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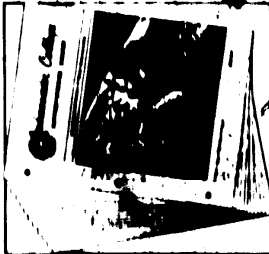
WATERGATE/VIETNAM DEBACLE

ASTROLOGY

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THIRD WORLD WAR... UNDER WAY FOR 30 YEARS

— President Thieu, Saigon, October 4, 1973

by Stanley R. Roder

Tokyo, Japan, April 11:

In his inaugural address in January 1961 President Kennedy made his first and proud declaration that it was necessary for the world to know: whether the world liked it or not, that the United States would pay any price, assume any burden, triumph over any adversity, as well as any friend and combat any enemy to assure the survival and the victory of liberty.

Last night, over fourteen years later, President Ford delivered his State of the World address before both Houses of Congress in the wake of the continuing debacle in South Vietnam, the failure of Mr. Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy in the Middle East, the imminent collapse of Cambodia and the flight of President Lon Nol, the assassination of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, the conflict between the two NATO allies, Greece and Turkey over Cyprus, and the dramatic turn to the left in Portugal.

President Ford stressed that American efforts since the end of World War II have saved nations, and millions of people throughout the world and that as a result, peace is a real prospect for us and all nations, and that American efforts have prevented World War III for more than a generation.

But I cannot help but recall Thursday, October 4, 1973 in Saigon. When Mr. Armstrong and I were requested by President Thieu of the Republic of Vietnam in the Presidential Palace and the ensuing dialogue that lasted for more than an hour. This was not our first visit to Saigon, but it was our first audience with President Thieu and, frankly, I had been much apprehensive prior to that meeting by the efforts of the media worldwide, including our most vocal group decimators in the United States of our entire American Vietnam effort, who claimed that the people of South Vietnam would prefer the Viet Cong to the repressive and corrupt regime of President Thieu.

However, I found that President Thieu was not the man described by the media, but was an intelligent, articulate and far-sighted leader of a government of a people fighting for their independence, as they had for so long. President Thieu was well steeped in the history of his country as well as in the history of the world, and he was very frank and open in his discussion about the future of his country in light of the withdrawal of the American military support in accordance with the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam.

President Thieu stated that America

failed to recognize that the Third World War had been under way for almost thirty years. The Soviet Union, he noted, realized very soon after World War II that it could never confront the United States in a direct conflict. This was true before Russia achieved its own nuclear capacity and remained true even after it became the second great nuclear power of the world. The U.S.S.R. could, however, accomplish its goals and its primary objective of world domination by the use of its satellite and client states which it would supply with weapons, including the most modern aircraft, missiles, tanks, armor, craft devices and the like, as well as training all these personnel. These client states would probe and attack American interests in places where the Soviets felt the chances were best for success in the short or long run. Every step would be taken, however, to avoid a major confrontation with the United States. In fact, the client states were cautioned and even prevented from acts so provocative that they would arouse the United States to such a point that U.S. retaliatory measures would unleash the kind of military power that would destroy the client state, just as the U.S. had destroyed the mighty Japanese military machine during the Second World War.

President Thieu stated that if any moment another military conflict could break out in the Middle East, for example, between the Arabs and Israel or in his own country, and all that would be necessary would be Moscow's giving the green light to Egypt and Syria in the Middle East and to North Vietnam or North Korea in the Far East.

When I returned to California immediately after our audience with President Thieu, I was then thirty-six hours later, I was reviewing our meeting on Saturday, October 6, 1973 with one of my friends in the Los Angeles area who was a former colonel in the United States Marine Corps. I told him how impressed I was with President Thieu and his grasp of world affairs and his great concern that an armed conflict might break out at any moment as a result of Russia's desire to use its client states to the full in order to accomplish its objectives. My friend looked at me and said, "You must be kidding. Haven't you heard the news? I said, 'No, I haven't, although I had just read the morning newspaper.'"

"Turn your radio on. The Egyptians have crossed the canal in force and the Syrians have gained much ground on..." (Continued on page 6, col. 2)

Picking Up the Nuclear Option?

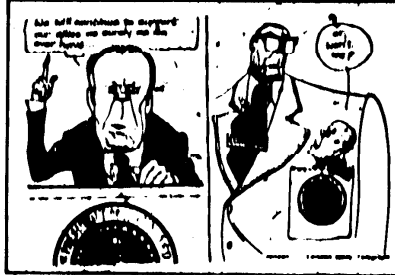
ISOLATIONIST TREND IN U.S. WORRIES EUROPEANS

With the American withdrawal of support for her Indochina allies, Western European leaders have tried to reassure themselves that they still believed in the strength of their own alliance with the United States.

Reflecting the official viewpoint, former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt speaking in Washington after conferring with President Ford said that everyone should understand that there is not the slightest idea of retreat of the United States.

The popular press, however, is busy for most concern over America's future role in the world than the politicians admit. The two French news weeklies *L'Express* and *Le Point* respectively carried cover stories about America's "retreat" and "America's decline." The West German *Frankfurter Allgemeine* headlined a page one editorial entitled "America: A Helpless Giant."

Not confining to military strength on the other side of the Atlantic is the fact that according to a recent poll only 19 percent of the American public favors military intervention in Western Europe as opposed to the 71 percent who favor the United States. The poll, conducted by the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations, reflects what some observers feel is a growing wave of isolationism in the United States. The president of the Council, Walter Dill Scott, said that the poll was a "warning shot" to Western Europe. He said the poll was a "warning shot" to Western Europe. He said the poll was a "warning shot" to Western Europe.



Proposals of troop reductions argue that only a small "regimental combat team" (in Senator Mike Gold's words) in Europe is necessary to "demonstrate the American nuclear commitment and the defense of Europe."

Will the U.S. Lose Its Nerve? The argument goes that once a small problem for Europeans in the event of the outbreak of war on the Continent, they fear that the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" might be removed at the last moment if the United States has no nerve to

Congress held lengthy deliberations while Communist forces captured great chunks of Western Europe in 1914. French (Gaullist) leader Alexandre Leoneschi called the nuclear umbrella a "myth" anyway. (In those days based on the hard-headed assumption that "two minutes will commit suicide for the sake of another.") The second problem surfaced, and reduced U.S. commitment to that in order to avoid a nuclear holocaust. NATO officials propose to meet an invasion by conventional forces (continued on page 4, Col. 1)

JUNE 5 REFERENDUM

The Vote That Could Decide Europe's Future

LONDON A massive "YES" for Europe and the Common Market was recorded in the House of Commons after the recent three-day debate. Parliament voted 390 to 178 in favor of a motion approving Britain's renegotiated terms of membership in the nine nation European Community which had been negotiated by Prime Minister Harold Wilson at the European Summit Conference held in Dublin in early March.

But instead of being a vote of confidence for Harold Wilson, the huge affirmative vote for Europe is likely to cause him serious headaches between now and the referendum day. Analysis of the figures showed that a majority of Wilson's own party had voted against him.

Wilson was supported by a mere 117 members of his party in the vote. The margin carried only with the support of the opposition Conservative and Liberal parties.

The issue of reform will be decided in Britain's first-ever nationwide referendum scheduled for June 5. The British electorate will be asked to answer "yes" or "no" to one straightforward question: "Do you want Britain to remain in the Common Market?" Will the voters now encouraged by the majority of their officials to approve in the affirmative, do so or

will they reject their government's recommendation?

The Issues.

The Common Market issue has for many years provoked strong passions in British politics. It has rubbed nerve endings raw and reminded Britons that their country is now alone without the comfort and economic lifeline of an empire. In a few short post-war years continental countries have quickly outpaced Britain in trade, standards of living and political influence. The European Community "was" therefore attacked from the left as being "a rich man's club." The Right was disturbed by the large Common Market parties in many Common Market countries.

Deep and ingrained British suspicion are aroused that continued membership will not only raise the price of food and other goods to intolerable levels but that the British Parliament will be reduced to a cipher. Some hold the view that Britain will be controlled by a Continental Commission without the British people being able to influence it. There is still a widespread fear that the country will be almost completely run over by a proliferation of European states by the industrial schemings of some visionary Europeans.

Mr. Wilson has tried to allay these fears. The history of the last four years has changed Britain's social consciousness about Community membership, he said. "The nature of the Community has changed, it has changed and will change further. It has changed in a way which has greatly reduced my anxieties about the power of some national institutions established by the treaty. Economic and monetary union is not a feasible proposition for as many years ahead as we can see."

But Edward Heath in his first parliamentary speech since he relinquished the leadership of the Conservatives did not attempt to avoid the important political question. The European Community had in fact been created for a practical purpose, he said. That was the maintenance of Germany. "The power of Germany now is a common currency and commonality as well as its military strength. The great majority of the Germans want to have a front which in which they can work and be successful."

The only way to maintain the prosperity and defense of the West is to add to by British saying to them that a danger is to be met. That the United States might not be able to do this for the United Kingdom.

The British independence of June 1 will therefore go a long way to determining not only the future of Britain but also the destiny of the whole of Western Europe.

— David Price

World Reaction To U.S. Downfall In Indochina

Diplomats Caution, Press Outspoken

LONDON April 5 1975 Report. This is how Reuters correspondents in various capitals reported the impact of the American decision to pull out of Vietnam.

BRITAIN Diplomats all agreed or pronounced of solidarity and one British diplomat said that West German was in private that recent developments have raised doubts about Washington's credibility. West German newspapers have been among President Ford of running away from United States responsibilities in Indochina.

The German tabloid *Der Stern* blamed "a weak president" and a powerful Congress for the country's decline.

ROME The latest event in South Vietnam has raised there that the United States may be weakening toward a quest of isolation and abdication of its present duties.

The Italian press which has dwelt long on reports of both events is far more concerned by the prospect of a dangerous power vacuum than by the apparent danger of slipping an American aid

The influential *Corriere della Sera* of Milan said in an editorial that only the Soviet Union was willing to move into the power vacuum left behind by the Americans.

PARIS Some French officials refuse to be panicked by the Indochina situation despite the shrill criticism of the American administration in the French press. (The conservative *Le Figaro* headlined a whole page "The Indochina problem: America is facing today its responsibility.")

These officials believe the United States should maintain its military presence in Western Europe and in place the Europeans but because the American forces are a key ally in the United States strategy of maintaining stability with the Soviet Union.

MADRID Spain's Indochina development strengthen the argument of Spanish officials who oppose the presence of U.S. forces in Spain according to a Spanish observer here. Their most argument against a renewal of a five year agreement, expiring in September is that it is a poor basis for future contact at least a risk for independence with the consent of American aid Spain is requiring.

