the PLAINTRUTH a magazine of understanding



Our READERS SAY

General Comments

"I count myself fortunate to receive "The PLAIN TRUTH magazine, Speaking from an experience of 50 years in print ing, many years as an executive . . . I wish to say that your magazine is about the only periothial in the world that illuminates the reader's mind as no other magazine does ... In today's diff torted media you are a rarity; the respect able truth in printed communication."

> , John M. E., Brooklyn, New York

NII suppose it would seem a rather hagth conclusion that all the sharp words of condemnation you receive from time to time, even to whatever extent undeserved, work only for good. But the very nature of such criticismonly serves to prove the great need for just such a work as you are projecting to the world through the medium of The PLAIN TRUTH magazine" J. H.,

Courtland, Kansas

Knowledge Doubles

"Your article, 'Knowledge Has Doubled - so have froubles - wny? is great; gives complete picture of our present system or pattern of education, and one can readily see why such a system of Knowledge Production is wrong and the problems and evils which it creates.... Thanks for such a wonderful article." Anna R.,

Niagara Falls, New York

Automobiles

"I have read the article 'The Ever Present Automobile' and found it very interesting. It sure points out the danger we are facing in the future.... Our economy is geared to the manufacturing of automobiles." Charles H.,

North Hollywood, California

"After reading your article "The Ever present Automobile: I can't help How are you traveling but wonder these days by Shank's Mare, ox cast or donkey?" Lady,

Frazeysburg, Ohio

· Since we can't quit breathing Ace're till inhaling our thare of an pollution, too. But two wrongs really don't make a right. We're noing a number of propane burning evelucies, and striving to proneet in many fields where protection of the environment is an issue. What do you are magié carpet?

#Some months ago, I gave my license back to the Motor Vehicle Dept. because I just got fed up with pollution and the high insurance rates. I also could not afford to maintain a car. It really was a sponge on wheels. I know my handing in my license isn't going to stop pollution but it is a start. I cannot change the world but I can change myself." Ted I.,

Flushing, New York

Stop the World

As high school English teacher /I particularly responded to Stop the World \ I Want to Get Off.' It was obviously written by a man who truly understands, the intricacies of human nature as well as the psychological complexities of the problems facing our youth today." Mildred M.,

New Market, Virginia.

"Far Beyond Anything I Imagined..."

"I had pictured in my mind what I ught 'The Wonderful World Tomorrow' would be like. But it was so very far beyond anything I inagined. There-is no other publication like this."

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Personal from

IN MY TRIP around the world last September, I spoke before a group of professional and businessmen at a Rotary Club luncheon in Singapore. Later, in Tokyo, I addressed a group of high-ranking professors from various universities in Japan, selected and brought together by Prince Mikasa, brother of Emperor Hirohito.

CLOSING THE WIDENING GAP

Now I am on another round the world tour, writing again from New Delhi, - India. And here an incident has come to my attention reminiscent of those two occasions in Sentember. The President of Rotary International, Mr. William Walk, Jr., recently visited India. Some of the things he said here reminded me of what I said in the above-mentioned speeches.

Mr. Walk was emphasizing a basic world problem. Isn't it incongruous that modern man can bridge the gap between the earth and the meon — yet he cannot bridge the gap between the haves and the have-nots, between one generation and the next, between races and classes, between one nation and another?

And why do these gaps keep widening?

We live today in a world of advanced technological and economic interdependence. But it is divided in many ways by historical and psychological hangovers from the past.

In the past, lack of transportation and communication facilities isolated local areas. Today both rapid transportation and near-instantaneous communication facilities go hand in hand with interdependence always nations in a highly specialized industrial civilization.

The incredible development of rapid transportation and communication should have brought understanding between peoples. Yet these facilities have not contributed to bridging the gap between past isolates and today's interdependence. An unwillingness to utilize modern technological advantages for co-operation and constructive purposes has, on the contrary, widened the gap and increased friction, suspicion, maneuvering of governments for selfish advantage and power.

On both the September tour and the present one, meetings have been set up (not of my initiating) with a number of chiefs of state — Prime Ministers, Presidents, a King. An

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2

example of this co-operation gap: A leader of one government privately asked me to do what I could to perauade the head of another country to improve diplomatic relations between the two. Because of the fense and delicate struggle between nations, jockeying for advantage and power, politics has become a tightrope walking chess game. This particular government leader knew that I have absolutely nothing to do with politics. That's the reason he made his off the cuff request. He thought perhaps one coming as a friend, estucator and editor ! completely out \(\overline{\ell} \) and above politics, might bring to bear a persuasion impossible within politics. And while I will not be in any way politically involved, there is no reason to refuse making a suggestion that might bring two people or two nations into more friendly and peaceful co-operation

One might ask, couldn't men have bridged these gaps, if they had devoted the same amount of time and expert energy they spent on the space project to exploring the means of solving these problems here on earth?

The answer, tragically, is NO!

Men have, through the centuries, diligently applied study, research, time, and energy all the power and resources of KNOWIERGE PRODUCTION

to exploring ways to CURE these evils. And yet the gaps keep widening. But men always ignore the CAUSE, and treat the EFFECT.

What the CAUSE?

It was the ANSWER to this very problem—this fatally serious problem that formed the subject of my talk to the educators in Tokyo.

Here is the substance of it

For centuries and millenniums, human society lumbered along at about, the same gait Overland transportation was by foot, horse, came or mule. Freight on land was carried on wagon, pack-horse, mule or donkey. For that reason civilization was centered mostly on coasilands. Men travelled primarily by sail-boat. Communication was limited to mouth-to-mouth. There were no such things known as telephones, telegraph, radio, radio-phone or ocean cable. Television has come only since World War II for the public.

Through these millenniums of time the average person lived out his entire life, never seeing any part of the world farther than ten or twenty, miles from home. There were no tourism agencies. People knew little or nothing about people a hundred miles or more from their own homes.

In the last three or four hundred years man's technology began to appear. We had the inventions of the telescope, the printing press, the steamboat. Travel by water was speeded up. The telegraph, cable and telephone-came and gradually communication developed.

But modern science began a real acceleration about 150 years ago. Men of science decided they could safely discard the crutch of religion and belief in God. The human mind could now supply all the knowledge, on the scientific human level.

"Give us sufficient knowledge," they postulated, "and we shall solve all the problems and cure all the world's ills."

Revelation was rejected as a basic source of knowledge. The tools of knowledge production were as they always had been observation, exploration, experiment and human reason. But now they began putting those tools to work with ever-increasing energy.

German "rationalism" was injected into the educational bloodstream. Education dropped emphasis on moral, spiritual and ethical values. It became materialistic, with sole emphasis on the intellect. And the universities schooled and turned out the scientists.

Means of transportation and communication incrused at ever-faster pace. Knowledge production was stepped upfaster and faster

But, strangely, paradoxically, new troubles and evils sprang up in the world. For example: Medicine was supportedly giving us better health, eradicating disease. Today one hears little about some of the diseases of fifty to a hundred years ago — but new and more deadly diseases have replaced them—and others have become fag more prevalent—cancer and heart diseases foremost. Crime has constantly increased. Unrest grips the whole world. Family life is breaking down. Revolt is everywhere. Especially on university campuses,

with violence. Protest is the current fashioh. Meanwhile, man has polluted his soil, his water supplies, the air he breathes, the foods he eats. He has denuded the forests, thus increasing droughts. Morals have descended into the cesapool. Teen-agers see no hope, no future, and hundreds of thousands take to idleness, drunkenness, sex and drugs, blowing their minds.

In the decade of the 1960's, the world's fund of knowledge doubled, and in the same ten years the world's evils also doubled.

For every effect, I repeat again and again, there has to be a CAUSE Suppose that instead of the giant space project, man bad devoted that time and energy to exploring the means of bridging the gaps for mankind.

The fault is NOT failure to devote time and energy in knowledge production to discover the CURB Man has always tried to treat the BEFECT, ignoring the CAUSE.

When evils escalate in virtually precise ratio with knowledge production, something has to be wrong in the method of producing that knowledge. That is one half of the trouble. The other is a basically wrong WAY OF LIFE. And the two apprinter-related. Let me explain.

Get vs. Give

Overall, there are only two basic ways of life. They travel in opposite directions. They travel in opposite directions, the other of cive. Or, a little more specifically: One is the way of outgoing concern for others, equal to concern for self. It is the way of cooperating, giving, helping, sharing, serving, the way of kindness, consideration, patience, courtesy.

The other is the SELF-centered way. It is the way of getting, taking, acquiring — of greed and lust. Toward others it is the way of envy, jealousy, unconcern, malice, resentment, harred. It is the way that tries to get for SELF the best, of every deal — and give the other the worst.

At the San Francisco Conference that drew up the pattern for the United Nations, I heard men make laudatory speeches on the theme of brotherly love toward others. There, in 1945, I heard,

(Continued on page 47)





Ambassader Çeİlege Phote

WELFARE A Social Disaster?

Plans are now being considered which may make the United States the world's foremost welfare state. Yet, the welfare problem won't be solved. Just what is the best way to help the poor?

/ by Ronald A. Kelly and Gary Alexander

poor - the elderly, the sick, the unemployed, the incapacitated, the uneducated, the indolent.

Government leaders, economists, social scientists today are faced with the same problem: "How can we PROVIDE for the poor?" "How can we be sure everyor will fare well in our land?"

Some nations have disregarded their poor. In others, only the fit survived.

One ancient nation had a special system—long since neglected—which provided for those who were in real need. Widows, orphans, crippled and poor were cared for in a unique manner that did not encourage indolence.

The Welfare States

Most modern nations of the Western World have chosen to assume the role of the welfare state. The mad has been a rocky one — leading to spiraling taxes, inequities, loss or self-respect, and increased indolence.

* The present U. S. welfare system has been called a "scandal." But, though criticized, it is still not as "complete" or "classic" as those of three other nations - Sweder, Great Britain and Uruguay.

In order to support a birth-to burial welfare program, Sweden has instituted the world's bighest taxation rate. Approximately 41 percent of all wages are taken in taxes to support the most advanced cradle-(free prenatal care and child delivery) to the grave (generous old-age pensions and funeral support)

Sweden's womb-to-tomb welfare pro-

gram offers an annual allowance for each child until he reaches 16, free tuition at college, home-furnishing loans for newlyweds, rent rebates for large families, special pensions for widows, orphans, and invalids. Every age group is under welfare's unperella.

Germany's Bismark parts the first modern welfare laws h 1885. Great Britain joined the walfare wagon in 1911, under the leadership of Prime Minister Lloyd George. Today, Britain's welfare state will provide anything from a pair of slippers to a house (one laborer bought two houses on national assistance!). On all the social services—health, pensions, education, unemployment, and housing—Britain spends over 9 billion pounds (\$22 billion) per year. That's four times her defense budget, and nearly one fourth of her entire GNP!

Britain's welfare system is much criticized for subsidizing indolence. Many thousands of Britons make more on national assistance than they could make working! But the British case, though the most familiar, is certainly not the most dramatic.

The most striking example of a welfare state gone bankrupt is Uruguay.

Take Uruguay -- Please!

Uruguay had everything going for it—arable farmland, more than 90 percent literacy, a thriving carrie-industry, full employment, excellent ports, high per-capita earnings, and relative political stability in a politically unstable continent.

Urus yans were the best fed, best dressed, best paid, and best educated people in South America.

José Batlle y Ordoñez, who ruled or controlled Uruguay between 1903 and 1929, started the nation down the welfare road. By 1952, the welfare system began to collapse. Today it is bankrupt, and dying.

Presently, fully 40 percent of the population is supported by the government. The UNEMPLOYMENT rate is about 30 percent of the work force. The inflation rate is above 100 percent at the support of the work force.

In Urugusy's employment-to-interment welfare program, about 40 percent of all workers work for the central gov-

fation is over 50 years of age! Such combined statistics are unequalled in the world's nations.

Why so many elderly?

Because "advanced" welfare services provided retirement at full pay (or more) beginning somewhere between ages 48 and 55, or healthy unemploy ment benefits for those under 50 who were out of a job. The obvious conclusion: why work? Young workers and those in high tax brackets began leaving the country. By 1968 the stream increased to 2,000 emigrants per month—a brain and brawn drain.

How did Uruguay meet all these welfare payments, while fewer tax-payers remained to produce the goods and services? The nation warmed up the printing presses. The amount of pesos—and the cost of living—doubled each year while production declined. In 1967, for instance, cost of living escalated 136 persent. Meanwhile, the "real" GNP declined!

And the welfare "spiral" continued. To handle the governmental chores of dispensing more welfare, more employees were hired. In 1968, about 40 percept of all laborers "worked" (only 4 to 6 hours, daily) for the government. By January of 1978, government workers actually outnumbered all other workers 400,000 to 300,000, according to an Associated Press release — the reverse of the ratio of a year earlier.

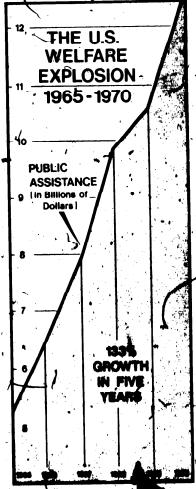
Why such a bureaucratic, bankrupt mess? For Uruguayans, the comething for nothing syndrome became a way of life. "Our trouble as that we do not train to work." wrote the very newspaper, founded by Uruguay's welfare champion Battle y Ordonez. The lesser half of the people who worked, had to support the greater half who were either on the dole or in the government.

In spite of such obvious problems, other nations are on the road to becoming carbon copies of these welfare states. This road could lead to financial and social ruin if the mistakes others have made are repeated.

The Present! Welface System

Look at the U.S. for a moment.

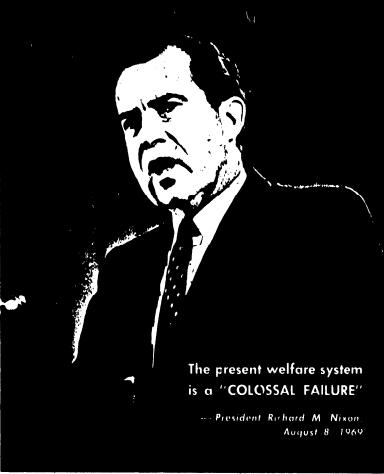
In 1969, federal, state, and local governments in the United States spent



\$125 billion on all social watere programs. This huge sum represents one seventh of the Gross National Product. The amount is larger than the entire Federal budget was just five years ago.

About one third of this massive total goes to old-age assistance. Another one third goes to public education and the remaining third to miscellaneous programs of medical, veteran, unemployment, disability, and dependent-children assistance. Only one tenth — \$13 billion in fiscal 1970 — went directly to "public assistance" (the category most people associate with welfare, or the "dole"). Such spending has more than doubled since 1965 and now is doled out to over 12 million Americans.

The largest program of public assistance — measured by either human lives or dollars spent — is the Aid to Families with Dependent Children



Ambassador College Photo

(AFDC). The number of families receiving such aid increased more between 1965 and 1968 than during the previous 17 years combined. Now, more than 1.5 million families, representing over 6 million people, receive AFDC aid. Their number increase about 15 percent annually. As the most extreme example, New York City alone has one million on welfare, the number having doubled between 1965 and 1968!

This welfare crunch is causing problems. There are too many millionpeople needing and requesting help, without enough billions of dollars to go around. That's the immediate problem. The longer-range problem is an archaic and unjust welfare system, amounting to a "welfare scandal."

President Nixon himself called the present welfare system a "tolossal failure," an "antiquated, wheezing, overloaded machine" that breaks up homes, often negatives work and grows at a prodigious rate of 10 percent or more annually.

The greatest inequity, of course, is that it doesn't really help many of the poor. One New York City welfare officer admitted, "Welfare is designed to save money, not people, and it ends up doing neither." To illustrate — there are over 25 million poor people in the United States. Less than half receive ANY help. Those who do receive help are neither helped out of their problem nor, in general, given enough to live decently in their poverty.

Nine Reasons Why Welfare MUST Change

Much has been written about the inequities of the present welfare system. Nine problems summarize the main rea-

sons why officials have declared that the current system must be revamped.

1) Families are broken up. To receive AFDC elief, the father must be absent or disabled. In actual practice, three fourths of all welfare/families are fatherless, and only one fifth have a father disabled. More than half the nation's poor urban blacks now live in fatherless families.

2) Illegitimacy is "encouraged" by granting more AFDC support for each child born while the busband is absent. Welfare workers are paid to keep an eagle eye out for the husband who lives with his AFDC wife. Often she tries clandestinely to support him in separate living quarters.

3) Work is "discouraged." In many areas, a welfare recipient can receive more on relief than he could by working at some of the dirty and distasteful jobs which pay only about \$60 a week.

"In such a case," some people reason, "why work?"

Presently about 100,000 people earn more by working part time and collecting welfare supplements than they would earn by working full time.

4) Work is sometimes prohibited in the case of blind, injured, disabled or otherwise handicapped people. Many are deprived of their welfare check if they work even part time. Many jobs can be done well by the handicapped if welfare policy would encourage it.

5) Transportation, clothing and day care for children are some of the extra expenses encountered when one begins working To work sometimes costs more money than not to work. But such expenses are not provided for welfare recipients wishing to work, especially AFDC mothers. For instance, a person receiving \$3,000 welfare annually might easily "net" more money than if he or she worked for \$4,000 annually.

often causes AFDC mothers or unskilled minority workers to earn much less for hard physical work than a white-coltar worker might earn for a less demanding job.

7) Regional inequities cause a poor family of four on AFDC to receive only \$36 a month (\$9 per person) in Mississippi, but \$240 per month (\$60 per person) by moving to New York City.

Newark, of other Northern cities. This is a major cause of the stifling urban

welfage is personally degrading. A welfage check is supposedly given to help people live "with dignity," But such handouts are often accompanied by highly undignified snooping, questioning and checking up on the "means," morality and marital status of recipients. Some want to work, but jobs aren't available. All self-respect, dignity, and desire to escape the poverty syndrome are sabotaged.

And werst of all:

9) Welfare is for LIFE. Over 46 percent of all AFDC welfare cases in some large cities are the sons or daughters of previous AFDC cases! Some are third-generation fatherless families!

To live a life on welfare — or in poverty — is to live no life at all. And 25 million Americans are locked in this prison for life.

Recently, some government leaders and economists have been proposing a drastic revision of our Welfare System.

The Nixon Plan

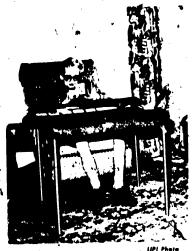
On August 8, 1969, on nationwide television, the President of the United States proposed a sweeping reform, a series of changes which, although more expensive initially than the present projectam proposed to treat many of the causes of the welfare mess and take away some of its needlessly degrading factors. He called it the Family Assistance Plan.

No unemployed person would earn more than an employed person — as often happens today.

In short, it would annually provide \$500 per adult and \$300 per child for all fumilies with children, if that family earns less than \$720 per year. If the family earns between \$720 and \$3,920 annually (figured on a family-of-four basis), it would still receive 50¢ of welfare support for each dollar the family earns (above \$720).

An additional incentive to work would be a \$30 monthly bonus for those attending job-training programs. A penalty for those who refuse job training and placement would also be instituted.

The President would scrap the entire



Approximately bne third of all social welfare expenses—about \$40 billion annually—support the elderly, chiefly through Social Security.

AFDC program and attempt to employ some of the AFDC mothers by providing day care for the children. Such practices as the "means test" and the personal intrusion by welfare workers would be eliminated. There would be no attempted separation of the "deserving" and "undeserving" poor, as is attempted today.

Would the Nixon Plan work?

The President himself said, "I don't know whether it's going to work. All I know is that the system we've got now is a social disaster, and I'm not going another step down that road." Congress counted the cost of the Nixon plan for over a year, then it was turned down recently by the Senate Finance Committee. The reason why is clear when we understand the cost involved.

Would It Work? 💊

As an infimediate effect, President Nixon's plan would more than double the welfare rolls, from about 10 million to nearly 25 million Americans. The immediate cost increase would be about \$4 billion added to a Fiscal 1971 budget deficit that already is exceeding \$10 billion.

