

the
MAIN TRUTH
a magazine of the Stand



GENERAL SUHARTO
President of Indonesia



About Our Cover

The immediate threat of Communism in Indonesia came to an abrupt halt in 1965 when General Suharto and the Indonesian army crushed an attempted Red coup. The following weeks witnessed a massive purge of Communists and leftists in the government, the armed forces, the press, and educational institutions. In March 1967 Suharto formally succeeded the late President Sukarno in office. Since then, President Suharto has been guiding his nation of 3,000 islands and about 125 million people back from the brink of bankruptcy to a position of stability. Indonesia today has the capacity to become one of the two (with Japan) dominant powers in the western Pacific. For an exclusive interview with the man at Indonesia's helm, see this month's "Personal."

Keystone Photo

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November 1972

VOL. XXXVII

NO. 9

Circulation: 2,496,596

Published monthly — except for the combined September-October issue — by Ambassador College, as a public service in the public interest. Your already-paid subscription is made possible by the contributions of those who, voluntarily, have become co-workers in support of this worldwide work. Ambassador College, as a separate corporation, is associated with the Worldwide Church of God, and a portion of the financial needs of the work is supplied by that Church. The publishers have nothing to sell, and although contributions are gratefully welcomed, no solicitation is ever made to the public for financial support.

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Published monthly (except combined September-October issue) at 300 West Green St., Pasadena, California 91103; Radlett, England; and North Sydney, Australia, by Ambassador College. French, Dutch and German editions published at Radlett, England; Spanish edition at Pasadena, California. © 1972 Ambassador College. All rights reserved.

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE paid at Pasadena, California, and at additional mailing offices. Entered as SECOND CLASS matter at Manila Post Office on March 16, 1967. Registered in Australia for transmission by post as a book.

Personal from



Meeting with President Suharto of Indonesia — Vietnam and Far East Peril

CEYLON (Now SRI LANKA), Aug. 4:

AT LAST, the long-awaited, twice-postponed meeting with President Suharto took place, yesterday morning, in Djakarta.

We flew on here today, en route to Jerusalem, where 80 of our Ambassador College students have been working this summer on the giant archaeological project adjoining the temple mount. Then a stopover at our campus in England, a luncheon visit with King Leopold, and then back to Pasadena.

At this point we are approximately halfway around the world on the present trip. We really had a most interesting and profitable meeting with General Suharto. There is a vital connection between the Vietnam war and President Suharto's government in Indonesia.

At the time when the Vietnam war was being stepped up, during the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations, the main purpose of United States involvement was to prevent a Communist military takeover of the entire Southeast Asian area. The American policy was based on the "Domino Theory." If the Reds took over Vietnam, then in rapid succession, the indication then was, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia would have fallen to

the Communists in rapid succession. And from there Australia would fall.

It was known — I have stated it many times on the air and in *The Plain Truth* — that the Communist strategy for conquering the United States was by way of Asia and Southeast Asia.

Why the true facts were never made plain to the American people, I could never understand. But at that time, President Sukarno of Indonesia was veering perilously toward the left. Singapore and Malaysia seemed about to be taken over by Communism. It seemed better to fight Communism in Vietnam and stop it before the "domino" states toppled one by one, than to wait and have an all-out nuclear war by invasion of the United States. Better fight them with a small war on Asian soil, than in a frightful nuclear war on our own soil.

But in Singapore, Prime Minister Lee outsmarted the Communists, and in Indonesia, the fifth most populous nation on earth, General Suharto established a military dictatorship, both strongly fortified against Communism.

(Continued on page 46)

PRESIDENT AND MRS. SUHARTO of Indonesia. This autographed photo was a gift from the President to Herbert W. Armstrong.



BLOOD MONEY— *the High Costs of War*

War costs not only the lives and lands of loved ones, but also a steep economic price: a tenth of all world expenditure. We call this war-tithe "blood money."

by Gary L. Alexander

THE THIRTY pieces of silver which Judas received for betraying Jesus have been called "blood money." But the Bible speaks about another kind of "blood money" which affects all nations in all ages.

The story goes back a thousand years before Christ.

War — The People's Choice

The ancient nation of Israel, under the prophet Samuel, enjoyed 40 idyllic years of peace with no military conscription, no defense budget, no "military industrial complex," and no fear of national invasion. The people had made a covenant with God for their protection.

By some perverse quirk of human nature, this utopian society was not "satisfying" to the tickle populace. They actually demanded a king like the warring nations around them. They yearned for the "good old days

of glorious victories, which the Biblical book of Judges so vividly recorded. They wanted to forget the bloody defeats the same book of Judges records.

Samuel warned the people exactly what would happen if they chose this military king: there would be conscription of both men and women, confiscation of land for military use, an extra ten percent tax to support a central bureaucracy and a standing army, and, finally, social unrest due to war.

The voters' decision

"Give us the new champion," they shouted, "so that we can be like the nations around us." The people wanted the snappy military parades, crisp and colorful uniforms, powerful weapons, and strong aggressive leaders like the warring nations around them.

On hearing these words, Samuel bowed to the people's wishes, and he

lived to see his dire predictions come true.

At least one of Samuel's specific prophecies is still being fulfilled in this war-torn twentieth century. "And he [the warring ruler] will take the tenth of your seed, and of your vineyards, and give [it] to his officers, and to his servants" (1 Samuel 8:15).

This tenth — or *blood money* — is still being spent, due to mankind's continual refusal to rely on God for national security.

Earth's "War Tithe"

The world currently spends \$200 billion annually on armaments and war. This is about 1 percent of the Gross World Product. Another \$100 billion in war's *hidden* expenses (described later in this article) brings the defense expenditure total to \$300 billion, or a full tithe of world expenditures.

Many nations spend much more

than a full ten percent of their income on war. Some smaller nations now engaged in hot war or an arms race spend no less than *one fourth* of their GNP on war. North Vietnam, Cambodia, Israel, and Egypt are in this category.

The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. spend most of the world's military dollars. Last year, the United States spent nearly \$80 billion of its \$800 billion national income on defense and war. One third of the defense budget was earmarked for Vietnam alone. The *hidden* war expenses (including interest on the war debt, veteran's expenses, and war-caused inflation) put the U.S. — as well as the U.S.S.R. — over the one-tenth mark and into the "freewill offering" zone of war expenses.

Yet war hurts the poor nations most of all. The 93 underdeveloped nations (those countries earning less than \$200 per person per year — or about 50 cents a day) spend twice as much on war as they receive in foreign aid for peace. They spend 10 percent more for war than for all education! And, tragically, the gap between war and education is widening in these poor, but war-torn, nations.

The average citizen in an underdeveloped country spends eight dollars for his nation's *minimum*. This may sound like pocket change, but even that minuscule amount is nearly a full tenth of his average \$100 per year personal income. Multiply the individual eight dollars (and smithy change) by two billion impoverished people, and the total arms expenditure of the poor half of the world

ARMS MERCHANT SAMUEL CUMMINGS in his gun works at Aston, England. (Copyright © 1972 by The Daily Telegraph Magazine) small arms he offers for sale to world nations. In many instances his corporation sells guns to both sides in a war and then collects the used firearms from the winner at a profit. Counting both private and public arms, there is now one gun for every man, woman, and child on the planet.

David Kohnen — The Daily Telegraph Magazine



comes to \$17 billion yearly out of a \$200 billion total income.

In fact, these two billion members of the world's "silent majority" earn less money each year than the rest of the world spends on arms alone! In other words, if war were abolished, these two billion people could more than double their personal yearly income. But that's a big "if" — if the world's "blood money" were used for the good of the poor rather than for wars on their soil.

All but two of the fifty-six wars since 1945 have been fought on the soil of poor nations — Korea, Vietnam, Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Sudan, Biafra, Bangladesh, and Israel, to name a few. The cost of rebuilding shattered economies and devastated landscapes must be added to the cruel tithe spent in support of the military machines which wreak this havoc.

Only the United States, among major nations, has remained virtually untouched by an invading or occupying army for most of its 200-year history.

Even though the United States has not suffered the direct economic curses of war, there are more subtle — yet equally destructive — economic costs. In its ascent from a pioneer economy to a developing economy to an industrial power to world leader, and now to its declining stages, the United States has suffered all these "secondary" economic curses bequeathed by war.

From Jefferson to Johnson

The War of 1812, for example, saw the first great increase in spending by the young nation of America. Government spending had previously — during President Jefferson's years — averaged \$8 million per year (which is spent every 15 minutes by today's central government). But during President Madison's war years, government spending leaped to \$35 million per year.

During the next 50 years of "expansive peace," the national debt virtually disappeared, and Federal

spending never topped \$100 million for any given year — until the Civil War of the 1860's.

The War Between the States, however, pushed annual Federal spending into an immediate tenfold increase, making Lincoln the first billion-dollar-budget President. Since then, the national debt has been a permanent fixture in the United States economy.

The ensuing fifty years of balanced budgets and relative peace (although the American Indians would not call that period a "generation of peace") were followed by World War I, in which Woodrow Wilson's government spent nearly twice as much money in eight years of office as all other Presidents had spent in the previous 125 years (despite the fact that only 1½ of Wilson's eight years were spent waging a hot war in Europe). Wilson's budgets were the first to break the \$10-billion-per-year barrier. This barrier was not broken again — despite all the reputedly excessive New Deal spending — until 1942.

But the world's most deadly and costly war of all time, World War II, broke all economic records. The budget deficits of 1943, 1944, and 1945 set the all-time record for budget deficits: over \$50 billion in red ink each year, for a 3-year total of \$163 billion. America is still paying dearly for those three major deficits.

Following World War II, President Truman conscientiously tried to reduce Federal spending, but the "uncontrollable expenses" of World War II (mainly veterans' benefits and interest on the war debt) insured heavy Federal outlays for decades to come. Any efforts to engineer a budget surplus usually ended in a recession. Such recessions afflicted the United States in 1949, 1954, 1958, 1961, and 1970. Each of them followed a budget surplus year.

Due to new combinations of financial pressures, President Truman spent more Federal money in his nearly eight years in office than President Franklin Roosevelt had spent in his

twelve years of the New Deal and World War II. In addition, direct war efforts in Korea accounted for four consecutive fiscal year deficits totaling over \$20 billion.

After Korea, during the decade from 1955 to 1965, the national debt reached a fairly stable peacetime plateau of just over \$300 billion, virtually all of it an inheritance from past wars.

Enter Vietnam

Since 1965, however, the Vietnam War has cost the United States government a phenomenal \$128 billion. Hardly by coincidence, the national debt in those same six years increased by a similar amount — \$116 billion to reach its fiscal 1972 level of \$433 billion.

In February 1972, President Nixon announced Federal deficits totaling \$90 billion for fiscal years 1971, 1972, and 1973 — the largest deficits since 1943-45.

The "64-billion-dollar question" facing America is this: "Was Vietnam the culprit in this skyrocketing national debt?" And, if so, a second "64-billion-dollar question" is "What would America's economy be like today if there had been no Vietnam?"

The "128-billion-dollar answer" (that is the cost of the Vietnam War so far in hard cash only) to the questions is easier to give than one might expect.

Yes, the Vietnam War is responsible for about 90 percent of the huge increase in the U.S. national debt since 1965. The answer to the second question, though more complex, is also clear. It is hard to imagine that such a livid nightmare as Vietnam is merely a bad dream, and not an economic reality. If the Vietnam War had not been provoked by Hanoi, chances are there would have been no wage and price controls (Phase I or Phase II), no devaluation of the dollar, no "first trade deficit since 1893," and no severe siege of inflation or unemployment.

This may sound like an over-

statement of Vietnam's role in the present monetary turmoil. But if the Vietnam War had not escalated in 1965, there would have been no serious increase in the national debt after that date. The debt was necessary only to finance the undeclared war. The U. S. Congress had not allocated budget money for the war, so the blood money had to be red-ink spending.

This "creation" of money out of thin air by the Federal Reserve System instigated an illusory "boom" economy, but it also caused a siege of inflation. Serious chronic inflation began as early as 1966 in the United States, as consumers saw the yearly price increase creep from two percent (1966), to three percent (1967), to four percent (1968), to five percent (1969), and finally to a six percent yearly inflationary rate by 1970.

Therefore, without Vietnam (and its war-budget-caused inflation), there would have been no need for the recent wage and price controls (dubbed Phase I and Phase II) as an attempt to curb the effect of inflation.

The same war-caused inflation forced American goods and dollars to be overpriced in foreign markets, hence the dollar devaluation and trade deficits in 1971 and 1972.

"Hidden" Blood Money

The many hidden costs of war are the *internal bleedings* of a nation's blood-money budget.

Since the escalation of the Vietnam War, interest on the national debt has escalated as well — to about \$22 billion per year. Annually, this amounts to over \$100 in extra taxes for every man, woman and child in the United States — just for the usury on the national debt! Most of this staggering amount is due to residual debts from World War II, but Vietnam's share has grown to about \$5 billion, or one fourth of the interest load financed by taxpayers.

A greater long-term financial burden of war is represented by the millions of returning Vietnam veterans who will benefit from an estimated \$200 billion in various veterans' benefits in years to come (that's more than the total cost of waging the war). Some of these extended benefits will continue until the third and fourth generation. For example, the last American Civil War Veteran recently died (under government-paid care) 100 years after the war's last shot. In addition, thousands of Spanish American War and World War I veterans are still receiving long-term benefits.

Another factor in hidden war expense is the rapidly inflating cost of armaments. A front-line fighter, carrier, rifle, tank, or cruiser costs — on the average — more than forty times what the equivalent item cost in World War II. Increased technology of warfare also inflates the cost of enemy deaths far beyond the normal inflationary increase.

These are among the many hidden costs incurred by a nation which chooses — or seems forced to choose — the agony of war over the profits of peace. A nation must pay dearly for trusting in its own strength for protection.

Until nations remove themselves from organized killing and find better ways to solve their differences, the wastage of human and monetary resources will continue to exacerbate those nations' social and financial ills.

The late President Dwight D. Eisenhower eloquently expressed these costs in a little-publicized speech some 20 years ago.

Ike's "Cross of Iron" Speech

Perhaps you remember a "cross of gold" speech from your high school

AERIAL ARTILLERY ON DISPLAY at the recent Hanover Trade Fair in Germany. The rising cost of high technology warfare raises the cost of killing one enemy to around \$200,000.

Hennig Plon Truth



history textbook. But how many remember an equally stirring "cross of iron" speech delivered by the late U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower? Here are some excerpts from his speech delivered almost twenty years ago.

"Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed; those who are cold and not clothed.

"This world in arms is not spending money alone. It is spending the sweat of laborers, the genius of scientists, the hopes of its children.

"The cost of one modern heavy bomber is this: a modern brick school in more than 30 cities. It is two elec-

tric power plants, each serving a town of 60,000 population. It is two finely equipped hospitals. It is some fifty miles of concrete highway.

"We pay for a single fighter plane with a half million bushels of wheat. We pay for a single destroyer with new homes that could have housed more than 8,000 people.

"This is not a way of life at all, in any true sense. Under the cloud of threatening war, it is humanity hanging from a cross of iron."

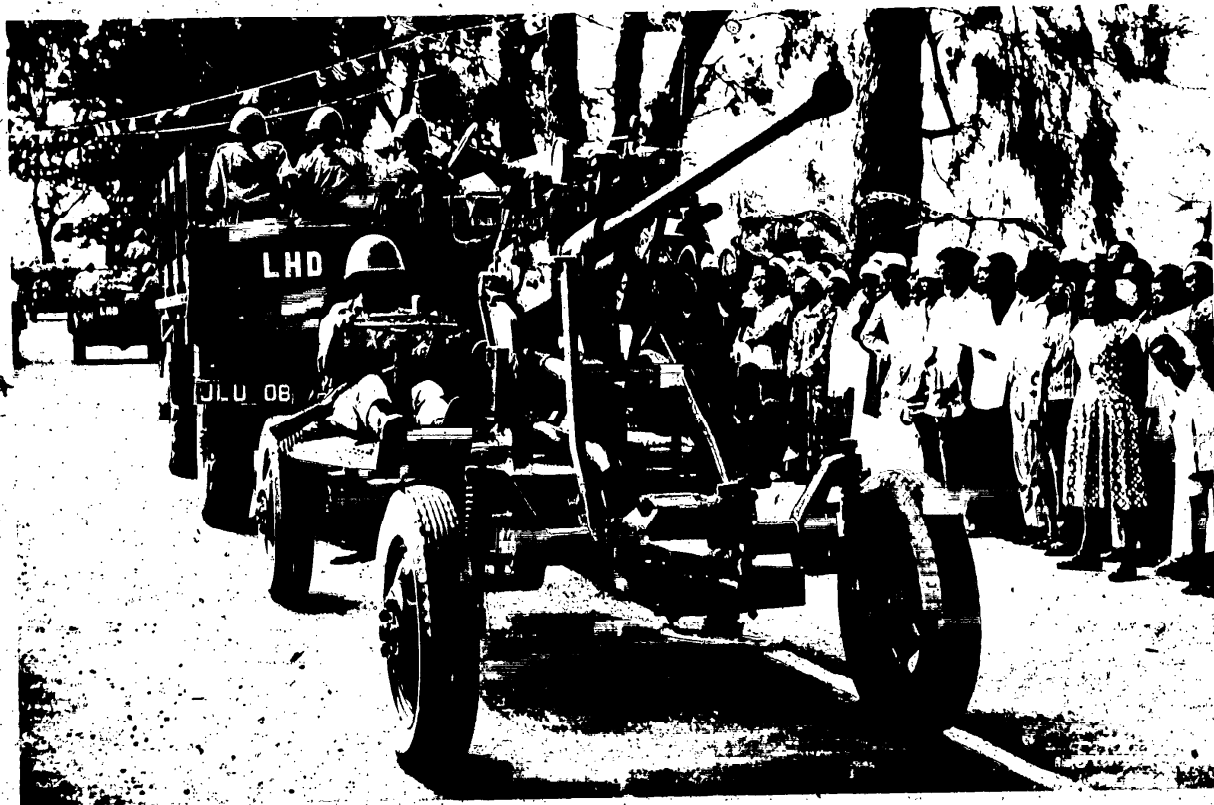
And there is no more vivid example of a nation crucified on steel than those poor nations which rely on a daily "fix" of imported arms. Arms sales to the Third World by the wealthy nations are the most incriminating blood-money dollars.

"The Four Merchants" of the Apocalypse

Over 90 percent of the sales of arms and war material to poor nations proceed from four major world powers — which we might figuratively label "the four merchants" of the Apocalypse.

The first two — the United States and the U.S.S.R. — sell arms for ideological and political reasons. The two other major arms salesmen — France and Great Britain — sell for purely economic and industrial profit.

Almost three quarters of these instruments of death find their way to the Middle East and Southeast Asia. The burgeoning Latin American market grabs another 10 percent, as do





GUNS BEFORE BUTTER. Above, the 19th and 20th centuries meet in Taiwan. Just 100 yards from the shrieking afterburner of a modern F-5 jet, a dirt-poor farmer and his water buffalo eke out their feudal existence.

Left, Russian trucks and Chinese artillery parade in Zanzibar at the anniversary of the Communist takeover there.

Right, a Russian-designed, Chinese-manufactured rocket launcher, captured from the Zambians by the Rhodesians, being examined by a Rhodesian expert. Arms never die — they just change nationality.

Left, Keystone Press
Above, Horst Faas — Wide World
Right, John Kilburn — Plain Truth



Greece and Turkey. The remaining 7 percent reach the poor nations of Africa.

The United States has sold or given away \$57 billion in arms since 1945, by far the largest amount in the world arms trade. The Soviet Union, however, is fast catching America as a merchant of death. Arms support to North Vietnam and, until recently, Egypt are reputedly in the billions of dollars per year (matching the U. S. sales of \$2.83 billion per year planned for 1972 and 1973).

The two other major arms salesmen have also increased sales faster than the United States has in recent years. In 1970, France doubled its foreign arms sales, as compared to 1969. France is the classic case of profit-motivated arms sales. She has sold Mirage jets both to Israel and to the Arab states.

Another European-based manufacturer sells arms to both antagonists of a war — any war — and then buys back the arms from the victor at a profit. Nice work, if one in such a business can sleep nights.

French arms manufacture is "good economics" — 280,000 jobs for Frenchmen, about 8 percent of all French exports, and the greatest slice of the arms production business for European security forces. France is the unofficial arms maker and arms broker for all of Europe, with the majority of her arms production staying at home.

Economics is also the major factor in British arms sales. Between 1967 and 1970 Britain managed to double its sales of war materials to a 1970 level estimated at half a billion dollars annually, an amount equal to 28 percent of the country's total exports. Britain's principal arms customers tend to be Commonwealth countries and states in the Middle East, but recently she has sold bombers to Peru, submarines to Brazil, and frigates to Chile.

In the past two years, in fact, the European and North American powers have sold about \$1 billion worth of military hardware to Latin Amer-

ica. England led the way with \$500 million, while France's \$150 million came mainly from flying 18 Mirage jets to Colombia, 16 to Brazil, and 5 to Peru.

While these Mirage jet sales have made Mirage owner Monsieur Dassault the richest man in France, they have insured at least three more dirt-poor countries of a supersonic attack air force. In 1955, no underdeveloped country had such planes, but at latest count, 29 countries now have supersonic planes, and 18 have SAM (surface-to-air) missiles, thanks to the figurative "four merchants" of the Apocalypse.

Arms Sales Backfire

Like many of the old vintage guns sold by the arms merchants, the entire concept of arms trade has "backfired," and will backfire more drastically in the future, trends indicate.

For example, U. S. arms have been used to overthrow governments in Greece, Libya, and Brazil, and now they are being used in the recent Irish conflict. U. S. S. R. arms sales have recently backfired in Indonesia, Egypt, and possibly in North Vietnam as well.

History indicates that arms sales have a way of backfiring. Nations have failed to "buy allies" with guns.

But is there a practical alternative in a world of "might makes right"?

Is War Necessary?

Being anti-war is currently quite fashionable. An emotional plea to "end all war" brings universal cheers despite its almost total lack of an alternative answer. Songs plead, "Where Have All the Young Men Gone?" Stickers proclaim, "Make Love, Not War" or "War is harmful to children and other living things." Doves urge the U. S. to "get out of Vietnam."

Seemingly, all but a few revolutionary despots proclaim to be anti-war — yet wars constantly erupt. On the average, a major international hot

war surfaces every 4 to 6 months. And that has been the pace throughout man's recorded history. How can so many apparently sincere anti-war people start so many apparently unwarranted wars?

It is not sufficient, then, simply to say that war is stupid, ruinous, deadly, immoral, or any other heated adjective. That's grist for shallow bumper stickers or fifth-grade essays. These observations are agreed to by all sensible men. The question now facing such "sensible men" should be, "Is war necessary?" "Is war inevitable?"

