

plain truth
WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22, 1975

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THANKSGIVING DAY - WHAT SHOULD IT MEAN TO YOU?
THE VATICAN CALLS FOR EUROPEAN UNITY

THE TERRORIST EPIDEMIC



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It's time, once again, to check up on the STATE OF THE WORLD AT THIS MINUTE — as compared to 10, 25, and 50 years ago — as to what is prophesied as SURE to come in the very near future — and as to the STATE OF AND PLANS FOR GOD'S WORK.

Just where are we, now, in the panorama of biblical PROPHECY? Look, first, at what has happened in the past 10, 20, and 30 years. Look how freedom of speech and freedom of action are changing the whole tempo of life.

The new "freedoms" in speech were getting started 30 years ago. In the movie "Gone with the Wind" audiences were shocked when Rhett Butler said to Scarlett O'Hara, "Frankly, my dear, I don't give a damn!"

Twenty-five years ago I was emotionally shocked when, in a Broadway play, an actor on stage talked to two other men about "an *o* b" (he spoke the words "like you" (pointing to one of the men) "and like you" (pointing to the other man) "and like ME!" (pointing with his thumb to himself) just as the final curtain was rung down. I was stunned to hear such words in a play, for I had taken with me two twenty- or twenty-one-year-old Ambassador College male students who were visiting in New York.

But when things like that no longer shocked audiences, they dived out to the public stronger shocks until we have come to X-rated movies. Today, in most homes for even the children to see, if parents do not prevent it, the public is fed a diet of increasing violence, murder, sex, and themes undreamed of 30 years ago.

The once taboo subject of sex is freely discussed among teen-agers. My son Garner Ted explained on his television program how an embarrassed father felt it his embarrassing duty to teach his seven-year-old son a few elementary facts about sex. At that point the seven-year-old said briskly, "Oh sure, Dad. What would you like to know?"

But what of the STATE OF THE WORLD today?

We need to realize that biblical PREHISTORY reveals that once the universe-ruling GOVERNMENT OF GOD ruled over this whole earth. There was wonderful, worldwide PEACE with shouts of JOY! (Job 38:7) There was a super archangel king on a throne administering the GOVERNMENT OF GOD (Isaiah 14:13) till lawlessness — iniquity and rebellion — was found in him (Ezekiel 28:14-15). Then God renewed the face of the earth (Psalm 104:30) and created man (Genesis 1:2-31).

But when our first parents rejected the GOVERNMENT OF GOD in the forbidden-fruit incident (Genesis 3:6), God adopted a "hands-off" policy for six thousand years, to be followed by a 1,000-year period when the returning glorified CHRIST will restore the GOVERNMENT OF GOD, ruling in the KINGDOM OF GOD over all nations. Once again there will be perfect PEACE, HAPPINESS, and JOY (Revelation 11:15, 20:4).

Scientists and world leaders have said, during the past three or four decades, that the only solution to today's world problems and evils is a world-ruling government with supreme power to rule all nations — yet they say it is impossible! With man it is. But with God it is SURE to come — and soon.

Meanwhile God has allowed man to try to rule himself. And human leaders have set up every kind of government: man has been able to devise oligarchy, monarchy, democracy, communism, etc. None has brought peace, prosperity, happiness.

And now, as we approach the very END of this 6,000-year age, human, man-created governments are being overthrown AT THE RATE OF ONE A MONTH! So what is the STATE OF THE WORLD today?

You may read a headline in your newspaper reporting the overthrow of a government in Africa, Asia, or South America. Probably you do not read past the headline. Perhaps you miss it entirely. Anyway, it's a long way from where you live, and its true significance is not impressed on you.

But with me it has been different.

When country after country is overthrown — when a king, president, or prime minister whom I have known and talked with, one after another, is assassinated, taken prisoner, or forced to flee for his life as his government is overthrown, IT STRIKES HOME TO ME!

It means we are in the very last days of this world!

Most people do not realize HOW FAST THINGS ARE CHANGING! When I was a boy, there was very little crime, compared to now. Violence was rare. Morals

Personal from...

Stabilizing

THE STATE OF THE WORLD

were high by comparison. Families stuck together.

All the world's evils have multiplied since then. And today whole nations are coming apart — being overthrown — at the rate of ONE A MONTH!

I have written before of how, in June of 1973, at a luncheon in New Delhi, India, the ambassador from Ethiopia invited me to visit his country and meet Emperor Haile Selassie. The Afghanistani ambassador invited me to visit his country and have a meeting with King Mohammed Zahir Shah. Before I could arrange to visit Afghanistan, the government was overthrown, and the king fled into exile. Twice I visited Emperor Haile Selassie, but in August 1974, he was taken prisoner in a military coup overthrowing his government, and about a year later he died.

In August 1973 I went to Santiago, Chile, for a meeting with President Allende, and three weeks later he was assassinated by a machine gun in the very room where I had the meeting. I had visited Prime Minister Kittakachorn of Thailand twice in his residence in Bangkok. A riot of 200,000, mostly students, overthrew his government, and he fled to the United States. I knew President Thieu of South Vietnam, but he fled to Europe shortly before the North Vietnamese took over Saigon. I knew these men. When their countries were overthrown, you may be sure I realized the significance of it.

One of the most recent government leaders whom I knew was President Rahman of Bangladesh, who was recently assassinated and whose government was overthrown.

But what about the world today?

In Europe, the troubles in Portugal and Spain may trigger a resurrection of the Holy Roman Empire in the form of a UNITED EUROPE. Leaders in Europe have long wanted a political-military union in Europe. They just have not known how to bring it about.

In Portugal, communists virtually took over the government, then suffered a temporary setback. But communists never give up or quit. If they stage a comeback, gaining the government in a country that has for centuries been Roman Catholic, Rome may take drastic action to unite all Europe.

In Spain Franco won the war against communism, 1936-39, and he has kept the government rightist. But recently Franco has been under sharp criticism from all over Europe for executing guerrillas who had killed Spanish policemen. Since then he has suffered a heart attack. Conditions are becoming ripe in Spain for a united, religious-dominated European government, with Prince Juan Carlos as king.

Since World War II, the nations of Europe have relied on U.S. military power to offset Soviet power. But they are fast losing all confidence in the United States as a world power.

Right now I feel sure that North Korea is planning an invasion of South Korea. If it comes and the United States does not go immediately to South Korea's aid, the United States will no longer be recognized as a world power! And the present temper of the American Congress seems to totally forbid any U.S. intervention again in Korea!

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In an unpublicized but highly important speech to his bishops, Pope Paul VI called for a united Christian Europe.



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As total public and private debt nears three trillion dollars, each American man, woman, and child owes over \$13,000!

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Stanley R. Rader covers the 30th anniversary concert of the United Nations, conducted by Maestro Carlo Maria Giulini.



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WHAT WE NEED ARE LEADERS — NOT FOLLOWERS.

Our leaders don't lead, they follow, writes editor Garretted Armstrong in his regular "speaks out" column.

THE TERRORIST EPIDEMIC

by Donald D. Schroeder

Kidnappings, assassinations, bombings, and threats of violence to public officials and innocent bystanders have become daily features in world news.

The recent machine-gun killings of two Turkish ambassadors in Vienna and Paris within a few days of each other underscore the growing violence.

Other recent attacks demonstrate the sudden terrorist proliferation: the disappearance of two American embassy officials in Beirut, the abduction of several U.S. military advisors in the strife-torn province of Eritrea in Ethiopia; the kidnapping of a British consul in Asmara, capital of the same province; the bombing of downtown offices in three American cities all in one morning, supposedly the work of an underground organization pushing for Puerto Rican independence.

In the Irish Republic, Dutch industrialist Tiede Herrema has suffered days of beatings and threats of death from two determined Irish Republican Army terrorists. At the time of this writing, he has not yet been freed although police and army specialists have surrounded the kidnappers' hideout.

Almost daily, police, public officials, and businessmen (a Mercedes-Benz executive most recently) in Argentina and other strife-torn areas of Latin America are kidnapped or killed by diverse bands of terrorists.

In Italy, gangland terrorism extorts millions from families of kidnapped prominent citizens. And while plane hijackings have been greatly reduced through intensive airline screening and the reluctance of more and more nations to avoid the repercussions from being refuge zones for terrorist landings, hijacking remains an ever present threat.

New Breed of Violence

Ten years ago such radical tactics to exploit political or other grievances were rare, especially in the United States. Now no one is really safe. Lewis Hottelacker, special assistant to the Secretary of State, summarized recently: "The world has lived with violence and terror since the beginning of time. But we now are experiencing new forms of international terrorism which have reached the point where innocent people anywhere can be victimized."

Terrorist activity moreover, is contagious. Close to one hundred organized terrorist groups are recognized in the world at present. They spread over the political spectrum of causes from extreme right to extreme left and bear not only the familiar abbreviated titles such as the P.L.O., S.L.A., or I.R.A., but also such rarely publicized names as the Baetas ETA, the Croatian Ustasha, and the Tupacmaras in South America, to name but a few.

Terrorist proliferation caused one Turkish diplomat to pinpoint the immense problem facing anti-terrorist countermeasures following the killing of the Turkish ambassador in Paris: "God knows who is responsible for this... an Israeli Greek Cypriot, the Dev Gelo Turkish secret movement, the Kurds, or

God knows who. In any case they are crazy."

The ultimate fear of governments everywhere is the chaos which would result from nuclear weapons falling into terrorist hands as such weapons and technology proliferate.

Anti-terror Laws Stymied

What are the odds of stopping international terrorist activity? It's not a positive picture, but not a totally hopeless one either at this point.

The hundreds of terrorist breeding grounds in the world are not going to quietly disappear. For there are too many examples of government corruption and repression — often the breeding ground for rebellious movements. Hatred, whether stemming from real or imagined injustices, is awfully difficult to control once permitted to blossom.

Only tough international laws supported by every nation against providing refuge and support for terrorists, coupled with quick punishment for those caught, can ever begin to turn the tide. Terrorists everywhere need to be regarded for what they are first and foremost: MURDERERS! Anything else, any other attempt at justifying or rationalizing their activities, is euphemistic folly.

The status of anti-terrorist international law, however, is in disgraceful limbo. In 1972, the U.N. General Assembly Legal Committee rejected the proposal that member nations return terrorist criminals for trial in the country of their crime. They voted 76-34 in favor of a "do-nothing" study instead. Then the General Assembly turned around and invited the spokesman of one of the world's best-known terrorist groups to speak to them.

