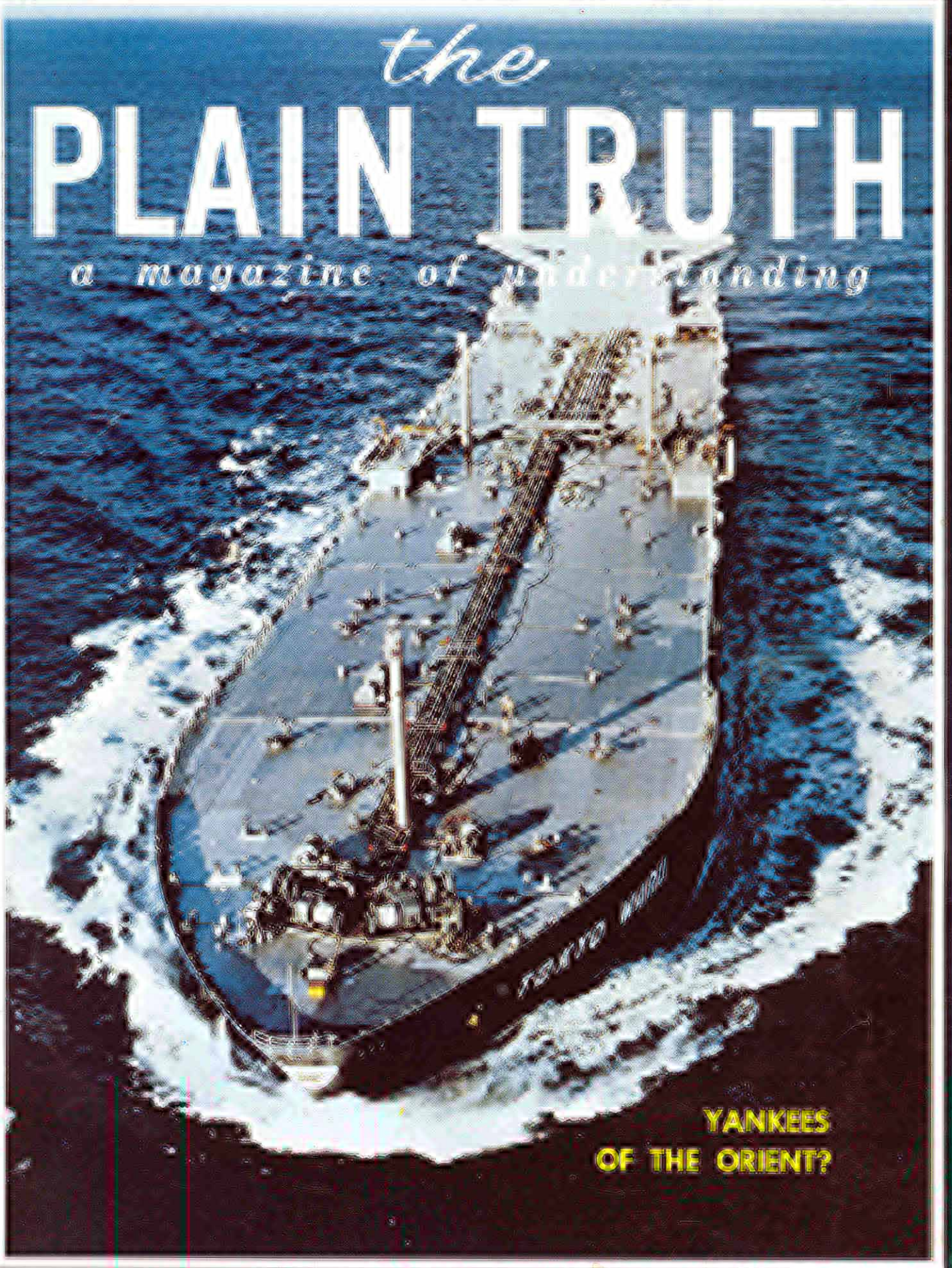
OCTOBER, 1969

the PLAIN TRUTH

a magazine of understanding



YANKEES OF THE ORIENT?

What our READERS SAY

Hippies

"I just finished reading your book on hippies and it did just what it was intended to do — started me to thinking or should I say, 'lifted my lid.' I am, was, or at least think I am a hippie and in jail at the present time for carrying a gun and possession of ½ pound of meth. I'm 30 years old and have been using drugs since I was 14 so there is very little anyone can tell me about drugs, good or bad. I agree with all — most all of your books. In fact, I'm going to ask you to send my wife a copy and her mother one also. My wife is a hippie and so is her mother."

Melvin D. B.,
Pleasanton, California

"Please do not send me any more of your square trash. At first I thought it was going to be cool. But man, it's for squares and I am not square. I am a hippy, take drugs and have a love child. Drugs are beautiful."

Miss Alyce W.,
St. Augustine, Florida

• *Thanks for calling us "square," Alyce. We believe in being "squarely out of debt," "square shooters," and always landing right side up. And you're right — our literature is anything but "cool" — it's more like a consuming fire.*

Strauss

"Yesterday I read in a leading U. S. news magazine that Franz Josef Strauss could possibly become the president of a United States of Europe if it should ever form. Then I remembered reading the same thing in *The* PLAIN TRUTH a few months earlier. *The* PLAIN TRUTH is surely ahead of all the other magazines in reporting news accurately. So many of the things you have been predicting for years are now coming to pass in world news. For news in advance, I always turn to *The* PLAIN TRUTH."

Kenneth K.,
Jefferson City, Missouri

How Paid For?

"Have for some time received your PLAIN TRUTH and a few magazines and I thank you for sending them. When through reading them — pass them on to my friends who also enjoy them immensely. You may have answered this question before and I missed seeing it, but I would like to see a clean, clear statement about who pays for this pleasure of yours serving us all, your readers. Does one or more wealthy persons around the world contribute a certain sum of money yearly to pay the hundreds of thousands your publication must cost monthly? Or, do certain foundations like Ford contribute? Or, do several philanthropic associations support you in some way? Or, do some of our large corporations share in the cost because of your feelings toward Communism? Or, do some large organizations like Masons, Knights of Columbus, Elks, or Shrine clubs help you in any monetary way? Or, how about the trade unions with their millions — they should be very much interested and help you. Come now — fess up and let's have it from the horse's mouth — don't be bashful — it all sounds so mysterious."

Harry W.,
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

• *Your letter certainly DOES sound "mysterious" — but, as was explained in the article "OK, You Asked For It" in the September issue, and as the "How Your Subscription Has Been Paid" box on page 32 of this issue explains, there are no big foundations supporting this work — just enough sincere individuals who have VOLUNTARILY become contributors that it all keeps getting done.*

The World Tomorrow

"Would it be possible to obtain a copy of today's program? I am referring

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Personal from the Editor

FOLLOWING THE ARSON ATTEMPT to burn down the Al Aksa Mosque in Jerusalem, some careless news dispatches have attempted to link the suspect with Ambassador College. All such stories are 100% false. There is not, and never has been, any connection whatsoever.

It is appalling what irresponsible, careless, false reporting is finding its way into some portions of the public press today.

Because it has come to my attention such unfounded reports have appeared in newspapers in the United States, Canada, Britain, Europe, Australia and elsewhere, even going so far as to link my name with the man held for this dastardly act, I give you here the facts.

I had never before heard of the name of the suspect. There has never been any connection between him and me, or any of our people associated with me or Ambassador College.

When Ambassador College was founded, in 1947, it was operated the first four years as an activity of the Church of God, a non-denominational, non-proselyting church. In the spring of 1952 the college was separately incorporated, and has continued on its own as a college in the Liberal Arts and Sciences ever since. Although a separate institution from the Church of God, with different functions, there has remained a relationship. I wish to make clear, however, that neither this Church nor Ambassador College has any member-getting program. No one is ever asked or urged to join. Further, admission to Ambassador College is not limited to this or any other church membership, and membership is not a requirement for faculty members. We employ several who are not. Ambassador College is non-sectarian, a co-educational college in the liberal arts, with no discrimination as to religious faith.

Here are the events, as they came to my attention:

The first time any of us had heard the name of this man Rohen (or Rohan) was when the news of the Al Aksa Mosque fire first broke.

The news of this Mosque fire started coming in at the Ambassador College News Bureau at Pasadena, where we maintain the leased wire services of Associated Press, UPI and Reuters 24 hours daily around the clock. Our News Bureau Chief, Mr. Gene Hogberg, came to my office with the Teletype bulletin linking Rohen with the Church of God.

Immediately I checked with Mr. Keith Hunter, Director of the Data Processing Center on our Pasadena campus. Every member of the Church of God, worldwide, is on file at the Center. The name Rohen was not there, or any similar name. The press release said Rohen had come from Sydney, Australia. Therefore I telexed Mr. C. Wayne Cole, Manager of our Sydney office for information. His immediate Telex reply said he had never heard of the man, and he definitely was not a member of the Church of God, in any of the Churches in Australia or New Zealand.

Through advertisements in large space in mass-circulation magazines and newspapers all over the world, with a readership of 150 million, we invite people to subscribe to *The* PLAIN TRUTH. Also on *The* WORLD TOMORROW program broadcast worldwide, with at least 50 million listeners, we invite subscribers to *The* PLAIN TRUTH. There are two million names on the subscription list.

The records at the Data Processing Center show a subscription to *The* PLAIN TRUTH was entered December, 1968 by a Denis Rohan. He had been, we found, a subscriber to the Bible Correspondence Course mailing list. No qualifications are required, and these lessons are mailed indiscriminately to

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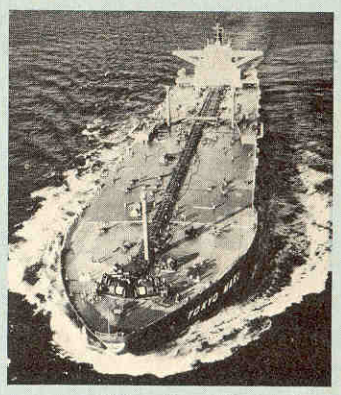

Ishikawajima — Harima Photo

OUR COVER

The SS Tokyo Maru, first of Japan's new line of mammoth-sized tankers, flies the flag of the Tokyo Tanker Co. Built for about $12-million at the Yokohama Shipyard of Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Company, she was launched in a record-breaking 139 days. Remote control systems are used throughout the ship. From a central control room the entire load of 1,213,000 barrels of oil can be unloaded in 20 hours. Bridge of the vessel, which towers seven stories over her deck, is equipped with an elevator. If stood on end, Tokyo Maru's length, 1,006 feet (306.5 meters), would almost equal the height of the Eiffel Tower. Since the launching of the 152,000 ton Tokyo Maru in 1966, Japanese shipyards have launched a tanker twice its size and have at least one 500,000 ton tanker in planning stage.

YANKEES of

Can Japan remain an industrial giant, but a political and military dwarf? Obvious signs of restlessness, a call to arms and power, are appearing in modern Japan. Only an uninformed idealist could expect the second-largest economy in the non-Communist world to continue living in unarmed neutrality. For years, we have reminded our readers to watch Japan. We're still doing it. Here's why.

by Garner Ted Armstrong

Interfoto MTI Budapest

the ORIENT?

Tokyo, Japan

JAPAN HAS changed. I am forcibly made aware of a new mood among Japanese people — a stronger assertion of nationalism — a growing awareness of Japanese power.

Now I know, as a white, what it must be like for many an American Negro to walk into a cafe or restaurant of his own choice and be told, "I'm sorry . . . we don't serve blacks here." While this is largely a thing of the past in America, there is something similar happening here in Japan.

I'm not a Japanese citizen, but a visitor in a foreign country, so the analogy is only partly applicable, but on several occasions I have been told, "So sorry — Japanese only — we don't serve Americans here."

Sensitive Japanese

Within days, the Japanese people have celebrated the 24th anniversaries of the dropping of the first Atomic bombs, first on Hiroshima, and then on Nagasaki. It's no wonder the Japanese people, with their peace constitution and widespread pacifist sentiment, are extremely sensitive about war, and nuclear weapons in particular.

But don't think for a moment these people gathered in silent ceremony at ground zero in those two cities in sorrow and humility over their share in World War II, thinking thoughts of self-recrimination and repentance. They are still painfully and acutely aware those bombs were made in America.

Let me illustrate. In the emotion-filled voice of poignant memory, Emperor Hirohito told a large audience of his personal feelings since World War II. He said the memory of Japan's defeat is "still painful for me."

The representatives of over 4,000 families who lost loved ones during the war wept openly at the Emperor's high-pitched, choking words.

Subjected to the ultimate humility — unconditional surrender and years of painful military occupation — the Japanese people are beginning to face the world with a newfound assurance and confidence. Deep within the hearts of the Japanese people is an abhorrence for war, a rejection of militaristic policies, and a desire for continuing peace and prosperity.

But Japan is finding itself in an increasingly difficult political climate, surrounded by increasingly difficult neighbors. Most of Japan's new predicament is the direct result of her industrial and economic resurgence.

An Economic Giant

Japan is second only to the United States in all the non-Communist world in total output of goods and services — gross national product — $140 billion (£58.3 thousand million) in 1968 as compared with $132 billion (£55 thousand million) for West Germany and $110 billion (£45.8 thousand million) for Britain.

The economic growth rate is phenomenal — 16% per year, and one of the highest in the world. Japan has led the world for the past 12 years in tonnage of shipping built, and passed West Germany recently in automobile production, second only, now, to the United States.

The shipbuilders of Japan have helped create a situation which can burst on an unsuspecting world like a bombshell in a few years. Not only has Japan built itself a huge merchant marine, but it has made shipping a major export item, with sales of 5.1 million tons of ships to 60 different countries in 1967, and in only two short years about $1,000,000,000 worth of ships skidding down the ways to represent nearly 10% of Japan's total exports.

Japan's throbbing shipbuilding industry has built its merchant marine up to 17.5 million tons of ships, and this large merchant marine is the funnel through which all Japanese economy is fed. Fuel, raw materials, trade goods flow in, and millions of tons of manufactured goods flow out.

But this vital economy is built on a very precarious physical base. Japan must import nearly all her essential raw materials. While she has demonstrated to the rest of the world that a high rate of literacy, ultra-modern technical ability, and capacity for self-sacrificing hard work can build a nation into a modern economic miracle — she has nevertheless projected herself into an almost total dependence on the caprice of other nations, world markets, and chance military upsets.

Japan, then, while riding the crest of the wave of industrial boom, and experiencing a satisfying rise in the standard of living, is finding herself at the mercy of world trade, subject to the vagaries of international political climates.

Japanese Dependence on Trade

Unlike most of the big industrial powers, Japan must depend almost entirely on the flow of raw materials from faraway ports. Europe, with its many navigable rivers and canals and with its own extensive coal deposits, is the antithesis of Japan for physical base of industry.

While Japan does have hundreds of hydro-electric stations dotting her rugged mountainous interior, and is well supplied with qualified, hard-working manpower, she lacks the third major

element for big industry — iron, primarily, and other raw materials to feed her industrial plants.

She must import most of the zinc, tin, bauxite and lead with which to make aluminum; import prodigious quantities of iron, oil, coal, and other raw materials. This demand for materials has sent thousands of well-educated, multi-lingual Japanese businessmen to the far nooks and crannies of the world to tie up future sources of supplies. Hardly a month goes by without Tokyo announcing another long-term contractual agreement with another faraway country for coal, iron ore, or other material. And the Japanese iron and steel makers are looking on beyond the time when they foresee America's and West Germany's iron ore resources depleted.

They are already seeing beginning competition from American and German steel firms in tying up supplies for steel production which have already been exploited by Japan's long-term raw-material purchase departments.

Japan depends on trade more than any other country approaching her size — and her industry could grind to a silent halt far more quickly than that of Germany or the United States, should those trade sources be cut off.

Japan is naturally vitally concerned with world conditions. She depends on favorable trading climates — open sea lanes. As a result, she is seeking a larger voice, and a more powerful influence on world affairs.

She wants a larger role in the United Nations, commensurate with her economic strength. The Japanese Ambassador to the U.N., Mr. Senjin Tsuruoka, said: "Our influence is still that of a middle-class power, though our gross national product ranks second to America in the free world. Japan's say in the international political arena is not yet commensurate with its economic strength."

Japan obviously is vitally concerned with international political conditions. No nation of such size and importance dares choose to be otherwise.

Japan's Stake in the Middle East

Much of the oil flowing into Japanese industry must originate in the Middle East. Today, Japanese businessmen are negotiating for additional interests in rich Mideast oil fields, including a slice of Red Sea offshore fields, where Japanese investments already total $83 million. Japan competes with France, the Soviet Union and the United States in the race to buy and develop oil and natural gas deposits of the Algerian Sahara.

Over ninety percent of Japan's oil imports must come from Mideast ports through the narrow Strait of Malacca, between Singapore and Sumatra (the tip of Malaysia and one of the main islands of Indonesia).

With British forces disappearing from Indian Ocean areas and soon from Singapore, and with increased Communist threats along the periphery of Southeast Asia, Japan cannot afford to blind herself to the obvious.

President Nixon has said the United States will undertake no new defense commitments in Asia. To Japanese ears, this means Japan must protect her own interests.

Already, Japanese admirals are asking, "Should not Japan build up a naval fleet at least strong enough to protect her merchant marine through the Strait of Malacca?"

Another school of thought within the Japanese defense establishment calls for a highly specialized attack force that could cut off any potential threat to the Strait of Malacca at its source.

By sheer size, Japanese industry has forced some critical reevaluation of public views on defense. Despite their strong aversion to militarism, and still-painful memories of defeat in World War II, there is a large and growing segment of the public which feels Japan's own self-defense capabilities must be drastically improved.

Japan cannot help wondering, in the wake of American disasters at the Bay of Pigs, the Powers incident, and the Pueblo seizure, whether mighty Uncle Sam really *would* exercise his strength to help Japan in case of another Southeast Asian flareup which this time might threaten Japanese supply routes. If America could not rescue her own — will she rescue her former enemies?

The time is approaching for another review of the security treaty between Japan and the U. S. Economic leaders may not insist the treaty be totally scrapped, but you can look for drastic revision. This may take the form of an automatic extension of the treaty — allowing Japan to continue dwelling under the American "nuclear umbrella" while building, at the same time, her own powerful defense force.

Interestingly enough, Kazutaka Kikawada, representative director of the Japan Committee for Economic Development said, "As a leading nation in Asia, Japan should realize its responsibility, and take over as much as possible the role of the U.S. which has over-committed itself in this part of the world. . . ."

For years, I have been saying on *The* WORLD TOMORROW broadcast that Japan would move into any power vacuum in the East — that she was the natural, logical, inevitable leader of East Asia.

Powerful industrial leaders have complained that Japan is "only half a nation" and remarked that, "Japan is the world's most modernized and industrialized nation. Yet it is in a nuclear vacuum, and its defensive strength is extremely weak."

These same industrialists know that Japan's industry would be ground to an immediate halt should that vital conveyor belt of ships be interrupted through the Strait of Malacca.

Within the Pentagon, some voices urge that Japan must NOT be encouraged to rearm.

But Americans shall soon see the Japanese making their own decisions without any noticeable worry over furrowed American brows.

The Air Force Role

Visitors to a large Japanese air base heard a general say, "Attack is the best defense." Perhaps this is the sort of remark one expects from generals in much of the world. But it had such poignant political overtones in Japan the general hastily asked that his name be withheld from the press.

The Japanese Constitution renounces

(Continued on page 7)

HOW TO HAVE A Happy Family

Why do families fail? What makes teen-agers get involved in drugs, illicit sex and other life-wrecking situations? Here are THREE important ways to prevent such a tragedy from occurring in YOUR home.

by Eugene M. Walter and A. B. Billingsley

THE MOTHER sat looking out her front window. It was late at night and the neighborhood was quiet. There hadn't been any activity on the street for some time. Yet the mother sat straining her eyes and ears, looking and listening for the familiar sounds of her three children returning home.

As she sat, occasionally dabbing at her tear-filled eyes, she wearily reflected on the past events in her life, wondering where she had failed.

Only a few months ago her family had been complete. Then her older son — a youth in his middle teens — ran away from home. And just a few days ago, her daughter and her other son — both barely in their teens — also ran away from home.

To make things worse, they stole the family savings — several hundred dollars. Now there would not be the exciting vacation they had been looking forward to for such a long time.

Where were her children in this hostile, dog-eat-dog world? Were they safe? What would happen to them when the money was spent — or stolen?

With tears streaming down her face and sobs beginning to shake her body, she cried, "Where, oh where, have I failed?"

Another Sad-but-True Story

A few states away, another father and mother were sitting in the loneliness of their home, and pondering — as they had many times before — where they had failed their children.

Their one and only son was serving a prison sentence of possibly 42 years for being an accomplice to murder and kidnapping. He could have been released in the near future for good behavior, but he keeps getting into trouble in the prison. The parents have very little money. And since the imprisoned son is many miles away, they rarely get to see him.

Their daughter married a young man who is presently in Vietnam. Prior to his induction they obtained a divorce and the daughter came back to her parents with her two little babies. And as if this weren't enough, the parents were recently stunned to hear that their daughter is now in trouble again.

Because the mother's health has deteriorated rapidly, the father is having to carry the brunt of the whole wretched mess — including the rearing of his daughter's little babies.

Just a few days ago, two officials who had been talking to the father asked, "What kind of relationship did you have with your children as they were growing up? Was there affection shown? Was there communication within the family?"

The father bitterly replied, "No, there was never anything like that. My wife and I didn't know anything about rearing children."

Thousands of Such Cases

Are these two true stories just isolated examples? Rare occurrences? Unusual circumstances?

Not at all!

People by the untold thousands are this very minute living examples such as these across the length and breadth of many lands around the globe. You personally probably know several examples like this if you stop to think about it. It is even a definite possibility that your family is such an example.

But why? What makes families fail? What goes wrong to cause tragedies like this to happen? Is there a reason?

There is a cause for every effect — a reason for every result. There are very definite reasons why some families fail and why other families are successful and happy.

This one short article presents three vitally important and basic principles which are the backbone of a stable and happy family. Here they are.

I. Give Yourself to Your Family

"Our parents never have time for us," said a teen-ager who was recently being interviewed on *The* WORLD TOMORROW broadcast. "They are always too busy doing the things they want to do."

How tragic — but how true!

Some time ago, there was a movie in which a father who was dying of cancer was trying to find out why his youngest son didn't want to inherit his vast wealth. His son was drunk most of the time, and though married to a beautiful woman who loved him, wasn't happy. The father kept probing his son with questions as he reminded him of all the gifts he had purchased for him.

Finally he struck a raw nerve and his son brokenheartedly cried out, "True, you gave me all of these things, but I don't care about them. All I ever

wanted was the one thing you didn't give me — and that is your love."

His father replied, "Why son, I've never seen you cry before, and it isn't true that I haven't loved you, for I have always loved you in my own way."

His son answered, "You owned us. You were always so interested in how to make money that you never gave us what we really wanted, and that is, of yourself."

Then the son asked his father what kind of a father he had had. His father, with a fond look of reflection on his face, said, "You know, my dad didn't leave me anything but an old traveling bag — but he always took me with him wherever he would go."

How often this story could be repeated! How many parents there are in today's affluent society who give their children everything but themselves! They simply don't take time for their children.

Some parents do see the importance of spending time with their family. But there are far too many parents in all walks of life who feel they are the exception to the rule. They feel that what they are doing is more important than spending time with their family.

But which is worse, letting your family suffer physical hardships or letting them suffer mentally, emotionally and spiritually by denying them those things which only you as a parent can give them?

Private Family Activities a Must

There are many activities in which the whole family can participate. Group activities such as picnics, swimming, hiking, and fishing can be great fun.

However, group activities should never replace private family activities. In group activities the family too often ends up in other groups and away from each other. About the only time they see each other is going to and returning from the group function.

