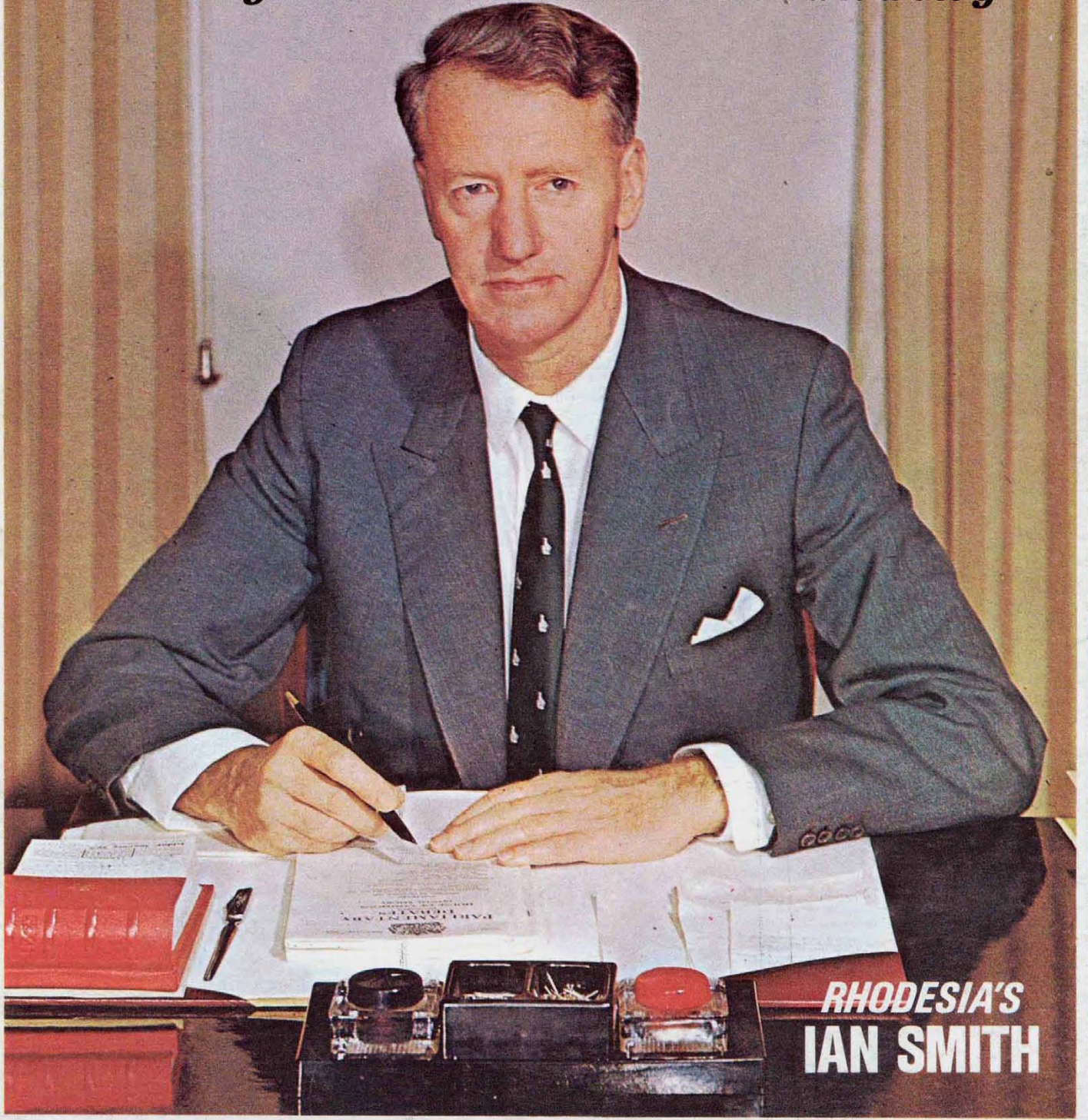


the
PLAIN TRUTH

a magazine of understanding



**RHODESIA'S
IAN SMITH**

What Our READERS SAY

General Comments

"As a Criminal Justice student at Georgia State University I find constant use for your excellent articles in *The PLAIN TRUTH*. The academic world readily accepts the material presented in each article, as the documentation is so complete. Whether one agrees or disagrees with the facts presented, insight is always gained on the various subjects. It is rewarding to be able to read interesting, factual material that relates to my realm of study."

D. K. H.,
Atlanta, Georgia

"A friend of mine at work, gave me *The PLAIN TRUTH* to read. I did. Cover to cover. Congratulations. Especially the article about Communism and its domination of enslaved nations. I know for a fact, that you call a spade a spade. I lived under Communism and I risked my life to be a free man. Sometimes I wish American people could have a taste of what Communism is like. Many are ignorant and don't deserve to live in democracy. Just 30 days under a red system, would cure them forever."

Joseph F.,
Harper Woods, Michigan

"Your May 1971 issue of *The PLAIN TRUTH* had an error. It concerned the article on the European Common Market by Gene Hogberg. It was probably a printing error. On page 12, you mention Iceland as a potential member. I'm sure you meant Ireland and hope other readers realize this."

Gerald F.,
Artesia, California

• Yes, "Ireland" is correct. We caught the error during our press run, but unfortunately some magazines were mailed before the correction was made.

"The civil war in East Pakistan has claimed over 200,000 lives. The violence with which the East Pakistani civilians are being intimidated and massacred is nothing short of planned genocide.

"Newspaper accounts and articles appearing in periodicals and journals paint a tragic picture of the refugees huddled together in overcrowded camps with almost negligible sanitation facilities. The rapidly spreading cholera epidemic has already taken a toll in thousands of lives. Surely not every account of the violence and persecution of innocent lives in East Pakistan is exaggerated. The past descriptions are a reminder of the Nazi and Gestapo days. And yet it is surprising that a major part of the world is content to be a silent spectator of this despairing tragedy."

Mr. & Mrs. Balasubramanian
Houston, Texas

"The Surprising Origin of Modern Education"

"I have just finished reading your article entitled 'The Surprising Origin of

Modern Education.' And I consider it one of your most beautiful articles, possibly because it contains some relevance to me. I am soon to be leaving high school and I desire very much to enter some college or university. Yet something troubles me very much. While all of the colleges that I have written to assure academic success for those that work hard, I fail to find one that will offer me 'peace of mind.'"

Joseph L.,
Waianae, Hawaii

"I'm writing this letter in reaction to your article, 'The Surprising Origin of Modern Education' in the June, 1971 issue of *The PLAIN TRUTH*. I am a college graduate and will soon have a masters degree in education. I too am frustrated about the value of my education. I would like information on 'How to Live.'"

DeWayne K.,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

"Our Shocking Character Drain"

"Your article, 'Our Shocking Character Drain' appearing in the June issue of *The PLAIN TRUTH* is one of the very best I have read on this subject. It is superb. But since we are a positively shock-proof, 'nothing reaches us' society, I am not sure that your article will be as productive as it should be."

Earl C.
Washington, D.C.

"I've never read a more straightforward, tell-it-like-it-is shocking article as 'Our Shocking Character Drain.' I'm 19 and have been asking myself those big questions like who am I, where am I going, what do I want, etc. It can really drag you down. But your article lifted me up. I haven't found the answers yet but I'm learning more about myself and the world through your magazine. Keep it coming."

Mari B.,
Salem, Oregon

"Church Unity"

"I have read with great interest your article in the last issue of *The PLAIN TRUTH* Magazine. I am referring to the article entitled 'Controversy Still Rages Over Church Unity.'"

There is one error which I would like to correct. This concerns the oft repeated statement and belief that Catholics 'adore' Mary. This is just not true, nor has it ever been true. If in times past people have understood it to be so, then the problem of misunderstanding is theirs. They should have made a greater effort to know and understand the teachings of the Catholic Church.

I do hope that this clears up this matter. I send this comment to you out of a sincere desire for a better understanding and not in a spirit of anger, or ill-will. As I said at the beginning, I did enjoy your article. I thought that it was quite well written."

Paul B.,
Boston, Mass.

the PLAIN TRUTH

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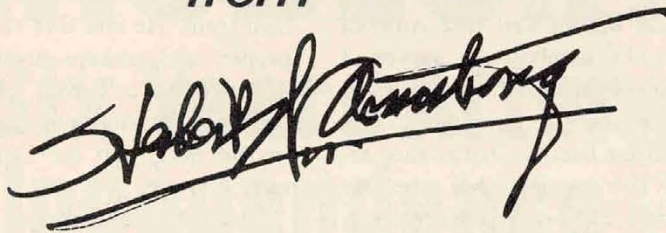
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Personal from



World Peace — In Our Time?

Manila, The Philippines. July 18:

THE BIG NEWS headlines here in Manila on Friday, July 16, announced President Nixon's forthcoming visit to Premier Chou En-lai of Red China, at Peking. The President made his announcement on the U. S. West Coast July 15, but it was already Friday over here.

The President was quoted saying that he "will undertake what I deeply hope will become a journey for PEACE."

President Marcos, here in Manila, said the Philippine Government welcomes "with genuine interest" Mr. Nixon's decision. Most chief delegates to the Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC), meeting here, hope this unprecedented visit will help promote PEACE and stability in Asia and the world. A meeting has been set up between General Carlos P. Romulo and me for next Monday morning. It is important. He is the Foreign Secretary.

Meanwhile, let me give you a glimpse into the methods by which Communist countries "work for PEACE."

In today's Sunday Hong Kong *Standard* is a half-pagewide picture of President Nixon being "cheered after China decision." But directly under the picture, front page, appears the following in bold black headlines: "U. S. PLANS TO ATTACK CHINA, SAYS MAO'S ARMED FORCES CHIEF."

The story begins with: "Chinese Armed Forces Chief Huang Yung-sheng accused the United States of planning aggression against China the same day as Peking announced its invitation to President Nixon."

Further, "Huang said the U. S. in co-operation with Japan, was attempting to turn South Korea into a military base for aggression against North Korea and China.

"He added: 'We serve the U. S. and Japanese reactionaries this warning: You will never succeed in your schemes of aggression against the peoples of Korea, China and other Asian countries . . . Should you dare to unleash a new war of aggression, you will certainly suffer complete annihilation.'"

There was more, accusing the United States of "scheming" against China and peoples of Asia.

This kind of name-calling, false-accusing, and threatening propaganda is typical of Communist methods — accusing the

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Keystone Photo

ABOUT OUR COVER

Prime Minister Ian Smith unilaterally declared Rhodesia's independence from Britain on November 11, 1965. In retaliation, Britain imposed a total trade blockade, hoping to bring Rhodesia to its knees. The blockade failed. In 1969, Rhodesia noted an increase in exports over the previous year. In June 1969, the predominantly white electorate voted overwhelmingly in a referendum to abandon their profession of loyalty to the Queen of England. In March 1970, Rhodesia was proclaimed a republic, which seemed to make past actions concerning independence irrevocable.

free world of that of which they, themselves are guilty.

This is merely one example of how Communist governments work for PEACE — and why THERE IS NO PEACE!

LATER, July 19:

The meeting between the secretary for Foreign Affairs, General Carlos P. Romulo, and myself took place as scheduled this morning.

I feel quite confident that no other editor or journalist from the Western world has had opportunity so soon after Mr. Nixon's announcement to have a personal talk with an official in charge of foreign affairs in one of the leading nations close to Red China in the Far East.

Right now the attitude of heads of state in the Far East are important news. The President's visit to Peking will affect them more than nations in other parts of the world.

I Meet with General Romulo

The General had been looking forward to meeting me for some time. We both attended the San Francisco Conference, 26 years ago, where the charter for the UNITED NATIONS was drawn up. We both were back in San Francisco a year ago, on the 25th anniversary of that conference. The outstanding speech given at the plenary sessions of that conference, in my opinion — and that of many others — was made by the General from the Philippines. He has been a man of considerable importance and influence in Asian and Far-Eastern affairs ever since.

First, he gave me his own news release, then going out to newspapers. In it, he called the announcement of President Nixon's coming visit to Chou En-lai "a diplomatic breakthrough of great significance to Asia and to the world."

Before getting down to the important subject of the coming visit to Peking, the General told us of his recent visit to Romania. (Mr. Stanley R. Rader, our General Legal Counsel, who usually accompanies me, was also present.) When I mentioned that we had been extended an invitation as guests to that country, he strongly urged that we go.

I asked the General for his opinion of the meaning and impact on the Asian peoples of the President going to

Chou — and whether, like the story of Mohammed and the mountain, it would be regarded in Asia as a loss of face unless the President insisted that Chou come to Washington.

"No, not at all," he replied. "The whole world knows well that America is the world's number one power. I think it is of greatest importance to world peace that the strongest world power manifest humility rather than arrogance. The world has become polarized into two seemingly irreconcilable camps. This effort may provide a means of accommodation for the peoples in the two camps."

Minister Romulo attached importance to the self-imposed restraints exercised by the United States in its great power — and the fact that America realized it has an obligation to the rest of the world and must not use its great power any way it pleases. He felt that United States power is so great that it can afford to take the first step toward cooperation.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Philippines feels that the President's visit marks the beginning of a new age, and the passing of an old one.

I asked the General about his *present* views on communism, and whether they have changed. He said he had to admit to having changed his views somewhat very gradually over the past few years. As a life-long, self-avowed anti-communist, he confessed to a partial change of thinking. That is, he no longer could agree that every communist-influenced or communist-dominated movement in every remote area of the world was inspired and influenced by Communist Russia or Communist China. It could well be a local movement engendered by local conditions, and revolving around local issues.

He reminded us of the insurgency of many years' duration in the Philippines and his government's steady efforts to control that particular movement. He was convinced that the Huk insurgency was local in origin, not inspired from Peking or Moscow.

I asked how he felt about the so-called "Domino Theory," especially as to its relation to the Southeast Asian area.

"I was never convinced of the valid-

ity of that theory," he replied. "I have never been convinced that 'as South Vietnam goes, so goes the rest of the Southeast Asia.'" The Philippines supported the United States, and actually supplied several battalions for the Vietnam front. He said that although it was proper, and perhaps necessary for the United States to protect what it considered to be its vital interests in that area, he had never felt the Domino Theory valid.

I told the General that I appreciated his frank comments, even though I did not necessarily concur with all his views.

This, however, gives our readers a first-hand report of the reaction of the head of foreign affairs of one important Asiatic nation, secured when the news was fresh and hot.

Mankind Searches for Peace

Ever since the dawn of history, nations and their rulers have worked for PEACE — fought for PEACE — warred for PEACE.

Why have we never yet had any WORLD PEACE?

World War I, according to U. S. President Woodrow Wilson, was fought "to make the world safe for democracy" — the war to END all wars! There had been "the Hague Conference," and other attempts at uniting for peace. But now President Wilson, with altruistic intentions, proposed the *League of Nations*.

After the armistice of November 11, 1918, the League of Nations was established at Geneva. But World War I did not END all wars.

The word "armistice" actually means RECESS. And that is what in fact it was. The opposing forces, rejuvenated and re-armed, started the next round of world war in 1939 — when the recess became of age (21).

At the close of this round of world war, in 1945, many heads of state met at San Francisco to form the United Nations. Once again, we had fought the war to END ALL WARS! The United Nations was going to prevent any subsequent wars.

But more than 40 more wars have raged on since. And wars are still raging. There was a coup attempted in

(Continued on page 47)

RHODESIA

Six Years After Independence

Politically blackballed by world public opinion in 1965, hit by an attempted economic strangulation from U.N.-imposed trade sanctions and pestered by the inherent problems of a frontier nation struggling with Twentieth Century realities—those were the birth pangs of Rhodesia. Today, the furor has died to a low rumble. As November 11, 1971 rolls around—the sixth year of the nation's independence—Rhodesia is alive and well.

THE NINETEEN FIFTIES and early sixties saw the decline and fall of European colonialism in Africa. As European resistance against colonial independence weakened, the current of African nationalism ran stronger and became more traumatic.

Sometimes change came in an orderly fashion. But all too often "progress" was spotted with violence and bloodshed, by both black and white.

Rhodesia's Stormy History

But the stage was set. Africa was now ready to throw off the yoke of European exploitation. And in nearly every colony or territory the end result was the same—the creation of another new and independent African state.

In 1964, the three-territory federation of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were offered independence from Britain. A principle condition required each new republic to be governed by majority rule.

Northern Rhodesia (now the Republic of Zambia) and Nyasaland (now the Republic of Malawi) readily agreed to the terms. But Southern Rhodesia, having been a white-controlled, self-governing territory since 1923, refused the British ultimatum and declared a unilateral declaration of independence.

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and his Labor Government were visibly shaken. Not since the Thirteen Colonies in America rebelled against the Crown, had an English colony declared its own independence.

World opinion was immediate and fierce. Overnight Rhodesia was labeled a "Rebel Colony." Prime Minister Ian Smith's white-minority government was described as "white supremacist" and "racist." Ian Smith was called an outlaw, a hard-headed Scotsman, a dictator—his cabinet was labelled as a pack of Rhodesian cowboys.

The Smith Government—along with Rhodesia's 250,000 white citizens—was accused of establishing a police state suppressing the nation's five million black Africans.

Shock Waves After Independence

Many African and Asian countries mounted pressure against the British Government and the United Nations. There were cries to send out the troops! To smash the rebellion through military force! Demands were made for a one-man-one-vote democratic system that would guarantee Rhodesian rule by an African black majority.

Yet, the Smith Government stood firm.

Britain refused to recognize the new state. Most other nations refused as well. In the hope of forcing the white Rhodesians to change their minds, Britain imposed a trade blockade. The U. N. called for universal trade sanctions.

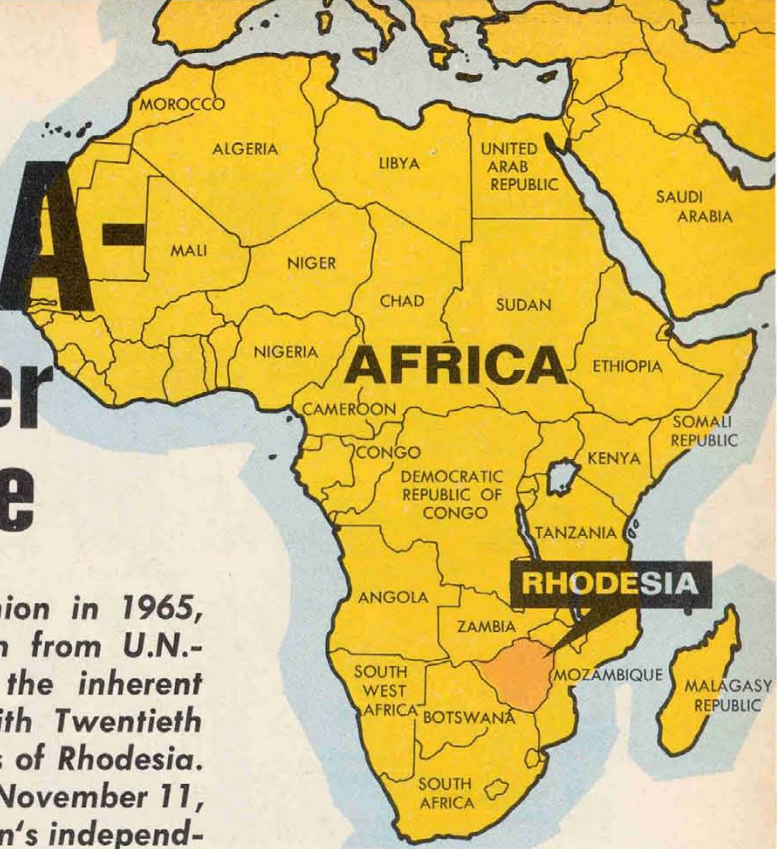
Britain steadfastly refused to use military force against their Rhodesian cousins, despite pressure from other African states to do so, arguing that such a move would be "counterproductive."

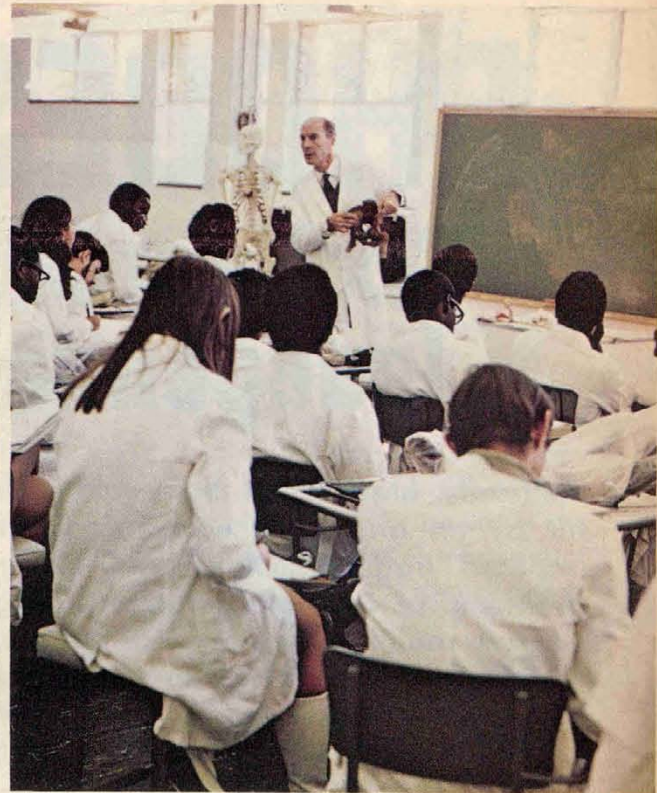
The sanctions failed. Mozambique and South Africa continued to trade with Rhodesia. Even Zambia was forced to trade with Rhodesia, since at least half of its imports moved on routes crossing Rhodesian territory.

During the first years of the sanctions, Rhodesia's overall export trade did register a decline. But by 1969 an upward trend was noted.

In 1969, the Smith Government voted to abandon their profession of loyalty to the Queen of England, and proclaimed Rhodesia a republic in March 1970. It appears that the nation of Rhodesia is here to stay, the last ties with Britain having been severed.

To help bring readers of *The PLAIN TRUTH* up to date on conditions inside Rhodesia, we publish an exclusive interview with Prime Minister Ian Smith, beginning page 6. Photographs on following pages were taken by PLAIN TRUTH staff photographers. □



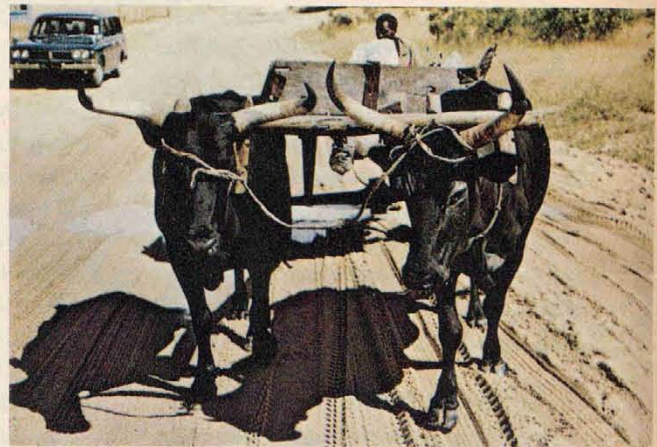


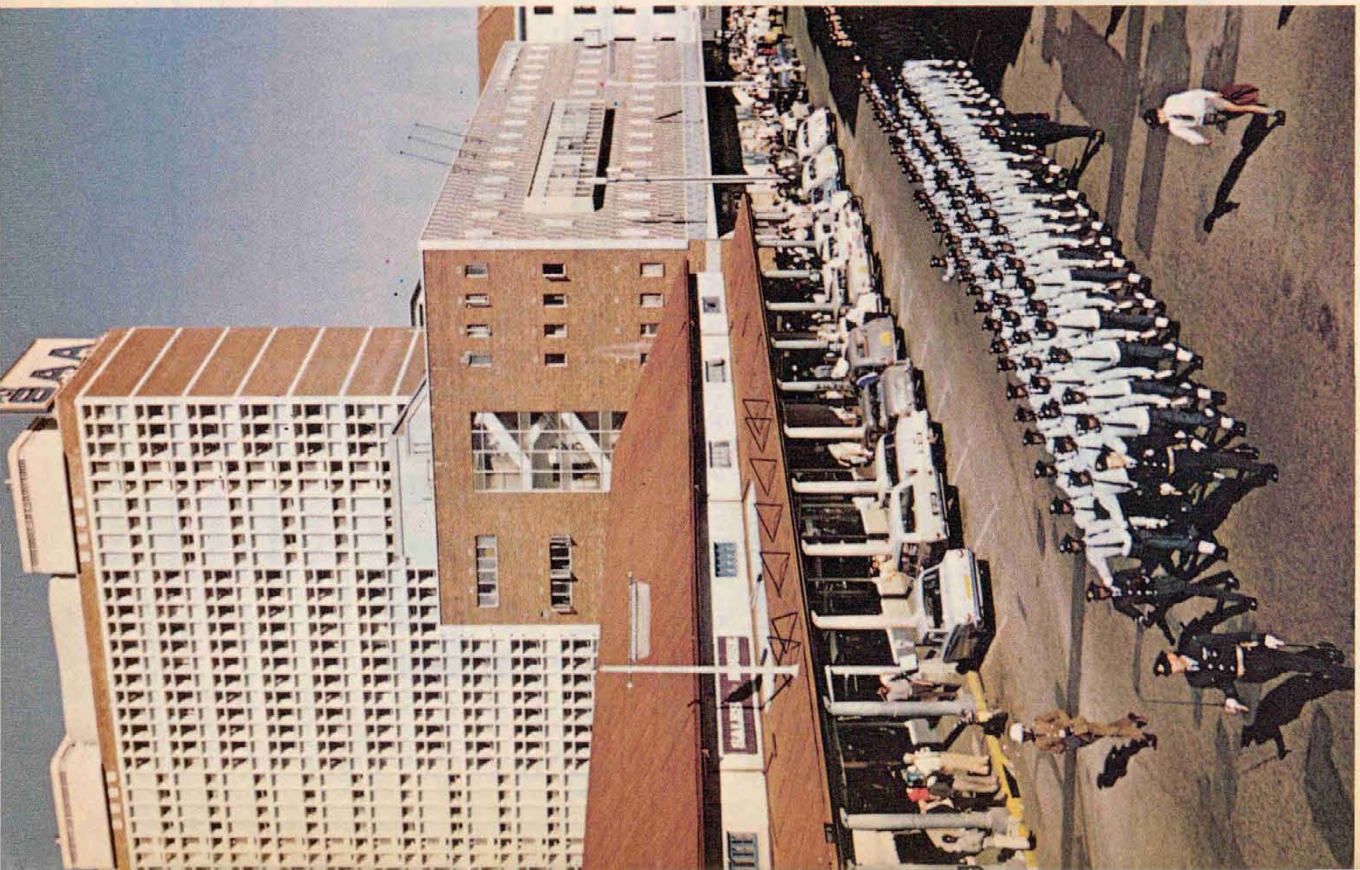
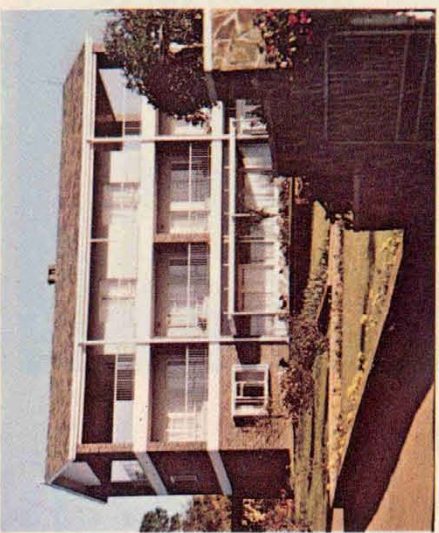
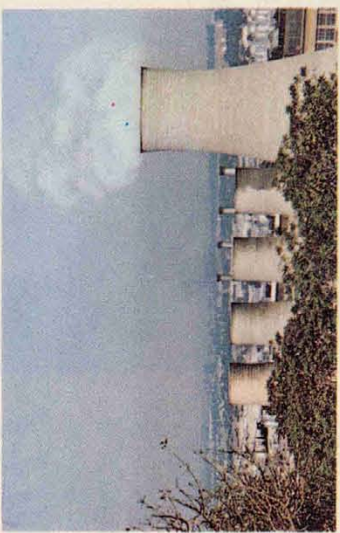
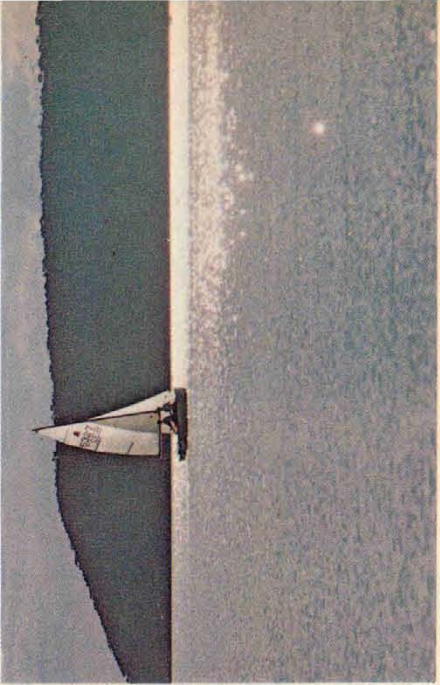
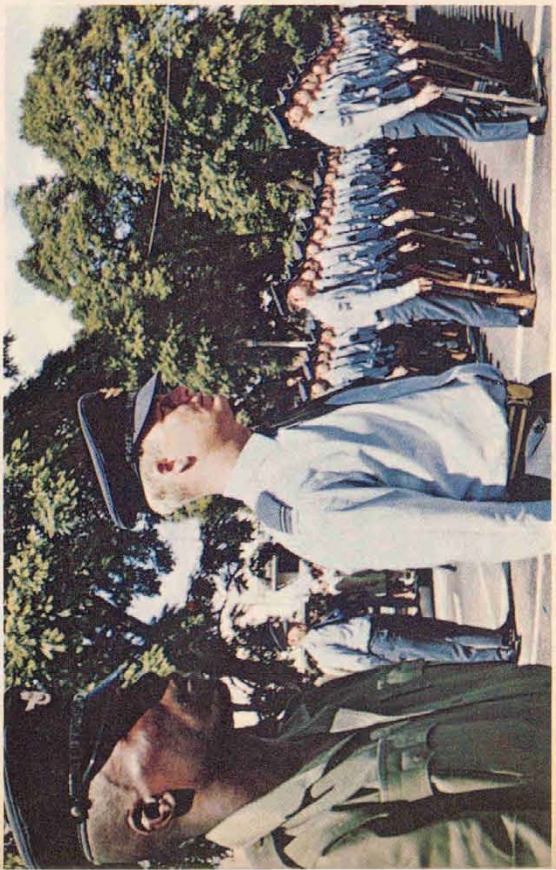
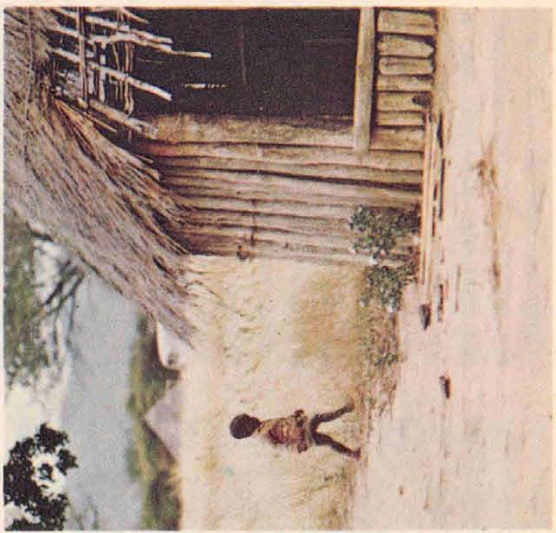
RHODESIA- Land of Contrast