It's a weird world. Everyone decries terrorist violence when it strikes close to home. But pressure groups in many nations do not permit official condemnation of terrorism as a principle, even if innocents must die.

Our world is plagued with too many nations and ideologies who abet and encourage terrorism as a means of "advancing" the revolutionary process. Killers of innocents are called "heroes," not murderers. They wage "liberation" wars.

Terrorism and the growing acceptance of violent means to achieve frustrated ends were actually foretold for our age in the Bible. One finds the amazing prediction: "This know also that in the last days pious men shall come. For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unlovely, without natural affection, trucebreakers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good, traitors, heads, high-minded..." (II Timothy 3:1-5).

Until terrorism and violence are rejected as solutions to achieve political results, terrorism will lead and grow on itself and endanger all of us more and more, claiming additional innocent victims. Will it have to take the return of Jesus Christ himself before the madness ceases? **U**

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22, 1975



VATICAN ISSUES NEW CALL FOR EUROPEAN UNITY

**"Reawaken Europe's Christian Soul,"
Paul VI Tells Bishops
in Rome Conference**

Last month, in an unusually critical reference to the Protestant Reformation, Pope Paul VI said the 16th-century revolt against the papacy and the resultant religious wars had hampered efforts toward European unity.

"The Reformation it is a historical fact has contributed to a division," the pope observed in an address before a gathering of 80 Roman Catholic bishops, cardinals, and prelates in Rome.

After reviewing Europe's tortuous past, its divisions and wars, he told those in his audience that it was their "mission as bishops in Europe" to "reawaken Europe's Christian soul, where its unity is rooted."

It was the Catholic faith "that made Europe" in the past, the Pontiff stressed. In discovering this "secret of its identity" the Continent could then perform the "providential service to which God is still calling it."

Constant Theme

The theme of European unity and the expected role of the Catholic church in helping bring it about — is not a new one for the Vatican. Pope Paul has frequently spoken out on the subject during the 13 years of his pontificate. His predecessors, popes John XXIII and Pius XII, also publicly endorsed the creation of a European political community with a supranational character.

Pope John said Catholics should be "in the front ranks" of the unification effort. Anticipating the potential obstacles on the road to unity, he also advised that "the progressive creation of European unity requires the defeat of isolation and narrow nationalism."

Carrying on the theme, Pope Paul just three months after his election in 1963 likewise strongly endorsed the idea of a united Europe, asserting that the Vatican "is persuaded that the great issue of European unity is a duty that must be solved positively." He added, "We are also persuaded that the solution of the question calls for the creation of a unified mentality and for the diffusion of a common culture. Without this European unity cannot be reached."

Moreover, Pope Paul suggested that the Roman Catholic faith "can be a coefficient of incomparable value for infusing spiritual vitality to that fundamental unified culture that should constitute the animation of a socially and politically unified Europe."

Church's Role in History

Historically, the Roman Catholic Church has performed (Continued on page 3, col. 1)

"Only the Christian Civilization Can Save This Continent"

The following are key excerpts of the address given by Pope Paul VI on October 18, to the participants of the Third Symposium of the Bishops of Europe. Present were 80 representatives from 24 European countries.

"Europe! There are many ways of looking at it. But has one ever been able to speak of its unity? Until yesterday it seems to have been a continual battlefield. However attempts at political unification have known their time of glory if one thinks of the Roman Empire, then of the Carolingian and Germanic Empires that followed. More profoundly, it is

the Greco-Roman civilization which characterized them all and even more so, the same Christian culture. Yes, a common factor animated this great ensemble. It was faith. Can it not be said that it is faith, the Christian faith, the Catholic faith that made Europe, to the extent of being like its soul? The Reformation it is a historical fact contributed to a division."

"We think that only the Christian civilization, from which Europe was born, can save this continent from the void it is experiencing, permitting it to humanly master the technical

progress for which it has given a taste to the world, to find again its spiritual identity and to assume its moral responsibilities toward the other partners of the globe. There is the vocation of Europe, by means of the faith. And it is there that our mission as bishops in Europe takes on a gripping perspective. No other human force in Europe can render the service that is confided to us, promoters of the faith, to reawaken Europe's Christian soul, where its unity is rooted."

"It is through this spiritual means that Europe must again find the secret of its identity, of its dynamism, of the providential service to which God is still calling it, of the witness that it must give to the face of the earth."

CHINESE TELL SCHMIDT: "UNITY IS STRENGTH"

PEKING, Nov. 1 (REUTERS). West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt left here today in no doubt about the strength of Chinese hopes for European unity in the face of what Peking sees as Soviet expansionism.

At a farewell banquet last night he heard China's Senior Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-Ping make his strongest call yet for West European integration.

History demanded that European countries unite, he said. "Unity is strength while separation invites bullying." Without mentioning them by name, Mr. Teng accused Russian "hegemonists" of seeking to divide Europe by force of arms. The chancellor, himself a stern champion of the European Common Market, joined in a toast proposed by Mr. Teng "to Europe's unity and growing strength."

China's message to Europe

came out loud and clear: Close ranks quickly to fend off the Soviet militarists. In their speeches, the Chinese were clearly addressing Mr. Schmidt not just as chancellor of West Germany but as a European leader.

While the two sides could agree on the importance of European integration, they predictably failed to see eye-to-eye on international détente, which Peking denounces as a dangerous Soviet trick.

But differences over détente — Mr. Schmidt referred to them as "nuances" — did not overshadow the trip as it did the visit of Secretary of State Kissinger a week earlier. The chancellor received a remarkably warm reception, especially in a welcoming People's Daily editorial which lauded the German people in language usually reserved for Peking's Third World friends. (1)



BEFORE his trip to China, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (right) conferred with Bavarian strongman, Franz Josef Strauss. Strauss gave his impressions gained on two previous trips to China.

World Lawyers Meet— And Argue

WASHINGTON. The nation's capital was host in mid-October to the largest conference of lawyers and judges ever assembled. Over 4,000 of the most distinguished jurists from 129 nations, including 48 chief justices of their respective lands, met at the week-long "World Peace Through Law" conference. Their overriding concern: how world law can help solve the grave problems facing mankind.

Philip Noel Baker, winner of the 1959 Nobel Peace Prize and one of the main speakers, called for the rule of world law to replace the balance of power. Speaking with a passion and strength which belied his 86

years, he called the balance of power "not a preventive but a prelude to war," adding that "the idea that peace can be maintained by dividing the nations into two hostile groups of strength is fit only for the century long since gone."

But the three-decade-long superpower deadlock was not the only issue raised by any means. The whole WPTL conference reflected at times very vociferously the complex situations tugging and pulling at the fabric of international society.

Even this august gathering of the world's top lawyers and judges was not immune to emotion. (Continued on page 3, col. 1)

America's Mountain of Debt

Bankruptcy for America's largest city is virtually certain; attention now turns to the mop-up operations.

But while everyone has focused his attention on the financial worms which have devoured the Big Apple, a far more menacing problem has gone relatively unnoticed. The whole nation is living beyond its means. The truth is the American economy sits on a mountainous pile of debt. Public and private debt now totals more than \$2.8 trillion, about \$13,000 for every man, woman, and child in the United States.

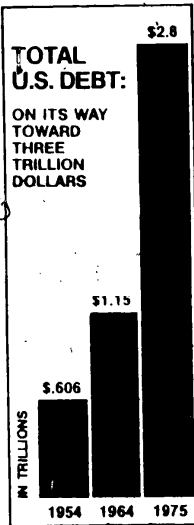
The total figures are so large as to be incomprehensible. But what is comprehensible and important is that the amount of money that consumers, banks, and corporations have on hand with which to meet their short-term month-by-month debts is shrinking.

As more consumers lose the game of financial brinkmanship, they are filing for bankruptcy in record numbers. The Bankruptcy Division of the U.S. courts prognosticates that "bankruptcy filings for 1975 will break every record in the book" — a total of more than 230,000.

Corporations are doing much the same thing. Currently most corporations have on hand only enough money to pay off about half of their short-term debt. Before 1964 they had the money to pay off all their short-term debts and still have some left over.

Furthermore, the amount of cash on hand with which corporations meet the interest payments on past borrowing is trending steadily downward. What this means is that very few American companies will be able to do much borrowing in the years ahead. Yet the next decade is a time when American industry will need a tremendous infusion of new machines and equipment, just to maintain its productivity.

The banking community hasn't been immune from loose fiscal policies either. Since the beginning of the sixties bankers have set aside their traditional cautious ways and made loans with abandon — in the process making an extraordinary number of bad loans. As the seventies began many banks found that they had made the classic mistake of borrowing short, at high interest rates, and



lending long at low rates. The squeeze has already contributed to the miserable state of the construction industry, which has had a hard time passing on high interest rates to prospective buyers.

Ballooning Government Debt
But the greatest danger of all lies in government borrowing. State and local government debt now exceeds \$200 billion while the federal government is in hock to the tune of over \$600 billion.

... SPENDTHRIFT...



The interest on the national debt alone — \$36 billion — is more than the entire federal budget in 1948.

The federal budget deficit this year is \$68 billion, money which will either have to come out of savings — and that means higher interest rates — or be printed up — and that means inflation. In fact, the only really substantial difference between New York City and the Federal government is that Washington can always crank up the printing presses in order to prevent a default.

The price of staying off a run of bankruptcies, either business or governmental, may well be a jarring dose of hyperinflation. To prevent the financial dominoes from falling, the Federal Reserve will have no choice but to create more money out of thin air. If X can't pay Y, Y may not have the money to pay Z, and then everybody goes broke or the government floods the economy with paper dollars.

Wrong Philosophy

The ultimate responsibility for the debt pyramid — and the inflation it generated — rests upon a "have-it-now-pay-later" syndrome that came to permeate American thought in the 1960s. The attitude was that a country could enjoy economic growth without first producing the wealth from which those benefits could flow. And when an expensive war was engaged in, the decision was made to buy the guns, but not to cut back on the butter.

Now the realization that the economy isn't one big rickety candy mountain is coming home. "Liberal" governors such as Michael Dukakis in Massachusetts and Jerry Brown in California have turned fiscal conservatives. Brown in fact believes that the basic problem is that there are finite limits to what government can do, and that those limits have been reached.

Still, it may be too little, too late. California's Brown speaks of human nature as "constant" and "weak" — it is still susceptible to the something for nothing demagoguery which manifests itself in government budgets all out of proportion to what people are willing, or able, to pay.