Time spent in private with your family provides an excellent opportunity to teach them the true values of life. There is no substitute for having such family time — with the whole family involved.

A father should rarely let a day go by without seeing and being with his family — at least for a little while.

With few exceptions, there should be a planned activity every week which involves the whole family. This will often be difficult. But if you make a way and persist, it will be one of the most gratifying experiences of your life.

Take time to be with your precious family! Make the effort to give them of yourself!

II. Communicate with Your Family

John McKee of the Dallas Crime Commission explained to a newspaper reporter this year how 14- to 16-year-old high school girls are lured into taking drugs by an underworld organization. Once hooked, the girls are forced into prostitution to financially support the habit.

Mr. McKee was asked if as a result of his work he had learned a lesson that other parents should know. Here is his surprising answer:

"Definitely. Every one of the girls came from a middle to upper-income family. Usually with one or two children. They all had one thing in common: They didn't feel they could communicate with their families.

"In order to test this out, we interviewed 30 or 40 girls who had been approached by the prostitution gang in the same method I described, but who did not succumb. They escaped the trap. These girls felt they could talk to their parents and communicate with them. One, for example, said she felt free to talk to her mother about prostitution when she was 9 years old" (*Dallas Morning News,* April 18, 1969).

Yes, in too many homes there is simply no communication. Any number of excuses can be given, but none is really valid.

Your Children Need Your Help

In this generation especially, our children are constantly surrounded by strong immoral influences. Many of their friends will look on anyone who doesn't succumb to these influences as a square.

Today's young people need all the help they can get. Many are crying out for help, but there is no one who will listen or show them the way.

Read this pathetic letter written to us by Bonita W. from Baltimore, Maryland:

"I am a very frightened and confused girl of 19. I find that I just can't communicate with any of my family, and there is really no elder I have faith enough in to talk to. The only real satisfaction I get out of my tension-filled existence is through your radio programs and magazines. This is why I seek your personal assistance with my problems. My family is a major pain to me. There is no real outgoing love and compassion. Each of us is just concerned about himself. My mother says I'm 19 and should be grown enough to handle my own problems, but I'm not. I'm scared of I don't know what; life I guess. I have questions that confront me every day. But my mother seems afraid to stay in the same room with me long enough for me to start asking these questions. I tried confiding in friends, but they know really no more than I, telling me to do 'my own thing,' stop worrying and get all the fun out of life while I can. I've read your publications on how to live, about dating, etc. and they all make good sense. I want very much to do these things, but it's so hard for one person to stand alone . . . I want friends; I can't stand being alone and defeated, and I want to be told what to do. I want somebody to try to understand me and give me some advice. You are the only one I have enough faith in to turn to. I will try very hard to abide by what you tell me. Only please tell me."

"Only please tell me!"

How many of your children have the same anguished, crying questions in their minds — afraid to voice them for fear of perhaps the same answers as given to Bonita?

What a tragedy that so many parents never learn to communicate with their children!

All because many parents haven't gotten rid of the wrong teachings — or lack of teaching — they received from their parents and others.

Don't Be Naïve

Don't be so naïve as to think that your children are not exposed to just about everything. One mother in Cali-

fornia said: "My daughters come home from school and ask me, 'Mother, what does this word and that word mean?' Believe me, they have heard everything!"

And indeed they have — no matter what part of the world they live in.

Never have the problems of our young people been so great. Never have they been exposed to so much so soon! They desperately need all the help parents can give them. The only way to give them this help is by communicating with them.

Answer Your Children's Questions

A little child's problems can be mountainous in his or her little mind. To the parent these are too often considered trivial. The children are laughed at and shoved away. If you don't take the time to painstakingly discuss your children's little questions and problems, it could be something (as has been scientifically proved) to affect them the rest of their physical lives.

Parents have to use their minds to study to stay abreast of the questions that are asked of them. If you don't have the answers, get them. A young person will not be satisfied otherwise.

Communication is absolutely vital to the success of a family. You dare not ignore it!

III. Love Your Family

Six teen-age drug users, wearing Halloween masks to protect their anonymity, recently confronted the "straight world" in an American city to ask for "love and understanding."

These young people sat on a panel to answer questions from about 50 parents at a large church.

"You could try giving a little more love and a little less money," one young man told the assembled adults who were asking how to discourage drug use.

Some of the parents were puzzled at how to show love and understanding to the young drug users in a way that might help them kick the habit. But the youths seemed to think the parental attitude is more important as a preventive measure.

"What I really needed before I started all this was something you can't buy or find in a pill. It's — you know — love," said one.

The vital importance of love in the lives of every human being cannot be overemphasized. But today we are living in a self-centered, loveless world. Everyone is basically out for himself.

Love has to be expressed. Yet today real love is ever so rarely expressed. Many today are unbalanced because genuine love has not been expressed in their lives and the lives of their parents before them.

Many of us could count on our fingers the times our parents have kissed and embraced us. How long has it been since you've embraced, kissed and told each of your children that you love him or her?

When possible, parents should not let their children go to bed — or anywhere of any duration — without embracing and loving.

Be Equal in Your Attention

Often the first and last children are shown more attention and love than the ones in between. New parents usually feel their first baby is so fragile, a great deal of attention had to be devoted to it — and this is only right. But when the second and third children are born, parents realize they are not quite as fragile as they had thought. They too often then go to the other extreme of neglect. The last child, however, once again gets special attention because he or she is the "baby."

Don't let this happen in your family. Make sure you are being equal in the way you express love to your children.

Another problem is that some parents feel that once a child has grown beyond babyhood, love and attention are no longer necessary. This is especially true for children between the oldest and youngest. Parents should realize that there isn't a time when all children at all stages of life aren't in desperate need of attention and love.

A very heartrending point in a boy's life can be when his father decides he is getting too old to be embraced. To the boy's dismay and perplexity, the father

(Continued on page 47)

YANKEES OF THE ORIENT

(Continued from page 4)

war (it is American drafted), and forbids "war potential."

The armed forces are not even called an "Army" but "Ground Self-Defense Force" or GSDF. Some observers have said it could not "fight its way out of a paper bag" and one leader shook Japanese people with the pronouncement that the GSDF would be overwhelmed in "10 days" if Japan were attacked with even a "conventional force."

Today, leaders argue over whether the Phantom (F-4E), scheduled to become the mainstay of Japan's Air Defense Force by 1976, has offensive as well as defensive capabilities.

Today, the Force has 1,000 aircraft, of which 200 are the F-104 all-weather fighters, and 330 are the older F-86 fighters. Major General Takeo Kaburagi wistfully remembers Japan had between 4,000 and 5,000 aircraft before World War II and says that, naturally, being an airman, he should wish his country to have "as many aircraft as possible."

Never write off the Japanese aviation industry. Mitsubishi, while engaged in a panorama of production in other directions today, is nevertheless a giant of industry — a whole group of various industries — and the President of Mitsubishi Electric is also the president of one of the major arms manufacturing firms.

The Step to Nuclear Weapons

And don't write off Japan from her next logical step — that of becoming a nuclear power. Japanese are acutely aware of massive China — and painfully aware of her A-Bomb experiments.

Japan already plans to generate one third of her electrical energy with nuclear power by 1985. As the world's foremost maritime nation and shipbuilder, Japan is planning nuclear-powered cargo ships and tankers.

While most American leaders like to push Japan out of their minds as a future powerful competitor — even in world military strength — she looms

Marshall — Ambassador College

Japanese destroyer, accompanied by a sister ship, steams into Auckland Harbour, New Zealand, July 21, 1969 on a goodwill training voyage. It was the first time Japanese warships have appeared in Australasian waters since the Second World War. Japan has a big stake in the future of this part of the world. Japanese trade with both English-speaking nations is great and growing larger every year.

large on the horizon despite wishful thinking.

Even the American return of Okinawa would force Japan to enlarge defensive forces to again embrace an ever-enlarging island nation. Japan is very active in space technology, and has been a leader in electronics and miniaturization of electronic components. While nuclear, electronic and missile technology have been used for peaceful purposes to date — Japan nevertheless has the basic ingredients for one of the most modern military powers the world has ever seen.

Japan will produce her own Nike-Hercules missiles, and while they are not presently planned to have nuclear warheads, such warheads could easily be fitted later on. Japanese nuclear reactors will be very likely producing fissionable plutonium in two or three years.

Only recently, Japanese nuclear scientists succeeded in carrying out a laboratory technique previously known only to the world's five Atomic Powers, America, Russia, Britain, France and Communist China.

Don't write off Japan as a nuclear power. There is a growing body of conservative opinion in Japan which sees nuclear weapons as the only possible future defense for Japan. Prime Minister Sato has denied plans to build nuclear weapons — but has spoken of "nuclear strength" as the contributing balance to military power in the world today.

Japan is very much a part of the modern world of today. Whether she dares remain outside the nuclear club while outproducing several nations in it will remain to be seen.

Resurgent Nationalism

There is a growing wave of anti-American sentiment in Japan. You remember all the riots, very likely. The very existence of American forces in Japan, and on Okinawa, is a daily reminder of humiliation, and a source of wounded Japanese pride.

Westerners would do well to ponder the importance of "face" to the Oriental mind.

Prestige, or "face," is ALL-important to Japanese people. They could never stand for the kind of "loss of face" America is experiencing in Vietnam — or that she did experience in the Pueblo incident. At least, not while Japan had any capability left to prevent it.

Next year, Japan hosts Expo '70, as the gaudiest of all the world's trade fairs gets under way again. Over 30,000,000 visitors are expected — and every one of them will go away visibly impressed.

The eyes of the world will focus for a few moments on Japan, and perhaps narrow a little as they see what has occurred in this island nation in only 25 years since her crushing, humiliating defeat.

The same year, Japan will again celebrate a painful birthday. The 25th commemoration of the dropping of Atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Meanwhile, Japan and the United States seem headed toward OPEN CONFLICT — not only over Okinawa, but this time over *trade*. The United States had requested Japan do something about the $1,500,000,000 surplus Japan enjoys this year in its trade with the U. S. The Japanese flatly refused. Asst. Secretary of the Treasury John R. Petty warned that the large surplus may soon double as trade between the two nations reaches the $8,000,000,000 mark.

Asked to limit Japanese exports of synthetic textiles to the United States, Japanese trade officials announced they would send an inspection team to the U. S. to verify such a need.

And Edwin O. Reischauer, who was U. S. Ambassador to Japan for five years, has warned that relations between the two countries may be approaching a "terrible crisis." He feels Okinawa should have been returned 10 years ago. Another American in Japan compares the worsening situation to a "Greek drama where the tragic ending can be seen in advance . . . but nothing is being done to change it."

For years we have warned our peoples about these overall *trends* in world conditions. Trends which mean increased hardship for America and Britain, along with her closest friends and allies.

For a big look at the whole story, you need to write for the free book, *The United States and British Commonwealth in Prophecy*, and find out WHY these many developments take place.

But keep your eyes on Japan! She is BIG today — and will be even bigger tomorrow! What will she do then?

Every year over 12,000 lives are snuffed out by fires in the United States alone. The average person suffers from FIRE every 12 years! Here is what you can do to protect your family from . . .

the Blazing Fury of FIRE!

by William F. Dankenbring

Prepared in cooperation with the Los Angeles City Fire Department

A RAGING inferno in the dead of the night. Screams and wails, crying children, weeping adults, panic-stricken at the hot lash of thick smoke and searing flames. Like a scene from Dante's inferno.

Your Chances

Your chances of suffering from a fire during the next twelve years are extremely high. According to fire department statistical estimates, the "average" person is a victim of fire every twelve years or *five times during his lifetime!* This could include fire in your home, automobile, place of business, or on a camping trip. It may include loss of property, burns, even death!

Are you prepared for the time fire may strike your family?

In 1968, fire killed almost as many Americans as the Vietnam War! Over 12,000 were killed. Multiple other thousands were maimed, scarred, burned, crippled, disfigured.

Fire is one of man's greatest servants, but it can be a vicious killer! It frequently strikes in the dead of the night, when people are unaware, asleep. It strikes often suddenly, stealthily, seemingly silently. It is no respecter of persons. It has no regard for human values or human life.

The Frightful Scourge

Fire can be a horrible enemy when out of control, on the rampage, stirred to a frenzy by dry timber, oil-soaked rags, gasoline, a faint stirring breeze. It can kill scores at a time, devastate buildings, desecrate forests, prairies and grasslands, and scorch the earth with its unrelenting heat and savage fury.

Every year fire costs the American people over $2,000,000,000 loss in property damage.

Yet, authorities state that 95 percent

Los Angeles City Fire Dept. Photo

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RAYMOND M. HILL
CHIEF ENGINEER
AND
GENERAL MANAGER

September 2, 1969

Our nation must increase the total effort to contain the ravages of uncontrolled fire. Annual loss of human and physical resources in this country is staggering. Members of the fire service need essential public support to cope with the fire problem. We know that 95% of our loss is preventable with an informed public that will adopt good fire prevention practices.

Urban growth and pressures introduce new problems in need of solution. Uncontrolled arson by dissident groups, coupled with direct attacks on firemen, cannot be tolerated.

Timely information in this article can assist all of us in preventing fire and needless human suffering.

Members of the fire service willingly dedicate their time and lives to prevent and extinguish fire. We, alone, cannot do the job - and we earnestly solicit your support in reaching our objective of "freedom from the ravages of fire."

Raymond M. Hill

RAYMOND M. HILL
Chief Engineer and General Manager

FIRE!

of all fires *could be prevented!* Think of it! There is no excuse for 95 percent of all fires ever occurring!

Yet it happens. Daily. Hourly. Every day in 1968 there were an average of over 6,500 fires (2,400,000 in the year). Somewhere in the United States, a fire erupts into spontaneous fury, devouring property, possibly life and limb, every 13 seconds. These fires sent at least 12,100 people to death.

Fires in the U. S. cost a whopping $6 million every single day — or over $4,000 every minute. Millions of dollars' worth transformed into smoke and ashes, not to mention lives destroyed. And 95 percent of it could be avoided!

According to the National Fire Protection Association, every single day fires in the United States alone claim an average of 33 human lives, 1,510 homes, 167 apartments, 23 schools, 10 churches, 21 hospitals and nursing homes, 149 farm buildings, 126 industrial plants, and 208 stores, restaurants and offices.

That's every single day!

Residential fires alone kill at least 6,500 people, including 2,100 children, one third of whom are alone or without proper supervision at the time of the fire.

Said an article in the *Chicago Tribune,* "The United States has the highest death rate per capita from fires of any of the world's major nations. . . .

"J. Herbert Holloman, Acting Under-Secretary of Commerce, said the United States rate is twice that of Canada, four times that of the United Kingdom, and 6 times that of Japan" (April 6, 1967).

That's nothing to be proud of. But regardless of where you live, fire can catch you unawares and horribly mutilate, massacre, and murder innocent people, including young children.

Unfortunately, most people dismiss fires as just "bad luck." They call them "accidental."

Not at all! Fires are not unavoidable. How "unavoidable" is smoking cigarettes? Is "bad luck" to blame for overloading electric circuits? Is a poorly maintained heating unit or cooking equipment "accidental"?

Los Angeles City Fire Dept. Photo

NEEDLESS DESTRUCTION — 95% of all fires are caused by carelessness and are preventable.

Time Was When the Fireman . . .

In years gone by, the fireman was loved by children, and many young people wanted to be firemen when they grew up. Time was when the fireman was a much honored, respected member of any community. But times have changed.

What other conclusion can one reach when today firemen are often pelted with rocks, sniped at when battling a blaze, cursed or taunted, jeered and hooted by malicious, angry crowds?

Firemen haven't earned that hatred! They haven't changed from the protectors of life and preservers of property. But times have changed. Today, arson is becoming more commonplace, false alarms are increasing. Ghetto hatred of anybody in a uniform has grown tremendously. Today, it is dangerous to be a fireman in a big city or metropolis like New York City, Los Angeles or Gary, Indiana. Last year alone New York City experienced 127, 956 fires — an increase of 40 percent over the previous year. Since 1960 in Los Angeles, fires have more than doubled!

In 1968 New York firemen experienced 947 attacks and 125 firemen were injured by angry people they were attemping to help. Three times as many firemen proportionately are killed in the line of duty as policemen.

In large cities and especially ghetto areas, being a fireman is fast becoming one of those "thankless jobs."

Anybody wearing a badge, or toting a firehose, or wearing a uniform today is a symbol of authority — represents the "establishment" — and therefore seems to be "fair game" for dissidents, mobs, the disenchanted and disenfranchised.

Hindering a fireman in the performance of his duty is like cutting off your nose to spite your face. It's comparable to smashing your fist through a window to see if it'll bleed.

Firemen are protectors of property and life for all segments of our popula-

FIRE!

tion equally and certainly do not merit hindrance in their humanitarian effort.

Are YOU Prepared?

In 1968 in the United States alone there were an estimated 2,400,000 fires, costing a total of $2,180,000,000.

But the stark tragedy of fires is not revealed in mere numbers and dry statistics. It is revealed in the personal agony, anguish and suffering of flesh and blood human beings like you and me.

Fire unleashed can be a deadly foe — a dangerous killer — and expensive!

What can you do about it? There are positive steps you can take to prevent fires — to safeguard your own family and protect your property!

But the question is — are you willing to take the time to not only read what safety experts say, but also to implement their suggestions and precautions into your own home and family life?

Or are you too calloused, too negligent, too unconcerned, like some, to make the effort to protect your family?

What would you do if your house caught fire? What if some rioter threw a fire-bomb through your front window, where it smashed on your floor and erupted into flame — what would you do?

Most people would panic. They are unprepared. If fire strikes them, they jump in terror from high ledges without thinking. They flee in confusion and forget their children left behind until it is too late. They rush headlong into the wrong course of action, because of ignorance and/or lack of training.

Since the law of averages has already virtually picked you out, singled you out for a fire within the next twelve years, at the outside, you need to take steps now to "lessen the odds" by practicing fire prevention.

You can lessen the odds, and increase your chances of avoiding serious fire, if you are willing to spend the time and energy to take the necessary action!

The CAUSE of Fires

What causes fires?

Lightning strikes timber and causes a sizeable number each year. But man's carelessness and negligence is far and away the number one cause!

Los Angeles City Fire Dept. Photo

FIRE — A small spark in dry brush can bring havoc to residential areas.

This is especially true in home and industrial fires.

Several years ago, a study by the National Fire Protection Association, of fires that caused four or more deaths showed 43.5 percent were caused by heating and cooking equipment, 13.2 percent by flammable liquids, the same percentage by children playing with fire (or matches), 11.8 percent caused by matches and smoking, and the same percentage also by faulty electrical wiring or equipment.

The Royal Bank of Canada Monthly Letter revealed: "Nearly all fires are due to human blunders. Having an alarm system, fire extinguishers and escape routes do not provide the security you can obtain by taking all possible precautions to prevent fires from starting.

"House fires in Canada are caused, according to the federal fire commissioner's office, by: smokers' carelessness 47 percent; heating equipment 16 percent; rubbish and trash 12 percent; electric wiring 10 percent; flammable liquids 4 percent; ashes 3 percent; others (usually not connected with home fire safety) 8 percent."

The most frequent causes of building fires in the United States are: smoking, matches, 23%; heating, cooking equipment, 21.4%; electrical, 13%; flammable liquids, 9%; chimneys and flues, 9%; and so forth.

The fact is, lightning — which is not humanly preventable — is responsible for only five percent of building fires in the United States or Canada!

These are some of the causes of fires. Now consider how to prevent them.

You and Your Home

Take inventory of your home and check these 7 areas of potential hazard.

If you follow these recommendations, your home will be a much safer place in which to live.

1. *Heaters* — Remove all combustibles stored near space heaters, water heaters and other open flame devices.

Many times floor heaters will become loaded with children's toys, dust, etc. during the summer and these items will ignite the first time the heater comes on in the fall. Repair or replace any vent pipe that may have rusted, cracked or deteriorated.

2. *Electric Appliances and Cords* — Check your electric appliances for a buildup of lint and grease (behind refrigerators, washing machines, etc.). Also check all of your electric cords for a worn-out, frayed or cracked condition and don't run cords under rugs.

Remember, overloaded circuits (plugging in too many appliances at an outlet) cause many home fires.

3. *Flammable Liquids* — Store all flammable liquids in metal containers with tightly fitting lids. These liquids should be stored and used outside of the home. Their vapor could be ignited by a spark from a light switch or fan, or from the tiny flame of a pilot light.

Remember, gasoline vapors are heavier than air; and one gallon, properly vapor-

Los Angeles City Fire Dept. Photo

LOSS OF LIFE — Injuries and death from fire can often be prevented by family training and careful planning ahead of time.

ized, has the explosive force of 85 one-pound sticks of dynamite. Don't use gasoline for anything other than an internal combustion engine.

4. *Fireplaces* — Use a screen in front of the fireplace and have a spark arrester on top of the chimney to keep burning brands from coming through. (You can make a spark arrester with ½ inch wire mesh.) Bear in mind that fire can extend through loose bricks or cracked masonry in the chimney.

5. *Fuse Panels* — Never use overrated fuses. For regular 110 V. service use 15 amp. fuses in the light circuit and 20 amp. fuses in the plug circuit. A fuse is a fire safety feature to prevent wiring from overheating. Never put a coin in a fuse panel because the wiring will burn before the coin will ever melt. A circuit that frequently blows fuses is dangerously overloaded.

6. *Kitchen Stove* — Keep your stove areas (and vent) clean. Don't allow grease to accumulate. Remove from the area all combustibles such as towels, mittens, curtains, etc.

Keep baking soda close at hand for those broiler, oven and skillet type fires. A handful of baking soda freely thrown over flaming grease in a skillet or broiler will generally extinguish the fire. A tight-fitting lid placed over a flaming frying pan will also smother the fire. Caution: Many people have been severely burned while trying to carry out a pan of flaming grease.

7. *Combustible Storage* — Clean it out! (Garage, closets, basement, attic, and backyard). Call the junkman, if you need to.

Remember, fire prevention and good housekeeping go hand in hand.

Fire Fighting Tips

"A word to the wise is sufficient." Are you one of the wise?

If you are wise, then you will be *prepared* to FIGHT FIRE in case it does start in your home.

A garden hose makes an excellent and inexpensive fire-fighting tool. To be effective it must be maintained with a nozzle and valve handle. It must cover all of your property, including roofs and every room in the house. More than one hose may be necessary.

Baking soda is very handy for kitchen type, small flammable liquid and electrical fires.

There are three keys to putting out fires. A fire will go out if you remove its fuel, if you rob it of air, or if the burning material is cooled below its combustion point. Fuel, heat, and air are essential for any fire to burn. Remove one of these, and the fire will die out.

There are many effective kinds of fire extinguishers on the market, including a dry-chemical type. This unit, containing 2¾ pounds of dry chemical and selling for $10-$15, might do the trick. It will extinguish flammable liquid and electrical fires and is handy for carrying in your car, boat, or camper, as well as around the home. For larger fires or greater protection, a 10-pound version costing between $25 and $45 will operate longer. Be sure any extinguisher you buy carries the seal of a recognized testing association and is guaranteed.

Fire ABC's

There are three classes or kinds of fires — ordinary combustibles (such as wood), flammable liquids, and electrical fires. Each of these fires should be fought properly, or you could make them worse!

For ordinary combustibles ("class A" fires), the key to putting them out is to lower the temperature by using water or a water-based extinguisher. Wet the fire to cool it down. Soak it to stop smoldering. Water is the best extinguisher of "Class A" fires.

For flammable liquids or "class B" fires (such as gasoline, oil, grease, paint thinner, etc.), the key is to smother the fire by using an extinguisher blanketing and covering the whole flaming liquid surface. Recommended would be a carbon dioxide (CO_2) extinguisher or a dry chemical extinguisher. Plain, ordinary baking soda could also be used on small fires of this type.

