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WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 22, 1975



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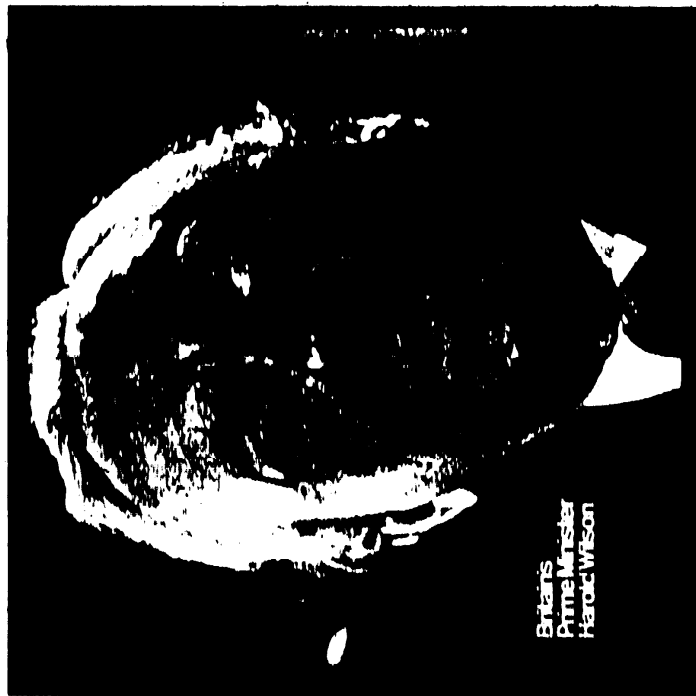
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Britain's
Prime Minister
Harold Wilson

plain truth

This way of life is symbolized by a tree in the midst of the beautiful garden where he has placed you, called the "tree of life." But also, in case you decide to reason out your own way of life, taking to yourself the decision and knowledge of what is good and what is evil, then there is a second, very special symbolic tree which also produces fruit. The tree is the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. But your Maker forbids you to take of this tree, which means disobedience to his law, and if you choose to disobey and take of that tree, you shall die, since the penalty of sin (the transgression of his Law) is death.

Let me quote: "As he [Jesus] spoke these words, many believed."

1 from...
~~Robert J. Anderson~~

And in many basic doctrines they teach the very opposite of what Jesus and the first apostles taught.

Again in Genesis 1:20
 God said the same thing to Adam
 and Eve "in the day that thou
 eatest thereof [of the tree of the
 knowledge of good and evil] *thou
 shalt surely die*" (Genesis 2:17)
 And in verse seven God says he
 "formed man out of the dust of the
 ground, and breathed into his nos-
 trils the breath of life, and man
 [made of the dust of the ground]"

(Continued on page 12, col. 1)

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THE ENGLISH SICKNESS

by Jeff Calving

Worst crisis yet... worst since the War. The words appear with monotonous regularity. Britain is bathed in bad news. London's *Financial Times* finds itself quoting the poetry of T.S. Eliot to describe Britain's growing mood of pessimism. "On dark, dark, dark, and dark the sun and moon, and cold the stars and lost the motive of action." At current prices, Britain's top 1,000 firms could easily be purchased with about two thirds of this year's Arab oil surplus funds. The irony is that the Arabs, even were they interested in such action, may not consider those British firms very good risks.

The Origins of the "English Disease"

Not all Britons feel the impact of the economic woes setting down on their nation. While inflation is skipping along at over 20%, wage earners belonging to the big labor unions have received pay increases of more than that, shielding them from the immediate debilitating effects of inflation. Sensing the irony between national collapse and individual pseudo-prosperity, American journalist Joseph Alsop recently compared the scene in England today to a large and jolly party held on the deck of the Titanic.

It is always more tempting to blame others for one's misfortunes — in Britain's case, the Arabs or the continental bankers — than it is to blame oneself. The truth is, Britain's general economic malaise — the so-called "English Disease" — can be traced to the interplay of British society and ideology.

Much is written about trade union obstinacy. But *Fortune* magazine has uncovered some surprising facts. The average British worker puts in as long a workweek as his French or German counterpart. Over half of British manual workers put in overtime. The problem is that the output of the average British worker is much lower. And that phenomenon more often than not is as much a problem of management as of the workers.

Low output stems basically from Britain's historically low wages. They provide a worker with little incentive to work harder, but they do give an employer reason to forestall modernization, yet new equipment is one of the most desperate needs of British industry today.

On the other side of the turbulent British labor-management table, it is a fact that the structure and operation of the unions stymie production. Authority is so widely dispersed that a shop steward may call a strike and bring a factory to a standstill even though the rest of the workers don't want to stop work. Result: English work stoppages — many of them of the wildest variety — have much more devastating effects than strikes in other nations.

Clashing Classes

The troubles of labor management relations and low productivity are rooted

in a yet more fundamental problem — nearly unbridgeable social divisions which stubbornly persist in English society.

Two nations — as ignorant of each other's habits, thoughts, and feelings, as if they were dwellers in different suns or inhabitants of different planets. "Once wrote Benjamin Disraeli about the nation's two social classes. The pattern has not changed appreciably in over 130 years.

George Orwell called British society the "most class ridden under the sun. Nowhere in the Western world today are social distinctions more apparent and nowhere do they have such adverse economic effects."

More than in any other country in the free world, British laborers look down upon those who want to improve their social status by rising up through the corporate ranks. Consequently, the British working class tends to be less ambitious than its counterpart in other countries.

British management, on the other hand, drawn almost exclusively from the middle and upper classes, often closes its eyes to its own labor problems because it doesn't want to deal with another class.

As a whole, British management has chalked up a generally poor record of decision making. One major study discovered that foreign-owned companies in Britain receive a better return on their investments than domestically owned firms. According to another finding, the attitude of British industry is basically defensive and "custodial in outlook. Timid corporate management personnel are slow to recognize export opportunities, as they are better trained by British private schools to be bureaucrats than business executives.

Britain's economic life have been aggravated by the steady expansion since World War II of the country's even more inefficient public sector at the expense of the private. The idea seems to be: If it doesn't work, nationalize it.

Very Little England?

Thus like the Spanish empire before her, Britain is slipping and stumbling to fifth-rate world status. Even the attempt to find a "new identity" within the Common Market faces a bleak future. This summer the British public will, through a national referendum, have the chance to vote on whether Britain will stay in the Market or get out. Since the bureaucrats in Brussels are also blamed — unduly — for Britain's poor economic showing, it will not be surprising if the British decide to part company with the Community.

But regardless of what happens, the symptoms of the English Disease will likely persist, for they have become interwoven in the fabric of British life. They are intensely resistant to change.

Let change England must. □

WEEK ENDING FEB. 22, 1971

TIDAL WAVE OF RED INK STRAINS U.S. ECONOMY

Q. Mr. President, when you were minority leader of the House, would you not have been horrified by a president who predicted a \$30 billion deficit and then proposed a big tax cut on top of it?

A. Well, I'm horrified as President.

From President Dwight D. Eisenhower January 21, 1975

Burdened under a projected deficit of \$52 billion in 1976, \$70 billion if Congress doesn't go along with proposed budget cuts, the United States Treasury plans to borrow an estimated \$20 billion in the next five months. The move will spill more red ink onto government books than at any time since World War II.

To facilitate the massive deficit spending, Treasury officials have asked for a hike in the national debt ceiling from \$495 to \$604 billion. The new figure represents approximately \$2,800 for every man, woman and child living in the United States.

The extra indebtedness reflects to some degree the effects of tax cuts to pull the economy out of the current recession. But it also represents the unwillingness (and, in part, inability) of both the executive and legislative bodies to curtail spending.

It's not popular to cut the social welfare spending that has caused the lion's share of the increase in the federal budget since 1965. And it's almost impossible to top off mandated legally non-reducible programs that were passed in more prosperous days when Americans thought they were heading into the "Great Society."

Spent alone on the national debt now runs over 10 billion dollars a year, third behind social welfare and defense in federal outlay.

The debt is working enormous burdens on the nation's money markets. Some economists estimate that two out of every three lendable dollars in the United States end up in government hands. Little money is left over for private investment.

With federal borrowing soaking up so much of the available money, key sectors of the economy such as housing and automotive areas become especially vulnerable.

In addition, the general monetary drag forces up interest rates as all businesses compete for whatever funds are left over. The higher rates deter expansion while adding extra costs to doing business, even those which work their way eventually into higher prices, meaning more inflation.

Thus, increasing federal debt load, intended to stimulate economic recovery, tends to be self-defeating, leading to stresses up and down the fiscal ladder. In the end, a far worse recession—even depression—could become all the more inevitable. □

WEEK ENDING FEB. 22, 1975



TURNING THE ECONOMY AROUND

Britain Tumbles Down Europe's Economic Ladder

The stable, common-sense British nation, the Mother of Parliaments, more and more resembles a banana republic.

The prestigious Hudson Institute predicts that by the early eighties Britain will take Spain's position as one of the poorest places to live in Europe.

Inflation built along at 22 percent—or 27 percent depending on which statistics one uses. No democracy, say the historians, ever long survived inflation rates over 20 percent.

In three years, England's money supply has grown by sixty percent—a staggering amount to absorb the nation is choking on it—in the form of spiraling prices, balance of payments deficits reaching ludicrous proportions, a weakened pound sterling, and now the inevitable wage-price spiral.

To add insult to injury, the vaunted lifeline of the ruling Labour government—the "social contract" whereby unions moderate wage demands in return for a "wage-price" agreement—is about to be coming unglued. A strike with coal mine shutdown looms again while the increasingly restless middle class as seen in the recent doctors' strike is showing its willingness to achieve its ends by forceful means as well.

And the bad news keeps rolling in. The London stock exchange is at a twenty-year low; two big concerns, British Oil and British Leyland, appealed to the British government for a financial bail-out to keep from going under; and sports car manufacturer, Aston Martin simply gave up the ghost.

Collapsing inflation on the one

hand plus payments difficulties on the other are squeezing the British economy in a dramatic pincher movement. Devaluation is seen as no cure because an economy in which imports play so large a role can't afford to pay more for those imports.

The frantic search for solutions ranges beyond price controls to proposals for radical import restrictions. This would be a move of desperation—one which just might bring the whole international house of cards trading system crashing down as other nations in situating their own protectionist measures. Certainly, at the very least, such a move would seriously endanger the British position in the European Community. Yet the import tide may be so great that Britain's leaders will feel compelled to take such drastic measures.

Hovering sinister like over the economic chaos is the political turmoil that threatens to arise from it. A nation experiencing a re-run of the 1930's may not be able to continue in a middle-of-the-road, political as usual posture.

Last summer, when small private armies emerged to do battle with industrial strikers, the British press bewailed them as signs of some horrible right-wing coup in the making. While this analysis was overdue, the phenomena of citizens taking things into their own hands is not a comfortable one for any democratic state. The existence of private groups of "strike breakers" is a telltale sign to the British public that all is certainly not well and that segments of the population are growing desperate for answers in the face of so much gloom. □

NEWSMAKER PROFILE

Shah of Iran How to Spend Oil Billions Least of His Worries

King of Kings, Light of the Aryans, Shadow of the Almighty, Vice Regent of God, Centre of the Universe. The man who today holds these ancient royal titles, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran, is a monarch with a vision. That vision is to revive the glory of the ancient Persian Empire by transforming his backward but of rich Moslem nation of 32 million people into a major power within 25 years.