The late historian Arnold Toynbee, who died recently, feared that democracies would be unable to cope with the economic catastrophes he foresaw lying just ahead, and that as a result they would be replaced by totalitarian regimes. New York has won the wind. It remains to be seen whether the whole nation will reap the whirlwind. □



Worldwatch

by Gene H. Hogberg

SIPRI Shockers

STOCKHOLM: Conversing with spokesmen in the various government agencies here in the beautiful Swedish capital is an interesting experience. Regardless of whether one talks to the representative of the department of education or of social welfare, correction, economic planning or national defense, the reply is nearly always the same to the question of how Sweden has been able to achieve such a remarkably high standard of living. "Well, you must realize," comes the inevitable response, "Sweden has not been at war for nearly 160 years."

There are certainly many other valid reasons for Sweden's unique form of egalitarian prosperity — a generous amount of both fertile farmland and natural resources, a highly sophisticated industrial base, a talented, educated work force that has traditionally operated in harmony with both industry and government, rather than in a hostile, adversary relationship.

But perhaps the factor of no warfare since Napoleonic times — despite a continuous and formidable outlay for national defense to preserve Sweden's neutrality — really is as significant a reason as the Swedes themselves contend.

In this light, it's significant that here in Stockholm is headquartered a unique organization, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) for short. It is an independent international research group delving into the problems of peace and conflict, with special emphasis on disarmament and arms regulation. It was founded in 1966 by the Swedish Parliament to commemorate Sweden's 150 years of unbroken peace.

SIPRI produces many publications dealing in depth with the entire range of war and weapons topics from the problems of chemical and biological warfare through the international arms trade to preventing the spread of nuclear weapons. But its most prodigious (and expensive — \$25) effort is its annual yearbook entitled *World Armaments and Disarmament*. Its 1975 edition contains many sobering facts, including:

- The total world military expenditure for 1974 was \$210 billion. This is about equal to the entire national income of the poorer half of mankind.

- The trade in arms to Third World countries increased by 40 percent between 1973 and 1974. More than half of the total arms supplies in 1974 went to the Middle East, 27 percent went to the Persian Gulf states alone, where a buildup of unprecedented proportions is taking place.

- 1974 was a record year for the number of countries conducting nuclear explosions. 35 nuclear explosions were conducted: 20 by the U.S.S.R., 5 by the U.S.A., 7 by France, 1 by the U.K., 1 by China, and 1 by a newcomer to the nuclear club, India. According to SIPRI estimates 1,012 nuclear explosions have been conducted since 1945.

- The explosion of a nuclear device by India in May 1971 dramatically demonstrated that a country with a significant peaceful nuclear program can readily and cheaply produce nuclear explosives. Today at least 20 countries could be in a position to do so. By 1980, there could be over 30.

- The strategic arms limitation (SALT) agreements concluded or discussed so far between the United States and the U.S.S.R. will not prevent these countries from doubling or even tripling their present warhead inventories. In addition, both the warheads and their delivery systems are being made more accurate, penetrative and less vulnerable.

In summary, reports SIPRI "events in 1974 repeated the familiar pattern of relatively rapid progress in military technology and little progress in attempts to control the nuclear and conventional arms races taking place across the globe."

The SIPRI researchers deserve commendation for doing everything in their power to point out these grave threats to human survival. But are the world's political leaders paying any attention? □

World Lawyers

(Continued from page 1)
tional side-taking in sensitive subjects

Julia Gibson of Liberia complained of continuing discrimination against women in politics.

Patricia S. Lind, President of the American Bar Association, said women went even further, not sparing the feelings of the predominantly male members of the legal profession seated before her. "When it comes to our sex, justice is indeed blind," she said. She desired the highest punishment sometimes given women than that given men for similar crimes: the lack of concern for dependents of the convicted and for the low priority given crimes against women, such as rape.

Mock Trial Ends in Deadlock

The conference highlighted an even more sensitive issue in a demonstration trial designed to show what might happen if a "hypothetical" case involving a new oil embargo were to be referred to an international court of justice.

A distinguished panel of seven judges, each the chief justice of his own nation, heard arguments from both sides of the case. Each side tried to use existing treaties and legal documents such as the UN Charter to prove that such an em-

bargo was or was not justified. Even in the arguments raised in this "mythical" case, one could see the passions and justifications of the real-life situation on which this trial was patterned. So complicated were the contradicting and emotional claims that the judges refused to render a decision, promising that some time in the future opinions by each judge would be written and published.

In the seminar dealing with international terrorism, one speaker touched off a row by denying that acts of Palestinian groups could be termed terrorism. "A violent act is not a terrorist act when it is for the rights of man," he declared.

Ram B. Jethmalani of India protested the tone and content of that statement, saying it was not in accord with WPIL principles.

Main Problem: National Sovereignty

Charles S. Rhyne, founder and president of the World Peace Through Law Center in Washington, site of the conference, had said in his opening speech: "We have presented in the program all the problems facing mankind. We ask you: How can law help solve them?"

In all too many sessions, the answer came back: Without the authority to override national interests and hostilities, not much.

As Philip Jessup, a former judge of the International Court of Justice in The Hague, admitted:

"We are looking for steps which can be taken which will not run up against the political will of the nations involved."

Another delegate elaborated: "Not much has changed in the ten years I've been coming here. Not much will change in the next ten years unless we face the question of political will."

Anticipating this sort of stalemate in the proceedings, U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren E. Burger told his peers that "if these conferences produce no other accomplishments, the event itself is of great importance in this troubled world."

Burger went on to show the way to potential accomplishments, drawing upon the experience of the United States whose formation 200 years ago, he said, "could not have been done without an acceptance by all of the thirteen states of a rule of law superior to each state."

But the chances of that happening on a worldwide scale by the efforts of man seem more remote now than ever. This conference instead revealed that even the most idealistic efforts of men dedicated to the rule of world law are all too often soured by deep-seated partisan viewpoints.

— Henry Sturcke

ART BUCHWALD

Gun Stamps for the Poor

WASHINGTON: Jonathan Spear and Michael Petit have brought to my attention a statement from Harlon B. Carter of the National Rifle Assn. in defense of the "Saturday night special" handgun.

Carter told a House judiciary subcommittee on crime, "It makes no sense to me why possession of a finely made \$200 handgun owned by a decent law-abiding man of means should be legal, but ownership of a \$40 handgun (Saturday night special) by an equally law-abiding resident of the inner city, who can't afford anything better to protect his family and home, should be a felony."

It is a very interesting point and Spear and Petit have a solution to the problem.

The federal government should institute immediately a gun stamp program for the poor. The program would work as follows: A family of four making less than \$6,000 a year would apply for gun stamps at the local post office.

All the head of the family would have to produce is his income tax return, and if he qualifies as a "needy case," he would be given the equivalent of \$200 in gun stamps which he could spend at any gun store for weapons and ammunition. The gun store would be reimbursed by the government for the stamps at 100 cents on the dollar.

Some people might argue that the poor would take advantage of the program and use the stamps to buy cheap guns and pocket the rest of the money. But while there may be some abuses of the gun stamp program, it would still be the best and cheapest way of seeing that no American citizen, no matter what his financial status, would be deprived of his right to bear arms.

World which look to Europe as a guide to the values of civilization.

In view of the Vatican's continual support of the United Europe idea, I restated again only last month, Roman Catholicism may once again provide the unifying theme to override the long-standing differences obstructing the road to European unity. A modern-day "Holy Roman Empire" may be just over the horizon. □

It is hard to believe that in a country as rich as ours there are perhaps as many as 50 million people who go to bed every night without a gun under their pillows. Many of the poor are to blame for this condition. They would rather buy food with their money than guns.

But a majority are not responsible for their plight. Many are jobless, elderly and children. They have tried to acquire guns, but the cost, even for a Saturday night special, has been beyond their means.

In the past, the middle class has ignored them in the belief that anyone who really wants a gun should pull himself up by his bootstraps and earn one. But in an urban society during a period of cruel inflation it's not as easy to acquire a decent gun as it used to be. We can no longer stand idly by and say to these poor people, "You can't have a gun unless you buy it yourself the way we did."

Gun stamps are the obvious solution to helping people who can't help themselves. At first it would be considered demeaning to some to accept gun handouts from the government. But as time went on I believe that poor people would accept gun stamps in the same way they accept food stamps.

As a temporary way of providing their families with the basic necessities of life, they would no longer feel themselves inferior to the decent law-abiding man of means who can afford a \$200 weapon. They will have the opportunity that they have been deprived of so long of using their guns to settle family arguments without resorting to knives and hammers.

Gun stamps will bring dignity and joy to their lives.

The next question is cost. Can the United States afford a gun stamp program? The answer is yes. For one thing it will be a big boost to the handgun industry in this country, providing hundreds of thousands of jobs for people. It will also encourage new ammunition factories to be built in depressed areas. A subsidized gun program in this country will give manufacturers an incentive to speed up production and will guarantee them a profit in lean years when weapon sales are down.

So not only the poor but everybody will benefit from gun stamps.

No country can boast it has done all for its people until it arms every man, woman and child with a weapon. So if you really care for the plight of the poor, as Harlon B. Carter of the NRA does, write to your congressman today.

CHAS. Los Angeles, Calif.

VATICAN

(Continued from page 3)
just such a function as suggested by the pontiff.

The Holy Roman Empire spanned the millennium from the coronation of Charlemagne as Holy Roman emperor by Pope Leo III in A.D. 800 to the empire's abolition by Napoleon in 1806. It saw a close association between the ruling dynasties of Frankish and German kings and the papacy in Rome, although there were frequent church state quarrels. Until the 16th century, the Holy Roman emperor was personally crowned by the pope.

The Holy Roman Empire held forth the pretension, at least of political unity, but its primary unity was found in the religious sphere. The Roman church was the real rallying point, providing a unifying theme among the diverse national and political elements on the Continent. Personal loyalty to the church transcended, as a rule, lesser, secular loyalties and divisions.

But since the passing of the Holy Roman Empire, Europe has been hopelessly divided without even the semblance of

any kind of unity. Two world wars have ravaged the Continent, and divisive national and factional quarrels have flared up periodically.

In a reference to this, Pope Paul observed in November 1963: "Everyone knows the tragic history of our century. If there is a means of preventing this from happening again, it is the construction of a peaceful, organic united Europe." The need for European unity, he added, becomes more urgent by the day.