For electrical equipment fires, called "class C" fires, it is best to use a non-conducting extinguishing agent such as carbon dioxide (CO_2), or a dry chemical extinguisher. Do not use water, soda-acid, foam or water-type extinguishers until electric power has been shut off. A non-conducting extinguisher

FIRE!

agent will prevent receiving an electric shock which could kill you!

Train Your Family

Most home fires break out between midnight and 6 a.m. Does your family — each individual — have an escape plan? Home fires, starting in the living room, kitchen or basement can extend into hallways or stairways blocking your escape. You should have a second exit pre-planned. A window could be a life-saver. Make sure yours open easily. (Small children need special training in this area.)

Rope ladders might be effective for those upper stories.

Remember that carbon monoxide gas is present with the smoke and some member of the family may be rendered unconscious by its deadly presence.

When you discover the fire, make noise — yell out! Alert everyone to proceed to safety. All members of your family, especially children, should be instructed to meet at a pre-arranged safety area, so you can "count noses" making sure that they are all safe.

Don't delay, call the fire department.

Firemen are dedicated professionals, trained and equipped to save lives and property, but they cannot respond until they are called.

Have that fire department phone number right on your telephone.

You could dial "O" but the time spent waiting for the telephone operator could make the difference between life and death.

Most metropolitan fire departments will also dispatch rescue squads carrying life-saving oxygen for persons suffering from heart and other respiratory problems.

If Caught in a Fire

There are several pointers you should know in case you are caught in the middle of a burning inferno. Be sure your family also knows.

First, realize that heat and smoke under intense pressure may be on the other side of any door ready to rush in and kill you in seconds. Therefore *don't yank open doors!* Test the door first. If the panel is hot to your hand, or smoke leaks around the edges, then exit another way.

Even when a door seems safe, open it carefully, bracing yourself with your shoulder against it. Keep your head to one side, ready to slam it shut if heat and smoke start to pour in.

If you are trapped in a room, stuff cracks with fabric to seal out lethal gases and keep low. Smoke and hot gases rise. You might have to crawl face down near the floor to get good air to breathe. Opening the window at the top and bottom will create an exchange of air, purging some of the smoke and lethal carbon monoxide gas. Use a towel or sheet for signaling help from below.

If you believe help is coming, postpone jumping from an upper story until it is the only way left. But if worst comes to worst, drop a mattress, or quilts, blankets, or anything soft where you want to land. Then slide out backwards until you can hang by your hands from the window sill, push yourself outward slightly as you let go, aiming for the softest spot available — perhaps the mattress, or a dirt pile, lawn, or bushes — even a metal car roof is better than hard concrete.

Multi-Story Buildings

Whenever we go above the first floor of a building, the fire potential begins to increase. Many of us live in apartments, work in offices, and shop or spend some of our time in these buildings.

Know where the exits are located. Thousands have perished needlessly because they didn't know there was an exit within a very few feet of them. Many buildings have doors that lock behind you when you enter the stair shaft and some stairways dead end at the top floor. (This could be a death trap.) Know which stairways go to the roof.

How about those fire extinguishers in the building? Do you know how to use them? Most people don't!

Read the directions on the label and know the different types. They are put there for the public, not the fire department. Many buildings are equipped with fire hoses in cabinets. These hoses are also for the public and are intended for larger fires. Remember to get all of the hose out of the cabinet and stretch it out to remove kinks before turning on the water or you may not get water out of the nozzle.

Plan Ahead

No one knows if or when fire might strike. It is best to be prepared for any eventuality! Who knows? It could happen to you. Don't make the mistake of always thinking it happens to the other fellow.

If you value your life and family, you should plan ahead what to do in case of fire. It is wise to draw out a diagram of your home's floor plan, with everyone's sleeping area, and select the exits from each room. Each bedroom should be sketched in and the possible exits (two or more exits from each room). Go over the diagram with your family so each understands his own responsibility and escape routes (the ordinary preferred exits and the alternative exits).

The best answer, of course, is to prevent the fire in the first place by making sure your home is clean, in good repair, and all fire hazards are removed — and to teach your family to be safety conscious, cautious, and careful with any fire. Teach your children not to play with matches, as many fires are started that way. Teach them the basic principles of safety — and be sure to practice them yourself!

Never leave small children unattended. Too frequently, we read of individual children or entire families being burned to death as a result of children playing with matches. If you detect children playing with matches, call your fire department and let them help you correct the problem.

If you are prepared, vigilant, alert, you diminish your risk of perishing in a nightmarish, hellish inferno. You will confidently know that you have done everything humanly possible to prevent such an occurrence — and you will be prepared to act in the face of any potential sudden tragedy!

RADIO LOG

"The WORLD TOMORROW"

MAJOR STATIONS

East

WOR — New York — 710 kc., 11:30 p.m. Sun.
WHN — New York — 1050 kc., 11:30 p.m. Sun.
WHAM — Rochester — 1180 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
WWVA — Wheeling, W. Va. — 1170 kc., 98.7 FM, 5 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m. Sun.
WRKO — Boston — 680 kc., 6:30 a.m. Sun. (WROR 98.5 FM, 8 a.m. Sun.)
WBAL — Baltimore — 1090 kc., 8:30 a.m. Sun.
WRVA — Richmond — 1140 kc., 10 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 p.m. Sun.
WPTF — Raleigh, N. C. — 680 kc., 94.7 FM, 1:30 & 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
WBT — Charlotte, N. C. — 1110 kc., 8 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 11:05 p.m. Sun.

Central States

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.
WCKY — Cincinnati — 1530 kc., 5 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 5:30 a.m. Sat., 12 midnight Tues.-Sun., 7, 9:30 p.m. Sun.
WLW — Cincinnati — 700 kc., 7 a.m. and 11:05 p.m. Sun.
WJJD—Chicago—1160 kc., 11 a.m. Sun.
WISN — Milwaukee, Wis. — 1130 kc., 10:30 p.m. Sun.-Fri., 9 a.m. Sun., 97.3 FM, 8 p.m. daily.
KSTP — Minneapolis-St. Paul — 1500 kc., 5 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.
KXEL — Waterloo — 1540 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 p.m. Sun.
KRVN — Lexington, Nebr. — 880 kc., 3 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
KXEN — St. Louis — 1010 kc., 7:15 a.m. & 12 noon Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. & 4 p.m. Sun.

South

KRLD — Dallas — 1080 kc., 8:10 p.m. daily.
WFAA — Dallas — 820 kc., 10:45 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
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.
KAAY — Little Rock — 1090 kc., 5:15 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
WGUN — Atlanta — 1010 kc., 11 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 4 p.m. Sun.
WAPI — Birmingham — 1070 kc., 10 a.m. Sun.
WMOO — Mobile — 1550 kc., 7 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
WINQ — Tampa — 1010 kc., 12 noon Mon.-Fri., 12:10 p.m. Sat., Sun. (CST)

*Asterisk indicates new station or time change.

KRMG — Tulsa — 740 kc., 10 a.m. Sun.
XEG — 1050 kc., 9:30 p.m. daily.

Mountain States

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 — 800 kc., 8 p.m. daily. (MST)

West Coast

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 a.m. Sun.
KFI — Los Angeles — 640 kc., 9 p.m. Sun.
KGBS — Los Angeles — 1020 kc., 97.0 FM, 6:05 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
XERB — Lower Calif. — 1090 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

LEADING LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

East

WBMD — Baltimore — 750 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
WRCP — Philadelphia — 1540 kc., 12 noon daily.
WPIT — Pittsburgh — 730 kc., 101.5 FM, 12 noon Mon.-Fri., 1:30 p.m. Sat., 11 a.m. Sun.
WEDO — Pittsburgh — 810 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
WHP — Harrisburg, Pa. — 580 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
WSAN — Allentown, Pa., — 1470 kc., 6:05 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:05 p.m. Sat., 8:30 p.m. Sun.
WSCR — Scranton, Pa. — 1320 kc., 12:30 & 6:30 p.m. daily.
WBRE — Wilkes-Barre Pa. — 1340 kc., 98.5 FM, 12:30 p.m. daily.
WCHS — Charleston, W. Va. — 580 kc., 7:00 p.m. daily.
WCAW — Charleston, W. Va. — 680 kc., 12 noon daily.
WWHY — Huntington, W. Va. — 1470 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
WTVR — Richmond, Va. — 1380 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
WCYB — Bristol, Va. — 690 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
WLOS — Asheville, N. C. — 1380 kc., 99.9 FM, 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon Sun.
WPAQ — Mount Airy, N. C. — 740 kc., 1:05 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
WFNC — Fayetteville, N. C. — 940 kc., 98.1 FM, 1 p.m. daily.
WNCT — Greenville, N. C. — 1070 kc., 9 p.m. daily.
WVNJ — Newark, N. J. — 620 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
WEVD — New York — 1330 kc., 97.9 FM, 10 p.m. daily.
WBNX — New York — 1380 kc., 9:15 a.m. Sun. (in Spanish).
WOKO — Albany, N. Y. — 1460 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WIBX — Utica, N. Y. — 950 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
WWOL — Buffalo, N.Y. — 1120 kc., 4 p.m. Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
WHLD — Niagara Falls, N.Y. — 1270 kc., 98.5 FM, 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.
WWNH — Rochester, N. H. — 930 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
WDEV—Waterbury, Vt.—550 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 p.m. Sun.
WPOR — Portland, Me. — 1490 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.
WCSH — Portland, Me. — 970 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
WCOU — Lewiston, Me. — 1240 kc., 9:30 p.m. Sun.
WLBZ — Bangor, Me. — 620 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
WRYT—Boston—950 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon Sun.
WMAS — Springfield, Mass. — 1450 kc., 94.7 FM, 6:30 p.m. Sun.
WACE — Chicopee, Mass. — 730 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
WJAR — Providence, R. I. — 920 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WNLC — New London, Conn. — 1510 kc., 8:30 p.m. Sun.

Central

WSPD — Toledo, Ohio — 1370 kc., 9:05 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 p.m. Sun.
WERE — Cleveland — 1300 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.
WSLR — Akron, Ohio — 1350 kc., 8 p.m. daily.
WFMJ — Youngstown, Ohio — 1390 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.
WBNS — Columbus, Ohio — 1460 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
WBRJ — Marietta, Ohio — 910 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
WCLU — Cincinnati — 1320 kc., 12 noon daily.
WBCK — Battle Creek, Mich. — 930 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:30 p.m. Sat., Sun.
WKMF — Flint, Mich. — 1470 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
*WBCM — Bay City, Mich. — 1440 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily
WDBC — Escanaba, Mich. — 680 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
WJPD — Ishpeming, Mich. — 1240 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KWKY — Des Moines, Iowa — 1150 kc., 12:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m. daily.
WMT — Cedar Rapids — 600 kc., 11:30 a.m. Sun.
KMA — Shenandoah, Ia. — 960 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
WOC — Davenport, Ia. — 1420 kc., 10 p.m. daily.
KGLO — Mason City, Ia. — 1300 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
KOZN — Omaha, Nebr. — 660 kc., 12:20 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12:30 p.m. Sun.
KMMJ — Grand Island, Nebr. — 750 kc., 4 p.m. daily.
KSOO — Sioux Falls, S. Dak. — 1140 kc., 6:45 p.m. daily.
WNAX — Yankton, S. Dak. — 570 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
KFYR — Bismarck, N. Dak. — 550 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

(Continued on next page)

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RADIO LOG

"The WORLD TOMORROW"

KFGO — Fargo, N. Dak. — 790 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:10 p.m. Sat. & 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.)
WJOL — Joliet, Ill. — 1340 kc., 9:30 p.m. daily.
WXCL — Peoria — 1350 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.
WITY — Danville, Ill. — 980 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
WWCA — Gary, Ind. — 1270 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 4 p.m. Sun.
WSBT — South Bend — 960 kc., 9 p.m. daily.
WJOB — Hammond, Ind. — 1230 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:30 p.m. Sun.
WIBC — Indianapolis — 1070 kc., 9:30 p.m. Sun.
WGBF — Evansville, Ind. — 1280 kc., 6 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
KLIK — Jefferson City, Mo. — 950 kc., 1 p.m. daily.
KFVS — Cape Girardeau, Mo. — 960 kc., 7 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:15 a.m. & 7:30 p.m. Sun.
KWTO — Springfield, Mo. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KFEQ — St. Joseph, Mo. — 680 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KUDL — Kansas City, Mo. — 1380 kc., 5:40 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:30 a.m. & 11 p.m. Sun.
WIBW — Topeka, Kans. — 580 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
KFH—Wichita, Kans.—1330 kc., 100.3 FM, 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
KBEA — Mission, Kans. — 1480 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KGGF — Coffeyville, Kans. — 690 kc., 6 p.m. daily.
KUPK — Garden City, Kans. — 1050 kc., 97.3 FM, 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12:15 p.m. Sun.
KXXX — Colby, Kans. — 790 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 11:30 a.m. Sun.
KQRS — Minneapolis — 1440 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
WEBC — Duluth, Minn. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WIBA — Madison, Wis. — 1310 kc., 7:05 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 6:05 p.m. Sat., Sun.
WYLO — Milwaukee, Wis — 540 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
WNFL — Green Bay — 1440 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 5 p.m. Sun.
WSAU — Wausau, Wis. — 550 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
WCOW—Sparta, Wis.—1290 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.

South

KEES — Gladewater, Tex. — 1430 kc., 12 noon daily.
KTBB — Tyler, Tex. — 600 kc., 12 noon daily.
KLVI — Beaumont, Tex. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KTBC — Austin — 590 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
KMAC — San Antonio — 630 kc., 7:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
KCTA — Corpus Christi, Tex. — 1030 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 4:30 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.
KTLU — Rusk, Tex. — 1580 kc., 1 p.m. Sun.
KMIL — Cameron, Tex. — 1330 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 5:30 p.m. Sun.
XEWG — El Paso — 1240 kc., 9 a.m. Sun. (in Spanish).
KWEL — Midland, Tex. — 1600 kc., 5:30 p.m. daily
KNIT — Abilene, Tex. — 1280 kc., 8:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.
KFYO — Lubbock, Tex. — 790 kc., 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
KGNC — Amarillo — 710 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KCTX — Childress, Tex. — 1500 kc., 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:15 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.
KWFT — Wichita Falls — 620 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 4:30 p.m. Sun.
KFMJ — Tulsa — 1050 kc., 12 noon daily.
KBYE — Oklahoma City — 890 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
KSIW — Woodward, Okla. — 1450 kc., 1 p.m. daily.
KBHS — Hot Springs, Ark. — 590 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WWOM — New Orleans, La. — 600 kc., 95.8 FM, 12:15 p.m. daily.
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.
WFWL — Camden, Tenn. — 1220 kc., 2 p.m. Sun.
WDEF — Chattanooga — 1370 kc., 92.3 FM, 7:30 p.m. daily.
WKXV — Knoxville — 900 kc., 12 noon daily.
WBRC — Birmingham — 960 kc., 106.9 FM, 7:30 p.m. daily.
WYDE — Birmingham — 850 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
WAAX—Gadsden, Ala.—570 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon Sun.
WCOV — Montgomery — 1170 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WMEN — Tallahassee — 1330 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
WFLA — Tampa — 970 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.
WINZ — Miami — 940 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
WGBS — Miami — 710 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.
WFAB — Miami — 990 kc., 9 a.m. Sun. (in Spanish).
WFIV — Kissimmee, Fla. — 1080 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 12:30 p.m. Sun.
WBIX — Jacksonville, Fla. — 1010 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
WEAS — Savannah, Ga. — 900 kc., 12 noon daily.
WMGA — Moultrie, Ga. — 1130 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 5:30 p.m. Sun.
WCSC — Charleston, S. C. — 1390 kc., 7:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:30 p.m. Sun.
WKSC — Kershaw, S. C. — 1300 kc., 1:15 p.m. Sun.
WLAP — Lexington, Ky — 6:30 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
WKYX — Paducah, Ky. — 570 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.

Mountain States

KASA — Phoenix — 1540 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
KCUB — Tucson — 1290 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
KTUC — Tucson — 1400 kc., 8 p.m. daily.
KYUM — Yuma, Ariz. — 560 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.
KCLS—Flagstaff, Ariz.—600 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
KGGM — Albuquerque — 610 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KLZ — Denver — 560 kc., 106.7 FM, 7:15 p.m. daily.
KREX — Grand Junction, Colo. — 920 kc., 8 p.m. daily.
KTWO — Casper, Wyo. — 1030 kc., 6:05 p.m. daily.
KMOR — Salt Lake City — 1230 kc., 6:35 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
KBET — Reno — 1340 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KIDO — Boise, Idaho — 630 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.
KBOI — Boise — 670 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KTFI — Twin Falls, Idaho — 1270 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.
KSEI — Pocatello, Idaho — 930 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.

West Coast

KHQ — Spokane — 590 kc., 8:05 p.m. daily.
KEPR — Pasco, Wash. — 610 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KIMA — Yakima, Wash. — 1460 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KVI — Seattle — 570 kc., 8 a.m. Sun.
KBLE—Seattle—1050 kc., 12 noon daily.
KTW — Seattle — 1250 kc., 102.5 FM, 7:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
KMO—Tacoma, Wash.—1360 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
KARI — Bellingham — 550 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KWJJ — Portland — 1080 kc., 9 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 p.m. Sun.
KLIQ — Portland — 1290 kc., 92.3 FM, 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 1 p.m. Sun.
KEX — Portland — 1190 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.
KGAY — Salem — 1430 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
KUGN—Eugene—590 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KUMA — Pendleton, Ore. — 1290 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KYJC — Medford, Ore. — 1230 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
*KWIN — Ashland, Ore. — 580 kc., 7:30 a.m. daily.
KAGO — Klamath Falls, Ore. — 1150 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KSAY — San Francisco — 1010 kc., 6:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:30 a.m. Sun.
KFRC — San Francisco — 610 kc., 106.1 FM, 7 a.m. Sun.
*KKHI — San Francisco — 1550 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.
KTRT — Truckee, Calif. — 1400 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
KFIV — Modesto — 1360 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
KTOM—Salinas—1380 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KBIF — Fresno — 900 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 4 p.m. Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.

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RADIO LOG

"*The* WORLD TOMORROW"

KNGS — Hanford, Calif. — 620 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.
KCHJ — Delano, Calif. — 1010 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.
KGEE — Bakersfield — 1230 kc., 5 p.m. daily.
KVEC — San Luis Obispo, Calif. — 920 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KDB — Santa Barbara — 1490 kc., 93.7 FM, 7 p.m. daily.
KRKD — Los Angeles — 1150 kc., 96.3 FM, 7:05 p.m. daily, 9:30 a.m. Sun.
KTYM — Inglewood — 1460 kc., 12 noon Mon.-Fri.
KFOX — Long Beach — 1280 kc., 9 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:35 p.m. Sun.
KBIG — Los Angeles — 740 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
KACE — San Bernardino-Riverside — 1570 kc., 7:05 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
KCKC — San Bernardino — 1350 kc., 9 p.m. daily or before or after baseball.
KMEN — San Bernardino — 1290 kc., 6 a.m. Sun.
KOGO — San Diego — 600 kc., 8:30 p.m. Sun.
XEMO — Tijuana — 860 kc., 6 p.m. daily.
KALI — Los Angeles — 1430 kc., 4:45 p.m. Sun. (in Spanish).

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.
KTRG — Honolulu, Hawaii — 990 kc., 5:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon Sun.

CANADA

VOCM — St. John's, Nfld. — 590 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CJCH — Halifax, N. S. — 920 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 p.m. Sun.
CFBC — St. John, N.B. — 930 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
CKCW — Moncton, N. B. — 1220 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
CJEM — Edmundston, N. B. — 570 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
CFMB — Montreal, Que. — 1410 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.
CKOY — Ottawa, Ont. — 1310 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
CJET — Smith Falls, Ont. — 630 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
CKWS — Kingston, Ont. — 960 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 9:30 p.m. Sat.
CHEX — Peterborough, Ont. — 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 p.m. Sat.
CKLB — Oshawa, Ont. — 1350 kc., 9:05 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 p.m. Sun.
CKFH — Toronto, Ont. — 1430 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
CHIN — Toronto, Ont. — 1540 kc., 12:00 p.m. daily.
CKPC — Brantford, Ont. — 1380 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
CHLO — St. Thomas, Ont. — 680 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 2:30 p.m. Sun.
CHYR — Leamington, Ont. — 5:30 a.m. daily at 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily at 710 kc.
CFCH — North Bay, Ont. — 600 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7 a.m. Sun.
CKSO—Sudbury, Ont.—790 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 5:30 p.m. Sun.
CKGB — Timmins, Ont. — 680 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7 a.m. Sun.
CJKL — Kirkland Lake, Ont. — 560 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 9:30 p.m. Sat.
CKCY — Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. — 920 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CJNR — Elliot Lake, Ont. — 1340 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CJNR — Blind River, Ont. — 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CJLX — Fort William, Ont. — 800 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:25 p.m. Sun.
CKY — Winnipeg, Man. — 580 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7 a.m. Sun.
CKDM — Dauphin, Man. — 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CKRM — Regina, Sask. — 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
CHAB — Moose Jaw, Sask. — 800 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 11:05 p.m. Sun.
CJGX — Yorkton, Sask. — 940 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CFQC — Saskatoon, Sask. — 600 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
CJNB — North Battleford, Sask. — 1050 kc., 2:30 p.m. & 7:30 p.m. daily.
CKBI — Prince Albert, Sask. — 900 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 8 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.
CKSA — Lloydminster, Sask.-Alta. — 1080 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
CHED — Edmonton, Alta. — 630 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
CFCW — Camrose, Alta. — 790 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 2:30 p.m. Sun.
CJDV — Drumheller, Alta. — 910 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
CHEC — Lethbridge, Alta. — 1090 kc., AM, 100.9 FM, 9 p.m. daily.
CJYR — Edson, Alta. — 970 kc., 6:30 a.m. daily.
CKYL — Peace River, Alta. — 610 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
CJVI — Victoria, B. C. — 900 kc., 8:30 p.m. Sun.-Fri.
CKLG — Vancouver, B. C. — 730 kc., 99.3 FM, 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 a.m. Sun. AM, 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri. FM.
CKOK — Penticton, B.C. — 800 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
CKOO — Oliver, B.C. — 1240 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
*CJAT — Trail, B. C. — 610 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
*CHTK — Prince Rupert, B. C. — 560 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
*CKTK — Kitimat, B. C. — 1230 kc., 7:30 p.m daily.
*CFTK — Terrace, B. C. — 590 kc., 7:30 p.m daily.

In French —

CFMB — Montreal — 1410 kc., 5 p.m. Sat., Sun.
CKJL — St. Jerome, Que. — 900 kc., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
CKBL — Matane, Que. — 1250 kc., 10:45 a.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 mc. VHF 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:45 p.m. Sun.

In Spanish

RADIO ESPAÑA — Madrid — 917 kc., 10:30 p.m. Wed.
RADIO PANADES — Barcelona — 1106 kc., 7:25 p.m. Fri.
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 —

ZBM 1 — Hamilton, Bermuda — 1235 kc., 8 p.m. Sun.
ZBM 2 — Hamilton, Bermuda — 1340 kc., 2:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
ZFB 1 — RADIO BERMUDA — 960 kc., 1:30 p.m. daily.
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 ANTILLES — Montserrat, W. I. — 930 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
RADIO BARBADOS — Pine Hill, Barbados — 795 kc., 9:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 11 a.m. Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
RADIO REDIFFUSION — Bridgetown, Barbados — 10:20 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 9:30 a.m. Sat. & Sun.
RADIO GUARDIAN, Trinidad — 10 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:15 p.m. Sun.
GUYANA BROADCASTING SERVICE — Georgetown — 560 kc., 1:30 p.m. Mon.
RADIO SURINAM — Paramaribo — 725 kc., between 7 and 8:30 p.m. or 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily.
HOC21 — Panama City — 1115 kc.;
HP5A — Panama City — 1170 kc.;
HOK — Colon, Panama — 640 kc.;
HP5K — Colon, Panama — 6005 kc. — 7 p.m. Sun.

