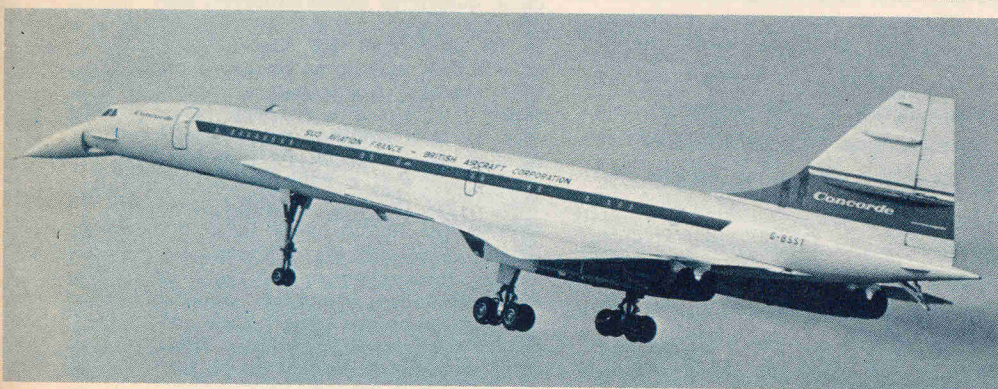
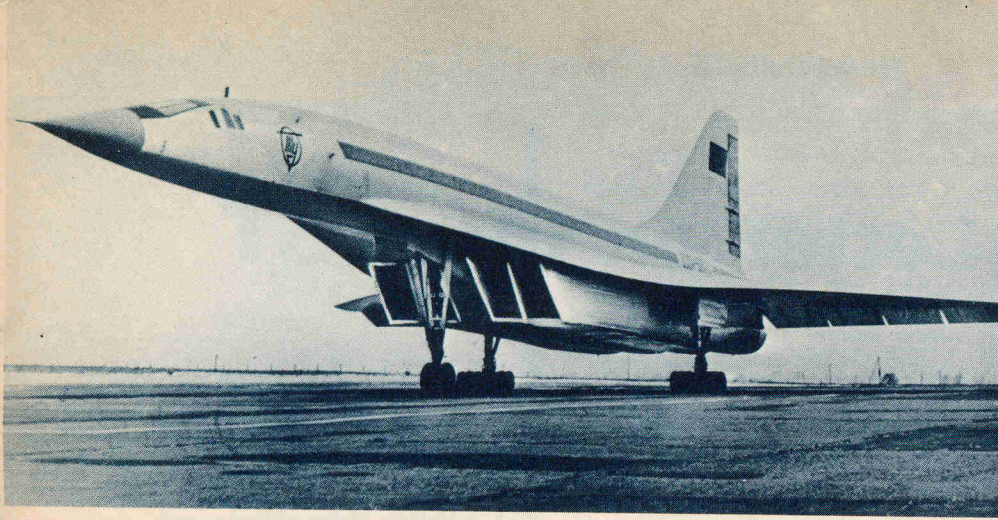
Some say the HST would be a financial bust. But proponents say "no" — that new markets will open up. On the other hand, no one really knows if even the SST would be profitable. However, most everyone seems agreed that the U. S. will lose its corner on the aviation market without the SST.

An Economic Necessity?

Aviation experts believe that if the United States loses the SST market, it could also lose the market for subsonic aircraft — especially since the British-French combine is also considering the development of a series of airbuses for short-distance travel. Airlines tend to rely on a single supplier for all their aircraft due to ease of maintenance, equipment compatibility, and continuity of pilot training.

Some SST opponents — including ecologists and environmental experts — seem to think Congress, by denying the money for the U. S. project, can keep all *other nations* from building SST's. But, unfortunately, Congress cannot. The U.S.S.R. and the British-French combine already have flying prototypes. According to *Newsweek's* Henry Wallich, "... if the Concorde proves technically and commercially viable, the only remaining question is whether the various nuisances are to be produced by their plane or ours. *We cannot escape.*"

Without America's Boeing SST, Britain and France may themselves take the market, forcing U. S. airlines to buy the Concorde in order to remain competitive with foreign airlines. Today, the U. S. is a strong exporter of planes. If the Concorde takes over the world market, the U. S. will become an *importer* of planes. By having to import such fantastically expensive equipment, the American balance of payments could be dramatically affected, causing



Wide World Photo; Keystone Photo

TWO CONTESTANTS IN SST RACE — Top, the Russian version (TU144). Bottom, the British-French entry (the Concorde.)

a severe multibillion-dollar drain.

Without the supersonic transport, the United States is in grave danger of losing both a billion-dollar international business and worldwide prestige — not to mention the \$708 million which the government has already invested in the project. Thousands of workers would lose their jobs.

With these weighty economic factors any ecological drawbacks are secondary considerations to most planners. For the British, French and Soviets, it seems they already are. In the United States, resulting damage to the environment is still being hotly debated.

Perhaps the most frightening ecological consideration is that scientists are not sure *what* may happen when giant supersonic transports buzz around the globe. But due to economic considerations, there is mounting pressure to venture where angels fear to tread. This in spite of such warnings as the one by William W. Kellogg, associate director of the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado: "When you change something on a global basis, you had better watch out!"

A Booming Business

One possible drastic side effect of the SST would be harmful sonic booms.

Planes flying at subsonic speeds (slower than sound) create sound waves which diffuse in all directions. But a plane moving along a straight route at speeds faster than sound (650-760 m.p.h., depending on temperature) will create a forceful shock wave that is not exactly music to one's ears.

Oklahoma City was used as a testing ground for the effects of sonic booms in 1964. About 27% of those who underwent daily sonic bombardment found the experience *INTOLERABLE*, even though the boom schedule was announced well in advance. Fifteen thousand people complained to authorities, and 4,000 filed damage charges.

More recently, sonic-boom test flights have taken place over British cities. After a series of eleven flights over Bristol, London and Dorset, 12,000 complaints were received and 788 claims for damage were lodged. One poll reported that 53 percent of Bristolians think that booms are likely to cause serious discomfort to people.

In France concern at the effect of supersonic bangs mounted when a farmhouse collapsed in the northwest, killing three. Survivors said they heard a loud sonic boom just before the roof beams fell in.

In the autumn of 1970, Concorde made a series of supersonic flights down the west coast of Britain. A certain number of complaints followed. Concorde's makers, British Aircraft Corporation, however, assured the general public that their SST operating into or out of Great Britain should never boom over Great Britain even if there isn't an overland ban.

Consider also the following facts.

Air normally has a sea-level pressure of 2,116 pounds per square foot. A shock wave that increases this pressure only 1.5 to 2 pounds theoretically should do no harm.

The SST is expected to create no more than two pounds overpressure, but this is not entirely predictable. Shock waves are often unexplainably amplified by turbulent air. According to B.K.O. Lundberg, Director-General of the Aeronautical Research Institute of Sweden: "If the average intensity is allowed to be 1.5 pounds per square foot, booms will frequently damage buildings, break windows and shock people."

But boom damage isn't confined to broken windows, cracked plaster and an annoyed populace. Professor Zhivko Angelusheff, a member of the Medical and Science Academies of New York, claimed during the annual meeting of the European Union Against Aircraft Noise that sonic booms *injure brain cells*.

In a test made in Oklahoma, he said 6,000 to 10,000 chickens tested died in a very short period following repeated bangs. Post mortems showed their nerve cells were swollen and torn.

If all animals and humans are affected the same way, it is frightening to realize what might result. At supersonic speeds the SST would produce a swath of thunder *fifty miles wide all along the flight path!* If the government were to allow regular flight patterns over the U. S., up to 40 million Americans would be bombarded as often as *FIFTY* times a day! In Europe

An Open Letter on the SST

from Garner Ted Armstrong

Dear Mr. Armstrong,

I enjoyed your program which I heard on KTAC, Tacoma, Washington at 7:30 A.M., on December 21. You made statements about the SST which you may wish to reconsider and hopefully retract in light of the enclosed information.