Rhodesia is a land of pristine, unspoiled beauty, with industrial pollution nearly nonexistent. Downtown Salisbury, population 390,000, is a gleaming and modern city in the Western tradition. Yet, much of the rural population still lives in a stone age culture. Most of Rhodesia's white citizens and a very small, but growing proportion of its black African citizenry live in modest middle class homes. (Photo top right shows home of a wealthy African businessman.)

Modern and ancient forms of agriculture survive side by side. Literacy among the whites is universal. There are no statistics available for the bulk of tribal blacks, but the number of literate blacks is gradually increasing as funds for educational facilities become available.

Ambassador College Photos







Ambassador College Photo

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

With **IAN SMITH** *Prime Minister of Rhodesia*

PLAIN TRUTH magazine staff writers and Executive Editor Garner Ted Armstrong recently flew to Rhodesia. While in Salisbury he interviewed Prime Minister Smith. In the following interview are Ian Smith's answers to vital questions regarding the effectiveness of trade sanctions against Rhodesia and the current economic situation within his nation. He discusses present and future policies regarding Rhodesia's black majority and her relations with Black Africa.

Q. Mr. Smith, having unilaterally declared independence, you subsequently found Rhodesia economically squeezed by sanctions. Are these sanctions working?

A. I don't believe they are achieving the purpose they were intended to achieve, but we don't deny that certain aspects of our economy have been hurt by sanctions. The overall picture, however, is that Rhodesia has strengthened itself tremendously because of sanctions. Not only from a political point of view have we come together and formed a strong, young, virile nation, but industrially and economically we have developed as much, I would say, in the last five years as we would have done in double that time under normal circumstances. This is really what sanctions have done. They have stimulated the Rhodesians and we have managed to come up to the scratch and give of our best.

Q. Do you feel that the sanctions are in any way hurting or afflicting certain segments of your economy?

A. Yes, we don't deny that there are certain sections which have been hurt.

The classical example is our tobacco industry. But in spite of sanctions it is surviving. In fact, it is beginning to pick up now. And after we return to normality I believe that our tobacco industry will be far healthier, far stronger than it was before.

Q. Are you finding outlets for your tobacco industry and other cash crops?

A. Yes, but not as many as we would wish to, and we do still have a tobacco stockpile. I think I can tell you that in recent years we have actually been selling as much as we have produced. In fact, a little bit more.

Q. The Constitution which was adopted in 1969 is viewed by the Black African Bloc in the U.N. as highly suppressive of the black man in Rhodesia. What is your response to this?

A. Well, of course, this cannot be substantiated at all. There is nothing suppressive about it. All we have done is to insist on certain qualifications. We say let merit be the criterion, and this is nothing new in this country. We

have always had standards which we believe people should achieve before they participate in government. After all, government is supposed to be responsible and we believe that people should qualify and show a certain degree of responsibility, a certain degree of civilization before we allow them to take part in government. And I would go so far as to say that I think many other countries in the world would be a lot better off if they did likewise.

Q. By what process does the black man become educated and find an opportunity for governmental representation?

A. Well, there are certain qualifications laid down which involve a minimal educational qualification; also there is a financial and earning qualification. And it does so happen that as far as the black man is concerned the qualifications for him are far less than they are for the white man. To that extent we have bent over to try to assist him, realizing that as far as civilization is concerned he is a long way behind us.

I think few people realize that at the

beginning of this century there was no civilization, so to speak, here amongst the black people. It was just before the turn of the century that the first Europeans came here. The history of the country is young and we have made a tremendous amount of progress in this time. But we realize that the Africans are behind the Europeans; and accordingly, their qualifications for the franchise are far lower than those that we impose on our white people.

Q. Is your statement that they are "behind the Europeans" based on their color and ethnic origin, or on other causes?

A. It's because of the fact that they had no contact with civilization, as I said, until about the turn of the century; so you can't expect a nation or a people to automatically become civilized in a matter of about 70 years. The civilizing process, I think, takes centuries — that's the main reason. I can assure you that we have enough sense to realize that the sooner we can raise the standard of these people, the better they are educated, the more civilized they are, the better it is for all of us. We have no wish to go on carrying people who are not up to the same standard as the rest of the people, the whites. Under these circumstances they are a liability. I don't want to be unkind, but this is a fact.

We realize that the sooner we can turn these people into being an asset in our country the better it is for all, and this is our aim.

Q. It's commonly charged that you spend up to ten times more for the education of each white child than is expended on the education of a black child. What is your comment on this?

A. I believe this is an exaggeration, but I don't deny that there are better educational facilities for whites in Rhodesia than blacks. But there's a very good reason for this. You see, up until the time of the last war, World War II, the black people in Rhodesia were not interested in education. They would not go to school; they would not send their children to school. They were a pastoral people and had very big families. But they wanted the children to stay around

looking after the cattle, herding the cattle, doing odd jobs such as that. They would not send them to school. The post-war era brought a revolution and they then all wanted to go to school.

The same was true concerning health facilities. Prior to the war you couldn't get these people to go to hospitals even if they were ill. They were suspicious. After the war they all wanted to go to hospitals. Well, this produced a tremendous practical problem. We, as you know, are a very small country with a small white population, and the white population contributes almost the total 100 percent of the taxes — which the government has to use to provide amenities for people. So the burden is borne by a small segment of the white population.

It was impossible to immediately raise the standards for education and for health services from a position where these people didn't wish to have them, up to a position which was equivalent to the services given to the white man who has always wanted them and always has had them. So this is the gap which exists, you see, and this isn't the sort of thing that can be bridged in a short period. We've made tremendous strides; and I can tell you this with complete confidence, that our black people have better education and health facilities than do the blacks in any country to the north of us in the African continent. I think that is a measure of what we have done, but we don't deny that we've still got a lot to do. It's just a question of what is practical in the time that's available.

Q. Would you say that there is a black middle class or a growing black middle class in Rhodesia?

A. Very definitely so. In fact I believe we have gotten to a stage where one could almost say there is a black upper class. There are many black people in this country, I can assure you, who've got more money than I have and better homes than I had before I was in my present position. We can show these to you or any other visitor who comes to this country.

Q. Let's turn for a moment to your international trade. I noticed many

Japanese Toyotas and much Japanese equipment and machinery in the country. Obviously then, by some route, perhaps with the help of South Africa, there are certain methods by which you are circumventing the sanctions and trading with Japan. Is this a sort of a semi-official or clandestine operation of some sort?

A. Well, we are not only trading with Japan, but with many countries in the world. I think the two main exceptions are Britain and America. They seem to be missing out in a little game that's going on, but we trade well with most countries in the world. We've got all our requirements, as you have no doubt noticed, and we are in the fortunate position that we have many rich raw materials in Rhodesia which are sought by other countries. In return for this, we obviously do trade. Just how we do it, of course, I am not going to discuss with you at the moment. You'll understand that.

Q. Mr. Smith, how would you describe the attitude of the black population of Rhodesia toward your Government.

A. At the moment I'm happy to say that the black population has a very friendly attitude towards us. We have some dissidents, of course. There are certain groups here who are antagonistic towards us. We are satisfied, and we have conclusive evidence, that these people are stimulated by forces outside our country, Communist forces. Their wish is simply to take over the government and to push all the white people out of Africa. This is basically their belief — that Africa should only be for black Africans, not for white Africans.

Q. Is this a Communist belief? Or is it an ethnic and a racial, or a tribal belief?

A. I'm satisfied that it is a Communist belief, that it's stimulated by the Communists. The broad masses of the black people here are very happy to have white people. They know that it is the white man who has brought know-how and capital to this part of the world to develop the country, and that without that they would indeed be in a sad position today.

Q. It is obvious, as I travel about in

Rhodesia, that the black population is in the main a serving class. Many of the white Rhodesians, maybe perhaps I could say nearly all, employ black servants in various areas whether in their homes or in their fields. Do these white people fear the blacks?

A. I would say that that's just about the last thought that enters their minds. The blacks become part of the family. For example, we have people working for us today who were working for my parents before me, and they are, as I say, part of the family. They are our friends. Fear — we just don't understand what this means as far as our relations with the black man are concerned. We read about it in other parts of the world. But I would say that people who visit our country find it difficult to deny that race relations in this country are probably more harmonious than in almost any other country in the world — relations between black and the white. I notice that visitors remark on this almost with monotonous regularity.

Q. What about the crime rate in Rhodesia?

A. We have a very sophisticated Statistical Department here which is recognized throughout the world and is praised for its work, so I think the figures are pretty accurate. This is one of the few countries in the world where the crime rate has decreased over the last four or five years. Funny enough, with the advance of civilization there is usually an advance in crime rate. Rhodesia is one of the exceptions in the world.

Q. What about pollution in your country, Mr. Smith? I've already seen examples of the smokestacks belching smoke into the air. Of course the climate is marvelous and the air is, so far as I have seen around the country, clear. Yet, as you continue to develop and to industrialize you will eventually find the same overcrowding, the same smog or whatever you call it in this country — smoke-laden air — the same environmental intrusions into the ecological balance as in other developed countries. Are you taking steps to prevent pollution in this area?

A. Yes, I'm happy to be able to tell you that as yet we have no real pollution problem. We have got a few smokestacks belching smoke as you have said, but this is infinitesimal at the moment. Nevertheless, we are conscious of the tremendous pollution problem in the world and we have decided that we will deal with our problem now, and try to avoid it ever getting to a stage where it becomes a real problem. In fact, during our last sit-in of Parliament only a few months ago, we passed a new piece of legislation giving us additional powers to curb pollution; so we are conscious of this and it is our intention to try to ensure that our country goes on being a clean, fresh, open country as you have said.

Q. You have extensive deposits of chromium in this country. Chromium is necessary for the production of stainless steel and many other metals in a space-age industry, and I understand the United States was one of your principal customers along with perhaps, the Common Market and Britain. Sanctions obviously would have cut off a great deal of the flow of chromium from Rhodesia, at least into those Western democracies. Do you want to comment on that situation?

A. Yes, I am happy to say a few words about chrome because we have, I believe, the finest chrome deposits in the world. I should know, because they happen to be in the little town in which I was born and in which I still live today. Not only was the United States one of our main customers, a big United States company actually owns the chrome mine and still works it. However, since U.D.I. [Unilateral Declaration of Independence], none of that chrome has actually gone to the United States; I can assure you the mines are working to a greater capacity than they have ever worked before in the history of Rhodesia, so the chrome is going somewhere. But according to my information, not to the country from which the owners stem, namely the United States of America.

Q. Would you like to tell us where the chrome is going?

A. No, I regret to say I can't tell you that, but it is certainly going outside

the African continent; it's going to the rest of the world. I have a suspicion, indeed more than a suspicion, that quite a lot of it is actually going behind the Iron Curtain to Communist countries.

Q. And this, do you believe, with the knowledge of the American owners?

A. I'm unaware of that.

Q. What about trade with Communist China — is there any?

A. There is some, but I am reluctant to allow myself to be drawn on that one. Perhaps, I could just say one other thing in answer to your previous question. You asked whether chrome was going behind the Iron Curtain with the knowledge of the American company — no. Once the chrome is produced, I would like to make it clear, it has nothing to do with the Americans, and they couldn't possibly be accused of being party to supplying a Communist country with chrome. The chrome is a strategic material; and since sanctions were imposed, chrome, like many other strategic materials, was then dealt with by a Government organization which deals with the export. This is, of course, sub judice and confidential. So, it is taken out of the hands of the chrome producers. I wouldn't like to implicate Americans in selling their chrome to a Communist country.

Q. Mr. Smith, what is your personal attitude toward the American Government, toward Mr. Nixon's Administration and the American adoption of sanctions?

A. We were disappointed. Of course, it wasn't the Nixon Administration that adopted the sanction, let me make that clear. We were disappointed that the Americans should have been party to this as the British. More so the British, because they were actually the sponsors of sanctions. Again, it wasn't the present British Government, it was the previous Socialist Government in Britain. And we were particularly sorry that this should come from two countries with whom we have been closely associated ever since we've been here. We, as you no doubt know, were previously a part of the British Commonwealth. We've always stood very closely to Britain and the

(Continued on page 45)

What You Need to Know About **POISONS IN YOUR HOME**

Chances are that potentially dangerous untested chemicals are in constant use in your home, and what you don't know may be hurting you. Here's some of the latest research available on these household chemicals.

by Garner Ted Armstrong
and Gary Alexander

“EEEEEEEEEK! Honey — look at the ants! There must be millions of them!” screams the housewife.

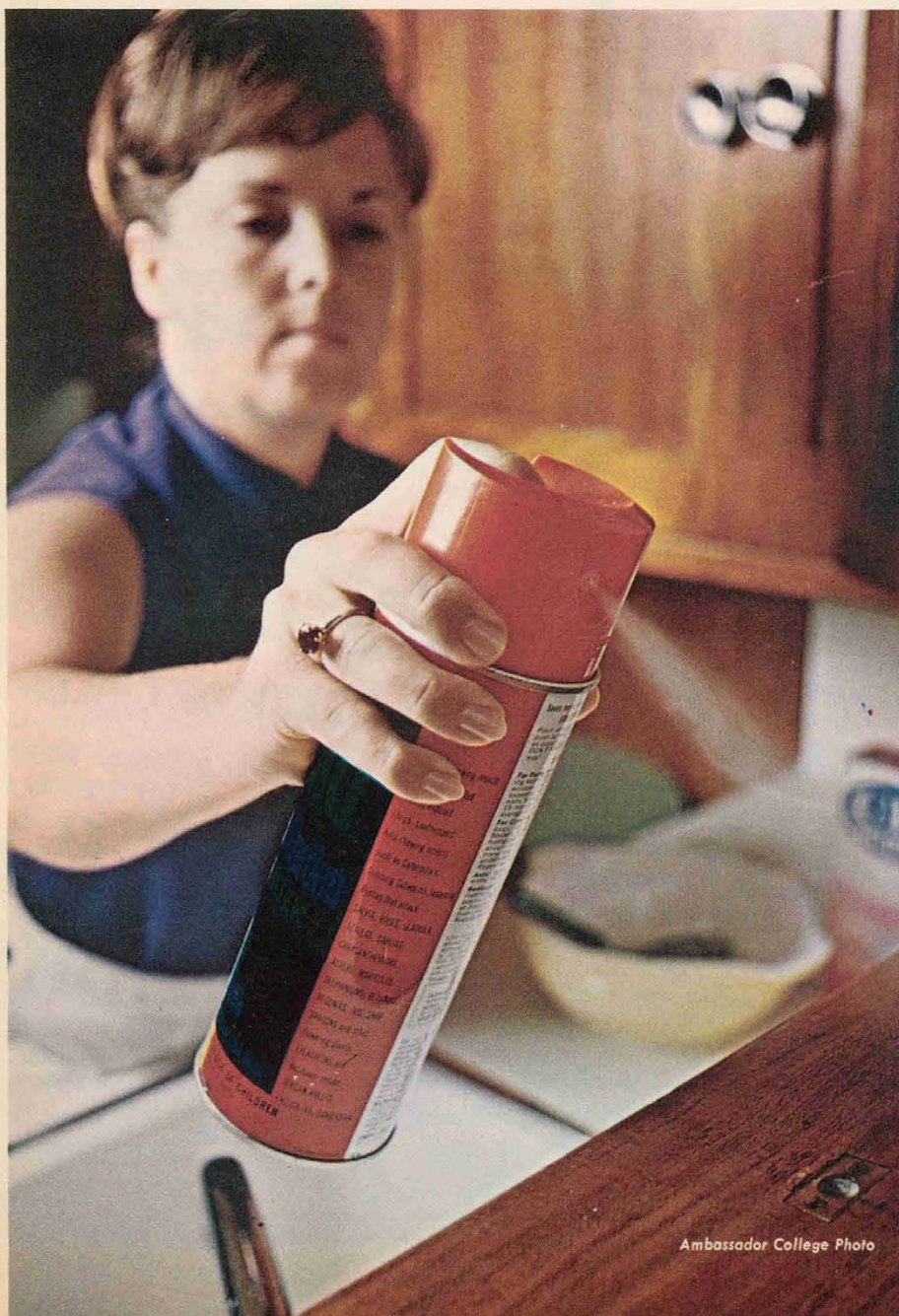
But hubby quickly reaches under the kitchen sink, and with a few shots of insecticide from a grotesquely colored, gaily illustrated aerosol can, showing the contorted bodies of various insects, quickly reduces the military-like lines of precision marching ants into a quivering mass of convulsing bodies.

A few brisk wipes with a kitchen sponge, and the cabinet is as good as new — all traces of the pesky insects removed.

But the tiny, vaporized crystals forming on the cabinets, the floor, the wall, and under the concealed ledges have NOT been removed. They quickly dry. Growing heat and humidity will cause them to be released, and allow them to float freely in the air of your kitchen — the same kitchen, and on the same tile, where Mrs. Housewife trims steak, chops onions, prepares salads, kneads dough, pours milk, or mixes batter.

And above it all, dangling like a good-luck charm or religious amulet, hangs a deadly “no-pest strip” whose lethal DDVP “antiaircraft” gas handily eradicates all flying insects.

What does it do to human beings and the food they eat — if anything? Just what are the dangerous chemicals doing to your family, home, and gar-



Ambassador College Photo

den? You need to know the facts before you spray.

The Safety Myth

"Pishtwaddle! They're safe as can be," snorts the farmer who claims frequent exposure to 20 percent Lindane in oil solutions has caused him no harm.

"But it's put out by a responsible, well-known company, and of course the government tests all these things," explains the trusting housewife.

To millions of Americans who daily chase the little wee beasties who invade their kitchens, lawns, and gardens, there is great comfort in the gaily-printed label, advertising hideous agonies for sundry flies, mosquitoes, spiders, ants, roaches, lice, and termites, but total *safety* for humans who follow directions.

After all, they saw it advertised on television.

It's in a can isn't it? It's clearly labelled isn't it? You can easily tell what's in the stuff — a dash of A and B chlordane, heptachlor, and trichlor, and a small percentage of hexachlorocyclopentadiene, whatever that is. But a microscopic 0.02 percent of *anything* can't hurt you, can it?

One thing is for sure — the stuff kills ants and roaches! Just like those clever animated TV ads showed us, or as the one brand advertises: "It smells *sooooo* good, but it kills bugs *sooooo* dead!"

What it does to humans is not yet clear. That's what worries some concerned officials, and many an ecology-minded layman.

The purpose of this article is *NOT* to prove how harmful these household sprays and strips are. The plain truth is that the documented proof — one way or another — is *not yet in!* There are indications that some sprays may be reasonably safe for most people if used as directed, and others are *probably harmful*, especially if misused or over-used. But some sprays, even when used as directed, have done great harm to one person while seemingly not harming another.

The simple question we want to ask is, "*Why gamble?*"

If in doubt — **DON'T!**



CAUTION! KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Do not get in mouth; harmful if swallowed. After prolonged storage, a small amount of liquid may form on the strip. Do not get liquid in eyes. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling strip. Do not use in nurseries or rooms where infants, ill or aged persons are confined. Do not use in kitchens, restaurants or areas where food is prepared or served.

A WARNING OFTEN UNHEEDED — Few people carefully read and follow the cautions put on such household items as pest strips.

Ambassador College Photo

A brief history of well-known chemical tragedies bears this out.

The Unlearned Lesson of DDT

DDT was first developed, marketed, and used widely in the early 1940's as an anti-malaria drug in countries ravaged by World War II. After the war, it was used for the same health purposes in many underdeveloped lands. Its proponents claim that DDT has saved almost a *billion* lives in these health campaigns alone. (Hence the population explosion?)

But, beginning in 1946, DDT began its more widespread use as a crop-protective pesticide. (Hence greater crop yields, and *more* population explosion.) For a quarter of a century, DDT was used in such a massive scope that one billion pounds of it are still active in the environment, and perhaps every living animal now has DDT stored in its fat. The average American has 12 parts per million DDT in his fat; the average Indian has 25 parts per million.

But here's the lesson. It took scientists about 15 years to realize that DDT was dangerous to *man and beast*, as well as insects. Dr. Irving Bengelsdorf, Science Editor for the *Los Angeles Times*, wrote, "No other global contaminant has such four characteristics rolled into one material: broad toxicity, long persistence, extreme mobility, and fat-solubility."

Fifteen long years elapsed — with three billion human guinea pigs exposed — before these facts *could* come to light. It would have been impossible to test DDT for "long persistence," for instance, without *decades* of research. It would have been impossible to test for "extreme mobility" (between species) without infecting a broad-based animal population. In short, it is virtually impossible to test chemicals economically *and* scientifically before they are widely used. It takes too much time and money.

It took about 5 years to develop DDT, 15 years to realize how harmful it was, 5 years to research and publicize those facts (Rachel Carson worked steadily from 1958 through 1962 on *Silent Spring*, which exposed DDT's dangers), and another 10 years to finally BAN DDT. Only by December of 1970

was DDT banned in the U. S., except for the disease-control use for which it was originally designed.

Early in 1971, the DDT ban began to be lifted, since no other chemical could kill pests so economically, and the effect on humans was not yet "proven." The effect on birds, fish, and other animals — death — *is* proven.

In the 1950's, attacking DDT was like attacking Science personified. How "kooky" could you get? Every family had their little black and red spray pump that junior used on the roses each Saturday. It was as "safe as blowing bubbles." It took twenty years to sway public opinion to the opposite — correct — belief, that DDT is harmful. *This magazine* has spoken out against pesticides for many years. It used to be an unpopular message, but no more.

Thalidomide, Smoking and Mercury — The Same Lesson

Remember thalidomide — those thousands of deformed babies, now about 7 or 8 years old attending special elementary schools all over the U. S.

It took about five years to develop DDT, fifteen years to realize how harmful it was, five years to research and publicize those facts.

and Europe? Thalidomide is another case of a chemical which would have been economically, morally, and scientifically impossible to test without actually waiting nine months until one child, an unfortunate guinea pig, was born under its use.

The same lesson of course applies to smoking — it evidently took 50 years of study to finally prove that the tobacco weed causes cancer. Meanwhile, millions of human beings were all-too-willing guinea pigs. Marijuana research, likewise, may still be going on 20 years from now, still deadlocked with "inconclusive results." The same story is true of mercury poisoning. As a recent PLAIN TRUTH article showed, industrial

mercury pollution has been around for decades, but it took about 40 years for the public to become aware of its harm.

All these are similar examples of a dangerous kind of chemical roulette. But "why gamble?" "If in doubt, DON'T." But let's focus on your familiar household chemicals. First, how are they researched and developed? What are the economics involved?

Over 40 companies spend at least \$60 million a year on research and development of 80,000 new chemicals for insecticides, all of which gross \$1.7 billion in consumer prices, growing in volume 17 percent per year. (The U. S. government spends an additional \$100 million.) So much for the big numbers. Here's how *one* chemical is developed.

How Chemicals Are Tested

A chemical firm starts by synthesizing a new chemical, usually a chemical "cousin" of an established killer. Then they "screen" it — seeing if it kills. At this point 99 out of 100 chemicals are eliminated. After a few other tests, the 1 in 100 that "survives" (that is, *kills* best) goes through a series of evaluations and test marketings.

According to a survey by the Arthur D. Little Company, only 1 out of 36,000 products synthesized reaches the market. *Even then, no one knows why it works.* "It is a striking fact," wrote entomologist E. H. Smith, in 1966, "that knowledge of mode of action has rarely preceded the use of any insecticide." Nor does such knowledge immediately follow. "Even today," Smith wrote, "we do not know precisely how DDT induces its toxic action" (*Science*, 166:1384, December 12, 1969).