The long-range effect would be the most critical. The new welfare plan would officially make the United States a "welfare state." The standard defini-

tion of a welfare state would be the Universal Declaration of Human Right, as proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1948. It states that "everyone has the right to social security" and "everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family."

The key word is everyone.

At present less than half of America's poor receive welfare. Unemployment and other welfare programs cover only a portion of the nation. Neither the cradle, the grave, nor much of the in-between is thoroughly covered — yes.

President Nixon, is opposed to most of the principles of "guaranteed income" or "negative income tax." His plan, nevertheless, guarantees \$2,400 (including \$800 of food stamps) per year to every family of four. The male head-of-family must submit to job training, but women heads-of-family need not.

Would such programs work? Look at the record of past job-training programs. For eight years now, a program of job training, on both the national and state levels, has been under way. The programs have cost in excess of \$6 billion. Critics on both sides agree that only a "small proportion" of the 6.4 million persons in the program were helped. Mr. Nixon called job programs heretofore "a terrible tangle of confusionand waste." Would future job programs

Training programs alone are not the answer. No job training programs can 1) guarantee jobs for those trained, 2) guarantee proper wages and working conditions for victims of job discrimination, 3) instill the desire to learn into a person dulled by years of poyerty, malnutrition, or apathy, or 4) solve the primary welfare problem of non-white households headed by women.

Profile of the Poor

Most of the poor are NOT necessarily the lazy employables, but the working or deserted poor. Of the 4.5 million poor families (under the age of 65) eligible to receive some supplement to their income under the proposed Nixon plan, 3.3 million are already working, at wages below \$60 per week. Another

do better?







A PROFILE OF THE POOR

Three fourths of welfare families (on public assistance) are fatherless and on AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) The typical poor families are rural white (right) and urban non-white (below). Both are trapped in a tragic poverty syndrome.

Wide World Photos



million families are headed by women or disabled men. Of the remaining 230,000, half are in school or otherwise occupied.

According to the Nixon Plan less than one percent of today's poor would be candidates for job training. The rest are already employed or incapable of work in their present situation, or women who are heads of households.

Job training does not attack the cause—or even the primary effect—of our poverty problem. The main cause of poverty becomes crystal clear when you examine the breakdown—both statistically and literally—of the families presently on the Public Assistance roles in America.

FATHER ABSENT

Father not married to	
mother	21.2%
Father deserted	18.4%
Father divorced or legally	
separated	14.3%
Father deceased	7.7%
Other	4.8%
TOTAL	74.9%
FATHER PRESENT	•
	1 25
Incapacitated	17.8%
Unemployed	
Other	
TOTAL	25.1%

The true solution to the welfare problem is obvious. Eliminate the root *cause of poverty.—FAMILY BREAK-DOWN.— not mere unemployment.

Job training has its part, the elimination of racial and wage discrimination have their parts. Many factors contribute to the involuntary cultural enslavement of poverty.

But the root cause is family break-down,

What can be done about it?

First of all, we must realize happy families are not, bought. No amount of financial incentive can create binding love in the family. In fact, it is not even in the hand of governments to be able to bind families.

Welfare reforms cannot succeed unless they are capable of binding families together. And families cannot succeed without a change in the buman beart! With proper acharacter training in the home, the cause of poverty — the cause of second-generation welfare cases — will be solved.

To effect such programs there must

be plans. The right type of welfare program is needed to get people back on their feet — to "prime the hump." But what are those programs and where can they be found?

Effective, Welfare Programs

A welfare plan that works was proposed long ago. Not many people have heard of it. But it was practiced by an ancient nation.

"If thy brother be waxen poor," said the Lawbook of this ancient nation, called Israel, "and fallen in decay with thee; then thou shalt relieve [strengthen] him" (Leviticus 25:35).

This Lawbook also provided special financial support for "the stranger, and the fatherless, and the widow, which are within thy gates" that they "shall eat and be satisfied" (Deuteronomy 14:29). Further statutes and judgments prohibited any form of discrimination.

These laws provided temporary help for those who had become poor through circumstances beyond their control, and also permanent help for those incapable of supporting themselves.

Notice-these people were not to be edegraded with a pittance or a "dole" barely able to cover their needs. They were to "eat and be satisfied" by a welfare program which opened a "wide hand" to them. Further study of this law reveals a "social security" program for the aliens, orphans, and widows that cost less than 4.3% of the total personal income — not upwards of 10% to 40% which some nations spend today.

What was the secret behind such success?

The secret was the stress on family nntly — family support. If any person did not provide for his own relatives and especially those of his immediate family, he was considered worse than an infidel.

Think what a savings to any nation's budget it would be if each family looked after its own members respecially the elderly—their own parents and grandparents! But, more importantly, this kind of system made it possible for the elderly to take care of the grandchildren!

This ancient set of Laws also attacked

the root cause of poverty! And that cause results in the enslaving housing patterns we call ghettoes. In the Israel of 3,000 years ago, each head of household owned his own property. That land could not be taken away from him as long as he lived. And where there's land, there's food for those who will work that land.

No property tax took the fruits of his labor on that land. For that matter, there was no sales tax, surtax, excise tax, or any of our other labyrinthine financial siphons. There was a straight income tax (non-graduated, ten percent across the board).

This was no welfare state!

WORKfare Programs Too

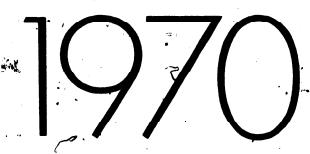
While this system of law provided personalized and loving "relief" to all who needed it, it also made it clear that everyone who was able to work was expected to work.

The Book of Proverbs, written by Solomon, a king of ancient Israel, is replete with admonitions to work. Perhaps the most familiar — but least practiced — is "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise: which having no guide, overseer, or ruler, provideth her meat in the sum mer, and gathereth her food in the har vest. How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard? — (Prov 6.6-9)

So a program of workfare — a combination of helping the helpless and providing work for the able — is the proper foundation for welfare systems. But the necessary tools are (1) a strong family unit which would teach (2) a willingness to work.

The welfare programs of any nation can work only if the individuals in that nation are taught to respect these two simple principles.

Write in for two free Ambassador College publications which amplify these points. The first is Your Marriage Case Be Happy, explaining the living laws that bind families together. The second is The Seven Laws of Success, giving valuable principles on how to work toward personal success regardless of your present financial or social conditions.



How far have we come?

The decade of the Seventies, experts tell us, is mankind's last chance to find and implement solutions to his thus far insurmountable problems. One full year has already passed. How far have we come? Here's a tally on "the year that was."

THE YEAR 1970 opened with a world desperately needing SOLU-

The legacy of the incredible Sixties left us with the following dilemmis: threat of nuclear annihilation from a spiraling arms race; an already ignited population bomb, worldwide pollution threatening to end in ecological disaster; epitlemic crime; a new generation losing its way; mounting violence and nots;

international economic woes; a moral tobogganslide; natural disasters of immense proportions.

The true magnitude and significance of one trend or event was quickly buried in the wake of the next crisis to jolt the world. Now, at the beginning of a new year, we need to review the important events and trends of 1970. Photos on the following pages illustrate just how far we have come:





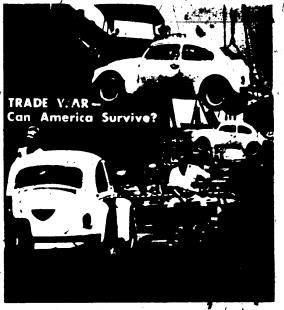


Wide World Photos (Top), UPI Photo (below).
Ambassador Callego Photo (battom right)

War in Southeast Asia (top) and African strife such as Biafra crisisal right) kept two sectors of world in turmoil. Meanwhile, mother kind of war — trade war — threatened other nations, Added to these problems were natural disasters claiming multiple hundreds of thousands of lives, such as Function tragedy (below)







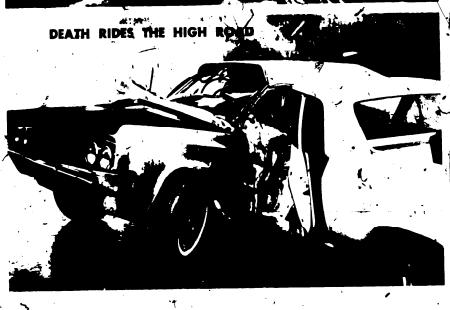




"NOW" GENERATION SEEKS HAPPINESS

Ambossodor College Photos

A lost generation seeks purpose and happiness in life. Mean hile the femule half of human race seeks rights it has never had. At the same time other social problems remain with us - such as the drunk driver who causes about half of the 55,000 American highway, deaths.



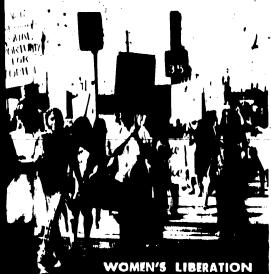




BUSING CRISIS HITS

Ambition of allow Photos (top right, hollow right), (IPT Photos (right), Wide World Photos (top lett)
"Polarization" was the word for American society in 1970. Court ruling on bussing caused heated friction, university students in such splaces as Kent State (right) and late Vista (bottom right) fought with "the Establishment", the farming situation worsened with strikes by farm laborers and such occurrences as potato burnings.





ON THE MARCH





advance news

in the wake of today's WORLD EVENTS

Revival of "Classic Europe"

"The most important thing happening on the world stage right now is the subtle; gradual revival of classic Europe as a power center. Byeyy diplomat and statesman the world around understands and feels the rising importance of Europe in all their calculations."

So writes long-time international relations expert Joseph C. Harsch of The Christian Science Monitor.

The two-power world of the United States and the Soviet Union is no more. Peking's break with Moscow made it a three-power world. The fourth power — Europe — is a power still in the making, not yet federated, not yet politically complete.

This is why so few grasp the impact of what is happening in Western Europe.

"There never will be a specific moment when the headlines will declare the revival of classic Europe," says Harsch. By "classic Europe" is meant, basically, confines of the old Holy Roman Empire.

"There will never be a specific moment for such headlines because the process of European revival is so quiet, so gradual, and happening by such fragmentary acts and actions that one will never know exactly when it happened, or how far the process has gone."

Within the Common Market the subtle, steady pull toward economic unity continues unabated, virtually unnoticed.

A very significant development in the Common Market business world occurred on October 15. France's second and Germany's third largest banks announced a plan to co-ordinate their financial, technical and managerial services. The union, to be the fifth strongest banking force in the world, will be just short of a full-fledged merger.

Across-the-border mergers remain a big obstacle. Until they are made possible, European companies will not be able to meet the stiff challenge of American business on European soil. In an attempt to correct this situation, the Common Market Commission has proposed a new European law to allow corporations to form or merge on a Community-wide basis.

Many other regulations dealing with vital, but to outsiders seemingly mundane matters, have lately been implemented or proposed. They include a "common fish market," common control over imports of tobacco, flax, and hemp, common regulation of animal feed inspection, international automobile insurance, drivers' licenses, tourism and pollution control.

In the field of education, the Commission has suggested that curricula and diplomas should be harmonized, a "European diploma" be established for universities and "transnational universities" be founded.

The end result, as always, remains political unity. In fact, it is becoming very apparent that an economic union could not long survive without a political union. Reports the leading West German daily, Die Welt: "A currency union presupposes the existence of an economic union, however, and both need a political authority as a safeguard."

As a starting point, the foreign ministers of the Six have begun regular consultations on political cooperation — including the co-ordination of foreign policy and defense.

Continue to watch the continued, emergence — behind the scenes — of "classic Europe."

• Coming Soon - New European Money

A NEW common European currency — to be symbolized by an E crossed by a diagonal line — is nearing reality.

The European Common Market Commission has already announced the first loan to be issued in the new denomination, which, paradoxically, is not planned to be in actual circulation until later in the decade. The loan, to be issued by the sister European Coal and Steel Community, will be paid back in 20 years, considered more than sufficient time for the new unit to be in operation.

Behind the accelerating drive towards Europe's economic unity — and independence — is the continued malaise of the U. S. dollar.

The overburdened dollar is the major reserve currency of over half the world. But America's chronic inflation and balance-of-payments deficits, plus shrinking gold reserves, have undermined confidence in the once-mighty dollar. French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing compared the world's dependence on the dollar to the act of setting a watch "by a clock that is out of order."

Establishment in Europe of a second major currency could divide the international monetary system into two competing blocs — a dollar group and a "Euromark group" — or whatever the new unit might be called.

Under the so-called "Werner Plan," expected to be approved by the EEC Council of Ministers, the creation of

Eurocurrency and ultimately a full economic union would come about by stages. The plan proposes as "indispensable" the idea of one central reserve bank to eventually replace the present six, as well as a supranational "decision center" to control the Market's economic policy.

The Werner Report urges that planning on economic unification be finished by 1973, with actual fulfillment by

The date is flexible, however. Much depends upon the health of the dollar and trends in international trade. Some European experts continually hint of a devaluation of the dollar. Others warn of the drastic damage that would happen to the U.S. economy and the dollar should an international trade war get under way. And in that eventuality, much of Europe would be fighting as a single unit, with great combined economic leverage.

New Arab Bloc?

Pan-Arabism — the dream of the late Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser — may yet bear fruit.

Egypt, Libya, Sudan and Syria are working towards a federation they hope will serve as a nucleus of Arab unity.
"We do not consider Libya and Egypt as two states,"



Libyan leader Col. Muammar Kadafi told the Egyptian newspaper Al Akhbar. "We honestly and truly consider them as one state and one people. We now deal with each other on the basis that we are one state, one command and one people with a single destiny."

If the federation does, materialize, each nation will complement the others economically. Egypt's comparatively advanced technology may be employed to develop vast and unused acreage in Sudan, which will in turn help feed overpopulated and under-nourished Egypt. Egypt is already supplying Libya with much needed and in education, administration, and technology

Libya in particular has been eager to join the conflict against Israel, but has been hampered by her separation from the front. Even more of her \$1,000,000,000 a year in oil revenues may now find their way into the struggle.

Syria's decision to join the Federation move came somewhat as a surprise. It was once allied with Egypt in the ill-fated United Arab Republic (which name Egypt still errains), That Enderation attempt folded in 1961. However, new Syrian President Lt General Hafez Assad who recently engineered a military coup-d'etat, is much more in line with Cairo thinking.

If the federation does come about, what will likely happen?

With the heavy Russian presence in Egypt, the door may be opened for increased Soviet influence in Cairo's new partners.

Western Europe — which purchases almost two thirds of its petroleum products from Libya — will be anxiously watching the move towards federation.

• The Environment — Disturbing News

"Ecology" is now a household world. Yet despite growing public awareness of man's environmental crisis, pollution is growing worse. And strangely, some tactics and strategies being employed to combat pollution are producing undesired effects.

It has been discovered that a fixed blanket of tiny dirt particles — unaffected by rain, wind, or gravity — hangs over much of America's East Coast. Scientists say the concentration, mostly automobile exhaust, is so dense that it shows signs of altering major weather patterns.

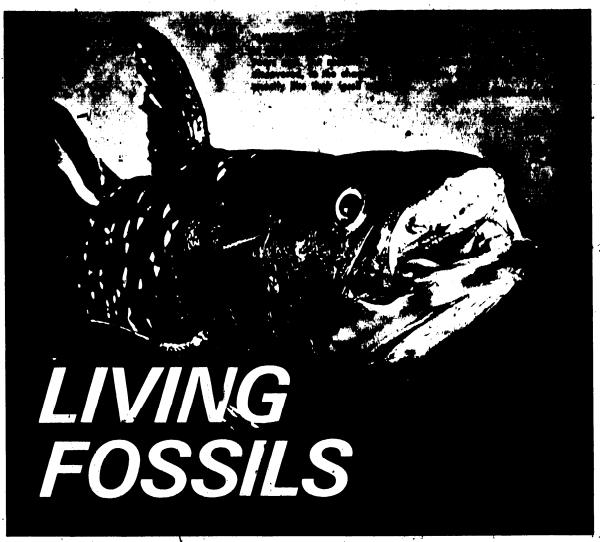
"A very violent storm can have an effect on the (particles)," said biophysicist William A. Curby, "But there is a feedback in that this cloud can effectively alter the course of storms traveling along the East Coast."

Scientists have also reported that the air over the North Atlantic Ocean is twice as dirty as it was in the early 1900's.

In Los Angeles, where the battle against air pollution began 30 years ago, the city's smog season last year was the worst, in frequency of smog alerts, in the last 14 years. The villain, it is suspected, is a supposed tool in the fight against smog: the automobile emission control system.

While cutting hydrocarbon and carbon monoxide emissions from millions of exhaust pipes, the systems have increased another pollutant — oxides of nitrogen. On top of this, recent research indicates exhaust controls may increase the reactivity of hydrocarbans that still come from tail pipes.

It is obvious the solution to pollution is not simply more and better technology. A fundamental change in human values is needed. To find out what this entails, write for your free copy of the booklet, Our Polluted Planet.



Evolution demands that life has grown progressively more complex as millions of years have passed. Yet many LIVING types of animals and plants are essentially the same as their fossil representatives believed to be millions of years old. These "living fossils" pose a serious question to the very basis of the theory of evolution.

by Robert E. Gentet

The place: YEast London, a port on the southeast coast of South Africa.

Miss M. Courtenay-Latimer, a curator of the local museum, is surprised to find a strange-looking fish/among the carch of a fisherman.

The unusual fish is five feet long,

weighs 127 pounds, and is steel-blue in color, with dark blue eyes.

Experts Amazed

Since she was unable to identify the fish, Miss Latimer sent a sketch of it to Professor J. L. B. Smith at the Rhodes University College at Grahamstown, South Africa. A fish expert, Professor

Smith was dumbfounded! "My surprise would have been little greater if I hadsen a dinosaur walking down the street," he exclaimed.

Why was Professor Smith so astonished? The fish was very similar to one which was thought to have become extinct about 70 million years ago! Dr. Smith named the fish after Miss Latimer — Latimeria chalumnae Smith.

fuseum of Natural History paid Professor Smith a high tribute by writing in the London Times: "The capture of the coelacanth, with which the name of Professor." L. B. Smith will always be linked, has been rightly described as the most amazing event of the cen-

tury in the realm of natural history."

Latimeria provides a real enigma for the evolutionary theory.

Latimeria is the same as the ancient coelacanth (See-la-kanth) which supposedly lived over 350 to about 70 millions of years ago, only to vanish in the record of the rocks at the end of a geological period dubbed "Cretaceous."

Jacquer Millot, the director of Madagascar's Institute of Scientific Research, acknowledged: "Throughout the hundreds of millions of years the coelacanths have kept the same form and structure. Here is one of the great mysteries of evolution." ("The Coelacanth," Scientific American," Dec. 1955, p. 37).

The coelacanth is but one of the many "living fossils" — living forms of life which closely match fossil ones thought to be millions of years old.

Other Unchanged Life Forms

That "unmentionable" insect, the ubiquitous cockroach, is one of these "living fossils."

Cockroaches, according to the evolutionary concept, have been around for a very long time. And, they "still exist in much the same form" as they did 250 million years ago, according to evolutionary science ("Insects \in Amber," Scientific American, Nov. 1957; p. 57).

This durable breed—the cockroach, reckoned as being 350 million years older than man—hasn't changed at all in the time assigned to it! Every time you see one of these nocturnal creatures, think of the LACK of change it has exhibited for supposedly about 350 millions of years! One can only wonder, if evolution be true, why the cockroach has remained alive and well, with no need for evolving, in this mind-defying period of time.

The same is true for our old picnic friend—the ant. Her exact kind might, have plagued your picnic basket and spoiled your fun millions of years ago. Fossils of the common black ant (Formica fusca) have been found in remains said to be 70 million years old (Ibid., p. 58).

In fact, as the "Insects in Amber" article admitted: "... by and large the insect population of today remains remarkably similar to that of the earlier

The same holds true for the dragonfly. Fossils of this marvelous creature almost exactly resembling the modernday dragonfly appear in rocks scientists have called "Jurassic." These rocks, according to the commonly accepted geological time scale, are assumed to have been laid down about 170 million years ago. (See "The Dragonfly: Fossil on Wings," Swience Digest, May 1961, page 6.)

Now that is a very commendable feat for any dragonfly!

Trilobite Partner Unchanged!