In French—

RADIO ANTILLES — Montserrat, W. I. — 930 kc., 8:45 p.m. Mon., Thurs., Sat.
4VBM — Port au Prince, Haiti — 1430 kc., 7:45 p.m. Wed.
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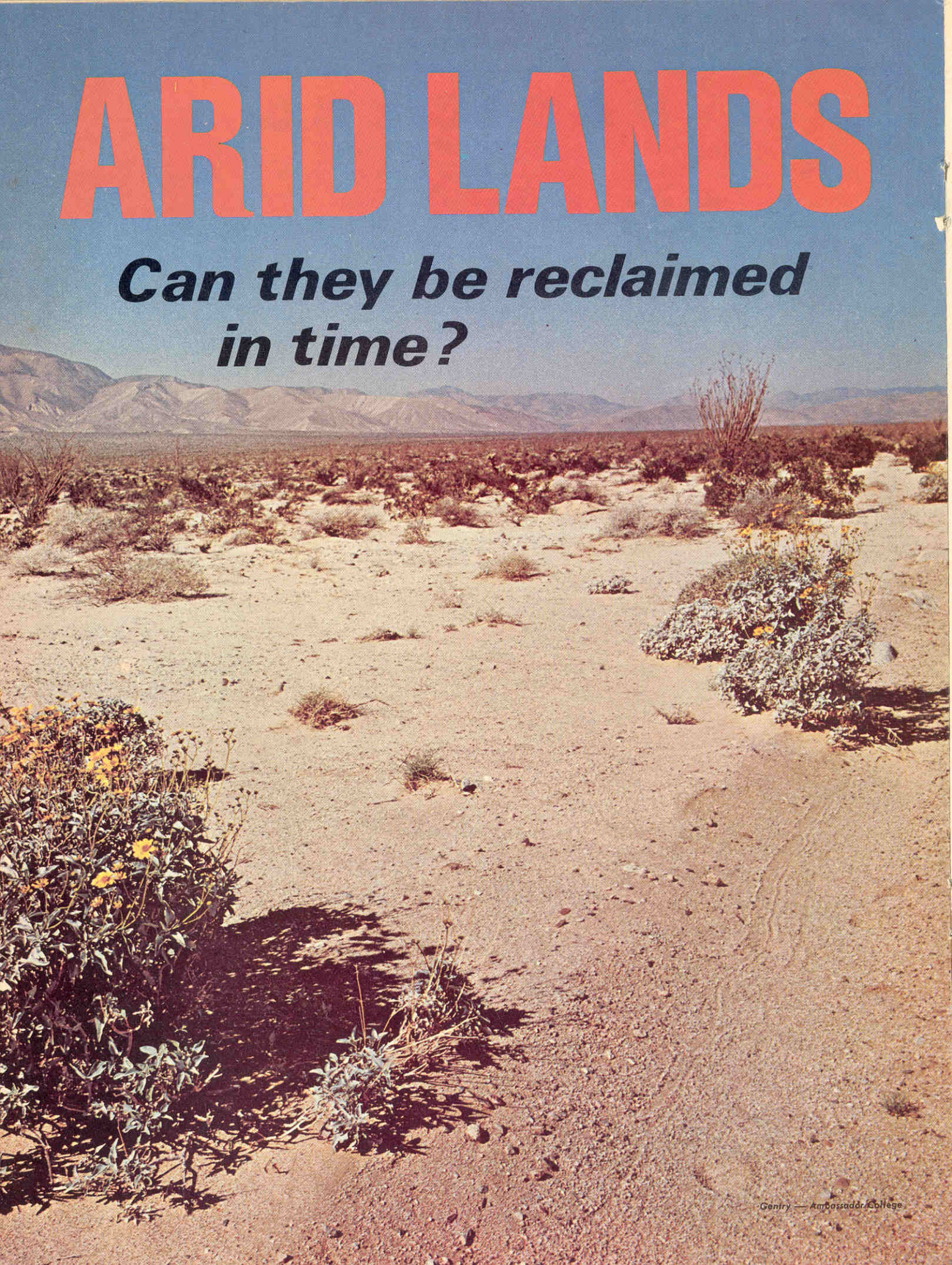
ARID LANDS

Can they be reclaimed in time?



Gentry — Ambassador College

Can deserts and near-deserts be reclaimed in time to prevent massive starvation in a world threatened by population explosion? Here is a challenging, on-the-spot report from an international conference on this vital subject.

by Eugene M. Walter and Gene H. Hogberg

Tucson, Arizona

MORE than one third of the earth's land surface is arid or semi-arid. These arid lands almost equal the combined areas of the North and South American continents.

That is a lot of land!

Sand deserts alone — and they are but one type of arid land — cover a total area almost twice the size of the U. S. That, too, is a huge chunk of territory.

Some sixty countries — about half of the nations in the world — are affected by aridity. Even in the agriculturally rich continental American states, 32 percent of the land is arid or semiarid.

As the food and population time-bomb keeps ticking away, can these arid lands be conquered and made useful to man before it is too late?

Getting the Facts

To bring our readers the answer to this far-reaching question, PLAIN TRUTH editors attended an international conference on "Arid Lands in a Changing World." It was held on the campus of the University of Arizona here in Tucson. Experts from more than thirty countries around the globe, including the Soviet Union, participated in the conference. They presented some 200 papers dedicated to solving a single, common problem: how to use arid lands to provide food and suitable living conditions for an exploding world-wide population.

"The whole plan to utilize extensive parts of the arid lands is presented as a possible contribution to the fight against the world hunger problem," said an Israeli participant.

An American delegate added hopefully: "These vast, largely uninhabited and underdeveloped areas likely will prove the pressure valve in absorbing an ever-increasing world population. And their cultivation may solve the critical problem of feeding increased billions of future world citizens."

But can the earth's sprawling deserts be cultivated on a large scale? Is it possible for the arid lands to fill the growing food gap?

And what about new cities, towns and industries in desert areas? Will today's wastelands be the boom areas of the next quarter century?

Behind all the visionary statements and the grandiose plans and schemes, what — in true perspective — are the real problems and promises of the earth's arid lands?

Basic Problem — Water

The most basic problem of all is simply a lack of water. All other problems in arid regions in some way relate to this major need. Any hope for the future development of arid lands rests on finding an adequate supply of usable water.

One possibility which has received considerable attention is the desalting of seawater.

Few people realize that the earth has some 20,000 miles of desert coastline. And "it is well demonstrated that the coastal desert areas provide one of the most desirable regions for human habitation, if the basic amenities of life can be supplied" (*Arid Lands in Perspective,* p. 121).

The key to supplying these basic amenities is primarily water. And being on the coast, what better way could there be to try to solve the water problem than by desalting seawater?

But to what stage of development has desalination progressed?

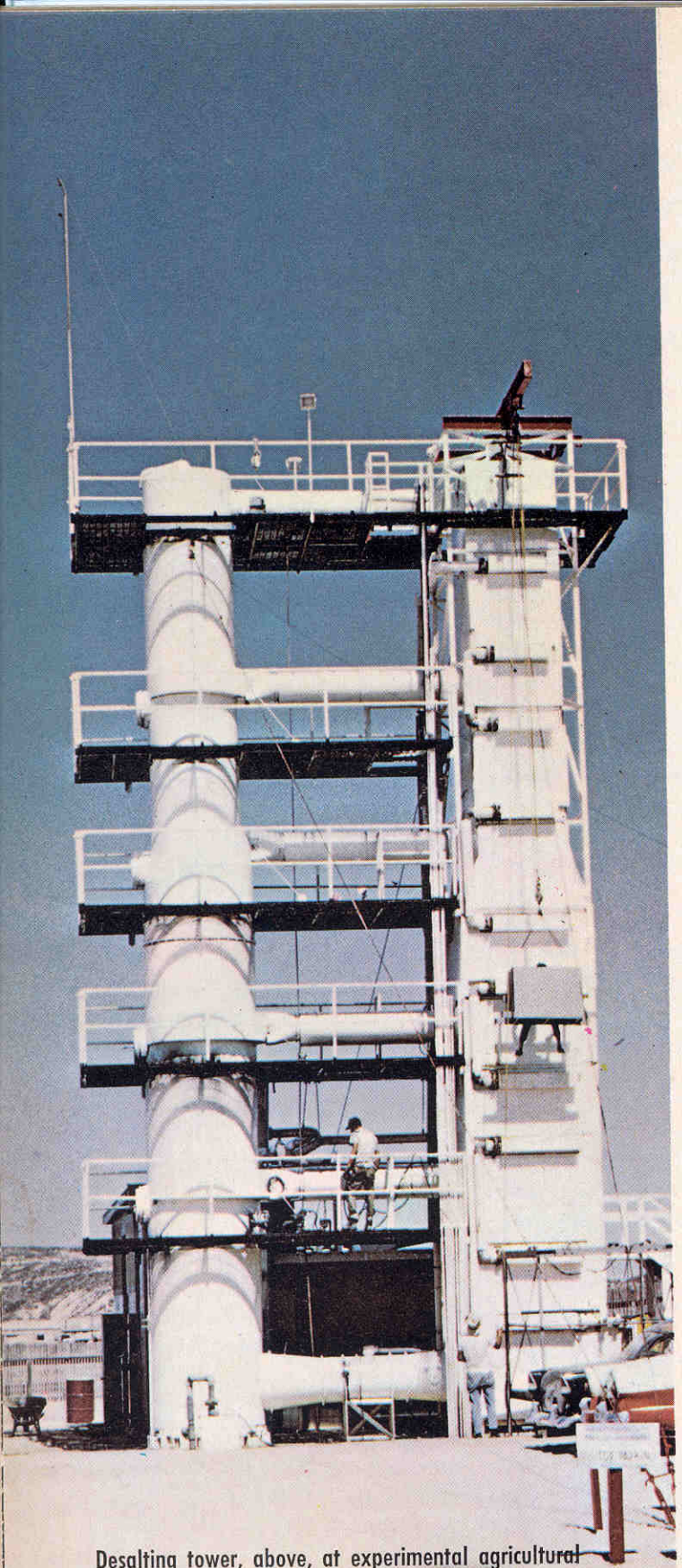
The noted authority on deserts, Peveril Meigs, says this: "Some authorities have high hopes set on this system, but it is still experimental. In the present stage of experiment in water desalination there are many slips between the hopes and the results." (All quotes from Meigs are from his article in *Arid Lands in Perspective,* a book published by the University of Arizona and released during the conference.)

This is not to say that desalination is not already useful in a limited way. It may come as a surprise that for domestic use and manufacturing, the cost of desalting water is already below the price of supplying natural sources of water in many arid and semiarid places.

But there is a vast difference between producing suitable water for domestic and industrial use and producing water in the quantity and at the cost necessary for use in agriculture. Estimates show that the water needed to support one worker in arid land agriculture would normally support sixty workers in manufacturing.

Meigs points out that several leading authorities admit that desalted water for agriculture is simply "too expensive, now and in the indefinite future."

On the basis of his experience, one such authority, Carl Hodges of the University of Arizona, gives the tentative figure that by the year 2000 A.D. the most economical means of desalting water will cost twenty cents per 1,000 gallons. While this cost is but a fraction of what it costs to desalt water today, this price



Desalting tower, above, at experimental agricultural project at Puerto Peñasco, Sonora, Mexico, on arid Gulf of California coast. Desalted seawater is used for growing variety of plants in greenhouses of inflated plastic, opposite page.

Hogberg — Ambassador College

is still way above what the farmer pays for irrigation water.

To this cost must be added the expense of transporting the water to the field.

On this point N. Wollman of the University of New Mexico said in a speech at the conference: "Desalination and delivery to point of use is likely to be too expensive in the foreseeable future to be justified for agriculture. . . ."

These statements ought to make it clear that desalination is not the key to the reclaiming of arid lands for agriculture.

Desert cities will probably continue to grow and new cities will spring up — perhaps aided by desalination. But vast new agricultural breadbaskets as a result of desalting seawater?

No, this is but a dream. The race to supply food for an exploding worldwide population is a lost cause if the big hope is desalination.

A Unique Pilot Project

Near the Mexican desert seacoast town of Puerto Peñasco, some 160 air miles from Tucson, is a unique project which represents an interesting attempt to solve the food problems in arid lands. This experimental project, which is sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation and conducted jointly by the Universities of Arizona and Sonora, Mexico, is an integrated system that is designed to provide power, water and food on desert coasts.

The authors had the opportunity to visit this project during the course of the Arid Lands Conference.

This is how the operation works: Waste heat from diesel-engine-driven electric generators is used to desalt seawater. This fresh water is piped to vegetables planted within controlled-environment, greenhouse-like structures of air-inflated plastic. Since the air within the greenhouse is nearly saturated, the water required by the plants is small compared to plants grown outdoors or in a conventional greenhouse. This is important when the water being used is expensive desalted seawater.

Finally, exhaust gases from the engines, after being cleaned in seawater scrubbers, are used to enrich the atmosphere within the plastic hemispheres with carbon dioxide. This accelerates the growth of the plants inside.

So far some 18 kinds of vegetables have been grown in this manner with varying results. Certain vegetables grow twice as fast and/or give much higher yields than those produced outdoors or under normal greenhouse conditions.

Although they have been controlled to this point, disease problems have occurred and are an ever-present threat because of the extremely moist environment. Also some varieties have produced abnormal growth.

Believers in the project say that all that is needed to make this system work on a large scale is lots of *time* and *money*. It is pointed out that if a mere 5 percent of the earth's desert coasts (some 925 miles) were developed to a depth of twenty miles, using a system which produces food at rates which have already been attained, enough food for feeding

one billion people could be grown (*Arid Lands in Perspective,* page 124).

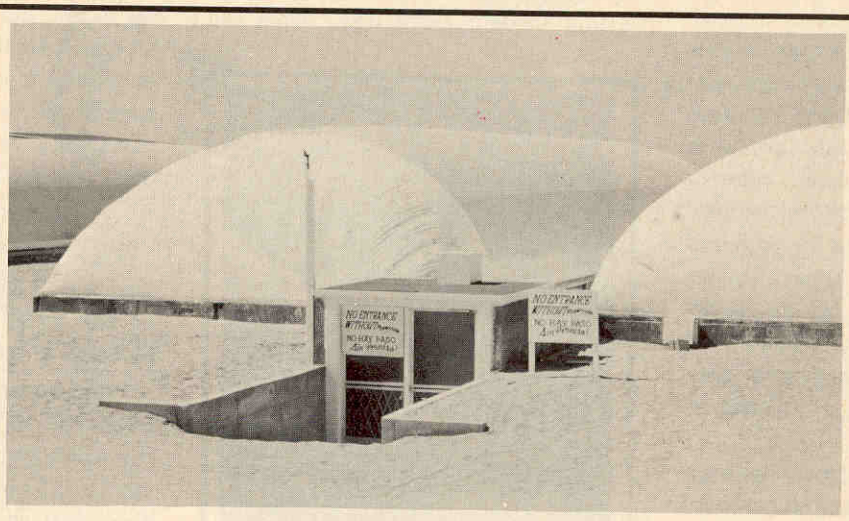
On paper, such developments look promising.

Already the first large-scale installation of such a project is being planned in the oil-rich Arabian Gulf sheikdom of Abu Dhabi. It is approximately ten times the size of the Puerto Peñasco pilot project.

But how many arid countries have the kind of money necessary to build such highly sophisticated projects on a scale that will make a significant contribution to their food supply? Very, very few. The average arid country is not an oil-rich Arab sheikdom—and the Rockefeller Foundation can't support the world!

Further, how many arid lands have the educated and skilled personnel necessary to successfully operate such a sophisticated project?

The answers to these questions very quickly bring us face to face with stark reality!



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Exterior of greenhouses at Puerto Peñasco experimental station. Plants grow directly in sand, are supplied controlled amounts of desalted seawater and chemical fertilizer.

Quality the Missing Ingredient

There is yet another glaring weakness in controlled-environment projects such as that just described.

The food plants are grown directly in beach sand that is leached with desalted water. This sterile sand is sometimes lacking in the elements necessary for plant growth. It is always lacking in the humus that should produce the microbes that are essential for converting minerals and humus into balanced plant food.

Once the plants are growing in the sand, they are control-fed with liquid nutrient solutions made from dry commercial-grade fertilizer. The fertilizer compounds are completely water soluble and are applied through the irrigation system.

Plants grown under these artificial conditions look good. But the truth is, the nutrient simply cannot supply the plants — and ultimately the human body — with all that is needed for good health. Yet this factor is being entirely ignored! There is apparently concern only for the yield — the bulk — which can be produced.

We were told that no experiments are under way or even being planned which would test the *nutritional* effects of such chemically grown food plants.

Health-giving and life-sustaining food can come only from plants grown in balanced, "living" soil. Such foods do not come from plants grown on sterile sand and nourished with chemical mixtures.

Yet, the long-range effects of a diet consisting mainly of such types of incomplete food is not being considered.

Irrigation — and Education

Another major hope for solving the water problem of arid lands is irrigation. About 368 million acres are presently being irrigated in the world. Though this is a small percentage of the total agricultural land, irrigated land produces a disproportionately large percentage of the world's food supply. Some authorities feel that by 2000 A.D. the amount of irrigated acreage could be doubled.

But for this to occur the same old haunting problems must be hurdled.

First, there is the matter of money. Like all other schemes to utilize the arid lands, it costs huge sums of money to build dams and to install complex irrigation equipment. But difficult as the money matter may be, it is perhaps the easiest part of the problem to solve.

Far more difficult to solve is the knotty problem of finding or training the skilled personnel necessary to successfully operate irrigation projects. This involves the critical factor of education.

In many arid lands, the nation is so poor that only a third or a fourth of the young are receiving a primary education, and only a tenth of these go on to secondary school.

Further, many of those who do receive an education in these lands are trained in fields utterly unrelated to the manpower needs of their country.

"Far too much emphasis is put on higher degrees when the greatest need is for middle-level persons with specialized skills," reported W. H. Walker of the Ford Foundation. "If education does not become a major force in bringing about the necessary changes," he warned, "we have lost the battle for 'freedom from hunger' in the race with population."

Another major problem is what W. E. Warne called "the social problem of water."

"Engineers may construct irrigation projects," Mr. Warne reported, "but until the people who must use them to water their crops are organized, the works will not be used nor will they be maintained." He cited as an example a project in Afghanistan. Though technically well-conceived, this particular

project has not prospered in many years for the reasons just discussed.

Engineering developments are far ahead of education and government, Mr. Warne continued, and "unless there is some catching up done soon, the capital being invested in water-project development in underdeveloped arid regions will result in many unused canals by 2000 A.D., and the great expectation of increasing food supplies will be shattered."

Political Climate Lacking

The hard truth is that most arid lands today simply lack what it takes to make irrigation successful. In fact, as another delegate to the conference pointed out: "Only in Australia and the Western United States is the arid area favored in its growth by a uniform cultural-economic-political environment attuned to the conditions requisite for economic growth. In all other arid areas . . . severe restraints are imposed by the socio-cultural-political systems . . . These arid areas start their climb not from zero, but from less than zero. . . ." (Paper by M. M. Kelso.)

D. W. Thorne, an international technical advisor on irrigation, commented that too much attention is usually given to planning and completing the construction details on irrigation projects. At the same time, he said, far too little is devoted to making the projects operate as effective farming systems.

What is the result of this?

The usual result is a moderately primitive farming operation superimposed on an expensive water storage and distribution system. The farmers are unable to repay the costs of the system, and the country's plans and investments to provide increased food supplies fall far short of the goals.

But even this is not the entire story. Given the capital, the skilled personnel and a workable government, there is still another important factor to be considered. That factor is the long-range ability of desert lands to produce under irrigation systems.

The Hazards of Irrigation

"Poor drainage in the flat desert plains under extensive irrigation threatens eventual failure of irrigation," warned H. B. Peterson of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration in Washington.

He explained that desert irrigation is caught between the twin hazards of waterlogging and salinity.

Artificial drainage using mechanical power can prevent or delay the salt hazard. But pumping ground-water reservoirs to relieve waterlogging can create a new hazard — overpumping. Overpumping may eventually exhaust these supplies.

Mr. Peterson is concerned about upsetting the sensitive desert environment. "Using modern technology, much can be done by man to permit further utilization of the attractive desert environment," he said, "but great care and forethought are required lest utilization becomes exploitation and the ecological consequences outweigh the benefits."

Walter — Ambassador College

Close-up of bean plant, showing thin plastic tube through which water and nutrient is directly applied to plant.

Those consequences could easily be less land producing less food than ever before!

In certain parts of the world, irrigation projects have yet other problems. "Desert irrigation schemes in Africa are particularly vulnerable to attack by the desert locusts" said J. L. Cloudsley-Thompson of the University of Khartoum, the Sudan. "Desert irrigation schemes are almost certain to become focal centres for . . . diseases transmitted by invertebrate vectors . . . The development of man-made lakes and canals in tropical regions introduces many other problems of medical entomology."

Mr. Cloudsley-Thompson concluded: "Although much could be done in the semiarid savanna lands of Africa, it is well to be realistic. It would be more profitable for the world to invest in land that is already productive. Much of the money and technical advice supplied to underdeveloped countries by national and international agencies is misapplied or wasted . . . Development plans must be accompanied by education."

Other Miscellaneous Schemes

There are a number of other schemes which are being tried and talked about in the effort to surmount the water problem of arid lands.

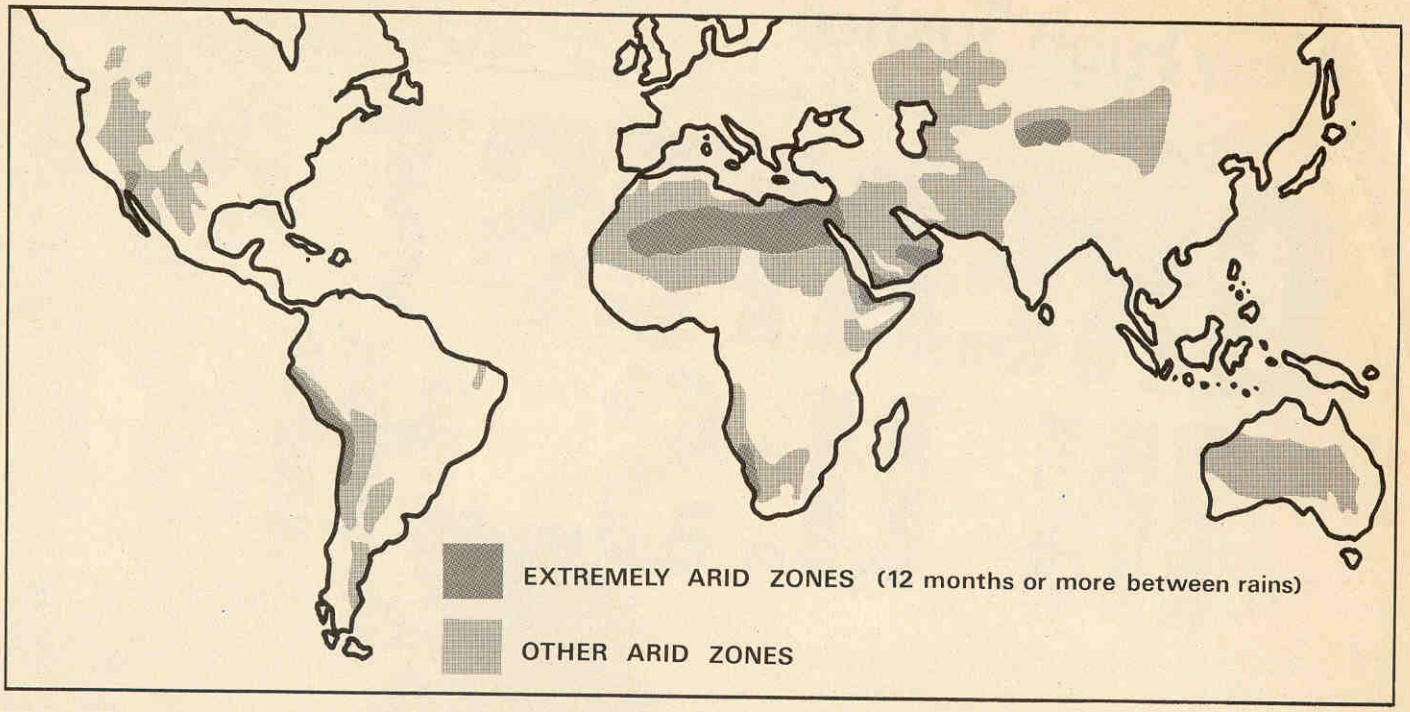
Now under investigation are several means of collecting surface runoff. If the scant rain which falls on ten acres can be induced to trickle into a storage area, then enough water may be available to produce food on at least a part of one acre.