That's the *knowledge* risk. The *financial* risk is just as imposing. According to the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, it costs a firm \$2.5 to \$6 million, and anywhere from 6 months to 8 years, to develop one new pesticide for the market.

Virtually all of that time and money is spent on testing toxicity (how well it kills insects) and marketability (how well it will *sell*). There is very little research on its "selectivity," that is, its relative safety to humans and animals,

and even less research on further ecological effects. Such research is too difficult, time-consuming, and expensive for economic consideration.

A broader economic consideration is that if such pesticides were not used until *proven* to be safe (a decades-long problem), only the weaker sprays would be used, causing, warns the Department of Agriculture, a 25 to 30 percent loss in U. S. crop production — a catastrophe.

Ironically, with the banning of DDT, much *stronger* insecticides have taken its place. Your common household sprays are often in the same family as these stronger *organic phosphates*.

The Nerve Gas Family

The organic phosphate family was originally developed in World War II as German nerve gases. Chemically they are cousins to the nerve agents GD and VX, involved in the current chemical dumping controversies, and in biological warfare.

Over 75 million pounds of these organophosphates were produced in 1968, with about 60 million pounds sprayed on American croplands, homes, and gardens, the rest exported or used for other purposes.

The most common members of the family are parathion, malathion, azodrin, TEPP, and DDVP, the latter being used in household "no-pest" strips. The organophosphates, as a family, are up to 120 times as toxic as DDT. Parathion is *300 times* more toxic than DDT! Isn't it rather a deadly double standard to *ban* DDT, yet allow much more lethal killers such as parathion and DDVP to be sprayed freely?

How deadly are they? Human death from parathion comes with *9 drops on the skin*. With pure TEPP, the estimated fatal dose is *one drop orally and one drop on the skin*. Three fourths of all serious pesticide illnesses and deaths come from the organophosphates, NOT the more prevalent, longer-lasting, but weaker chlorinated hydrocarbons (DDT, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, etc.).

Although organophosphates are sometimes hundreds of times as lethal as DDT, proponents of the chemicals argue that these phosphates break down

much quicker than hydrocarbons, which have a half-life of about ten years. Parathion breaks down in a matter of 3-6 weeks. This "failing" necessitates frequent repeat sprayings in heavy pest areas. In California a field sprayed with parathion is a "no-man's land" for 21 to 45 days, depending on the strength of usage. During this period, the land is heavily posted with warnings, or guarded from trespassers, since serious injury or death could result from just brushing against the chemical.

Does that give you any cause to wonder what the drug might do to the

The amount of parathion used in California alone is enough to kill every man, woman, and child in the world five to ten times over.

plant, the food, the soil and to *you*? It should!

"One chemist, thinking to learn by the most direct possible means the dose acutely toxic to human beings, swallowed a minute amount, equivalent to about .00424 ounce. Paralysis followed so instantaneously that he could not reach the antidotes he had prepared at hand, and so he died. Parathion is now said to be a favorite instrument of suicide in Finland" (*Silent Spring*, Rachel Carson, pp. 36-37). California has 200 accidental parathion poisonings per year, Japan has 336 cases, 67 in Syria, 100 in India, and so on round the world.

The amount of parathion used in California alone is enough to *kill every man, woman, and child in the world five to ten times over*. Yes, .004 ounce of something CAN kill! In fact, according to the USDA each year about 800 to 1000 people DO die of pesticide poisoning, and another 80,000 to 100,000 suffer pesticide injury.

This is the family of nerve gases you may have in your home at this moment: DDVP (short for *0, 0-Dimethyl-2,2-DichloroVinyl Phosphate*) is the toxic agent in no-pest strips, *lindane* (a chlorinated hydrocarbon, but twice as strong

as DDT) is used in vaporizers, fumigators, moth-resistant closet strips, and garden sprays; and *pyrethrum* is used for aerosol sprays. Without going into heavy detail (consult the listed sources for further reading), look at the recent research concerning these three major home and garden chemicals.

"No-Pest Strips"

No-pest strips are sold in 300,000 commercial outlets across the United States. Millions have been bought, with tens of millions of people exposed to its DDVP vapors. Up until a year ago, these ever-present 10-inch wax strips were visible in most restaurant kitchens, and a vast number of home kitchens as well.

A year ago, the U. S. Department of Agriculture ordered the producers of the strip to add this warning: "Do not use in kitchens, restaurants or areas where food is prepared or served," in addition to the previous warning against use "in nurseries or rooms where infants, ill, or aged persons are confined." But between one and ten million strips are still on the market, for sale, *without* this added warning.

Despite these warnings, some restaurants still prominently display their no-pest strips next to their meat broiler. Many housewives still use the strip in kitchens, or baby's room. Also, the ill and aged *have* been exposed, sometimes with illness resulting.

These are some of the *people* problems that are virtually unavoidable in the use of dangerous chemicals. Labels may give complete and proper warning, but not everybody reads labels! One thorough survey indicates only 15 percent of housewives read the printed instructions.

DDVP was developed fairly recently, in 1955, yet apparently "*there has never been a study of the effects of inhaling the pesticide steadily over a period of years*" ("The Price of Convenience," *Environment*, October, 1970, p. 2, emphasis theirs).

Studies have been made of DDVP ingestion by rats, but there is a lot of difference between the effects of *eating* a chemical, and *breathing* it. The liver,

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advance news

in the wake of today's WORLD EVENTS

● NATO — Caught in a Shift to the Left

Within the last few months NATO has virtually lost two strategic island bases.

Malta, the island fortress of the Mediterranean, was the first casualty. In June of this year, Dominic Mintoff, a Socialist, became Prime Minister of the strategic island. Mintoff, who ran on a pledge to make Malta a neutral country, immediately demanded and got the resignation of the British Governor-General, Sir Maurice Dorman. Next he sent NATO's Mediterranean Commander packing back to Italy, and barred visits from ships of America's 6th Fleet.

The new Prime Minister also threatened to end the ten-year agreement with Britain, unless he got more money for British use of the base.

Malta has historically been the guardian of Europe's soft underbelly. Malta helped stave off 16th-Century Islamic invaders from Europe and served as a stepping-stone for the Allied forces to liberate Sicily and Italy during World War II. Called Britain's "stationary aircraft carrier," the island, with its bases and brave populace, withstood merciless attacks from Hitler's *Luftwaffe*.

The Soviet Union, always quick to grasp a political advantage, has promised aid for Malta's ailing economy in return for a harbor facility for its formidable Mediterranean Fleet. Mr. Mintoff has so far been reluctant to deal with the Russians.

The second casualty for NATO occurred when a left-wing coalition gained power in Iceland. The new government, headed by Premier Olafur Johannesson, notified the United States that it wants NATO's 3,700 man, American-run base phased out over the next four years.

NATO's base in Iceland is important in the surveillance and defense of the North Atlantic Shipping lanes. NATO's Iceland facility keeps watch over Soviet submarines, surface and other activities in the North Atlantic.

The loss of these two bases could prove to be strategically and psychologically crippling to the Western Alliance.

● Shift in Australasian Trade

"Time to go our separate ways" headlined a leading Australian newspaper on July 1. The article beneath the headline stressed that "we are now at a decisive moment in the history of both Britain and Australia."

The "decisive moment," of course, refers to pending

British membership in the European Common Market. If Britain goes in it will mean the virtual end of the Commonwealth as a viable economic structure.

Bonds tying the 32-member Commonwealth are not what they used to be, anyway. Trade among Commonwealth countries has been falling fast in recent years. Britain herself has nearly halved her exports to the Commonwealth in the last decade. Her imports from Commonwealth nations have declined by a third over the same period.

Today, Australia worries far less about loss of British trade than she did ten years ago, when Britain first began negotiating with the EEC. In 1961, Britain took 25% of Australia's exports. Now the figure is less than 12%.

For New Zealand, however, still heavily tied to the British market, any cutting of trade preferences will be more drastic. Dairy exports to Britain, if she gets in the EEC, will scale down to 71% of their current level by 1978. During this time New Zealand will be forced to look for other trade outlets and to diversify her economy.

Japan may well provide such a trade outlet for both Australia and New Zealand. Government officials in Tokyo have already announced their nation will attempt to provide a new market for agricultural goods from Australia and New Zealand when, and if, Britain enters. Up till now trade between the three nations has been largely in mineral resources and finished manufactured goods.

Japan's food tastes are changing dramatically — becoming more Western — and her food imports are trebling every five years. All it may take is a determined decision in Australia and New Zealand to fully exploit the emerging market.

Many New Zealand experts are anxious to expand trade with Japan as quickly and energetically as possible. The newspaper *Auckland Star* urged recently: "Whatever happens to our trade with the United Kingdom, surely that with Japan should be developed with all the energy of which we are capable."

For both Australia and New Zealand, the wave of the future is Asia — an Asia increasingly dominated by the omnipresence of Japan.

● Japan: Key to Canada's Prosperity

Canada is looking across the North Pacific to Japan as a key for continuing her economic prosperity. For some time now Canada has been providing raw materials to resource-hungry Japan. Trade with Japan has brought new prosperity

and vitality to Canada — especially her western regions. British Columbia is today the home of Canada's largest west coast port, Vancouver — the hub of North America's trade with Asia. Before this burgeoning trade with Japan, Vancouver was a quaint town in an undeveloped "frontier province."

Japan's ravenous industrial appetite makes her Canada's third best customer, after the United States and Britain. Moreover, Japan is expected to replace Britain as the number two market within four years.

In British Columbia, the Japanese take an important part in prospecting and mining for copper ore. They do the same in the exploitation of timber. In Manitoba, Japanese firms are searching for copper and zinc. Japanese engineers, collaborating with Canadians and Americans, are prospecting for oil in Alberta and other provinces. Investment in fisheries and the auto industry is also part of the Japanese trade drive.

The results of this joint effort have been spectacular. In cold figures, here is what Japan imported from Canada in 1970: \$153.1 million worth of copper ore and concentrates; \$137.5 million in forest products and newsprint; \$40 million in aluminum; \$26 million in coal; and \$14 million in potash.

All, however, is not as rosy as the figures indicate. There is a heavy imbalance in the overall Japanese-Canadian trade picture. Canadian economic experts are disturbed because 95% of Japanese purchases from Canada are in raw materials, while only 5% are in finished products. The United States, in contrast, takes nearly half of her imports from Canada in end products. Ottawa would like for Japan to do a little more of the same. And on the other side of the Pacific, the Japanese are concerned over rising Canadian labor costs, which are pushing up the price of raw materials.

● A Soviet Economic "Soft Line" Toward Europe?

July 14 may prove to be a significant milestone in East-West relationships in Europe. On that day the Benelux countries of Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg signed their first trade treaty with the Soviet Union.

The treaty, negotiated in Moscow last fall, and signed in Brussels, Belgium, is seen by some observers as a very significant *political* move. It could be a first step toward recognition of Europe's Common Market by the Soviet Union. The Benelux union is a smaller "Common Market" within the EEC, whose larger members are France, West Germany and Italy.

Other trade negotiations between the Common Market and its East European counterpart, Comecon, are in the offing. This trend was spotlighted in mid-March by Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Hungarian Communist Party. Both blocs, said Kadar, "represent a reality — and obviously will remain so. Therefore I find it reasonable that some sort of contacts be established between the two organizations and most likely this is going to happen."

The Soviets also have come to realize that Comecon will never successfully compete with the EEC. Comecon's lack of success is shown by the fact that its trade with the West has been growing more rapidly than has trade among the coun-

tries within Comecon. This increasing attraction of the EEC to Russia's satellites has given Russia cause to worry.

Faced with these realities, the Soviet Union has been left with only one alternative. Moscow has, in effect, been forced to adopt the "if-you-can't-beat-em-join-em" philosophy — at least for the time being. She has apparently decided to promote bloc-to-bloc collaboration, in the hope that Comecon can deal more *as a unit* with the EEC and therefore stem the westward drift of Communist bloc countries.

Comecon-EEC collaboration may also be given impetus by the growing normalization of Sino-American relations. Russian phobia over any possible Peking-Washington alliance could prod the men in the Kremlin to seek a relaxation of tensions in the West.

● Emergence of Italian Neo-Fascism?

Neo-Fascism may well be replacing Communism as the greatest threat to democracy in Italy. The Movimento Sociale Italiano (MSI) — Italian Social Movement — as the Neo-Fascists are called, made galloping gains in the recent June elections. Observers described the election results as the greatest change in the mood of the electorate in post-war Italy. For the first time the Communist tide was stopped and reversed, while the governing Christian Democratic Party lost votes everywhere.

The elections were mainly confined to the South with seven million voters or one fifth of the electorate taking part in municipal and regional elections. The mood of voters in central and north Italy could reverse the trend. But nonetheless the surprising results in the south may well portend the future political makeup of Italy.

The *Missini* (MSI followers) obtained 13.9% of the votes overall compared with 5.2% in the last provincial elections of barely a year ago. The MSI thus became the third largest party in the country.

The party's gains in Sicily exceeded all expectations. The MSI increased their seats in the Sicilian Parliament from 7 to 15 while the Communists dropped from 20 to 14 and the Christian Democrats dropped from 36 to 29.

Relaxing in his Rome office under a picture of Mussolini, Giorgio Almirante, national Secretary of MSI, described the party's success as punishment for the Christian Democrat's softness on Communism. Everywhere the party stressed the theme of *law and order*, capitalizing on growing social unrest, unending strikes, and a pervading mood of discontentment characteristic of Italy today.

The party also proclaimed itself as "The Defender of the Faith." This was particularly appealing to a large number of conservative Catholics who are seriously disturbed by recent government actions such as legalizing divorce, and removing the law against the promotion of contraceptives.

Presently the MSI has 25 members in the 630-man National Chamber of Deputies and 13 members in the 322-man Senate. What alarms observers is not just the size and gains in the recent elections, but the fact that the whole Italian society may be moving toward conditions similar to those which brought Mussolini to power in 1922.

Needed NOW-

SANE SEX EDUCATION

As public education moves into the decade of the seventies, it is plagued by one of the worst dilemmas of recent years—the seemingly insoluble question of SEX EDUCATION. Many ask, do we need it? Who is really responsible for it? Is it working? Just what is the story anyway?

by Vern L. Farrow

THE BATTLE over sex education in the public schools exploded dramatically into nationwide prominence in the late sixties, and it is still rumbling.

No education issue in perhaps the last thirty or forty years has stirred so much raw hostility, division, and controversy among educators and laymen alike.

Rarely has a school program attracted so much lightning. Even the great flap over progressive education in the thirties and early forties or the indignation over why Johnny couldn't read in the fifties pale into insignificance by comparison. That was kid stuff.

No, this has been a different kind of struggle. Unlike those earlier conflicts, the issue of sex education is literally loaded with emotional dynamite. The moral and ethical overtones run powerful and deep.

Therefore, it was no surprise when opinions became so rigidly polarized

that there was hardly room for dialogue. The public, it seemed, had chosen up sides. In some instances, communication so totally broke down as a result of accusations, vilification, and hostility that some school boards and PTA groups literally ceased to function. Teachers, school board members and school superintendents were frequently fired or forced to resign. Whole towns were ideologically torn apart.

Changing Climate

But strangely, in spite of the recent ranting and raving — in spite of all the polemics — in spite of all the dust, smoke and flak, nationwide polls now show that better than 70% of adults queried approve of schools giving courses in sex education! Apparently there is no longer strong, concerted resistance across the country to school sex education programs in general. As a matter of fact, in certain instances, educators are in the unique situation of having to defend such programs against the over-expectations of those who view them as a means of controlling delinquency.

And yet, even with this improving climate of approval, this expansion of sex education curricula, delinquent sex among our youngsters continues to mount. Why? What is happening to us?

The Sexual Revolution

It goes without saying that the past decade has witnessed a plunge in public morality unparalleled in modern times.

Frequently today, writers compare our times with the degenerate and declining last days of ancient Rome. And, the comparison is a good one.

Marriages are being dissolved almost as fast as they are contracted, especially among teen-agers. No less than 54% of all American teen-age marriages end in divorce. That's a failure rate three times higher than for couples who are at least 20 years old.

Infidelity is no longer scandalous but commonplace — accepted, yes, even recommended by a growing number of marriage authorities.

Illegitimate births in the U. S. have now risen above 300,000 a year. And, some 244,000 of these are borne by mothers between the ages of 15 and 24.

Probably a conservative estimate of the number of abortions in the U. S. each year would be one million — and going up.

Increasingly, colleges and universities are allowing totally open dormitory privileges and providing students with contraceptives.

At the same time, in California it is reported that one of every two teen-age girls going to the altar for marriage is already pregnant.

As a result, the California State Senate recently approved and sent to the Assembly a bill to allow teen-age girls to obtain contraceptive devices and birth control pills from doctors without parental consent. The author of that bill, Senator Anthony Beilenson, conceded that, "We can't affect the incidence of premarital sex, no matter what

we do here in Sacramento. "However," he continued hopefully, "we can decrease the number of illegitimate births — if we give doctors more authority" (*Los Angeles Times*, June 16, 1971). What a tragic admission. Apparently the thinking is, if you can't legislate morality, then at least put a "band-aid" on the consequences of sexual promiscuity by authorizing the wholesale distribution of contraceptives! Incredible!

Venereal disease is now officially reported as out of control. The situation is being called "pandemic" — or epidemic on a national scale. Nationwide, new cases are occurring at the rate of 5,500 a day or one every 16 seconds around the clock! And in the face of this disaster, we are finding that our wonder drugs of a decade or two ago are losing their potency in treating new and ever more virulent strains of venereal bacteria.

There can be no doubt that we are living in a sexual revolution. We are living in an era of moral decline so rapid and so vast as to be best described as collapse. The spectre of a disease-ridden, bedroom-hopping, sexually hedonistic society may not be pleasant to contemplate, yet in brutal fact that is where we seem to be headed.

But of course, all of this wretchedness is rated X, so our children are unaware of it. They don't see or hear it or learn to pattern their behavior from it — or do they?

De facto Sex Education

Let's not kid ourselves. A few years ago some might have argued with great emotion against sex education, but today, that argument seems ridiculous and empty. No matter what your religious persuasion, moral convictions, or ideals, there really is no choice any longer.

As Clark E. Vincent, Director of the Behavioral Science Center at Wake Forest College observed, "Such a choice no longer exists. Youth is literally inundated with information, ideas and attitudes about sex via television, movies, newspapers, paperback books, magazines and members of their own age group . . . it is pointless to continue debating whether or not youth should

receive sex education. *They are!*" (*Journal of the American College Health Association*, May 1967, p. 49).

Yes, whether we like it or not, we live in an age of *de facto sex education* — day in and day out! It's in full swing all around us via the mass media and increasingly in the deteriorating moral standards of society. It grinds on relentlessly.

The daily torrent of sex-oriented advertising, reading matter, and entertainment to which our children and youth are exposed is having a powerful educational impact — an impact far greater than most of us realize or care to admit. And there is literally no way of escaping it short of retreating to a remote cave somewhere. It is impossible to isolate youngsters from society's preoccupation with sex.

No, the question is no longer whether we should have sex education; we can't avoid it. The real question today is how best to neutralize the sex propaganda of society. What we desperately need is a *counter* sex education program, if you please — a program which will insure the balance, morality, and wholesomeness of our children's concepts of sex and sexuality.

Of one thing we can be absolutely certain. To leave today's youth with warped, perverted, libertine and irresponsible attitudes toward sex is to guarantee the destruction of the family unit for future generations. And, that in turn means consigning our nations to oblivion.

But the public has been led to expect that sex education in the schools would give youth the knowledge, the essential facts with which to make wise decisions regarding sexual behavior. That hasn't happened, has it? Then what has gone wrong? After better than six years of sex education classes in thousands of schools across the nation, conditions ought to be better, but they are worse than ever before. Why?

School Sex Education Ineffective

Could it be that the schools have limitations in this field after all? Maybe it's time to admit that the schools are unable to do an effective job of changing attitudes toward sex. Maybe it's

time we realized what we should have known all along, that *responsible sexual behavior does not result from lectures, textbooks, training films, and free-wheeling adolescent discussion groups* (our emphasis throughout).

No, these programs have been laboring under two utterly false assumptions: first, the belief that possession of sex facts will change sex attitudes; and second, the idea that youngsters basically form their life-long outlook regarding sexuality during their school years. The dismal results have clearly proven these assumptions wrong and school sex education programs ineffective.

Sex Information Not Enough

Mere knowledge about human anatomy, reproductive processes and venereal disease will not guarantee responsible sexual behavior. Even most advocates of sex education have never dared to make such a claim. Yet parents have generally expected it.

On the contrary, one authority recently remarked, "... the basic determinants of sexual permissiveness are *not* controlled by contraceptives or venereal disease information, but by much more *fundamental values*. Young people who refrain from premarital intercourse are not going to be encouraged to do so merely because they have safety information. On the other hand, those who do want to indulge will, whether they have safety information or not" (*California Teacher's Association Journal*, January 1969, pp. 9-10).

No, sex facts catalogued and separated from the rest of life have little impact on attitudes. Sex in its fullest meaning just cannot be understood through a school curriculum as one understands the facts of arithmetic or physics. Sex, after all, is what people *are*, not merely an activity they engage in. And, the concept of sexuality should properly encompass the *total* person, the total quality of maleness or femaleness, not simply genital development, sex drives, and techniques.

In the final analysis, sex information taught apart from sound moral values cannot be expected to instill wholesome sexual attitudes in young persons. While knowledge about sex is no doubt

essential, *it is effective only as it overlays an earlier foundation of right character.* The very concept of "wholesome sexual attitudes" is based upon right moral standards and values, not merely "head knowledge."

But the sad fact is that the public schools have only "head knowledge" to teach. They are totally unable to teach right and absolute moral values. Why? First, because they are generally excused by law from the responsibility of propagating moral values; and second, because the educational establishment itself has embraced the philosophy of moral relativism, which recognizes no absolute standards.

Character Training — The Missing Ingredient

The missing KEY to right and successful sex education is *character training!* Without a foundation of sound character, all the sex information in the world will not produce the self-discipline needed for responsible sexual behavior.

Character must come first! That is the basic reason for the ineffectiveness of school sex education. To provide youths with sex knowledge before they have the character to rightly apply that information is putting the cart before the horse.

Somehow man continually falls into the same trap. His knowledge outstrips his character development and disaster is the result. Gunpowder, dynamite nuclear fission, all have potential for good, but man has not had the character to rightly use them. Just so with sex education today.

But that essential, indispensable, crucial foundation of sound character cannot be built in the schools, as we have seen. No, it must begin in the security, love and concern of a happy family relationship — *even before birth!*

An American Academy of Pediatrics policy statement underscored the vital importance of such a relationship by pointing out that, "The process of assisting the child to grow to sexual and emotional maturity begins with the interpersonal adjustment of his parents *before he is born* and must continue by sensitive, instructional parental example

throughout the early and critical formative years" (*Pediatrics*, September 1968, p. 535).

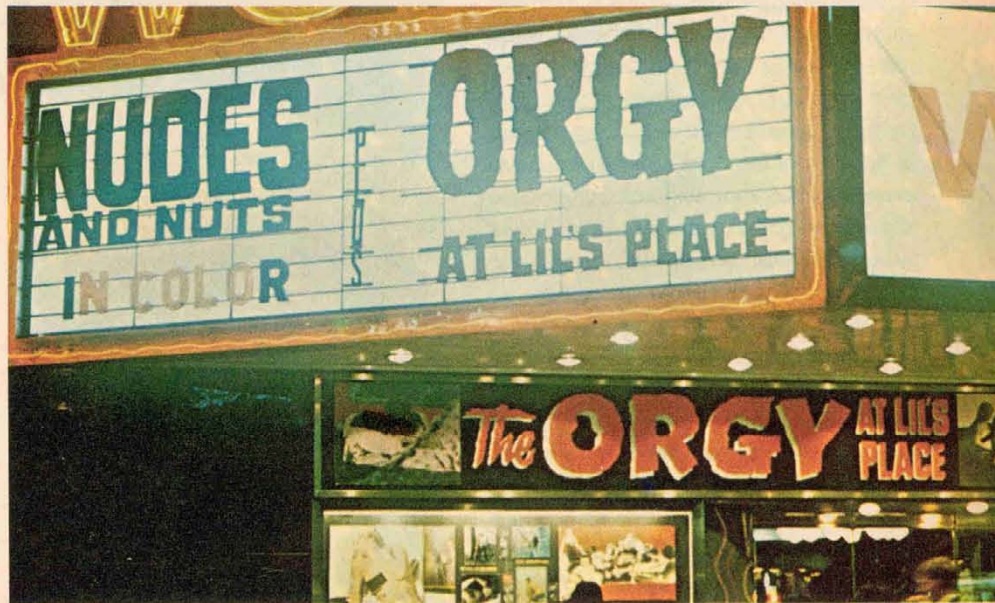
That early parental example, not a program of sex lectures and films ten, twelve, or fifteen years later, is the beginning of responsible character and sound sex education.

The tragic thing is that we have known this truth for a long, long time. Back in 1934, Leonard Blumgart admonished, "It cannot be stated too often that the child's efforts to control his drives are guided by the behavior of the people he loves and respects. It is fairly

it is — *adults* did! Although their behavior may at times be bewildering and bizarre, our youngsters are the victims, not the guilty. They are the learners, not the teachers.

Every major force that has chipped away at the foundational mores of the nation in recent years has been directed by *adults*. Our churches have radically liberalized their views regarding premarital sex, divorce, birth control, abortion, and homosexuality. In many cases almost to the point of license.

Abortion laws are being liberalized throughout the world. Laws forbidding



Ambassador College Photo

WHERE WILL YOUR CHILDREN PICK UP SEX "INFORMATION"? — With the omnipresent nature of sex in our society, children will get sex education. The question is: what *kind* of information and from which source?

well agreed," be concluded, "*that the first five years of life are the determining years in the formation of character...*" (*Sex Education: Facts and Attitudes*, Child Study Association of America, 1934, p. 32).

Where did we get off the track? Why have parents allowed themselves to be conned into believing the schools could provide a substitute?

Clearly, parents must reassert a major influence over the character training and sex education of their children if we are to avert national moral disaster.

Where to Start

For starters, we need to stop blaming youth for the moral decadence of our society. Children didn't make it the way

homosexual acts between consenting adults have been stricken down in England and in two U. S. states.

It was medical science that "liberated" women with the pill while analyzing, cataloging and publishing for *all* to read the most intimate accounts of human sexual behavior.

And the mass entertainment industry has almost rapaciously bent its colossal influence to the detailing and glorifying of every sordid, perverted and disgusting human relationship ever conceived.

These are the tremendous forces that are responsible for undermining our national morals and influencing our youth. And remember, they are controlled by the older generation.

So let's start by being honest about the problem and realize that one of the most effective ways to help our youngsters is to begin by cleaning ourselves up as adults!

What Parents Can Do

Let's begin way back at the beginning. Clear back, as the song says, at the "white lace and promises."

Each of us as parents needs to reassess our own marriage relationship. Let's be completely honest with ourselves. Do you really understand the meaning of marriage? Is there a deep, abiding sense of love, respect, and outgoing concern flowing between you? Are you able to really communicate your own intimate feelings, doubts, expectations, and needs with one another? Is your own attitude toward sex based upon mature, accurate, and wholesome knowledge? Do each of you deeply understand and accept the tremendous responsibility you have undertaken as parents?

Unless you can truthfully answer an unequivocal "yes" to all of these questions, you need to do some homework. Indeed, most of us need a refresher course and a good way to start is by requesting the *free* Ambassador College publications entitled *The Plain Truth About Child Rearing, Modern Dating,* and *The Missing Dimension in Sex.* You will find these booklets uncomplicated, straightforward, and like nothing you have ever read before. They contain information and answers unavailable anywhere else.