"A long, arduous path lies ahead," the pontiff asserted in 1965 in a reaffirmation of the church's support for the building of a united Europe. "However," he continued, "the Holy See hopes to see the day born when a new Europe will arise, rich with the fullness of its traditions and animated by a common will to build the best possible future for the millions of inhabitants of Europe."

Pope Paul observed in 1969 during a meeting with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt that the Vatican "notes with pleasure that the German government contributes actively to the achievement of the aim [of European unification]." In

light of the dominant role of the German nation in the medieval Holy Roman Empire, this statement carried added significance.

The Vatican

The Vatican provided a tangible demonstration of its support of unification by establishing diplomatic relations in 1970 with the European Common Market Commission in Brussels and naming a papal nuncio (ambassador) to the EEC.

Speaking personally with the president of the European Parliament in November 1973, the pontiff said the search for European unity must combine both "boldness and realism." He reminded the Common Market officials of the "profound interest which the Holy See has long felt for the progress of European unity."

The pope at that time also indicated two reasons why he believed Europe should unite on a supranational level. First, the people of Europe needed to collaborate to find solutions to the social, economic and human problems facing them. Secondly, a united Europe, he suggested, could be desirable in relation to other countries of the

THANKSGIVING DAY

What Should It Mean To You?

by Eugene Walter

To many Americans Thanksgiving Day means sumptuous turkey dinners, family reunions and football games. Most seem to forget that the very name of this traditional holiday means to give thanks. But give thanks to whom? For what? And why?

In 1630 the little 150-ton *Arbella* was plowing westward through the rough Atlantic to the Massachusetts coast. From its deck John Winthrop preached a striking sermon that accurately predicted America's future.

"We shall be," prophesied Winthrop, "as a City upon a Hill: the Eyes of all people are upon us; so that if we shall deal falsely with our God in this work we have undertaken and so cause him to withdraw his present help from us, we shall be made a story and a by-word through the world."

Those are remarkable words! They indicate that at least some of the early colonists sensed that their endeavors were being favored by the hand of God.

These early settlers seemed to grasp that they were being given very special opportunities, special blessings, and special responsibilities. For all this, the indications are many were grateful.

God and Thanksgiving Day

The first "Thanksgiving Day" originated with the festival held by Plymouth Colony in December 1621 in gratitude for a successful harvest. The Pilgrims from England had landed at Plymouth Rock in December 1620 and had endured a hard year. On that first "Thanksgiving Day" they thanked God that they were still alive and had food to

eat. Some of the Pilgrims recognized God as the source of their blessings. They held that first "Thanksgiving Day" in gratitude and praise to God. Many Americans have forgotten this. Many probably don't even think of God on Thanksgiving Day, much less actually pray to him and give thanks.

For too many Americans, Thanksgiving Day has become just another holiday on which friends and family come together to glut themselves with too much food and drink. God is left out of the picture. He is not acknowledged as the source of all blessings; yet, the Bible, God's inspired Word, says, "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning" (James 1:17). Christ himself said, speaking of God the Father, "He makes his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sends rain on the just and on the unjust" (Matt. 5:45, RSV).

Even though many may not really believe it, God is the source of their life and every good thing they enjoy. God blesses even the wicked with many of the basic necessities of life.

From the genuine gratitude of the first Thanksgiving Day, the real meaning of this festival has gradually deteriorated throughout American history.

The History of Thanksgiving

Remember in 1621 the first American Thanksgiving was held by Plymouth colony. It was observed in gratitude for the ending of a difficult year and a bountiful harvest. The native foods—fruits and vegetables, wild turkeys, pumpkins, and

such—constituted the fare of that first Thanksgiving day and became the traditional food for the day.

In succeeding years, Thanksgiving festivals became very popular in New England. The colonists celebrated Thanksgiving days in recognition of such happy events as good harvests and victories over Indians.

During the 19th century, an increasing number of states observed the day annually, each appointing its own date.

As America grew, there was ever more to be thankful for. In the years that had passed since John Winthrop's prophetic sermon, America had truly become the "City upon a Hill." As the Civil War ended, the downtrodden masses of the world looked expectantly to America as the new land of hope and opportunity. Immigrants from many lands arrived on American shores to try to catch the American dream.

Presidential Proclamations

Thanksgiving Day has been preserved and passed on to us by Presidents who believed in God and the Bible as the source of national greatness and integrity. George Washington in 1789 issued the first presidential Thanksgiving proclamation in honor of the new Constitution. He said, "It is impossible to rightly govern the world without God and the Bible."

How many Americans really believe this and give God thanks for the Bible? Sadly, most Americans don't even read the Bible. They certainly don't acknowledge it as God's inspired Word by which Presidents should rule nations.

A leader of a nation should study the

laws of the Bible to be able to properly and wisely rule. Abraham Lincoln believed this. He said, "I believe the Bible is the best gift God has ever given to man. All the good from the Savior of the world is communicated to us through this book."

He knew that material prosperity was bringing the problems and pitfalls that John Winthrop had so vividly foreseen.

Lincoln's Sober Warning

"We find ourselves," Lincoln said, "in the peaceful possession of the fairest portion of the earth, as regards fertility of soil, extent of territory, and salubrity of climate. We find ourselves the legal inheritors of these fundamental blessings. We toiled not in the acquirement of the establishment of them."

On April 30, 1863, President Lincoln proclaimed a national day of fasting and prayer. In making this proclamation he said:

"It is the duty of nations, as well as of men, to own their dependence upon the overruling power of God. . . and to recognize the sublime truth announced in the Holy Scriptures and proven by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord. We have been the recipients of the choicest blessings of heaven. We have been preserved these many years, in peace and prosperity. We have grown in numbers, wealth and power as no other nation ever has grown. . . BUT WE HAVE FORGOTTEN GOD! We have forgotten the gracious Hand which preserved us in peace and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us. . . and we have vainly imagined in the deceitfulness of our hearts that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own."

President Lincoln saw a nation drunk with success, not due to its own efforts. He saw a nation taking all the credit and glory to itself. This great President called upon the nation for a day of fasting and prayer to confess this national sin before God.

Later that same year, on October 3, Lincoln proclaimed the last Thursday of November as Thanksgiving Day—a day to give thanks to God for the multitudinous blessings he had bestowed. (Today Thanksgiving Day is observed on the fourth Thursday of November as set by Congress in December 1941.)

America's Greatest Years and Now

In the years that followed Lincoln, America came to become the greatest single power and the most wealthy nation this world has ever known.

At the zenith of her power, America's six percent of the world's population possessed some 50 percent of the world's wealth. In commodity after commodity and in product after product, America led the world.

But today America is torn by strife and dissension. We have no national goal. We have recklessly squandered our fabulous wealth and indescribably polluted our beautiful land.

Greed, selfishness and ingratitude form the warp and woof of society. "Has the American Dream become the American damnation, a formula for self-



ishness rather than equality and excellence" asks *Time* (Jan. 24, 1969). Other nations are no longer as impressed with America and the way Americans do things as they used to be. "Very few people are enamored of the American way of life," says British historian Sir Denis Brogan.

Historians are now speculating on whether the tenure of the U.S. as the first power in the world will not also be one of the briefest in history.

What happened? and what is continuing to happen? Why is America fast losing its reputation as a "City upon a Hill"?

A Timely Warning

Yes, we are a nation today in serious trouble. Again we have forgotten God and he is beginning to withdraw his blessings from us. Notice this dire warning from God given to the ancient nation of Israel: "Beware that thou forget not the Lord thy God in not keeping his commandments, and his judgments, and his statutes, which I command thee this day. Lest when thou hast eaten and art full, and hast built goodly houses, and dwelt therein; and when thy herds and thy flocks multiply and thy silver and thy gold is multiplied, and all that thou hast is multiplied. And thou say in thine heart: My power and the might of mine hand hath gotten me this wealth. But thou shalt remember the Lord thy God, for it is he that giveth thee power to get wealth, that he may establish his covenant which he swore unto thy fathers, as it is this day. And it shall be, if thou do at all forget the Lord thy God, and walk after other gods, and serve them, and worship them: I testify against you this day that ye shall surely perish" (Deut. 8:11-13, 17-19).

Though God spoke this prophecy specifically to ancient Israel it can apply to modern America today in principle.

What does all this mean, and what

does it have to do with Thanksgiving?

Just this: Our careless, godless, decadent way of life has stripped the value and meaning from the Thanksgiving Day holiday.

How to Make Thanksgiving Meaningful

There is nothing wrong with good food and family reunions on Thanksgiving Day. But all too many use these activities wrongly and forget the purpose for the holiday. Many glut themselves with far more food than they ought to eat; few, however, stop to give God thanks for this food — even on Thanksgiving Day.

Family reunions all too often turn out to be family brawls. Many a tense Thanksgiving Day with relatives ends in violence. And in recent years, there have been several cases of someone jumping up from the Thanksgiving dinner to grab a gun and shoot some member of his or her family.

Millions of others push and shove one another in large crowds at football games and parades, and kill one another on the highways as they madly strive to make sure they get their fair quota of pleasure.

And where is the giving of thanks in all this? In the overwhelming vast majority of cases, it is nowhere to be found. What a travesty!

Thanksgiving should not be limited to one day a year. It should be a daily occurrence for all of us. We all have much to be thankful for — all the time.

Now as never before, we need to stop and thank God for the many blessings we still have — and change from our wrong ways so that the blessings we have lost can be restored.

If we fail to do this and if we fail to acknowledge God as the giver of all our blessings, he will surely withdraw his present help from us, [and] we shall be made a story and a by-word through the world. □

Tale of the Turkey

by Charles J. Milazzo

Most Americans are acquainted with the turkey shared by both the Pilgrims and the Indians on a day of thanksgiving proclaimed by Governor Bradford of the Plymouth Colony in 1621.

What most Americans don't know is the derivation of the word "turkey" and the manner in which the festive fowl became associated with the Thanksgiving Day holiday.

The trail of the turkey begins long before the English landed on the shores of the New World. As reported by the Spaniards, the turkey was first found strutting around when Cortez invaded Mexico in 1519. At that time the Aztecs ate the turkey soaked in a delicious chocolate sauce.

When the conquistadores first saw the bird with its chest puffed out and tail feathers spread out in a fan, they

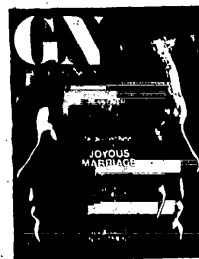
thought it was a breed of peacock and named the bird "pavo," later profiting it to "pavo real" or "royal peacock."

