

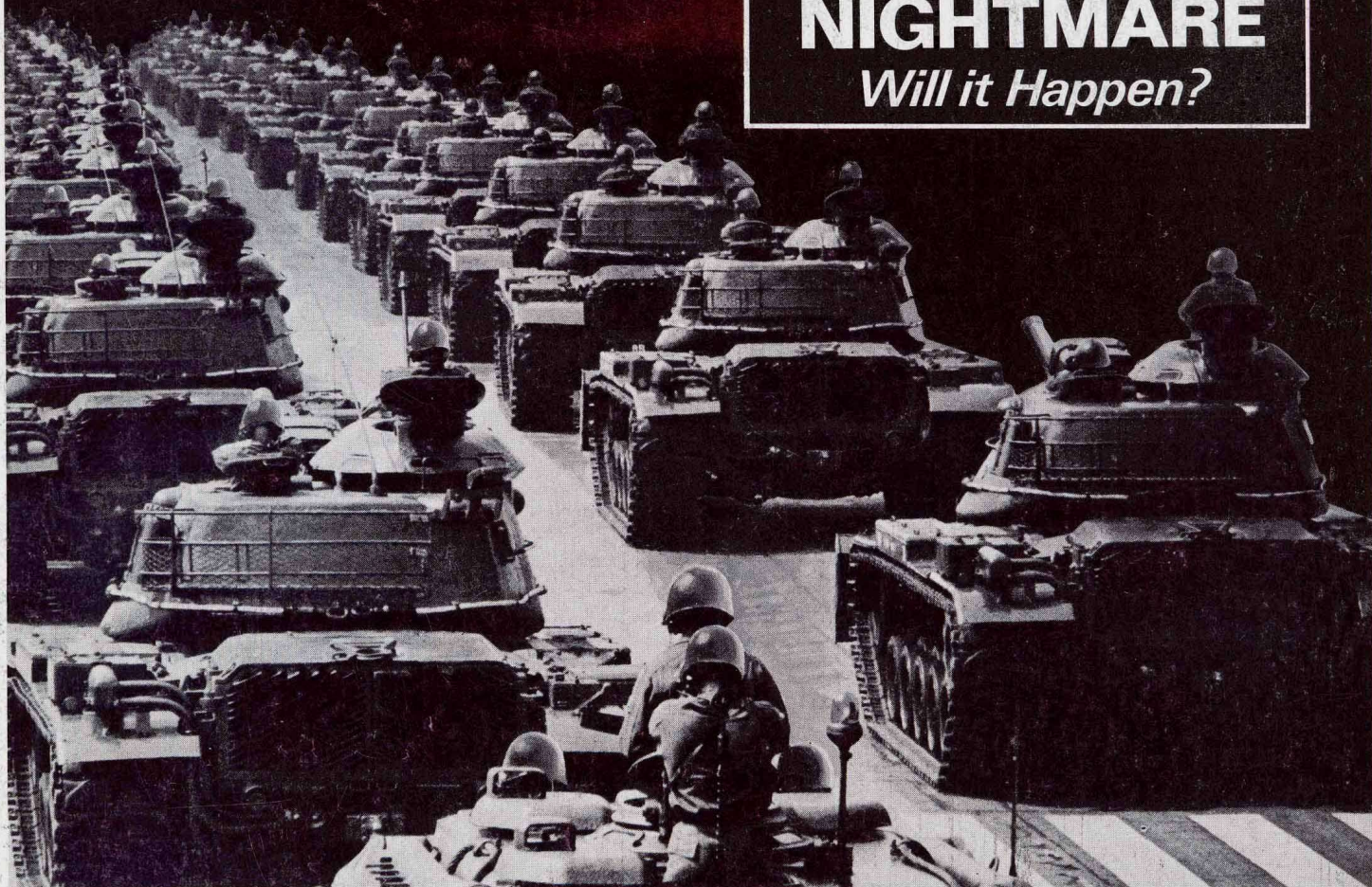
*the*  
**PLAIN TRUTH**

*a magazine of understanding*



**NUCLEAR  
NIGHTMARE**

*Will it Happen?*





# What Our READERS SAY

## General Comments

"As a new subscriber to *The PLAIN TRUTH* let me say 'Thank you.' I really enjoyed the informative, factual approach to the varied topics getting the facts, harrowing at times, from an unbiased viewpoint."