After you have studied these thoroughly *together*, you will be ready to apply the following practical sex education principles:

1. *Early childhood is the time when humans are the most educable and when parents have almost complete control of the environment. It is the time when a child receives an indelible impression of what sex is all about.* The way a father lives, the way he treats his wife and children, the way he conducts himself with others, these relationships form the child's impressions of "masculinity." Likewise, the mother's life style becomes the model of "femininity." And remember, at no other stage of life are these early impressions likely to be sig-

nificantly altered. By age five, the pattern of social behavior for each child is pretty much established. Your adult model is crucial.

2. *There is no choice between providing or not providing sex education, only the alternative of HOW and WHAT your child will learn.* You need to recognize that the vast majority of sex information a child receives does not occur in formal, planned, or even verbal ways. Rather, it is absorbed constantly throughout childhood and later life in every contact with other persons and the environment at large. Sex education goes on in every school bus, at every recess period, in the locker room, at every slumber party, in front of the television set, at the movies, and through the pages of every newspaper and magazine. Without being oppressive about it, you need to be intimately aware of the sex implications of your child's activities. Only in this way will you be able to guide, interpret, clarify and even censor the sex information he receives.

As Dr. Loren L. Hoch of the Science Education Center at the University of Akron pointed out, "...we have allowed most of the protective barriers which shielded us in our youth to disappear. We have dispensed with chaperones, supervision, rules, close family relations, and privacy from the intrusion of the communications media" (*The Science Teacher*, November 1970, p. 42). He's right, and we need to reestablish those "protective barriers" for our children's sake.

3. *Keep parent-child communication channels open.* Remember, open communication means a genuine give and take, not an adult lecturer and a child listener. Children have questions and ideas worth hearing, and we need to be willing, interested listeners. There is no better way of catching and correcting erroneous ideas. Besides, such a dialogue helps remove the secrecy and taboo from sex. If you will establish good communication with your child early, you will be able to avoid estrangement later on. It gives a child a loving, secure place to come with questions and problems, knowing he won't be turned off with excuses or evasions.

The belief that parent-child commu-

nication is unavoidably lost on the day a child becomes a teen-ager is a myth. However, some parents fail to communicate with their children when they are young; and when teen-age finally does arrive, many parents find they do not know their children well enough to have anything to say.

4. *Avoid sex education by "crisis." Anticipate problems.* As parents, you are both mature adults. You have already lived through all of the stages of development your child is going through or has ahead of him. With a little awareness and observation, you can prepare your child to anticipate and accept his sexual development with reassurance and confidence rather than puzzlement, confusion, or fear. Adolescent bodily changes, the appearance of secondary sex characteristics, menarche in girls, and the intensifying of sex drives should be anticipated and discussed as the matter-of-fact part of life they really are — *before* each new situation becomes a crisis.

5. *Provide wholesome outlets for physical exercise.* Especially at the onset of puberty and during the years of adolescence is regular physical exercise essential. It is necessary for the proper development of muscle, bone, tissue, heart and lungs. But it is also of equal importance in dissipating the tensions produced by changes in body chemistry brought on by sexual development. A vigorous swim, a competitive game of basketball, softball or tennis, or a few fast laps around the block on a bike can do much to reduce the pressure of the adolescent's growing sex drives. Spin-off from such activity will also be a clearer definition of a youngster's masculinity or femininity as well as greater self-confidence.

6. *Protect your child from homosexual tendencies.* Most parents associate the cause of homosexual tendencies with wrong companions. To a degree that may be correct. But, more and more psychiatrists are finding that the truly controlling factor is the family constellation in which the child is reared. The recipe for developing homosexuality in a boy is an overintimate, overprotective, emotionally smothering mother and a detached, hostile or indifferent father. Likewise, a close-binding, overly posses-

sive, puritanically domineering father may trigger the emotional and psychological conditions that will produce homosexual tendencies in a girl.

It is clear that the *character of the father* and his interpersonal relations with the child during the impressionate years seem to be most crucial. Dr. Irving Bieber reports that he has never interviewed a homosexual man who had a close, warm relationship with his father. As psychiatrist Warren J. Gaddaille put it, "A healthy mother can prevent her son's having inappropriate apprehensions toward women and can foster healthy attitudes toward males, but ideally it requires a man to produce men." He concluded that, "A psychologically good father appears to be a specific protection against development as a homosexual" (*Sexual Behavior*, April 1971, p. 7).

7. *Instill strong character in your child.* To a large extent, right character is learned by observing and emulating the actions and attitudes of good parents. However, there is also a need to teach a child directly that there are physical and spiritual laws which govern every facet of life. He must learn that lasting happiness and fulfillment in all of life, including sex, can only result from operating within those laws. He must be convinced that breaking laws will *always* hurt him, not just simply if he gets caught. And, that no matter how appealing it may be to ignore those laws just for a moment, it is far wiser to exercise self-discipline and choose the right way — *always*.

Remember, successful character training depends on parents. That means the "buck" stops with you!

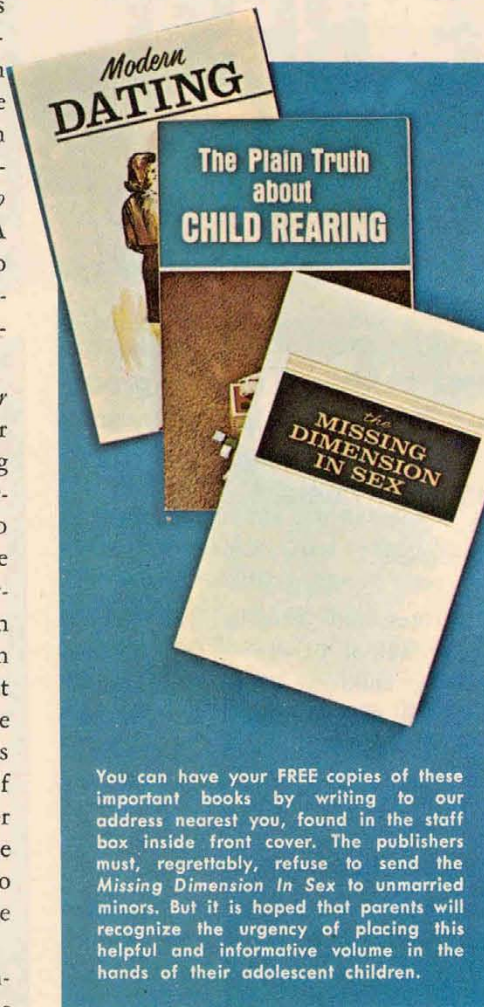
Dr. Edward A. Tyler, assistant dean and professor of psychiatry at Indiana University School of Medicine, summed up the entire sex education issue when he wrote, "There'd be no need for sex education anywhere if every child had parents who provided a model of loving tenderness, who encouraged inquisitive concern about any and all things human, and who answered all questions freely" (*Hospital Physician*, October 1970, p. 118).

About now you are probably thinking, "That's all well and good, but how can I answer all those questions — I

just don't have the knowledge!" Well, don't be discouraged, not many parents have. But, there is a source right in your neighborhood that could and should be making that knowledge available to you.

What Schools Should Be Doing

Did you know that the strongest argument for placing sex education in the



schools has been the belief that parents are neither able nor willing to teach their own children about sex?

But, what is even more disturbing is the realization that parents apparently have been written off as *uneducable!* Yes, educators have apparently had so little confidence in the intelligence of parents that they have made little effort to educate them in the area of sex.

But, it ought to be clear from what has already been said that parents need sex education *first*. The schools cannot be allowed to simply write off the present adult generation as too ignorant or too much trouble to educate in

this area. As Dr. Brunstetter put it, "...sex education is *most needed among adults* who for the space of this generation are charged with the care of the world..." (*California Medicine*, May 1970, p. 12).

The question you need to ask is, why don't the schools institute *sex education programs for parents*? Why not a whole series of adult workshops and study groups, or at least regular packets of sex education study materials (as offered in this article) sent home for parents? These are good questions that someone needs to ask school administrators.

The schools can and should render a far greater service to the nations than they presently are. They should be assisting in upgrading the ability of parents to instruct their own children. In that way the *facts* of sex could be properly taught within the context of the *moral values* of each individual family unit, which is as it ought to be.

It's Up to You

But whether or not you are able to influence your local school administration to begin providing sex education programs for parents — whether or not the controversy continues to swirl around the sex education issue — you cannot just sit back and wait, ignoring the de facto sex education bombarding your child every day.

Neither can you just be "anti" everything. You need a positive approach and program, so why not begin by writing for the literature we mentioned earlier. It is provided absolutely free of charge as a public service of Ambassador College. Then start to apply the principles we have suggested in your family. Accept the challenge of truly assuming your full role in the character training and sex education of your children.

One day you may be called upon personally to account for the children you have been given. Will you attempt to excuse away a bad job by pleading ignorance and shifting the blame to the public schools? Or will you accept your God-given responsibility now and be able to point with confidence and pride to the fruit of your labors?

Remember, in every sense, *it's your baby!* □

PARENTS SHOULD MAKE THE BEST TEACHERS

It has been demonstrated that a child's mental and physical development during his first six years of life will have a great influence on his next sixty years. Yet, many parents are unaware of the importance of personally educating and developing their children at home.

by Clifford C. Marcussen

FIVE years ago a United States government study revealed a startling fact about your child's education: *The major factor determining your child's success in school is not the teacher's experience, the principal's training, classroom size, quality of textbook or other related school-centered element.*

The study was called, "Equality of Educational Opportunity." It was first commissioned as part of the civil rights legislation of 1964.

The results were surprising and highly informative. "Variations in the facilities and curriculums of the schools," the study concluded, "account for relatively little variation in pupil achievement."

What then was the major factor determining success in school? *By far the most important factor measured in the survey was the home background of the individual child!* In fact, the survey discovered that the failure of many minority children was established before they ever entered school.

It stated: "Whatever may be the combination of non-school factors — pov-

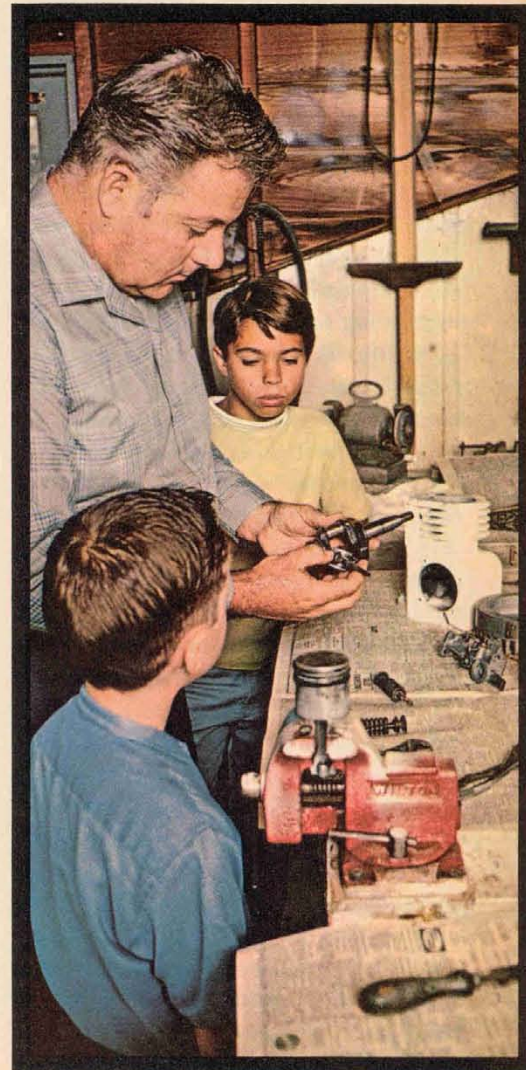
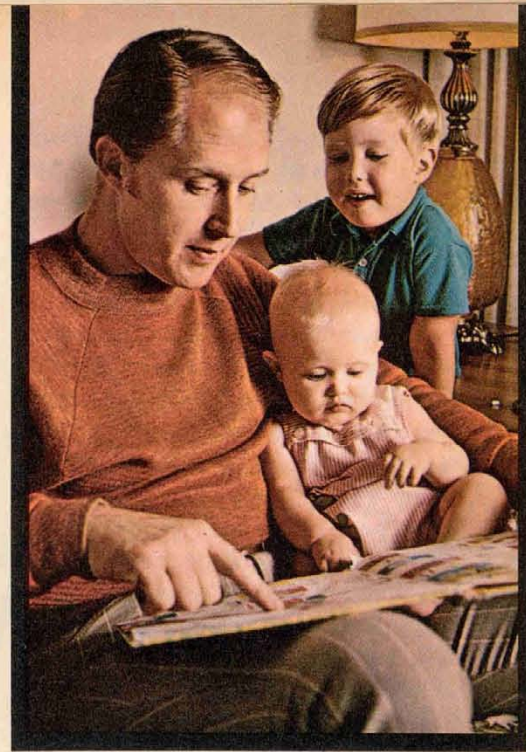
erty, community attitudes, low educational level of parents — which puts minority children at a disadvantage in verbal and nonverbal skills when they enter the first grade, the fact is the schools have not overcome it" (emphasis ours).

Formative First Five Years

Over the last decade, research in early child education has revealed the crucial importance of a child's home environment. At one time most educators felt that physical growth, social adjustment, and "school readiness" were all a child could develop during his first six years.

Now many educators and child psychologists are convinced that the first six years of a child's life are his formative years. These are the years when a child's personality, character, and intelligence are usually set for life. They are the child's years of greatest, most natural and most eager learning.

Dr. Benjamin Bloom of the University of Chicago has demonstrated that a child develops 50 percent of his intelligence — his ability to learn and grasp new concepts — by age four. By age



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eight his intelligence is 80 percent set.

Significantly, Head Start and other pre-school programs have found that the momentum of short "catch-up" courses disappears quickly. But, where disadvantaged parents have been taught how to work with their children, the momentum is kept up.

Today, it is clear that a child's success in school, his character traits, his personal values, and his personality are basically decided by the *home* environment.

Most children and most adults are what their parents make them. The schools are incapable of replacing parents who have failed their inherent responsibility to rear, educate, and develop their children.

A Philosophy of Abandonment

Yet, paradoxically, a philosophy of abandoning the responsibility to educate children dominates child rearing today. Most parents have come to feel that the school is responsible for rearing and developing their children.

Parents have tacitly commissioned the school systems to provide instruction beyond the traditional academic subjects. Primary and secondary schools now offer everything including physical education, manual arts, home economics, music, driver education and graphic arts. Drug abuse education is becoming popular among American schools. Sex education is also being introduced.

Not that the teaching of such courses

is wrong. But the increasing scope of the public school system has inspired one of the greatest tragedies in Western education: *Parents have forgotten that they should be the prime teachers.*

Parents don't think of themselves as educators. Educators are thought of as paid professionals. And education is considered something reserved for the classroom after age five or six.

Fathers no longer feel a responsibility for teaching their sons how to repair a broken table leg or change the spark plugs in the family car. After all, the reasoning goes, the kid can learn these things in the school wood or auto shop.

Hundreds of thousands of girls must learn even the fundamentals of cooking and sewing in high school or college home economics courses — because their mothers never taught this knowledge at home.

Most parents never consider that they have a vital part in teaching even academic subjects such as geography, current events or arithmetic.

The philosophy that you can "leave your child's education to the professionals" has come to dominate not only academic subjects, but much of the *relationship* between parent and child. Too many parents make no special effort to develop their children during the important first five years of life. Even the development of character and moral values is too often left to the school in hopes that "maybe the school will teach

him the discipline and respect I couldn't." But schools and colleges are unable to accomplish such a feat. Many educators, in fact, reject the role of character builders.

Parents can help reverse the trend by reassuming their responsibility as teachers. Only in this way can they insure the proper development of their children. Not with a program of strict, pressurized, "classroom" drill. But with well-thought-out goals in basic child rearing. And by making learning exciting, natural and enjoyable.

Today, schools bemoan the fact that too many parents consider the classroom as a garbage can into which they throw their refuse — disobedient, characterless and unconcerned children. How, then, can the schools even do their part? It is high time parents took a new view of their children, and the crucial part they as parents play in the education of their offspring.

A Parent's Advantages

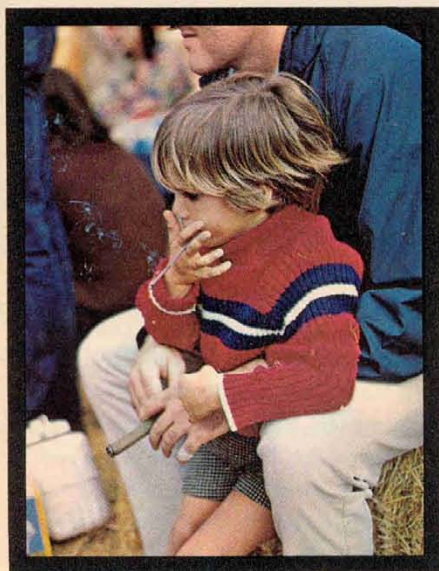
Parents actually enjoy a host of advantages in working with pre-schoolers. Normally, no other person can even begin to match a parent's influence with his child.

Young children have an almost infinite faith in their parents. A parent's teaching will be unquestioningly believed. Children also have a strong desire to win parental approval. They will go to great lengths to please parents who are truly interested and excited

about their accomplishments. But unless this attitude is nurtured, it can easily die.

Parental guidance and instruction is personalized in a way which cannot be duplicated by schools. A parent can deal with his children on an *individual* basis. A teacher has 30 or more pupils to care for — and little time for individualized instruction.

Parents need to remember that educa-



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CHILDREN ARE GREAT MIMICS

— Children are more influenced by examples than words, as is this child who is mimicking his cigar-smoking parent.

tion does not have to be sophisticated or complex. An explanation of "why" can add to a child's understanding of the world around him.

Rare, though, is the parent who has been taught how to rear and educate his children. Competent parenthood is looked upon as an instinct which will magically appear when needed. Usually there is no grasp of the responsibilities and no vision of the great possibilities wrapped up in a child. No special thought is given to the development of those possibilities. *And no plan of action is outlined.*

What should a parent teach his children, then? And how should he go about it?

A Broad Range of Experiences

A child is born knowing nothing. He has to learn everything. And much of

his early learning will be by experience and experimentation.

Beginning with your own home, you need to give your children the broadest range of experiences.

The "work" of infants and toddlers is moving about and exploring their surroundings. Muscles and coordination are developed by crawling, walking and other motor activities. Research also indicates that the stimuli of coordinated movements early in life have a critical role in the development of the brain.

Freedom to wander through much of the house is necessary for a child if he is to understand his world. Children need to be instructed what not to touch. But parents should arrange their homes so that children can freely explore with a minimum of "don't touch's."

Children of all ages benefit by being included in the day's regular activities. Shopping, painting the fence, visiting friends, or planting the backyard garden are all helpful educational experiences.

Special trips to the mountains, the beach, points of interest, zoos, dairies, or construction sites are important learning experiences also.

A variety of specific skills should be developed in each boy and each girl as they grow older. As much as possible fathers should teach their sons basic manual skills — principles of carpentry, gardening, mechanics and the like. Mothers should teach their daughters the homemaking arts and gardening.

Parents need to encourage their child's athletic and sports development. Basic coordination skills of running, skipping, jumping, swimming, catching and throwing are needed as a foundation. Team sports can teach cooperation and the right kind of aggressive drive. Camping, hiking, horseback riding, fishing, hunting, snow skiing, and water skiing add greatly to the development of any child.

Children also need a variety of social contacts and events — from group outings to home entertaining to dining out.

Activities such as these not only educate, but done *together* they are the concrete, personal experiences that draw parent and child together. Such shared experiences convey love and concern. They create an atmosphere in which

inner thoughts, feelings, dreams, and hopes can be expressed. And they effectively do away with any generation gap.

A variety of experiences will also develop right self-confidence in children — a positive eagerness towards new opportunities rather than a withdrawing, doubtful, discouraged inferiority complex.

Teaching Character

Even more important than providing a variety of experiences, parents need to specifically teach right character, positive attitudes, responsibility, honesty.

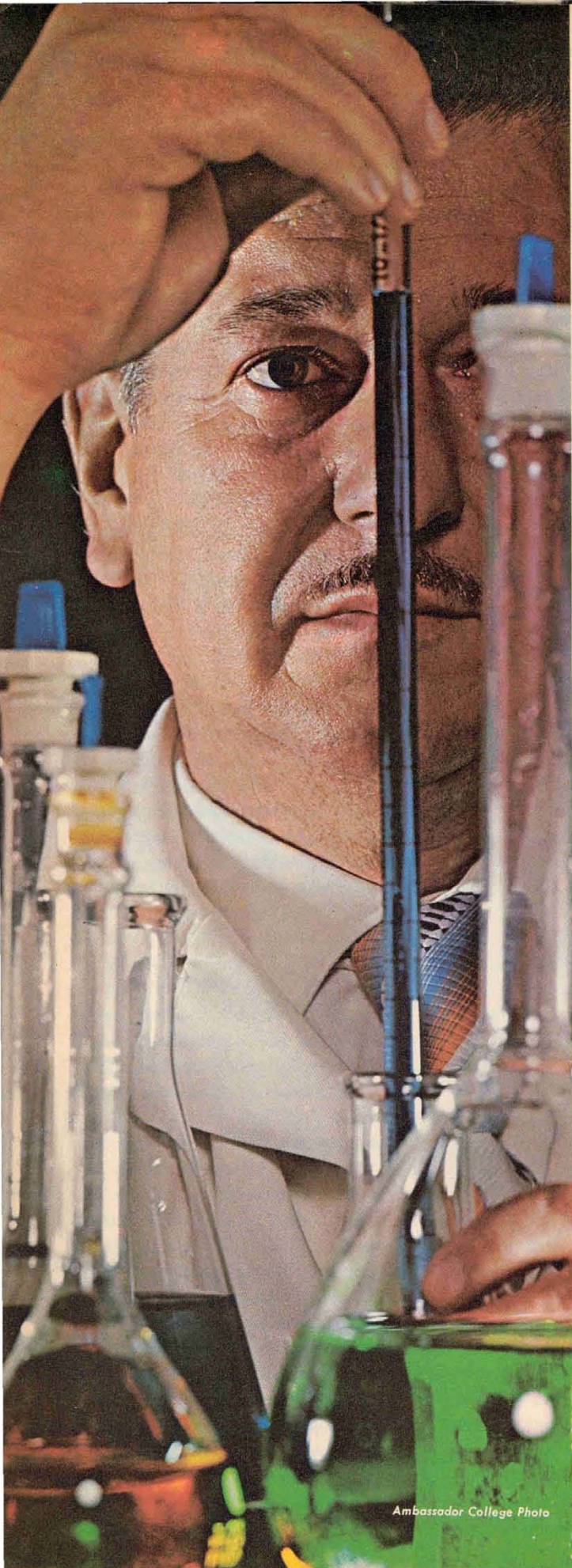
The home is the only really effective place where children can learn these traits. Schools can supplement the teachings, but the basic mold is set at home. Above all else, the parental model — your example — will determine your child's character. Children will follow an example far more quickly than a lecture. A parent cannot smoke and hope his children will somehow "do as Daddy says and not as he does."

A father who breaks the speed limit until he spots a police officer or gripes when he receives a traffic ticket is teaching his children the same kind of disobedient behavior. He is teaching his children an "it's all right as long as you don't get caught" attitude. A mother who belittles her husband is teaching her daughter how she should treat her own future husband.

Much of today's youth rebellion is a reaction to a double standard — parents who told their children to do one thing but were seen doing another. If parents want children with wholesome character and right attitudes, parents must first insure that their own character is wholesome and their attitudes are right.

Child rearing and development are still the responsibility of parents. And parents can still make the best teachers — if they will only learn how. No institution can replace the right influence of loving, thoughtful, dedicated parents.

If you would like additional information about teaching your child, send for the book, *Plain Truth About Child Rearing*, offered without charge by Ambassador College. See the staff box, inside front cover, for the address nearest you. □



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BIOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

THE COMING CONTROL OF LIFE?

An explosion of biological knowledge is promising earthshaking discoveries. Among them are genetic engineering, test tube babies, control of the aging process, suspended animation, and even the prospect of man-made immortality! But these prospects are raising a welter of ethical and moral questions.

by William F. Dankenbring

THE WORLD HAS entered a new age of discovery — the *biological revolution*. With it comes the awesome prospect of holding power over life itself.

Here is what many biologists promise humanity in the next 80 years:

- 1970s — choosing the sex of children before they are born
- 1980s — “creation” of life in a test tube
- 1990s — genetic microsurgery by radiation and laser beams
- 2000s — fetuses grown in artificial wombs
- 2010s — making carbon copies of animals from single cells
- 2020s — making carbon copies of human beings
- 2030s — complete control of human genetics, heredity, breeding of new plants, animals, manlike beings
- 2040s — suspended animation of life
- 2050s — complete control of the aging process, man-made immortality

Recently, a conference of about 100 scientists, politicians, and theologians from five continents met in Geneva, Switzerland. They explored the consequences of the biological revolution, genetic tailoring, and the future of man.

Facing an Awesome Future

Some of the explosive issues facing the world today came under discussion — sterilization of parents who would carry genetic diseases, sperm and ova banks stocked with reproductive cells from outstanding donors, sex determination, genetic tailoring and the transformation of human genes.

Professor L. Charles Birch of the University of Sydney, Australia, concluded that recent discoveries are creating new sorts of ethical and moral problems with “enormous potential for both good *and evil*.” The specter of man creating more tools for his own destruction hung over the conference like a ghostly pall.

Professor Salvatore Luria, eminent American scientist, meanwhile has confessed to a feeling of “tremendous fear” of the potential dangers if man’s new understanding of genetics is misapplied.

Dr. W. H. Thorpe of Cambridge University, a leading expert on animal behavior, bluntly declared: “The *ethical problems* . . . raised by the population explosion and artificial insemination, by genetics and neurophysiology, and by the social and mental sciences are at least as great as those arising from *atomic energy and the H-bomb*.”

In spite of fears and unanswered questions, scientists are plunging ahead — increasing their knowledge at a fantastic pace.

Man-made Immortality?

Here is what scientists say will soon be possible. According to Dr. James Bonner of Caltech, “Biologists are on the verge of finding a way to eliminate senility, thus facilitating a human life span of 200 years.”

But others go much further. Dr. Jean-Bourgeois Pichat, head of the National Institute for Demographic

Studies in France, predicted in 1966 that within 50 years some people might be able to live virtually FOREVER! A year later Dr. Augustus B. Kinzel wrote, “We will lick the problem of aging completely, so that accidents will be essentially the only cause of death” (*The Second Genesis*, p. 34).

The doctors of tomorrow — we are told — will be able to replace broken, damaged or worn-out body organs with such special developments as plastic corneas for the eye, metallic bones, dacron arteries, artificial hearts, computerized electronic muscles. Perhaps even the brain ultimately will be replaceable. Gordon Taylor wrote in his book, *The Biological Time Bomb*, “In the future, you may be able to pick out the exact pair of ears you want from a tissue bank — a sort of medical supermarket.”

Such possibilities, of course, sound like science fiction. But they are not mere daydreams — such predictions are made in all seriousness.

Coming — Asexual Reproduction?

Even closer on the horizon are major changes in the method of animal and human reproduction. At Cornell University Dr. Frederick C. Steward has achieved asexual reproduction with the carrot and the tobacco plant. He has taken a single cell from an adult plant, treated it chemically, and then grown from this one cell a whole new carrot or tobacco plant capable of bearing seeds and reproducing itself. This method of asexual reproduction is called “cloning.”