The SST, by reason of its speed, altitude of flight, and superior productivity, will allow the reduction of congestion in present airlines and at airports. Airline traffic will inevitably grow as time progresses, and without more efficient forms of air transportation such as the SST we would be condemned to more jammed-up traffic patterns in the air and on the ground.

Because of sensible curfews imposed at major international airports such as London and Paris, current subsonic airplanes must take off at New York in the evening and fly overnight to arrive after curfew lifts, condemning the passengers to the uncomfortable overnight conditions you complained of. However, the SST because of its superior speed will be able to leave New York in the morning and arrive the same afternoon in Europe.

Please remember that the majority of travellers on jet transports are family men like yourself who see in the reduction of travel time an opportunity for fewer nights away from home, and a chance to return to distant homes and relatives which was not possible with slower forms of transportation. The mercy flights which made headlines a few years ago are such common everyday occurrences now, that they are not even newsworthy.

Let us not make inanimate technology the whipping boy, rather than man's perversity in misusing the gifts of skillful hands and brains that God has given us.

Yours sincerely,
Kenneth W. Porter

Dear Mr. Porter:

Thank you for your letter concerning the SST, and the literature you sent. I am quite familiar with the arguments for and against the SST; have attended the AAAS (American Association for the Advancement of Science) meetings the last several years, and have heard both governmental representatives' as well as environmentalists' comments on both sides of the issue.

I am aware of the arguments concerning "depriving tens of thousands of jobs," as well as the claims concerning as yet unknown effects resulting from moisture, exhaust and thermal pollution of the atmosphere.

The SST is by no means a whipping boy of mine. It is only one case in point (dozens could be cited, the

greatest of which could possibly be the automobile) where a technology is "hanged if it does, and hanged if it doesn't." We know our total society should change, virtually overnight, in order to preserve the delicate balance of our environment. We know we cannot continue ever upward in a dizzying GNP, depletion of natural reserves, and manufacture of a never-ending array of mechanical slaves. Somewhere, somehow, sometime — it will all come to an end. Either we shall gradually slow it, then stop it, or it will kill us all.

The SST is, then, only *one* example in the midst of many. You say the SST will allow the *reduction* of congestion in *present* airlines. Only partially true. You see, I have time in Sabreliners (2 models), Jet Commander, DH 125, Falcon Jet, and

Grumman Gulfstream II. I have hundreds of hours of time IN those airplanes, and in the approach and departure corridors to and from the nation's airports, large and small. I am familiar with the procedures. The SST will climb quickly to higher altitudes, and new high-altitude corridors will have to be established for them (it is argued they will never fly at supersonic speeds over inhabited areas, which is questionable, at least). However, *on* that climbout, the SST will be climbing *through* all the same low-level traffic that a Falcon or a 707 does. The departure control procedures will be practically the same.

The speed of the aircraft will require *greater* separation, both in terms of miles (when on parallel headings, or on the same J-route and on the same heading), and in terms of thousands of feet. That means that the SST's will have to be "stacked" much further apart, and on even more carefully controlled airlines — this over the ocean. However, in transoceanic flight there is no radar (I know, since I have flown the Atlantic both North and South, and have had the same HF difficulties, poor reception, etc., that plagues them all) for a good deal of the flight, and aircraft are required to give position reports en route, which is not required in the Continental U. S. when in positive radar control. This means even additional separation for collision avoidance.

Further, while their approach speeds can be brought within the same areas as the subsonic jets, their arrival *into* the approach control areas can be no more frequent than IS PRESENTLY THE CASE. And presently, as is the DAILY situation in Kennedy (New York), and O'Hare (Chicago) as well as many others, the normal subsonic jet traffic results in huge "stacks" of waiting aircraft being given holding patterns for upwards of one and more hours (2 hours is not unheard of).

What is the use of "cutting four and a quarter hours from a trip across the Atlantic," if another 2 hours are required in holding pattern prior to landing? Not to mention another hour or so clearing customs, wrestling with baggage, and obtaining ground transportation?

You said the SST will allow the reduction of congestion at airports. But I don't follow your reasoning. If, as Boeing Public Relations predicts, practically everyone will be asking for an SST flight (and, knowing human

nature, they will be) in place of a much slower, subsonic jet flight, then you are merely changing the equipment to a plane with a *smaller passenger capacity* than the present subsonic jets, which would require **MORE DEPARTURES PER HOUR** than the present jets, and yet, because of the nature of the craft, with its speed and necessary interludes in airways, would also require **MORE TIME BETWEEN DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS ON THE GROUND.**

I cannot see how the SST, which admittedly moves *over the land* and in densely populated areas at the **SAME** speeds as the subsonic jets (and I have seen and heard the Concorde in slow flight and it is **VERY MUCH NOISIER** than a 707) in arrival and departure patterns, and which will carry **FEWER** passengers than some of today's jets, will possibly contribute to avoiding "jammed up traffic ... on the ground." It will do the opposite. Thousands will *avoid* the slower jets, and will wait in crowded airport lobbies and waiting lounges **LONGER** for fewer seats aboard a faster airplane.

The "uncomfortable overnight conditions" I spoke of will not be alleviated by the SST. The *discomfort* is produced, **NOT** so much through sitting in a comfortable chair, eating a good meal, or watching a movie, as it is being propelled through so many time zones so quickly. Arriving four and a half hours *earlier* in Paris does not mean you have adjusted to the time change more quickly. If anything, it means you will **NOT** be ready for **EITHER** going to bed, if arriving at night (when it's still the middle of the afternoon back home) or for getting about a day's work (if you left at 3 or 4:00 A.M. which will be impossible because of curfews, anyway.)

There may be something to be said for going and returning the **SAME** day — but what effects that will have on the human mind and body have not been thoroughly tabulated.

Of course, I do not believe the SST will be defeated.* I am not really sure it *should* be. I *do* know our *attitude* toward technology, and our attitude toward a proper and acceptable **WAY OF LIFE** needs drastic alteration. Presumably, we can build something that will fly which would require a strip over 50 miles long to become airborne. But *should* we?

Cordially,

Garner Ted Armstrong

*Letter written months prior to the SST defeat in U.S. Congress.

the figure would be even higher.

For this reason, the U. S. Senate had voted unanimously to ban SST flights over the continental United States. (Britain, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Holland, West Germany, Switzerland and Ireland have also banned overland flights in their nations.)

There are some who question land-overflight restrictions. Senator Lee Metcalf of Montana said: "Frankly, I cannot accept this answer. At best it is completely unrealistic and naïvely underestimates the incredible *economic pressures* which will be exerted to extend the SST's overland flights."

Oversea Flights Acceptable?

SST advocates had promised that the plane will be flown at supersonic speeds only over the open sea — and almost unanimously claim that such flights are acceptable and harmless.

Others disagree.

The SST would produce an especially intense boom when loaded full with fuel during first acceleration over Mach 1 — the time when it would be just off the coast. Also just off the coast is the thickest concentration of tankers, freighters, passenger ships, fishing and pleasure vessels. The bang zones of the north Atlantic would include many present-day shipping lanes.

These people would be subjected to one or two booms per hour, with an occasional "super boom" caused by cabin reflection and atmospheric conditions — a boom in the overpressure range of 4.0 to 8.0 pounds per square foot — quite damaging. A boom with an overpressure of 6 psf has been known to break a ship's thick plate-glass window.

On top of the noise-pollution dilemma is the grave consideration of *air* pollution.

According to designers, the SST's engines are much more efficient than present-day slower jets — eliminating the black exhaust smoke now associated with some smaller jets. But emissions of gaseous pollutants such as carbon and nitrogen oxides are unavoidable.