Another amazing discovery that was to jolt the scientific world came in the 1950's. A deep-sea mollusk (Neopilina galatheae) was recovered off the coast of Central America at a depth of about two miles! "Its fossil relatives have been discovered in rocks estimated to be some 350 million years old" (Essentials of Earth History, Carl Stokes P. 431).

These mollusks were assumed to have become extinct about 280 million years ago. But since the 1950's, scientists have realized that Neopilina galatheae is still with us and unchanged!

Reptile Defies Change

On some small offshore islands near New Zealand is another form of "living fossil." It is the tuatara or Sphanodon.

Scientists confess: "The skeleton of a reptile found in the Jurassic deposits of Europe is so nearly identical with that of the living tuatara that very little change in the bony structure must have taken place during a period of 150,000,000 years" ("The Tuatara: Why Is It a Lone Survivor?" by Charles M. Bogert, Scientific Monthly, March 1933, page 167).

The world-famous vertebrate paleontologist George Gaylord Simpson calls the lizardlike Sphenodon "one of the most remarkable examples of evolutionary stagnation. It is almost identical in structure with ancestral forms from the Jurassic, and the evolutionary rate of this line has been virtually nil for the

last 135,000,000 years or more" (The Meaning of Evolution, p. 47).

Why hasn't the Sphenodby evolved in a supposed 135,000,000 or more years?

Now Consider These . . .

Charles B. Walcott made some puzzling discoveries in 1910, near the town of Field, British Columbia. Here, on the slope of Mount Wapta, is a bed of rock which scientists have dubbed "Middle Cambrian." This rock would be considered nearly one half

From what is now called the Burgess Shale Fauna, Walcott described 70 genera and 130 species of perfectly preserved remains of such creatures as sponges, jellyfish, and a remarkable array of annelid worms in which even, the bristles, scales, and intestinal tract are highly preserved! All are like the modern varieties.

Forms similar to the modern brineshrimp were found preserved as delicate carbon films on the bedding planes where bedding and cleavage in the shale coincide.

Why haven't these creatures of the sea evolved? The postulated figure of one half billion years is indeed a long time for them to remain unchanged.

We should not fail to notice that on the evolutionary ladder, the scorpions and millipedes are considered as being the first all breathing animals of long ages ago. Speaking about these "early" scorpions, Dunbar writes: "These firstknown scorpions are small creatures, not over 2½ inches long, and their resemblance to modern scorpions is "striking" (Historical Geology, 1960, p. 171).

Here, again, we are face to face with the clear evidence of "living fossils" from the geological record and the living record around us.

Plant Enigmas, Too

Animals are not the only forms of life represented by puzzling "living fossils." Consider the plants.

The cycads are challenging examples "Af sliving fossils" in the plant world. Theodore Delevoryas of Yale University writes: "The true cycads, of the order Cycadales, were in existence since early Triassic times, or, perhaps, even earlier".

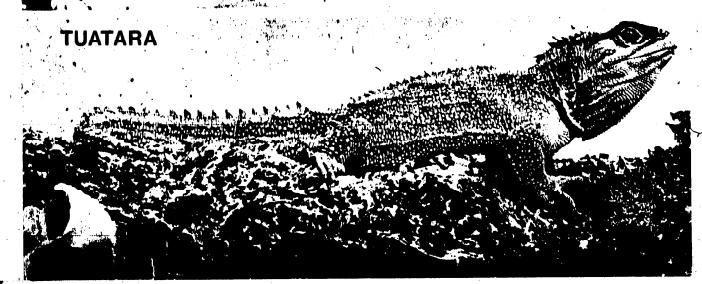
The PLAIN TRUTH





THREE LIVING ENIGMAS — Top left is part of a ginkgo tree. Today, it exists only in cultivated form — but is unchanged since its first appearance on earth. Top right photo shows a cycad — unchanged for 200 million years, say evolutionists. Below is another "living fossil" — the tuatara. It lives on offshore islands of New Zealand.

Ambassador College Photos New Zealand Information Service (bottom)



(Morphology and Evolution of Fossil Plants, p. 134).

If one looked at the evolutionary-based geological time scale, he would find that the Triassic period is said to have begun over 200 million years ago! Today's cycads are practically unchanged. They present a real puzzle to pileobotanists.

Then there is the "persistent" fern. While scientists have their problems in classifying some fossil ferns, the fern kind of plant is found very "early" in the geological record. Fern patterns like those growing today existed in "Mesozoic rocks" which are dated as being over 70 million years old.

The well-known ginkgo tree is another "living fossil." William Lee Stokes, Professor of Geology at the University of Utah, points out that the "... Ginkgo biloba (the maidenhair tree), was prominent during the Mesozoic. Its remains have been found in Mesozoic rocks of North America, Europe, Central America, Malaya, South Africa, and Australia. Ginkgo may be the oldest living genus of seed plants," (Essentials in Earth History, 1960, p.

The ginkgo is only known today in a cultivated form — preserved by the Orientals. It is not believed to exist at this time in the wild state. Yet, in the past 100 million years assigned to its existence by the evolutionary concept, it has undergone practically no change. That is significant for a plant which may be the "oldest living genus of seed plants."

Why no change in such a plant which has been given, by evolutionists, millions of years in which to evolve?

The animals and plants already mentioned are but a few of the many "living fossils." The Sequoia trees stand as giants among plants and also as giants among witnesses which have not changed from the time they first appear in the fossil record. The redwood tree has remained unchanged from its fossil forms said to be over 20 million years old.

The Equisetum (horsetail) plant, found practically all around the world, is another "living fossil." Its kind has supposedly existed for hundreds of millions of years — yet without evolving!

The Psilotales are described as "primitive plants, which have apparently persisted for millions of years in more or less their present simple state...", (College Bolany, Fuller & Tippo, p. 748).

A spider found in King's Canyon in California is reported by the American Museum of Natural History as belonging to the family Hypochilidae which is believed to date back some 300 million years. The shark Scapanorbynchus oursteni has fossil relatives in upper Cretaceous rocks (dated as over 70 million years old!)

As more examples, we could name the water monitors, sea lizards, the lampreys and hagfishes, the hedgehogs, the Venus's-flower-basket (Euplectell4), the mussel (a freshwater bivalve mollusk), the turtle, the crocodile, and a host of others.

And; of course, there's the lowly algae. All life is supposed to have come from such plants billions of years ago! Why are they still unchanged?

In short, many life forms which are assumed to have a long evolutionary history have representatives which could be cited as examples of "living fossils"! It is as though the whole classification system of both plant and animal worlds is bent upon DENYING the theory of evolution!

But . . . WHY?

Why are so many forms of life unchanged? Evolutionary scientists admit they really don't know.

. Stokes writes: "We marvel at these veterans of the struggle for existence and seek to understand why they have survived while their contemporaries have long ago vanished. The secrets of their success may be difficult to uncover or to understand, for there seems to be no common characteristic that accounts for their survival" (Essentials of Earth, History, 1960, p. 431).

John Maynard Smith acknowledges: "Unfortunately one cannot give detailed reasons in any particular case for such long-continued survival with little evolutionary change" (The Theory of Evolution, p. 237).

Theories abound which try to explain why these creatures and plants have not changed. But each theory utterly fails to explain the whole picture.

Evolutionary Glasses

It's time to take a good look at the overall picture — to analyze what the problem is and why it exists.

Anyone knows that the world today is filled with many and various types or kinds of plants and animals from "simple," one-celled creatures to extremely "complex" forms such as man himself. But man has set up a classification system whereby he studies these creatures based upon a preconceived standard.

Through the power of "evolutionary reason," there is drawn up a gradual transition of life forms. It goes something like this. Life somehow began from chemical compounds. After this is assumed, life by some unknown means evolves into one-celled creatures (thought to be in the sea). These progress or evolve into various types of sea life - becoming fish in, again, some unknown way. Then amphibians are supposed to have sprung from the fish. The reptiles then mysteriously came from the amphibians. Last, but not least, the birds and mammals believed to have evolved from the reptiles, and finally along came man.

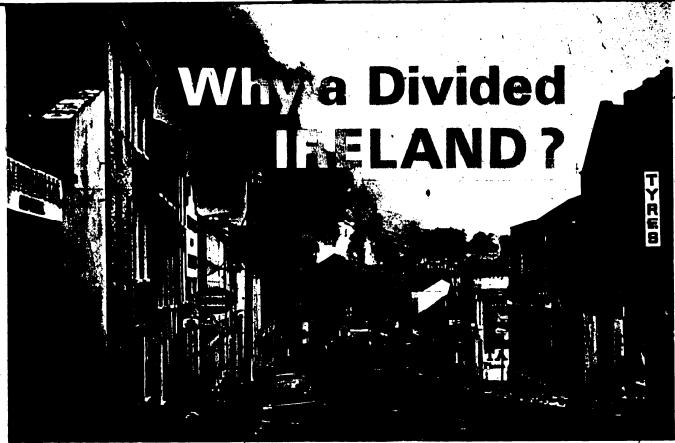
But many "living fossils" clearly disagree with this proposed evolutionary development sequence. These life forms are so much like their fossil uncestors that they defy explanation! They show NO evolution.

Furthermore, evolutionists freely admit that the majority of life forms have dropped out of sight without descendants! This simply means that most fossils found are not even claimed to be ancestors of higher forms of life!

Instead of evolution, we find overwhelming fossil evidence of the sudden

whelming fossil evidence of the sudden appearance of new life forms and mass destruction of many types which not longer exist today. Send for our FREE reprints, "Worldwide Mammal Massacre" and "The Day the Dinosaurs Died." Both of these articles provide trrefutable proof that mass destruction of animal life, not slow evolution, has occurred in the past history of earth.

"Living fossils" challenge scientists and laymen alike to look ag in at the theory of evolution. It is pure folly to blindly accept a theory that cannot stand the test of life itself!



Ambassador College Photo

Why the fierce struggle between Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland? Large-scale rioting, bombings and burnings continue. Why such hatred among peoples professing Christianity?

by Raymond F. McNair

Belfast, N. Ireland

Nowhere in Europe is that division more apparent than right here in Northern Irstand!

A Threefold Problem

In Northern Ireland three explosive ingredients -- religion, politics and race -- are combined in very dangerous proportions!

There are, of course, economic and social factors, the civil rights movement, and lingering historical antagonisms. But the real roots of today's Irish troubles burrow down deeply into the religious, political and ethnic elements in Ireland.

Can Ireland's deep-seated problems be solved by the leaders in Belfast, London or Dublin?

Recently, 12,000 British troops were

assigned to keep Catholics and Protestants from tearing each other apart. British government officials still keep a close watch on Ulster, trying to make sure this seething caldron of strife doesn't boil over. Already, hundreds of houses, pubs, factories, stores, offices and other places of business have been burned out. Hundreds have been made homeless and several have died.

But why? What's behind all this trouble?

Difference Between "Irish" and "Scotch-Irish"!

Many in America and the Commonwealth trace their lineage directly back to the Scotch-Irish of Northern Ireland or to Irish stock of Southern Ireland.

There is much confusion regarding

the distinct differences between the peoples of the origina! Irish and Scotch-Irish (called Ulster Scots in Britain).

The late President Kennedy's family were from Southern Irish stock. He was the only U. S. President to be of Irish ancestry.

But at least eleven U. S. Presidents — Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, W. H. Harrison, Grant, Arthur, Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley and Woodrow Vilson — trace their ancestry directly back to Scotch-Irish (or Ulster-Scott, descent. Six others — John Adams, Monroe, John Q. Adams, Taylor, L. B. Johnson, Mixon — have surnames common among the Scotch-Irish. Four presidents without Scottish names — efferson, Teddy Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower — claimed part Scottish or Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Many Irishmen tell visitors they can usually distinguish between a Southern Irishman and a Scotch-Irishman from Ulster. There are, in other words, marked ethnic differences between the Irishman and the Scotch-Irishman.

Besides the differences in ethnic



appearances and temperaments even the namemof the Irish and Scotch Irish as all the differ

Such names as Sullivan, Rafferty, O'Reilly, Mulligan or O'Malley are good Irish names. But names like MacDonald. McLean, Campbell, Wilson and Stewart are good Scottish or Scotch Irish names. Names beginning with 'Mac'' or 'Mc'' are usually Scottish or Scotch Irish, names beginning with O' are typically Southern Irish. But there are a few exceptions to both Loc example. O'Noil is a common South Irish name and McNamara is a common Irish name.

Zealous - But Bigoted

Violence and bloodshed have plagued Ireland's history for many centuries a

If we really wish to understand today's continuing strife in Ulster, we must understand recent Irish history

The Republic of Ireland - Southern Ireland - southern Ireland - southern just, under three million people. Approximately 95 percent are Catholic, most of the remainder Protestant. The overwhelming majority of them have the political desire of seeing the six counties of Northern Ireland. In the southern Ireland.

Ulster about the size of Yorkshire or Connecticut has about one and a half million population. Two-thirds are Protestant, one-third Catholic.

Ireland is well known to have some of the world's most devout Catholics, while Ulster undoubtedly contains the world's most (etvent Protestants. Misunderstanding and bigotry are found in both camps!

How did Northern Ireland come to be inhabited by a people whose characteristics, names, history and religion are quite different from that of the majority of those living in Southern Ireland?

A Divided Ireland

After the Protestant Reformation, in the sixteenth century, a fierce sfruggle developed between various Protestant and Catholic rulers in Europe — especially over control of the British Isles and Ireland. The English had, for centuries, been trying to subdue all the peoples in the British Isles, including Catholic Ireland.

France, Spain and other Catholic

countries tried by one means or another to overthrow the Protestant kings in England all to no avail.

In the seventeenth century, France even landed a number of troops in Ireland to assist the English Catholic king, James II, in his struggle against the Protestant king, William of Orange, the "Dutchman." James had gone to Ireland to recruit a Catholic army to expel William from the land. James' following was especially strong in the North of Ireland.

The "Ulster Plantations"

British monarchs of the Protestant faith finally decided the way to solve the "Irish" Problem" was to devastate Ireland and drive many of the people out of their homelands — especially in the North — and to "plant" a number of staunch Protestants from Scotlands and England in the Emerald Isle — hoping thereby to be better able to control that predominantly Catholic country.

Queen Elizabeth I initiated this program of planting Protestants in Ireland. King James I (the one who had the Bible translated into English in 1611) worked out a scheme whereby these "Ulster Plantations" would be made.

Protestant James I of Britain - who had been James VI of Scotland - took away much of the better land from the Irish, especially in the North, and leased large tracts to Protestants. "The land was divided among Scotch and English Protestants, most of whom had to promise to take no Irish and no Catholics as tenants. They advertised in England and Scotland for sub-tenants. In the next 30 years about twenty thonsand English and a hundred thousana Scotch were successfully settled in Ulster" (A History of Ireland, Julius Pokorny, pp 83). The Scots, who were used to a less productive land, were especially successful and prolific, although the English soon went home in droves because of a bad crop year,

Meaning of Scotch-Irish

Now, with this historical background, we can better understand the meaning of Scotch-Irish.

Most of the "Plantation of Ulster" was from Scottish racial stock (with some English).

These peoples became known in Britain as *Ulster-Scots*. In America they have been called *Scotch-Irish*.

A Crucial Battle

The Battle of the Boyne of 1690 is looked upon ar being the most important battle ever fought in Ireland. It was fought between the Protestant King of England, William of Orange, and the Catholic King of England, James II.

King James III passed the Decree of Attainder, in which over 3,000 Protestants were sentenced to death. Many of these condemned Protestants fled to the walled city of Londonderry (Derry) for refuge. They were there besieged by the Catholic forces, but the Apprentice Boys were able to hold out until William of Orange could send relief.

The Siege of Derry was lifted in 1690 and the British ship, the Mount-joy, arrived with provision for the city's starving inhabitants. The Protestants have never forgotten the slaughter which they received at the hands of the Catholics. And the Catholics, too, are ever mindful of the oppressions and untimely deaths which they received from Protestants.

And let it be said — and said plainly — that grievous wrongs have been committed on both sides!

After the Siege of Derry and the Protestant victory at the Battle of the Boyne, the Protestants contrived by various means to make sure that the Catholics of Ireland would never again gain the upper hand.

The Orange Society, later to become the Orange Order, was enablished for this express purpose.

This past July, an estimated 10,000 Protestant Orangemen, including thousands from Scotland, marched through Belfast's streets — demonstrating their loyalty to the British Crown — and their "No-Surrender" to the Catholic Republic of Ireland. The annual July Orange Parade in Belfast and other Northern Irish cities is a memorial of the Battie of the Boyne — a constant reminder to Protestants never to turrender.

Irish Catholics of Southern Ireland through the centuries grew very bitter toward English rule.

From the Irish Catholic's point of

view, what are some of his grievances? What, according to the Irith, did England do to cause them to be so bitter toward British rule?

(1) English rulers took large tracts of land away from the Irish and gave them to British — mainly English—landlords

(2) Henal laws were very harsh and greatly restricted Jeish freedom. These penal laws forbade Roman Catholics purchasing or holding land on long lease. Often very excessive routinere charged.

(3) Succession of estates of Roman Catholics by equal division among sons, instead of primogeniture (giving the whole estate to the older son), tended to the breakup of large estates.

(4) A Roman Catholic could not wear a sword or possess a horse worth more than 5 pounds.

(5) All teachers and schoolmasters, were required to be of the Protestant faith.

(6) Roman Catholics had no vote.

ing of Irish goods — except for linen — was prohibited in Britain and on the Continent.

(8) Even during the severe potato famine of 1848-49, badly needed food was exported from Ireland by landlords — in spite of the fact that one million were starving in the famine. (The English side of the story has, however, been consistently overlooked by the Irish.)

(9) Furthermore, Oliver Cromwell totally destroyed the towns of Drogheda and Wexford, slaughtering the Irish without mercy. Under Cromwellian rule—as well as under the rule of some British monarchs—the Irish, in their own eyes, were treated crielly.

At the turn of the eighteenth century, William Pitt, the fanous English Prime Minister, wrestled with the Irish Problem." He knew there would be trouble if England gave "Home Rule" to Ireland, thereby turning the Protestant majority of Ulster over to the formal of the Catholic majority in a united Ireland.

Pitt knew the Ulster Scots would never consent to letting all Ireland become united under Dublin rule and under Catholic control. He also knew the Catholics wanted control of all Ireland. How could the British Government avert the unthinkable dilemma of having. Ulster Protestants under the governmental and religious control of Southernr Ireland? The compromise solution was to let all Ireland become united with Britain.

Pitt, the English Prime Minister from 1783 fo 1801, realized that the only solution to the Irish problem, as he saw it, was political union between Great Britain and Ireland. This would mean, of course, giving full political rights to the Catholics. This, he realized, would put the Protestant minority in jeopardy. He saw a possible answer to the difficulty in uniting the Irish Parliament in Dublin with the English Par-~ liament at Westminster. By this system, in a free electorate, the Catholic representation would be in a majority in the Dublin parliament, but in a minority in the Westminster parliament" (Background to the Ulster Problem, by Dr. J. H. Stewart).

So in 1800 the Act of Union brought Ireland into union with the rest of Britain. But it was not a happy union! It could never really work. The Southern Irish were determined to have home rule, and anti-British sentiment continually simmered and seethed in Ireland.

Ireland Becomes a Republic

Anti-British feelings finally boiled over in 1916 in the Easter Monday Rebellion in which over 3,000 perished. Britain dealt ruthlessly with those who took part in this rebellion. But "Home Rule" was such a strong issue in Ireland that in 1921 Britain finally gave in.

However, the British Government insisted that the "six counties" of Northern Ireland (Ulster) must be permitted to remain part of Britain since this was their strong desire and these Ulster-Scot Protestants detested the very idea of coming under the political rule of Dublin and the religious control of the Pope at Rome.

In 1922, Southern Ireland became an independent nation. From then to 1948 she was known as The Irish Free State and beld Dominion status within the British Commonwealth. In 1948, Ireland left the Commonwealth and became known as the Republic of Ireland.

From that day forward, the Republic of Ireland has gone her separate way. But she has steadfastly refused to accept the partition of Ireland. Southern Ireland maintains that the "six counties", known as Elister rightly belong to her.