Considering only the human political sphere, nations feel they must go to war to defend themselves from unwarranted aggression. Was America to "turn the other cheek" after Pearl Harbor? Was Britain to lie down and be trampled under Hitler's boot? And, Germans might also ask, was Weimar Germany to lie down meekly while foreigners strangled her chance for survival after 1918?

In the restricted human political sphere, the sad answer is that if there is no God in whom a nation can trust, then war is inevitable, as a final means of self-defense. Man has not devised the first clue, humanly speaking, toward achieving peace through his own inherent human reason. In the carnal sphere of action, we must conclude that man will continue to war with his fellow man until the final nuclear holocaust destroys human society as we know it.

In this human sphere, then, it is clear that "the way of peace they know not" (Isaiah 59:8). Therefore, if you are only willing to examine the human sphere, you can start counting the days until Armageddon.

Fortunately, there is another dimension to the question. In fact, this extra dimension is the only hope left for world survival.

If you want to know how this war-torn world will yet be filled with peace and plenty, send for your free copy of *The Wonderful World Tomorrow — What It Will Be Like*. □

advance news

in the wake of today's WORLD EVENTS

• Superpower Chess

Watch for stepped-up activity on the international relations front during the coming year. The two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, along with three superpowers in the making — China, Japan, and Western Europe — will be jockeying for positions of advantage as never before in a highly complex world.

Much of the scurrying around will be as a result of the deteriorating relationship between the Soviets and the Chinese, which in each camp borders on paranoia. Moscow is renewing its call for a "European Security Conference." Soviet aims for such a conference (or a series of conferences) center around the Kremlin's desires to normalize its relations with the West in order to obtain greater freedom of action to deal with the China problem.

Peking, on the other hand, sweating under the pressure of 46 Soviet Army divisions strategically placed along the 4,000-mile Sino-Soviet border, is deeply worried that a *detente* in Europe will enable the Russians to shift more manpower and firepower to the Eastern front.

To counter such a development, Chinese government leaders are openly voicing their opposition to the European security concept to top American officials whenever they visit Peking. According to some travelers from Washington, the Chinese are "absolutely terrified" with the prospect of having George McGovern as President with his advocacy of a major troop pullback from Europe and an immense cut in defense spending. Even should President Nixon be reelected, the Chinese fear "dangerous" U.S. troop withdrawals from Europe.

According to the Chinese, the United States must not only "hold the line" in Europe, but also must continue full-scale development and production of nuclear weapons or risk falling behind Moscow, making the Soviet Union the undisputed No. 1 world power.

In 1973, as a further countermeasure to expected Soviet pressure, the Chinese will very likely try to improve relations with Japan. And not to be outdone, the Soviets might play their own Asian trump card — dangling again before the Japanese the prospects of tapping the immense mineral wealth of Siberia.

The Soviet Union also appears to be moving toward a call for an Asian Security Conference similar to the one slated for Europe. The aim, of course, is to prevent China from filling the military vacuum resulting from gradual American disengagement from Asia.

• Democratic Chaos Grips Italy

Fears are growing that the Italian general elections earlier in the year may have settled nothing. No party received a majority of votes in the confusing election, which was held a full year ahead of schedule. Premier Giulio Andreotti of the Christian Democratic Party (Italy's largest) has pieced together a new government, an "all-center coalition" excluding, for the first time in ten years, the Marxist Italian Socialist Party. The former center-left coalition which included the Socialists broke up in January in a bitter feud over the economy and the Socialists' links with the Communists.

The present coalition is bitterly opposed by the Marxist Socialists and the Communists on the left, as well as by the Neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement (M.S.I.) on the right.

The May elections showed a general shift to the right. Italy's Communist party — the country's second largest with nearly one quarter of the electorate — lost ground slightly. The Neo-Fascist M.S.I., led by Giorgio Almirante, 57, a former aide of the late dictator Benito Mussolini, doubled its representation in parliament but did not score the big victory it had hoped for. Its gains are viewed more as a backlash against political instability, economic decline, nationwide strikes, and increasing street violence which are plaguing the country, than as a positive affirmation of fascist ideals.

In a poll conducted in April, a week before the national election, it was discovered that more than 73 percent of Italian voters would be willing to give full political powers temporarily to a "strong man," so long as he was honest, just, and operated within the framework of democracy.

The survey, published in a weekly Italian magazine,

emphasized that these findings did not indicate that Italians are now yearning for a dictatorship. Instead, they suggested "a rather ingenuous and simple" desire for an honest and fair politician and a need for more order and solidity in policies.

The latest hodge-podge coalition, it is generally believed, will not last long. Most experts agree another election will be necessary long before the next scheduled balloting five years from now. Some feel that another such premature election would be very damaging to parliamentary democracy in Italy. An exasperated electorate, tired of endless political instability and social and economic chaos, would probably swing further to the right again — to a "law and order" party promising an end to instability and chaos once and for all.

• Common Market Founder Dies

"Europe has lost one of its founders. Paul-Henri Spaak was, at the end of World War II, one of those who laid the basis of the European ideal and of European



Millegham — E.E.C.

PAUL-HENRI SPAAK (1899-1972)

unity." So eulogized the European Economic Community's Commission in a tribute to former Belgian Premier Paul-Henri Spaak, one of the EEC's founders, who died July 31 from kidney failure at age 73.

A dynamic Europeanist, Spaak was often referred to as "Mr. Europe." He ranked with Jean Monnet, Robert Schumann, Alcide de Gasperi, and Konrad Adenauer as

one of the moving forces behind the push for a United Europe.

Spaak was twice premier of Belgium (May 1938 to February 1939 and March 1947 to August 1949) and served six times as his country's foreign minister. Former EEC Commission President Jean Rey described Spaak as the most illustrious Belgian statesman ever.

Spaak was serving his second term as foreign minister in May 1940, when the Belgian government went into exile in London after the Belgian army capitulated to the Germans. A leading figure in the government in exile, he became a friend of Winston Churchill.

It was Spaak who originated the idea of the Benelux customs union, which materialized after the war. The Benelux group — combining Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg — was a pioneer forerunner of the Common Market. Spaak was also a force behind the drive for British membership in the Market.

In addition to offices held in his native country, Spaak served one term as Secretary General of NATO and was the first president of the U.N. General Assembly.

Belgian Premier Gaston Eyskens, in an official tribute, observed: "During his long and brilliant career, Spaak rendered great services to his country, to the creation of a unified Europe and to the construction of peace. We will always remember this great statesman who spread Belgium's reputation far and wide."

• Babylon Anew

"EC of Ten, Faces Modern Tower of Babel." So headlined a short news item in the June-July, 1972 issue of *European Community*, the Common Market's official publication.

According to the dispatch, the number of official Community languages will increase from four to eight if all four candidate countries, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, and Ireland become members of the Common Market on January 1, 1973. French and German are both "working" languages, but French predominates in Community conferences and official communiqués. English may become a third working language after British entry — and rival French in importance.

The linguistic complexities of the Common Market are borne out by a few statistics. The Community's 1971 budget provided for 818 permanent and 20 temporary positions for linguists. The English translating staff will have to be expanded by at least 160 persons to cope with the new written and verbal demands of an enlarged Community. Translators will also have to be found for Danish, Norwegian, and Gaelic.

It is more than coincidence that a prophesied multinational world trading system described in chapter 18 of the book of Revelation is labeled "Babylon the Great."

— Gene H. Hogberg.

Let's Stop Turning Workers Into

HUMAN MACHINES

Serious job dissatisfaction is on the rise among blue collar workers — the working class. Why the discontent? Is it the pay? Working conditions? Company policy? Or is it the very nature of the work that is itself chiefly responsible?

by William R. Whitehart

Photography by Michael Hendrickson

EVERYONE FINDS himself — or herself — performing some boring tasks from time to time. Housewives grow weary from the daily round of cooking, cleaning house, and doing the laundry. Students shun homework assignments.

Secretaries and office workers tire from the unending routine of papers, typing, and telephone calls. Even executives find some of their daily chores just that — *chores*!

But the problem is most acute among the *blue collar work force* — the *working class*. What is taking place among these workers has already become one of the major social problems of the '70's.

Blue Collar Blues

Why do so many jobs seem boring and routine? Does work have to be monotonous? Must a man become a

human machine in order to survive?

To view the growing problem firsthand, *The PLAIN TRUTH* sent several correspondents to the "blue collar" capital of the world: Detroit, Michigan. This article reports on their findings and shows what can be done to solve these problems, affecting workers' world over.

"If I had it to do over again, I'd just go on welfare, rather than work in the factory," said one veteran auto worker. "I'd never encourage my kids to work in the factory. I'd be helping to lock them in prison," said another. A third commented, "You're always looking ahead to something better and it never comes."

These responses, given *The PLAIN TRUTH* team by Detroit auto workers, reflect an increasing dissatisfaction on the part of many lower-middle-class workers toward their jobs. And the

problem is not strictly limited to the United States. Employees the world over are afflicted with a corrosive social disease that, for lack of a better term, has been called the "blue collar blues."

The malaise is not new. Workers, after all, have found things to complain about for generations. But in the past few years, it has become so serious that it threatens to disrupt the economic structures of industrialized nations.

In Detroit, the U.S. automotive industry is facing massive problems. Absenteeism has more than doubled over the past decade among the "Big Three" (General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler). An average of one in every twenty workers is absent from work without a clear explanation each workday.

On some days, notably Mondays



R. Battle, U.A.W. Local 600, Detroit: "I think that . . . the monotony of the job has gotten to some of the younger guys."

and Fridays, the figure goes as high as one in ten. Some U.S. auto makers have tried to solve the problem by giving free green stamps and drinking glasses for regular work attendance!

Turnover is also up: Many workers, particularly the younger ones, simply walk off the job and never return. As one Detroit auto worker said, "The younger guys really could care less about their jobs. If they want to take a day off they do it. If they want to quit, they just quit." More than half of Chrysler's hourly workers have been there less than five years. Other work-related problems are also mounting. Complaints about quality are increasing. There are more arguments with foremen, more strife over discipline and authority, more general grievances.

In some plants, discontent has reached the point of overt sabotage. At G.M.'s Vega plant in Lordstown, Ohio, autos regularly roll off the line with slashed upholstery, scratched paint, bent gear shift levers, cut wires, and missing bolts.

Dehumanized Work

"There is no question," says Harold L. Sheppard, a sociologist with the Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, "that job dissatisfaction is increasing. Today's worker won't

accept the things his father did."

Most of the discontent does indeed come from younger, better educated workers. Nurtured by rock-and-roll, TV, and Dr. Spock, many of these younger workers are finding their hopes on the job somewhat less than what society has taught them to expect.

On the surface, it may appear that about all young workers are interested in is good pay, good working conditions, and fringe benefits. But *deep down*, what they really want are jobs which require planning, judgment, creativity, variety, and learning. These younger workers seem to be more aware of the dignity associated with their job and the opportunities for career development. They want work that is meaningful, which requires sufficient skill worthy of respect.

Labor leader Walter Reuther, shortly before his death, explained it this way: "Young workers . . . get three or four days pay and figure, 'Well, I can live on that. I'm not really interested in these material things anyhow. I'm interested in the sense of fulfillment as a human being.'"

What these younger workers are increasingly finding on the job is usually the reverse. Blue collar work is often repetitive, stultifying, and over-controlled. Often, the worker is made



R. Woods: "I'd have to say that I like my job. I love my job."

into nothing more than a machine part, totally controlled, fully predictable, easily replaced.

The resulting increases in absenteeism, turnover, and sabotage directly attributed to such jobs have forced management to become aware of the problem. Some companies have attempted to remedy the situation by providing salary and benefit increases and by upgrading poor working conditions.

It is true that without adequate salary, benefits, and good working conditions, workers will be dissatisfied. But merely providing these elements doesn't, of and by itself, remove the discontent. Other factors must be added in order for workers to feel fulfilled on the job. The factors which help motivate workers and cure their discontent are *recognition, achievement, responsibility, and growth*.

Most blue collar work is devoid of each one of these vital human needs.

Failure or inability to incorporate these elements into most blue collar jobs, coupled with human hostility and cantankerousness, is the basic cause of the rising discontent.

Work Without Status

To stand out among one's peers, to achieve *status*, is a basic drive of human nature. Almost all human beings desire some kind of status. People are responsive to it — from the worker who is rewarded with a space nearer the factory door to the young manager presented a key to the executive washroom.

But, with the growth of higher education and the proliferation of the mass media, particularly in the Western world, the average working man has found himself with less and less status. Many workers feel that society does not prize the kind of work they perform. Status-conscious cultures dramatize the professional but neglect the importance of semiskilled and unskilled workers, who feel like "forgotten people" — those for whom the government and society have limited, if any, direct concern.

Some blue collar workers feel so denigrated that their jobs appear as wearisome burdens instead of decent, respectable occupations. Some even apologize for their occupations instead of holding them up as an aspiration to their children. So strong is this feeling in some nations that ob-



S. Partallersco: "I worked on the line for 20 years. . . It's like being in prison, except you go in and out every day."

servers warn of future losses of labor force manpower in these countries.

Often, the job itself appears unworthy of recognition. More often than not, the work is oppressively tedious, noisy, and mind-numbing, with little opportunity for human contact. Detroit auto workers told *The Plain Truth* that there is little camaraderie among workers on the line. Each man is relatively isolated amidst racial tensions, worker-foreman squabbles, and lack of mutual trust.

It is unusual for workers to feel satisfied under such low-status conditions.

Limiting Achievement

Perhaps nothing dissatisfies a human being quicker than *pointless work*. Each of us needs to feel that his occupational role has some significance. Unless a worker can see how his work fits into a larger whole, particularly if he has a small task in a complicated process, this job has little meaning to him. Most blue collar

work, consequently, seems pointless.

A man on the assembly line who receives \$10,000 a year to tighten nuts and bolts has little identification with the final product or pride in craftsmanship. Lack of the sense of achievement on such jobs is a serious problem.

The late Walter Reuther commented: "The prospect of tightening up bolts every two minutes for eight hours for thirty years doesn't lift the human spirit."

Then add to this the blue collar workers' difficult problem of maintaining financial stability — if they ever achieve it in the first place. Though a large proportion of such jobs pay relatively well, many workers find themselves caught up in the inflationary "monetary squeeze," particularly in their middle-age years.

The difficulties of the 40-year-old worker are often compounded when he must pay college fees for his children or support aging parents. It is at this point, when family budget costs are at their peak, that most workers reach a salary plateau in their job levels.

The result of this "middle-age crunch" is that many workers find themselves worse off financially than when they started their working lives. This is a sad situation — in stark contrast to the "American dream," which is, in fact, a *global* dream of rising expectations.

Little Responsibility

Most workers like a degree of *responsibility* on the job. It's easier for the executive, the professional, or the self-employed to fulfill this need for autonomy than for the average blue collar worker. Most feel that their jobs leave little room for making even the smallest decisions on their own.

"They tell you to do the job the way it's wrote, even if you find a better way," says an assembly worker at Detroit's Cadillac factory.

Repetitive tasks which restrict personal responsibility and decision mak-

ing are basic to most blue collar jobs. "Do you know what I do?" asked one auto worker in Tarrytown, N.Y. "I fix seven bolts, day in and day out, the same seven bolts."

The expansion of automation, coupled with the breaking down of jobs into smaller functions, has enabled assembly lines to move faster. As a result, most workers have little control over what they do on the job. The assembly lines often move so fast that there is hardly time to take a one minute coffee break or go to the restroom.

As former U. S. Assistant Secretary of Labor, Jerome Rosow, told *PLAIN TRUTH* reporters, "If an individual can learn his job in two days, as can be learned on the assembly line today, you can be sure he doesn't feel responsible for much. And, in fact, he isn't responsible for much."

"Dead-end Jobs"

Most people have a strong urge to "get ahead." The age-old dream of rising from humble beginnings to fame and fortune is ingrained in our way of life. But for most blue collar workers, the dream is fading fast.

A recent survey, prepared by Upjohn's Sheppard, shows that one third



A.T.&T.

Malcolm Gillette, A.T.&T., New York: "It's not so much a matter that people hate work. Actually, it's more correct to say they hate the way we set up work."

of all blue collar workers feel convinced that they have no chance for promotion — that they had reached a "dead-end." Other surveys indicate that even higher percentages feel they can never expect to be promoted from their present jobs.



P. Conigliaro: "The money isn't the reason why the workers are dissatisfied. The money's good . . . But . . . you're looking ahead to something better and it doesn't come."

Many workers become cynical about the opportunities for advancement within the company. "Promotion depends on politics in the plant," says one trim worker at Ford in Detroit. Others complain of age discrimination against older workers or younger workers, and racism and oppressive management.

Opportunities to learn and grow on the job are also limited. Workers often express the desire to learn more about the skill and knowledge necessary for their present job. But most blue collar work is not designed for this. As one assembly line worker put it, "At first, there's some learning. But once you know how, that's all there is. You can't do any better. You can only be satisfactory."

Mr. Rosow attributes these limitations in growth to lack of employee education. "One of the biggest reasons why upward mobility in blue collar work is slight is because while

large segments of society have become better educated, the average blue collar worker has not."

But better education does not automatically guarantee advancement. Even a Ph.D. isn't going to progress too far if he starts on the assembly line. He might eventually advance from headlights to fenders, but not much further if he stays on the line. That's the way such jobs are designed.

Faulty Work Concept

Finding themselves caught in unfulfilling, unrewarding jobs which lack meaning and purpose, blue collar workers balk at the idea of becoming a "human machine" for the rest of their working lives. But the cause of the problem is the *wrong philosophy* around which most blue collar jobs have been designed.

This philosophy goes something like this: The average human being has a basic dislike of all work under all conditions and will avoid it if he can; most people must be coerced, directed, and threatened with extreme punishment to get them to produce; and, the average person has relatively little creativity and ingenuity.

Henry Ford summed up that philosophy in 1922 with these words, "The average worker wants a job in which he does not have to put forth much physical effort. Above all, he wants a job in which he does not have to think."

Herein lies the *crux* of the whole blue collar problem. This philosophy appears absolutely correct *among workers whose jobs are boring and frustrating*.

People deprived of opportunities to satisfy the needs which are important to them at work behave exactly as we might predict — with indolence, passivity, unwillingness to accept responsibility, and unreasonable demands for economic benefits.

Much of the modern industrial monolith has been rigidly built upon this faulty work concept as if it were gospel. As a result, man has been subordinated to the machine rather than the machine to man. Human develop-

ment and achievement have been greatly stifled.

The waste has been tremendous — to the man living an unfulfilled, unhappy life at work, to the company in terms of decreased productivity, and to society in lost human potential.

Needed: Job Enrichment

Some managers have begun implementing a number of work innovations designed to make routine jobs more challenging. One of the most successful involves changing what an employee actually does on the job.

"Job enrichment," as it is termed, seeks to improve both task efficiency and job satisfaction. It builds into people's jobs the job motivators — recognition, achievement, responsibility, and growth. In short, its purpose is to introduce the factors that really satisfy workers on their jobs.

The average man on the assembly line who fixes bolts day after day isn't going to be "turned on" by his job no matter how good the pay, supervision or working conditions may be. Unless his job — what he actually does — is made more meaningful, he is still going to experience frustration.

Job enrichment is perhaps one of the first organized efforts to recognize the valid work principle that, merely providing good company policy, salary, working conditions, and supervision does not automatically bring job satisfaction.

There must be more.

One's task is boring prior to any of these changes, it is no less boring afterward. It may be easier to tolerate in the short run, but it still lacks the essential ingredients of long range motivators.

Proponents of job enrichment say that it essentially involves changing *attitudes* — of both workers and supervisors — more than anything else. Giving the worker more responsibility for deciding how to proceed, for setting goals, and for the excellence of the product are integral parts of most programs.

The enrichment idea is quite clear



on one point: Give employees a chance to succeed and to improve at tasks that challenge them.

Enrichment in Action

One of the largest job enrichment programs in the country is at American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Malcolm Gillette, Director of the Human Resources Program for the company, told *The PLAIN TRUTH*, "We believe you can't change a worker's attitude on a boring job unless you change what he does." One of the best examples of such restructuring, he pointed out, involved girls working on telephone directories.

Before the program, each of 30 girls rotated on 21 separate jobs involved in producing the directories. "So what we did," said Gillette, "is that instead of doing just one task, we gave each girl the responsibility of doing one book apiece. Each girl was to do all the jobs on that particular book — compilations, alphabetizing, arrangements with the press, etc. So now when asked 'What do you do at work?' instead of replying, 'I work on phone books,' each girl could reply, 'I am a directory clerk. I produce the directory itself. It's my piece of the business.'"

Gillette went on to show that the results of the program were very encouraging. Absenteeism and turnover dropped to zero while job satisfaction and productivity increased.

One of the more advanced job enrichment programs has been implemented at the Merrimack Valley Works, just outside Boston, Massachusetts. The company employs about 10,000 people in the manufacture of electronic carrier systems. After an attitude survey confirmed widespread discontent among workers, the jobs were restructured so that employees did complete subassemblies, producing and testing functioning parts rather than doing single repetitive tasks on an assembly-line basis.

Two years later, another survey showed these marked improvements:

increased productivity, decline in absenteeism, and workers with increased take-home pay.

A number of other companies, including Saab and Volvo of Sweden, have employed similar restructuring with the same results.

Meeting the Challenge

Implementing job enrichment strategy presents a particular challenge to management. It requires courage to overthrow long-established traditions, real discernment to make the right changes, and determination to stick with the new policies during the rough days when they seem to be hampering more than helping.

There are certain barriers that managers can expect to encounter. The first involves *existing policies and practices*. These usually conflict with the new job design so that the employee can't carry out the responsibility he could be given. Wherever feasible, these policies and practices should be changed.

Sometimes there are *physical and technological barriers*, such as exist on assembly line jobs. These jobs are the kind for which one cannot do very much, even with job enrichment. The hope is to automate them out of existence in time, or at least to improve the quality of the product moving on the assembly line. Workers always prefer to work on better quality products. Cheaply constructed items are no incentive to work.

If a boring, assembly-line job cannot be automated out of existence or at least improved, those workers forced to work on them should be partially assigned to larger tasks that have meaning and purpose. Perhaps the personnel department could hire only those people whose ability levels are so low they might be challenged by such a job (or until such a worker upgraded his own ability).

One of the principle barriers to making jobs richer is *the attitudes and resistance of management itself*. Some

supervisors feel it is a threat. — "If the employee has the responsibility, then what do I do?" Actually, a little foresight would help them. Giving workers more responsibility would, in the long run, free managers of a number of minor tasks and allow them to concentrate on decisions and matters of a "higher order."

Worker Enrichment Too

Another big barrier to job enrichment is too often overlooked or de-emphasized. That is the general unwillingness among workers to *respond* to management's job improvement efforts.

