

the
PLAIN TRUTH
a magazine of understanding



EDWARD HEATH
Britain's Prime Minister

What Our READERS SAY

Parents, Sex and Education

"The article 'Sane Sex Education' in the September issue of *The PLAIN TRUTH*, contained the most wisdom and common sense of any article written on the subject. Having read extensively regarding the pros and cons, being sickened by so-called 'experts' urging public schools to 'take over' even the most intimate details of sexual relationships, your article put the responsibility where it belongs...back on the parents. Thank you for stirring up some good common sense thinking that God intended us to use."

Fred M.,
Garden Grove, California

"I just finished reading 'Sane Sex Education' and 'Parents Should Make The Best Teachers.' They have a real message for every parent and his children. I do not want to be classed among the parents who consider the classroom a garbage can into which they throw refuse."

W. A.,
Kansas City, Mo.

"I would like to thank you for publishing that wonderful article 'Parents Should Make the Best Teachers.' Although we live in a rapidly changing world, basic human needs have not changed. It would be wonderful if every mother had the opportunity to carefully read this timeless and priceless article."

Anthony C.,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

The Missing Dimension

"Your article on the 'Missing Dimension in Sex' is one of the best I have ever read on the subject. It is indeed true that the tragic facts that threaten the very existence of human society need to be investigated in the light of a true answer."

M. N.,
Pretoria, South Africa

Rhodesia

"As a respected information disseminating media, *The PLAIN TRUTH* may have unknowingly performed an injustice to millions of Black Africans in Rhodesia. Webster's Dictionary defines 'truth' as: 'Conformity of assertion to fact or reality.' What you have presented to your readers are the facts and realities as viewed by Ian Smith and his supporters. As a champion and advocator of the complete truth, it is your responsibility to expose 'all the facts and all the realities' surrounding the conditions in Rhodesia. To live up to the literal name of your magazine, you should now conduct an interview with the Blacks in Rhodesia opposed to the ruling government."

R. S.,
Los Angeles, California

"Your September article, 'Rhodesia — Six Years After Independence,' and the interview with Prime Minister Ian Smith were both refreshing and enlightening. It was one of very few articles dealing with southern Africa that didn't contain preconceived opinions."

Carl G.,
Hillsboro, Ohio

"The interview with Prime Minister Ian Smith in the September 1971 issue of *The PLAIN TRUTH* gave an objective and noteworthy portrayal of an admirable man. Despite the slanted and biased propaganda that has been hurled against the Prime Minister and the Rhodesian Government, I can say the intelligence, principles and stamina displayed by Mr. Smith are something the leaders of the Western nations are in dire need of. Thank you for revealing insight into the real Rhodesia."

R. L.,
Montgomery, Alabama

"I am grateful to be able to receive your excellent magazine. The current issue of *The PLAIN TRUTH* is especially good. You make it easy for the layman to understand the current issues of the day that are so important. Many people were confused by the Rhodesian problem and your analysis is clear and unbiased. Thank you."

Lottie S.,
Midland, Texas

Alcoholism

"Your October issue had a good article on Alcoholism. In it was a box on the term 'skid row.' The box stated that this phrase originated in Seattle. As a 60-year resident of Seattle, I will give you our version. Yesler Way was a skid road used to skid logs down to Yesler Mill in the bay. It soon became the rough part of town and was frequented by the derelicts. Thus that part of town became known, and it still is known as the SKID ROAD."

O. P.,
Lynnwood, Washington

To Success...

"Your article 'What's Keeping You from Real Success' was so shocking and exciting to me when I read it in the October issue of *The PLAIN TRUTH*. I know that many of us Americans have shared the same downfall for not being successful like we should."

Herman J.,
Chicago, Ill.

Why Are We in Vietnam?

"I would like you to know how much I appreciated the article in the May 1971 issue of *The PLAIN TRUTH*: 'Why We Are in Vietnam.' I have been one of thousands who have asked that question. I believe you were very objective in your answer. I read the accompanying 'Personal' comments and noted with regret the dissatisfaction one woman reader expressed over the fact that you did not take a stand on the issue. Obviously, she did not understand that your position in writing was to be objective, not partisan. Again I want to express my appreciation for *The PLAIN TRUTH*. After I have read it, I truly feel that I have had intellectual nourishment of top quality."

Charlotte D.,
St. Paul, Minnesota

Middle East Peace

"I have just read the article entitled 'Peace in the Middle East,' in the issue of
(Continued on inside back cover)

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a magazine of understanding

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United States: P. O. Box 111, Pasadena, California 91109.

Canada: P. O. Box 44, Station A, Vancouver 1, B. C.

Mexico: Institución Ambassador, Apartado Postal 5-595, México 5, D. F.

United Kingdom and Europe: P. O. Box 111, St. Albans, Herts., England.

South Africa: P. O. Box 1060, Johannesburg.

Australia and Southeast Asia: P. O. Box 345, North Sydney, NSW 2060, Australia.

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The Philippines: P. O. Box 1111, Makati, Rizal D-708

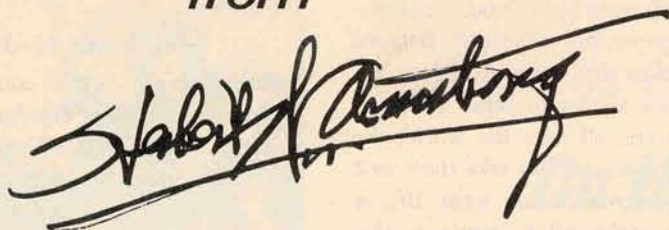
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Personal

from



WHY America Is So Generally Disliked By the Rest of the World

Ambassador College Campus, England:

IN MY "PERSONAL" article, October-November 1970 issue, written from New Delhi, India, a brief mention was made about the United States being rather generally disliked in other countries.

The beautiful, young and charming Maharani, wife of the Maharaja of Tripura, put the question:

"America has given more generous help to other nations, and their peoples, than any country on earth," she first commented. "Not only does the United States give extensive financial aid to many other countries, but when there are national disasters, such as major earthquakes or floods, your country always seems to send generous help. Why, then, is the United States so generally disliked?"

In this particular article I had written merely what I had briefly and spontaneously answered in the conversation. In a quick, off-the-cuff answer to the young lady, I attributed part of this attitude to Communist propaganda against us. Part, I suggested, might be due to human nature—a natural feeling of jealousy because of American affluence and its higher standard of living. And I felt part of the feelings against us might be caused by the inexcusable behavior of many Americans travelling abroad.

Yesterday, the manager of our office in Düsseldorf, Germany, Mr. Frank Schnee, flew over to see me. Among other things, he showed me a letter in German from a subscriber to *The PLAIN TRUTH*. It was concerned principally with this same question.

This same "Personal" article had been published in the January-February 1971 German edition. Our German subscriber thinks I omitted the most important reason for this general feeling of ill-will toward Americans. I want my readers, especially in the United States, to have a glimpse of how we in America look in the eyes of people in other parts of the world. I think this letter is typical. Below I give you a rather free

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Ambassador College Photo

ABOUT OUR COVER

On October 28, 1971, the British House of Commons voted to enter the European Common Market by a 112-vote margin. Parliament's approval of Britain's entry into the European Community was a personal triumph for Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath who headed the British negotiating team in 1961, while he was Britain's Deputy Foreign Secretary. Parliament's approval will help clear the way for Britain's intended entry on January 1, 1973. But the Government still needs parliamentary approval of several major pieces of legislation harmonizing British laws and customs with those of the continental nations. The opposition Labour Party promises a tough battle for Mr. Heath's Conservatives.

translation of the letter in English. He says:

"I find *The PLAIN TRUTH* very interesting, because it is thought-provoking. In the German edition of January-February, 1971, the question is asked, why America, in spite of her generous help to other nations and peoples, is so unpopular. The explanations given in the article are correct, but the most important of all reasons was not mentioned.

"That most important reason is America's own self-portrayal in American-made films and television programs. These are shown in Germany and around the world, often with subtitles in our language, or simulated voices in our language. Whoever follows these entertainment media must come to the inevitable conclusion that the U.S.A. is almost solely populated by criminals, and that murder and bloodshed are as normal, as it is elsewhere to have breakfast.

"One is inclined to ask the following questions: Why does virtually no one in America ever work? Because in your own filmed or televised self-portrayal one never sees nor hears anything like normal working men or women. Why are the American policemen, without exception, such stupid blockheads, who overbearingly and arrogantly appear on the scene after the lawbreakers have been arrested by private investigators?

"Do you seriously believe that one can like a country, where day-in and day-out acts of violence and crime are shown as the standard way of life on the television screen? For your information I enclose several newspaper clippings advertising American films and television programs."

These showed violence, crime, and sex. And a "Western" was advertised. Continuing his letter:

"To these could be added countless reports [news reports printed in the German press] by Americans themselves about the use of American troops in Vietnam, including gruesome moving pictures, showing the wounding and killing of civilians. Believe me, no man will like such a country, especially not, if he has an uncomplicated mind (embracing the larger part of all television fans), and takes the broadcasts as true, factual reports, since they are not

Communitic, but American-produced reports."

America's Self-Portrayal

Actually, I think our German subscriber is referring to fictitious entertainment programs as "reports." But we need to realize that when American TV programs are shown in other countries — as they are, all over the world, the people in those countries take them as a factual representation of what life is like in America. But continue this letter:

"Day-in and day-out the television screen funnels into the minds of viewers:

"The Americans are the criminals . . .

"American criminals kill a . . .

"The gangsters of America cause . . .

"And so forth!

"The consequences are clear to me — it means the worldwide disapproval and rejection of America! The question comes up whether this process can be stopped. It would have to be a campaign against the false self-portrayal, but, who could do that? Who could be powerful enough to fight the mighty ones of the film industry? I don't know! Please excuse that I write in German, but my English is not good enough. With friendly greetings, Arno Amft."

There you have it! — the way WE look, in the eyes of one subscriber in Germany!

And there you have one of the very CAUSES of all the evils in the world today.

I want to explain a number of things on this subject.

First, American television shows and movies are not intended to be documentaries made for the purpose of showing other peoples around the world what life is like in America. Quite the contrary! They are made primarily for the United States audience, and purely for ENTERTAINMENT. For this purpose they picture the unusual, the UNcommon, the daring, the shocking, the imaginary. And of course that is one of the evils.

But if we want the friendship and respect of other nations, we ought to realize that millions in those countries *do* mistake these pictures and programs as self-portrayals of what life is like in

America! If American industry is going to produce that kind of show, it would seem those responsible ought to have sufficient sense of responsibility to prevent this damage to the American image abroad.

The Profit Motive

But of course men in commercial enterprises are in those enterprises for one purpose — PROFITS. They are much more concerned about making profits than having a sense of patriotism in respect to the American public image.

And that is the root of all our problems — of all the evils in the world.

I repeat again and again and again — there are just two broad overall ways, or principles of life. The one I call the "GET" — the other the "GIVE" way. Humanity lives on the self-centered principle — the way of greed, lust, desire to acquire, accumulate — and, as well, the way of UNconcern for the good and welfare of others — the way of jealousy, envy, hatred.

The principle of "GIVE" is the way of outgoing concern for the good and welfare of others equal to self-concern. It is the way of serving, helping, sharing — of cooperation, of consideration, patience, kindness.

In United States television, the cost of production and broadcasting is derived from the "commercials" — the advertising. Rates are based on viewer-ratings at the various hours of day or night — the number of viewers tuned in. The competition for high ratings is furious. Millions upon millions of dollars are involved. The *concern* is *not* for what viewers *ought* to see, but for what the largest number will prefer to see.

And television experience shows the public *wants*, not what is *good* for it, but what will *entertain*. The American TV diet would not be filled with violence, murder, crime, illicit sex, if the viewing public did not prefer that to a diet of education, instruction, useful information. The profit motive rules. And the profit motive says, "Jones pays the freight; give Jones what he wants!"

Television: The Violent Medium

One case in point: It once became necessary, in the *national* interest, to
(Continued on inside back cover)



Wide World
British Prime Minister Edward Heath leaves No. 10 Downing Street to attend the final House of Commons debate on Britain's entry into the Common Market.

BRITAIN:

On Her Way to the Common Market

On October 28th, Parliament voted to enter the Common Market. Will Britain go all the way to become a full-fledged member? If so, will Britain stay in? Only time will tell. Whatever the final British decision, it will profoundly alter the world power structure.

by Raymond McNair

London, England

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT'S decision to enter the Common Market is one of the most important decisions it has made. If carried through, it will profoundly alter the British nation and make Europe the most powerful trading bloc in the world.

An Historic Resolution

It was the privilege of the writer to hear the pros and cons of the important Parliamentary debate some weeks ago.

At the conclusion of the six-day debate, it was announced in the House of Commons that Parliament had voted in favor of British entry. There was immediate jubilation on the part of those wanting entry, 356 to 244.

But Britain, of course, is not yet in. A long year of discussion on new legislation must pass before Britain can fully clear herself for entry. There is also a further equally important question as to whether Britain will *stay* in the EEC.

For example, if Britain takes the final plunge into the Common Market, will it be possible for her to withdraw from the EEC should she ever become dissatisfied with her membership in that club? This was one of the many points passionately argued in Parliament during the recent debate.

Before the Parliamentary vote in favor of British entry, I put the above question to Prime Minister Heath. "Mr. Prime Minister," I asked, "let's assume that Britain becomes a full-fledged member of the Common Market. Is there any provision in the Treaty of Rome — or otherwise — whereby Britain can opt out of the EEC legally, should she become unhappy with her Common Market ties — either in the economic, political or military spheres?"

Mr. Heath's answer: "No, there is no provision for that . . . I don't think you will expect countries to come together, and work together, integrate so much of their activity for their own good, and then say it's possible to disentangle this . . . for a country just to say, 'Right, I'm going to leave,' because you have had a change of government or something like that. *It is not possible.*"

The Opposition View

But Harold Wilson, leader of the opposition, takes a totally different view. During the recent Parliamentary debate he made the following significant points:

"As is well known, *one Parliament cannot bind its successor.* On the other hand, we recognize what is involved in a treaty signature. What we should do . . . would be immediately to give

notice that *we could not accept the terms negotiated by the Conservatives.*"

"If the Community then refused to negotiate, as we should have asked, or if the negotiations were to fail, we would sit down amicably and discuss the situation with them."

Mr. Wilson then came bluntly to the point: "We should make clear that our posture... would be rigidly directed towards the pursuit of British interests... They might accept this, or they might decide that we should agree to part — that would depend on them. That is our [the Labour party's]

He then stated how Britain could disengage from Europe: "There would be two possible ways of withdrawal and two only, once entry has been made. The first would be to secure a *voluntary release*, freely and unanimously given by every member state."

Sir Derek then goes on to show that this would be difficult if not impossible to effect.

He then mentioned the second way Britain might possibly withdraw from the Community: "The second and only other possible method would be by *unilateral repudiation*, of the 'scrap of

world power *alone*. The sun has set on the British Empire, and only "little England" is left.

At the end of World War II, Britain, though badly hurt, still sat at the conference table with the United States and the Soviet Union. She soon came to realize, however, that her influence was waning. Most decisions since World War II have bypassed London, being made in either Washington or Moscow.

Britain realizes she no longer carries the weight in shaping important world decisions as she once did. Europe, of course, realizes the same obvious fact. But Britain has particularly felt the cold shoulder. She has lost her empire, has been the "Sick Man of Europe" economically and has witnessed her demotion from equal to junior U. S. partner.

Britain has come to the rude realization that she is not in a class with the two superpowers — the United States and Russia. The traumatic realization came when Britain, with France and Israel, tried to retake the Suez Canal from Nasser in 1956. The United States diplomatically forced them to give up the captured prize.

Then Harold MacMillan succeeded Anthony Eden as Prime Minister and during the next few years presided over the headlong abandonment of Britain's imperial possessions in Africa. Mr. MacMillan's 1966 "Wind of Change" speech regarding African independence set the British policy-makers to granting their African colonies independence.

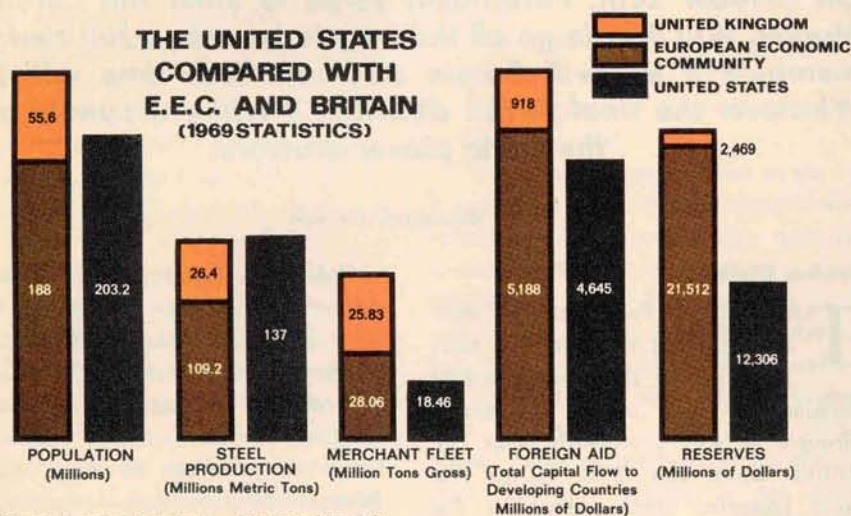
These cold, hard facts have forced the British to seek a greater say in world affairs through becoming part of a strong, powerful Europe — a European bloc powerful enough to counterbalance the U. S. and Russia.

Realizing this, Prime Minister Heath recently told a press conference in Bonn: "The world is suddenly realizing that the enlarged community is going to be a very, very powerful influence, economically and then *politically*. And indeed this is why we in Europe want to create it."

If Britain and the three other applicant members — Ireland, Norway and Denmark — join, (the latter three are dependent upon both British and

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**THE UNITED STATES
COMPARED WITH
E.E.C. AND BRITAIN
(1969 STATISTICS)**



Source: European Community — The Facts, May, 1971

position." In effect, former Prime Minister Wilson had served notice on Mr. Heath's Conservative government that should he become Prime Minister, his Labour Government would repudiate the "unacceptable terms" which Mr. Heath's government has agreed to.

This could result in a serious rift with Brussels, and could lead to Britain's withdrawing or being kicked out of the EEC once and for all.

No Right of Withdrawal

Sir Derek Walker-Smith, later in the debate, pointed out the dangers which would face Britain if she tried to opt out of the Common Market.

"The Treaty of Rome is *not* a normal treaty, either in scope or in duration. Normally, treaties are restricted in scope and limited in duration. Exceptionally, the Treaty of Rome covers an enormous range of our domestic life, exceptionally, it is *forever* — no limit of time and *no right of withdrawal*."

paper' variety, which Britain has traditionally rejected for herself and opposed for others to the point of war.

"So I say that signing the treaty would be, in law, in practice and in honour, forever. But — and here is the rub — *Parliament cannot constitutionally bind its successors*. That is the central and inescapable dilemma which entry would bring — to escape by unilateral action would be a breach of international obligation, but to deny to successor Parliaments the right of escape would be a breach of Constitutional principle."

Thus we see that the British Parliament is sharply divided on this matter of entering Europe — though all British political parties agree they want to see Britain enter Europe on the "right terms."

Britain's New Role in Europe

What is certain is Britain's realization that she can no longer play the role of

The UNITED NATIONS—

Can it "Beat Swords into Plowshares"?

Did the admission of China signal the start of a new era in the annals of the United Nations? Can the United Nations now bring and maintain peace in our time?

by Harry Eisenberg

"PEKING IN, TAIWAN OUT," reported unprecedented banner newspaper headlines. After 21 years of debate, the People's Republic of China — communist mainland China — was accepted as a member of the United Nations. The U. N. had not received this much publicity in years. Coupled with it were feelings of jubilation and triumph in Peking and its supporters; anger and disappointment in the United States; resentment and disgust in Taipei.

The People's Republic of China represents one fourth of all humanity. Now, after 21 years, virtually all nations have a voice in the United Nations. Can the U. N. become an effective instrument for maintaining world peace, stability, tranquility and order?

The U. N. Is Bankrupt

In its effort to promote world peace, the United Nations faces several distinct and severe handicaps. For one thing, it is monetarily bankrupt. It has been for a number of years. In the introduction to his annual report to last year's General Assembly, Secretary-General U Thant wrote of the shameful economic status of the United Nations:

"The organization's financial situation is worse than ever before and is steadily deteriorating. A main cause of the worsening situation is that certain governments continue to withhold contributions apportioned under the regular budget.

"In addition, the amounts owed by



Ambassador College

SYMBOL OF WORLD PEACE

— Statue on the grounds of the United Nations Building, a symbol of the United Nations' goal for mankind — world peace.

WE SHALL BEAT OUR SWORDS INTO PLOWSHARES

'slow payers' continue to rise. The actual situation is much graver than is reflected by the cold figures and analysis. . . . Again at certain times this year the United Nations did not have enough funds on hand from contributions made for that purpose to meet salary payments earned by the United Nations staff.

"Consequently, it was necessary to resort to borrowing from trust funds and special accounts in the custody and control of the Secretary-General. This hand-to-mouth existence neither befits the dignity of the world organization, nor does it permit the conduct of the financial operations of the United Nations on a business-like basis."

This certainly is not saying much for the world's nations, since the U.N. is the largest worldwide organization for peace and world order that we have. Some have claimed that the world organization is extravagant. Let us take a brief look at the U.N. budget to see how much the world is willing to devote to the cause of peace.

The Till Tells a Tale

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) works to help the nations of the world increase the output of farmlands, forests and fisheries, and raise nutrition levels. Its total budget for 1970 was just under \$32 million. The United States contributed over \$10 million, close to one third of the total. New York City, by comparison, spent close to \$120 million for its fire department alone in that year.