A recent environmental study group from Massachusetts Institute of Technology has warned that supersonic transports could possibly change the

world's climate by creating permanent layers of emission pollution in the atmosphere. According to their report, if SST's fly in large numbers they will create a new layer of stratospheric smog that will remain **FOREVER.**

The problem does not come primarily from a technological inefficiency of the SST's powerful engines — but with the upper atmosphere itself. Charts produced by SST manufacturers show that the SST will actually emit *less* pollution per 1,000 seat-miles than any other transportation means. In fact, one SST carrying three hundred passengers at 1780 miles per hour will emit no more pollution than **THREE** automobiles traveling at 60 miles per hour it is claimed.

At land level, however, the atmosphere *circulates*. It has a certain ability to cleanse itself, even though ground pollution from automobiles does reach many thousands of feet into the atmosphere over most major cities. At least, the atmosphere of those lower levels can benefit from cleansing wind circulation.

But the very highest levels of the earth's atmosphere, reaching into the stratosphere, have nothing to circulate — have very little movement.

"The stratosphere, where supersonic jet transports will fly at 65,000 feet, is a very rarefied region with little vertical mixing," said the M.I.T. study group in a final report. "Gases and particles produced by jet exhaust [from **ONE** plane only] may remain there from *one* to *three* years before disappearing"!

An Altered Atmosphere?

On the other hand, Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe and his top aides recently stressed that there is no evidence to support contentions that the supersonic transport will alter the stratosphere.

But the M.I.T. scientists, using Federal Aviation Administration estimates of 500 SST's in the air by 1990, each flying at 2.7 times the speed of sound, calculated that the big airplanes would:

— Increase water vapor in the stratosphere by 10% on a global basis and by as much as 60% over the Northern Hemisphere, where traffic is expected to be the most dense.

— Shoot enough particles from sulfur dioxide, hydrocarbons and soot into

the stratosphere to double the normal levels globally and increase them by as much as ten times where there is dense traffic" (Stuart Auerbach, *Los Angeles Times*, August 2, 1970).

This could raise the temperature in the stratosphere considerably — maybe even six or seven degrees centigrade.

Present-day aircraft have already increased the atmospheric turbidity, or cloud-cover frequency. In fact, one of the most common causes of turbidity is the exhaust from cars and aircraft, especially the latter, since they place the particles high in the atmosphere.

It is calculated that the cloud cover over the North Atlantic is already 10% above normal, thanks to increasingly man-made turbidity. Now, suppose by 2000 A.D. there are 3,000 SST's flying — the "optimistic" forecast for the number of SST's by the end of the century. Does this mean the Atlantic, together with much of North America and Europe, will be permanently under a cloud? If so, how will this affect climate? *No one really knows for sure.*

Heat and Radiation

Najeeb E. Halaby, President of Pan American World Airways, offended the Concorde engineers in 1964 when he insisted that they had not given enough thought to the problems of stress and strain encountered by planes traveling at supersonic speeds. According to Halaby, aluminum gets hot and "creeps," much like asphalt on a scorching day.

British engineers, however, are quite aware of the problem. The nose of the Concorde, when flying at its designed speed of 1450 miles per hour, will heat up to 306 degrees F. The nose on a 2,000-mile-per-hour supersonic plane would heat to better than 600 degrees F., hot enough to broil a steak.

American scientists have developed a stronger stainless steel and titanium alloy to withstand the predicted heat and stress of the Boeing version. Aluminum, the conventional plane-building material, would probably fail at such high speeds.

Solving the heat problem is another expensive factor in the SST race. Elaborate refrigeration systems have been developed to counteract the extreme external heat of the faster SST's.

There is also a concern with radiation. At 60,000 feet there is twice as much radiation as there is at 35,000, and at least one hundred times more than at sea level. For some reason, radiation levels peak out at the cruising level of the SST. This is another danger passengers and crews must face.

Experts have suggested that there be limits placed on the amount of time spent at cruising altitude by SST crews — especially women. Some have suggested that SST hostesses should all be above child-bearing age, a suggestion considered ridiculous by others!

Dr. S. R. Mohler, Chief of the FAA Aeromedical Applications Division, warns that SST crews run the risk that high-altitude cosmic radiation "... may shorten the life span by 5 to 10 percent and the gross signs of aging may appear earlier than would otherwise be anticipated." Other possible results of exposure to radiation, according to Dr. Mohler, are damage to sperm cells, bone marrow, lung tissues, kidney tissues, and the lymphatic system — and leukemia (*SST and Sonic Boom Handbook*, William A. Shurcliff, p. 73).

Danger is especially high to pregnant women who might fly during the first few weeks of undetected pregnancy. According to Shurcliff, even a very slight dose of this high-power radiation might cause damage to the unborn child.

Normal cosmic radiation is a problem, but solar *flares* compound it. Pilots will be instructed to dive to safer altitudes in order to escape them — but this will be an obvious hazard in the already crowded airspace, besides causing a more intense and annoying boom.

In-Flight Problems

Passengers who have a tendency to become airsick on turbulent flights may experience real discomfort. At this altitude SST's will be subjected to violent "wind shears" caused by colliding rivers of cold and warm air. These winds can toss a plane like "a rat shaken by a dog." Pilots hope to be able to detect them with infrared heat-detection devices that are currently being developed — but when a pilot is covering a mile each two seconds, the infrared detectors will have to be able to give a

150-mile advance warning. Engineers are working to solve the problem.

Fire is another concern.

Because of the greater amounts of fuel SST's carry and the speeds at which they travel, fire is an especially dangerous prospect.

According to one report: "A broader safety problem exists, arising from the presence of ignitable fuel-air mixtures in the tanks and venting systems.

"Possible sources of ignition are: electrostatic discharges, unusual lightning strikes, ground fires, unforeseen arcing and sparking from electrical components, and hot metal fragments from engine disintegration. This potential fire and explosion hazard is not unique to the SST; however, it represents a safety threat which is more critical for the SST because of the broad fuel temperature ranges likely to be experienced, and the greater quantities of fuel stored in or near the fuselage areas" ("Tentative Airworthiness Standards for Supersonic Transports," report by Federal Aviation Administration, Jan., 1969, p. 99).

Engineers are also faced with ozone. Too much ozone entering the passenger cabin could cause individual hemorrhaging — and even small amounts cause irritation to the respiratory system. The filter apparatus aboard the Concorde will decrease the density of ozone to .1 in a million parts — well below the margin of safety. But should the system fail, the plane would be forced to a lower altitude in order for all aboard to survive.

Even the weather poses a problem. Hail has been occasionally reported by Air Force pilots at the altitudes these planes will be flying. It is rare, but damage from large hailstones has been reported. At supersonic speeds they could cause dangerous damage, especially structural fatigue.

"Holding Pattern" Crisis

The SST would be unable to "hold" for long periods of time — an absolute necessity in today's crowded system of airport traffic. A subsonic plane would be able to detour five hundred to even one thousand miles in the event of an airport's being closed due to bad weather — but not the SST. The SST uses a

great deal of fuel — something like a half-ton per minute. At subsonic speeds its supersonic engines become very inefficient and greatly increase atmospheric pollution. The Concorde is equipped with *only thirty minutes'* extra flying time on a Paris-New York flight. Critics call this unrealistic. Also, in emergencies, the SST is limited in its ability to land because it requires very long runways with specially strengthened surfaces to withstand its enormous landing impact.

With all these possible problems facing SST designers, builders, and passengers, there is little wonder that the U. S. government officially withdrew its support of such a project. Some feel

the environmental considerations alone should be enough to *permanently* terminate the project, no matter who wants to undertake its construction. Unfortunately, environmental degradation has seldom prevented man from ultimately pursuing technology for power and profit.

But technology, the convenient whipping boy, is not really the prime offender. What is at fault is the worldwide spirit of competition — the spirit of a world continually at war, but not always fighting with bombs and bayonets. In the case of supersonic transports, it is economic and propaganda warfare. Until this wrong spirit is totally and absolutely eradicated from

human nature, man's technology and economy will continue to be dictated to by *political* considerations — even when the ecological and economic prognostications are not too bright.

The U. S. was in a quandary. Build the SST and accept its acknowledged environmental dangers — or don't build it, and accept possible economic and political consequences.