It is true that management's promise for personal reward tends to motivate workers on the job. But unless workers are willing to respond and do their part, relatively little progress can be made.

The best job enrichment program in the world will not help any worker who is not willing to straighten out his own attitude first. Workers should be willing to work hard and accept any discomforts which may exist until enrichment takes full effect.

They should be willing to accept their jobs as a challenge, realizing that even enriched jobs are bound to have at least some elements of tedium and routine. But most important, workers should first strive to have their overall priorities and goals in life straight if they expect real happiness, peace of mind, and success on the job.

As Jesus put it: "But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all these things [including job success, which provides food, clothing, and shelter] shall be added unto you" (Matthew 6:33).

More detailed information on how to begin to become a success at work is available, in our free, full-color 64-page booklet *The Seven Laws of Success*. Write for it if you have not already done so. The address of our office nearest you is in the inside front cover.

Remember, you've got nothing to lose but the blue collar blues. □

Why the Growing Disenchantment with Science?

The glamour that once surrounded science and technology has been replaced by growing criticism and antagonism. Many — including scientists — are concerned over the dramatic shift.

by D. S. Winnail, Ph.D.

TODAY, SCIENCE and technology are being blamed for many of the problems that threaten the continued existence of modern society.

Yet ten years ago, science and technology were riding on a wave of popularity and prosperity.

What Went Wrong?

Something has obviously CAUSED this revolution in public opinion. But what? And just how significant is it?

Scores of recently published articles in important scientific journals have attempted to analyze this dramatic change in attitude. Yet virtually every discussion of what could be termed one of the most remarkable reverses of this century has overlooked one vitally significant aspect of the problem.

In the popular press the significance of the trend has often been

obscured or lost in the near-daily reporting of facts about anti-science demonstrations.

One of the most penetrating descriptions of what has happened has been formulated by Samuel Silver, Professor of Engineering Science and Director of the Space Science Laboratory at the University of California at Berkeley. In an article published in a leading British science journal, Dr. Silver summarizes his dismay: "There is a feeling, which is growing in the United States and in other western countries, that the advances made through science and technology have somehow failed their promise; that the hope placed in them by mankind for the attainment of a more satisfying life and of a happier and more tranquil world has suddenly been betrayed. There is in consequence a growing sense of dismay and frustration regarding science and tech-

nology..." (*Science Journal*, October 1969, p. 39).

The question in many minds — scientists included — is "WHY?"

Why, in societies enjoying such a technologically advanced standard of living are so many experiencing an impelling feeling of dissatisfaction? Why, in the face of all the momentous scientific discoveries of the twentieth century, are we witnesses to a burgeoning interest in things *non*scientific — astrology, mysticism, the "primitive" arts?

What has happened? What has precipitated this estrangement from science — in fact — from knowledge itself?

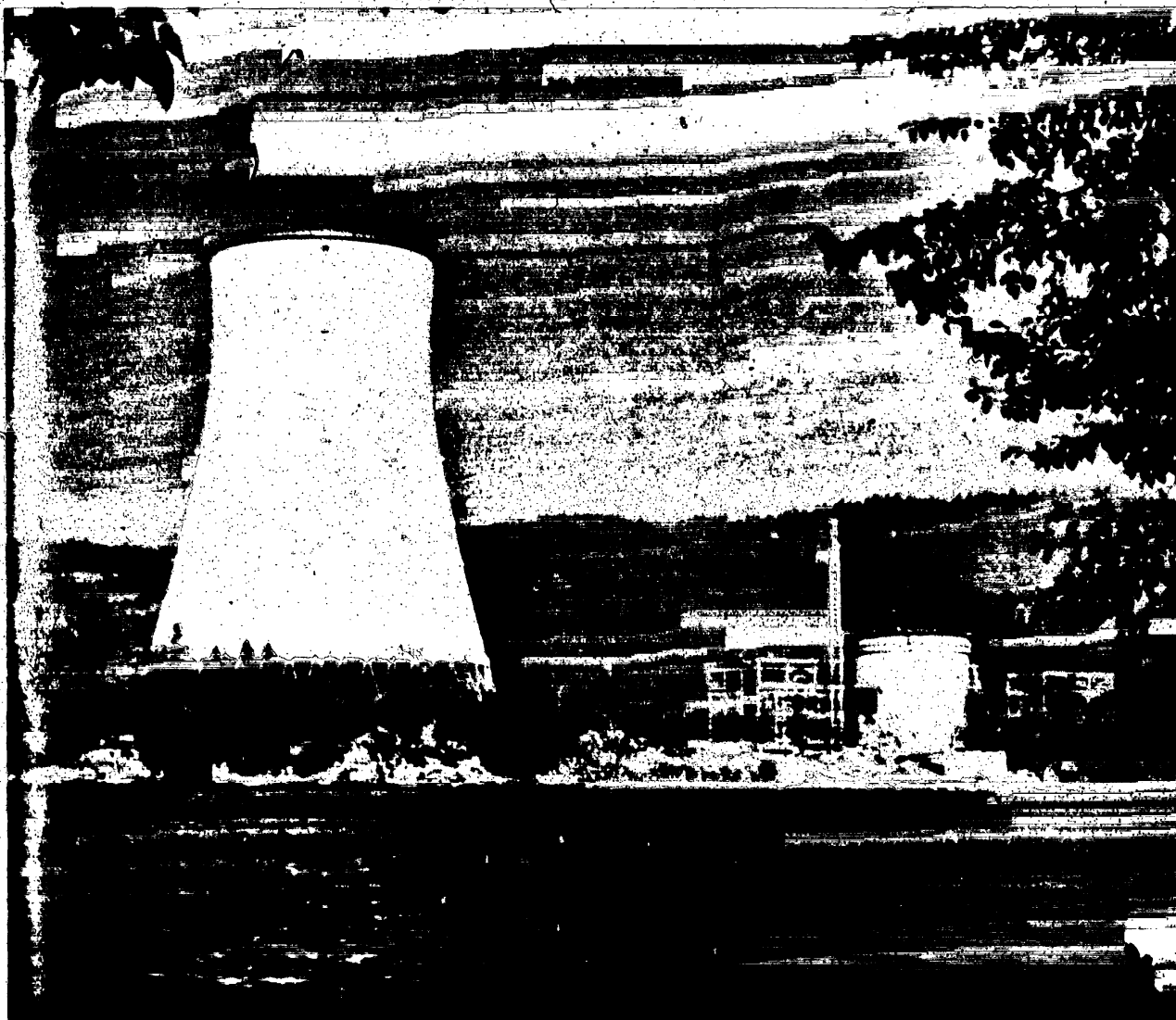
The Rise of Science

In the swift rush of events our attention becomes focused on one crisis after another. We observe situations but seldom have time to



TECHNOLOGY FOR WAR AND PEACE. Above: Nuclear weapons test June 24, 1957. Right: Trojan Nuclear Power Project near Portland, Oregon. When finished, the project will produce 1,130 megawatts of electrical power — more than twice the output of Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River. Controversial nuclear power can be used for peace. Left: Anti-war Vietnam veterans demonstrate against the use of technology.

Above: Lookout Mountain Air Force Station
Right: Ron Lepeska — Plain Truth
Left: Wide World



analyze how they developed or reflect on what they mean. As a result, the real significance of current critical trends is often overlooked, and the vital lessons that history could teach us go unlearned. The current disenchantment with science that permeates Western society is significant — and in ways that few realize.

The historical roots of the present trend are closely linked to events that

occurred at the close of the Middle Ages in Europe (about A.D. 1500). The stern hand of religious suppression and superstition dominated human thought. Ignorance and lack of progress were widespread.

Medieval "scientists and technologists," if the term can indeed be used, had actually lost much of the knowledge and skills known and practiced centuries ago by their coun-

terparts in Greece, Rome, and the Near East.

But in the early 1500's, several major discoveries began to give impetus to a movement destined to transform the thinking of the entire world. That movement was the Renaissance — the "rebirth" of knowledge and the renewed interest in learning and science as opposed to religious dogma. It began in Italy and

gradually enveloped all of Europe. The discoveries included such concepts as a round earth, the sun as the center of the solar system, and the realization that men and women actually had the same number of ribs.

As simple as such facts are to us today, they were revolutionary discoveries for that time! They forced a sudden reappraisal of traditional beliefs that man had held for centuries about himself and his universe. Such concepts were at variance with established religious conclusions. So it is of little surprise that church authorities at first resisted and suppressed the new ideas. Facts, however, cannot remain forever unnoticed by other searching minds. It did not take long for the discoveries of Copernicus, Galileo, Columbus, Vesalius — some of whom were forced to publicly deny their own discoveries — to become common knowledge.

Old ideas had to give way. So did those who had championed erroneous concepts — namely, the theologians. Religion, which had been a dominating factor in the Middle Ages, was forced to make concessions to Human Reason, the new byword and guiding light of the Renaissance. Religious dogma, long taken as literal, unquestionable truth, had been successfully challenged.

Despite the significance of a few discoveries, much of the "science" engaged in at this time was carried on by wealthy individuals who wished to satisfy personal fancies and curiosities. Because many university scholars who studied science were also theologians, most studies were concerned with finding the moral or symbolic meaning, or else the magical or astrological properties, in the objects and events of physical nature" (R. S. Hoyt, *Europe in the Middle Ages*, p. 388). This attitude made true progress slow.

In the 17th and 18th centuries the sciences were maturing. They were beginning to move away from the influence of the humanities. The work of Sir Isaac Newton in his dis-

covery of the laws of motion and gravity epitomizes the now familiar methods of modern science. He submitted ideas about nature to the test of observation and experimentation.

Metaphysical and supernatural explanations were increasingly avoided. In all too many cases, these earlier "explanations" were only theological "speculations" that retarded and inhibited man's attempts to understand the natural world. The more scientists were able to cast off the suppressive yoke of traditional religion, the more progress they seemed to be able to make.

The Golden Age?

The one event that undoubtedly had the most profound effect on the decline of religious influence and advanced the cause of materialistic explanation in science was the publication of Darwin's theory of organic evolution. The basic tenets of the theory were so diametrically opposed to existing theological ideas about man and the natural world that a showdown was unavoidable.

The barrage of emotional rhetoric that followed only served to undermine further the already fading influence of religion in Western thought. As one reviewer has observed: "The process was promoted by the incompetence of the clergy to deal with the new knowledge and by a school of avid scientists and philosophers who were ready to do battle with theology" (*Science Journal*, October 1969, p. 41).

The consistently poor showing of theology in the nineteenth century on controversial issues provided support for a growing suspicion that religion was little more than a collection of myths. This in turn also cast a shadow of doubt over the supposed source of Western theology and moral values — the knowledge revealed in the Bible.

Science, by contrast, seemed credible and practical. The scientific method of observing and testing was proving to be a powerful and reliable

tool to unlock the real secrets of the physical world. Religion, with its static preoccupation with rituals, tradition, and the hereafter, began to look more and more like a dead-end road.

It was at that time, in essence, that materialistic science stepped or was propelled into the intellectual and spiritual vacuum created by the decline and near bankruptcy of Western theology. The weaker religion became, the more awesome and unlimited the power of the new science appeared to be. Following the famous "Scopes' monkey trial" in America in the 1920's, religion ceased to be — for all practical purposes — an important factor in the minds of educated, thinking men. Materialistic science appeared to have defeated religion in the battle for the allegiance of men's minds.

The "Golden Age" for science and its technological applications came in the years following World War II. It came, in part, as a result of a marriage of necessity — science, technology, industry, and government joined hands with the military during two world conflicts. Science is knowledge. Knowledge is power. Power meant national survival.

So the secrets of the atom were tapped and harnessed. Financial support for scientific research was generous. The launching of the first Russian satellite gave a further boost to the already burgeoning interest in science in the Western world. International prestige and strategic military advantages were at stake.

As a result, in one decade — the sixties — the world's fund of knowledge doubled. The genetic code was being deciphered, organ transplants were introduced, subatomic particles were discovered, computers reduced man's work load, men walked on the moon, trips to the planets were being planned, and the dream that man could create life itself seemed imminent. By reading newspapers and magazines, it was easy for one to get the idea that, given enough time and money, anything was possible for sci-

ence. There seemed to be no limit to the power of science in the hands of man.

Signs of Trouble

But then something happened.

It was almost imperceptible at first. But it rapidly gained momentum. Something seemed to be missing. People were not finding satisfaction in the society they had created with the knowledge made available by science. For many, that society was too mechanical, too impersonal. The feelings of dissatisfaction, vague at first, didn't take long to crystallize. People were finding that affluence and the availability and acquisition of material goods still left something to be desired. Lives filled with material goods and services were too often empty, meaningless, and without purpose. It was easy to feel lost in a world of manufactured "things."

We had been able to put man on the moon and bring him back safely to earth. But here on earth people were finding it dangerous to walk downtown because of the alarming increase in violent crime. After spending millions of dollars to develop weapons as deterrents to war, we found the threat of war just as real but much more ominous in its potential for destruction. Many of the technological advances that seemed to improve our material standard of living were discovered to have significantly adverse effects on global ecology.

For a society that had been led to believe, and was apparently willing to believe, that science and technology held the "magic keys" to the future, these were bitter pills to swallow. The portent for the future of more people, bigger problems, and more technology was anything but optimistic. The situation was frustrating. Many people were beginning to look around for someone or something to blame.

Since many of the perplexing problems facing society were at least associated with science and technology,

these "now giant concerns became prime targets for criticism and insidious propaganda. Science and technology were blamed for the evils of pollution. Scientists, guilty or not, were labeled as "warmongers" for their role in developing weapons systems. They were accused of "prostituting" themselves and their knowledge to military and industrial interests for monetary rewards.

As the disenchantment grew, many projects that scientists were working on at public expense were felt to be irrelevant or at least expendable in the light of a tighter economy and other more pressing problems. For many scientists trained to do research, the task of communicating with the public in understandable terms and defending the merits of their work in practical terms was a challenge to which few were equal.

In the reshuffling that ensued, the "blank check" that had been given to the sciences for research was cancelled. Funding was cut. Jobs disappeared. Careers in science and

technology became less inviting. The golden age of unlimited faith in science appeared to have passed its peak. The optimistic fascination with materialistic science that began slowly at the close of the Middle Ages plummeted.

As the seventies begin, the swirling winds of uncertain change are blowing. Significantly, interest in religion and mysticism are again on the rise.

Limitations Overlooked

Attempts have been made to understand the current growing disappointment with science and especially technology. Investigators have uncovered several underlying causes. One of the most fundamental is a lack of understanding of the actual capability and limits of science.

Many people have woefully over-

LEFT-WING STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE against wartime technology at the 1971 American Association for the Advancement of Science meetings.

Doug Winnail — Plain Truth



judged what science can really do. This includes the public, the press, and in some cases even scientists themselves.

Dr. Edward David, science advisor to President Nixon, remarked in an editorial in *Science*: "... I have become concerned that public expectations of spectacular achievements are far greater than science and technology can produce... Science and engineers are not omnipotent" (May 28, 1971). The editor of *Science*, Dr. Philip Abelson, commented similarly that "the public needs to understand that science and technology cannot be applied successfully to the fulfillment of every wish" (*Science*, August 21, 1970).

The crux of the problem of over-expectations was pinpointed concisely by the Vice Chancellor of the University of Nottingham, Dr. F. S. Dainton. He warned: "Far too few people have any notion of the power and limits of science." He went on: "This applies to Members of Parliament, the professions, the public — and particularly the communications media" (*Science Journal*, October 1969).

The media, by sensationalizing the achievements of science, has contributed to a false, all-powerful aura that has been associated with science by the public. In addition, many scientists have failed to communicate the limitations of their respective disciplines to those outside science or to those being trained in science. This tragedy has fostered unwarranted faith in science alone as "the only trustworthy source of authentic and reputable knowledge" (L. Mumford, *The Pentagon of Power*, p. 29). It has been just such inflated and distorted expectations that have contributed to the growing disenchantment with science.

The limitations of science are essentially those of the method it uses — the scientific method. Once these limitations are realized and understood, we gain a better perspective of what science can do and what it cannot do and the true relationship

between science and the Holy Bible.

The most basic limitation of the scientific method is that its observation and testing technique is essentially restricted to the physical senses of man — to what he can see, touch, taste, smell or hear. What cannot be observed and tested in this manner cannot be dealt with scientifically.

It is just that simple. Yet this physical limitation has led to the erroneous notion that what science cannot deal with must not be important or perhaps doesn't even exist!

Nonsense!

Such "real intangibles" as love, beauty, and satisfaction, which are felt intuitively and are very real to the individual beholder, are difficult, if not impossible, to define or measure scientifically. The existence of God, who is composed of spirit — that is, nonphysical substance — cannot be directly proven or disproven by methods of scientific measurement alone.

Such urgent questions as "why does man exist?" and "what purpose is there for life?" are seldom raised in science because science cannot answer them. This does not mean that there is no such thing as purpose, but only that the scientific method is not fundamentally capable of discerning purpose. Science is limited — very limited — when it comes to answering the big questions of life.

A third basic limitation of the scientific method is that it is nonmoral. It is merely a neutral method of inquiry. It is a method of acquiring information to test the validity of ideas. How the acquired information is used becomes a moral or spiritual issue and is determined by the judgment of the investigator. Of itself the scientific method does not make value judgments of what is right or wrong, good or bad. It does not make moral decisions. This must be done by the scientist; his method won't do it for him.

But on what will he base his judgment? This is the crux of the current crisis!

The Current Crisis

The discoveries of science have inundated mankind with physical knowledge. But the scientific method has not supplied and cannot supply the moral and ethical guidelines that would effectively govern the use of that knowledge. Science fails, by its very nature, to provide man with a satisfying insight into the meaning and purpose of human life.

The traditional source of such knowledge has been religion and philosophy. Yet the rise of materialism, science has undermined the influence and credibility of both by exposing the erroneous foundations of many theological and philosophical concepts.

But the inability of science to replace false knowledge with the true knowledge has left society without ANY absolute moral guidelines and without ANY discernible purpose in life.

This is why many are experiencing an impelling feeling of dissatisfaction and frustration in the midst of a knowledge explosion, surrounded by ingenious technological devices.

People have been led to expect information from science that it was never equipped to provide. While the scientific method is a proven, practical tool for acquiring certain types of information, it has inherent limitations and requires guidelines for its proper use.

The limitations of science make it obvious that the scientific view of reality — often the only view of reality that is considered credible today — is only a partial — and often distorted — view. It is incomplete of and by itself. This realization has created a renewed interest in the spiritual, the mystical.

Yet this world's religions — formal or mystical — have not provided lasting, truly satisfying answers.

The question remains — "WHY?" Where are we to look for answers to the big questions of life?

(To be continued)

Why The Ambassador College Educational Program?

*Hundreds, impressed by our worldwide work,
have asked this question.*

by Paul W. Kroll

WE LIVE in the age of knowledge shock. Our senses are continually bombarded with crisis after crisis. At breakfast we are stunned by the latest prison riot. By lunchtime a new war has broken out. During the afternoon rush hour, a bizarre gang murder has occurred. On the evening news, we hear that unemployment is rising alarmingly.

This is our daily diet of woes. We are forced to devour these woes via magazines, newspapers, radio, television and books. Voices of apocalypse, both secular and religious, tell us Armageddon is knocking at our door. Western man is painfully aware that he lives on a globe wracked with social and political diseases. This problem barrage has even caused an unexpected reaction: Many people simply refuse to think, read or hear about our globe-girdling dilemmas.

Needed: The Voice of Hope

We need, more than ever, a voice that speaks out on the problems of our time and pinpoints the causes, making plain the ultimate happy solution. We need a voice that rings

with hope and brings a promise of a better world tomorrow.

Is it any wonder, then, that we live in the age of the "solution shock"? A barrage of organizations, crusaders and special interest groups are desperately trying to solve the problems we face. Like so many sociological aspirin tablets, they are alleviating some pain here and there. Yet, so often the work of these crusaders ends in social, economic, mental and spiritual frustration.

Heroin addiction is a case in point. A synthetic drug, methadone, is lauded as a solution to heroin addiction. "Build clinics to administer methadone to addicts, and you will alleviate drug abuse," we are assured by certain concerned crusaders. The idea may seem to have its merits. In San Francisco, California, a psychiatrist credited the drop in the city's major crime rate to methadone treatment. He predicted that the overall crime rate would drop even more than the 15 percent reported by police statistics as more addicts were enrolled for methadone treatment.

It certainly is encouraging to see

the crime rate go down. But discerning people can immediately spot the one central problem in this approach. The methadone cure is, after all, only treating the EFFECT by substituting one drug for another. If we are to permanently eliminate drug abuse, we must reach the minds of the addicts and those responsible for their addiction. And we must change the environment in which they exist.

Treating effects rather than causes can lead to some shocking backfires. Methadone, for example, may gradually join heroin and other drugs as a black market commodity on American streets. Some "out" patients on methadone treatment reportedly have been selling part of their allotted doses to purchase heroin, barbiturates, amphetamines or alcohol.

We sympathize with the need to stop the crime caused by addicts, but treating the effect by substituting another drug is not the real solution.

Drug addiction can be prevented only if the thinking of people using drugs and the conditions under which those people live are changed. These changes need to be made both in

their mind and in their environment.

So it is with any problem. As a leading behaviorist, B. F. Skinner, put it in his book, *Beyond Freedom and Dignity*, "The application of physical and biological science alone will not solve our problems because the solutions lie in another field." That field has to do with human behavior and what causes that behavior. Most thoughtful people, of course, realize this. But the problems are so stubborn and so difficult to solve that treating the effect seems the easy way out.

Needed: A Voice to Speak Frankly

We need a voice that speaks frankly and without apology, that shows the need for lasting solutions, that brands the "treating the effect, not the cause" philosophy for what it is.

A recent example of the treating-the-effect approach was graphically illustrated in a leading American magazine. The cover article was entitled, "VD: The Epidemic." The solution to the epidemic was given in the final subhead: "A Need for Funds." But funds for *what*? Several reasons were given: to develop a preventative vaccine, to pay for additional investigators, to instruct school children about venereal disease. And the emphasis? In the words of one VD advisor: "Our purpose is to teach the student something he'll remember on a Saturday night; not necessarily on an examination." Part of one such "realistic" VD program is to teach school children how to use preventative measures.

Some of this instruction may be useful. Will it, however, really get to the most basic cause of the VD epidemic? Will the solution be lasting, or merely a stopgap, aspirin for the headache type measure?

What we ask is the most basic

THE WORLD TOMORROW TELECAST. Garner Ted Armstrong makes daily telecasts, the sound tracks of which are also used as the daily radio broadcast.

Joe Clayton — Plain Truth





cause of the VD epidemic? This can best be answered by alluding to another section of the magazine's cover article. Buried in a footnote of six-point type was the following sentence: "Only in Communist China is the VD rate down appreciably. There, thanks perhaps in some measure to Chairman Mao Tse-tung's puritanical thoughts on promiscuity and prostitution, VD seems to have been all but eliminated."