If all goes according to the Shah's plans, this envisioned "Great Civilization" will rival the power and influence which the fifth century B.C. Persian Empire of Cyrus and Darius commanded in the ancient world.

"Let me tell you," the 55-year-old monarch asserted in an interview last year, "in 25 years we will be the 5th largest world power and we shall have around 65 million people." On the road to that goal, he hopes to achieve the level of the current European powers in 10 to 12 years—a Wirtschaftswunder unparalleled since the days of West Germany's spectacular postwar rise.

The Shah is in a hurry because, though Iran is currently the world's second greatest oil exporting nation after Saudi Arabia, its crude will begin running out by 1990 or so. The Shah aims to develop his nation before that happens.

Crowned Himself

The ambitious king ascended the emerald and ruby-studded Peacock



throne at the age of 21 upon his father's abdication in 1941. The Shah put off his official coronation, however, until 1967. Then, like Napoleon, he crowned himself with Iran's glittering 10,400-carat Pahlavi crown.

The Shah is married to 36-year-old Empress Farah Diba, daughter of an Iranian army captain. The royal couple has four children, two boys aged 14 and 8, and two girls aged 11 and 4. Their elder son, Crown Prince Reza, is the design-

ated heir to Iran's throne. The Shah has approved the interchangeable use of "Iran" and "Persia" as the official name of the country. Empress Farah has been named regent for the Crown Prince should the Shah die before his son turns 20 in 1990.

Iran's energetic monarch has survived two extremely close assassination attempts since assuming the throne. "I'll stay alive till such time as I'll have finished what I set out to accomplish," he has confidently declared. "And that day has been marked by God, not by those who wish to assassinate me."

Revolution From the Top Down

"The king's job is a big head ache," the ruler commented recently. And his task is to be sure it is not an easy one. Over half his nation (roughly the size of Western Europe) is still illiterate; the majority live in poverty and most of the land is unworkable without artificial irrigation.

The Shah consequently has initiated extensive projects to construct dams, roads, nuclear power plants, schools, hospitals and steel mills all over the country, largely funded with the oil money which is pouring into the national treasury at a rate of over \$2 billion a month. These programs are part of what he calls the "Shah-People Revolution."

(Continued on page 4, col. 4)

The Last Rays of Empire Flicker Away

Prompted by economic trouble, Britain's Labour Government has announced a ten year, \$11.2 billion cut in defense spending, including over \$720 million for 1975.

There will be a reduction of about 15,000 service men and about 30,000 civilians in defense related jobs. Twelve Royal Air Force bases will be closed.

One seventh of Britain's destroyers, frigates and mine counter-measure vessels will be scrapped as well as one quarter of its conventional submarine fleet.

As a result of the hatchet work just about all vestiges of the former British Empire will soon vanish. A tiny base at Hong Kong and at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean are essentially all that will remain of the nation's once globe-girdling military might.

Back in the Indian Ocean on the islands of Mauritius and Oman are to be closed. Large reductions will be made in forces at Hong Kong and Cyprus. The Gibraltar Battalion at Brunel on Borneo will leave when the present agreement expires.

Military experts fear that NATO security is now weakened significantly in the Eastern Mediterranean where the "only major Allied force is the Sixth Fleet. NATO Secretary-General Luns termed the shock as a "winding of strategic advantage in Russia's favor."

(Continued on page 3, col. 1)

Ethiopia Exchanges Tyfannies

A Revolution Goes Haywire

The 1974 events in Ethiopia during the past year conjure up eerie visions of the terror of the famous revolutions of history. At least the *Wall Street Journal* has called the Ethiopian scene "a condensed re-run of the French Revolution." The turmoil also has its parallel to the China of the middle 1960's. The picture of tens of thousands of Ethiopian students demonstrating in favor of socialism and the plan to conscript 25,000 high school students and colleagues to the rural countryside to set up of collective farms mirrors the ideological fervor of Mao's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

In February 1975, a revolt by Ethiopians over pay and living conditions set the political dominoes falling. The last domino, Emperor Haile Selassie, was ousted from his "lifetime" office in September. Still, the jigsaw puzzle picture of a revolution gone haywire did not fall into place until the military government started the world with the announcement that sixty members of the "old regime" had been executed overnight. Among the executed was General Aman Adom, who had been the strongman of the ruling provisional military advisory council (like Robespierre in France in 1794, the "Revolution" had turned on its own).

Other unfortunate victims of the new leadership were former Emperor Haile Selassie's grandson and two former prime ministers. Economically, the military government have shown their Marxist colors by recently nationalizing all banks, mortgage corporations, and insurance companies, a prelude to more extensive takeovers of private industry later. The government has also issued decrees imposing state control over virtually all the land in Ethiopia, ending the hope of many of ever owning their own property.

At first it appeared that the ruling junta would continue Haile Selassie's basically pro-American foreign outlook. Now appears to have been a false hope. A more accurate prognosis is that Ethiopia will likely fall to that string of east African states with close links to Peking. Geopolitically, this could give the United States a strategic headache with the Red Sea shipping lanes coming under more direct Communist supervision.

With a national backdrop of drought and famine plus the festering guerrilla war in the province of Eritrea, Ethiopia's new rulers may find good excuse to freeze their martial law mentality permanently into the country's governmental structure. One Ethiopian student sums up the trend, "We have exchanged feudal tyranny for socialist tyranny."

ART BUCHWALD

Biting Your Own Bullet

(Editor's note: The United States has agreed to sell Saudi Arabia \$800 million worth of modern jet fighters. The Saudi Arabian government reports the warplanes "will strengthen Saudi Arabia's ability to defend the oil of the kingdom." In neighboring Iran, the Shah is buying sophisticated U.S. made planes and attack helicopters to be delivered even before orders to the U.S. Navy and Army.)

WASHINGTON: There is a certain amount of saber-rattling going on in Washington. Henry Kissinger in a *Business Week* interview did not rule out the use of force against oil-producing nations if they strangled the West. It is one thing to make such threats but another to carry them out.

The major problem for the United States seems to be that, in order to pay for foreign oil, we've been exporting all sorts of military equipment to the very countries that we're saber-rattling against.

There must be some odd meetings going on at the Pentagon these days. An assistant secretary for defense says, "I'm happy to report that we've sold \$5 billion worth of F-14 jets to Iran."

An Air Force general says, "But we were promised the next batch of F-14 jets."

"I'm sorry," the assistant secretary of defense replies, "but we need the money from Iran so we can go into production on our new M-63 tanks which we've sold to Saudi Arabia."

An Army general says, "What are we doing selling M-63 tanks to Saudi Arabia when our own armored units have been stripped bare to supply Israel?"

"Can you pay cash for the tanks?" the assistant secretary asks. "You know I can't," the Army general says.

"Well Saudi Arabia can. And if we're going to have a strong defense posture, we can't afford to just give away our tanks to the U.S. Army."

"Mr. Secretary is there any word about my nuclear aircraft carrier?" an admiral asks.

"I have good news for you, sir. You get the second one we're going to build."

"The second one? Who gets the first one?"

"Kuwait."

"Why in Kuwait getting a nuclear carrier before the U.S. Navy?"

"Because we couldn't afford to build it unless we sold a carrier to them. You see they're financing us on it and it's only fair they get the prototype."

"But," the admiral asks, "what happens if the balloon goes up and Kuwait has a nuclear carrier and we're still waiting for ours?"

"We'll just borrow some sub-marines from Libya," the assistant secretary says.

"This is ridiculous," the Air Force general says. "Everything we make we sell to our potential enemies."

"Well it isn't my fault," the assistant secretary replies peevishly. "Military equipment costs money, and the only ones who seem to have any are the oil-producing countries. We can't afford to finance our defense unless they share in the cost of our new arms."

"Does this mean I'm not going to get any new helicopters?" the commandant of the Marine Corps asks.

"That decision hasn't been made yet. We did promise the Shah of Abu Dhabi he'd get first crack at buying our helicopters. But he's now expressed an interest in anti-aircraft missiles since we've sold the F-14s to Iran. If he doesn't want the helicopters, general, you can have them."

"Thankfully he doesn't want anti-tank guns," the Army general says.

"He doesn't," the assistant secretary says, "but Qatar does."

"What for?"

"To knock out the tanks we sold to Saudi Arabia."

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Art Buchwald, America's foremost humor columnist, will be appearing regularly in the Plain Truth beginning with this issue.

Buchwald's column today appears in more than 150 newspapers around the world and is widely read by millions. The writer has been called the most comic American observer of the world scene since Mark Twain.



Worldwatch

by Gene H. Hogberg

Prime Time Crime

NEW YORK: Every time I come to this place it's less fun and far more dangerous. Even a hilarious Broadway play ("God's Favorite," incidentally) fails to divert one's attention long enough from the terror of crime that sweeps over the city every hour of the day.

It all draws full play on the city's television news. Nothing quite compares with it on the tube anywhere else in the country. New Yorkers really have no need of watching *Kojak* (a series supposedly based upon their city's police files) or *Police Woman* or *Baretta* or any other of a proliferating number of police dramas dominating prime-time television. They get live action for two or more hours every night!

The 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. local news shots seem to be nothing but illustrated police blotters. For a full hour at each sitting (the first before dinner, the second at bedtime) the viewer is treated to an endless procession of murders, muggings, armed robberies, arsons, bombings, plus the usual (for New York) tales of graft, corruption and vice of every description. Increasing the excitement, on-the-scene reporters intercept each broadcast two or three times with live coverage of a crime in the making.

My heart especially goes out to former Los Angeles newsmen Tom Snyder now anchoring the WNBC 6:00 p.m. news. Back in L.A. Tom hosted an up-beat "happy news" format. He engaged in chuckles and small-talk with his sports reporter and weather girl. But not here in New York. Before the camera he sits, grimly retelling the day's local horrors, behind him is superimposed the giant word "GUNPOINT!" He recounts the stories. "This afternoon at 2:50, three armed men entered a liquor store warehouse in Queens, tied up eight employees, shot one."

Pity Tom. Pity my cab driver who looked like the old comic strip character Andy Gump. He had no teeth. They were all smashed in during a robbery. He refuses now even to wear his false teeth, lest they suffer the same fate.

Pity New York and more than that, pity our entire sick nation, for this city, because of its size and concentration, only enables a person to see in condensed form the plague of crime afflicting us all.

Across the nation crime is now almost out of control, clipping along at a 16% annual increase. The rates of increase are even worse, according to FBI statistics, in the suburban areas than in the biggest cities (21% versus 8%). "Peaceful" rural areas are checking in with an astounding 20% hike! Truly, as the prophet Ezekiel said, "The land is full of bloody crimes, and the city is full of violence" (Ezekiel 7:23).

Will crime completely inundate America? I can't say for sure, but the way things are going now, the floodwaters are building up steadily, and I wonder if there are enough "righteous in the land" to reinforce the levees.