THE AVON Press Minister Yvonne Baker on Thursday said "I believe there is a distinct difference in the approach of the American people and Congress to Southeast Asia and to Israel." Observers here are convinced that the

lack of greater flexibility by Israel was a direct consequence of the failure of Dr. Ezer Weizman's Party agreement on Vietnam.

BANJAR. It has been clear since the downfall of the last military regime here 17 months ago that the top of the Thai/AI's cooperation was over. The withdrawal of the remaining 15,000 American troops scheduled by the new government within a year is a symptom of a changed Thai attitude.

MANILA President Ford said Manila has told newspeople that the Philippines has been readjusting its arrangements with the United States with a view to upholding the American military commitment.

TAIPEI There will soon be more talk here that the U.S. Military Assistance and Advisory Group may be withdrawn as early as June as an American gesture to Peking before President Ford visits the Chinese capital. Military officials say the withdrawal of the small group would be mostly psychological.

OSAKA The news of American U.S. influence in South Korea has caused the South Korea state that American influence should not be reduced further. It wants the American military presence and economic assistance to continue to preserve the balance of power among the neighboring Japan, China and the Soviet Union.



SADAT'S WINDOW TO PEACE

by Aziz Muhiiddin

Judging by initial reaction from Israel, President Sadat's speech of March 22 might have left a small window open for negotiations in the Middle East. Israeli leaders have reacted by insisting that all is not lost, that there is ample time before the reconvening of the five new peace conferences to engage in further bilateral talks through the U.S. The Israeli press, however, in its usual fashion, has tried to make the most of the speech, warning of danger and complications, the minister of peace continues to hold promise.

The Israeli reaction is best understood in relation to President Sadat's own proposals and the reactions of the Syrian and Palestinian. The Egyptian leader has proved himself once more a master politician, instead of his own words of unswerving to emotions, he has chosen to extend the mandate of

the U.N. peace force by three months and reopen the Suez Canal on June 5. Two moves that are obviously conciliatory despite the failure of Dr. Kissinger's mission.

Sadat's decisions were surprising because no one else appeared at the time to have faith in the possibility of peace. His actions may, however, be a strong political statement that peace is still an option for the Suez Canal and its subsequent repatriation of the Sinai would likely limit Egypt's military options.

The Syrian and Palestinians who had hoped that the Egyptians would join them in demanding a return to Geneva must have looked on with surprise at President Sadat's latest decision. The Israeli mind full of Syria's disillusionment and the Palestinians' hostility reacted as expected by encouraging the

Egyptians to keep faith in American diplomacy.

As far as an interim solution is concerned, wages are to be made on Washington rather than Geneva. If the U.S. is willing, and there is no question that it is able, something could still be salvaged in the three months of grace given by President Sadat. The only missing element for a revival of the secretary of state's efforts in the region would be Israel's realization that it has committed a mistake by not accepting an interim agreement with Egypt. It has initiated the Washington administration and encouraged extremist elements in the Arab world.

First contacts for a second try at interim agreement could probably begin in Washington and later move to the Middle East. President Sadat has allowed only three months for agreement. He is in the habit of making a major decision every year and this should be his achievement of the year. He crushed the left wing in 1971, expelled the Soviet advisers in 1972, fought a war in 1973 and achieved the first disengagement agreement in 1974. It will be curious to allow President Sadat to make a different kind of major decision in the absence of progress toward peace.

Aziz Muhiiddin is a Palestinian Arab from a long established Jerusalem family. He was educated at St. George's English School, Jerusalem and at the College of Journalism, Cairo. In 1971 he joined the Hashemite Broadcasting Corporation of Jordan, and from 1962 to 1971 was Director of the U.S. Radio Committee and Department of Information. He has also served as commentator for R.T.I. International of N.Y. and for the Associated Business Council news of Beirut.

ISOLATIONISM

Isolationism is a term that has been used to describe a policy of non-interference in the affairs of other nations. It is a policy that has been followed by many nations throughout history. In the case of the United States, isolationism was a dominant policy in the early years of the nation's history. It was a policy that was based on the belief that the United States should not become involved in the affairs of other nations.

Isolationism was a policy that was based on the belief that the United States should not become involved in the affairs of other nations. It was a policy that was based on the belief that the United States should not become involved in the affairs of other nations. It was a policy that was based on the belief that the United States should not become involved in the affairs of other nations.

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Isolationism was a policy that was based on the belief that the United States should not become involved in the affairs of other nations. It was a policy that was based on the belief that the United States should not become involved in the affairs of other nations. It was a policy that was based on the belief that the United States should not become involved in the affairs of other nations.

League of Nations brought down the political structure in Europe which Wilson had labored to build.

Europe's Options

In view of the growing American preoccupation toward Asia, Europe's future is becoming more uncertain than ever. The Soviet Union possesses overwhelming conventional superiority and is steadily adding to its strength its superiority in tanks and in aircraft. It is by contrast with American NATO conventional forces are not too far off in numbers but could prevent the Soviet Union from rolling over Europe as well.

General Michael Deane, commander of the U.S. army in Europe, believes that if the large U.S. presence were removed from Europe, it would not be an evolution of political and economic policy that would lead to the collapse of Western Europe in the direction of Moscow.

The major step being set for the destruction of Europe by Moscow through the above preponderance of military power.

One of Europe's more responsible political commentators, Otto von Habsburg, feels that since the U.S. nuclear shield over Europe relies

only in theory on paper, it can also be taken back on paper. Von Habsburg also notes that Western Europe has the means to ensure its own security. Its population is larger than either the U.S. or the U.S.S.R. It is also the world's most advanced economy. He concludes that if European governments want to act responsibly, they will have to give the highest priority to defense.

European governments are not only reluctant to reduce their defense establishments, they also are reluctant to increase them. They are reluctant to increase their defense establishments because they are reluctant to increase their defense establishments.

As a consequence, military budgets are increasing. The West European nations are heavily with relatively small nuclear weapons in order to have a relatively quiet and unopposed way of looking back at Soviet invasion.

Thus, current political trends in the United States and in the Atlantic alliance, the economics of strained national budgets, and the need to defend Europe against a conventional attack seem to ensure that a nuclear Europe is part of the future.



Worldwatch

by Gene H. Hogberg

Will Europe Go It Alone?

The most critical question of the hour is: What will be the impact of America's extraordinary experience in Indochina upon her other far more strategic interests?

In Europe, specifically, the big fear now is that Washington will abandon its position as leader of the free world and instead seek a dangerous accommodation with the forces of totalitarianism. For it is not America's power Europeans are beginning to distrust, but America's judgment and will.

Vietnam, concerned Europeans believe, may have clouded Washington's world perspective. They fear that the United States, having tasted bitter defeat at the hands of a second-rate, home-grown communist power, will "go soft on" the truly international communist power, the Soviet Union, that it will give away too much in Moscow in strategic arms negotiations, that it will give all and receive nothing in return in the upcoming Soviet-inspired European Security Conference in short, as Britain's *Evening Standard* put it, the U.S. is in danger of neglecting the fundamental fact that "two very different ideas about the organization of society remain the centerpiece of international politics."

After two or more decades of unprecedented prosperity most of America's allies in Europe have no desire to slide by default, as appears to be happening in Portugal, into the communist camp. Says the astute political analyst for London's *Daily Telegraph*, Peregrine Worsthorne: "The Americans, having been militarily humiliated in Vietnam and forced to betray their ally, have a vested interest now in overlooking the moral dimension and it is too painful a reminder. But for the rest of the world, Western Europe included, this would be a terribly dangerous precedent just at the moment when communist liberation movements are beginning to turn their ugly heads in Europe too."

But what are the Europeans to do? Trapped as they are between one power with dubious intentions and another one, whose who as the French newspaper *Le Monde* editorializes has become a "chaos (chaos)" unable to act and whose "policy" is not to act.

Another Frenchman, the noted political commentator *Le Figaro* Raymond Aron, gives a clue as to Western Europe's likely course for the future: "We are beginning to see the wisdom of the remarks recently made by Mao Tse-tung and Zhou En-lai to our visiting statesmen."

"In the eyes of the Chinese leaders, the U.S. has become militarily and politically a declining power. It is the other super power that needs to be counterbalanced."

The Chinese, so comments West Germany's Franz Joseph Strauss among others, have been encouraging Western Europe to proceed quickly to political union. In Peking's eyes, if the United States no longer chooses to act as the counterbalance to Russia's western flank, then the Europeans themselves must do so.

The question of U.S. reliability is being asked most urgently in West Germany. The Federal Republic stands in the front lines of any future confrontation with the Soviet Union. It is here that the vast majority of America's NATO troops in Europe are stationed.

While maintaining an outwardly "undisturbed" position on the events in Southeast Asia, the West German government recently circulated to its key government the results of a "Harris Poll" taken in the United States. The poll revealed that less than 40% of the American public would be willing to send additional forces to Europe in the event of an attack upon Western Europe or its outpost West Berlin.

The mood in Germany NATO's largest military contribution outside of the United States must be understood thoroughly from now on. If pressing elections in key West German states, it states may reveal how strong is the anger over America's declining position in the free world and how much the Germans and others in Europe might feel "compelled" to "go it alone" in their own self defense.

BUREAU REPORTS

King Khaled Promises Saudi Arabian Stability

LONDON Move, by Saudi Arabia (now King Khaled since he succeeded the assassinated King Faisal) have confirmed the first impression that the Saudi royal family has pulled itself together and will survive hard but continuity King Khaled is said to have told U.S. Vice President Nelson Rockefeller that the only politics he knew were those taught him by King Faisal. The slight reshuffle in the Saudi government retention of King Faisal's former ministers, with Prince Faisal retaining a decisive executive control, is also meant to reflect solidarity and continuity.

The fear of instability in Saudi Arabia after the king's murder had further weakened prospects for stability in the whole Middle East, coming as it did immediately after the failure of efforts by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. But the assurance of a stable Saudi Arabian government along with Saudi's surprise decision to renew the U.N. mandate and to accept the Basm (Saudi) has removed some degree of hope for a peaceful Middle East settlement.

Ann Shorrock

China Encourages European Unity

BRUSSELS The People's Republic of China is continuing efforts to actively develop policy options and to initiate the Soviet Union diplomatically. As part of the program Peking extended an invitation to the European Community to visit the People's Republic of China.

The Chinese government officials in accepting the invitation stated that the P.R. is interested in developing closer relations with the People's Republic. This concept markedly with the response given by Communist Market officials to conduct the European-led East European trading bloc, which they issued a similar invitation last year. At that time the P.R. (Communist) re-sponse was to send a low profile delegation to see if enough basis for agreement existed to later send a more substantial delegation. Their report then said:

"In any case it was the move with China in the realm of expanded trade relations. It is possible that the Chinese will announce themselves ready to announce a trade agreement (The new nations of the P.R. as a bloc

from China's second greatest trading partner, after Japan.) But the political significance of the journey is far more significant.