That's the underlying cause: PROMISCUITY. No matter what we may think of Chairman Mao or Communist philosophy, he has apparently been clear minded enough on this point to recognize the real cause of the VD epidemic.

Yes, in our Western world, we have given up the real cure for VD. If we want to finally and totally eliminate the plague of VD, we must eliminate ALL promiscuity. That is a realistic fact of life. The other approaches, while partially treating the effects, do not spell out where the real solution is. Of course, since humans have always been promiscuous, there are many reasons any program to cut down on promiscuity will not work. But they are wrong!

Needed: A Voice to Point the Way

We need a voice — an organization — pointing out basic solutions, especially of a moral or spiritual

WORLDWIDE PUBLISHING. Besides daily radio and television programs, Ambassador College publishes *The Plain Truth* magazine in five languages, *The Ambassador College Correspondence Course* in seven languages, and numerous full-color educational booklets.

nature, which force us to come face to face with what must be done if we are to solve the social and international dilemmas before us.

Today, there exists such an organization — an organization interested in the real causes and solutions to social dilemmas. It is dedicated to pointing the way to social and political peace. It is the Ambassador Educational Program. The Ambassador



HALL OF ADMINISTRATION completes the new building at the college's quadrangle. The great hall in the foreground was designed and built by the architect, one of the world's leading architects.

Educational Program — through the mass media of radio, television, and publishing — provides an in-the-home educational service at all levels, for all peoples, worldwide. An estimated 150,000,000 people, worldwide, are exposed in some manner to this unique educational program. One aspect of this program is this very magazine you hold.

The PLAIN TRUTH magazine with a worldwide circulation of about two and a half million, discusses world, family, social and spiritual problems. It is the world's unique news and

human experience magazine, giving the reader understanding of perplexing world conditions, as well as insight into family and personal difficulties.

For those desiring a deeper understanding of the philosophical and spiritual aspects of world problems and personal development, the Ambassador Educational Program offers many vital, fact-filled booklets "booklets" on crucial social issues such as crime, pollution, drugs and the crisis in the family. In them, the basic causes of our social and world

problems are frankly branded as being caused by the breaking of the Ten Commandments. No apology is made for this fact of human history. These booklets are offered without charge or obligation to readers, listeners and viewers desiring more information about the topics covered monthly in our magazine and daily on most of our broadcasts.

A Voice Speaks Out

The Ambassador Educational Program also presents Gailor Ted Armstrong on both television and radio.

He answers questions that puzzle educators, scientists and the average man. He interviews leading international figures concerning what is needed to usher in a world of peace and harmony. The recurring theme — which is the theme of history itself — is the need for human beings to seek their God as the way of guaranteeing peace and harmony on our planet.

Garner Ted Armstrong also speaks out on personal topics of interest to the entire family: proper dating, how to have a happy marriage, runways, the drug scene. Some programs feature interesting and colorful documentaries on ecology and nature — portraying the marvelous designs of the world of nature.

Finally, there are the Ambassador College campuses — unique and bold experiments in education. Ambassador College searches out right principles and then seeks to apply them in helping people to live better, more

productive and happier lives. Much has been accomplished by its pioneers. Much more remains to be accomplished by present and future students.

Ambassador College is not molded in the traditional, rubber-stamp image of European and American universities. Significantly, it is free from student protest, violence, drugs and immorality.

Its 1,200 students on three campuses do not accept the idea that we must live in a chaotic world of frustrating problems with no solutions. They believe in laws of right living that guarantee happiness and abundant well-being. They know that in the near future — the world tomorrow — the answers to today's problems will be set to work.

The Ambassador Educational Program is made possible by the personal interest and contributions of those who, voluntarily, have become co-workers in support of this worldwide

endeavor. Ambassador College, as a separate corporation, is associated with the Worldwide Church of God, and a portion of the financial needs of this educational program is supplied by that church. Although contributions are gratefully welcomed, no solicitation is ever made to the public for financial support.

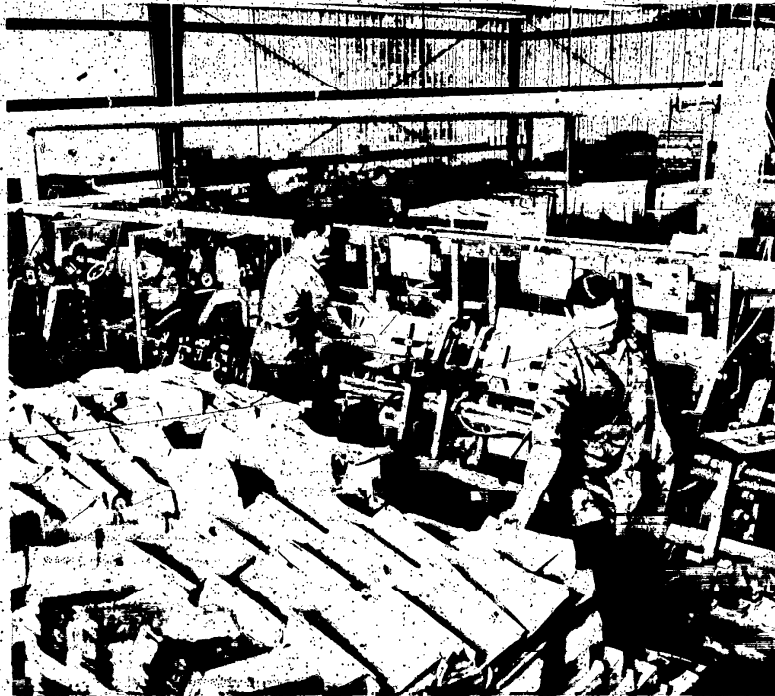
Anyone desiring further information should write for the full-color booklet *This Is Ambassador College*. Like our other services, it is free of charge.

Those from the United States or Canada who may have an interest in attending Ambassador College should address their questions to: The Director of Admissions, Ambassador College, 300 West Green Street, Pasadena, California 91105.

Those in Britain, on the Continent or overseas should write to: The Director of Admissions, Ambassador College, Bricket Wood, St. Albans, Herts., England. □

STUDENTS STUDYING AND WORKING. Below, students assist one another in their studies. Right, students help in the publishing of *The Plain Truth*.

Plain Truth Photos



What is a REAL CHRISTIAN?

It's shocking, but it's true! Most professing "Christians" today are not REALLY Christians! Read this frank, vital article proving it — and find out what YOU need to be doing about it!

by Garner Ted Armstrong

WHAT IS A REAL Christian? Perhaps you've heard many different, conflicting definitions. I have. But have you ever heard the real BIBLE definition?

It is time you understood the very basic, down-to-earth, *fundamentals* of Christianity — the very heart, the root and core of the teachings of Christ.

So listen! I want you to realize, once and for all, that most professing Christians today believe the exact opposite from the very simplest, the clearest teachings of Christ!

And so, let's go to the very basis of real Christianity — what is commonly called the "Sermon on the Mount."

The "Sermon" on the Mount

Actually, the scriptures found in Matthew's 5th, 6th and 7th chapters are not a "sermon," though they have been labeled as such by men who did not understand the Bible.

This is one of the very first *opposites*

you will see in comparing these plain, clear statements of Christ with the commonly accepted beliefs and practices of a modern "Christianity."

"And seeing the multitudes, he went up into a mountain: and when he was set, his disciples came *unto* him..." (Matt. 5:1). Yes, Christ wanted to escape the big crowds. Notice it.

But haven't you always heard differently? Haven't you always taken for granted that Christ spoke in parables, similes, or analogies so the people could understand more easily? But that's not what Christ Himself said!

"And the disciples came, and said unto him, Why speakest thou unto them in parables? He answered and said unto them, Because it is *given unto you* [His disciples] to know the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, *but to them it is not given*. . . For this people's heart is waxed gross, and their ears are dull of hearing, and

their eyes they have closed; *LEST* at any time they should see . . . and should be converted, and I should heal them" (Matt. 13:10-15).

Christ said, in quoting Isaiah, that the people could not understand — that He deliberately *clouded* His meaning, *lest* they should be converted!

How utterly different from what you've always assumed.

You see, Jesus did not come to convert the world *then*. He came to establish His Church, to die for the sins of all mankind, to commission His disciples who were to carry His message to all nations. Christ came for many reasons — none of them to save the entire world *at that time*.

He was a Divine Messenger, sent from His Father in heaven, to teach and train His disciples. "Disciple" merely means "student" or "learner."

Notice then, Jesus "opened his mouth and *taught them* [His disciples, or His students] saying. . ."

So, you see, the "sermon" on the mount was not a sermon at all, but a private, personal lesson Jesus gave to His disciples. He was sitting down.

"The Beatitudes"

The next few verses are among the best-known in the entire Bible. Perhaps many of you can say them by memory. That is exactly why I wanted to write this article. I wanted to analyze, carefully, every single one of them. I wanted to take the clear, best-known parts of Christ's teachings — and show you by them how utterly removed from true Christianity are most professing Christians today.

Christ said, "Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven" (verse 3).

What does it mean, to be "poor" in spirit? Certainly Christ didn't mean to be lacking in the Spirit of God, for He urges, through Peter, "Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ" (II Peter 3:18), and inspired Paul to write, "Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his" (Rom. 8:9). Jesus said, "If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children: how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?" (Luke 11:13).

No, Jesus doesn't mean to LACK the Spirit of God, as the foolish virgins (Matt. 25), but means blessed are those who are truly lowly, humble, yielding in attitude of heart and mind!

How many "Christians" are truly Christlike in spirit? Jesus was completely "poor in spirit"! He was completely humble! A greater man never lived. A man never lived who could exercise more gigantic, all-encompassing power than Christ. There never was a more dynamic, lively, energetic, personable, talented man. There never was a man with more reason to get all "puffed up" and proud — filled with human vanity. But yet, Jesus was humble! Paul wrote, "Be of the same

mind one toward another. Mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate. Be not wise in your own conceits" (Rom. 12:16).

Christ went about with publicans, sinners, harlots and the very lowest (in man's eyes) of the society of His day. For this He was constantly criticized by the haughty, proud, puffed-up denominational leaders of that time.

What about our time?

It just isn't too "popular" to comfort a diseased, afflicted person, to care for invalids, to give something of yourself to someone who is really in need, is it? To be really poor in spirit is a great rarity today.

"Theirs Is the Kingdom of Heaven"

Here is the next diametric opposite.

Skipping ahead just two verses! Jesus said, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." Does Christ mean to imply the "poor in spirit" are going to "heaven," but the meek are going to remain on earth?

Look at it. What does it say? If Jesus promised heaven to the poor in spirit, then it is very clearly stated the meek are going to stay on earth!

But did Jesus promise "heaven" to the poor in spirit?

No! Nowhere in all the Bible is heaven promised as the reward of the saved. Here is another great opposite that is the very basis of "Christian" doctrine today — and it did not come out of the Bible.

Read it again carefully. Christ said, "Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom OF heaven" (verse 3). That little word "OF" qualifies the verse, makes it plain. It is a kingdom God promises His elect — a kingdom ruled by God FROM HEAVEN! It is a kingdom OF heaven, but not a kingdom IN heaven — and there is a great difference! Notice just a few of the hundreds of Biblical proofs.

Jesus is pictured in Luke 19 as a young nobleman who went into a far

country to get for himself a kingdom — and to return. When He returns, he apportioneth RULERSHIP to His faithful servants over cities, on this earth. Read Luke 19:12-27.

John was inspired to write, of the saints of God, "And hast made us unto our God kings and priests: and we shall reign ON THE EARTH!" (Rev. 5:10.) Jesus promises, "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with my Father in his throne" (Rev. 3:21). Christ came to inherit the "throne of His father David" (Luke 1:32) which is on this earth!

The Apostle Paul wrote that a Christian's citizenship is *in* heaven. He likened the saints to foreigners, as did Peter, and as strangers, sojourning in a strange country. "For our conversation [citizenship, margin] is in heaven; FROM whence [He is to return to the earth] also we look for the Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ" (Phil. 3:20).

Many prophecies illustrate the return of Christ to this earth and His rule over the earth. Daniel's second and seventh chapters both illustrate Christ ruling on earth. "... And the stone [which is Christ] that smote the image became a great mountain [type of a kingdom — or a government], and filled the *whole earth*" (Dan. 2:35). "I saw in the night visions, and, behold, one like the Son of man came with the clouds of heaven... and there was given him dominion, and glory, and a kingdom, that all people, nations and languages, should serve him: his dominion is an everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away, and his kingdom that which shall not be destroyed" (Dan. 7:13-14). People, nations and languages are *on this earth*. "These great beasts which are four, are four kings, which shall arise *out of the earth*. But the saints of the most High shall take the kingdom, and possess the kingdom for ever, even for ever and ever" (Dan. 7:17-18). The saints — Chris-

tians — are to be given the rulership of the earth.

"And the kingdom and dominion and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the saints..." (Dan. 7:27). *Under heaven is on earth!*

Notice further. Isaiah prophesied of the setting up of the Kingdom of God on earth. "And it shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills, and all nations shall flow unto it. And many people shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us his ways, and we will walk in his paths: for out of Zion [in Jerusalem on earth!] shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem" (Isa. 2:2-3).

Notice Micah's 4th chapter! Read all of it. "But in the last days it shall come to pass, that the mountain of the house of the Lord shall be established in the top of the mountains... and people shall flow unto it... for the law shall go forth of Zion, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem. And I will make her that halted a remnant, and her that was cast far off a strong nation; and the Lord shall reign over them in mount Zion from henceforth, even for ever" (Micah 4:1-2, 7).

"Behold the day of the Lord cometh... and his feet shall stand in that day upon the mount of Olives, which is before Jerusalem on the east..." (Zech. 14:1-4).

Read the entire 14th chapter of Zechariah. "And the Lord shall be king over all the earth" (verse 9). "And men shall dwell in it, and there shall be no more utter destruction, but Jerusalem shall be safely inhabited" (verse 11). The remainder of the chapter pictures nations being punished to force them to keep God's annual festivals which were ordained to keep them in mind of the plan He is working out here below.

Remember, the Bible does not contradict itself. The oft-quoted and well-loved scripture in I Thessalonians the 4th chapter means what it says. But you have not heard what it actually says.

And so now, after reading these many scriptural proofs that Christ is coming to this earth to remain here, ruling with His saints, let's candidly read this often-quoted, completely misunderstood text.

"For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first. Then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall we ever be with the Lord" (I Thes. 4:16-17).

Notice there is not one single word about saints going to heaven!

What this passage does not say is clear. It does not say the saints are going to heaven!

What it does say is equally clear. It does say the saints will rise to meet the Lord in the air. Notice it! Jesus is going to "descend from heaven" and the resurrected and changed saints will be caught up "in the clouds" to meet the Lord in the air.

Sometime ago my father and I returned from Rome to New York on a big Boeing 707 jet airliner. We were sped through the thinner upper atmosphere, high above the clouds at the flashing speed of about 600 miles an hour. We actually flew in a man-made airplane much higher than your Bible says the saints will rise when Christ returns! The Bible says *in the clouds* — not up in heaven! This earth is enveloped by layers of air, composed of physical substances. Air is composed of oxygen, carbon dioxide, and many types of gases. Clouds are merely formed of vapors and mists, the condensation of moisture when cold air masses meet warm air masses. As such, air and clouds are a part of this earth. They belong to earth, not to heaven, which is far beyond the

outer reaches of man's telescopes which only begin to probe the vast, incomprehensible reaches of the universe.

Think for a moment.

If an intimate friend of yours were returning to stay with you after a long absence, and you went to the gate to meet the friend, wouldn't it be silly if you left your home, turned around and went back to his home with him? Christ is to return to earth, from heaven!

Paul wrote, "...and so shall we ever be with the Lord" (verse 17). Yes, we shall be *with* the Lord, where He will be! And where will He be? On the earth, as you have already seen proved from your own Bible.

Christ said, "...I will come again, and receive you unto myself, that where I am, there ye may be also" (John 14:3). Where will Christ be?

On the earth!

Yes, here is another of the amazing, breathtaking opposites of your Bible from the commonly accepted and assumed teachings of the world. The ideas of men do not fit — even with the "Sermon on the Mount."

The Kingdom of Heaven is a kingdom ruled by heaven, which is to come down OUT of heaven — to this earth! Just as the house of John is not in John, so is the Kingdom of heaven not to be in, but from heaven!

"Blessed Are They That Mourn"

"...For they shall be comforted" (Matt. 5:4).

Surely you would believe there is no conflict here. Surely all professing "Christians" believe this scripture?

I suppose hundreds of thousands do believe these words of Christ — but how many really discern their meaning?

Jesus said, "...I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly" (John 10:10). Christ wants us to have life brimful and running over with joy. One of the first attributes of God's Holy Spirit, the very mind and nature of God, is joy. (Gal. 5:22.)

But Solomon wrote, "For in much wisdom is much grief; and he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow" (Eccl. 1:18).

Christ was called a "...man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief..." (Isa. 53:3). But why? Because of the evil of man. Because of sin.

When all mankind went the wrong way after God had revealed the right way to him, God "...saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually. And it repented [made sorry], the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it grieved him at his heart" (Gen. 6:5-6).

Yes, the One who became Christ was made mournful, and sorry, when He saw the wretchedness, the sickness, poverty, squalor, war and death man was bringing on himself. And so it is with a true Christian. Even though Christ wants us to have a more abundant life, He also inspired Solomon to write, "To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven... a time to weep, and a time to laugh; a time to mourn, and a time to dance..." (Eccl. 3:1-4).

Yes, blessed are they who mourn now. For they shall be comforted. They will experience great joy and happiness defying description in the Kingdom of God. Many mourn because of persecution! But do most modern Christians receive any persecution whatsoever for accepting the "modern" popular concepts of "Christianity"? Certainly not! But Jesus said, "...In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world" (John 16:33).

No, rather than suffering persecution, being given cause to mourn, most professing Christians today have come to believe the exact opposite. They feel, instead, that "belonging to a Church" or "having some faith" will give them better standing in the community, result in better business

relations, make them an accepted, integrated part of community life. This, too, is a direct opposite from the Bible teaching.

"Blessed Are the Meek"

There is a difference between being meek and being *weak*. Jesus was *MEEK* but not *weak*. Even though He was weakened physically when suffering the terrible beatings and lashings prior to His crucifixion (Paul said, "For though he was crucified through weakness, yet he liveth by the power of God..." II Cor. 13:4), Jesus was physically strong and healthy throughout His earthly life.

Remember, Christ never sinned. He obeyed perfectly the physical laws of God which regulate health and strength, as well as the spiritual laws.

What does it mean to be really meek?

Look for examples in modern Christianity. Where do you find very much gentleness, kindness, yield- edness? To be meek means to yield rather than cause an argument or trouble. It means to be humble, to be lowly in spirit and attitude. A truly meek person will be Christlike in character.

Jesus said, "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart..." (Matt. 11:29). Paul was inspired to write, "I therefore... beseech you that ye walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called; with all lowliness and *meekness*, with longsuffering, forbearing one another in love..." (Eph. 4:1-2).

A truly meek person will not try to justify the self, to feel the self is "better" than others, to "get even" with others. Rather, a meek person will be imitating Christ.

• Do You HUNGER for Righteousness?

Jesus said, in the next of the "beatitudes," "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled" (Matt. 5:6). Just what is righteousness? It is to be *right* rather than wrong. It is to

follow the right way, rather than the wrong way, which seems "right" to a man.

But more than that, what is the Bible definition of "righteousness"?

It's this: "All thy commandments are righteousness" (Psalm 119:172).

The perfect, holy, Ten Commandments of God are righteousness.

In this same fifth chapter of Matthew, Christ said, "Think *not* that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets. I am *not* come to destroy, but to fulfil" (verse 17). And yet, haven't you always heard the exact opposite? Haven't you always heard Jesus came to do away with the Law?

Why have you heard this? The Bible doesn't say so — rather, it says the exact opposite. Notice it. "Whosoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven: But whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven" (verse 19).

Christ was talking about the Law of God; and in the same breath, in the same thought, He explained He was talking about the way to be righteous. "For I say unto you, that except your righteousness [doing and teaching God's Laws] shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven"; (verse 20).

Christ said, "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven" (Matt. 7:21).

Jesus inspired Paul to write, "Circumcision is nothing, and uncircumcision is nothing, but [on the other hand, that which is important is] the keeping of the commandments of God" (I Cor. 7:19). This does not say some supposed "new commandment" of Jesus Christ. There is no way around it. There is no "spiritualizing" this plain statement away.

Later, we read in I Corinthians 13 that without God's love we are nothing. Unless we have real love in our

hearts, we are not Christians. And it is love that will lead us to keep God's Ten Commandments — *all* of them! "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor: therefore love is the *fulfilling of the law*" (Rom. 13:10).

God inspired John to confirm this fact further, when he wrote, "For this is [there is the Bible definition of love] the love of God, that we *keep his commandments*: and his commandments are not grievous" (1 John 5:3).

To hunger and thirst for righteousness is to yearn, to strive, to struggle fervently to be obedient to God — to keep His laws, which are given in love, for our good.

Those who are truly hungering and thirsting for righteousness will be studying constantly for new light, being willing to change when they see they've been wrong, admitting their wrong beliefs, their mistakes, their sins. "Study to shew thyself approved unto God" (II Tim. 2:15), wrote Paul to Timothy. "Prove all things" (I Thes. 5:21). Paul said to the Thessalonians.

Do modern Christians really know their Bibles? Are most professing Christians you know studying diligently, searching the Scriptures daily, as the Bereans did (Acts 17:11), hungering and thirsting for God's righteousness? Are most professing Christians you know praying, fasting, getting closer to God daily by a constant contact with His Word? "Thy word is *truth*" (John 17:17) said Jesus. But most "modern" Christians don't even know what His Word says.

You would be amazed to realize a vast percentage of professing Christians can't even name the first four Gospels. They don't know the Bible — they aren't studying the Bible — because they don't really hunger and thirst for it.

Do you? If you really are "hungering and thirsting" for righteousness, you'll be doing as the ones Jesus described in Matthew's 13th chapter. You'll be like the merchant who sold all to gain the one pearl of great

price. You'll be like the man who found the treasure in the field, and sold everything to buy that one field.

Are you like that? Most professing Christians today are not. If you want to really begin to understand your Bible better, to really see it made gripping, interesting — then write for the *Ambassador College Correspondence Course*. It's free of tuition — no charge whatever. You can have it free, if you really hunger for it!

Yes, here's another great opposite.