The largest single item in the overall U.N. budget is the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It provides advice and assistance in helping low income nations to invest their resources in the most worthwhile and profitable ways. It is not a program of handouts. Its budget for 1970 was close to \$242 million, of which the U. S. contribution was over \$86 million. The U. S. has pledged a similar amount for this year. This year Sweden will contribute \$23 million, Denmark nearly \$17 million. By comparison, the Soviet Union will contribute only a paltry \$3 million.

The U.N. regular budget for 1970 — which covers the cost of maintaining it

as an institution — was a mere \$160 million. The total overall U.N. budget, including the specialized agencies and voluntary programs that try to improve the level of civilization on the planet so nations need not resort to war, was \$900 million, with the United States paying over one third. Now compare this with Canada, a nation of 22 million, spending well over \$1.6 billion on



Black Star

United Nations Secretary-General
U Thant.

defense and war-related activities alone.

Poland, with some 33 million people spent \$1.8 billion on defense and war materials or just about double what the world's nations are willing to give the U.N. The Soviet Union is believed to spend some \$60 billion annually for the military. For the United States, the cost is over \$72 billion.

The total annual world expenditure for armaments and defense is over \$200 billion, or more than 220 times as much as is expended for peace through the United Nations.

A Biblical maxim states, "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." The conclusion is obvious: The treasure of nations is in the war pocket. The heart can only follow.

What is the outlook for the future if the present financial crisis continues? "A financially bankrupt U.N. must decline to the level of a plaything of its members, who may decide now and then to allow it some role in world affairs. Such a U.N. would lose its dig-

nity and fail to attract and keep the manpower adequate for genuine achievement" (*The United Nations in the 1970's*, United Nations Association of the U.S.A., p. 68).

But the money problem is merely a symptom of much deeper problems — suspicion, hostility and simple power politics.

United Nations Power Blocs

Another factor that limits the United Nations' effectiveness is its de facto division into competing power blocs. These divisions are accepted, and much of the U.N.'s work is in fact based on them.

"Such compacts," the Liberian delegate told the Assembly in 1956, "appear not only to have paralyzed the Organization's decisions, but also to have penetrated the operations of the Organization itself, making it difficult for the Organization to work smoothly. Offices, membership on committees, seats on various subsidiary organizations are all apportioned according to the strength of nations and the size of each bloc."

"In such conditions no nation can afford to stand aloof, basing its interests upon right or justice. To exist in such conditions, it becomes not only necessary but imperative for a state to align itself with the group in which it thinks its interests may best be served and safeguarded. *In such a situation it is difficult to achieve solutions of world problems.*"

Debate and Negotiation: A Subtle Difference

A third limiting factor imposed on the United Nations is that its delegates usually come to New York with instructions from their governments. In effect, this means that their minds are for the most part already made up on important issues.

Britain's Lord Caradon has pointed out, "I have the unique distinction of having been the *only* so-called permanent Representative of any country at the United Nations who was not an Ambassador. I was a Minister, a member of my government. And I claim that where it is a matter of speaking about the policy of one's government in

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advance news

in the wake of today's **WORLD EVENTS**

● **Defense Spending: New U. S. — Japan Issue?**

With the sagging dollar in need of help, Washington is beginning to take a closer look at its defense spending in Japan.

As of yet, the United States hasn't issued any outright demands to Tokyo for direct or indirect financial assistance, but Japanese officials have noted that the pressure is increasing.

The U. S. spends about \$650 million per year to maintain its forces in Japan. Washington would like Tokyo to pay for most, if not all, of this bill. In addition, U. S. officials would like to see the Japanese Defense Agency greatly increase its purchases of American weapons. This idea is meeting resistance from the fledgling Japanese armaments industry, anxious to increase its share of the growing JDA budget.

Many Japanese business leaders are bitterly angry with their own government for yielding to American demands for "voluntary limitations" on the sale of textiles to the U. S. They are not about to sit quietly by and watch Washington pressure Tokyo into an expensive defense cost sharing program.

Prime Minister Sato has cooperated with Washington throughout his tenure in office. And, analysts believe, he would probably submit to U. S. pressure for defense cost sharing. But it is no secret that Sato and his cabinet are on politically unstable ground.

Chances are that the next Japanese Prime Minister won't bow quite so easily to U. S. pressure on defense or any other vital issue.

● **Coming Soon: German-Arab Rapprochement?**

When it comes to Middle East policy, West Germany understandably, treads lightly. On one hand, Bonn is faced with the tremendous debt toward the Jewish people which the German nation incurred during the pogroms of the Nazi period.

Counterbalancing this is the reality of today's international relations. The German Republic depends on the Arab world for 90 percent of the oil that fuels its vast industrial complex. This reality of the present is beginning to assume the greater importance.

The man to watch in German-Arab relations is Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, Bonn's chief of Arab affairs who is also secretary-general of Chancellor Brandt's Social Democratic Party. Herr Wischnewski is on close terms with Egypt's President Sadat. He has long advocated that Bonn has much to gain economically and politically by restoring relations with the Arab states. These relations were broken in 1965 when West Germany entered into diplomatic ties with Israel.

Herr Wischnewski's activities have earned him the nickname "Ben Wisch" in Israel.

That German-Arab relations may be warming up is illustrated by the fact that in early October, West Germany's Foreign Minister Walter Scheel met in New York with a number of his Arab counterparts and also with Abdel Khalek Hassuna, secretary-general of the Arab League. The meeting was followed a few days later by a visit to West Germany by Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, the influential editor of Cairo's daily *Al-Ahram* and a close confidant of President Sadat. Mr. Heikal conferred with Chancellor Brandt.

Of the ten Arab states that broke with Bonn, two — Jordan and Yemen — have already resumed ties. As a result, substantial amounts of West German foreign aid have been flowing to these two countries. The same is apparently promised to any other Arab state that will follow suit.

All this is not being met with unconcern in Israel. Israelis have long felt that the best way for Germany to repent of its past is to continue strong support for the Jewish state. But the Germans may be starting to see it differently. There is much talk in Bonn of "normalization" of its relationship with Israel. The news magazine *Der Spiegel* candidly reported in a recent issue:

"Normalization of ties with Israel means the end of the 'special relationship' by which past German governments secretly shipped arms to Israel or renounced attempts of rapprochement with the Arab World.

"For Bonn, normalization today means it can afford open conflicts of interest even with Israel, and the responsibility for the blood guilt of the past — neither denied nor diminished — need no longer limit West Germany's freedom of action in foreign affairs, at least not in principle."

While both Chancellor Brandt and Herr Scheel have recently stated that Germany's efforts to restore ties with the Arabs would not be taken at Israel's expense, Israelis find it difficult to see how it could be otherwise.

● Juan Carlos: One More Step to The Spanish Throne

The coming year will undoubtedly see further steps taken by Generalissimo Francisco Franco to restore the Spanish throne to the Bourbon dynasty in the person of young Prince Juan Carlos.

It is expected that during the coming months General Franco will shed at least one of his major responsibilities — assumed in 1936 — by appointing a prime minister. Up to now Franco has performed the function of both chief of state and prime minister. The double load is beginning to weigh very heavily on the 78-year-old strongman.

How long Franco would then remain as chief-of-state is the big question regarding the future of Juan Carlos. Last July, General Franco signed a decree to the effect that, should he (Franco) be ill or absent from the country, Prince Juan Carlos would fill in as chief of state.

The day Prince Juan Carlos is eventually crowned King, he will achieve the unique distinction of being the only returned royalty of modern times. His grandfather Alfonso XIII was the last monarch to reign in Spain. He went into exile with the emergence of the Second Republic in 1931.

In 1936 civil war overthrew the republic and brought General Franco to power. In 1947, General Franco declared Spain a kingdom but the throne remained vacant. In 1969 Franco appointed Juan Carlos as successor-designate to the throne.

● Trade Rift Widens — European Recession Feared

History may well note that the first shot of the Trade War of the 1970's was fired by the *United States!* The 10% surcharge on U. S. imports announced last August 15 was reciprocated two months later with a 10% surcharge levied by Denmark and a threat from a high French official that the entire Common Market complex may institute a 15% surcharge on all imported U. S. goods.

Europeans have also passed the word that American corporations in Europe will no longer be sacrosanct. With the American gold window clamped shut, the foreign handling of U. S. corporations may have to bear the brunt of monetary retaliation. Expropriation (takeover of American businesses) is a possibility.

But, more than likely, there will be restrictions enacted on the amount of money U. S. companies can bring home in the form of dividends and royalties from their foreign subsidiaries. These profits totalled nearly \$8 billion last year from all foreign operations (not just in Europe) — contributing significantly to the U. S. balance-of-payments. There might also be requirements that U. S. firms divest themselves of some of their foreign holdings.

One concerned Senate aide, taking note of the \$70 billion worth of U. S. overseas investments, commented: "That's our Achilles heel. We have something very important to protect."

And indeed, the European businessman also has something very important to protect.

A German manufacturer, for instance, selling in the American market, now faces this multi-headed money monster: a 10% price increase (so far) in relation to the American dollar due to the "float" of the Deutschmark, another 10% cost increase due to the U. S. surcharge on imports from Germany, and the normal 3% inflation on top of that. In addition, he may have to surmount an additional 7% cost differential from a proposed subsidy on investment tax credit by U. S. manufacturers.

Combined, these charges can make a German manufactured product from 20 to 30 percent more expensive in relation to a competitive American product.

On top of this, the United States government has made it quite clear that it wants a package deal designed to achieve a \$13-billion swing in its balance of payments. Such a swing could drastically hurt European economies.

Many concerned American economic advisors have warned that such a swing in dollars would throw Europe into a serious economic recession, and perhaps a full depression. The last time such a serious economic blow hit Europe was in the years 1931-33.

● Emperor Hirohito's Trip — Demonstrations and Silence

The first foreign trip ever taken by a reigning Japanese emperor turned out to be somewhat less than expected.

Emperor Hirohito's tour of several European cities in October was marred by cool and sometimes hostile receptions. Japanese correspondents covering the 18-day tour expressed shock at the depth of feeling against the Emperor — the living symbol of Japan — 26 years after World War II.

The Japanese press attempted to play down the negative aspects of the trip, but this wasn't easily done. Public resentment and demonstrations were especially pronounced in Holland.

It was obvious that memories of the war are still strong, especially among the 200,000 Dutch immigrants from the former Dutch East Indies, many of whom suffered cruelty and starvation at the hands of the Japanese.

Even where demonstrations were absent, public reaction seemed strangely reserved. The British public, for example, was torn between the human desire both to forgive the Japanese actions of the past and accept the prosperous nation for what she is today — and the opposite desire of not forgetting whatever lessons of history World War II and Japan's role in it should have taught. The fact that the Emperor spoke very little publicly and did not refer to the past directly at all added to the rather detached atmosphere of his otherwise historic journey.

Nevertheless, a precedent for foreign travel by the Japanese head of state has been established and indications are that his next trip will be to the United States. In 1972, it is clear that Japan will exert an increasingly stronger influence on the world scene.

GERMANY and ISRAEL— *A Unique Relationship*

by Raymond Kosanke

WHO WOULD have suspected that less than one generation from the gruesome, methodical Nazi murders of some six million Jews a striking political and economic marriage could have arisen between West Germany and Israel?

Such a close bond seemed so incredible that it led Shimon Peres, former Director-General of the Israeli Ministry of Defense, to say: "Our relations with Germany . . . presented one of the most unusual moral and political challenges that international diplomacy had ever known."

Relationship Grows

In spite of the challenges a very definite relationship has grown and developed. Due largely to responsible diplomacy by leaders on both sides, a number of major accomplishments have taken place. The Luxembourg Treaty was signed in September of 1952. It was then agreed that over a 12-year period, West Germany would pay \$821,000,000 in goods to the Israeli government.

A large portion of this — \$124,000,000 — was in the form of 49 ships, which have provided the backbone of Israel's modern merchant navy of some 66 ships. While approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ of the reparations payments were in the form of goods and machinery, $\frac{1}{3}$ was in cash specified to be used for oil purchases through British firms. With more

than 500,000 Jewish refugees to resettle, these reparations have played a major role in putting Israel on its economic feet.

As one leading Israeli newspaper described the period into the early sixties: "It is difficult to imagine the development of the Israeli economy in the last decade without reparations."

In addition, since the early sixties, West Germany has given Israel economic aid amounting to some \$35 mil-

lion yearly. With the machinery and goods given under the reparations agreement, combined with the yearly economic aid, Israel has found itself increasingly dependent upon the German economy. Millions of dollars worth of spare parts and services are needed each year to maintain the equipment already operating in Israel.

Far greater than any other type of West German aid to Israel, however, is restitution to individual Israelis for



Wide World Photo

A CLOSER BOND — Former Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion chats informally with then-Chancellor of West Germany Konrad Adenauer in March of 1960. At that time the two heads of state began to form closer economic ties, based primarily on war reparations by West Germany.

"suffering and losses experienced under the Nazis." Begun in 1954, these payments will continue as long as the individuals concerned are alive. Already these payments have soared above \$2 billion.

Emotional Reactions Result

What all these figures do not show is the intense emotional reactions that have accompanied the entire development of relations between West Germany and Israel. To this day many in Israel are fiercely opposed to any contact whatsoever with Germans. The moral issue has always been a sore point; to many Israelis, help of any kind from Germany is "blood money" and the argument "what do we get for Grandpa and Grandma?" has induced many to react emotionally on this touchy subject.

In January of 1952, when then-Prime-Minister David Ben-Gurion called the Knesset into session to discuss possible contacts with West Germany, more than 10,000 demonstrators surrounded the Knesset building in Jerusalem, smashing windows, stoning walls and throwing tear-gas bombs to protest even the possibility of talks with Germans. Yohanan Bader, a member of Israel's opposition Herut Party (today part of the opposition Gahal Party) intoned: "In this generation at least, we should have nothing to do with the Germans" (quoted in the *National Observer*, November 26, 1962).

The Germans, for their part, were almost totally preoccupied with their own personal survival after World War II. The enormity of the Nazi atrocities against the Jews never sank in — with the result that many Germans saw no reason for any kind of special reparations payments.

Others argued from a legal standpoint that Israel was not even a nation at the time when the crimes were committed, therefore there was no legal basis on which to base reparations. Bankers, industrialists and others declared that in promising huge amounts of money to Israel, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer was placing a burden on the economy of West Germany which it could not handle.

But events like the simultaneous

opening in seven German cities of the stage play, "The Diary of Anne Frank" produced a wave of emotion that broke through the silence Germans had built toward the Nazi Period and created new feeling for the Jews of Israel. Amazingly enough the trial of Adolph Eichmann in 1961 — one of the chief executioners of Hitler's "Final Solution" — greatly stimulated the rapprochement

"The Middle East is the greatest threat to world peace. More so than the situation in Southeast Asia because the Southeast Asia situation does not take place at the crossroads of civilization."

Rolf E. Pauls —

*First West German
Ambassador to Israel*

between Germans and Israelis from the German point of view.

Germany Begins to Express Sorrow

In Germany, the trial put Israel on the map. A large contingent of German reporters were on hand in Jerusalem to cover the trial. Their daily reports over the many months that the trial dragged on, revealing what so many did not want to think about or recall, nevertheless brought Israel into focus.

This was especially true for the young. They had not been present during the War. Suddenly the trial became the topic of conversation — even a source of pride at what a young, small nation, surrounded by enemies, could do. Israel was zealous; it had goals; its people were inspired by a vision and an idea that young Germans did not see or feel around them in occupied Germany. Israel even became a nation to visit and with which to identify.

Whatever the outlook of individual opinions, the German people had inherited the legacy of the terrible wrongs perpetrated by other Germans upon the Jewish people. As the first President, Theodor Heuss, stated, the citizens of Germany had to accept a "feeling of mass shame..."

The Feeling of Empathy Remains

In July of this year (1971) Walter Scheel — the first West German Foreign Minister to visit Israel — stated that despite the good relations that exist between West Germany and Israel today, "no German can be free of the memories of the terrible past." He was quoted as saying that it was Germany's duty to see that Israel achieves security and that its aspirations for peace are fulfilled.

For Israel, these are relatively pleasing words. Security and even survival are a daily stake for a tiny nation of barely 3 million people surrounded by hostile countries which have openly avowed to obliterate Israel and "liberate Palestine."

This commitment to Israeli security has been in the minds of other German leaders, notably Franz Josef Strauss. West German Defense Minister under Konrad Adenauer until the *'Der Spiegel Affair'* in 1962, Herr Strauss has done a great deal to contribute to the arming of Israel. Back in December, 1957 under the tacit agreement of Chancellor Adenauer, preliminary agreements were reached between Herr Strauss and Director General of the Israeli Defense Ministry Shimon Peres which eventually led to the supplying of West German arms to Israel to the tune of between sixty and eighty million dollars.

This represented the first political decision by West Germany in favor of Israel. It was to include delivery of some fifty planes, anti-aircraft guns with electronic installations, howitzers and anti-tank rockets of the German Cobra type, among other weapons.

Arms Shipments Begin

Delivery was difficult and in fact amounted to nothing more than smuggling. A number of other countries became shipping points. Germany did not want to appear to be the original expeditor. Even after the arms deliveries were discovered by the world, some felt that "Strauss had done more for German-Jewish reconciliation than any other German, with the exception of Professor Boehm, who had done such vital work to see the Luxembourg Treaty through" (*Bonn and Jeru-*

salem: *The Strange Coalition* by Inge Deutschkron).

When the arms shipments came to light, international concern along with Arab threats to recognize the East German Democratic Republic brought the deal to a close. This in spite of the fact that Egypt was openly receiving almost unlimited military equipment from the U.S.S.R.

Despite continued Arab pressure on May 12, 1965, after long and arduous discussions in both Bonn and Jerusalem, full diplomatic relations were established between Israel and West Germany, the strongest member of the European Economic Community (EEC). For the fledgling Jewish nation, one of the few countries not linked to a single

ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP —

Above right: German freighters wait to be unloaded in the Israeli Mediterranean port of Haifa. Below, left: Israeli produce finds its way into the markets of West Germany. Below, right: "Israel Week" is advertised in a prominent store window display in Stuttgart, West Germany.

Top — Keystone Press
Right — Hans Peter Feddersen
Left — Ambassador College photo



international defense organization, this was indeed a big step forward toward security in the world of power politics.

But all was not smooth sailing. A few hours after the announcement that West Germany and Israel had established full diplomatic relations, ten Arab states (Iraq, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Kuwait, Syria, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Yemen) cut all ties with West Germany. Only Morocco, Tunisia and Libya did not follow suit, though they did send their protests to Bonn.

Germany: Key Trading Partner

Nevertheless, vital ties between West Germany and Israel continue to grow. After the United States, the (West) German Federal Republic is the best foreign customer Israel has. But most Germans feel West Germany cannot afford to court only Israel, and in fact it has not. West German leaders have long felt that peace in the Middle East could only be found through an equalization of military strength.

German efforts to court the Arabs have revolved around a policy of offering economic aid for any of the Arab nations which would reopen diplomatic relations with West Germany. The efforts appear to be bearing fruit. Arab League official Hamdy Azzam has been quoted as saying that the outlook for a resumption of diplomatic ties between all Arab states and West Germany is favorable.

These relationships are crucial not only for West Germany, but for all of Western Europe. As West German spokesman Conrad Ahlers said earlier this summer, Western Europe has "not only the right, but also the duty," to deal with the Middle East conflict (quoted in *Jerusalem Post*, July 7, 1971).

The Middle East is vital to the Germans because they see it in the greater perspective of the East-West power struggle. If another Israeli-Arab explosion occurs, there is the great danger of a military confrontation between the Super Powers — the United States and the Soviet Union. In Germany these two blocs confront each other directly!

Even more important, economically, West Germany receives some 90 percent of its oil from the Middle East. If rela-



Wide World Photo

MASSIVE ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATIONS greeted Dr. Rolf Pauls, West Germany's first ambassador to Israel on his arrival there in 1965.

tions with the Arab oil suppliers deteriorate, West Germany and all of Western Europe would face a crucial embargo on oil which would grind Western Europe's industrial nations to a fatal halt. Such a future is totally unacceptable for European leaders.

Middle East: Crucial Hot Spot

West Germany is all too conscious of the Russian bear's lumbering but increasingly powerful presence in the Middle East. To allow the U.S.S.R. to become the dominant power in that crucial area would be to allow a fatal stranglehold on that area's oil resources — some 70 percent of the world's total supply!

And yet, if United States' military strength were not present in the Middle East (Sixth Fleet), the U.S.S.R. would have that exact life-and-death grip over the entire area! There is, of course, no guarantee that the U.S. will continue its weighty presence in the Middle East.

Consider the United States' position: As the Vietnam war continues to bleed America of its life blood — both money and men (over \$127 billion to date and more than 350,000 American casualties including some 53,000 U.S. servicemen killed) — the American people are seriously questioning their present position as the world's policeman.

In addition, the United States presently receives only 3-4 percent of its oil supply from the Middle East. Add this to the increasing desire within the United States to extricate itself from the numerous crisis spots around the world, and we suddenly have a potentially hazardous vacuum in the Middle East which the U.S.S.R. would be only too happy to fill!

The U.S. government realizes this and consequently favors the growing influence of West Europe on the Middle East scene. Which nations could be better suited than West Germany and the Common Market countries to enter in and fill the void the United States would make were it to increasingly favor an isolationist policy in regards to world hot spots?

Europe knows it must protect not only its "front door" — the eastern border with the Russian satellite countries — but also its "back door" — the Mediterranean! For both its own military security and industrial survival, West Germany (and Europe) must maintain and increase its influence in the Middle East.

