

the
PLAIN TRUTH
a magazine of understanding

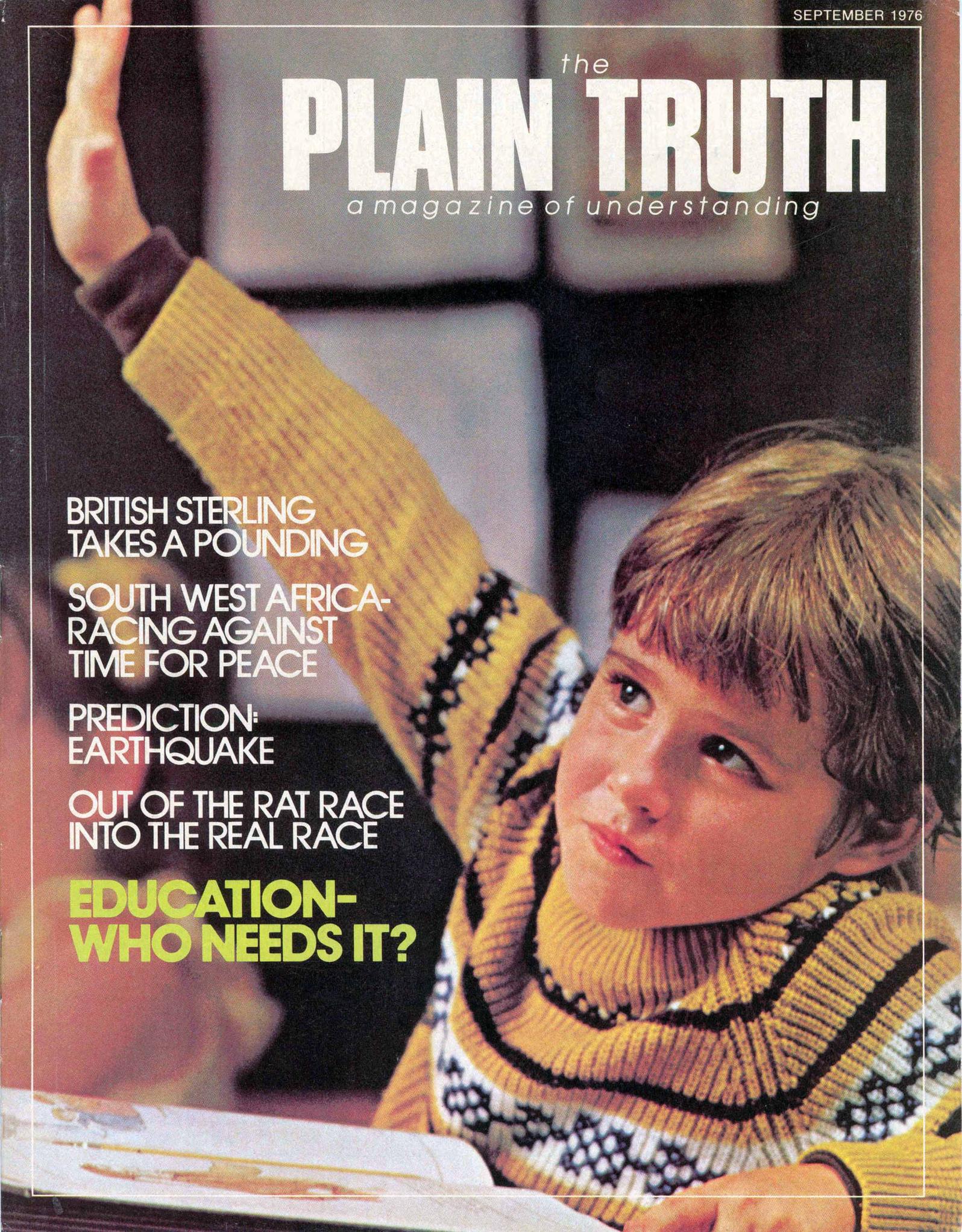
BRITISH STERLING
TAKES A POUNDING

SOUTH WEST AFRICA-
RACING AGAINST
TIME FOR PEACE

PREDICTION:
EARTHQUAKE

OUT OF THE RAT RACE
INTO THE REAL RACE

**EDUCATION-
WHO NEEDS IT?**



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Vol. XLI, No. 8

September 1976

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ABOUT OUR COVER

The exuberant, natural curiosity of youth is an excellent foundation for the learning experience. But education is more than a set number of years of formal schooling; rather it is a lifelong process. Read the article in this issue: "Yes Nancy, Education Is Necessary."

Watson — The Plain Truth

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Not everything planned for the super Bicentennial 4th of July — the 200th birthday of the United States — came off as planned. But one exciting event — a “mission impossible” — the daring, spectacular Israeli skyjack rescue, did. But its real significance was not the fact it happened on the 4th of July.

The Viking I scheduled landing on Mars on the American Bicentennial was delayed due to the slopes and bumps on Mars’ rugged surface at the pre-selected landing spot.

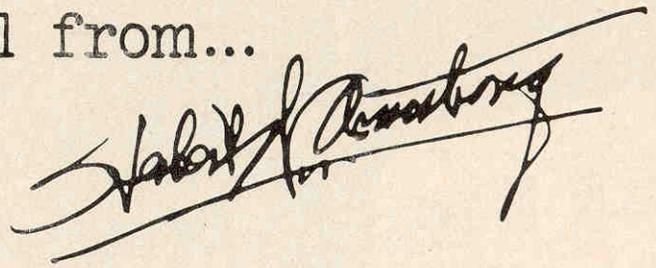
And I personally was scheduled to celebrate the “Fourth” in Jerusalem, at a ceremony at which Mayor Teddy Kollek and I were to break ground for the start of construction of a new public park in downtown Jerusalem. The new park will be called *Liberty Bell Garden* in honor of the 200th birthday of the United States. The city of Philadelphia has presented the city of Jerusalem with a duplicate of the famed Liberty Bell — including the famous crack in the bell. The AICF (Ambassador International Cultural Foundation) is participating in the development of this new park. As chairman of the AICF, I was scheduled to join Mayor Kollek in the ground-breaking ceremony. Actually the ceremony had been moved ahead to July 2, because many prominent Israelis were going to be away on the 4th.

I had taken off from our home-base airport on Tuesday, June 29, expecting to arrive in Paris very early (5 a.m.) Wednesday — breaking the long flight by spending the night in Paris, then flying on to Ben-Gurion airport in Israel Thursday to be in Jerusalem Friday for the ground-breaking ceremony.

My plane took off okay, Tuesday morning. We normally fly one-stop to Paris with a fuel stop at either far-far-north Frobisher Bay or Goose Bay in Labrador. But excessive and unusual head winds caused us to land at Bangor, Maine. There our captain advised me of a crack in a cockpit window. It was necessary that we return at low altitude to Pasadena until a new window could be installed.

By telephone communication with Mayor Kollek we decided on

Personal from...



SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ISRAELI “MISSION IMPOSSIBLE” SKYJACK RESCUE

two separate ceremonies. He would proceed with his part July 2. I would conduct a similar ceremony on my next visit to Jerusalem in August.

I took off again late Saturday afternoon for Rome, where Mr. Rader was waiting for me, arriving in Rome late Sunday morning, July 4.

While I was in the air, the spectacular Israeli rescue of more than a hundred hostages, most of them Israeli, took place at Entebbe airport at Uganda. I heard the news of it Sunday afternoon. There were no English-language newspapers available in Rome. But Mr. Rader had telephoned his wife in Beverly Hills and heard the news from her.

Perhaps nothing is more typical of today’s worldwide VIOLENCE than the wave of international terrorism and air piracy against innocent women, children, and other passengers traveling by the world’s international airlines.

Arab Palestinian terrorists have sought to wage war against Israel by skyjacking huge aircraft, including 707s and 747 jumbos, belonging usually to *some other* nation, filled with citizens of other countries, and, in some cases, murdering hundreds of innocent passengers and blowing up multi-million-dollar aircraft in a

senseless effort to bring Israel to terms.

It is naturally not my purpose to *report* details of the Israeli rescue operation, but to explain its significance, in world events of today and of the future.

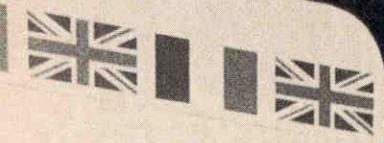
I think it should be interesting to explain that this entire Israel-Arab hostility is the outgrowth of the jealousy of two women over one man. It dates back to the very origin of the two peoples thousands of years ago.

So this skyjacking incident had a beginning in antiquity. The patriarch Abraham had become very rich. But he was childless with no son to be his heir. His wife Sarah was barren. In those days it was considered a serious reproach for a woman to fail to have children.

Sarah brought her handmaid, Hagar, to her husband to be his wife, saying, “I may obtain children by her.” But when Hagar had conceived, “her mistress [Sarah] was despised in her eyes” (Genesis 16:4).

Then Sarah “dealt hardly with her” (verse 6). And Hagar fled. An angel came upon her in the wilderness and said, “Return to your mistress, and submit thyself under her

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MANTEAUX

WHILE FOREIGNERS SNAP UP BARGAINS BRITISH STERLING TAKES A POUNDING

by David Price

LONDON: This year it seemed England became bargain basement to the world. With the pound sterling hovering between \$1.70 and \$1.80 — down from \$2.01 since early March — British goods have been exceptionally good buys to foreigners flocking in from all over, giving the false impression that Britain's beleaguered economy was in boom times.

Oxford Street — one of the biggest centers of shopping in the world — has become a scene of frenetic commercial activity, conducted in a babel of languages and accents with Europeans and Americans predominating. In the hot, humid sunshine this year with

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY at Calais trade fair advertises the wares of Debenhams, a British chain, whose stores on the British coast are easily accessible to French shoppers.

temperatures up in the nineties, the visitor to London might question his whereabouts as snatches of German, French, Italian, and Japanese conversations waft around him.

Oxford Street itself has been cut off from the usual flow of traffic. It has been turned into a pedestrian precinct with only buses and taxis permitted to travel in a restricted stream along its one mile length. The broad sidewalks are thick with bustling buyers carrying off their purchases.

Advertisers Lure Foreign Money

Of course, British buyers are still present in large numbers making the most of the summer sales. But with stringent controls on wages, the proportion of the paycheck that the average Briton is able to spend has shrunk. Those who have been able to make the most of the sales have been skilled workers and self-employed salesmen who are not restricted by company pay policy.

It is now common practice for the large London stores to advertise abroad. It clearly makes good business too. This year Harrod's, the large London department store, advertised "the biggest sale in the world" and took space in leading newspapers in every Common Market country. They expected to take \$3.2 million in receipts on the first day alone. In Düsseldorf, Germany, says Harrod's managing director, Robert Midgley, a decent shirt costs £40 (\$72). "Last year when we compared our prices with those of similar shops in Europe, ours were half as much. Today, we're nearly three times cheaper!"

The smell of a bargain is real to the many Europeans who come in droves to stock up on fine china, English crystal glass, gold-plated faucets, wool-worsted suits by the armful, and underclothes by the dozen. It is not unusual for prosperous Germans to spend one or two thousand dollars on a shopping spree.

Popping Over to Dover

The buying spree is by no means confined to Oxford Street. In the English Channel ports, local shops and branch stores of the big London-based chains are also being in-

vaded with Continentals buying up "cheap" British merchandise. And the English shops are doing all they can to encourage the trade. They advertise on the Continent and give away free French-language newspapers inviting the French to shop in England.

Recently a fair was held at Calais, France, where British shops gave away maps and price lists to persuade French customers to cross the channel. Mr. L. K. Lilwall, president of the Dover Chamber of Commerce this year, said about £3 million (\$5.4 million) worth of goods (about a third more than last year) will be bought by day-trippers and visitors from abroad.

In the Marks & Spencer store in Dover are about a dozen assistants with foreign-language ability. Local school girls taking French are encouraged by their headmistress to take part-time jobs to help out. In all, about 27 languages are covered (greatly helped by one very versatile linguist) — all very necessary when your clientele includes Yugoslav and Czech truck drivers, Swedish tourists, and visitors from Spain and Italy. "They are by and large the provincials that come," said one assistant. "We don't have so much of the high fashion people — they go mainly to London."

The Continental customers certainly are not afraid to spend. Under Common Market regulations a family of four can take back £300 (\$540) worth of goods tax free — each time they come. "We see the same families come back at the change of seasons. They bring their family over and fit them out for the season," says one store manager.

Food is another big buy. The French come over and buy up *French* butter from Normandy by the 10-pound carton. In France it might be twice the price. "Occasionally you see somebody staggering down the road with a side of beef," one store manager told me.

In the high season it is estimated that perhaps 40% of the non-food business is done with foreign visitors. Wallpaper in particular may be more than twice the price in France and Belgium. It is not uncommon for customers to take the

(Continued on page 44)

WORLDWATCH

An Overview of Major News Events and Trends

EUROPE'S "SUPER-PARLIAMENT" SET FOR '78

Common Market heads of government, hoping to revive the fading dream of a united Europe, have approved a formula allowing the 253 million citizens of the European Community (EC) to directly elect a multinational parliament in 1978.

This historic move has breathed new life into a vision seemingly shattered by national and regional interests.

Breaking a months-long stalemate, the heads of government reached agreement on July 12, during the course of one of their thrice-yearly summits. Their plan calls for a directly elected legislature of 410 members to replace the present nonelected European parliament of 198 delegates. The enlarged parliament would hold allegiance to no single national government, but to the EC as a whole.

For the first time, the way will be open for the European man-in-the-street to have a direct say in the affairs of the Continent.

The *Times* of London termed the breakthrough "clearly an event which could have a profound effect on the whole future development of the Community." The president of the current parliament, George Spenale of France, declared: "July 12, 1976 will be a great date in the history of Europe."

The first elections for the new parliament are scheduled for May or June 1978, with elections every four years thereafter. The summit agreement, which must still be ratified by the various national parliaments, leaves it up to member nations to work out the details of the election.

Under the agreement, the four



WILLY BRANDT was first to declare his candidacy for new EC Parliament.

Dexter Faulkner — The Plain Truth

largest EC member nations — West Germany, Italy, Britain, and France — would have 81 seats each. The Netherlands would have 25, Belgium 24, Denmark 16, Ireland 15, and Luxembourg 6. Of Britain's 81, up to 10 would probably come from Scotland, 5 from Wales, and 3 from Northern Ireland — the minimum representation believed required to satisfy those increasingly independence-minded areas.

Power to Grow?

Though the principle of a directly elected parliament was approved at an EC summit in Rome last December, haggling over the number and distribution of seats delayed quick action on the plan. Many observers believed the wrangling might scuttle the idea altogether.

Such bickering has been typical of EC relations throughout its 18-year existence. The continual determination of national governments to defend their own sovereignty against encroachment has long hampered the push for strong political institutions for the EC.

That is why the July summit agreement has been so widely

hailed as a real breakthrough. It has been commonly believed for some years that the EC — still primarily an economic entity — will not really count for much in the world until it acquires a *political* identity. Until now, however, its political institutions have been given little real power.

The present 198-member non-elected parliament, for example, has been little more than a glorified debating society. Its members, who are appointed by their home legislatures, sit alternately in Strasbourg, France, and in Luxembourg. Their modest power lies primarily in the area of community budget control.

The big question now is whether the new parliament, once democratically elected, will receive additional powers from the EC's sovereignty-conscious member governments.

Many observers feel the parliament's powers are bound to grow. The mere fact that its members will be directly elected will undoubtedly give them both the impetus and the authority to effect changes.

Asked whether he expected the new parliament's powers to remain as limited as those of the present one, Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl quickly replied: "No, certainly not."

A look at those who have already declared their intentions to run for the European parliament gives an advance indication of its potential power. French Socialist leader François Mitterrand, Premier Leo Tindemans of Belgium, and former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt have already thrown their hats into the ring. It is also believed that two former British prime ministers — Harold Wilson and Edward Heath — may also become candidates.

If men of this caliber sit down together, something is bound to happen. And there will be no ignoring their decisions.

Europe will not be suddenly transformed into one big democratic confederation when Europeans go to the polls in 1978, but the process toward that goal will at last have been set in motion. The vision of an eventual United States of Europe will become a little less visionary and a little more of a reality.

SOVIET NAVAL PUSH INTO THE PACIFIC

Except for such immediate neighbors as Fiji and Samoa, few people pay much attention to the Kingdom of Tonga, a group of 150 islands midway between Hawaii and New Zealand in the South Pacific. But these strategically placed "friendly isles" may soon be the scene of a major Russian naval push into the Pacific Ocean.

The current government of King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV is seeking foreign investment so his overpopulated and underindustrialized country can break out of its banana and copra economy. The Soviet Union is in a position to give Tonga the foreign investment it needs. The Kremlin has offered to build an international airport in Tonga, a move which would not only put many jobless to work, but also bring in a host of Russian technicians and advisers. In addition, the Russian ambassador to New Zealand recently paid a visit to King Tupou to discuss the possibility of a joint Russia-Tonga fishing enterprise. The Soviets are known to be pressing Tupou for permission to establish a fishing base at Nukualofa, the island's capital.

These recent Soviet diplomatic efforts have provoked fears, especially in New Zealand, that granting the U.S.S.R. a fishing base might lead to occasional "courtesy calls" by ships of Russia's Pacific fleet and eventually to the establishment of a full-fledged Soviet naval base in Tonga.

Another "Russian Lake"?

The Soviet Union already exerts tremendous power in the Pacific. There are 750 ships of all sizes in her far eastern fleet (more ships than the United States has altogether) based at the ice-free port of Vladivostok.

On top of this, the U.S.S.R. maintains a sizable fishing fleet.

This power has not gone unnoticed. All major powers in the region — Japan, China, Australia, and New Zealand especially — are very worried. The Chinese Communists regularly excoriate the Russians for "stirring up trouble" in the Pacific. The People's Republic has exhorted the major capitalist powers — the United States, Australia, and New Zealand — to build up their naval defenses in the region to counter the growing Soviet presence.

Since new governments were installed in both New Zealand and Australia in the past year, those countries have, in turn, been making constant appeals for the United States to keep a high profile in the Pacific and Indian oceans, and, reversing the stand of previous Labour governments, have also called upon the U.S. to strengthen and develop its naval base at Diego Garcia.

In Wellington, New Zealand, Prime Minister Robert Muldoon states his views very directly: "I don't say, 'Yank go home.' I say, 'Welcome!'"

Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser makes no secret of the fact that he too is worried over the growing Soviet Pacific power. He recently presented figures to the Australian parliament showing that the Soviet fleet is much more active in the Pacific than the U.S. fleet.

If the Soviets succeed in gaining their base in Tonga, it is certain that their fleet will become even more active. It could even be the first step toward trying to turn the South Pacific into another "Russian lake."

THE \$150-BILLION DEFAULT

During India's crop failures of the mid-1960s, the United States extended generous credit terms to the New Delhi government with which to buy more than 60 million tons of American grain. Not only was the interest rate extremely low — less than 3 percent over forty years — but the terms of repayment were equally generous. India could pay

back the debt in "soft," nonconvertible rupees instead of dollars or gold.

The pileup of U.S.-held rupees eventually amounted to more than one fifth of all the money in India. But by 1974, the United States government forgave India the entire debt — equal to \$3.2 billion — and took a loss on its investment.

A write-off of even greater proportions may now be in the offing. At recent international economic development conferences, rumors were in the wind that Third World nations would propose a world meeting for the purpose of instituting a moratorium — a postponement of payment — on their foreign debts. These debts now total about \$150 billion, basically loans from foreign governments, official international institutions (such as the World Bank), and private banks overseas.

There are reports that the Third World will propose a complete moratorium on the public (meaning owed to another government) debts of the 29 poorest Third World countries, and they will request that the debts of another 40 nations be postponed until the end of the decade. They also would like their private debts consolidated into long-term loans, guaranteed by Western governments. This would mean that the taxpayers in these countries would have to pick up the tab if there were any default.

The shaky financial foundation of many poor nations is underscored by the fact that more and more countries are finding that their debts are gobbling up more of their export earnings. In 1967, debt servicing took 10 percent or more of the export earnings in only 15 countries; now it requires 10 percent or more in 25.

The net implication of all this is that taxpayers in the developed world — particularly the U.S. — will be forced increasingly to pick up the tab as nations around the world renege on their commitments, even if it is for purely political reasons.

The Soviet Union has already stopped payment on World War II lend-lease debts, setting a precedent for other nations to get out from under their financial obligations. □

CHINA AND RUSSIA

WAR OR RECONCILIATION?

by Keith W. Stump

His health falling rapidly, Chairman Mao may not last through the year. Will the post-Mao era bring war or peace between the Chinese dragon and the Russian bear?

In February 1950, in the midst of a freezing Russian winter, Mao Tse-tung stood beaming in a Moscow railway station at the conclusion of a two-month stay in the Soviet Union.

Bundled in a heavy fur coat and wearing a woolen cap, the Chairman paused briefly before boarding his train to speak to the onlooking crowd. Having just concluded a mutual defense treaty with the Kremlin and having received his new nation's first foreign loan for \$300 million, he confidently declared that Chinese-Soviet friendship would be

"everlasting, indestructible, and inalienable."

His prediction turned out to be one of history's worst.

By 1963, the "everlasting" friendship lay in ruins, wrecked by bitter ideological rivalry. Since then, Sino-Soviet relations have been on ice. And as long as Mao rules China, observers see little chance that the thirteen-year-old split will be healed.

After Mao — Then What?

"China-watchers" in Hong Kong, however, are becoming increasingly convinced that Mao's long rule is nearing its end. The health of the 82-year-old Chairman is deteriorating rapidly, possibly due to a series of debilitating strokes.

Particularly revealing in this regard was a photograph published in mid-May by *Jenmin Jih Pao* (*People's Daily*), the official daily newspaper. The photo, taken in Mao's study during the state visit of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, showed the frail Chairman sitting slumped down with his head lying weakly on the top of his plaid-covered chair.

Analysts believe the selection of the frank photo was not accidental, but designed to subtly convey an unmistakable message to the Chinese people: The Chairman is not long for the world. Similar photos of subsequent meetings with other foreign dignitaries leave little doubt as to his growing enfeeblement.

There have also been rumors that Chinese labor unions are already preparing memorial posters in anticipation of his death.

Once Mao has finally departed the scene, a fierce power struggle is widely expected.

Growing contention between rival "moderate" and "radical" factions of the Chinese Communist Party is already in evidence as each group maneuvers for position in the post-Mao era. Once the Chairman's moderating influence is gone, the rivalry may escalate into a full-scale political upheaval. Its eventual outcome is anyone's guess at this moment.

The central issue in the minds of political analysts, however, is clear: How will the post-Mao leadership

treat the Soviet Union? More specifically, once Mao is no longer on the scene, what is the likelihood of a reconciliation between the two Communist giants?