Article 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Ireland states: "The national territory consists of the ubole territory of Ireland, its islands and the territorial seas."

The Republic of Ireland's External Affairs Minister. Dr Patrick Hillery, speaking of the six counties of Ulster, declared in 1969: "We regard it as our territory. We regard them as our people. Our constitution recognizes a 32-county Ireland, and until reunification we only have a state of 26 counties..."

Dr. Hillery provoked a storm of protest from the Ulster government during the height of the 1970 summer riots when he slipped, clandestinely, across the border into Ulster to visit Catholics in the riot districts of Belfast. Of course, he believes the peoples of Belfast are actually the subjects of the government of the Republic of Ireland.

But the governing officials in Northern Ireland (with their capital at Stormont, Belfast) don't see it that way. The majority of the people of Ulster want to remain British, plan to remain under the government of London—and Dublin.

And they are willing to fight to prove their point. These Ulstermen are very loyal to the Queen and fully intend to keep Ulster united with Britain. They fly the Union Jack proudly, paint their curbs red, white and blue, sing patriotic songs. Some of the more extreme ones even paint defiant slogans on walls: "No Poil here!" "No surrender!"

And they are willing to die rather than surrender to rule from Dublin — rather than sea the Pope rule them. And the Catholics are just as fervent in their anti-Protestant sentiments!

What a paradox that peoples who profess to be followers of the One who said, "love your enemies" need the British Army to keep them from tearing each other apart!

Speaking of the Ulster-Scots, Prime Minister Churshiil said in 1943: "But for the loyalty of Northern Ireland and

its devotion to what has now become the cause of 30 [Allied] governments or nations, we should have been confronted with slavery and death and the light which now shines so strongly throughout the world would have been quenched."

Many in Britain were irked during World War II to see significant pro-Nazi sentiments in Southern Treland. Ireland permitted German U lauts to use her ports. "De Yalera [Prime Minister of the Irish Republic] was even punctilious enough to express his condolences to the German Embassy on the report of the death of Hitler, an action which provoketty some resentment in England, but as Churchill remarked in his speech after VE Day, feeling in Britain against Iteland for her neutrality was largely counterbalanced by recognition of the war services of her volunteers. who collected between them . . . a notable batch of V.C. s" (Victoria Crosses, Britain's highest decoration for combat heroism). (The Story of Ireland. p. 217, Brian Loglis.)

Ireland's Clouded Future

After the serious rioting and bloodshed in Ulster in 1969 and 1970, many Britons woke up to the fact that the British Isles are not immune to violence and bloodshed.

Now many wonder when the strife and blood-letting will end in Ulster.

Many in Britain (especially in Ulster) would be shocked if they knew the way events in Northern Ireland will go.

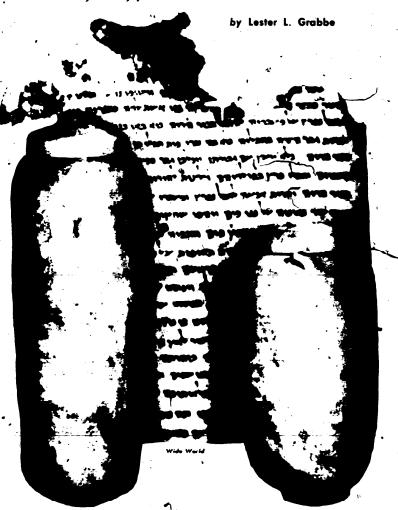
Catholic Eire is very hopeful of entering the EEC — and she will probably be accepted, eventually, either as a full-fledged member or as an associate member of this powerful, rapidly growing, predominantly Catholic club. Sha has already applied to become a member. But Protestant Britain will probably not be accepted fully into the Common Market.

It is possible that, through the POLITICAL OF MILITARY influence of a strong United States of Europe, the Republic of Ireland could succeed in gaining complete control over the six counties of Ulster. This has been the goal which the Southern Irish have sought, unsuccessfully, to attain for centuries!

Significance of The

DEAD SEA SCROLLS

Some have claimed the oncient Dead Sea Scrolls alter the text of the Old Testament. Read this article, showing the importance of the Dead Sea Scrolls and what they really prove about the Old Testament text.



IT ALL BEGAN in the spring of

Muhammed adh-Dhib, a fifteen-year-old Bedouin, stumbled onto the first scrolls on the north-west shores of the -Dead Sea. According to one story, he threw a stone at a runaway goat. The stone landed in a cave, and the boy heard the tinkle of breaking pottery. This led him to the manuscripts.

When scholars examined the manuscripts they were astonished.

Wrong Assumption Made

But what caused Biblical archaeologists to leap for joy when news of the Dead Sea Scrolls spread? The reason was clear Valuable new information was now available in the field of Jewish studies. More important, here was background material for the study of the Old Testament Biblical text itself.

Previous to the Dead Sea Scrolls discovery, the earliest dated Hebrew text of what is commonly called the Old Testament came from the early 10th century of the present era. Now scholars possessed manuscript material about 1000 years older — even though some of the books of the Hebrew Bible are represented only by fragments.

The Revised Standard Version, published in 1951, made use of some of the earlier finds in the Dead Sea Scrolls. A number of textual "emendations" were put into the RSV on the basis of the variant readings in some of the Scrolls.

Leading textual critics for years had proclaimed the late origin of the traditional Hebrew text — also referred to as the Masoretic — sometimes spelled Massocitic. (Most older English translations, including the King James "Old Testament," are based on the Masoretic.) These critics had concluded that this "received text" needed to be corrected — that many inaccuracies had crept in over the centuries. Some had begun to rely for their emendations on

the Greek Septuagint, the Samaritan, and other variant texts.

"Now, with the finding of the Dead Sea Scrolls," they asserted, "we are one thousand years closer to the original rendition." They were sure the Dead Sea Scrolls would show up many "inaccuracies" in any version which relied on the Masoretic.

Now that more than two decades of study has cleared the air, what is the obttome? Should the traditional Masoretic tent be thrown out the window and replaced by "more accurate" readings? On this crucial point the real significance of the Dead Sea Scrolls becomes evident.

Second Thoughts on Early Conclusions

A majority have now come to realizethe Scrolls show, not weaknesses, but
the superiority of the Masoretic text.
One example of this recent shift in
scholarly opinion can be found in the
field of textual criticism. Notice what
one scholar on the revision committee
which produced the RSV has since
written.

"Thirteen readings [in Isaiah] in which the manuscript departs from the traditional text were eventually adopted. In these places a marginal note cites 'One ancient Ms,' meaning the St. Mark's Isaiah scroll.... For myself I must confess that in some cases where I probably voted for the emendation I am now convinced that our decision was a mistake, and the Masoretic reading should have been retained" (M. Burrows, The Dead Sea Scrolls, p. 305, emphasis ours throughout).

Another scholar, F. F. Bruce of the University of Manchester, echoed the conclusions of many that "in general the new discoveries have increased our respect for the Massoretic Hebrew text" (Second Thoughts on the Dead Sea Scrolls, p. 69).

The Dead Sea Scrolls actually confirm the superiority of our present-day Masoretic text:

"The St. Mark's manuscript of Isaiah is the only one of the scrolls that contains a whole book of the Bible....

The age of the manuscript, of course, does not establish its importance. An

old manuscript is not necessarily a good manuscript. A copy made in the ninth or tenth century A.D. may more accurately reproduce the original text than one made in the first or second century B.C. As a matter of plain fact the St. Mark's Isaiab manuscript is obviously inferior at a great many points to the best medical manuscripts' (M. Burrows, The Dead Sea Scrolis, p. 303).

Scholars have had to realize age is not necessarily the best critorion for determining the accuracy of a text. The official Masoretic text, preserved by the Masoretes, official copyists, is superior even though the dated manuscript of any part of it we possess was copied about one thousand years later than the Qumran [Dead Sear scrolls.]

Shocking Similarities

But while realizing the differences between the Scrolls and the Masoretic text, more striking are the similarities.

Notice what one scholar stated

"Lest one exaggerate the differences between the great Isaiah Scholl and the traditional text, it must be pointed out that more often than not, except for the free used of vowel letters, even this document supports Masoretic readings. Its disagreements, moreover, are so often inferior that indirectly they attest the superior character of the familiar text" W. H. Brownlee, The Meaning of the Qumran Scrolls for the Bible, p. 216).

But the superiority of the Hebrew Masoretic text should not surprise us in the least. One merely needs to understand the bistory of the preservation of this traditional text.

How Official Text Was Preserved

- Jewish tradition tells us the Old Testament was put in its final form by Ezra and the "Great Synagogue." Jewish scholars were entrusted with prescring the text faithfully.

The "scribes," mentioned often in the Gospels, were the group with the responsibility of preserving the official canonized text. They viewed this responsibility with reverence, regarding it as a sacred duty.

In order to insure textual purity, various devices of counting were used to cross-check the accuracy of each newly

written manuscript. Careful records were kept of the number of words and even letters in each book. The scribes kept copious notes on which was the middle word and middle letter of each book, how many times a letter was used in each book and in the whole Old Testament, and other statistics which minimized the possibility of mistakes creeping in.

The system was so elaborate and carefully adhered to that the original Hebrew name for the scribes was Sopherim which 'means 'counters.' Any mhotales in copying were carefully corrected.

As manuscripts became old and worn through use, they were culled from the library. That is why we have no official copies before the 10th century — those responsible discharged their office very well by removing all old, worn-out manuscripts! When a suit of clothes years out, you throw it away and buy a new one. The same was true for old manuscripts. They were destroyed. The same words, however, were copied and preserved.

And this is why the New Testament says of the Biblical text: "Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law" (Matthew 15:18). The Twentieth Century New Testament renders the middle phrase more understandably as "not even the smallest letter, nor the stroke of a letter"!

Solid Evidence for Bible Faith

In certain instances differences between the cumran [Dead Sea] scrolls and the Masoretic text are extensive. But the reasons for the differences now become obvious — the Qumran community was not the official preserver of the text of the Hebrew Bible. They did not exercise the same diligent care as the Sopherim and later Masoretes.

The unofficial scrolls abound in mistakes of carelessness and scribal ignorance/ Spelling variations or errors are quite common. Once an error was made, it tended to be perpethated — in contrast to the official text which was elaborately cross-checked for error. Because of the "separatist" policy of the Qumran group, it did not have regular referProfessor Price puts into words the consensus of scholars dealing with the Quinran material:

"The new evidence confirms what we had already good reason to believe that the Jewish surbes of the early Christian centuries copied and recopied the text of the Hebiew Bible with the namon falelity... Isaiah A [the scroll containing almost the complete book of Isaiah] bears all the marks of a popular, nonfficial topy of the sacred text. It was probably the work of AMATRIE sciences, or at Yeart of scribes who did not belong to the higher grades of their profession" (pp. 61-63).

Manoretic Meticulouily Maintained

The Masoretic text of today is far superior to the unofficial scrolls of the Essens community living in the desolate wilderness.

"Most of the deviations in Isaiah A which do make a difference to the meaning of the text—additions, omissions, and alterations of words and groups of words—simply show, when subjected to critical scrutiny, that the text of this manuscript, ancient as it is, in not to accurate at the traditional text which was received and handed on by Massoretes" (Bruce, p. 64).

The Dead Sea Scrolls do not consistently agree even among themselves! Yet, the more carefully copied material tends to be more like the traditional Masoretic text.

"As for Isainh B [a partial text of Isainh], the differences between its text and that of the Massoretes are fewer and less significant... [the scribe] produced a much yeater and more accurate piece of work than Isainh A, which is rather slovenly by comparison" (p. 64).

Yet some few critics would still use such slipshod, care as pieces of work in an attempt to "correct" the officially preserved text!

Other Finds Confirm Textual Accuracy

But other Biblical scroll finds from Murabba'ar in the Judean wilderness,

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THE DEAD SEA SCROLL, finds in 1947 were the first viscoveries to be made in the area. Since that time, many important documents have been unearthed. For example, the "Temple Scroll," the largest scroll found to date, did not come into Israeli hands until 1967.

The consensus of scholarly research puts the dates of the scrolls to the time preceding the destruction of the Qumran religious community (which preserved the scrolls) in about 68.

All the finds thave centered around five major areas:

Khirbet Qumran. This is the area on the northwestern shores of the Dead Sea where the original Dead Sea manuscripts were found. Its name comes from the ruins of the ancient Essene Qumran community who copied the material found in the area.

This was a "monastic" group whose religious beliefs caused it to withdraw from the mainstream of Jewish civilization. Members of the ascetic Qumran community even refused to worship at the Temple.

They were completely outside the official body of Jewish scholarship. So, in addition to fragments of every book of the Bible but Eather, archaeologists have found remains of mystical Essene literature, and Jewish apocryphal and pseudepigraphal writings. (These latter are made up of historical and theological writings which vary greatly in scholarly value.)

Wall Murabha at and the Caves of Nabal Hever and Nabal So'elim. Both these finds are in the desolate Judean Wilderness west of the Dead Sea. As well as fragments of the Bible, finds in these areas include evidence from the Jewish revolt (132-135). This includes letters from "Bar Kokhba" (Simon ben Koshiba), the leader of the revolt, himself.

Wadi Daliyeb. In this area north of Jericho were found documents left by refugees from Alexander the Great. This material, written during the time 375-334 before this era, is the earliest extensive coffection of papyri yet found in the Palestine area.

Masada. The excavation of this ancient Jewish fortress by the famous soldier-archaeologist Yigael Yadin turned up, among other things, material from both the Hebrew Bible and the Apocrypha.

ospecially those from the "Bar Makhba", ora (152-155) and from Masada (ancient Jewish fortress which fell in 73), confirm the accuracy of the present text to an oven greater degree. Bruce points out that "the Biblical Hebrewtexts at Murabba'at conform exactly to the consonantal text preserved by the later Massoretes" (p. 57).

Biblical fragments from Masada "contain a text which, like those of Murabba'at, bear the stamp of the tradidional recension, and push back the date of this stabilized Hebrew text to a time no later than the first fewish revolt" ("Dead" Sea Scrolls," Breyclopaedia Britannica, 1970 edition).

The finds lend confirmation to what other evidence had "told as all along. Ancient and medieval historians have maintained down through the ages that our Hebrew Bible has been accurately handed down from the edition made by

The Jewish historian, Josephus, a priest of the scholarly ranks, tells how carefully the Holy Scriptures were preserved. After pointing out how the Hebrew Bible was finally completed in the days of Persia, he states:

"It is true, off history hath been written since Artaxerxes very particularly, but hath not been esteemed of the like authority with the former by our forefathers, because there hath not been an exact succession of prophets since that time; and how firmly, we have given credit to those books of our own nation, is evident by what we do, for during so many ages as have already passed, no one has been so bold as either to add any thing to them, to take any thing from them, or to make any change in them" (Contra Apion, I, 8).

No wonder the official Jewish community preserved it so faithfully. They venerated the text as divine—and would have considered any alteration a sin in the externe!

Sectarians and heretics treated the text quite differently.

Qumran Texts Corrupted

The Essene group at Qumran accepted and preserved more than one form of the Bible text. In discussing these

variants, one scholar points out "there is one thing which is quite certain: these pages did not have the approval of the Palestinian rabbinic authorities" (H. E. Del Medico, The Riddle of the Scrolls, translated by H. Garner, p. 194).

Another authority tells us: "Moshe Greenberg reminds us that the sect which left us this treasure of manuscripts had rejected the authority of the Jerusalem priesthood and withdrawn from the mainstream of Jewish history. Forms of the text which it was willing to use and copy may have been already rejected by the more orthodox leaders of Judaism" (Burrows, More Light on the Dead Sea Scrolls, p., 161).

This is how the Jewish authorities viewed the situation. Since these inaccurate Qumran texts were refused approval of the official authorities, they therefore would not have the approval of Jarael's God!

We do not have to go to the Qumran rolls to try to find the Words of Israel's God. That word has been carefully preserved over the centuries, in the officially approved version. And the great importance of the Dead Sea Scrolls is this: they confirm the authority of and correctness of the traditional least

The Positive Contribution

Another valuable contribution made by all the manuscripts is in the matter of language. The scarcity of, an int Hebrew manuscripts makes each additional one, even though fragmentary, potentially of great value. The notable contribution toward Semitic philology, palaeography, and epigraphy of the manuscripts is beyond dispute.

The Scrolls contribute to the total sum of this knowledge, including geographical, historical, and biographical details of the times.

A significant point, which some of the more conservative theologians tend to minimize, is the additional light some of these variant texts throw on Bible understanding itself. Even when realizing the faithful conservation of the Masoretic text, there are some passages which are still not clear.

Some Bible translations will insert

footnotes with the statement, Hebrew obscure" or "passage obscure." The text is not at fault, but the knowledge of how to translate this particular Hebrew iditm is lacking! It is inevitable that the present-day knowledge of ancient Hebrew would be imperfect.

But sometimes in such cases, a variant text, such as the Dead Sea Scrolls or the Septuagint, will give a paraphrasa which elucidates the real meaning of the obscure passage. These unofficial paraphrases give us the possible meaning of the official text in some few cases where our knowledge is otherwise deficient.

M. H. Goshen-Gottstein of the Hebrew University explains this important point quite clearly: "The Sprolls help us thus to solve a number of cruces [difficult problems] in the Masoretic text and to gain a deeper insight into it. But we must remember that they only present to us in a clearer light certain facts which are Jound also in she MT [Masoretic Text]" (Text and Language in Bible and Qumran, p. 87).

Above all, these finds confirm the authenticity of the Bible. Writing specifically of the Qumran Isaiah Scrolls, Yigael Yadin, famed soldier-archaeologist, gave this summary:

"There is no question that the overwhelming significance of the texts lies in the fact that these scrolls, which are about a thousand years Oldha than any Hebrew text hitherto discovered, vary only slightly from the text as it is known to us and used today. In thus proves the antiquity and authenticity of the Masoretic text" (The Message of the Scrolls, p. 89).

Of this there is no question!

The Masoretic text has been very accurately preserved. But you may say, "That's interesting, but of what real importance is it?"

Wby has such painstaking care been taken to maintain the text — and who was really responsible?

You need to understand the answers—the reasons. They're made plain in our FREE reprint article, "Do We Have the Complete Bible?" and our booklet Proof of the Bible. Sent only by personal request.

RED CHINA "A PAPER DRAGON?"

Communist China has long been regarded by many as the greatest danger in Southeast Asia. China is pictured as waiting to devour this corner of the globe, as soon as Western powers withdraw from Vietnam. Just how serious is that threat?

by Arthur Docken

Manila, The Philippines

NE FIFTH of the population of the earth is Chinese! An estimated 750 million people live within the confines of Communist China.

Potentially one of the most powerful nations on earth at least from the standpoint of numbers. Red Chinatoday is sick.

Just how sick is this ancient nation? And how dangerous is she? Can China

or any other nation be powerful and influential enough to lead Southeast

Consider these facts.

, Are Chinese Aggressive?

Westerners think of the average Chinese in Red China as a quilt-jacketed peasant, stoically plodding along in his rice paddy. Many see him patiently

waiting for the call to fight a bloody and fanatical war — to conquer alk of Asia.

Most students of China point out that the nation has seldom, if ever, fought a war of aggression. China has limited her offensive warfare to those areas she has considered yithin her sphere of influence. Historically, this influence has NOT included most of China Photo Service.



Southeast Asia. The aggressive nature of China's hostilities in Korça, Tibet, Vietnam, her interest in Sinkiang and Outer Mongolia, are defended on the grounds that these nations and territories are necessary buffers between China and the outside world.

War by "aggressors" against those buffer nations is justification enough, according to the Red Chinese, for them to interfere in that war. China considers Korea much as the United States would consider Cuba or Great Britain would consider Ireland. Whatever enemy threatens to use one of these smaller neighbors as a base of operations threatens the safety of these big powers.

The Overseas Chinese Communities

While not aggressive military men, the Chinese have proven themselves to be aggressive businessmen. This is what often frightens Southeast Asians. When Chinese migrate to foreign lands, they settle down and go to work, often becoming leading businessmen in the community. There are millions of overseas Chinese today who generally live peaceful and productive lives. They are admired and respected by all who really know them. Their closely knit communities are among the cleanest and safest areas in any city.