Shah of Iran

(Continued from page 3)

Military Might Expanding Fast

In addition to this vast economic development program, the Shah is involved in a major military buildup to add additional muscle to his already formidable military establishment. Since the British pulled out of the Persian Gulf in 1971, the Shah has sought to fill the power vacuum and become the chief "protector" of the strategic gulf region. He has already made massive purchases of sophisticated weaponry from various nations, including U.S. F-4 Phantom jets and British Chieftain tanks.

Iran's only militant enemy is neighboring Iraq, which is ruled, according to the ousted Shah, by "a group of crazy, bloodthirsty savages." Iraq is currently being supplied with Soviet weapons to perpetuate counterbalance Iran's extensive arms buildup. Despite Soviet aid to Iraq, Iran enjoys good diplomatic and trade relations with the Soviet Union, with whom the Shah is nevertheless wary of Russia's ultimate designs in the area. Toward the United States, the Shah considers himself a good friend, and despite his insistence on high oil prices, the feeling is for the most part reciprocated. The Shah has aligned that Iran will never take part in an oil embargo against the West.

WEEK ENDING FEB. 22, 1975



SHOULD WE SPEND \$750 MILLION ON U.S. JET FIGHTERS...—ART BUCHWALD

Lapt Rays of Empire

(Continued from page 1)

The most stunning cutback of all was the decision to terminate the Simonstown agreement with the Republic of South Africa for naval defense of the sea lanes around the Cape of Good Hope. The move was in defiance to the left wing of the British Labour Party, which generally dislikes anything having to do with South Africa.

The Labour Party's National Executive Committee had previously censured the cabinet for Britain's recent participation with South Africa in joint naval exercises. Military analysts, however, point out the strategic value of the Cape of Good Hope now, even more important in view of the British dependence on the oil tanker route that courses through the area.

Britain's role will now be strictly limited to that of a minor European power. The major participation of all her military resources is to be centered on defending the British Isles and the European theater.

The wide ranging defense cutback is indicative of Britain's move from imperial greatness into the minor league of European nations. As a United Press international correspondent summed it up: "Britain has stripped off its mighty military presence to a few scattered garrisons, letting the sun finally set on a former imperial power."

The Wolf Asks In

LONDON Jan 22, 1975 (Reuters). President Idi Amin has told Queen Elizabeth he is coming to Britain in August to give advice to its liberation movements, according to Radio Uganda monitored here.

In a message to Queen Elizabeth, the unpredictable Ugandan President said he was advising her of his visit now "so that you may have ample time to help you arrange all that is required for my comfortable stay in your country."

"Your majesty it is ardently hoped and expected that you will, through various agencies, arrange for me so that I can see and visit Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland," the message said.

"I should like to use that chance to talk to these people who are struggling for self-determination and independence from your political and economic system," the radio quoted him as telling the Queen.

General Amin also intends to meet former Ugandan Asians now living in Britain to tell them they were not missed in Uganda.

The message, topics of which were also said to have gone to Prime Minister Harold Wilson and opposition leader Edward Heath, said that since the expulsion of the Asians the economic war which Uganda had been fighting had been honorably won.

WEEK ENDING FEB. 22, 1975

BUREAU REPORTS

The Alliance That Could Snap

WASHINGTON D.C. The possibility that fighting might break out again in the Middle East, bringing in its wake a new oil embargo, is a topic of considerable concern here in Washington and in all Western European capitals. Even more than the others, Bonn has special reasons for anxiety about the current situation. Recent reports indicate that the potential consequences of a new Arab Israeli war is becoming one of the biggest foreign policy headaches confronting Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government.

Large quantities of American arms and military equipment are stockpiled in West Germany. In the event of a new Middle East war, U.S. attempts to supply Israel would certainly involve drawing upon those stocks and transporting them from air bases and ports within West Germany.

Such a move would run directly counter to West Germany's policy of "strict neutrality" in the Middle East. That was made quite clear during the 1973 October war when U.S. shipments from West Germany to Israel embroiled Washington and Bonn in one of the most strained confrontations of their long postwar alliance.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, leader of Western Europe's most powerful nation, recently said West Germany will not "be drawn into conflict [in the Middle East] against our will."

He referred to Dr. Kissinger's now famous remark, quoted in a *Business Week* magazine interview, that military force could not be ruled out to prevent "actual strangulation of the industrialized world."

—Dexter Fauthner

Bonn's Mideast Balancing Act Gets Harder by the Day

BONN. A lively controversy was stirred up recently when Gerhard Schroeder, Foreign Relations Committee Chairman of the West German Bundestag returned from a surprise "Search for Peace" trip to the Middle East. In Damascus, Syria, Schroeder conducted talks with Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and other Arab guerrilla leaders.

Upon his return, Schroeder drew expected sharp criticism from Germany's small Jewish community. But the leaders of his own political party, the Christian Democratic Union, were not very happy with his self-appointed junket either.

Particularly aggravating was the fact he had not discussed before hand with them his intentions of talking with Arafat, whose organization has not been officially recognized by the Bonn government.

The ruling Social Democratic Party washed its hands of any involvement in the Schroeder episode. The federal government, according to a spokesman, was informed of the meeting only 48 hours before it took place.

The upshot of the Schroeder affair is this: It is becoming more apparent to some officials in Bonn just how difficult it is for the Federal Republic to maintain its strict neutrality in the Middle East should another war erupt, cutting off the prospect of a huge devastating oil embargo.

Germany's close partnership with the U.S. as well as her sense of "duty to the fate of the Jews," according to one Bundestag official, binds Germany ideologically to helping safeguard Israel's right to live as well as her territorial integrity.

On the other hand, Germany must protect her industries so dangerously dependent upon access to Arab oil. This makes Germany's "balancing act between Jew and Arab," according to a Bonn foreign office official, the "most difficult assignment of her foreign policy."

Schroeder's tie a tie with Arafat is very possibly an unofficial forerunner of what can be expected in the future—a more direct role for Bonn in the effort to maintain peace in the Middle East. Though ideologically Germany will declare herself in favor of Israel's right to exist within safe boundaries, she cannot risk cutting her own economic throat. As a commentator for *Die Welt* put it: "If we do not achieve a peaceful solution, we can become wrapped in the possible catastrophe. We are not speculators in the balance."

—Klaus Obermeyer

Iran Courts Australia

SYDNEY Australia has signed a trade agreement with a major Mid-east oil producer—Iran—which could add millions of dollars to Australia's annual trade income.

As one of the world's major oil exporting nations, Iran earns a huge yearly surplus of dollars. This has led the Shah of Iran to seek investments for his excess petrodollars in the developed nations of the world. During a recent visit to Australia he showed interest in entering into several joint-venture projects.

The initial agreement provides for the establishment of a \$400 million company which will supply Iran with Australian agricultural products on a long-term basis. According to present plans, within five years Australia should be selling Iran \$A230 million worth of agricultural products annually.

There is talk that Iran will also sign future agreements to provide for purchase of Australia's considerable mineral wealth such as bauxite, iron ore, coal and uranium. These raw materials would be earmarked for the Shah's ambitious industrial expansion program. Iran's interest in securing long-term supplies of uranium is insurance against the day when its oilfields run dry and it is forced to depend on alternative sources for its own energy needs, including nuclear power.

The growth in trade between Iran and Australia could have other ramifications. Iran has long expressed concern over the presence of Soviet naval units in the Indian Ocean. Iran's need to protect its increasing trade with the Pacific and Asian regions will provide it with a rationale for holding naval maneuvers or even stationing naval units in the Indian Ocean.

The Shah also envisions a vast economic community embracing the littoral states of the Indian Ocean—including Australia. The trade agreement brings his dream one step closer to fulfillment.

—Dan Abraham

Europe's Nine... or Seven... or Twelve?

BRUSSELS Political changes in Europe during 1974 have altered the pace of the move toward unity on the Continent. Right-wing regimes disappeared in Portugal and Greece, opening long closed doors to possible membership in the now nine-member European Community. Meanwhile, some present members—most notably Britain and Denmark—have been disenchanted with the EC and debate departure from it. Britain will hold a nationwide referendum on the issue of continued membership sometime this summer. Will the Nine become 7 or 10 or 12?

Of potential new members, Greece has the inside track. It has a healthy head start as far as membership goes: an association agreement dating from 1962, with full membership the announced goal at the end of a 22-year transition period. This agreement was frozen after "the Colonels" took over in 1967.

This past December, with Greece once again a republic, the agreement was reactivated. The Greek negotiator at the first joint EC-Greece meeting in seven years, announced then that Greece would apply for membership as soon as possible. He admitted, though, that no timetable had yet been constructed. Community circles would be surprised if the process happened in any less than three to four years.

When the military in Portugal overthrew the Coutinho dictatorship in April, ending nearly fifty years of one-party rule, Algeria, Spain,

one of the EC's commissioners, said: "We wait with impatience for the moment when the democratically elected Portuguese government will apply for membership in the Community."

But in the months that have followed, enthusiasm has cooled on both sides. Now Mario Soares, foreign minister of Portugal, speaks of the need to "come closer to the EC by stages, with caution." Membership has been relegated to a "long-term aim," in his assessment.

Spain? Wait and see, say Community sources. Spain has made it no secret it would like to join. France has for some time been championing Spain's interests within the Community. But both Brussels and Madrid realize nothing can be done until the trend of post-Franco Spain is clear.

Turkey and Cyprus both have association agreements with the EC, similar to that of Greece. But Community officials feel that Cyprus' tiny economy and Turkey's low per capita gross domestic product mean that accession is still a long way off. Present political instability in the area doesn't help either.

—Henry Shambaugh

Rhodesia Buffeted

LONDON With the liberation of Portuguese Mozambique, and the forthcoming independence of Angola, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith realizes that his position is now substantially weaker than 10 years ago when Rhodesia unilaterally declared its independence rather than submit to a British plan for eventual majority rule within the country.

Because whites are outnumbered some 20 to 1 by the black population in Rhodesia, the white-ruled state is being pressured more and more by the black African states to move toward the principle of "one man one vote."

And realizing the implications of the latest "hurricane of change" that has swept through the southern half of the continent, even South Africa's Prime Minister John Vorster has lately been attempting to persuade Mr. Smith to budge, at least part way, from his long-held position.

The South African government has been pursuing its own policy of "apartheid" with key black African states.

Without doubt the Rhodesians will use every opportunity to hedge and prevaricate to prevent the early institution of majority rule in their country. If progress toward this end is too slow, one can expect certain black African nations to abandon hopes for a negotiated settlement and to step up guerrilla activities to force an outcome.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania put it as bluntly as possible in a recent speech:

"Independence for Rhodesia must be on the basis of majority rule, whether it comes now, next month or next year or after long years of fighting."

—Peter Butler

The INCREDIBLE HUMAN POTENTIAL...

The Missing Dimension in Knowledge

PART II

by Herbert W. Armstrong

PART I of this series presented the evidence showing that the most important of all knowledge, sent by the Creator of all races, was suppressed and another "gospel" substituted on a very deceived world. The world heard thereafter about the messenger, but not the message he brought. The time has come when that awesome message must be revealed to the world.

What, Then, Is the True Gospel?

The true gospel is the good news that God sent from heaven by Jesus Christ. That message, when fully understood, reveals a human potential so stupendous it appears at first to be totally beyond belief! It is *incredibly* wonderful news revealed from the Creator.