China supports European unification for reasons of its own. Peking would like to see Western Europe develop as a new power center to help counterbalance the two superpowers, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Peking continually harps on what it calls the "imperialist ambitions" of the Soviet Union.

The Peking reception given Franz Josef Strauss in January shows that being "anti-Moscow" is more important than any other political or philosophical label. To the Chinese a strong Europe on Russia's western flank could alleviate the pressure along their extensive contested border with the Soviet Union. Peking officials even went so far in the last year as to voice support for the principle of "one Germany," a united Germany standing completely free of Soviet control of course.

With encouragement that that is not hard to see why a distant dream of European unity have made the trip to Peking now to be followed by a top official of the E.C. itself.

Henry Shorrock

Britain to Abandon Strategic Naval Base?

SALISBURY Each year an average of over 27,000 ships pass by the strategic Cape of Good Hope on the southern tip of Africa on the way to nearly twice the number which pass through the Panama Canal. In addition to many other vital supplies, these ships carry 30 million tons of petroleum, 90% of which is destined for Western Europe.

Yet despite the importance of this sea lane Britain appears to be on the verge of abandoning its old navy role in the strategic Mediterranean naval base near Cape Town, a command post for military ships patrolling the Cape coast.

Food and increasing pressure from the left wing of Labour, the home party, which is intensely anti-South Africa, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson announced last December Britain's intention to unilaterally disengage its 30-year-old Commonwealth naval agreement between Britain and South Africa. A disengaged constructive approach has offered surprisingly little resistance to the Labour Party's intention. The past signed by Britain and South Africa in June 1955 gave British warships rights in the Portuguese harbor area in time of war, without South Africa's consent to return. Britain promised to supply the South African navy with the full range of her de-

fense role in the area (a move also probable in British industry), and to share technical knowledge.

Conventional sea power, say military strategists, still has a vital role to play in world affairs, especially for those nations, such as Britain, dependent upon keeping the lines of world commerce open. Conventional naval forces, controlling vital sea lanes and ports, continue to play decisive roles in determining the course of world events.

Should the British vacate the strategic Cape gateway, observers fear the loss of the Russian fleet in the Indian Ocean would be considerably advanced.

Michael Rhodes

Economic Slowdown Reaches U.S. Caribbean Areas

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO Anyone in Puerto Rico who believes that good things come to those who wait for them must be sadly disappointed at the recent "state of the Commonwealth" message of Governor Rafael Hernandez del Toro.

Governor Hernandez in his March 1 address painted a dreary picture of economic conditions in Puerto Rico, the island once considered the economic showpiece of the Caribbean.

For the year 1974 Puerto Rico's gross Commonwealth product increased a sluggish 1.7%. And while personal income increased 3.7%, Puerto Rican families were actually worse off than in 1973 because of rising prices, their purchasing power declined by over 5%.

Puerto Rico's industries braced in 1974 registered a decline for the first time since 1969. The number of visitors dropped 1,300,000, hotel occupancy a 1.5% reduction in occupancy. Part of tourism's problem stems from an image of a violent Puerto Rico projected by the long, stiff born of after workers strike in October.

Problems of a similar nature have afflicted the U.S. Virgin Islands called by many the "American paradise" at least up till now. On February 20 Virgin Islands Governor Cyril King, in his State of the Territory message projected a 120 million dollar territorial budget with a deficit of 7 million dollars.

King reported that tourism had dropped off severely. Unemployment about on the other hand is running high and bond repurchases are causing a drain but because a serious problem for the increasing crime picture. Governor King said "It is obvious that unless the trend is reversed and reversed we will not only continue to demand economic help but will reinforce the very conditions of state by that the worst."

It is obvious that unless the trend is reversed we will not only continue to demand economic help but will reinforce the very conditions of state by that the worst.

Charmaine Bode

ART BUCHHELD

The Blame Game

WASHINGTON Every morning the President meets with his chief aides to decide who they are going to blame that day for anything that went wrong.

It is a very important meeting because when you allocate blame in the White House, you have to make sure it doesn't backfire on you.

The sessions go something like this: "Things are going very bad in South Vietnam. Who are we going to blame for it?"

"Congress, of course, Mr. President." "But we blamed Congress for losing the war in Cambodia. Can we also blame them for the retreat in Vietnam?"

"Certainly Mr. President. Don't forget the domino theory. If we blame Congress for one domino falling we can blame them for the next one and so on."

"Okay, Ron, you can announce today Congress is responsible for those losing Hup, Quing Tri and Da Nang."

"Any particular senator or representative Mr. President?" "No. I think we should blame them as a group. If we start naming names we'll only offend somebody."

"All right, now we come to Portugal. Who do we blame for Portugal going to the left?"

"Why don't we blame the Soviet Union?"

"That might hurt someone. We have a deal with the Soviets that we don't blame them for anything and they don't blame us for anything. If we start blaming them for Portugal, they'll start blaming us for Cuba."

"Well, can we blame Castro for Portugal going to the left?"

"Why not? He's just as responsible as we are."

"What about the blame for the Vietnam war?"

"That's a good question. We have to be careful about that."

Mr. President. Who should we blame for inflation today?"

"Congress?"

"We blamed them yesterday, Mr. President."

"I forgot that. What about the American people? If they didn't consume so much energy, we would be able to fix inflation."

"That's a good idea, Mr. President. We haven't blamed the American people in over a month for anything."

"Ron, you can say that unless the American people bite the bullet they will be contributing to a hopeless economy for which I cannot be held responsible."

"What about the budget deficit?"

"That's no problem. We blame the Democrats for that."

"Right. Now we can get on to the Middle East. Who do we blame for the breakdown in the negotiations?"

"Israel. I will say that if Israel had given a little more and was willing to accept a little less we would have probably have an agreement in the Middle East. How does that sound to you, Henry?"

"That's fine. While you're saying that I will say that no one is to blame for the failure of my talks in that way the Israelis don't get too mad at us."

"Is there anything else we have to blame somebody for?"

"We have the problem of the CIA involvement with Howard Hughes."

"That's easy. We blame the media for reporting it and jeopardizing our national security."

"Who do we blame for your low popularity showing in the polls?"

"We could blame the problems of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations which I inherited and am trying to deal with fortuitously and in the best of my ability."

"That's good. One last item. We had a \$100 million trade surplus this month. The last showing this year."

"I think I better stop for the moment for that myself. After all, I'm the President of the United States and to Harry Truman said, 'The buck stops here.'"

John, for Arthur Schlesinger



WATERGATE AND THE VIETNAM DEBACLE

by Stanley R. Rader

Now that the Watergate affair is behind us, President Nixon having resigned, the major and minor defendants in the various trials having been convicted or having submitted a plea of guilty, one might not immediately connect the fall of Cambodia, the collapse of South Vietnam, the failure of Mr. Kissinger's peace mission in the Middle East, the concerns of our allies throughout the world and the dismantling of the Nixon-Kissinger and Ford-Kissinger foreign policies with the events of Watergate.

The connection, however, between these events and Watergate is not an attenuated one and, as we shall see, but for Watergate much would not have occurred or at least the effect would have been sharply mitigated. When the Paris Peace Accords were finally signed in January 1973, it had become apparent to all that certain promises were made by President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger to President Thieu and the South Vietnamese government. The substance of these promises was that the United States would, in essence, not only continue to supply economic and military aid in adequate amounts to the Republic of South Vietnam, but would also be prepared to enforce the guarantees of the Peace Accords. If not by direct intervention of the United States military forces again, at least by the threat of such force being used, as it was so dramatically in the closing months of the conflict. But in order for such promises to be fulfilled it was important that the United States be led by a strong president, and, in this case, a strong Mr. Nixon, whose credentials as a life long and committed anti-communist were so sound that both the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China knew, or had reason to believe, that he would not hesitate to use that amount of force necessary to stem the flow of communist aggression, should the communist forces of North Vietnam not stay at home as they had promised.

Even before Watergate became the national issue in the spring of 1973, the Congress was already doing battle with Mr. Nixon over Vietnam and the inclusion of ARVN into Cambodia. American aid money was being withheld, the proposition so necessary for such a venture, and Congress was attempting not only to cut off funds for further military support of South Vietnam, but was also attempting to pass legislation that would forbid the use of America's military power in the area without prior congressional approval. With the President's power, prestige and attention seriously diminished by the revelations of Watergate, revelations which increased month by month, it was obvious that the President was in no position to lead the Congress in any direction, and certainly was in

no position to enter into an unpopular effort as events in Vietnam and Cambodia began to reveal that the North Vietnamese were not staying at home and that the Soviet Union was augmenting its flow of supplies of the most sophisticated military hardware.

During much of 1973, and certainly almost all of 1974 until Mr. Nixon's resignation in August, United States foreign policy was carried on by Henry Kissinger, who became Secretary of State in the summer of 1973. But even Mr. Kissinger's power and prestige

Embroiled in Watergate, President Nixon was in no position to do battle with Congress over Vietnam.

were diminished as a result of Mr. Nixon's troubles with Watergate. Not only because Mr. Kissinger himself became embroiled in the Watergate affair (although to a lesser extent) as a result of the wire-tap incident involving members of his staff, but because at all times Mr. Kissinger was acting only as Mr. Nixon's "agent" or "proxy." In other words, as Secretary of State, he was able to influence policy to a great extent, he was able to state policy to a great extent, he was even able to implement policy to some extent, but when it came to a question of implementing policy by the use of American military force, once his principal, the President, was sharply circumscribed in the use of the presidential powers, the power of his agent or proxy was decreased much more. Henceforth, Mr. Kissinger was unable to deal with his counterparts in Washington or abroad as though he were speaking not only for the President but for the American people.

Everyone that we met during our travels abroad during the period was inquiring of us whether we thought Mr. Nixon would be resigning and, if he did not resign, would he be impeached and convicted. No important statesman that we met in our travels during this time failed to ask that question directly or indirectly. Consequently, one can see that people had to look beyond Mr. Kissinger to the President, and had to look at the nature and extent of his powers to enforce an agreement or to honor a guarantee, and, of course, they had to look beyond Mr. Nixon to his potential commander in office,

as well as to the United States Congress and the people of the United States in general.

Impact on the Middle East

It is very clear to most observers that one of the most important factors in the failure of Mr. Kissinger to maintain the momentum for peace in the Middle East was a second Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory in the Sinai, was that the Israeli government was very much affected by the events in South Vietnam and the United States' failure to honor its commitment there to President Thieu and his government. The Minister of Defense of the State of Israel, Mr. Pines, stated quite emphatically that that was the case, and attempted to justify Israeli adamancy in not withdrawing from any more territory without receiving the much hoped for declaration of nonbelligerency from the Egyptian government by referring pointedly to America's failure to prevent the collapse of South Vietnam and, to a lesser extent, Cambodia.