Instead of hungering and thirsting for God's Word, most professing Christians hunger and thirst for physical things, for satisfaction of the physical senses. Instead of understanding the truth about God's Law — that His perfect Law is the way to righteousness, most believe His holy Law has been done away. Instead of believing the straightforward statement of Christ that He *did not* come to destroy the Law, most believe the exact opposite, that He *did* come to destroy it!

How utterly different is the real truth of your Bible.

"Blessed Are the Merciful"

Surely you know what it means to be merciful. But when do you ever really show mercy? It's one thing to agree tacitly with Scripture, and another thing to put it into practice!

James said, "But be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves" (James 1:22). He also wrote, "For whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all" (James 2:10).

God says His mercies endure forever. But when do you ever have an opportunity to show mercy?

It is merciful to give instead of get. It is merciful to say nothing at all about someone, if you can't say something good about them. It is merciful to forgive a debt or obligation, rather than take a brother into court over it. It is merciful to treat all others as you want them to treat you.

Are most Christians merciful today? Is it showing mercy to an enemy to send a bullet plunging into his vitals? Is it showing mercy to envy, to hate, to kill?

Christ meant what He said! "Blessed are the merciful: for they shall *obtain* mercy" (Matt. 5:7). He shows further what He means when He gives an outline for prayer in the "Lord's prayer," "And forgive us our debts, as [and only as — in the same measure as] we forgive our debtors" (Matt. 6:12).

"Blessed Are the Pure in Heart"

But there aren't many of those around today! Paul wrote, "Unto the pure all things are pure: but unto them that are defiled and unbelieving is nothing pure; but even their mind and conscience is defiled" (Titus 1:15).

Nowhere, it seems, is there more debate, envy, ridicule, argument, deceit, hypocrisy and disagreement than among some who make a profession of religion. More wars have been fought in the name of religion than for any other reason. More people have been butchered, hanged, burned, wantonly slaughtered in the name of religion than for any other reason.

Jeremiah reveals that "the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked: who can know it?" (Jer. 17:9.) An individual with the natural, physical, carnal mind has a defiled mind. He sees evil motives rather than good ones, he sees wrong implications behind every action, he sees suggestive or shabby meanings behind others' words. Paul said, "The carnal mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be" (Rom. 8:7). The carnal mind is a resentful, defiant mind — a mind which is hostile to God and His perfect laws, and a mind with defiled conscience!

It's about time we began to wake up and quit "kidding" ourselves we're converted when many who sincerely believe they're "Christians" have

never even begun on the road to real Christianity.

Paul wrote, "Charity . . . doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil . . ." (1 Cor. 13:4-5). Yet it seems there are no more easily provoked people than those in various religious fields. A paradox? Or another exact opposite between the plain teachings of your Lord and Saviour and the common practices and habits of most professing "Christians" today?

"Blessed Are the Peacemakers"

"Western" fans are familiar with the famous six-shooter produced by Colt in the "wild West" days, called the "peacemaker." Presumably, the name was taken from the Bible.

And herein is the philosophy of a "Christian" world. The way to peace, it believes, is through war. If you go to war, you will have peace.

But think for a moment. The world has always known war. The world more than a quarter of a century ago fought "the war to end all wars." But has war ended? Has man's way been practical? Has man's way worked? Are all wars over?

Think! Man has irrevocably marched, step by step, along the route he has chosen, to stand on the brink of cosmocide! Man now stands, in his superior, "enlightened" state, on the verge of world suicide.

Answer honestly. Has man been able to solve his problems through war?

Jokingly some westerners in the United States began to call a gun the "peacemaker." But have guns brought peace?

Jesus said, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, *do good* to them that hate you, and *pray* for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you" (Matt. 5:44).

Do most "Christian" people believe this scripture? Certainly!

But do they practice it?

Isn't it about time we quit "kidding" ourselves? You know the pro-

fessing "Christians" of today do not practice these things. When a REAL Christian gives this teaching of Christ as a reason for his belief that he should not kill, some who are church members will ridicule him. It seems ridiculous to most "Christians" today to really follow the teachings of Christ. And yet, they will appropriate His name.

"What Is a Real Christian?"

During World War II, German mothers and fathers flocked to their churches and cathedrals to pray for their boys at the front. In England, France, or here in the United States, other parents went to their churches to pray for their boys at the same front.

In many cases the boys at the front, though of different races and speaking different languages, were of the same religion. If in the same community, they would have gone to the same church. "Christians" everywhere use the same book. They use, preach from, write about, and read — once in a while — the Bible. And regardless of in which land you find it, or in which language, the Bible says the same thing. Jesus said to love your enemies. How many "Christians" believe they should love their enemies? Let's stop "kidding" ourselves. You don't show *love* to someone by sending a bullet ripping, tearing, gouging its way through his vitals, leaving him to die retching out his life's blood. You don't show "love" to your enemy by vaporizing him.

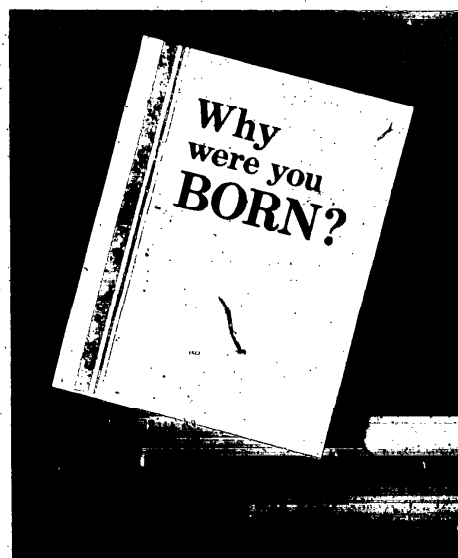
Yes, Jesus said, "Blessed are the peacemakers." And He didn't mean blessed are those who take up guns and then deceive themselves they're making peace!

Listen! If guns make peace, where — yes, where, oh where on the face of this earth — is the peace they have brought us?

Yes, we call ourselves "Christian" but it would embarrass us to tears to profess openly to really follow, to live by, the words of the One whose name we appropriate.

Yes, blessed are the real peacemakers. They shall be called the children of God. God is producing children. John wrote, "Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God. Therefore the *world* [the society, the age, the people around us] knoweth us not, because it knew him not: Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear [not immediately at our death] we shall be *like him*; for we shall see him as he is" (1 John 3:1-2).

To be *born* of God is to become



like God, to become a member of the God Family.

Paul wrote, "For I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us" (Rom. 8:18). Jesus is called the first-born of many brethren. (1 Cor. 15:20, 23; Col. 1:15, 18; Rom. 8:29.)

Those who *make peace* are promised inheritance of the very *Family of God*.

Are YOU Being Persecuted?

Jesus said, "Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake:

for theirs is the kingdom of heaven" (Matt. 5:10).

Remember, He said, "In the world, ye shall have tribulation..." and also prayed to His Father, saying "I have given them thy word; and the world hath hated them, because they are not of the world, even as I am not of the world" (John 17:14). Christ told His disciples to separate themselves from the society around them — to come out of the world, and to do, believe and practice different things.

Notice the strong language about this in God's Word!

"Ye adulterers and adulteresses, know ye not that the friendship of the world is enmity with God? Whosoever therefore will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God" (James 4:4).

John commands true Christians, "Love *not* the world, neither the things that are *in* the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him. For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God [which will is expressed in His Word] abideth for ever" (1 John 2:15-17).

Do most "Christians" today really COME OUT of the world, separating themselves from its customs, its habits and its ways? Do most really become so strikingly different that their former business associates, their relatives, neighbors and friends are actually startled by the great change in their lives?

Paul says, "I beseech you... that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice... and be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect will of God" (Rom. 12:1-2).

God thunders His warning through John, "Come out of her, my people, that ye be *not* partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues" (Rev. 18:4).

If you really come out of the world — you will suffer persecution!

Jesus said so.

Notice it. "Think *not* that I am come to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace, but a sword. For I am come to set a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother, and the daughter in law against her mother in law. And a man's foes shall be they of his own household" (Matt. 10:34-36).

If you really begin to change — if you really surrender your life to God — if you really begin to do as Christ did, to *live as He lived* — you will be persecuted.

And if you're not being persecuted, the chances are, you are not a Christian!

"Blessed Are Ye"

Jesus goes on to describe how really converted ones will rejoice when they receive this persecution that comes from living righteously, godly, in this present evil world.

He says, "Great is your reward in heaven, for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you!"

Yes, great, and incomprehensible is the reward of God's true saints; reserved for them in heaven, which is to come down out of heaven, to this earth!

Jesus tells us to pray, "Thy kingdom come," not that we'll go to it. "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven" (Matt. 6:10).

How plain are the true teachings of Christ!

And how different from what you've grown up believing and assuming!

Yes, right here in the beatitudes, the "Sermon on the Mount," you can see clearly the majority of professing Christians just do not believe or practice what Christ said!

The World Deceived

It's shocking, but it's true. Most professing "Christians" today are not really practicing Christianity! Instead, hundreds of thousands are believing

and practicing the same old pagan customs which Christ and the apostles vigorously condemned — and all the while calling it "Christianity."

Your Bible said this present generation would be almost totally deceived. Christ said, "Take heed that no man *deceive* you, for MANY shall come *in my name* [coming as if they were the servants of Christ], saying, I am Christ; and shall deceive many" (Matt. 24:4-5).

Christ said only a very few — the very elect of God, who were being kept from the clever deceptions of Satan — would not be deceived. "For there shall arise false Christs, and false prophets, and shall shew great signs and wonders; insomuch that, if it were possible, they shall deceive the very elect" (Matt. 24:24).

Satan has deceived the world — and God has warned repeatedly through the New Testament that this would be so — in this age, now. In Revelation the twelfth chapter, the devil is described as a great dragon "which deceiveth the whole world."

Either this world is deceived, or your Bible is not true!

But the Bible is true — and this world is in the grips of a tremendous deception. A deceived person doesn't know he's deceived. He is sincere! But he's sincerely *wrong*!

And so it is that scores, hundreds and thousands of sincere, well-meaning people — believing themselves to be in a "saved" condition, believing they are "Christian" are actually in tacit disagreement with real Christianity.

Do you see how different the real Christianity of the Bible is from today's professing brands? May God help you to really see, and *change*, before it's too late!

Ambassador College has published literature discussing subjects directly related to real Christianity. Write for "What Is Real Repentance?" and *All About Water Baptism*.

An Alternative to CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Many criminologists advocate the death penalty for capital crimes. But others say capital punishment doesn't deter crime. Many feel it is cruel and inhuman. Is there a workable alternative to capital punishment? This article examines both sides of the controversy.

by William F. Dankenbring

JOSEPH BERNARD MORSE, at age 20, murdered his mother and sister. His mother, 58 years old, was beaten to death with a rock. His 12-year-old sister, who was crippled with cystic fibrosis, was smothered with pillows and beaten with a ball bat and a rock.

Morse was convicted of first degree murder and sentenced to death. But because of a legal technicality, the conviction was overturned and a retrial ordered. A new jury gave the accused life imprisonment. Eight days later Morse killed again. This time the victim was a fellow inmate in jail.

Proponents of capital punishment argue that if Morse had been executed after his first conviction, a life could have been saved.

In another case, a woman was raped in the basement of an apartment house while doing her laundry. A suspect was questioned, submitted to a lie detector test, and after ques-

tioning, he admitted the crime. He later repeated his confession and dictated it to a typist. But because of a legal technicality, he was released from jail. A few years later he raped again.

How should society deal with such crimes — by sentencing those guilty to death? But what about the other problem of possibly putting the wrong man to death?

Capital Punishment Vanishing?

Nations from time immemorial have resorted to the death penalty for serious crimes ranging from murder to rape or treason. For thousands of years, men have believed that the death penalty for serious crimes was fitting punishment for major offenses. They have believed that capital punishment deterred further crime — that other would-be criminals would hear and fear and desist from committing the same atrocity.

Today capital punishment is falling into increasing disuse. Not one criminal has been executed in the United States since June 2, 1967.

Britain, which had hanged criminals for 800 years, eliminated the death penalty three years ago. West Germany outlawed capital punishment in its 1949 constitution, follow-

Wide World



ing the atrocities of the Nazi era.

Since 1966, Spain hasn't executed a single criminal. Prior to that time, the Spanish authorities used the firing squad or the garrote.

In France, the last time the guillotine blade fell on the neck of a criminal was in 1969, although France still retains capital punishment in theory.

In the western hemisphere, Canada and most of Latin America have eliminated the death penalty for crimes.

In the United States, the Supreme Court voted 5-4 in a historic decision to strike down the death penalty, thus lifting the threat of execution from 598 men and two women throughout the nation, some of whom have spent years in tiny cells just a few steps from the gas chamber or the electric chair. The decision, however, left the future of capital punishment in limbo. The way was seemingly left open for legislators to reinstitute the death penalty for certain specified crimes — such as assassination of a president, treason or murder of a police officer — if the penalty were uniformly applied.

But why have so many nations abolished the death penalty? Why this worldwide trend away from capital punishment?

Arguments Against the Death Penalty

Opponents of the death penalty argue that it is "cruel and unusual punishment." Many people consider capital punishment too brutal, too barbarous — and terribly final.

Does capital punishment constitute "cruel and unusual punishment"? In the light of contemporary American standards, and in view of the fact that not one American prisoner has been executed since June 2, 1967, one might readily infer that capital punishment today is undoubtedly "unusual."

One might also conclude that it is at least psychologically "cruel" because so many prisoners on death row have had to wait, for years in

(Text continued on page 38)

Capital Punishment Through History

SINCE NATIONS began to exist, men have struggled with the question of capital punishment. In ancient times, nations of the Middle East executed criminals by stoning, hanging, crucifixion, or impalement on a stake — a particularly torturous type of execution practiced by the Assyrians. Jesus, of course, died by crucifixion — the best known case of injustice recorded in the annals of history.

In ancient Babylon, those condemned to death were sometimes thrown into a pit of voracious lions, or into a fiery furnace. On two occasions, however, the penalty did not work out the way the authorities had planned (see Dan. 3:21-26; 6:18-24). In Egypt, hanging was one of the popular methods of imposing death (Gen. 40:22).

In ancient Rome, tradition says that Christians were often thrown to the lions in the Colosseum.

In the Middle Ages, in the name of religion, dissenters were often burned at the stake, torn apart on the rack, or killed by the embrace of the iron maiden.

The ingenuity of man in dreaming up bizarre, cruel modes of capital punishment has been remarkable indeed. In medieval times, the doomed prisoner was sometimes tied to four horses which were driven apart, wrenching the prisoner's body in the process.

Prior to 1835, the penalty for treason in England was hanging, followed by disemboweling, decapitation, and quartering the body. In

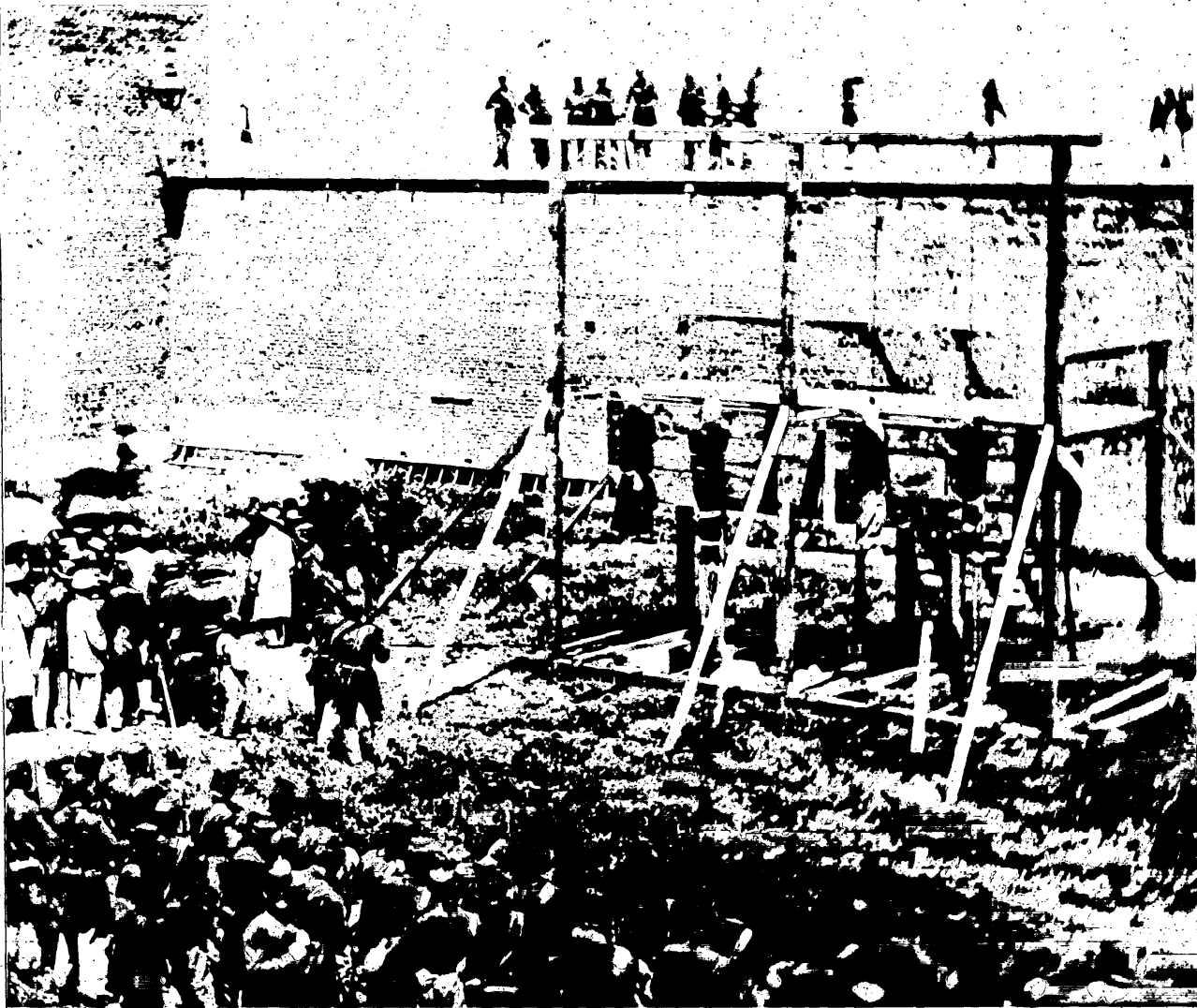
1780 there were about 350 crimes in England which were punishable by the death penalty, most of them trivial offenses. Even children were sometimes hanged.

In France, the infamous guillotine was inaugurated in 1789. Heads rolled for 180 years before "Madame la Guillotine" was last used.

In the early United States, capital punishment was used in the colony of Pennsylvania for first degree murder. In the western and southern parts of the country, capital punishment was, often as not, imposed by a lynching mob. The "hangman" was an important member of the community in the "Wild West."

Two refinements to the death penalty were added by American ingenuity and cleverness: The electric chair was first used on August 6, 1890 to execute William Kemmler, who was horribly burned as a result. In 1937, the gas chamber replaced the hangman's noose in California and rapidly became the favorite means of execution.

During World War II, Hitlerite Germany imposed a massive "death penalty" upon Jews, Gypsies, Ukrainians, Poles, etc. Some were machine-gunned, others were hanged; but incredible numbers lost their lives in gas chambers, disguised as delousing showers, and were later cast into crematoriums and burned to ashes. An estimated 6,000,000 Jews lost their lives in Hitler's infamous concentration camps. Such names as Dachau, Buchenwald and Auschwitz have become synonymous



with man's inhumanity to man.

Communist lands record the death penalty imposed upon other millions under Stalin and in the early years of Communism in China.

Even today, in Vietnam, many observers have found evidence that North Vietnamese soldiers have barbarously "executed" village leaders who were not favorable to them. Other atrocities committed by some U.S. and South Vietnamese soldiers

have also been documented.

Where do we go from here? Is capital punishment on the way out? Will all the world's nations eventually abolish the death penalty? Even the most optimistic opponent of capital punishment must have no false illusions about this eventuality. Despite trends among Western nations to abolish the death penalty, the evidence shows that as long as man's heart is unchanged, the death

EXECUTION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S assassination conspirators. This photo was taken by famous Civil War photographer Matthew Brady on July 7, 1865.

Matthew Brady — Bettmann Archive

penalty will be enforced — sometimes justly, sometimes unjustly.

The principle of a "life for a life" is an ancient one. Its abuse also goes back to the early beginning of recorded history.

many cases, their lives hanging in the balance, wondering if they would eventually be executed.

However, another argument against it involves the present unequal administration of the death penalty. Critics charge that it is used primarily against the poor and those belonging to minority groups.

The big reason often heard, however, is that statistics don't prove the effectiveness of the death penalty in deterring crime.

Those favoring abolition point out that there is no evidence capital punishment, as now administered, prevents crime. The murder rate is just as high in states where there is a death penalty as in states where it has been abolished.

Advocates of the death penalty, on the other hand, argue that 80 percent of all murders result from "crimes of passion" between people who know each other or are members of the same family, and that such murders probably couldn't be deterred by any kind of penalties. They therefore point out that there is no evidence capital punishment *doesn't* deter other forms of crime.

Simply because a death penalty is on the books doesn't make it an effective deterrent to crime. Its effectiveness would be associated with its consistent use. As those in favor of the death penalty point out, 70 percent of the major crimes are committed by *repeaters*. The death penalty would obviously be a deterrent to a criminal who was *executed*. On the other hand, few released murderers become repeaters.

Thus the controversy rages. Opinions are sharply divided. How, then, can we reach the proper conclusion? Should capital punishment be abolished everywhere? Is the death penalty *inherently* ineffective? Is it a barbarous anachronism in our modern world?

Both sides commonly cite the Bible in support of their particular views. Some claim the Bible advocates capital punishment. Others say that since God is a God of mercy and love, capital punishment is not a suit-

able penalty for serious crime. Since both sides often cite the Bible to bolster their opinions, we ought to look into the Bible and see what it really says on this issue.

What does the scriptural record say regarding capital punishment? You may be surprised.

The First Murder

In the dawn of human civilization, asserts the Biblical record, a man named Cain rose up and murdered his brother, Abel, in a fit of rage (Gen. 4:1-8). What was the punishment which God imposed on Cain for this first recorded homicide? Interestingly, it was *not* the death penalty!

Rather, as you read the account, you will discover that Cain was *banished* from society — exiled into the wilderness of Nod (verses 9-16). In this case, God allowed Cain to live; the world's first murderer was not put to death.

After those days, according to the Biblical account, men began to multiply on the earth. And soon there followed the second recorded murder in history, when Lamech, a descendant of Cain, slew a young man who apparently had fought with him (Gen. 4:23). No mention is made of Lamech being put to death for his homicide (verse 24).

But as men began to multiply, the earth became filled with increasing violence (Gen. 6:1, 11-12). A cursory study of the Biblical account shows that, in the absence of a death penalty for crimes, the earth became *FILLED* with violence! One might conclude that since criminals were not speedily executed or dealt with appropriately, the world experienced a spiraling crime epidemic!