It reveals what science has been utterly UNABLE to discover. It reveals what religion has entirely overlooked. Perhaps as too wonderfully awesome to believe! It reveals what the world's higher education has never known or taught!

It reveals the most wonderful TRUTH a human mind could come to know. It reveals what I term the MISSING DIMENSION in knowledge — the most necessary knowledge to vital to know!

That vital message reveals why humanity was put here on earth. That's vital knowledge science cannot discover, religion has not revealed, education cannot teach.

Why? Were we put here for a purpose? What is that purpose?

Is there, after all, purpose and meaning to human life? That's vital knowledge OUTSIDE the scope of today's science, religion, or education!

The Missing Dimension in Knowledge

If there is purpose, what is it? Why were you born?

Where are we going? What is the ultimate transcendent potential of man? What is the way? How do we achieve that destiny?

What is the way to peace among nations, between individuals, and between groups?

Why all this world's evils? Why can't we solve our human problems? There is a WAY, and the true gospel reveals it! It's a basic law that works by unmovable and relentless force.

What is human nature? Did God create and install it in humans to trouble us? Is it hereditary? How does it work? Neither modern science, religion, nor education can tell you.

How is the human mind and how does it differ from the animal brain? Why, when the human mind can invent the computer and can learn to send men to the moon and back, can't such minds solve their own problems here on earth and live at peace with their fellows?

What is man? Just what are we, after all? Science can't learn that secret, religions have never rightly explained it, but the true gospel, when fully understood, reveals the answer, and in truth!

What are the true values? What is important, and what is insignificant or of no value? Humanity dissipates its energy pursuing false values — spends its labor and its thinking in pursuits that are valueless and prove useless when achieved.

The true gospel, when fully understood, explains the origin of the Devil. Did God create a Devil to mislead and harm human-

Is it possible the whole world has been deceived — as to the awesome PURPOSE of human life — as to the way to world peace and how it will come? This is the eye-opening story of how the real gospel message brought to mankind by Jesus Christ contained this missing dimension in knowledge and of how that message was suppressed and the most vital of all knowledge withheld.

ity? The gospel explains how Satan came to be the vast, though invisible and hidden, power that sways and actually rules this world. It explains why Satan plays with all his wiles and subtleties to suppress through false religions the true gospel message which God sent by Jesus Christ to mankind.

The true gospel message, had humanity heeded it, would have saved this world nearly all its anguish, trouble, suffering, and evils.

It is impossible for me, in a few words, to make it clear enough with sufficient emphasis to cause the reader to comprehend the supreme, tremendous meaning and importance of that true gospel message.

And even today, when heard, it is seldom really understood in all its colossal significance because Satan has thrown up such a smoke-screen of false and counterfeit religions, "gospels," and teachings that the hearer or reader is left confused and in doubt and unbelief — or in a state of indifference to the most important things in life.

Nevertheless, now just before the end of this age, Almighty God has decreed that "this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations, and then shall the end come" (Matt. 24:14). This is the message the eternal God is delivering now, by me, to the heads of governments in world capitals all over the world.

The true gospel, when viewed with all that it embodies — the reason for it, the prehistoric truth of earth's first inhabitants, the reason humans were created and put on earth, the cause of all the earth's evils and sufferings, the nature of the human mind, the need for spiritual salvation and what it is, the coming world tomorrow of peace, what lies on beyond, and man's ultimate incredible potential — becomes the most all-pervading subject that can enter the mind of man. Beside it, everything else shrinks to tiny unimportance. It is greater than any story of man ever before written.

What Was Christ's Gospel?

God the Father had promised to send a messenger into the world from heaven, bearing a message from him for all mankind. This promise is recorded in Malachi 3:1. "Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me [and the messenger, as explained in Mark 12, was John the Baptist] and the Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in." The "Lord," here, of course, refers to Jesus Christ.

That was the prophecy. The record of its happening is in the first chapter of Mark — the beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God. Then follows the account of John the Baptist preparing the way before him. Verses 12 and 13 record the temptation of Jesus by Satan, wherein Satan sought to destroy Christ spiritually, before he proclaimed a word of the message he brought from God the Father. More about this supreme temptation and temptation. Then follow verses 14 and 15:

"Now after that John was put in prison, Jesus came into Galilee, preaching the gospel of the kingdom of God."

That is the message God wanted proclaimed as a witness to all nations! But since the first century the world has known NOTHING of the kingdom of God because that message was not proclaimed to the world after the first century.

That message, when explained and fully understood, covers a very wide range of revealed knowledge. It reveals what science has been utterly UNABLE to discover — what religion has never revealed — what the world's education has never known nor taught.

Note These Points

There are a number of points to be noted which are significant.

One is, that in Malachi's prophecy, Christ was called a *messenger bearing a message* — but moreover, he is called the "messenger of the covenant," which carries very important meaning, to be explained later.

Again, notice the 15th verse of Mark 1. Jesus came into Galilee "preaching the gospel of the kingdom of God" and saying, "The time is fulfilled, and the kingdom of God is at hand: repent ye, and believe the gospel."

What did he mean, "The time is fulfilled?" And why was the kingdom of God then "at hand," when it had not been before that precise time when "the time" was "fulfilled?"

These points are of very special significance.

But first, before I explain more fully just what the kingdom of God is, notice further that this definitely is the very gospel message Christ brought from God the Father — the same gospel the original apostles proclaimed — the same gospel the apostle Paul proclaimed to the Gentiles.

Christ Brought No Other Gospel

Jesus said, "I must preach the kingdom of God to other cities also: for therefore am I sent" (Luke 4:43).

Jesus commissioned his disciples to teach the kingdom of God. "Then he called the twelve disciples together, and he sent them to preach the kingdom of God..." (Luke 9:1-2).

"But when they believed Philip preaching the things concerning the kingdom of God, and the name of Jesus Christ, they were baptized, both men and women" (Acts 8:12). "And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom..." (Matt. 4:23).

Jesus' parables concerned the kingdom of God.

To his disciples, in explaining the parable of the sower, he said, "Unto you it is given to know the mystery of the kingdom of God" and then he explained to them the parable.

Again, "Then said he [Jesus], Unto what is the kingdom of God like? and wherunto

shall I resemble it?" (Luke 13:18) — and then came a parable.

"And again he said, Wherunto shall I liken the kingdom of God? It is like the leaven..." and then follows the parable of the leaven (Luke 13:20-21).

One of his most important parables is recorded in the 19th chapter of Luke: — he added and spake this parable, because he was nigh to Jerusalem, and because they thought that the kingdom of God should immediately appear" (Luke 19:11). Then he gave the parable of the nobleman going to a far country to receive for himself a kingdom and to return — the picture of Christ's ascension to heaven, where the coronation ceremony shall take place, and his return to earth to rule all nations, as King of kings and Lord of lords, in all the supreme power and glory of the great God.

What gospel did the apostles and Paul proclaim?

Did Apostles and Paul Preach A Different Gospel?

After Christ's resurrection, the disciples were with him forty days. Were they talking among themselves about any other gospel during that time than the kingdom of God? Notice, just before Jesus ascended into heaven, Luke had previously recorded what Jesus had done and said "until the day in which he was taken up, after that he through the Holy [Ghost] Spirit had given commandments unto the apostles whom he had chosen, to whom also he showed himself alive after his passion, by many infallible proofs, being seen of them forty days, and speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God..." (Acts 1:2-3).

Notice after his resurrection what Christ was speaking to his disciples about was "the things pertaining to the kingdom of God."

They, then, just before he ascended into heaven, asked him, "Lord, wilt thou at this time receive again the kingdom to Israel?" (Acts 1:6). The apostles seemed never to understand that the kingdom of God was not to be set up on earth in their lifetime, even though Jesus' teaching — especially the parable of the pounds (Luke 19 — quoted above) should have made it clear to them.

After two years, from the inception of the church of God on the day of Pentecost, A.D. 31, the counterfeited movement set in, headed by Simon the sorcerer. The historic book of Acts records: "And at that time there was a great persecution against the church which was at Jerusalem, and they were all scattered abroad throughout the regions of Judea and Samaria, except the apostles. Therefore they that were scattered abroad went every where preaching the word." What word? Continue.

"Then Philip went down to the city of Samaria, but when they believed Philip preaching the things concerning the kingdom of God, and the name of Jesus Christ, they were baptized" (Acts 8:1-12).

The apostle Paul spoke boldly at Ephesus for three months "disputing and persuading the things concerning the kingdom of God. On a later trip, at Miletus, Paul called for the elders of the church at Ephesus saying his farewell to them Paul said, "And now behold, I know that ye all, among whom I have gone preaching the kingdom of God, shall see my face no more" (Acts 20:25).

At Rome, "where came many to him [Paul] into his lodging, to whom he expounded and testified the kingdom of God..." (Acts 28:23).

Again, at Rome, "Paul dwelt two whole years..." (Continued on page 12, col. 1)

British School Discipline Takes a Thrashing

by Phil Stevens

Great concern is being shown by school teachers in England over the increasing incidence of violence in the classrooms. Reports from the *National Association of Schoolmasters* indicate that serious disciplinary problems have risen a staggering 6.63% in three years.

Three areas of complaint are most common. Arson is the most serious. A dangerous and growing minority of students actually boast of having set fire to their classrooms. No less important is the growing number of teachers physically assaulted by students. Masters speak of being thumped in the face, lashed by pupils wearing "boxer" boots, and even having to be hospitalized. Teachers also complain of the growing use of foul language. Pupils curse and become abusive when told to work.

If the teacher corrects his students for these offenses, he runs the risk of having his car tires slashed or windscreen (windshield) smashed.

These incidents are not confined to older "hardened" pupils. Sadly, even five-year-old children have been suspended simply because their behavior was uncontrollable.

Deeply alarmed by the situation, the 65,000 member *National Association of Schoolmasters* held a special conference. Dr. Rhodes Boyson, a Conservative member of Parliament, put forward suggestions to deal with the decline in discipline.

This former headmaster explained that the breakdown in order had little to do with the economic situation, but rather with a lack of structure and purpose within the school system itself. For example, schools lacking an established timetable for lessons were bringing misery to children who subconsciously wanted security, without which they would express frustration through rebellion.

Dr. Boyson also pointed out that behavior in school is generally linked to behavior in society. Children in school naturally tend to imitate the rebellious attitudes of their elders. Students' behavior at school will reflect the values they learn at home.

He emphasized that the parents' role in shaping young people's attitudes is vital, yet many parents are unconcerned about their children's education. School, for many parents, is simply a convenient place to dump their kids while they both go out to work. Children are commonly placed in nursery schools or day-care centers before age three—and some even before they can walk.

Dr. Boyson was skeptical that the economic advantages gained by both parents working could compensate for the inevitable lack of family attention and training those children would experience. Beyond that, however, he stressed that even in a "normal" environment there must be greater parental involvement if the schools are to be successful in administering and sustaining order and discipline.

In most areas of Europe suspension from school is regarded as shameful, yet that same attitude does not exist widely in Britain. It is no longer considered really disgraceful if a child cannot read or write by age seven. Consequently, a teacher who must have to discipline a student is in danger of receiving violent verbal abuse from his parents. But conversely, should the school wish to speak to the parent about the child's education, the result is often silence.