Of course, it is all wind that blows no good, and even from Watergate and its effect on United States foreign policy some good has been produced. No longer will, or should, United States foreign policy be so personal and so glamorous. There are in fact, no miracle workers. Mr. Kissinger's prior efforts notwithstanding. Although there may not be any such thing as a true consensus foreign policy, and even should a bipartisan foreign policy not develop, it will be mandatory for our foreign affairs to be conducted in a more open manner, as it should be in a government where the government is one of the people and those who govern govern with the consent of the governed. Our allies and friends, as well as our adversaries, have now learned a valuable lesson, and they will not in the future be so quick to rely upon a few individuals, placed too much faith on a few individuals, and ignore the people that those few individuals have been chosen to represent. It may make summit conferences even more irrelevant than they have proven to be in the past, and it might make treaty making more time consuming than ever before. But perhaps in the future it will be more representative of the people of the United States and hopefully of the people of the other signatory to the treaty or agreement. It will probably mean that the State Department will be a more professional one, or the professionals who are already in the State Department will have more power and more prestige over the machinery that is there but has so often been ignored or bypassed by those would-be futurists who would profess to know all about all things.

Of course, there is another lesson

that is clearly revealed by the collapse of Vietnam and its effect upon Mr. Kissinger and his reputation. When Mr. Nixon was campaigning for the presidency in 1968, he said that he had a plan to end the war in Vietnam. After he was elected, he never revealed that plan, but he and Mr. Kissinger were apparently working for some time in secret negotiations with the North Vietnamese representatives over a period of three years. Mr. Kissinger reportedly insisted that the United States could not disengage from South Vietnam under circumstances that would affect U.S. credibility around the world - credibility vis-a-vis its allies with respect to U.S. willingness to honor its commitment and credibility with U.S. adversaries vis-a-vis its standing as a world power. Consequently, it took almost five years for Mr. Nixon, with Mr. Kissinger's assistance, to extricate the United States from its military activities in South Vietnam, and when that disengagement finally took place it was called a withdrawal with honor. Our resources of war were released and the government of South Vietnam was left with every reason to believe that it would survive even in the face of future aggression from North Vietnam because of the American effort there over a period of ten years or more. Certainly everyone in the Nixon administration was confident that there would be no collapse before January 30, 1973. Mr. Kissinger was even awarded a Nobel Peace Prize in 1973 for his work in effecting an agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam.

The irony, of course, is that the military collapse of South Vietnam came under circumstances that surpassed by far the calculations of Mr. Nixon, Mr. Kissinger, the United States Intelligence Service, the United States military, and most of the supposedly enlightened sources of information. Consequently, the effect upon the credibility of the United States is even greater. Even before the conflict was supposedly ended in January 1973, very few people around the world would have criticized the United States for putting out a situation that had become so devastating at home and abroad. No one had questioned the ability of the United States to win a military victory in that area, and, in fact, the United States was being commended in many places for its imposed restraint. All of it was being criticized at the same time for the devastation it had caused in the area.

If the United States government had simply admitted in early 1969 that the United States had become involved in the wrong war at the wrong time in the wrong place for wrong reasons and had simply admitted a mistake, no one would have equated a mistake or an error with a defeat. The domino theory, which had been first promulgated by President Eisenhower in 1954, would not have been proved valid - that is, there is a great likelihood that other countries in the area would not have been threatened by aggressive communism because of the success of the North Vietnamese.

one who had been seeking to win their independence for more than fifty years from European colonial power, and had been then seeking to unify the country when it was divided in the 1950's after the French withdrawal. Certainly the countries of Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Indonesia had already stopped supporting the U.S. effort and had been clamoring for a U.S. withdrawal.

But, having persisted until 1973 in a war that was unpopular at home and abroad, and having insisted that the United States' credibility with its allies was the primary issue, the United States failed to prevent the subsequent collapse of South Vietnam. This has done far more damage and has literally shaken the world. □

THIRD WORLD WAR

(Continued from page 2)

the "Golan Heights." He was, of course, referring to the outbreak of that is now called the "Holy Day War" of October 1973.

Without any equivocation whatsoever, President Thieu also had stated that his people would continue to resist aggression successfully from North Vietnam and the Viet Cong as long as economic and military aid would be continued from the United States, because he was certain that the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong would not abide by the Paris Accord and would continue their efforts to undermine, infiltrate and overthrow his government.

With fifty-six thousand Americans dead in South Vietnam, more than 300,000 wounded, with millions having served, and with \$170 billion having been spent, certainly President Kennedy's declaration of fourteen years ago has been more than sustained. Despite the present debacle in South Vietnam, it is time to reexamine our foreign policy in light of our priorities, our actual power and resources, and the changes that have occurred in the world since President Kennedy's inaugural address.

Furthermore, we should also ask ourselves, as should others in the world, "Where are we going and why are we here?" Actually, none of the events of the past fourteen years were unforeseeable or unpredictable; not, in fact, were prophesied. As Mr. Armstrong and I continue our visits throughout the world with the leaders of many nations and their people, we see how they are struggling with their problems as people have struggled for some 6,000 years, and we see how vainly they strive for peace within their own countries and peace in the world. Peace will come, however, only after people everywhere have changed, but already we find that the people we meet are more and more aware of the need to return to the spiritual values which will lead to the salvation of mankind. It was only last month in Japan that Mr. Armstrong was invited by Prince Mitsu of Japan and the ambassador from Israel to the "Spiritual Kingdom." □

AMERICAN ILLITERACY ABOUT PAIN

by Norman Cousins

Americans are probably the most pain-conscious people on the face of the earth. We are becoming a nation of pill grabbers and hypochondriacs, escalating the slightest pain into a war against it. For years we have had it drummed into us—in print, on radio, over TV and everyday conversation—that an instant of pain is to be banished as though it were the ultimate evil.

This melancholy situation has its reflection in the troubled feeling of many doctors that the medical profession today is talking on the trapings of a pain-killing industry. Their offices are overloaded with people who are terrified because of minor pains and who are morbidly convinced that something dreadful is about to happen to them.

It is all too evident by now that the campaign to get people to run to a doctor at the first sign of pain has backfired. Instead of being able to give adequate attention to patients genuinely in need of expert diagnosis and treatment, doctors now find their time swamped up by people who have nothing except a temporary indisposition or a psychogenic ache and who are reluctant to leave without clutching a prescription.

Most patients have the ritualized notion that they haven't really gotten their money's worth from a visit to the doctor unless they are told they need medication and the more exotic sounding the drug, the better. Doctors try to repeat these pressures but they have come to recognize that they lose credibility unless they hand their patient a piece of paper containing mysterious markings.

No form of illiteracy in the United States is as widespread as ignorance about pain—what it is, what causes it, how to deal with it without pain. The culture of general education to provide a basic understanding of pain is costly beyond calculation. It is not generally understood that many forms of pain are natural and normal; that 90% of pain's symptoms are self-limiting; that they're not always an indication of poor health; that they are frequently the result of tension or stress or insufficient sleep or overeating or poorly balanced foods or smoking or excessive drinking or inadequate exercise or bad air or worry or idleness or boredom or frustration or suppressed rage or any one of a number of ailments imposed on the human body in modern society; and that the surest way to eliminating pain is to eliminate the abuse.

Instead of facing up to the abuse, however, many people reach instinctively for the painkillers, aspirins or other analgesics, herbicides, codeines, tranquilizers, sleeping pills, and dozens of other desensitizing drugs.

Pain increases in intensity with fear. The fear that pain may be an indication of a grave illness can in itself create other symptoms lacking in organic significance. Many patients, however, feel indignant and insulted if a doctor tells them that their pain is psychogenic. They tend to interpret any such suggestion as an accusation that they are complaining of nonexistent symptoms.

People need to be educated about the fact that many forms of pain have no underlying physical cause but are due to tension or a negative environment.

Sometimes the pain may be a manifestation of "conversion hysteria," the name given by Jean Charcot, the famed 19th-century neurologist and teacher of Sigmund Freud, to physical symptoms that have their origins in emotional disturbances.



MOTION PICTURE concept of Los Angeles after a massive tremor

A TIME TO QUAKE

by Robert Ginskey

Hollywood recently produced a super-spectacular disaster flick, "Earthquake," depicting the thunderous destruction of Los Angeles. Undoubtedly box office receipts will be handsomely increased by the current fashionable concern over the potential for a major quake in California.

Indeed, interest in earthquake prediction has been greatly enhanced by the publication of a profitably controversial book, *The Jupiter Effect*. In it, Drs John R. Gribbin and Stephen H. Plagemann claim that a rare alignment of the major planets in 1982 will touch off a chain of events ultimately triggering a great earthquake along California's San Andreas fault system.

To back up this alarming forecast, the two scientists quote recent findings in such varied fields as planetary and solar astronomy, meteorology and geophysics. They mention such distant phenomena as solar storms, which have been noted to slow the earth's rotation, apparently causing a notable increase in the number of earthquakes in geologically unstable regions.

The authors note that each one of the eight large quakes which has hit within 50 miles of San Francisco since 1836 has taken place within two years following a period of maximum solar activity.

Needless to say, the apocalyptic predictions of "The Jupiter Effect" have caused a storm of controversy in scientific circles.

Dr. Don Anderson, director of California Institute of Technology's Seismological Laboratory, said that the authors' cause-and-effect sequence was "one inference piled upon another." But he added that there is evidence suggesting a link between very small variations in the earth's rotational speed and earthquakes.

Dr. Harold Zirin, professor of astrophysics at Caltech has also expressed great skepticism about the book's basic premise.

"The tidal effects of the planets on sunspots are trivial," he emphasized, and "sunspots are completely magnetic phenomena within the sun."

Professor William Kaula of the Department of Planetary and Space Sciences at

UCLA believes Gribbin and the Plagemanns are "incorrect."

"There was no attempt to compare earthquake records in the past with planetary tidal pull on the sun or with sunspot activity. In fact, there was no marked earthquake activity around the last alignment in 1803," Kaula said.

Kaula notes that there was no discussion of why a slightly above average planetary tidal pull should lead to an exceptional peak in solar activity since the tides often come within a few percent of the expected 1982 level.

Professor George O. Abell, chairman of the astronomy department at U.C.L.A., feels there is a "good chance the book may have been written with tongue in cheek." He pointed out the authors' poke fun at astrology when they say, "When the moon is in the seventh house and Jupiter aligns with Mars, Los Angeles will be destroyed."

The debate will probably continue either until 1982 comes and goes, or until "the big one" hits. At least one benefit will be derived from the renewed interest in big quakes: Public pressure may prompt officials to speed up preparations for coping with a major earthquake—an event which virtually all authorities believe to be an inevitability.