Israel Needs Europe

For its part, Israel needs help — Big-Power help! The unique relationship that today exists between West Ger-

many and Israel comes as a direct result of the Hitlerian atrocities committed against the Jewry of Europe. Yet Israel cannot count on the past guilt and shame of the Germans as its sole basis for a special relationship with West Germany.

German leaders such as Chancellor Willy Brandt harbor no such guilt feelings in that they have impeccable records of anti-Nazi standing. They seek a "normalization" of relations with Israel by attempting to reconcile themselves with all nations of the Middle East in order to step in and fill the void should the U. S. opt out.

While a definite rapport presently exists between Israel and Germany, how long can such a unique relationship last? Surrounded by hostile neighbors, confronted with increasingly overt hostility from one of the world's two superpowers and frequently given the cold shoulder by the other (witness the U. S. halt of arms shipments to Israel after the Suez crisis), what can a nation of only 3 million people hope to achieve?

What of the Future?

The irony sets in with the realization that the survival of European Jewry was also at stake during WW II under the genocidal practice of Adolph Hitler and the Nazi Party.

Less than a generation later Israel must turn to that very nation under whose name the atrocities were committed. Yet it is this nation which today stands in a position to support Israel.

Would Germany provide military aid to Israel in case of an overwhelming Arab attack on the Jewish nation? Would the EEC nations become a decisive and powerful unified force in the face of Russian threats to the East?

Both Romania and Yugoslavia are dangerously teasing the U.S.S.R. in their liberal policies and open courtship of Red China. Russian intervention would force the nations of Western Europe to drastically increase their military strength. A Middle East conflict that resulted in complete oil stoppage either through Arab embargo against Europe or through destruction due to war cannot be tolerated in Europe.

According to Rolf E. Pauls, the first

West German Ambassador to Israel and present West German Ambassador to the United States: "The Middle East is the greatest threat to world peace. More so than the situation in Southeast Asia, because the Southeast Asia situation does not take place at the crossroads of civilization."

Then there is Jerusalem. Recognized as the Holy City by three of the world's

monotheistic religions, Jerusalem finds itself in the eye of the gathering storm. Complex political, economic and religious problems surround this city and make it a potential international hotbed.

In the event of a potential upheaval, the unique relationship between West Germany and Israel will take on new meaning. Which direction and with what repercussions? □

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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



An old and deadly disease, nearly forgotten by this generation, still lies smoldering in the rodent populations of the world, kept in check by strict health controls and natural barriers. Wars, modern transportation, and the rapid growth of cities have combined to help it make a feeble comeback. Here is the giant question: What if it were to hurdle the barriers that contain it, and return again in FULL force?

BLACK PLAGUE REVISITED?

by Charles F. Vinson

TO MOST Americans living in the sanitized, neatly disposable world of middle-class suburbia, the possibility of an insect-borne epidemic seems remote. At least it used to, before the recent outbreak of the Venezuelan equine encephalitis epidemic in Texas. Still, age-old scourges such as plague, yellow fever, typhus and dengue fever seem like a spectre out of the distant, cloudy past.

Disease Plague Scare

But to public health officials and epidemiologists, insect-borne epidemics represent one of the most fearsome kinds of disease outbreaks. The slightest hint of one is enough to send teams of health officers, entomologists, epidemiologists and veterinarians scurrying into instant action.

Once an insect-borne plague begins, it is very difficult to stop. It can remain among animals and insects for months and years after being brought under control. Given the right conditions, it

can break out again surprisingly fast.

An outbreak of such a disease requires the right circumstances, an almost accidental combination of factors which can join forces to wreak havoc on an unprotected population.

At the present time, there is no danger from any really large-scale insect-borne disease, except for the Texas encephalitis. Nevertheless, hints of possible outbreaks are occurring more often now than in the past. Many officials fret that they might be on the increase. There's no real danger yet, but...

What IF...

Time: Summer, 1985

No one really knows exactly how the epidemic got started. A good deal of the blame, of course, could have been placed on the failure of the economy — to some a most unlikely suspect, nevertheless, a strong factor. Ever since late 1969 and 1970 — when things first began to get tough — the faltering U. S. economy had continued to weaken

and sicken, in spite of dramatic attempts to restore its health.

There was no dramatic "crash" in the grand 1929 style. Just an undignified retreat into national bankruptcy. The affluent and easy life of the sixties was soon forgotten with the return of hard times in the late seventies.

And then there was the drought. The one that started in Texas and Oklahoma back in the spring of '71. At the time, nobody was really very worried about it, even though meteorologists were calling it the worst since the dust bowl of the thirties. It didn't go away like people expected. Although of fluctuating intensity, over the long haul it just kept growing drier and drier, forcing more and more farmers to sell out or be faced with a nonexistent crop and dead livestock.

A shortage of vital foodstuffs soon made people painfully aware that the idea of the great American storage surplus was just a myth. Serious rationing occurred for the first time since World War II. In 1977 water became scarce. It became even more difficult to maintain high standards of sanitation and hygiene.

In the cities, tension was growing. Faced with outright financial breakdown in the middle years of the 70's, increased poverty and the abandonment of many of the governmental programs designed to aid minority groups and eliminate ghetto conditions, the inevitable explosions began to occur. They made the great self-inflicted riot wounds of the sixties seem trivial by comparison. Cool, planned and deliberate attempts by experienced revolutionaries to disrupt the flow of society brought many big cities to the very edge of complete internal collapse.

One thing was certain. The prolonged power failures played an important part. After several "brown-outs," Los Angeles was faced with a major power failure that completely disrupted the city. Officials blamed it on the drought in the Pacific Northwest resulting in decreased hydroelectric output. Southern California had been "borrowing" power for quite a while. No new nuclear power production

plants had been built after the furor over environmental pollution in the early 70's when the entire nation, it seems, was on an ecology binge.

L.A.'s problem was not unique. Strict power rationing became commonplace. But people were beginning to adjust to that sort of thing by then. An increasing fuel oil and natural gas shortage became commonplace as Venezuela and other nations refused to export to the U. S. Winters were hard without fuel, especially in the East.



Bettmann Archives

THEN AND NOW — The terror that struck London's dank, unsanitary streets in the Middle Ages is far removed from the careful control man now exercises over many insect-spread epidemics. Yet, the newspaper clippings (see page 33) testify that while man may control certain diseases, he has not eliminated them by any means.

In the late 1970's a new burden was added to these mounting problems. It all began in New Orleans. The Department of Health there had quite enough on its hands just trying to maintain some semblance of order during those hard years, without becoming alarmed over every little danger signal of some new epidemic. But this new phenomenon was indeed strange.

For some reason, the rats were all dying.

Everyone noticed them. They had been flourishing in the mounds of garbage left when the sanitation services had broken down. Now, there were dead rats everywhere. And many squirrels. Something was wrong.

And then it started — a plague soon out of control.

The first two days, only 76 cases were reported. Some were diagnosed as pneumonia. But as the word got around the ugly truth became apparent. After a week the epidemic was out of control.

Black Plague, the terror of the Middle Ages, had spread over the continent more rapidly than anyone could have thought possible. And in spite of frantic precautions, the plague threatened to spread to the rest of the world. The great pandemic of the 1980's had begun.

A Rerun of History?

Thankfully, *no such history* has yet been written. Yet, only the organization

of modern society prevents the menacing spectre of plague from casting a death-angel pall over humanity. In the past, disease plagues have several times spread across nations and continents. Medieval history, for example, is replete with accounts of the disease and the devastation it wrought in Asia and Europe.

No one knows how long plague has afflicted humanity. The first fully recorded *global* epidemic came out of China in 1338. Relentlessly following the trade routes, it rolled darkly across India, reaching toward Egypt in one direction and spreading tentacles toward the Black Sea and Constantinople in the other. Like a threatening storm, it hovered on the brink of medieval Europe. The rat- and vermin-infested cities were easy targets.

The unwarned and unconcerned residents of Genoa, Italy, paid little attention when a few more rats came ashore from a spice-carrying cargo ship in January, 1348. Even when the native rat population began to die mysteriously in large numbers no one became particularly alarmed.

Only when men began to fall, along with the rats, in greater and greater numbers, did the Genoese begin to suspect that something was wrong. From Genoa, plague burst with astounding fury into the rest of Europe, infecting and destroying millions of helpless people, decimating populations, ushering in the grimmest years of the Dark Ages.

Plague reached England in July of that same year, and spread to Scotland via Scottish invaders returning home. A British ghost ship, floating uncontrolled in the North Sea with everyone aboard dead, spread the disease to Scandinavia. Curious authorities boarded the mysteriously quiet vessel and unwittingly carried the pestilence ashore.

No sector of Europe was free from it. Plague was a quick killer. Onset of the disease was rapid, usually after a short period of incubation — 36 hours to six days. Symptoms included headache, fever, dizziness, shivering. Hard painful lumps appeared in the groin and armpits. Black spots, which gave the disease its name, appeared under the skin. Soon the victim spat or regurgi-

tated blood. In a few days — usually within 70 hours — he was dead. Doctors could do nothing.

During the next fifty years, the Black Death killed more than one third of the total population of Europe.

Archaeologists have found 200,000 abandoned market towns in England and Europe. They were completely depopulated by the disease and subsequent economic depression, never again to be inhabited. Today many are noticeable from the air as symmetrical structures covered by fields of grass or cultivated ground.

Plague Strikes Again!

Round one of the plague disappeared as quickly as it came, allowing Europe a breathing spell until the 17th century. Then it came back for another kill. Its resurgence was blamed on the superstitious notion that "bad vapors" in the air were aroused by certain heavenly bodies over India. Physicians had no better luck in these later outbreaks than before. Some recommended leeches, others the rank odor of fresh urine to be smelled and drunk on an empty stomach before breakfast. Others vowed that a goat kept in the house would prevent infection. People tried anything to escape.

Another great European pandemic of plague occurred in 1720. Then, nearly two hundred years later, in 1894, once more originating in China, plague began to spread to the West. By this time its source had been discovered by researchers and given the name *pasteurella pestis*. This more localized epidemic killed millions in India, but did not spread toward Europe.

Three Kinds of Plague

Actually, black plague is known in three forms, each equally deadly. *Pneumonic plague* attacks the lungs, primarily, and is the most contagious, being spread by coughing, which is common to its victims just prior to their deaths. It was this form which seemed to be spread by the wind during the massive plagues of the 14th century.

Bubonic plague produces swellings, or buboes, of the lymph glands wherever they are located in the body.

Septicemic plague kills the victim

rapidly through poisoning of the blood.

Plague is normally a disease of rodents. It kills man rapidly, but can continue for great lengths of time in rodent populations, especially rats, without breaking into epidemic form. Epidemics of plague in man are generally preceded by widespread outbreaks in the rat population. The rats were always associated with the black death of the Middle Ages. But no one knew their actual relationship with the disease, or the fact that they were the chief travel agents for the *pasteurella pestis* microbes.

Germes are transmitted from rat to man by the rat flea (*Xenopsylla cheopsis*) biting first a sick rat, then a man. This flea, feeding on an infected rat — which may have well over 100 million plague bacteria in one milliliter of its blood — will take up about 500 of these organisms at one feed. The rat death rate is high. When a host rat dies, its fleas must find some other host to visit. That host is often man. Once man is infected, *pneumonic plague* may develop. This highly contagious plague needs no flea to spread itself. Coughing is just as effective.

A Quiescent Monster

The twentieth century has been blessed with the knowledge of improved city sanitation, and a generally higher standard of living and personal cleanliness that was nonexistent during the plagues of the Middle Ages. Other diseases such as influenza periodically sweep around the world, killing thousands, but posing much less of a threat now than it did even in 1918. Today most of us are concerned more about the immediate dangers of heart disease and cancer, diseases of affluence and degeneration, rather than contagion.

But *pasteurella pestis* has not disappeared.

It is now known that plague germs are not confined to the domestic rat, but may be carried by most members of the large rat family and by various sorts of fleas. Plague bacilli have been isolated from 65 species of rodents, ranging from the common American ground squirrel to the great Central American capybara, largest of all rodents. A grand total of 45 species and subspecies

(Continued on page 33)

CITIES:

Can We Save Them from Financial Disaster?

Why are American cities increasingly unlivable and nearly bankrupt? This article will explain the causes, and give remedies for reviving our dying cities.

by Gary Alexander

"MONEY isn't everything," goes an old cliché. But cities are finding that even though it isn't the answer to all problems, money IS mighty important. In American cities there is a curious connection between government, money and the unlivable character of its streets.

Many cities are going bankrupt. Lack of funds is irritating already inflamed social problems. Yet, because of the American cities' governmental structure, getting adequate resources is like cramming an elephant through the eye of a needle.

Thus, today's cities face genuine financial needs which go unanswered. Why? What put cities in a financial vise? Is there any way for the vise to be loosened?

Roots of Urban Bankruptcy

After World War II, millions of impoverished farm workers followed the pied piper of higher salaries into



the burgeoning industrial cities. "Join the city — slip into the income stream" was the clarion call of the New Industrial State.

But many of these immigrants were unskilled, uneducated or otherwise ill-fitted for permanent employment in a rapidly automating world. Instead, they were often forced to join welfare rolls.

Meanwhile, the white middle class fled to the "suburbs." New cities were created on the outskirts of larger cities. The inner city — its wealthier citizens gone — was hampered by an ever smaller productive tax base. The state governments, dominated by a suburban-rural coalition, then refused to support the inner city services. The states themselves had financial problems nearly as critical as the cities.

Since 1950, state and local expenses have multiplied an astronomical 12 times. Revenues increased only 6 times. Resulting deficits increased 7-fold!

The local government problem goes deeper than finances, though, when you consider bureaucracy. There is only ONE Federal government, only FIFTY state governments, but nearly 100,000 separate local jurisdictions. This "Balkanization" (duplication, bureaucracy, weakness, and smallness) of local governments is a second major factor causing increased urban expenses.

A Problem of Government

The number of local government bodies is increasing at more than *one per day!* The fewest in number, but most powerful, are the 3,045 county governments. The remaining jurisdictions include nearly 40,000 school districts, and nearly 20,000 each of municipal governments, townships, and special districts (water, power, ports, electricity, sanitation, etc.). Each is granted power by the state to tax or to disburse public funds.

The problem is not necessarily the number of local governments — although decentralization as overcentralization within a large city complex can create ineffective government. The inefficiency lies greatly in the *autonomous* nature of these Balkanized local governments, many of which are simply *part* of an actual city.

Fewer than one half of all units of

local government serve 1,000 people or more, and only *one* percent serve 100,000 or more. One city, such as New York, may have over 1,500 separate governments within its limits. A small suburb may have as many as 25 separate jurisdictions, each cutting a slice out of the taxpayer's property assessment.

The spreading tentacles of a modern American metropolis, as seen from an airplane, appear to be one organic unit. However, when politically viewed, each metropolis is fragmented into numerous disjointed parts. You don't see the battle lines from your aerial view, but a mayor's authority stops at the arbitrary city line, while his problems sprawl for miles beyond.

For instance, the Los Angeles public may complain to Mayor Yorty about conditions in Watts, but he has no legal authority over Watts! New Yorkers complain to Mayor Lindsay about the subway, but the *state* — not Mayor Lindsay — supervises the Metropolitan Transit Authority. The urban poor want services from their mayor, but the mayor has no power to tax the suburbanites who *use* most of the city services that the poor can't afford. The result is "organized chaos."

There are many proposed political solutions for urban ills, but there is one basic philosophical drawback to any plan.

Our Anti-City Heritage

The basic local government structure in the U. S. was designed primarily for a rural, agricultural society whose inhabitants had a basic distrust of all central governments or large cities.

Our "Founding Fathers" were adamantly divided into two camps — plantation owners and "urban" businessmen. (Although the largest metropolis of the day wouldn't qualify as the smallest of today's 250 American Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The cities of 1800 A.D. would be today's "towns.")

Thomas Jefferson headed the pro-farmer, anti-city sentiment on one side, while Alexander Hamilton and other Federalists supported America's emergence as a trading, manufacturing, centralized urban power. Jefferson reflected the majority opinion of his day when he

warned that an urban America would inherently carry the seeds of destruction, poverty, and iniquity.

Conditions have changed, but American laws have not. People have moved from farm to city, but government is still rural-based. The word "city" does not appear in America's Constitution, but "states' rights" dominate the Constitution, as well as American history. America's bloodiest war was a War Between the *States*, based primarily on states' rights.

This is NOT to say that a congested, high-rise nightmare such as New York is a proper configuration for a city. However, the lack of authority to control itself explains, at least in part, why New York has as many problems as it does.

"We are, after all, an urban country," wrote Joseph S. Clark in the *New York Times* book, *Modern American Cities*. "The family farm is no longer the backbone of the American way of life."

If America chooses *not* to return to an agrarian society, there is only one route open — make cities livable.

Up until the last few years, America has hidden its urban crisis — its decaying cities — in the deepest reaches of the governmental closet. This is no longer possible.

Cities' Rights?

Cities have no self-ordained rights, being merely municipal corporations created by the state, and limited by the state. Fifteen states have less than a million population each with a combined population less than New York City or Los Angeles County. Yet these states (with only 4 percent of the people) have 30 Senators out of a total of 100, enough to block any constitutional amendment! Meanwhile New York City or Los Angeles County has virtually no Senatorial power.

With such inequities, the idea of a "representative democracy" or "representative" government in any form is a meaningless sham. Until the 1962 Supreme Court ruling of "one-man, one-vote," many central cities were even under-represented in the House of Representatives.

Likewise, state legislatures naturally
(Continued on page 22)

NEW YORK CITY

Bankruptcy in Babylon

NEW YORK CITY has a larger city budget than the next 25 largest American cities combined. Since fiscal 1968, the New York City budget has grown by nearly a billion dollars a year, from six to nearly *nine billion dollars*.

A Nation-Sized Budget

New York City's budget is larger than any state budget (although six states are more populous). Also, *New York City's budget is larger than those of all but 12 nations in the United Nations*. Its budget is larger than any nation in South America, Central America, or Africa. In Asia, only the U.S.S.R., Mainland China and Japan have larger annual budgets. New York City's budget is twice that of India, and equivalent to Australia's. In the Western world, only the U.S., Canada, and six nations in Europe (Britain, France, East and West Germany, Italy, and Poland) have larger national budgets.

New York City municipal taxes exceed \$1,000 per man, woman, and child, apart from all Federal and state levies.

The budget increased 8-fold from 1950 to 1970, from \$1.1 to \$8.8 billion, while the population actually remained at the same basic level.

Such statistics seem hard to believe at first. And, yet, New York City is having dire financial shortages. How can this be?

Here are some of the most startling reasons: 1) a ten-fold increase in *welfare payments*, now comprising over \$2 billion dollars and 1 million people; 2) *Increasing salaries, fringe benefits, and early pensions* for more city employees. Nearly half a million workers are now on the city payroll,

with virtually every faction — from teachers to trashmen — agitating for more pay; and 3) *Inflation* in New York City — far above the U.S. national average, especially in housing, land values, food, wages, and other necessities.

Another distortion in New York City's budget is the exponential effect of bigness. For instance, the *per capita* expense of hospital services in a moderate city (100,000 to 300,000 in population) is about \$5 to \$8 per person.

In New York City per capita cost is ten times as great — \$55! Likewise, per capita police costs are three times as great in New York City as in the moderate-sized city. More policemen and hospitals are needed, because of the greater crime and illness engendered by closer city living, and the greater costs of services, which are due to an inflated local economy.

Where Does the Money Come From?

Where does New York City get all the money it needs to cover such soaring expenses? How do city administrators squeeze another billion dollars per year from already tax-bled citizens?

Not many options are open to the Mayor. The Federal and State governments provide about \$3.5 billion, mostly "with strings attached," while \$2.5 billion comes from property taxes on those unfortunate citizens who have a city address. There is little hope for much from these two sectors. The remaining \$2.5 billion comes from "miscellaneous" taxes — city income tax, stock transfers, mortgage taxes, sales taxes, off-track betting, and who knows what next!

(Bear in mind that these same citizens are also paying about \$15 billion to the Federal and State governments, in addition to the \$5 billion city tax).

The Lesson of New York City

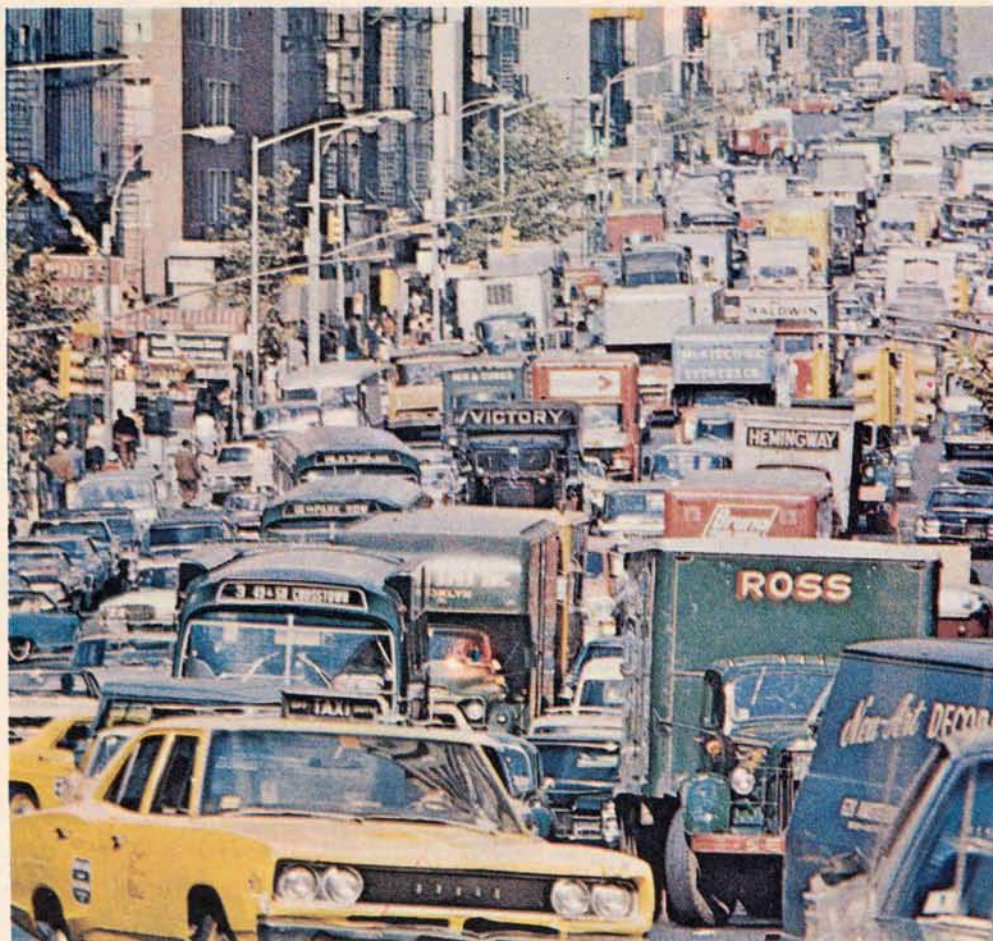
New York's example is singled out here as a warning. Cities that attempt to pack so many people with widely divergent races, classes, and cultures, into so small an area, without jobs, good education and hope, will suffer much the same problems.