In such a situation it is not surprising that many teachers are becoming disillusioned and quitting.

Dr. Boyson also criticized teacher training, debunking many of the new "half-baked sociological and psychological theories" which don't really prepare new teachers for the environment they will face. He suggested that instructors get more in touch with reality by spending a minimum of five years teaching before trying to tell anyone else how to go about it.

Dr. Boyson concluded his speech with a warning that civilization can be preserved intact only if authority and order regain respect. □

What Makes a Child Successful at School?

by David Wainwright, Ph.D.

In virtually every study I have read correlating the success of children at school with outside factors, the one constant seems to be a happy home environment. As the father of two school-age children, I have been asked, "How can we dads personally help to create this environment?"

A friend of mine took a minute or two off from lunch the other day to phone his wife from the office and tell her how much he appreciated her. The value of the call to his wife (and to also to him) was out of all



MALE CHAUVINISTS AN ENDANGERED SPECIES

by Robert Givney

Most of us men are hard pressed to know just how to handle the women's lib movement. A repertoire of ego-saving jokes—like "when women started making their own dough, they stopped making their own bread"—may help for a while, but the problem is that much of what the women are saying is painfully true.

Women have been discriminated against despite the humbling fact that women are, in many ways, fearfully superior.

Population: There are now more women than men in the United States; about 100 women for every 95 men. If women asserted their vote as a bloc, they could control the country (assuming you don't believe they already do, which brings us to the second point).

Finances: Women spend approximately 85 cents out of every consumer dollar they

proportion to the time taken. Another friend recently asked his eight-year-old son what he enjoyed most. He was surprised to hear his son say he really enjoyed it when his dad hugged him.

Clearly, even these two short examples show that the creation of a happy home environment entails more than providing a super "dormitory" for one's family. I have found it does not necessarily entail spending a greater quantity of time on my part, but it involves making more intelligent use of my time. If the quality of time spent with your family is right, the dividend yielded is out of all proportion to the amount of time spent.

Quite often I will sit for a few minutes in my eight-year-old son's room after putting him to bed. It is far more likely to talk about anything that's troubling him when he knows he has Dad's undivided attention than at other times when he senses I'm preoccupied with "more important matters." If I'm doing some odd job around the house and he's interested in helping, the natural inclination is to tell him I haven't much time, knowing that if he "helps" the job will take at least twice as long. That's the time to ask whether the speedy completion of the job is more important than the satisfaction we could give to our children and the corresponding feelings of accomplishment, happiness and security that come from being included as a person and enjoying a mutual project. Also just sitting down for a few minutes to talk about a homework problem gives encouragement to a child and helps him or her realize that if Dad can spend time helping in a constructive way, then homework really must be important.

Mothers of course have much the same responsibility in providing a happy and successful home environment. Parental teamwork is essential.

Incidentally it should come as no surprise (although it probably will) to learn that in helping to fulfill the psychological and human needs of our family we're fulfilling our own. □

THE POLITICS OF ETERNITY

by Robert L. Kuhn

Nothing so exemplifies the transcendental potential of the human psyche as the concept of *eternity*, the human mind comprehending unending runs of epochs, infinite expansion beyond all directions time without end.

And nothing so expresses the carnality of human competition as *politics*, individual or collective human beings using intrigue or strategy to obtain positions of power or control over other human beings.

Seemingly worlds apart without anything in common, "eternity" and "politics" often even he used to define the upper and lower boundaries of human consciousness. This is why it may seem paradoxical in the extreme almost a contradiction in terms to discuss "the Politics of Eternity."

Unfortunately in plain plain of fact, politics and eternity have long been bedfellows. Throughout human history, politics has been directly involved almost every time eternity has been vigorously discussed.

Whether the controversy has been outright warfare between major religious splits and schisms among denominations or simply contests for local dominance within homogeneous sects, the outward course of the controversy has often been how a human being should achieve eternity quickest.

easiest fastest "hottest." Man's religious purpose is to tell him how to become immortal. Now to gain an eternal existence beyond the "nagging confines" of physical life. The goal is surely ineffably magnificent, but the methods to achieve it are diverse. And that's the rub. With eternity so great an end, any means to secure that end becomes permissible. And if mental coercion or even physical force is necessary to be it, man has traditionally reasoned that if it must, force should be used. With eternity the carrot, so stick is too big.

The history of man is a record of religious conflict, a catalogue of religious controversy, a chronicle of religious persecution.

Witness the monumental collision between Islam and Christianity. For well over 500 years, from North Africa and Spain to the numerous crusades to the Holy Land, would hundreds of thousands of religious people died desperately desiring to reflect their brand of eternity on somebody else.

Witness the massive struggle between Catholicism and Protestantism, although claiming belief in, and allegiance to, the identical scriptures, these two religious points of the Western world have caused incalculable human torment and misery in their onward contest. Proclaiming quite similar eternities at that. Catholicism and Protestantism have spawned horrendous religious wars across the face of Europe from the Thirty Years' War in 17th century Germany to the undercover war in 20th century Northern Ireland. History knows of no more dishonorably longer examples of torture

and human degradation than the medieval inquisitions and the Nazi holocaust—both of which offered their own unique stamp of eternity with death the only other option.

Accompanied by such astounding tragedy, you would think that a merciful God would have nothing to do with an eternity riddled with politics. He doesn't. Not with man's eternity which is destined to become as short-lived and little-remembered as your day's sunset.

The book of Isaiah states that God inhabits eternity (57:15), incomprehensible though it may be. The Bible shows, and nature testifies, that the human mind web created to do the same.

God is not a god. He will eventually give each of us an opportunity to understand and achieve his real eternity—but only after we fully and finally realize that we can't individually or collectively do it by our selves. □

plain truth

BOMBAY

...Vision of India's Future

On a recent visit to India, Mr. Herbert Armstrong was told by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi that the foreign press always portrays the problems of India with great detail but hardly ever reports the positive steps India is taking to solve some of their problems. It is surely true that in India all of the major problems facing the entirety of the world are exemplified — overpopulation, industry vs. agriculture, economic growth vs. pollution, etc. India faces a seemingly insurmountable population problem. Each year the equivalent population of Australia is added to the already terribly overcrowded popu-



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face. India needs to provide upwards of 150,000,000 jobs to employ its huge labor force. Yet in all of this, the leadership of the country is trying to do what it can.

The city of Bombay, India's most modern metropolis with tall steel and glass skyscrapers reminiscent of American cities, portrays India's great achievements as well as its severe problems, as no other location on the subcontinent can.

While many of Bombay's 6 million inhabitants work and dwell in air-conditioned buildings, a fourth of the population lives either on the pavement or in clapboard and bur-

lap shanties without electricity or plumbing.

Bombay, like other cities in India, is immensely crowded. In the morning, over a million and a quarter workers jam trains which transport them to work in the commercial section. The trains, built for loads of 1,750, carry 3,000 at peak hours.

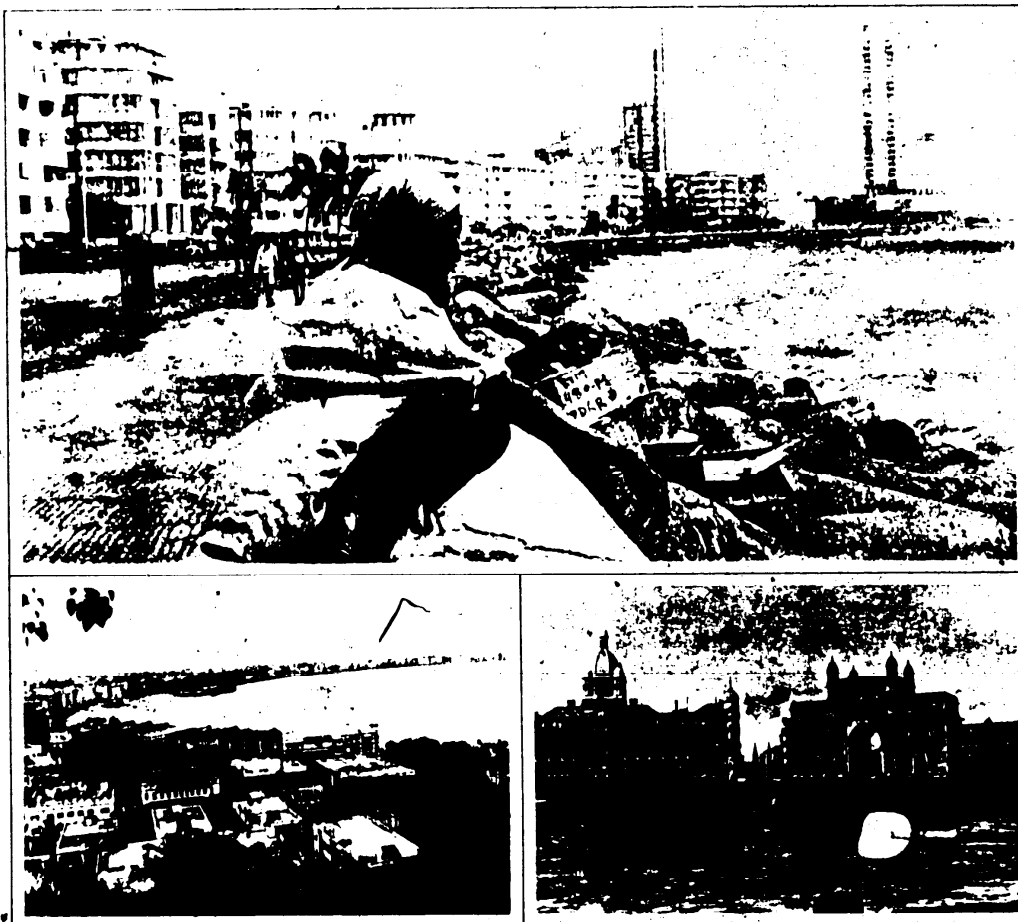
It is in the context of the city's crowding, population and rude disparity between rich and poor that is mirrored the challenge facing the nation as a whole. Whether to stress further industrial growth in an effort to lift the nation out of poverty, or whether to hold the reins on already strained urban growth and divert re-

sources into agriculture. Bombay's economic dilemma is a microcosm of the greater one facing India as a whole. If the city opts for development, it will create more jobs, opportunities and wealth — but at what cost? Water, power and sewage systems are already overloaded — and adding a heavier burden might hasten collapse of the various city services.

The development controversy meshes with the one big problem the rest of India faces: overpopulation. Bombay will grow to 10 million within 15 years. The enormous pressure for jobs and food and the potential for political unrest

put a vice-like pressure on officials to stimulate economic growth. But if city services are already strained, the extra load of development may only precipitate a total breakdown.

India is a land of tremendous opportunity, yet it is hampered by frequent economic bottlenecks; its industrial infrastructure is already struggling with demands placed upon it. Yet the demands will grow as India strives to provide new jobs for her expanding population. This problem is being dealt with in Bombay. How Bombay tackles it should give us a good picture of how the Indian economy will go in the future. □



AMBASSADOR FOR WORLD PEACE

... In Bombay, India

Herbert Armstrong, editor-in-chief of *Plain Truth*, was recently in Bombay for a series of meetings in preparation for his upcoming campaign on March 1 in the Cricket Stadium. At the new Oberoi Sheraton Hotel a testimonial dinner was attended by more than 400 distinguished guests who had

been invited by Dr. Nagendra Singh, a justice of the International Court at the Hague, one of India's leading citizens and a close personal friend of Mr. Armstrong. The audience included the Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislature (Maharashtra is a state much like a U.S. state, of which Bombay is the center). Mr.