A New Order

Such were the conditions which prevailed before the deluge according to the Biblical account. Soon after the deluge, the Bible continues, God determined that human beings, who wanted their own governments, would be granted the right, or authority, to execute those guilty of

murder. You can read the account in Genesis 9, beginning in verse 5: "And I will avenge the shedding of your own life-blood; I will avenge it on any beast, I will avenge man's life on man, upon his brother-man; whoever sheds human blood, by human hands shall his own blood be shed — for God made man in his own likeness" (verses 5-6, Moffatt).

God, as the Creator of man, and as the supreme life-giver, has authority to take one's life if it is misused or abused (Deut. 32:39). So we read that after the deluge, God also permitted *human government* — human beings — the use of the death penalty for particular crimes.

Capital Punishment in Ancient Israel

When ancient Israel came out of Egypt, they received a system of laws, statutes and ordinances, based on the Ten Commandments (Exodus 20). The Bible implicitly says *God gave* these laws to Israel.

Was capital punishment a part of that system of laws? In Exodus 21:12 we read: "He who strikes a man, so that he dies, must be put to death." Further, in verse 14, we read: "Only if one man wilfully attacks another, to murder him craftily, you must take that man from my very altar and put him to death." Capital punishment was decreed and enforced!

Obviously, the death penalty for capital offenses was *NOT* considered "cruel or unusual punishment" by the early writers of the Bible. It was a part of the law enforcement procedure given to ancient Israel.

Executions were carried out publicly. The witnesses themselves, after a person was convicted by the judges, participated in carrying out the punishment. Thus other would-be criminals would "hear and fear" to commit the same crimes (see Joshua 7:19-26).

And it worked. As long as the laws of God were enforced, the people of Israel had peace and safety (see Joshua 24:31). The shock of public executions for major crimes caused people

to obey the laws as long as they were enforced. But when enforcement began to lag and sentences were no longer speedily carried out, the result was a crime explosion. As the historical book of Judges records: "In those days there was no king in Israel, but every man did that which was right in his own eyes" (Judges 17:6; 21:25).

The principle of speedy punishment was impressed upon King Solomon, reputed in the Bible to be the wisest king of his day. He gave his attention to the problem of crime and punishment, and concluded: "Because sentence on a crime is not executed at once, the mind of man is prone to evil practices" (Eccl. 8:11, Moffatt).

Notice that Solomon was aware of two principles involved in curtailing crime: First, sentence must be *executed* to be effective; it is not enough merely to be on the lawbooks. And secondly, it must be carried out *swiftly*, not subjected to interminable delays until the crime is finally forgotten and no longer seems important.

But what about the execution of innocent persons? Surely here the death penalty is a terrible miscarriage of justice.

The Other Side of the Issue

Surely, one of the worst crimes is to inflict the death penalty on an innocent person. This has been done in the past. It has been done in the present.

One such case is recorded in the Old Testament of the Bible. King Ahab of Israel coveted the vineyard of a certain Naboth, who lived adjoining the king's palace. Naboth, however, refused to sell his property to Ahab.

Jezebel, Ahab's wicked wife, plotted to obtain the vineyard for her husband, and wrote letters in the king's name to the elders of the city, telling them to set two false accusers to testify that Naboth had blasphemed God and the king. The men of the city followed the instructions, and Naboth was stoned with stones

until he died. (see I Kings 21:1-14).

God, however, was not pleased with this turn of affairs and sent His prophet to warn Ahab and Jezebel that He would hold them accountable for their reprehensible conduct — He would require their blood for that of Naboth's (verses 17-25). The retribution was fulfilled soon thereafter in a civil and a foreign war (see I Kings 22:34-38; II Kings 9:30-37).

This illustration shows there is a definite risk in the carrying out of capital punishment. God knew men would at times *misuse* this authority, and that rulers, judges and juries would, mistakenly or intentionally, put to death innocent men (see II Kings 21:16). God holds those so involved accountable for the abuse of their power (verses 11-15).

The Abuse of Power

What we must realize is that God has given human nations and governments power to decree laws and to punish evildoers (Romans 13:1-6). He has given nations and governments during this present age the authority to execute criminals, to inflict the death penalty for major crimes.

But that authority is not a one-way street.

He will hold those who exercise this power accountable for how fairly and equitably they use their authority.

Those in seats of power and positions of rulership must realize their awesome responsibility. As King David said thousands of years ago: "He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God" (II Samuel 23:3). How true that is! Those who abuse their power or fail to properly exercise it when they ought to do so will be held responsible for the consequences.

Unfortunately, most nations today go to one of two extremes. Some are saddled with a system of *interminable judicial delays* and are abandoning capital punishment because it thus ceases to have a significant deterrent effect. Other nations are using the death penalty to remove those who

disagree with the established regime, who are supposedly guilty of "political crimes." Both extremes lead to disastrous consequences — an explosive crime rate on the one hand, or a police state on the other.

A Complex Issue

The question of capital punishment is a thorny issue, deeply entwined with many other social issues.

When capital punishment is interminably delayed, needless mental torment and anguish are caused. When it is not carried out impartially as to race, creed, or economic status, the result is growing hostility and alienation among those discriminated against.

To be effective, capital punishment must be administered impartially. And it must be administered swiftly, while the memory of the crime is still strong in the public's mind. — as soon as possible after the criminal is apprehended and convicted of the crime.

If these principles were followed, the crime rate would be dramatically reduced. Nations would also be saved the incalculable expense of maintaining prisons and providing for the needs and sustenance of men who had committed crimes worthy of death.

But still another factor must be considered. What about criminals who have committed serious crimes such as murder or rape, but who come to sincere remorse and genuine repentance, not worldly sorrow but "genuine repentance," over their deeds? Should they also be executed?

The Biblical principle which applies to this situation is given in the book of Ezekiel. God told the prophet: "And when I tell the wicked, 'You shall die,' and when he gives up his sins and does what is lawful and right, restoring the pledge deposited with him, refunding what he has robbed, and following the rules that lead to life, then he shall *certainly live, he shall not die*; none of the sins he has committed shall be remembered against him; he has done

what is lawful and right, he shall certainly 'live' (Ezekiel 33:14-16, Moffatt).

An Alternative to the Death Penalty

Is there a workable alternative in today's world to capital punishment for serious crime?

After examining the Scriptural record, we find that the Bible is quite clear. Although nations may attempt to abolish the death penalty, the Bible makes plain that there are certain cases where no other penalty is suitable. In the case of hardened, incorrigible criminals — those who will not repent of their crimes — no other penalty will solve the problem. If released from prison, such criminals will return to crime, and perhaps rape or murder again. Such criminals deserve the death penalty.

For those who are guilty of such heinous crimes and deserve death, but who, from the heart, *repent*, and who bring forth unmistakable evidence in their attitudes and lives that they have *truly* repented, the Bible does provide an alternative for the death penalty. That alternative is forgiveness — pardon — grace!

If a man repents of his past deeds, and proves by his life that he has *truly* changed, then God no longer holds his past deeds against him. In the New Testament, this act of mercy is called "grace," meaning "pardon."

This is the approach and example our modern society itself ought to follow. Our free article, "The New Testament Teaching on Law and Grace," makes this subject plain.

The Inability of Man

The problem with capital punishment today is not the principle itself, but the inability of *man* cut off from God to administer it fairly, wisely, righteously. Larger issues emerge. Does man of himself have the capacity to be absolutely just, fair, and equitable? Do humans have the innate *ability* to judge righteously?

Even when sincere men try their

best, can they be utterly confident that they haven't made a mistake? What man has the ability to look into the human heart and to judge with absolute fairness? In some cases the answer may appear clear cut — but what about borderline cases?

When the Pharisees brought a woman caught in the act of adultery to Jesus Christ, the law said she should be put to death (Lev. 20:10). But what did Jesus tell the Pharisees who accused her? "Let the innocent among you throw the first stone at her" (John 8:7, Moffatt).

When He said that, their consciences burned within them, and they left His presence one by one, until only the woman was left with Jesus and His disciples. Then Jesus said to her: "Woman, where are they? Has no one condemned you?"

She replied, "No one, sir."

And Jesus said to her, "Neither do I; be off, and never sin again" (verses 9-14).

Jesus could discern the human heart. He could tell that this woman was sorrowful, contrite, and repentant in attitude. He forgave her the sin.

But what man has that divine ability to discern the inner motives of the heart?

The point is simply this: Human beings — weak, fallible, emotional, shortsighted, prejudiced as they often are — are simply *unable* to always execute true justice and judgment!

Where does this leave us?

True Justice

This fact ought to teach us a fundamental lesson — that man ought not look to himself to bring justice to the earth. He ought to look outside himself — above himself — to God, the Creator.

God sent an announcement by Jesus Christ that He is going to establish a world-ruling kingdom on this earth where true justice will reign. Isaiah the prophet records how true justice will come: "He will not judge by appearances, nor decide by hearsay, but act with justice to the

helpless and decide fairly for the humble; he will strike down the ruthless with his verdicts, and slay the unjust with his sentences" (Isa. 11:3-4, Moffatt).

Isaiah, chapter 42, makes it even plainer: "See! my servant, whom I uphold; my chosen one, in whom I delight. I have put my spirit upon him, He shall bring forth justice to the nations. . . . Faithfully shall he bring forth justice; He shall not flicker or bend, till he establish justice in the earth, and the coast-lands wait for his teaching" (verses 1-4, *The Complete Bible*).

Judging the nations with this King will be those who have yielded themselves in this age to the government of God. In Bible language they are called "God's people." The Apostle Paul asked, "Do you not know that God's people are to be the judges of the world?" (1 Cor. 6:2, Goodspeed.)

This planet is crying out for the divine Kingdom of God and the government of Jesus Christ and for His disciples made immortal and incorruptible (1 Cor. 15:50-52).

You can be a part of that government.

You can qualify now to help rule the nations under Jesus the Messiah by overcoming your own human nature by putting wrong actions out of your life. By learning to obey God's commandments now, you can become a part of that righteous system of government.

Those who qualify will be given divine powers and will be able to discern the innermost thoughts and intents of the heart of men. They will be lifted to a new plane of ability — the God plane. And their decisions will be absolutely just!

Six thousand years of human experience ought to drum into our minds the lesson that man, of himself, is unable to administer justice and punish evildoers equitably. But God is able — and He will when His government is established on earth. □

Who Will Bring Peace to a Troubled World?

Will this year's U. S. elections herald a "new beginning" for the human race? Or is a critically new dimension in leadership called for if man is to survive his own nature?

by Richard C. Peterson

VERY SOON — probably even before you pick up this magazine and read this article — another Presidential election will have taken place in the United States. Once again a leader will be selected for the world's most powerful office, a mortal vested with virtually immortal responsibilities.

The "Logic" of Politics

It seems only a short time ago that I was filtering through the excited crowds at one of the conventions that would choose a candidate for President of the United States.

As the gavel pounded, calling for order in the midst of pandemonium, I couldn't help but wonder how a man possessing the serene dignity, the calm logic and the decisiveness needed for the untold pressures of the White House could possibly be produced out of this spectacle of confusion.

And inevitably, I wondered just how "democratic" the American democratic structure of government really is. Do the people really select their government head? Certainly these delegates I mingled with on the convention floor could not possibly reflect the divergent wishes of all the people they were picked to represent. And, too, they were influenced by compromises and back-room agreements between the candidates.

But the biggest question of all was, could the man who would come forth out of these conventions to win the election in November make good on his expressed desires to unite the people, to lead mankind into an era of peace and prosperity, to bring an end to suffering and ignorance? Promises have been made, but then they've been made before.

What is it that has kept world leaders from bringing to pass what they had so confidently promised

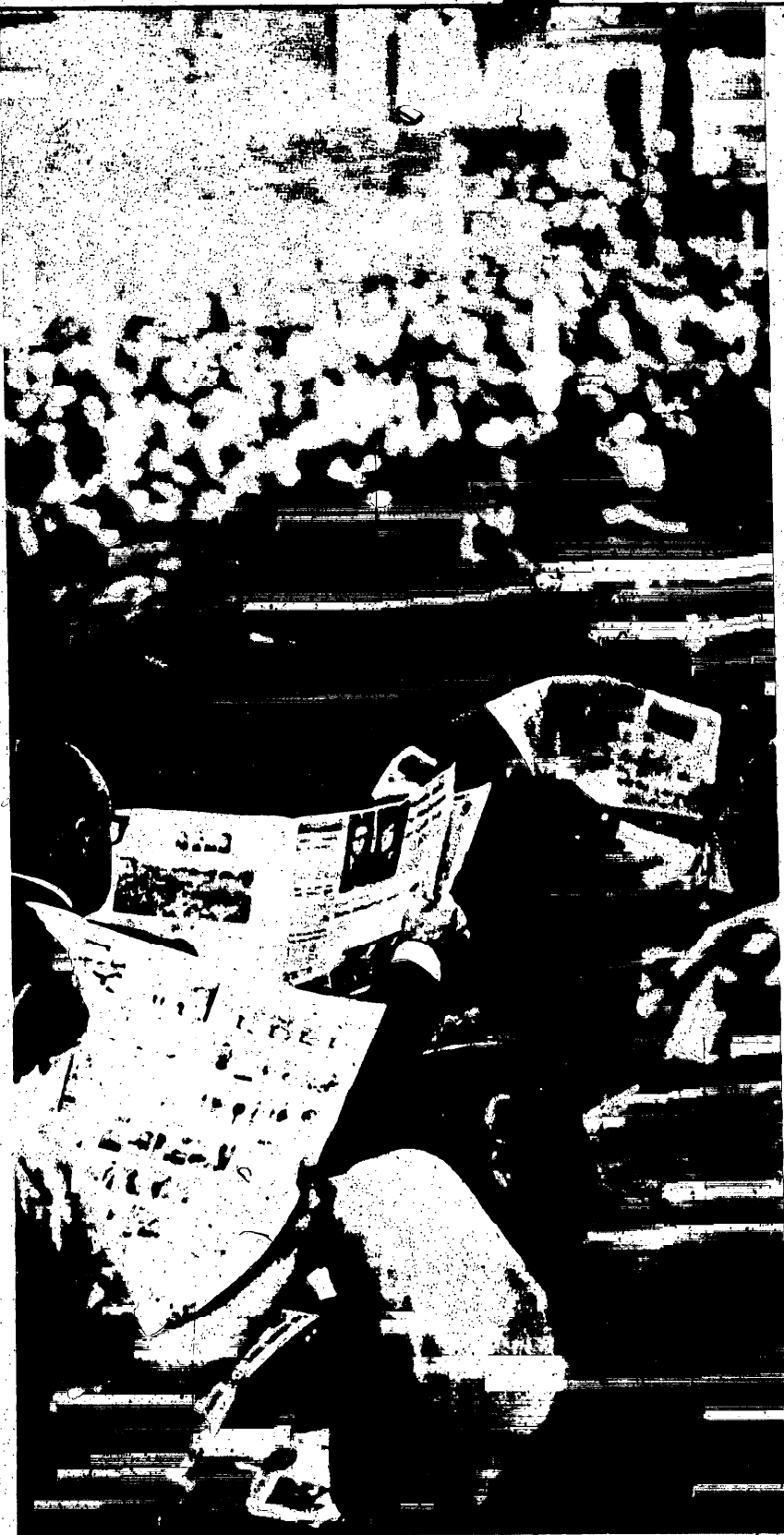
before being actually saddled with the responsibility?

What the President Will Face

Prodigious amounts of dollars and time are spent in election years.

Both the incumbent and challenger focus their heavily organized efforts toward hitting on the major "issues" of the moment. Each candidate develops a stand on each issue, hopefully satisfying as many interest groups as possible and making himself more "electable" than his opponent. These stands help to make up the official party "platform," ratified at their respective conventions.

This year concern has centered on the agonizing years-long American involvement in Vietnam, still simmering in many voters' minds despite the gradual withdrawal of ground forces from the battle zones. Challenger McGovern has called for



immediate, total withdrawal. President Nixon has promised an "honorable settlement."

Also in the spotlight are the fragile economy and what to do about it, the sensitive matter of busing to achieve racial integration in the schools, urban crime and decay, tax reform and so on. Presidential aspirants have sought to appear as though each alone has the talent and foresight to bind up all these problems and make the voters happy.

Where Are the Priorities?

But does anyone have all the needed talents and foresight? Did the conventions supply the trained leadership and platform needed to come to grips with the really big problems of life?

Again, one wonders.

Back in Miami Beach, Florida, where was the time taken to hit on the root cause of poverty? Or to face up to the source of family breakdown and domestic strife?

And rather than be sobered by the jarring fact that the United States, the greatest single nation the world has ever seen, has lost its sense of national self respect and its pride in its own greatness, we were told by many how the nation must back down and yield to a tenth-rate nation as quickly as possible.

People, it seems, are interested in the common good only as much as it affects them. And because leaders in this society are responsible to people, out go most priorities. Compromise is the rule rather than the exception. Ecological concerns are toned down to meet the needs of big business and so on.

Dilemma Leaders Face

This year Senator McGovern went before the nation as the candidate of change, the champion of the disoriented, much as Richard Nixon did only four years earlier. But the president that takes the oath of office this January will face exactly the same

dilemma as that of his predecessors. The incoming Chief Executive, incumbent or first-term, is immediately confronted by a pattern of events already in motion, events which any man, regardless of intentions, is virtually powerless to alter. Too many vested interests to please. Too many selfish motives with which to contend.

In short, too much human nature — which man by himself is not about to change.

Six thousand years of human history have written the lesson that "every man does that which is right in his own eyes." And until a force much bigger than any man appears on the scene to really change man's thinking and approach to life, that's the way we will continue to be.

New "What's the Use" Attitude.

People in increasing numbers are becoming aware of these glaring



ORDER OUT OF CONFUSION? Far left: Delegates read newspapers during Democratic Convention proceedings.

Top center: Youthful exuberance of the new young Democrats.

Above right: The face of the old-line Democrats.

Left: Even photography was nearly impossible in the confusion on the convention floor.

Color photo: Don Lorton — Plain Truth
Black & white photo: — Wide World

shortcomings of human leadership worldwide.

Recent surveys of voting behavior are turning up surprising trends. Faced with the most difficult problems in all of human history, threatened with utter extinction due to nuclear war — and given, at least in theory, the power to change society through election of public officials — voters are nonetheless turning away increasingly from making their desires known at the polls.

Today there are more voters than ever before — but fewer, percentage-wise, voting. The mood of the public is increasingly that "voting does not get you anywhere," that there are major crises, but they "can't be solved at the polls."

Jaded millions are wondering if it really matters anymore who they elect. Are the problems now so overwhelming and insoluble that no man or government can really deal with them? And if so, then what?

Senator Edward Kennedy has remarked, "Wherever I travel, I find that average citizens — poor or middle class or rich; white or black or brown; city or farm or suburb — have a profound dissatisfaction with the way we live, and a deep and cynical despair that things will ever change."

What Must Change

The greatest shortcoming of human leadership may not be merely that it has failed to fulfill its promise to bring a better world, but that it has failed to admit, or even recognize, its own human incompleteness.

Government based upon the strength of human leaders is simply inadequate to do the job. Something is missing — and given the nightmarish times in which we live, that something must be found, and fast.

And the greatest news you or I could possibly hear is that this missing dimension in leadership is soon to be supplied. The source of this dimension will surprise many: But that doesn't change the facts. A new government is on the horizon, one

we need to be well aware of before its establishment even though we will have absolutely no part in "voting" it into office.

World Government — Impossible Dream?

Men from time immemorial have conceived of one world government ruling over all of mankind. Experts the world over are convinced it is the one and only means of attaining lasting unity among nations. But they agree as well that, given the present circumstances, it is all but impossible to achieve.

After all, who would be picked to rule it? A Frenchman? A German? A Russian? Or an American? And where would the capital be set up? In London, or Tokyo? Moscow, or Peking?

And besides these obstacles, what form of government would be acceptable to all nations? Would the Chinese, for example, willingly bear allegiance to a non-communist authority? Or would the United States submit to a non-democratic authority?

How could all the people possibly be brought together with one mind, putting aside the selfish interests of their own personal modes of life?

Any rational individual can clearly see that in our present society any thought of mankind coming together in political harmony the world over is wishful thinking.

But It Will Happen!

Yet despite all these obstacles, a literal world government, geared for the good of all peoples and nations, will be a reality on this earth within this very generation.

Think of it: one world system of courts and justice, one established set of laws, one common language, even one universal religion, all based upon outgoing concern for the common welfare of all men.

And this government will be staffed and equipped as to other to

finally provide that missing dimension in leadership: total, absolute *authority* of sufficient strength and character to bring all nations into obedient, *buppy* submission!

No man or human government can bring about world peace or, for that matter, even heal divisive elements within an individual society.

The reason is simple. Man lacks the power and authority needed to decree that all nations and ethnic groups live together in peace. Man lacks the wisdom to devise and enforce a set of laws that, if obeyed, would automatically bring prosperity and happiness to all people.

But there is a way for us to enter into this type of ideal, abundant society.

History Sets the Stage

The most accurate historical record goes back approximately six thousand years to the point where mankind began. The account is found in the often misunderstood Biblical book of Genesis.

According to this written record, man was created by the great Creator of everything that exists. Man was offered the incredible opportunity of being governed and protected by the government of this all-wise God. But the first man rejected that divine offer — and his ancestors have followed in his footsteps to this very day.

Centuries later, the ancient nation of Israel was given a similar opportunity. Offered a long list of blessings, such as guaranteed protection from enemies, bountiful harvests and personal health and happiness, ancient Israel refused to obey the laws that would automatically lead to all these good and rightly desired things. They chose, instead, a government of men. In due time their men-led governments became corrupt, manipulated by selfish interests. Finally the divided nation fell into oblivion.

And so it is today. The United States professes to be "one nation under God." But God is no longer

even allowed in our secular schools and universities. Instead, the false concept of atheistic evolution is promulgated as a virtual faith and religion in itself.

The United States and the British Commonwealth nations have made that one greatest of all mistakes. We have gone to trusting in ourselves as final authorities, rather than in the great Being that grants us every breath we breathe.

And the results are all too clear.

A Truth Few Know

The God of the Bible has set in motion a literal *plan*, which few seem to comprehend. He has established a time period of seven thousand years, the first six of which might be termed "the age of man." During this time God has, in general, kept hands off, allowing man free rein over his own actions.

And now, peering the close of this period of six millennial "days," we find ourselves on the brink of total

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE? One of these men will be in the White House for the next four years. Will he be able to bring peace?

Left: Don Lorton — Plain Truth
Right: Franker — Pictorial Parade

world "cosmocide," which could be effected through any of several different means. The record mankind has written these nearly six thousand years has shown, beyond doubt that man of *himself* is utterly unable to rule.