Other city budgets are not as unwieldy as New York's, mainly since other large cities give the *county* system a lot of the administrative functions (such as L.A. County, Los Angeles; Cook County, Chicago). In such cases, the budget burden is dispersed, but remains heavy and potentially bankruptive.

Many New Yorkers would like to see the city become the *fifty-first state* of the United States. Mayor Lindsay has seriously proposed that many of America's megalopolises become "National Cities" with direct access to the Federal government, bypassing the states. There is only one catch to this — *monetarily*. The Federal government itself is spending more money than it is taking in.

Whatever the near-term "solution" — whether revenue sharing, statehood, or national city status — New York City will not solve its problems without *some* kind of fundamental change in government and financing systems, coupled with a dispersal of her vast millions of people into workable smaller communities, and a change in basic attitudes — of its rich and poor, black and white, young and old, sad and mad citizens.

Needed also is a dispersal of the vast conglomerates of people into smaller, well-functioning units, and a change in basic big-city attitudes of all citizens — militancy, truculence, and slothfulness, whether rich or poor, black or white, young or old. □





Blight of the Cities

Crushing traffic jams, overcrowded sidewalks and slums. These are only a few of the many problems faced by today's cities. The more affluent can escape many city ills by moving to the suburbs. The poor are far less fortunate, they must live in the city 24 hours a day — for them there is no escape!

Top left, Peter Gridley — F.P.G.; Left, Baxter — Black Star; Above and Right, Ambassador College Photos



(Continued from page 18)

favor the rural counties. Los Angeles County has one third of the state population, but has an equal vote in the state Senate with a county of less than 1,000 people.

All agree that today's cities are often wretched places to live, and that some form of a more agrarian population organization may well be preferable to our modern "cityscapes."

But cities *could* be made livable if a change in national purpose, attitude, and character were coupled with a change in society's *structure*. This article is focusing on the necessary change in governmental structure, although we are quick to admit this is only part of the many-faceted city problem.

Today's Mayors Powerless

How would you like to be a mayor in one of today's complex metropolises? How would you handle a day in the life of New York City Mayor John Lindsay — militant unionized civil servants banging on your door for more pay; the city council or state legislature blocking your programs; complaints from commuters who don't even pay the city any taxes; businesses and citizens fleeing Manhattan like rats leaving a sinking ship; and the daily pressure of trying to please all factions and all voters. (See short accompanying article, "New York City — Bankruptcy in Babylon.")

New York City is not the only example. It's just the most distorted due to its hugeness. But just about every mayor of a U. S. metropolitan city is working with at least one hand tied behind his back. Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles has no power over vast Los Angeles County, which is three times as populous as the city and spends nearly five times as much tax money. Mayor Carl Stokes of Cleveland is quitting at the end of this term due to the weakness imposed upon him by a strong but provincial city council.

Mayor Kenneth Gibson of Newark is accused by whites of being under black militant control, while blacks accuse him of being too moderate toward whites. Mayors in New Orleans, Baltimore, and Atlanta have bemoaned the fact that they serve metropolises of over a million people based on the taxes of

the 300,000 poorest citizens who have the misfortune to live in the central city.

The Role of Money

The powerlessness of mayors often centers around *money*. In New York City, for instance, about forty percent of all funds are specified grants-in-aid from the Federal and State governments with "strings attached" for welfare, highways, education, and the like, while 30 percent are property taxes, and 30 percent are miscellaneous charges.

The basic dilemma facing city officials is that they must combat problems which are *not* of their making with tax money which *must be* of their making. For instance, a city has no control over its population growth and racial mix, but it must pay for the problems engendered by *more* people. More specifically the city has no control over *who* receives welfare, but the city, the county, and the state must *pay* about half the cost of welfare.

Inflation is a major factor of increased expenses, yet inflation is ultimately caused by federal fiscal and monetary policy. The explosion of services and wage demands requires more hiring and higher salaries, two trends which are national in scope, but which must be paid by cities. Highways are federal projects which must be paid in part by localities. And the list goes on — expenditures which are not of local making, yet must be paid locally.

Money or resources, of course, do not solve all problems. It is people, after all, that make up cities. Plenty of money and bad people do not equal good cities. They equal bad cities with a lot of wealth.

On the other hand, a change in government is also important. Wealth and bad government do not equal good cities. They equal bad cities having a corrupt government and oodles of money.

But money, wealth and resources do accomplish much good in the hands of the right people working together.

Without resources, physical deterioration sets in. Physical deterioration affects mental, emotional and spiritual health. Wealth and resources may not solve the basic problems of cities. But without them any visions of solutions are made even dimmer.



Bruce Davidson, Magnum Photo



*"Thine alabaster cities
gleam, undimmed by
human tears"*

Proposed Solution to Urban Fiscal Problems

NEW GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE: One suggestion for solving chaotic government decentralization has been the combining of city, county, and suburban governments into *one jurisdiction*.

In recent years, Nashville, Miami and Indianapolis have combined county and city, with some noticeable improvement. But little has really been accomplished on a national scale.

Others would rather see government decentralized as a sort of "checks-and-balances" arrangement. Their fear is that too much power would find its way into the wrong hands.

Here are some other proposed solutions:

Revenue Sharing: The U. S. President has proposed, but postponed, a plan for giving back to the cities a sizeable portion of the money their citizens paid in Federal income tax.

The drawbacks to revenue sharing are, first of all, that the Federal government has *no revenue to share*. In fiscal 1971 and 1972, the Federal branch may well sink into debt by 50 billion or more dollars! Secondly, more money for urban dead-end programs or local favoritism is not the ultimate solution. More money for cities may well mean more money down the drain. Revenue sharing only treats the surface effect — a lack of money — without treating the root cause, which is the *improper use* of monetary resources.

Federalism of Payments: Absorption of welfare, medical payments, education and other social services by the Federal government is similar to revenue sharing, but more direct. The payments would not go to city governments to disburse, but would

be administered nationally. This is the intent of such plans as the President's Family Assistance Plan.

The advantages of these plans are clear to states and cities — no longer would cities and various states become the haven of the sickly, elderly or welfare cases. There would be one national standard, therefore no monetary lure for migrating from one area to another.

The disadvantages of Federalism are the impersonality, bureaucracy, and defeatism engendered by a government far removed from the people. Local areas would not serve people, but rather "Big Brother" in Washington would. Also, expenses would be appreciably larger for taxpayers. Needless to say, this is politically unpopular.

Local plans, varying from city to city, and state to state, include:

Urban Renewal: Change the appearance of a city, and thereby shape its character. Plow down old eyesores and erect modern multi-story dwelling units for the poor. Don't waste money servicing the existing slum; tear it down and build a "heavenly city."

Various plans of urban renewal have been in existence for decades. The result of the "federal bulldozer" has been more aptly described as "Negro removal" and the creation of "high-rise slums."

More dwelling units have been *destroyed* than built, and the new "heavenly city" looks like "the other place" since the *slum attitude* of those displaced has not been replaced with a new way of thinking. After all, a city is made up of HUMAN BEINGS, as well as buildings, streets and other physical items.

Urban removal is the plan of fur-

ther decentralization of cities into many autonomous sprawling suburbs.

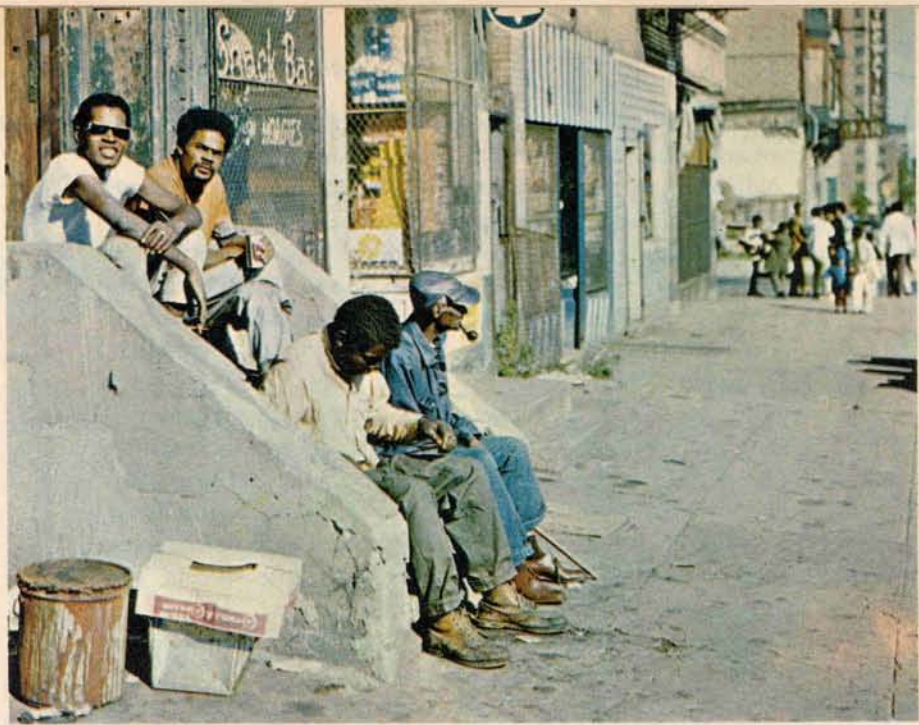
Many city planners and urbanologists hope to break existing cities into many "cells" of standard size, similar commerce, and compatible populace. These cities would be connected by thin lines of transportation crossing "green belts" of rural land, all connected to a world city — called *Ecumenopolis* by one planner.

But such plans probably won't work. People in small cities prefer the jobs, culture and psychological drive of the bigger cities. Few people volunteer to populate rural areas, since rural areas suffer a similar degeneracy to that now present in urban complexes.

There is as much poverty and dilapidated housing in rural areas as there is in urban sprawls. This is part of the reason farm youth are flocking to the cities. Nor is the morality of rural areas necessarily better.

New towns provide the "clean slate" most city planners prefer, with the luxury of planning a dream city, instead of trying to make the present one work. U. S. Government officials have predicted the need for 100 new cities of 100,000 people each, and 10 cities of 1,000,000 people each between now and the year 2000.

But who will volunteer? The few dozen "new towns" now existing throughout the U. S. and Europe are, for the most part, underpopulated. Most people prefer commuting daily to the big city, as in the case of the two dozen "new towns" surrounding London. Those who choose to live there are the rich and the upper middle class. The poor can't commute that far, much less buy expensive new homes. And the poor are the key *problems* of the "old town." □



Ambassador College Photo

NEWARK:

A Dying American City

In 1967, Newark suffered one of the worst race riots in American history. Today, it leads the nation in crime, drug abuse, VD, tuberculosis, substandard housing, per capita welfare, property tax rates, even maternal mortality.

by William R. Whitehart

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY is not an especially outstanding city. It is far from being the largest. Like other cities, Newark has familiar patterns of industrialization, racial migration, rapid "ghetto-ization," followed by urban deterioration. These are NOT unique to Newark; other cities, some much larger, some much smaller, face the same dilemma.

Yet, Newark is generally credited with the dubious distinction of being America's worst city. There are reasons why. They stand as a warning to all of urban America — a warning that must be sounded. Perhaps there is yet time for Newark and other deteriorating

world cities to alter their collision course with disaster.

Problem-Model for the Nation

Many urbanologists have dubbed Newark the "textbook example of the city in crisis." In essence, they have labeled it an urban problem-model for the United States.

Dr. George Sternlieb, Director of Rutgers Urban Studies Center, singles out Newark as the "urban prototype." He continues with the observation that "A few years from now it will be Buffalo, Cleveland, St. Louis, or Akron, and then it will be every older city in

the country. What is happening in Newark is just the most accelerated case of the death of the old central city as we know it. In Newark the changes have gone further and faster than elsewhere in the country. We don't have any way of stopping it."

Even the city's first black Mayor, Kenneth Gibson, has warned: "Wherever the central cities of America are going, Newark is going to get there first." In a recent speech before the U. S. Mayors Conference in New York City, Gibson said that Newark was "as close to bottom as any American city." He warned that if present trends in the city were allowed to continue unchecked, Newark would be the first city in the nation to literally die.

Increasingly, eyes are focusing on Newark as the problem-model for the entire nation. As the thinking goes, if Newark can be saved, so can the rest of urban America; if Newark dies, so will the rest of the cities.

Third Oldest American City

What factors have combined to make Newark America's worst city? Why has its accelerating, downward slide toward oblivion been faster than that of other cities? What forces, in particular, have combined to make it the urbanist's bad dream? If we can discover these factors and forces — and reverse them — then it may be that our cities can be saved.

Newark's history illustrates its potential as a great American city. It was not foredoomed to become such a problem-prototype. The city could well have developed into a thriving commercial and cultural center, a shining example of cosmopolitan life.

Of major cities in the U. S., Newark is the third oldest. Only Boston and New York City predate it. For more than a century after its founding, Newark remained a peaceful settlement of about 1200 inhabitants. At the time of the Industrial Revolution, the city experienced a sudden manufacturing boom and accompanying population explosion. Flocks of migrant workers, seeking jobs in the growing industrial centers of the American Northeast, came to Newark. The city rapidly developed into a staging area for many racial

and ethnic groups in search of employment. Immigrants of all races — Jews, Irishmen, Slavs, Italians, Negroes, Puerto Ricans — came to Newark and relocated in the central city. Some moved on to New York City and elsewhere, many stayed. The city's population soared.

By the mid-Thirties, Newark had developed into New Jersey's foremost urban center in practically every way — size, industrial diversification, monetary resources, transportation facilities, population, and employment opportunities.

Newark's urban maturation came comparatively early. After World War II, the familiar pattern of two-way urban migration began. Whites and blacks came to the city in search of jobs. For the whites, the jobs meant the income to live *elsewhere* — usually outside the city. The migration of whites out of the city left large central-city vacuums that were soon filled with the arrival of more blacks.

Increasingly, the arriving Negroes and Puerto Ricans were finding themselves without jobs. Of those who found them, many were paid lesser wages than those paid to Anglo-Saxons. Without the financial resources to escape the city, the blacks found themselves trapped in an increasingly impoverished and crowded inner core. As the pattern of human migration in and out of the city accelerated, so did the deterioration of the central city.

Overall, the whites that were leaving *outnumbered* the blacks coming in. The net result was a drop in the total population and a steep rise, proportionately, in the black, poor population. This meant a diminished tax base for the city government to draw upon. Overnight, as it were, the racial composition of Newark had dramatically changed. As one businessman put it: "We woke up one morning and found the middle class gone." Newark's downward slide had begun to accelerate.

Two "Newarks" Develop

The "quality of life" steadily worsened. Having to live in what was by now a ghetto, most blacks found themselves forced to occupy the worst housing, endure gouging landlords, and take the most menial jobs. They faced the

(Continued on page 31)

Economic C

ALTHOUGH Newark is at the economic and industrial hub of northern New Jersey, the city is on the verge of bankruptcy. This despite the fact that it is the nation's fourth-largest commercial center and headquarters for at least nine insurance companies, including Prudential, one of the biggest.

The downtown business district, which also serves as the banking center for the state, appears to be doing a booming business. Behind the gleaming office buildings, however, is the diminishing economic base of the ghetto. Taxes on the companies in the business district do not compensate for the growing financial strain of rising welfare costs, higher payrolls, and growing health services. The city is becoming an urban pauper as income continues to fall behind outflow.

Poverty and Prejudice

As one official of the Chamber of Commerce put it: "Poverty and prejudice stand side by side with prosperity and plenty." Only the success of the business community has kept Newark even half-alive financially. Now with myriad social ills on the increase, the city is struggling to avoid bankruptcy. If businesses become fed up with crime and Newark's other urban ills, they may decide to flee to the suburbs. The city may have to ask the Federal Government to simply come in and take over.

The Mayor has made repeated warnings of possible slashes and cutbacks. In 1969, the city fathers were forced to close down the public library and the famous Newark museum due to lack of funds. Most recently, Mayor Gibson warned of drastic cuts in city employment and

e Crisis in Newark

a curtailment of almost every service if the financial situation does not improve dramatically. With city expenses running up to 25% above income, the financial outlook doesn't appear too bright.

In its attempt to increase income, Newark has levied one of the highest personal property taxes in the nation on its citizens. Many have fled the city just to avoid this tax.

Most directly affected by this added burden are the slum landlords who overcharge those who can least afford it — the poor and economically deprived blacks.

But even the well-off citizens must face a crushing tax burden. The owner of a \$25,000 house in Newark must pay about \$2500 a year in taxes to the city, or almost \$1000 more than the owner of a \$50,000 house in a nearby suburb.

Unemployment in central Newark is particularly rife. Latest statistics show that 14% of the city's populace are without jobs, about two and a half times the national figure. Between 25 and 30% of the blacks in the central city are in this category. Partially blamed for the high unemployment rate is the loss of some 20,000 manufacturing jobs in the past 15 years.

Few Available Jobs

Unemployment among ghetto youths is particularly acute. Since the riots, the number of black teen-agers without jobs has doubled. In addition, there are virtually no summer jobs and few recreational programs for Newark's 80,000 school children.

Blacks complain of being unable to secure jobs in business Newark, "where the money is." Many companies admit to being unwilling to hire large numbers of workers from minority groups. They cite figures

showing high turnover rates and low productivity levels. As one spokesman for a Newark-based firm pointed out: "We spend two months to a year to train someone as a computer specialist, and then one day he just leaves without notice."

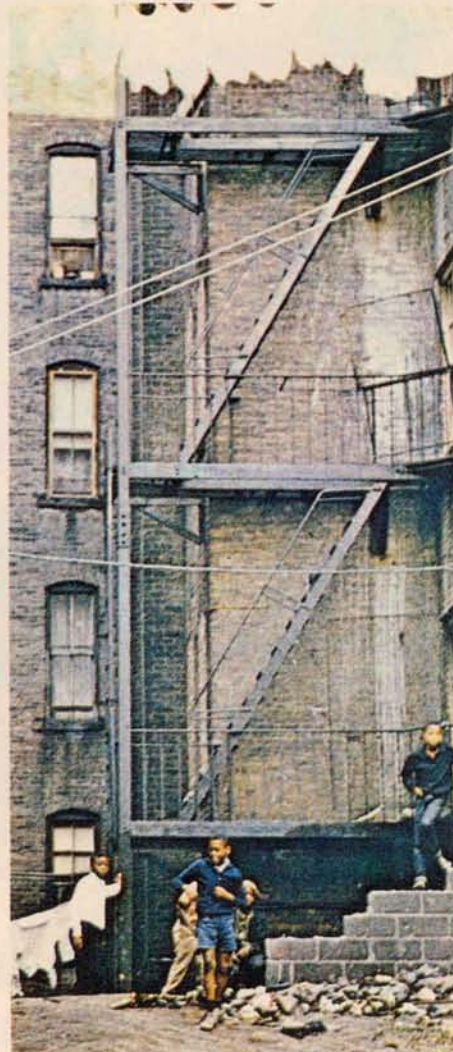
To secure and provide jobs, some blacks attempt to start their own businesses in the downtown district. Of those few who succeed, many end up moving into the suburbs as soon as they have accumulated the capital.