Another professor described his experiments with a process called "trickle irrigation." This method conserves water by applying it close to the plants in drips only as fast as the plant can use it, thus eliminating evaporation losses. Further, because only very small amounts of water are used, the water can be quite saline without causing trouble. Yields in experimental plots have been double or better than yields produced by traditional irrigation methods.

In this scheme, however, he fed his plants with water soluble fertilizers similar to the Puerto Peñasco experiment. And, as in the other experiments, the nutrition factor is far down on the list of importance.

Is It a Lost Cause?

Man is trying his best to utilize the arid lands before it is too late. But his whole system of government, education



and economics — indeed, his very own nature — militates against him.

Man may find short-term solutions, or solutions which have a limited application — but he is farther than ever from making the arid lands truly productive on a global basis.

The fact is that "historically, we have been more adept at making deserts than in the successful use of those made by nature" (Zeller).

Yes, with few exceptions, land use has been synonymous with land abuse!

And the shocking truth is that, despite his efforts at reclamation, man today is creating deserts far faster than he is reclaiming them.

Look at Africa for a moment.

"The agricultural outlook for the arid zones of North Africa is rather grim," H. N. LeHouerou of the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance, told the conference. "The pasture lands are rapidly becoming depleted and the desert gains more than 100,000 hectares (247,000 acres) per year on the average."

In places, the desert in North Africa is advancing up to 30 miles per year!

"According to the best possible hypothesis," LeHouerou continued, "one can only hope to maintain the present standard of living between now and 1980." That standard is a paltry $60 per capita per year for the agricultural population.

Other speakers voiced the same pessimism about Africa and stated that further losses of land to the desert must somehow be stopped immediately.

But *how?* And by *whom?*

The Deserts Reclaimed!

Any real and permanent solution to the problems of arid lands must include a source of usable water, an educated populace, an equitable government, and a sound economic system — all on a global basis.

The good news is that just such a solution is going to be brought about. It is described, believe it or not, in the book that dares to foretell the future — the Bible.

Here is the description of how the Bible claims the water problem will be solved: "Even the wilderness and desert will rejoice in those days; the desert will blossom with flowers.... Springs will burst forth in the wilderness, and streams in the desert. The parched ground will become a pool, with springs of water in the thirsty land. Where desert jackals lived, there will be reeds and rushes"! (Isaiah 35:1, 6, 7, *Living Prophecies* translation.)

Could this water come from deep aquifers such as the "vast reservoir which underlies an extensive area of the Sahara"? Geologists believe these underground reservoirs are of such dimensions that they are virtually inexhaustible.

Here is an added description: "In the deserts will be pools of water, and rivers fed by springs shall flow across the dry, parched ground. I [God] will plant trees — cedars, myrtle, olive trees, the cypress, fir and pine — on barren land" (Isaiah 41:18-19).

Man cut down the trees and thus began the cycle of destruction which has caused many of today's deserts. But in the world tomorrow that destructive cycle will be stopped — and reversed.

It is also interesting to note that in many desert areas there are "deep and well-formed fossil soils, which call for nothing more for revitalization than water and regeneration of microorganisms" (Drouhin).

Yes, in the world tomorrow the soils of the desert will be maintained by following sound principles of agriculture.

What of the system of government and education necessary for this agricultural program to function?

The whole story of future world development is made plain in vivid detail in our attractive free booklet, *The Wonderful World Tomorrow . . . What It Will Be Like.* If you have not yet received your free copy, write for it at once. Also request our newest booklet, *Famine — Can We Survive.* It will be coming off the press very shortly. Reserve your copy today.

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ORM
ORY

HERE IS an eyewitness report from the Gulf Coast area ravaged by Hurricane Camille. Read what this disaster means to the U.S.— and to you.

by Eugene M. Walter

Gulfport, Mississippi

INDESCRIBABLE!" "Unbelievable!" "Impossible — but it happened!" "Unreal, man just unreal!"

This was the way dazed survivors of killer Camille described the hurricane to PLAIN TRUTH reporters on the morning after the night of horror.

They — and we — had never seen anything like the scene of destruction now before us. Neither had government officials, experienced newsmen, and even service veterans who had seen the devastation of war.

Greatest in U. S. History

"Camille was the greatest storm of any kind that has *ever* affected this nation," said Dr. Robert H. Simpson, Chief of the National Hurricane Center in Miami, as he toured the stricken area. Dr. Simpson also described the hurricane as "the greatest recorded storm ever to hit a heavily populated area of the Western Hemisphere."

"It was more gruesome than anything television or newspaper pictures can show," the hurricane expert said. "I never saw anything like this."

"It reminded me of the meat chopper action of a Midwest tornado," he continued. "It looked like two or three dozen Midwestern tornadoes had followed each other . . . The area where the highest winds went through left debris that looked like it had been put through a meat grinder."

The Director of the Hurricane Center said the exact maximum velocity of the winds will never be known. But he added, "I would conservatively estimate they ranged at or above 200 miles per hour" — on the threshold of tornado intensity.

"Hurricane Camille was a tightly knotted, little storm," Dr. Simpson explained, "but it was the most intense we've ever recorded."

Vice President Agnew and Secretary of Housing and Urban Development George Romney, also expressed amazement at what they saw in their helicopter sweep across the battered coast.

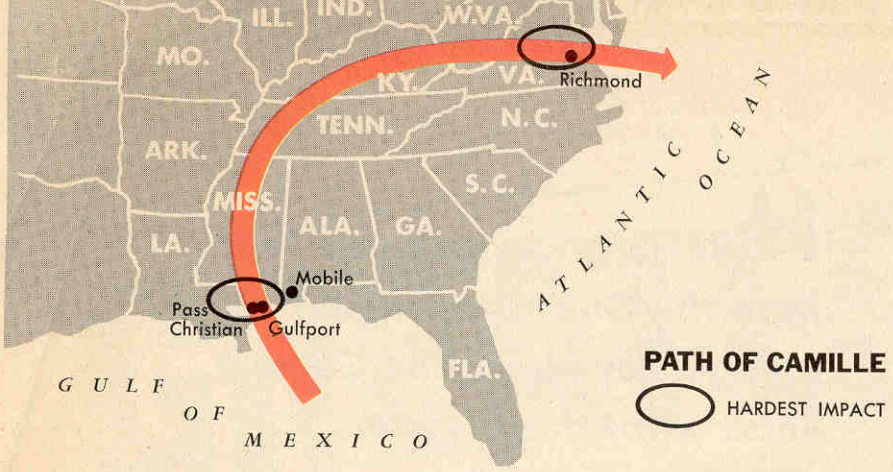
"The magnitude of the storm was greater than I had expected," the Vice President said. "What I saw was equivalent to 100 tornadoes. The damage was so high that Federal assistance will run higher than ever before."

Secretary Romney added, "It was as though a giant hand had swept everything away. . . ."

Those of us on *The* PLAIN TRUTH staff who toured the stricken area had seen wider areas of destruction in other storms. We had also seen more vicious destruction in very small areas hit by tornadoes.

But never before had we seen a combination of such *thorough* destruction over such an *extended* area. Sixty miles of prized shoreline — "the Riviera of

Christopherson — Ambassador College



the Western Hemisphere" lined with homes and resort facilities — had been battered beyond belief by the wind and the tidal wave.

Destruction Beyond Description

The storm struck land about 10 p.m. Sunday. It raged violently for about four hours as it passed over.

The following morning, our staff was given special clearance to fly by private aircraft into the disaster area from New Orleans. We hoped to land at Gulfport, but communications had been knocked out by the storm, and it was uncertain whether or not this would be possible.

As we flew eastward from New Orleans, the effect of the hurricane became more evident. Acres of trees were bent over or broken off, looking like so much grass trampled by giant feet. Houses began to appear without shingles, roofs, or walls. Debris and litter were scattered seemingly everywhere.

Soon we were over the little town of Waveland, Mississippi — or what used to be Waveland. This little village of some 1,100 people had been all but literally wiped off the map. But this was just the beginning.

Ahead lay bruised and battered Bay St. Louis (pop. 5,000). Railroad tracks had been swept like wisps of straw off the trestle across the Bay St. Louis bridge.

At the east end of the toll bridge over St. Louis Bay, a scene of fantastic destruction came into view. We stared in utter disbelief at the devastation a few hundred feet below. From the air it looked as if someone had spilled a giant handful of toothpicks.

In a few minutes we were over Pass Christian. The center of the storm had passed between this little town of several thousand inhabitants and its neighbor some five miles east, Long Beach. Not much was left of these towns, which took the brunt of the 200-mile-per-hour wind and 30-foot tidal wave.

In Pass Christian several hundred had gathered in the school buildings. And as waves surged around them, parents held their small children over their heads.

Any verbal description of the destruction would be inadequate.

On the beachfront in Gulfport itself, our attention was attracted by yet another unbelievable sight. Three large ocean freighters had been thrown up on the sand like giant surfboards!

We spotted the airport, and after determining that the runway was all right, made a visual landing. The airport itself was a mess — though not as bad as it could have been. The control tower was out of commission, all airport buildings had been damaged, and several small planes had been smashed by the fierce wind.

It was only after landing at the airport that we began to realize that we were among the very first ones to enter the area after the storm.

A local citizen graciously offered to take us anywhere he could in his car. We threaded our way first to downtown Gulfport, formerly beautiful vacation Mecca and shipping center.

Gulfport Hit Hard

Block after block of this city of some 35,000 was left in shambles. Except for some structures directly on the coast, most buildings were still standing. But the storefronts and windows had been broken and literally hundreds of stores had been gutted by the 30-foot tidal wave. National Guardsmen were on duty to prevent looting, though in many instances it appeared that there was little left to loot.

On the beach front itself, virtually all buildings had been levelled as the accompanying photos show. Jetsam of every description littered Interstate Highway 90 — the main east-west roadway for the Gulf Coast. But one of Gulfport's leading beach-front tourist attractions, Beauvoir, last home of Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederacy, miraculously escaped damage.

Train rails to the port area had been twisted as if they were mere baling wire. A cat-food factory in the port area had been levelled, and huge piles of cans littered the area.

Nearby were the three freighters that had been thrown up on dry land. The seamen from one of these ships described their night of terror for us. Their ships had been torn loose from their moorings, and the wind and waves kept bashing the three ships together during the storm. When the tidal wave finally went out it left the ships huddled together on dry land. One ship had a 28-foot hole ripped in its side by another ship. Several of the seamen told us that this experience was so terrifying that they were leaving the merchant marine!

As we walked through the devastated port area, we happened upon the Port Director, Edwin A. Stebbins, who was out surveying the damage. The port office building had been completely wiped out. Nothing remained — except the port office safe which was lying on its side in the mud. Mr. Stebbins said the port was more than 90 percent destroyed, and that would cost between 8 and 9 million dollars to rebuild it.

Battered Biloxi

After leaving the port area, we continued by car on Interstate Highway 90 to Biloxi, the home of Keesler Air Force Base, some twelve miles to the east. The highway was heavily damaged and barely passable. Several major detours were necessary to get to Biloxi. It is estimated that it will take two years to reconstruct the highway.

All along the way the scene was one of destroyed and damaged homes, apartments, hotels, motels, and businesses.

At one point where an overhead

pedestrian crosswalk went over the highway, the road became impassible. Debris from what used to be several plush motels was stacked on the roadway some five to six feet deep! It was one of the most spectacular scenes of destruction this writer has ever seen.

By now it was getting on toward evening, and many of the 200,000 who had fled before Camille's onslaught were beginning to return home. And all too many sightseers and looters were coming with them.

The Grim Cleanup

The next few days it became obvious that it would take weeks to bring any semblance of order out of massive chaos.

"This emergency will be a long one," predicted Robert M. Pierpont, National Director of the Red Cross Disaster Services, adding that he expected at least a "month-long emergency situation."

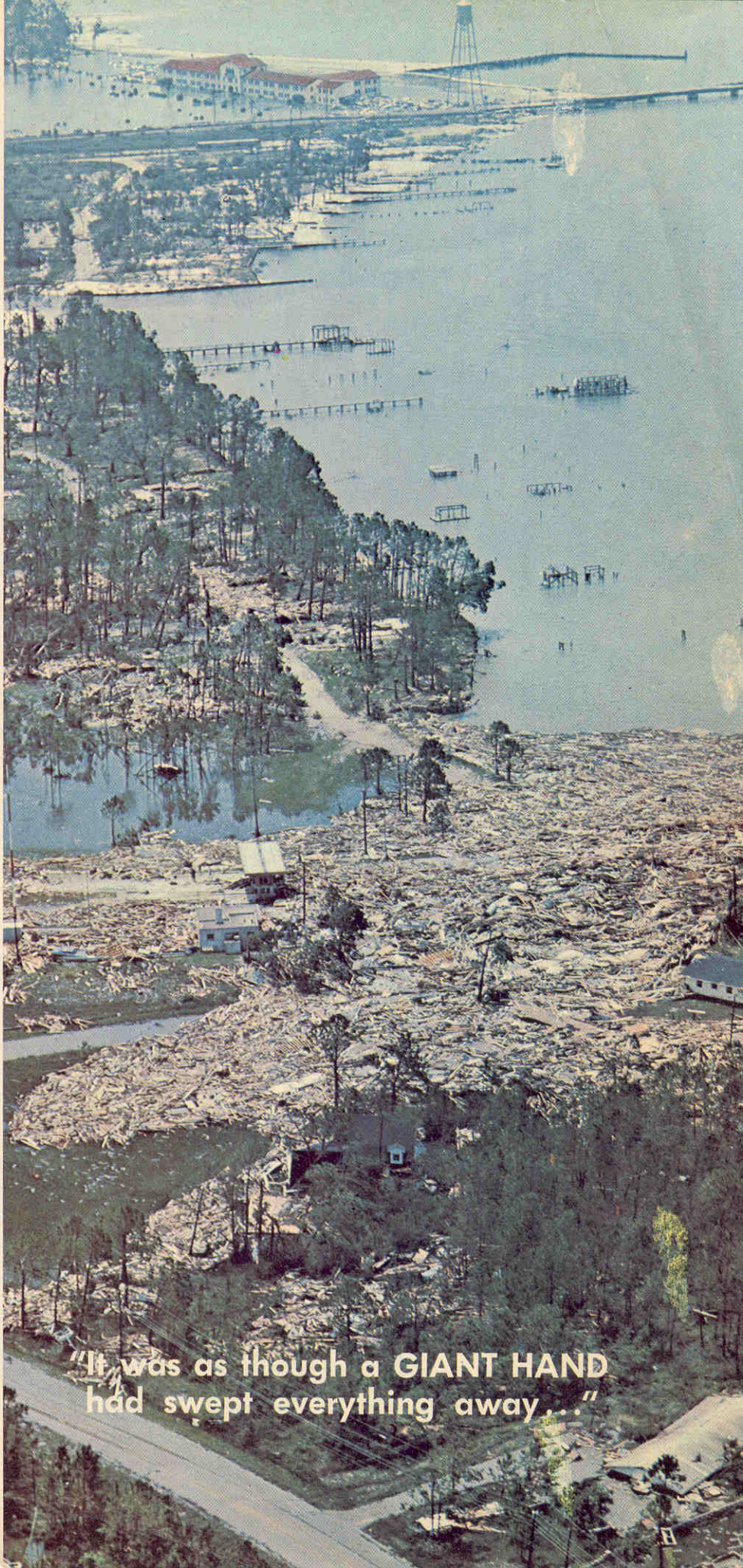
The complete lack of communications made it almost impossible to coordinate the rescue efforts at first.

But many organizations worked together to bring some semblance of order out of chaos. The Army sent 1000 men, mostly engineers from Ft. Benning, Georgia to clear roads and dispose of rubble. Seabees based at Gulfport moved rubble in search of bodies. A special scout dog platoon of 15 dogs and 20 men was sent to aid in the search for victims. Members of an army mortuary team assisted the FBI in identifying the dead. Marine Reservists with a bulldozer cleared streets for ambulances and other emergency vehicles.

About 3300 Mississippi National Guardsmen directed traffic, among other duties; and 3000 airmen from Keesler Air Force Base cleared fallen trees from Highway U. S. 90. And telephone service crews were airlifted from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to help restore communications. The Army's Camp Shelby, near Hattiesburg, took in thousands of refugees.

As is usual with disasters, Hurricane Camille brought out the best in many and the worst in a few. But most important, it showed how helpless man, of himself, is to avoid disaster.

"None of us anticipated the violence



Christopherson — Ambassador College

"CAMILLE DEVASTATION Like Hiroshima after A-Bomb"

Pasadena *Star News* 8/19/69

of this hurricane. I was surprised at the degree of shock experienced by the victims," Director Pierpont said. "Doctors say it may not wear off for weeks."

He stated that Camille posed "one of the greatest emergency operations in Red Cross history."

There was no water fit to drink and no sanitary facilities. Some opportunistic merchants began selling water at $1 a quart and gasoline at $1 a gallon. But state authorities warned them they would be jailed if they charged more than standard prices for any item, no matter how scarce it was.

Sightseers and looters became such a problem that limited martial law had to be enforced.

Civil Defense spokesmen warned that homeless dogs were going wild from hunger and attacking people. And in Pascagoula, Mississippi—a leading shipbuilding center — hundreds of deadly snakes were driven from marshes around the famed "singing river," the Pascagoula, into town.

As Navy Seabees in gas masks searched through the wasted area, they found bodies "up in the trees, under the roofs and out in the open." The stench was so bad that those without masks got sick. Low-flying planes sprayed the disaster area to combat mosquitos and other insects swarming over the carnage of dead deer, cattle and pets.

Thousands were inoculated against typhoid and tetanus. But the threat of disease was still so real that the survivors of Pass Christian were forced to evacuate. Though not a single habitable building remained, about 100 refused to join the bus convoys out of town.

But the 60 miles of Mississippi coast was not the only area ravaged by Camille.

Two Vicious Sideswipes

Though the Mississippi Coast was the area directly hit by Camille, the hurricane dealt a vicious sideswipe to southern Louisiana before lambasting Mississippi. And a final blow struck the state of Virginia before she dissipated in the Atlantic.

Christopherson — Ambassador College

National Guardsmen prevent looting of stores.

In Plaquemines Parish south of New Orleans, there are towns on the map that, for all purposes of habitation, do not exist any more. A ten-mile strip of land between Buras and Fort Jackson in the area's orange-growing belt disappeared.

"It's gone, not destroyed: it's gone," said an official of Plaquemines Parish.

In the east, the storm unexpectedly dumped up to ten inches of rain in the mountains of West Virginia and Virginia. Flash floods wiped out several small hamlets and left more than 60 dead and more than 100 missing.

The Grim Totals

So far the number known to have been killed by Camille is about 300.

It is estimated that the economic loss — both insured and uninsured — will exceed $1,000,000,000.

The total cost in terms of human lives, suffering and economic loss has not yet been totalled and probably will never be.

Was there any way this loss of life and property could have been prevented — or at least lessened?

Can Hurricanes Be Prevented?

Since 1900, more than 12,500 Americans have died in hurricanes. Ten thousand have been killed in the Gulf Coast Area. Six thousand were killed in 1900 by one hurricane in Galveston, Texas because there was no advance warning then as there is now.

Since 1886, when hurricanes were first recorded, nearly 700 hurricanes and tropical storms have been reported in the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean and the Atlantic. Many of these died at sea.

About eight to ten times a year these storms are felt on the U. S. coast.

Although a hurricane can be erratic, once it gets rolling it tends to move in a westerly or northwesterly direction. Since most hurricanes are spawned in the warm waters of the western Caribbean, they tend to head inland along the Gulf Coast, building up speeds of 100 to 200 miles per hour. They can be as small as 30 miles in diameter, or as large as 100 miles. They seldom occur before June 1, or after October.

Since 1953 they have been systematically named after women, apparently because, like women, they are considered unpredictable.

Is there any way to prevent these

Christopherson — Ambassador College
John Robinson — Ambassador College

THE GRIM TOTAL

DEATHS: *About 300 known dead or missing.*

INJURIES: *7,000 estimated.*

HOMELESS: *75,000 homeless in the U. S. and 50,000 in Mexico.*

COST: *$1,000,000,000 official estimate.*

AREA AFFECTED: *250,000 square miles of the U. S.*

devastating storms from bringing death and destruction to the U. S. Mainland?

The surprising answer is that there is! And that way is not by some expensive "seeding" operation or any other scientific measure.

Man cannot control hurricanes and the weather. But the Creator God claims He can — and does!

Maybe you never thought of it before. But in the pages of that least understood book we call the Bible are the words of a God who purports to promise any nation that will obey His laws, bountiful blessings in everything they do. Speaking in the first person this God is very explicit in naming favorable weather conditions as one of the greatest blessings He can give (Deut. 28:1-14; Lev. 26:1-13). The way to prevent hurricane devastation is, consequently, to obey God.

In return this God promises, in the pages of this Book which He claims to have inspired, to bless a people or nation with favorable weather.

But the nations have not been living obediently, and God is withholding His blessings in varying degrees.

In recent years, as national sins have increased, God has allowed greater and more furious natural disasters to strike the U. S. — hoping we will learn the lesson and change our ways.

As *The* PLAIN TRUTH has accurately been predicting for years, these disasters are going to continue to increase — both in scope and intensity (see our free book *The United States and British Commonwealth in Prophecy*). The only solution to this problem is to change our ways nationally and to turn to God. The sad fact is that our people are not inclined to do this.

You as an *individual,* however, can be different. You can heed the warning and be protected when disasters strike.

Rejecting the Warning

One of the saddest things about the deaths caused by Hurricane Camille was that many of those who died could have been spared — if they had only heeded the warning.

Though Camille did change course several times, and did not hit where expected, a 12-hour warning was given. Many thousands — an estimated 95% — heeded these warnings and fled inland. But others stubbornly ignored the warnings. "The people just won't get out. It's human nature to think the safest place is their homes," said Mayor Shaw of Gulfport.

They had ridden out hurricanes before and thought they could do it again.

Perhaps the most famous — or infamous — example was that involving 23 people who refused to leave their apartments in Pass Christian.

Sunday evening before the storm struck, the police went to these apartments to warn everyone to get out. When they refused, the police dutifully took the names of the next of kin — while the apartment dwellers laughed.

When the police came around the second time, to their surprise, they found that 23 people had moved all the furnishings to the top floor and were preparing to have a "hurricane party"! One had a drink in his hand. The police came by yet a third time — and even a fourth — to plead with these people to leave. They wouldn't listen.