The SST may get a small percentage of us there faster — but will it make the rest of man miserable in the long run? The SST may be necessary for a nation to stay in competition with others — but will it be another unnecessary economic burden?

Is the SST really worth it? □

NO WORK SOCIETY?

(Continued from page 34)

victim to the disease of too much leisure wrongly spent.

Leisure in the Past

Even the ancient Spartans — symbols of tight-lipped endurance — fell before the curse of too much leisure. Aristotle, in his *Politics*, says of them: "The Spartans remained secure as long as they were at war; they collapsed as soon as they acquired an empire. *They did not know how to use the leisure that peace brought*" (*Politics*, Vol. II, 127 1b).

This same sad chronicle has been written of nation after nation down through history. The same was true of the Roman Empire.

The Roman Empire grew to heights never before known. But as the world fell into submission the Romans began to increase their leisure time. Rome under Nero had 176 holidays yearly, almost 1 day in 2.

Materialism, as has often been recorded in history, was the trap that extinguished the flame of many great civilizations. There are too many startling parallels between today's Western society and the extinct civilizations before us who first grew rich, then soft, indifferent, apathetic . . . and finally

died! And, of course, they didn't think it would happen to them either.

Few realize how completely leisure has gripped America and Britain. "Let's live it up" have become the passwords of our time. But when any nation becomes overly engrossed in pleasure-seeking, it is ripe for terminal problems.

We need to ask ourselves a question never more pertinent than now: Is more leisure time really good?

There is, of course, a time for pleasure and leisure. But as Americans and Britons are finding, the nations whose citizens work hard — the Germanies and Japan and elsewhere — are surging ahead economically. New nations, with aggressive citizens, are coming to the fore — phasing out former powers which have grown fat and lazy.

In that important light, it is time we re-evaluate our concept of leisure.

What "The Good Life" Involves

"Many a man," Benjamin Franklin once put it, "thinks he is buying pleasure, when he is really selling himself slave to it." When a nation becomes tuned to the purely material, that nation, just like every other fallen nation, is writing its own epitaph.

What is so wrong with the "Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work" concept? Is the exhortation found in Proverbs to "Go to the ant, thou slug-gard; consider her ways, and be wise" now obsolete? And is the immortal

command of the religious teacher, Paul, to Timothy, "If any would not work, neither should he eat" no longer applicable to the Western world? What about concepts that we should enjoy our work? Are they out of step in a technological age of nonfulfilling jobs?

They shouldn't be. But why are they? Because people are seeking to escape — to escape work and the responsibilities of life.

They end up, however, working just as hard at some leisure-time activity. Possibly you've heard the expression: "I'm glad my vacation is over. Now I can rest up by going back to work."

Americans end up **WORKING** at their leisure. There is only one problem: Leisure labor is almost entirely *unproductive*. It is precious time and energy wasted on generally selfish pursuits — not spent on producing something useful for oneself or society.

A crisis comes when a large proportion of a population's energy is spent on wasted leisure. This is the trap Americans have fallen into. Instead of using recreation to regenerate their mental batteries so they can become *more productive*, Americans have used recreation as an end in itself — as a device for escapism.

With this approach to life, no nation can long continue its leadership in the world. We need to reconsider, carefully, how we spend our time. Will we collectively produce and lead, or merely *consume* and fall? □

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WWVA — Wheeling, W. Va. — 1170 kc., 98.7 FM, 5 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m. Sun.
WRKO — Boston — 680 kc., 6:30 a.m. Sun. (WROR 98.5 FM, 8:30 a.m. Sun.)
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WRVA — Richmond, Va. — 1140 kc., 10 p.m. daily.
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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.
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* 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.
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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.
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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.
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WPIT — Pittsburgh — 730 kc., 101.5 FM, 12 noon Mon.-Fri., 1:30 p.m. Sat., 11 a.m. Sun.
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WJAR — Providence, R. I. — 920 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
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KSTP — Minneapolis-St. Paul — 1500 kc., 5 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 11:30 p.m. Sun.
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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.

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WSLR — Akron, Ohio — 1350 kc., 8 p.m. daily.
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WBCM — Bay City, Mich. — 1440 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KFYR — Bismarck, N. Dak. — 550 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KFVS — Cape Girardeau, Mo. — 960 kc., 7 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:15 a.m. & 7:30 p.m. Sun.
WMT — Cedar Rapids — 600 kc., 11:30 a.m. Sun.
WEAW — Chicago — 1330 kc., 8 a.m. & 12:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun. (105.1 FM, 7 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 p.m. Sun.)
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WITY — Danville, Ill. — 980 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
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KWKY — Des Moines, Iowa — 1150 kc., 12:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m. daily.
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WDDB — Escanaba, Mich. — 680 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
WGBF — Evansville, Ind. — 1280 kc., 6:05 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
KFGO — Fargo, N. Dak. — 790 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:10 p.m. Sat. & Sun.
WKMF — Flint, Mich. — 1470 kc., 7 p.m. & 2:30 a.m. daily.
KUPK — Garden City, Kans. — 1050 kc., 97.3 FM, 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12:15 p.m. Sun.
WWCA — Gary, Ind. — 1270 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 4 p.m. Sun.
KMMJ — Grand Island, Nebr. — 750 kc., 4 p.m. daily.
WNFL — Green Bay — 1440 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 5 p.m. Sun.
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WXCL — Peoria, Ill. — 1350 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.
KFEQ — St. Joseph, Mo. — 680 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KSOO — Sioux Falls, S. Dak. — 1140 kc., 6:45 p.m. daily.
WSBT — South Bend — 960 kc., 9:06 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 p.m. Sun.
WCOW — Sparta, Wis. — 1290 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
KWTO — Springfield, Mo. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WSPD — Toledo, Ohio — 1370 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
WIBW — Topeka, Kans. — 580 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
***KCII** — 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., 10:30 p.m. daily.

— South —

MAJOR STATIONS

WLAC — Nashville — 1510 kc., 5 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7 p.m. daily, 6:30 a.m. Sun.
WSM — Nashville — 650 kc., 9 p.m. Sun.
KRLD — Dallas — 1080 kc., 8:10 p.m. daily.
KTRH — Houston — 740 kc., 7:30 p.m. Sun.-Fri.
WOAI — San Antonio — 1200 kc., 5 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:05 p.m. Sun.
KWKH — Shreveport — 1130 kc., 1 p.m. & 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 11:30 a.m. & 11:30 p.m. Sat., 10:30 a.m. & 9:30 p.m. Sun.
WNOE — New Orleans — 1060 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
WWL — New Orleans — 870 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
KAAY — Little Rock — 1090 kc., 5:15 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
WGUN — Atlanta — 1010 kc., 11 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 4 p.m. Sun.
WAPI — Birmingham — 1070 kc., 10 a.m. Sun.
WMOO — Mobile — 1550 kc., 7 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
WINQ — Tampa — 1010 kc., 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 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.
KGNC — Amarillo — 710 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