This question is receiving the utmost attention in Washington and West European capitals, for the Sino-Soviet split is viewed as the critical variable in Asia today. If the rift were eventually healed, not only would the Asian picture be dramatically altered, but the entire global balance of power would be radically transformed.

"Russophobic" Propaganda

But how likely is reconciliation? And what are the prospects for the opposite alternative — war?

The Chinese suffer from acute Russophobia, as any visitor to the People's Republic quickly senses. Bitter rhetoric about the "imperialistic designs" and "evil intents" of the Soviet "renegade clique" is common fare. Invoking images of centuries past, Peking propagandists graphically picture the Soviets as restless barbarians brooding outside the Great Wall of China.

Local party officials encourage the Chinese citizenry to "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and prepare for war." In regions near the Sino-Soviet border, radio commentators unceasingly prod the people to "firmly guard the West Gate of the motherland."

War, however, would not appear to be as imminent as these slogans suggest. The constant high pitch of Peking's anti-Soviet propaganda is probably an attempt by China's present leadership to freeze China's foreign policy for years to come, that is, to render future reconciliation impossible for the fresh leadership which will eventually assume the helm. Other internal considerations may also play a part.

Soviet anti-Chinese propaganda is equally intensive. The average Soviet citizen has an ingrained fear of the vast "yellow hordes" to the south. (China has a population over three times that of the Soviet Union.)

Border Dispute

Sino-Soviet tensions are partially an outgrowth of the long-standing Chi-

nese claim to some 33,000 square kilometers (13,000 sq. mi.) of Soviet territory ceded to Czar Alexander II of Russia by China's weak Manchu emperors more than a century ago.

Peking maintains the 19th century territorial agreements were "unequal treaties" imposed on China by a stronger Czarist Russia, a claim the Kremlin rejects.

In March 1969, the border controversy erupted into armed fighting on disputed Chen Pao [Damansky] island in the ice-bound Ussuri River north of Vladivostok. The bloody clash, involving at least a battalion of men on each side, resulted in the deaths of over 30 Soviet border guards and an unknown number of Chinese — and brought the two nations close to full-scale war.

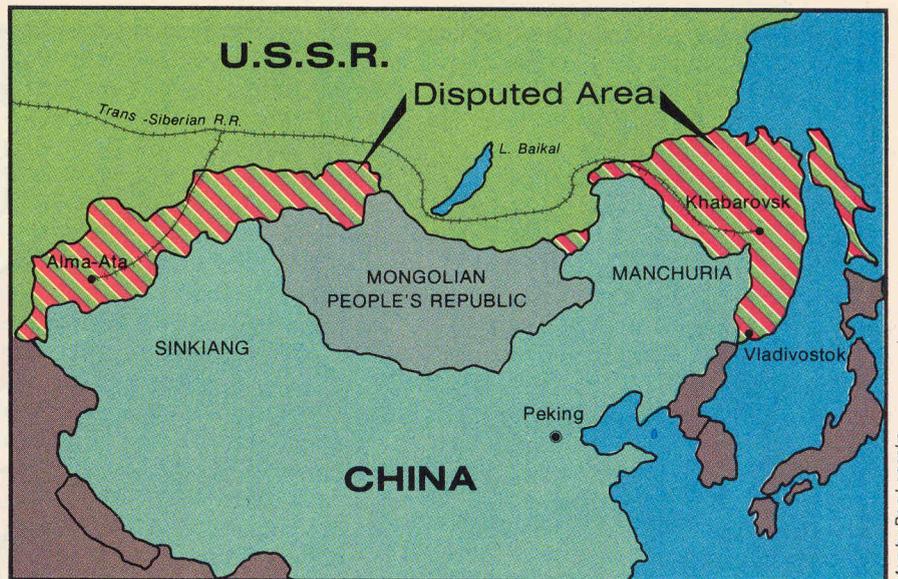
As would be expected, the two accounts of what actually touched off the confrontation in the bleak snow-swept wilderness of eastern Asia differ widely.

In the wake of the fighting, the Chinese government, through its official New China News Agency, warned Moscow that "hundreds of millions of army men and civilians" had been on alert. Further Soviet attacks, warned the Chinese, would be "crushed to pieces by the iron fists of the 700 million Chinese people."

After emotions cooled, however, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin met in Peking in September 1969, and agreed to begin border talks. But no progress was ever reported, and the talks have been suspended since May 1975.

In November 1972, another border incident, this time thousands of miles to the west, took the lives of at least five Soviet soldiers and several shepherds near the historic Dzungarian Gate. The "gate," used by Genghis Khan when he led his army into the West, is a natural mountain pass joining the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan and China's strategic Sinkiang province — another area where territory is disputed. (See map.)

Sixteen months later — in March 1974 — a Soviet helicopter with a three-man crew was downed by the Chinese in another remote area of



Map by Ron Lepeska

CONTINUING RIFT between the Soviet Union and China is due, in part, to a long-standing dispute over border territories.

Sinkiang province. The Chinese asserted the helicopter was on a spy mission. The Soviet crew futilely maintained that they had been blown off course by a storm, becoming lost in the Tien Shan mountain range. Peking branded the claim a "bunch of lies" and the crew was subsequently jailed.

In addition to these publicized encounters, the total number of minor skirmishes and frontier violations along the tense, 4,500-mile-long border is believed to run into the thousands.

A Preemptive Strike?

The Sino-Soviet borderlands remain heavily fortified on both sides. It is estimated that the Soviet Union today has nearly a third-of its entire army positioned in the China theater, armed with modern weapons and nuclear missiles. China has been engaged in equally impressive military preparations.

The makings of a big war are clearly there. But will the order to fire actually be given?

Despite the fact that a Soviet attack against China would expose the Soviet position in Europe — and possibly encourage rebellions among her East European satellites — the Chinese leadership has not ruled out the possibility of a preemptive Russian strike.

Chinese strategists do not look

upon the Soviet Union as a "paper tiger," as they once termed the United States. The Chinese are fully aware that the Kremlin has already discussed the possibility of a preemptive nuclear blitz against China and that the Soviets have sufficient nuclear muscle to totally devastate their nation.

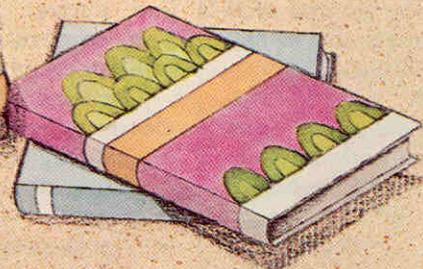
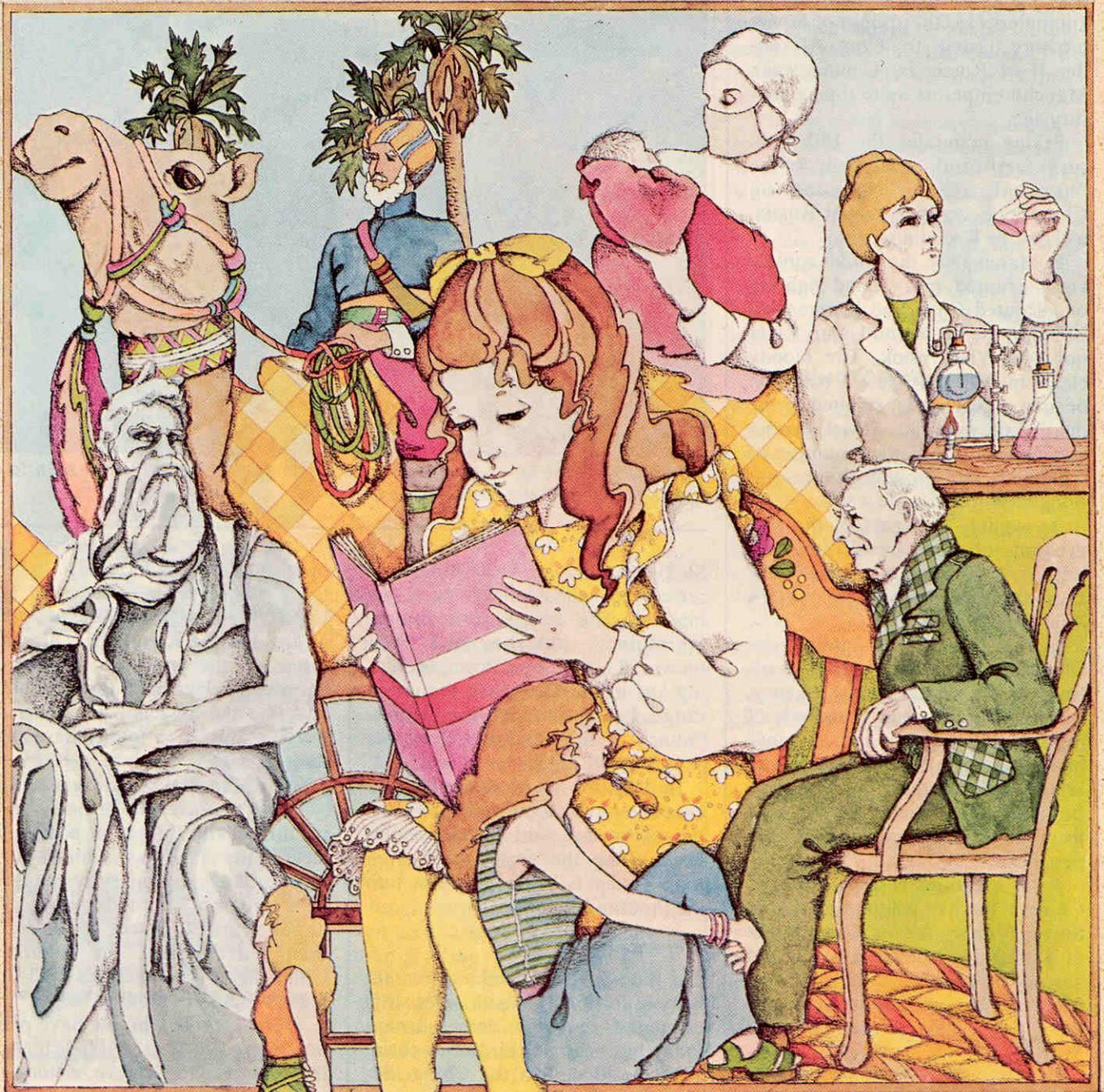
But China is also a nuclear power — albeit a much smaller one — and would be able to get in some nuclear blows of her own. China's military leadership is currently engaged in a program of modernizing the nation's armed forces to increase their effectiveness. In addition, China has a well-planned civil defense system of immense scope.

Moreover, the Chinese have publicly vowed to fight a 100-year war, if necessary, to achieve victory in any Sino-Soviet war which might erupt. The enemy, Peking has asserted, would ultimately be "drowned in the ocean of a people's war." The specter of millions of Chinese flooding across the border in a mammoth guerrilla warfare campaign is, by itself, a strong deterrent to possible Soviet designs.

A war would clearly be futile and counterproductive for all concerned.

Reconciliation?

The Sino-Soviet dispute, experts contend, is not necessarily fixed in
(Continued on page 42)



At the suggestion of her teacher, an Ontario schoolgirl wrote to The Royal Bank of Canada in 1956 asking: "Why do you think I should continue school and get an education?" This is their reply, given twenty years ago. It was good advice then; it is good advice today. We think students of every age will find it helpful.

Dear Nancy, Your letter is one to which we are happy to reply. The commonplace thing to do would be to enlarge upon the material aspects of a good education, and to tell you that the principal benefit is in helping you to get a good job, etc. We are sure you already know about that. A boy or girl who does not make the best of all the learning opportunities of school years will be at a disadvantage in competition with others in later life.

We are not going to suggest that you should fill yourself chock-full of information, for the real benefit of your education will be knowledge and understanding, not a long list of memorized facts. The main purpose of education, as we see it, is to teach one to think.

Learning to Think

It is only by learning how to think and by learning how to sift out things worth thinking about that you can put yourself in the best position for enjoying a happy life. This

YES NANCY, EDUCATION IS NECESSARY

is a very important reason for wishing to continue at school and getting an education.

Education, when of the right sort, helps you see things clearly. It helps you distinguish between the essential and the trivial. It gives you a frame of mind and system of thought and judgment that will fit you into your place in life.

Without education (1) you could never hope to really understand the world or its people or what goes on in it; (2) you could not handle yourself graciously and with ease in an

environment that is not always so well disposed toward you as your home and your school; (3) you could never achieve the peace of mind and understanding one must have to endure the crises that come to try us all.

We believe it is very much worth while for you to study, and we hope that you will pursue your education so successfully that you will have a very happy life.

You will realize, we are sure, that everyone faces problems and difficulties at some time or other and suffers distress and sorrow. These seem to be inescapable. But the boy or girl with a good education is in a much better position to cope with life, to solve problems, and thus in the end to be less disturbed and grieved by it all.

An educated boy or girl is entitled to count upon life holding out prospects of achievement and security — not the kind of security that is dependent upon what someone else does, but the security that comes from within one's self, based solidly upon one's ideals, capability, and understanding.

What we are saying is that education is absolutely essential, but we are not referring to what is called "book learning" and nothing else. What we are after is the education that will teach you to think and reason properly, which will improve your material prospects, which will add to your poise and deportment, which will develop your judgment, and which, all in all, will round you out for a fully successful and happy

life. That is exactly the kind of life that we wish for you, Nancy.

A Sense of Values

One of the most frightening things in our world is ignorance — ignorance of better things, better ways of doing things, and a social responsibility to try to see and do these better things.

Education will help you to think clearly and reach good judgments about the relative importance of the many activities that make up human life. Each one clamors for

attention, effort, and time. The value you give to any one of them is in relation to the values you give the others.

An ancient Greek philosopher said the purpose of education is to persuade you to like what you ought to like, and to dislike what you ought to dislike.

Education will open up to you the opportunity to follow the true, the beautiful, and the good, and it will help you avoid vulgarity and false sentiments by providing you with standards by which to judge values. It will enable you to decide what will contribute toward your happiness in life. Without education, how can you discern what is good for you, what is right or wrong, what is true or false, or what is lovely or ugly?

This Changing World

We in Canada are very conscious of our natural resources, because our economy is founded on them. But all these resources are useless without two others: the intelligence and the initiative of our people.

And where do we get these personal qualities? Through the discipline of education.

We need knowledge and enterprise more than people ever before needed them, because we are living in a period of profound social and cultural transition.

Less than two generations ago a crisis was something that came only once in ten years, and it was handled by the experts. Today, we live with crises at home and abroad. Not only are the catastrophe-relief people, the politicians, and the military men involved: We are all in it. Therefore, we all need education so we can gain the knowledge and wisdom to cope with these crises.

We cannot estimate with any certainty what changes may be brought about in the lifetime of you who are now youthful: changes due to medical science, nuclear energy, increasing population, exhaustion of certain natural resources, or aggression by despotic powers. You cannot face these prospective changes with intelligence or serenity if you have only the education that was adequate a half century ago.

Young people have more and

more to learn as our culture grows more complex. Education gives us the tools to deal with material forces that were once our enemies. But education must also teach us how to live and behave in this new society.

What Is Education?

Education should be useful. We don't mean useful in the sense of making us adept in manipulating gadgets. Every youth reading this letter wants something better than that. You wish to be fit to perform all the duties of life justly, skillfully, magnanimously, and with personal satisfaction.

Learning sheer fact is not all of education. The three R's do not constitute education, any more than a knife, fork, and spoon constitute a dinner. Some of the greatest bores are people who have memorized a great deal of information and love to talk about it.

The aim of an educational institution is to give students a living fund of knowledge from which they may generate ideas. When you can bring relevant background to bear on a problem, assemble pertinent data, grasp relationships, appraise the values involved, and make a judgment, you are truly an educated person.

Then you need not fear becoming bewildered by change or thrown into a panic by misfortune, because you will be able to determine three vital things: where you are, where you are headed, and what you had better do under these circumstances.

In seeking that education, be imaginative. The first ten or twelve years of your life is its romantic stage. When you looked through a telescope to study the stars, you did not see lumps of matter floating in space but the glory of the sky. In secondary school you pass through the age of precision. You must learn things correctly, exactly, and completely, because these things form the bank account from which you will be drawing all through your life. After secondary school you enter the period of generalization. You will begin to apply what you have learned, transferring particularities of knowledge to the problems of general living. As one peak is climbed, farther ranges will appear

on the horizon, beckoning to you. You cannot climb them until you reach them, but there they are, eternally luring to you.

But, you may say, "so-and-so made good in life without having had an extensive formal education." Quite true. Many men and women did not have the opportunity that is open to every boy and girl in Canada today. They left school and went to work before completing high school; some did not go any further than public school. But they continued to learn while they worked.

They succeeded in spite of handicaps and not because of them. They had a burning desire to attain education by home study, in evening classes, or in other ways. Sir Winston Churchill, who contributed so greatly to the world in war and in peace, once told an audience in Boston: "I have no technical and no university education, and have just had to pick up a few things as I went along."

Young people in Canada today generally need not endure hardship. People of the older generation have made it possible for young people to become educated to the utmost extent of their capability and their desire.

Don't expect — and don't desire — that education will be poured into you. You will see more interesting and useful things when you look for them yourself. You can't profit by accepting facts without questioning, by accepting words instead of trying to understand ideas. You need to explore the many sides there may be to a question.

If you walk all around the opinion of a famous man, question it, and then embrace it, the opinion is no longer his but yours. When you learn how a danger occurs, you may take steps to avoid it; if you want to escape being fooled, find out how the fooling is done; go behind the puppet show to see with what skill the little figures are manipulated.

Special Training vs. General Knowledge

Choosing a career today is not the docile following in your parents' footsteps that was common a half century ago. There are attractive

professions, businesses, and crafts that were not heard of or even imagined, when today's university graduates were born.

It is not desirable that you should pursue technical education to the exclusion of general or cultural education. Foremen will tell you that a worker who has had practice in learning at school usually turns out to be better at learning in a factory. He catches on more quickly, not only to the "how" of his job but to the "why" of it. He has a quicker and surer grasp of problems. He is more likely to think up time- and labor-saving ideas. He has the broad outlook and the capacity for straight thinking that are essential to promotion and advancement.

The earthworm has not only digging skill but a sense of the principles involved in digging a good hole at the proper depth and in the right direction. We humans, on a higher lever, need no less. It is principles, and not mere data, we need if we are to find our way through the mazes of tomorrow.

If you are going in for commerce, do not imagine for a moment that all you need is training in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Even the addition of bookkeeping, shorthand, and typing is not enough. You need an intelligent knowledge of the realities of modern economic life.

Business men believe that more attention should be given in schools and colleges to the art of communicating ideas. There is not much prospect for advancement in commercial firms unless you can express your thoughts competently. You cannot buy or sell, give instructions to subordinates, make a report, win friends or influence people unless you can say clearly and appealingly what it is in your mind to say.

If you are going to learn a trade, don't be satisfied to become a specialist in "know-how" rather than in knowledge. The sort of person you are to be is more important in the long run than the sort of skill you acquire.

Really useful training in a trade will provide you with some general principles and a thorough grounding in their application to certain concrete details. It will give you a base on which you may build a big-

ger and better job. It will accustom you to using your brain instead of just the fragment of it that directs your fingers.

Should you be going on to university, you need to know that the function of higher education is two-fold: to disseminate knowledge already stored up, and to spur you to acquire new knowledge. What training there is in a university is directed toward conditioning the mind to think, pushing back the barriers of the past and extending the boundaries of what is known, and discovering problems to be solved.

Seek Broad Horizons

You need to cultivate your imagination. You must know the mechanical facts of what you are dealing with, but to be a real spark plug you need also to have imagination.

Behind all mechanical training stands liberal education. It tells us what people have been and hints at what we may become. It helps us to formulate responsible judgments about our problems.

A liberal education helps us to be many-sided and to take large views. It provides us with powerful tools to discover and handle facts. Beyond this, it enables us to transcend facts and to deal with the larger questions of purpose and meaning.

When we asked Dr. Sidney Smith, president of the University of Toronto, for an expression of his opinion, he wrote this: "People have said that training for a vocation is useful, but that liberal education is not useful. That is nonsense. All education is useful.

"Huck Finn lost interest in Moses when he found out that Moses was dead, because 'I don't take no stock in dead people.' Today, many 'don't take no stock' in dead languages, or even in living languages apart from their own. Teach English, they say. Don't teach literature — Shakespeare and Milton are useless. Don't teach grammar — gerunds and participles are only for the pedant. Just teach English!

"But it is the student of useless languages and literature who can use his own language with precision and imagination. Useless algebra, history, philosophy and physics pro-

duce useful powers and resilience. The usefulness of liberal education is to develop useful, independent citizens, and in this progress the longest way round is often the shortest way home. Education should enable a person to earn a living and to live a life."

Courage, Work, and Discipline

Some people find it easy to memorize whole pages of textbooks. That may win prizes in a quiz contest, but not in the exciting adventure that is life. Education is barren without action based upon it. You must put your knowledge to work.

To be fully prepared for life you must learn to work. Someone has said that idleness is the nurse of naughtiness; at any rate it is the death of progress. Life is not a thing of ease. Maybe it ought to be, and perhaps some day it will be (though such a life has no attraction for progressive-minded people), but it never has been, and it is not now.

We should not try too hard to make education easy. There are difficult things that must be done, whether we like it or not. Education should prepare us to face difficulties courageously, to persevere steadfastly, and to work conscientiously — three virtues that apply as much to success in business and industry as to success in science.

Also in this list of requirements is discipline. We cannot imagine useful thoughts or creative ideas arising in other than a disciplined mind. And what is discipline? It includes the habit of cheerfully undertaking imposed tasks, the obedience to rules whether made by others or by yourself, and objectivity in approaching contentious matters.

Another point you should consider in seeking an education is this: Don't scorn examinations. They are essential in our scheme of things. They give you a check on how you are getting along, and they show your teachers where you need special attention to strengthen your weak spots.

Don't be discouraged if your best effort fails to win the highest marks. The results of examinations may be deceptive. If you are nervous, you may do yourself less than justice. School examinations are not an

end-all. They are merely indicators along the road.

But examinations are useful as part of your training for living. Every day in adult life you will be taking examinations. Why not practice for them as you do for a football match, a hockey game, or a school play? Hour by hour, sometimes minute by minute, a business executive finds himself at his desk passing examinations. The fact that he does them may be attributed to the fact that he has had practice.

And After School . . . ?

Is it better to be educated to some extent than not to be educated at all? You will, of course, agree that it is. Then is it not still better to have a better than average education?

No one can pack enough into his mind during school days to last his lifetime. None of us are too old to acquire knowledge. At 45 we are still able to learn more than we could before we were 14, and even at 65 we can absorb knowledge as fast as we could when we were 25.