The "Underemployment" Problem

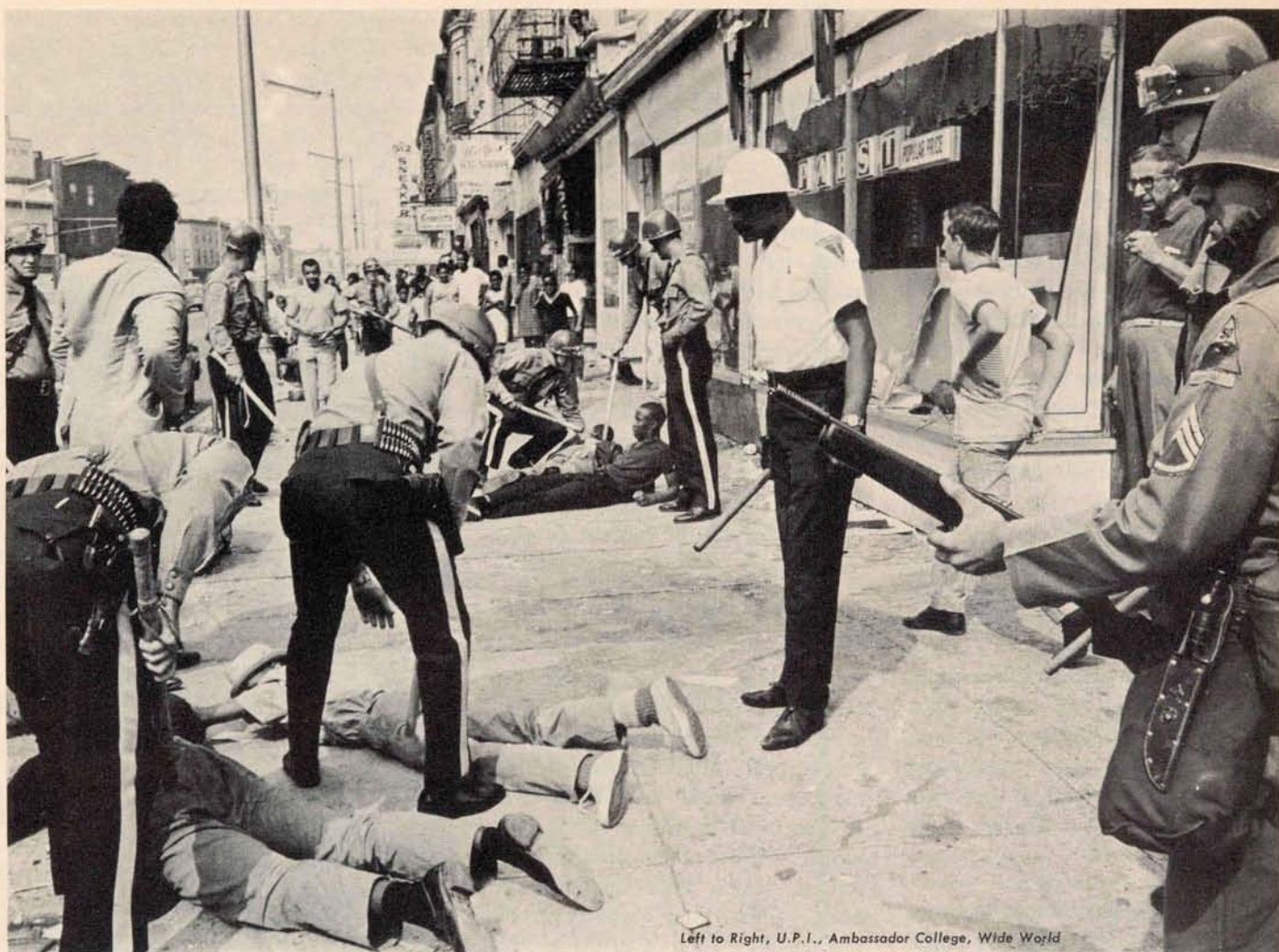
According to some experts, an even more serious problem than that of unemployment is that of *underemployment*. Many ghetto-residents have been "forced" out of part-time jobs in order to qualify for higher-paying welfare compensation. The welfare system ends up, in such cases, encouraging unemployment and the elimination of part-time jobs which often serve as stepping stones to higher-paying positions.

Newark is also the nation's leader in per capita welfare enrollment. One in every three Newarkers receives some form of aid. In the past four years, the welfare rolls have more than doubled. Today, the terms "welfare" and "Newark" have become synonymous. The city has become, as one official put it, "a basic training camp for the poor."

Many urbanologists label Newark the "most financially crippled city in the nation." Little wonder, with health and welfare costs averaging up to 20 times higher for the metropolitan area than in the surrounding environs. Many have concluded that Newark's financial plight has gone far beyond the potential resources at hand. □



Sue Kellogg — F.P.G.



Left to Right, U.P.I., Ambassador College, Wide World

Newark's Plague of Social and Technological Ills

SINCE 1967, per capita crime in the city has risen 50%. Newark has the highest crime rate of any city in the United States. Since 1950, the homicide rate for this city has risen 600%. About 80% of all crime is committed within two miles of the city center. Most of the criminals are black. Most of the victims are black.

Newark has the highest incidence of per capita drug abuse among America's cities. With at least 20,000 addicts, by a conservative estimate, there are few treatment centers for the few who are willing to be treated.

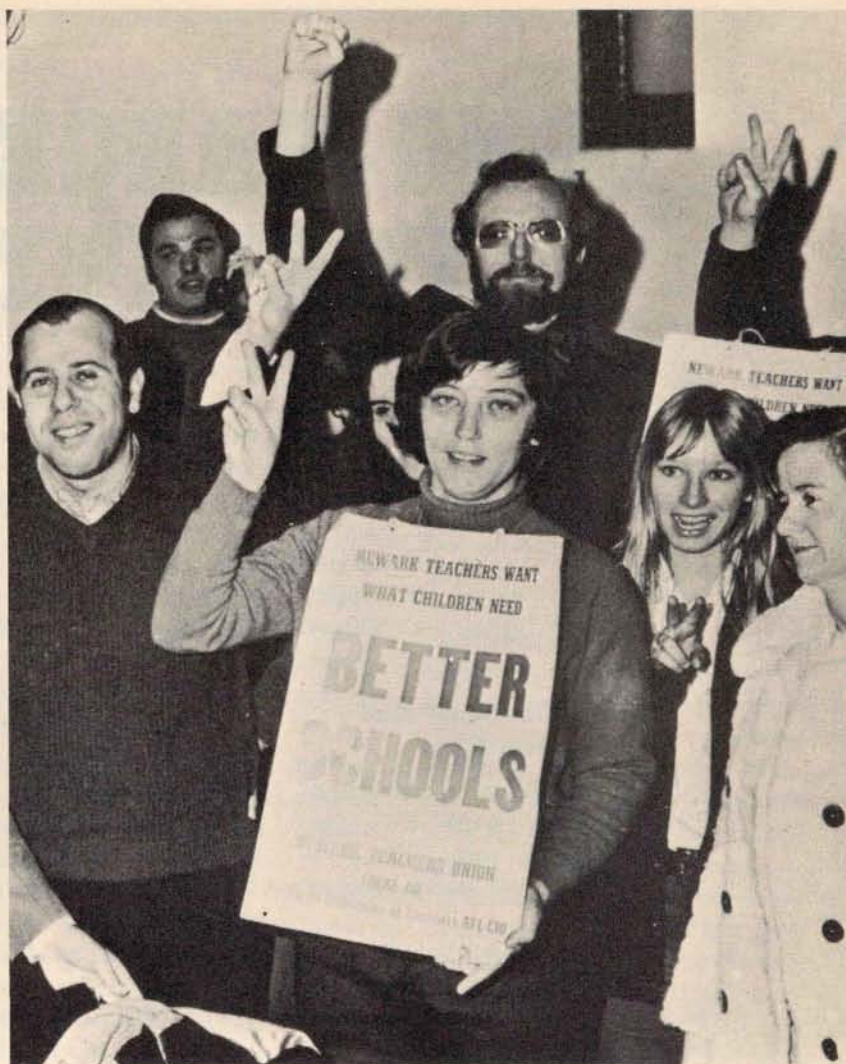
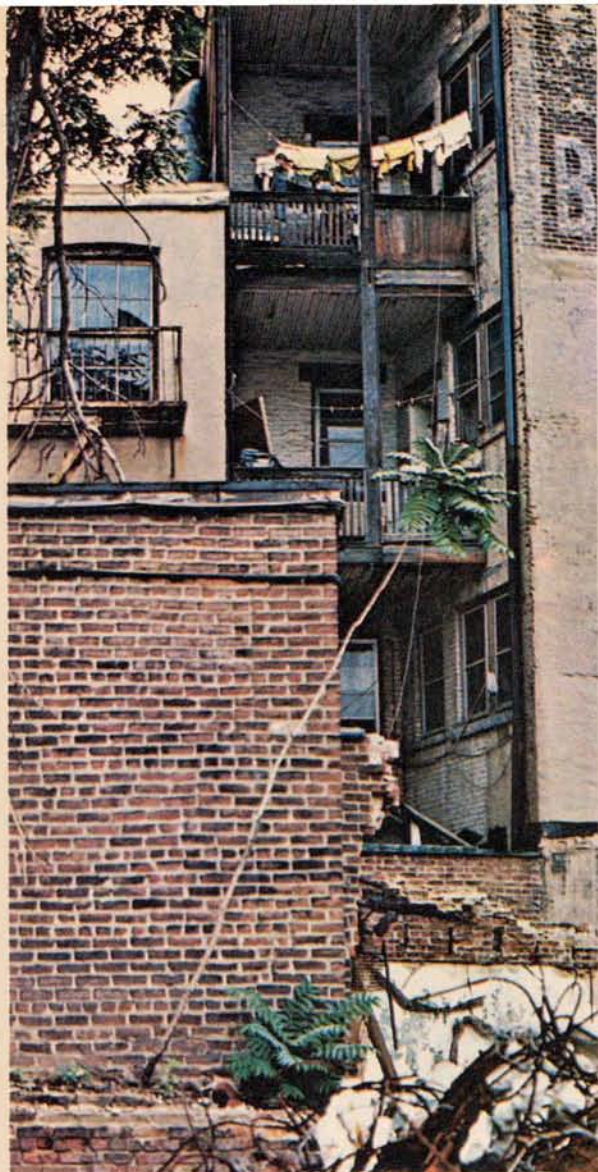
The health picture "staggeres the imagination" as one newspaper put it. Newark has the highest rate for new cases of tuberculosis among American cities. It also boasts the highest rate for both venereal disease

and maternal mortality. The city's rate for infant mortality is first or second in the nation.

Most health services are nonexistent. Few doctors will step into the Central Ward. Ambulance service is rare unless the police are on the scene and directly summon it.

The city's educational system is falling apart. The dropout rate in public schools is as high as 33%. Of those who do graduate, many are vastly undereducated. Many are functionally illiterate, unable to compete in a modern, technologically advanced age.

Most of the city's school buildings are dilapidated and crumbling. Many were built over half a century ago. Blacks comprise 85% of the total pupil enrollment, while most of the teachers are white. Racial



tensions in the classroom are high. Less than half of the adult black population of Newark has at least an eighth-grade education.

Added to all these social ills is the growing danger of pollution. The city rises like a spectre out of the smoke and haze palling the vast expanse of flat New Jersey marshlands, upon which the city was built. Bounded on the east by the murky gray waters of the heavily polluted Passaic River, and shrouded in a yellow cloud of industrial smoke, Newark stands at the heart of the polluted Northeast. The river carries sludge and industrial wastes siphoned into Newark Bay from nearby chemical plants and oil refineries. The air pollution, arising from industries in the New York Metropolitan area, stings the eyes of businessman and

ghetto-dweller alike. Technology's dirty spinoff is just another ill that Newark has added to its growing list of urban maladies.

Housing is a special disaster. Of the total number of dwellings in Newark, about one third are substandard. Some officials candidly state that every house in the city is substandard.

Abandoned buildings present an ever-increasing eyesore. Property owners, confronted by mounting taxes, are abandoning them by the score. The city ends up taking over most of these structures. The city is rapidly becoming the "biggest landlord" around.

Rent in Newark is outrageous. Slum landlords charge high rentals for broken-down or deteriorating dwellings. One social worker in the

Central Ward cited the case of some landlords asking \$150-160 per month for "apartments" that could hardly qualify as inhabitable premises.

The effects of the 1967 riot still stand as a mute testimony of destruction. Hundreds of destroyed dwellings still litter the inner core. In the heart of the riot area, along Springfield Avenue, the same sights are repeated with persistent monotony — hollow shells of blackened structures — all in ruin.

Attempts to clear up the destruction, in the form of urban renewal, have made little progress. Although Newark boasts the highest per capita spending on urban renewal of any American city (\$277 per person annually) only a few of the gutted buildings have been demolished and rebuilt.

LONG-RANGE SOLUTION FOR CITY WOES

SOLUTIONS are not simple or clear cut, but any *long-range* remedy revolves around an urban "revolution." There are three vital "revolutionary" changes needed to save our cities.

Many great cities of the past and present were built by "benevolent dictators," not hamstrung political hacks.

Needed: The Right Kind of Mayor . . .

Newsweek magazine recently stated: "What everyone wants is a *philosopher-king*, a mayor with both the *power to govern and the wisdom to do right*."

Economist Raymond Vernon put it this way: "If a major object of our existence were to create great cities of beauty and grace, there would be something to be said in favor of dictatorship. As a rule, the great cities of the past have been cities of the powerful state — cities in which a *dominant king or governing body* has had the power and the will to impose its land-use restrictions upon the obedient populace."

But, a dynamic city government in the strong hands of the *wrong* man could be a disaster. Many of today's metropolitan mayors, given such power, might do a commendable job, with remarkably immediate and positive results. Other men might not have the wisdom, leadership, or judgment to handle the job. Where are the men that can be trusted to properly handle 140 million urban Americans living in 250 separate metropolises of over 50,000 people each?

And, given the men, how can they

have the power to *act* within America's representative democracy of endless checks and balances?

Part of the answer lies in a change of governmental structure.

. . . A New Kind of Government . . .

We are nearing 1976 — a world totally different from 1776. The United States is now 60 times more populous than 200 years ago; 5 times as large geographically; thousands of times more wealthy in material goods; is more urbanized, mobile, sophisticated — and weaker in spirit. Yet, with all these changes, the governmental structure of 3½ million backwoodsmen, town craftsmen, and plantation owners is virtually unchanged. The Constitution, as drawn up for that society, is revered as though it fell from Heaven.

"If we had to do it all over again," wrote New York University Professor of Urban Government, Richard A. Netzer, "We would probably have three types of government — *Federal, metropolitan and regional*." Think about what this means.

The concept of states grew out of land grants to a number of rich merchants, noblemen and financiers, each group wanting a colony of its own. They didn't conceive of *one* nation. Counties grew out of pioneer townships. In both cases, borders were set by purely arbitrary and accidental happenstance, not reflecting today's population distribution in any way.

The U. S. Post Office uses Zip Codes, a metropolitan, people-based system; state and county addresses

are no longer necessary. Marketing maps or Zip Code tables cross state lines as if they weren't there (most borders are artificial longitude and latitude lines). You don't see state lines from a plane; you see human settlements. Where the people *are* should govern where our jurisdictions lie.

The senseless interstate/intrastate controversies (where the Federal Government can only enter into "interstate" cases but is powerless if no state lines are crossed) should be

"If we had to do it all over again, we would probably have three types of governments . . . Federal, Metropolitan and Regional."

Richard A. Netzer
— N. Y. University

abolished. Since each American is in the economic, cultural, geographical, and transportation *"orbit"* of a metropolitan area, would not a logical government for 1976 include governments based on human settlements — Federal, metropolitan (city) area, and regional (local) section government?

. . . And a New Kind of People

Of course, no governmental or leadership changes will ever solve the "people problem" which is weakening the spirit of America. A

(Continued from page 26)

prospect of being hired last and fired first.

What was gradually forming in central Newark was the worst racial and economic ghetto in the nation.

As crime, venereal disease and other social evils multiplied, middle-class Negroes — those who could afford to — fled. Those who remained — white or black — were those who could not get out by any means.

By the mid-Sixties, Newark had become the only other city in the nation besides Washington, D. C. with a majority black population. As recently as 1950, blacks had comprised only 17% of the city's total racial makeup. By 1960, the figure had risen to 35%. In 1970, it stood at 60% of the city's 375,000 inhabitants. It is expected to become 75% by 1975.

The rate at which the whites fled the city was dramatic. In the two decades since 1950, the city lost nearly 200,000 whites, or about 100,000 per decade. Newark's once-flourishing Irish and Jewish communities had fled en masse. Only the Italians stayed on.

What formed was two racially separate and economically distinct "Newarks." The first was white-dominated, business "Newark." The second was densely populated, inner-ghetto, black "Newark." As ranks of impoverished blacks poured into the second "Newark," the gap between it and the first "Newark" widened.

Soon the city had more of its work force commuting from the suburbs than living within the city limits. During the daylight business hours, the population of the city doubled with the influx of workers. At night the population halved with the exodus of commuters.

Holocaust '67

As the two "Newarks" grew wider apart, the racial tensions between them mounted. The whites were prospering in business "Newark" but living in the surrounding environs that ringed the city. The blacks were trapped in ghetto "Newark" and were finding themselves ever more deeply enmeshed in a tangle of social and economic woes.

By the summer of 1967, the racial polarization in central Newark had reached flashpoint.

As July began, there were some 24,000 unemployed blacks within the city limits. Their ranks had been swelled by an estimated 20,000 teens with no place to go, nothing to do. Tensions mounted.

The second "Newark" had become volatile in every way. Only a small spark was needed to touch off a major conflagration. On the evening of July 12, that small spark was struck when police arrested a Negro cab driver on a minor violation. Soon a crowd gathered and rumors spread that he was being viciously beaten by the white officers. One rumor went so far as to say the black cabbie had died at their hands. Before long, Molotov cocktails were being tossed everywhere and the long-feared racial outburst was under way. Before it was all over five days later, vast sections of Newark's inner core lay in blackened ruins. The final toll: 26 dead, 1200 injured, 1300 arrested, \$10-15 million in property damage, and thousands of businesses and dwellings gutted. Newark had experienced the nation's worst race disorder since Watts.

Newark then began attempts at rebuilding and patching up the feelings of racial hatred that had led to the violence. Soon it became apparent that the psychological and emotional scars of racial hate had become permanently etched on the city. The riot had done nothing more than leave many homeless and without jobs (since many businesses in the riot area were forced to close permanently).

Post-Riot Conditions Worsen

In the wake of the riot, a new phenomenon began to develop on both sides of the racial fence. Organized movements began gearing up in preparation for the next outbreak.

Sizeable elements among the white minority began to recruit vigilantes to protect themselves from possible black invasion. Hundreds were being trained in the techniques of guerrilla warfare, including the use of automatic weapons and Molotov cocktails. One vigilante leader was reported to have access to at

change of spirit might well precipitate the necessary change in leadership and government.

The main human ingredients in making life livable in today's cities are human understanding, economic equality, tolerance, cooperation, a desire to work, a livable home, a city with character, and most important, citizens with character.

On the other hand, perhaps a courageous change in government and leadership could instill a change in America's spirit. All three changes are needed if our cities are to be saved.

It has been argued that our cities are "unsavable." But this is only true if present trends continue.

City planner H. Wentworth El-dridge summed up the view of over 50 of his colleagues when he wrote, "All serious students of the urban scene by now agree that there are not going to be any new and shining cities without *new and shining people in some as yet not entirely clear reciprocal relationship.*"

Streets, buildings and factories are not the primary ingredients of a city. People are the primary inputs determining whether a city is livable or not. This has been proven by America's housing project disaster. New buildings to live in did NOT guarantee new patterns of behavior for the inhabitants. Thus, "high rise slums" were created.

The physical configuration of cities is important. But the mental, emotional and spiritual configuration of people is more important. America must choose to do something with its government and people. There is no other way to rescue our cities.

least one tank and two helicopters if things really got out of hand.

In the ghetto, militant blacks fueled the fires of racial hate and discord. Blaming the whites for the riot, they continued to sound the call for full black political control of the city. Demands mounted for the expulsion of all whites.

A racial "balance of terror" was building in post-riot Newark. As warnings of another outburst mounted, people scrambled to buy out the gun shops around the city.

Another ominous racial trend began to develop. This time from the Italian minority in the North Ward, who disliked the discrimination at the hands of the black majority as well as the lack of financial help from whites in the downtown business district.

Racial polarization in Newark had become three-pronged, and leaders warn today that another race riot in Newark may well involve violence on *three* fronts.

It soon became apparent that post-riot Newark, especially the inner core, would continue to worsen. A general feeling of hopelessness began to set in. Social problems increased. Housing continued to deteriorate. Welfare rolls skyrocketed. Health conditions worsened.

Newark's plight became typical of most American cities in the wake of the long, hot summers of the late Sixties. Only here the problems were more critical — to the point that Newark was soon the nation's leader in almost every category of urban ill.

Groping for Solutions

Then a little over a year ago, Kenneth Gibson was elected as the city's first black Mayor. To many blacks, Gibson loomed as a potential "political savior." Many expected urban-improvement miracles overnight. It was soon proved that no human, whether white or black, was capable of instantaneously transforming sick Newark into a healthy, thriving metropolis. The city was in trouble before Gibson came on the scene, and was likely to be in trouble long after he left.

Since Gibson's election, Newark has continued to deteriorate. The Mayor is increasingly distressed at the plight of



Wide World

"We are not talking about saving the Newarks of America, we are talking of saving America itself."

— Kenneth Gibson, mayor of Newark

his city. Hardly a month goes by without a major newsworthy statement from Mayor Gibson over Newark's many problems.

As its leaders grope for solutions, Newark continues its downward slide into urban chaos. Experts increasingly warn of the city's literal death unless answers are quickly forthcoming. As the *New York Times* put it: "The men themselves [those responsible for solving our urban ills], whatever their race, whatever their intentions or capabilities, are trapped in a situation that *defies solution with the resources at hand.*"

If America's cities are following Newark's tragic example — and urbanologists say unanimously that they

are — then urban America has a dire future indeed. Newark is a dying city. It has all the symptoms of a city on its deathbed. All other American cities are gravely ill. They will soon be on their deathbeds, the experts warn. It's simply a matter of time, unless solutions are found. As Mayor Gibson warned in January, 1971: "We are not talking about saving the Newarks of America, we are talking of saving America itself."

Most people in America and throughout the Western world live in cities. With our cities at stake, our peoples are at stake. And our peoples are worth saving, even though our cities, as we know them, may not be. □

BLACK PLAGUE REVISITED

(Continued from page 16)

of fleas parasitic to these rodents have been implicated in the spread of plague germs.