KTBC — Austin — 590 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
KLVI — Beaumont, Tex. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WBRC — Birmingham — 960 kc., 106.9 FM, 7:30 p.m. daily.
WFWL — Camden, Tenn. — 1220 kc., 2 p.m. Sun.
KMIL — Cameron, Tex. — 1330 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:45 a.m. Sun.
WCSC — Charleston, S. C. — 1390 kc., 7:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:30 p.m. Sun.
WDEF — Chattanooga — 1370 kc., 92.3 FM, 7:30 p.m. daily.
KCTX — Childress, Tex. — 1510 kc., 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:15 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.
KCTA — Corpus Christi, Tex. — 1030 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 4:30 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.
WFAA — Dallas — 570 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
WAAX — Gadsden, Ala. — 570 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon Sun.
KEES — Gladewater, Tex. — 1430 kc., 12 noon daily.
KBHS — Hot Springs, Ark. — 590 kc., 12:30 p.m., 96.7 FM, 6:30 p.m. daily.
WBIX — Jacksonville, Fla. — 1010 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
WKSC — Kershaw, S. C. — 1300 kc., 1:15 p.m. Sun.
WFIV — Kissimmee, Fla. — 1080 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 12:30 p.m. Sun.
WKXY — Knoxville — 900 kc., 12 noon daily.
WLAP — Lexington, Ky. — 630 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
KFYO — Lubbock, Tex. — 790 kc., 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 4:30 p.m. Sun.
KWAM — Memphis — 990 kc., 11 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
WMQM — Memphis — 1480 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1 p.m. Sun.
WHBQ — Memphis — 560 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.
WGBS — Miami — 710 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.
WFAB — Miami — 990 kc., 9 a.m. Sun. (in Spanish).
KWEL — Midland, Tex. — 1600 kc., 5:15 p.m. daily.
WCOV — Montgomery — 1170 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
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.
KTLU — Rusk, Tex. — 1580 kc., 1 p.m. Sun.
KMAC — San Antonio — 630 kc., 7:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
WEAS — Savannah, Ga. — 900 kc., 12 noon daily.
WMEN — Tallahassee — 1330 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
WFLA — Tampa — 970 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KFMJ — Tulsa — 1050 kc., 12 noon daily.
KTBB — Tyler, Tex. — 600 kc., 12 noon daily.

KWFT — Wichita Falls, Tex. — 620 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 4:30 p.m. Sun.
KSIW — Woodward, Okla. — 1450 kc., 1 p.m. daily.

— Mountain States —

MAJOR STATIONS

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

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

KGGM — Albuquerque — 610 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KIDO — Boise, Idaho — 630 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.
KTWO — Casper, Wyo. — 1030 kc., 6:05 p.m. daily.
KLZ — Denver — 560 kc., 106.7 FM, 7:15 p.m. daily.
KCLS — Flagstaff, Ariz. — 600 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
KREX — Grand Junction, Colo. — 1100 kc., 8 p.m. daily.
KMON — Great Falls, Mont. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 p.m. Sun.
KOFI — Kalispell, Mont. — 1180 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KASA — Phoenix — 1540 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
KSEI — Pocatello, Idaho — 930 kc., 8 p.m. daily.
KBET — Reno — 1340 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KMOR — Salt Lake City — 1230 kc., 12 noon Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
KTUC — Tucson — 1400 kc., 8 p.m. daily.
KTFI — Twin Falls, Idaho — 1270 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.

— West Coast —

MAJOR STATIONS

KIRO — Seattle — 710 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
KRAK — Sacramento — 1140 kc., 9 p.m. daily.
KFAX — San Francisco — 1100 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
KGBS — Los Angeles — 1020 kc., 97.0 FM, 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
KFI — Los Angeles — 640 kc., 9 p.m. Sun.
XERB — Rosarito, México — 1090 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

KWIN — Ashland, Ore. — 580 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
KARI — Bellingham, Wash. — 550 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KICO — Calexico, Calif. — 1490 kc., 7:15 a.m. Sun.
KCHJ — Delano, Calif. — 1010 kc., 7:30 a.m. daily.
KUGN — Eugene — 590 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

(Continued on next page)

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

— Alaska & Hawaii —

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

CANADA

CJNR — Blind River, Ont. — 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 3:30 p.m. Sun.
CKPC — Brantford, Ont. — 1380 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CFCN — Calgary, Alta. — 1060 kc., 9 p.m. Sun.-Fri., 8:30 p.m. Sat.
CFCW — Camrose, Alta. — 790 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 2:30 p.m. Sun.

CKDM — Dauphin, Man. — 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CKNR — Elliot Lake, Ont. — 1340 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 3:30 p.m. Sun.
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. Mon.-Fri., 7:30 p.m. Sat., Sun.
***CKOV** — 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., 10:05 p.m. Sun.
CKTK — Kitimat, B. C. — 1230 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
CHYR — Leamington, Ont. — 5:30 a.m. daily at 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily at 710 kc.
CFMB — Montreal, Que. — 1410 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.
CFCH — North Bay, Ont. — 600 kc., 8 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7 a.m. Sun.
CKOO — Osoyoos, B. C. — 1240 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
CKOY — Ottawa, Ont. — 1310 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
CKYL — Peace River, Alta. — 610 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
CKOK — Penticton, B. C. — 800 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:30 p.m. Sat., Sun.
CHEX — Peterborough, Ont. — 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 p.m. Sat.
CKBI — Prince Albert, Sask. — 900 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 8 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.
CHTK — Prince Rupert, B. C. — 560 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
CKRM — Regina, Sask. — 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
CFBC — St. John, N. B. — 930 kc., 8:30 p.m., 98.9 FM, 7 p.m. daily.
VOCM — St. John's, Nfld. — 590 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CHLO — St. Thomas, Ont. — 1570 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 3:30 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.
CKFH — Toronto, Ont. — 1430 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.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., 7:45 p.m. Sat.

CHIN — Toronto — 1540 kc., 4:15 p.m. Sat.

EUROPE

In English —

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

In Spanish —

RADIO MIRAMAR — Porto, Portugal — 782 kc., 10:30 p.m. Sat.

ASIA

— Guam —

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

— Okinawa —

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

CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA

In English —

RADIO BARBADOS — Pine Hill, Barbados — 795 kc., 9:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 11 a.m. Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.

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

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

GUYANA BROADCASTING SERVICE — Georgetown — 560 kc., 1 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.

JAMAICA BROADCASTING —

Kingston — 560 kc., 12 midnight daily.

Mandeville — 620 kc., 12 midnight daily.

Montego Bay — 700 kc., 12 midnight daily.

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

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

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

In French —

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

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

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

RADIO CARAIBES — St. Lucia, W. I. — 840 kc., 6:15 a.m. Mon.-Fri.

For a complete worldwide Radio Log, write the Editor.

TELEVISION LOG

The WORLD TOMORROW

NEW STATIONS:

- KTNT-TV** — Tacoma, Wash. — Channel 11, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
- KGUN-TV** — Tucson, Ariz. — Channel 9, 12:30 p.m. Sun.
- WBRE-TV** — Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — Channel 28, 6:30 p.m. Sat.
- CJAY-TV** — Winnipeg, Man. — Channel 7, 4 p.m. Sun.

— U. S. STATIONS —

- KERO-TV** — Bakersfield, Calif. — Channel 23, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
- KVOS-TV** — Bellingham, Wash. — Channel 12, 3:30 p.m. Sat.
- WGR-TV** — Buffalo, N. Y. — Channel 2, 12 noon Sun.
- WCCB-TV** — Charlotte, N. C. — Channel 18, 2:30 p.m. Sun.
- KDIN-TV** — Des Moines, Ia. — Channel 11, 12 noon Mon.-Thur., 7:30 p.m. Fri.
- KJEO** — Fresno, Calif. — Channel 47, 10:30 p.m. Sat.
- KHBV** — Henderson, Nev. — Channel 5, 6:30 p.m. Sun.
- KHAW-TV** — Hilo, Hawaii — Channel 11, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
- KHON-TV** — Honolulu, Hawaii — Channel 2, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
- KIIN-TV** — Iowa City — Channel 12, 12 noon Mon.-Thur., 7:30 p.m. Fri.
- KTLA** — Los Angeles — Channel 5, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
- KWHY-TV** — Los Angeles — Channel 22, 8:30 p.m. Sun.
- WTCN-TV** — Minneapolis — Channel 11, 8:30 p.m. Sun.
- WSIX-TV** — Nashville, Tenn. — Channel 8, 11 a.m. Sun.
- KCND-TV** — Pembina, N. Dak. — Channel 12, 5 p.m. Sun.