Education ends only with one's life. What you learn at school is something to which you must add, year by year, and pass on to others. "Thus," said Einstein, "do we mortals achieve immortality in the permanent things which we create in common."

It is astonishing how far even half an hour a day, regularly given to some objective, will carry one in making himself master of it. It is easy to fall into the habit of dawdling away time, but it is easy, also, to acquire the habit of putting every moment to use.

To get the greatest value from education, set for yourself a habitual vision of excellence. Your pursuit of education will not be easy, but it is an advantage to have something significant to do at the expense of thought and energy.

And, finally, do not be content with half measures. A writer of sixty-five years ago said: "The good is the enemy of the best." Let's not be content with a second best, though it be good. □

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Johnny can't read! Who's to blame? The controversy rages unabated.

The colleges and universities say that high schools are at fault because they are graduating too many students who have to take remedial English before they can begin college-level work.

The high schools tell us that if a student had a poor foundation in the basics, it's too late to repeat what he should have learned in elementary school.

The elementary schools blame phonics, or the absence of phonics, or too much TV watching at home, or children's lax reading habits.

Meanwhile SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test) scores continue to drop, and the children of America appear to be getting a lower quality of preparation for life than the generation just before them did.

The children in question are *your* children. You want to see them succeed in life. You want them to have the best education possible. But there's increasing confusion over why and how to teach Johnny (and Susie) to read.

In this article we are going to basically ignore the "how" controversy and address ourselves to a few basic questions and facts that deal with the "why." In doing so, we will give a number of basic reasons for being educated in the first place, show why parents need to be concerned and deeply involved in their own children's education, tell in what ways Mom and Dad can help, and finally show what books and other reading material can best contribute to children's needs and training.

Candida

WHY JOHNNY SHOULD READ

In our increasingly complex world, the mastery of reading has never been more important. Yet reading scores continue to drop. Here's what you, as parents, need to know about reading and basic education — and what you can do in your role as "teacher" in the home.

by Florence Healy French

A Printing-press Education

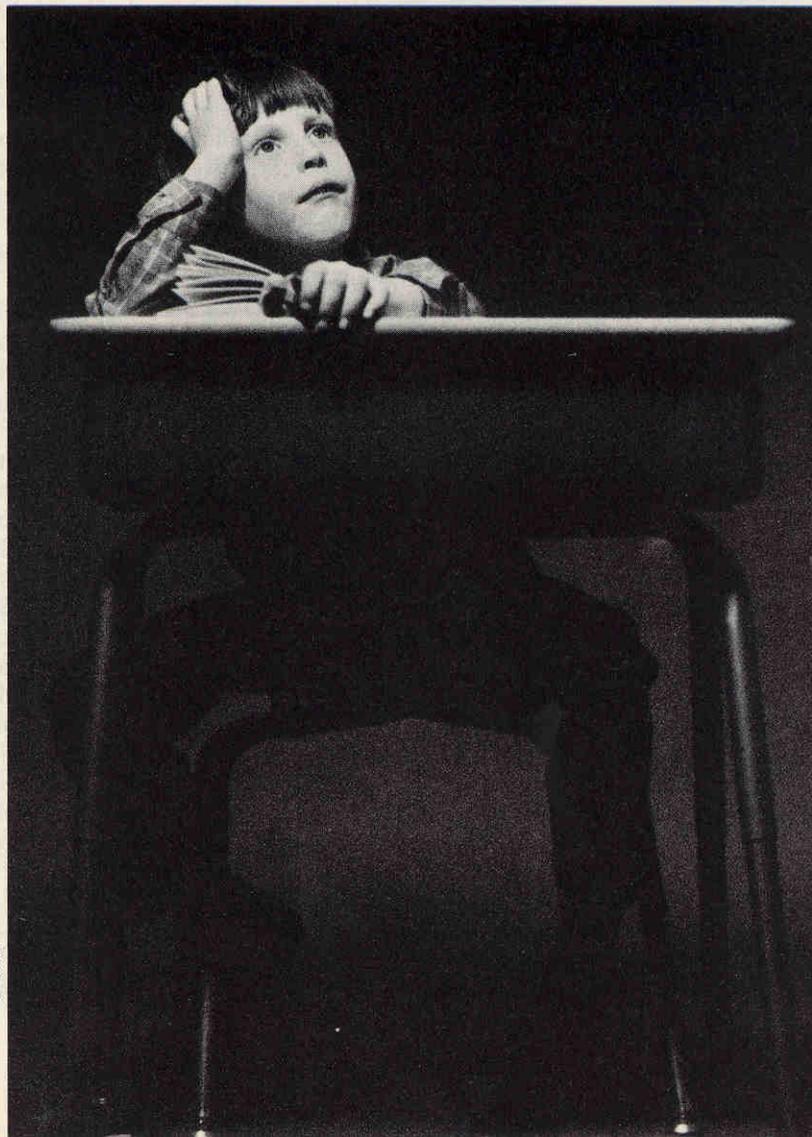
Perhaps you were asking, "Why is reading such a controversy in the first place?" The answer is because our society is based on and functions on written communication, and certain levels of success are dependent on skills that are gained largely from the printed page.

Learning to read provides the greatest single key for unlocking life-long educational opportunities. It unlocks the doors to information and knowledge available beyond one's immediate environment. It can provide the tools to function in a paper society. It improves communication skills, stimulates thinking, creates an endless source for ideas, facts, and helpful information. It can mean increased earning power, stability, and financial security. It can contribute to one's personal well-being and peace of mind, and can make a difference between success or failure as a person.

The Parent-Teacher

There is no greater challenge for concerned parents than the teaching and preparation of their own flesh and blood for a rich and rewarding life. And one of the greatest rewards is to see the definite gifts and qualities in their children one day being used to benefit others, while at the same time seeing the "benefactor" receiving the due rewards of a happy, fulfilling, and productive life as well.

There are countless benefits in the formal classroom instruction, but the parent is still the most influential force in shaping a child's education. The parent is the day-in, day-out



teacher from a child's infancy to when he or she leaves home as a young adult. The awesome importance of this responsibility must not be underestimated.

And how does a parent teach? Generally, in two broad categories: by *example* and by *direct aid*.

Parental Example

By parental example, we simply mean the way one lives. The parent is the model for his youngsters. Have you seen the cancer ad against smoking in which a lovable little boy is accompanying his father on a walk? He is imitating his stride, stopping to look at whatever his handsome Dad examines, and flopping down for a rest just the way his father does, carefully patterning his behavior after the adult model he is studying. There is pride, affection, and respect for his father evident in every move and expression. Then the father pulls out a cigarette and lights up, inhaling deeply. Sure enough, the little boy picks up a twig and lights up, inhaling deeply. Sure enough, the little boy repeats each gesture in pantomime. He is learning to smoke, because his wonderful Dad does; it "must be" the thing to do when you grow up.

Your children copy you. Until they get into school or among other families, you are the only model they have. This fact is discussed by a professor of developmental psychology, Jerome Kagan, in an article on child development: "Lower-class parents may exhort their children to work hard for good grades in school, but the children do not perceive their parents as persons who publicly engage in or express a value in intellectual mastery themselves. As a result, the children cannot view mastery of intellectual skills as a way of being similar to their parents."

Your children *want* to be like you, so the best help you can give them is the example of healthy intellectual curiosity and balanced everyday living. Dad and Mom hug and kiss at various times of the day, and children learn that marriage is happy. Parents discuss calmly and warmly their finances and big family decisions such as major purchases and vacations, and children learn that

husbands and wives are partners and that decision making can be as pleasant as it is important.

If you grumble about routine tasks, children decide work is unpleasant instead of satisfying. If they hear you make snide, cutting remarks about neighbors and friends, they learn gossip and "the put-down." If they see you planning to cheat on your income tax or hear you boasting of a shady deal you pulled, children learn to be dishonest.

If children see you reading and discussing magazines and newspapers, they learn to be aware of the world outside the home. They see that reading can be fun and stimulating, as well as useful. If the dinner table is the scene of a free interchange of ideas and problems, a source of mutual help for all members, they learn to communicate, to ask for help on their own problems. For if we solve problems along the way and answer important questions as they occur, there's far less chance of what some people call "the generation gap."

So examine your life and behavior to see if your example is what you want to impress on your child's mind. If it doesn't honestly measure up, then begin to modify it. And then remember that we're all human. Even when we're really trying to do our best, we're not perfect. So if you've made a great big blunder that your children witnessed or are aware of, don't be afraid to admit it. Tell them that through haste, thoughtlessness, or mistaken judgment, you goofed; and let it be a learning situation for them. Explain that you want to try to save them from some of the same errors, if you can. Children love and respect you more, not less, for honesty. It's hypocrisy that turns them off. When they can see the obvious and wonder why adults won't admit it, that's when we lose stature in their eyes.

Parental Help

The second way that parents teach is by direct aid. Tutoring or helping with difficult parts of homework is the first thing that comes to mind. At times a simpler explanation of a concept in math, a few more exam-

ples in English grammar, or helping them review their study sheet for a history test may be all that's needed to help them over a rough spot. Perhaps a really weak area will require prolonged tutoring until they've caught up.

Maybe you'll find out that they didn't catch something in class and were too shy to ask, afraid they'd be downgraded by their classmates.

This problem was brought to my attention a few years ago by an incident in one of my classes. I had asked the usual, "Are there any questions before we go on to the next part?" One boy whom I knew to be a particularly bright student raised his hand and said, "Yes, would you please repeat just that last part again?" I did, trying to make it even simpler and clearer. As I was talking, I noticed a couple of students taking further notes. The bright boy came up to me after class and said quietly, "I really understood it the first time, Mrs. French, but I know Billy didn't, and he's afraid the kids'll laugh at him if he lets on he didn't get it."

The bright ones are secure in their knowledge and reputation. But the average or slow ones don't have the same freedom to inquire, because, unless they're unusually tough-minded, they are reluctant to face the ridicule from their peers.

If your child is afraid to ask in class, as a loving parent you'll want to fill the gap. Then maybe you can also bolster his courage a bit. Tell him there's nothing wrong with asking questions and that it's how we all learn. Do as much as you can to bolster him at home. Encourage questions when he's with you. And *never* say, "That's a dumb question." If he doesn't know and *wants* to know, that's not dumb. That's bright. He should be congratulated for his intellectual curiosity and then given the answer. If you don't know the answer, tell him so: "I don't know the answer to that, but it sure is a good question." Tell him what kind of book the answer can be found in, and if you have it on the shelf, go and look it up together. Once you've taught him how to find information, he can do it himself the next time. To put this kind of confidence and information into a

THE ENRICHING WORLD OF A GOOD BOOK

To help you in your search for good reading, here is a brief recounting of the kinds of books available and their characteristics, beginning with the preschool and kindergarten level.

1. Picture stories, for prereaders and beginning readers. (Includes realistic stories, informational stories, poems, fantasy, etc.) These stories are generally built around one or two major themes: love or reassurance, and achievement. *Peter Rabbit* by Beatrix Potter, over 70 years old, has both themes and is still popular. Peter survives his daring adventure, returns safe and sound, and is put to bed after a punishment of chamomile tea. The *Little Bear* books, *Mike Mulligan and His Steam Shovel*, *Madeline*, and *Little Tim* are others in this beginner category.

2. Mother Goose and Ballads introduce children to the fun of language. Rhyme, rhythm, humor, and the nonsense elements delight them. Ballads appeal because of their dramatic stories and are a bridge between Mother Goose rhymes and regular narrative poetry.

3. Folk Stories. Challenge and achievement are the heart of the folk-tale themes. The heroes or heroines must perform stern tasks if they are to survive, but the fact that they deal competently with adversity and come through modestly triumphant is both reassuring and encouraging. Stories such as "Cinderella," "The Three Little Pigs," "Three Billy-Goats Gruff," and "Snow White" dramatize the stormy conflict of good and evil. And they reiterate the old verities that kindness and goodness will triumph over evil if they are backed by wisdom,

wit, and courage. These are basic truths we should like built into the depths of the child's social consciousness.

4. Fantasy, Fables, Myths, and Epics. The drama and beauty of these literary forms appeal to most children, and the excitement of the great epics satisfy a child's reverence for courage and high deeds.

5. Humor. Children as much as we grown-ups need the saving therapy of laughter. Each family will probably find its own favorites, but a few widely popular ones are the Seuss books, *Winnie the Pooh*, and the Christopher Robin books of A. A. Milne, *Pippi Longstocking*, *Charlotte's Web*, *The Borrowers*, *The Wind in the Willows*, and C. S. Lewis' *Narnia* series.

6. Poetry extends children's imaginations and gives them new inward vision and understanding. It increases a child's appreciation of language and introduces a different kind of loveliness, that of mood, emotion, and lyric. Nonsense and humor in poetry teach a child that he can joke with words and that life is fun.

7. Animal Stories satisfy strongly the need to love and be loved, awaken sympathy and compassion in children's hearts, and teach them that all creatures need to be cared for. "Love is the most civilizing force in life. So let children weep over *King of the Wind* or *Gentle Ben*; they need the therapy of tears if they are to learn compassion."

8. Realistic Stories. Themes of love and achievement abound in realistic stories of family life. Earlier series which are still popular today are *The Bobbsey Twins*, *Nancy Drew*, and *The Hardy Boys*. They are joined by such modern titles as *Little Eddie*, *Henry Huggins*, *Meet the Austins*, *Cheaper by the Dozen*, *Blue Willow*, and *Roosevelt Grady*.

9. Adventure Tales. These include sea stories, mysteries, and such classics as *Treasure Island*, *Kidnapped*, and Dana's *Two Years Before the Mast*; they satisfy a child's longing for vicarious adventure; they give him a look at the grown-up world before he has to enter it and at other

times and places which he may never be able to visit in person.

10. Historical Fiction does the same, while making history come alive. Two fine books in this class which appeal to children from 8 to 15 are *The Courage of Sarah Noble* and *Johnny Tremain*. Two Newberry Medal winners are historical fiction, *Island of the Blue Dolphins* (1961) and *The Bronze Bow* (1962).

11. Biography reinforces historical fiction. Good biographies are available at various age levels. Good authentic treatments that are as "fascinating as fiction" have been done on Paracelsus, Galileo, Keats, Penn, Columbus, William Blake, Washington, Sequoyah, Lincoln, Lee, Gandhi, and many others.

According to Miss Ruth Robinson, children's librarian at the downtown Los Angeles Public Library, there are certain titles that are classics and constant favorites. Here are the most asked-for classics and contemporary books:

CLASSICS

Thumbelina, Anderson
The Wizard of Oz, Baum
Wind in the Willows, Graham
Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, Grimm
The Lion, the Witch & the Wardrobe, Lewis (the Narnia Series)
Peter Rabbit, Potter
Charlotte's Web, White
The Little House in the Big Woods, Wilder
Big Golden Animal ABC, Williams

CONTEMPORARY

Are You There God? It's Me, Margaret, Blume
The Mystery of the Singing Serpent, Carey
The Very Hungry Caterpillar, Carle
The Guinness Book of World Records
John Henry, Keats
Nancy Drew, Keene
Island of the Blue Dolphins, O'Dell
The Best Word Book Ever, Scarry
Where the Wild Things Are, Sendak
Encyclopedia Brown, Sobol

If your children agree with the majority of their peers, there should be several books in those lists they'll enjoy. Here's to good reading and successful children.

child's mind is giving him power as an adult.

Helping Your Johnny or Susie to Read Better

If your child is behind his grade level in reading, you can now put both your *example* and *direct-aid* approach to work helping him regain the lost ground.

The help is based on the principle: Take him back to his present reading level, and let him enjoy success at that level before trying to move ahead. The defeating thing for a child is to fail at material that is too hard for him, when he knows his class is succeeding at it. He thinks it's hopeless and simply stops trying.

So your strategy is this. If he is in the 6th or 8th grade, but his reading comprehension is really some grades back, say, the 4th or 5th grade level, then go to the children's section of your public library and ask the librarian for an assortment of books that your child will enjoy in subject matter. Ask for books at a level or two *below* where you think he is, *at* the level, and perhaps one or two above.

Then read with him a little while each evening, beginning with the easiest level. Relax and read. You read aloud, and let the child sit by you and just follow silently with his eyes. When he sees he can read it all and that it's an interesting story, he'll continue right on. Don't blame or exhort him to do better, or push or demand. Let him read his fill of interesting, exciting stories at the level in which he can comprehend all the vocabulary. Be ready to answer any questions or discuss it, if need be, and have a dictionary handy.

When your children taste success at that level, they'll be motivated to read other good stories at the next level.

It may keep you busy going back to the library for awhile; but the process should only take a certain definite time, for they'll sooner or later be up to the proper level, and your tutoring help can resume a more normal pace. And remember, every minute you spend helping your child to read is a worthwhile investment in his future.

Mental Growth and Development Through Reading

How does reading contribute to your child's character development, well-being, and education? The topic has filled many books, and a few basic principles should be mentioned.

Most adults tend to think of reading only as recreational. We use it to get our minds off our problems, as an escape from the pressures of everyday living, or as a refreshing change of pace, as any recreational activity is. But reading plays a far more important role in children's lives, especially during their younger, more impressionable years.

Through reading well-chosen books, your children will be learning and improving language skills. Story content will be acquainting them with life in all its aspects. Reading will teach them history and introduce them to the people of other lands and cultures. The illustrations will, without their even knowing it, create in them an awareness of color, line, mass, form, and composition. Your children will learn of architecture, costumes, scenery, and customs of other times and places.

As you read to them a variety of books with pictures, they will also become aware that each artist's style is different. This not only develops their own personal tastes — for some they will like better than others — but it also shows them that although everybody is different, there's still room for all. Thus begins tolerance and acceptance of others.

Equally important is the fact that reading the right kinds of books is useful in character training and vocational guidance. Maybe you're a bricklayer, doctor, or personnel manager. But your child wants to be a teacher, architect, or storekeeper. The parent as model no longer applies for vocational training, so books can help supply the missing image.

In *Children and Books*, May Hill Arbuthnot and Zena Sutherland, state that your "child's needs are at first intensely and narrowly personal, but, as he matures, they should broaden and become more

widely socialized. . . . Struggling to satisfy his needs, the child is forever seeking to maintain the precarious balance between personal happiness and social approval, and that is no easy task."

Growing children also have seven emotional needs that need to be met as they develop into adults. Good books can help supply all of these vital emotional needs:

1. The need for physical security (books in which the theme strongly involves food, shelter, and clothing).

2. The need to love and be loved (family, pets, friends).

3. The need to belong. (This involves the child's growth from experiences which are "merely egocentric extensions of the child's self-love," to the awareness of family, neighborhood, and the community at large — *ibid.*, p. 11.)

4. The need to know. (Books satisfy a child's insatiable curiosity.)

5. The need to achieve. (The compelling need for competence begins with the infant's struggles to grasp and move and "grows into the complex physical or intellectual performances of the expert man or woman athlete, mathematician, musician, or scientist" — *ibid.*, p. 13.)

6. The need for change. (Almost any book will fill the need for play, liberation, fun, variety, laughter, and even inspiration.)

7. The need for beauty and order (aesthetic satisfaction of varying kinds and degrees, including pictures).

Some books will answer several of these needs at once. For instance, Alcott's *Little Women* will deal most strongly with family life, including the need for physical security, to love and be loved, but will also relate to "change" by showing life in another century. Biographies and autobiographies will acquaint the child with how notable women and men met life's problems and handled its challenges.

Why teach Johnny to read? Why encourage him to explore the rich treasure house of the printed word? Because if we don't, we're robbing him of one of the greatest opportunities available for life-long education and success. For if Johnny can't read as a child, he will be severely handicapped as an adult. □

THE SAWFLY DEFIES ALL EVOLUTIONARY LOGIC

The unique digestive ability of the Neodiprion (commonly called sawfly) could not have evolved step by step.

by Jurgen Dahl



William E. Ferguson Photo



SAWFLY LARVA AT WORK: These wriggly little caterpillars inhabit the forests of Europe and North America and are notorious for defoliating various types of conifers and pines. The sawfly is aided in its curious dietary habits by a unique digestive system which allows it to regurgitate poisonous oils and resins found in these leaves. The yellow blobs on the larva at the left represent the unpalatable remains of its recent meal of eucalyptus leaves.



Article begins on next page



Ray Simons — Photo Researchers

ADULT CONIFER SAWFLY, or *Neodiprion*, is a serious pest of coniferous trees. A medium-sized insect, it is common throughout most of North America, except in the Midwest.

From the German weekly, *Die Zeit*, No. 33, August 9, 1974. Translated by Werner G. Gerlach.

On the surface, few people would suspect that one small insect could have an unsettling effect on the basic tenets of the theory of evolution. But the larva of the common sawfly does just that.

The sawfly larva, a rather ordinary looking creature as caterpillars go, has managed to carve out an ecological niche on the fragrant needles of the pine tree. At first glance this may not seem like a particularly noteworthy accomplishment. But in the small world of insects it represents a radical departure from accepted environmental norms.

To many small insects the pine tree is a virtual no-man's land. Its resins and oils, which may smell sweet to us humans, are highly toxic substances as far as the six leggers are concerned.

But not to the sawfly larva!

This little critter not only can tolerate pine oil and resins, but it even "knows how" to chew them up without being poisoned.

While munching on its staple diet of pine needles, the larva somehow separates the poisonous oils and resins from the digestible pulp and stores them in two goiter-like sacks located at the sides of its oral cavity. If provoked, it instantly turns its

head toward its aggressor and secretes a drop of its stored liquid. This foul-smelling brew is usually enough to discourage would-be predators such as spiders, ants, and birds.

This neat trick could be compared to a person who eats a sandwich containing poisoned sausage, but who swallows just the bread while storing the sausage in a cheek pouch.

But just how does the sawfly larva accomplish this phenomenal feat?

Forestalling a Major Case of Indigestion

First of all, for the sawfly to do this, the edible parts must somehow be separated from the inedible parts; secondly, each must go the right direction so that the resins and oils will not get into the digestive tract; and thirdly, the tissue of its storage sacks must be insensitive to the resin acids.

The larva of the sawfly is able to perform these functions quite well. Its storage sacks are covered with a chitinous membrane and are thus effectively protected. The muscle tissue of the sacks is so extraordinarily strong that one sawfly expert believes it helps in the separation of the digestible and indigestible ingredients. Exactly how the separation takes place — how the larva is able to let all resinous bits disappear in the sacks during the chewing pro-

cess and eat only edible parts — is still a puzzle.