When they are persecuted in their adopted lands they often show only passive resistance. One Chinese businessman told me of harassments by government officials as well as individuals. "When they hit you," he explained, "turn and run. Not as a coward, but as a wise man who knows that he is a stranger in the land. You can do nothing even if you do fight back, so leave the fight behind."

The Chinese scent more stable and better able than most to cope with this problem when it arises. They have learned to remain calm — they have had to. This inherent patience of the Chinese is provetbial.

For instance, in the furious May 17, 1969 riots that shook Malaysia, the populace became understandably fearful of the potential danger from the large internal foreign community. Many attacked the Chinese and Indians with

great fury. The grands of Indians fled the country. The Chinese, for the most part, sat by patiently until order was once again restored.

Naturally, many in Southeast Asia are somewhat nervous with such large numbers of Chinese within their own borders. "What is all the Chinese decided to rise up and join with Communist China in overthrowing the smaller nations?" they ask.

At present, few Chinese in Southeast Asia seem interested in overthrowing their adopted nation. When they do listen to Communist propaganda broadcasts from within Red China, it is more out of curiosity and a desire to hear of news from their homeland than to be swayed by the call to join the Communist cause.

It would be naïve to say there are no Communist Chinese is Southeast Asia. But there are no vast, hordes of them. Chinese usually express their desire to remain in other countries — Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines — and live there peacefully. After all, most are much better off than they would be in mainland China — and they know it!

In fact, when Communists become internally active — much to the chagrin of all concerned — it is not always Chinese citizens living in the bordering nations who are responsible. It is primarily the natives of the nations themselves!

Filipinos fight Filipino Communists. Vietnamese are still at war with Communist Vietnamese!

Three Major Problems

If the overseas Chinese are not the problem, what about Communist China itself? Can Communist China pour out of its boundaries, overrun bordering nations and rule them just by sheer numbers alone? Red China outnumbers all smaller Southeast Asian nations (not including India of course) almost *libree to one!* Certainly a frightening prospect if China should decide to invade.

Right now China has too many problems of her own to think of starting a costly and dangerous war. In spite of limited nuclear weapons, her ability to wage a massive military expedition is nil.

Historically - and presently -

China has had three major internal problems she has been unable to overcome — disunity, poverty, and a weak industry. These internal problems continue today to restrict her ability to wage aggressive warfare.

China - A House Divided

For centuries China has been a loosely knit nation, ruled by warlords and rich landowners. These two factions did much to keep the peasants poor, and enslaved physically and mentally.

Fathered by the Industrial Revolution and mothered by social unrest, ferocious riots broke out in the late 1700's, when stagnating industry failed to supply the employment demanded by a burgeoning population. Social and industrial strife erupted.

In 1911 the monarchy was finally overthrown and replaced by a republic. Class warfare remained prevalent, however. The small Communist party made the most of it. That small party continued to grow, causing more and more division between the classes until it drove out the Nationalist government and set up a Communist-led dictatorship in 1949.

The Communists are now in power. But this does not mean all is unity and harmony under Mao Tse-tung. Communism of, course has brought about a semblance of togetherness. Yet, the governmental structure is fragile. Splits and schisms plague the nation. Peasants and intellectuals are still separated by vast differences—military and civilian forces vie for authority and position.

The nation is vast — 4.3 million square miles large. Communications and transportation are limited. Regionalism, self-interest and political differences hinder progress. As a result, the Communists find it difficult to establish a strong central government.

Another obstacle to unity, is the ancient tradition of ancestor worship—resulting in a fanatical family loyalty. Loyalty to the family comes first in most Oriental nations. The government second. That is one reason why Chinese Communists so energetically require the populace to live in non-family-oriented

January 1971

communes. The family is still a powerful force and one the Chinese Communists have not yet eliminated.

China's Poverty

The second major problem faced by Communist China today is her poverty. China is economically poor. In spite of great strides forward, this gigantic nation has an incredibly low standard of living.

According to reports, China's percapita income has doubled in the past twenty years but it is still only \$100 a year—lower than most any other major poor nation! Clothing is expensive and difficult to obtain—material often rationed.

Communists have eliminated abject famine—something Chinese have put up with for centuries. Food production increased over 75% the past 20 years while the population grew only about 40%. Nevertheless, China still must import large quantities of foodstuffs, especially grains from Canada and Australia. Perhaps the greatest problem with food would be the inability of the poor to purchase proper food for a well balanced diet.

Economically, therefore, all out war is still out of the question for some years to come. Even if China should attempt a conquest, she could not get far for want of supplies and equipment.

Industrially Weak China

A third weakness is China's lack of modern industrial strength. This, of course, does not mean-China's industry is not showing some improvement. Steel production has grown (12 millions of metric tons were produced in 1968) and coal production increased dramatically in the past twenty years. A petrochemical industry is developing and

Top, Bresson Magnum Photo Bottom, Wide World Photo

REVOLUTION IN CHINA — Top photo, shows backyard smelting ovens, instituted during "Great Leap Forward." This program as well as later "Cultural Revolution" was a disaster economically Bottom photo — Members of Communist China's Red Guard Idemonstrate in Peking during Cultural Revolution.



light industry flourishes largely due to industrial loans and technical assistance from Japan, the USSR, and from England, Italy and other European nations.

But such help is not sufficient to bring about any great industrial expansion at the present time. China needs more funds for capital investments. But with a large share of her foreign exchange being paid out for food products, there is little left for industrial expansion.

While China's internal peace is questionable and the nation continues to pose a threat to international security, most countries are hesitant to invest heavily in Red China's industrial potential especially where factories could be easily converted to war use! Yet without a massive home-front industrial capacity, China cannot enter into a general war of aggression against Southeast Asia.

What industry China has is devoted largely to the production of exportable commodities. Exports are absolutely necessary to bolster China's weak foreign exchange balances.

High-quality vehicles and industrial machinery produced in Red China are sold through Hong Kong and Japan. They are often resold as products of Japan or Nationalist China to avoid the stigma of being presented as a product of Red China.

Some wheat and other grains purchased from Canada and Australia are resold for hard currency by Red China to other communist countries such as Cuba. Home grown rice is also exported. Tons of food are shipped to Hong Kong daily and Red Chinese products find a ready market in most Southeast Asian nations.

China needs exports to build her own economy. Any war of aggression by China would wipe out a large segment of her foreign trade — something the Communist leaders would find disastrous.

War certainly is not what Communist China needs at this time.

China's Foreign Trade

One of the greatest economic problems facing China is the lack of foreign

trade. While other nations do trade with Red China, most Western nations officially refuse to do business with her. China needs neutral outlets for her products. For the most part these outlets are Japan, and certain other border nations.

If China were to invade her neighbors, she would lose what gates to the free world she now has.

It would be impossible for China to conquer Hong Kong, for instance, and successfully take over that city's flourishing banking and business enterprises. Physically, Red China could take Hong Kong tomorrow. She controls the drinking water that flows through the plush tourist hotels. It would be so yery easy for mainland China to flove in any time she pleases. But the Red Chinese would lose immeasurably more than they could gain.

Communist China signly could not run. Hong Kong without the support and cooperation of the Western nations that trade through Hong Kong today support and cooperation she would not have in event of war. Yes, China NERDS of free Hong Kong and free nations of Southeast Asia to maintain a large portion of her foreign trade.

It is the *trading* aspect which is more important than the military. And here, "tiny Japan" is the big oriental giant — not China.

Heavy equipment and vehicles, apparently of high quality, are manufactured in *limited* volume by China and sold to foreign nations by devious means. One businessman told me of having equipment in his plant which had been manufactured in China—the Chinese markings were still on the inside of the machine. But on the outside, in bold letters, were the words, "Made in Japan?"

Conclusion? Chipa needs Japan's cooperation to sell her wares. Japanese industry is calling the shots!

China's Future?

Suppose the Western Powers pulled out of Southeast Asia? Would China take over leadership in the agea?

Probably not! Communist China has ambitions of conquest and leadership, but little opportunity for either.

She might attempt the capture of the Nationalist Chinese stronghold of Tailwan. Without American aid, Nationalist China could not long defend her island fortress. And make no mistake Maint land China wants to conquer and rule Taiwan, which stands today as a defant symbol of Chinese anti-Communist feelings. And since many Chinese regard Korea as a part of China, and since the Vietnam rice surplus is sorely needed by China, the Chinese might hope to take over these two nations if they could.

But to much of Southeast Asia, Red China poses little immediate threat and has little to offer. She is having too many problems of her own.

The Powerful Japanese

There is only one nation in that whole area capable of commanding the respect of Asiatic nations. Only one Asian nation has proved it can lead. Japan!

Rising from the ashes of total defeat in World War II, Japan today is one of the most industrially, powerful nations on earth. Japanese products fill markets and stores of every civilized country and especially in Southeast Asia.

But Japan is doing more than offering her products. The Japanese are investing beauty in these nations

resources, minerals, timber and agricultural products. Japan is giving technological and engineering aid as well as financing road and bridge building in some Asian nations. Japanese — not Red Chinese — are moving into other nations in a peaceful invasion of technicians and businessmen that rivals their military invasions of those nations in World War II!

Japan, not Red China, is the powerhouse in Asia.

Eventually Red China must turn to Japan for leadership. Red China, the Sick Fifth of Humanity," needs help Japan is ready and willing to give that help as long as Red China is profitable to her in return.

China's time is not how.

Write for the supprising facts on Japan's growing power, in our FREE reprint "The Japanese - Yankees of the Orient."

what you can do...

TIMELY Tips and Helpful Suggestions for YOU and YOUR FAMILY

• Ten Essentials for the Outdoorsman

Hundreds of hunters, hikers and mountaineers get lost in wilderness areas year after year. Some die from exposure because they can't find their way back to safety. When you plan your next hunting trip, hike or excursion into the wilds

especially if you are not an experienced outdoorsman --- take along these "ten essentials" as given by authorities on outdoor survival:

- 1. A Good Map of the Area
- 2. A Reliable Company
- 3. A Flashlight (small back-packing variety)
- 4. Maiches and Candle (the candle burns longer than a match, creating a higher and longer kindling temperature for starting a fire with damp wood)
- 5. Sam Glasses (to protect the eyes from snow blindness and from the sun's penetrating rays in high altitudes)
- 6. Sun Cream (the skin sunburns more readily in higher elevations especially with the added reflection of the rays from the snow)
- 7. Extra Food (lightweight packets of dehydrated foods, bref jerky, chocolate bars and cheese are recommended)
- 8. Extra Clothing (for example, an extra pair of light, all-wool inner socks, a down vest, all wool or nylon stocking cap and a plastic rain poncho which folds into a wallet-sized packet)
 - 9. A Knife
 - 10. A First Aid Kit

Gun Safety While Hunting

Over 1,000 people died from firearms accidents outside the home in 1969. The majority of these accidents took place while hunting. To avoid firearms hunting accidents follow these procedures:

- 1. Never load or carry a loaded firearm in the car.
- 2. Until ready to fire at game, keep the safety on or the hammer on half cock. If the weapon has a floating firing pin, keep the hammer down. Never put full trust in the safety handle your gun as if the safety were off. And always handle an empty firearm as if it were loaded.
- 3. Don't run, jump or climb trees with a firearm walk, keeping the muzzle either up or down.
- 4. Don't walk behind another hunter or allow one to get behind you walk abreast whenever possible.
- 5. When crossing a fence, have a companion hold your firearm. If alone, empty the chamber by shoving the bolt back, or break open the breech of a double or single shotzun.

6. Never shoot over the rise of a hill or ditch bank - and don't fire at just anything that moves --- be suce it's the proper game first!

And as a final warning note — DON'T stille for red as a protective color! Out of the seven million men who apply for hunting licenses annually, 350,000 are either color blind or have poor color vision. Instead, wear a high visibility color like "fluorescent" or "blaze" orange which can be readily seen under all weather and lighting conditions.

◆ Caution —\Wringer Washing Machine!

Still a major offender in home accidents is the now "old-fashioned" wringer washing machine. It's responsible for some 100,000 injuries yearly! Take these precautions if you use one of the 13.6 million wringer washing machines still in operation:

Never leave your machine running unattended with small children in the house! Teach them NOT to stick their hands in the wringer, and be sure to show them how to use the emergency release in case of an accident.

Accidental Falls

Falls are the second leading cause of accidental death in the United States. Over 19,000 people died from falls in 1969! Seventy-two percent of the victims were 65 or older. Take the following precautions to avoid injurious falls:

- 1. Fix or eliminate any obvious hazards around your home, such as broken sidewalks, porches and steps. Fallen branches or articles cluttering a yard should be picked up.
- 2. Provide all interior and exterior stairways with handrails and adequate lighting.
- 3. Use nonskid wax on floors and nonskid pads under all throw rugs. Place a rubber bathmat in your bathtub or shower.
- 4. Store brooms, mops and other utilities in a closet or some other out-of-the-way place, so no one will have occasion to trip over them.
- 5. Teach your children not to leave their toys scattered around the house.
- 6. Never wear unmended shoes or loose fitting slippers for working around the house or on the job.
- 7. Never use an unsafe ladder. Many serious falls have occurred because a ladder was not securely propped up and stationary.

Alarming studies show that teen-agers who continually

listen to loud, hard rock music may develop permanent bearing loss! Health officials are saying that a sizable portion of today's young people will be hard-of-hearing by the time they are 30! Here is some good advice:

Don't listen to loud music through earphones! This is how a 17-year-old's hearing can become like that of a hard-of-hearing 70-year-old. Parents often don't realize what is happening because their teen-agers are using earphones. But their children may be listening to rock music turned up to almost deafening levels. Tragically neither parents nor teen-agers realize, until it is often too late, that such loud music progressively destroys the delicate apparatus of the inner ear!

Don't attend load rock concerts — if you value your hearing. A long exposure to sound fevels above 80 decibels can damage your ears. Audiologists have measured sound intensities of 110 to 130 decibels at rock concerts!

Keep the radio, TV, Hi Fi or stereo at a reasonable sound level where it's still possible to converse without shouting. Any time someone must keep turning up any of these appliances in order to hear, the chances are he already has a partial hearing loss. Such a person needs to be extra careful to protect his hearing.

Avoid Tooth Decay

Up to 98% of the U₄S. population is affected by tooth decay! In Britain 90% of children under 12 suffer from dental cavities. Approximately 25% of today's British five-year-olds will have false teeth by the time they are twenty! But it's not natural to have cavities or lose teeth. Two simple rules can help you eliminate tooth decay and cut down on dental bills. Here's how:

1. Cut down or cut out eating sweets altogether!

The American Family Health Magazine plainly states that "ordinary table sugar" (refined white sugar) is the leading culprit behind much of today's tooth decay. It's the sucrose found in ordinary table sugar. Of course, this same sugar is found in candy. soda pop and other sweets. And confirming research in Britain proved that the more sweets a child eats, the more tooth decay he is likely to have. Natural sugars such as honey and whole syrup and molasses do not have the same harmful effects on teeth.

2. Eat well-balanced meals followed by fruit or saiddi

Balanced meals maintain bodily health and keep teeth healthy. They also eliminate a person's craving for sweets. (Write for our free reprint "The Seven Laws of Radiant Health" for further information.) Also, finishing meals with fruit or salad not only adds to health, but helps keep your teeth clean. An interesting bit of research showed, for example, that an apple is a more effective and efficient tooth cleaner than a toothbrush. In 30 seconds a toothbrush proved 60% of biscuit particles stuck to teeth. An apple quarter removed 90% of the particles.

Making Out a Will

Sixty percent of United States citizens die without a personal will! When these people die, state laws dictate exactly to whom their property will pass. Their estate — land, building, personal property — will be divided and distributed according to the laws of the state — not increasarily in the way the deceased parties would have wanted. If the dead person has no will, the state appoints the executor or administrator of his estate. Is such an arrangement satisfactory? In a few cases it may be. But for the vast majority it is highly beneficial for an individual to have his will drawn to meet his own particular needs and desires.

Even if you don't own much land, have only a tiny savings account, small home and used car — it's best to have a will. This eliminates all doubt as to how or by whom

your estate will be handled when you die.

A will allows a person to give any portion of his property to someone other than to whom the law designates. In larger estates, counselors skilled in tax law can draw up a will that could save an individual's heirs literally thousands of dollars.

Suppose you already have a will. Does this mean you have no further concern about your estate? Not necessarily so. Any number of important changes may take place in a person's life and family. These necessitate updates in wills. Keep your will up to date and make those changes as soon as possele. Then your estate will be handled in a way that meets with your approval — according to your will!

● `Funeral Planning

One of the most traumatic emotional experiences a family can suffer is the storage one. Adding to this strain are last-migute funeral arrangements and sometimes financially burdening funeral expenses. (In the U.S. and Canada the average funeral costs \$1500.) This financial burden can be lessened, however, by this key:

Accept the reality of death in advance and prepare in advance for the kind of funeral services you and your family

can afford.

This preparation eliminates the nagging question, "Is this what we should do?" It relieves the trauma of the widow or family member having to arrange most of the funeral while suffering from the loss of a loved one.

Also, it puts the consumer on even ground with the seller (in this case the funeral director, cemetery etc.). The buyer does not have to discuss funeral plans while in a grief-stricken state, where he might agree to a more elaborate and expensive funeral service than he could afford or would ordinarily want.

In order to prepare ahead of time, get in touch with your local nonprofit funeral society for information on how to obtain a simple and inexpensive yet dignified burial service.

Also, a shocking book on the subject, The High Cost of Dying by Ruth Mulvey Harmer, is available at your local library or bookstore. It shows how some people have been persuaded by high-pressure selling to overspend for funeral expenses.

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"DEAR GOD-

Why did you let Tommy die?"

The letter was written by a young boy named Peter. He had been taught about God — told God would protect, proserve, heal. But his brother, Tommy, was dead. WHY? Why does God allow tragedy? WHY do innocent babies suffer? WHY the caprice of tornado, hurricane or typhoon? WHY, if there is a God, does God allow WARS, and CRIME, and automobile accidents? These questions have perplexed the greatest theologians for centuries — yet the answers are simple.

bý Garner Ted Armstrong

THEN HE was hit by the car, my mother PRAYED to you to let him live, but you wouldn't. My little brother was only two years old," wrote Peter to a newspaper advice counsellor, "and he couldn't have sinned so bad that you had to punish him that way. you could have saved my little brother but you let him die. You broke my mother's heart. How can I love you?"

Peter's grief was genuine. So was his perplexity over the goodness of the God of whom he had heard from his parents, and the evil of the terrible accident that took his brother's life.

His young mind simply couldn't accept it. Tommy was dead. But mother had prayed. And God — the God he had heard of who HELPED people, and who was GOOD and merciful, had let Tommy die.

If He was God, He had the power to STOP Tommy from dying, didn't He? And Peter's mother had fervently ASKED Him to, hadn't she?

Well then — WHY HAD GOD LET TOMMY DIE?

Answer Unavailable?

The newspaper columnist had no answers. He simply replied, "Suffering

of innocent people is something we CANNOT UNDERSTAND."

But is there no answer, then?

What about the agonizing tragedy of East Pakistan, that giant catastrophe unimagined in the worst nightmare, that dashed perhaps nearly two MILLION human beings to death?

What about the millions who died in the Nazi torture camps? The tens of thousands in Nigeria? The millions on all sides during World War II? And what about the untold, unknown, unwritten calamities that have befallen human beings since time immemorial — whether infant mortality, accidental death, murder, sickness or war?

Are human beings, then, just like animals — subject to the vagaries of weather and nature, to the passions of other humans, and to caprice?

Or is there a God who COULD PRE-VENT human suffering if He so chose?

Many theologians assume the answer is unobtainable.

But WHY SHOULD IT BE?

If there is a God, and most (certainly not all) theologians profess to believe in God, then would not that God leave a glimpse of His purpose, His PLAN, to His own creation which He loves? Wouldn't God have REVEALED the answers to human problems if He truly seeks to RELIEVE such problems?

God is Blamed

It's a commentary on human nature that we tend to congratulate ourselves for our successes, and blame God for our failures.

If we fail, if a loved one is hurt, we wonder why God "allowed" it to happen. When we triumph, we can think, of many reasons why we did.