New Subscriber,  
Aberdeen, England

"I'm 15 and up until I read your magazine I never really paid attention to world events. It has helped me open my eyes to a lot of things. This is the first magazine ever read cover-to-cover and enjoyed. When I finish an article I feel more educated and involved. This is truly a *great* magazine."

Donna A.,  
Santa Susana, California

"Thank you for three months of your magazine, but please do not renew my subscription. Your magazine is truthful — too truthful. It is very depressing to hear only bad. I prefer to wander in the valley of darkness."

Thomas A. L.  
Santa Ana, California

"I especially enjoy *The PLAIN TRUTH* magazine. Some questions which have bugged me for about sixty years have been answered candidly and without reservation. It's not just the matter of your magazine answering questions to my satisfaction. I find the answers are true because I did some research on some articles."

Frank D.,  
Marysville, Ohio

## "Shocking View of United Nations"

"The reason why I am writing to you is that I am stirred by that April 29, 1945 report of yours which you republished in the August-September 1970 issue of *The PLAIN TRUTH*. Truthfully, I must admit that I was somewhat stunned when I read that report. What is so surprising about it is its bluntness and its total lack of hope in the future and success of the United Nations Organization. The United Nations, indeed, symbolizes the never-ending search of man to seek peace, progress and justice for all. Hence I hope you will treat the U.N. with a little more consideration and give it due credit."

Tan T. J.,  
Jalan Kuras, Singapore

## Knowledge Doubles

"I carefully went through your article: 'Knowledge has doubled — so have troubles.' You are perfectly true. This is the sad experience of all the modern educationists. With my experience as Rector of two University Colleges, I too am fully convinced that the Presidents and the staff of our colleges, if they could honestly attend a little more to the characterization of the students, could teach the students both sides of vital questions, they would give their countries better citizens. I congratulate you on the wonderful work *The PLAIN TRUTH* is doing. I read it from cover to cover."

Clemens T.,  
Sagar, India

## India

"I enjoy reading your magazine *The PLAIN TRUTH* which I find is very informative on various topics of burning interest. I am especially grateful for the article on 'India' which is thousand times more factual (I know because I am from India) than the one-sided and distorted picture that is presented by many other major magazines whose only motive is to print sensational (they call it 'objective') news that would help them make a fast buck!"

Nath N.,  
Wood Dale, Illinois

"I received my *PLAIN TRUTH* yesterday and have read a lot of it already. I am so glad Mr. Armstrong is telling us so much about his trip to India and the other countries. No one else tells us so much of the real conditions in India."

Louise S.,  
Richmond, Va.

## Pakistan

"I have read two copies of *The PLAIN TRUTH* and disagree with the article, 'Half Million Perish in Pakistan.'

"Unlike the article — I think the American people are very compassionate and are involved. For two who are not involved there are ten others who are. Why not write about those who are involved. We only write about those who aren't which are the minority. The majority are compassionate and involved and dedicated."

Marguerite A.,  
Bakersfield, California

## Article on Drought Rings True

"I have just finished reading your 1970 October-November issue of *The PLAIN TRUTH* and I have found it truly the best magazine I have ever read. As my parents and I are on the land I found your article on drought in Australia ringing true in every paragraph. Thank you for the knowledge and insight I gained from reading *The PLAIN TRUTH*."

Catherine M. L.,  
Jackson, Queensland (Australia)

## World Language

"I found Lester Grabbe's article 'The Solution to the Language Barrier' in *The PLAIN TRUTH* (December) a well-organized presentation of the need for a world language. Many thoughtful people are addressing themselves to this problem.

"Among these is Dr. Mario Pei of Columbia University who wrote the Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 434, 'Wanted: A World Language.'"