Questions Evolution Can't Answer

The sawfly's unique digestive system is more than just an oddity. It presents a number of thorny questions as far as the theory of evolution is concerned. First of all, try to imagine the difficulties some ancient variety of sawfly larva would have encountered had it tried to switch from a normal leafy diet to one of pine needles. According to evolutionary theory, the changes necessary to enable it to digest the pine needles could only have occurred through small mutations in a step-by-step fashion. But in the case of the sawfly larva, such piecemeal transitions become totally impractical, and one is immediately confronted with one of evolution's basic problems of logic.

The sawfly larva could *not* live on pine needles until a completely developed mechanism which separated wholesome food from poisonous pine resin was working with perfect reliability. But such a mechanism, if it came gradually into existence by small mutations, would have developed only if the food *already* consisted of pine needles. Yet all the sawfly's intermediate transition forms (which evolution requires) would clearly have been unsatisfactory because they would have been unable to adequately cope with the poisonous effects of the pine needles. In that case the sawfly's evolutionary progress would have been brought to a standstill.

On the other hand if there were no pine needles around for the larva to feed on, there would also have been no stimulus for it to develop any mechanism for digestive separation and protection.

No matter how intelligibly the theory of evolution may present the reasons for the step-by-step development of *already existing* organs or parts of the body, the difficulties in trying to explain how certain independent anatomical-physiological systems could originate by evolution seem insurmountable. Science is still far from understanding how different organisms came into being, even though it sometimes seems that we understand "in principle." □



Oliver Reibel - Corbis

Prediction:
EARTHQUAKE!
ARE YOU PREPARED?

Surprisingly, this awesome and destructive natural disaster can strike almost anywhere. Here is how you can prepare to protect yourself and your family.

by Donald D. Schroeder

Article begins on next page

Killer quakes have hit the headlines with disturbing frequency in recent months.

"Guatemala's 39 Second Eternity of Terror," Death Toll in Hundreds in Italy," "10,000 Left Homeless by Soviet Quake," and others in Mexico, Bali, and New Guinea hit in rapid succession. Then China was devastated by the most gigantic quake of the decade, killing tens of thousands.

Even before the China disaster, earthquakes in 1976 had killed over 24,000, making it the deadliest year for quakes since 1970, according to the U.S. Geological Survey.

Instinctively we don't like to think about earthquakes happening to us. Yet hundreds of millions of people live in major earthquake belts. (See map.) And other areas — seemingly immune from quakes — may nonetheless be subject to damaging tremors caused by stresses building up over centuries of time.

Failure to face the possibility of experiencing an earthquake crisis can lead to uncontrolled panic, immobilizing fear, and dangerous rumors, as well as disregard for basic safety precautions when a quake hits. The tragic result is many unnecessary injuries, deaths, and property losses added to disaster columns.

Few Areas Untouched

One has but to map the geography of large earth tremors or major quakes in the last decade alone to realize that very few regions of the earth have been untouched by upsetting jolts if not some type of tragic destruction.

The truth is that terra firma, in an absolute sense, is a myth. Thousands of tremors occur daily. Most are detectable only with ultra-sensi-

tive instruments. Still, about a dozen or so "major" quakes (7 to 7.9 on the Richter Scale) occur yearly. A "great" quake, such as occurred in San Francisco in 1906 and in Alaska in 1964, measures 8 or more on the same scale. Yet, even "moderate" quakes measuring little more than 6 can cause extensive damage in areas of poor construction.

In the last ten years major quakes have wiped out whole regions and villages in Sicily, Turkey, Pakistan, and Latin America and severely jarred many other areas around

quakes is plate tectonics. At least a dozen great crustal slabs 80 or so miles thick have been found covering the planet. These huge plates are floating on the earth's semi-molten mantle and are kept in motion by powerful internal forces which are not as yet very well understood by geologists.

Imperceptible to human senses in most cases, these plates are constantly interacting at their edges — bumping, grinding, pulling apart or plunging beneath one another — producing tremendous strains from

a few to several hundred miles below the surface.

The earthquake-plagued Japanese islands are the summits of a young and still evolving mountain chain which marks the boundaries of several of these plates.

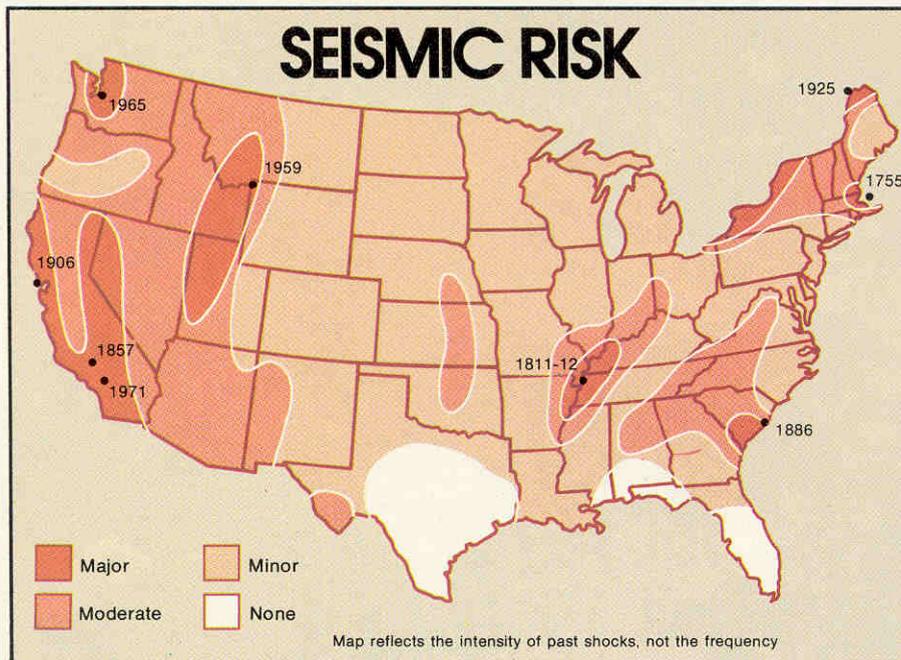
Friction frequently locks sections of these huge plates in place, causing great strains that suddenly release themselves as earthquakes.

In California, two great plates are sliding past each other. A sliver of California coastal area is moving northwest a few inches a year. The famous San Andreas Fault marks the edges of these two plates.

Unfortunately, a section of this fault near Los Angeles (an area including the "Palmdale Bulge" that has risen a foot in the last fifteen or so years) and another near San Francisco appear locked while other sections of the plate have moved around twenty feet.

For years a major earthquake has been forecast for California on the order of the 1906 magnitude. "There will be a big earthquake in California sooner or later," said one official of the U.S. Geological Survey. "It could be decades away, but it could occur tomorrow."

(Continued on page 24)



the Circum-Pacific "Ring of Fire."

In this same period, temblors have been felt in England, France, Austria, and other parts of Europe.

All but forgotten to most Americans is the tremor that jolted 23 Midwest States in 1968. Ceilings and walls cracked, windows broke, chimneys toppled, and tall buildings swayed over a wide area.

Earthquakes east of the Mississippi River are much less frequent and in most cases milder than those in Western States. Nevertheless, a three-hundred-mile strip of the central Mississippi Valley, Boston, Charleston (South Carolina), and other East Coast areas are vulnerable to major quakes, say experts.

Why Earthquakes?

The most widely accepted theory explaining many, but not all, earth-

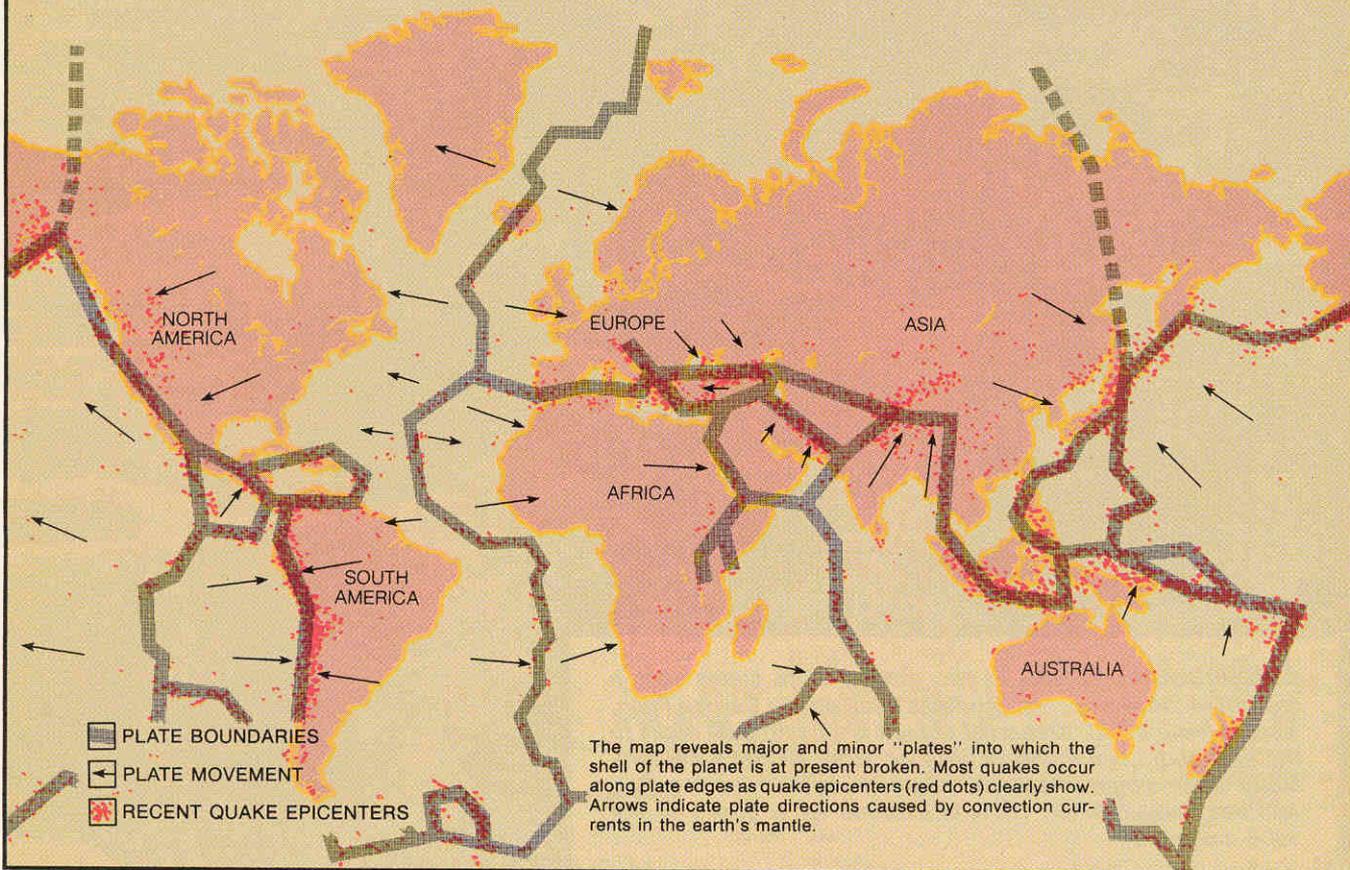


CONSPICUOUS EDGES of two great crustal plates scar a section of the famous San Andreas Fault on the Carrizo Plain, west of Bakersfield. Area west of fault is moving past rocks to the east about two inches a year, or 15 to 20 feet a century. Many seismologists feel the southern section of the San Andreas, locked since 1857, is overdue for a quake of the 1906 magnitude.

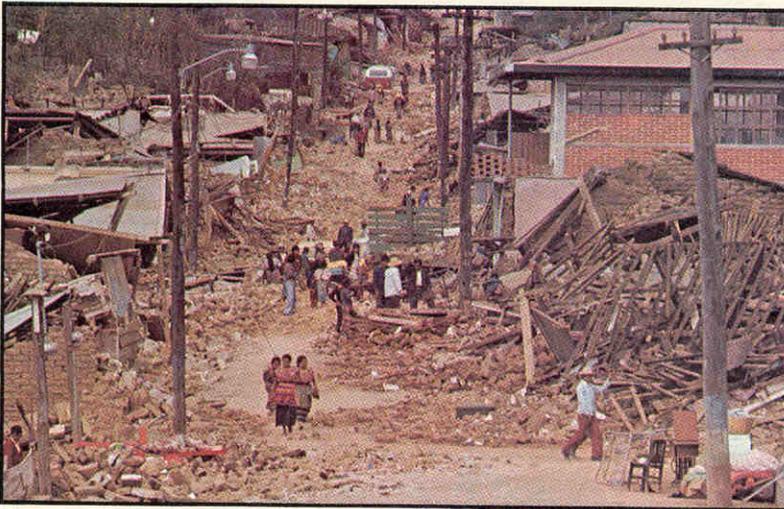


Michael Hendrickson — The Plain Truth

WORLDWIDE EARTHQUAKE BELTS



Map by Ron Lepeska



WHAT IS BEING DONE

RIGHT — Construction to minimize quake damage. Buildings such as this one in San Francisco with steel cross girders are appreciably safer than many lower buildings constructed without the guidelines of updated earthquake building codes.

ABOVE — Guatemala quake in February. Striking at 2:30 a.m., it killed over 23,000 and left over a million homeless. Note modern brick structure still standing in the background.

UPPER LEFT — Laser-ranging equipment, somewhere east of Menlo Park, Calif. Only one of many sophisticated devices used to detect earth movement and changes. Seismology and earthquake prediction is greatly hampered by a lack of widespread instrumentation to detect changes and by the fact that reliable data for any given area is less than 15 years old.



While earthquakes most frequently occur along jostling plate edges, violent convulsions can and do occur far from the edges.

In fact, one of the greatest series of quakes in United States history devastated a huge area around New Madrid, Missouri, in 1811 and 1812. It was so strong that it reversed the Mississippi River in some places and created new lakes.

Lucky So Far?

Recent quakes have killed thousands at a time, but for the most part, they have hit relatively unpopulated land or ocean areas, or in villages with poor building standards. (Often these villages have many stick-frame dwellings plastered over with mud that collapse in even a moderate quake.)

Modern construction and heavily populated areas in highly advanced nations have not yet been put to a "great" quake test. Yet earthquake experts fear hundreds of thousands could be injured or killed, because buildings, building codes, and human preparations have been greatly neglected in many areas.

The earthquake that ripped Nicaragua in late 1972 was a "moderate" quake (6.3 on Richter scale), no bigger than the early morning Los Angeles quake (6.5) of 1971. Yet, downtown Managua resembled ground zero after an atom bomb blast. Thousands died in Managua while less than 100 died in the Los Angeles area.

Building construction, soil conditions, and time of day differences produced a wide disparity between these two disasters. Had the Los Angeles quake hit during hours of busy streets, occupied schools, and factories, casualties would have been much higher.

At the time of the devastating quake of 1906, San Francisco was relatively undeveloped compared to the present city. Today many officials are alarmed at the extensive housing projects built right on or along the San Andreas Fault that were not there in 1906.

Earthquake Prediction: Closer to Reality

In recent years, scientists have found that most big earthquakes do

not come like a bolt out of the blue. Tell-tale seismic evidence will usually be present to signal the impending tremor.

Many seismologists now theorize that rocks in the vicinity of the future earthquake break apart slightly under increasing pressure. As a result, the speed of sound waves passing through these fracturing rocks slows down slightly as the rocks become filled with greater amounts of air. Many of these scientists feel that as water fills the minute cracks, a return to normal sound-wave measurement occurs. In several cases, this "normalizing" has been the tip-off that a quake is about to strike. Changes in tiltmeters, creepmeters, electrical conductivity, and magnetism in the earth also may be additional tip-offs.

Already, as a result of using detectable changes in the earth, several earthquakes around the world have been predicted accurately as to place, approximate time, and magnitude. (However, it is not known how many other predictions have failed.)

The most startling success in earthquake prediction occurred in the Manchurian province of Liaoning in China in late 1974 and early 1975. As a result of numerous instrument-recorded premonitory signs (as well as signs from alarmed animals: cattle behaving fitfully, frogs jumping through holes in ice on frozen ponds, rats surging from their dens) villages in several Chinese cities were evacuated several days before a devastating 7.3 quake tore the area. The town of Haicheng was leveled. Because of the advance orderly evacuation, casualties were largely among those who refused to heed the warning.

Late last year, Dr. James Whitcomb of Caltech's Seismology School successfully predicted a moderate quake east of Riverside, California. He predicts another for Southern California in the 5.5 to 6.5 magnitude range by May next year.

However, some public officials point out earthquake predictions could be a curse as well as a blessing. "A prediction itself could in some ways be worse than an actual earthquake," says Dr. Vincent E. McKelvey, director of the U.S. Geo-

logical Survey. "Visions of stalled economic growth, thousands of autos streaming over bridges in a mass evacuation are frightening indeed. Many would rather take their chances with no warning."

Still, most seismologists feel they have a moral obligation not to keep secrets and to at least give a warning to responsible government and public agencies.

What Can Be Done?

The energy released in a major earthquake could actually be more than several hydrogen bombs. It would seem that governments that scarcely flick an eyebrow to spend additional millions or billions of dollars on military defense should expand their (so far usually meager) budgets for earthquake research and prediction.

Next, it is vital to upgrade building codes and improve their enforcement. Dr. Charles Richter, the famous seismologist who developed the scale bearing his name, says, "Ninety percent of the loss of life [from earthquakes] results from the collapse of structures that any engineer could have established as unsound." These deaths and half of the property losses are unnecessary and preventable, according to Richter.

Well-built, modern, steel-framed skyscrapers are, in most cases, safer from complete collapse than lower, multi-story buildings built before earthquake codes were enforced.

Yet equally as important as good earthquake structural engineering are the surface conditions upon which a building rests.

An area underlain by unstable ground (sand, clay, volcanic rubble, or other unconstituted materials) is likely to experience much more damage than an area equally distant or even nearer the earthquake epicenter but underlain by firm ground such as granite.

Apart from these considerations, the most the average individual can do is prepare himself or herself to act as calmly and sensibly as they can before, during, and after an earthquake.

The following page contains some sound advice from earthquake and safety experts. □

SAFETY AND SURVIVAL IN AN EARTHQUAKE

The Plain Truth research staff provides the following basic earthquake safety rules as a public service. You may wish to post or keep them for future reference.

Few casualties come from the actual ground movement of an earthquake. Most result from falling objects and debris, fires, and uncontrolled panic. No rules can eliminate all earthquake dangers, but the following rules can greatly reduce injuries and damage.

BEFORE AN EARTHQUAKE

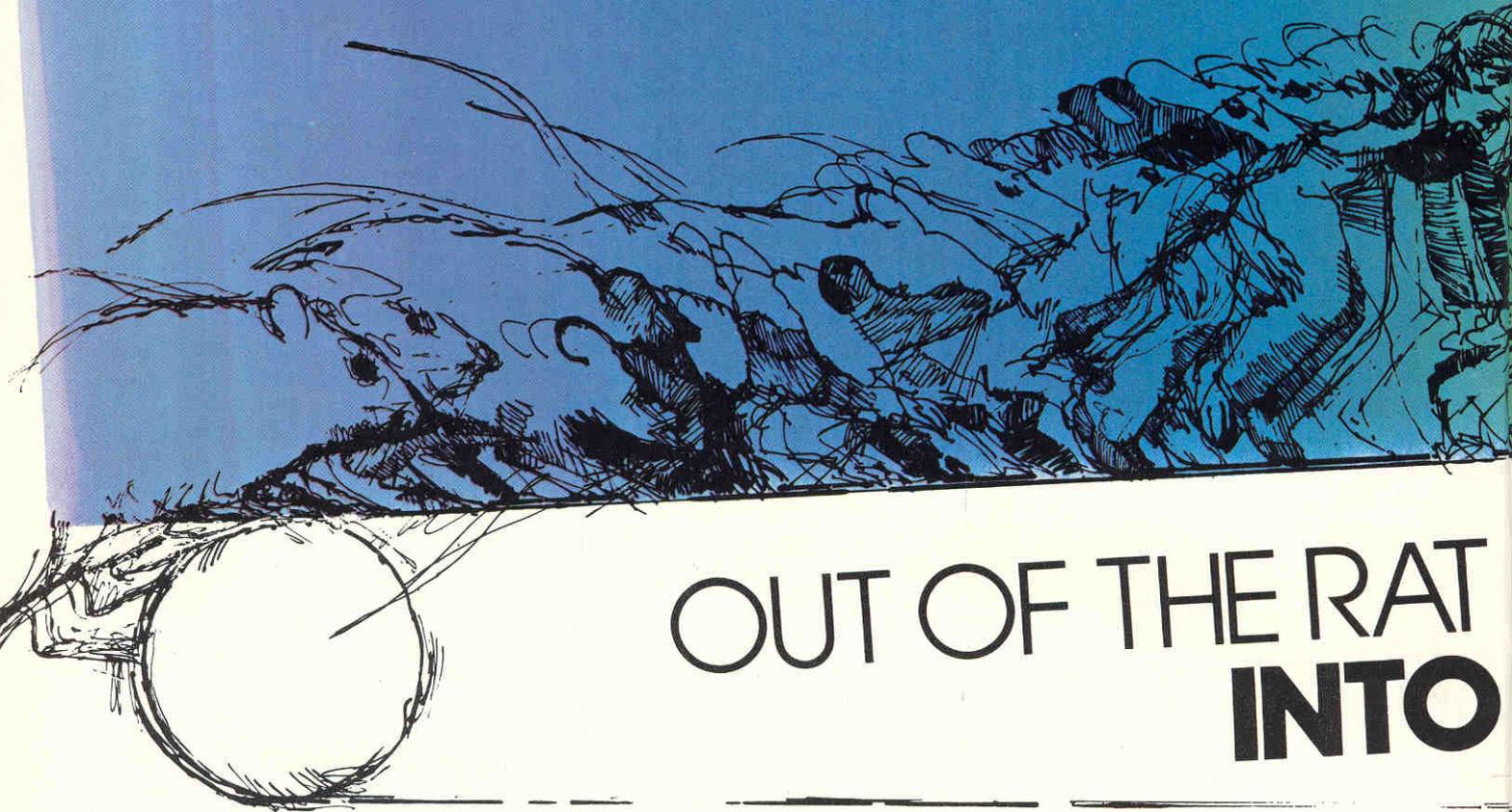
1. Support local safe building codes with efficient inspection and enforcement for schools, offices, homes, etc.
2. Support and encourage earthquake drills and training for schools, work areas, and homes.
3. As a homeowner or tenant: Fasten shelves to walls. Remove heavy objects from upper shelves unless they are restrained. Place breakable or valuable items in a safe place. Remove or securely fasten high, loose objects, as well as heavy objects above beds. If you have defective wiring or leaky gas connections, replace them. You could thereby save your home. Bolt down water heaters and other gas appliances.
4. Teach members of your family how to turn off electricity, gas, and water at main switches and valves.
5. Maintain an up-to-date medical kit. Provide responsible family members with basic first-aid instruction because medical facilities could be overwhelmed immediately after a severe quake. Keep a flashlight and a battery-powered radio in the house.
6. Conduct calm family discussions about earthquakes and related problems. Do not tell frightening stories about disasters.
7. Think about what you would do if an earthquake struck when you were at home, in a car, at work, in a store, in a public hall, or outside. Your prior planning may enable you to act calmly, safely and constructively in an emergency and enable you to help others.