Patel, the President of the Bombay Congress Party (the ruling party in India and as well as Bombay), the Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay and more than twenty of his associate justices, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, Mr. T. K. Tope (the governor of the state is the Chancellor), various pro-

fessors from most of the major faculties of the universities of Bombay, the most important civil servants of the federal and state governments, including the Port Authority, Customs, Income Tax, Railways, Banks (the governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Mr. Jagannathau, was present), the Telephone Depart-



(1) MR. HERBERT ARMSTRONG addressing more than 400 Indian leaders of government, education, and industry. (2) Mr. Armstrong and party, including Admiral Neeley (far right). (3) The governor of Maharashtra, Nawab Ali Jaffer Jung, receiving presentation gift. (4) Prime Minister Indira Gandhi with Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Stanley Reder. (5) Former President V. V. Giri. (6) Justice Nagendra Singh. (7) Mr. Advani, well known Bombay businessman, and the Chief Minister being shown the brochure "Herbert Armstrong — Ambassador for World Peace" by Usamu Gotoh, Overseas Campaign Director.



ment, Radio and Film Divisions, Passport and Postal. Also present were some of the leading industrialists and commercial magnates headed by Admiral S. M. Nanda, Chairman and Managing Director of the Shipping Corporation of India, the sixth largest shipping company in the world (Admiral Nanda was the Chief of Staff of the Indian Navy during the recent India Pakistan War and was declared a national hero by his government), the Consul General of Czechoslovakia and the Deputy High Commissioners for Australia and Great Britain.

Many of those present not only expressed deep appreciation for Mr.

Armstrong's remarks, but also extended invitations to him to be a guest of honor at functions which they were to host during our visit. Admiral Nanda, accordingly, hosted a dinner in honor of Mr. Armstrong and Dr. Singh at the Taj Mahal Hotel a few days later, surprising Mr. Armstrong by wheeling out a large cake in his honor, calling attention to the fact that it was the great Creator and Mr. Armstrong's message of peace which were being honored that evening. Mr. Armstrong was not expected to speak, but nonetheless did deliver some compelling impromptu comments.

On the day before his departure

Mr. Armstrong had three important activities. First, a luncheon hosted by a very prominent Indian family from the exclusive Parsee sect. The Hajarjee family had been very moved by Mr. Armstrong's remarks and expressed a keen desire to find out more about Mr. Armstrong and his beliefs, which they thought, were particularly valuable and important for mankind today. After the luncheon, during which Mr. Armstrong again spoke, Mr. Hajarjee offered to do what he could to have Mr. Armstrong speak before numerous groups prior to his March 1 appearance.

Following that luncheon, Mr.

Armstrong and Dr. Singh were received by the Governor. His Excellency Nawab Ali Yavar Jung who is one of India's most prominent citizens. The governor had previously been ambassador to Argentina, Egypt, France and the United States and was governor of the State of Madras. He is also the chancellor of the ten universities in that state, including the University of Bombay. Mr. Armstrong and Dr. Singh covered a variety of subjects with the governor, primarily in the field of education and the efforts of Mr. Armstrong and Dr. Singh for world peace, in their mutual helms.



Personal from...

John H. Armstrong

Continued from page 11

became a living soul. To this soul God said he would surely die if he disobeyed taking the forbidden fruit. It was Satan who said: "Ye shall not surely die. Today those who profess Christ believe what Satan said. But they do not believe what God said!"

And what about modern science and higher education? Like our first parents, they reject revelation (what God says) as a basic source of knowledge. Do they believe there was a flood in Noah's day? God says there was, but they do not believe what he says! What about higher education? God says the waters of the Red Sea parted, and the Israelites walked across on the dry floor of the sea. In his Word God says the walls of water returned covering and drowning Pharaoh and his army. But can you find them in our ancient history? No! They don't believe what God said!

God shows us the way to world peace — peace between individuals, between groups, between nations. But man do not believe what God says, and so we have no peace.

God shows us the way to peace, happiness, prosperity in abundance and eternal life as his gift. But man, except for the very few, don't believe what God says! Instead, humanity suffers. □

Ten Great People Discuss One Great Book

Although the authority and authenticity of the Bible is being questioned by some, there were many important and highly respected persons in the past who, though not in the minority, respected the book, read, studied, and believed it, and based their lives upon it.

George Washington — "It is impossible to rightly govern without God and the Bible."

Napoleon — "The Bible is a living creature with the power that conquers all that oppose it."

Queen Victoria — "That book accounts for the supremacy of England."

Charles Darwin — "The Bible is the best book ever known or ever will be."

Immanuel Kant — "Every attempt to be just the Bible is a crime against humanity."

Lord Tennyson — "Bible reading is an education in itself."

Andrew Jackson — "The Bible is the book on which our republic rests."

Patrick Henry — "The Bible is worth all the other books that have ever been written."

Samuel Webster — "If there be anything in my style to commend, credit is due to its early love of Scriptures. If we neglect its authority, no one knows how sudden a catastrophe will overwhelm America and bury us in profound obscurity."

Thoreau Wadsworth — "A thorough knowledge of the Bible is basic to a college education."

— Jane Wells

The Power of a Good Example

by Norman Cousins

EDITOR'S NOTE: Plain Truth Editor-in-Chief Herbert W. Armstrong has long stressed the importance of quality in all aspects of human life. The character of the car, picture, of Ambassador College reflects this concept. But does it mean for quality just for an individual and for those who come into contact with him? Need makes Norman Cousins take a look at this question.

The moment I stepped into the cab I realized it was different from any other taxi I had ever been in. The floor was covered with a light-colored mohair rug. Brightly colored fall leaves were carefully strewn along the edges. Small reproductions of paintings by Van Gogh and Gauguin were strung to the inner partition, in the place usually occupied by advertising cards. The windows were spotless.

I complimented the driver, a black man who wore a tie and jacket, then told him I had never ridden in a cleaner or more attractive cab.

"I like to hear my passengers say that," he replied.

I asked about the brightly colored fall leaves. He said that his wife had collected them in Central Park at the height of the fall season.

Then I asked the driver about the art reproductions.

"We bought the pictures at the Metropolitan Museum," he said. "Not very expensive. My passengers comment on the paintings too."

"How long have you been decorating your cab like this?"

"It's not my cab," he said. "It's a company cab. I got the idea about 20 years ago. At that time, I was just a kid of 18. I had a job as a cleanup man for the cab company. Each cab that came in at the end of the day was like a garbage pit. Cigarettes and matches all over the floor. Sticky stuff like peanut butter on the seats or door handles. Sometimes, believe it or not, chewed-up pork chops were stuffed between the seat and the side of the car. Some people would go through their mail in the cab, tear up the letters they didn't want and drop them on the floor."

"I got to thinking about it and figured that if the cab company and the drivers would give people a car worth keeping clean they might be more cooperative. Most cabs are so banged up inside and out that people just accept the mess and add to it."

"I explained my theory to the boss, who said I'd have to wait until I was old enough to drive if I wanted to try out my ideas. Well, as soon as I got my back license, I did just that. I put a lot of extra spit and polish into the cab they gave me to drive. I got a nice light rug and some flowers. After each passenger got out, I checked the cab to make sure that everything was in order for the next rider. When I brought the cab in that first night, there was hardly anything for the cleanup squad to do."

"After about a month of bringing in a spotless cab, the boss reserved the same car for me each day. That was when I put up the reproductions of great paintings."

"I started driving in 1957 and I've never been disappointed by people in all that time. I've never had to pick up a single cigarette butt or match sticks. No peanut butter or ends of ice-cream cones. No garbage. All I've had is pleasant talks with my passengers."

"Like I say, man, people appreciate beautiful things. If we showed more love



Why NOT?

by David Jon Hall

Be Different!

The rat race grows ever deeper. Sameness and routine strangely dominate in an era of dynamic change unprecedented in the history of mankind. Standardization, the assembly line, and modernism are paradoxically the bywords in an era when the capacity for variety has reached an apex for even the commonest of men.

Why not be different?

I'm not talking about being different by putting on the uniform of some turned-off rebel. Instead, be different in a positive, exhilarating and personally satisfying manner, productive both to yourself and society around you.

For starters:

- Put the TV in the garage and get reacquainted with your family. Try it for a whole week. You can do it!
- Read a book, any book, all the way through. If you want to really be different, make that book the Bible.
- Break a habit, any habit. You've been telling yourself you can quit smoking anytime you want. Do it for a month. Then shed the habit permanently.
- Make this week a be-nice-to-your-wife week. Bring her home some flowers, buy her a small gift, take her out to dinner.
- Learn to do something basic with your hands. Take a course in pottery making or basket weaving, learn simple mechanics, do your own handyman repair work around the home.
- Strik up a conversation in an elevator. Next time somebody throws an insult at you in traffic or the cafeteria line, throw them back a big smile and say, "Thanks — I needed that!"
- Just for three days, why not share the fare of Mr. and Mrs. Average World Citizen. Eat just two small bowls of rice, some thin soup, and half a glass of raw milk. Nothing else.
- Most of all, if you want to really be different, find out if there isn't some real purpose to all the chaos we call life.

Turn around and swim upstream against the current of the society around you.

Try it, you'll like it.

Be different.

Why Not?

and trees in the city and made the buildings more attractive. I'd bet more people would be inclined to use the trash baskets outside towns."

I've been thinking a great deal about this incident. My friend the cabdriver had let on a great truth. A sense of beauty comes with the gift of life. Most people don't have to be motivated along the fragility and rarity of beauty. They respond to it when they find it. And, if they are made to feel a part of it, they will try to add to it.

My cabdriver was an Emersonian — whether he realized it or not. He wasn't afraid to trust, and so far he had never been disappointed. I hope he never will be. □

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Norman Cousins, whose syndicated columns will appear from time to time in Plain Truth, is a world renowned editor, author, and publisher. Mr. Cousins, expert on the subject of world government and the problems arising from national self-interest, is President of the World Association of World Federalists, which is working for world peace through world law.

Mr. Cousins has received honorary degrees from 20 colleges and universities and several awards for his literary and humanitarian works — including the Eleanor Roosevelt Peace Award and the Overseas Press Club Award for Best Interpretation of Foreign Affairs in Magazine Writing. □

Wall Street Wees Drive Stockbrokers to Their Knees

New York stock brokers are praying — literally — for a stronger market.

According to the clergy in Trinity Church and St. Paul's Chapel (two churches in the parish that serve the Wall Street community), there are now many more individuals from the financial community sitting in pews listening at all hours of the working day. Some 200 worshippers show up at the weekly noon mass in Trinity Church — up from only about 100 a year ago.

Among those frequenting these two historic churches are the brokers and investment bankers who are facing the street's most serious profit squeeze. Profits are down, firms are disappearing and plenty of Wall Streeters are either worried about their jobs or looking for new employment.

Membership of the New York Society of Security Analysts is down to 4,299 from 5,100 last year. Records show that there is over 5% unemployment among the society's ranks.