Dr. J. B. Gurdon of Oxford University duplicated this feat with the African clawed frog. Taking an unfertilized egg cell from a frog, he destroyed its nucleus with radiation. He then took a body cell from another frog, removed its nucleus with tiny surgical tools, and implanted it in the egg cell. The new “cell” combination began growing and dividing, and produced a new tadpole which grew up to be an identical twin of the frog that donated the nucleus!

How soon will such cloning techniques be applied to men and women? Dr. Kurt Hirschhorn, chief of the Divi-

sion of Medical Genetics at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York, thinks it may happen “perhaps much sooner than people think.”

Nobel Prize winning geneticist Joshua Lederberg and Kimball Atwood, professor of microbiology at the University of Illinois, both believe asexual reproduction in man, producing multiple copies of an individual, could occur at “almost any moment.” With a crash program “it could be done now,” claims Dr. Atwood. Even without such a program, he thinks it will take place “within a few years.”

Asexual reproduction among people? It may seem far-fetched, but scientists are discussing the possibility seriously. Said the eminent French biologist Dr. Jean Rostand, “This new technique of generation from the nucleus of a body cell would in theory enable us to create as many identical individuals as might be desired. A living creature would be printed in hundreds, in thousands of copies, *all of them real twins*. This would, in short, be *human propagation by cuttings*, capable of assuring the indefinite reproduction of the same individual — of a great man, for example” (Rosenfeld, *The Second Genesis*, p. 138.)

Thousands of Carbon Copy HITLERS?

Jokes have been told about seeing eight Albert Einsteins purchasing eight copies of *The New York Times* in a nightmare.

But imagine a world where reproduction takes place by tissue cuttings — where “carbon copies” of particular individuals are run off by the hundreds or thousands. What if Adolph Hitler had ruled such a scientific age? Conceivably there would have soon been multiple thousands of identical Hitlers turned loose on the world. Would they have had the same base character? The very thought is repulsive. Or he may have developed a super-force of genius-level physicists. Scientists tell us that in *coming generations we will have to face* such possibilities.

Cambridge physiologist Lord Roths-

child in 1967 told scientists at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel that he regarded cloning people as a *near* possibility. But the very possibility brings up vital questions which demand answers: Who would be allowed to clone themselves? What kind of controls would be established? And who would control the controllers? And most basic: *Should* cloning be done at all?

Test-tube Babies?

Another avenue of current research involves the production of test-tube babies and generates the same important questions.

Italian experimental scientist and surgeon Daniele Petrucci has taken a female ovum, immersed it in amniotic fluid and then admitted male sperm. One of the sperm fertilized the egg. The embryo lived for twenty-nine days, when the experiment was terminated.

Will society one day in the not-too-distant future have artificial "baby factories" so women will no longer carry their offspring in their wombs? Will the "bother" of pregnancy be avoided? Will the very words "Mother" and "family" — in the sense we use them — become obsolete? Will we see computerized baby factories to produce babies, and computerized educational factories, so "parents" would no longer have to bother with teaching their "children," toilet training, feeding, diapering, nursing, clothing, or caring for their infants?

These are some of the ideas held out as possibilities for tomorrow. But do any of us really *want* such a world as that?

No doubt, unless something happens to stop it, sooner or later many women will prefer the comfort and ease of test-tube pregnancies to the rigors of normal pregnancy and childbirth. No more morning sickness, no more kicking baby, no more labor pains. But with such "convenience" may also come a host of serious medical and social side effects which science hasn't even begun to recognize.

From Genetic Microsurgery

Another aspect of the biological revolution is man's growing ability to tamper with human heredity itself.

Molecular biologists have already begun to crack the "code of life." They have studied the basic building blocks of all hereditary characteristics — the DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) molecule.

Although scientists are as yet in the

colleagues succeeded in putting together a living cell from isolated parts. They removed the nucleus and some cytoplasm from an amoeba, and then inserted cytoplasm and a new nucleus from other amoeba, and about 80 percent of the reassembled organisms lived.

On another frontier of biology, scientists at the University of Wisconsin announced recently they had assembled the first totally synthetic gene. Dr. H. Gobind Khorana, co-winner of the 1968 Nobel Prize for medicine, and his team built their gene from simple organic chemicals. According to him, the structuring of a gene opens the way for man to manipulate the biology of living things, including man. This could lead to future genetic planning of people, "tailoring people to fit patterns, turning out athletes or intellectuals."

Already scientists are able to modify heredity by crude methods, such as X-ray bombardment, use of chemical mutagens — but invariably the resultant change is detrimental and often lethal to the organism.

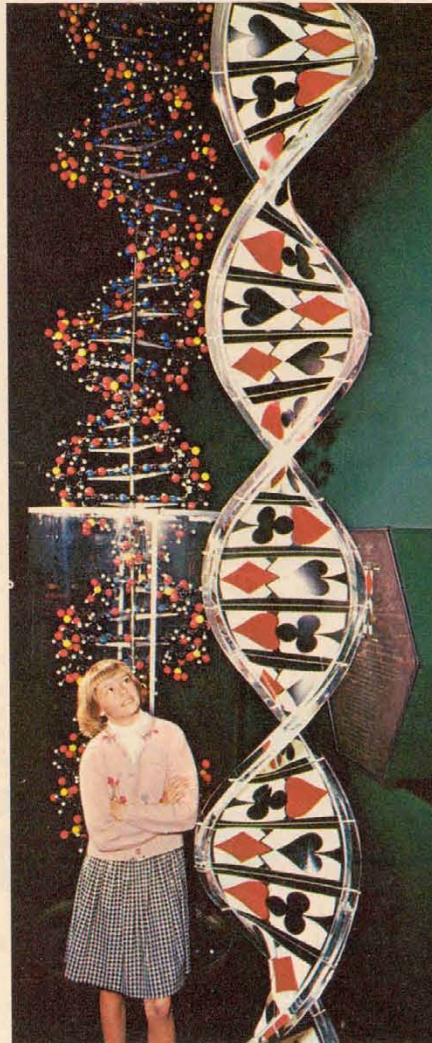
Though current techniques are crude, geneticists foresee the possibility of tinkering with genes and performing genetic surgery to delete unwanted genes, supply missing genes, or even to change existing genes.

Such microsurgery may be achieved by pulsed X-rays, laser light beams or other radiation. Scientists hope that eventually they will be able to examine human embryos and to use such surgical techniques to eliminate specific genetic defects such as hemophilia.

... to Creation of NEW CREATURES

From the current embryonic knowledge of genetics, it is a long step to actually producing man-made genetic blueprints. But, says Albert Rosenfeld, "When this kind of biochemical sophistication has been attained, when man can write out detailed genetic messages of his own, *his powers become truly godlike*" (*The Second Genesis*, p. 143).

Man is now considering the idea that



Pacific Science Foundation

CRACKING THE "CODE OF LIFE" — Girl stands next to model of DNA molecule.

kindergarten stage of really understanding the structure of human DNA, and precisely what governs what in the sequence of genetic events, they are gathering knowledge at a rapid rate.

British scientist Dr. James Danielli announced in 1970 that he and his

he too can dabble in creation. He sees the possibility that test tubes and technology may make him more than just a passive recipient of what is.

Does mankind have the collective wisdom to properly handle such knowledge and use such abilities? *If* man truly develops GODLIKE capacities to the point he can create at will NEW FORMS OF LIFE, what would he create? Who would decide? How would such knowledge be used?

Asks Rosenfeld, "But *who* is it that we will appoint to *PLAY GOD for us*? Which scientist — which statesman, artist, judge, poet, theologian, philosopher, educator — and of which nation, race, or creed — will you trust to write out the specifications, to decide, like Huxley's Predestinators, which characteristics are desirable and which not?" (Page 153.)

Man must soon face these questions and dilemmas. In the future computers will be used to enable scientists to completely map out the human hereditary blueprint. When that knowledge comes, would it become possible for scientists to draw up their own "programs," and use computers to devise entirely NEW ORGANISMS? Would biologists learn how to manufacture completely novel animals, creatures, beings — "improved" plants, "improved" animals for specialized agricultural purposes — perhaps even superhuman [?] creatures, far surpassing men in strength, intelligence, and abilities?

This may sound like a Buck Rogers science-fiction drama, but it isn't. It's real. It's coming. . . . And its implications are frightening. But another sobering avenue of research deals with the prospect of man-made immortality.

Man Wants to "PLAY GOD!"

Clearly, scientists are beginning to tinker with awesome powers. The *BIG* question is, how will mankind *USE* such knowledge?

The history of mankind is one filled with bloodshed, wars, and violence. Man has not learned to govern his violent impulses. In view of this, *should* geneticists continue playing with poten-

tial powers which could — and according to the testimony of history, *would* — be used amiss?

The possibilities of "gene warfare" are terrifyingly real. They compare with the frightening potential of thermonuclear warfare. What are the possibilities such warfare would engulf mankind in the future? The prospects are not encouraging, considering the dismal record mankind has had in blundering into war in the past.

The awesome new powers man is developing, or envisions, could accelerate all mankind toward an inevitable day of reckoning — a bone-chilling day of Frankenstein-like madness and catastrophe.

A Moral Dilemma

Although many voices have been raised in warning, most scientists tend to believe that man *ought* to do whatever he *can* do. And some theologians go along with this reasoning. Said one: "If man can breed better races by genetic engineering or by making babies in test tubes, why shouldn't he do it?" He added, "Basically, it is up to man to shape his own life."

This conclusion is common. It may sound very convincing. But is it really valid? Should science do something simply because it *can* do it?

Granted, there is nothing wrong with true knowledge itself, or knowledge per se. Devoting one's mind to the acquisition of knowledge is not in itself necessarily wrong. The basic error lies in man's *approach* toward knowledge and what he does with knowledge.

For example, much of scientific and biomedical research goes toward transplanting worn-out or diseased organs, defective parts, rather than PREVENTING the defects or diseases in the first place. Shouldn't science apply its research and knowledge production to the PREVENTION of the diseases of mankind through pursual of preventative knowledge?

Heart transplants provide a clear example of this approach toward knowledge. Burgeoning technology is making it possible for surgeons to do

wonders in heart-transplant surgery. Says Stanford's Dr. Paul Shumway, "I think we'll probably be able to do about 2,000 to 3,000 heart transplants annually in America 10 years from now."

But the real issue, pointed out by Dr. Thomas Gonda, acting director of the Stanford hospital, is: "*Why aren't our priorities at the other end — on the PREVENTATIVE MEDICAL SIDE? . . .* If we could pay 17 cents a day so that poor expectant mothers could have adequate nutrition during their pregnancies, we'd be doing more good in preventing major incapacities of their offspring. Unless these real problems are dealt with satisfactorily and promptly all this spectacular pioneering isn't going to make much difference."

If science would devote its primary effort to PREVENTING these medical and health problems from arising in the first place, then great good could be accomplished. But too many are spending it searching for some "magic bullet" to cure cancer, some new breakthrough in immunology, some new surgical technique to alter defective genes.

But there is even a more basic consideration behind modern biological science:

The Great Mistake

This involves the obvious danger of man steering his own destiny. Such a danger was very clearly discussed by Dr. Leroy G. Augenstein, chairman of the department of biophysics at Michigan State University: "*Science marches on, fast and furiously, but all too often our ability to handle our newfound powers does not keep pace.* Increasingly, the advances being made in many areas of science and technology pose *ethical and moral dilemmas which CANNOT be resolved by facts alone*" (*Come, Let Us Play God*, p. 3).

In many areas of science, says Dr. Augenstein, our knowledge is doubling every 7 to 10 years. As the pace quickens, the gap between our ability to discover new knowledge and to *handle it wisely* becomes increasingly greater in magnitude and peril. The gap steadily

becomes an ever-widening chasm between knowledge and wisdom.

To use this knowledge wisely, we *must* determine just what man is, and why he exists. Information itself is neither good nor bad — but how it is to be used will be either good or bad. Unless mankind obtains the moral and

about a pregnancy, aren't they really playing God? When a surgeon performs a delicate operation, isn't he really playing God?

Scientists therefore *assume* that man has *no choice* but to play God. This assumption that man must play God clearly involves the presumption that

determine for ourselves what is good or evil, right or wrong, through experimentation and discovery."

This philosophy is the way of *trial and error*. Bound up inextricably with this philosophy is the knowledge that many experiments will turn out badly, many mistakes will be made, and some men are bound to *misuse* whatever knowledge is gained. This philosophy flirts with ultimate disaster on an unparalleled scale.

What Price KNOWLEDGE?

For thousands of years mankind has lived according to this philosophy. He has continually sought knowledge by experimentation and experimentation alone. He has continually rejected revelation from any god and attempted to "play God." Only now he is on the threshold of "playing God" on a grander scale than ever before.

The basic philosophy behind much of the current biological revolution is the same one that has motivated men since time immemorial. Rejecting revelation, modern science is seeking health and immortality through experimentation.

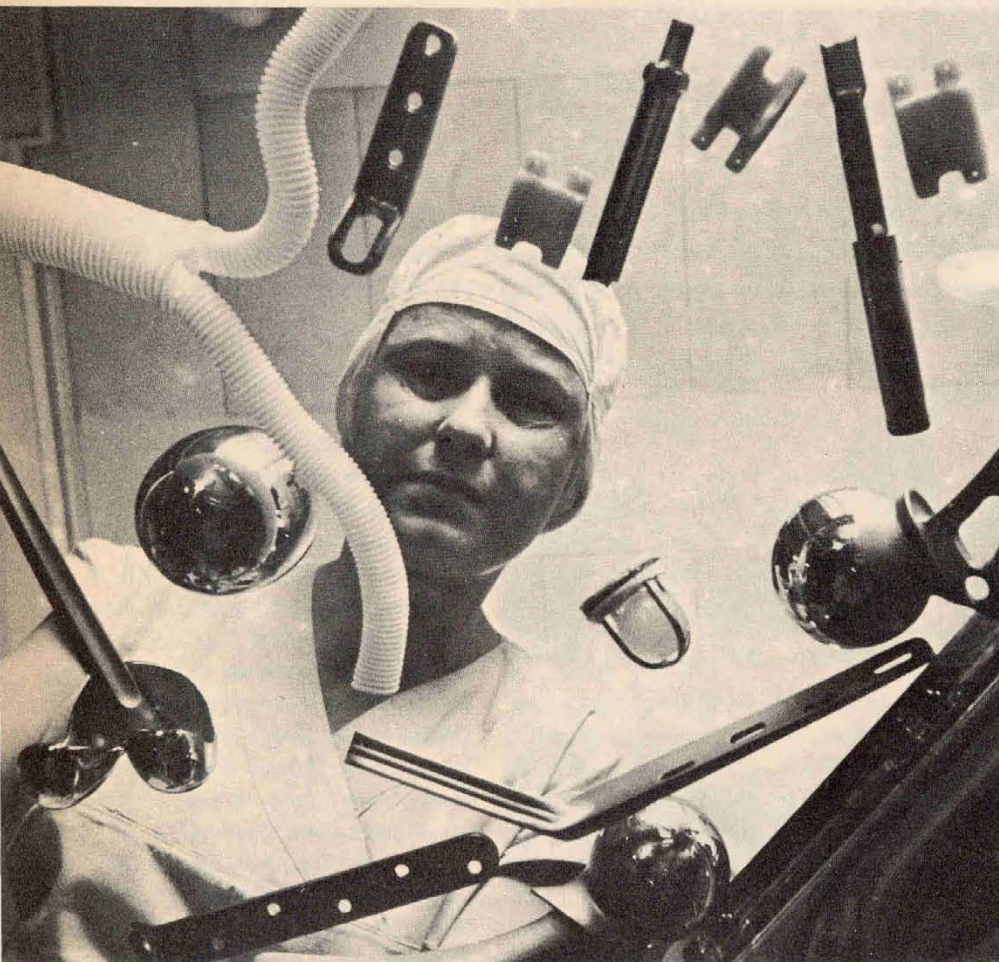
What will the result of such massive experiments be?

Look at the realm of physics, for a moment. Scientists experimented, and learned to crack the secret of the atom. This knowledge was used in the bombing of Nagasaki and Hiroshima in World War II, and today the world teeters on the brink of a thermonuclear World War III.

Mankind has partaken of the "tree of the knowledge of good *and evil*," and he has always — according to the record of history — ultimately used his newfound knowledge for *EVIL*. The result? Unparalleled suffering, chaos, cataclysm, and death.

We candidly ask: Is this kind of "knowledge" really worth the price?

We dare not delude ourselves that mankind has fundamentally changed, or that human nature is not fundamentally flawed. Man, in his present condition, cannot be trusted to wisely exercise great and awesome powers. To ignore the frightful and documented evidence of history is to invite disaster. □



Wide World Photo

SPARE PARTS FOR HUMANS — Mechanical replacement parts displayed at Massachusetts General Hospital.

ethical wisdom to use his new knowledge rightly, the world faces the greatest imaginable peril.

MUST Man Play God?

Some scientists *assume* there is no divine purpose for human existence, and that man *must* play God — in fact, already has in many instances. Whether or not we want to play God, they tell us, we have no choice in the matter.

For example, when a couple decide to

a Supreme Being does *not* exist.

Few seem to realize this basic underlying philosophy motivating much biological research. It says: "Either there is no God, or if there is we cannot know Him. He has left us on our own. Therefore, we scientists must depend on scientific discovery to solve the world's problems. We must depend on biological and genetic research to learn to prevent birth defects. Rejecting any revealed knowledge as 'myth,' we must

Italy and Ethiopia — Old Ties Renewed

Ethiopia is a Western-oriented kingdom in an area of nations generally hostile or passive toward Christian Europe. It should come as no surprise that Italy, the rest of Christian Europe and the Vatican are keenly interested in this Afro-Christian nation.

by Carmelo Spiccia

ETHIOPIA — the home of the “black Jew,” the only Christian nation in Africa, the domain of the venerable emperor, Haile Selassie, who claims to be “The Lion of the Tribe of Judah.” To many people Ethiopia is an enigma, to others it is merely a name in the geography books. To the nation of Italy, however, it has always been an area of intense interest.

This interest was heightened by the visit of Ethiopia’s emperor, Haile Selassie, to Rome in late 1970. Selassie’s visit was *very well* received by Italian officials and public alike. Relations between the two nations have generally been close although not always cordial.

During the period that Italy was establishing colonies in Africa, a treaty of friendship and cooperation was negotiated between Italy and Ethiopia. This pact was signed on May 2, 1889. The Ethiopian negotiator was Menelek II, who was crowned emperor of his nation in November of the same year.

Disagreements soon arose over Article 17 of the treaty, which in the Italian text was interpreted as constituting an Italian protectorate over Ethiopia. After difficult and abortive negotiations, war broke out between the two countries in November 1895. Ital-

ian expeditionary forces under General Oreste Baratieri were defeated at Adowa in 1896. The treaty was revoked and Italy was forced to recognize the independence of Ethiopia.

Mussolini Invades Ethiopia

Italy smarted under the defeat for 40 years. Then, in 1936 Italy’s Fascist dictator Mussolini once again dispatched invasionary forces to Ethiopia, supposedly to avenge the disaster of 1896. The Italian forces defeated the poorly equipped Ethiopian army and Emperor Selassie was forced into exile. At Geneva, Selassie appeared in person before the assembly of the League of Nations to plead the cause of his people.

But his sojourn was in vain. Italian representatives to the League derided him publicly. The League was powerless to act in the Emperor’s behalf.

Ethiopia was annexed, which together with Eritrea and Italian Somalia became Italian East Africa. Mussolini declared he was re-establishing the “Roman Empire.” To the Italian dictator, Ethiopia was a very important piece of real estate. As far as he was concerned “properly developed Ethiopia could feed half of Europe or all of the Middle East.”

Curiously enough, the Italian occupation period proved beneficial for the Ethiopians in several ways. Even Emperor Selassie admitted as much. For example, after seeing the solidification of central government carried out during the five-year Italian rule (1936-41), Haile Selassie reportedly remarked, “What a pity that I had to come back today; it would have been better in ten years. In ten years they [the Italians] would have done wonders.”

One of Haile Selassie’s major pre-occupations since 1930 has been to bring his country up to 20th century Western standards. When he returned from exile and saw the public works, the roads, the abolition of slavery, new schools and hospitals, agricultural and industrial development, the Emperor was pleasantly surprised.

Realizing that he might never have been able to introduce these reforms himself, he ordered that the thousands of Italians in Addis Ababa be considered good friends of the nation. No revenge was taken.

In fact, Selassie went as far as to order Abebe Aregai, the head of the resistance movement against Italian occupation, not to plan any vendetta on the Italians whatsoever.

Christianity In Ethiopia

The backbone of Haile Selassie's power is the Ethiopian Orthodox — or Coptic — Church. It represents 40 percent of the population. The remainder of the people are mainly Moslems. Orthodox Christianity came to Abyssinia — the ancient name of the country — in the 4th century, making it the only historically Christian country in Africa. The power of the Church is still great. It owns one third of all the land, and much of its holdings are prime real estate. But, there are problems ahead for the Coptic Church.

A religious civil war has been going on for months in Eritrea, where the Eritrean Liberation Front, consisting of Moslem insurgents, has been fighting the government. The aim of the Front, which has received aid from the Arabs, Red China, Syria, Iraq, Eastern Europe and Russia, is to unite the *Moslem regions* with neighboring Sudan and other Moslem lands.

The Emperor has an obsession about the encroachment of Moslem countries — the Sudan to the West, Somalia to the East and Southeast and a host of Arab countries to the north. In fact, the typical comment is: "We are an island, encircled by hostile Arab states, just like Israel." It wasn't long ago that the Somali Republic and Ethiopia were engaged in a war with each other in the bleak Ogaden area of southeast Ethiopia. Now a new, radical pro-Arab Somali government is again causing concern in Addis Ababa.

A strong pro-Arab government is also in power in the Sudan. This government incidentally is engaged in a bitter civil war against animistic Christian dissident black rebels in its southern provinces.

This development, together with the fact that Israel has military advisers in Ethiopia, makes observers feel that in another Israeli-Arab war, Ethiopia could be involved or attacked. Such a fear of the Arab Moslem bloc could drive Ethiopia more and more into the open arms of Christian Europe — perhaps even to Italy.



Keystone Photo

EMPEROR MEETS POPE — Emperor Haile Selassie during his visit with Pope Paul at the Vatican late last year.

What the Future Holds

How would the Catholic Church view such an increasingly closer friendship? Undoubtedly, it would be viewed with considerable favor. Such a move would fit in with the plan of bringing all Christians into the fold of Rome. It would also provide an excellent base for missionary work in Africa.

In line with the warm reception put out by the Italian government for the Emperor on his 1970 visit, Pope Paul defined Selassie as a "noble and good sir."

The Emperor expressed how much he welcomes Italians to Ethiopia by saying to President Saragat: "Today thousands of Italians live happily and in tranquility in our country. Many of them consider Ethiopia their second fatherland."

"With no nation in the world has Ethiopia sentimental relations, and even economic, so close as with us," says *Epoca* (an Italian magazine) Nov. 15, 1970.

Since then relations have further improved. Even closer economic and political cooperation between the two nations is virtually assured. □



RUSSIA IN THE *BY ACCIDENT*

Today, the Soviet Union is the dominant power in the Middle East. By contrast America and Britain have few friends in this critical corner of the world.

by Paul Kroll and Raouf El Gammal

TO A CASUAL OBSERVER, it might appear that the Soviet Union blundered its way into the Middle East. The lesson of history tells us otherwise.

The Kremlin has a history of covetous eyes regarding the Middle East — especially Egypt and the Persian Gulf area. To many Russophiles, influence in these areas was virtually a God-given commission.

Geography Soviet Style

In 1848, a Russian ex-diplomat, Fedor Tiutchev, wrote a poem entitled "Russian Geography." In this patriotic poem he designated seven rivers as God-chosen Russian frontiers. The seven rivers were the Neva, Volga, Euphrates, Ganges, Elbe, Danube, and curiously the NILE!

His ideas of a Russian empire reaching into Egypt were certainly not new. They had been around for a long time, as far back as the year 1001 A.D.

For example, when one Benjamin ben Jonah of Tudela, a learned traveler and diary-keeper of the twelfth century, spoke of Alexandria as a "commercial market for all nations," he specifically mentioned the Russians among the various traders gravitating toward this strategic place.

Move on to more recent times, and one finds that of the various parts of the African continent, Egypt has been the apple of many a Russian ruler's eye.

This has undoubtedly been due to Egypt's strategic geographical location, its comparative closeness to Russia's shores and the physical importance of the Nile valley.

Under Catherine the Great (1762-96), Russia's activities in Egypt were dictated by its desire to speed the fall of the Turkish Empire (which extended from Eastern Europe to the Middle East and included much of North Africa) by threatening it from the north.

The Empress rendered military assistance to the Mameluke Ali-Bey, a local governor who succeeded in making Egypt independent of Turkish rule for a few years. In 1784 it was rumored that Russia had agreed to support the independence of Egypt in the next war with the Turks. The price was permission to quarter Russian troops in Alexandria, Rosetta and Damietta — various Egyptian cities.

Czarist Military in Egypt

In the following years several Russian officers visited Egypt. They were received by the Egyptian Beys rebelling against Turkish rule, with great honor as *military advisers*. The Russian government even encouraged the enlistment of Russian peasant youth in the military formations of the Mameluks, members of the Egyptian military body. As a result, by 1786 this militia was already *one-fourth* Russian!

During the same period a Russian

consul appeared for the first time on Egyptian soil and hastened to assume the political leadership of the rebellion. When the Beys were defeated by the Turkish Sultan in 1786 they appealed to the Russian consul for intercession. The latter sought to defend them on the grounds that they were under the protection of the Empress of Russia.

Russia gave direct military advice to Egypt in the nineteenth century. Rostislav Fadeev, a retired general, served as military adviser to the Khedive (title of the viceroy of Egypt) in the years 1875-76. He was even slated to become commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army. His refusal to wear the tunic of an Egyptian officer blocked his plan.

The Kremlin has always recognized both the strategic position of Egypt and its vulnerability. Russia's position in the nineteenth century was reflected in the words of Czarist foreign affairs minister Giers: "The proclaimed principle of Egypt for the Egyptians is a Utopia. Egypt because of its *geographical position* is of such political importance that its independence is impossible. It would become a battle field for European rivalries."

It is no wonder the Soviet Union is today supplying Egypt with arms, technical advisers, economic support, political backing — and using any other kind of influence-mustering technique at its disposal.

The Suez Canal

Then as now Russia was quite conscious of its deficiencies in open water lanes. Its interest in any "chokepoint" or sea gate such as the Suez Canal has always been great. Knowing of the interest of the Soviets, Count Ferdinand

MIDDLE EAST

OR DESIGN?

de Lesseps of France paid a rapid visit to Russia in 1858 in search of support and possible fiscal aid for his Suez canal project.

Sponsored by De Lesseps, a prominent Russian financier became a member of the executive board of the Suez Canal Company. The Suez Canal continued to be a very important auxiliary route for Russian communication to the Far East even after the building of the Trans Siberian Railway in 1891. During the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905), Russian warships made use of the canal, violating the then existing rules regarding coaling by belligerent warships.

Today, the Soviets consider the reopening of the Suez Canal essential. It is a vital arterial umbilical cord connecting Black Sea and Mediterranean naval forces with their Indian Ocean units.

Russia Trades With Egypt

Next to political, military and strategic considerations, Russia has had a centuries-long interest in Egypt as a trade partner. In 1699, Peter the Great had insisted on free trade communications with Egypt in his negotiations with Turkey.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Russia occupied second place in Egyptian exports, principally cotton, and was sixth in imports, primarily kerosene, flour, corn, cattle, sugar and timber. Other steps taken with the blessing of the Czar's government strengthened even more the commercial ties between the two countries.