DURING AN EARTHQUAKE

1. Remain calm as possible. Think through the consequences of any action. Calm and reassure others.
2. If indoors, watch for falling plaster, bricks, light fixtures, and other objects. Stay away from windows, mirrors, chimneys, and outer walls. If in danger, get under a table, desk, bed, or a strong doorway. School children should be taught to get under desks. Usually it is not best to run outside. The one exception may be if you are in a heavy, poorly constructed old building.
3. In a high-rise office building, get under a desk. Do not dash for exits; stairwells may be jammed with people or broken. Power for elevators may fail.
4. If outside, avoid high buildings, walls, power poles, and objects that could fall. Do not run through the streets. If possible, move away from all hazards. If you're in an automobile, stop in the safest place and stay in your automobile (because you are encased in steel).
5. Never be stampeded into leaving an upright building merely because it groans horribly or cracks appear and plaster falls. If collapse is obviously imminent, you may need to do something else. (Collapse of a building is generally indicated by walls falling as a unit.)

AFTER AN EARTHQUAKE

1. Check for injuries. Do not attempt to move seriously injured persons unless they're in immediate danger of further injury. Wear shoes to avoid foot injuries from debris and glass.
2. Shut off all damaged electrical and gas lines. Do not operate light switches, use matches, or open flame appliances if you suspect that there are any gas leaks. Do not touch downed power lines.
3. If water is off, emergency water may be obtained from water heaters, toilet tanks, ice cubes, canned vegetables, and even radiators of cars. (Water from radiators should not be used for drinking as it may contain antifreeze.) Check to see if sewage lines are intact before permitting the flushing of toilets.
4. Do not use your telephone except for genuine emergency calls. Turn on radio for information.
5. Do not spread rumors or be quick to believe them. Rumors can cause great harm and panic following disasters.
6. Do not go sight-seeing immediately. Keep streets clear for emergency vehicles.
7. Be prepared for additional aftershocks. Although usually smaller, they may be large enough to cause further damage to weakened structures.
8. Watch out for and stay clear of tidal waves and landslides in certain areas.
9. Help police, fire fighters, civil defense or relief units only if requested to do so. Otherwise stay out of damaged areas.
10. Make thorough check of your home for cracks or leaks in chimneys, utility connections, or other weakened parts of the home that could cause future fires, asphyxiation, or damage. □



OUT OF THE RAT INTO

Human beings are goal-oriented creatures. If we have no goals, we're frustrated. If we have too many, we're confused. Here's the key to putting your commitments in order.

by Arthur Mokarow
and Christofer French

When you watch a robin with cocked head, alert and engrossed, suddenly dip his sharp beak into the earth for an unwary worm, you might ask yourself the question: "But what does he do for fun?" The answer? Along with his other instinctual habits, that's all he does. That's his work, his fun, his play, his whole life. The robin is totally committed to "doing his thing."

On the other hand humans must discover their "thing" on their own. That's why many just "happen" through life, letting time, circumstance, and life's vicissitudes push them here and there in an endless rat race. Small wonder so many are confused through much of their lives.

We are made to commit ourselves

to a purpose. In short, we are made to be goal oriented. If we are not facing a goal (immediate, short-term, or long-term) and moving toward it, we will not function very well.

The force that helps us achieve our goals can be called commitment. The purer the commitment, the more powerful and the more energizing it will be.

The Energy That Comes With Pursuit

Electrifying force emanates from the made-up mind. The compelling power behind fully committed determination overshadows simple assertiveness or stalwart resolution. Psychologists have discovered an unusual denominator among happy,



RACE THE REAL RACE

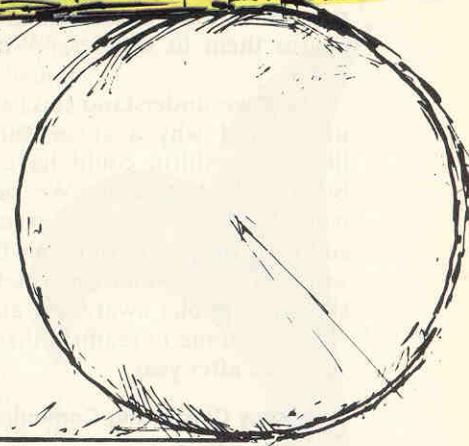


Illustration by Garry Haggerty

growing people. They find it isn't attainment of prestige, wealth, or success that keeps people happy as much as it is the *pursuit* or *direction* that gives them joy. Enthusiastic pursuit of a goal gives people contentment.

It is not enough for you to have a general idea of where you want to go; it is not enough to conveniently declare your desires with the same carefree spirit you display in predicting tomorrow's weather. You must be totally committed to your goals.

The very act of involving your resources in the total *pursuit* of a goal will send hidden energies forward for full utilization.

The joy gained from pursuit has been clinically observed by

Dr. Csikszentmihalyi, a University of Chicago psychologist who has conducted many experiments concerning what he calls "flow." *Psychology Today* covered his experiments in an article entitled "The Fun in Fun" by William Barry Furlong. This article described the power, joy, and happiness that comes with complete involvement in an athletic or artistic event. It stated that "flow" can be experienced in everyday life. Says Furlong:

"Flow . . . develops when . . . we are completely immersed in what we are doing. In this state the person loses a self-conscious sense of himself and of time. He gains a heightened awareness of his physical involvement with the activity . . .

"Flow can make a person feel an almost Godlike sense of control. All the dichotomies, polarities and conflicts of life are resolved. . . . I feel immensely strong. . . . I have a general feeling of well-being, and that I am in complete control of my world" (June 1976, pp. 35, 36).

If a man running in one direction can achieve joy, fulfillment, and continuing energy, how empty must men be who have *no* direction, or who lose it in confusion somewhere along the way?

A Man Without Direction

When a man with ability and potential can't find a direction to which he can commit himself, he will suf-

fer. Just such a thing happened to former astronaut Buzz Aldrin. Before he journeyed to the moon, he was in a constant upward spiral toward a goal. But after returning to earth, he found himself deeply depressed as he searched for a new direction and purpose in life. It was not until he found new goals for his life that he regained his former zest for living.

This in a nutshell is the human story. It's not enough just to accomplish something. Life must have a constant, continuing purpose. You must be committed to a cause. For some the "cause" is amassing as much money as one possibly can. Some are committed simply to survival, or their own conception of identity or worth. Some want fame or glory. Living life by accident without singleness of commitment and a larger goal causes many people to lose direction, and this causes them to wonder, "Who am I?"

Once we understand this, we can understand why a successful man like Buzz Aldrin could have been beset with depression. We can see why Madison Avenue executives suddenly drop out from the whirling world of activity and why celebrities shot into public awareness and acclaim continue to reaffirm their success year after year.

Too Many Conflicting Commitments

Having no commitment leaves emptiness, but having too many conflicting commitments is equally frustrating and energy sapping. In fact, life's dilemmas can be explained in terms of commitment. So you need to examine your life and see if you are overcommitted. Ask yourself: Should I commit my life to a career I don't like for the chance to rise in an organization? Should I commit my life to my personal dreams, though they might be considered to be impractical? Should I sacrifice my marriage and my family for my personal goals? Should I let my religion conflict with my career?

These conflicts don't even begin to express the complexities and confusions that result from the myriads of goals, wants, and desires that we all have.

A comedian once said, "Living is killing me." Indeed, life's commitments come in generous enough portions to occupy a person full time. So to insert the larger, more compelling questions of why was I born, why is man here, and where do I fit in the universal scheme of things is to add a disquieting element that only serves to disorient most people.

Solomon's Advice

Hedonism and similar philosophies are sometimes man's answer to these questions. But those who look at this life as an end in itself, even if they are successful, must still face Solomon's quandary. Solomon realized that, if you selfishly commit your life to amassing riches for yourself, you still cannot enjoy more than you are able to use or consume yourself. And your wealth will one day belong to others who didn't work to earn it.

But at the same time he recognized the value in catapulting your energies and resources into whatever you have chosen as a goal. He knew that *the joy you derive from full commitment* is the greatest joy and provides satisfaction in full measure. His advice is still valid today:

"Whatever your hand finds to do, do it with your might; for there is no work or thought or knowledge or wisdom in Sheol [the grave], to which you are going" (Ecclesiastes 9:10, RSV).

The Most Important Commitment

Hebrews 2 shows that man was made "for a little while lower than the angels" to be ruler of his earthly domain. But then God adds a greater challenge. God says he made man to share God's heritage, to become a member of his family, and to inherit the universe. This he describes as his real intention for creating man in the first place.

God made life like it is, as complex and challenging as it is, so we could use our minds and order our lives, thus committing ourselves completely to the greater purpose for all humanity — that of developing God-like character. (Please request our free booklet entitled *Why Were You Born?*)

Every other commitment falls into place when you are consumed with this goal. Priorities are simpler and clearer.

When you realize that man's collective "thing" is to develop the character of God and become a son of God, there will always be that divine spark within you, motivating you to commit yourself to the very reason you were made. When you consider the commitment that God offers you and the fact that you can pursue most of life's challenges all the while, it should make you pause and set your commitments in order.

Yes, you were made to labor and to enjoy life, but when your commitment to God is not given top priority, you are going to be confused and unhappy to one degree or another.

Throughout his history, man has wasted his energies and resources while pursuing goals he shouldn't have been; he has been committed to ghastly causes, groping in the dark for some kind of purposeful balance. And in spite of his efforts, that omnipresent enemy has always loomed ahead — death. For many it's too much, having to face death without knowing the purpose for having lived.

But with the understanding of man's purpose comes the understanding and belief in a resurrection from death and a restoration to life. The Bible declares in I Corinthians 15 and Revelation 20 that you do not have to view your existence as only temporary.

You *can* find direction in your present life and also have the surging power and dynamic energy of heading toward your transcendent purpose.

You *can* find yourself as an individual — you can find your talents, your needs, and your private dreams — if you are first willing to prioritize your commitments and then put your most important goal in first place.

For the highest peak, the top of the mountain, is to develop the character of God. Why not head for that peak with a burning passion and commitment? You'll be out of the rat race into the real race where the personal satisfaction and ultimate rewards are unsurpassed. □

Jonah ben Dov stifled a shudder that didn't come from the February freshet that drenched him with icy wetness. It was the early spring of 1960, and he was standing on a concrete pier on the north-

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east coast of the United States. What made Jonah shudder was the thought going through his mind as he contemplated being swallowed by the huge steel fish lying low in the water in front of him. "Swallowed" was the only way he could describe his feeling as he measured with his eye the 447 feet of menacing metal. Five thousand nine hundred tons of tin fish!

"Swallowed" was the only way he could describe his feelings as he remembered his namesake of long ago — three days and three nights, that wasn't long to be under water, but three months of days and nights, or more?

Well, at least he wouldn't be alone.

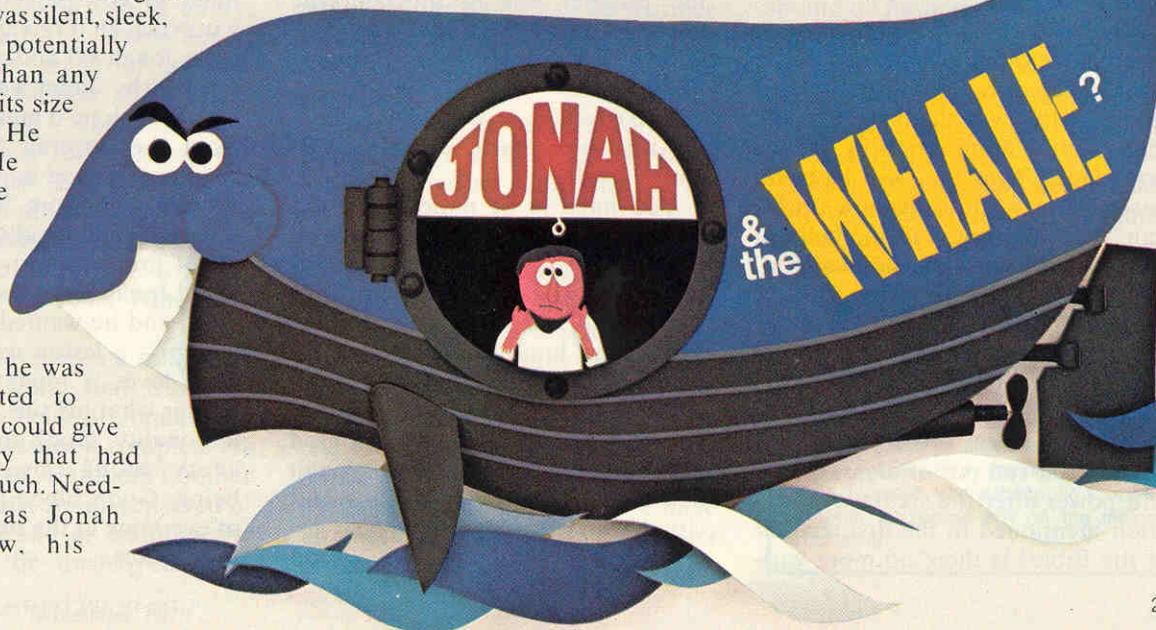
He was only one of a hand-picked crew of well over a hundred men chosen to navigate the USS Triton atomic submarine around the world. Underwater! Without coming up! Once! Commander Dov shook off the feeling that came from superstition and tradition. He was proud to represent his people in an unprecedented and historic event. What was the matter with him anyway? He didn't suffer from claustrophobia, and he was trained for this mission. Besides, this vessel represented the epitome of man's technological know-how. It was silent, sleek, powerful, and potentially more deadly than any other weapon its size known to man. He felt better. He had faith in the intelligence, artistry, and industry that had created this fantastic machine. And he was totally dedicated to any service he could give to the country that had given him so much. Needless to say, as Jonah himself knew, his

fears were unfounded. After eighty-four days underwater and after circumnavigating the globe for 36,000 miles following the trail of Magellan, the USS Triton safely deposited all its crew, jubilant, on the same concrete pier from which it began its incredible journey! I bet you believe that story! If you don't, you should, because it's true. Read about it in any up-to-date encyclopedia or history book. It happened! I invented Jonah ben Dov, but the facts about the fish are irrefutable. And isn't it interesting that this nuclear-driven naval vessel is named after a

mythological god? ("Triton: a sea god, son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, having the head and trunk of a man and the tail of a fish" — sort of a male mermaid!) It doesn't take imagination or faith to believe that story. We've got facts, pictures, documents, living human beings who experienced the event, and the actual physical object used, all with us.

That human beings, clever as they are, ingenious and technologically advanced as they are, could conceive of and create a great fish equipped to swallow over a hundred men for three months and then "vomit" them safe on shore produces not one inkling of a strain on our brain. But to claim that God, who allegedly created the universe and every-

CAN YOU SWALLOW THE TALE OF



Paper Sculpture by W. Gary Richardson

thing in it, could conceive of and create a great fish capable of swallowing one man — Jonah — for three days and three nights and of vomiting him safely onshore causes either embarrassment or a knowing smile (like telling the kids about Santa Claus) — and hardly anyone really believes *that* story!

The unfortunate assumption on the part of many is that Jonah was swallowed by a *whale*. The King James translators of 1611 read the term for “great fish” and, I guess, the greatest fish they could think of was a whale, so they translated it that way (Matt. 12:40). Of course we all know, as I am sure they did, that a whale isn’t a fish at all, but a mammal. The original story is in the Old Testament book of Jonah.

Jonah was written in Hebrew. The Hebrew language has a word for whale (*tannin*) which the narrator could have used had he wished to report that the animal which swallowed Jonah was a whale, but instead he used the Hebrew word *dag*, which is unmistakably “fish.” And obviously, since the fish had to be a sizable animal to accommodate a man, the translators added the word “great.”

In a book called *The Harmony of Science and Scripture* by Harry Rimmer this is explained in detail with the addition of an unnecessary, but interesting and hair-raising tale of an English fisherman in 1936 who survived for 48 hours in the innards of a whale shark and only suffered loss of hair and a yellowing of the skin!

The point, however, is not whether we can find some sort of sea animal capable of performing this feat, but that we ought to read the text a little more carefully in the first place: “Now the Lord had prepared a great fish to swallow up Jonah. And Jonah was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights” (Jonah 1:17). Clearly this was no standard creature already known or now known to mankind. It was a special act of creation for a special purpose unique in the history of mankind.

Did God run out of ideas, talent, and power after the six days of creation mentioned in the first chapter of the Bible? Is there no more vari-

ety possible in the genetic pool of present creation, or no more possible variations God could introduce? How long does it take God to “prepare” a great fish? If he created all the variety and abundance of sea life as well as all the fowl of the air in 24 hours on the fifth day of creation, he could probably whip up one great fish in about the time it took Jonah to fall from the deck to sea!

This was a super fish, a special, one-of-a-kind creation of God, who is after all the creator. This special animal was capable of a symbiotic relationship with a man for a given period of 72 hours. Jonah didn’t know it at the time, terrifying experience that it must have been, but he was as safe as a possum in a pouch. If we could duplicate it, it would make a great attraction at Disneyland!

At the time, in pitch blackness, cramped space, with weeds wrapped around his head and no prospect of survival, Jonah was ready to accept God on his terms. In short, he said, “Look, Lord, if you get me out of this, I’ll do anything you say!”

God talked to the fish and caused him to spit Jonah out on the beach — and Jonah, true to his word, carried out the mission God assigned him, but not without reservations and, incredibly, with an angry, “I told you so” to God himself before the job was done.

What was Jonah’s message? Simple: *Nineveh is going to be wiped out in forty days!* However reluctant the prophet was to proclaim the message from God, he was convincing. Everybody wound up believing him!

Everybody!

And that made Jonah mad! Angry mad!

You have to be patient and understanding with Jonah. After all God was. If you look at it from this standpoint and do not actually have to personally experience the trauma he suffered himself, the story of Jonah is humorous and informative in addition to being problematic.

Why was Jonah angry when God *didn’t* destroy Nineveh? Well, Jonah had to tell a very warlike king and city that they were going to be overthrown. In addition, there was a

time limit on his prophecy: 40 days. Now nobody likes to prophesy something he *knows* won’t happen — neither did Jonah. He probably didn’t like Nineveh, or Ninevites, because they were ancient enemies of Israel and Judah. Besides they worshipped the wrong gods. And Jonah *knew* all along that God was going to be merciful! That’s why Jonah was upset.

The book doesn’t mention anything about Jonah saying “repent — or you’ll be overthrown.” But, just as he feared at the beginning when he attempted to flee his responsibility, sure enough Nineveh repented. The king, the nobles, the people, and even the animals fasted. The people put on sackcloth, begged God’s forgiveness, and hoped for the best. “And God saw their works, that they turned from their evil way; and God repented of the evil, that he had said that he would do unto them; and he did it not!” (Jonah 3:10.)

Jonah was deeply displeased and very angry: “. . . Was this not my saying, when I was yet in my country? Therefore I fled before unto Tarshish: for *I knew* that thou art a gracious God, and merciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness, and repentest thee of the evil. Therefore now, O Lord, take, I beseech thee, my life from me; for it is better for me to die than to live” (Jonah 4:2-3). Now *that* is being upset!

Jonah would rather have died than to see those dirty, rotten, sinning, mean, obnoxious, evil, lust-filled, greedy, perverse killers of pagan Nineveh forgiven!

So Jonah sat and sulked on a hilltop nearby under a temporary shelter of brush he’d made to shield him from the burning sun — waiting, hoping that God might yet fulfill his prophecy of doom. Now, Jonah was a good guy, basically. He just had a lot of prejudices to overcome. God loved Jonah too, as well as the Ninevites, and he wanted to teach him a lesson — a lesson we can all share. God loves a repentant sinner, no matter what his sins, color, creed, or nationality. God’s forgiveness is for every living, breathing human being. God’s blood pays for all sins of everyone at the time of belief and repentance.

God took advantage of Jonah's discomfort to teach him that lesson. Overnight, while Jonah spent his time in troubled sleep, God dipped into his bag of creation and whipped up a special, one-of-a-kind gourd — instant, giant gourd if you please. No, there aren't any of these around or for sale today. Search the world over, and you'll not find one such as this. There just "ain't" none. Incredible? Unbelievable? Preposterous? God couldn't make a gourd grow to maturity overnight, could he? Well, if he's able to create all the stars of the universe, I guess he could!

Jonah was pleased. He has his own special gourd, a beautiful plant, and the shade it provided was quite literally a Godsend. Jonah really liked that gourd!

But God wasn't finished. Now he made a single-edition, one-of-a-kind worm capable of consuming the unique gourd — overnight, of course. No use wasting time. (You know, I can't help getting the feeling God must enjoy and have fun doing things like this despite the serious purpose involved.)

But the sun rose, the worm ate, the gourd died, God added a special east wind and ordered extra hot temperatures for the day, and Jonah was m-i-s-e-r-a-b-l-e! I hate to say this, but "Jonah was out of his gourd!" He fainted from exposure and wished (again) that he was dead.

"And God said to Jonah, Doest thou well to be angry for the gourd? And he said, I do well to be angry, even unto death." It seems Jonah shared with so many of us that streak of stubbornness so common to all humanity. "Then said the Lord, Thou hast had pity on the gourd, for which thou hast not laboured, neither madest it grow [God did that, remember]; which came up in a night, and perished in a night: and I should not spare Nineveh?" (Verses 9-10.)

That must have been a selling argument. One thing that frustrates me is that the book of Jonah ends there. God's message is complete for Jonah and for us. He doesn't bother telling us whether Jonah repented of his selfish attitude of wanting the Ninevites to be destroyed even

when they repented of their evil ways. (The first thing I want to ask Jonah when I see him — granted we both make it into God's kingdom — is for him to tell me the rest of the story.)

Now, the being who spoke to and dealt with Jonah and Nineveh is Jesus of Nazareth, called the Christ. And in order for us to know how important the principles and lessons of the book of Jonah are, he made two telling points from it.

When people asked him for a sign to prove he was indeed the Christ, Jesus said, "There shall no sign be given . . . but the sign of the prophet Jonas: for as Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly [the word Jesus used was *ketos*, a Greek word having the ambiguous meaning "monster of the deep," *not* whale]; so shall the Son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth" (Matt. 12:39, 40).