The "pavo real" was taken to Spain in 1525 where it became an instant gastronomic sensation. In Spain, the bird was bred and sent to other countries. As its popularity spread, a curious thing happened to the bird's name. The French called the bird a "dindon," meaning "from India," because the East was where all exotic dishes originated. The Germans gave it the name "kalikutuch huhn." That term passed into the Scandinavian languages as "kakoon." Much later, the English, confused by the various names given the delectable bird, placed the fowl's origin as halfway East, which came to Turkey, and so "turkey" it was called.

Some American naturalists believe that the word may have come from one of the turkey's calls "turi, turi, turi." One historian says the word may have spread to the colonists from the American Indian's name for the bird, supposedly "turkee."

Be that as it may, the Pilgrims perpetuated the word by calling it turkey. For ever lost in history is the Aztec's name for the turkey — guaholot. □

Read any good news lately?



What is real good news?

Is it good news when delegates from around the world gather to discuss the food crisis, but do nothing about it? Is it good news when men talk of peace but prepare feverishly for war? Is it good news when well-intentioned efforts to alleviate human suffering are more than offset by increased problems?

Good news is not really good unless it faces squarely the monstrous, crushing trends that threaten to sweep mankind into oblivion, and tells us how these problems are going to be solved. There is a source of such news. You can read about it every month in a publication appropriately titled *Good News*. It's yours for the asking. Just return the coupon.

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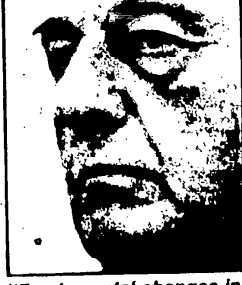
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"What makes you think technology will solve more serious problems in the future when it has not eliminated hunger, poverty, pollution, or solved the energy crisis?"
— Dennis Meadows



"The debate on growth should be broadened to include more input from sociologists, political scientists, and theologians."
— Jay Forrester



"Fundamental changes in the international institutions are a necessity. To master supranational problems, we need supranational institutions."
— Sicco Mansholt



The earth has a virtually inexhaustible supply of raw materials and energy that can be exploited with existing and developing technology.
— Herman Kahn

LIMITS TO GROWTH

by Dr. Dennis Dietz
HOUSTON The controversy aroused by the publication of *The Limits to Growth* in 1972 by the Club of Rome has resulted in a series of biennial conferences on alternatives to growth which will extend over the next ten years. The first of the series was held October 19-21 at the Woodlands Conference Center near Houston, Texas, sponsored by the Club of Rome, University of Houston, and Mitchell Energy and Development Corporation. Forty speakers and panelists, experts from various nations assembled to debate whether physical, economic, social, and political limits to growth exist and what problems and solutions are possible for the future.

It seemed to be the general consensus of these experts that limits of some sort exist and that they are already having a negative effect on our quality of life.

Keynote Speakers

Conference program director, Dartmouth's Dr. Dennis Meadows, coauthor of the book *Limits to Growth*, opened the conference by introducing the keynote speaker, Sicco Mansholt, a former president and founder of the European Economic Community (EEC).

Mansholt, a Dutch farmer before World War II, was active as a member of a Nazi-resistance organization during the war. Following the war, he became a part of the small group that formulated the ideas for an organization to bring about economic and political unity for Europe. He presently is active as an advisor to European leaders.

In his address, Mansholt stressed that mankind has never been confronted with such vast global problems as he is today. He added: "If we are not capable of bringing about in the coming 25 years fundamental changes in our behavior, in the distribution of our wealth, in preserving the ecological balance, and in restoring nature, catastrophes are unavoidable."

Mansholt pointed further to the need for definite political objectives and ways

to achieve them. "If our societies are not capable of solving the problems, then what type of society do we need?" Development of the European Community "is far too slow," in his words. "Most disturbing is the absolute lack of real political leaders with vision to develop the means for a policy that is answering the future problems."

In answer to the question "Why aren't we acting as we should?" Mansholt explained, "First there is the conflict between short-term interests and long-term necessities. The reality is that the guiding motive for political action is to win the next election to stay in power. Related to the power of short term interest is the dominating role of the forces of production. There has always been and there still is the conflict between the individual interest (enterprise) and the public interest (service). Obsessive in the use of scientific research is profit and power."

In summary he stated that "fundamental changes in the international institutions are a necessity. To master supranational problems, we need supranational institutions and power. The distribution of world resources, the greater equality (equality) between rich and poor, and the preserving of living conditions for coming generations can only be assured by a new order, not only economical, but also political — and time is short!"

An Appeal From Dennis Meadows

In his conference overview, Dr. Meadows said: "We used to talk about the frontier spirit and how when things got a little rough in Illinois, people would pack their bags and move out to Nebraska. There was always a new frontier out there which was a little exciting, a little unknown where the resources were vast, where the opportunities were really very wide. I think we have that frontier within our society once again. We have two choices. Either we can sit back and assume the whole process is out of control, let nature take its course, and accept the consequences, or we can assume, as we have many times in the past, that we can control our own destiny — that we have

the instruments, the will, and the potential to do that."

In less formal discussions, Dr. Meadows, a vegetarian with a relatively simple life-style, expressed dismay at the many incongruities of the Houston conference. While delegates heatedly discussed energy conservation, for instance, massive air conditioning units gulped energy in prodigious quantities.

Moreover, the conference center in which they met was geared more toward corporate expense accounts, of which the \$325 entrance fee (for only three days) is quite typical.

The ultimate irony was noted by another "limits to growth" advocate, Dr. Jay Forrester of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. As Dr. Forrester put it, "Perhaps the real evidence of how far the [limits to growth] idea has penetrated our culture is the fact that you are attending a limits to growth meeting in [America's boom town] Houston, Texas."

"Growth is Good"

Perhaps the most vociferous exponent of growth is Herman Kahn, founding director of the Hudson Institute. Kahn has published many books including *Things to Come* and *The Year 2000*, pointing out the merits of continued material growth through increased technology. Very likely Kahn is correct in assuming that the physical limits to growth are very remote when one considers the long range perspective. With enough energy from the sun, wind, earth and ocean currents — as well as nuclear energy and coal for the short range problems — it should be technologically possible for man to solve his energy problems, Kahn told his disbelieving counterparts.

It is precisely this viewpoint of continued physical growth — or the possibility of it — that Jay W. Forrester warns is so dangerous.

In answer to the "growth is good for you" viewpoint of Herman Kahn, Forrester said: "The controversy over physical limits creates the public impression that growth is desirable if physical limits can be overcome. To the extent that physical

limits are pushed back, or are merely believed to be pushed back, the emphasis on stabilizing population and consumption is reduced. Rising population density then causes an increase in social stresses, mistrust between groups, personal alienation, disrespect for government, civil strife, and international conflict then become the ultimate limits to growth."

Forrester feels the debate over physical limits to growth is shifting the emphasis in the wrong direction. "In public debate over physical limits, the desirability of technological success is seldom questioned. For example, in the present energy shortage the first question should not be 'Can technology provide unlimited energy?' Instead we should ask, 'If unlimited energy were available, would we want it?' To ask for unlimited energy is to favor shifting the restraint on growth from physical limits to social limits. Unlimited energy would push political and social institutions beyond their ability to manage it."

New Knowledge Needed

Forrester called for more input to the limits debate from people in the social sciences, political science, and theology. "The non-physical side of man needs stronger representation," he said.

In discussing the role of education and human values, Lewis J. Perelman emphasized that curing the planet of ecological insanity requires a process of education that does not now exist. In his forthcoming book, *The Global Mind: Beyond the Limits to Growth*, he calls for a new kind of education — an ecological one — that can help us solve crises and regain control of our destiny.

Anciently the prophet Hosea wrote: "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." He was speaking of spiritual knowledge — the kind of knowledge that can change the human heart. Until such education is available, the Club of Rome summary is correct. The real limits to growth are social, political, and managerial, and finally reside within the nature of man" (*The Club of Rome, Mankind of the Turning Point*, p. 204). □

JUST WHAT IS "THE CLUB OF ROME"?

In April 1968, a group of thirty individuals from ten countries — scientists, educators, economists, humanists, industrialists, and national and international civil servants — gathered in Rome. They met to discuss a subject of staggering scope — the present and future predicament of man.

Out of this meeting grew The Club of Rome, an informal organization that has been aptly described by some as an "invisible college."

Its stated purposes are to foster understanding of the many varied but interdependent components — economic, political, natural and social — that make up the global system in which we all live; to bring that new understanding to the attention of policy makers and the public worldwide and to promote new policy initiative and action. Since their original meeting, they have held more than fifty

major conferences in cities all around the world.

A series of early meetings of The Club of Rome resulted in the initiation of a three-phased study of the predicament of mankind. The purpose of the project was to examine the complex of problems troubling man of all nations: poverty in the midst of plenty, degradation of the environment, loss of faith in institutions, uncontrolled urban spread, insecurity of employment, alienation of youth, rejection of traditional values, and monetary and economic disruptions. These factors, collectively called the "World Problematic," were studied on three levels by three teams of experts.

Phase One

Phase one of the project on the predicament of mankind took shape at meetings held in the summer of 1970 in Bern, Switzerland, and Cambridge, Massachusetts. Professor Jay Forrester of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) developed a global model and suggested a technique for analyzing the relationships and the behavior of the most important components of World Problematic. Then, studies conducted by an international team under the direc-

tion of Professor Dennis Meadows examined five basic factors that determine and therefore ultimately limit growth on this planet: population, agricultural production, natural resource, industrial production, and pollution. The findings of the study were published in 1972 in the book, *Limits to Growth*, which has since been translated into 34 languages with a total sales of more than six million.

Phase Two

Phase two of the club's activities resulted in the publication of *Mankind at the Turning Point*, by Mihajlo Mesarovic of Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, and Eduard Pestel of Hanover University in West Germany, published in 1974 by E. P. Dutton & Co. and The Reader's Digest Press. Fifty researchers from 15 countries contributed to the computer model on which the book is based. Unlike the *Limits to Growth* model, which lumped together data for the entire world, the new model accounted for developments in ten separate world regions, each with its own characteristic set of resources. Interactions between various regions were also included in the model.