One atheist (if there really is such a thing) expressed a rather common attitude.

"If I had the power to fashion the universe and 'remake it nearer my heart's desire,' there would be no blind, no deaf, no dumb; there would be no crippled, and each child born would live free of disease and possess a mentality capable of withstanding all the rebuffs of life. There would be no deaths by accident, There would be no earthquakes, cyclones or tornadoes. Unless and until such a condition comes to pass, when we may live free from disease, sorrow and suffering, THERE IS

NO GOD in this vast universe worthy of homage."

At least, so thought a professed atheist.

And the turned-off youth of today? They, too, wonder. Wrote one young teen-ager, "I am a teen-ager, a child of the 'age of skepticism'. frankly, I am. ANGRY AT GOD for choosing this generation for the manifestation of His wrath."

Millions of teens, having seen the blatant hypocrisy of much of professing "Christianity"—the "do as I say, don't do as I do" generation of once-a-week listeners and "never-doers"—have simply rejected the traditional "mainstream" of "Christian thought."

Trouble is, they THINK that by rejecting many of the more commonplace religious denominations, they have automatically rejected the Bible, and Christ, and God.

Not 30.

But teens wonder, too. Do conditions in this nuclear-armed, overpopulated, polluted, war-sick, disease-ridden, tragedy-filled world indicate any successes ubatever for the traditional "Christian" struggle?

Or doesn't it frankly look like Satan WINS ALL THE BATTLES?

During World War II, a young German soldier wrote to his home pastor from Stalingrad:

"In Stalingrad, to put the question of God's existence means to DENY it... I have searched for God in every crater, in every destroyed house, on every corner, in every friend, in every foxhole, and in the sky. God did not show Himself, even though my heart cried for Him."

"If there should be a God, He is only with you in the hymnals and the prayers, in the pious sayings of the priests and pastors, in the ringing of the bells and the fragrance of incense, but NOT IN STALINGRAD."

And so a youth, caught up in the shock of war, searched through traditional avenues for God, and couldn't find Him.

"The Invisible God"

What about the claims of the atheist? Would a world "nearer our hearts desire" without suffering and death be

the only proof of a "God worthy of homage" in this vast universe?

The greatest question in all this is *Does God exist?"

Is there a God?

If so, can you prove rr? Is God a personal being, who hears, and answers prayers?

What is His NATURE, if He exists? Is He a loving, merciful, forgiving God, who is interested in PREVENTING tragedy? Does He PROTECT humans? Does He STOP WARS?

If you haven't yet proved whether God is, then you need to write immediately for our booklets on Does God Exist? and The Proof of the Bible. Also, request some of our colorfully illustrated brochures on such subjects as Whale of a Tale. A Theory for the Birds and Fishy Stories About Evolution.

Science PROVES there is a God. It is absolutely unshakable—the ONLY intelligent answer. A creation demands a Creator. Life DEMANDS a Lifegiver. Power, energy, force—all demand a SOURCE of power. Design is not through randomness or caprice, but by a Designer. A great Sustainer KEEPS it all working. Laws REQUIRE a Lawgiver. And God has NOT left this world without a witness. He has given His WORD.

And the Word of God, the Bible, stands PROVED.

God's Word is the bandbook about human nature, the book that explains about life and the way it should be lived.

While it sounds utterly impossible, the answers to the perplexing questions of youth, the bewilderment of Peter, the frustrated anger of the soldier at Stalingrad, and the cynical atheist, are very plainly revealed in God's word!

God explains WHY He permits accidents, sickness, murder, and wars! He plainly reveals WHY humans suffer and shows WHY HE DOES NOT PREVENT it.

What are the Causes of Human Troubles?

But first, what causes little Tommy's death? Why the problems? Why war? For every effect there is a CAUSE:

That's a living principle. There must be causes for effects — action to bring about reaction.

WHY was the little boy struck by the

automobile? Perhaps the answers are simple, if tragic; perhaps they're very involved. First, what about Tommy's training? Had he been taught never to run into the street? What type of discipline had he received during his young life? What about protective fences? What about speed restrictions in the neighborhood? An automobile was involved. But automobiles are not constructed by men whose whole purpose is the SAFETY of other human beings.

Assembly-line production — with built-in obsolescence, huge engines and flimsy bodies in ever-changing shapes - does not demonstrate carefully hand-crafted machinery that is totally safe. Perhaps the automobile had defective brakes. Perhaps the driver had been drinking or was under the influence of drugs. Even heavy doses of smog can markedly slow down a, motorist's reactions in an emergency So' can pain killers, like aspirin. And, strange as it may seem, even an argument at home could have so affected the driver of the auto that he was driving angrily, at unreasonable speed!

So there were many; many unknown factors involved in the accident that killed little Tommy. Let's ask little Peter's question again — and see specific answers.

Peter asked God (or challenged God because his mother had asked) to remove the effect of perhaps many, many voluntary human actions. Were the two boys chasing one another? Had Tommy run into the street to retrieve a ball? Was he actually attempting to see how close he could come to the car? (Very real cases are on record of such pranks; and one, of which I know personally, resulted in the death of a child).

The causes could have been myriad. If you wish to read, with your own eyes, some of the most nearly unbelievable advice you can imagine concerning children's ventures into busy streets, your should write immediately for your free topy of our book, The Plain Trath About Child Rearing.

Peter's letter didn't list any causes for the accident. Perhaps Peter's mother could have REMOVED THE CAUSE. We'll never know for sure. But suppose more diligent training could have literally PREVENTED Tommy from EVER running into the street? It's possible, you know.

Suppose Tommy had been told to remain in the back yard, away from a busy street — but that he had never been disciplined when he disobeyed? Suppose his foray into the street was a childlike act of adventurous rebellion?

Human emotions always cloud facts. Bereaved loved ones, seeing only the immediate, terrible consequences of an accident, are stunned with heartsick moroseness. They are filled with feelings of pity and sorrow. They see the effect — the pitiful body of a dead child. But the causes?

Most of us remain blind to them. I must realize, in writing this article, that some human minds will simply remain CLOSED to the logical answers to little Peter's questions — that pity! (and perhaps even a measure of self-righteous indignation, which helps some to continually upgrade themselves, spiritually) will so cloud the mind that no matter what the causes, God will remain "guilty," in some minds.

But what if the driver was drunk? God could have prevented such drunkenness, couldn't be?

Yes — He COULD.
But HOW?

The Atheist's Better World

The answers are found in the obvious mistakes in the thinking of the cynical atheist, who would "remake" the world nearer his heart's desire.

How would he do this?

He would remove the EFFECTS of human action — of free moral agency, of free choice.

He would demand there be no blindness, deafness, dumbness; no cripples, no disease, and no deaths by accident. He would insist each mind be mature, normal, stable, able to withstand all the rebuffs of life.

He would, in short, insist man be allowed to continue breaking naturals and spiritual laws — continue living the way that saures all these human miseries. Yet he would insist on removing the EFFECTS of free human action.

In short, he would advocate the abolishing of the PENALTY for sin, while leaving the SIN TYSELF.

Again, we must ask, "WHY blind:" ness, deafness, dumbness. WHY crippling accidents, sickness, accidental deaths? WHY wars?"

The answer?

Man is a FREE MORAL AGENT. He is free to choose his own way of living, free to act contrary to the interests of others, free to act contrary to his own SELF-interests.

One common cause of congenital blindess, deafness, and other deformities is venereal disease. The atheist said nothing about the PREVENTION of venereal disease — only that he demands the EFFECTS OF HUMAN SIN be removed, that humans be allowed to be as wretchedly disobedient to the LAWS OF GOD as ever, but that the PENALTIES for these broken laws be removed.

Accidental deaths? He would remove

How?

He didn't say. But let's think of the many, many ways in which people die accidentally. Drownings, auto collisions, accidental shootings, falls, airplane crashes, accidental poisonings — these and a host of others take their fearsome toll each year.

But let's be practical. Does the atheist, then, propose that God SUSPEND HIS LAWS each time a person breaks them? Humans can't breathe under water. When people foolishly stand up in boats, or overload boats, or when children play on steep banks of rushing rivers, or when old craft, poorly maintained, flounder — does the atheist expect God to IMMEDIATELY RESCUE each person caught in such an act — that God REMOVE THE PENALTY for foolish actions?

But How would God do this? Let's wonder together.

The Sigarette Battle

Take cigarette smoking. It's been proved beyond the remotest shadow of a doubt that it is not only continually injurious to your health, but that it could kill you with lung cancer, heart disease; or emphysema.

So a man, driven by his lust for the sensation of nicotine in his bloodstream, reaches for a pack of cigarettes. Suddenly, he is repelled by an invisible, irresistible force. His hand stops just short of his shirt pocket. He can't believe it. He is trying, desperately to reach into his own shirt pockets and he simply can't! He tries the other hand. Same result. Soaked with perspiration, he struggles with all his power to get that cigarette package out of his pocket. He bends over, and jogs up and down. The shirt is open, and the cigarettes fall out. He tries to reach for them. But he can't. He is STOPPED by some unseen hand — some invisible force.

He throws himself to the floor, trying to seize the package in his mouth, trying to get a cigarette into his mouth without using his hands. But he is unable to get near the package. He can crawl around and around it, but never get quite close enough! An invisible hand keeps himaway.

He screams for a friend. But the same thing happens, again and again. God has stepped in, and has begun to LIVE THIS MAN'S LIFE FOR HIM! Now, he CAN'T smoke. He wants to, DESPERATELY! But he can't.

He throws himself into mindless tantrums. Screaming out against the unseen force, he curses, rages, shrieks, and strains against it until his eyes are crazed, his breath comes in sobbing gasps and he froths at the mouth.

But to no avail.

After days, and finally weeks, he is a mindless cur. He snivels, looks furtively about, and surreptitiously attempts every conceivable ruse to obtain a smoke. It takes months, and finally, though his whole mind and body has suffered through his senseless rages, he no longer has the cigarette habit. He is now conquered, in that one diagration.

Gon has stepped in.

Do you see? You could apply this same example to ANY OF THE HARMFUL HUMAN ACTIONS POSSIBLE. Unless God Almighty steps in to FORCE humans to a do what they ought to do instead of what they wish to do, humans will continue to follow the way of humans nature — of greed, vanity, jealousy,

lust, strife, competition, racism, hatred and total self-seeking.

Prevent Accidents?

The atheist said there would be No more accidental deaths. Then the same, strange, invisible force would have/to immediately INTERFERE to PREVENT accidents.

Imagine the scene at the neighborhood bar.

John, the harried businessman, has prograstinated about going home to Martha, his constant nag.

He needs bolstering. In this case — booze.

But he's already had one, and his reflexes are already being affected somewhat.

Tuo martinis, and he could be very slow in an emergency on the highway. Three, and he could be dangerous. Four, and he could be deadly.

Headed toward the neighborhood where John sulkily sips his drink is Mary and her three little children. Mary doesn't observe too many rules. Her seat belt is not fastened. Two of her smaller children play in the back of the station wagon — and her oldest daughter sits in the front seat. She, too, has left her belt unfastened.

The seemingly fateful enactment of human tragedy — the moment when John lurches from the bar, starts his engine, and careens into the street, races down the block and runs the stop sign — the moment when Mary and her family drive confidently through the intersection — continues to approach.

But wait.

John is just about to drink that third martini.

Suddenly, a strange, irresistible force stays his hand. It boggles his mind. He simply CAN'T dainly that martini, no matter how hard he thes.

And so, the same wrestling match with an invisible, spiritual straightjacket occurs.

Mary, too, has found that a powerful, challenging voice has COMMANDED her to fasten her safety belt. She RESENTS it. How could such a voice speak out of nou here? And WHO DOES HE THINK HE

Of course, the National Safety Council, the slippery streets, her own lack of

good driving habits, and her love and concern for her children should be voice sufficiently audible for her to OBEY. But not Mary. She's a free moral agent, free spirit. She'll do as she chooses. And besides, it's been a long day, shopping, and she's in a hurry.

Do you see?

Only if God were to step in and LIVE PEOPLE'S LIVES FOR THEM would accitents be prevented.

The atheist didn't know what he was asking for. He was requesting a world with a zombic-like populace, shuffling about in mindless obedience to myriad laws that would govern all human behavior.

But if God *were* to impose such restraints on humans, what then?

Very likely. He would be faced with a CONTINUAL battle — a constant stream of hatred invective, curses and screams of anger. He would be faced with a decision: whether to DESTROY His creation, and begin again, or whether to beat human kind into submission — with the end product a mindless, dutifully obedient organism without thought, without reason, without intellect, and TOTALLY DEVOID OF CHARACTER.

What IS MAN?

The Bible narrative reveals that God created Adam — man — in the very image and similitude of God. He imparted to Adam MIND power, limited ability to think, plan, reason, and to CREATE.

The Genesis account arther quotes God as saying, "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them [meaning all mankind, and not just Adam] have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth."

Later, it is revealed that God MADE man a "LIVING SOUL." The Hebrew word is nephesh and is used five times in the first chapter of Genesis for LOWER LIFE FORMS before ever being used to connote man. In Numbers. 19:11, the same word appears in the words, "DEAD BODY." Yet the English is rendered soul. Millions have mistakenly embraced the pagan doctrine of the

"immortality of the soul" without ever researching some of the simplest truths of the Scriptures. God reveals that "... the Eternal God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man BECAME A LIVING SOUL" (Gen. 2:7).

Notice, man is not said to possess a "soul" within himself, but to BE a soul. Man is a "soul." And "soul" means earthy, temporal, transitory, fleshly, AND SUBJECT TO DEATH. (If your mind is open on this subject, please write for a free artisle about the "Soul.") *

Herein is one of the most vital points of the entire question of "Christian" philosophy.

The major religions can be said to be divided on each side of the concept of WHAT IS MAN.

Many believe man is possessed of some "inner goodness" WITHIN HIM-SELF. That is, that there is some innate "godlike" qualities WITHIN MANKIND. Most of the Oriental religions assume inner goodness in man.

The basic "Christian" approach is an inner EVIL in man, hence the need for a Saviour, a Redeemer, to expiate the evil acts of mankind, and to return him to his furmer state of "goodness."

And, shocking as it sounds, BOTH CONGEPTS ARE IN ERROR.

Professing Christians assume ADAM

But Adam didn't FALL from any PER-FECT state, he merely exercised his Godgiven right of FREE CHOICE and MADE THE WRONG CHOICE!

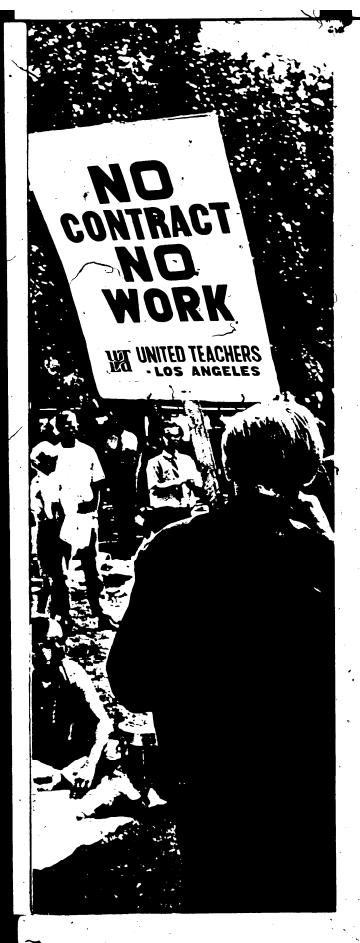
Adam was created HUMAN. He was NOT immortal, but flesh — "DUST THOU ART, and unto DUST shait thou return" (Gen. 3:19). He had HUMAN NATURE.

Prior to being influenced to DISOBEY his Maker, Adam was "neutral" toward God. He did not RESENT God as yet. There was no bostility evident in the conversations in the garden (Genesis 2nd and 3rd chapters).

But once Satan had influenced Adam
— once Adam had exercised his own
free moral agency to MAKE A WRONG
DECISION — bestility toward God
entered.

Adam could have drgued, "God, you (Continued on page 48)

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THE SOLUTION TO LABOR-

TO LABOR-MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS

We need a new approach to solving labormanagement problems. Strikes, poor working conditions, mistrust, can be abolished. But their elimination requires a new way of thinking by both labor and management.

by Robert C. Boraker

"Year of the Strike." It has been a disastrous year for labor-management relations. The cost—to workers, industry and the public—has been phenomenal.

Entire Cities Crippled

Cities have been crippled by strikes. Postal, railway, and auto workers, teachers, truck drivers, garbage collectors, firemen and even policemen are now resorting to the strike. They want "their share" of the national wealth.

In the United States and Canada 400,000 people were out of work for nearly ten weeks when the United Auto Workers struck at General Motors. For many American citizens the strike was a disaster. It will take 66 weeks for striking auto workers to make up the pay loss. Meanwhile, the automobile industry says the prices of cars will go up.

Britain has also been plagued with strikes. British working days lost in 1970 because of strikes were double the 1969 number. Merchant seamen, dock workers, farmers, nurses and factory workers were all in on the rush to get more money into their wage packet.

As a result of a strike by 65,000 public-service men,

Ambassador Callago Phata



Child-labor in nineteenth century "sweatshops" (left) versus union militancy in twentieth century (right). Mankind has not yet found the middle ground of mutual respect, consideration and service.

mountains of garbage were piled on London's sidewalks. Millions of gallons of partially treated sewage poured into British rivers.

No country seems to be immune. Of all industrial nations, only Japan could be said to be free of costly strikes.

Why have the basic grievances between Management and Labor remained unsolved? Is there no better way to settle labor management disputes than by heated arguments, strikes, and lockouts? What are the causes which have produced such suspicion between worker and manager?

When Labor Strife Began

Strikes, of course, never occurred when nations were made up of small communities composed of family farms and family businesses. But about 150 years, ago the Industrial Revolution began. Workers were recruted by droves from the farms to work in the new city factories. Working conditions became horrible and the work Both tedious and laborious. Even women and children had to work long hours.

in the factories. In some cases, both worked up to sixteen hours per day in sweltering conditions unfit for human beings!

Periods of unemployment and high prices made life unbearable. Many employers just did not concern themselves with the needs of employees. This concern would be expensive, employers geasoned.

Crusading editors in the industrial cities said this "industrial slavery" was worse than the Negro slavery of the Southern United States. Health of individuals was frequently broken before the age of fifty. There were no disability or retirement payments.

Many workers felt their only recourse a was to organize themselves into unions to improve their working conditions. It became a moral issue in its day, based on religious standards of compassion and equality.

But the labor-management haggling today is not over points of morality.

Labor's Day

The "sweatshops" of the 1800's showed the cruel fruits management's upper hand. The closed union shops of the middle 1900's have demonstrated the other ditch in the economic road—labor in control.

It's labor's day today. They call the tunes and management is forced to pay the piper (or pipefitter, as the case may be). Wages per man-hour have increased 80 percent since 1958 in the United States, while output by the same men in the same hours has increased less than half of that. The cost of living increased only 35 percent, by comparison.

In recent years, the comparison has been even more striking. In 1967, wage settlements increased 5 percent; in 1968, 6 percent; in 1969, 7 percent; and in 1970, 8 percent. In 1969, output actually stagnated while wages skyrocketed.

All these wage increase rates have been faster than the inflation increase,



and thereby, excessive labor demands insure greater inflation in future years!

We have, in a sense, mortgaged our future for present satisfaction.

In the words of the New York Times: "Some think we are seeing the results of an atmosphere of selfishness in which every man is encouraged to get his. Others might say that workers are only trying to win their share in an economy evidently up for grabs" (April 6, 1970)

Management wants all the profit it, can get! Workers, in too many cases, want the HIGHEST wages they can get for the least amount of work. It is, after all, a getting type of world. Not many are on the giving side.

Unions Can't Control Greed

Now, even disgruntled union members are increasingly losing faith in the value of their own unions! Union leaders find it more difficult to get all factions to cooperate and to control impatient and aggressive members. Militant unionists are now using the "wildcat" strike to push for bigger wage increases.

Everyone is grabbing for his slice of pie. But have they stopped to ask: "Who is providing the pie?"

All of us are! Every citizen must pay a high price to satisfy the getting attitude. When hordes are getting, other hordes must give.