These animals normally do not come into contact with human beings. Only when persons unthinkingly pick up a dead ground squirrel, for instance, or hunt for animals such as rabbits or prairie dogs in an infected district, does the danger of contracting the disease become acute.

Great stretches of the North American continent are within potential danger spots for sporadic cases of *bubonic plague*. There is a vast reservoir of potential plague in ground squirrels, field mice, chipmunks, rabbits and marmots throughout the Western United States and Canada. This pool of infection can never be eradicated, unless all rodents from California to Oklahoma could be effectively de-fleaed — an obviously impossible task.

Is the Danger Real?

Plague flares sporadically in California, Oregon — all the Western states — especially New Mexico. Recently, plague-infected fleas were found on the dog belonging to a state governor. They are no respecter of persons. Many cases of plague have turned up on one Indian reservation, these generally being caused by contact between children and diseased prairie dogs. Also, the relatively new phenomenon of hippie communes has caused an increased likelihood that, in an attempt to return to "nature," hippies may risk some of the more potent effects. A recent case involved a hippie who contracted plague from a cat which lived in his teepee. It had caught a plague-ridden mouse.

Health authorities have thus far been able to contain these infections by acting quickly at the first signs of danger to the human population. This involves eradication of known animal life carrying the dreaded germs. On one occasion over 50,000 prairie dogs were gassed to death in order to prevent an outbreak in one Southwestern state.

Authorities usually hasten to stress

that the chances of a major outbreak of the black death are quite remote, but that in view of the virulence of the disease and its potential for rapid spread from animals to man, they are not willing to take any chances. Their biggest worry is the rats.

The Rat Plague

Rats outnumber people, even in the United States. No area, no matter how wealthy, or how exclusive, can eradicate the squeaking and pillaging hordes of garbage pail plunderers and wall gnawers. Rats abound in city ghettos, feasting on the mounds of garbage and refuse, terrorizing the inhabitants and biting children in the night. Estimates indicate that over 60,000 persons suffer each year from being bitten by rats, most of them children lying asleep in

A mere ounce of food and one of water each day are enough to sustain a rat in good health. Most eat more than their share, though, and tend to congregate where the living is easy. Both sexes of the genus *rattus* are exceptionally fecund. Females may bear six litters a year ranging in size from 6 to 22. Even with an incredibly high infant mortality rate, the rats are facing a population explosion of staggering proportions.

British rats have easily become resistant to the latest forms of poisons, even growing fat and healthy on them. Man's attempts to eradicate the rat have failed, generally. Cats, ferrets and small terriers remain the best weapons.

What medical scientists fear is this: what if the city rat populations — currently free of plague-bearing fleas in most areas — should become infested



bed. Sometimes, however, rats will deliberately attack an adult.

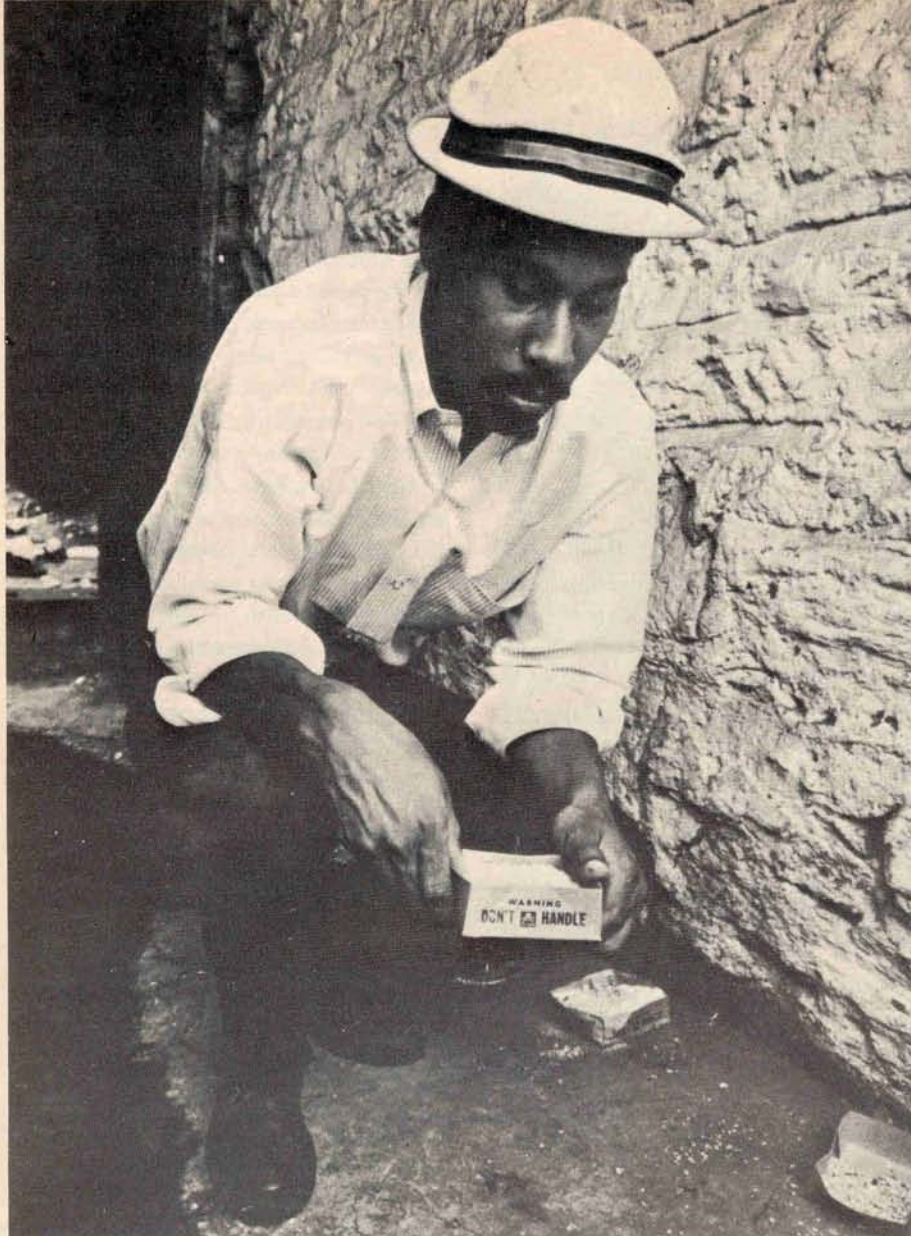
More often, rats go quietly and efficiently about their business of stealth and destruction. Hawaiian rats munch through an estimated \$4.5 million worth of sugar cane each year. India's rats eat enough wheat to equal the entire amount supplied by U. S. foreign aid each year. America is, in effect, sending only enough wheat for the rats.

with the deadly disease from their country cousins? If that were to happen, modern man could witness a modern rerun of the earlier catastrophes.

The World Health Organization has warned that man faces a "growing menace of explosive outbreaks of human plague" — especially now that cities are growing at such a rapid rate.

Couldn't medicine control plague?

Technically, yes. Victims whose dis-



Wide World

RAT CONTROL — The New York City Department of Health has been operating a pest control truck for the past two years in the slum areas of New York, setting out small boxes of anti-coagulant poison in rat-infested tenement areas.

ease has been recognized in time have been saved by massive doses of antibiotics. More often than not, most doctors have never even *seen* a case of the plague, which is made all the more difficult to diagnose because its earlier symptoms resemble many other diseases.

There is a vaccine available, but the Plague in its pneumonic form could undoubtedly spread more rapidly than people could be immunized. Were such an outbreak to occur today, modern travel and communication could spread it faster than any previous pandemic.

Anatomy of an Epidemic

Consider one modern-day case of epidemic disease — Asian flu. In February

1957, an epidemic of influenza appeared in Kwangsi Province, the historical Chinese beginning site of many worldwide pandemics, including plague.

This example illustrates how quickly and efficiently modern man could unwittingly spread a deadly disease around the entire world, even one being fought tooth and nail by medicine.

By March 1957, the infection had been carried to Hunan, where it moved north of the Yangtze River. Later that month the virus was isolated for the first time in Peking. Hapless refugees unwittingly took the virus to Hong Kong in April. During the following two months it spread widely, aided by the wings of jetliners, to the whole of

the Far East. By late April, victims were being treated in Formosa. From there, the flu moved into Japan, Indochina and Indonesia. In the meantime, cases of this new strain of flu had been reported in Cairo and in Melbourne. By the middle of May, travelers had deposited the virus in Guam, and in Madras, India by June.

It didn't stop there. Leaping the wide Pacific to the shores of America, the Asian flu, as it was called, became epidemic along the coast of California. In India, the entire population as far as Lahore was infested, with reports of illness beginning to come from the Persian Gulf.

Cases began to spring up in New England, then Holland, and other parts of Europe simultaneously. By early August the malady had become nearly worldwide, even contaminating Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, Newfoundland, Bolivia, lower Egypt, the Eastern Mediterranean, the Sudan, Ethiopia and South Africa.

By late August, the virus had turned up in the West Indies, Uruguay, Argentina, the West Coast of Africa and Turkey. It was filling beds in Eastern Europe, Italy and Germany.

The flu epidemic had infected the entire world in just a few short months. The scourge of the Middle Ages, although spreading rapidly, took YEARS to reach all of Europe from Asia.

If this had been pneumonic plague, instead of flu, the consequences would have been deadly. Fortunately, it wasn't.

Should We Worry?

As it stands, plague is considered "under control." At least it has not sprung up anywhere for the past few years, with the exception of poverty-stricken countries and war zones, and the increasingly common occasional domestic case. Comparative statistics seem to indicate, and most doctors believe, that there is little cause for worry at the present time. *That is, as long as the health authorities can keep diseased rodent populations under control and isolate the few cases that do occur.*

Under those circumstances, doctors promise, plague will not threaten us.

Let's hope it stays that way. □

TELEVISION LOG

Garner Ted Armstrong

— U. S. STATIONS —

KOAT-TV — Albuquerque, N. Mex. — Channel 7, 1 p.m. Sun.
KFDA-TV — Amarillo, Texas — Channel 10, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
KERO-TV — Bakersfield, Calif. — Channel 23, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
BCTV(TV) — Battle Creek, Mich. — Channel 12, 8 p.m. Wed.
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.
KFDW-TV — Clovis, N. Mex. — Channel 12, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
KDIN-TV — Des Moines, Ia. — Channel 11, 12 noon Mon.-Thur., 7:30 p.m. Fri.
KJEO — Fresno, Calif. — Channel 47, 10:30 p.m. Sat.
KHBV — Henderson, Nev. — Channel 5, 6:30 p.m. Sun.
KHAW-TV — Hilo, Hawaii — Channel 11, 1:30 p.m. Sat.
KHON-TV — Honolulu, Hawaii — Channel 2, 12 noon Sat.
KIIN-TV — Iowa City — Channel 12, 12 noon Mon.-Thur., 7:30 p.m. Fri.
WJHL-TV — Johnson City, Tenn. — Channel 11, 10:30 p.m. Tues.
KTLA — Los Angeles — Channel 5, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
KWHY-TV — Los Angeles — Channel 22, 8 p.m. Sat.
KSEL-TV — Lubbock, Texas — Channel 28, 12 noon Sun.
KMID-TV — Midland, Texas — Channel 2, 4:30 p.m. Sat.
WTCN-TV — Minneapolis — Channel 11, 8:30 p.m. Sun.
WSIX-TV — Nashville, Tenn. — Channel 8, 7:30 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.
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.
KFDO-TV — Sayre, Okla. — Channel 8, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
WSBT-TV — South Bend, Ind. — Channel 22, 3:30 p.m. Sat.
KHQ-TV — Spokane, Wash. — Channel 6, 10 a.m. Sun.
KTNT-TV — Tacoma, Wash. — Channel 11, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
WCTV(TV) — Tallahassee, Fla. — Channel 6, 11:45 p.m. Sun.
KTAL-TV — Texarkana-Shreveport — Channel 6, 1 p.m. Sat.
KGUN-TV — Tucson, Ariz. — Channel 9, 12:30 p.m. Sun.
KLTV — Tyler, Texas — Channel 7, 5 p.m. Mon., 10:30 p.m. Sun.
KAIL-TV — Wailuku, Hawaii — Channel 7, 1:30 p.m. Sat.
WMAL-TV — Washington, D.C. — Channel 7, 2 p.m. Sun.
KARD-TV — Wichita, Kans. — Channel 3, 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, 11:30 a.m. Sat.
KCND-TV — Pembina, N. D. — Channel 12, 5 p.m. Sun.
CKMI-TV — Quebec City, Que. — Channel 5, 7:30 p.m. Tues.
CKCK-TV — Regina, Sask. — Channel 2, 12 noon Sun.
KHQ-TV — Spokane, Wash. — Channel 6, 10 a.m. Sun.
CKSO-TV — Sudbury, Ont. — Channel 5, 1 p.m. Sat.
CKUP-TV — Ucluelet, B.C. — Channel 6, 11:30 a.m. Sat.
CKLW-TV — Windsor, Ont. — Channel 9, 1 p.m. Sun.
CJAY-TV — Winnipeg, Man. — Channel 7, 4 p.m. Sun.

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

CFCN-TV NETWORK — 3 p.m. Sun.
 Calgary, Alta. — Channel 4.
 Hand Hills, Alta. — Channel 12.
 Banff, Alta. — Channel 8.
 Brooks, Alta. — Channel 9.
 Lake Louise, Alta. — Channel 6.
 Lethbridge, Alta. — Channel 13.
 Drumheller, Alta. — Channel 10.
 Kimberley, B. C. — Channel 3.
 Columbia Valley, B. C. — Channel 6.
 Jubilee Mt., B. C. — Channel 8.

CFRN-TV NETWORK — 12:30 p.m. Sun.
 Whitecourt, Alta. — Channel 12.
 Ashmont, Alta. — Channel 12.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RADIO LOG

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U. S. STATIONS

— East —

MAJOR STATIONS

WOR — New York — 710 kc., 11:30 p.m. Sun.
WHN — New York — 1050 kc., 11:30 p.m. Sun.
WHAM — Rochester, N. Y. — 1180 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 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.-Fri., 7:30 p.m. Sat., 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.)
WCLU — Cincinnati — 1320 kc., 12 noon daily & 7 a.m. Sun.
WERE — Cleveland — 1300 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.
KGGF — Coffeyville, Kans. — 690 kc., 6 p.m. daily.
KXXX — Colby, Kans. — 790 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 11:30 a.m. Sun.
WBNS — Columbus, Ohio — 1460 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
WITY — Danville, Ill. — 980 kc., 12:30 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., 12:30 p.m. Sun.
WWCA — Gary, Ind. — 1270 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 4 p.m. Sun.
KMMJ — Grand Island, Nebr. — 750 kc., 4 p.m. daily.
WNFL — Green Bay — 1440 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 5 p.m. Sun.
WJOB — Hammond, Ind. — 1230 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WIBC — Indianapolis — 1070 kc., 10:30 p.m. Sun.
WJPD — Ishpeming, Mich. — 1240 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KLIK — Jefferson City, Mo. — 950 kc., 1 p.m. daily.
WJOL — Joliet, Ill. — 1340 kc., 9:30 p.m. daily.
KUDL — Kansas City, Mo. — 1380 kc., 5:40 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 1 a.m. & 8:30 a.m. Sun.
KMBZ — Kansas City, Mo. — 980 kc., 10:05 p.m. daily.
WAKO — Lawrenceville, Ill. — 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., 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
KQRS — Minneapolis — 1440 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
KBEA — Mission, Kans. — 1480 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KLNG — Omaha, Nebr. — 1490 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
WXCL — Peoria, Ill. — 1350 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.
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. & 11 p.m. daily, (92.5 FM 5 a.m. daily).
KTRH — Houston — 740 kc., 7:30 p.m. Sun.-Fri.
WOAI — San Antonio — 1200 kc., 5 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:05 p.m. Sun.
KWKH — Shreveport — 1130 kc., 1 p.m. & 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 11:30 a.m. & 11:30 p.m. Sat., 10:30 a.m. & 9:30 p.m. Sun.
WNOE — New Orleans — 1060 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
WWL — New Orleans — 870 kc., 9:30 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.
WFWL — Camden, Tenn. — 1220 kc., 2 p.m. Sun.
KMIL — Cameron, Tex. — 1330 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:45 a.m. Sun.
WCSC — Charleston, S. C. — 1390 kc., 7:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:30 p.m. Sun.
WDEF — Chattanooga — 1370 kc., 92.3 FM, 7:30 p.m. daily.
KCTX — Childress, Tex. — 1510 kc., 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:15 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.
KCTA — Corpus Christi, Tex. — 1030 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 4:30 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.
WFAA — Dallas — 570 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
WAAX — Gadsden, Ala. — 570 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon Sun.
KEES — Gladewater, Tex. — 1430 kc., 12 noon daily.
KBHS — Hot Springs, Ark. — 590 kc., 12:30 p.m., 96.7 FM, 6:30 p.m. daily.
WBIX — Jacksonville, Fla. — 1010 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
WKSC — Kershaw, S. C. — 1300 kc., 1:15 p.m. Sun.
WFIV — Kissimmee, Fla. — 1080 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 12:30 p.m. Sun.
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.
WHBQ — Memphis — 560 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.
WGBS — Miami — 710 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.
WFAB — Miami — 990 kc., 9 a.m. Sun. (in Spanish).
KWEL — Midland, Tex. — 1600 kc., 5:15 p.m. daily.
WCOV — Montgomery — 1170 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WVOG — New Orleans, La. — 600 kc., 12:15 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 12 noon Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.
KBYE — Oklahoma City — 890 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
WKYX — Paducah, Ky. — 570 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
***KGRO — Pampa, Tex.** — 1230 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
KTUL — Rusk, Tex. — 1580 kc., 1 p.m. Sun.
KMAC — San Antonio — 630 kc., 7:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
WEAS — Savannah, Ga. — 900 kc., 12 noon daily.
WMEN — Tallahassee — 1330 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
WFLA — Tampa — 970 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.

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

— Mountain States —

MAJOR STATIONS

KOA — Denver — 850 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
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.

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)

*KFRE — Fresno — 940 kc., 9 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
 CKGF — Grand Forks, B. C. — 1340 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
 KAGO — Klamath Falls, Ore. — 1150 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
 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 Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
 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. daily.
 CKPC — Brantford, Ont. — 1380 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
 CFCN — Calgary, Alta. — 1060 kc., 9 p.m. Sun.-Fri., 8:30 p.m. Sat.
 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. daily.
 CKGF — Grand Forks, B. C. — 1340 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
 CJCH — Halifax, N. S. — 920 kc., 10:25 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 p.m. Sun.
 CFJC — Kamloops, B. C. — 910 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.
 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., 9:30 p.m. Sun.
 CKTK — Kitimat, B. C. — 1230 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
 CHYR — Leamington, Ont. — 5:30 a.m. daily at 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily at 710 kc.
 CFMB — Montreal, Que. — 1410 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.
 CFCH — North Bay, Ont. — 600 kc., 8:30 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., 2:30 p.m. Sun.
 CFQC — Saskatoon, Sask. — 600 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
 CKCY — Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. — 920 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
 CJET — Smiths Falls, Ont. — 630 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Thurs. & Sat., 8 p.m. Fri., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
 CFTK — Terrace, B. C. — 590 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
 CJLX — Thunder Bay, Ont. — 800 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:25 p.m. Sun.
 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.
 *RADIO MARAMAR — Barcelona, Spain — 6:45 a.m. Mon., 12 midnight Fri. & Sat.

ASIA

— Guam —

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

— Okinawa —

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

CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA

In English —

RADIO BARBADOS — Pine Hill, Barbados — 900 kc., 9:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 11 a.m. Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
 BARBADOS REDIFFUSION — Bridgetown, Barbados — 10:20 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 9:30 a.m. Sat. & Sun.
 ZFB 1 — RADIO BERMUDA — 960 kc., 1:30 p.m. daily.
 GUYANA BROADCASTING SERVICE — Georgetown — 560 kc., 11 p.m. daily (except 10:05 p.m. Wed & Sat.).
 JAMAICA BROADCASTING — Kingston — 560 kc., 12 midnight daily.
 Mandeville — 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.

what **you** can do...

TIMELY Tips and Helpful Suggestions for YOU and YOUR FAMILY

● Beware of "Send Money" Schemes

Con artists thrive on multimillion-dollar-a-year "send money" business schemes. They thrive because thousands of gullible citizens trustingly send money through the mails to an unknown person or address in hopes of a "bargain."

What the individual actually receives might even be humorous, if it weren't so tragic. One scheme claimed: "We can help you make more money." The reader needed only to send one dollar. If he did, the following response came back: "Get out and go to work!"

An ad offering information on "How to Keep the Gas Bill Down" instructed people (for a dollar) to "place the gas bill on a flat surface and put a weight on it." A third get-rich-quick quip offered to "double your money for a dollar." The reply? "Just fold it."

Other shysters aren't so humorous. Many merely make an offer, then say "Rush \$1 to Box ———." As soon as enough people send their dollars, the con artist pockets the money and leaves town. Other con games will use your name (Smith, Jones, or Allen) and purport to be a relative in need of help, an executor of a wealthy relative's estate, or an organizer of a family reunion. The plea for \$20, or more, fools many gullible people.

To avoid falling prey to "send money" schemes, the Better Business Bureau advises:

Don't send money in advance to unknown mail order firms, especially to a Post Office box with no home or office address. Deal only with reliable firms you recognize or know. Remember: *nobody* gets "something for nothing." People just don't give away a ten-dollar value for one dollar. And "money-back guarantees" don't work if the business "flies by night." If you are ever in question about a particular ad or mail order firm, contact your local branch of the Better Business Bureau for further information.