The results of the 1974 study warned of

regional shortages that could lead to international disaster, but the authors at least held out the possibility that a concerted united effort of world leaders could avert the worst. A major feature of the study called for "organic growth" in the less developed countries and steady-state population, consumption, and economic growth in the highly developed countries.

This was seen as an effort to provide greater equity in the distribution of resources, food, and capital among nations and thus to avoid heightening international tensions.

Phase Three

The third phase of the study will involve a new world model that incorporates much more details about the interactions between various sectors of the world economy, with at least fifteen major industries represented. Such a model can provide decision makers in business and government with the far-reaching consequences of their policy decisions.

No doubt even more critics of The World Problematic will be studied as the Club of Rome continues to think the unthinkable in hopes of solving the insoluble predicament of mankind. □

GOOD NEWS & BAD NEWS

In our August 23 issue, we digested the two most prevalent outlooks regarding mankind's future survival on planet earth. One was the *Limits to Growth* theory (the "bad news") and the other was the Post-Industrial Society (the "good news"). We invited our readers to respond to the scenarios which they believed to be more likely. Here is a sample response:

The Good News

In response to the "Two Views of the Future" article, I consider myself to be a realistic, yet optimistic young man who believes in the power of man to solve his problems. I feel, even though the present world situation is less than desirable, there are many good foundations on which to build and this country is one of the best places to start. And I am sure there are many young people in America, such as myself, who would do anything in their power to insure a brighter and more stable future for our country.

J. Richard Mullins,
Fort Worth, TX

From time immemorial, religionists and alarmists have painted horrifying pictures of a soon-coming destruction of mankind. But just when it seemed that the pessimists' predictions were on the verge of fulfillment, another new age of mankind would dawn. Doomdayers claim that the odds are against humanity's survival. But odds are just that — odds. Pessimists love to anguish over supposed catastrophes and resource shortages. For example, in 1929 a World Bank study indicated that the world had only 10 more years of tin supplies. Forty years later, *Limits to Growth* forecast 15 years of tin supplies left. Using the extrapolation methods of the alarmists, I would guess

that by 2000 we will have a 30-year supply, and soon afterward, an inexhaustible supply!

It's true that crises often cause hardship and destruction in limited areas, but many times they also generate startling new discoveries and advancements. I for one think man has a good chance to survive and to progress — if he's willing to expend the effort.

E. L.
El Dorado, AR

A Balanced View

In your August 23 issue under the article entitled "Two Views of the Future," you requested readers write in with their comments on these two views. It seems to me that rather than being an either/or situation that there is an element of veracity in both views. Both views have widespread support because both premises have substantive merit. It is reminiscent of the wheat and tares of Matthew 13. Surely no thinking person that views the whole of mankind's efforts objectively can deny that mankind has progressed in his capacity for both the betterment of life, and the destruction of it.

Rather than saying it's this or that, I suggest we recognize our potentials of both productivity and destructiveness, and set about to nurture the one while holding the other in check.

Marvin F. Talbot,
Leander, TX

Concerning your article "Two Views of the Future," the part "The Good News — A Post-Industrial World" is my choice to read more about. It is good to know one's bad points.

But I believe the emphasis should be on the positive and not the negative. Or maybe an article containing the pros and cons of each topic.

Roy E. Barroes,
New Orleans, LA

The Bad News

I believe the *Limits to Growth* theory. I believe that human institutions cannot

stand the strain of the other and change will be too slow.

Willard Johnson,
Population Study Center,
San Diego, CA

I must comment that the column headed "The Bad News" appeals to me as the true outlook. It corresponds to the prophecies of the Master and the prophecies of old. In fact, it sets forth God's Plan, which should not — in essence — be called "bad."

Man is "blowing his heat" in every way, and these many violations (both physical and spiritual) of natural Law have already earned the punishments that will come. The penalties are being stored like Grapes of Wrath, and are sure. Malthus provided some helpful mathematics, but the real "clinchers" are in the grim words of the prophets.

The time comes close for tribulations, and then the Kingdom.

Leslie S. Parker,
Topeka, KS

Your article stated that those attending the futurists' conference were about equally divided between the two opposing views. Let us assume that the masses of people are similarly divided. How can we hope to get enough people to agree on what measures to take in order to prevent the assorted problems that loom in the future? And if we should ever manage to agree on the solutions, what are the chances that the masses will allow them to be put into effect?

Whatever the solutions, their success will depend upon our willingness to sacrifice for the common good. The qualities of love, faith, trust, and compassion will be tested to the limit. Many of your readers still possess these necessary attributes, but I fear that the majority of mankind does not.

Some cases in point:

(1) Try as they may, the nation's economic experts can't cope with inflation because, among other things, the citizens are not willing to make the sacrifices that would be necessary to reverse the tide of inflation.

(2) Hoarding of commodities that are in short supply reveals a basic lack of compassion and willingness to sacrifice.

(3) Even when one's own health and well-being are involved, self-sacrifice, temperance and logic lose out to impudence, self-gratification, e.g., cigarette smoking, drug abuse, premarital and extramarital sex, and apathy toward seat belts and harnesses in cars.

In summation, we are living in a society that each day becomes more incapable of making decisions and accepting challenges that could at least forestall the forthcoming discontinuity of which Lester Brown writes.

For decades now we have heard people warn us about regimentation and surrender of liberties which could lead us to a future like Orwell's 1984. I find it ironic that our unwillingness to surrender some of our liberties about underpin our children and our grandchildren to live in a future "civilization" which would look upon 1984 as a pleasant alternative.

H. Keith Langdon,
East Liverpool, OH

In reading your article in the August 23 Plain Truth on "Two Views of the Future," you asked for our views, and you got mine. I tend to sway toward the bad news. I've heard all that good news before, about how modern and space-minded everything was to be in the 1970s. And here things really changed for the better? There are still storms, pollution, hunger, pressures from rising prices, drugs, broken homes, even more out-of-proportion than 25 years ago. I say that all the good news predicted for man in the future will probably turn into bad news, for everything man has done without God has eventually turned around and backfired in man's face.

I really don't want to be a pessimist, but I have to face a real world everyday. For life is real and extremely precious, and not some vision some man has concocted for his own self-keeping for the future.

Karen Henard,
Indianapolis, IN

Food and Agricultural Limits

by Dr. Allen L. Stout

HOUSTON Hunger and malnutrition are not due to limited resources — at least not according to "Limits to Growth" conference speaker Hans Linneman. He says world hunger is due to the inequalities in the economic and distribution of food resources and to the inadequacies of agricultural technology in the poor nations.

Linneman, at the request of the Club of Rome, had headed a research team to study the possibility of feeding a world population of twice the present size. He emphasized, "If we really want to eliminate hunger in the world, we can do it." The general conclusion of his research group was that we could easily feed double the world's present population. However, the decisions needed to solve

the world's food problems are not so simply made.

The Green Revolution Is Over

As a result of the massive efforts of the "Green Revolution," food production surged ahead in the late sixties, reversing the earlier decline in per capita food output. But as the seventies got under way, the food pendulum began to swing back. According to Lester Brown, president of Worldwatch Institute, the Green Revolution programs launched in India, Pakistan, Turkey, Mexico, and the Philippines "were simply buying time to get population growth under control, time which most countries failed to use wisely."

The agricultural and nutritional advances of the last quarter century have ended in a resounding downhill characterized by a falling net catch, falling grain yields, increased infant mortality, falling food reserves, and price instability.

Brown explained that prior to World War II all geographic regions except Western Europe were net exporters. North America was not the only exporter, nor even the leading one, as the two hemispheres changed. As but a handful of the 115 nations for which data are available are now net importers. Only the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand remain as significant exporters.

The reasons for growing dependence on North American food supplies are varied. They include such problems as agricultural inefficiency, political expediency, and the rapid population growth in poor countries, mostly Latin America, Asia, and Africa. For instance, while North America's population growth has slowed substantially and now stands at 235 million, Latin America's population has escalated since 1950 at an explosive three percent per year to a current 340 million.

Lester Brown suggests that, unless the world can move steadily toward a 1% rate of population growth by 1965, it may be very difficult to achieve a satisfactory balance between food and people.

Summing it all up, Brown stated that unless population growth, over consumption, overfishing, and ecological deterioration are arrested, it will not be possible to maintain even the present quality of life. A very great deal more effort will be needed if decent living standards are to be extended to all the earth's people.

According to Linneman's most likely calculations, the number of hungry people in the world will increase from the present 400 million to 1.8 billion people by the year 2010. If the population growth rate is cut to half the present rate, the situation would improve, but still about 1 billion people would suffer hunger by 2010. If existing income inequalities could be reduced by half, total hunger would increase to only 800 million in 2010.

So although a reduction of population growth and income inequalities will both have favorable effect on the future development of hunger, they cannot solve the world food problem. Hunger will continue to exist and even grow in magnitude in future years, unless food policies that stimulate domestic food production are introduced in the developing countries. Whether or not hunger will be eradicated in the coming years or decades does not depend primarily on nature. It depends on the choice and decision of man, particularly on those that are in a position to choose and decide.

The Great Quake: When Will It Come?

by William F. Dankenbring

Throughout history, mankind has been terrified by earthquakes. The ancients believed earthquakes were caused by a whale, a giant mole, or a storm being imprisoned within the earth's interior. In the Middle Ages many people believed an earthquake was a punishment for sin and a warning of the unpleasant. In the 16th century, an Italian scholar suggested that statues of Mercury and Saturn be placed on building walls to protect against earthquakes.

In modern times, however, the causes of earthquakes have been largely pinpointed. Earthquakes occur when there is a sudden dislocation of segments of the earth's crust.

Origin of Earthquakes

According to the latest geological theory, the earth's crust — a thin sheet of rock about two to three miles thick under the ocean and up to 25 miles thick beneath the continents — is made up of several separate "plates" lying on a rock mantle which descends to a depth of about 1,800 miles. The heavier mantle rock seems to act like a very sluggish fluid on which the crustal plates float. Wherever crustal plates interface with each other, seismologically active zones are created.

Some of the strain generated in these zones is released in the slow movement of the ground along fault lines. However, when stresses accumulate below and when surface rocks are "jacked" together, the energy builds up to catastrophic levels. Eventually the breaking point is reached. The fault can absorb no more energy. The retaining rocks rupture, the sides of the fault slip rapidly with respect to each other until equilibrium is restored, and a major earthquake results.