The Government is usually the big lover when labor strikes. A decrease insurages and profits means a decrease in taxes collected. And in Britain, for example, the Government also has to pay out money to support a striker's family.

Mr. Harold Wilson, former Prime Minister of Dritain, said. "One man's wage increase is another man's price increase." Higher wages for autoworkels, for example, have helped push up car prices. The cost of living rises. There is little or no real gain in pur chasing power. The result is a wage-price stretchat "appears to have no end Art after a worker retires on a fixed income, the trend he helped start will continue to deflate his fixed retirement pound or dollar.

In There a Solution?

Must the laborer always live in fear that management will take advantage of him at every turn? Must management worry about employee disloyalty, theft, strikes, work slowdowns?

No one wants to see costly strikes continue to increase. "A strike is never a good thing," said. Henry Ford II. "When one occurs, it means that at least one party has over-reached the bounds of reason and responsibility."

What then can be done to prevent labor disputes from strangling the economy of Western nations? Is there a solution that will work? Or is the problem unsolvable?

One writer team sale: "The constant effort to bridge the gap between management and workers must go on; but it is not a problem that can be solved permanently, for it is a permanent problem like growing or dying.

"It produces strikes and every trouble known (to management short of strikes (and there are many) even in the most enlightened firms—for a completely harmonious and democratic organization is IMPOSSIBLE just us a paternalistic one (is obsolete" (The Borr by Roy Lewis & Rosemary Stewart, pp. 254-255).

Others think new laws are needed to curb unofficial wildcat strikes. But when government workers dely the anti-atrike laws already on the books, will more laws really be the solution?

Still others silvecate more control over the power of labor unions. Would that solve the problem? Would changed methods of bargaining and making contracts be the solution?

Some believe wage and price controls are needed to harness runaway inflation and thus make the demands for higher wages unnecessary. Inflation is a major factor in causing strikes. It is a symptom of, a sickness in the structure of our economy.

These proposed solutions only attempt to treat the observable symptoms—the effects—of a much deeper illness.

Hew reduze strikes and labor strife and lockouts are the result of some thing wrong with our way of life.

This world's approach to life operates on the philosophy of w// centeredness. It is the selfish way of getting instead of giving; taking and acquiring instead of sharing; the way of envy, jealousy, and hatred instead of concern for others.

These are the two opposing philosophies or ways of life. Humanity has followed the self-centered, getting way.

The hane cause of labor-management disputes involves the bane attitude of management and workers toward each other. Both have the selfish attitude of trying to get something from the other. This selfish attitude of the individuals on both sides minit change. Yet this upperhaps the most difficult thing for human beings to do? But change we must!

What, then, should be done to get at the basic tanses of management labor problems and solve them permanently?

The Required Changes

First, management must have true concern and respect for the employee., And there must be good communication between management and workers as well as a friendly atmosphere among employees themselves. The family atmosphere that exists in small, family-owned

companies is usually free from the conflicts harassing big industry. In big industry the impersonal assembly tine makes employees feel like endless comin an impersonal machine.

A strike at Britain's Pilkington glass works illustrated the opint. The strike last spring was said to be the ugliest and costlight in England's recent industrial history. It was the first strike in the 144 year history of the company. It is easy to understand why.

Founded in 11120, Pillington had become the largest family owned company in Britain. The workers were well-cared, for. The company paid good wages, provided recreational facilities for its workers and maintained a harmonious relationship with its employees.

Until ten years ago, there was a strong loyalty to the company. The atmosphere among the employees was one of helping each other. Everyone was happy. There was no need to strike.

Then the company began to expand rapidly. Thousands of employees moved into the area to work in the factory. The old spirit and atmosphere among the workers was crushed. There was no torber any real job satisfaction.

The outcome?

Demands by employees, fear of management a strike!

Such a strike occurs only when effective relationships have broken down. But labor disputes and strikes will further damage an already-bad relationship between management and employees. A strike always leaves the relations between the two parties in a strained atmosphere of bitterness.

Why Jobs Don't Satisfy

Management must have a personal relationship with workers. Employers should be just and fall in dealing with employees and treat them with dignity and respect. A worker should be allowed to make suggestions and discuss his problems directly with management.

Some companies have set up work, involvement programs to give employeds more opportunities for responsibility, achievement, creativity and job enrichment. These are the areas which give workers the most satisfaction with their jobs.

Such a program is the key to better industrial relations, greater efficiency and higher productivity.

To survive, business must be able to change and to adapt to new technological discoveries, shifting economic policy and demands for better working conditions. But more than this, greater concern must be given to the psychological needs of workers. Management must find ways of instilling a sense of skill, variety, responsibility and achievement in what are now tedious, boring and mundane jobs.

Company mapagers are also responsible for the welfare of their workers. They should be concerned about occupational facilities, living conditions and opportunities for education and self-improvement that will help workers to better their status in life. That education should include the development of character in order to enable a man to find greater happiness—to learn bow to live as well as how to earn a living.

Increase in pay and even better working conditions, however, do not fully satisfy workers' needs. Workers have other needs that, if fulfilled, (small give them longer-lasting satisfaction.

Workers need a sense of achievement need to do jobs that have purpose. They should be recognized for accomplishing something of importance. Where possible and necessary, they should have a part in decision-making and should have opportunities to advance in their field of work.

Pactory workers are fed up with Being human machines assembly-line blaves. This is one crucial reason for the recent auto-worker militancy that led to the strike against General Motors.

Most assembly line workers despise their jobs. Their bitterness can hardly be understood by anyone performing interesting tasks in pleasant surroundings.

The Worker's Responsibilities

The worker, on the other hand, also has responsibilities to his employer. He should give a full day's work for full day's pay. He should want the company to make money Yet, employers find it difficult to secruit people

who are willing to give a full day's work. Too many are clock watchers. The fellow who is really interested in his job and works diligently sticks out, like a sore thumb in many shops.

Then consider the cheating and stealing taking place in the businesses and factories of our country. Stealing tools, materials and goods from the company is now commonly accepted as the worker's "right."

Stealing time from the company by being absent without a good reason is another problem confronting employers. One estimate said a staggering 100 million man days per year are lost through unwarranted absenteeism.

Slipshod, indolent work done in a couldn't-care-less manner is another increasing problem. How many have the desire to work hard and efficiently to produce a quality product?

There is no such thing as something for nothing. Incomes cannot increase faster than productivity.

Workers should be loyal to their employers. They should support the company by building it up instead of tearing it down. And employers should be loyal to their employees. Management and workers should think of themselves as being partners working in harmony! Each should cooperate with the other for the betterment of the business and the salary.

Eliminating the Strike

If workers followed these principles and if employers fulfilled their responsibilities, there would be no need for strikes. There would be no need for unions to help workers battle against their employers. Everyone would act according to sound reason and in a responsible manner.

In short, this requires a change in attitude — a change in human nature.

This is the permanent solution to the strike problem. And it admittedly looks rather native in our dog-eat-dog world to think man might change his nature.

Yet, why should such a solution be thought of as naive or fundamentally impossible? It isn't a new idea.

Almost two thousand years ago a great religious leader, Paul of Tarsus, counseled his church members in the

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The WORLD TOMORROW

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following terms: "Whatever, you [employees] do, put your whole heart and soul into it, as into work done for the Lord, and not merely for men...-you employees... your responsibility is to be fair and just toward those whom you employ!" (Colossians 3:22 through 4:1, Phillips translation).

Here was the way — the principle of giving! If our workers put these principles into practice, there would be no strikes, no lack of concern for employees. The economy — both personal and national — of all nations would rise to new heights, surpassing the wildest dreams of economists.

Impractical Solutions?

Such a drastic change in our American and British Vay of life should not

be considered naïve or impractical by either employers or employees in our nations. It should be obvious this is the only way to economic prosperity with justice. Both the old sweatshops and recent union shops should have proved to us that neither greedy management nor greedy labor can gain any real advantage by getting the "upper hand."

We have swerved to both sides of the road, and it is time to try — for the first time — the middle of the road: service, mutual respect, and consideration. These are expressed in just salaries (treely offered), hard work (happily supplied), and mutual sharing of the company's prosperity.

You - whether company president

or assembly-line worker — are in a position to change whenever you want to. The spirit of service can spread through your company just as easily as the spirit of greed and competition. Some companies have tried it, and they now have happy employees, hard workers, good salaries, and the satisfaction of a job well done for a fine company.

But if this solution still sounds naïve to you, then your company, your salary, and even your nation will continue to be plagued with economic woes, spiraling inflation, embezzlement, distrust, loss of profit, and every economic woe that accompanies the selfab, glabbing, and greedy way of life. The decision is in the hand of each of you.

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WEPD Tolodo, Ohlo -- 1370 kc., 7 p.m. daily, WIBW -- Topoke, Kens. -- 580 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.

WSAU - Wausau, Wis. - 550 Nc., 7 p.m. daily. KPH - Wichita, Kans. 1330 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
WNAX — Yenkten, S. Dek, — 570 kc.,

7:30 p.m. daily. - Youngstown, Ohio - 1390 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.

- South -

MAJOR STATIONS

WLEC - Neshville - 1510 kc., 5 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7 p.m. daily, 6:30-a.m. Sun. WM - Nashville - 650 kc., 9 p.ml. - Delles - 1080 kc., 8:10 p.m.

daily. KTRH -- Mounton -- 740 kt. 77:30 p.m.

Sun-Api.

OAl San Antonio 1200 kc. 5
s.m. Mon-oat., 10:03 p.m. Sun.

Chravesory 1130 kc., 1 p.m.

An am. & WOAI --

KWIKE - Shrevenor - 1130 kc., 1 p.m. & 9:30 p.m. Mon. Fri., 11:30 a.m. & 11:30 p.m. Sat., 10:30 a.m. & 9:30 p.m. Sun.

WHOR - New Orleans - 1060 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun.

WWL -- New Orleans -- 870 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.

KAAY - Little Rock - 1090 kc.; 5:15 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., \$130 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Sun.

WOUN - Ariente - 1010 kc. 11 a.m. Mon. Sat., 4 p.m. Sun. WAPL - Birmingham - 1070 kc., 10

a.m. Sun. WMOO + Mobile - 1550 kc., 7 a.m.

Mon Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.

NO. Tempe — 1010 kc., 12 noon WING Mon. Fri., 12:10 p.m. Sat., Sun. KRMO — Teles — 740 kc., 10 s.m. Sun.

XEO - Monterrey, México - 1050 kt., 8:30 p.m. daily (CST)

XESM - México, D.J. - 1470 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

NT — Abliene, Tex. — 1280 kc., 8:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun. KONC - Amerillo - 710 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

Mon.-Sat., 9:30 s.m. Sun. Auetta - 590 kc., 5:30 a.m.

<u>च</u>्चा संद्रोत

KLVI - Beaument, Yex. - 360 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily. - 960 kc., 106.9 · - Birminah

FM, 7:30 p.m. daily. . WPWL - Camdon, Tona - 1220 kc., 2 p.m. Sun.

181. — Comeren, Tex. — 1350 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:45 a.m. Sun. WCSC — Charleston, S. C. — 1390 kc.,s 7:15 p.m. Mon. Set., 6:30 p.m. Sun.

WDSF - Chattanooga - 1370 kc., 92.3 FM, 7:30 p.m. daily.

MCTX — Childress, Tex. — 1510 kc., 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:15 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun. KCTA - Corpus Christi, Tex.

kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 4:50 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun. WFAA - Delles - 570 kc., 11:30 p.m.

Mon Sat WAAX - Gudedon, Ale. - 570 kd. 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon Sun.

KIIIŠ — Gladewater, Tex. — 1430 kc., 12 noon daily.

Keijs - Her Springe, Ark. - 290 kc., 12:30 p.m., 96.7 FM, 6:30 p.m. daily. WBIX — Jacksonville, Pla. — 1019 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.

WKSC-Kershaw, S. C.-1300 kc., 1:15 b.m. Sun.

WFIVe - Klesimmes, Ple. - 1080 kc., 7:30 s.m. Mon. Sat., 12:30 p.m. Sun. WKXV - Knexville - 900 kc., 12 noen daily.

WLAP - Lexington, Ky. - 630 kc., 7 p.m. Mon. Set., 10:30 a.m. Sun.

KFVO - Lubback, Tex. - 790 kc., 11:30 a.m. Mon-Satt, 4:30 p.m. Sun. - Memphii - 990 ke, 11 a.m Mon. Sat., 10 a.m., Sun.

WMQM --- Momphis -- 1480 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1 p.m. Sun. WHEQ - Momphis - 160 kc, 9 a.m.

Sun.

WORS'—Mingd — 710 kc., 9 s.m. Sun. WFAB:—Mingd — 990 kc., 9 s.m., Sun. (in,Spanish). KWSC - Midfand, Tex. - 1600 kc.,

3:15 p.m. daily. WCOV - Montgomery - 1170 kc., 6:50

p.m. daily. WWOM — New Orleans, Sa. — 600 kc., 12:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.

KAYE . YE — Oklahema City — 890 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon:-Sat., 10:30 s.m. Sun, WKYX - Paducah, Ky. - 570 kc., 12:50 p.m. daily.

KTLU - Rusk, Tex. - 1580 kc., 1 p.m. Sun.

KMAC - San Antonio - 630 kc., 7:15 s.m. Mos. Sat., 9 s.m. Sun. WEAS — Sevenneh, Ge. — 900 kc., 12

noon daily. hessee — 1330 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon. Sat., 19:30 a.m. Sun.

WPLA — Tempe — 970 kc., 7 p.m. daily: daily.

KPMJ — Tutou — 1090 kc., 12 noon daily, KTBS — Tyler, Ten. — 600 kc., 12 noon daily.

The same of the sa

#WFT — Wichite Fells, Tex. — 620 fc., 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 4:30 p.m. Sun. #88W — Weedward, Ottle. — 1450 fc., 1 p.m. daily.

- Mountain States -MAJOR STATIONS

KOA - Denver - 850 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun. – Reswell, N. Mex. — 1020 kc., KEWS -6:30 a.m. daily. KSL - Salt Lake City --- 1160 kc., **J**:50

a.m., 11:15 p.m. daily. XÍLO — - Cluded Jeárez, México - 800 kc., 8 p.m. daily. (MST)

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

KOOM -- Albuquerque — 610 kc., 6:50 p.m. daily. KIBO — Belea. Idaho — 630 kc., 7:05

p.m. daily. KTWO — Cosper, Wyo. — 1030 kc., 6;05 p.m. daily.

KLZ - Denver - 560 kc., 106.7 FM, 7:15 p.m. daily.

KCLS -- Flengard, Arts. -- 600 kc., 12:50 p.m. daily.

KREX — Grand Junction, Golo. — 1400 ke., 8 p.m. dally. AON — Great Fells, Megs. — 360 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 p.m. Sun. KMON -

KOFI - Kellepell, Ment. - 1180 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

KASA -- Phoenix -- 1540 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.

KSII — Petatelle, Idahe — 930 kc., 8 p.m. daily. KBST - Rone -1340 kc., 6:30 p.m.: daily.

12 noon Mon Sat., 9 a.m. Sun. 12 noon Mon Sat., 9 a.m. Sun. 1400 kcg 8 p.m. KMOR KTUC daily,

7:05 p.m. daily. KTPI -

- West Coust -MAJOR STATIONS

- Seattle - 710 kc., 10:30 p.m. # Mon.-Fri., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat. KRAK - Setremente - 1140 kc. p.m.

daily. RFAX — See Francisco — 1300 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30/sin. Sun. Kens — tee Angelee — 1020 kg, 97.0 FM, 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun. – tee Angeles – 640 kc., 9 p.m. Sun.

XIRS — Resertte, México — 1090 kc., 7 p.m. daily.

ÉDCAL-AREA STATIONS

KW101.— Ashland, Ore. — 580 kc., 7:50 s.m. Mon.-Set., 7:30 p.m. Sun. 6:30 p.m. daily. m, Washi — 330 bc., DCO — Colexice, Culf. — 1490 kt.,

7:15 a.m. Sun.

MCHU — Bolono, Calli. — 1010 kg., 7130 s.m. daily.

Cuen - Syens - 590 hc., 7 p.m, felly. (Continued on next page)

LANGE CONTRACT

W --- Presne --- 900 kc., 7:50 s.m. Mon.-Fri., 4 p.m. Sat., 10 s.m. Sun. KTYM — Inglewood — 1460 kc., 12 noon Mon. Fri. KAGO --- Klemeth Feith, Ore. --- 1150 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily. KKLM - La Mesa, Calif. - 850 kc., 8:30 p.m. Sun. KPOX --- Long Boach --- 1280 kc., 9 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:15 p.m. Sun. KLAC —Les Angeles — 570 kc.) 8:30 . a.m. Sun.
KYJC — Medford, Ore. — 1230 kd., 6:30 p.m. daily. KONA --- Pasco, Wash, --- 610 kc., 7 p.m. daily. KEX --- Pertland --- 1190 kc., 9 n.m. Sun. 7:30 a.m. Mon. Sat., 1 p.m. Sun. KWJJ -- Pertland -- 1080 kc., 8 p.m. Mon. Sat., 10 p.m. Sun. KOAY — Selem, Ore. — 1430 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon. Sat., 9 a.m. Sun. KTOM - Seilnes, Cellf. - 1380 kc., 7 p.m. daily. CE — Sen Bernerdine-Riverside — 1570 kc., 7:05 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 KACE s.m. Sun. KCKC — Sea Gernardino — 1350 kc., 9 p.m. dally. - 1290 kc., 6 KMEN - Sen a.m. Sun. KOGO - Sen Diego - 600 kc., 8:30 p.m. Sun. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun. -- 1550 kc., 6 a.m. KPRC - San Francisco - 610 kc., 106.1 FM, 7 a.m. Sun. KVBC - San Luis Obispo, Calif. -- 920 kc., 7 p.m. daily. • \$ 1490 kc., 93.7 - Sente Berl FM, 7 p.m. daily. - 1050 kc., 12 noon KBLE -- Souttle - Souttle -- 1250 kc., 102.5 FM, 7:13 s.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.

KVI — Seattle — 570 kc., 8 a.m. Sun. _ Seekane — 590 kc., 8:05 p.m. KHQ . daily. KMO - Tasoma, Wash. - 1360 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily. KMWX - Yekime, Wash, - 1460 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily. --- Alaska & Hawall ---KPQD — Ancherage, Alaska 🚨 750 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.

CANADA

daily.

COR - blind River, Out. - 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 3:30 p.m. Sun. PC — Brentford, Ont. — 1380 kc., CKPC 6:30 p.m. daily. col — Colgary, Atta. — 1060 p.m. Sun.-Fri., 8:30 p.m. Sat. - 1060 kc., 9 CPCN -CPCW — Comress, Alte. — 790 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 2:30 p.m. Sun. → 730 lat., 6:30 p.m. daily.

s.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:50 s.m. Sun. 910 hr. CICIEN - Miles Lohe, Ont. - 1340 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 5:30 p.m. Sun. CKOF — Grand Forks, S. C. — 1340 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily. CJCH -- Hallfast, N. S. -- 920 kt., 10:25 p.m. Mon. Set., 10 p.m. Sun. CKWS — Kingston, Ont. — 960 kč., 8:50 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:05 p.m. Sun. CICTIC -- Kittmet, B. C. -- 1230 kc., 7:50 p.m. daily. CHYR — Leamington, Ont. — 3:30 s.m. daily at 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily at 710 kc. 100.9 FM, 8 p.m. daily. . --- 1000 kc.. CHEC -- Let CRMB --- Montrool, Que. --- 1410 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:50 p.m. Sun. CFCN — North Bay, Ont. — 600 kc., 8 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7 s.m. Sun. CKOO — Oseyses, B. C. — 1240 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily. CKOY - Ottowa, Ont. - 1310 kc., \$30 a.m. Mon. Sat. CKYL — Peece River, Alte. — 610 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun. CKOK - Pentisten, B. C. - 800 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily. 1X — Peterberough, Ont. — 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 p.m. Set. CHEX -CKBI — Brince Albert, Sask. — 900 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon. Fri., 8 p.m. ,Sat., 2 p.m. Sun. Ruport, B. C. -- 560 kc., CHTK -- Prince 7:30 p.m. daily. DiRM — Rogina, Sask. — 980 kg, .8:30 p.m. daily. CPSC __ 50. John, N. B. __ 930 kc., 8:30 p.m., 98.9 FM, 7 p.m. daily. VOCM — Sr. John's, Mild. — 590 lic., 6:30 p.m. daily. CHLO — St. Thomas, Out. — 1570 kc., 6 a.m. Mon. Sat. CPGC - Saskatoon, Sask. - 600 kc., 8:50 p.m. daily. CKCY - Soult bre. Marie, Ont. -- 920 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily. - Smithe Fells, Ont. - 630 kg. CJET -7:30 p.m. Mon. Thurs. & Sat., 8 p.m. Fri., 10:30 a.m. Sun. CFTK --- Torruse, B. C. -- 590 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily. CAX — Thunder Bay, Out, — 800 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon. Sat., 6:25 p.m. Sun. CMIN — Teronto, Out. — 1340 kc., 12 noon daily. KPRS — Feirbenks — 900 kc., 6 p.m. CKPH — Toronto, Ont. — 1450 kc., 6 s.m. Mon. Sat., 10 s.m. Sun. Di — Henelelu, Hatrail — 1270 kc., 6 a.m., 6 p.m. dally CJYP — Victoria, B. C. — 900 kc., 8:50 p.m. Sun Fri. CKY — Winnipos, Man. — 380 kc., 5:50 s.m. Mon. Sat., 7 s.m. Sun. CJON — Yorkion, Sask. — 940 kc., 6:30 o.m. daily. In Prench -CKBL — Matano, Que. — 1250 hc., 10:45 a.m., Sat., Sun. street -- 1/10 ht., 5 R.m. Set., Sun.