And that's exactly what God intended that man learn.

The Wonderful World Tomorrow

However, the last thousand years of this millennial "week" belong to God. His divine plan calls for a new system of government over all men. Pyramidal in nature, its authority will be directed from the top down. Jesus Christ is to be chief ruler, with top authority under God.

Notice the prophecy of Isaiah: "And it shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the Lord's house [God's ruling government] shall be established in the top of the mountains [nations], and shall be exalted above the hills [lesser nations]; and all nations shall flow unto it. And many people shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the

house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths: for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem. And he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people: and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more' (Isaiah 2:2-4).

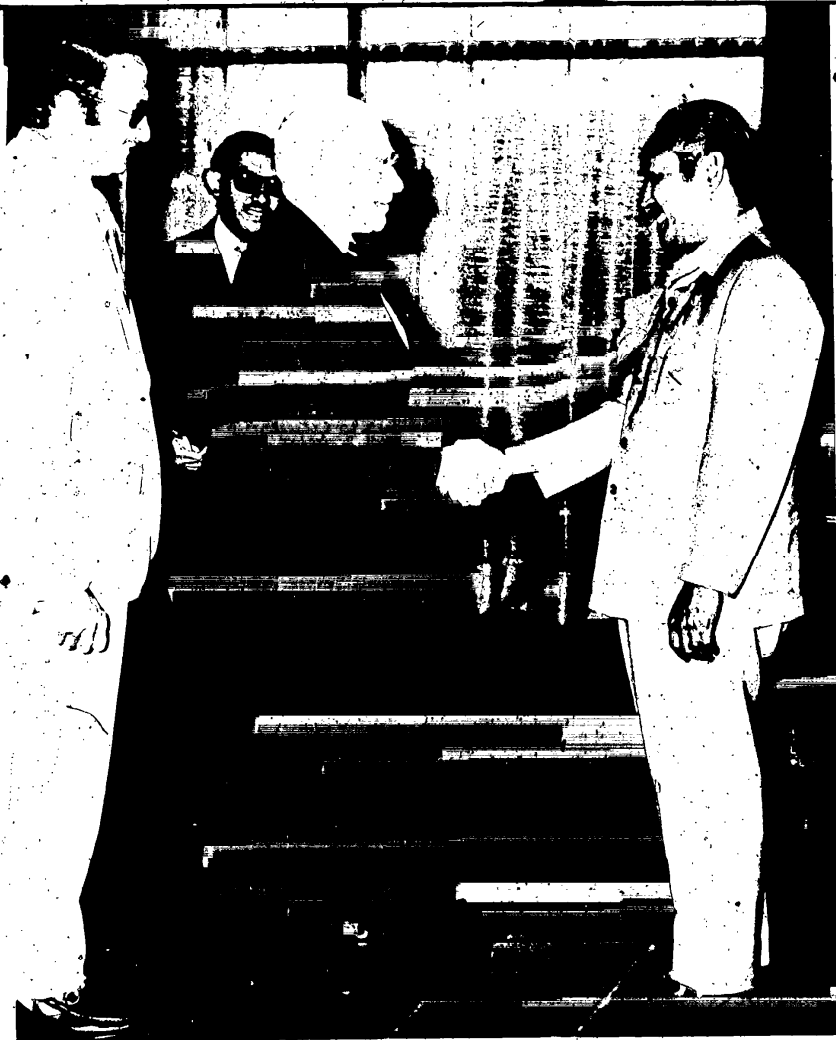
God's government will accomplish that which is impossible for any human leader. It will once and for all establish a reign of lasting, total peace throughout the entire earth. It will replace poverty and ignorance with abundance and right education.

Wars will not be known, because the way of God is the *way* of peace. The reality of this *way* is the essence of the real Gospel of Jesus Christ.

It is man's only hope, and it is very great good news.

A more detailed description of this soon-coming government — and how it will affect you directly — is available. Write for your free copy of our 96-page, colorfully illustrated booklet *The Wonderful World Tomorrow — What It Will Be Like*. [1]





MEETING IN INDONESIA. Indonesia's President Suharto greets Herbert Armstrong in Djakarta with a warm handshake.

been desirous of seeing me all along, and this was made doubly evident by the warmth of the reception at this meeting yesterday morning.

If you could be with me in meetings with heads of governments in different parts of the world, you would have an altogether new conception of the insurmountable PROBLEMS facing this whole very sick world today. These heads of governments tell me of problems beyond their human power to solve.

Accompanying me yesterday morning were Mr. Stanley R. Rader, our general counsel, and Professor Osamu Gotoh, Chairman of our Asian Studies program at Ambassador College.

Before I tell you of the things President Suharto and I discussed, I think you might be interested in a brief description of our arrival at the Presidential office building in Djakarta.

Yesterday morning, at 8:45, we arrived at the Presidential office building in Djakarta. Immediately it was evident that the President was expecting us. At the entrance of the building we walked into a battery of official and press photographers, and a number of Presidential staff members. The Chief of Protocol stepped forward to greet us. The signing of the official guest book was carefully documented by a staccato of flashbulbs.

First we walked into a reception room and talked briefly with the Chief of Protocol and the Presidential interpreter, while awaiting General Suharto's arrival.

Remember that President Suharto is the leader of the world's fifth largest nation in population, with a population in Indonesia of approximately 125 million. Indonesia is one of the richest countries in the world in natural resources, but, as yet, one of the least developed. Incidentally, you might understand better where and what Indonesia is when I tell you

Personal from

Herbert Armstrong

(Continued from page 1)

nism. With the United States pouring enough military power into South Vietnam to hold the Communist forces of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong at bay, Thailand and Malaysia also became fortified against Communist inroads.

Today President Nixon is bringing the American boys back home. The "domino" danger seems, for the

present, a thing of the past.

But what about the immediate future? I wanted to know what President Suharto's plans were for keeping the Communist forces out of Indonesia. Any Red takeover there would imperil the entire free world. That is a major reason why President Suharto is of vital concern to the United States, Canada, Britain and Western Europe.

The first time I had a meeting set up with the General he had been called to Europe. The second time a meeting was planned, the King of Thailand was in Djakarta on a state visit, and of course that required the full time of the President. He had



PRESIDENT SUHARTO receives a gift of Steuben crystal from Herbert W. Armstrong as an aide (left), Stanley R. Rader, General Counsel of Ambassador College, and Professor Osamu Gotoh, head of Ambassador College's Asian Studies Department look on. Below, President Suharto reciprocates with a gift of his own.

we used to call it the East Indies. It composes many islands, the largest of which are Java, Borneo, Sumatra, and the western part of New Guinea. If you have an atlas, I suggest you look at the maps to locate this important nation of Indonesia. Djakarta is a short distance south of the equator, and not too far northwest of Australia. It is in the far Southeast Asian district, south of Burma, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. I know how most people are unfamiliar with geography and the location of continents and nations on this earth on which we live.

Shortly, we were ushered into the President's rather large and well appointed office. The smiling President met us at the doorway with a very warm greeting.

I thanked him for giving official approval for our forthcoming scientific expedition into the friar, that is, the western portion of New Guinea and for the cooperation given by the Indonesian government to King Leopold of Belgium, when he was there planning the expedition. I've mentioned previously the joint participation of Ambassador College with the Belgian Foundation, headed by King Leopold, for the exploration of land inhabited by Aboriginal peoples,



the study of these peoples, and other activities in the field of anthropology.

We then moved over to a seating area, where I was seated next to the President. I then presented him, as is customary in visiting a head of state, with a small gift — a fine piece of American Steuben crystal. This presentation brought on a flurry of activity by the official photographers — as

there had been when I first shook hands with the President.

I asked General Suharto his views on the effect of President Nixon's visits to Peking in Red China and to Moscow, and the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. He said he welcomed, of course, the state of more cordial relations between the United States and Red China, and the tranquility that hope-

fully will follow in the Southeast Asian area. Naturally trade with Red China would be welcomed by Indonesia, even as the United States, Japan, Britain, France and other Western industrialized nations are seeking it.

But President Suharto made it very plain to me that his guard was up! He emphasized that he views all moves and statements made by the People's Republic of China as being made, at least in part, for purposes inconsistent with those stated, or at least implied. He is very conscious of the underlying motives and goals of Communism, and of its methods — the overthrow of *all other governments*.

However, he stressed the fact that the threat to his country of subversion from *within*, for the present, is far greater than the threat from without. He mentioned a number of times how diligent he must be in his own country against subversion and Communist propaganda, because of the presence of about one-and-a-half million people of Chinese descent, who are citizens of Indonesia — another million-and-a-half of Chinese descent who are STATELESS — and a quarter of a million who identify themselves mostly with Communist China.

I told the President how pleased I was to learn of his concern about subversion in the free nations, since peoples and leaders in other areas of the world are sometimes tragically unaware of this living threat to their freedom, their way of life, and their very existence. In too many countries, instead of having their own organized educational propaganda system to sell their people on their own country, they do nothing along that line themselves but leave the door wide open for Communist propaganda.

I didn't say this to General Suharto, but I do feel really pained when I notice that if a Communist or even a PINK sympathizer makes an anti-American statement, the television and radio news media and the daily newspapers hasten to give it prominent space. But we hear little if

any of the RIGHT kind of educational propaganda encouraging LOYALTY to our own country. I think it is BECAUSE about the only propaganda we have heard in the United States is ANTI-American, intended to discredit and to injure. For that reason the very word "propaganda" has come to mean, to most people, the spreading of untruths intended to discredit and to harm. But TRUTH may also be propagated, or publicized, designed to *inform correctly* and to HELP, not to injure. On *The World Tomorrow* program on radio and television, and in *The PLAIN TRUTH* magazine, we are engaged in THAT kind of TRUTH-spreading — designed to enlighten, to BUILD UP, not tear down and destroy — to HELP — to BENEFIT — to DO GOOD. Others sometimes try to misrepresent and falsely smear us — to persecute — to injure and harm — but we NEVER intend to use this great POWER of mass-communication to harm, injure, or discredit *anyone*!

President Suharto *explained* his country's policy of National Resilience. This is a program of united mobilized people's efforts to improve the country's economic, social and military position, in order to withstand successfully the continuous effort by subversive forces, supported, if not directed, in large part from outside the country.

Indonesia is largely one of the undeveloped and very poor countries. Mr. Suharto emphasized the efforts being made to relieve the conditions of poverty and misery and discontent — and the continuing effort by the government to show the people the *proof* — the evidence — of the benefits of the national policies. He urged that other nations in Southeast Asia adopt the same policy of National Resilience to insure their social, economic and military growth in the face of subversive elements, and to improve the standard of living of their peoples, and promote peace everywhere.

As this man, responsible for the welfare and the future of some 125

million people, continued to tell me his problems, and his efforts for peace and for the betterment of the vast number of his people, I had to *think*, in my own mind, of the *magnitude* of these problems — and the *complexity* of the thousands of factors with which he is trying to cope.

General Suharto is having to work to try to improve, or change, the conditions of poverty, illiteracy, and misery of the vast majority of 125 million people *within* the framework of THIS WORLD's pattern and ways of society — its ways, traditions and customs of living — the ways and traditional methods of dealing with other nations.

I've said hundreds of times, everything is a matter of CAUSE and EFFECT. It all started back in the Garden of Eden with the incident of the forbidden fruit. Try to leave God the Creator out of the picture, and you are in a helpless and *hopeless* condition. I've explained, time and again, how the Creator God set in motion an invisible spiritual Law — a Law as INVISIBLE as the laws of gravity and inertia — and as relentlessly SURE. An all-wise and all-loving Creator designed this Law to CAUSE peace, happiness, abundant well-being. This Law WORKS! Live by it, and things go well. Live by it, and you have PEACE — you have prosperity, you have happiness!

But humanity has NOT been living by that inexorable Law. Humanity has been selfishly transgressing it — and, consequently, humanity has brought on itself poverty, ignorance, filth and squalor, misery, sickness and disease. In our Western world there has been education instead of illiteracy — but what *kind* of education? Education CONTRARY to that Law. And in our Western world, which we fancy to be EDUCATED, we have not been educated in THE way that produces PEACE, or HAPPINESS, or the truly abundant life. We have broken homes, moral degeneracy, crime, and pollution of our air, our water, our soil, and our minds.

That inexorable spiritual Law I call the way of "GIVE," but the whole world lives by the way of "GET." That wrong way of life, for some 6,000 years, has brought on all our evils. President Suharto faces the evils of poverty, illiteracy, degeneracy of mind and body, people living, or rather eking out an existence, in misery and the lowest of living standards. President Suharto didn't CAUSE these evils. They were there before he was born. He *inherited* them: So he set in order this policy of National Resilience in an effort to improve the country's economic, social and military position. But look what he is faced with! Not only are his people — like all other people — swayed by the pulls of human nature, living by the selfish GET way, but he is confronted within and without by the enemy of atheistic COMMUNISM, seeking to overthrow him and to gobble up the wealth of Indonesia's natural resources — as it seeks to grab and gain all the resources of all nations for itself!

As I sat talking with the President, and listening to him, I thought of him as one of the major main branches off the trunk of a large tree. Population-wise, Red China is the largest major branch on that tree, India is the second largest, Russia the third, the United States the fourth, Indonesia the fifth. Then comes Japan and the other major nations.

And to what do these heads of state look? They have their own country and its internal problems and evils to contend with — that is, the other branches off *their* branch, the larger branches off those branches, the smaller ones off them — and finally, the millions of twigs off the smallest branches of *their* national branch.

Then also, they have to deal with international and world affairs. So they look to that giant Red China branch — and all the other branches off that one immense tree. But what do the heads of state see — with what do they deal? Why, all those other main branches off the tree, of course!

But *not one* of them seems to even see the *trunk* of that tree and its roots. Yet, on any tree, the one and *only* source of sustaining each branch, with its labyrinth of smaller branches and twigs, is the *trunk* of the tree, and the ROOT structure in the ground. The Creator God is the Root Structure, and the living CHRIST is the TRUNK of the tree. But the heads of governments in this world are not looking to the trunk of the tree, let alone the Root Structure. They do not SEE the living God in the picture — to them it is as if He is *non-existent*.

By the way — have you ever PROVED the existence of GOD? I invite you to write to Ambassador College, requesting the booklet *Does God Exist?* and *Seven Proofs God Exists*.

God is the Creator. God is the one Source of supply for every possible need. God pointed the way to our first parents, that will CAUSE every GOOD — peace, happiness, abundance — everything man desires and needs that is good. Yet they rejected God's instruction. But God has had it set to PRINT — in His Instruction Manual for mankind — the Bible.

Why not request your free copy of the booklet *The Proof of the Bible*.

I know there are evangelists who will tell you that "CHRIST is the answer to our problems." Yes, but HOW? Just saying, sentimentally, that you accept or believe in Christ is not enough to produce the answer. You need to study His Instruction Manual, and begin to *live* by its every teaching. We *could* have a better world, but it won't come by thinking Christ will somehow do it all — by thinking there's nothing for us to do but just turn it over to Him and do nothing ourselves. Not in *this* world. The time is coming — and SOON — when the living Christ will step in, with all the supreme power and glory of the universe, and ENFORCE peace and happiness and prosperity on the earth — but that's in the World Tomorrow! We *could* bring it about TODAY — but humanity WON'T! □

What Our Readers Say

No Sales Pitch

I have just recently received my first copy of *The PLAIN TRUTH* and am still amazed I have not received a bill or sales pitch for something else. I have enjoyed my first issue very much and am looking forward to receiving more.

Janice A.
Charlotte, North Carolina

Personal to M. L.

You asked whether God will forgive you — even though you have committed sins (broken God's Law) and find yourself facing the resultant penalty for sin — death (Rom. 6:23). This question has bothered many, but the Bible itself gives the answer. Yes, you can be forgiven.

Clearly, the same God who established the penalty for sin shows us how we can be pardoned — forgiven, and WHO already paid our penalty for us.

Write for our free literature: *The Unpardonable Sin*, "What Is Real Repentance?" and *What Do You Mean... Salvation?* These publications will make the Bible's answer to your question plain.

General Comments

I have received only five lessons [of your Correspondence Course] and am very pleased with it. I never thought the Bible could ever be presented in such a way that it would be EASY to understand.

Ruth M.,
Cornwall, Ontario

Address all communications
to *The PLAIN TRUTH*
office nearest you.

- United States: P. O. Box 111, Pasadena, California 91109.
- Canada: P. O. Box 44, Station A, Vancouver 1, B. C.
- Mexico: Institución Ambassador, Apartado Postal 3-393, México 3, D. F.
- United Kingdom, Europe, India, Africa and the West Indies: P. O. Box 111, St. Albans, Herts., England.
- South Africa: P. O. Box 1060, Johannesburg.
- Australia and Southeast Asia: G.P.O. Box 345, Sydney NSW 2001, Australia.
- New Zealand: P. O. Box 2709, Auckland 1, New Zealand.
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AT LAST!

The WORLD TOMORROW DAILY on TELEVISION as well as Radio

The NEW daily *World Tomorrow* programs with Garner Ted Armstrong are now being telecast Monday through Friday and Sunday.

Additional U.S. stations will carry the program as fast as they are able to clear time—the SAME TIME DAILY on each station Monday-Friday, and a different time for the Sunday program. Canadian stations will carry the program on Sundays, and a number of major areas in Canada will hear the program daily on U.S. border stations.

NOVEMBER LOG

U.S. STATIONS

— East —

NEW YORK — Channel 9, WOR-TV, 8 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 10 p.m. Sun.
BUFFALO, N. Y. — Channel 2, WGR-TV, 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:30 p.m. Sun.
PLATTSBURG, N. Y. — Channel 3, WPTZ-TV, 4:30 p.m. Sat.
WASHINGTON, D. C. — Channel 7, WMAL-TV, 7 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 12 noon Sun.
WILKES-BARRE, PA. — Channel 28, WBRE-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sun., 1 p.m. Sat.

— Central —

PEMBINA, N. DAK. — Channel 12, KCND-TV, 8:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 5 p.m. Sun.
MCCOOK, ILL. — Channel 8, KOMC-TV, 6:15 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
TOLEDO, OHIO — Channel 13, WSPD-TV, 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
SOUTH BEND, IND. — Channel 22, WSBT-TV, 4 p.m. Sat.
WICHITA, KAN. — Channel 3, KARD-TV, 6:15 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
GARDEN CITY, KAN. — Channel 11, KGLED, 6:15 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
GREAT BEND, KAN. — Channel 2, KCKT, 6:15 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
CHICAGO, ILL. — Channel 32, WFLD-TV, 1:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
DAYTON, OHIO — Channel 7, WHIO-TV, 7 p.m. Mon.-Fri.

*Asterisk indicates new station.

— South —

*TULSA, OKLA. — Channel 8, KTUL-TV, 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
*LITTLE ROCK, ARK. — Channel 7, KATV, 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
GREENVILLE, N. C. — Channel 9, WNCT-TV, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA — Channel 9, WSOC-TV, 6:15 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 12 p.m. Sun.
PORTSMOUTH, VA. — Channel 10, WAVY-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sun.
NASHVILLE, TENN. — Channel 5, WLAC-TV, 7 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
AMARILLO, TEX. — Channel 10, KFDA-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sat.
AUSTIN, TEX. — Channel 7, KTBC-TV, 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 11:00 a.m. Sun.
HOUSTON, TEX. — Channel 39, KHTV-TV, 7 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
FORT WORTH-DALLAS — Channel 11, KTVT, 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. — Channel 6, WDSU-TV, 6:15 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 5:00 p.m. Sun.
TALLAHASSEE, FLA. — Channel 6, WCTV, 12 noon Sun.
TEXARKANA-SHREVEPORT — Channel 6, KTLA-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
WINTER PARK, ORLANDO, FLA. — Channel 2, WESH-TV, 6:25 a.m. Mon.-Fri.

— Mountain States —

DENVER, COLO. — Channel 4, KOA-TV, 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 12 noon Sat.
SALT LAKE CITY — Channel 3, KSL-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sat.
TUCSON, ARIZ. — Channel 9, KGUN-TV, 1 p.m. Sun.

— West Coast —

BELLINGHAM, WASH. — Channel 12, KVOS-TV, 6:20 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 3:30 p.m. Sat.
SPOKANE, WASH. — Channel 6, KHQ-TV, 10 a.m. Sat.
TACOMA, WASH. — Channel 11, KTNT-TV, 9 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 p.m. Sun.
PORTLAND, ORE. — Channel 12, KPTV-TV, 7 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
BAKERSFIELD, CALIF. — Channel 23, KERO-TV, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
LOS ANGELES — Channel 5, KTLA, 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 p.m. Sun.
*SAN DIEGO, CALIF. — Channel 10, KGTV-TV, 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.



Garner Ted Armstrong

*STOCKTON, CALIF. — Channel 13, KOVR-TV, 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
LOS ANGELES — Channel 22, KWHY-TV, 11 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 5 p.m. Sun.
HONOLULU — Channel 4, KHVH-TV, 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.

CANADA

MONCTON-ST. JOHN, N. B. — Channel 2, CKCW-TV, 5 p.m. Sun.
SYDNEY, N. S. — Channel 4, CJCB-TV, 3:30 p.m. Sun.
HALIFAX, N. S. — Channel 5, CJCH-TV, 4:30 p.m. Sun.
HAMILTON, ONT. — Channel 11, CHCH-TV, 8 a.m. Sun.
KINGSTON, ONT. — Channel 11, CKWS-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
PETERBOROUGH, ONT. — Channel 12, CHEX-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
MONTREAL, QUE. — Channel 12, CFCF-TV, 3 p.m. Sun.
BRANDON, MAN. — Channel 5, CKX-TV, 12:00 p.m. Sun.
*BRANDON, MAN. — Channel 2, CJAY, 4 p.m. Sun.
PEMBINA, N. DAK. — Channel 12, KCND-TV, 8:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 5 p.m. Sun.
PRINCE ALBERT, SASK. — Channel 5, CKBI-TV, 4 p.m. Sun.
REGINA, SASK. — Channel 2, CKCK-TV, 11 a.m. Sun.
LETHBRIDGE, ALTA. — Channel 7, CJOC-TV, 3:30 p.m. Sun.
MEDICINE HAT, ALTA. — Channel 6, CHAT-TV, 3:30 p.m. Sun.
CALGARY, ALTA. — Channel 2, CFAC-TV, 3:30 p.m. Sun.
*CALGARY, ALTA. — Channel 4, 3:30 p.m. Sun.
VANCOUVER, B. C. — Channel 8, CHAN-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
VICTORIA, B. C. — Channel 6, CHEK-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
WINNIPEG, MAN. — Channel 2, CJAY-TV, 2, 4 p.m. Sun.
WINNIPEG, MAN. — Channel 7, CJAY-TV, 12 noon Sun.