It might be a good idea if concerned physicians and educators could get together and make knowledge about pain an important part of the regular school curriculum. As for the populace at large, perhaps some of the same techniques used by public service agencies to make people cancer-conscious can be used to counteract the growing terror of pain and illness in general.

People ought to know that nothing is more remarkable about the human body than its recuperative drive, given a modicum of respect.

It would be helpful, too, if our broadcast stations could be persuaded to provide, if not equal time to the pain-killing drug advertisements, at least a few minutes each day of common sense on the subject of pain.

As for the Food and Drug Administration, it might be interesting to know why an agency that has so energetically warned the American people against taking vitamins without prescription is doing so little to control over-the-counter sales each year of billions of pain-killing pills, some of which can do more harm than the pain they are supposed to suppress.

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The Baby Lift Controversy: HUMANITARIAN EFFORT OR KIDNAPPING?

by Carol Ritter

Various U.S. welfare and adoption agencies are working frantically to evacuate as many orphans as possible before the inevitable Communist attack on Saigon. Americans properly feel a sense of guilt for meddling in Vietnam's civil war and prolonging and intensifying their local conflict.

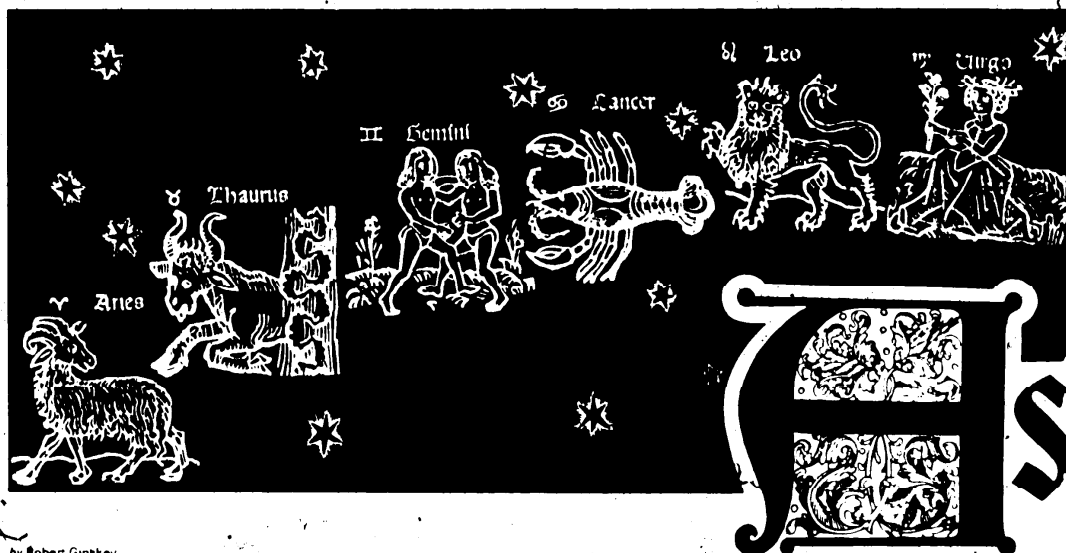
But instead of merely removing those babies from danger until the threat of war has passed, we're flying them across the Pacific and turning them into surrogate Americans. This has caused a negative reaction in some circles.

The Vietnamese people have a strong sense of family obligation and are more than willing to care for their own children. Foster mothers wept as babies entered the cargo planes bound for California. Can we blame some of the Vietnamese for considering our do-gooding as interference or even kidnapping?

Joseph H. Reed, executive director of the Child Welfare League of America, has stated, "Wouldn't it be far better for the children of Vietnam to be cared for in their own highly civilized culture—whether Communist or non-Communist—than to destroy that culture further by exporting tens of thousands of them to alien homes? Hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese men, women, and children have died during decades of war. Do we further deplete their population by 'rescuing' their children through flight to the United States?"

But there's another side to the story. Many orphaned aren't in foster homes and will die anyway if help isn't quickly forthcoming. If the Viet Cong don't bomb them first, they will waste away under the far from idyllic conditions in many Vietnamese orphanages.

Also, some of those orphans are the direct result of our after-hours military presence. Those with blue eyes or kinky black hair won't be readily accepted into Vietnamese society. Perhaps we do have a moral obligation to make care of our own, as the French did. But no matter what actions our collective national conscience leads us to take, there are so many "right" ways to atone for the grief our Asian intervention has caused.



by Robert Ginskey

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

Your personality is unique in that at times you are outgoing, friendly, sociable, while at other times you show signs of being reserved, stand offish, almost introverted. You have an independent streak and are skeptical of others who are unthinking and dogmatic in their approach. You are open to suggestion, but usually you like to do things your way. You believe it is unwise to be too frank in dealing with others. You prefer a certain amount of change and variety and become frustrated when hampered by restrictions and excessive limitations. You have a good personality as a whole, but you need to compensate for the few areas where you are somewhat weak. You have a number of abilities you are not fully using and this failure to employ your capabilities is sometimes a source of frustration. You possess a strong need to be accepted, and you thrive on praise and the expressed approval of your friends.

Does the above description fit the real you? Would you pay money to have such a character analysis or horoscope performed?

Millions of people have invested a great deal of time and money in obtaining and faithfully acting upon their own unique horoscopes. Their very lives they sincerely believe are destined by the stars.

Origins of Astrology

Man has always sought to understand the influence of unseen and mysterious forces upon his destiny. An inscription dating from as early as 2500 B.C. has been found on a stone cylinder in-

dicating that a "propitious time" had arrived for building a temple.

Near the beginning of the first millennium B.C., the Babylonians became fascinated by the possibility of foretelling the future by means of omens and signs in the heavens. But the omen technique for dealing with the stars and the future preceded the invention of the Zodiac and the horoscope by several hundred years.

About 800 B.C. the various scattered beliefs about celestial omens began to take on a new significance. Court astrologers exerted a powerful influence on the affairs of men and the heavens were constantly consulted for clues to the future.

In fact it was just such astrologers that the prophet Daniel encountered in Nebuchadnezzar's court.

Then came in the 'magicians, the astrologers, the Chaldeans and the soothsayers, and I told the dream before them, but they did not make known unto me the interpretation thereof' (Dan. 4:7).

Daniel found the astrologers totally ineffective. But their practices persisted and by the fifth century B.C. the zodiac and its constellations were well established, complete with personal horoscopes.

The Appeal of Astrology

Astrology has continued to fascinate men for many centuries. Though at times its popularity has waned, it is now enjoying a remarkable renaissance.

The reason? Success according to famous circus showman P. T. Barnum involves a little something for every body. Of course it was also Barnum who said, 'There's a sucker born every minute.' But in the case of astrology, both of Barnum's observations would seem to be strikingly appropriate.

In a recent study, psychologists C. R. Snyder and R. J. Schenkkel conducted an experiment in which subjects were given identical horoscopes, similar to the one at the beginning of this article. Some subjects were not asked anything about their birth prior to the handling

out of the horoscopes. Others were asked the year and month of birth, and still others were asked the year, month, and day.

After reading their horoscopes, all the participants rated how closely their horoscope described their personalities on a five point scale. The average rating for those who gave no information about their birth date was 3.24. For those who gave the year and month it was 3.76, while for those who gave the year, month, and day it was 4.38.

In other words the 'accuracy' of the phony horoscope depended on how much information the subject was required to give. If the subject gave the year, month and day of birth then he or she just knew the resulting horoscope must be more accurate. We can only speculate at the perceived 'accuracy' if the hour and minute of birth were given as well. At the rate of increase listed above the 'accuracy' rate would be nearly 500%.

This study strongly supported the assertion that people's belief in the accuracy of horoscopes is far more important than any inherent insight horoscopes might claim to provide.

In a corroborating study, psychologists B. Silverman and M. Whitmer asked 130 students and faculty to rate themselves on a list of personality traits such as aggressiveness, prestige, ambition, and adaptability. Each was asked to name a close friend who was called upon to make similar ratings of the subjects' nature. In addition, each student and faculty member filled out a personality test. Finally, each provided his exact name and place of birth so that his particular horoscope 'sign' could be determined and his personality predicted.

Analyses of the results found no tie between the subjects' self-description, their friends' description or their ratings on the psychological test to the characteristics ascribed to them by the horoscopes.

In view of such 'evidence,' why do people continue to place such confidence in horoscopes and astrological

signs? What motivates millions of individuals to seek advice from the stars?

The Omen Personality

Many factors contribute to the growing interest in the occult and astrology in particular. The disillusionment with science as the panacea for the world's problems is certainly one factor. But the primary reason people turn to astrology is that it gives them the feeling that they are a unique individual, with a sense of purpose and power, and that they have a certain amount of control over the future.

Such desires are not wrong in themselves. Indeed everyone has a desire to understand his or her unique potential, and almost everyone has pondered the purpose of life. But those who have what might be called the 'omen personality' are totally misguided. The answers are simply not written in the stars.

It is good to search beyond the physical to seek real meaning in the universe. It is good to inquire into the fundamental essence of human life, to find reason for personal existence. But to look in the occult and astrology is to look in the wrong place.

The Bible labels astrology as a form of idolatry. 'Lest ye therefore be led up by them, let us not lift up our eyes unto heaven, and when thou shalt see the sun, and the moon, and the stars, even all the host of heaven, should be driven to worship and serve them...' (Deut. 4:15-18).

The prophet Isaiah warned, 'let now the astrologers, the stargazers, the monthly prognosticators, stand up, and save thee from these things that shall come upon thee. Behold they shall be as stubble; the fire shall burn them.' (Isaiah 47:13-14).

Yet despite such warnings, astrology will always have a certain appeal to those who are frustrated, insecure, and gullible. And quite possibly, no amount of evidence and no amount of exhortation will ever convince a true believer in astrology that it is in fact a vain and futile exercise in wishful and mindless thinking. □

WEEK ENDING MAY 3, 1975



An Astronomer Grades Astrology:

A ZERO FOR THE ZODIAC

Does astrology have a rational scientific basis? Is there any conceivable way that the celestial location of stars, planets and nebulae at the time of one's birth could influence an individual's personality, his health, his marriage, his career, and a host of other personal events?

Millions of people have thought their lives were controlled or at least strongly influenced by events in the heavens. Indeed, it seemed almost self-evident to the peoples of ancient Greece, Egypt and Babylon. The earth in their minds was the center of the universe and the sun, moon, planets and stars revolved around this all-important center of activity.

Since these heavenly luminaries often associated with various gods and spirits seemed relatively close, purely not much higher than the birds could fly, it followed that they could and should have an ever-present celestial influence on mundane matters here on earth.

Do Distant Stars Determine Destiny?