In Italian reel --- 1410 kc., 7:45 p.m. Sat. --- Terente --- 1540 kc., 4:45 p.m. Sat. EUROPE In English -MANOX RADIO — 188 m. (1594 kc.) medium wave, 10:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Mon.Sat., 2:43, 7:45 p.m. Sun.; 89 mc. VHF 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:45 p.m. Sun. In Spanish ---RADIO MIRAMAR - Porte, Portugui -782 kc., 10:30 p.m. Sat. ASIA Quam -RADIO GUAM -- KUAM -- 610 kc., 6 p.m. Sun - Okinawa -RADIO OKINAWA -- KSBK -- 880 kc., 12:06 p.m. Sun. CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA In English -RADIO BARBADOS — Pine IIIIL Berbedes - 793 kc., 9:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 11 a.m. Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun. BARBADOS REDIFFUSION -- Bri - 10:20 a.m. Mon. Fri., 9:30 a.m. Sat. & Sun. ZPR 1 - RADIO BERMUDA - 960 kc., 1:30 p.m. daily: OUYANA BROADCASTING SERVICE -Georgetewn — 360 kc., 1 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun. JAMAICA BROADCASTING Kingston - 560 kc., 12 midnight deville - 620 kc., 12 midnight daily. ogo Bay — 700 kc., 12 midnight daily. Port Maria (Port Golina) - 750 kc., 12 midnight daily. RADIO GUARDIAN -- Trinidad -- 10 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:15 p.m. Sun. RAPIO ANTILLES - Monteorret, 930 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily. In Spanish RABIO ICOS DE PASTO -- Pedro, Colombia -- 740 kc., 5:30 p.m. Sat., 10:45 a.m. Sun. In French nes, Halff -- 1430 Port-sy-Pris kc., 7:45 p.m. Wed. 470M - Port-au-Prince, Huiti 3 6165 kc., 7:45 p.m. Wed. PADIO ANTILLES -- Montporret, W. I. --930 kc., 8:45 p.m. Mon., Thurs., Sat. RADIO CARAMES - St. Lude, W. I. -840 kc., 6:15 a.m. Mon. Fri.

For a complete worldwide Radio Log. write the Editor.

was trained in the state of

1230 kr., 6:30 p.m. Mon., Wed., Fri.

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Personal

(Continued from page 2)

then warn, solemnly, that this was civilization's LAST CHANCE to survive. Then I saw these men fight viciously for every selfish advantage - and at the cost of PEACE!

Men laud the way of love and cooperation as an impractical platitude. But in action, they go the diametrically opposite direction

And that is the basic mistake, for the waselfish way of giving of outgoing concern for others is, in actual fact, no impractical platitude, but the only way to peace, real and true success with prosperity and happiness. I have proved it by 44 years of personal experience. Ambassador Cöllege has demonstrated it by 23½ years of collective experience.

Actually, what almost no one seems to realize, the way of "GIVE" ... of outgoing concern—is actually an invisible but inexorable fixed LAW in living motion Actually THAT WAY is a SPIRITUAL LAW, as real and inflexibly relentless as the law of gravity or of inertia. It governs and regulates all human relationships

Would it seem so strange that man's Maker—the very Creator of the vastness of space, the stars, the sun and the earth, who set in motion the laws of physics and chemistry—should also bara set in living motion this spiritual Law for the very—PURPOSE of producing PEACE, HAPPINESS, PROSPERITY, abundant well-being for mankind?

For every effect, I repeat there has to be a CAUSE. We do have evils, and there has to be a CAUSE. We could have GOOD results, but they can be produced only by a CAUSE. And that LAW — that WAY of LIFE — is the CAUSE.

Of course it isn't fashionable any more to mention or even suggest that man had a Maker. It isn't "intellectual." It is absent from the modern PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE. But then, if we are to be rational, we do face the

PACT the evils are escalating in virtually exact ratio with knowledge production. Just WHAT could be wrong with this knowledge production?

First Scientific Experiment -

I explained to the educators in Japan that if we would consider and give credence to the "forbidden fruit" narrative in the Hebrew Scriptures, we might come directly to the crux of the whole question the CAUSETO All the world's ills the REASON increased knowledge has paralleled increased evils

That account shows our very first parents MAKING THE VERY PIRST SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT!

Their Maker had revealed to them this inexorable spiritual Law. He had put them in the beautiful Garden of Eden That spiritual Law, and the love that fulfills it, was symbolized by one of two special symbolic trees in the center of the garden. The one tree was called "the tree of LIFE" It was freely offered In reality it represented the wery LIFE-impregnating Spirit of the? Creator the God who, though Him-, self an eternally living Spirit Person, revealed that He had made man in His own likeness, though of physical matter 5 from the ground. Thus, their Maker explained, man was MORTAL, and could die.

But there were TWO symbolic trees in the garden-center.

The other was called "the tree of the knowledge of good and evil." It represented taking to themselves ability to know to produce the KNOWLEDGE of what is GOOD and what is EVIL, that is, what is right and what is wrong.

The Creator had already created and set in living injection this inexorable spiritual Law that is the way to every GOOD. To produce knowledge of, and follow any OTHER WAY automatically must RESULT in EVILS! For any other way is of necessity the transgression of that Law! There can be no law without a penalty. And the penalty of transgression of that Law is DEATH—capital punishment—ETERNAL punishment, or eternal DEATH.

Notice this significant narrative. Our first parents' Maker forbade them to take and eat of this forbidden fruit. WHY? Because it represented the CAUSE of every evil and unwanted result —

the CAUSE of unhappiness suffering, strife, violence, death Because at was BAD for humanity! Their Maker told them they were made only of material substance from the ground — they were mortal—and if they took and ate of the forbidden fruit they would SURBLY die! It was SURE!

It is the prerogative solely of God the Creator to determine what is right, and what is wrong. He did not delegate to man, the responsibility? Too determine what is right and what is wrong—but He did compel mankind to decide what she right, or whether to choose to do wrong.

Since the Creator already had set in eternally living motion this spiritual LAW to provide the CAUSE Tox every GOOD result, there was no other right way for man to choose

Intellectual Vanity — Revelation Rejected

The first man and woman had perfect human minds. But they did not use them rightly or wisely. The thought came to them that they possessed intellectual powers so great that they could even assume the GOD-prerogative of producing the KNOWLEDGE of what is GOOD and what is EVIL. This appealed to intellectual vanity. They were thrilled, enthralled, intoxicated by the grand prospect.

WHY knuckle under to obey their Maker? Then again, DOUBT entered their minds whether they could BELIEVE Him. He had said they were mortal. They could DIE — they had only a temporary, mechanical-chemical existence. They could only go on living eternally by receiving eternal LIFE as His GIFT — freely offered by the other symbolic tree.

But how could they be SURE? They decided they should put it to the test and see for themselves.

So they entered upon the very first "SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT." They pioneered in the human way of knowledge production.

They rejected revelation. They used observation, experiment, human reason.

It was when they saw with their own eyes — observation — that this fruit was pleasant to the eyes, good for food, and desired to make one wise, that intellectual vanity. I lust and greet!

entered their hearts. They used human reason. They rejected REVELATION — knowledge revealed by their Maker. They took of that fruit — they TOOK to themselves the prerogative of deciding the right from the wrong way — they made the experiment — they put the matter to the test to see what would happen.

Result of that experiment: THEY DIED!

And their posterity have never yet learned the LESSON of that experiment. The tools of Modern Science, even yet today, are rejection of revelation as the foundation – the starting point — of KNOWLEDGE, plus observation and exploration, alus experimentation, plus human reason.

THAT IS THE METHOD OF SCIENCE—OF EDUCATION—of KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION. Not that observation, experiment and reason are wrong. But when used with rejection of revelation as the starting point, they have led to EVILS.

You, the reader, may still believe in that method. That is your right and privilege. The Eternal Creator has allowed all humanity to CHOOSE that wrong way, and, to their hurt they always have. They will not BELIEVE that is the very CAUSE of all human sufferings, and ills today.

They REJECT the CAUSE that will produce peace, happiness, economic prosperity, the truly invigorating, enjoyable ABUNDANT life — and with it the GIFT of LIFE ETERNAL.

But let me make one thing plain. Science in general has ignored (and rejected) revelation, because scientists have not understood what it is. They have not understood because religion has not understood. The Book we call the Holy Bible is, simply, the Maker's INSTRUCTION BOOK for mankind.

Any maker of a machine or mechanical device sends along with his product an instruction manual. The Maker of humankind sent along His Instruction Manual. It does not contain the sum total of knowledge. It does contain that basic, foundation of knowledge not discernible otherwise by man. Our Maker intended man to utilize the functions. He made possible for man, of observation, exploration, experiment and reason. But these were intended to be used

to build on the FOUNDATION OF REVEALED TRUE KNOWLEDGE. Revelation is only the FOUNDATION — the starting point — the approach.

Virtually all error has come from building on a false premise or hypothesis, carelessly assumed and taken for granted without proof. In other words, man has rejected revelation as his basic starting hypothesis, and substituted a false one unquestioned and unproved. And when the trunk of the tree is chopped down, all the branches topple with it.

WHY has the increase of knowledge paralleled the increase of problems, troubles, evils in a SICK society? The rational and unprejudiced reader should grasp the answer by now. The true FOUNDATION of knowledge starts with the "GIVE" way of life. Man has built a civilization based on self-centered "GET" — the way of competition, vanity, strife, violence, hatred.

A Better Way

Is it only the Ford Motor Company that can find "a BETTER IDEA" — a better WAY — and that, in producing a mechanical machine?

Forty-four years ago I saw the practicality of a BETTER WAY. I forsook the way of self-centeredness — of vanity, lust, greed, jealousy, envy, resentment, hatred and violence. Laccepted and embarked on the God-centered way. And I think I am the most blest man on earth today. I know several who disagree — they think they are the most blest. Funny — or is it? It seems that everyone who turns off that self-centered way and onto the God-centered way feels precisely the same way. And I certainly won't dispute any of them.

For 231/2 years Ambassador College students and faculties have proved the practicality and effectiveness of this way. Visitors see happy faces that radiate smiles. There is no dissent, no protest, no violence, no hippie-type students. Thousands, all over the world, join every year in this BETTER IDEA—

th this more practical, more abundant WAY OF LIFE.

We can't CURE all the world's ills overnight. But a pretty good START has been made, by rejecting the CAUSE of all the evils, and applying the CAUSE of

all the GOOD. And happy thousands continue MULTIPLYING, every year.

There is, not too far ahead, a happy, peaceful, NEW World Tomorrow!

We'll continue to spread the true knowledge and close the gaps, till the reality arrives!

"...let Tommy die ?"

(Continued from page 38)

KNEW we would lose our wonderful home (the Garden), and that our lives would be filled with work and sweat (Gen. 3:19), and that our children would eventually record the first murder (Gen. 4:8). You could have prevented Cain from killing his own brother; you could have made life EASY for us, with no bad crops, no bad years, no sickness, no heartaches, no anxieties and worries."

And Gold could answer: "No, Adam YOU could have PREVENTED all these consequences of sin! Remember, I TOLD YOU NOT TO BRING THESE THINGS UPON YOU. I told you you would surely DIE, that your mortal, human body would be subject to DEATH (the Bible states that the wages of sin is DEATH — Rom. 6:23) if you disobeyed my commands. I ALLOWED you free choice, but I COMMANDED YOU TO MAKE THE RIGHT CHOICE. But I wanted you to be the one to MAKE THE DECISION!"

God COULD answer that His great LOVE for Adam, His desire to see a human being rise higher and higher toward the very God plane through building right CHARACTER, was the reason why God LEFT THE CHOICE TO ADAM.

Free Choice

Notice what God said to our forefathers. "See, I have set before thee this day life and good, and death and evil" (Deuteronomy 30:15).

God places before each of us a CHOICE.

We may choose to obey the laws of good eating, exercise, sleep, and clean thirlking, and we will be AUTOMATICALLY BLESSED because of the laws which God has set in MOTION. And we may choose to BREAK those laws, ignore

their existence, and suffer physical debilities, handicaps, sickness, and early death!

Most fat reople were not force-fed. You "are" what you eat. And God has LAWS involving foods, believe it or not.

You may CHOOSE to train your children GOD'S WAY, according to the loving conditions of Scripture, and according to the EXAMPLES of God's Word, and they will be greatly RUESSED — their lives protected and preserved.

the way of modern "child psychology," or the current way of "situation ethics", and permissiveness which encourages DISOBEDIENCE in children, and which is a DIRECT cause of MUCH youthful rebellion of this age.

For the most part, men and women have chosen the line of *least* effort in child rearing, and our enormous problem of juvenile delinquency, disrespect for authority, mere youths 15, 16 and 17 accounting for MOST of the major crime categories, are the DIRECT RESULTS of a CAUSE. The CAUSE? The unwillingness of man to obey His Creator.

Prior.? To suggest to a modern family they should actually LOOK INTO THE BIBLE to see How to rear children is proof enough. Snorts of ridicule, disdays danger are the usual reply.

danger are the usual reply.

God said, "I COMMAND thee
this day to love the Eternal thy God,
to walk in His ways, and to keep
His commandments and His statutes
and His judgments, that thou mayest
live and multiply: and the Eternal thy
God shall bless thee in the land whither
thou goest to possess it. I call heaven
and earth to record this day against you,
that I, have set before you life and
DEATH, BLESSING and CURSING: therefore CHOOSE LIFE, that both thou and
thy seed may live" (Deut. 30:16-19).

God says CHOOSE.

He reveals we are creatures of FREE CHOICE in relationship to HIM, and to His laws, that we are free moral agents.

God commands us to make the RIGHT choice — but He will NOT FORCE that right choice upon us.

Little Tommy was as yet too young to MAKE serious choices for himself and SHOULD have been protected with the safeguard of loving discipline —

first, perhaps a protected place to play, and second. protected with the REMOVAL OF ALL THOSE OTHER CAUSES OF THE accident. Just like that young boy whose decision to run into the street was only one tiny part of the whole "choosing" situation which resulted in his death — EACH PERSON MUST CHOOSE.

The whole SOCIETY HAS CHOSEN.

The fruits, the evidence of that CHOICE are all around you.

Man has always *chosen* the way of disobedience. The way of vanity, jealousy, lust and greed. He has deliberately CHOSEN the way of competition and strife, believing it the BEST way.

In momentary triumph, he congratulates himself.

In failure, he blames God.

God Keeps Hands Off

Humans act unreasonably.

But then, human nature, with the Satanic influence of this age and this society, is *most* unreasonable.

Humankind wants God to "keep His nose out of our business" and NOT interfere in our daily lives. To be met with the "invisible spiritual straight-jacket" described earlier, would absolutely ENRAGE most humans.

Still, even though feeling ANIMOSITY toward God, and RESENTING His laws, we want God to SUSPEND THE PENALTY for breaking His laws!

God says, "the carnal mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be"! (Rom. 8:7.)

Humans RESENT God's way — the ONLY WAY to achieve "goodness." Goodness of character and GOOD THINGS happening all through life.

Human nature wants to "appear" as "good," it wants to think of itself as "good," but it doesn't want to Do that which is good. It wants to BE "good" and to HAVE GOOD RESULTS, without LIVING IN A WAY WHICH PRODUCES GOOD!

God is not PRESENTLY interfering in a powerful way with this world.

The horrible consequences of man, living man's chosen way, are selfevident.

'Crime, divorce, horrible disease epidemics, war, pollution, utter immorality, venereal disease — all are effects of man's own choices, his own bull-headed, stiffnecked determination to live contrary to God's laws, and insist God remove the penalties

But only when man has learned the bitterest of lessons, only when human beings can look back over the entirety of blood-stained HUMAN HISTORY and say with deep conviction, man's way is UTTERLY EVIL, will God step in and RESCUE man from himself.

It is a heartbreaking shame that little children must suffer the consequences of careless, sinning parents, neighbors, and sometimes even grandparents. But God WARNED us it would be this way. He spoke of allowing the consequences for sin to be visited from the fathers—upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me" (Ex. 20:5).

YOUR Freedom of Choice .

Yes, God ALLOWED little Tommy to die. He ALLOWED World War II. He ALLOWED more than 50,000 Americans to be killed in automobile accidents list year.

And He ALLOWS you to make EVERY decision for yourself.

He permitted each of the parents, neighbors, and friends of Tommy to contribute to his little personality. He permitted whatever sequence of events that led to Tommy's trip into the street.

He allowed the automobile to continue on the path chosen for it by its driver.

That is to say, HE DOES NOT STEP IN AND IMPOSE HIS WILL ON ANY PEOPLE AT ANY TIME.

Frankly — YOU DON'T WANT Him to You would strongly RESENT the sudden imposition of the will of God into your daily, private life.

God makes available to you the ua) of life which causes happiness, success, rewards, excitement, fun, good health, and eventual ETERNAL LIFE. He commands you to CHOOSE TO LIVE THAT WAY.

But He doesn't force you to make the right choice.

God will allow you to choose LIFE — or he'll allow you to choose death.

The choice is YOURS.

IN THIS ISSUE:

★ WELFARE — A SOCIAL DISASTER?

Plans are now being considered which may make America the world's foremost welfare state. Just what is the best way to help the poor? See page

★ 1970 — HOW FAR HAVE WE COME?

The decade of the Seventies, experts tell us, is mankind's last chance to find and implement solutions to his insurmountable problems. How far have we come? See page 9.

* LIVING FOSSILS

Evolution demands that life has grown progressively more complex as millions of years have passed. Yet, "living fossils" pose a serious question to the very basis of the theory of evolution. See page 17.

* WHY A DIVIDED IRELAND?

Why the fierce struggle between Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland? Why such hatred among peoples professing Christianity? See page 21.

* SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS

What is the importance of the Dead Sea Scrolls, and what do they really prove about the Old Testament text. See page 25.

* RED CHINA — "A PAPER DRAGON?"

Communist China has long been regarded by many as the greatest danger in Southeast Asia. Just how serious is that threat? See page 29:

* "DEAR GOD-WHY DID YOU LET TOMMY DIE?"

The letter was written by a young boy named Peter. He had been taught about God — told God would protect, preserve, heal. But his brother, Tommy, was dead. WHY, if there is a God, does God allow WARS, and CRIME, and automobile accidents? These questions have perplexed the greatest theologians for centuries — yet the answers are simple. See page 35.

★ THE SOLUTION TO LABOR-MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS

We need a new approach to solving labor-management problems. Strikes, poor working conditions, mistrust, can be abolished. But their elimination requires a new way of thinking by both labor and management. See page 39.