The next morning, 14 of the 23 were known dead, six were missing, and three were rescued from trees where they had been clinging ever since the great tide swept them from the apartment.

What an unbelievable attitude! What a terrible price to pay for stubbornly refusing to heed a warning!

It was interesting to note that most of the dead in the disaster area came from two age groups: the young and the old. Why the young and the old?

An army sergeant guarding the ghost town of Pass Christian explained it this way: "The young said they were too tough for it to get to them, and the old ones said it never happened before and it wouldn't happen now."

What a shameful commentary on human nature! What foolish reasoning!

Have you ever thought how you would act if you had advance warning that a disaster was to strike your area? Would you heed the warning? Or would you ignore it?

And just as important, is there anything you can be doing now to protect

TELEVISION

"The WORLD TOMORROW"

NEW STATIONS:

*KOIN — Portland, Ore. — Channel 6, 5 p.m. Sun.
*KERO — Bakersfield, Calif. — Channel 23, 6 p.m. Sun.
*KJEO — Fresno, Calif. — Channel 47, 10:30 p.m. Sat.
*WSIX — Nashville, Tenn. — Channel 8, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
*WTCN — Minneapolis — Channel 11, 10 p.m. Sat.
*CKBI 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.

WGR — Buffalo, N.Y. — Channel 2, 12 noon Sun.
KWHY — Los Angeles — Channel 22, 8:30 p.m. Sun.
KTLA — Los Angeles — Channel 5, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
KNTV — San Jose, Calif. — Channel 11, 1 p.m. Sun.
KHBV — Henderson, Nev. — Channel 5, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
KSL — Salt Lake City — Channel 5, 3:30 p.m. Sat.
KHQ — Spokane, Wash. — Channel 6, 12:30 p.m. Sun.
KVOS — Bellingham, Wash — Channel 12, 3:30 p.m. Sat.
KCND — Pembina, N. Dak. — Channel 12, 2 p.m. Sat.
KLTV — Tyler, Texas — Channel 7, 5 p.m. Mon., 10:30 p.m. Thurs.
*KTAL — Texarkana-Shreveport — Channel 6, 4 p.m. Sun.
ZFB-TV — Hamilton, Bermuda — Channel 8, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
*CFCF — Montreal, Que. — Channel 2, 4 p.m. Sun.
CKMI — Quebec City, Que. — Channel 5, 10:30 p.m. Mon.
*CFQC — Saskatoon, Sask. — Channel 8, 12 noon Sun.
CFRN NETWORK — 11:30 a.m. Sun.
Edmonton, Alta. — Channel 3.
Whitecourt, Alta. — Channel 12.
Ashmont, Alta. — Channel 12.
CFCN NETWORK — 2 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.
Kimberley, B.C. — Channel 3.
Columbia Valley, B.C. — Channel 6.
Jubilee Mt., B.C. — Channel 8.

* Asterisk indicates new station or time change.

your life and property in case a natural disaster should happen to come your way?

Protection for YOU?

As we toured the disaster area, those on our staff could not help but notice an unusual phenomenon. Among all the destroyed or heavily damaged homes and businesses, occasionally one would stand out with little or no damage. It was as if someone had deliberately decided to totally destroy this house here, to heavily damage that business there — and to deliberately leave yet another house almost unscathed. Newsmen saw this many times. One home or business would be destroyed while another next to it would be relatively unharmed.

Was this just the fickle finger of fate? Was it just blind chance? Or Lady Luck? Or was there more to it than that?

Did *God* have anything to do with this phenomenon? Did He intervene and deliberately *protect* the lives and property of some while allowing that of others to be destroyed?

He surely could have! And in some instances He undoubtedly did!

This is not to say that every home or business that was spared was owned by an honest man, while those that were destroyed belonged to people who were evil. Neither does it mean this area is more depraved than other parts of the country. It isn't. This hurricane is a warning to all.

The God who claims to speak to man in the pages of the Bible says He does not always specially punish the wicked immediately. As a part of His great plan, He sometimes allows the righteous to suffer with the wicked to a degree for a time.

But this God claims He *does* ultimately deal with men according to the way in which they live. And in time of trouble, He grants His special protection to those who are sincerely and deeply seeking Him.

He offers that protection to you — if you are but willing to take it. If you would like to learn more about God's protection, write today for our free article "There is a Way of Escape."

As natural disasters continue to strike all around, you can't afford to be without this protection!

HOW your PLAIN TRUTH subscription has been paid

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

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

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

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

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

The manager of radio station KORE, and about a dozen others of very ordinary means, volunteered to contribute regularly toward getting this knowledge to more people by radio. For seven years previously, the editor had envisioned a monthly magazine to be named *The* PLAIN TRUTH. Now the way had opened.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The STORY of MAN

for children five to one hundred five

Everyone should know the true story of mankind. In the guise of scholarship, fables have been substituted for fact. A few have researched the truth. The evolutionary approach has been disproved, and the Biblical record proved true. Basil Wolverton has made a significant contribution to the literature of our time by faithfully sifting out the story of mankind in continuity, putting the thrilling story in simple and beautiful style for people of all ages.

by Basil Wolverton

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-TWO

JEZEBEL, CHAOS, AND A BOY KING

JEHU HAD come into the Israelite town of Jezreel after putting an end to king Jehoram of Israel, according to God's instructions through Elisha. (II Kings 9:1-26.) Jehu was met there by Jezebel, the idolatrous queen mother of Jehoram. At Jehu's command, she was pushed from a high window by her men attendants. (II Kings 9:30-33.)

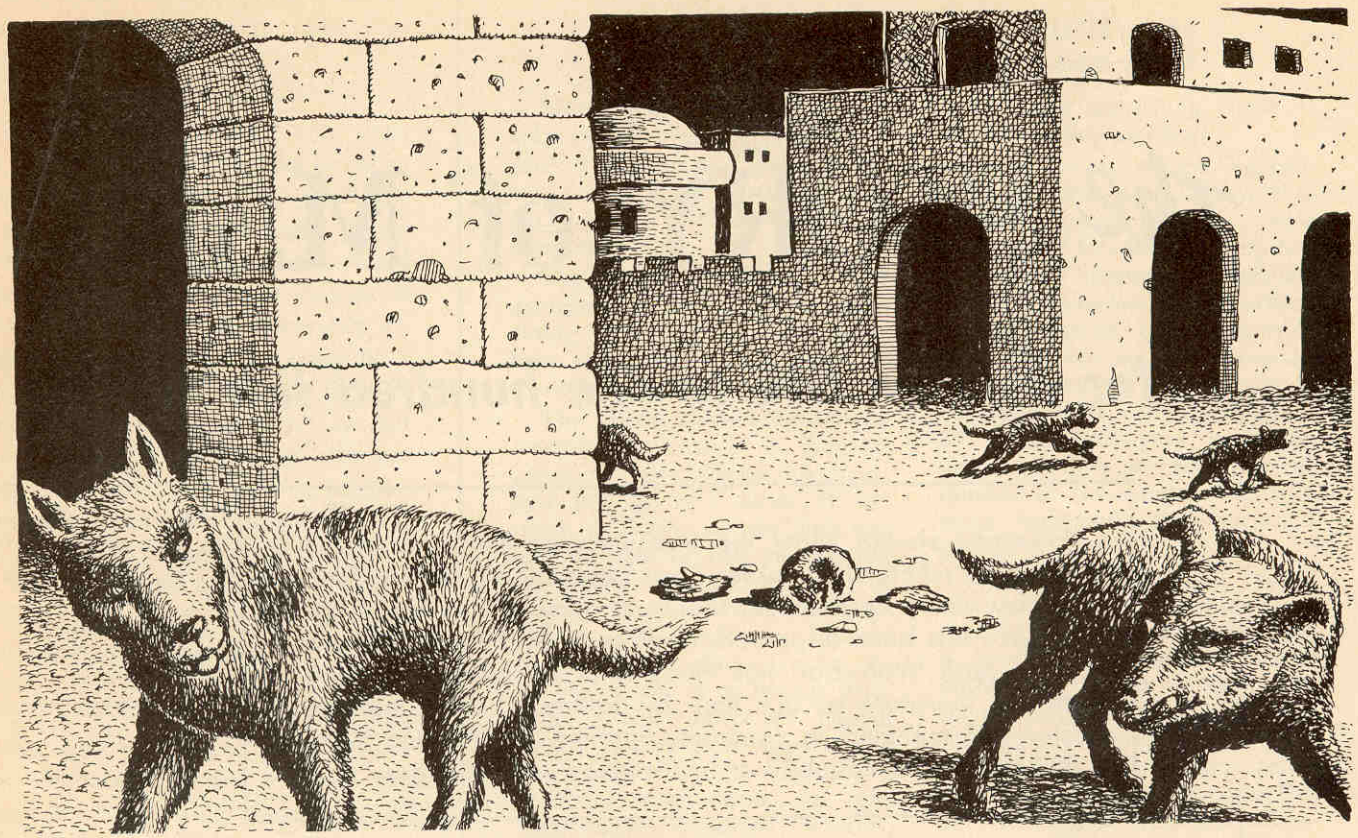
No Memorial for Jezebel

If Jezebel didn't die instantly when she struck the street, she didn't live long afterward. Jehu signaled his men to move on. They did, and right over Jezebel's mangled body. The company drew up at a nearby inn to eat while the horses rested and were fed and watered.

"The people have viewed the remains of a wicked woman long enough," Jehu told his men after their meal. "Jezebel doesn't deserve an honorable funeral, but she was the daughter of a king, the wife of a king, the mother-in-law of a king and the grandmother of a king. She shouldn't be left unburied. Take her off the street and prepare a grave for her."

Jehu's men went to the place where they had last seen the body, but hungry dogs had already been there. Only the skull, feet and hands remained. The men returned to their commander to tell him what had happened. (II Kings 9:34-35.)

"This is according to God's will," Jehu informed them. "Elijah the prophet foretold that dogs would



Roving dogs had disposed of most of Jezebel's body before Jehu's men arrived to pick up the remains.

consume this woman close to the wall of Jezreel. Not enough is left of her even to be buried. She will become only waste matter on the ground. She'll never have a monument or even a tombstone with her name on it." (II Kings 9:36-37; I Kings 21:1-26.)

This was the wretched end of a woman who was probably the most infamous in Bible history. Her evil, idolatrous life strongly influenced and infected all Israel, resulting in misery and unhappiness for many people. Probably a large part of them didn't deserve anything better, and so God allowed this woman to affect their lives in a step toward the destiny of all Israel.

To qualify as king of the House of Israel, Jehu's task was far from accomplished. Through him God purposed to destroy all of Ahab's family. Ahaziah was still free, and seventy of his young uncles, Ahab's sons, lived in Samaria, the capital of Israel. Jehu wanted to move promptly against them before they could flee and hide in distant places.

From Jezreel Jehu sent a message to close friends of Ahab, who cared for his younger sons, and to the head men of Samaria. He suggested that they immediately choose one of the seventy sons of Ahab to lead them, using the equipment of war available in the city, in defending themselves against Jehu and his cavalry. This frightened the men in Samaria. They knew it would be futile to try to stand against Jehu. All they could do was send back a reply promising to cooperate in any way except to fight. (II Kings 10:1-5.)

A little later an answer came from Jehu. The men of Samaria were shocked and even more fearful when they read it.

Idolatrous Family Perishes

"You can carry out your promise to cooperate," the message read, "by sending me the heads of the seventy sons of Ahab living in Samaria. I'll expect to receive them before sunrise tomorrow. If I don't, there'll be more than seventy heads fall when my men reach your city."

Before dawn next day men from Samaria brought the seventy heads of Ahab's sons in baskets. Jehu instructed them to pile them in two heaps at the sides of the main gate of Jezreel. These

were meant as grisly reminders to any who might consider resisting the new king.

Jehu came out to the gate next morning to find a silent crowd assembled there. When the people saw him, some glared at him accusingly. Others eyed him with fear and began to disperse.

"Why are you staring at me?" he asked them irritably. "I didn't cut off those heads. I took Jehoram's life, and that was according to God's will. It's also God's will that all of Ahab's sons should die, according to the prophets Elijah and Elisha." (II Kings 10:6-10; I Kings 21:17-19; II Kings 9:1-10.)

In the next hours Jehu and his men combed Jezreel and nearby regions for those related to Ahab, and put an end to their lives. They also did away with all pagan priests they could find. They then started for Samaria to continue their purpose, but stopped on the way at a shearing place where people were gathered. Jehu didn't recognize anyone there and no one seemed to recognize him.

"Who are all these?" he asked one man.

"We are relatives of Ahaziah, king of Judah," the man proudly replied. "We are on our way to visit other relatives, Jehoram and Jezebel. We stopped here to take in the annual shearing event."

The speaker was unaware that the king and queen were dead and that he had just pronounced a death sentence on himself and his relatives. Jehu and his men acted at once. (II Kings 10:11-14.)

Right after the carnage had taken place, a chariot came up from the direction of Samaria, rumbled past the shearing place and turned off on a road to the northeast. Some of Jehu's men excitedly shouted to him that Ahaziah was in the chariot.

"If it is Ahaziah, then we'll be spared the trouble of looking for him," the new king remarked. "He must have heard that we're moving south, and he doesn't intend to be caught in Samaria or Jerusalem. After him!"

By this time the chariot was out of sight behind a rise, but Jehu's cavalry had only to follow the dust cloud stirred up by racing horses and heavy wheels. Ahaziah was in the vehicle with a driver who ignored the pursuers' shouts to halt. In the jostling chariot Ahaziah's shield couldn't protect him from arrows coming from behind. One found its intended mark. The young king of Judah collapsed on the chariot floor. Savagely whipping his horses, the driver continued to race on.

"Let him go!" Jehu shouted from his chariot a short distance behind the riders. "He'll not live long with an arrow in him. We'll only waste time chasing him farther."

A Plot Against Baal

He was right. Ahaziah died at Megiddo, a town a few miles to the northwest. His body was later taken by his servants down to Jerusalem for burial in the royal vault. (II Kings 9:27-29; II Chronicles 22:1-9.)

Again Jehu and his cavalry turned back for Samaria. On the way they met a group of mounted men led by Jehonadab, an influential leader highly respected in Israel. He was descended from Moses' relatives the Kenites, who had settled in southern Palestine. (Numbers 10:29-32; Judges 1:16; I Chronicles 2:55.) Jehu knew of Jehonadab, and wondered as the two parties approached if Jehonadab intended to oppose him.

"Do you disapprove of what I have been doing?" Jehu asked after greetings had been exchanged.

"I am in favor of it," Jehonadab replied. "I know that it's according to the will of God."

"Then go with me in my chariot to Samaria, if you wish, and help us find the remaining kin of Ahab," Jehu said, holding out his hand to the other man. (II Kings 10:15.)

Jehonadab agreed and rode with Jehu, who was pleased to have this prominent person seen with him on the streets of the capital. People who might not approve of Jehu's violent purging actions would possibly change their minds, the new king reasoned, on seeing that he and Jehonadab were friends. Jehonadab had made a lasting name for himself by strict adherence to God's Law and by training his children so well they followed him. (Jeremiah 35.)

During the next few days Jehu carried out what he had come to Samaria to do. This marked an end to the expanded family of Ahab. If that

king had been obedient to God, his descendants wouldn't have been slaughtered, and would have continued to rule as long as they lived and ruled wisely. (II Kings 10:16-17.)

After Jehu had established himself at Samaria, he made a surprising public proclamation that he had decided to become a follower of Baal, even though he had put an end to some pagan priests in Jezreel. To make up for it, he declared that he would worship Baal with much more zeal than did Ahab, who sometimes was swayed to consider the God of Israel as more powerful. This was good news to the many followers of Baal in Israel, and especially to the priests of Baal, of whom there were hundreds in the land.

"I have chosen a day on which to offer the first sacrifices to Baal," Jehu announced. "Every loyal priest of that god should be present at the temple to participate in the ceremonies. Any priest who fails to show up will be subject to death."

When the special day came, so many priests attended that the building was packed. Many worshippers also showed up, but there wasn't room for all of them inside.

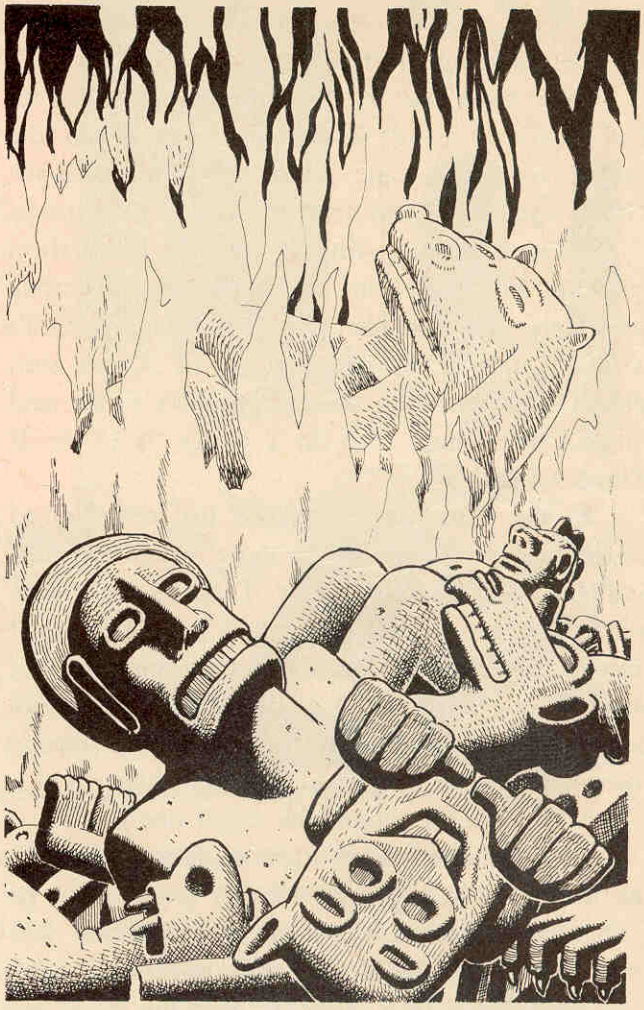
"See that all the priests are properly clothed in the proper vestments for the rituals," Jehu told those in charge of such matters. "No priest should have a part in the services unless he is attired rightly."

Pagan Splendor Becomes a Privy

To Jehonadab and his men he gave instructions that no follower of God should be allowed as a spectator in the temple. Then the sacrificing started. With attention focused on the altar, it was a shocking surprise when the priests and worshippers realized that the doors had been opened and that soldiers were rushing in on them!

Eighty soldiers with drawn swords squeezed quickly into the temple. Then the doors were slammed shut to prevent any of the crowd from escaping the slaughter that followed.

Jehu hadn't become a Baal worshipper after all. This was his deceitful scheme to get the priests of Baal together so that he could rid Israel of them all at once. (II Kings 10:18-25.)



Jehu's men dragged the images and idols from the temple of Baal, piled them in the street and set fire to them.

After they had dragged the bodies out, the soldiers broke down the altar and smashed the temple furnishings. They pulled down the image of Baal, uncovered many small images hidden in a secret place, hauled everything into the street and burned it there.

The temple building was ruined. Its rooms were used as public rest rooms for hundreds of years. (II Kings 10:26-28.)

Jehu had obediently and zealously performed for God, but he wasn't inclined toward obedience to God in other ways. Though he had fanatically wiped out the worship of Baal in Israel, he later promoted and encouraged the worship of golden calves in shrines at Bethel near Jerusalem and at Dan near Mt. Hermon.

These animal images, set up by king Jeroboam

more than ninety years previously, were supposedly intended as substitutes for God, so that the people of the northern tribes wouldn't have to go all the way to Jerusalem to worship and sacrifice. The fact was that Jeroboam didn't want his subjects to go into Judah, lest they find freedom of worship there and decide to stay. His spurious priests convinced many that God was pleased with this arrangement. In this matter Jehu followed to a great extent in Jeroboam's footsteps.

Through a prophet or priest or perhaps by means of a dream, the information was conveyed to Jehu that because he had carried out God's will in putting an end to Ahab's family, his descendants for the next four generations would rule ten tribes of Israel. At the same time it was made plain to him that if he continued condoning calf-image worship, trouble would come to his nation.

Jehu was a man who depended on his power and influence and the strength of armed men. He saw no need to change his ways for the sake of his country. Nevertheless, because he had been zealous in the beginning of his rule, God allowed him to be king for twenty-eight years. (II Kings 10:29-36.)

Jezebel's Daughter

Athaliah, mother of king Ahaziah of Judah, reacted in a terrible manner after her son was brought back dead to Jerusalem. Instead of grieving, she regarded the loss as an opportunity to become the queen ruler of Judah. She was determined that if her son couldn't continue as king, none of the sons of her dead husband's other wives would succeed Ahaziah. Besides, she relished the idea of David's posterity coming to an end.

Only a daughter of that infamous couple, Ahab and Jezebel, might have been capable of what Athaliah caused to be done. (II Kings 8:16-18.) One morning the young sons of Ahaziah were found dead. Among these boys was Jehoash, the infant son of Ahaziah. His grandmother intended to do away with him, too, but through some oversight he was spared. Jehosheba, Ahaziah's sister, found the child alive and temporarily hid him and his nurse in a bedroom closet. Later she managed to take him secretly to the temple. There he was reared for the next six years by Jehosheba and her husband, Jehoiada, who was the high priest.

Meanwhile Athaliah ruled Judah, unaware that there was a male descendant of David living only a few blocks from her palace. (II Kings 11:1-3; II Chronicles 22:10-12.)

When Jehoash (also called Joash) was seven years old, Jehoiada the high priest instructed five trusted military captains to visit leaders throughout the territories of Judah and Benjamin to determine which of the clan chiefs were in strong favor of removing Athaliah from the throne.

Using tact and caution, lest their mission be discovered by Athaliah's followers, the five officers found that almost all the men contacted were eager to get rid of Jezebel's daughter, who for six years had proved that her lust for power and her desire to promote the worship of Baal in Judah was far greater than her interest in the welfare of the people.

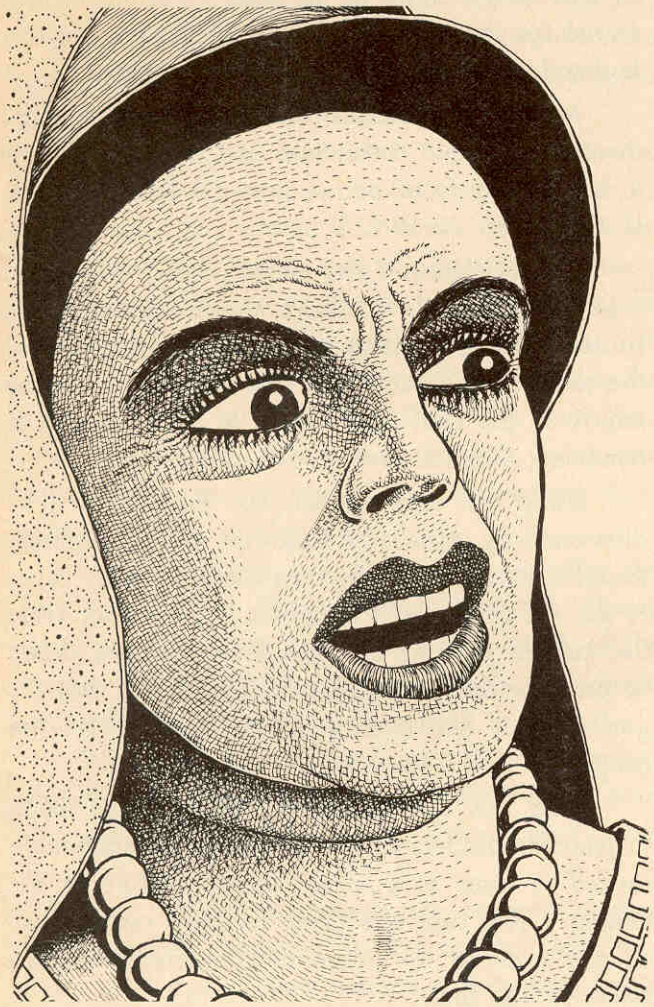
After this encouraging report had been made to Jehoiada, leaders who were against Athaliah were invited to come to a special secret meeting at the temple. Great care was taken to make certain that no one loyal to the queen or connected with her activities was there.