But the heliocentric universe of Copernicus (1543) dethroned the earth. And since then the advance of astronomical knowledge has relentlessly pushed the earth farther and farther from any privileged position in the cosmos. The sun too has been demoted to an inconspicuous suburb in a rather unexceptional galaxy in a relatively small group of galaxies in a universe of uncounted billions of stars.

In such a universe it becomes incredibly difficult to believe the heavens were created to have a specific influence on the earth and an individual human in particular. How would such

an influence occur? Through gravity? Radiation?

The immense distances encountered in the universe — usually measured in light years — rule out any such influences. The gravitational attraction of the stars standing at the delivery table would be far greater than the gravitational influence of any star or galaxy on a new-born baby.

And the radiation from even the brightest star would be thousands of times weaker than a single light bulb in the delivery room.

The conclusion is inescapable: no "known" force emanating from the constellations of the heavens could be expected to exert a unique life-long influence on anyone.

Even if the stars did exert an ever so subtle influence at the time of an individual's birth, can anyone seriously believe their influence is important when compared to the multitude of much stronger environmental forces on earth that directly affect our lives?

Signs, Cycles, and Clocks

All life on earth is affected by periodic changes in the environment. Such cyclical variations are often the basis for natural rhythms called biological clocks. The most obvious example is the rising and setting of the sun, a daily cycle of light and dark which directly affects the activities of virtually all plants and animals.

The seasons caused by the earth's revolution around the sun also have a marked "annual" influence on living things. Similarly, the tides driven primarily by the gravitational attraction of the moon, affect countless creatures in the sea on roughly a 12-hour basis.

Research has demonstrated that man too may be perceptibly influenced by lunar and solar radiation and/or gravitational attraction.

However, such "cosmic" cycles operate on all men regardless of when or where they were born. Indeed, the readiness of one's biological clock after a change in environment — as occurs in "jet lag" — proves that such biological

cycles are not rigidly determined or immutably fixed.

Rather, each person's bio-clock can be revised and reset numerous times throughout one's life as the environmental changes.

There is no question that biological rhythms and clocks are often linked to the motions of the sun and moon. But this fact in no way justifies the belief that astrological signs and the positions of the sun, moon, planets or stars at the time of birth can be used to predict one's future.

Horoscopes Out of Date

There is, however, an even more devastating reason why belief in astrology is totally untenable. The whole structure of astrology revolves around the zodiac — or circle of the beasts (in reference to the animal figures imagined to populate the sky). The zodiac is actually an arbitrarily arranged belt in the heavens that includes certain constellations and the paths of the moon, the sun and the planets.

According to astrologers, the zodiac has twelve divisions or signs, each 30 degrees long and 18 degrees wide, marked off eastward from the spring equinox. The names of these divisions were originally the names of the constellations — groups of fixed stars — within them.

About 2000 years ago these artificial divisions of the zodiac and the constellations coincided. But no longer! Today these divisions or signs have shifted about 30 degrees away from their corresponding constellations. This shift in position is due to the procession of the earth's rotational axis.

Precession is a phenomenon commonly seen in the wobbling of the axis of a child's toy top. It occurs with almost any object that is spinning. But since the earth is very big, top takes about 26,000 years to make just one complete turn. The procession of the earth's axis was too slight to be noticed when astrology was first established, thousands of years ago.

It was not until about a hundred years before the birth of Christ that the Greek astronomer Hipparchus detected the slow shift of the spring equinox — the point from which the astrological signs are measured. Yet however slight these precessional changes may be, their long-term effect is substantial.

The result is that the constellation of Pisces is now in the next division, the sign of Aries. The constellation of Libra is now in the sign of Scorpio. The constellation of Cancer is now in the sign of Leo and so on through the twelve signs of the zodiac.

None of the constellations of the zodiac are now in their appropriate astrological signs. But ironically, it is the celestial bodies (whatever forces they are presumed to represent) in a particular sign that are supposed to determine one's horoscope.

The simple truth is that astrologers' horoscopes are "out of date." In fact, precession is continuing to carry the signs of the zodiac even further from their original constellations so that the sign of Aries, for example, is now approaching the astrological constellation of Aquarius. Hence the age of Aquarius.

Astrologers are fond of talking about the new age in which we are supposedly living. Yet in casting their horoscopes, they largely ignore this new age that has resulted from precession. They continue to imagine the sky is arranged as it was 2000 years ago — in what could seem to be a direct contradiction of the fundamental principles of astrology.

In short, astrology is based solely on the imaginary mythical and mystical signs of the zodiac which no longer even correspond to their constellations in the heavens.

The untenable facts — from the earth's place in the universe to the immense distances between the distant bodies to the procession of the signs of the zodiac — all testify to the absurdity of believing that astrology is anything more than an entertaining form of sophisticated superstition. □

Case #1: Late one afternoon a seven-year-old boy sat at his typewriter in his parents' Michigan home. As the sun started to set and the room darkened, he reached for the light switch. But before his hand could touch it, he heard a voice saying, "Don't turn on the light." The impression was so strong and out of the ordinary that the young tyist felt compelled to return to his work without the benefit of additional light.

A few minutes later it was getting too dark to work, and he reached a second time for the switch. Again the warning, "Don't turn on the light." It was only seconds later that a utility lineman came to the front porch warning the family not to touch any electrical switches because a high-voltage wire was down across the line to the house.

This happened in 1915, and the young man, Harold Sherman, went on to become one of the twentieth century's most famous "psychics." But in 1915, and for most of the time since, any sort of interest in the psychic or paranormal was considered strange, weird, and above all unscientific. Sure there were look-alikes and a puppeteer of con artists who believed in such things. But the general public was "about to elect a rational, conservative, and the like to the throne of reality. And men of science were even more adamant."

CASE #2: Before crucial unknowns a young Israeli psychic demonstrates his apparently ability to telepathically perceive thoughts by reproducing diagrams drawn by others. He consistently and correctly "guesses" the position of objects under a metal box. He displays what seems to be the unusual power to enter information stored in video tape.

These feats are not performed in a night club stage in a light of money. The setting of the respected Stanford Research Institute, the psychic is participating in controlled, blind, far or possible, these proof experiments conducted by respected physicians.

Unlike many well-publicized past years, these are the paranormal's results of these experiments will probably stimulate no one to radically change life style or embrace cults, new religious models. The scientists simply reported their findings. "We have observed certain phenomena for which we have no scientific explanation," (New Scientist March 22, 1971 p. 577).

The psychic Israeli superior mentioned above is of course Uri Geller. His own reports also include reading secret messages (locks) and keys (keys) to be his favorite talent. In reading them lightly or not at all. He can allegedly repair a broken and small electronic device by merely holding them in his hands without touching them at all. Some observers claim to have seen him "communicate" and "communicate" small objects.

Only ten years ago, serious talk of telepathy, precognition, premonitions, or any of the "bizarre" experiences would have been considered unscientific heresy. But under a few thousand knowledge of psychic phenomena (and that of all an experience or two) many are now beginning to see the possibility of telepathy as evidence in crime, justice, and a small but significant number of accidents, deaths, full-time attention to the study of the psychic, natural. (Letter for being the first of these experiences).

CASE #3: This was in the early 1960's. A Duke University chemistry student, one of a dark, young, or telepathically "gifted" the thought of a second student. The second student, consciousness on apparently studied words taken over at a time from what is called a "latent" dark. On each letter read to a system, a small response came out, or every time. There are only five symbols, each appearing in exactly one fifth of the words. The phrase of randomly "guessing" each symbol is one to five.



PSYCHIC Carol Jay puts wife Dolores into a hypnotic trance. The famous husband-wife team from Elton, Va., are among thousands riding the wave of interest in the occult.

ANCIENT SPIRITS HAUNT MODERN SCIENCE

by Ron Horowitz

But the theory, modern lives could easily better than one in five. And he means some, but higher than others, more over thousands of "ghosts."

The experiments and many others like it are being conducted by Dr. J. B. Rhine and his wife Dr. Lucine Rhine at their newly established parapsychology laboratory at Duke.

Later in this Dr. Rhine and his wife have results covering their experiments over a number of subjects. The overall average of correct calls is twenty-eight out of one hundred, instead of the chance expectancy twenty out of one hundred (one in five). These are great numbers of true signals. But thousands of calls against such a large deviation from chance, calling an astronomical call, many individuals are.

Rhine's conclusions come from observations, perception, such a scientific or religious knowledge is dropped.

Parapsychology of parapsychology began over half a century ago in 1889, and the founding of the British and then the American Societies for Psychical Research. (The British Society was to gather information about alleged psychic powers, and the American Society to discuss of such powers. Both groups were to be explained within the boundaries of science. Although many members reacted quite positively (e.g., psychologist philosopher William James and physicist J. J. Thomson, dis-

over of the electricity) the movement had relatively little influence on the general public outside of a scientific thinking.

It was not until Dr. Rhine inaugurated the classic tradition of rigorous, scientific, and downright tedious investigation of ESP (in 1934 Rhine coined) that general disbelief began eroding. New methods of testing and Rhine's team, methods of having subjects make "guesses" or "calls" have been refined to almost scientific precision.

For example, physicist Helmut Schmidt conducted recent experiments in the Rhine laboratory having subjects try to predict which of four small lamps would light up next. The electromagnetic order of the lamps was controlled by a randomizer 10 independent dials. Each dial's position was electromechanically random, and perhaps may be in Schmidt's past it, "Rhine's most elementary source of random."

Schmidt's work deeply impressed the scientific community not only because of his results, but also because of the extremely rigorous techniques he utilized in obtaining the results. Science writer Arthur Koestler summarized the impact of Schmidt's few experiments: "The subjects made direct predictive guesses at the outcome of theoretically unpredictable electronic processes with a probability against chance of ten thousand to one against one" (Review of Electronics, pp. 64-65).

In the few decades since these first experiments, Rhine and many other scientists

have tested for telepathy (mind to mind communication without use of the five senses), clairvoyance (the ability to "see" an object hidden from view), precognition (the ability to correctly predict minor future occurrences such as the lighting of a particular light) and psychokinesis (the ability to move or influence an object under circumstances that normally make such influence humanly impossible). Evidence has been found for each. Although experimental results were at first commonly labeled both unscientific and fraudulent, eventually it could only be admitted that the experiments were well done and that there definitely was something to this "ESP business."

That was, and still is, almost too big a scientific pill for many to swallow. As mathematician Warren Weaver put it, "I find this [ESP] a subject that is so intellectually as comfortable as to be almost painful. I find by concluding that I cannot explain away Professor Rhine's evidence, and that I also cannot accept his interpretation" (Lucy Lock and the Theory of Probability, p. 341).

What is so painful about the interpretation? Basically that ESP is a reality. It represents a human ability to gain information and influence events without use of the five external senses. That would mean there are men who understand something to the mind or levels of "reality" in the universe about which science presently knows virtually nothing.