PULL OUT FOR YOUR
CONVENIENCE

The World Tomorrow

HERE'S a thought-provoking radio broadcast bringing you the real meaning of today's world news — with advance news of the **WORLD TOMORROW!** Heard daily worldwide. Below is a partial listing of stations — for a complete list write the Editor.

U.S. STATIONS

— East —

REGIONAL STATIONS

WWDC — Washington, D. C. — 1260 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
WOR — New York — 710 kc., 11:30 p.m. Sun.
WHN — New York — 1050 kc., 11:30 p.m. Sun.
WHAM — Rochester, N. Y. — 1180 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10 a.m. Sun.
WWVA — Wheeling, W. Va. — 1170 kc., 98.7 FM, 5 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 a.m., 8:30 & 11:30 p.m. Sun.
WRKO — Boston — 680 kc., 6:30 a.m. Sun. (WROR 98.5 FM, 6:30 a.m. Sun.)
WBAL — Baltimore — 1090 kc., 8:30 a.m. Sun.
WRVA — Richmond, Va. — 1140 kc., 10 p.m. daily.
WPTF — Raleigh, N. C. — 680 kc., 1:30 & 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
WBT — Charlotte, N. C. — 1110 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun.

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

WOKO — Albany, N. Y. — 1460 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WSAN — Allentown, Pa. — 1470 kc., 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
WGII — Babylon, N. Y. — 1290 kc., 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. Sun.
WBMD — Baltimore — 750 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
WLBZ — Bangor, Me. — 620 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
WRYT — Boston — 950 kc., 12 noon Sun.
WZAP — Bristol, Va. — 690 kc., 12:30 p.m. Sun.
WWOL — Buffalo, N. Y. — 1120 kc., 10 a.m. Sun.
WCHS — Charleston, W. Va. — 580 kc., 8:30 a.m. Sun.
WACE — Chicopee, Mass. — 730 kc., 12 noon daily.
WFNC — Fayetteville, N. C. — 940 kc., 98.1 FM, 1 p.m. daily.
WHP — Harrisburg, Pa. — 580 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:30 p.m. Sat., Sun.

*Asterisk indicates new station.

WFEA — Manchester, N. H. — 1370 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7 a.m. Sun.
WPAQ — Mount Airy, N. C. — 740 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
WVOX — New Rochelle, N. Y. — 1460 kc., 93.5 FM, 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.
WEVR — New York — 1330 kc., 97.9 FM, 10 p.m. Sun.
WMCA — New York — 570 kc., 10:07 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
WBNX — New York — 1380 kc., 9:15 a.m. Sun. (in Spanish).
WHLB — Niagara Falls, N. Y. — 1270 kc., 98.5 FM, 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.
WRCP — Philadelphia — 1540 kc., 12 noon Mon.-Sat., 3:30 p.m. Sun.
WPIT — Pittsburgh — 730 kc., 101.5 FM, 12 noon Mon.-Fri., 1:30 p.m. Sat., 11 a.m. Sun.
WCSH — Portland, Me. — 970 kc., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
WJAR — Providence, R. I. — 920 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
WTVR — Richmond, Va. — 1380 kc., 6:30 p.m. Sun.
WSCR — Scranton, Pa. — 1320 kc., 6:30 p.m. Sun.
WIBX — Utica, N. Y. — 950 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
WDEV — Waterbury, Vt. — 550 kc., 8 p.m. Sun.
WBRE — Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — 1340 kc., 98.5 FM, 12:30 p.m. daily.
WBLI — Patchogue, N. Y. — 106.1 FM, 7:30 a.m. Sun.

— Central —

REGIONAL STATIONS

WCKY — Cincinnati — 1530 kc., 5 a.m. Sat., Sun., 1 a.m. Tues.-Sun., 12 mid-night Sun.
WLW — Cincinnati — 700 kc., 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. Sun.
WJJD — Chicago — 1160 kc., 11 a.m. Sun.
WISN — Milwaukee, Wis. — 1130 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 9 a.m. & 9:30 p.m. Sun., 97.3 FM, 11 p.m. daily.
KXEL — Waterloo — 1540 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 p.m. Sun., 103.7 FM, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
KRYN — Lexington, Nebr. — 880 kc., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
KXEM — St. Louis — 1010 kc., 7:15 a.m. & 12 noon Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. & 4 p.m. Sun.

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

WSLR — Akron, Ohio — 1350 kc., 10 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 8:30 p.m. Sun.
WBCK — Battle Creek, Mich. — 930 kc., 12:30 p.m. Sun.
WBCM — Bay City, Mich. — 1440 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KFVS — Cape Girardeau, Mo. — 960 kc., 9:15 a.m. & 7:30 p.m. Sun.
WMT — Cedar Rapids — 600 kc., 11:30 a.m. Sun.
WEAW — Chicago — 1350 kc., 8 a.m. & 12:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:30 a.m. Sun. (105.1 FM, 7 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 p.m. Sun.)
WCLU — Cincinnati — 1320 kc., 12 noon daily & 7 a.m. Sun.
WERE — Cleveland — 1300 kc., 11:30 p.m. daily.
KGGF — Coffeyville, Kans. — 690 kc., 6 p.m. Sun.
KXXX — Colby, Kans. — 790 kc., 11:30 a.m. Sun.
WBNS — Columbus, Ohio — 1460 kc., 11 p.m. Sun.
WITY — Danville, Ill. — 980 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
WOC — Davenport, Ia. — 1420 kc., 10:37 FM, 10 p.m. daily.
KWKY — Des Moines, Iowa — 1150 kc., 12:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m. Sun.
WBEC — Duluth, Minn. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WDEC — Escanaba, Mich. — 680 kc., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
WGBF — Evansville, Ind. — 1280 kc., 6:05 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
KFOO — Fargo, N. Dak. — 700 kc., 7 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:10 p.m. Sat. & Sun.
WKMF — Flint, Mich. — 1470 kc., 7 a.m., 7 p.m. & 2 a.m. Sun.
KUPK — Garden City, Kans. — 1050 kc., 97.5 FM, 12:15 p.m. Sun.
KMLJ — Grand Island, Nebr. — 120 kc., 4 p.m. Sun.
WNFL — Green Bay — 1440 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 5 p.m. Sun.
WJOS — Hammond, Ind. — 1230 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WIBC — Indianapolis — 1070 kc., 10:30 p.m. Sun.
WJPD — Ithaca, Mich. — 1240 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

(Continued on next page)

KLIK — Jefferson City, Mo. — 950 kc., 1 p.m. Sun.
WJOL — Joliet, Ill. — 1340 kc., 9:30 p.m. Sun.
KUDL — Kansas City, Mo. — 1380 kc., 5:40 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 1 a.m. & 8:30 a.m. Sun.
KMBZ — Kansas City, Mo. — 980 kc., 10:05 p.m. daily.
WIBA — Madison, Wis. — 1310 kc., 6:05 p.m. Sun.
WBRJ — Marietta, Ohio — 910 kc., 1 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12:30 p.m. Sun.
KGOLO — Mason City, Ia. — 1300 kc., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
WYLO — Milwaukee, Wis. — 540 kc., 10 a.m. Sun.
KQRS — Minneapolis — 1440 kc., 8:30 p.m. Sun.
KSEA — Mission, Kans. — 1480 kc., 7 p.m. Sun.
KLNS — Omaha, Neb. — 1490 kc., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
WXCL — Peoria, Ill. — 1350 kc., 7:05 p.m. Sun.
KFEQ — St. Joseph, Mo. — 680 kc., 7 p.m. Sun.
KSOO — Sioux Falls, S. Dak. — 1140 kc., 6:45 p.m. Sun.
WSBT — South Bend — 960 kc., 9:06 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 p.m. Sun.
WCOW — Sparta, Wis. — 1290 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
KWTO — Springfield, Mo. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WSPB — Toledo, Ohio — 1370 kc., 7 p.m. Sun.
WIBW — Topeka, Kans. — 580 kc., 9:30 p.m. Sun.
KCH — Washington, Iowa — 1380 kc., 10 a.m. Sun.
WSAU — Wausau, Wis. — 550 kc., 7 p.m. Sun.
KPH — Wichita, Kans. — 1330 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
WNAX — Yankton, S. Dak. — 570 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:00 p.m. Sun.
WFMJ — Youngstown, Ohio — 1390 kc., 11:30 p.m. Sun.

— South —

REGIONAL STATIONS

WLAC — Nashville — 1510 kc., 5 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:00 p.m. daily, 6:30 a.m. Sun.
WGM — Nashville — 650 kc., 9 p.m. Sun.
KRLD — Dallas — 1080 kc., 5 a.m. & 11 p.m. daily, (92.5 FM 5 a.m. daily).
KTRN — Houston — 740 kc., 7:30 p.m. Sun.-Fri.
WOAI — San Antonio — 1200 kc., 5 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:05 p.m. Sun.
KWKH — Shreveport — 1130 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
WMOE — New Orleans — 1060 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
WWL — New Orleans — 870 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
KAAY — Little Rock — 1090 kc., 5:15 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Sun.

WGUN — Atlanta — 1010 kc., 11 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 4 p.m. Sun.
WAPI — Birmingham — 1070 kc., 10 a.m. Sun.
WMOO — Mobile — 1550 kc., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
WING — Tampa — 1010 kc., 12 noon daily.
KRMG — Tulsa — 740 kc., 10 a.m. Sun.
XEG — Monterrey, México — 1050 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily (CST)
XESM — México, D. F. — 1470 kc., 9 a.m. Sun. (Spanish)

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

KMIT — Abilene, Tex. — 1280 kc., 8 a.m. Sun.
KGMC — Amarillo — 710 kc., 7:05 p.m. Sun.
KTBC — Austin — 590 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
KLVI — Beaumont, Tex. — 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. Sun.
WBRC — Birmingham — 960 kc., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
KMLL — Cameron, Tex. — 1330 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:45 a.m. Sun.
WCSC — Charleston, S. C. — 1390 kc., 6:30 p.m. Sun.
WDEF — Chattanooga — 1370 kc., 92.3 FM, 7:30 p.m. Sun.
KCTX — Childress, Tex. — 1510 kc., 2 p.m. Sun.
KCTA — Corpus Christi, Tex. — 1030 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 4:30 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.
WAAX — Gadsden, Ala. — 570 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon Sun.
KES — Gladewater, Tex. — 1430 kc., 12 noon Sun.
KBHS — Hot Springs, Ark. — 590 kc., 12:30 p.m., 96.7 FM, 6:30 p.m. Sun.
WBIX — Jacksonville, Fla. — 1010 kc., 10 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 12:30 p.m. Sun.
WKSC — Kershaw, S. C. — 1300 kc., 1:15 p.m. Sun.
WFIV — Kissimmee, Fla. — 1080 kc., 12:30 p.m. Sun.
WKXV — Knoxville — 900 kc., 4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 12 noon Sun.
WLAP — Lexington, Ky. — 630 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
KFYD — Lubbock, Tex. — 790 kc., 1:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 9:30 a.m. Sat., Sun.
KWAM — Memphis — 990 kc., 11 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
WHSQ — Memphis — 560 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.
WQSS — Miami — 710 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.
WFAB — Miami — 990 kc., 9 a.m. Sun. (in Spanish).
KWEL — Midland, Tex. — 1600 kc., 5:15 p.m. Sun.
WCOV — Montgomery — 1170 kc., 6:30 p.m. Sun.
WVOG — New Orleans, La. — 600 kc., 12:15 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 12 noon Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.
KBYE — Oklahoma City — 890 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.

WKYX — Paducah, Ky. — 570 kc., 12:30 p.m. Sun.
KGRO — Pampa, Tex. — 1230 kc., 7 p.m. Sun.
KTLU — Rusk, Tex. — 1580 kc., 1 p.m. Sun.
KMAC — San Antonio — 630 kc., 7:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
WEAS — Savannah, Ga. — 900 kc., 12 noon daily.
WMEN — Tallahassee — 1330 kc., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
WFLA — Tampa — 970 kc., 10 a.m. Sun.
KPMJ — Tulsa — 1050 kc., 12 noon Sun.
KTBB — Tyler, Tex. — 600 kc., 12 noon Sun.
KWFT — Wichita Falls, Tex. — 620 kc., 4:30 p.m. Sun.
KSIW — Woodward, Okla. — 1450 kc., 1 p.m. Sun.

— Mountain States —

REGIONAL STATIONS

KOA — Denver — 850 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
KSWB — Roswell, N. Mex. — 1020 kc., 6:30 a.m. Sun.
KSL — Salt Lake City — 1160 kc., 5:30 a.m., 11:15 p.m. daily.
XELO — Ciudad Juárez, México — 800 kc., 8 p.m. daily. (MST)

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

KYD — Boise, Idaho — 630 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.
KTWO — Casper, Wyo. — 1030 kc., 6:05 p.m. daily.
KLX — Denver — 560 kc., 106.7 FM, 10:15 p.m. daily.
KCLS — Flagstaff, Ariz. — 600 kc., 12:30 p.m. Sun.
KREX — Grand Junction, Colo. — 1100 kc., 8 p.m. Sun.
KMON — Great Falls, Mont. — 560 kc., 8 p.m. Sun.
KOFI — Kellipsit, Mont. — 1180 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KASA — Phoenix — 1540 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
KSEI — Pocatello, Idaho — 930 kc., 8 p.m. Sun.
KBET — Reno — 1340 kc., 6:30 p.m. Sun.
KMOR — Salt Lake City — 1230 kc., 5:30 a.m., 12:15 p.m. daily.
KTUC — Tucson — 1400 kc., 8 p.m. daily, 5 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 8 p.m. Sat., 11:30 p.m. Sun.
KTFI — Twin Falls, Idaho — 1270 kc., 7:05 p.m. Sun.

— West Coast —

REGIONAL STATIONS

KIRO — Seattle — 710 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
KRAK — Sacramento — 1140 kc., 9 p.m. daily.

(Continued on next page)

KFAX — San Francisco — 1100 kc.,
12:30 p.m. Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
KOB5 — Los Angeles — 1020 kc., 97.0
FM, 5:45 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
KFI — Los Angeles — 640 kc., 9 p.m.
Sun.

LOCAL-AREA STATIONS

KARI — Bellingham, Wash. — 550 kc.,
6:30 p.m. daily.
KICO — Calexico, Calif. — 1490 kc.,
7:15 a.m. Sun.
KCHJ — Delano, Calif. — 1010 kc., 7:30
a.m. Sun.
KFRE — Fresno — 940 kc., 9 p.m. Mon.-
Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
CKGF — Grand Forks, B. C. — 1340 kc.,
7:30 p.m. daily.
KAGO — Klamath Falls, Ore. — 1150
kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KFOX — Long Beach — 1280 kc., 9:30
p.m. Sun.
KLAC — Los Angeles — 570 kc., 5 a.m.
Mon.-Sat., 8:30 a.m. Sun., 10:30 p.m.
Mon.-Sat.
KYJC — Medford, Ore. — 1230 kc., 6:30
p.m. Sun.
KONA — Pasco, Wash. — 610 kc., 7 p.m.
daily.
KEX — Portland — 1190 kc., 9 a.m. Sun.
KLJQ — Portland — 1290 kc., 92.3 FM,
1 p.m. Sun.
KWJJ — Portland — 1080 kc., 8:45
p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 p.m. Sun.
KGAY — Salem, Ore. — 1430 kc., 9 a.m.
Sun.
KTOM — Salinas, Calif. — 1380 kc., 7
p.m. Sun.
KCKC — San Bernardino — 1350 kc., 11
p.m. daily.
KMEN — San Bernardino — 1290 kc.,
6:30 a.m. Sun.
KOGO — San Diego — 600 kc., 8:30
p.m. Sun.
KKHI — San Francisco — 1550 kc., 6 a.m.
Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.
KFRC — San Francisco — 610 kc., 106.1
FM, 7 a.m. Sun.
KVEC — San Luis Obispo, Calif. — 920
kc., 7 p.m. Sun.
KBLE — Seattle — 1050 kc., 12 noon
daily.
KTW — Seattle — 1250 kc., 102.5 FM,
7:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.
KVI — Seattle — 570 kc., 8 a.m. Sun.
KINQ — Spokane — 590 kc., 7 p.m.
daily.
KMO — Tacoma, Wash. — 1360 kc., 8:30
p.m. daily.
KGRB — W. Covina, Calif. — 900 kc.,
12 noon Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
KMWX — Yakima, Wash. — 1460 kc.,
6:30 p.m. Sun.

— Alaska & Hawaii —

KPQB — Anchorage, Alaska — 750 kc.,
10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
KFRB — Fairbanks — 900 kc., 6 p.m.
daily.
KNDI — Honolulu, Hawaii — 1270 kc.,
6 a.m., 6 p.m. Sun.

KORL — Honolulu, Hawaii — 650 kc.,
7 p.m. daily.

CANADA

CJNR — Blind River, Ont. — 730 kc.,
6:30 p.m. daily.
CKPC — Brantford, Ont. — 1380 kc.,
6:30 p.m. daily.
CFCN — Calgary, Alta. — 1060 kc., 9
p.m. Sun.-Fri., 8:30 p.m. Sat.
CPCW — Camrose, Alta. — 790 kc., 8:30
p.m. Mon.-Sat., 2:30 p.m. Sun.
CKDM — Dauphin, Man. — 730 kc., 7:30
p.m. daily.
CKNR — Elliot Lake, Ont. — 1340 kc.,
6:30 p.m. daily.
CKGF — Grand Forks, B. C. — 1340 kc.,
7:30 p.m. daily.
CJCH — Halifax, N. S. — 920 kc., 10:25
p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 p.m. Sun.
CFJC — Kamloops, B. C. — 910 kc.,
7:25 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 p.m. Sat.
& Sun.
CKWS — Kingston, Ont. — 960 kc.,
10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:05 p.m. Sun.
CKTK — Kitchener, B. C. — 1230 kc., 7:30
p.m. Sun.
CHTR — Leamington, Ont. — 530 a.m.
daily at 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily at
740 kc.
CFMB — Montreal, Que. — 1410 kc., 6:30
a.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.
CFCH — North Bay, Ont. — 600 kc.,
9:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7 a.m. Sun.
CKOO — Oseyoos, B. C. — 1240 kc.,
7:30 p.m. daily.
CKOY — Ottawa, Ont. — 1310 kc., 5:30
a.m. Mon.-Sat.
CKYL — Peace River, Alta. — 610 kc.,
6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
CKOK — Penticton, B. C. — 800 kc.,
9:30 p.m. daily.
CHEX — Peterborough, Ont. — 980 kc.,
10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
CKBI — Prince Albert, Sask. — 900 kc.,
6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 8 p.m. Sat., 2
p.m. Sun.
CKPG — Prince George, B. C. — 550
kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7 a.m. Sun.
CHTK — Prince Rupert, B. C. — 560 kc.,
7:30 p.m. Sun.
CKRM — Regina, Sask. — 980 kc., 8:30
p.m. daily.
CPBC — St. John, N. B. — 930 kc., 98.9
FM, 8:30 p.m. daily.
VOCM — St. John's, Nfld. — 590 kc.,
6:30 p.m. daily.
CHLO — St. Thomas, Ont. — 1570 kc.,
6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 3:30 p.m. Sun.
CPQC — Saskatoon, Sask. — 600 kc., 8:30
p.m. daily.
CKCY — South St. Mary, Ont. — 920
kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CJET — Smiths Falls, Ont. — 630 kc.,
7:30 p.m. Mon.-Thurs., 8 p.m. Fri.,
10:30 a.m. Sun.
CFTK — Terrace, B. C. — 590 kc., 7:30
p.m. Sun.
CALX — Thunder Bay, Ont. — 800 kc.,
7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:25 p.m. Sun.

CJVI — Victoria, B. C. — 900 kc., 8:30
p.m. Sub.-Fri.
CKY — Winnipeg, Man. — 580 kc., 5:30
CJAX — Yorkton, Sask. — 940 kc., 6:30
p.m. daily.

In French —

CKBL — Montreal, Que. — 1250 kc., 10:45
a.m. Sat., Sun.
CFMB — Montreal — 1410 kc., 5 p.m.
Sat., Sun.
CJSA — Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que. —
1230 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon., Wed., Fri.

In Italian —

CFMB — Montreal — 1410 kc., 8:15 p.m.
Sat.
CHIN — Toronto — 1540 kc., 4:15 p.m.
Sat.

EUROPE

MANX RADIO — 188 m. (1694 kc.)
medium wave, 10:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m.
Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., Sat., 10:45
a.m., 7:45 p.m. Wed., 2:45 p.m., 7:45
p.m. Sun.; 89 & 91 mc. VHF, 10:30
a.m., 7:30 p.m. Mon., Tues., Thurs.,
Fri., Sat., 10:45 a.m., 7:45 p.m. Wed.,
2:45 p.m., 7:45 p.m. Sun.

ASIA

— Guam —

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

— Okinawa —

RADIO OKINAWA — KSRK — 880 kc.,
12 noon Sun.

CARIBBEAN

In English —

BARBADOS REDWAVE — Bridgetown,
Barbados — 9:30 a.m. Sun.

JAMAICA BROADCASTING —

Kingston — 560 kc., 12 midnight
Sun.
Mandeville — 620 kc., 12 midnight
Sun.
Montego Bay — 700 kc., 12 midnight
Sun.
Port Maria (Port Gallina) — 750 kc.,
12 midnight Sun.

RADIO GUARDIAN — Trinidad — 10:30
p.m. Sun.-Fri.

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

In French —

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

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

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

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

For a complete worldwide Radio Log
write the Editor.

In This Issue

THE PLAN TRUTH
P.O. Box 111
Pasadena, California 91109

Printed in U.S.A.

★ **BLOOD MONEY — THE HIGH COSTS OF WAR**

War costs not only the lives and lands of loved ones, but also a steep economic price: a tenth of all world expenditure. We call this war the "blood money." See page 2.

★ **LET'S STOP TURNING WORKERS INTO HUMAN MACHINES**

Serious job dissatisfaction is on the rise among blue collar workers — the working class. Why the discontent? Is it the pay? Working conditions? Company policy? Or is it the very nature of the work that is itself chiefly responsible? See page 11.

★ **WHY THE GROWING DISENCHANTMENT WITH SCIENCE?**

The glamour that once surrounded science and technology has been replaced by growing criticism and antagonism. Many — including scientists — are concerned over the dramatic shift. But the big question is — why did it happen? Where do we turn for the answers? See page 17.

★ **WHY THE AMBASSADOR COLLEGE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM?**

See page 23.

★ **WHAT IS A REAL CHRISTIAN?**

★ **AN ALTERNATIVE TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT**

See page 35.

★ **WHO WILL BRING PEACE TO A TROUBLED WORLD?**

Will this year's U. S. elections herald a "new beginning" for the human race? Or is a critically new dimension in leadership called for if man is to survive his own nature? See page 41.