There is no other name under heaven whereby we may be saved, except by the name of Jesus Christ. We are saved by his life and justified by his blood shed for us. His blood, which is his life, pays for our sins, because his sacrifice was perfect. He never sinned. But the only sign he gave at the time he was asked (when he was not yet through with his human life, still subject to terrible trials, temptations and possible sin) was that everyone would know for certain that he was the Messiah when his Father resurrected him from the dead. As, of course, no sinning sacrifice would be adequate, the efficacy of his sacrifice would be absolute when and only when his Father raised him from the dead.

That's why the resurrection is so important. His sacrifice is valid. Jesus is alive to administer all his promises.

Yet how many people alive today do you know who believe this only sign Jesus gave to prove his messiahship? And for those who say they believe, how many only believe in part — most say Jesus was in the tomb 36 hours, not 72. You figure out Good Friday sunset to Easter Sunday sunrise and see how many hours you come up with. (We have an interesting booklet on the subject of the resurrection, by the way.

We'd be glad to send it to you for the asking.)

A second point Jesus made from the book of Jonah to the "generation of vipers" to whom he was speaking was this: "The men of Nineveh shall rise in judgment with this generation, and shall condemn it: because they repented at the preaching of Jonas; and, behold, a greater than Jonas is here" (Matt. 12:41).

What he was saying in short was: "You've got to believe and repent or my being the Christ won't be of any help to you at all." Do you suppose those of Jesus' day may have shared Jonah's prejudices about Ninevites? Do you think it might have made them upset to be told that repentant Ninevites would be closer to the kingdom of God when they are resurrected for their one and only chance at salvation than the pious people of Judea?

I think somebody somewhere said, "When you think you stand, take heed lest you fall!"

There are many terrifying prophecies for our day. The four horsemen of the Apocalypse are about to ride: deception, war, famine, disease. The seas are to become so polluted they'll look like blood, with no life in them. Many nations will perish in wars ending in a nuclear holocaust that defies the imagination. There will be earthquakes by the score, all at the top of the Richter scale. A time so chaotic is coming that Jesus said, "And except those days should be shortened, there should no flesh be saved."

Now is the time for all good men to come to repentance. Now is the time to follow the example of the Ninevites in belief — not of Jonah or of Jon, but of Jesus.

Don't let some long-dead inhabitant of Nineveh rise in judgment and condemn you! □

RECOMMENDED READING

The Good News magazine, of which David Jon Hill is a Senior Editor, consistently runs similar articles based on biblical revelation. *The Good News* examines biblical solutions to the troublesome issues now facing humanity. Write for your free subscription. International addresses are on the inside front cover.



Alon Reininger — Contact

REPRESENTATIVES of South West Africa's eleven population groups gather for Constitutional Conference at Windhoek's historic Turnhalle to charter the future course of their region.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA

RACING AGAINST TIME FOR PEACE

Independence is inevitable for this arid corner of Africa. But in what form? And how will the rights of all its peoples — black, brown, and white — be protected? Here is an on-the-spot report from a vast but little-known part of the world.

by Herman L. Hoeh

WINDHOEK, South West Africa:

All southern Africa has suddenly been thrust into the headlines. The overthrow of Angola's centuries-old Portuguese rule in the early months of this year has marked a turning point in the struggle between Communism and the Free World. The battle ground is no longer centered in Southeast Asia.

"Liberation" of Africa Next

Over sixty years ago, Lenin wrote that the struggle would shift to black Africa once mainland Asia succumbed to communism. In southern Africa, communist intentions have been understood for decades. But it took Cuban troops in Angola to make it clear to the Western nations that the Soviet Union means what it says about this part of the world.

It has now been ten years since communist infiltrators first resorted to bullets in their protracted struggle to capture the minds of the peoples of South West Africa, its mineral wealth and its strategic position.

It is not by bullets alone, however, that communists wage revolutionary struggles. The Soviet success in Portuguese Angola would never have been possible if communists had not first succeeded in undermining the government and public will in Portugal. Similarly, communist infiltrators know they will never succeed here in South West Africa unless they first confound the political judgment of the Free World, particularly that of the United States, toward southern Africa.

Diverse and Complex Land

Soviet policy calls for clouding the real issues in South West Africa. It is an easy matter because the outside world knows little about this remarkable land. South West Africa is actually 50% larger than France in land area. Yet it is inhabited by only about 950,000 people.

So arid is most of the countryside that one book written about it is entitled *The Land God Made in Anger*. So diverse are its people that it never historically had a unifying name. It simply was given a geo-



Alon Reiminger — Contact

CAMOUFLAGED South African soldier on exercise at base near Windhoek. South Africa rules South West Africa under old League of Nations mandate.

graphic description: South West Africa (originally German South West Africa when it became a German colony in the latter part of the nineteenth century).

It was not until the 1960s that the Soviet-backed South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) hit upon the idea of a new political name for the country: *Namibia*, derived from the Namib or coastal desert of South West Africa. To use the word *Namibia* for South West Africa often signifies support for the proponents of revolutionary violence, which is why we use the official name: South West Africa.

The Constitutional Conference

The visit of my wife Isabell and me here to South West Africa coincides with a very critical period in the political development of the region. Meeting in the historic Turnhalle in Windhoek are delegations representing equally South West Africa's eleven black, brown, and white population groups. Their purpose is to discuss the constitutional future of South West Africa. The delegates have convened with a sense of urgency. Either they arrive at a formula for independence satisfactory to all sides — or a solution satisfactory to none may be imposed upon them.

By way of background, it must be

remembered that the various tribal groups living here were first incorporated into a single territory by the Germans in 1892. In a side action of World War I, South African and English forces conquered and occupied the territory in 1915.

The government of the Union of South Africa received a Class C Mandate over South West Africa in 1920 and began administering the area on January 1, 1921, on behalf of the League of Nations. The Class C Mandate explicitly authorized the Union of South Africa to exercise full powers over the territory as an integral part of the union, subject to the international supervisory authority of the council of the League of Nations.

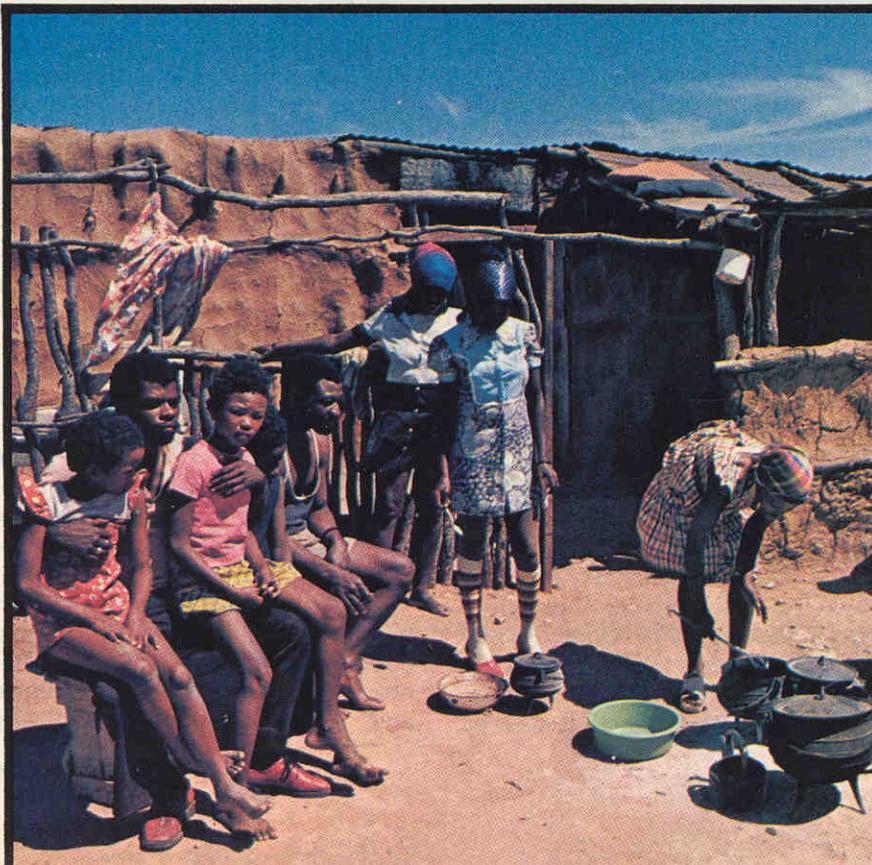
Upon the dissolution of the League of Nations in 1946, South Africa refused to place it under the United Nations trusteeship system. The U.N., in turn, denied South Africa's request for incorporation of the territory. Since that time the status and future of the territory has been in dispute. The present Constitutional Conference is devoted to the peaceful solution of this problem.

Presently unrepresented at the Constitutional Conference is the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). With communist and Third World support, it has



Photos by Alon Reininger — Contact

ARCHITECTURAL CONTRAST: German-style buildings, above, line street of Windhoek. German influence is still strong in the capital of the former German colony, from street names (such as Kaiserstrasse) to newspapers. Scene below is in a village in the populous northern "South West."



claimed before the United Nations to represent the majority of the people of South West Africa. But SWAPO has never contested or won a free election.

Wherever free elections have been held — among Ovambos, Kavangos, Coloured, Rehoboth Basters, and whites — responsible leaders opposed to SWAPO have won. These freely elected leaders and the traditional chiefs and headmen of other population groups shoulder the responsibility of forging a new nation in the Constitutional Conference. But will the United Nations grant them an honest hearing?

One Man, One Vote?

It is easy for those who live elsewhere in the world to adopt the slogans of SWAPO — immediate independence and one man, one vote — and expect all the problems of South West Africa to vanish. But to do so is to overlook the really big internal dilemma facing the territory: how to protect minority rights.

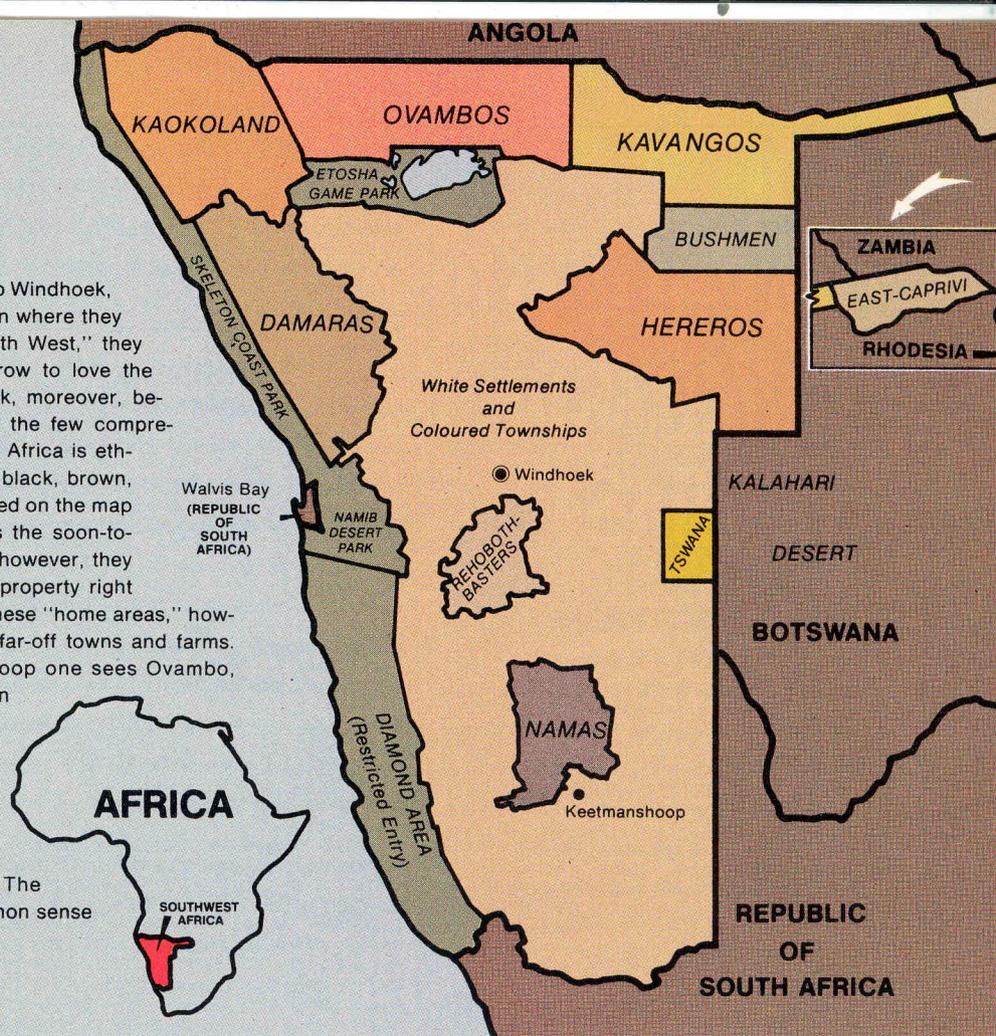
It is not simply a question of a white minority. The whites are only one of ten minorities represented at the conference. The following summary of population groups illustrates the seriousness of the problem. The Nama, Coloureds, Bushmen, and Rehoboth Basters are brown peoples. Prior to the coming of the whites, the very black Damaras were enslaved by both the brown Namas and the black Hereros.

Almost one half of the total are Ovambos. This population group lives on either side of the border with Angola. Because of the still unsettled conditions in newly Marxist Angola, a continuing stream of Ovambos are entering South West Africa from the North. Their numbers are consequently increasing to the point where they would comprise more than 50% of the population in less than five years.

With the principle of one man, one vote, the Ovambos would dominate the country politically. Yet they are significantly less well developed educationally and culturally. Many Ovambos live in the traditional tribal manner, quite unlike the Rehoboth Basters, Coloured, or

SOUTH WEST AFRICA (NAMIBIA)

A traditional saying is that wives of officials sent to Windhoek, capital of South West Africa, cry when they learn where they are being assigned. But when they leave "South West," they weep. Immigrants and even visitors quickly grow to love the largely arid, inhospitable countryside. Windhoek, moreover, because of its size (population 65,000) is one of the few comprehensible capital cities in the world. South West Africa is ethnically rich and varied, being home to a dozen black, brown, and white population groups. The areas delineated on the map commenced as projected homelands, much as the soon-to-be-independent Transkei in South Africa. Now, however, they are marked out as protected areas conferring property right preeminence on each indigenous group. From these "home areas," however, thousands continually migrate to jobs in far-off towns and farms. In Windhoek and as far south as Keetmanshoop one sees Ovambo, Herero, and Damara men and women working away from home to improve their living standards. Political leaders in few developing countries have displayed as much common sense as those in South West Africa have in coming to grips with their political future, their human and environmental differences and deficiencies, and their need for one another. The question is: Do the big powers have equal common sense and self-restraint?



Map by Ron Lapeska

even the Hereros. Many Ovambos are, however, more prosperous than Namas and Bushmen, for example. If there were no constitutional property safeguards until greater economic equality were achieved, the poorer minorities would soon be displaced, landless waifs.

No Room for Hatred

No matter how circumspect the Ovambo leadership may now be, it is a fact of human nature that there is always the temptation to dominate minorities once majority political power is attained. Witness the disenfranchisement of the Coloureds from the voting rolls in South Africa, a matter that many South African whites are seriously rethinking.

But let us take the problem one step further. Suppose communist-supported revolutionaries were to pressure the Ovambos and one other group — Damaras or Kavangos — into siding with SWAPO. There would be an immediate vot-

ing majority. And communists or communist sympathizers would soon be in power as they already are in Mozambique and Angola.

True, many who have sided with SWAPO "know next to nothing about communism. Those who may have read *Das Kapital* by Karl Marx did it purely for intellectual pursuits" — in the words of the editor of *Namibia Today*, the publication organ of SWAPO. But when *Namibia Today* also proclaims on another occasion: "We are not dealing with sane people in southern Africa. What we are dealing with down there [in the government of South Africa] are demented racist and fascist bigots deprived of any sense of humanity. The only thing they understand is the rifle bullet" — there can be absolutely no doubt in anyone's mind that the brains behind this revolutionary movement are communist.

Such vile hatred is utterly unfounded. My wife and I personally met and discussed at length the

problems of South West Africa with members of the South African cabinet and with the deputy speaker of Parliament in Capetown, as well as with Mr. Daniel Luipert, head of the Nama delegation, Dr. Benjamin Africa of the Rehoboth Basters, and Mr. Andries Kloppers of the Coloureds in South West Africa.

All of these men are dedicated individuals, concerned about the preservation of minority rights and the enhancement of educational and economic opportunities. They are aware of the faults, injustices, and failings of the past and present. But they have the good sense and judgment to know that cooperation and tolerance — not hatred, bloodshed, and revolution — is the only road to a secure future.

For the United States and other free nations of the Western world to overlook the solid accomplishments already under way in South West Africa would be a great human tragedy. □

(To be continued)

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NASHVILLE — Channel 2, WNGE-TV, 6:00 p.m. Sat.
NEW ORLEANS — Channel 4, WWL-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sun.
NORTH PLATTE — Channel 2, KNOP-TV, 6:30 p.m. Mon.
OKLAHOMA CITY — Channel 5, KOCO-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
OMAHA — Channel 6, WOWT-TV, 3:00 p.m. Sat.
PEORIA — Channel 19, WRAU-TV, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
ROCKFORD — Channel 13, WREX-TV, 9:00 a.m. Sun.
SHREVEPORT — Channel 6, KTAL-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
SIoux CITY — Channel 14, KMEG-TV, 5:00 p.m. Sun.
SPRINGFIELD, MO. — Channel 27, KMTC-TV, 5:30 p.m. Sat.
SPRINGFIELD — Channel 20, WICS-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.

TEMPLE — Channel 6, KCEN-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sun.
TOPEKA — Channel 27, KTSB-TV, 12:00 noon Sat.
TUPELO — Channel 9, WTUV-TV, 5:00 p.m. Sat.
TYLER — Channel 7, KLTV-TV, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
WICHITA — Channel 3, KARD-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
WICHITA FALLS — Channel 6, KAUZ-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sun.

Mountain Time

BOISE — Channel 6, KIVI-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sun.
GRAND JUNCTION — Channel 5, KREX-TV, 4:30 p.m. Mon.
GREAT FALLS — Channel 5, KFBB-TV, 10:15 p.m. Sun.
MILES CITY — Channel 3, KYUS-TV, 6:00 p.m. Sat.
MITCHELL, S.C. — Channel 5 KXON-TV, 8:00 p.m. Sun.
PUEBLO — Channel 5, KOAA-TV, 9:30 a.m. Sun.
ROSWELL — Channel 40, KBIM-TV, 4:00 p.m. Sat.
SALT LAKE CITY — Channel 5, KSL-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
TUCSON — Channel 9, KGUN-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.

Pacific Time

ANCHORAGE — Channel 13, KIMO-TV, 6:30 p.m. Wed.
***CHICO** — Channel 12 KHSL-TV, 10:30 a.m. Sun.
FAIRBANKS — Channel 11, KTVF-TV, 5:00 p.m. Sat.
HONOLULU — Channel 2, KHON-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
LAS VEGAS — Channel 8, KLAS-TV, 3:30 p.m. Sat.
LOS ANGELES — Channel 9, KHJ-TV, 9:00 p.m. Sun.
PORTLAND — Channel 12, KPTV-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sat.
***RENO** — Channel 2, KTVN-TV, 3:00 p.m. Sat.
SACRAMENTO — Channel 13, KOVR-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sun.
SALINAS — Channel 8, KSBW-TV, 5:00 p.m. Sun.
SPOKANE — Channel 6, KHQ-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
TACOMA — Channel 11, KSTW-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sat.

CANADIAN STATIONS

Atlantic Time

HALIFAX — Channel 5, CJCH-TV, 2:30 p.m. Sun.
ST. JOHN'S — Channel 6, CJON-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.
SYDNEY — Channel 4, CJCB-TV, 2:30 p.m. Sun.

Eastern Time

BARRIE — Channel 3, CKVR-TV, 12:00 p.m. Sun.
HAMILTON — Channel 11, CHCH-TV, 10:30 a.m. Sat.
KINGSTON — Channel 11, CKWS-TV, 12 noon Sat.
MONTREAL — Channel 12, CFCF-TV, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
NORTH BAY — Channel 4, CHNB-TV, 12:00 noon Sun.
PEMBROKE — Channel 5, CHOY-TV, 12 noon Sun.

PETERBOROUGH — Channel 12, CHEX-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
QUEBEC CITY — Channel 5, CKMI-TV, 12:00 noon Sun.
SAULT STE. MARIE — Channel 2, CJIC-TV, 9:30 a.m. Sat.
SUDBURY — Channel 9, CKNC-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.
THUNDER BAY — Channel 4, CHFD-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
TIMMINS — Channel 6, CFCL-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.

Central Time

BRANDON — Channel 5, CKX-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sun.
REGINA — Channel 2, CKCK-TV, 12 noon Sun.
SASKATOON — Channel 8, CFQC-TV, 12 noon Sun.
SWIFT CURRENT — Channel 5, CJFB-TV, 11:15 p.m. Sun.
WINNIPEG — Channel 7, CKY-TV, 12 noon Sun.
YORKTON — Channel 3, CKOS-TV, 12 noon Sun.

Mountain Time

CALGARY — Channel 4, CFCN-TV, 4:00 p.m. Sun.
EDMONTON — Channel 3, CFRN-TV, 10:00 p.m. Sun.
LLOYDMINSTER — Channel 2, CKSA-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.

Pacific Time

DAWSON CREEK — Channel 5, CJDC-TV, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
VANCOUVER — Channel 8, CHAN-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
VICTORIA — Channel 6, CHEK-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
WHITEHORSE — Channel 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, WHTV-TV, 7:00 p.m. Sun.

PLEASE NOTE

This is only a partial listing. For a World-wide Radio/TV Log please check inside cover and write to the office nearest you. Some time periods subject to occasional pre-emption. Please check your local listing for possible time or day changes.
 * denotes new stations or changes.

RADIO LOG

U.S. STATIONS

Eastern Time

AKRON — WSLR, 1350 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Sun., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sun., 8:30 p.m. Sun.
ALLENTOWN — WSAN, 1470 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
ASHEVILLE — WWNC, 570 kc., 11:00 p.m. daily.
ATHENS — WDOL, 1470 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 ***BALTIMORE** — WTOW, 1570 kc., 3:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
BLUEFIELD — WKOY, 1240 kc., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat. 1:30 p.m. Sun.
BROCKTON — WBET AM & FM 1460 kc., 97.7 mc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
CAYCE — WCAV, 620 kc., 12:00 noon Mon.-Fri.