In fact, psychic experiences seem to occur in direct contradiction to what we presently call scientific laws.

Some scientists do not see this as much of a problem. They point out that everything science was understood was once in the unexplainable. After all, when Kepler first suggested that ideas were due to attractive forces repelling from the moon, it was Galileo himself who struggled it off as an "occult" theory. Because such science of a distant constructed the "laws of nature." Present research includes not only testing in the Rhine tradition for the existence of psychic phenomena, but also laboratory observation of known but not desired psychics such as Uri Geller. As the startling results later one of the laboratories, less critical observers even more psychic power as a whole are human potential who which has been driving. (Rhine saw it as the understanding of the mind, but finally, stimulate men to abandon the path of skepticism and materialism in exchange for a higher state of awareness. Some of course strongly caution against any excessive use of psychic phenomena, citing the very real danger of contact with an active and often malicious spirit world. But others argue that a burgeoning Aquarian age will, in the coming age, force upon mankind a choice between peaceful and criminal use of a new psychic source.)

A more conservative forecast sees on the horizon a change in scientific thinking. After decades of despairing all that appears outside its realm, science may allow new respect and tolerance for dimensions of reality beyond its borders.

"To assert that there is only matter and no mind," writes cosmologist V. A. Fierz, "is the most dogmatic of propositions, quite apart from the findings of modern physics, which show that there is no matter in the truest meaning of the term" (Life, Mind and Cosmos, p. 52).

We often mistakenly think that knowing more means the abandonment of explanation. But that is not necessarily so. It seems probable that several branches of science now have too much too much to be able to explain the spiritual universe in purely "physical" terms.

At any rate, rest assured that you're no longer an ignorant duck if you understand. One of spirits. And it's not a phobias fear, for to know of man's spiritual potential is to begin life after death. □



Why NOT

By David Jon Hill

Get Religion?

As the saying goes, there is nothing worse under the sun than a reformed reprobate! Once turned on by a belief in God or a religious conviction of any nature, the reformed reprobate is determined to shove his religion down every one's throat.

More people have suffered, been maimed, ostracized, tortured and murdered in the name of "God" than in any other name! Religion, zealots and fanatics, whatever their brand name, have caused more turmoil in history than any other group. Men and women in the name of religion afflict themselves with every imaginable taboo, from self-mutilation and the denying of every appetite of the flesh to marriage, the eating of bananas, and the insistence that others conform to their oddball convictions... or else!

Each convert feels he himself (or herself as the case may be) has found the true religion and is not satisfied until the whole world sees eye to eye with that conviction. Even those who are not as zealous still insist on meddling in the lives of others whether the others are interested or not. Misguided do-gooders enact legislation and blue laws seeking to enjoin the aid of government in their evangelical thrust. Solomon's wise instruction is well taken here: "Be not righteous over much" (Ecc. 7:16).

Religion has blinded the eye, structured the soul, and brainwashed the mind. Religion has mixed its politics to the extent of causing revolutions or hardening the control of dictatorships. Religion has caused "holy wars" - whatever that can mean - and crusades against all those of unlike belief. Religion has taken the name of God in vain and all too often the prerogatives that belong to God alone (temporal torture and eternal condemnation), turning some to hating God because of the acts of those who claim to represent him.

God forbid that you should get that kind of religion! Get God instead. God wrote you a very personal, long letter in the form of the Bible. Read it and you'll see it has little to do with "getting" religion!

JANEWAY SAVES

A PENNY SAVED... IS NOT ENOUGH!

by George Ritzer

A new voice in the American wilderness is proclaiming the old-time sobriety of "naïve" income in its insured savings account. The voice - that of economist Eliot Janeway - has replaced Earl Gibbons in America's reigning crackle-barrel philosophy: advertising rather-figure, and butt of Bob Hope's jokes.

Although most of us wince at "tithing" (i.e. giving ten percent of) five years of our income into a savings account, Mr. Janeway is probably right. America is severely overdeveloped, overpeopled and undernourished. Our nation overflows with the trappings of prosperity, though we hate to admit it.

Approximately 80% percent of all U.S. households possess at least one automobile. Many own two or three. Two out of three families own their own home. About one in ten of these is equipped with a backyard swimming pool. Nearly all of us own at least one television set, and over half of us own a color model.

But our dollars and dozzens of development are more than matched by our overdeveloped debts. Consumer debt grows by billions each year after prosperous years. From 1945 to 1970, it mushroomed 22 times over. During the first six months of 1974 consumer credit continued to climb at an average rate of \$16 million a day. Today consumer indebtedness stands at a staggering \$200 billion - at roughly \$640 for every man, woman, and child in the United States.

The reasons for this current avalanche of credit aren't too hard to find. It basically got started at the close of World War II when consumers found themselves facing a dazzling array of material goods that had been denied them during the war. The retail trade industry helped capitalize on their post-war desire by selling merchandise on temptingly easy credit terms. Little by little many consumers abandoned the old maxim of "pay as you go" and embarked on the seemingly painless method of "buy now pay later."

A new generation was spawned that felt a penny saved was a penny lost. As Michel Black, author of *Buy Now Pay Later*, wrote back in the early 1960's: "One cannot avoid the conclusion that a new class - the digital debtor - is emerging in America. This class is made up of people from all walks of life with a wide variety of incomes who have been overinduced and overindebted that they are unable to pay."

This type of thinking was also aggravated as consumers saw their hard-earned savings progressively evaporate under the onslaught of prolonged periods of post-war inflation. As his buying power shrank the consumer sought to stay ahead of the game by unloading his shrinking dollars before the price went up again. Often he did this on a long term credit basis, hoping to pay back his obligations in cheaper currency.

The credit explosion was also accelerated by the advent of those little plastic cards that easily found their way into the pockets and

wallets of millions of Americans. Almost overnight the credit card business became big as every state of the world. From 1969 to 1974 personal credit outstanding on these cards multiplied some 3 1/2 times. By the latter part of 1974 it was pushing the \$9 billion mark in the United States alone.

Credit cards and various easy money schemes allowed consumers to play the redemptive game on the loan - where was the tragic result.

In 1974 approximately 170,000 people filed for bankruptcy. 185,000 had their homes seized or been placed against them; 1 million Americans had their wages garnished; and 12 million automobiles were repossessed. Credit managers reported that delinquency rates on installment loans during this same period were the highest since 1950.

Inflation certainly played a part in the mounting confusion of people who found it difficult to meet their financial obligations. But if inflation were the only culprit, one would expect the lower paid wage earners to be in the greatest financial difficulty.

Surprisingly it is where the spare dollars disappear that the young married couple (with children) who earn \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year is the most likely candidate. It is just such middle-income families who are now being up for help at countless counseling centers throughout the United States. And people in the \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year category have

not been events in seeking help from their counselors as well. The problem, then, is basically one of financial mismanagement, not necessarily a lack of money. Americans have formed the habit of borrowing without thinking carefully turning to the bank, the credit card, or the time-payment plan instead of saving and paying cash.

One Ohio credit bureau manager was quite frank on this lack of wisdom on the part of the glibly consumer: "We feel that on increasing number of people are not competent to handle credit in our study today we find that 25 percent of consumers are unable to handle consumer credit with accuracy" (Industry Magazine, How to Make the Most of Your Money, 1969, Preface).

It is this lack of knowledge and experience in rightly handling personal finances which is at the bottom of many a family money problem.

Most people have been trained in money matters - and spenders. A man may be so expert in running a company and feel uneasy about running a personal one. He may be a whiz at managing his employees and may be managing his own budget. Many are money prodigies, but few have been taught how to spend money wisely.

A newly revised *Ambassador College* business planning *Year Personal Finance* will provide these basic principles of sound personal financial management. 176 information a problem, but the price is \$10. Write to the address on the back page.

What's behind astrology?

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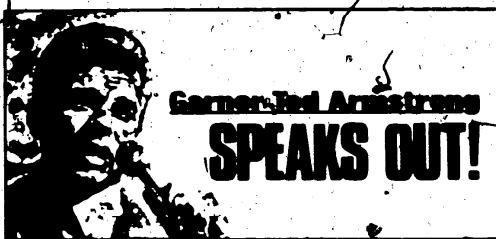
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Watch the Mideast

Even during the height of the Vietnam war, I was constantly reminding millions of listeners to *The World Tomorrow* broadcast that it would be the Mideast, not Vietnam, which would come to occupy most of their concern. Today, even during the agony of final dismemberment of Vietnam, even after the loss of over 56,000 American lives and the expenditure of \$170 billion, I still say, **Watch the Mideast! Why?**

Because Bible prophecy most specifically details dramatic events seen to occur in the Mideast which will lead directly into World War III! Vietnam is not mentioned specifically in Bible prophecy. American involvement there can only be viewed from the perspective of prophecy, as one more disastrous event in the long chronicle of American embelishment and disappointment since World War II. I will break the pride of your power, and your strength shall be spent in vain. (Lev. 26:19-20) warns the Creator.

And now, over to the final chapter of Vietnam draws to a close. I tell you, watch the Mideast!

Though Vietnam drained only an

There is no chance for recognition of Israel by Saudi Arabia, and no chance of negotiation concerning anything short of complete withdrawal by Israel from all "occupied" lands.

enormous amount of American strength, though it contributed terribly to the breaking of the pride of our power, it fulfilled no specific, detailed prophecy.

But listen to this: And at the time of the end shall the king of the south push at him, and the king of the north shall come against him like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with

horsemen, and with many ships, and he shall enter into the countries and shall overflow and pass over. He shall enter also into the glorious land [modern Israel] and many countries shall be overthrown. He shall stretch forth his hand upon the countries, and the land of Egypt shall not escape. But he shall have power over the treasures of gold and of silver, and over the precious things of Egypt, and the Libyans and the Ethiopians shall be at his steps. (Dan. 11:40-43)

You are living in the time of the end prophesied in your Bible. The pushing described in this vastly important prophecy appears to mean something other than direct military attack — more likely a political or economic move.

Recently, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia was assassinated. His brother, Khalid bin Abdul Aziz, is now king. Is the King of the South the king of Saudi Arabia? I cannot say — and Bible prophecy could be satisfied even if this prophetic king were a premier, a president, or a government leader of such stature.

But after all, Saudi Arabia possesses the largest known oil reserves. King Khalid, as Faisal's successor, inherits Saudi policies — and becomes titular head of tens of millions of Moslems.

Official Saudi Statement

In a large ad placed in major newspapers recently, the Ministry of Information of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia released a statement from King Khalid of Saudi policy. It contains some interesting points.

We shall take all necessary steps that help us in achieving our development, such as the building up of our armed forces to protect our country and the Arab world.