A few such measures were: The founding of a Russian chamber of commerce in Alexandria in 1903; a floating exhibit of Russian goods on the deck of

a Russian vessel; a permanent exhibition of Russian handicraft in Port Said; the establishment of a committee for the development of Russian trade in Cairo in October 1914.

Military Motives

But the Kremlin has continued primarily to play a *direct military* king-of-the-mountain game.

After World War I, there was an attempt for about a decade-and-a-half to promote underground Communist activity in the Arab World. But this effort ran into stiff local opposition. Moscow changed its tactics and shifted in 1935 to cooperation with nationalist and religious groups. All this was done under the benign banner of "anti-colonialism."

These tactics were continued after World War II. The apparent aim was to create an anti-Western climate in the region. Stalin specified, through Molotov, that the area "in the general direction of the Persian Gulf" should be recognized as the main area of Soviet aspirations.

In the late forties and early fifties the Kremlin renewed its subversion tactics against various conservative Arab regimes, with Iraq and Egypt being among the main targets. In this period, despite both Stalin's anti-Semitism and long standing Communist opposition to



Zionism, Soviet diplomacy also sided with the creation of an independent Jewish State.

It was their belief that: "Such a state in the midst of the Arab World would be a continuous source of conflict between the West and the Arabs, offering Russia some interesting opportunities in an area from which she has been virtually excluded." (Adam B. Ulan, *Expansion and Coexistence: The History of Soviet Foreign Policy, 1917-1967*, New York, Fredrick A. Praeger, Publishers, 1969, p. 584.)

Soviet Policy Shift

Once Israel was established, Soviet policy toward the new state cooled perceptibly. The Kremlin shifted its sympathy toward the Arab World. By 1955, the U.S.S.R. began a substantial program of arms aid to the Nasser regime and certain other Arab countries.

The Soviet role in the Suez crisis of 1956 helped consolidate relations with Egypt, and shortly thereafter Syria became the next client state which Moscow undertook to shield from alleged "Imperialist" aggression — in this case, from Turkey.

In 1958, the Soviet Union assumed the role of self-proclaimed "Protector" of Arab interests during the Lebanon crisis. It asserted among other things, that Soviet warnings to the West and military maneuvers in the Caucasus had saved the new revolutionary government in nearby Iraq from being crushed.

Meanwhile, the Soviets began to heavily arm Egypt. The pivotal event that brought further substantial changes in the Soviet Union's relationship with the Arab states was the six-day Arab-Israeli war in June 1967. Despite Soviet approval of the November 1967 Security Council resolution to restrict a "ruinous arms race" in the Middle East, large shipments were dispatched, along with additional Soviet military advisors.

Their numbers are estimated to have increased from around 3,000 in 1968 to 10,000 or 15,000 today. Coupled with military aid to Egypt, the U.S.S.R. also stepped up its military and technical assistance to other Arab states, including Iraq, Algeria, the republican regime of Yemen, and the new South Yemen government in Aden.

In early 1971, Presidents Podgorny of the U.S.S.R. and Sadat of Egypt signed a fifteen-year "Friendship and cooperation treaty." It appeared to extend what is known as the "Breshnev doctrine." This involves the Soviet Union's claim to intervene militarily in the event of a threat to a socialist state. The doctrine was applied in Czechoslovakia in 1968. If applied in Egypt, it could bring Soviet forces into the next round of the Arab-Israeli conflict, should it occur.

The pact ended the fiction of an Egyptian non-alignment stance in world politics. This treaty, of course, is intended to safeguard Russian investments to the tune of an estimated 4.5 billion dollars in military and economic aid.

Few realize that the aid and treaty are part of a centuries-long, CALCULATED maneuver by the Kremlin. It has continued Russia's Middle East interests since the first "fact finding" mission was dispatched to Egypt in the year 1001 A.D.

The United States, Europe and Japan must face the fact that the Soviet Union is involved in Egypt, the Middle East and the Persian Gulf/Indian Ocean area by DESIGN, not accident. She is there to stay unless forcibly dislodged.

Persian Gulf Power Stream

The British are, for all practical purposes, implementing their "east of Suez" policy. That is, they are leaving the Persian Gulf/Indian Ocean area — at one time a "British Lake."

A token force will remain in the area. But the latest announcement of the Heath government that the East of Suez policy is to be partially reversed cannot be seen as having any meaningful long-term implications for the area as a whole. (Although it is reported that the U.S. and Britain are quietly providing Iran with land, air and sea power to compensate for the Gulf area pullout.)

If Britain appears somewhat disinterested about having the Persian Gulf area as her sphere of influence, the Soviets are not. They realize that the Gulf is of vital strategic importance in many ways — including the control of oil flowing out of the area.

The Soviet Union realizes that Iran *itself* is of utmost strategic importance. It is the gateway to remote Afghanis-

tan, divided Pakistan and teeming India on the East. On the West it is the bridge to Iraq and a dagger pointed to the Mediterranean. Iran links the Soviet Union with the Indian Ocean by land and is the axe that splits East and West.

The Russians would like to plant their feet in Iran — whether they act like it or not. The Soviet Union's ultimate goal of domination over Iran is time honored and has NOT changed.

The Soviet Union and Persia

Soviet attempts to dominate the area of the Caspian Sea and Iran (then called Persia) date back to the days of Ivan the Terrible, 1560.

Later, Czar Peter the Great's interest in the region of Persia was well nigh addictive. He ordered one of his younger officers by the name of Volynskii to spy out the land of Persia. After searching out the area, Volynskii told the Czar, "Conquer Persia." Peter, always willing to add to the domestic domains, launched an attack on Persia. He met little resistance.

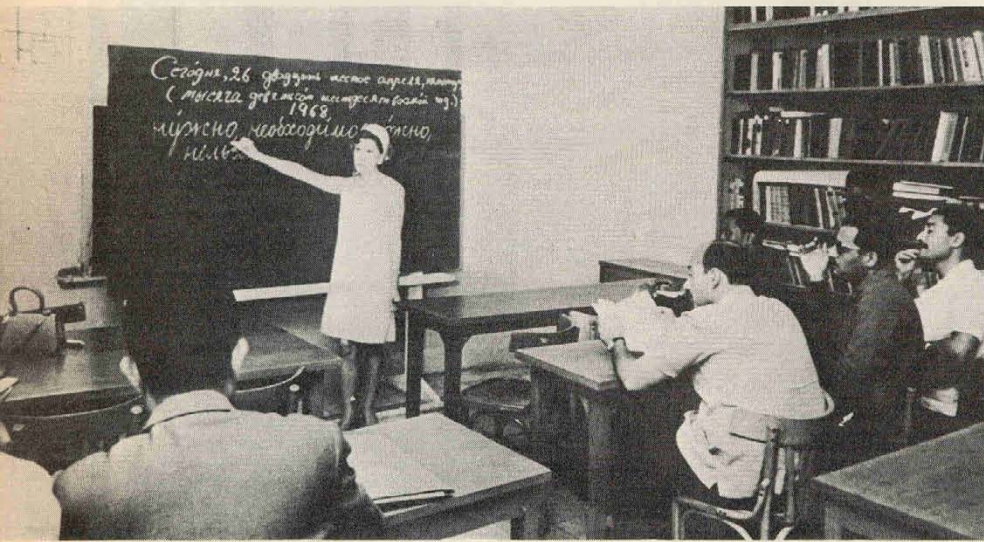
But his territorial gains were lost or given away by successors.

Still later, after many decades involving a see-saw of successes and failures, Georgia, immediately north of present-day Iran and Turkey was annexed to the U.S.S.R. Persia, ruling the area, went to war. But her forces were badly mangled. She was obligated to sign a treaty with Russia. One of the forced agreements barred Persia from maintaining a navy on the Caspian Sea. It was now a Russian lake. For all practical purposes Iran became a satellite of the Russian empire. In one generation Russia had pole vaulted the Caucasus and was a definite threat to Turkey, the Middle East, Iran, Afghanistan and India.

Only one power kept the Russian bear from overrunning further geopolitically important stretches of real estate and pushing to the Indian Ocean. That one element was the mighty power of Her Majesty's Fleet — the British Navy. Nonetheless, Russia continued to eye the territory of Iran.

Persia a Special Place

In 1918, prominent communist K. M. Troianovskii summed up the Soviet Union's feeling toward Persia: "The



SOVIET INFLUENCE GROWS — Top, Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny (right) and UAR President Anwar Sadat attend inauguration ceremony of Aswan Dam, January 1971. Center, Russian language being taught in Egyptian school. Bottom, Soviet sailors and naval ship in Alexandria, Egypt.



Persian revolt can become a key to a general revolution . . . Owing to *Persia's special geopolitical position*, and because of the significance of its liberation for the East, it must be conquered politically first of all. This precious key to revolutions in the East must belong to the revolution" (*Russian Foreign Policy*, Ivo Lederer, editor, p. 521).

During World War II Russian troops once again surfaced in Iran. Their officials were running the northern provinces. By 1944 with the tide of the war turning, Russia began to squeeze Iran in a political vise. The Iranian government survived only because of the backing given it by Britain and the United States.

The Soviet Union full well appreciates the important place of Iran. It also appreciates the political and military meaning of British withdrawal from the Persian Gulf area.

A power vacuum will occur. And like nature, Russia abhors a vacuum. The lesson of history and past Soviet intentions ought to be very instructive in telling us what happens if Britain and America fade from the Persian Gulf/Indian Ocean/Iranian area.

Britain vs. the Soviet Union

A Russian publication, *Novoe Vremia*, as far back as May 9, 1889 stated: "Two forces alone are struggling for supremacy on the vast expanse of Asia — Russia and England."

Then analyzing Britain's desire to establish spheres of influence in Iran, the publication pondered whether British naval might would really be able to conquer Russian might. On May 1, 1889, *Novoe Vremia* made the observation: "Warships, as is well known, possess the quality of floating, and if anything causes them to depart . . . *the supremacy of the British influence in Southern Persia will no longer be a fact*" (*ibid.*, p. 509).

Can anyone assume the Russians view the situation any differently today? That would be a mighty careless assumption to make, viewing the realities of world politics.

The Russians then as now had some very specific plans on bottling up Iran and the Persian Gulf area.

When the British became involved in

TELEVISION LOG

Garner Ted Armstrong

NEW STATIONS:

CKLW-TV — Windsor, Ont. — Channel 9, 11:30 a.m. Sun.

— U. S. STATIONS —

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

KSL-TV — Salt Lake City — Channel 5, 1:30 p.m. Sat.
KHQ-TV — Spokane, Wash. — Channel 6, 10 a.m. Sun.
KTNT-TV — Tacoma, Wash. — Channel 11, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
KTAL-TV — Texarkana-Shreveport — Channel 6, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
KGUN-TV — Tucson, Ariz. — Channel 9, 12:30 p.m. Sun.
KLTV — Tyler, Texas — Channel 7, 5 p.m. Mon., 10:30 p.m. Sun.
KAIL-TV — Wailuku, Hawaii — Channel 7, 1:30 p.m. Sat.
KARD-TV — Wichita, Kans. — Channel 3, 2 p.m. Sun.
WBRE-TV — Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — Channel 28, 6:30 p.m. Sat.

— CANADIAN STATIONS —

KVOS-TV — Bellingham, Wash. — Channel 12, 3:30 p.m. Sat.
WGR-TV — Buffalo, N.Y. — Channel 2, 12 Noon Sun.
CJSS-TV — Cornwall, Ont. — Channel 8, 9:30 a.m. Sun.
CKSO-TV — Elliot Lake, Ont. — Channel 3, 1 p.m. Sat.
CHCH-TV — Hamilton, Ont. — Channel 11, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
CKWS-TV — Kingston, Ont. — Channel 11, 12 noon Sat.
CFCF-TV — Montreal, Que. — Channel 12, 3 p.m. Sun.
CJOH-TV — Ottawa, Ont. — Channel 13, 9:30 a.m. Sun.
CJTV-TV — Port Renfrew, B. C. — Channel 11, 2 p.m. Sun.
KCND-TV — Pembina, N. D. — Channel 12, 5 p.m. Sun.
CKMI-TV — Quebec City, Que. — Channel 5, 7:30 p.m. Tues.
CKCK-TV — Regina, Sask. — Channel 2, 12 noon Sun.
CKSO-TV — Sudbury, Ont. — Channel 5, 1 p.m. Sat.
CKUP-TV — Ucluelet, B.C. — Channel 6, 2 p.m. Sun.
CJAY-TV — Winnipeg, Man. — Channel 7, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
CFCQ-TV NETWORK — 12 noon Sun.
Saskatoon, Sask. — Channel 8.
Stranraer, Sask. — Channel 3.
CFCN-TV NETWORK — 3 p.m. Sun.
Calgary, Alta. — Channel 4.
Drumheller/Hand Hills, Alta. — Channel 12.

Banff, Alta. — Channel 8.
Brooks, Alta. — Channel 9.
Lake Louise, Alta. — Channel 6.
Lethbridge, Alta. — Channel 13.
Drumheller, Alta. — Channel 10.
Sundre, Alta. — Channel 7.
Burnis, Alta. — Channel 5.
Oyen, Alta. — Channel 2.
Kimberley, B. C. — Channel 3.
Columbia Valley, B. C. — Channel 6.
Jubilee Mt., B. C. — Channel 8.

CFRN-TV NETWORK — 11:30 a.m. Sun.
Edmonton, Alta. — Channel 3.
Whitcourt, Alta. — Channel 12.
Ashmont, Alta. — Channel 12.
Lac la Biche, Alta. — Channel 6.

CHAN-TV NETWORK — 2 p.m. Sun.
Bowen Island, B.C. — Channel 3.
Brackendale, B.C. — Channel 3.
Burnaby, B.C. — Channel 8.
Chilliwack, B.C. — Channel 11.
Courtenay, B.C. — Channel 13.
Squamish, B.C. — Channel 7.
Vancouver, B.C. — Channel 8.

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

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

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

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

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

a war in South Africa, October, 1899, the Russians saw an opportunity to absorb the entire country of Iran. Russian military personnel were already pressing for some aggressive move against either Turkey, India, China or Persia.

The publication *Vedemosti* counseled, "It is time that we, using the opportune moment, achieve our age-long dreams of reaching the open ocean in the Near East. We are talking about

the occupation of the port of Bandar Abbas with the neighboring islands of Qeshm (Tawilah), Hormuz, Larak and Henjam."

The Strait of Hormuz "Chokepoint"

Check those points on the map and you will readily see their importance. They sit astride the Strait of Hormuz "chokepoint," or gateway that leads out of the Persian Gulf.

The Strait of Hormuz is a 26-mile-wide waterway at the southwestern end of the Persian Gulf. It commands all the marine exits and entrances in an area which in 1970 supplied 28 percent of all the oil used in the world, and which holds 62 percent of the proved oil reserves. Most of the oil sails past Hormuz in ships carrying the incredible output of Persian Gulf states. Among them are — Iran (3.3 million barrels
(Continued on page 38)

RADIO LOG

The WORLD TOMORROW

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

U. S. STATIONS

— East —

MAJOR STATIONS

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

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

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

*Asterisk indicates new station.

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

— Central —

MAJOR STATIONS

- WCKY** — Cincinnati — 1530 kc., 5 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 5:30 a.m. Sat., 12 midnight Tues.-Sun., 7, 9:30 p.m. Sun.
WLW — Cincinnati — 700 kc., 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. Sun.
WJJD — Chicago — 1160 kc., 11 a.m. Sun.
WISN — Milwaukee, Wis. — 1130 kc., 10 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 9 a.m. & 10:30 p.m. Sun., 97.3 FM, 11 p.m. daily.
KSTP — Minneapolis-St. Paul — 1500 kc., 5 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 11:30 p.m. Sun.
KXEL — Waterloo — 1540 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 p.m. Sun., 105.7 FM, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
KRVN — Lexington, Nebr. — 880 kc., 2 p.m. Mon.-Fri., after game Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
KXEN — St. Louis — 1010 kc., 7:15 a.m. & 12 noon Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. & 4 p.m. Sun.

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

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

- WBCK** — Battle Creek, Mich. — 930 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:30 p.m. Sat., Sun.
WBCM — Bay City, Mich. — 1440 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KFYR — Bismarck, N. Dak. — 550 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KFVS — Cape Girardeau, Mo. — 960 kc., 7 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:15 a.m. & 7:30 p.m. Sun.
WMT — Cedar Rapids — 600 kc., 11:30 a.m. Sun.
WEAW — Chicago — 1330 kc., 8 a.m. & 12:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun. (105.1 FM, 7 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 p.m. Sun.)
***KCHI** — Chillicothe, Mo. — 1010 kc., 1:30 p.m. daily.
WCLU — Cincinnati — 1320 kc., 12 noon daily.
WERE — Cleveland — 1300 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.
KGGF — Coffeyville, Kans. — 690 kc., 6 p.m. daily.
KXXX — Colby, Kans. — 790 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 11:30 a.m. Sun.
WBNS — Columbus, Ohio — 1460 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
WITY — Danville, Ill. — 980 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
WOC — Davenport, Ia. — 1420 kc., 103.7 FM, 10 p.m. daily.
KWKY — Des Moines, Iowa — 1150 kc., 12:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m. daily.
WEBC — Duluth, Minn. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WBBC — Escanaba, Mich. — 680 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
WGBF — Evansville, Ind. — 1280 kc., 6:05 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
KFGO — Fargo, N. Dak. — 790 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:10 p.m. Sat. & Sun.
WKMF — Flint, Mich. — 1470 kc., 7 p.m. & 2:30 a.m. daily.
KUPK — Garden City, Kans. — 1050 kc., 97.3 FM, 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12:15 p.m. Sun.
WWCA — Gary, Ind. — 1270 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 4 p.m. Sun.
KMMJ — Grand Island, Nebr. — 750 kc., 4 p.m. daily.
WNFL — Green Bay — 1440 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 5 p.m. Sun.
WJOB — Hammond, Ind. — 1230 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WIBC — Indianapolis — 1070 kc., 10:30 p.m. Sun.
WJPD — Ishpeming, Mich. — 1240 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KLIK — Jefferson City, Mo. — 950 kc., 1 p.m. daily.
WJOL — Joliet, Ill. — 1340 kc., 9:30 p.m. daily.
KUDL — Kansas City, Mo. — 1380 kc., 5:40 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:30 a.m. & 11 p.m. Sun.
KMBZ — Kansas City, Mo. — 980 kc., 10:05 p.m. daily.
WAKO — Lawrenceville, Ill. — 103.1 FM, 9 p.m. Sun.
WIBA — Madison, Wis. — 1310 kc., 7:05 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 6:05 p.m. Sat., Sun.

(Continued on next page)

WBRJ — Marietta, Ohio — 910 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
KGLO — Mason City, Ia. — 1300 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
WYLO — Milwaukee, Wis. — 540 kc., 8 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
KQRS — Minneapolis — 1440 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
KBEA — Mission, Kans. — 1480 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KLNG — Omaha, Nebr. — 1490 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
WXCL — Peoria, Ill. — 1350 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.
KFEQ — St. Joseph, Mo. — 680 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KSOO — Sioux Falls, S. Dak. — 1140 kc., 6:45 p.m. daily.
WSBT — South Bend — 960 kc., 9:06 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 p.m. Sun.
WCOW — Sparta, Wis. — 1290 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
KWTO — Springfield, Mo. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WSPD — Toledo, Ohio — 1370 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
WIBW — Topeka, Kans. — 580 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
KCII — Washington, Iowa — 1380 kc., 10 a.m. Sun.
WSAU — Wausau, Wis. — 550 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KFH — Wichita, Kans. — 1330 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
WNAX — Yankton, S. Dak. — 570 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
WFMJ — Youngstown, Ohio — 1390 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.

— South —

MAJOR STATIONS

WLAC — Nashville — 1510 kc., 5 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7 p.m. daily, 6:30 a.m. Sun.
WSM — Nashville — 650 kc., 9 p.m. Sun.
KRLD — Dallas — 1080 kc., 5 a.m. daily, 9:40 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 9:30 p.m. Sat.-Sun.
KTRH — Houston — 740 kc., 7:30 p.m. Sun.-Fri.
WOAI — San Antonio — 1200 kc., 5 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:05 p.m. Sun.
KWKH — Shreveport — 1130 kc., 1 p.m. & 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 11:30 a.m. & 11:30 p.m. Sat., 10:30 a.m. & 9:30 p.m. Sun.
WNOE — New Orleans — 1060 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
WWL — New Orleans — 870 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
KAAY — Little Rock — 1090 kc., 5:15 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
WGUN — Atlanta — 1010 kc., 11 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 4 p.m. Sun.
WAPI — Birmingham — 1070 kc., 10 a.m. Sun.
WMOO — Mobile — 1550 kc., 7 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
WINQ — Tampa — 1010 kc., 7 a.m. daily.
KRMG — Tulsa — 740 kc., 10 a.m. Sun.
XEG — Monterrey, México — 1050 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily (CST)
XESM — México, D. F. — 1470 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

KNIT — Abilene, Tex. — 1280 kc., 8:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.
KGNC — Amarillo — 710 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KTBC — Austin — 590 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
KLVI — Beaumont, Tex. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WBRC — Birmingham — 960 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
WFVL — Camden, Tenn. — 1220 kc., 2 p.m. Sun.
KMIL — Cameron, Tex. — 1330 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:45 a.m. Sun.
WCSC — Charleston, S. C. — 1390 kc., 7:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:30 p.m. Sun.
WDEF — Chattanooga — 1370 kc., 92.3 FM, 7:30 p.m. daily.
KCTX — Childress, Tex. — 1510 kc., 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:15 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.
KCTA — Corpus Christi, Tex. — 1030 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 4:30 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.
WFAA — Dallas — 570 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
WAAX — Gadsden, Ala. — 570 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon Sun.
KEES — Gladewater, Tex. — 1430 kc., 12 noon daily.
KBHS — Hot Springs, Ark. — 590 kc., 12:30 p.m., 96.7 FM, 6:30 p.m. daily.
WBIX — Jacksonville, Fla. — 1010 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
WKSC — Kershaw, S. C. — 1300 kc., 1:15 p.m. Sun.
WFIV — Kissimmee, Fla. — 1080 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 12:30 p.m. Sun.
WKXV — Knoxville — 900 kc., 12 noon daily.
WLAP — Lexington, Ky. — 630 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
KFYO — Lubbock, Tex. — 790 kc., 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 4:30 p.m. Sun.
KWAM — Memphis — 990 kc., 11 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
WMQM — Memphis — 1480 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1 p.m. Sun.
WHBQ — Memphis — 560 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.
WGBS — Miami — 710 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.
WFAB — Miami — 990 kc., 9 a.m. Sun. (in Spanish).
KWEL — Midland, Tex. — 1600 kc., 5:15 p.m. daily.
WCOV — Montgomery — 1170 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WVOG — New Orleans, La. — 600 kc., 12:15 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 12 noon Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.
KBYE — Oklahoma City — 890 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
WKYX — Paducah, Ky. — 570 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
KTLU — Rusk, Tex. — 1580 kc., 1 p.m. Sun.
KMAC — San Antonio — 630 kc., 7:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
WEAS — Savannah, Ga. — 900 kc., 12 noon daily.
WMEN — Tallahassee — 1330 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
WFLA — Tampa — 970 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KFMJ — Tulsa — 1050 kc., 12 noon daily.

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

— Mountain States —

MAJOR STATIONS

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

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

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

— West Coast —

MAJOR STATIONS

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

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

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

(Continued on next page)

KBIF — Fresno — 900 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 4 p.m. Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
CKGF — Grand Forks, B. C. — 1340 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
KAGO — Klamath Falls, Ore. — 1150 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KKLM — La Mesa, Calif. — 91.5 FM, 6 pm., 10:30 p.m. daily.
KFOX — Long Beach — 1280 kc., 9 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 p.m. Sun.
KLAC — Los Angeles — 570 kc., 8:30 a.m. Sun.
KYJC — Medford, Ore. — 1230 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KONA — Pasco, Wash. — 610 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KEX — Portland — 1190 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.
KLIQ — Portland — 1290 kc., 92.3 FM, 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 1 p.m. Sun.
KWJJ — Portland — 1080 kc., 8 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 p.m. Sun.
KGAY — Salem, Ore. — 1430 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
KTOM — Salinas, Calif. — 1380 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KACE — San Bernardino-Riverside — 1570 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
KCKC — San Bernardino — 1350 kc., 9 p.m. daily.
KMEN — San Bernardino — 1290 kc., 6 a.m. Sun.
KOGO — San Diego — 600 kc., 8:30 p.m. Sun.
KKHI — San Francisco — 1550 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.
KFRC — San Francisco — 610 kc., 106.1 FM, 7 a.m. Sun.
KVEC — San Luis Obispo, Calif. — 920 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KBLE — Seattle — 1050 kc., 12 noon daily.
KTW — Seattle — 1250 kc., 102.5 FM, 7:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
KVI — Seattle — 570 kc., 8 a.m. Sun.
KHQ — Spokane — 590 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.
KMO — Tacoma, Wash. — 1360 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
KGRB — W. Covina, Calif. — 900 kc., 12 noon daily.
KMWX — Yakima, Wash. — 1460 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

— Alaska & Hawaii —

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

CANADA

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

CKDM — Dauphin, Man. — 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CKNR — Elliot Lake, Ont. — 1340 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 3:30 p.m. Sun.
***CKGF** — Grand Forks, B. C. — 1340 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
CJCH — Halifax, N. S. — 920 kc., 10:25 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 p.m. Sun.
CFJC — Kamloops, B. C. — 910 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:30 p.m. Sat., Sun.
CKOV — Kelowna, B. C. — 630 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:30 p.m. Sat., Sun.
CKWS — Kingston, Ont. — 960 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:05 a.m. Sun.
CKTK — Kitimat, B. C. — 1230 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
CHYR — Leamington, Ont. — 5:30 a.m. daily at 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily at 710 kc.
CFMB — Montreal, Que. — 1410 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.
CFCH — North Bay, Ont. — 600 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7 a.m. Sun.
CKOO — Osoyoos, B. C. — 1240 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
CKOY — Ottawa, Ont. — 1310 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
CKYL — Peace River, Alta. — 610 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
CKOK — Penticton, B. C. — 800 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
CHEX — Peterborough, Ont. — 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 p.m. Sat.
CKBI — Prince Albert, Sask. — 900 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 8 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.
CHTK — Prince Rupert, B. C. — 560 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
CKRM — Regina, Sask. — 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
CFBC — St. John, N. B. — 930 kc., 98.9 FM, 8:30 p.m. daily.
VOCM — St. John's, Nfld. — 590 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CHLO — St. Thomas, Ont. — 1570 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 3:30 p.m. Sun.
CFQC — Saskatoon, Sask. — 600 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
CKCY — Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. — 920 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CJET — Smiths Falls, Ont. — 630 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Thurs. & Sat., 8 p.m. Fri., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
CFTK — Terrace, B. C. — 590 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
CJLX — Thunder Bay, Ont. — 800 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:25 p.m. Sun.
CKFH — Toronto, Ont. — 1430 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
CJIB — Vernon, B. C. — 940 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:30 p.m. Sat., Sun.
CJVI — Victoria, B. C. — 900 kc., 8:30 p.m. Sun.-Fri.
CKY — Winnipeg, Man. — 580 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7 a.m. Sun.
CJGX — Yorkton, Sask. — 940 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

In French —

CKBL — Matane, Que. — 1250 kc., 10:45 a.m. Sat., Sun.

CFMB — Montreal — 1410 kc., 5 p.m. Sat., Sun.

CJSA — Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que. — 1230 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon., Wed., Fri.

In Italian —

CFMB — Montreal — 1410 kc., 8:15 p.m. Sat.