CHARLESTON — WCHS, 580 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
CHATTANOOGA — WDEF, 1370 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat. 6:30 a.m. Sun.
CHESAPEAKE — WCPK, 1600 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
CINCINNATI — WCKY, 1530 kc., 5:00 a.m. daily.
CINCINNATI — WLW, 700 kc., 11:00 p.m. Sun.
CLEVELAND — WERE, 1300 kc., 11:00 p.m. Mon.-Sun.
COLUMBUS — WWWY-FM, 104.9 mc., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
DAYTON — WONE, 980 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 8:30 p.m. Sun.
 ***DE FUNIAK SPRINGS** — WGTX, 1280 kc., WQUH-FM 103.1 mc., 12:15 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
DETROIT — WLDN-FM, 95.5 mc., 7:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat. 9:00 a.m. Sun.
ERIE — WWGO, 1450 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
EVANSVILLE — WJPS, 1330 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
FAIRFIELD — WCNW 1560 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
FLINT — WKMF, 1470 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
FORT WAYNE — WGL, 1250 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
FRANKLIN — WFTN 1240 kc., 12:15 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
GAINESVILLE — WAKA, 1390 kc., 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
GAYLORD — WATC, 900 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 ***GLOVERSVILLE** — WENT 1340 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
GREENVILLE — WNCT AM & FM 1070 kc. & 107.7 mc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
HARRISONBURG — WHP, 580 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
HARTFORD — WCNX, 1150 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
INDIANAPOLIS — WBRI, 1500 kc., 2:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
JACKSONVILLE — WBIX, 1010 kc., 10:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
JACKSONVILLE, FL. — WCMG, 1090 kc., 12 noon daily.
JACKSONVILLE, N.C. — WLAS, 910 kc., 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
JOHNSTOWN — WJAC, 850 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
KINGSPORT — WKPT, 1400 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
KISSIMEE — WFIV, 1080 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
KNOXVILLE — WSKT, 1580 kc., 8:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
LANCASTER — WXRL, 1300 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
LAURINBURG — WSTS-FM, 96.5 mc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
LENOIR — WJRI, 1340 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
LONDON — WFTG, 1400 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
LOUISVILLE — WFIA AM & FM, 900 kc., 103.9 mc., 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri. AM; 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri. FM
LOUISVILLE — WHAS, 840 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 8:00 p.m. Sun.
MIAMI — WIOD, 610 kc., 8:25 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:30 p.m. Sun.
MONTPELIER — WSKI, 1240 kc., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
NEW HAVEN — WELI, 960 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 9:00 p.m. Sat. & Sun.
NEW ROCHELLE — WVOX, 1460 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:00 a.m. Sun.
NEW YORK — WOR, 710 kc., 6:30 a.m. & 11:30 p.m. Sun., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
NIAGARA FALLS — WHLD, 1270 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
PADUCAH — WDXR, 1560 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
PANAMA CITY, FL. — WPCF, 1430 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
PHILADELPHIA — WRCP, 1540 kc., 12 noon Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
PIKEVILLE — WPKE, 1240 kc., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.

PITTSBURGH — WPIT, 730 kc., 12 noon, Mon.-Sat., 11:00 a.m. Sun.
PITTSBURGH — KQV, 1410 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
PORTSMOUTH — WIOI, 1010 kc., 12:35 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
PROVIDENCE — WJAR, 920 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
RALEIGH — WPTF, 680 kc., 1:15 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
RICHMOND — WRVA, 1140 kc., 10:00 p.m. daily.
ROANOKE — WFIR, 960 kc., 7:00 p.m. daily.
ROCHESTER — WHAM, 1180 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:00 a.m. Sun.
ROCHESTER — WWNH, 930 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
SAVANNAH — WSAV, 630 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
SCRANTON — WGBI, 910 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sun.
SPRINGFIELD — WACE, 730 kc., 12 noon daily.
 ***STATESBORO** — WWNS, 1240 kc., WMCD-FM 100.1 mc., 7:05 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
SYRACUSE — WSOQ, 1220 kc., 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
TAMPA — WINQ, 1010 kc., 5:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
TOLEDO — WSPD, 1370 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WALTERBORO — WALD, 1060 kc., 12:00 noon Mon.-Fri.
WATERBURY — WDEV, 550 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
WINSTON-SALEM — WSJS, 600 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
WINTER GARDEN — WHLY-FM, 106.7 mc., 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
WHEELING — WWVA, 1170 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 8:30 p.m. Sun.-Fri., 10:30 a.m. & 11:30 p.m. Sun.

Central Time

APPLETON — WHBY, 1230 kc., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
ATOKA — KEOR-AM, 1110 kc., 4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
ATOKA — KTEN-FM, 93.3 mc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
AUSTIN — KLBK, 590 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
BIRMINGHAM — WYDE, 850 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:30 a.m. & 6:30 p.m. Sun.
BOWLING GREEN — WLBK, 1410 kc., 5:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
CHICAGO — WMAQ, 670 kc., 5:05 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
CINCINNATI — WZIP, 1050 kc., 3:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
COFFEYVILLE — KGGF, 960 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
DALLAS — KRLD, 1080 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 11:00 p.m. Sun.
DAVENPORT — KXIC, 800 kc., 6:05 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
DES MOINES — KWKY, 1150 kc., 12:30 p.m. & 9:30 p.m. daily.
DULUTH — WEBC, 560 kc., 12:00 noon Mon.-Sat.
 ***EDEN PRAIRIE, MN.** — KRSI, 8:00 p.m. Mon.-Sun.
EVANSVILLE — WJPS, 1330 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
EVANSVILLE — WVHI-FM, 105.3 mc., 4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
FAYETTEVILLE — KFAY, 1250 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
GADSDEN — WAAX 570 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon, Sun.
GLADEWATER — KEES, 1430 kc., 12 noon daily.
GRAND FORKS — KRAD, 1590 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
GREEN BAY — WGEE, 1360 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
HOUSTON — KPRC, 950 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.
JONESBORO — KNEA, 970 kc., 5:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.

KANSAS CITY — KMBZ, 980 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.
 ***LAKE CHARLES** — KLCL, 1470 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
LITTLE ROCK — KAAY, 1090 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily., 9:30 a.m. Sun., 5:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
MEMPHIS — WREC, 600 kc., 11:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
MILWAUKEE — WISN, 1130 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
MOBILE — WKRK, 710 kc., & 99.9 mc. 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., & 7:30 a.m. Sat. & Sun. 8:00 p.m. daily (FM).
 ***MONROE** — KREB-FM, 106.4 mc., 5:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
MT. VERNON — WMIX, 940 kc., 7:00 p.m. daily.
NASHVILLE — WSIX, 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:00 p.m. Sun.
NEW ORLEANS — WWL, 870 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
OKLAHOMA CITY — KTOK, 1000 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.
PAMPA — KGRO, 1230 kc., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
PEORIA — WMBD, 1470 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.
 ***ROCHESTER** — KOLM, 1520 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
ROLLA — KCLU AM & FM, 1590 kc., 94.3mc 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
RUSSELLVILLE — KARV, 1490 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
ST. JOSEPH — KUSN, 1270 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
ST. PAUL — KRSI, 950 kc., 8:00 p.m. daily.
SAN ANTONIO — WOAI, 1200 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
SHERMAN — KTXO, 1500 kc., 5:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
SIoux FALLS, S.D. — KIOV-FM, 104.7mc 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
SIoux CITY, IO. — KSCJ, 1360 kc., 6:15 p.m. Mon.-Sun.
TEXARKANA — KOSY, 790 kc., 5:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
WATERLOO — KXEL, 1540 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:00 p.m. Sun., 105.7 mc. FM, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
WATERTOWN — KWAT-FM, 96.1 mc., 12:00 noon Mon.-Fri.

Mountain Time

ALBUQUERQUE — KOB, 770 kc., 11:00 p.m. daily.
ARVADA — KQXI, 1550 kc., 1:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
BLACKFOOT — KBLI, 690 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
BOISE — KAIN, 1340 kc., 6:55 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
CASPER — KTWO, 1030 kc., 6:05 p.m. & 10:05 p.m. daily.
DENVER — KOA, 850 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:00 p.m. Sun.
DURANGO — KIUP, 930 kc., 6:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
FARMINGTON — KRZE, 1280 kc., 6:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
FLAGSTAFF — KCLS, 600 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
KALISPELL — KOFI, 1180 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
MISSOULA — KGVO, 1290 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
PHOENIX — KJJJ, 910 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
PRESCOTT — KYCA, 1490 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
SALT LAKE CITY — KSL, 1160 kc., 5:06 a.m. & 11:06 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 5:30 a.m. & 11:25 p.m. Sun.
TUCSON — KTUC, 1400 kc., 12:45 p.m. daily, 6:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:30 a.m. Sun.
WHEATLAND — KYCN, 1340 kc., 5:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.

Pacific Time

ANCHORAGE — KYAK, 650 kc., 9:00 p.m. daily.
CHICO, CA. — KHSL, 1290 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
COVINA — KGRB, 900 kc., KOB-FM, 98.3 mc., 12 noon Mon.-Sat., 9:00 a.m. Sun.

EUGENE — KATR, 1320 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
FRESNO — KBIF, 900 kc., 1:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
FRESNO — KMJ, 580 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 5:30 p.m. Sun.
KEALUKEUA, HI. — KKON, 790 kc., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
LAS VEGAS — KTRI-AM & FM, 970 kc., 92.3 mc., 6:30 a.m. daily.
LOS ANGELES — KLAC, 570 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:30 a.m. Sun.
MEDFORD — KAGN-FM, 98.5 mc., 8:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
MEDFORD — KSHA, 860 kc., 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
OLYMPIA — KITN, 920 kc., 6:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
ONTARIO — KQVA, 1380 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
PASCO — KOTY, 1340 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12:00 p.m. Sun.
 ***PORTLAND** — KLIQ, 1290 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
PORTLAND — KYXI, 1520 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
SACRAMENTO — KRAK, 1140 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
SALINAS — KTOM, 1380 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
SAN DIEGO — KSDO, 1130 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sun.
SAN FRANCISCO — KFMR-FM, 104.9 mc., 8:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
SAN FRANCISCO — KNBR, 680 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
SAN FRANCISCO — KKIS, 990 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
SANTA ROSA — KPLS, 1150 kc., 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
SEATTLE — KIRO, 710 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
SEATTLE — KXA, 770 kc., 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
SEWARD — KRXA, 950 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
 ***SPOKANE** — KICN-FM, 99.0 mc., 12:00 noon Mon.-Fri.
WAIPIAHA, HI. — KAHU, 940 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
YAKIMA — KUTI, 980 kc., 9:30 p.m. Sun.-Thurs. & Sat., 7:30 p.m. Fri.

CANADIAN STATIONS

Atlantic Time

BAIE-VERTE — CKIM, 1240 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.
CAMBELLTON — CKNB, 950 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
FREDERICTON — CFNB, 550 kc., 10:05 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
GANDER — CKGA, 730 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.
GRAND FALLS — CKCM, 620 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.
MARYSTOWN — CHCM, 560 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.
MONCTON — CKCW, 1220 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
NEWCASTLE — CFAN, 790 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
SAINT JOHN — CFBC, 930 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
ST. JOHN'S — VPCM, 590 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
SYDNEY — CJCB, 1270 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.
YARMOUTH — CJLS, 1340 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.

Eastern Time

BLIND RIVER — CJNR, 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
BRANTFORD — CKPC, 1380 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CORNWALL — CJSS, 1220 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.
DRYDEN — CKDR, 900 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 p.m. Sun.
ELLIOTT LAKE — CKNR, 1340 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
FT. FRANCES — CFOB, 800 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 p.m. Sun.

HULL — CKCH, 7:00 a.m. Sun.
KENORA — CJRL, 1220 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 p.m. Sun.
KINGSTON — CKWS, 960 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
KIRKLAND LAKE — CJKL, 560 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
 ***KITCHENER** — CKGL-FM, 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
LEAMINGTON — CHYR, 710 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
LINDSAY — CKLY, 910 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
MONTREAL — CFMB, 1410 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
MONTREAL (French) — CFMB, 1410 kc., 5:00 p.m. Sat. & Sun.
 ***NEW LISKEARD** — CJTT, 1230 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
 ***NORTH BAY** — CFCH, 600 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
RIMOUSKI — CJBR, 900 kc., 7:00 a.m. Sun.
SARNIA — CKJR, 1250 kc., 7:00 p.m. daily.
SAULT STE. MARIE — CKCY, 920 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
 ***SHERBROOKE** — CHLT, 630 kc., 8:00 p.m. Sun.
SMITHS FALLS — CJET, 630 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
STE. AGATHA (French) — CJSA, 1230 KC., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Wed., & Fri.
ST. JEAN — CKCV, 7:00 a.m. Sun.
THETFORD MINES — CKLD, 7:00 a.m. Sun.
THUNDER BAY — CKPR, 580 kc., 9:30 p.m. Sun.
THUNDER BAY — CJSF-FM, 94.3 mc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
TIMMINS — CKGB, 680 kc., 9:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 9:30 p.m. Sat.
TROIS RIVIERES — CHLH, 550 kc., 7:00 a.m. Sun.

Central Time

DAUPHIN — CKDM, 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE — CFRY, 920 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
PRINCE ALBERT — CKBI, 900 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
REGINA — CKRM, 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
SASKATOON — CFQC, 600 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
SWIFT CURRENT — CKSW, 1400 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.
WINNIPEG — CKJS, 9:00 a.m. daily.

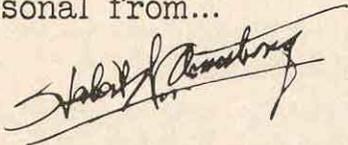
Mountain Time

BROOKS — CKBR, 1340 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.
CAMROSE — CFCW, 790 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
DAWSON CREEK — CJDC, 1350 kc., 8:00 p.m. daily.
EDSON — CJYR, 970 kc., 7:00 p.m. daily.
FT. McMURRAY — OJOK, 1230 kc., 7:15 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
GRAND PRAIRIE — CFGP, 1050 kc., 8:30 daily except Wed.
LLOYDMINSTER — CKSA, 1080 kc., 7:00 p.m. daily.
MEDICINE HAT — CHAT, 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
PEACE RIVER — CKYL, 610 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
RED DEER — CKRD, 850 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

PLEASE NOTE

This is only a partial listing. For a Worldwide Radio/TV Log please check inside cover and write to the office nearest you. Some time periods subject to occasional pre-emption. Please check your local listing for possible time or day changes. * denotes new stations or changes.

Personal from...



(Continued from page 1)

hands." God said to Hagar, "I will multiply thy seed [your child and his descendants] exceedingly, that it shall not be numbered for multitude. . . . [and your son (and race)] will be a wild man, his hand will be against every man, and every man's hand against him: and he shall dwell in the presence [neighbor] of all his brethren" — meaning the descendants of Sarah — the Israelites.

Hagar's son was Ishmael, father of the Arab race. Ishmael had twelve sons, who became dukes — or sheiks.

At the time of this Hagar incident, Abraham was 86 years old. But God promised him that Sarah would yet give him a son and heir. And Abraham was one of the few persons who ever lived who BELIEVED WHAT GOD SAID! And when Abraham was one hundred years old, his son and heir, Isaac, was born of Sarah in her old age. Isaac became the father of the nation Israel. And hostility has existed between the Arabs, descended from Ishmael, and the Israelites, descended from Isaac, even to this day.

The skyjacking incidents — not only this latest one, but others before it — had their real beginning in that jealousy of the two women, Sarah and Hagar, over Abraham.

Yet Israel has been the one nation that steadfastly has refused to so much as negotiate with these inhuman savages of terrorism and violence against the innocent and helpless. I am not speaking of Arabs as a people — but only those resorting to savage terrorism against innocent women and children, regardless of what nation.

Few realize that these terrorists have been lavishly financed and highly trained. They send representatives to carefully check air terminals in various major cities, carefully inspecting the means of checking baggage and plane-boarding passengers. This accounts for



PLAIN TRUTH EDITOR-IN-CHIEF Herbert W. Armstrong, center, Stanley R. Rader, left, and the mayor of Jerusalem, Teddy Kollek, standing in front of a replica of the famous Liberty Bell. A bicentennial gift from the city of Philadelphia, the bell will be placed in Jerusalem's new Liberty Bell Garden.

their surprising success in boarding planes with heavy supplies of arms, grenades, bombs, and weapons to carry out a major hijacking.

The efforts of air terminals to prevent these terrorists from boarding a plane selected for a hijacking has caused delays and discomfort and has been a nuisance and imposition to millions of air passengers the last several years. Yet all these elaborate efforts to protect passengers from the senseless menace of skyjacking have had their effect. The recent hijacking of the Air France jumbo jet with its 250 passengers was the first major skyjacking in about a year and a half.

But the comparatively small nation of Israel showed the rest of the world an example of how to deal

with this international menace. The Israeli policy of refusing to deal with skyjackers, if followed by all nations, would deprive terrorists of the goals they seek and soon make skyjacking totally unprofitable.

Perhaps this very policy caused the skyjackers to go for a bigger haul in number of hostages this time — more than 100 Israelis and other Jews. But Israel gave the rest of the world an example of daring, courage, and efficient execution in a lightning military operation that rescued nearly all of the hostages.

I simply have to think of this sensational operation in comparison with the United States. The United States is one of the greatest in population and one of the two greatest



LOOKING OVER PLANS for Jerusalem's Liberty Bell Garden are Beverly Gott, Mrs. Stanley R. Rader, Herbert W. Armstrong, and the project coordinator, Abbie Ben Ari. The park is partly sponsored by the Ambassador International Cultural Foundation. Mrs. Gott (Mr. Armstrong's eldest daughter) and Mrs. Rader, wife of the AICF executive director, often accompany Mr. Armstrong on his trips during which he visits heads of state and other leading world dignitaries.

powers in military might — perhaps the greatest. Yet the United States has **LOST** all pride in her **POWER!** The United States, faced with such a dilemma, would appear as a great big, cringing, powerful but cowardly, nation. The United States is afraid to *use* her **POWER!**

Often I have thought of the one former President, in my time, who had the courage and the will to act decisively in a crisis. I have mentioned this incident before. But it's worth telling again.

In 1916 I heard Theodore Roosevelt himself tell it. He was campaigning in 1916 *against* the reelection of Woodrow Wilson as President. Wilson was running on the slogan "He kept us out of war." The Germans had been sinking American freighters and passenger ships. President Wilson sent a note to the Kaiser after each sinking, protesting — but the Kaiser ignored the notes and kept on sinking ships until, finally, Mr. Wilson did **NOT** keep us out of war any longer. That

was after he had won the reelection on his slogan.

Teddy, in his high-pitched, somewhat squeaky voice, mocked the slogan "He kept us out of war." "If I had been President," he said, "I would have sent the Kaiser just one note — and he would have *known* that **I MEANT IT!** Once when a German battleship was steaming toward Manila Bay to attack Manila and to take over the Philippines [then under the U.S.], I sent the Kaiser a note, telling him to turn his battleship around. The Kaiser didn't respond. So I sent *another* note — only I didn't send this note to the Kaiser. I sent it to Admiral Dewey, in charge of our entire Pacific fleet. I instructed Admiral Dewey to steam full speed with the entire fleet toward that German battleship, give her one warning, and if she did not turn around and start steaming for home, to **SINK HER!** The Kaiser learned that **I MEANT IT!**"

Yes, the American people have been fed so much leftist propaganda

that they have **LOST ALL PRIDE IN THEIR POWER!** You'll find that forecast millennia ago in Leviticus 26:19.

After the heroic rescue of the hostages, the Ugandan dictator, Idi Amin, totally ignored the **PURPOSE** of the Israelis' heroic action — to liberate the more than 100 doomed hostages. He cried out loudly that Israel had **INVADED** him and destroyed a third of his military air force.

A few days later reports were filling newspaper front pages of possible imminent war between Uganda and Kenya. Also the reports claimed Libya had sent Amin more fighter jets than the Israelis destroyed.

The aftermath: Some of the hostages earlier released and flown to Paris reported that President Amin welcomed the skyjackers with open arms, and his soldiers cooperated fully with the terrorists. General Amin and some other anti-Israel Moslem states took the matter to the United Nations Security Council, seeking its condemnation of Israel and demanding financial reparation for damages.

The United States made it clear that it would veto any such resolution.

Israeli U.N. ambassador Chaim Herzog told the Security Council the entire skyjacking was a collusion between Amin and the terrorists from the very start. I had wondered, myself, how the skyjackers boarding this large passenger plane at Athens could be taking with them through the security checks at the airport not only revolvers and grenades, but also explosives sufficient to blow up the plane and its passengers. Herzog's statement would indicate all the guerrillas had to smuggle through the security checks at Athens airport were enough weapons to pull off the skyjacking. All the other weapons needed were waiting for them in Uganda.

The Israeli envoy said Idi Amin was seen embracing and shaking hands with the terrorist skyjackers and that Ugandan troops who surrounded the Air France plane after landing in Uganda embraced and kissed the terrorist skyjackers. Then

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ISRAEL STRIKES A BLOW AGAINST TERRORISM

by Stanley R. Rader

The author accompanies Plain Truth Editor-in-Chief Herbert W. Armstrong on his frequent visits with heads of state and other leading international dignitaries.

ROME, July 4, 1976: I have just completed a most rewarding telephone call with my wife in California. She was very excited. She had just heard a news flash on Saturday evening television in Los Angeles that Israeli commandos had successfully rescued the hostages at the airport in Entebbe, Uganda, and at that very moment the plane carrying the passengers was only one hour from touchdown in Israel.

It is difficult to express how happy we both were and how elated we felt at the fortunate turn of events. Only a few days before I had called Jerusalem to speak with Mayor Teddy Kollek. Mr. Herbert Armstrong and I were supposed to arrive in Jerusalem for a dedication of Liberty Bell Garden, which we and the Ambassador International Cultural Foundation (AICF) are proud to be supporting.

Circumstances prevented Mr. Herbert Armstrong and me from participating in the ceremonies as we had planned, but our message was read to the assembled guests by the consul general of the United States, Mr. Michael Newlin, and the announcement of our gift — a children's playground for the use of children of all races and creeds within Liberty Bell Garden — was received with much enthusiasm, according to Mayor Kollek's later report.

I then placed another call to another Israeli — a member of the

Israeli cabinet — who was also anticipating our arrival for discussions concerning other AICF projects. His secretary, another long-time friend, was in tears at the sound of my voice. Her niece, sixteen years of age, was one of the hostages being held at the Ugandan airport.

You can understand my concern and how brutally stark the realities of such a tragic affair become when someone that you know is in one way or another directly involved.

By the time you have read this article, all of the details of the amazing rescue mission will have been made known. It is easy to predict that motion pictures or television dramas centering on the Entebbe operation will be forthcoming and books of one kind or another will undoubtedly be written about the event. There will certainly be debates in the United Nations, editorials in all the newspapers, and everyone, for a reasonable period of time, will relate very strongly to the events of the entire week preceding the rescue and the general problem of international terrorism as well.