William H. S.,  
Hillsborough, California

"For many years I have read your very interesting publications *The PLAIN TRUTH* with its articles of current themes. However, I was very surprised when I read in the December 1970 edition that you doubt the possibility of an international language without international government. Further, it seems that you know

(Continued on page 41)

# the PLAIN TRUTH

a magazine of understanding

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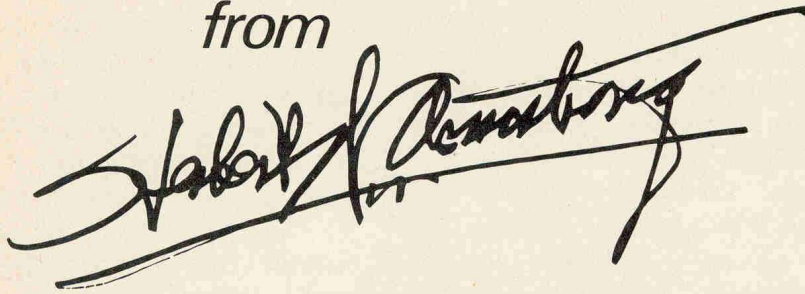
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# Personal

from



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## Visiting Okinawa — Potential Trouble Spot

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ON THE SAME day I arrived in Tokyo, last December, there was a major-scale anti-United States riot in Okinawa. It was top front-page news in all Tokyo newspapers for several days.

Okinawa formerly belonged to Japan. Its people are of Japanese stock. When I had a 45-minute interview with Prime Minister Eisaku Sato on the following Wednesday, the situation was still tense.

This riot was the first such outburst of anti-American violence, but it definitely marked Okinawa as one of the potential trouble-spots of the world. In the December interview Mr. Sato suggested it might be interesting for me to visit Okinawa on my coming February visit to Japan, interview representative leaders of the local population, as well as Lieutenant General J. B. Lampert, the United States High Commissioner. General Lampert is a former President of West Point.

Prime Minister Sato, of course, has been working with President Nixon toward the reversion of Okinawa back to Japan. It has been occupied, and governed, by the United States military forces ever since World War II.

In his State of the World message to Congress, February 25th, President Nixon said the U. S. expects to reach "specific agreements" with Japan this spring, for the return of Okinawa. He said negotiations "including the retention of Okinawa bases are progressing steadily." The reversion is scheduled for next year.

It so happened that on Wednesday, the day preceding Mr. Nixon's State of the World message, I was in Okinawa, discussing the problems of reversion with Lieutenant General Lampert, as well as with the Chief Executive of the Okinawan people, Chobyoy Yara, and other leading people.

On this visit I was accompanied by Stanley R. Rader, General Counsel of Ambassador College, and Osamu Gotoh, Chairman of the Department of Asian Studies at Ambassador College.

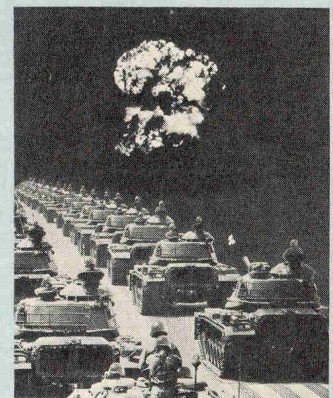
We were met by a reception committee, headed by Dr. Nobumoto Ohama, world-known educator and former President

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Wide World

### ABOUT OUR COVER

"CONVENTIONAL WARS" continue to be fought in the Nuclear Age. Some fear a nuclear nightmare — the virtual destruction of human life. Will the next battlefield be the last? World leaders have warned that time is running out for humanity. "We have had our last chance," warned the late Douglas MacArthur. "If we will not devise some greater and more equitable system, our Armageddon will be at our door."



of Waseda University. Newsmen were present and cameras flashed. First we visited the University of the Ryukyus, and were taken to the office of President Takara. The president gave us a brief history of the University, established in 1950 on the site of the old Shuri Castle by the United States military authorities. A Michigan State University group was sent as consultants. This cooperative arrangement ended in 1968.

There are now five colleges in the university, and 29 departments, with a student body in excess of 4,000. I became well acquainted with President Takara before leaving the following day, and arranged with him for an exchange-student program between the University and Ambassador College.

Next, we visited Chief Executive Yara, leader of and spokesman for the people of Okinawa. Dr. Ohama accompanied us on this and all interviews. I wanted to know as accurately as possible the attitude of the people of Okinawa, and what led up to the riot of the preceding December. He did not hesitate to tell me.

Obviously, if there were no American military base — and if the island were not under U. S. Military government, there would be no troubles. But many incidents and accidents had occurred involving U. S. military personnel on and off duty.