But the real figure is much worse as many have taken pay cuts and others are surviving only on commissions. □

THE INCREDIBLE HUMAN POWER...

(Continued from page 4)

years in his own hard house, and received all that came in unto him, preaching the kingdom of God. (Acts 28:30)

Did Paul preach any other gospel? To the Galatians he wrote, "But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed. As we said before, so say I now again, If any man preach any other gospel unto you than that we have received, let him be accursed" (Gal. 1:8-9).

But verses 6 and 7 showed that the Galatians had, already, turned to another gospel. Jesus spoke of his message - the kingdom of God - as the "word" that he spoke. The apostles, as you'll read all through the book of Acts, went everywhere preaching "the word" - meaning the kingdom of God.

The Very Comprehensive of a Full Understanding

I want call the reader's attention again at this point to the fact that I full and complete understanding of the message that by God the Father to all mankind by his divine messenger Jesus Christ, involves a vast comprehension of God's great purpose, and of every prophetic, historic, present and future.

I might say it means an overall understanding of everything. Once understood, it will seem that man with his supposedly superior mind of knowledge, such as disseminated in the great universities, is, in fact, ignorant of it will seem as if man knows, now, almost nothing. For the opening dimensions of knowledge in the all-important knowledge.

So I ask the reader to expect GREAT revelations to be revealed in this and coming articles.

The "Gospel" Being Preached Today

I have said that you hear many gospel programs today. One sees the display, "Preaching Christ to the Nations." One might say, "Well, what's wrong about preaching about Christ?" Or, "What's wrong about preaching a gospel of grace?" Or, "What's wrong about preaching a message about salvation?"

I have shown you the Scriptures showing that the apostles, even in the first century, preaching about a message Jesus, a Jesus who abolished his Father's commandments who turned "grace" into license to do anything (II Cor. 11:4, 13-15 and Jude 4). They did not today preach the REAL Jesus, who said, "I have kept my Father's commandments," and that he set us an example that we should keep them also.

If those who claim to preach a gospel of salvation, understand and proclaimed what salvation really is - whether it is going to a place, being changed into a different condition, or what - or worse - and know it may be obtained, it might be a part of the true gospel. But today's "gospel" programs do not teach what salvation really is, or how one may receive it. When, then, should the blind, they all fall into the ditch.

Just What Is the Kingdom of God?

So it's time we come to understand just what is the kingdom of God.

What is a kingdom? The Bible speaks of several kingdoms. The first world empire - the Chaldean Empire often called "Babylon" - was a kingdom. God judged the prophet Daniel to say to his king, Nebuchadnezzar, "The God of heaven hath given

WEEK ENDING FEB. 22, 1975



In Brief

by Stanley R. Rader

BOMBAY, JANUARY 26, 1975

Once again we have found that circumstances do force us to be flexible and ready to change our schedule, no matter how carefully we have tried to plan and control events, as Mr. Armstrong travels throughout the world bringing his message of hope to mankind.

We are wrapping up our first visit to Bombay, a magnificent city where we have made many friends. Upon arrival we were met by Dr. Nagendra Singh of the International Court of Justice at the Hague, who was making one of his own now infrequent visits to Bombay, and on the evening of the 21st, Dr. Singh introduced Mr. Armstrong to more than 400 distinguished guests representing the legislature, judiciary and executive branch of the state government, as well as community leaders from the fields of education, industry and commerce. Mr. Armstrong spoke for more than 30 minutes to a very warm and enthusiastic audience.

But the very next day, after meeting with community leaders concerning our plans for a major campaign in May, we were advised that we would have to move up our schedule because of a variety of factors beyond our control, and March 1 was fixed to commence a week-long campaign beginning on February 21. This has meant a change in our schedules for March, April and May, but during the next few days we are making the necessary adjustments as we move from Bombay to Calcutta and on to Europe.

Everyone here is very much concerned about the situation in the Middle East, as well as the increasing importance of the Indian Ocean, as a consequence of the worldwide oil problem. Mr. Kissinger commented about the potential use of force to avoid strangulation, and, of course, the terrible possibility of a major confrontation between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. should momentum toward the peaceful solution in the Middle East be lost.

As you readers of Plain Truth have long recognized, we have devoted significant space for a great many years to the problems of the impending energy crisis, famine and ecology, in addition to all of the other economic, social and moral issues of our time. Each of those three concentrated issues has figured prominently in our discussions with the people here. It brings to mind comments that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi made to Mr. Armstrong several years ago when she said that "all the problems confronting mankind can be found right here in India." One does not have to look very far to find them, but India is trying to overcome them and to help its people, although oftentimes only its failures to overcome are emphasized by the media in other parts of the world. Since our first visit to India we have published numerous articles about its people, as well as its efforts, and we have been complimented by representatives of the government on the richness of our articles and their fairness. With India coming more and more to importance in the eyes of those who heretofore have looked to recognize its pivotal position in the world, we shall be spending more time in India during the next year - here in Bombay, as well as New Delhi, Madras and Calcutta.

there a kingdom, power, and strength, and glory" (Dan. 2:37).

Then there was the Kingdom of Israel - the family descended from Israel, which became out of earth's nations or governments.

The Kingdom of Israel was a foretaste of the kingdom of God. It will be composed of the spiritual children of God - the family of God, organized into a governing kingdom.

Therefore the kingdom of God will be that.

(1) A Government: A government - or kingdom - is composed of four things: (a) a law, ruling over (b) people, subjects or citizens; with (c) a definite jurisdiction of territory; with (d) law and an organized system of administering them.

(2) A FAMILY (as the Kingdom of Israel was a family of the children of Israel) - in this case the family of God - a family unit which becomes may be born, which shall be a government or ruling family that shall have jurisdiction over ALL NATIONS - that is,

the WHOLE EARTH - and, MAY, the entire universe.

The Kingdom of God

Christ is to be the King of the kingdom of God. He is the Son of God, whom he addressed as the Father. When the church, by a resurrection or instantaneous change from mortal to immortal (from physical composition to spirit composition) becomes the spirit-composed children of God, Christ will marry the church which shall become his wife. So we have Father, Son, wife, and children of the Father - all a family relationship - the divine God family.

Notice, now, some of the prophecies. "Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign. Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel (which means "God with us") (Isa. 7:14).

"For, when in [Israel] a child is born, when a son is given, and the government shall

be upon his shoulder" and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this" (Isa. 9:6-7).

The angel Gabriel is a super archangel - a cherub - one of only three mentioned in the Bible. It is recorded, "And in the sixth month [for the pregnancy of Elizabeth] the angel Gabriel was sent from God unto a city of Galilee, named Nazareth, to a virgin espoused [betrothed] to a man whose name was Joseph. Of the house of David, and the virgin's name was Mary. And the angel came in unto her, and said, Hail, thou that art highly favored! the Lord is with thee, blessed art thou among women. And the angel said unto her, Fear not, Mary, for thou hast found favor with God. And, behold, thou shalt conceive in thy womb, and bring forth a son, and shalt call his name Jesus. He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the Highest; and the Lord God shall be with him the throne of his father David. And he shall reign over the house of Jacob forever, and of his kingdom there shall be no end. (Luke 1:26-33).

When Jesus was on trial for his life before Pilate, Pilate said unto him, "Art thou a king then?" Jesus answered, "Thou sayest that I am a king. To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth."

However, Jesus also explained to Pilate that his kingdom - his rulership - was not of this world - then said - the present age.

Jesus answered, "My kingdom is not of this world; but now is my kingdom not from hence" (John 18:37, 36).

What Christ's Gospel Was All About

I say Christ's gospel - the message he brought from God - was the advance good news of the establishment of the Kingdom of God. But just what all does that include? And why is the kingdom of God necessary?

Just how does it affect and relate directly to your personal and individual life?

Actually, Christ's message of God's coming kingdom is directly concerned with world conditions as they are - with human nature - its growth and origin - with world evils, suffering, unhappiness - with world peace. It's concerned with government - with the present human governments - with the benefits of their people they are supposed to be.

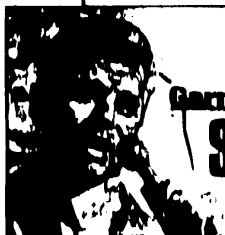
His message hits directly at the very roots of individual personal happiness and at the personal unhappiness of each human life. It is concerned with the CAUSES of present conditions that affect every human and with the WAY that will solve all problems.

But it is concerned with far, far more.

It is concerned with God's supernatural, overwhelming, overall purpose as Creator of the entire universe. It's concerned with the entire vast universe, filled with its unspeakable planets, satellites, stars, stars, planets, and with God's purpose for them. It's concerned with all the angels - with the fact that one third of all God's created angels turned the wrong way, into sin from which there can be no redemption, and God's great purpose and plan to prevent such a catastrophe happening to the other two thirds.

Most of these things are never mentioned in religious teachings in this world. God's message is concerned with eternal truth.

What has been assumed to be should be considered as merely the introduction to the entire story of Christ's gospel.



Former Ted Armistead SPEAKS OUT!

The United States is deeply committed to arms limitations right? No, wrong.

Shockingly if peace were to break out tomorrow, war would surely be the result. Why such a paradox? Simply because the major industrialized powers are so deeply committed to their own defense programs that instant peace can destroy all such industries obsolete would throw the combined economies of the world into such chaos as to bring about dramatic social revolutions, meaning, and war.

It is the ultimate irony that while we in America seem to be striving toward defusing a dangerously armed world, the United States remains the number one trafficker in arms.

Lip Service

We give lip service to halting arms races between antagonistic neighbors. We philosophize about the ancient gods of better traditional ties of developing countries. We read with interest of the newest round of SALT (Strategic Arms Limitations) talks in Geneva. We speculate about the wisdom of President Ford's recent accord with Soviet Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev which would, in effect, slow down further Soviet development and deployment of huge super booster ICBMs while permitting the Soviets to catch up with the U.S. in MIRVs (Multiple Independently Targeted Reentry Vehicles) while permitting the U.S. time to catch up with the Soviets who lead the U.S. in larger booster rockets for heavier payloads for ICBMs.

Remember the huge and costly ABM program? It cost billions of dollars before being pared back. The antiballistic missile system for antimissile missiles was hailed as the most advanced defense against the huge Soviet ICBMs. The United States pushed through the program and began to plan and deploy ABM sites. Now, however, since the Soviets are being allowed to "catch up" with the U.S. in MIRVs, it obviously becomes impossible to deploy sufficient ABMs

to destroy the Soviet MIRVs. Therefore, the U.S. ABM program will become clearly obsolete.

In terms of destructive force, the technicians have had to invent new words to convey meaning to people jaded by multi megaton nuclear war heads. Today they speak of super bombbers carrying two world war three in their bomb bays or three world war two's in destructive capability of nuclear missiles. (This means the explosive force unleashed would equal more or less the amount of explosives utilized by all participants in World War II.)

Actually with overkill enough to annihilate the whole world several times, it seems somehow obscene to take cheer in the news that the superpowers are thinking seriously about limitations on their destructive capacity. In the neighborhood of say, destruction of the world only about 7 or 8 times, instead of 20 times or more.