Unfortunately, it is also reasonably easy to predict that within a short period of time most of us will again become blasé and unconcerned about international lawlessness and terrorism, as well as all the other conditions afflicting this so-called civilized world — a world which man has been attempting to build by his own means and according to his own laws and precepts for some six thousand years.

But we should look more closely at our world today, a world where the old values are disappearing — a world that has set

individual against individual, class against class, nation against nation — a world where war, murder, famine, poverty, and disease have become more, rather than less, evident. It is a world in which man, seeking *his own* happiness, has exploited his neighbor and fellow-man and has lied, betrayed, and cheated, as well as murdered and destroyed, just for the purpose of obtaining material benefits which he has thought would be the way to his own fulfillment and personal gratification.

Later today there will be a big celebration here in Rome, and many of us who are Americans will participate in the activities which will commemorate here, as well as almost everywhere else in the free world, the 200th anniversary of the birth of the United States.

I can hardly wait to give Mr. Armstrong the good news of the Israeli rescue mission, because I am certain that he will not have been informed, since he has been airborne throughout the night and no papers here will carry the story until Monday morning.

Again, it is interesting to note that the advance reports indicate that the Israeli aircraft refueled in Nairobi, Kenya. Mr. Armstrong and I will be in Nairobi during the first week in August, where we will participate in a ground-breaking ceremony for a secondary school a few miles from Nairobi where President Kenyatta was born and still resides. This school project will be another AICF undertaking, and it will be designed, as are all such projects, to help people to help themselves.

Afterwards at about the time you read this article, we shall proceed to Israel to see what progress has been made in the Liberty Bell Garden project. We also intend to spend some time with a contingent of Ambassador College students who will have completed their summer at the Temple Mount excavations in Jerusalem, as have their predecessors each year for the past eight years.

Personal

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they took part in guard duties and negotiations.

The Israeli ambassador also said the means used in the rescue operation were the minimum necessary to rescue the victims.

The final outcome of the efforts of Amin and sympathizing countries to have Israel condemned by the U.N. Security Council was the usual outcome of matters brought to the United Nations. Uganda was unable to get enough votes to put through a resolution condemning Israel. Ambassador Herzog was able to turn the whole debate primarily into one decrying this type of skyjacking VIOLENCE.

But no resolutions were passed. As usual, NO ACTION was taken.

The United Nations, as usual, proved to be only a sounding board for propaganda. The United Nations, though formed upon altruistic and well-meaning ideas for WORLD PEACE, is accomplishing exactly NOTHING toward world peace.

It's my commission to show many world leaders and nations THE WAY TO WORLD PEACE and to deliver to them the message of HOW world peace will come — in our generation. But it will not be accomplished by the United Nations nor by any similar groups or organizations of man.

The significance of this entire incident? It seems every form of VIOLENCE is being waged today. One type or kind provokes another.

Human nature is vanity, lust and greed, envy and jealousy, competition and violent strife, and rebellion against authority.

There will never be PEACE on earth until human nature is changed.

A few years ago an editorial in *U.S. News & World Report* said it would seem that the world has reached a stage where the only HOPE of survival is in the intervention of an unseen strong hand from SOME PLACE. One who can change human nature!

And it is my commission to tell the world that unseen, strong hand does exist and will intervene in our generation to bring us WORLD PEACE — even in spite of the totally unsuccessful efforts of human man to accomplish it. □

CHINA AND RUSSIA

(Continued from page 7)

concrete. And given the undesirability of war for both sides, reconciliation may be only a matter of time.

A few indications of a possible softening of attitudes on both sides are already in evidence.

After almost two years in a Chinese prison, the Soviet helicopter crew captured in early 1974 was unexpectedly released and returned to the Soviet Union last December. Reversing its former stand, Peking said that it had accepted their version of the border violation as "plausible."

And in a new overture by the Soviets, the Kremlin proposed in April of this year that China return to the stalled border talks. Though China has not yet responded, the overture — contained in an article in the Communist party newspaper *Pravda* — was of particular interest to observers because it finally conceded that the Chinese territorial claim involved 33,000 square kilometers, and not the inflated 1.5 million square kilometers that the Soviet press had previously maintained.

The usual propaganda denunciations continue, however, and only time will tell whether there is any real behind-the-scenes softening in the upper echelons of government.

Analysts feel the Soviet overture could be a Kremlin attempt to influence the current political jockeying in China by encouraging certain elements of the Chinese leadership to push for a more flexible Chinese position toward the Soviet Union. Moreover, it is widely believed the Soviets will attempt to play a direct role in the post-Mao leadership struggle in an effort to maneuver a pro-Moscow regime into power.

A pro-Moscow leadership in Peking would be extremely advantageous to the Soviet Union, allowing the Kremlin to concentrate on building its forces in Europe — a prospect which sends chills down NATO backs.

For the Chinese, détente with the Soviets would permit Peking to reduce her burdensome military ex-

penditures once it felt confident that reconciliation had significantly reduced the possibility of Soviet aggression.

Washington Concerned

Because of the dramatic global impact of either war or reconciliation between the Chinese and Soviets, U.S. policy makers are closely monitoring the Sino-Soviet situation.

The United States fears that a Sino-Soviet conflict would inevitably spread to other Asian nations — notably India, Pakistan, and Japan — and quickly escalate into a global nuclear war. Even if the conflict remained localized, a nuclear exchange in Asia would endanger the U.S., as prevailing winds would carry deadly radioactive fallout across the Pacific.

The implications of Sino-Soviet détente are also disturbing to U.S. policy planners. Continued rivalry between the two Communist super-states is an important element in U.S. strategic planning and global balance-of-power politics.

State Department officials are reportedly discussing whether Washington should move quickly to influence the post-Mao succession in its favor (that is, prevent a Sino-Soviet reconciliation) by granting full diplomatic recognition to the Peking regime and even extending military assistance to China before Mao's death.

The dire implications of such an action for the Chinese nationalists on Taiwan, long-time U.S. allies, make this a particularly knotty dilemma for State Department strategists.

Profound Repercussions

Whether the future holds war or reconciliation for the Soviet Union and China is impossible to predict at this time. The Sino-Soviet future, to borrow a phrase from Winston Churchill, is "a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma."

In any case, developments in the strategic area will continue to be followed closely by diplomats and policy planners. Any change in the current "no-war, no-peace" situation could have profound and far-reaching repercussions for the entire world. □

what our readers say

Readers Respond to New Format

Thank you! Thank you! Thank you for going back to the magazine format. Much easier for me to read, and believe me I read it from cover to cover. It is a pleasure for me to renew my subscription. I also enclose my check to help defray the cost of publication.

Steve Arman,
Los Angeles, CA

About *The Plain Truth* being changed back to magazine form. I'm glad. However, I do realize it will be more expensive to publish. I will fast and pray and the enclosed check is all I can possibly send right now, although I wish it were much more.

Mrs. Valerie O. Carroll,
Escondido, CA

I have never written to you before, but when I saw the April-May issue of *The Plain Truth* again in magazine form and "living color," I just couldn't resist. Congratulations!

Mrs. J. A. Kukucka,
Kingsville, MD

Yes please, continue to send me *The Plain Truth*. There just isn't a magazine in New Zealand of a comparable standard nor as informative and enlightening.

The thought provoking articles alone are something I would surely miss as they're months ahead of our daily papers. In other words I've read next year's news in last month's *Plain Truth*.

Arthur H.,
Auckland, N.Z.

I'm delighted *The Plain Truth* is returning to magazine form — although I had no quarrel with the tabloid version. Please accept my special contribution to help defray additional costs and to help pay for some less fortunate individual's subscription.

Ed England,
San Antonio, TX

We wholeheartedly agree with you on the change for *The Plain Truth* back to magazine form. I feel that's really the only way to go — first class publishing.

Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Schoon,
Logan, OH

I am glad to see that *The Plain Truth* will return to the magazine format. I wouldn't care if it was the black and

white like in the early 60's — just so we don't have that junky "tabloid."

With your taking such a step forward, I begin again giving financial support.

Gerald Dyas,
Midwest City, OK

It doesn't matter in what format your magazine comes. We enjoy reading what's inside of it. *The Plain Truth* and *Good News* are the best magazines for factual information, without all the attached sensationalism. We have learned the most important things from your writings. Something television or radio news cannot come close. And we know, God has kept you here for us.

Mrs. Doris E. Carey,
El Monte, CA

Thank you for giving us back *The Plain Truth*. I prayed for this magazine to come back to us. It is one of our greatest assets.

Mrs. Arlene Baker,
Eugene, OR

I, for one, am greatly pleased by *The Plain Truth*, especially in recent months. As the tension mounts to barely sustainable levels in all nations; when human beings are being slaughtered ruthlessly; in the time of mourning for all peoples; the collapse of a dream and the sharp focus of reality brings *The Plain Truth* to light. As woes increase, I sense a similar accentuation of this magazine's inspiration. *The Plain Truth* is a spring of welcome freshness in a dry place. It is a safe, warm place of shelter and quiet for the soul; but I have known its mighty sting also.

George William Wright,
White House Station, NJ

Two Readers Dislike The Plain Truth

Please cancel my subscription to *The Plain Truth*. I have found that your magazine leaves me very depressed with its many, many articles on "the end."

While I do not believe in burying my head in sand, I do believe that life is for "living," and I prefer to find a more inspirational writing . . . which will give me the courage to go on living, but not make me obsessed with thoughts of dying.

Mrs. William C. Carlson
Chicago, IL

Take my name off your list and cancel my subscriptions to *The Plain Truth* and *Good News*.

The Plain Truth is getting too negative with views of a very negative world. I know the world will not get better, but why not preach positive things. Positive preaching produces positive results; negative preaching produces negative results.

Thomas Ward,
Milwaukee, WI

"The Incredible Human Potential"

I would like to know if these articles of "The Incredible Human Potential" are put together in a booklet form? If not, they should be! If so, I would like to have one.

It certainly gives me understanding of the facts of our calling now which I need to keep uppermost in my mind in these trying times.

There's no one that can put it all together and get the point across like Mr. Herbert Armstrong.

Mrs. Howard F. Rankin,
Amarillo, TX

When I read articles like the one of the Incredible Human Potential, Part VIII in the April-May *Plain Truth*, it makes me think of the statement in the Bible, "No man ever spake as this man," referring to Jesus.

Who has ever written such as those articles in the Incredible Human Potential series?

That article VIII is so profound, so deep — it gets down to the very heart of existence.

It is startling knowledge. How can anyone read such a thing and ever be the same person again? How could they ever be complacent or careless about their attitude again?

I hope you make a booklet of the series.

Stanley Barton,
San Diego, CA

I must tell you how much I like the article on "Human Potential." It's just great — and so beautiful. I will eagerly look forward to the next issues.

The new *Plain Truth* is beautiful also. But along with the looks, it's what is printed inside that counts.

Cora A. Fielder,
Mexia, TX

It is wonderful to see *The Plain Truth* restored to its original magazine form! Enclosed is my \$10.00 to help in your expensive undertaking.

The continuing "Incredible Human Potential" is fascinating. Could you include this with each issue? The waiting for the next chapter seems so long.

M. Bodey,
Las Cruces, NM

POUNDING

(Continued from page 3)

three-hour ship ride from Belgium to place an order of several hundred dollars worth of wallpaper and return a week or two later to pick it up. Newly married couples have been known to bring over vans on a spending spree to furnish their houses at British prices.

Little Faith in Britain's Future

Behind the record sales, however, lies a far more disturbing picture — for the British if not for the Continentals. There is little doubt that the current orgy of foreign spending has been brought about by the sharp decline in the value of the pound sterling on the foreign exchange markets. The fall has been sharp and dramatic.

Perhaps initiated by a large sale of sterling by an oil-producing state, the slide nevertheless gained a momentum of its own. And as the pound fell, imports became increasingly expensive. Since Britain relies heavily on imports, this was very serious. The higher prices of imports were reflected in a higher cost of living, stoking up the already high British inflation rate. Increased inflation cheapened sterling and persuaded money managers to sell further.

A few days ago I was talking with an American banker working in London. He was staying with a friend — a Swede. In the morning the Swede phoned up and told his money manager to sell sterling. The American banker asked him why he was selling that morning. The Swede replied: "I've been selling sterling in the morning now every day for eleven years. So far I've not been wrong!"

With Britain's sad reputation as a strike-bound, welfare-encrusted, inefficient nation, it seems very few have any faith in her currency any more, though some in Britain persist in believing that things aren't as bad as they seem.

"The foreigners do not understand," whined the *Guardian* newspaper vituperatively. "They fail to perceive the undervalued, underlying strength of sterling — a failure

of perception so profound that they actually keep selling the wretched pound, short and frenetically, day after day . . . so much for the snail-eating, wine-swilling, sauerkraut-munching foreigners."

Such verbal abuse only serves to cloud the picture, however. Earlier this year hard-headed bankers could see that Britain, staring a \$24 billion overdraft in the face and hell-bent on a continued program of social welfare, was going to fall flat on its face. It took an international stand-by loan of \$5.3 billion, negotiated in early June, to halt the slide of sterling.

Such international rescue operations — and they are becoming an all-too-frequent occurrence — can only be of real help if Britain uses the borrowed time to iron out its tangled web of economic problems.

A recent report of the National Economic Development Council shows that Britain's low economic performance is nothing new and that the nation has been skidding downward for a long period. The report, in particular, contrasts the performance of British and West German manufacturers from 1954, when both countries had a similar economic base. Britain has trailed behind in nearly every respect — employment, capital stock, labor productivity, and total output.

In 1955 both countries had nearly 20% of world trade. By 1973 Germany had grown a few percentage points. Britain, on the other hand, had lost *two thirds* of its share, slumping to only 7.5% of world trade.

The stop-go policy of the 1960s has not succeeded in producing an export-led growth. On the contrary, it has shifted the economy all the more inward so that today the private sector (manufacturing and services) is only 40%, and 60% of the economy is public — paid for by taxes and printing money.

While France is engaged in an all-out competition with West Germany, Britain seems to have given up the struggle. It appears to have gracefully accepted the title of an economic "also-ran" in Europe.

While it can be argued that the British are not too badly off at home — they earn less but their goods cost much less anyway — their economic

standard is apparent as soon as they travel abroad. One French shopkeeper complained: "The English say we are robbers and that everything is dear. They cannot understand that we have to make our prices for French people. It is not our fault if the English cannot afford them."

Even at home the wage packet is becoming tighter. Recently in the fight against inflation, the trade unions accepted an annual pay increase of 4½% while the government promised some tax concessions. This scheme has hit top management worst of all while the lowest-paid worker has obtained a modest increase. Kenneth Bond of General Electric Company Ltd. estimates that between April 1972 and April 1977 a manager currently earning £8,500 (\$15,300) will have seen his real standard of living cut in half as a result of inflation, high-bracket taxation, and a tight clampdown on pay raises.

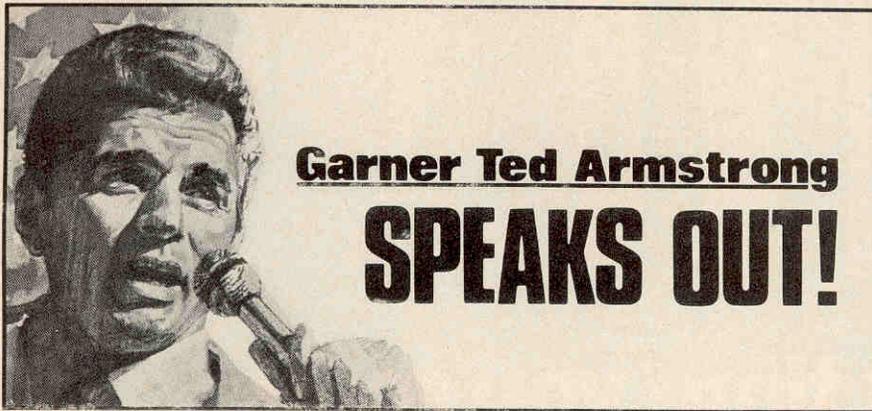
No wonder many companies are finding that no inducement will make their executives return from positions abroad. Moreover, much of the talent at home is voting with its feet and leaving in a new brain drain.

North Sea Wealth — A False Hope?

By the end of the present phase of wage restraint in 1977, the government hopes to get the balance of payments not only into better condition, but actually into the black by the end of the year. Revenues from North Sea oil are expected to contribute over £1 billion to the exchequer (national treasury) this year.

The North Sea oil should therefore prove to be an undeniable boost to the economy. But with sudden prosperity coming as the wage freeze is about to thaw, the future may not be all that rosy. Both workers and management are chafing at the bit because of their decline in living standards, and they are anxious to boost their pay once the oil money flows in.

If the frustrations of these sections of society result in an uncontrollable wage explosion, then Britain, still left with its old and as yet unresolved problems, could be in a far worse mess than she is today. □



Garner Ted Armstrong **SPEAKS OUT!**

Life On Mars? No Way!

Will life be found on Mars? That seems to be the question of the day, given all the excitement surrounding the marvelously intricate unmanned Viking mission to the "red planet."

If so-called simple (they're really not) life forms were to be found on Mars, the theories of evolution and the spontaneous generation of life would be, in the eyes of most people, confirmed. But oh how big that little word "if" can be at times.

Once again we come face to face with that old question: Which came first — the chicken or the egg? Is evolution the process by which *you* came to be? Are you really the end product of the amorous activity of love-sick amoebae? Did your "ancestors" somehow have their beginnings in a murky, primordial swamp seething with bubbling gases of methane and ammonia? Was there an ageless process by which, through billions of aeons, molecules marvelously metamorphosed into man? That, simply put, is what evolution teaches!

Now I'm not saying that those who propose such theories are not intelligent people. They are. Evolution is the product of intelligent minds. Nevertheless, there is such a thing as revealed knowledge, and there is such a thing as intellectual foolishness, too.

Evolution presupposes *accidental* creation, without overall design or purpose. Yet, to carry such reasoning into human-scale experiences, we all know that explosions in print shops do not produce ency-

clopedias. Dumping bricks from a truck, over and over, will not ever produce a modern split-level suburban home, complete with a three-car garage and a double oven in the kitchen. Accidents simply cannot create symmetry, beauty, and harmony.

The same principle can be applied to this beautiful planet which is so utterly different from the inhospitable surface of our neighbor, Mars. The earth's awesome, interwoven webs of plant and animal life forms — with myriads of interdependent living relationships between plants and animals, between animals and other animals — did not come about in a stumbling, willy-nilly, capricious manner.

Logic alone should tell us that a creative, inventive mind far superior to the human mind is responsible for all of this.

But getting back to that oh-so-barren Martian landscape: Will that little "scooper," working in conjunction with its intricate on-board laboratory, discover life on Mars? No, it won't because there is no life on Mars. Will Viking's experiments make it appear that — according to evolutionary reasoning — there might be certain processes or preconditions which might lead toward life on Mars? Oh, yes, they definitely will do that. The "road to life" will definitely seem to be left open.

It's funny, but man desperately seems to feel the need to discover that he is the result of chance and evolution, rather than of a special, unique creation in an orderly, sys-

tematic universe in which the earth is the focal point of attention.

Most today accept the evolutionary belief — and evolution is a "belief" or a "faith" — that we came from "lower" animal life, rather than being the designed product from the "highest" life form of all — an eternal, creating God!

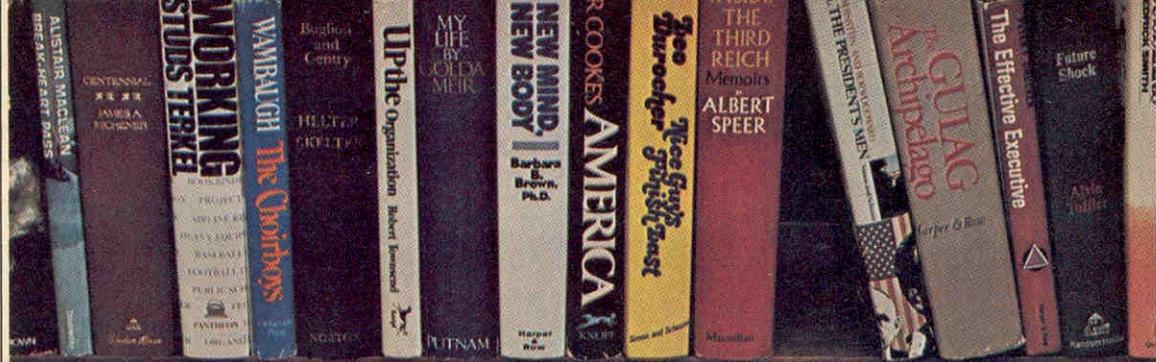
Evolutionists try to explain the existence of life without a life giver, the sustaining of the laws of nature and the universe without a sustainer. In short, they try to explain that there is no God who is worthy of their worship. They're almost like the ancient pagans in one way, because with this approach all that is left to worship is their own selves and their environment.

People as a whole don't want God interfering in their daily lives. They don't want God's laws directing and regulating how they live, how they think, and what kind of person they should be. They don't want God's laws regulating their marriage and their relationships with other people in the business world. They don't want God interfering in their private affairs, in their personal habits, or in their choices and appetites. They don't want a consciousness of God, an awareness of their responsibility toward that God, or a realization of the possibility of punishment should they break God's laws.

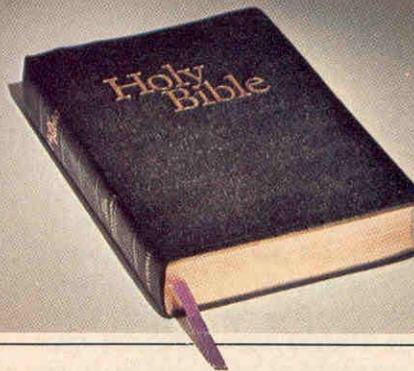
They would like to think they are in a universe where there is no great higher power who is going to call them into an accounting for those things done during their lifetimes. Thus it's "natural" to believe in, or to want to believe in, evolution. Evolution has fertile soil in which to grow because of human nature which the Bible defines as enmity against God (Romans 8:7).

I'm writing this, incidentally, before any of the results of the biology experiments aboard Viking I come in; yet I already know what some of the results will be. Based on the experiments, the "experts" will no doubt speculate that certain chemical compounds or "precursors" of life are present, and this will lead to theorizing about how life might possibly exist.

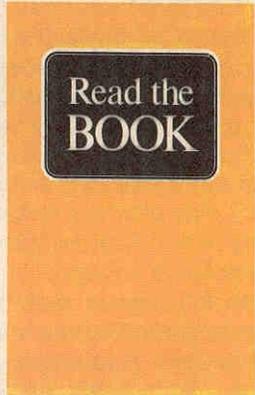
But I said it once, and I'll say it again: There is no life on Mars! □



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