- WSRE** — Pensacola, Fla. — Channel 23, 6 p.m. Thurs.
- KOIN-TV** — Portland, Ore. — Channel 6, 3:30 p.m. Sun.
- WAVY-TV** — Portsmouth, Va. — Channel 10, 12:30 p.m. Sun.
- KSL-TV** — Salt Lake City — Channel 5, 1:30 p.m. Sat.
- KHQ-TV** — Spokane, Wash. — Channel 6, 10 a.m. Sun.
- KTAL-TV** — Texarkana-Shreveport — Channel 6, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
- KLTV** — Tyler, Texas — Channel 7, 5 p.m. Mon., 10:30 p.m. Sun.
- KARD-TV** — Wichita, Kans. — Channel 3, 2 p.m. Sun.
- KAIL-TV** — Walikuku, Hawaii — Channel 7, 1:30 p.m. Sun.

— CANADIAN STATIONS —

- KVOS-TV** — Bellingham, Wash. — Channel 12, 3:30 p.m. Sat.
- WGR-TV** — Buffalo, N.Y. — Channel 2, 12 Noon Sun.
- CJSS-TV** — Cornwall, Ont. — Channel 13, 10 a.m. Sun.
- CKSO-TV** — Elliot Lake, Ont. — Channel 3, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
- CKWS-TV** — Kingston, Ont. — Channel 11, 12 noon Sat.
- CFCF-TV** — Montreal, Que. — Channel 12, 3 p.m. Sun.
- CJOH-TV** — Ottawa, Ont. — Channel 13, 9:30 a.m. Sun.
- CJTV-TV** — Port Renfrew, B.C. — Channel 11, 2 p.m. Sun.
- 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.
- CKSO-TV** — Sudbury, Ont. — Channel 5, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
- CKUP-TV** — Ucluelet, B.C. — Channel 6, 2 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.
 - Drumheller/Hand Hills, Alta. — Channel 12.
 - Banff, Alta. — Channel 8.
 - Brooks, Alta. — Channel 9.

- Lake Louise, Alta. — Channel 6.
- Lethbridge, Alta. — Channel 13.
- Drumheller, Alta. — Channel 10.
- Sundre, Alta. — Channel 7.
- Burmis, Alta. — Channel 5.
- Oyen, Alta. — Channel 2.
- Kimberley, B. C. — Channel 3.
- Columbia Valley, B. C. — Channel 6.
- Jubilee Mt., B. C. — Channel 8.

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

- CHAN-TV NETWORK** — 2 p.m. Sun.
 - 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.

- CHEK-TV NETWORK** — 2 p.m. Sun.
 - Holberg, B.C., — Channel 4.
 - Kokish, B.C., — Channel 9.
 - Newcastle Ridge, B.C., — Channel 7.
 - Nimkish, B.C., — Channel 6.
 - Port Alice, B.C., — Channel 2.
 - Port Hardy, B.C., — Channel 3.
 - Sointula, B.C., — Channel 5.
 - Victoria, B.C., — Channel 6.
 - Woss, B.C., — Channel 3.

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

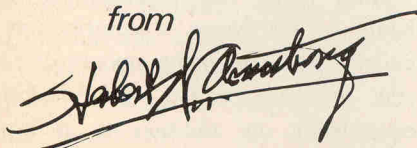
- CJCH-TV NETWORK** — 12 noon Sun.
 - Halifax, N. S. — Channel 5.
 - Annapolis Valley, N. S. — Channel 10.
 - Digby, N. S. — Channel 6.

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

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

Personal

from



(Continued from page 1)

claim 4 million now. But the unbelievable thousands of motorbikes and automobiles are a spectacle to behold.

At 2:15 this afternoon we left, in

company of our two American local-resident friends, for an interview with the Minister of Social Welfare in the Government of the Republic of Vietnam, Dr. Tran-Nguon-Phieu.

I asked Dr. Phieu — he's a medical doctor — what was the main social welfare problem in Vietnam, and what effect the war was having on it.

"Refugees," he responded quickly. "More than a million have been ren-

dered homeless by the war. And then, orphans — that is, fatherless children, whose fathers have been killed in the war. They still have mothers, but most mothers, who formerly remained at home, are now forced to work, while the men fight — or, widows whose husbands have been killed. And this is destroying the Vietnamese family structure."

"And," I added, "when a nation's family structure breaks down, that is the

beginning of the destruction of the nation." The doctor nodded assent.

Refugees — women leaving the home and working — family life breaking down — juvenile delinquency! I have found this, it seems, EVERYWHERE in the world recently.

In September Madam Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India took twenty minutes of our half-hour interview to tell me about the tragic refugee problem in India. Every day, thousands of homeless, destitute, unemployed — and usually illiterate — refugees continue streaming over the borders of both East and West Pakistan into India for the already over-populated Indians to take care of.

In Jordan the refugee problem has been acute ever since the 6-day war in 1967. The one country which INVITES a refugee problem, and handles it successfully, is Israel. I have known something of this for several years, but last month, on our February trip around the world, Mrs. Golda Meir explained it to me in more detail. This most interesting interview, of February 7th, is reported in a separate article.

The drug problem is acute here in Vietnam, too. But although it is illegal to sell marijuana (or hashish) here, the bigger problem in Vietnam is opium. This is spreading among our American G.I.s even more than among South Vietnamese soldiers. There is a serious problem of education here, too.

There has not been, up to now, a system of compulsory education in the elementary grades, but compulsory education will soon begin. As it has been, many children will run away from home to avoid school. Then it becomes a problem after two or three drop-out years. They cannot start in again with others their own age. And often it is impossible for them to go back and start over.

WHY IS IT? The most wonderful thing we can know in the material creation is the human MIND. Why are so many mentally LAZY? WHY do so many resist educating their minds? WHY do so many "blow their minds" with dope or drugs — ruining their minds beyond reclaim? WHY?

Here, as elsewhere, there is a tragic shortage of teachers.

Of course more and better education is the problem in India.

Near mid-February — last month — I visited Nepal for the first time. At Katmandu, the capital, with Stanley R. Rader, our general counsel and adviser, and Osamu Gotoh, Chairman of our Department of Asian Studies, I had a very interesting visit with Crown Prince Birendra. One of his principle personal interests is in a program he has instituted for getting education to their mountain people. He explained their program. It appeared workable. After the conference with the Crown Prince, we decided to offer a limited joint participation on the part of Ambassador College in the Nepal educational program.

The following day, toward evening, we were received by King Mahendra, and I announced to him our offer of participation, which he gladly accepted. The following morning his Minister of Education had me on the telephone before 7 a.m., to follow through on our offer of participation. I told him to work out details with Mr. Gotoh.

A couple of days later, at Bangkok, I had a 1½-hour audience with King Bhumibol of Thailand. Some years ago, in Chicago, Mrs. Armstrong and I saw the stage play — called either "The King and I" or, "Anna and the King of Siam." I think the stage play was given one of those two names, and the movie version the other. In any event, the former Siam is now named Thailand. I could not help thinking, here I was, not play-acting, but in a very serious real-life meeting: "The King and I."

On this particular meeting, Mr. Rader, Mr. Gotoh and I were accompanied to the meeting with His Majesty the King by Madam Sunirat Telan, owner of the famous Rama Hotel (Hilton operated), besides two or three other Bangkok hotels, and industrial interests.

At this point I'd like to digress by telling you a little about this very unusual and distinguished little lady. For she is a tiny little lady. My daughter, Mrs. Beverly L. Gott, first met Madam "Sun" — as we called her — at a banquet in Djakarta last December. Our party had chosen to stay at the

Bali-Beach Hotel on the adjoining island of Bali, instead of a hotel in Djakarta. We hosted a banquet one evening in Djakarta, however. It was attended by some seven or eight top key men in the Indonesian government, with their wives. On these same days the King of Thailand was paying a state visit to President Suharto of Indonesia, and Madam "Sun" had accompanied the royal party to Djakarta. She was in attendance at the banquet.

I had been travelling a great deal — then on the second of three round-the-world trips within five months. On the particular evening of the banquet I was unusually fatigued. I ferried over to Djakarta with our party, but arriving at Djakarta airport, I decided it was unwise for me to push myself further, and had our crew take me back to Bali in our aircraft. These world tours are no pleasure jaunts, but strenuous, hard-working ordeals. My daughter, accompanying me as hostess at such occasions, remained with Mr. and Mrs. Rader and Mr. Gotoh.