"I want a vow from every man here that he will not disclose what he is about to see until the matter is made public," Jehoiada told those assembled.

The Boy King

All the men spoke out in hearty compliance. Jehoiada was pleased with the demonstration of loyalty, but he warned the men that God would deal harshly with any who broke the vow. Then his wife Jehosheba appeared before them, bringing with her a boy about seven years of age.

"This is Jehoash, son of Ahaziah," the high priest announced to his startled audience. "He is the rightful successor to the throne of the kingdom of Judah! He wasn't murdered with Jehoram's sons six years ago. My wife rescued him and brought him to our living quarters here at the temple, where



The festive sounds coming from the Temple of God so aroused the curiosity of Queen Athaliah that she demanded to be taken there immediately — even though she had always frequented only pagan temples.

we have kept him since without Athaliah's knowledge. Now, with your help, he will become ruler of Judah, as only a descendant of David should be!"

After the excitement had somewhat subsided, Jehoiada disclosed his plans to declare Jehoash king on the next Sabbath. He divided the men into three groups, each of which was to be armed with weapons David had put in the temple treasury years before. This was a precaution against a possible attack on the temple and Jehoash by the royal guard. The queen was expected to be in a rage when she found out what was taking place.

On the Sabbath the men returned to the temple to arm themselves and take up their positions. When all was ready, Jehoash was brought close to the altar and anointed king by Jehoiada and his sons. Trumpets blared and people applauded happily as a crown was placed on the boy's head.

"God save the king!" Jehoiada and his sons exclaimed, and the audience joined in. (II Kings 11:4-12; II Chronicles 23:1-11.)

Over at the palace, Athaliah, who didn't worship at the temple of God, couldn't help hearing the shouts and music, which made her both irritable and curious.

"Send in my sedan chair!" she snapped at a servant. "I'll go over there myself and find out what all that noise is about!"

(To be continued next issue)

What our READERS SAY

(Continued from inside front cover)

to the program that dealt very strongly with today's morals and related subjects. Your comments were frank and timely. Your subject was handled with the combined tact of a minister, psychiatrist, parent, reporter, and concerned human being. Thank you."

Lucille E. H.,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

"I enjoy your PLAIN TRUTH so much. It certainly has opened my eyes to a lot of things, and also life is so much more meaningful to me. I am a Negro lady with only a sixth grade education, but Mr. Garner Ted makes things so plain until anyone can understand what he is talking about."

Gertrude T.,
San Francisco, California

Teen-age

"You seem to be under the impression that all teen-agers are unclean, drug-crazed, long-haired hippies. It may interest you to know that there are thousands of serious minded and intelligent teen-agers who still love and respect their parents and they are able to resist the temptation of the path of 'Sex, dope and cheap thrills.' I believe in today's youth (of which I happen to be a proud member) and request that you restrict your hateful remarks to those that deserve them. Let the rest of us alone or perhaps you will see the most tremendous explosion that very well could tear this nation apart."

Garry G.,
Monterey, California

• *Considering your angry threats, Garry — do you feel you are one of the serious and intelligent teens who still have love and respect?*

"I read with great interest your article entitled 'To Bee Or Not To Bee — A Stinging Blow To Evolution,' which appeared in *The* PLAIN TRUTH,

January, 1969, pages 22 to 30. The photographs included in this article are very impressive indeed. Presently, I am preparing an article on 'Pollination' for an Italian Encyclopaedia, and wish to include in it from your above paper: (a) the stages in bee-pollination in Salvia glutinosa, and (b) bee laden with pollen, on a blossom of hibiscus. I shall be grateful if you could kindly send me the above photographs and transparencies and also permit me to reproduce them in the Chapter on 'pollination.' The source will be duly acknowledged."

Professor B. M. Johri,
D. Sc. FNI, Dean, Faculty of Science,
University of Delhi, India

THE ANSWERS TO *Short Questions* FROM OUR READERS

HERE are the answers to questions which can be answered briefly in a short space. *Send in your questions.* While we cannot promise that all questions will find space for answer in this department, we shall try to answer all that are vital and in the general interest of our readers.

"Halloween has always seemed a fantastic holiday devoted to revelry and children's pranks. How did it originate? Halloween — my dictionary says — is a short form of 'All Hallow Even' — a religious occasion."

W.R. — Mississippi

HALLOWEEN is indeed the strangest holiday of the entire year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

How did we get Halloween?

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

"It is clearly a *relic of pagan times*"! (*The Book of Days,* Chambers, v. 2, p. 519.)

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

Read what this November celebration was like! It was a pagan belief that on one night of the year the souls of the dead return to their original homes, there to be entertained with food. If food and shelter were not provided, these spirits, it was believed, would cast spells and cause havoc towards those failing to fulfill their requests.

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

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

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

"There was a prevailing belief *among all nations* that at death the souls of good men were taken possession of by good spirits and carried to paradise, but

the souls of wicked men were left to wander in the space between the earth and moon, or consigned to the unseen world. These wandering spirits were in the habit of *haunting the living . . . But there were means by which these ghosts might be exorcised"* (*Folklore, James* Napier, p. 11).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What was the church to do? Excommunicate them and thus reduce her membership? This she would not do. Was she to force them into discarding their heathen practices and adopt Italian or Roman ones? This, as she had learned in past times, was not possible.

There remained only one other way.

Let the recently converted pagans keep certain of their heathen festivals, such as Halloween or All Souls Day — but label it "Christian." Of course the Germans were asked not to pray to their ancient pagan gods on this day. They must now use this day to commemorate the death of the saints.

If a pagan practice or festival could not be forbidden, it was reasoned, "let it be tamed." Thus many were persuaded to *transfer* devotion from their former gods to the Christian God. So it was with the festival of *All Souls Eve.* Notice:

"Thus, at the first promulgation of Christianity to the Gentile nations . . . *they could not be persuaded to relinquish* many of their superstitions, which, rather than forego altogether, they chose to *blend* and *incorporate* with the new faith" (*Popular Antiquities of Great Britain,* John Brand, p. xi).

Now come down to the twentieth century. You'll be surprised to what extent we have inherited pagan rites and ceremonies from our forefathers, so obvious in the celebration of Halloween.

What about you and your children? What comes to your mind when thinking about Halloween? Weird and *frightening masks — persons portrayed as witches and demons.* Pumpkins and turnips hollowed out in the shape of *eerie-looking* faces! Lighted candles are placed inside to help bring out the more frightful side of these carvings. Dough is baked into small figurines *resembling witches, and spider's web cakes* are baked by the dozen for this occasion. Children, dressed up in the most revolting garments, are let loose on the neighbors, so they may scare the daylights out of them.

Let's be honest. The *Good Housekeeping Book of Entertainment,* on page 168, has a section on what to do on Halloween. Notice the astonishing advice given!

"Halloween decorations are quite as important as the food. When planning them, remember that if the room is to be dimly lit (preferably by candle and *firelight*) the decorations must be bold to be effective. Orange, black and red, *the devil's colours,* are the colours associated with Halloween and *this scheme should be carried out as* far as possible . . . Have paper streamers and lanterns hanging from the ceiling, or, if you would like to have something less usual, you could make a giant *spider's web* with black and orange strings, or in narrow strips of crepe paper coming from the four corners of the room, complete with a *large spider* — one of the *devil's favourite followers."*

Notice where the stress lies!

Read further of the black magic associated with this festival. "To decorate the walls, make large silhouettes of *cats, bats, owls and witches on broomsticks* . . . For the supper table small *witches with broomsticks can be made* by using lollipops on 4-inch sticks."

Weird lanterns, witch balls, and witches' cauldrons are some other objects, the book suggests, which must fit into the evening somehow.

How pagan can you get?

Halloween and other common festivals which people observe in the Christian-professing world have *no Biblical basis.* They originated in paganism.

The testimony of history stamps Halloween as a *heathen* festival. It's built on a *pagan foundation.*

What is the BASIS of *your* practice and belief?

The MODERN ROMANS

PART III

This is the age of "The Great Escape." Millions jam giant stadiums every weekend — and they like their sports rough. Violence and escapism fill the television screen. Nudity and perversion get top billing in the theater. Millions are spent on all forms of recreation. What's behind the mad craze for pleasure?

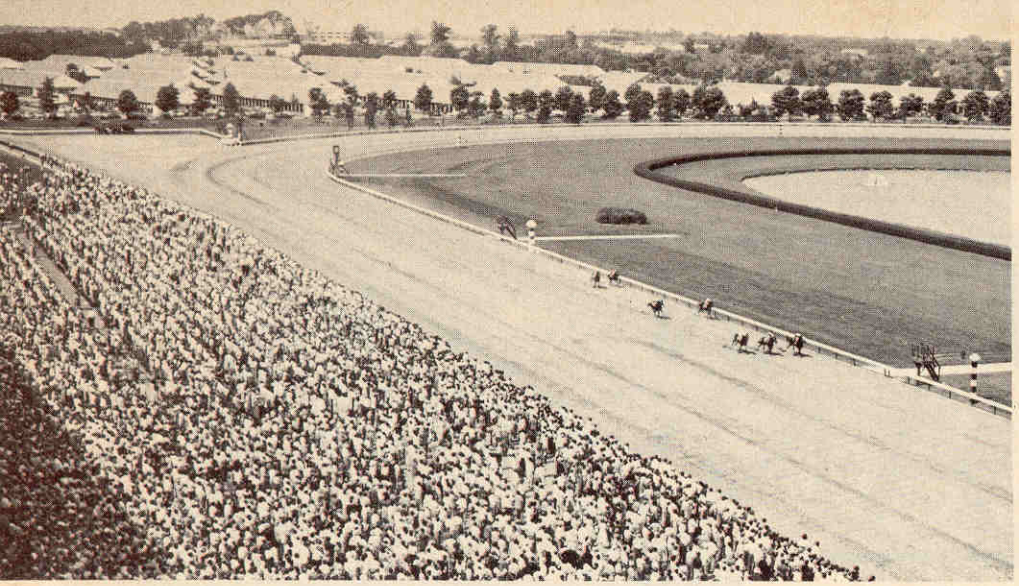
by Garner Ted Armstrong
and
Gene H. Hogberg

H. Armstrong Roberts Photo

AMERICA and Britain are in the grips of the greatest national pleasure binge ever. The fastest growing business in the United States today is, believe it or not, leisure, in all its forms.

It's a strange paradox.

Never have international and domestic problems been greater — Vietnam, crime, racial tensions, pollution, inflation, the crises in our overcrowded cities. And overhanging the entire picture is the arms race, the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and — perhaps the biggest impending threat of all —



H. Armstrong Roberts

Wide World

MODERN ROMANS

overpopulation and worldwide famine.

Yet never have the opportunities for "forgetting it all" been greater, especially in our technologically advanced Western societies.

> The *five* reasons for Rome's fall deduced from the writings of noted historians of the Roman world:
>
> (1) The breakdown of the family and the rapid increase of divorce.
>
> (2) The spiraling rise of taxes and extravagant spending.
>
> (3) The mounting craze for pleasure and the brutalization of sports.
>
> (4) The expanding production of armaments to fight ever-increasing threats of enemy attacks — when the real enemy was the decay of the society from within.
>
> (5) The decay of religion into myriad and confusing forms, leaving the people without a uniform guide.

It is, indeed, the age of the Great Escape. Or as someone once called it, the "age with a split personality."

History Ignored

Americans and Britons have a notoriously short-sighted view of history. Says noted sociologist Howard Whitman: "When any nation has become overly pleasure-seeking, history has already begun its epitaph."

The mounting craze for pleasure of all forms — the love of brutality in sports — the craving for sensuality in entertainment — all have proliferated in our society in the past ten to twenty years. This was also one of the five major causes for the collapse of the mighty Roman Empire.

Yet few Roman citizens living in the fourth or fifth century A.D. realized their pleasure-sated society was on the way down — and out.

They were too busy having fun.

"The 'Pax Romana' brought many blessings; it made possible the greatest luxury, the most active commercial life the world ever saw . . . .

"The Roman Empire and the Roman order of things were considered indestructible, eternal. . . And so in this dream of the absolute fixity of the Roman system, *men went on getting, studying, enjoying, dissipating* — doing everything except to prepare for fighting . . . .

"*And so the barbarians at length destroyed a society that was more slowly destroying itself* . . . . Their fall was great . . . while the lesson of their fall lies patent to the twentieth century" (*The Influence of Wealth in Imperial Rome,* William Stearns Davis, p. 314, 317, 330, 335).

"Pleasure Explosion"

Latest statistics show that total expenditures on leisure activities in affluent America each year come to $83 billion (£34.6 thousand million). This enormous sum is

1) Higher than the annual defense budget.

2) Roughly one tenth of the U.S. gross national product (GNP).

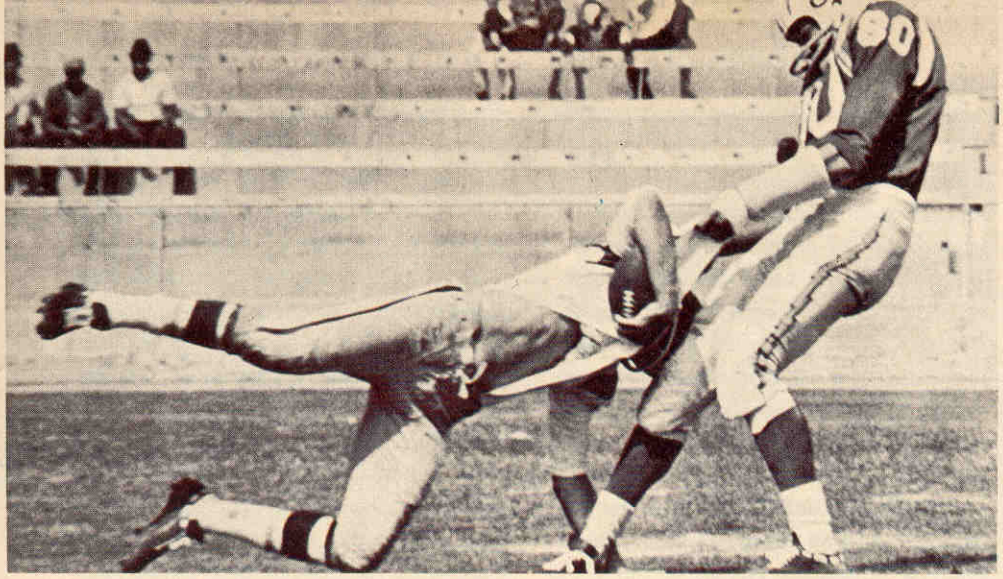
3) Approximately two thirds of the entire GNP of either West Germany or Japan.

Americans are literally in the midst of a "pleasure explosion."

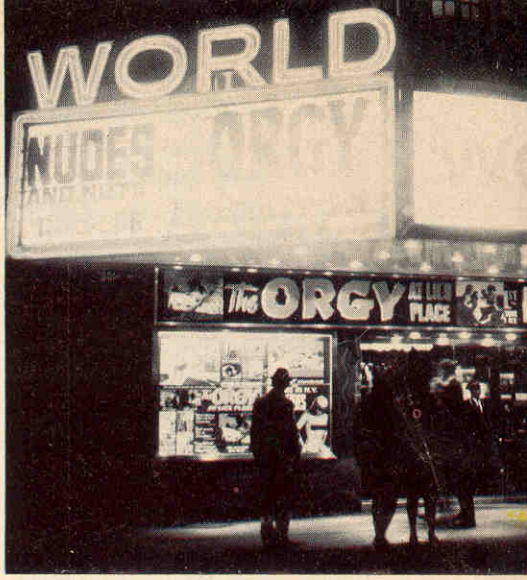
Of the $83,000,000,000, it is estimated that over $38,000,000,000 will be spent this year on recreational equipment and leisure-time pursuits other than travel. The equipment ranges from boats, private planes, motor bikes, snowmobiles, camping equipment and athletic paraphernalia to in-home items such as color TV's, "home entertainment" consoles, records and musical instruments. The sum also includes the mushrooming hobby business ($800,000,000 a year!) purchases of books, magazines and newspapers, club and fraternal organization memberships, admissions to movies, plays, athletic events, and racetrack betting.

". . . the happiness of Rome appeared to hang on the event of a race."

Another $35,000,000,000 will be spent on vacations and travel within



Wide World



Kroll — Ambassador College

". . . the free workmen's demand for short hours and high wages had grown . . . great."

the U.S. Foreign travel chalks up an additional $5,000,000,000.

Romans, we are told by Dr. Robert Strausz-Hupé, were "inveterate sightseers and tourists." But it is doubtful they topped contemporary Americans.

Outdoor Boom

Lengthening vacations, the institution of more three-day weekends, and the steady drop in the number of hours in the workweek have all contributed to an explosive boom in outdoor recreation. Add to these factors the driving desire on the part of Americans — now 70% urbanized — to escape to the country and leave the frustrations and tensions of maddening city life behind.

It is difficult for sporting goods manufacturers to keep abreast of the equipment needs of the legions of golfers (12 million), tennis players (9 million), snow skiers (4 million), fishermen (23 million), hunters, archers — and even mountain climbers.

The construction industry may be having its ups and downs. But in the field of second homes in the country, in the mountains, or on the lakefront — it's strictly up.

There are about two million recreational vehicles — roadgoing yachts — on the highways and streets of the United States. Many American families have apparently come around to the belief that the ultimate in the affluent "good life" is not just a second car in the garage but a "second house" in the driveway, equipped and stocked for that weekend getaway.

It's in the field of water sports, however, where the impact of the "recreation explosion" is really being felt.

Last year in the U. S., some 40 million people participated in recreational boating, according to the Outboard Boating Club of America. They spent about $3,000,000,000 in retail purchases of equipment and they own more than 8 million boats. Seven million of these are outboards.

Boats used to be luxury items — playthings of the rich.

No longer.

In fact, boats are increasing at such a rate that just finding a place to keep them is now a problem. *Boating Industry* Magazine, May, 1966, says, "statistics show that nearly every marina slip in the nation is now rented on a yearly basis. Some Marinas have waiting lists longer than their total number of slips."

Skimming and banking behind millions of motor boats are about 8 million water skiers. Of these, 750,000 are newcomers to the sport within the last year. They have banded together in over 500 ski clubs.

Dipping below surface are over 3 million skin divers. This particular industry is enjoying a tremendous sales boom in medium-to-high-priced underwater equipment. Women comprise 30% of all new students. Skin diving resorts are booked up months in advance.

It's no wonder a leading magazine said the statistics added up to "an astonishing picture of America at play."

Spectator Sports — Big Business

Additional millions — although including, no doubt, many of the above

"Almost from the beginning the Roman stage was gross and immoral."

— like to take their sports sitting down.

Spectator sports today are big business, especially the field of professional athletics.

Being "Major League" is a civic status symbol. Cities scramble for prestigious new franchises in professional football, baseball, basketball and ice hockey. The rugged, fiercely played, sometimes deadly, game of American football, especially, has witnessed tremendous growth.

Giant stadiums, financed largely by public funds, seat fifty to seventy-five

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thousand spectators in comfort unknown in the past.

Championship contests, especially football, attract television audiences in the tens of millions nationwide in the United States — at times nearly half the adult population. A minute's worth of advertising time during last year's "Super Bowl" professional championship football clash cost $135,000.

Professional athletes are demanding — and receiving — whopping salaries. Some football and basketball "superstars" have negotiated multi-year contracts for hundreds of thousands of dollars. Highly touted but unproved "rookies" straight out of college are virtually set up for life, financially. Some of them are paid four or five times the salary of the professors (with doctor's degrees) they had just studied under.

Rome too endowed its professional sports heroes with great glory.

"The charioteers knew glory too — and more. Though they were of low-born origin, mainly slaves emancipated only after recurrent success, they were lifted out of their humble estates by the fame they acquired and the fortunes they rapidly amassed from the gifts of magistrates and emperor, and the *exorbitant salaries* they extracted . . . as the price of remaining with the colours" (*Daily Life in Ancient Rome,* by Carcopino, p. 219).

Today, one of the quickest pathways to success for youngsters from America's ghetto areas is via professional sports.

Because professional contests cost vast sums of money to stage, there is the constant lengthening of schedules to where one sport overlaps two or three others. Also, to meet heavy salaries, an increasing number of preseason "exhibitions" are scheduled. And then there is the seemingly endless whirl of playoff after playoff at the conclusion of regular season competition.

Network television presents pro-football double-headers — occasionally triple-headers — on autumn Sundays. There has even been talk of a best-two-out-of-three "Super Bowl" series. Yet the pleasure-oriented public seemingly soaks up all that is offered — as did Rome.

"As the size of the circus had been increased and its equipment perfected, the series of contests had become extended . . . games lasting one day gave place to those of seven or nine or fifteen days. . . . But the Romans could never have too much" (*Daily Life in Ancient Rome,* Jerome Carcopino, pages 215-216).

The noted Roman historian Edward Gibbon also commented on this trait of the Roman character in his famous treatise, *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.* In Vol. II, p. 148, he wrote:

"The most lively and splendid amusement of the idle multitude depended on the frequent exhibition of public games and spectacles. The piety of Christian princes had suppressed the inhuman combats of gladiators; *but the Roman people still considered the Circus as their home, their temple, and the seat of the republic.* The impatient crowd rushed at the dawn of the day to secure their places, and there were many who passed a sleepless and anxious night in the adjacent porticos."

Sounds like the crowds who sleep overnight in front of the ticket offices waiting to buy World Series or Super Bowl tickets, doesn't it?

Continues Gibbon:

"From the morning to the evening, careless of the sun or of the rain, the spectators, who sometimes amounted to the number of four hundred thousand [the giant *Circus Maximus* in Rome seated this many], remained in eager attention; their eyes fixed on the horses and charioteers, their minds agitated with hope and fear for the success of the colours which they espoused; and *the happiness of Rome appeared to hang on the event of a race.*"

Gibbon goes on to show the tremendous rivalry in Rome between the supporters of the "Reds," "Blues," "Greens," and "Whites." Frequently this blind devotion led to bloodshed and civic disruptions.

Recently, newspapers carried the tragic-comedy story of how enraged sports "fans" (short for "fanatics" — in this case, very appropriate) can get in our day when their team — their "colour" — loses.

In Caserta, Italy, soccer fans, incensed because their local championship team lost its title over a bribery charge, went on a rampage in early September, looting stores and burning buildings.

They were, strangely, burning and looting *their own* city — not the city of the opposing team.

The mob put the torch to school and municipal offices. They ran through the post office and tax collection headquarters heaving chairs, files and typewriters out of windows.

The rioting began on September 8 after the Italian Soccer Federation ruled a Caserta player guilty of trying to bribe a player on a rival team and canceled the team's elevation from the "C" league to the "B."

"The soccer team is the only thing they live for," the town's mayor said. "What happened here is like sitting down for a big dinner and being served, and suddenly they whip away your plate. We were robbed of a just place in the "B" league."

Emotions may run a little higher in Italy and Latin America, where similar incidents have occurred. But the fact remains the same — people are taking their fun very seriously. And professional "sports" really is a misnomer. It should be spelled "Big Business."

Gambling Mania

Gambling on sporting activities is also Big Business — both in ancient Rome and modern-day Britain and America.