U.S. Arms Traffic

On a somewhat lesser scale the media continually reminds us of the

official governmental posture of seeking a halt to the dangerous business of manufacturing and trafficking in conventional death dealing weapons which generally find their way into the hands of unstable governments.

But behind all such belittles lies the stark fact that there is daily continual dealing in arms on the part of the United States. Ironically, much of the arms shipments are going to countries only recently referred to, if indirectly, by Henry Kissinger, who said that he would not rule out the use of force in the Middle East if Western powers were faced with strangulation.

Perhaps most difficult to understand is the fact that several Middle East governments will receive sophisticated weapons before U.S. defense forces receive them. For example, the U.S. Marine Corps would like its own share of the recently developed, highly sophisticated antitank missile (capable of being fired by an infantryman and proved highly effective), but the Marines are being told they will have to wait until December, after the U.S. sells the TOW antitank missile to 14 nations and gives them away to three others.

While the U.S. Army might enjoy receiving its first consignment of the newly developed attack helicopters, capable of flight in near zero visibility weather, equipped with fantastic search and destroy radar and weapons, it will have to wait about 2 years or so, while 440 helicopters are sold to Saudi Arabia. The U.S. is also selling Saudi Arabia a squadron of F-4's and 26 new ships (while many of the U.S. Navy ships are

terribly obsolete), including torpedo boats and missile equipped patrol chasers. The United States recently sold the Navy Iran \$4 billion worth of weapons including F-4 Phantoms, and the even superior F-14 swing wing fighter developed for the U.S. Navy. Iran is also getting over 1,000 new tanks from Britain including quite a number from British Army supplies and humvees made from the U.S., thus proving NATO members for all their words about the need to maintain large forces in Europe as a bulwark against Soviet aggression are quick to jump on the arms sales bandwagon when quick profits can be realized.

Saudi Arabia has been supplied with U.S. arms for more than 2 decades, but by far the largest deal was the recently approved contract to purchase 80 F-16 (lightweight) jet fighters, including a large training program for Saudi pilots at U.S. air bases.

A State Department spokesman said the sale would contribute to the legitimate self defense needs of the country, and Mr. Kissinger said he believed it would contribute to stability in the area.

Defense Secretary James Schlesinger defends such voluminous arms deals with the oil producing Arabs by arguing that it helps improve relations between Washington and Middle East capitals.

Naturally there are always reasons for such arms sales or gifts. The reasons are usually first political and then economic. (Current officials defend sales of antitank missiles to Lebanon and Hawk antiaircraft missiles to Jordan as intended to contribute to a climate of stability and as a stimulus to Middle East peace negotiations between the Arabs and Israel.)

Killed by Our Own Weapons

No, in any future war in the Middle East, where for the past few rounds it has seemed to be U.S. and French weapons against Soviet weapons, it may well be Jordanian owned U.S. built antiaircraft missiles against Israeli owned U.S. built F-4 fighter bombers against Saudi owned U.S. built F-5 fighters against Israeli owned U.S. built tanks against Lebanese owned U.S. built antitank missiles. The Egyptians will be flying French Mirage fighters against Israeli owned, French built Mirage fighters.

But what if the U.S. is soon dragged into an armed conflict in the Middle East?

Then, very likely, U.S. ships would be attacked by U.S. built missile equipped destroyers, while landing troops would be attacked by U.S. built helicopter gunships (of



"HERE IS YOUR TOUR OF DUTY. NOW FIRST YOU'LL BE IN SAUDI ARABIA TO TRAIN ON THE NEW F-16 AND THE LATEST MODEL ATTACK HELICOPTERS. THEN YOU'VE GOT TO GO TO ISRAEL TO GET THE F-14. THIS IS THE ONLY WAY WE CAN KEEP YOU CURRENT ON THE LATEST U.S. WEAPONS. THERE'S VERY LITTLE OF IT HERE YET."

which the U.S. will have none, since we couldn't afford them) Israeli-owned U.S. tanks would be fighting U.S. tanks while Arab ground troops would destroy U.S. tanks with 100W antitank missiles. But the Marine Corps could not tolerate the cause their own 100W antitank missiles would not have been delivered yet. We sold all those to the Arabs.

"By Order: Abu Tharab, Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, for their and their all get U.S. arms of one sort or another, with indications that larger sales are in the offing.

Officials of Northrop were not as terribly disappointed as it might have been assumed when their experimental twin-engine YF-17 Cobra was not chosen as America's new combat fighter. They found an encouragement in the possibility of extensive foreign sales of the new airplane.

The justification for all this trafficking in arms? It's quite simple. If we don't sell them the arms, some one else will. Since the technology is why shouldn't we help them get arms of payments anyway?

Such pragmatic reasoning may sound quite logical on the surface, but it doesn't seem to fit the image of a country apparently dedicated to defeating an already overarmed, dangerously unstable world. It somehow seems to make hollow mockery of U.S. attempts to halt the proliferation of weapons in the world while maintaining the major arms dealer among all nations.

From 1961 to 1971, the United States supplied nearly \$21 billion worth of major weapons systems to 74 countries, while the Soviet Union lagged far behind with \$16 billion to 37 countries.

"Flowshares Into Swords"

Today arms pour into the Middle East. Bible prophecy foretold precisely that. Jesus warned about promises around Jerusalem (Luke 21:20), and Daniel's 11th chapter clearly spells out coming war in the Middle East (Dan 11:40-45).

Today, Jesus' prophecy of the coming of the nations is being brought to completion. Prepare war, stir up the mighty seas. Let all the men of war draw near, let them come up. Beat your plowshares into swords, and your pruning hooks into spears, let the weak say, I am a warrior. (Joel 3:9-10, RSV)

Today we arm the very nations against which our Secretary of State wants we may someday find our selves pitted in combat. And we do so with weapons not yet available in sufficient quantity to our own armed forces.

Personally, I call that the apex of stupidity. □

WEEK ENDING FEB. 22, 1973

LOVE THEM NOW

by Frederick Marsden

Elizabeth, our fourteen child left home this morning. She didn't even say she was going 3000 miles to attend a college in an other country.

When I hugged her and kissed her as she left I felt tears coming to my eyes. I know things would never be exactly the same again.

The last eighteen years have gone so quickly.

And my wife and I love her, teach her, help her and help her on the way in life as we should have. Only God knows. For the intimate and sensitive balancing of time, emotion and effort are hard to evaluate precisely in this human sphere.

Could we have done better? Of course we could. But we were not perfect parents

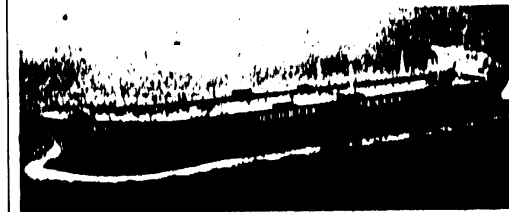
and we are not perfect human beings. We tried very hard though. And at least some fine qualities were built into a human personality that will last a long time.

Any advice for other parents, before your child leaves home? Yes. One phrase that keeps ringing in my mind is "They grow."

Don't put off that family outing or the long talk you intend to have with your son or daughter. Do it now. Give them the hugs and kisses, the love and the necessary correction and the detailed counsel and guidance as to how to orient their lives. Give them your time, yourself, your laughter and your tears. Share your life deeply with your child, because they will never forget.

Do it now. Don't wait until tomorrow.

Tomorrow may never come or tomorrow may suddenly become the day they wave good bye and you fight back the tears as they leave home and family to begin independent lives of their own. □



SUPERTANKER (Shinko Tokyo) twice as large as grounded Showa Maru

SUPERTANKER MAROONED IN MALACCA

The Japanese supertanker Showa Maru recently ran aground while passing through the Straits of Malacca, just south of Singapore, spilling 844,000 gallons of oil into the sea before salvage operations could even begin. It was one of the worst oil spills since the gigantic Exxon Valdez was built in the 1960's.

The Showa Maru is one of 400 such supertankers afloat. At 237,000 tons, it is nearly half the size of the largest supertankers, the 476,792-ton Shinko Tokyo. If the Showa Maru could be stuck, how will the larger tankers fare?

Eighty percent of Japan's oil supplies from the Middle East pass through the nar-

row Straits of Malacca. Recent investigations in the Malacca Straits reveal more than forty areas of shallows, where any supertanker could founder. The problem is magnified by the fact that four 80ths of a supertanker is below the water line when fully laden.

Modern navigators, using echo sounding equipment and detailed charts, often allow only a minimal clearance of one fathom (six feet). Unfortunately, many of these charts are not completely accurate. Even with the greatest of care, accidents are inevitable. As the world's insatiable thirst for oil increases, so does the risk of more tanker calamities.

Chris Carpenter



MINNESOTA Farmers kill cattle in protest against low prices

THE GREAT TEXAS CALF KILLING

by James Mac Overton

COMO, TEXAS—Hopkins County claims to be the dairy capital of the nation. But inflation of feed costs is driving many dairy men out of business and causing serious losses to others.

The situation drove dairymen to shoot more than 100 calves at this community about 30 miles from Southwest College. Big Sandy on Jan. 10 to protest rising feed costs and dwindling dairy profits.

"We are not killing these cattle for any reason but to keep them from literally starving to death," said Paul Lawrence, one of the organizers of the protest.

The group had originally planned to kill 1,000 or more cattle and bury them in a trench 60 feet long and 20 feet deep. The preceding night, however, plans were changed. The 100 cattle that were killed were given away to those who wanted them while the farmers donated 35 live calves to an Amarillo feed orphanage.

"I hope that we can let the people of America know what kind of situation that we're in," stated Arnold E. Olson, a spokesman for the group and one of the organizers of the protest. "It's not very funny to get up at 3 in the morning and know when you get up that you are going to lose \$100 to \$200 a day."

Losses like these are common among the dairymen represented.

Roy Hall, a farmer who lives at nearby Sulphur Springs, said he had to take \$20,000 out of savings just to stay even.

"I received a feed bill last month for \$7,000 and a milk check for \$6,000," stated Danny Nickles of Commerce, Texas.

Clayton O'Brien of Sulphur Springs, who did not back the protest, said, "I've lost \$10,000 in the last three or four months." He said he could stay in business, however, because "the banker hasn't got a lion on my cattle."

"I'm not going to be forced out," he said. "Eventually it will work itself out, that is, if we can get some help from our government."

"I was getting \$8.66 a hundred pounds for milk here a while back," Mr. Olson said. "I'd been paying \$7.00 per hundredweight for feed. You need a margin of \$1 per hundred pounds to make ends meet."

"Within 1974, we lost approximately \$25,000," mainly in the last six months, stated Monty Merrell of Sulphur Bluff, Texas.

"Last year, the same calves that you are seeing killed today brought from \$20 to \$50 when they were just a week old or less," he stated. "Now they might bring from 30 cents to \$20 at most."

These comments were all indications of the dairymen's plight.

"Our situation has become so serious in the past few weeks that we feel what we are doing here is the only way to make our plight known to the general public and to the politicians in Washington who will not listen to us," stated Mr. Lawrence.

Perhaps the publicity in this and other newspapers around the nation will save the dairy farmer's temporary plight. Perhaps not. Either way, the farmer's grimy demonstration of economic frustration is a grim reminder of the 1930's and a possible foretaste of another deep recession in agriculture. □