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

EUROPE

In English —

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

In Spanish —

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

ASIA

— Guam —

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

— Okinawa —

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

CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA

In English —

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

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

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

GUYANA BROADCASTING SERVICE — Georgetown — 560 kc., 10:05 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.

JAMAICA BROADCASTING —

Kingston — 560 kc., 12 midnight daily.

Mandeville — 620 kc., 12 midnight daily.

Montego Bay — 700 kc., 12 midnight daily.

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

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

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

In French —

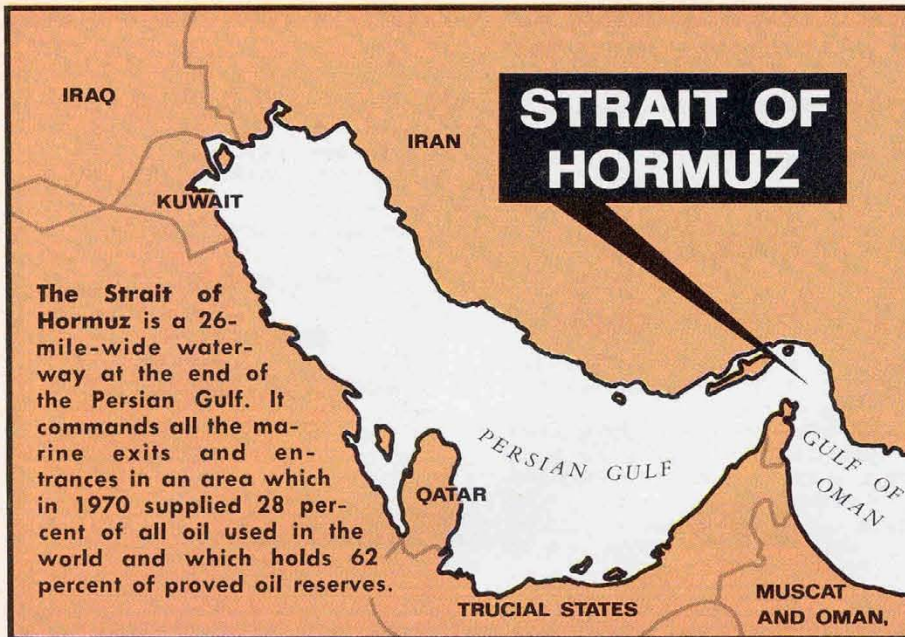
4VBM — Port-au-Prince, Haiti — 1430 kc., 7:45 p.m. Wed.

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

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

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

For a complete worldwide Radio Log write the Editor.



RUSSIA IN MIDDLE EAST

(Continued from page 34)

per day), Saudi Arabia (2.9), Kuwait (2.5), Iraq (1.5) — in thousands of barrels per day: Abu Dhabi (600), Qatar (355), Oman (326), Bahrain (76), Dubai (20).

Since the British influence is rapidly disappearing, and the U. S. is not making any great overtures to take up the military slack, the question is not whether anyone will move into the Persian Gulf area — but WHO will be first: Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, or the Soviet Union. A gambler would probably put his money on an eventual Soviet takeover.

The Soviet Union would merely be fulfilling its expressed desire written down in a secret 1940 pact signed by the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy and Japan. The Soviets then said their "territorial aspirations center south of the national territory of the Soviet Union in the direction of the Indian Ocean!"

Indian Ocean — "Soviet Lake"?

Look south of the Soviet Union and what do you see? Iran, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The Red Navy already has a string of naval facilities — some still unconfirmed — in such places as South Yemen's Socotra Island, Mogadishu in the Somali Republic and trawler facilities at Mauritius. Then

there is Ras Banas in the United Arab Republic, Berbera in the Somali Republic and Hodeida in Yemen. Soviets are reportedly helping develop the Indian port of Vishakhapatnam and are adapting it for the possible use of submarines.

Today, the Soviet Union is acknowledged to be the dominant power in the Arab nations that border the Mediterranean. Also, in South Yemen, Soviet advisers support a guerrilla movement whose aim is to gain control of the sun-baked South Arabian area.

In 1970 the Soviets completed a major new highway across Afghanistan linking Soviet Central Asia with the Indian Ocean via Pakistan.

At peak periods as many as 25 Soviet warships have been spotted in the Indian Ocean, including missile cruisers, nuclear submarines and supply vessels.

As yet, the Soviet Union's navy has not established a meaningful presence in the Indian Ocean. There are many reasons for this — one of which is that the approaches to the Indian Ocean from the South China Sea and around the Cape of Good Hope are in Western control.

Soviet Union Needs Land

This, of course, does NOT mean the Soviet Union cannot make extremely important advances in some land area. In fact, the U.S.S.R. is traditionally an expansionist LAND power. Hence, the

strategic importance of Iran's territory. Before the Kremlin is in a position to rule the sea, it must acquire more LAND outposts. What more useful outpost than Iran, which would give the Soviet Union a LAND access to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean? The Kremlin is using various means to increase its influence around the rimland of the Indian Ocean.

For example, Russians are hungrily developing trade relations with Kuwait. One hundred percent of Kuwait's timber and eighty percent of its steel come from the Soviet Union. The Russian Moskvich is the hottest selling car in Kuwait.

Iran is also feeling the impact of the Soviet economic juggernaut. To the tune of thousands of cheering townspeople waving Soviet and Iranian flags, a 630-mile Trans-Iranian gas pipeline was recently opened. It will carry natural gas — 600 million cubic feet a day at opening — from southern Iranian oilfields to the Soviet Republics of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia.

The Bear Makes Its Moves

The hammer and sickle is becoming the dominant symbol from Iran to Egypt and from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean. Slowly but relentlessly the Russian bear is pursuing its objective — dominance both politically and militarily across the vital mid-section of the world.

Meanwhile, the United States and Britain are being edged further toward a peripheral no-power position in the area. Europeans, presently with few political or military inroads into this vital piece of global real estate, see the handwriting on the wall.

They realize that if the Soviet Union continues to flex its diplomatic, military and economic biceps throughout the Middle East, a conflict is sure to rise. The Middle East is too vital for an enemy power to assert its authority unchallenged. Realizing that the Soviet Union is in the Middle East by design, not by accident, means that its power must be challenged if the area is to remain accessible to all nations.

The question for the next few years is: From what quarter will the challenge come, and HOW will it be met? □

what **you** can do...

TIMELY Tips and Helpful Suggestions for YOU and YOUR FAMILY

● Misleading Earn-Money-at-Home Schemes

The idea of working at home to earn money is very tempting to large numbers of people. Unfortunately, many at-home schemes do not bring the promised extra income.

Here are a few examples of the type of schemes to be wary of:

Postcard Addressing

One Better Business Bureau shopper signed up with a company advertising that a person could earn 50 dollars a week addressing postcards. To make his 50-dollar-a-week income he had to spend 16 dollars for materials. He ended up earning only a 2-dollar commission, and actually lost 14 dollars.

One-Dollar Ads

Many earn-money-at-home proposals first reach people through advertisements offering information and instruction for "only one dollar." One such "come-on" garnered over a million dollars.

Knitting Machines

Handicapped people and others, with the hope of making money at home, purchased expensive knitting machines from promoters. Included in the deal was a promise by the promoters to buy the garments they made. Actually, the promoters had no intention of buying the garments. Their main interest was selling the machines. This knitting machine scheme netted the promoters over six million dollars.

The Association of Better Business Bureaus International gives the following tips for spotting misleading earn-money-at-home schemes:

1. An ad might be run in the "Help Wanted" columns but advertiser has no job to offer.
2. Assurance of "fantastic" profits with little effort when, in fact, great effort will net only a modest income.
3. Exaggerations about demand for the product, or guaranteeing a market where none exists.
4. Claiming no experience necessary when great skill may be needed.
5. Requesting the purchase of materials, kits and instructions at high prices.
6. Testimonials initialed by participants who supposedly made small fortunes — no name or address given.
7. Advance payments requested to show faith in the promoter.
8. Charge for worthless instructions.
9. An offer to buy a person's entire output at high prices.

Of course, there are many legitimate earn-money-at-home proposals. "However," continues the Better Business Bureau, "most, if not all, legitimate offers of home work do not demand that you pay anything or buy anything." Also, beware of any proposals that offer "fantastic profits." Any money a person earns will require *hard* work.

● How You Pay for "Convenience Foods"

Today, the "convenience food" market is big business — and it's profitable — but not for the consumer.

Manufacturers, in order to make a profit and to offset expenses for market failures, have doctored up ordinary foods with flavorings and inexpensive ingredients. As consumer expert Sidney Margolius put it, "their whole drive now is to turn staples into manufactured products."

Often, the names and photographs on the packages of some foods are very misleading. A product advertised as having "large chunks of beef" may have only a few scrawny pieces and be filled with potatoes, carrots and gravy.

The "convenience food" industry affects many foods the



Ambassador College Photo

average consumer buys: frozen vegetables, breakfast cereals, canned goods, ready-to-eat items, beverages. Actually, the convenience food market has invaded almost every product which is considered a food.

Take one item — typical of many. A package of "beef stroganoff" may sell for about 80 cents. It might have 3 ounces of beef and other ingredients worth perhaps 30 cents. That means you are paying about 50 cents for the dried noodles — for a cost of \$2.61 per pound. Ordinary dried noodles cost 37 cents a pound. The consumer is obviously paying dearly for his "convenience."

Perhaps the most tragic aspect of buying convenience foods is their lack of nutritional value when compared with

fresh, natural foods. Not only is the consumer eating more poorly but he is paying for so doing.

Too many shoppers lack the knowledge to shop wisely and economically. Shopping for food has become a complicated chore with supermarkets offering as many as 8,000 to 10,000 items. There is, however, one sound way to cut through the inadequate information, the tempting photographs, gross claims and other misleading advertising in relation to the food market. That is, remember to purchase, whenever possible, fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh meat and natural products. By avoiding the "convenience food" market, you will save money and time and provide the family with proper nutrition.

● Should Pregnant Mothers Travel?

It is always wise to check with the family physician or obstetrician before undertaking any lengthy trip during pregnancy. In the first months of pregnancy a woman in good health should encounter no difficulties when doing a moderate amount of traveling. However, as the pregnancy advances or if the mother has had past pregnancy problems such as miscarriage, premature birth or violent nausea, long trips should be taken only with counsel and caution.

According to Dr. Keith P. Russell, Senior Obstetrician and Gynecologist of the Moore-White Medical Clinic in Los Angeles, California, pregnant women require at least two periods of rest besides their regular nightly sleep. The rest period should be about 45 minutes to an hour in the morning and perhaps twice this length in the afternoon.

Therefore, it is necessary to provide ample rest time as part of any expectant mother's traveling plans. And as pregnancy advances, the need for rest is likely to increase. This makes it less advisable for a pregnant woman to go on any long trip — especially by automobile. If a lengthy automobile trip must be taken, it should be broken up every hour with a rest stop and a brief walk.

According to some authorities, trains or planes are the best modes of transportation if pregnant women must travel. Airlines, however, may require a certificate from an expectant mother's obstetrician approving her flight during her last two months of pregnancy. Certainly it is wisest to stay in one's home area during these critical final months.

● Minibike Hazards

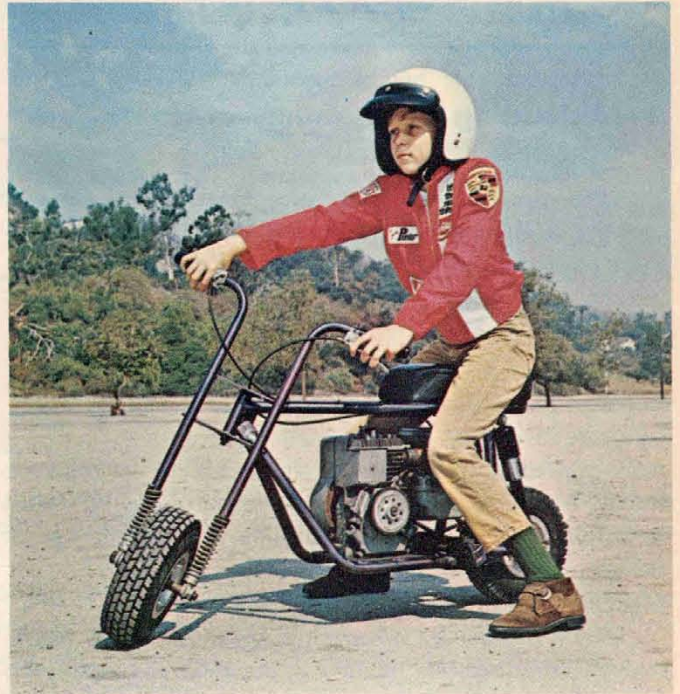
Studies show that minibikes are not safe for children and probably not safe for adults. This conclusion was reached following a safety survey of some 86 minibikes produced by the leading minibike manufacturers.

According to their report, the majority of minibikes have poor stability and lack ease of handling. This could prove extremely hazardous when traveling the 20 to 30 miles per hour that many minibikes are capable of doing. Some have unsafe brakes, uncovered flywheels and exhaust pipes dangerously close to the driver's left leg. The noise level on most minibikes is at or near the danger level.

If after careful consideration you do decide to buy a minibike for yourself or your child — follow this advice:

* Don't buy one that has obviously unsafe features.

* Before buying your child a minibike be sure he's old enough to properly maintain it and responsible enough to safely ride it. Minibikes should not be ridden on the streets. That's where most minibike fatalities occur.



Ambassador College Photo

THE PROPER WAY TO RIDE A MINIBIKE — Off the street, with safety helmet and clothing offering protection from scratches and abrasions.

* Keep in mind that minibikes are like miniature motorcycles. They are subject to the same riding and protective clothing safety requirements — helmet, full-length trousers, long sleeves and full shoes or boots.

● Why Breakfast Is Important

A number of studies reveal that skipping breakfast habitually or just eating the proverbial "toast and coffee" or "donuts and coffee," leaves a person less efficient, more irritable and fatigued — not feeling his best and not able to do his best work.

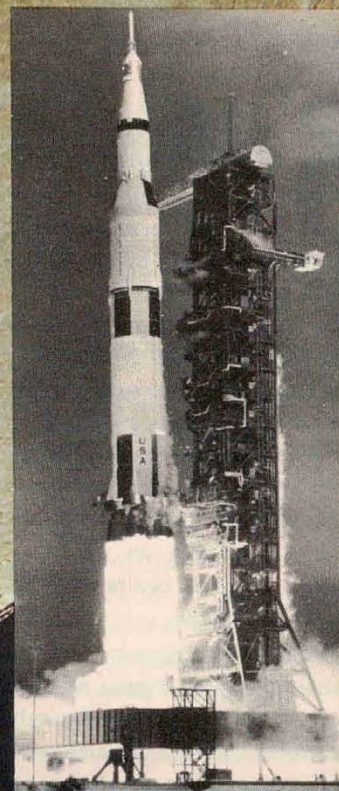
In one study of 3,500 Massachusetts high school students, the following effects were noted: By mid-morning those students who didn't eat breakfast produced less work, were physically less steady and took longer to make decisions.

Another study used 200 volunteers who had differing breakfast menus. Those who only drank black coffee suffered various reactions such as lassitude, irritability, nervousness, hunger, fatigue, exhaustion and headaches. These grew worse as the morning progressed. Those who ate donuts and coffee with sugar and cream for breakfast suffered inefficiency and fatigue within an hour after eating.

Those who ate well-balanced breakfasts, consisting of fruit, whole-grain cereal, eggs and milk, were found to be most alert and efficient.

The Flight of Apollo 15

MIRACLE MISSION INTO SPACE



NASA Photo, inset — Wide World

Apollo 15 involved the most complex moon exploration yet undertaken by the United States. It came approximately ten years after the first manned space flight.

by George L. Johnson

IN THE WAKE of the recent Russian space tragedy, American astronauts have completed what President Nixon described as the most ambitious exploration yet undertaken in space.

The Apollo 15 mission which began on July 26 was plagued with irritating minor problems which almost caused the \$445 million project to be scrubbed. However, after a brief test firing of the main rocket engine, the green light was given for Endeavour and Falcon to head for the moon.

On Friday, July 30, after another minor incident with the Falcon moon taxi, astronauts David Scott and James Irwin landed on target in the Hadley-Apennines region of the moon. During their record 67-hour stay on the surface of the moon, Scott and Irwin conducted a total of 16 scientific experiments — one less than the other three Apollo landings *combined*. And with the help

of their ingenious moon buggy they were able to explore much more area than the previous astronauts.

Scientific Aspects of the Mission

While on the moon David Scott drilled into the moon's surface and implanted heat flow tubes. These gave scientists back on earth the first temperature readings ever taken beneath the lunar surface.

During their first motorized ride on the surface of the moon the astronauts discovered a fist-sized rock which they hope will prove to be a chunk of the original moon. Scientists believe that the value of this find alone was worth the millions spent on the mission.

Other experiments gave scientists indications that the lighter areas of the moon are rich in aluminum, and the darker parts in iron.

Apollo 15 findings have also confirmed several other theories:

- the moon evidently developed rapidly and grew very rapidly.
- the inside of the moon is cold and the outside hot, in reverse of the case of most planets.
- the moon has a different chemical nature than the earth and probably did not break away from the earth, as some have postulated.

According to one scientist: "Apollo 15 represents a giant step in our understanding of the solar system. Pieces of the puzzle are now falling into place."

While his companions were busily making newspaper headlines on the moon's surface, Command Module pilot Al Worden was quietly orbiting the moon snapping some of the best resolution photographs of the moon to date — nearly two miles of film — and conducting experiments that may prove to be of more value than those conducted on the lunar surface.

According to Dr. James Arnold, a principal investigator on one of the orbital experiments, "The surface geology is more spectacular, and I don't want to take anything away from it, but the or-

bital sciences can certainly compare and may in the long run be more significant."

The Long Trip Home

After their record stay on the moon's surface, and a record breaking time spent outside the LEM (Lunar Excursion Module), the world watched in awe as the astronauts launched their Lunar Module back into moon orbit. The color television coverage of the event came via the camera mounted on the Lunar Rover, which was left behind on the moon's surface. The rover was only one of the many items discarded by the astronauts. Actually, an incredible \$80 million worth of equipment was abandoned on the moon.

Al Worden, the forgotten man of the mission, took a twenty minute walk in deep space on the way home. The walk — the first conducted out of earth orbit — was not conducted as a space stunt. It was vitally necessary for the success of the mission. Worden had to retrieve two film canisters from the service module, since the module would be jettisoned and destroyed while entering the earth's atmosphere.

WHY the Space Effort?

As they neared the earth, the astronauts conducted an in-flight news conference. During the conference Commander Scott justified the expense of the mission by saying: "I think man must extend himself, the new frontiers must be opened in order for us to propagate mankind, and I think this is one way to do it.

"I feel that the taxpayers got probably — in fact I hope they got more than their money's worth out of the flight. And if you see the size of the film magazines that Al brought in yesterday from those cameras, then you will see that we have, indeed, a great deal of data."

This data, he continued, would not "only enhance the progress of science but it will reach the common man on the street directly by the by-products of what we learned."

President Nixon, in a statement released after Apollo 15 began its mission, was somewhat more philosophical in his reasons for the manned moon

mission. "Even as it reflects man's restless quest for his own future, it also re-enacts another of the deeper rituals of his bones — not only the compulsion of the human spirit to know where we are going, but the primal need in man's blood to know from what we have come."

He then added: "We hope, by this journey, to know better the origin of earth, the moon and the other planets. We hope to understand more of the mysteries of God's great work. And in this seeking, we hope to understand more of man himself."

The desire for a better understanding of man and his purpose for being is a good thing; however one can't help wondering if we are looking in the right place. Surely there are some who would argue the point. And the quest for scientific data and knowledge of space has certainly been a boost to man's meagre store of information about our solar system and the universe. Knowledge of itself is a good thing — and the right use of knowledge a virtue. But MISUSE of knowledge is dangerous! And it is this prospect of MISUSING scientific knowledge that raises questions about the U. S./Soviet space race.

Let's not forget the real underlying reasons that precipitated the space contest, so aptly described by Dr. Wernher Von Braun: "Whether we like it or not, we are engaged in a worldwide popularity contest with the Soviets... I do not think we can dismiss this grim competition as a weight-lifting contest between rival rocket teams. When the whole world sits in the audience and the heavens are a stage, pride and prestige are real issues..." And, he added, "I am convinced that he who controls the open space around us is in a position to control the earth."

Those were the real issues at the onset of the space race. Have we now entered a new era where the spectre of militarism in space is no longer a threat — an era where the United States and her allies no longer see Communism and Soviet military might as a threat to democratic process? Is the world at peace? Is the cold war over?

Obviously not. America's costly ten-year goal to put a man on the moon, and Russia's massive space program, are

both a direct result of the *absence* of world peace. Russia would like to control earth through superiority in space. The U. S. intends to prevent such a thing from ever happening. The record is obvious.

U.S. Thrust Into Space Race

On October 4, 1957, America was thrust into the space race by the faint "beep-beep" of the earth's first artificial satellite. The feat would have been received with great praise and celebration, except for one *very disturbing* fact: The satellite had a "made in Russia" label.

The panic-stricken American government immediately began to turn its attention to its own fledgling civilian space effort.

After several failures the U. S. space project was turned over to the Army, a move that former President Eisenhower had been reluctant to make earlier, for fear that it would escalate the arms race. Now, however, there was no choice; it was either dive into the space race with both feet, or allow the Soviet Union to become the undisputed masters of space — and as masters of space, the possible conquerors of the earth.

The space program now became vital to our national security, and the cold war was carried into outer space. The era of "astropolitics" became a reality.

Now, after 14 years, the "lead" in the race has changed hands several times and there seems to be no end in sight. Even though America has surged ahead in the exploration of the moon's surface, experts feel that the nation cannot rest on its laurels. One stupendous space feat by Russia could alter that position.

While the two super powers struggle to gain psychological and military advantage over each other, the future of all mankind hangs in the balance. As long as the cold war exists, man will continue to spend the earth's precious resources in a dizzying arms race, in hope of avoiding the ultimate catastrophe — all-out nuclear war. A World War III could literally be the "war to end all war" — a war that neither side would win, and all humanity would lose. □

Initial Reaction to Nixon's Economic Plan

PRESIDENT NIXON'S August 15th announcement included what may have been the most dramatic economic package since Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal in 1933. In the general order of importance, the President:

— Cut the dollar loose from gold, inviting foreign banks, governments, and private markets to "float" the dollar's value.

— Imposed an immediate 90-day freeze on all wages, prices, and rents.

— Imposed a 10% surcharge on all imports.

— Cut almost \$5 billion in Federal spending for Fiscal 1972, including 1) postponing revenue sharing to cities for three months, 2) postponing welfare reform for another year, 3) reducing Federal jobs by 130,000 (mainly through attrition) and postponing governmental pay raises 6 months.

These proclamations took immediate effect. It is the prerogative of the Chief Executive to institute such measures under "emergency" situations. In addition, the President asked Congress for swift action on the following measures:

— Increasing investment tax credit from 7% to 10%.

— Repealing the 7% excise tax (about \$200 per car) on autos.

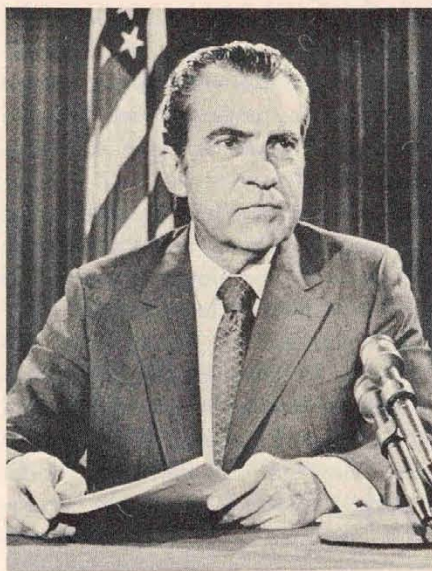
— Advancing income tax benefits to begin January 1, 1972, instead of 1973.

Within days, foreign and domestic officials responded; the public was polled; businesses changed their future plans; officials hurriedly met in Europe and Japan. The unemployed saw hope for jobs; businessmen saw investment opportunities open up; investors saw a bonanza in the stock exchange; union leaders vehemently denounced the plan as favoring business, while a large per-

centage of wage earners voiced approval of the plan.

Mixed Domestic Reaction

• *The Public.* A poll of 220 households by Albert E. Sindlinger & Co. on Monday revealed 75% of Americans favored the President's proposals, while "most of those who dissented did so on the ground that Mr. Nixon's actions should have come sooner." Mr. Sindlinger's amazed reaction was, "In all the



Wide World Photo

years I've been doing this business — more than 15 — I've never seen anything this unanimous, unless maybe it was Pearl Harbor."

A Gallup Poll released Thursday evening after the announcement also revealed 75% in favor of the proposals. A telephone sampling taken by *The PLAIN TRUTH* staff also revealed a 75% favorable mark.

The Gallup Poll revealed that only 15% felt they would be hurt by any of the President's actions, 42% felt they would be helped, while a whopping 43% said the actions would have no

effect on them (!) or had no opinion.

Overall, a new respect for the President and new hope for the economy quickly emerged.

• *The investor.* The stock market leaped a record 33 points on a record volume of 32 million shares, but suffered declines after the first two days of euphoria, mainly due to the increasing dissent of the organized labor sector.

• *The labor unions.* Although most workers supported the President's plan, their leaders were not as happy — especially when a "strike ban" was announced the following day. The AFL-CIO executive council said, "We flatly reject the Administration contention that it has any such power in peacetime. This is an assertion of dictatorial powers completely foreign to the American concept of freedom."

After such statements, the Administration backed down partially on their strike ban, but labor remained vehemently against the President's original economic plan as "lavish handouts to the rich," "totalitarian," "favoring business over labor" and as we go to press, it is not clear whether the defiant stand by labor unions will affect the workingman's attitude, or the success of the President's overall goal of a business boom.

• *Economists.* The consensus of most economists (although that profession rarely agrees on anything) was in favor of the wage-price freeze, against the protectionist 10% surcharge, and for the depreciation of the dollar in foreign markets. The measures to help business investments were praised, but the cuts in welfare reform and revenue sharing were criticized by social economists. Virtually all economists stressed the short-term nature of the President's changes, and the corresponding need for a *permanent* plan for the dollar, price and

wage inflation, the International Monetary Fund, and unemployment.

Foreign Reactions

• *Japan.* The oriental trading colossus of Japan was most affected by the dollar "float" and import surcharge proposed by the President. The yen and the dollar were the most undervalued and overvalued currencies, respectively, in major world trade markets.

Japan resisted yen revaluation as long as possible, but the indications at press time are that Japan will be forced to revalue. Rumors spread that West Germany might slap another surcharge on Japanese goods if they don't "float" the yen.

The Japanese stock market lost over 500 points (20%) in the first week of trading. The semi-official Japan External Trade Organization (JETO) said the imports surtax is "one step short of a total suspension of imports on the part of the U. S." Former American ambassador to Japan, Edwin O. Reischauer, called the surcharge "almost a declaration of trade war." However it appears the Japanese will take no immediate retaliatory action, although diplomatic relations between the two trading powers were further strained.

• *Canada.* Our neighbor to the north tried, but failed to secure exemption from the surcharge. Many disgruntled Canadian businessmen responded by not accepting American dollars.

• *Britain.* At the London Hilton hotel the pound was sold for \$2.80 — the old parity before the 1967 devaluation. One British paper headlined, "U. S. Gets Tough at Last" while the British stock market declined.

• *France.* The French Government, in tones reminiscent of Charles de Gaulle, attacked the new economic measures as violations of international accords. It said the dollar was no longer the proper basis for the world's dealing in money, investment and trade.