"But the passionate devotion which they [the charioteers] inspired in a whole people was fed also from more tainted sources. It was related to the *passion for gambling* . . . The victory of one chariot enriched some, impoverished others; the hope of winning unearned

money held the Roman crowd all the more tyrannically in its grip in that the larger proportion was unemployed. The rich would stake a fortune, the poor the last penny" (*Daily Life in Ancient Rome,* pp. 220-221).

Gambling is a major and traditional ingredient of modern Britain's way of life. No one knows for certain, but it may even be Britain's number one industry. Surely it is her number one pastime.

Ever since Parliament passed the Betting and Gaming Act in 1960, establishing betting shops and permitting gaming for charity and other purposes, the gambling industry has taken off like a rocket.

Last year in Britain the turnover of the gambling industry was £2,200,000,000 ($5,280,000,000).

Every week in the winter, football pools pay out small fortunes that may range from £50,000 to £500,000 or more. Although the pools themselves are taxed, these winnings are not.

In almost every town in Britain today at least one of the major cinemas has been turned into a bingo hall. In some towns all the cinemas have become bingo halls.

Everywhere, one sees storefront signs reading "Turf Accountant" — euphemistically referring to a bookmaker's shop.

The Deadly Parallel

But why this great thirst for all forms of sports and entertainment — beyond all reasonable bounds?

Entertainment, recreation, athletics, in themselves, are NOT WRONG! Far from it! They are necessary parts of a well-balanced, healthy life. But when an entire nation seems to have nothing but the pursuit of pleasure and escape as its national goal — that nation is in serious trouble!

There are logical reasons for today's pleasure binge. History gives the answer.

Few people realize just how closely contemporary American and British life parallels that of Imperial Rome before its collapse. Here, from the gripping book, *Those About to Die,* by Daniel P. Mannix (pages 6-7, 139-140), are some startling revelations about Roman life.

"In a sense, the people were trapped. Rome had over-extended herself. She had become, as much by accident as design, the dominant nation of the world. [Exactly the position the U. S. found herself in at the conclusion of World War II.]

"The cost of maintaining the 'Pax Romana' — the Peace of Rome — over most of the known world was proving too great even for the enormous resources of the mighty empire. [Just as today, the U. S. is asking its allies to help foot the military and foreign aid bill.] . . .

"The cost of its gigantic military program was only one of Rome's headaches. To encourage industry in her various satellite nations, Rome attempted a policy of unrestricted trade, but *the Roman workingman was unable to compete with the cheap foreign labor and demanded high tariffs. . . .* The government was finally forced to subsidize the Roman working class to make up the difference between their 'real wages' [the actual value of what they were producing] and the wages required to keep up their relatively high standard of living.

"The cost of its gigantic military program was only one of Rome's headaches."

"As a result, thousands of workmen lived on this subsidy and did nothing whatever, sacrificing their standard of living for a life of ease.

"Attempts were made to abolish slave labor in the factories but *the free workmen's demand for short hours and high wages had grown so great* that only slaves could be used economically."

What effect did all this have on the average Roman citizen? Continues Mannix:

"With the economic and military position of the empire *too hopelessly complicated* for the crowd to comprehend, they turned more and more toward the only thing that they could understand — the arena. The name of a great general or of a brilliant statesman meant no more to the Roman mob than the name of a great scientist does to us today. *But the average Roman could tell you every detail of the last games,* just as today the average man can tell you all about a movie star's marriages [or the latest football or baseball standings] but has only the foggiest idea what NATO is doing or what steps are being taken to fight inflation."

Life simply became too complex for the average Roman. But the continuous staging of games and spectacles — cleverly promoted by the Caesars to keep the people's minds occupied — this was something he could relate to. The Caesars, said one historian, "exhausted their ingenuity to provide the public with more festivals than any people, in any country, at any time, has ever seen."

Until our time, that is.

TV Fills "Need"

For vast segments of the American and British public, television fills the need for vicarious thrills and violence.

For frankness — indeed, sheer openness — it is hard to top some of the shows on the "telly" in Britain. Almost unbelievable references to lewdness, perverted sex and depravity are as open and unabashed as an ordinary news report.

In the U. S., network executives assure us this "fall season" will see less violence portrayed on the television screen. But violence sells goods, so any drop will be a small one.

Staff members of a large American newspaper recently tabulated the violence in the prime evening hours for seven consecutive nights. Their result? — 81 murders and killings and 210 incidents or threats of violence.

One congressman recently quoted a study which found that the average American child, between the ages of 5 and 15, watches the violent destruction of 13,400 persons on television!

Just like the Romans, watching the

MODERN ROMANS

gory spectacles in the arenas, our young people are "learning nothing but contempt for human life and dignity" (*Daily Life in Ancient Rome,* p. 243).

Stage and Screen

Have you seen a movie lately? Or better yet, have you seen the latest newspaper ads for movies and "off Broadway" type stage plays? Have you noticed what's for sale at the corner newsstand? Undoubtedly many of you who live in rural areas have little conception of what's really going on in the big cities!

In our calloused, "shockproof" societies, entertainment has taken on new and sinister meanings.

An almost unbelievable avalanche of sex, perversion, pornography, "blue" films, sadism, masochism, bestiality, murder, rape and brutality has flooded into the public view through motion pictures, stage productions and lurid magazines and pulp novels.

It was much the same way in Rome before that great empire was swept into oblivion.

"Almost from the beginning the Roman stage was gross and immoral. It was one of the main agencies to which must be attributed the *undermining of the originally sound moral life of Roman society.*

"So absorbed did the people become in the indecent representations of the stage that they lost all thought and care of the affairs of real life" (*Rome, Its Rise and Fall,* Myers, pages 515, 516).

Did you hear about the throngs of people who lined the streets for blocks outside a New York City theater to see an import film so raw that it was said to "permanently shatter many of our last remaining movie conventions"?

Scraping the bottom of the barrel of utter depravity, recent stage productions have gone far past mere nudity to include on-stage simulation of intercourse and, in at least one case, bestiality.

Unless you've been completely sheltered from society, you've heard of the nude scenes in "Hair" and other plays.

Pornography alone, in the United States, is Big Business! Enough pornographic books are sold each year to more than fill the Empire State Building five times over — and most of these books find their way into the hands of youths.

Self-indulgence today has reached new lows!

Multiple billions of dollars are spent by the lust-driven public each year to satisfy the senses!

And the Cheering Stopped

Samuel Dill, writing in *Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire,* page 58, said this:

"Salvianus . . . assures us that Christians were indulging in the madness of the circus and the wantonness of the theatre, when the arms of the Vandals were ringing round the walls of Carthage and Cirta; and that the applause of the spectators was mingled with the groans of the dying and the battle-cries of the besiegers."

Now, that's the ultimate in escapism!

And did he say Christians — *Christians* revelling in debauchery?

That should be no surprise. After all, aren't our nations still Christian-professing societies?

Like some of the Romans, will our people, too, be living it up — right until the day the enemies storm our gates?

It makes you wonder.

Exact Conditions Foretold

Incredible though it may seem to many, the Bible — "the book that nobody knows" according to Bruce Barton — actually predicted the paradoxical escapism of today.

God said mankind simply would not face the plain truth about world conditions. He prophesied men would turn to PHYSICAL PLEASURES in the face of imminent national DESTRUCTION!

He said men would become licentious, lewd, lascivious, filled with SELF-love as never before — and during the exact time of the greatest collection of urgent problems this world had ever seen!

Paul told Timothy, "This know also, that in the last days *perilous times* shall come. For men shall be *lovers of their own selves, covetous,* boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy, without natural affection, trucebreakers, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good, traitors, heady, high-minded, *lovers of pleasures* MORE than lovers of God; having a *form* of godliness, but denying the *power* thereof: from such *turn away"!* (II Tim. 3:1-5.)

And you have witnessed, with your own eyes, this very prophesied social revolution in the past two decades!

You have seen, and you know you've seen, more degeneration, more public blasphemy, more trucebreaking, more self-love, more disobedience to parents (juvenile delinquency), and more love of pleasure than at any other time in all history!

The Bible means what it says!

No one will ever escape the *certainty* of the coming calamities by kidding himself they don't exist. No one will *really* find protection, *real* escape, by refusing to face the awesome facts of this day in which we live.

But there is a way to really escape! And we're not talking of some type of "sanctimonious," "self-improvement" or "positive thinking" course!

We mean literal escape. Escape from the horrors of war. Escape from race riots, from drought, famine, disease epidemics. Escape from the ravages of weather and other "natural" calamities that will soon strike this earth in increasing fury! Witness the terrible destruction and loss of life caused by Hurricane Camille.

Our article "If World War III Comes — There Is a Way of Escape," shows how you can find security and safety in the tumultuous days yet ahead of us. Write for it. It's free, of course.

It's about time *you* faced reality squarely — and found out how *you* may escape.

HAPPY FAMILY

(Continued from page 7)

introduces the handshake — love (?) expressed at a distance.

In the September 1969 issue of *Reader's Digest,* appeared an article, "What is a Father?" One of the author's most outstanding memories with his father, who is now deceased, was when he came home from military service and went out to the field where his father was plowing. The father pulled him into his arms and embraced him.

Children who are neglected tend to become sullen, resentful and disobedient. When the reason for this behavior is investigated, it is often found that the child is seeking the attention and love that has been denied him.

Parents should never neglect any of their children. They should always exercise caution in whatever is done with any of them. When gifts or attention are given, great care should be taken to make sure that this is equal with all children.

The Awesome Power of Love

It has been proved scientifically that the most important experience in anyone's life is love.

It has been found that even in the life of a baby, love is such an essential part of its nourishment that unless a baby is loved, the child will not develop as a healthy organism — psychologically, spiritually or even physically. Though the child may be physically well nurtured, without love a child will WASTE AWAY and DIE.

Because this was not understood, during the first two decades of this century the majority of babies under one year of age who entered hospitals and children's institutions never emerged alive.

Gradually it began to be recognized that it was the lack of love experiences, the emotional deprivation, the absence of mothering, that was causing the tragic ill effects in foundling institutions. It was also found that physical stunting and dwarfism can result from the lack of normal love and affection (see "The Awesome Power of Human Love" in *Reader's Digest,* Feb., 1963).

Dr. Adrian Vonder Veer, in *The Unwanted Child,* says that maternal rejection may be seen as the "caustic factor in almost every type and every individual case of neurosis or behavior problem in children.

"A child learns to love by being loved. When it is not loved it fails to learn to love.

"Such children grow up to be persons who find it extremely difficult to understand the meaning of love; hence, they enter into all sorts of human relationships in a shallow way."

Love is creative. It greatly enriches the lives of both the receiver and the giver. Are you enriching your life and the lives of those in your family by continually expressing love to them?

Information Available

These broad principles are the foundation of a happy family. Restoring the family structure and bringing the family back together is an important part of the educational work of *The* PLAIN TRUTH staff.

For the express purpose of helping *you* and your family to be a success, we publish free of charge a booklet on *Dating — Key to Success or Failure in Marriage.* And another: *True Womanhood — Is It a Lost Cause?* And also: *Your Marriage Can Be Happy.*

Further, Ambassador College publishes a direly needed book on sex understanding and marriage. This book, entitled *God Speaks Out on "The New Morality,"* like all our literature, is free for the asking. But you must be 21 or over, or have the written consent of a parent or guardian in order to receive it.

If you do not yet have your free copy of any one or all of these materials, write in and make your request now. It gives us great joy and satisfaction to give you this priceless information.

Personal from the Editor

(Continued from page 1)

any and all who subscribe — and at no charge. This could not, by any stretch of imagination be construed to make one a member of the Church of God.

The Church of God accepts members *ONLY* after baptism by one of its ordained ministers. This man, giving his name to us as Denis M. Rohan, or as given in press dispatches, Michael Dennis William Rohen, *HAS NEVER:*

— been baptized by any of the Church of God ministers,

— been accepted as a member of the Church of God,

— attended a church service,

— had his name entered on our records as a member,

— been employed by Ambassador College or the Church,

— been a student in Ambassador College.

Ambassador College did have 50 of its students working on the Archaeological Project this summer, besides other officials of the College and of the Church. No member would have passed up the opportunity to contact some of them. But none of our students or others there had ever heard of this man Rohan, and he made no contact with any, although it was well known our students were there. This man's claim to be a member of the Church of God is as abhorrent as the act of arson at the mosque. Unfortunately it seems many newsmen will rush any sensational story into print without stopping to check or verify the accuracy of the allegation and totally indifferent to whatever harm might be caused in public image of a responsible and upright organization of integrity and conduct.

In summary: If a man is one of 2 million subscribers of a magazine, and one of 100,000 subscribers to a study course, but who has no further connection whatsoever with the college which publishes them, or the church with which the college is associated, and then, because of his personal study of the Bible, having been a psychiatric patient, goes off on a wild tangent believing himself appointed to commit a crime for God, his act cannot be in any way connected with such college or church whose beliefs and teachings are the very antithesis of what he believed and did. It certainly is a travesty on justice that attempts should be made to connect us with this despicable act.

ADVANCE NEWS REPORTS *Come alive* TODAY!

POLLUTION and the population explosion: the spiralling growth of these twin crises is forcing scientists to speak out more boldly than ever before.

The only trouble is — who is listening?

One of the most concerned is biologist Paul R. Ehrlich of Stanford University in California.

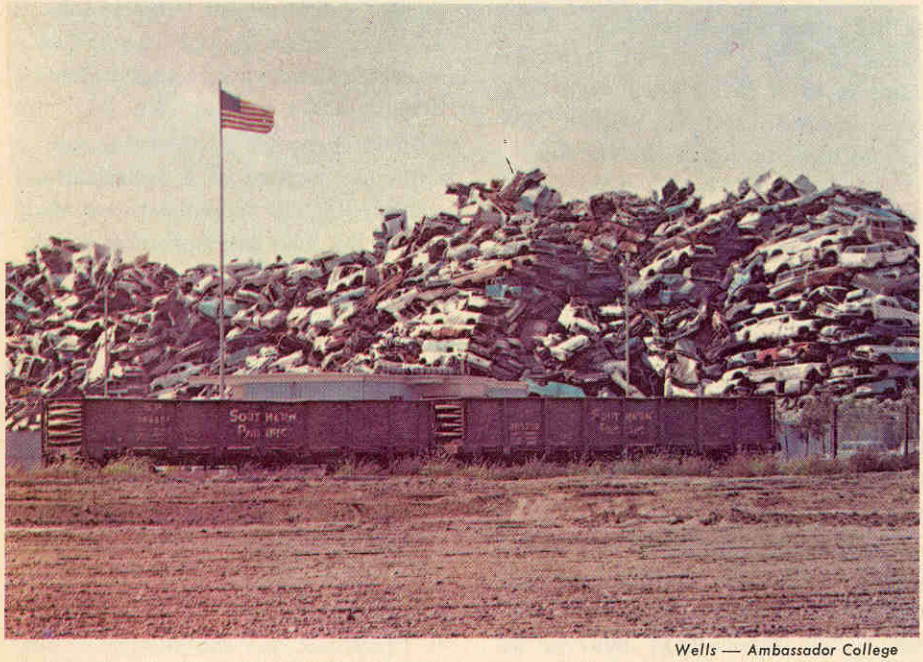
"The trouble with almost all environmental problems," says Ehrlich, "is that by the time we have enough evidence to convince people — you're dead."

Dr. Ehrlich is doing his best trying to convince people that drastic action on a worldwide basis is needed to head off a catastrophic explosion fueled by runaway population growth, a limited world food supply and contamination of the planet by man.

The main task, he feels, is to convince the public, even other scientists, of the extremely short period left to surmount the spiralling crises.

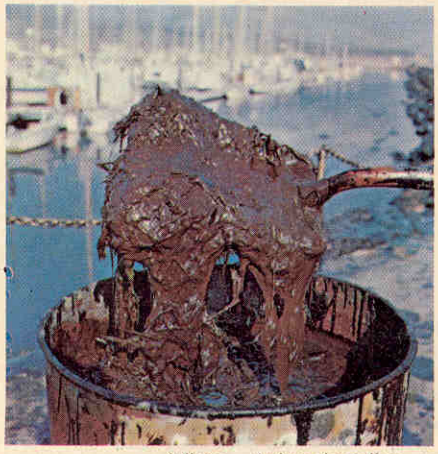
It is relatively easy to statistically chart the deterioration of the world in terms of population, food and resources. But, Ehrlich points out, the factors of world politics and human behavior — social customs, food taboos, and the like — make the situation very complex and extremely difficult to cope with.

Our latest full-color booklet entitled *Famine — Can We Survive?* explains the population crisis in its entire scope. It will very shortly be off the press, so reserve your free copy today. Also request, if you have not yet done so, the companion booklet, *Our Polluted Planet*. It too is free, in the public interest.



Wells — Ambassador College

America the Beautiful? "Old Glory" waves proudly over a heap of discarded automobiles in Southern California.



Kilburn — Ambassador College

Another shovelful of oil-soaked hay is cleaned off the beach at Santa Barbara, California, after offshore oil-spill tragedy earlier this year.

Few realize extent of offshore oil drilling. Exploration is going on off the coasts of more than 75 nations, while drilling operations are already under way in 42 offshore areas.

Pollution at Mid-Ocean

"Man is starting to pollute the open ocean." This was the disturbing observation made by Norwegian author-explorer Thor Heyerdahl on his recent attempt to sail from Africa to Central America in a boat made of papyrus reeds.

Heyerdahl was forced to abandon ship 600 miles short of his goal. But his unexpected discovery of wide-ranging pollution far at sea came as a surprise to all in the expedition.

In New York, Heyerdahl told members of the Norwegian Mission at the United Nations:

"Large surface areas in mid-ocean as well as nearer the continental shores on

both sides were visibly polluted by human activity."

Almost every day Heyerdahl and his crew saw plastic bottles and containers bobbing alongside in the current.

What really appalled the crew of the *Ra,* however, was to occasionally sail for hours through waves coated with unidentified oily substances, possibly of petroleum origin.

The material, said Heyerdahl, "resembled black soft asphalt when picked up." The smelly lumps varied in size from small pea-like crumbs to a loaf of bread.

At first Heyerdahl thought he was sailing in the wake of an oil tanker that had just cleaned out its tanks. But he had the same disgusting experience five times in the trip across the open sea, each time far from land.

The surface water was sometimes too polluted for the men to wash their dishes or dip their toothbrushes in. Heyerdahl collected some of the particles for further scientific analysis.

In startling contrast, Heyerdahl once sailed across half the Pacific on the raft *Kon Tiki.* On that trip — 22 years ago — the famed explorer said he was "thrilled by the beauty and purity of the ocean."

But now, he says, "modern man must face the fact that even the largest ocean is not big enough any longer to swallow up and eliminate all the spills and waste from modern civilization."

* * * * *

Runaway Technology

Another new problem. A blue-ribbon panel of scholars recently called for greatly intensified efforts to identify and forestall, in advance, perilous side-effects of coming scientific "leaps forward."

The panel reported that technicians tinkering with far-ranging projects such as weather control may produce far more severe deleterious impacts on society and the environment than was the case with earlier innovations like insecticides or the automobile.

"Most of the effects of technological or social short-sightedness that cause concern today — environmental pollution, social dislocation, urban congestion, the highway death toll, noise — may come to seem minor indeed with the problems that could then confront us," the scholars said.

The 18-man panel is headed by Harvey Brooks, Dean of Engineering and Applied Physics at Harvard University. It prepared the report for the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the U. S. House of Representatives.

The panel observed that the prevailing political and economic system is so fragmented and infected with self-interest that it often fails to see beyond the arguments presented on behalf of an innovation by the group which stands to profit from it.

A good example of this today is the push for a supersonic transport. If such aircraft are implemented, the result will be greater speed at the expense of an enormously enlarged noise pollution problem due to sonic boom.

The scholars also cited the heavy reliance on agricultural insecticides, the pollution of the Santa Barbara channel after offshore oil drilling started, and the popularity of the private automobile. Few ever envisioned at the outset of their use just what side effects these developments would ultimately produce.

* * * * *

Weather Tragedies

"The greatest storm of any kind that has ever affected this nation."

That's the way Dr. Robert H. Simpson, chief of the National Hurricane Center described devastating hurricane Camille.

Before Camille finally exhausted herself in the Atlantic Ocean, she had swept in a deadly arc across the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia and Virginia. Behind her she left a death toll of about 300 people. Property damage estimates ranged widely from $200 million to $1,000,000,000 from Camille's 190-mile-per-hour winds and giant tides on the Gulf Coast.

"We're still numb," said Nap Cassibry, Civil Defense coordinator for Mississippi in Gulfport. "We've got 50 miles of destruction along this coast that defies description."

Hurricane Camille also caused widespread flooding in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, leaving 50,000 persons homeless and at least 13 dead.

Experts say it will be two years before the wounds of Camille are healed.

Freak Weather All Over

As the summer of 1969 draws to a close it may go down in history as the most mixed-up, crazy, and freak summer on record for weather disturbances.

Throughout the U. S. and around the world the news media have reported freak storms, tornadoes, fires, drought, heat waves and flooding. As one British farmer put it, "This last 12 months everything weatherwise has gone wrong."

Here are just a few accounts of this summer's freaky weather.

- August — at least eight separate tornadoes raked the lake-dotted resort country of northern Minnesota, leaving an estimated 16 dead and at least 100 injured. Minnesotans called it the worst destruction and the worst loss of life from tornadoes in their history.
- So far, 334 fires have destroyed more than 2.8 million acres of Alaska's timber and tundra. Nearly 500 fires blackened millions of acres last year — one of the worst seasons ever recorded for such hazards. The outlook is even worse for 1969 as summer is not yet over. Damage done by these fires will upset the fragile ecological balance for years to come.
- One of Britain's longest heat waves this century ended abruptly on July 29 as storms swept in off the Atlantic Ocean, flooding homes and disrupting shipping. After predictions in newspapers during the weekend said that this summer could surpass that of 1959 — the hottest, driest summer recorded for 200 years — freak gales ended 19 straight days of dry weather in Southern England. Meteorologists recorded the highest rainfall since measurements began there 47 years ago — a total of 4.45 inches in 24 hours.

IN THIS ISSUE:

★ YANKEES OF THE ORIENT?

Can Japan remain an industrial giant, but a political and military dwarf? Obvious signs of restlessness, a call to arms and power, are appearing in modern Japan. Only an uninformed idealist could expect the second-largest economy in the non-Communist world to continue living in unarmed neutrality. For years, we have been reminding our readers to watch Japan. We're still doing it. Here's why. See page 2.

★ HOW TO HAVE A HAPPY FAMILY

Why do families fail? What makes teen-agers get involved in drugs, illicit sex and other life-wrecking situations? Here are THREE important ways to prevent such a tragedy from occurring in YOUR home. See page 5.

★ THE BLAZING FURY OF FIRE!

Every year over 12,000 lives are snuffed out by fires in the United States alone. The average person suffers from FIRE every 12 years! Here is what you can do to protect your family. See page 9.

★ ARID LANDS—CAN THEY BE RECLAIMED IN TIME?

Can deserts and near-deserts be reclaimed in time to prevent massive starvation in a world threatened by a population explosion? Here is a challenging, on-the-spot report from an international conference on this vital subject. See page 18.

★ GREATEST STORM IN U.S. HISTORY

Here is an eyewitness report from the Gulf Coast area ravaged by Hurricane Camille. Read what this disaster means to the U. S. — and to you. See page 25.

★ THE MODERN ROMANS

Part III. This is the age of "The Great Escape." Millions jam giant stadiums every weekend — and they like their sports rough. Violence and escapism fill the television screen. Nudity and perversion get top billing in the theater. Millions are spent on all forms of recreation. What's behind the mad craze for pleasure? See page 41.

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