As regards the kingdom's foreign policy, it emanates from our belief in world peace and our desire to strengthen it. We still believe in this according to our religion and our traditions. In this respect

we strongly believe in disarmament. Our government will work with the utmost sincerity toward putting into effect the words of His late Majesty that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia considers itself a source of support to every Arab and in the service of every Arab, and its aims at cooperation, solidarity, and fraternity.

Bible prophecy most specifically details dramatic events soon to occur in the Mideast which will lead directly into World War III!

From these two pillars, Islamic solidarity and Arab unity, the efforts of the Kingdom lead toward the restoration of the rights of the people of Palestine and the restoration of the Arab occupied lands.

Then follows a quote from the late King Faisal. When I work or make a declaration or a speech, it is on you, after Almighty God that I depend. You will be leaders in the cause of saving Palestine! The text from a statement of King Khalid continues: The solution of the Palestine problem starts from an essential and important point: the saving of the Arabs and Islamic Jerusalem from Zionism and its restoration to its past status under the flag of the faith. Though our great leader, the departed, was unable to perform prayers at the first mosque mosque which our Muslims had dedicated their prayers, the whole of his people will pray for him there and the faithful and their prayers from there will rise seeking for mercy and favor for his soul.

Thus, the statement clearly reiterates the late King Faisal's avowed intention of praying in Jerusalem from the Dome of the Rock.

Simply put, that seems to indicate there is no chance for recognition of Israel by Saudi Arabia, and no chance of negotiation concerning anything short of complete withdrawal by Israel from all "occupied" lands, apparently referring not only to the Golan, the West Bank, and Old Jerusalem, and the Sinai, but, by obvious inference, very likely including all of modern-day Israel which Arabs will insist is "occupied" land, and not a legal political entity.

Extending a Hand to All Nations!

Later, the statement says, "Our Government does not restrict its in-

ternational relations to the Arabs and Islamic countries, but extends itself to all nations and countries that believe in God and the principles of justice and righteousness. Our Government respects to all the words of our deceased leader. We want a world where liberty, peace, cooperation, and love prevail. We do not intend to be aggressors and we do not intend to do harm to the rights of any individual or group but at the same time we shall not accept or tolerate aggression, because the desire for peace and reformation does not mean weakness.

The concluding paragraph contained the words: "We extend our hands for cooperation with all nations of the world."

So, as you read carefully King Khalid's widely published statement on government policy, you are irresistibly made aware of what seems to be a few plain contradictions.

For one, "We shall take all necessary steps that help us building up our armed forces." And, "We strongly believe in disarmament."

For another, "Our Government does not restrict its international relations to the Arabs and Islamic countries, but extends itself to all nations."

And, "the efforts of the King, down lead toward the restoration of the rights of the people of Palestine, and the restoration of the Arab occupied lands."

Is the king of Saudi Arabia the prophetic King of the South? Perhaps. One thing is sure — the potential for "pushing" is very much present in the hands of the oil-rich Arabs. Virtual economic strangulation would become overnight reality in the event of any new Arab oil embargo enforced upon Europe.

Prophecy says some sort of a shoving match, precipitated by the King of the South, will unleash worldwide lightning-like military response by a King of the North, which clearly indicates Europe.

It was not until the Yom Kippur war and the subsequent quadrupling of Arab oil prices that the words, "shall have power over the treasures of gold and of silver and over all the precious things of Egypt," could have been understated.

Today, the wealth of the world pours into the Arab oil producers' coffers. Jesus warned: **WATCH** ye therefore and pray always that ye may be accounted worthy to escape all these things that shall come to pass, and to stand before the Son of Man. (Luke 21:36)

As never before, you need to watch the Mideast! It holds the key to world peace — or world war. □

14

Personal From

(Continued from page 11)

achieve peace between Israel, Egypt and Syria. The Geneva Conference has in (even gotten off the ground as this was written).

Mr. Kissinger has been on the whole highly successful in bringing about temporary delay agreements in case free, especially in the Middle East. Why? About a few of my Japanese sons (members of the Japanese Diet who call themselves the United Nations at Geneva. So called this state diplomat replied.

Mr. Kissinger is a man both sides feel they can trust, and who is impartial and fair to both sides. And I feel that the leaders of both sides in the Middle East feel the same way toward me. I shuttle back and forth between Cairo, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Amman. Jordan, also. But I am not working for a temporary political peace that can't last, but showing the way to permanent world peace. Prime Masek speaking at a banquet in Tokyo called me the spiritual Kissinger. Why? Well, certainly I am not political.

Where from here? From here on we won't find South Vietnam feeding the world news. The world news center will shift now to the Middle East and in Europe. Events will happen that will cause Western Europe to unite politically and militarily. There will comparatively soon rise a third great power in the world, perhaps even stronger than either the United States or the U.S.S.R. It will turn its attention to the Middle East. And these events will bring to a supreme crisis the whole world's political situation. Long before the communist push southward in Southeast Asia achieves its goal of conquering all the world except the United States. The whole world's trouble will be over before they get around to their final goal of conquering the United States. The Russian Bear moves too slowly. The European Union will move much faster.

Why has the United States failed to win its last two wars - Korea and South Vietnam? To understand you need our free booklet, *The United States and British Commonwealth in Prophecy*. You need to know where these two powers are mentioned in biblical prophecy.

In Britain there will be a national referendum on the U.K. a tie with the European "Common Market" on June 5. Don't be surprised if Britain goes out of the European Economic group. And if not on June 5, then later.

To really understand much of today's news and world conditions, **WEEK ENDING MAY 1, 1973**

one needs to know where these powers are referred to in the Bible.

To explain why the United States is not winning wars anymore, one needs to understand the prophecies of Leviticus 26 and Deuteronomy 28.

Because of the national sins of the U.S. and Britain (and is quoted as saying: "I will break the pride of your power (Lev. 26:10) and your strength shall be spent in vain (verse 20), again, strangers (other nations) have devoured his strength and he knoweth it not."

The United States has had the power to win the Korean war but had lost the prize in that power and had become afraid to use it. The United States had the power to have won the war in South Vietnam, but the prize in that power had been broken and the leaders at Washington (in both parties) were afraid to use it.

The Vietnam war sapped United States strength to the tune of 55,000 lives and \$170 billion.

What is the cause of all these world troubles? Why wars?

You can find no explanation but that revealed from the Creator. The Creator gives the laws, but nobody believes what the Maker says, well, almost nobody. I happen to be one who does, but then it is not fashionable and must look the courage.

But revealed truth shows it all started with the first men and women who were created. Their Maker started revealing to them necessary basic truths. He absolutely necessary for their peace, happiness and well-being. But they did not believe what their Maker said. Instead they took to themselves the knowledge of what is good and what is evil.

They chose the way of evil - the self-centered way of competition, pride, jealousy, envy and hate in stead of the way of love, which is outgoing concern for the good of others equal to self concern. They chose the way of life that has caused all the wars, crime, and evil.

Some 4,000 years later, God sent Jesus Christ to earth as a messenger bearing a message to mankind. It was, in effect, the same message that Maker started to tell Adam and Eve. A handful of disciples believed what he said, and went out proclaiming it. But they, like their Master, were put to death for proclaiming it. Soon another gospel replaced the true message - one about the messenger doing away with his message. And in addition, they proclaimed a distorted and different Jesus (you need to read our free booklet, *The Real Jesus*).

He came proclaiming the kingdom of God, which is the government of one single world government over all nations. Such a world government, to send home scientists, is the world's only hope!

That is how world peace will come - IN OUR TIME - SOON! □



More Than One Man Could Do

SAL/BUR

The forces of President Thieu facing the armies of Hanoi, the assassination of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, and Henry Kissinger's failure to bring peace to the Middle East - these seemingly unrelated events present greater trouble for our all too troubled world and place an even greater strain on the already too delicate fabric of our world order. Nevertheless, these events are related in one significant and little emphasized sense. They prove once again that man, playing his faith in man alone, whether he be president, king or secretary of state, cannot bring about a peaceable world.

Israeli Prime Minister Rabin, on Dr. Kissinger's departure from Israel at the end of the fruitless talks, stressed that the Secretary of State had done more than one human being could ever be expected to do in his singular effort to bring about a negotiated settlement in the volatile Middle East. Dr. Kissinger responded that the breakdown was a sad day for America which had invested so much hope and faith in these efforts.

Let us not forget that Dr. Kissinger was truly working for peace - not for personal aggrandizement or more power or increased prestige as his critics and detractors often accused. Some of these same people, by the way, did the same to build up Mr. Kissinger's image as a superman or a magician or a Captain Marvel.

Yet in the final analysis the problems in the Middle East were beyond the power of one man to handle regardless of his approach, whether through the personal "step by step" method or by the practice of more traditional diplomacy.

With the Middle East "shuttle diplomacy" now a matter of history the whole world awaits the resumption of the Conference of Geneva where the parties will renew their efforts for a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem that has been with us since the end of World War II. Meanwhile, it is interesting to note that President Sadat has just given tangible proof of his moderation by announcing the reopening of the Suez Canal in about a month - about the usual will still be closed to Israeli ships.

Perhaps this announcement by President Sadat is related directly to the assassination of King Faisal who more than any other person dominated the politics of the Arab world and who certainly would have been opposed to any separate peaceful negotiations between Egypt and Israel which could have led to a breakdown in the Arab unity which he had striven so mightily to bring about.

Now that an assassin's bullet has removed Faisal from the world scene, what will be the result? Only time will tell, but certainly the already too tense, too radicalized, too militarized area will be exposed to the danger of further destruction.

At the opposite end of Asia, the South Vietnamese army now faces in total disarray before the onslaught of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong. The Saigon government apparently relies heavily on moral obligations that Dr. Kissinger made to them at the time of the 1971 Paris accords. That treaty allowed the North Vietnamese forces to remain in place in the south and required withdrawal of U.S. forces, but permitted the United States to continue supplying economic and military aid to Saigon. Now the U.S. Congress is rejecting President Ford's and Secretary Kissinger's efforts to increase both military and economic aid in accordance with the promises of two years ago. Kissinger has since stated that he would not have extended the promised aid had he known that Congress would not back him up. He made it plain that there is a difference between our being involved in Vietnam originally and our standing by our word to our allies.

Where do we go from here in our efforts for world peace? Certainly in the short run, the entire foreign policy of the United States is up for re-examination. But in the long range analysis it is obvious that man cannot rely on himself alone in his quest for peace. Man's attitude toward his fellow man and toward God must change - and until it does things will continue to get worse. We may be confronted with more than the loss of the "American dream," the dream we have seen disappearing before our eyes. Man is now capable of utterly destroying himself.

But as Mr. Herbert Armstrong has proclaimed throughout the world in his personal appearances, the nations will not be permitted to wipe out all human life because a supernatural power will intervene and save man from himself and the law of God which is the law of love (love toward God and love toward man) will be established on this earth. That is man's only hope.