● Flammable Clothing

Most consumers fail to realize that many articles of popular clothing are highly flammable, especially garments like children's cotton-flannel sleepwear. An effort has been made to reduce this hazard, by making fire-resistant clothing available in some stores, but the danger is still serious, according to experts.

Unfortunately, the water-soluble chemicals used to retard fire in clothes often wash out during the *first* washing. U. S. Government legislation requiring that children's sleepwear remain fire-resistant for 50 washings doesn't go into effect until July 30, 1973.

Present fire-resistant clothing doesn't sell well, since the

chemicals that alter the fabric often sacrifice desirable properties such as comfort, washability, ironability, and durability. Modacrylic fibers like Dynel and Verel are inherently fire resistant, but lack the desirable properties mentioned above. More popular synthetics, like nylon, polyester, and acrylics, resist fire. But according to the National Safety Council, "can actually melt as they burn, and the sticky syrupy substance that is formed produces deep localized burns." Among natural fibers, wool is the most fire-resistant.

Flowing robes, loose fitting clothes, flared skirts, blousy sleeves, ruffles, and frills on garments are more likely to catch fire near any open flame than more close-fitting garments.

Children should be taught early, when they first begin to crawl and walk, that fire is dangerous. They also should be taught to avoid matches or heat.

Should someone's clothes catch on fire, force him immediately to the ground. If a rug, coat, or wool blanket is available, roll the person into it to smother the fire. If such materials aren't available, rip burning clothes off *downward* away from the face or carefully roll the person over and over on the ground or floor until the flames are out.

● Use Sight-Saving Illumination

Nearly 85% of what we learn comes through the eyes, making the eyes the most important sense by which knowledge comes to a human. Yet, tragically, about 2 out of 3 people in developed, literate nations need corrective lens. Many of these individuals begin losing vision during youth, at the height of interest in books, TV and learning.

Here are some eyesight-saving principles recommended by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

READING AND DESK WORK — When reading, writing, sewing, or doing other close work, always have sufficient illumination. Proper lighting should be diffused evenly over the entire reading or working area to eliminate glare.

In addition, there should always be another light in the room besides the desk light. The entire room should be as bright as the page you are reading or the work you are doing.

To eliminate shadows while writing, or otherwise working with the hands, have direct light coming over your left shoulder if right handed, or over your right shoulder if left handed.

WATCHING TV OR MOVIES — View TV at eye level and at least 10 feet away, if possible. Avoid viewing TV at too great an angle — from above or from the side. Avoid having children watching TV while sitting or standing directly in front of the set or watching a distorted, vibrating, or snowy picture.

Be sure to have sufficient light in the room, located to

avoid glare or reflection. And, finally, when watching TV for any length of time, periodically rest your eyes by looking away from the set, leaving the room, or turning it off.

● Teach Your Child How to Telephone for Help

According to research conducted by Dr. Sam Sebesta and Dr. Cecil Clark, specialists in reading and educational psychology of the Department of Education, University of Washington, most children even as young as 2½-years-old can learn how to dial "O" (Operator) for help in case of an emergency. Research on young children dialing a more complicated number like 999, the emergency number used in Britain, or 911, the emergency number used in some parts of the United States, has not been completed. But some of the same principles used to teach a child how to dial "O" may apply.

Most children at age 2½ should be able to learn how to say their first and last name and give the section of the city where they live. By 8 years of age the average child should know his parent's full name, complete address and be able to fully state the nature of the emergency.

In the booklet, *In Case of Emergency... Instructions for teaching small children how to use the telephone in an emergency*, developed by Doctors Sebesta and Clark, these basic points were given on how to teach your child to telephone for help:

1. Specially denote the "O" (Operator) on the telephone dial by a red dot, so your child will know where to place his finger to dial.
2. Tape down the receiver button to stop the dial tone during the training period.
3. Demonstrate the dialing procedure to your child.
4. Help your child pick up the phone and dial the red dot "O" (Operator) until he can do it correctly by himself without aid.
5. Teach him to repeat his name and address into the receiver. Be sure he doesn't hang up the phone after first giving the information. In an emergency the operator may need to ask questions to gain more pertinent information.

As the booklet explains, the child should be taught that these procedures for using the phone are only for an emergency. He must understand that this is not a game. Through pictures in the booklet or perhaps other magazines you can teach your child what an emergency is and why he may need to phone for help. This free booklet can be obtained by writing to United Graphics Publishing Division, P. O. Box 24287, Seattle, Washington, 98124. Ask for *In Case of Emergency... Instructions for teaching small children how to use the telephone in an emergency*.

● Electrical Toys

For children under seven—and even for some older children—it is best to buy only battery operated electrical toys. Most toys that run on household current have battery-

operated counterparts. Be sure to check the battery for possible corrosion and acid leakage.

If you do decide to purchase for your child an electrical toy that runs on household current, be sure it has the UL (Underwriters' Laboratories) seal of approval. However, don't read into the UL seal of approval the idea that the toy is accident proof. Also, be sure the toy comes equipped with a transformer or converter that lowers the operating voltage to a safer level of 6 or 12 volts. Before allowing your child to use a newly purchased electrical toy, teach him how to plug and unplug it safely. He should be taught not to pull the plug out of the wall socket by the cord, and that no electrical appliance or toy should ever be used in or even near water or with wet hands. Check the toy's cord periodically for signs of fraying or cracked wires.

The *Final Report of the National Commission of Product Safety* reports that some electrical toy ovens have temperatures above 300 degrees Fahrenheit on the outer surface and 600 degrees Fahrenheit on the inside. Frankly, it would be safer and saner to teach your young daughter how to cook on the kitchen stove with your close supervision than it would be to let her play with that type of toy oven alone!

● Driving and Old Age

Older drivers should make an honest evaluation of their driving ability. In 1969, 17% of the 9 million drivers 65 years of age and older were involved in motor-vehicle accidents in the United States.

Certain key safe driving prerequisites such as good vision, reaction time and hearing often decrease with age. Being unaware of such handicaps, or refusing to admit their existence may create a driving hazard for everyone on the road. Here are some important driving prerequisites every senior citizen should be aware of:

VISION — Safe driving in fast-moving traffic necessitates good vision. But according to the Motorists' Vision Committee of the American Optometric Association, 30% of all thirty-year-old drivers, 48% of all forty-year-old drivers, 71% of all fifty-year-old drivers and 80% of all sixty-year-old drivers have visual problems. An older driver with incorrecly poor vision *should not drive*. Likewise, since the ability to see well at night also generally decreases with age, older persons with that problem should avoid night driving.

SLOWER REACTION TIME — To compensate for slower reflex reactions, older drivers often reduce speed and become overly road cautious. Driving too slowly can be dangerous. It can cause traffic jams or even accidents. Older drivers should eliminate driving in heavy traffic or on crowded freeways when they lose competence for such driving.

HEARING — Poor hearing may prevent drivers from hearing honking horns, vehicles nearby or even emergency vehicle sirens. To some extent poor hearing can be compensated for by being exceptionally alert and watchful. Adding an extra side view mirror can help. But here again a person with hearing defects should *honestly* evaluate himself, and voluntarily quit driving if he becomes a road hazard to himself and others.



"WIN AT ALL COSTS"

Sportsmanship and character may become obsolete qualities in the sports world if a "win-at-all-costs" attitude is allowed to get out of hand!

by Richard Gipe and Jim Petty

"IN SPORTS, the *only* measure of success is victory! We must sacrifice everything to this end. *Winning is the only true goal,*" said one prominent American professional football coach.

He is by no means alone in this "win-at-all-costs" philosophy. Another famous coach lives and coaches from a demanding code he calls his "Ten Commandments."

"Football comes first" is commandment number one. During the six months of football season, every player is expected to put family, church, and other aspects of his life aside. Football must be the player's number one passion.

Commandment number three says, "If you can accept defeat and open your pay envelope without feeling guilty, then you're stealing." This coach adds, "Life without victories is like being in prison."

Win, Win, Win

A brief look at modern sports shows this win attitude is not primarily the fault of players and coaches. The pro-

sports system, as it is currently structured, *demand*s a win attitude.

Understandably, when an additional \$10,000 per athlete rides on one kick of the football — as was the case during the last nine seconds of the '71 Super Bowl — winning will be important.

Understandably, an athlete drawing \$100,000 a year to play a particular sport will play to win.

Understandably, a coach who must win his games or lose his job will drill his team on how to win.

Understandably, a spectator who has his money and/or his affections aligned with a particular team will scream out his emotions for that team to win.

Frank Broyles, coach of the Arkansas Razorbacks explained his dilemma, "At the end of the season they don't ask who you played, just how many you won." If the win record isn't high enough to suit the owner, trustees, alumni, or fans, a coach could quickly find himself without a job.

The Cleveland Indians recently fired manager Alvin Dark. The owner's reasoning? "We just weren't winning." To fire Dark, the owner was forced to buy the remainder of his five-year contract for an estimated \$150,000. The desire to win — thus drawing additional spectators — was deemed to be worth the price to the Indians.

In all this concern about winning, where is the traditional concern about the character development of the athletes? It was once believed that sports built character. Is this still the case?

Recently two psychologists reported their findings on this subject. Drs. Bruce Ogilvie and Thomas Tutko spent eight years working with twenty-seven professional teams and 15,000 athletes from hundreds of high schools and colleges.

Their report, published in the October issue of *Psychology Today*, found "nothing to support the traditional idea that sports build character."

"How the Game Is Played"

Proper attitude and sportsmanship are still taught in some athletic programs, but unfortunately not in most others. Most coaches pontificate more on how the game is won than on how the game ought to be played.

"I don't care what you do to the other guy. Just win!" is the game philosophy forced upon far too many players at every level of athletic endeavor.

Many coaches candidly admit that winning is all that matters. One coach was humorous enough to concede, "Winning is not everything, but," he hastened to add, "losing is nothing!"

Other big-name coaches believe and teach a similar adage. The late Vince Lombardi's well-known cliché was, "Winning isn't everything, it's the *only* thing!" Jim Owens, football coach for the University of Washington, improvised on this Lombardiism by adding, "Tying is like kissing your sister!"

Lombardi, recently added to the Football Hall of Fame, used to tell his players, "If you can accept losing, you can't win!" He has been eulogized as a coach who could produce winners at any cost. Because Lombardi fielded teams of winners, others have adopted his much-studied techniques for winning.

It's time everyone — coaches, athletes, and spectators alike — analyzed the alarming win-at-all-costs attitude in sports today. How important is character training? Where is the place for teaching sportsmanship? Is it really important? What, after all, has happened to all the enjoyment and fun in sports?

Where Has All the Fun Gone?

Most might agree in theory that *amateur* sports, at least, are for fun. But there was no fun for anyone recently when two California high school teams played a vital basketball game. The game location was kept secret even from the players. Sealed envelopes containing the destinations were handed to the bus drivers. The envelopes were opened in transit, and both busses headed for a neutral gymnasium, where, behind locked doors and a police guard, the two teams played their key game.

Because of a past history of spectator violence, the officials deemed this action necessary. Fanatical spectators had become so viciously incensed toward one another that to hold this game at either team's home court would have been courting disaster. *Is this any way to play a high school basketball game?*

When sportsmanship and character

training are neglected, and winning becomes too important, the stage is set for violence.

The Violent Athlete

When the Saints meet the Lions in the "Coliseum" or "Forum," only the names — and the relative finishing positions — are reminiscent of the Roman games some 2,000 years ago. Recently the Saints learned to their chagrin that the Coliseum is no place to entertain Lions. Certainly there is no trend of violent death in most professional sports, such as the unarmed "saints" of old suffered before Nero and other bloodthirsty "fans."

But physical violence and serious injury among modern sportsmen is clearly on the increase. Various defensive football players are considered by their admirers as "the Animal" or "the Beast." One West Coast lineman is noted as the "dirtiest player in football" for his repeated crack-back blocks, spearing, and cripplings of "name" quarterbacks.

Such violent "play" is often encouraged by coaches, teammates, and cheering fans. And sportswriters and Las Vegas oddsmakers know that the major team with the fewest injuries is usually the one favored to go "all the way." This is true of basketball and baseball — the so-called "non-contact sports" — as well as the violent but well-padded games of football and hockey.

If you've watched many professional team games, you're probably familiar with the all-out brawl which empties both benches. Perhaps a player of one team contacts a player of the other team harder than he should. One of them throws a fist, and then up to 80 men are charging at each other with both fists flying. The five (or fewer) beleaguered officials are then faced with separating up to forty violent skirmishes between heavily padded, but very angry, "sportsmen."

Sure, "boys will be boys," as the sports announcers say — but, they should be *MEN*, since thousands of impressionable children are watching.

Few players are badly hurt in such melees — most serious injuries come from "normal" play — but the poor example set on the field is often copied

among spectators or among the young worshippers of their sports idols.

The Violent Spectator

One recent poll in Canada revealed 39% of those surveyed *like to see spectator sports erupt into violence!* All too often violence is evident at sporting events.

Violence was on the agenda in Bohler Gymnasium when a crowd of nearly 5,000 viewed a University of Southern California/Washington State basketball game.

A whipped-up crowd became so infuriated with officials that they pelted the floor with an assortment of debris. After three warnings of an impending technical foul, with only 13 seconds of play remaining, the fans got so far out of control that an official did assess a technical foul on the crowd and abruptly stopped the play. Immediately hundreds of screaming fans poured out of the Washington State rooting section onto the floor.

This is becoming typical of far too many games across the country. The word "fan" has once again become short for fanatic. Fans everywhere are becoming fanatic, and that spells trouble. The unchecked desire to win has become so great in some countries that it has led to needless deaths and injuries.

Soccer Wars

In May of 1964, a soccer riot took place in Lima, Peru. Never in recent times has a sporting event seen such carnage. Lima's National Stadium was packed to its 53,000 capacity. Everyone wanted to see the outcome of the game that would decide which team would go to the upcoming Olympic Games in Tokyo, Japan.

At halftime the score remained deadlocked — 0-0. The crowd's roar had reached fever pitch. After 23 minutes of play in the second half, Argentina finally scored, breaking the tie. Nine and a half minutes before the whistle was due to blow, Peru waged an all-out assault on the Argentine goal. Suddenly the ball shot into the net, the crowd roared, but the referee's whistle sounded above the noise. The goal was disallowed. The referee declared a foul

against Peru, and that was the beginning of the end.

In the 30 minutes that followed on that sunny afternoon, no fewer than 325 men, women and children lost their lives. This Peru soccer riot remains unparalleled in the history of modern sports.

But greater carnage than that occurred in July 1969, when undeclared war broke out between El Salvador and Honduras, aggravated by rioting over another series of soccer matches.

The dispute was ignited when the two nations' soccer teams competed in

Let it be said that the desire to win is not necessarily a wrong desire, until it becomes a desire to *win at all costs* — namely, at the expense of injuring your opposition, or compromising good ethics of sportsmanship. This attitude, whether it be found in the athletes, the coaches, or the spectators, can lead to nothing but harm, as in the above-mentioned cases.

Tragically, this potentially dangerous attitude is engendered in youths at an early age. Sportsmanship and character are often sadly neglected even in the youngest and most inexperienced ama-



Arturo Mellet

WORST DISASTER IN SPORTS HISTORY — A riot exploding during a soccer game in Lima, Peru, resulted in the death of scores of spectators. The riot was caused by a man who stepped out onto the field to protest a referee's decision.

the regional three-game playoff as part of the World Soccer Cup competition.

An unknown number were killed, raped, mutilated, bombed, and persecuted in the aftermath of this disastrous game. Some 11,000 Salvadorean settlers were deported from Honduras.

In the United States recently, a spontaneous riot erupted in Pittsburgh, following their team's victory in the seventh game of the World Series. Reports of rape, robbery, and an atmosphere of orgy were not so much an indictment of the placid game of baseball as they were of the fanatical modern worship of *winning!*

WHERE does the line need to be drawn? To someone sitting in a stadium with his emotions wrapped up in the game action, this question will likely never come to mind. It won't, that is, unless that person is concerned about his personal sportsmanship.

teur leagues and other children's sports. And this is where future character, if any, will be developed through good sportsmanship.

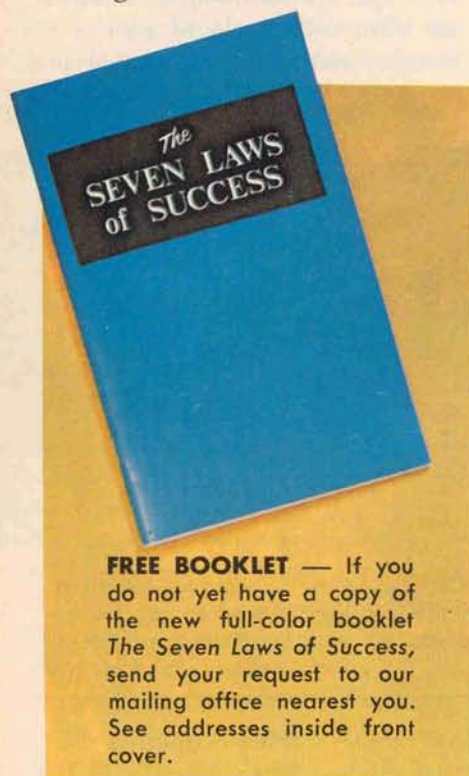
Little League Winning

Even in Little Leagues a "win attitude" is present, engendered, more often than not, by adults. At a recent "Pee-Wee League" championship in the East Los Angeles area, the players (all 12 or under) were in full uniform, complete with an autographed model of the glove their personal baseball idol uses. The batters warmed up with specially weighted bats, just like the pros. When going to bat, each wore a batter's glove. Assiduous managers stalked restlessly up and down in front of the pit shouting orders. The whole affair left us with one question, "Where has all the fun gone?"

In an interview with one of the team

managers, the candid admission was made that parents are the real problem at these games. "Mothers, especially mothers," the manager said, "vociferously argue a call with the umpire. They really get excited when the umpire makes a bad call." Poor sportsmanship in parents can lead to no sportsmanship in their children.

Besides the possible psychological damage to young minds, there is often *physical harm* done to young people which gives some cause for alarm.



In 1969, Dr. Nicholas J. Giannestras, orthopedic surgeon at the University of Cincinnati told a meeting of the nation's top surgeons, "The blame should be placed on *parents and coaches who put prestige and winning ahead of the child's welfare*. As a result of this adult *win-attitude*, little league sports are a health hazard to young athletes."

He charged overzealous adults with ruining the futures of talented young baseball and football players by forcing them to play beyond their physical capabilities.

A really concerned youth manager or coach will not endanger the future of a young athlete for the glorious present. A detrimental zeal to push a young talent too early may eliminate his great future potential.

Winning and Sportsmanship in Perspective

The point is this: More emphasis desperately needs to be placed on how the game is played, and not so much on how to win. What most athletes fail to realize is that they can be intense competitors and still not soil sportsmanship ethics. It takes more effort, but it can be done.

This will obviously be considered naïve in a sports world where \$10,000 per player may ride on one kick of the ball or one last-second basket. Any time a team plays to win at all costs, the lines between clean and unclean conduct can become fuzzy. But at an early age children need to be taught to play the best game they possibly can, with heavy stress on sportsmanship, teamwork, and emotional control. *Anyone who does his best should have no cause to be upset about the outcome of the game.*

If a game erupts into fighting, bickering and bad attitudes — no matter what the final score — everybody loses!

Above all, parents, children, athletes and coaches alike should have a balanced approach toward sports. When people go so overboard that they can rattle off name after name of sports figures, but couldn't remember the name of the President of the United States or his Cabinet members, priorities are a little out of order.

There are still some fine examples in sports. Let's look to these, and enjoy the fine teamwork, and the beauty of strong, uncrippled, well-coordinated athletes in action. Applaud good individual and team effort, and de-emphasize who won or who lost.

Young athletic aspirants should emulate the proper examples of sportsmanship, perseverance, courage, drive and character. When it comes to soiling sportsmanship ethics to make a point, stop there.

We need a change in the "win-at-all-costs" — especially the *other person's* cost — approach. Proper values need to be substituted in its place, and the adage changed to "Sportsmanship at all costs"! Then and only then can there be a revival of sportsmanship and character building in the world of sports.

This is not merely a "pie-in-the-sky" hope for a sports millennium. This is

the answer today's experts from many fields call for. Drs. Ogilvie and Tutko, in the *Psychology Today* study quoted above, concluded that, "Eventually, the world of sport is going to take the emphasis *off* winning-at-any-cost," and begin to once again emphasize the individual athlete's contribution to team, society, and self.

Perhaps then the old sportsmanship motto will be revived — this time with sincerity — "It's not whether you win or lose, but how you play the game!" □

The UNITED NATIONS—

(Continued from page 6)

public, on a world stage, it is better to be a Minister speaking to his convictions than an Ambassador speaking to his instructions."

Following any debate, the emphasis is then to choose sides and vote. This often forces U.N. members to *record* rather than negotiate their differences. A victory by votes seems more desirable to many than an agreement by consensus.

Israel's Foreign Minister, Abba Eban, told the General Assembly this year: "In the work of the United Nations there is a strong accent on public controversy and a relative neglect of private conciliation . . . Debate, not negotiation, still dominates the United Nations practice."

"The test of achievement," he went on to say, "should not be how many resolutions we have voted but how many solutions we have achieved."

Keeping the Peace

The main role in maintaining world peace is assigned by the U.N. Charter not to the General Assembly but to the smaller, 15-member Security Council. It is this body that is empowered to meet any time the peace of nations is endangered and to take the appropriate action — even to the point of sending in troops — to see to it that the peace is either maintained or restored.

The People's Republic of China has now become a permanent member of this body. With this membership, it was given the right and responsibility of exercising veto power. How China uses this power and responsibility will be in-

dicative of both the goals and character of its government.