If you live in an active earthquake zone, you can expect to experience several earthquakes during your lifetime. Whether or not you will experience a major or catastrophic quake, no one knows.

For instance, Dr. Clarence Allen of the Connally Seismological Laboratory of Caltech believes that the chances are fifty-fifty that somewhere along the southern portion of the San Andreas fault a major earthquake will occur during the next 25 years.

Earthquakes in Prophecy

Scientists cannot yet accurately predict earthquakes. Myths and soothsayers have been notoriously ineffective in their dismal attempts to do so. However, the Bible — that ancient best seller — prophesies that tremendous quakes will shake the earth in the years ahead.

At one juncture in Jesus' ministry, his disciples came to him and inquired, "What will be the signal for your coming and the end of the age?" (Matthew 24:3) (The New English Bible is quoted above and throughout the article.)

Jesus then told them specific events which would lead up to his second coming to the earth. He declared: "For na-

tion will make war upon nation, kingdom upon kingdom; there will be famines and earthquakes in many places. With all these things the birthpangs of the new age begin" (vs. 7-8).

He was speaking of notable earthquakes which themselves will mostly be forerunners of one last, mighty earthquake, occurring when Jesus returns and sets foot on the Mount of Olives.

The prophet Zechariah records: "On that day his feet will stand on the Mount of Olives, which is opposite Jerusalem to the east, and the mountain shall be cleft in two by an immense valley running east and west. Half the mountain shall move northwards and half southwards" (Zechariah 14:4).

This same earthquake is mentioned in the book of Revelation. The apostle John records that when Jesus Christ returns, seven angelic plagues will be poured out on rebellious mankind. The seventh of these devastating plagues is described this way:

"Then the seventh angel poured his bowl on the air, and out of the sanctuary came a loud voice from the throne, which said, 'It is done.' And there followed flashes of lightning and peals of thunder and a violent earthquake, like none before it in human history, so violent it was. The great city was split in three; the cities of the world fell in ruin, and God did not forget Babylon the great, but made her drink the cup which was filled with the fierce wine of his vengeance. Every island vanished, there was not a mountain to be seen" (Revelation 16:17-20).

The death toll from this biblically predicted quake would very likely soar into the millions worldwide. Such a quake would alter entire continental boundaries, level mountain ranges, and reshape seas.

That great earthquake will surpass the entire world in day and hour will not be predictable, but its magnitude will surpass any other earthquake in human history.

Nevertheless, there will be a way to escape the devastating effect of this earthquake.

Jesus Christ warned in advance over 1900 years ago: "Keep a watch on yourselves; do not let your minds be dulled by dissipation and drunkenness and worldly cares so that the great Day catches upon you suddenly like a trap, for that day will come on all men, wherever they are, the whole world over. Be on the alert, praying at all times for strength to pass safely through all these imminent troubles and to stand in the presence of the Son of Man" (Luke 21:36).

If you wish to escape many of the calamities which will one day unexpectedly strike the earth, you'd better be seeking God's will and obeying him. At that time God will be a person's only real hope. A psalmist beautifully and poetically described what can happen for those who trust in God and his might: "A thousand close at hand, but you it shall not touch. With your own eyes you shall see all this; you shall watch the punishment of the wicked. For you, the Lord is a safe retreat, you have made the Most High your refuge. No disaster shall befall you, no calamity shall come upon your home" (Psalm 91:7-10). □



RETHINKING THE UNTHINKABLE

by Robert Ginekey

Total nuclear war, according to conventional wisdom, would be a suicidal exercise in international irresponsibility. In short, nuclear war is unthinkable. The concept of the Balance of Terror and the policy of Mutually Assured Destruction are based on such unthinkability.

But now comes a reevaluation by a National Academy of Science study that seemingly concludes that the impact of a nuclear holocaust on nations other than those directly hit by the bombs would not be so catastrophic as commonly thought.

The report, entitled *Long-Term Worldwide Effects of Multiple Nuclear Weapons Detonations*, concludes rather optimistically that the human species apparently could survive a nuclear exchange equivalent to 10 billion tons of TNT. That explosive power is about half the total nuclear megatonnage of both the U.S. and the USSR.

According to Academy President Philip Handler, the study predicts the worldwide effects of such an "unimaginable holocaust" would "be less prolonged and less severe than many had feared."

Yet the very optimism of the report has caused a storm of controversy. The Federation of American Scientists has publicly denounced the study for encouraging the irrational use of nuclear weapons through a "Strangelovian scenario" in which nuclear war is seen as a viable method of achieving national purposes. The U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which had contracted for the \$50,000 study, was so

dismayed at the tone of the report that it issued a statement asserting that no aggressor nation could launch a nuclear war without suffering economic and ecological devastation.

Actually, the report contains sufficient information on the effects of a large-scale nuclear war to deter all but the most nihilistic of nuclear nuts. If all-out nuclear war occurred, the report concludes there would be many serious consequences, including:

- Widespread, high-level radioactive contamination, especially in the Northern Hemisphere.
- A reduction of the earth's ozone layer by about 50% for three years.
- Sunburns in 10 minutes.
- A 10% increase in skin cancer for about 40 years.
- A significant reduction in agricultural production.
- A possible dramatic alteration in climate and global temperatures.

The principle new concept developed in the report is that the major predicted long-term effects of nuclear war would not result from the dispersion of radioactive materials, but rather would be the result of an increase in ultraviolet radiation due to a reduction in the earth's ozone layer. This conclusion should serve as an additional deterrent to the use of nuclear weapons.

Indeed, the original purpose of the academy's report was to find out whether certain catastrophic hazards from nuclear war might have so far escaped notice. The potential dangers from the destruction of the ozone layer were just the kind of new hazards they were looking for.

But the tragedy is that in rethinking the unthinkable, such findings have partially been obscured by comforting claims that future generations would be subject to only "minimal stress" a decade or so after a nuclear war.

The report may be correct in its assertion that mankind would survive an all-out nuclear nightmare, but the horror of such a holocaust can hardly be overemphasized. □

The Four Horsemen War, Famine, Death...?

Who are the mysterious four horsemen of the Book of Revelation? When will these symbolic figures appear? These puzzling questions are answered in an enlightening booklet, *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse*. It explains the prophetic significance of the four horsemen — including the identity of the seldom understood white horse. Request your free copy today.

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A Funny Thing Happened On the Way to Armageddon

by Jeff Calhoun

Back in the mid-sixties, some of us (confession: me too) didn't think America would make it this far, i.e., within months of being able to consummate our 200th birthday. The vision in 1968 was one of accelerating disintegration amidst an orgasmic display of violence and moral rot reminiscent of the last days of Pompeii.

In that fateful year, two leading Americans were assassinated within two months: there were riots at the Democratic Convention in Chicago; plus racial riots in more major cities than ever before. Russia invaded Czechoslovakia. Dangerous drugs and "hippies" were a shockingly new phenomenon, and crime rose 17 percent the worst ever.

The United States is still here — and

so is the violence and decay — but every once in a while it is good to remind ourselves that even the most gloomy prognosis can fail. It is not inevitable that the United States collapse.

The experience of the ancient Assyrian city-state of Nineveh sets the optimistic precedent. Nineveh was the destination God had in mind for the prophet Jonah, who was instructed to warn Nineveh of its impending doom.

At first, Jonah tried to flee from his assignment, but after spending 72 hours inside a whale (or "great fish," or whatever), he got the divine hint and eventually descended upon the ancient Assyrian capital with the proclamation: "Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown" (Jonah 3:4).

And then a funny thing happened. The city took him seriously. They actually repented! "So the people of Nineveh believed God, and proclaimed a fast, and put on sackcloth, from the greatest of them even to the least of them" (Jonah 3:5).

The king of Nineveh, even without the modern custom of interminable prayer breakfasts, initiated the repentance. His legislation specified that man and beast "be covered with sackcloth, and cry mightily unto God: yea, let them turn every one from his evil way, and from the violence that is in their hands. Who can tell if God will turn and repent, and turn away from his fierce anger, that we perish not?" (Jonah 3:8-9).

The story has a deservedly happy ending. "And God saw their works, that they turned from their evil way, and God repented of the evil, that he had said that he would do unto them, and he did it not" (Jonah 3:10).

God, of course, is no more inclined to desire the downfall of modern-day America than he did the downfall of

ancient Assyria. The prerequisite is the necessity for a similar nationwide moral revolution.

Such a revolution entails a willingness to call certain practices evil. It might be termed in academic circles as the "restoration of the concept of sin." This radical idea would storm the stodgy bastions of immorality while entertainment empires might suffer, and some theologians might even be constrained to stop emasculating every clear moral directive they have the personal misfortune to stumble across in the Bible.

Given today's jaded moral climate, the experience could be exhilarating. Honesty would come back in style. The streets might be safe for people to walk in at night without a police escort. Families would experience the fresh, new benefits which come from staying together.

There is, after all, hope! The moral revolution of the Ninevites just may be the historical precedent upon which America can base her bicentennial — and tricentennial.

It's a solution worth praying for. □

orchids & onions

letters

Sex VI

Referring to "Sex VI" August 23 issue of *Plain Truth* page 13 - wives, submit... I've tried to keep my thoughts quiet over the years but now must protest. Many women are stronger in character and more capable leaders than many men. Because our bodies carry the babies those nine months shouldn't mean that we are inferior, treated differently or subject to submit to our husbands.

I'm supporting my family and my husband is taking good care of our children. We can't buy all the nice things he wants, but he doesn't expect or desire my utter submissal. We have each other as equals, and that's the most beautiful love husband and wife can have. After all, Jesus never mentioned the fact that women should submit because they're women, and he was the last and final word from God Himself. I know this will never be published.

Mrs. Wilma Clark,
Placerville, CA

I've been reading with considerable interest the book *The Missing Dimension in Sex*. I note that it is said, "God is a family." This is a new thought to me. I had never before read or heard that idea.

More and more I am reading how world events are fulfilling Bible prophecies.

I really appreciate *Plain Truth* magazine and thank you very much for sending it to me.
Mr. Leonard P. Elliott,
Houston, TX

I can't help feeling sorry for those people who read the word sex, then pucker up like an old dried up prune. If only they would read the articles, they'd come to find out it's not all "sex, sex, sex." The articles explain how God's purpose of sex is paralleled and marriage is involved.

Love is something you want to fulfill and it's not just the "thrill." It's everything. It's the way your heart skips beating when your loved one's late home from work. It's the loneliness of life when they're away from you too long.