Most of the anti-American feeling centers in the fact that all court jurisdiction over U. S. military personnel is in the hands of the military court. The Okinawans have no right to arrest, investigate, try or sentence U. S. military offenders. Any U. S. offenders must be turned over to the MP's. And they claim there have been many incidents and crimes.

The Chief Executive told us of the accident that led to the December riot. A lady pedestrian had been hit and killed by a car driven by an American soldier. The Okinawans claimed he was drunk.

The American authorities had released the driver of the vehicle. Apparently this was resented by the Okinawans. Mr. Yara said that had the driver been arrested and prosecuted

under Japanese law he would have been dealt with severely. Consequently, he said, the Ryukyuan people have no confidence in the American administration of justice — and there is a very definite anti-American attitude.

The military court procedures, Mr. Yara state, involve closed-courtroom proceedings. However, it seems there is now the offer to allow one Okinawan witness at such trials.

Crime, said the Chief Executive, had been steadily increasing since the end of World War II. It has increased even further since announcement that the islands would revert to Japan. It must be remembered that most of these GI's are in their late teens, or just out of their teens, and usually are in Okinawa for rest from Vietnam fighting.

He said emphatically, and with some emotion, that there is strong tension. Many Okinawans want relief *now*. But he insisted that the American attitude does not indicate any willingness to provide it.

"They just don't care!" he insisted repeatedly, emphatically.

Dr. Ohama said something must be done. And he asked why are we Americans so indifferent about emotional problems of such great importance? Recently, he reminded us, the military government had discharged 3,000 people, who are now without jobs. The U. S. position was that they are having to cut back, but Dr. Ohama denied this.

"Are the American authorities, here, or at Washington, aware of the tension you say exists?" I asked.

"The American High Commissioner here cannot express his awareness — for military reasons," said the Chief Executive.

"Is the tension, in your opinion, so great that reversion may be affected?" I wanted to know.

"The Americans just don't care enough to do anything now," replied the Chief Executive. "They have power. But they don't care. The Okinawans feel that reversion will take place, but the bases later may be disturbed or seriously affected. Maybe later the Okinawans will 'push' the bases into the ocean — but maybe they will only be disturbed."

"The Americans came to Okinawa as rulers, not as employers, and they should think of the social welfare of the people, and be more socially concerned as responsible rulers," added Mr. Yara.

When all is said and done, the real crux of the problem is that of the vanquished and the victors. It is the lesson of history that no invading and occupying military force has ever been successful, in the long run. It is a situation that does not make for friendship, peace, and good will. It is a situation fraught with resentments, feelings of injustice and ill will. These men felt definitely that there will be more riots and disturbances before reversion is accomplished.

That night, a dinner was jointly hosted by Dr. Ohama and myself which was attended by some 17 of the most prominent Okinawans and their wives. At dinner's end I spoke for some twenty minutes to our guests, following a brief speech by Dr. Ohama. I spoke from the heart, and pleaded for understanding and patience between our peoples. I tried to picture to them the real heart and true attitude of the American people, and how we have always been first to go to the aid of other peoples in times of distress or disasters. I felt they were visibly moved, and the general attitude was one of friendship.

The next day, Wednesday, February 24th, I had a half-hour interview with the High Commissioner, Lieutenant-General J. B. Lampert in his executive office. Mr. Rader, Mr. Gotoh and Dr. Ohama accompanied me.

After preliminary introductions and my brief description of the College's worldwide enterprises, the General gave us a brief run-down on trends in the Ryukyus. As a consequence of World War II, he said, Okinawa was 95% destroyed. 180,000 Okinawans lost their lives in the final campaign of the war, and some 18,000 Americans also were killed in the same battle. Fort Buckner in Okinawa is named after General Buckner, also killed during the invasion of 1945.

Since the war, the General continued, 200,000 Ryukyans were repatriated from other areas controlled by Japan,

*(Continued on page 46)*



## Personal

from

*Robert J. Armstrong*

(Continued from page 2)

and a population of 500,000 at war's end has also increased by normal growth. There are now some 800,000 Okinawans living on this largest of the islands. There are 71 or 72 islands altogether, in the Ryukyus. Half of the 800,000 Okinawans live between Koza City and the area immediately south of Naha. The northern part of the island is hilly and sparsely settled.