• *West Germany.* The deutschmark had previously floated upward about 8%. Together with the 10% surcharge this would make German exports at least 18% more expensive to American consumers. The German market did not open (the Swiss, Dutch, Austrian, French and Italian markets also stayed

closed all week, but opened August 23), while German businessmen and bankers were understandably glum since Germany was already in the midst of a recession. The future looked even bleaker.

• *Russia.* Pravda declared President Nixon had opened a trade war on Japan and West Germany in order to protect the dollar. For weeks previously the Soviet press had a field day attacking the dollar as the "reflection of the very deep crisis of American capitalism."

• *Common Market.* An all-day meeting (until 2 a.m.) Thursday solidified the stand of "the Six" for no retaliation at this time against the 10% surcharge and floating of the dollar. German and French leaders were at odds on most issues, so the Six were stymied.

European Common Market officials, though deeply upset, ruled out the idea of retaliatory measures against the new American policies. "There will be no retaliation" said Prof. Ralf Dahrendorf, commissioner for external affairs for the trade group. "The whole idea is just too dangerous for trade relations between the United States and the European Community."

While Germany and France debated the proper combined action for Europe the dollar floated slowly downward in relation to most of the ten major European currencies. The average drop was 2½% by Wednesday, with the average eventual depreciation expected around 12%. When European markets opened the following Monday, the dollar dropped much less than most economists expected — about 1 percent.

The Future of Gold, The Dollar and the IMF

More important than the inconveniences of tourists in Europe, businessmen and workers at home, or investors and exporters abroad, is the very future of money.

John Allan May of the *Christian Science Monitor*, feeling the pulse of the top financial experts in London, predicted that a new monetary era is going to be ushered in.

New economic plans must be forthcoming with new exchange rates and more relevant rules, say most economists. The Europeans may be forced

to forge a common currency for internal purposes and for world trade. Gold and the dollar are no longer sufficient. No newly mined gold is supporting burgeoning world trade while conversely too many dollars are glutting foreign markets.

The dollar is no longer sacred, nor safe. The gold window may be closed forever or it may open at \$40 per ounce or more.

Newsweek summarized: "The mighty greenback, once as good as gold and welcomed the world over, is now indisputably the sick man of international finance, and its disease resembles the plague."

On the other hand, the U. S. economic power is yet gargantuan and Europe is still handcuffed from taking any retaliatory action. Serious talk of trade war has not yet surfaced. The world still needs the USA. But the question is: "For how long?"

Needed: Renewed Sacrifice

The future of the dollar — and America — is largely up to the Americans. Whether on the inflation front, business front, or international front, Mr. Nixon made it "perfectly clear" to the American people that the new policies would be successful only if they "renew the spirit of sacrifice."

"Success," he said August 15, "calls for greatness in a great people." The Administration hopes that Americans will have the character of voluntary compliance to abide by the spirit as well as the letter of the law, for there is only a small governmental agency to enforce the wage-price freeze. Former price freezes have engendered much illegal "black marketeering" which must be avoided this time if Americans sincerely want to conquer their chronic inflation.

Abroad, foreigners will be watching carefully to see if the American populace can meet the test, both now and in the uncertain months after the initial 90-day period ends. Failure to meet it may well mean a thorough undermining of confidence in the American will as well as a shattered confidence in the American dollar!

Read an in-depth money crisis report coming in the October PLAIN TRUTH. □

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

With
IAN SMITH
 Prime Minister of Rhodesia

(Continued from page 8)

Western powers. We've fought with them in the two last world wars. We were one of the first to rush in when war was declared to offer our services.

We now find that apart from being attacked by our enemies in this world, and those are the Communists, we are being attacked to an even greater extent by our friends in the world as a result of sanctions. So, it's difficult for Rhodesians to understand why this should take place.

Q. In your view do you feel the administrations of both of these countries — Britain and the United States — were somewhat stampeded by world public opinion or by the United Nations' overwhelming African Bloc?

A. I think to a certain extent this was the position. I think as far as America was concerned they adopted the attitude that this was a British problem and they therefore should go along with the British decision. But there's no doubt they were stampeded; I can tell you, I've seen this in public before. I'm not revealing any intimate secrets when I say that in one of the discussions that I had with Harold Wilson when he was Prime Minister, he said to me: "It would be easy for you and me to solve this problem if we were the only two concerned." He said, "That isn't the problem. The problem is for you to give me a solution which I can sell to the Afro-Asian Bloc." Now those were Harold Wilson's words.

Well, under those circumstances it was impossible. I had to tell him that we weren't interested in the Afro-Asian Bloc; we were interested in a solution which would best suit Rhodesia, our country.

Q. Mr. Smith, since the sanctions has tourism dropped off markedly in Rhodesia?

A. No. I'm very happy to say that over the last few years there has been a tremendous change as far as tourism is concerned. For the first few years of our independence few people came here. I believe they were frightened away. They were given false information. We have many examples of this, but most of them have seen through this bogey man now, and tourists are coming to this country in greater numbers than they have ever come in our history — in fact I think we have broken all records. If my memory serves me right I was given some facts a few months ago which indicated that every night on an average over ten thousand tourists sleep in Rhodesia, and of those ten thousand at least two hundred come from the United States of America, so things are definitely looking up in the tourist world.

Q. Then Americans are welcome to come here to see conditions for themselves?

A. We love everyone. Americans or anyone else, I assure you, can come and see Rhodesia for themselves. We've nothing to hide. In fact our case goes by default. The only thing we ask is that people should tell the truth about Rhodesia, and then we're quite happy.

Q. What about American newsmen, representatives of the Press, say major magazines such as *Time*, *Newsweek*, *Life*, *Look*, or CBS or some of the other television networks? Are they given free access to Rhodesia?

A. As far as I'm aware these people are welcomed.

Q. And are American tourists, regardless as to color or religion, equally welcome?

A. Certainly. I have met American tourists here both black and white.

Q. Is there a difficulty for an American black traveling in Rhodesia so far as restaurants and accommodations are concerned?

A. No, not that I'm aware of.

Q. Now, in South Africa this situation is somewhat different than in Rhodesia. The apartheid policy fostering, I speak for the moment as a layman and a tourist, distinct segregation

in restaurants and hotels as well. Many people have said that your Government is drifting toward apartheid in this country — do you feel that is true?

A. It is a fact, as you have mentioned, that our policies are not the same. Many people do associate us with South Africa, but this should not be. I'm not being critical of the one or the other. It just so happens that we have different policies. I don't want to get involved in discussing the pros and cons. We're experimenting with a very difficult problem in this part of the world. But in our country, for example in our Parliament, we have one Parliament for the whole of Rhodesia, and there are both blacks and whites in that Parliament. They have a white Parliament in South Africa and in the Bantustans they are developing black Parliaments. That is the basic difference between our two policies. Ours is one country and South Africa is really divided into different countries now.

Q. Some time ago Sir Roy Welensky, who was a former Prime Minister during the Federation days of Rhodesia, made the statement and I quote, concerning the new Constitution, "It's a very sad day. We never closed the door to African development, but this new Constitution must lead to confrontation." What is your response to that charge?

A. Well, of course, Roy Welensky is a party politician and he is in opposition to my party. In fact, he even stood against us in one election, so this is party politics, and we will just have to agree to differ on this. I would say that the facts in Rhodesia today would counteract the point he has made. I reiterate, and statistics prove, that Rhodesia is quieter and more peaceful today than it has ever been in its history. It's difficult to argue against facts like that.

Q. What about your northern neighbor Zambia, formerly a part of the old Federation? There were many whites there — farmers, ranchers, even businessmen and so on. Have some of them left the country or do many still live there?

A. Many have left. There are still some whites there certainly, but even

those whites remaining have got their eye on the door. If they could leave and take their possessions with them, I think the majority would have left by now. But when you've invested in a business or a farm, for example, and you find that if you leave you have to leave your whole life's work and your investments behind, then you are reluctant to leave. This is why many whites are still staying on in Zambia, but I can assure you the majority would love to get out if they could.

Q. In Kenya, a similar thing occurred and many whites immediately left for other places including Australia, possibly some came here. I know many went back to Britain. What would occur, in your view, in Rhodesia if eventual black African majority rule should come to pass?

A. Well, I regret to say that I think you would probably find the same sort of circumstances taking place here, unless, of course, this was something which came on merit; and this is our policy. If in the future the African deserves his position and deserves to govern, then we will have no objection to that. But what we are opposed to is lowering standards specifically in order to accommodate people because they happen to have a certain color of skin. We say let merit be the criterion. This is our policy, and a black man has the same rights to rise to the top in Rhodesia as a white man. There is nothing to prevent a black man from occupying the seat which I occupy at the moment, for example. And under those circumstances I believe we have nothing to fear in Rhodesia.

Q. You once made a statement, apparently, that there would never be a black majority rule in Rhodesia during your lifetime. Do you still feel this way?

A. My statement was that I did not believe there would be.

Q. Not that you personally would try to prevent it?

A. Yes, that is correct. I'm not on record as having said there will never be. I do not believe there will be a black government in my lifetime because

on merit I don't believe they can achieve this.

Q. Why?

A. I go back to what I said earlier: At the beginning of this century these people hadn't even contacted civilization. They didn't know what a wheel was. They were walking around dressed in skins. I'm not trying to be provocative now, but this is history, these are facts. You can't expect a people in a few years historically to arrive at a position where they are educated and civilized and capable of taking over and running a country. In fact, we have classical examples to the north of us, of black Africans which were in touch with civilization for 100-200 years before the black man in this country was, and yet they have made an incredible mess of taking over their countries and trying to run them. So there's much less chance of people who've been in contact with civilization for a third or a quarter of the time of being successful. This is just common sense I believe.

Q. Mr. Smith, what is your term of office?

A. Five years between elections.

Q. When is the next election expected?

A. Our last election was only just over a year ago, I think, so we've got about three years to run — three to four years.

Q. Do you have any apprehensions whatsoever about the perpetuation of your own Government?

A. No, at the moment I'm not unduly concerned.

Q. Apparently, many people outside Rhodesia hoped that through trade sanctions and a strangulation of the economy, a dissatisfaction would immediately erupt in the country among the whites as well as the blacks. And, if your Government could be toppled, then a different Constitution more acceptable to the Afro-Asian Bloc in the U.N. would be adopted. So far as you're concerned, Mr. Smith, does the Rhodesian policy as you have outlined it depend almost entirely upon you and your Government remaining in power? Do you hold the

view that if you should disappear through elections or some other means, that a new Constitution would be adopted?

A. I believe this is indulging in wishful thinking. Our Constitution now is the Constitution of Rhodesia recognized by our high courts, and the only way this can be changed would be by process through our Parliament, firstly. And the second point I make to you is that I believe the majority of black Africans support my Government and the present Constitution. In fact, I know that this is so. The tribal — the whole tribal structure, and this is the basis of the African social structure in Rhodesia, supports what we have done.

You see, we have brought peace and quiet to these people. Before we came to power the so-called African politicians stimulated by the Communists were running around intimidating Africans, beating them up, burning their houses, assaulting their women. Yet the mass of the Africans are decent, quiet people who want to be left to get on with their work and lead their lives.

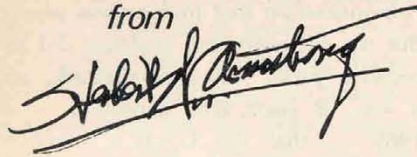
And they came to the conclusion that if this was the sort of thing that black government was going to bring them, then long may the whites go on being the Government. They [Communist-led blacks] played right into our hands. I'm absolutely satisfied that we govern with the consent of the majority of whites and blacks in Rhodesia.

Q. Mr. Smith, viewing your country as if it were a microcosm of the problems of the entirety of the globe, what do you personally feel the future holds ten, 20, 50 years from now? What do you see for Rhodesia in the future?

A. I believe that if the rest of the world would give us a fair chance we would successfully prove that the black man and the white man can live together in harmony in Africa. The basis of the whole problem is that man must insist on a maintenance of standards, that we let merit be the criterion. I believe that problems have accrued, not only in Africa but in the world, where people have resorted to appeasement and lowered standards in order to achieve this end. □

Personal

from



(Continued from page 2)

King Hassan's Morocco just a few weeks ago. There is, of course, the war in Vietnam, and the smoldering war situation in the Middle East.

But in spite of 6,000 years of fruitless searching for PEACE — working for PEACE — struggling for PEACE — fighting for PEACE — world leaders continue searching, working, struggling, fighting — and maneuvering — for PEACE. World attention now has been focused on President Nixon's chances for at least "promoting peace and stability in Asia" — if not world peace.

How are those changes being viewed?

Effects of Presidential Visit

Will the President's visit to Peking win important concessions from Red China?

Will it result in concessions in regard to Taiwan? In connection with South Vietnam? In relation to trade? In the area of diplomatic relations?

Will Red China be willing to renounce its self-avowed program of engendering, supporting, and directing revolutionary movements in other parts of the world?

Or, some are asking, will the President's visit be a second Munich? Chiang Kai-shek's chairman of the overseas Chinese commission has compared the proposed trip to the world's number one policeman visiting the world's number one bandit in his lair. Also he compared the American President's visit to mainland China to British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's visiting Adolph Hitler at Munich shortly prior to World War II. In that visit the Prime Minister returned triumphantly to England, with his umbrella, thinking he had won PEACE. Yet at Munich the peace-seeking Mr. Chamberlain had been forced to make all the concessions, indulging in all the appeasing, thinking that by them he was purchasing PEACE.

The Fuehrer took all the concessions and appeasements, and then started the war anyway.

The nationalist Chinese leader, Kao Hsin, fears damage to United States prestige as the result of this visit.

LATER: Saigon, July 27:

Today's *Pacific Stars and Stripes*, U. S. service men's daily newspaper, reports that Peking is in no mood to alter its hard line against the United States, even though its Premier has invited President Nixon to visit him. Its "hate U. S." stance remains, and Mr. Nixon is still referred to as "the chieftain of U. S. imperialism" in official Chinese reports.

The report states further that in the last three days — it is now ten days since Mr. Nixon announced the forthcoming visit — Peking has leveled two major attacks against what it terms "U. S. imperialism."

The F.B.I. Chief, J. Edgar Hoover, is reported to have said that Peking considers the United States "its chief enemy." The statement was reported to have been made to a closed Senate hearing three weeks prior to Mr. Nixon's announcement of the intended visit.

Of course the President is aware of these things. He hopes his visit will be a step toward normalization of relations. But if one knows the Communist mind, Communist objectives and tactics, he will realize that such hopes have little chance. Communist leaders view such efforts toward peace as a sign of weakness, to be taken every advantage of. They respect one thing only — SUPERIOR FORCE!

Red China's Demands

Still later, July 28, HONG KONG:

The price Communist China is going to demand of the United States for establishment of full diplomatic relations was announced here today. Of course I knew there would be a price. Premier Chou En-lai will expect to GET everything, give nothing. That is the Communist way. They deal from a position of strength only. They recognize nothing but superior FORCE!

This price, it is now made public here in Hong Kong, was outlined by Premier Chou July 19. It is like the price a victorious military commander would impose on his defeated foe. Of

course it means a seat in the United Nations. *But much more!*

Chou demands that the United States double-cross its ally, Nationalist China, being unfaithful to its solemn commitments. He says the U. S. must renege on the defense treaty it made with Chiang Kai-shek in 1954.

Unconditional Surrender?

But MORE! The United States, like a nation making unconditional surrender in war, must remove all its military installations in and around Taiwan, leaving her ally, FREE China, helpless, to be taken over by Red China.

Red China has more than once threatened a takeover of Taiwan by force, but each time U. S. Naval Power has deterred the communists. If Mr. Nixon should bow to these arrogant demands, the United States would totally lose face before the world! It would be the END of United States' world prestige! Already it seems the U. S. has lost all pride in its great power.

Other demands of Chou En-lai:

The Indochina question (Vietnam) must be solved (Chou's way) first.

The U. S. must recognize that the "government of the People's Republic of China" is the ONLY legitimate government representing the Chinese people. And he included the people of Nationalist China in this. Taiwan must be recognized as a province of Red China.

He resolutely opposes any "two-China" or any "one China, one Taiwan" idea. Nationalist China, therefore, must be put out of the United Nations.

Chou En-lai said that this is China's stand — "and it shall not change!"

On July 20, Mr. Nixon sent assurances to Chiang Kai-shek the U. S. will stand by its commitments.

Perhaps this will give the reader some idea of the problem President Nixon must face in attempting to "make peace" in any degree with either Mao Tse-tung or Chou En-lai.

Of course Mr. Nixon gained considerable prestige for standing up to Khrushchev in Moscow, and getting the best of him in an argument — before he was President. Will he be able to gain concessions and avoid appeasement in Peking? Of course he will see not only Chou but also Mao, although most

of the conversation probably will be with Chou.

Well, here we go again — in this fast-accelerating turbulent world, the American President plans to visit Red China on a PEACE mission.

For 6,000 years kings, emperors, presidents, governments, have been fighting for PEACE. They are still trying.

But there is NO PEACE.

WHY?

WHY have all the efforts of governments and rulers for 6,000 years been fruitless?

Cause for Every Effect

I repeat again and again — there is of necessity a CAUSE for every effect. Everything is a matter of CAUSE and EFFECT!

But humanity seems always to ignore the CAUSE and try to deal with the EFFECT.

I repeat again — there are the broad overall TWO WAYS of life: GET, and GIVE! They travel in opposite directions. The world's governments, as well as its industry, commerce, business, sports, society, have all been based on the way of "GET" — of greed, lust, selfishness, competition, jealousy, envy, unconcern for others — rejection of God and of revelation.

And that is the CAUSE of war, strife, violence, chaos!

We have fought wars to END all wars. They didn't — and won't!

The PLAIN TRUTH, Ambassador College, and associated enterprises are WORKING FOR WORLD PEACE!

But *not* by strife, by fighting, by political or military means. We work for WORLD PEACE, through right EDUCATION — by teaching THE WAY TO PEACE! We can't enforce THAT WAY on the world — or even on our readers, listeners or viewers. The use of FORCE is not our commission.

But we now are fast approaching the day when, if the world will NOT heed this activity of love and peace, all humans will be staking their lives on WHETHER there exists the LIVING GOD of supreme supernatural POWER to TAKE OVER, and by irresistible FORCE compel

the world to turn to the way of "love" — of outgoing concern for the welfare of others — of cooperation, service, helping, sharing. The WAY that causes happiness, joy, prosperity — and PEACE! □

POISONS IN YOUR HOME

(Continued from page 12)

intestines, and other protective organs divert many dangerous chemicals from absorption into tissues. But upon *breathing* a chemical, the drug enters the bloodstream directly through the thin membranes of the lungs. There is precious little protection against an inhaled chemical.

One thing is for sure — DDVP kills flies! And a fly is a pretty hardy little critter. Flies have become so immune to DDT ("kid's stuff" to them), that they can take one full drop of *pure* DDT (the equivalent of 14 pounds on the skin of a 200-pound man) and survive quite well, thank you! What biologists call "superfly" results in just 25 generations of exposed flies.

If such a "superfly," who survives a lot of hostile environments, is killed in a "flyby" near a wax strip, doesn't it make you somewhat suspicious that if you can hang some nerve gas in your kitchen which attacks the hardy fly, it might be doing something to YOU?

Don't wait for the total proof to come in. The chemical blunders of history show that approach to be a dangerous gamble. An investment in a screen door and a good fly-swatter will be cheaper both ways.

LINDANE — Dangerous, Illegal, Yet Available

Lindane has much the same history as DDVP, only lindane is one of the stronger members of the chlorinated hydrocarbon family (like DDT), not an organic phosphate. Lindane is the gamma isomer of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-hexachlorocyclohexane, called (incorrectly) BHC — if that helps.

Lindane was first registered for use in

1951, and by 1953 the Public Health Service warned the Food and Drug Administration that lindane was unsafe. But the circumstantial evidence did not become "proof" for over a decade, and it was 18 years after inception — in 1969 — that the U.S.D.A. removed lindane from the approved list of pesticides.

Today, after 20 years' use, lindane vaporizers and fumigators are still being sold. This is due to the seemingly never-ending series of appeals and hearings requested by the industry. Instead of removing the suspect poison from the market while hearings determine its final guilt, the courts take the strange position of allowing the accused chemical to sell freely while on trial.

Lindane, and its cousin BHC, have been linked directly with leukemia and other blood diseases. "Lindane has been implicated directly or circumstantially in cases of serious bone marrow failure," according to a government report, as well as aplastic anemia and diseases of the central nervous system.

Plants treated with lindane or BHC "became monstrously deformed with tumorlike swellings on their roots. Their cells grew in size, being swollen with chromosomes which doubled in number" (Rachel Carson, *Silent Spring*, p. 19).

As in DDVP, no long-term tests to determine the effects of lindane inhalation have been conducted! It is known that lindane ingestion is *twice* as lethal as DDT — seven to fourteen grams or less is "acutely poisonous to human beings" (the white lindane crystals are sold in 14-gram packets, and have been mistakenly used as sugar). But inhalation is conceivably more dangerous than ingestion.

Pyrethrins

The pyrethrins are a natural family of pesticides derived from a chrysanthemum-type flower, pyrethrum. Combined with piperonyl butoxide (PB) and a Freon propellant, they provide the main ingredients for some of the common household bug sprays. Pyrethrins are relatively weak, compared to DDVP or lindane, but when combined with these other ingredients (PB and Freon), evidence indicates

much more danger may be involved.

A scientific principle called *synergism* results when two relatively harmless chemicals are joined to produce a much more harmful effect. Preliminary studies show that "the high death rate from the combination of PB and Freon demonstrated synergism between the two chemicals that *tripled the killing power* of PB when administered alone" ("Mix With Care," *Environment*, January-February, 1971, p. 40).

Among the diseases now linked with this chemical are heart malfunctions, hepatoma (malignant tumors of the liver), asphyxia, and miscellaneous liver ailments. Asthmatics suffered a particularly severe health hazard from pyrethrins. But, as with DDVP and lindane, "there have been no long-term inhalation tests of animals exposed to such aerosols . . . PB and formulations containing PB and other synthetic MDP compounds must be tested for chronic toxicity, including carcinogenicity (capability of producing cancer), mutagenicity (capability of producing genetic changes), and teratogenicity (capability of producing birth defects), before potential human hazards can be assessed" ("Eye on Our Defenses," *Environment*, April, 1971, pp. 44, 47).

Meanwhile, untested, potentially poisonous pyrethrin home and garden bug sprays are enjoying constant sale and use. Before the results come in, such chemicals may be long in testing. Pyrethrum, said Dr. LaMont C. Cole in *Scientific American*, "has frustrated the analysis of the ablest organic chemists."

"Of course, these chemicals *must* be safe," answers dogmatic faith in Science and Government, "if science tests them and government approves them." But we've shown how little testing has been done by "science"; now take a brief look at "government approval."

How the Government "Approves"

Many people picture the government as a see-all, know-all, father figure, carefully providing our every need. But the government has the same problems any big corporation would have: personnel shortage, slipshod workmanship, financial woes, deadlines to meet.

The Food and Drug Administration

is a typically under-budgeted and overburdened agency. We assume they check all foods and drugs for safety, but actually less than 0.1 percent of all food in interstate commerce is actually inspected for pesticide residues!

The Pesticides Regulation Division (PRD) of the Department of Agriculture is another example. All pesticides sold in interstate commerce must first be approved by the PRD (a branch of the U.S.D.A.). With a huge number of chemicals to check, limited safety criteria, and a built-in bias toward the quick agricultural use of each pesticide, the PRD has been called by *Consumer Reports* "a manufacturer's delight." They explain why in this recent report:

"In accepting a product for registration, the PRD almost always relies on information provided by the manufacturer. Only if there have been reports that a particular pesticide has resulted in death or injury *following its introduction on the market* will the PRD test the product for safety" (*Consumer Reports*, November, 1970, p. 701).

Their job is not to evaluate whether there is a safer product on the market that will do the job. Their criteria are merely toxicity on insects and human safety "*when used as directed*," although a slight mistake could be very injurious.

A further problem, evident throughout government, is the overlapping of duties and authority. The Public Health Service (PHS), more health-oriented, maintains a constant feud with the PRD and FDA. For instance, last year the PRD certified 252 pesticides over objections raised by the Public Health Service.

On top of all these other human problems, most farmers or housewives are not told which chemicals will work best for them, in which quantities, under what conditions, by an expert. Instead, a *salesman* of many varied products tries to put as many chemicals into his customers' hands as they will buy.

What YOU Can Do

If you are using home and garden sprays extensively, don't underestimate the danger you could be causing yourself, your family, and your environment. Dr. Emil Mrak, chairman of the De-

partment of Health, Education, and Welfare advisory committee on pesticides, said, "Much of the pesticide contamination of our waters, believe it or not, comes from the home gardener disposing of unused chemicals in the toilet, runoff from his gardens and even golf courses."

"But the bugs will take over if we quit spraying," say farmers and commercial home gardeners alike. "Consumers demand food that is attractive and plentiful, not the moldy, worm-ridden specimens of pre-pesticide days," answer the grocers, farmers and wholesalers.

But the detractors are overlooking the fact that some farmers raise top quality produce without poisons and get top prices because their produce is better.

Isn't there some *natural* way bugs could be combatted?

Probably not with monoculture. And difficult with weak, sickly plants and sick soil. No, not with stronger, virulent, pesticide-resistant "super" insects developing.

"Under primitive agricultural conditions" wrote Rachel Carson, "the farmer had few insect problems. These arose with the intensification of agriculture — the devotion of immense acreages to a single crop. Such a system set the stage for explosive increases in specific insect populations" (*Silent Spring*, p. 20).

The point is that growing one crop in vast acreages is detrimental to the soil and makes that crop far more vulnerable to attack. This has been explained in past issues of *The PLAIN TRUTH*.

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss proper farming methods but merely to point out the possible dangers of garden and household pesticides.

But if you would like to know how you can change a farm or garden to safe and sane natural methods, you can get the whole story in our *free* booklet, *The World Crisis in Agriculture*. It tells what is wrong with modern agriculture and discusses proper farming practices. Write for it and also study other available *facts* behind any household chemicals you may be using.

Think twice before using those convenient killers. When in doubt — DON'T! Why gamble? □

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The furor over Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence has died to a low rumble. November 11, 1971 will mark the sixth year of the nation's independence. See page 3.

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Prime Minister Ian Smith answers vital questions regarding the effectiveness of trade sanctions against Rhodesia, the current economic situation within his nation, and relations with Black Africa. See page 6.

★ POISONS IN YOUR HOME

Chances are that potentially dangerous untested chemicals are in constant use in your home, and what you don't know may be hurting you. See page 9.

★ NEEDED NOW—SANE SEX EDUCATION

As public education moves into the decade of the seventies, it is plagued by one of the worst dilemmas of recent years—the seemingly insoluble question of SEX EDUCATION. Is it working? Many ask, do we need it? See page 15.

★ PARENTS SHOULD MAKE THE BEST TEACHERS

Many parents are unaware of the importance of personally educating their children at home. See page 20.

★ THE BIOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

An explosion of biological knowledge is promising earth-shaking discoveries. But with it come a welter of ethical and moral questions. See page 23.

★ ITALY AND ETHIOPIA—OLD TIES RENEWED

Italy, the rest of Christian Europe and the Vatican are keenly interested in this Afro-Christian nation. See page 28.

★ RUSSIA IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Today, the Soviet Union is the dominant power in the Middle East. By contrast America and Britain have few friends in this critical corner of the world. See page 30.

★ THE FLIGHT OF APOLLO 15—MIRACLE MISSION

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★ INITIAL REACTION TO NIXON'S ECONOMIC PLAN

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