Mr. Rader and Mr. Gotoh were busily engaged at the banquet talking to the generals and government officials there as guests. This left it for my daughter and Mrs. Rader to entertain the wives and Madam Telan. It was at this banquet that Madam Telan urged my daughter for us to make a stop at Bangkok for an audience with His Majesty the King on our forthcoming February trip. Madam "Sun" said she would like to host a banquet in my honor at the Rama Hotel. So that set up the visit to Bangkok, and the audience with His Majesty the King.

Actually, on our February visit, Madam "Sun" not only hosted the banquet in my honor, but she also hosted every luncheon and dinner during our three-day stay in Bangkok.

And, more, she presented to the King, in my honor, a contribution I understood to be in the amount of several thousand dollars (U.S. dollar equivalent), in addition to multiple shares of stock in an industrial enterprise which she owns.

So back now to "The King and I."

King Bhumibol of Thailand is a comparatively young man — about 44,

serious minded, with not only a very deep feeling of compassion for his people and many of their serious problems, but with a passionate desire to help them and to better their lives and conditions.

Ever since the dawn of history there have been many heads of state in various nations in the world who have posed as public benefactors, but whose real concern has been their own personal *self-interest*. Too many politicians are concerned, first of all, with their own personal welfare. But here was a king with a deep-seated passionate desire to better the lot of his people. But conditions have become such in this world that no king, ruler, president or prime minister can wave a magic wand and suddenly transform the state of his people from one of illiteracy, poverty, disease, filth and squalor into one of vigorous general good health, right knowledge and understanding, right ways, prosperity, and right moral, spiritual and intellectual well-being.

Again I say, it all started with the "forbidden fruit" incident some 6,000 years ago. Those who will not look at and *understand* that incident that set the course of human history will continue to FAIL to UNDERSTAND the world conditions of today — and to have NO SOLUTIONS!

I found His Majesty the King already somewhat familiar with our Ambassador College Extension Program of worldwide educational activities. Early in our conversation I mentioned our collaboration to help King Mahendra in Nepal in the training of teachers for the isolated mountain people in his country. And I mentioned that I understood there was a similar problem in getting education to the mountain people in Thailand.

But immediately the King explained at length the differences between the Thai and the Nepalese situations. He said considerable sums of money were being expended by his government — and even financial aid from the United States government — but all official government programs were ineffective. He emphasized quite plainly, but sadly, that the funds, manpower, and other material were, in fact, being *wasted*.

Let me add at this point that

although King Mahendra of Nepal governs with an absolute monarchy — his power is absolute — the King of Thailand presides over a Constitutional Monarchy. Even though His Majesty is virtually worshipped by his people, the government is elected by the people, and the King's power therefore is somewhat limited, though he may have somewhat more actual power than the British royal throne.

Then for a solid hour and a half this King poured out his heart to me about the pitiful and tragic problems of large portions of his people — especially the mountain people. He has frequently gone out among them to see conditions firsthand with his own eyes, and to talk to his people.

He wanted to impress us deeply with the principle that in his country one could not effectively superimpose a standard structure of education — academic or technological — from above. Foundations must be laid, he said, and help brought from below in a *practical, relevant, AND FLEXIBLE MANNER*. He explained how foolhardy it has been for professors of agriculture or animal husbandry to try to explain their techniques in academic or Latin terminology. They must, instead, demonstrate the processes by working directly with the people.

"The people being helped must have a feeling of participation," he continued. "I want to help them to *help themselves*."

At that point I explained that I had always believed in the principle of "pump-priming," — giving sufficient aid to put people into position to stand on their own feet from that point on.

"That's exactly what I mean," said the King.

So far as education for his mountain people is concerned, His Majesty said there was no problem of training teachers or of *sending* them to the mountain areas. "The problem is *keeping them there!*" he exclaimed. Very few are willing to make the sacrifice. The official government ministries do not apparently admit the ineffectiveness of their program.

Then the King said: "What we need to help my people is a practical, workable program, and efficient, effective per-

sonnel to administer that program. Then funds expended would help."

He then startled me by saying, quite emotionally, "The United States government cannot help me, merely by financial aid. My government cannot help me! Mr. Gotoh, *you* cannot help me! Mr. Rader, *you* cannot help me! ONLY MR. ARMSTRONG CAN HELP ME!"

He admitted that his people are handicapped not only by their illiteracy, but also by their inherited culture. Because of more than 4,000 years of cultural heritage, resulting in many rules, rituals and the like, not even understanding the reasons for them, they will be unable to change their ways of doing things, and their ways of thinking about themselves in relation to the universe.

All the time this King was telling us of these tragic problems, I had to think of the many, many areas around the world where the problems are as great. In many places, it would require three generations of not only EDUCATION — but REeducation — before about two thirds of all earth's inhabitants could be ready to be helped! I thought of Cairo, Egypt, and the pitiful conditions I have seen in other areas in Egypt. I thought of King Hussein of Jordan, who also has a passion to help and better the lot of his people. I thought of the uncounted MILLIONS in India, China and Russia, whose state of living is tragic. I thought of other millions in Indonesia, in Africa, in South America!

Then I thought of AMERICA — Britain — the countries of EUROPE! The affluent nations! But are OUR people happy? I thought of the demonstrations of PROTEST — the riots — the violence. I thought of the CRIME — of how our morals have skidded all the way down to the stinking cesspool — of how family and home life is disintegrating! Civilization is DEGENERATING, not being improved!

And now I have to come back to my interview right here in Saigon with Dr. Tran-Nguon-Phieu, Minister of Social Welfare of the Republic of Vietnam.

"If the war should be over — or, looking toward mid-year 1972, when President Nixon says the American troops will be pulled out of here —

what do you envision as the social welfare problems then?" I asked.

"They will worsen," was his grave answer.

I mentioned the world condition as I have been seeing it on three round-the-world tours. I mentioned that we have DIFFERENT conditions on three Ambassador College campuses. And I mentioned that all these sickening conditions — all this mountain of evils that hold humanity in their grip — are the result of, not only illiteracy and *lack* of education, but of the KIND of education. I mentioned how Modern Science stepped forth approximately 170 years ago to save the world, through increased knowledge and through science. But how human woes and evils have escalated in exact proportion to the increase in knowledge.

"WHY?" he asked.

THE VIETNAM WAR!

(Continued from page 7)

neutralists, nationalists, Communists, French and Chinese interests, religious factions, left-wing students, ambitious politicians. On November 22, 1963, President Kennedy was assassinated, 21 days after that of Diem. Lyndon B. Johnson became President. There were still fewer than 20,000 U.S. troops committed to Vietnam.

Step 11: December, 1963: President Johnson sent a New Year's message to General Minh of South Vietnam, saying, in part: "... again I pledge the energetic support of my country to your government and your people." In the 18 months that followed, ten changes of government took place in Saigon, each more disorganized than the last. Yet Secretary McNamara insisted the "bulk" of U.S. troops would be pulled out by the end of 1965.

Step 12: By July, 1964, U.S. "advisory" forces were 23,000. The South Vietnamese army was melting away. By that winter it had dwindled to slightly over 200,000 men. Many were desert-

"It's all because of the MISSING DIMENSION in education," I answered.

He wanted to know what *was* that "Missing Dimension."

"Do you *really* want to know?" I asked.

The Minister, his assistant, and our two American friends all insisted.

"Well," I said, it all goes back to the incident of the "forbidden fruit." Sure you want to hear it explained?"

They insisted.

I explained it. I have explained it in these pages before. They were left quite sober — but nobody tried to disagree or refute what I said. If the reader has not read my previous explanation in these columns, he will have to procure a previous issue of this magazine. But I know from experience most people do not want to hear the REAL TRUTH! Do you? □

ing, or going over to the Viet Cong. August 5th, President Johnson requested Congress to enact a joint resolution "to promote the maintenance of international peace and security in Southeast Asia." There was debate. Yet it became clear that Section 2 of the joint "Gulf of Tonkin Resolution" authorized the President to send land armies into Vietnam, and also to bomb North Vietnam. By end of 1964 there were 23,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam. By end of 1965, when all U.S. troops were to have been withdrawn, there were 181,000.