In the past, the Security Council has suffered from two dangerous tendencies. First, a matter is generally not brought to the attention of the council until *after* there has been a breach of the peace. Thus the Council finds itself immediately dealing with the *effects* of the problem and is unable to get at and eliminate the root cause.

Second, in dealing with the breach of peace, the tendency is to restore the status quo as it was prior to the fighting; the *cause* of the trouble, therefore, tends to continue, looming as large as ever.

The nations must take upon themselves the responsibility of settling differences *before* they break out into armed conflict. This does not mean maintaining the status quo. But it means righting what is wrong — getting at the *cause* of the potential conflict.

History Looks at the United Nations

History will judge the world on what it makes of its opportunities at the U.N. Whether the U.N.'s role will be constructive or disruptive will have an important effect on the immediate future of the world. The League of Nations failed because it was NOT really a LEAGUE. The United Nations will fail if its members are not *united*.

The United Nations is not a world government. It has no authority over the nations of the world, but rather is nothing more than a composite of its members. Lord Caradon has said, "There is nothing wrong with the United Nations except the members." It seems it is too much to ask suspicious members of the World Community to act like bosom friends when there is no mutual outside threat. In fact, any semblance of unity has been evident *only* in times of crisis.

The U.N. was born in the fires of World War II. The name "United Nations" was in fact originally used to denote those nations that were combining their efforts to defeat the Axis tyranny. *At that time* the thoughts of peace and security based on world order were uppermost in the minds of all. In

fact, it took fifty different nations only two months to come up with an acceptable Charter.*

The United Nations began life as an *alliance* of nations with a common goal and a common purpose. But the ink of the signatures on the charter had barely dried when some nations began to put what they considered their own *national* interests ahead of the lofty principles of

United Nations Charter

*The preamble to the UN Charter reads as follows: WE THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED: to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom. And for these ends, to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and institutions of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of economic and social advancement of all peoples, WE HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS.

the Charter. And thus the United Nations was united no more.

The Insurmountable Problem

Of all the problems that hamper and limit the peace keeping efforts of the United Nations, one stands out as a seemingly insurmountable obstacle.

Unquestionably, the financial problems are significant. And the intrin-

sic structure of the organization emphasizes the formation of power blocs and encourages debates rather than genuine negotiations.

Much more difficult — and seemingly impossible to resolve — is the task of empowering the United Nations with the authority it would have to have to be truly effective in maintaining world peace.

Nations are said to be sovereign. That is, they recognize no higher power as being in authority over them. To lose sovereignty is to lose control over one's national destiny. Yet, this is the very antithesis of the kind of attitude needed for world union, cooperation and peace.

In the words of General Assembly President Adam Malik of Indonesia, what is needed is, "a new global awareness, rooted in a heightened sense of human solidarity and going beyond the self-centered precepts of nation-states and the ideological reflexes that have guided our nations during the past decades."

Until the nations accept a *supra-national* sovereignty that has the power to arbitrate disputes, we shall not have this needed solidarity. The U.N. has not been granted such power by its member states. It can be only as powerful and just as its members allow it to be.

But as Lord Caradon said, "There is nothing wrong with the United Nations except its members." The U.N. is a noble institution. Its members, unfortunately, are not yet noble.

Until the nations are able to have a global awareness, to go beyond the selfish aims of nationalism, to think of themselves as their brother's keepers rather than their brother's enemy — only then will conditions be ripe for fulfillment of the ancient prophecy: "And they [the nations] shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." □

For understanding of HOW peace will become a reality in the near future, write for our FREE, illustrated booklet *The Wonderful World Tomorrow—What It Will Be Like*. See Staff Box, Inside Front Cover for address nearest you.

BRITAIN:

(Continued from page 4)

EEC trade) the new ten-nation union would form the largest free trade market in the world. In the long-range view, enlargement of the Common Market could pave the way for creating a political union — and a new super-power — in world affairs.

By joining the Common Market, Britain hopes to help shape and control the destiny of Western Europe — from the *inside*. Many in Britain (and in other nations of Europe) shudder to think of a powerful, united, federal Europe — without Britain. They know full well that in the past, leaders have arisen in Germany, France, Italy and other European nations — leaders whose power-mad schemes took them on rampages throughout Europe.

Great Britain hopes to forestall any such dangerous union — by making sure she is on the *inside*. From this van-

age point, Britain will feel better able to wield her influence.

What Europeans Fear

And for many Europeans it is an influence that they would like to have. Recently, I asked the President of the EEC, Signor Malfatti, what he thought Britain could contribute to the Common Market. He said that it was well known that Britain had a very long history rich in parliamentary democracy. He also mentioned that the EEC could benefit from Britain's technological experience.

Many Europeans fear to see Europe grow in economic and military power without a corresponding growth in control over possible excesses in its use of that power. This makes Britain's future in the Common Market of extreme importance.

Britain, of course, will also add to the economic and military might of Europe. For example, Britain's nuclear arsenal joined with France's *force de frappe* could give the Common Market nations the beginnings of their own

nuclear strike force. This might not please Washington and it would certainly be chilling news to Kremlin leaders.

All this illustrates Britain's pivotal role in European affairs. Will, then, Britain become a member of the EEC on January 1, 1973? Once in, would a new British government attempt to pull the nation out of the EEC? What would the European Community — with great economic and political power — be like without Britain?

These are questions only time will answer. But as Europe continues to develop economically, politically and militarily, they assume monumental importance.

EDITOR'S NOTE: PLAIN TRUTH correspondents in key areas affected by Parliament's "yes" decision on Common Market entry were asked to cable reaction reports from their respective areas. Their comments and observations are reprinted on the following pages.

"This historic decision marks the success of the building of Europe."

— **Franco Malfatti, President
Common Market Executive Commission**

Brussels, Belgium — **Ray Kosanke**

Here on the Continent, the reaction to Parliament's decision was decidedly positive. From government leaders to the man on the street, there was a general unanimity of response hailing the step as a historic move forward toward a united Europe.

In Brussels, the president of the Common Market's executive commission, Franco Maria Malfatti, expressed "very great satisfaction" over the vote. "This historic decision," he said, "marks the success of the building of Europe, and above all provides it with the necessary dimension and status." Further, "an enlarged community of ten members (Ireland, Norway and Denmark are expected to join with Britain), by the very virtue of cohesion and democratic stability, will be in a

position to take up increasing world responsibility."

President Malfatti emphasized "Britain's role, her economic and political force, her imagination, her courage and her democratic tradition can only strengthen the community as it is called upon to define those responsibilities which it will shortly assume."

In Bonn, West Germany, Chancellor Willy Brandt said that the "decision in the British Parliament fills me with great joy." He reflected the sentiments of his fellow countrymen. An opinion poll in that country showed some 77 percent of West Germans in favor of British entry.

Before Britain can officially join the market on the scheduled date of January 1, 1973, Prime Minister Heath's Conservative government must submit a mass of detailed legislation

and regulations to Parliament.

In effect, what Parliament must do beginning in February of 1972 is to catch up in less than a year on everything the six member nations have laboriously accomplished in Brussels since the Treaty of Rome took effect back in January 1, 1958.

This literally covers thousands of items. On every major decision taken there will be debates, committee reports and finally a vote. Harold Wilson's opposition Labour Party has vowed to fight every inch of the way, not only to prevent Britain's entry, but to topple Mr. Heath's Conservative Party from power. Furthermore, Mr. Wilson announced that even though Britain should enter into the Common Market as scheduled, the Labour Party, whenever it regains power, would withdraw England from the EEC and "renegotiate" the terms of entry as set up by the Conservative government.

Perhaps the *Journal de Geneve* of Switzerland had the best headline comment on Parliament's vote: "London says yes but the hardest part is still to come."

"Mother has married again . . . and the family will never be the same again."

— J. T. Kane, Senator of New South Wales

Sydney, Australia — Gene Hughes

In Australia, opinion regarding Britain's acceptance of EEC terms ranges from a blunt "This is purely a British matter," and "This decision is inevitable," to "A great readjustment in our relations with the mother country will be necessary." These comments by leading politicians and economists are reflected in the answers given by Australians polled in Sydney and its suburbs by PLAIN TRUTH staff members.

Sixty-one percent of those questioned were pleased at Parliament's decision. At the same time, 52 percent expect serious economic consequences for Australia. Thirty-six percent were not concerned about the economic problem, and 12 percent didn't know.

One nationally respected economist, Dr. Harold Bell, Economic Advisor to the Australian Mutual Provident Society, pointed out that there has already been a decline in Australia's trade with Britain, and that only a few districts would be badly affected — those that produce dairy products, wheat, sugar and fruit. These areas, he told us, will need special help, perhaps in readjusting their patterns of production and in finding new markets. "At worst," he said, "only 7% of the export market will be affected."

The finding of new markets is generally hailed as the obvious solution to the loss of the country's preferred Commonwealth status.

"There is a danger of the Common Market competing with us in selling such agricultural products as wheat and dairy products — of France, for example, dumping into our markets," commented Mr. Peter Robinson, Editor of the influential *Financial Review*. He warned that Australia must diversify her interests.

Mr. Robinson feels that most Australians should be sympathetic to the

move. "This could be very favourable since it will give us a friend within the Market," he told us looking at the favorable side of the issue. "It could provide us with a big market for Australian products, iron ore and coal, for example."

Pointing out that "They're not in yet," Mr. Robinson feels that there will be no great immediate impact, especially since a year of enabling legislation is required before Britain will be "in."

Many Australians feel, along with Senator J. T. Kane of New South Wales, that the "Pacific trade bloc is a natural home for Australia." In fact, it is the apparent division of the world into great trading blocs that seems to present a simple answer to many Australians. Seventy-two percent of those questioned on the street said they think that the trading partnership between Japan and Australia will be strengthened by Britain's move.

Australia and Japan have been forging close trading links. In fact, Australia has become a veritable "mining field" for the Japanese, providing many essential raw materials which Japan lacks. Opinion in Australia is divided on whether such a trading relationship is beneficial for Australia.

Most of the informed people who were questioned expressed concern over the possibility of trade wars developing as major political and economic blocs try to squeeze each other out of markets.

Mr. Robinson, who believes that "the trend of nations getting together is a good thing," said he realizes the danger of a confrontation between major economic blocs — "especially if a couple of large countries are outside of the blocs . . . *Australia is faced with this danger since she is not in any bloc.*"

Senator Kane was equally aware of these implications: "If the world is going to divide itself into great trading blocs, then Australia must be in some

bloc and be in early," he told us; "The constitutional and political implications of Britain's entering Europe are enormous. Britain is entering not merely a customs union, but is to become an integral part of a new political unit."

"The EEC," he continued, "may ultimately become a superstate. That is what is, in fact, contemplated by the Treaty of Rome."

The senator is convinced that it will be difficult for Britain to reconcile her position in such a state "with her present legal and political relationships with Australia" — given the existing constitutional principles.

Dr. Bell sees a special danger to Australia because of its manufacturing industry and feels that the nation will have to re-examine her tariff position in relation to other countries.

There is a strong feeling that Britain has a perfect right to act in her own best interests and that Australia must come of age and fend for herself in a rapidly changing world.

The Rt. Hon. J. D. Anthony, Acting Prime Minister, feels that Australia is strong enough to cope with the necessary adjustments. Others feel that the multiplicity of changes now taking place — the new U. S. money policy, the change in Chinese representation in the U.N., Britain's withdrawal from Southeast Asia — will force Australia to grow up and to make her own way as an international power. But should London become the financial capital of the EEC, as Dr. Bell thinks might indeed happen, Australia would again have a friend at the head bank, giving her the protective umbrella she has so long enjoyed.

Our poll showed that only 49% have a sentimental attachment to Britain or feel abandoned. But many in the older generation might well agree with Senator Kane, who drew this sad analogy:

"The fact is that Mother has married again, and her children, whilst acknowledging her perfect right to do so and even the wisdom of her actions so far as she is concerned, cannot see the family ever being the same again." □

"The United States welcomes most warmly Britain's decision to enter the European Community."

— William P. Rogers, Secretary of State

Washington, D.C. — *Dexter Faulkner*

The reaction in Washington to the British government's decision was one of *official* welcome — backed up with a good deal of growing skepticism and doubt.

United States foreign policy has long advocated British membership in the Common Market as enhancing the strength of the Western Alliance. Secretary of State William P. Rogers said, "The United States welcomes most warmly Britain's decision to enter the European community." He went on to say this move "is a significant forward step" toward the unity of Europe, which the United States has always given "firm support." President Nixon himself described the British decision to join the Common Market as "a milestone for Europe."

Behind the diplomatic pronouncements, the real feeling in government circles in Washington at this point is that an enlarged Common Market, with

the British, Irish, Danes and Norwegians edging toward membership would *complicate* America's international trading problems.

A stronger Europe of the Ten would be in a much better bargaining position on vital trade issues — greatly straining relations on both sides of the Atlantic.

Reflecting this guarded approach, Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans remarked:

"We fully support the Common Market expansion into ten members, with the inclusion of Great Britain if the British want to be there, and we would welcome the European Community as the second greatest trading entity in the world. It is already the largest single exporter.

"But we hope the Common Market will not continue to base its growth on discriminatory agricultural policies, and on preferential trading agreements which favor third countries at our expense."

New York's Senator Jacob K. Javits,

a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, concedes that the expansion of the Common Market will cause "new problems for the United States." The United States must continue hard negotiations with the Community he said, "in order to safeguard our economic interests."

One congressman, an expert on agriculture, especially U. S. food exports, had this to say: "If expanding the Common Market is simply a part of a journey leading to fewer trade barriers between all nations, and if the Common Market continues to buy more of our farm production as it has in the past, then it will be good news for us all. But if expanding the Common Market to include England means that Europe will further reduce its purchase of U. S. agricultural products and deprive us of valuable markets in England, then there is trouble ahead."

Overall, the old dream in Washington of the United States and a strong Western Europe, including Britain, marching arm-in-arm in a harmonious Western Alliance has been greatly tarnished by the reality of growing trans-Atlantic differences. The historic alliance that saw Britain and America through two World Wars is apparently — and sadly — coming to an end.

"Britain no longer carries the importance to Canada that it once did."

— Observation by PLAIN TRUTH Canadian Correspondent

Vancouver, Canada — *Dean Wilson*

There was almost no reaction by the average Canadian on October 28th when Britain took the first official step toward joining the European Common Market. There are several reasons for the passive reaction.

Canada and Britain have slowly drifted apart since World War II. Many of the older generation still tenaciously maintain their loyalties toward the Crown as well as the Commonwealth. Most realize this is nothing more than a sentimental attachment to

something that used to be but is no longer a reality.

The younger generation do not carry such emotional attachments. They are basically interested, when they do think of political matters, in the advancement of Canada on its own. There is an increasing trend among Canadians to seek their own identity outside Britain, the Commonwealth and even the United States.

There is, for example, the daring individual relationship developing between Canada and many of the Communist bloc nations. It is even causing

concern and criticisms between Canada and its biggest trading partner, the United States.

While the United States is Canada's biggest trading and economic partner, Japan several years ago replaced Britain as second. Economically, Britain no longer carries the importance to Canada that it once did. In 1945, Britain took 25 percent of Canada's exports. In 1970 this figure had slumped to a mere 9 percent.

Of course, in some areas Britain's entry into the Common Market will affect Canada's economy. Because Canada has a large, diversified economy, it will not qualify for special arrangements such as that negotiated for agriculturally based New Zealand and other still developing countries of the Commonwealth. As a result, Canada will

lose the preferential trade access to the British Market that it has enjoyed in the past. Instead, it must face a reverse preference in favor of Common Market products. Affected the most will be agricultural products such as: cheddar cheese, milk powder, grains and tobacco. However, Canada sold 115 million dollars' worth of grain to the Common Market in 1970, despite the variable levy. Exports of Canadian manufactured products into the EEC tripled in the past three years, in spite of the common external tariff.

Britain's entry into the Common Market will not deal Canada's economy a crippling blow. Canada will simply have to seek other markets. It has already been in the process of doing this very thing. □

Personal from



(Continued from page 2)

preempt a part of a popular shoot-em-up Western, to make a most important announcement, vital to the national safety. The public became vehemently angry, and stormed the network by telephone.

In the November 1971 PLAIN TRUTH appeared an article on "How Television Violence Affects Your Child." In it appeared a special box, showing: "One week of television viewing between 3 p.m. and 11 p.m. —

- "113 shootings
- "92 stabbings
- "168 beatings
- "9 stranglings
- "179 violent acts

"Summary: One specific act of violence every 17.9 minutes; a killing every 43.8 minutes."

Give the general public a CHOICE between what it *ought* to have for its own GOOD, on the one hand, and on the other, entertainment depicting evil — strife, violence, illicit sex — and the public will choose that which harms, tears down, injures, and degenerates, every time. Not every individual, of course — but the general public as a whole.

The very nature that is in men tends

to relax, let down, take the course of least resistance, escape responsibility, and degenerate.

The world lives on the "GET" motive. The world wants idleness, ease, and ENTERTAINMENT. The commercial and industrial interests who sponsor and pay for television programming and broadcasting want the largest mass audience for their money. It's a matter of supply and demand — and the public demands programs that are exciting, shocking, daring — and this means violence, and illicit sex.

American television programs are tailored to what the public prefers to view. And the public does not find normal American living that exciting. Therefore the programs are not self-portrayals of what ordinary routine American life is like. It *has to be* different to be exciting and entertaining. The mass audience wants to be taken into a *different* and imaginary world of excitement and interest — to *escape* from the realities of its own humdrum routine life.

So the German audience does not see, in these programs, ordinary working men and women at their regular routine jobs.

Now we might ask, since marketing these programs in other countries creates a very distorted conception of what day-to-day American life is like — since they create such a hostile American image, WHY send them to other countries? Simply because they pay a profit — and the sellers are more interested in "GETTING" the profits than in creating a favorable American image abroad!

The "Get" Motive

Humanity has chosen the "GET" way of life. It has brought the world all its countless evils. The world goes on suffering the evils, but refuses to recognize the CAUSE.

The "GET" motive has given America economic affluence, a higher living standard of material goods. This has failed to bring our people real happiness. It also has contributed to American unpopularity, prejudice, hostility. We in America are not generally loved around the world.

The "GET" way really does not pay the biggest dividends in the long run.

And that's what's wrong with the world today — THE WHOLE WORLD! That's the CAUSE of world problems, national domestic problems, family and individual problems.

Meanwhile we of *The PLAIN TRUTH* — of Ambassador College and our Extension Program of Education for all peoples at all levels worldwide — are showing the millions, WORLDWIDE, the CAUSE of peace, happiness, and abundant well-being. We do what we can to give the true picture of America and Americans. We are making FRIENDS in many important high places.

We can't jam it down people's throats. We can't prevent people, groups and nations from going the way that CAUSES evils. But here and there, more and more individuals are coming to see the truth. And each year additional THOUSANDS are changing their lives — as the MILLIONS hear.

Those of us who travel around the world — who have meetings with heads of state and world leaders — find that when they really see, and get to KNOW us as Americans, they *like us* — even to the point of real affection!

Many are coming to recognize that this program is doing more for WORLD PEACE than any program, operation, government, society or movement on earth. We are pointing THE WAY to world peace.

It can come from no other way. □

What Our READERS SAY

(Continued from inside front cover)

October, 1971. (Allow me to digress long enough to express my appreciation of your magazine, with its articles of great interest and importance, on many subjects, written in such an idiom as to inform your readers, without inflammation and special pleading, of so many thorny issues.)

"The article was eminently fair, objective, somewhat (mutedly) hopeful, and comprehensive. I had considered that I myself knew so very much on the subject, but was pleasantly surprised to read of people like Mr. Nusseibeh. I had scarcely thought that such opinion existed among any Arab peoples, opinion such as a 'great future awaiting Arabs and Jews in this area...' Let such thinking blossom and expand, and peace itself will, in inverse ratio, cease to be a stranger!"

Samuel S.,
Newton, Massachusetts

IN THIS ISSUE:

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★ **BRITAIN: ON HER WAY TO THE COMMON MARKET**

On October 28th Parliament voted to enter the Common Market. Will Britain go all the way to become a full-fledged member? If so, will Britain stay in? Only time will tell. Whatever the final British decision, it will profoundly alter the world power structure. See page 3.

★ **THE UNITED NATIONS—CAN IT "BEAT SWORDS INTO PLOWSHARES"?**

Did the admission of China signal the start of a new era in the annals of the United Nations? Can the United Nations now bring and maintain peace in our time? See page 5.

★ **GERMANY AND ISRAEL— A UNIQUE RELATIONSHIP**

See page 9.

★ **BLACK PLAGUE REVISITED?**

An old and deadly disease, nearly forgotten by this generation, still lies smoldering in the rodent populations of the world, kept in check by strict health controls and natural barriers. Wars, modern transportation, and the rapid growth of cities have combined to help it make a feeble comeback. Here is the giant question: What if it were to hurdle the barriers that contain it, and return again in FULL force? See page 14.

★ **CAN WE SAVE OUR CITIES FROM FINANCIAL DISASTER?**

Why are American cities increasingly unlivable and nearly bankrupt? This article will explain the causes, and give remedies for reviving our dying cities. See page 17.

★ **NEWARK: A DYING AMERICAN CITY**

In 1967, Newark suffered one of the worst race riots in American history. Today, it leads the nation in crime, drug abuse, VD, tuberculosis, substandard housing, per capita welfare, property tax rates, even maternal mortality. See page 25.

★ **"WIN AT ALL COSTS"**

Sportsmanship and character may become obsolete qualities in the sports world if a "win-at-all-costs" attitude is allowed to get out of hand! See page 41.

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MR-MRS STUART L DEXTER JR
2026 W KIMBERLY AVE
MILWAUKEE WI 53221