The General commented on the fact, already known by us, that Dr. Ohama was born on the most southwesterly island, and is known throughout the Ryukyus as "Mr. Okinawa."

In addition to the Okinawans, of Japanese ancestry, there is a large American population. This includes wives and families of military personnel and the civil administration authorities. There also is a small American business community. There is no significant population of other nationalities or races.

The Americans, he said, appear very conspicuous and thus automatically raise all sorts of problems. To these he and his organization apply reasonable and intelligent methods. But he admitted they were not always successful in resolving all problems.

The real problem is this large number of a *different* people, superimposed upon this local population, on a small island, that provides the problems.

When the civil government reverts back to Japan next year, the General mentioned that military bases will continue to exist on the same legal basis as on Japan proper. These bases will be governed by various agreements. This provides highly complicated problems, and planning is now being carried on in Tokyo and Washington.

Meanwhile, in Okinawa, the High Commissioner and the Chief Executive, Mr. Yara, are working on more minor problems such as highways (this appeared to me to be a MAJOR problem), utilities, etc. Schools will no longer be



Moore — Black Star

**AMERICAN PRESENCE IN OKINAWA** — Right, huge C-141 troop and cargo transports — the workhorse planes of the Military Airlift Command — on Okinawa Air Base. Above, U. S. soldier with Okinawan boy — less tense moment in relations between U. S. and Okinawans.

the official responsibility of the United States. Some \$54,000,000 worth of school buildings constructed by U. S. funds, for example, will be turned over to the Ryukyuan Government.

I had mentioned about my arrival in Tokyo on the day of the riot, and my discussion with Prime Minister Sato the following Wednesday. The General now returned to this subject.

The riot, he said, was a distressing event — really the first such event in the history of the U. S.-Okinawan existence. Demonstrations, in the typical Japanese pattern, however, were a common occurrence. Some 200 to 15,000 people begin such a demonstration with a peaceful gathering, followed by a

proclamation of resolutions, and then a parade — usually a rather quiet, well-organized and disciplined affair.

The day before the Koza City riot, there had been a typical demonstration against our military activities. It was the beginning of a holiday period on the island, and people had more money than usual — it also happened to be the time of bonus distributions. It was late Saturday night, and people were celebrating, in typical manner.

At 2 a.m. there were two minor automobile accidents, neither involving serious damage. In one, however, a pedestrian was slightly injured by a vehicle driven by an American GI. In the second accident, two automobiles





collided — one driven by a GI. Unfortunately the crowd got out of hand before the MP's or the Ryukyuan police could arrive. Automobiles were pushed into the middle of the street and burned.

The MP's rushed in and did their best to prevent the disorder from spreading, but before order was restored 81 or 82 automobiles (American) were pushed into the middle of the highway and destroyed. Also a limited amount of damage was done to buildings at that point.

The General, however, insisted that there is no significant hostility against Americans. He said that he and his wife circulate freely in Naha, in the dock areas, and in the villages. He is recognized everywhere, always greeting people. And invariably he is greeted in friendly fashion.

I asked whether he feared further outbreaks or riots before the reversion takes place next year. He was emphatic in saying he felt sure there was no major likelihood of any large-scale outbreak, riot or violence.

He emphasized that there is a typical American problem there. The Americans are wealthier. They enjoy the better things of life. Their living standard is higher, and this is bound to cause some feeling and some animosity toward Americans. But he felt positive the feeling is not widespread — there was no fear of assault by the crowds.

What is the crux of this Okinawa problem?

It is just one more possible trouble spot in a troubled world. The problems in the world are largely those of GOVERNMENT. All history is a chronicle of WARS, by rival GOVERNMENTS — wars

to overthrow GOVERNMENTS. History has demonstrated that humans are not capable of RULING THEMSELVES — as long as humans are actuated by what we call HUMAN NATURE.

There are TWO WAYS of living. I repeat. One I call the GET principle — the other is the GIVE philosophy. The one is competition, greed, vanity — the desire to acquire, accumulate — the attitude of self-concern only, having a lack of concern for the good of others.

The other is the way of having concern for the welfare of others equal to self-concern — being willing to serve, aid, help, share.

The way of LOVE is simply the way of outgoing concern for others equal to self concern — loving your neighbor AS yourself.

Which way are YOU living? Are you, REALLY? □