Step 13: The policy of retaliatory raids ended. The policy of raids to cut off Communist help from the north began — due to a Communist raid on Pleiku killing 8 Americans and wounding 126. "Escalation" became a new word in the Vietnam lexicon. More and more U.S. planes were involved in raids. By end of 1965, U.S. casualties were 1,365 killed, compared to 145 for all 1964.

Step 14: June 29, 1966: The air war entered a new phase. Hanoi was raided for the first time. Cries of "escalation," and dissent roared out in the U.S. and around the world. By end of 1966, fighting had reached major proportions. The U.S. had nearly 370,000 men engaged, the South Vietnamese 617,-

000. Communists 287,000. But U.S. forces still had not learned HOW to fight this kind of war. In 1966, 5,008 Americans were killed, 30,093 wounded. March 15, 1967, Henry Cabot Lodge resigned and Ellsworth Bunker succeeded as Ambassador to South Vietnam. Protest was increasing in the U.S. In 1967 there were 9,378 U.S. battle deaths!

Step 15: Paris Talks began in May, 1968. October 31, 1968: President Johnson ordered a halt to all American air, naval and artillery bombardment of North Vietnam, in the hope that the Viet Cong would be brought into broadened and intensive peace talks in Paris. By 1968, according to Ambassador Bunker, the United States had finally become prepared to fight the KIND of war they were up against — the American and South Vietnam forces were supplied with the right kind of rifles and other equipment. From this time our effort became effective. Peak involvement for U.S. troops was around 543,000 in early 1969.

Step 16: By April 3, 1969, death toll of U.S. soldiers in Vietnam reached 33,641. (8-year toll). This was 12 more than fell in the Korea war. In June 1969, Presidents Nixon and Thieu conferred at Midway and announced 25,000 G.I.'s would be pulled out over a period of time. In September, the President announced 35,000 more U.S. troops would be pulled out by year's end. According to Ambassador Bunker the South Vietnamese were becoming stronger, more and more becoming able to stand on their own feet. By end of 1969 nearly 40,000 Americans had been killed in nearly 9 years of fighting.

Step 17: In 1970 came de-escalation, and the Cambodian invasion. During this year, U.S. troops still in Vietnam dropped below 400,000. Aircraft lost by early that year, 6,333, valued at \$6-7 billion. New North Vietnam attacks in Laos overwhelmed Laotian forces in Plain of Jars. More U.S. troop withdrawals were announced. Cambodians called for military aid. On May 1, U.S. and South Vietnamese forces pushed into Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia, setting off widespread protest and demonstrations across the U.S. The Kent State disaster was one incident. In

June the Senate repealed the Gulf of Tonkin resolution. The U.S. concentrated all its B-52 raids on Laos, hitting mainly the Ho Chi Minh trail.

Step 18: To date, parts of the Ho Chi Minh trail (North Vietnamese supply routes) have been cut. All U.S. soldiers are out of Cambodia and Laos according to Ambassador Bunker. He feels we have about reached the time when the South Vietnamese can go it alone — probably with U.S. air support. He told us that in his opinion, all U.S. troops will be out of Vietnam by mid-year 1972, according to President Nixon's aims. Asked if the protests, demonstrations and riots against the war — and the coming presidential election of 1972 had influenced a quicker withdrawal than otherwise would have occurred, he said that in his opinion they had not — that since 1968 such progress had been made that we were getting out as conditions themselves, in Vietnam, made possible.

We had a meeting with President Thieu scheduled for Thursday morning, March 18th. But on Thursday morning, newsmen and photographers were racing out of our hotel in Saigon — there was a news blackout — no newspapers arrived, President Thieu evidently had left Saigon suddenly, and we ourselves hurried to the airport and flew out of Saigon. The South Vietnamese, in Laos, had abandoned another post, and many of their men were air-lifted by helicopter after five days fighting without sleep.

Summary: The war to date has cost the U.S. over \$125 billion.

U.S. losses: 54,000 killed from all causes, (over 44,500 *battle* deaths). Total casualties around 350,000.

Over 7400 aircraft, jet planes and helicopters lost through battle, accidents or wear.

Over 720,000 Communist forces estimated killed.

Over 120,000 South Vietnamese forces killed — plus about 325,000 South Vietnamese civilians have died.

Now finally, MEANWHILE!

When the United States first became involved, it appeared that Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia (with 125 million population) were on the brink of going Communist.

At that time, it appeared that if South Vietnam fell to the Communists, those other countries would fall one by one. Australia would have been next. AND THE WAY WOULD BE PAVED WHERE COMMUNIST INVASION OF THE UNITED STATES — AND ALL-OUT NUCLEAR WAR DESTROYING OUR CITIES AND AT LEAST ONE THIRD OF ALL OUR PEOPLE — SOME SEVENTY MILLION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS — WOULD HAVE BECOME AN IMMINENT THREAT!

And THAT was the real REASON for United States involvement!

Better to have to lose 54 thousand U.S. soldiers' lives than 70 MILLION lives of civilians, women and children as well as soldiers — and probably end up SLAVES to the Communists?

WHICH?

THAT was the real CAUSE behind the COMMITMENTS the United States made to the South Vietnamese.

WHY this has not been made CLEAR AND PLAIN to the American public, I cannot understand! WHY most official explanations talk of KEEPING OUR COMMITMENTS — making our word good — leading people to suppose we are merely doing the South Vietnamese some kind of a favor, I cannot understand.

WHY officials of so MANY administrations — both Democrat and Republican — have not made this whole thing CLEAR to the public, I am utterly unable to understand!

But NOW we are able to get out, as Ambassador Bunker said, WITH HONOR — having KEPT the commitments — leaving the South Vietnamese able to keep back the Red drive to the south.

The United States is now in the process of *getting out* — but it is NOT a war we have won — it was never intended to be. It was a war to STOP Communists from taking over more countries to the south. And as of now, *that* has been accomplished.

And MEANWHILE — Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore has driven out the Communist danger of a takeover there.

And MEANWHILE — the military government of President Suharto in Indonesia has ended the imminency of any Communist takeover in that third

most populous country in the free world.

And THAT is the Vietnam story.

It's high time it should be told — to give the WHOLE WORLD UNDERSTANDING! □

Interview With Ellsworth C. Bunker

(Continued from page 8)

will be capable of resisting ruthless and relentless enemies with every intent to acquire control of the land and its people. The Ambassador was confident that our entire effort in South Vietnam has been effective in helping the Vietnamese people to develop capabilities to manage their own affairs and to become militarily, politically and economically stable and socially just.

American Presence Removed — 1972?

At that point, I asked the Ambassador whether, in his opinion, there would be such a redeployment of American Armed Forces — scheduled in June 1972 — if there were no powerful anti-Vietnam war interests in the United States and if there were not an election forthcoming in November 1972.

The Ambassador assured us that in his opinion the redeployment of American Forces was a timely program. That is, the American presence would be removed at or about that time under any circumstances because of the success of the prior American efforts and the success of the entire Vietnamization program. He was also convinced that the President's planning was not affected by either the election in 1972 or by the rather vocal dissent against the war.

The Ambassador concluded by stating that he was confident that should we continue to pursue our policies with confidence and determination and courage, we shall achieve our objectives: a free choice for the people of South Vietnam and eventually a just peace.

Again he emphasized the importance of our demonstrating the credibility of our commitments and our willingness to accept responsibilities of power. □

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★ EUROPE'S COMMON MARKET

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★ NATIONS IN CHAOS

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★ AUSTRALIA — AFTERMATH OF RECORD-BREAKING FLOODS

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★ THE GREAT SST RACE

The United States Congress recently cut off further support of the SST. Some authorities think this may be an economic disaster. See page 35.