It's the worrying and the patience, the constructive criticism, difference of opinion and laughing when there's really nothing funny - just feeling good being happy.

Love is the entire relationship rolled up into one. Sex is just a fraction of that love relationship.

It's a fulfillment of being together day after day. "All dearth do us part" isn't it great the way God planned it all.

Mrs. M. Danny Holm,
Tucson, AZ

When I saw the statue of the "Kiss" in a May issue, I thought, "How beautiful!" wondered how I could get a replica for our bedroom. Where is the original of this sculpture located? I guess beauty is all in the eyes of the beholder. I wonder if the 16-year-old daughter of the one woman who wrote wouldn't think the same as I. It seems to me that some people are missing one of the main points of the series on "Missing Dimensions in Sex."

Also especially liked the article on "Who Discovered America."
I also like the editorial type cartoons in *Plain Truth*.

Mrs. A. W.
Sherrill, IA

Human Potential

The joint theme of *The Missing Dimension in Sex* and "The Incredible Human Potential" is very inspiring to me. Next to your personal letter, it is the first part of every *Plain Truth* I want to read. I honestly approach this reading with the same feeling that I have just prior to lunch or dinner. It is a hard feeling to describe except to say I feel I must have this knowledge. I would not be able to endure to the end of Adam and Eve did not do so great.

Also, the things you have told us about your personal life in recent issues of *Plain Truth* have been very helpful in reminding me of and helping me to understand the problems you face in your daily life.

Ann Stowe,
Pasadena, TX

Your series of articles in *Plain Truth* on the Human Potential has been most inspiring and uplifting! With all the bad news we have to live with today, one tends to get depressed. But, on the other hand when reading such wonderful articles such as the continuing one on the Human Potential, one's spirit is rekindled! Keep *Plain Truth* coming and the good work going!

Virgil I. Hutson,
Chattanooga, TN

Mr. Armstrong's article, "The Incredible Human Potential," is exactly that - incredible knowledge allowed to us mortals. It is marvelous, and I hope it will come out in a booklet, so we can have it in compact form, and not have to assemble the different *Plain Truths* when we want to remind ourselves of what God has in store for all who repent, overcome, and endure to the end.

How I do appreciate our being blessed with a leader who is the only truly great one in the world today, because he leads in the truth of God.

Margaret Lay,
Spokane, WA

In reference to "The Incredible Human Potential," if God could not have known in advance what Lucifer would do wouldn't we consider him vulnerable to future attack? If God does not know the outcome of everything, what value has prophecy? How could a God who knew that angels "could rebel and turn to ingratia" not know that they would rebel? In my opinion, you are attempting to make God into man's image and likeness and thus imperfect or shall I say "all imperfect." Romans 8:30, "Moreover whom he did predestinate, them he also called, and whom he called, them he also justified, and whom he justified, them he also glorified." King James Version. This is written in the past tense. A God who is locked into time cannot be all powerful.

J. T. Garvey,
Chesler, PA

Personal from...

(Continued from page 1)

In the Middle East we have a temporary agreement. Secretary of State Kissinger worked out between Egypt and Israel. At best, it will be temporary. It is under attack by guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat and other Arab nations. Biblical prophecies show that the Middle East around Jerusalem will be the focal point of war and world trouble from now until the end of this age. And that is rapidly growing close.

Violence has been continuing DAILY in Beirut. Violence has continued in Northern Ireland. And that Catholic-Protestant battle reaches into London. Recently in London I went over to Harrod's department store. It was about 3:30 in the afternoon. I found all doors closed, and a group of people accumulating to enter. There had been a bomb scare. Later, when the doors opened, I found the official I wanted to see, white and shaking.

"This is the second bomb scare in this store," he said, "and the last time the bomb exploded and caused a lot of damage."

Yes, one way or another, I personally am made very much aware of the troubled state of this world. And the troubled state of the world is rapidly becoming more and more troubled. At this point, if you realize the true significance of this world trend; you will do well to notice and heed some of the numerous biblical prophecies foretelling this very time.

When Christ walked on this earth, His disciples asked Him when the end of this present age would come and what sign would signify it. This is really the pivotal point - the center and the crux - of all New Testament prophecy. In answer, first He warned them of false gospels being proclaimed, in His name, and deceiving the many - that is, the world as a whole. During the first century, the gospel message Christ proclaimed had been sabotaged, and the world of that time had turned to another gospel (Galatians 1:6-9, II Corinthians 11:4). But, continued Jesus, "... this gospel of the kingdom [of God] shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end [of this age] come."

The word "gospel" means "GOOD NEWS." Jesus came as a messenger from God (Malachi 3:1), and His message was the GOOD NEWS of the coming KINGDOM OF GOD. His message was the ANNOUNCEMENT that the KINGDOM OF GOD is coming and will bring us WORLD PEACE at last (Mark 1:1, 14-15).

The kingdom of God is the GOVERNMENT OF GOD of which Christ was born to be the KING (Luke 1:30-33; Isaiah 9:6-7, Revelation 11:15).

I repeat: world-famous scientists say that the only hope for the world now is a world SUPER GOVERNMENT to rule ALL NATIONS! And that is precisely what Christ announced - that was His message - His gospel.

I begin proclaiming that message - announcing the soon-coming kingdom

of God to rule all nations in 1934. THAT gospel had never been proclaimed to the world since the first century A.D. Instead a message about the messengers was proclaimed - but NOT HIS MESSAGE - NOT HIS GOSPEL (Galatians 1:6-7).

Through *Plain Truth*, by radio and television, and by personal proclamation, THAT gospel is now going to THE WORLD. That means that the end of this present world is imminent!

Following Jesus' answer to the sign just prior to this end and Christ's return to earth, he foretold the time of TROUBLE this world is now heading into. "For then," He said, just after the worldwide proclamation of the coming world GOVERNMENT, "shall be great tribulation, such as was not since the beginning of the world to this time, no, nor ever shall be. And except those days should be shortened, there should no flesh be saved [alive] but for the elect's sake those days shall be shortened" (Matthew 24:21-22).

Never have world conditions been as bad as they now are. We are rapidly heading into this "GREAT TRIBULATION."

The prophet Jeremiah foretold it as the time of the great trouble to come on America and the British nations (Jer. 30). The prophet Daniel described it as coming just before Christ's return and the "first resurrection." "And at that time shall Michael stand up, the great prince which standeth for the children of thy people and there shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation even to that same time; and at that time thy people shall be delivered, every one that shall be found written in the book. And many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life..." (Daniel 12:1-2).

Great national punishment is foretold for the British nations and the United States. WHY? Let the prophet Isaiah answer. Speaking of our people, the Eternal God says:

"Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth: for the Eternal hath spoken. I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me. The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib; but Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider. Ah, sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity [lawlessness], a seed of evildoers, children that are corrupt: they have forsaken the Eternal; they have provoked the Holy One of Israel unto anger, they are gone away backward" (Isaiah 1:2-4).

There is the saying, "It is darkest just before dawn."

It is already quite DARK in this world. It is going to get a lot DARKER!

But THEN! There will come the glorious KINGDOM OF GOD to rule all the earth - ALL NATIONS - with the rule of the living God and with the basic law that is LOVE and full of mercy, compassion, and forgiveness. Then every man will learn to have outgoing concern for the good and the welfare of others and seek to help, serve, and share, not to take unfair advantage of, beat in every detail, rob, cheat, deceive, and harm. The fact that you read this is evidence that a happy, peaceful world tomorrow is near! VERY NEAR! D

Politicians— Turning Off the People

by Liam Nolan

The author is a noted writer and radio commentator in Ireland.

Turn nasty on a child or animal often enough, and they will soon realize that you are not to be trusted. They'll give you a wide berth and ignore you. That, I believe, is what has begun to happen on a huge scale with people relative to politicians. The world is currently bespattered with politicians who have betrayed the trust placed in them by those who elected them to office, and the sobering fact is that individuals are "switching off" from politics.

Apart altogether from discredited elected representatives, there are enough former dictators and other heads of state who were found to have done reprehensible things while in office to make China's Tians or Sicily's Mafia seem like thoroughly honorable organizations.

But since this piece came to be written as a result of a remark I made to the Managing Editor one hot night in Dublin when we were discussing politics and politicians, I'll confine myself to those elected to office by the votes of the people, the politicians in countries ruled according to the democratic system.

It is worthwhile to go back and dig a little to unearth how democracy first evolved and to ask what it is. We bandy the word about blithely, but do we really know what it means, what its history was, where it came from and why?

Democracy has been defined by dictionary compilers as a form of government in which sovereign power resides in the people as a whole and is exercised either directly by them or by their elected representatives.

If you go right back through human history you'll find that two main methods of government have been tried. One is based on force (the government of the many by the few or even by one), the other is based on persuasion (the government of the many by themselves or by their elected representatives).

Emperors governed their ancient empires by force; they had their armies to back them up. The "common people" had no say in deciding their own future.

But in Greece a new movement began around 600 B.C. when some city-states set up the first democracies. The word itself comes from two Greek words, *demo* meaning "people" and *kratos* meaning "rule." The males of these city-states would congregate to discuss problems and decide major issues of their communities (it is perhaps worth pointing out that women were not represented, nor were slaves).

The populations of these initial centers of democracy ranged from five thousand to ten thousand, but as populations increased, it became clearly impossible for all the citizens to gather

together to make community laws. Thus, out of necessity, evolved the idea of representation — trusted individuals being elected to represent the people.

Inevitably, because of human inclinations, ambition and the desire for power, some of the representatives became little more than mob leaders and abused their positions and power for their own self-aggrandizement. Then came threats from the surrounding powerful empire states, and little democracies were absorbed, defeated.

However, a hardy seed had been sown, and democracy as an ideal survived. In time the idea became fact once more as democracies were set up in England, the Netherlands, Italy and the Rhineland. They survived until the centralized European monarchies were established.

The British people are proud of the fact that since 1295 they have been electing representatives to the Parliament at Westminster. But though it may seem strange when reminded of it in 1975, it was only in 1832 that the "middle classes" were given the vote, while hundreds of thousands of women had to wait for that privilege until 1918!

Germany became a democracy after World War I. That democracy crumbled under the dictatorship of Hitler. Italy had its own dictator in Mussolini. There were other dictatorships, too, in Europe. Now should one forget Soviet Russia which has a system in which all opposition parties were abolished and rule is by one party only.

Democracy has been called the noblest of political ideals. Among the most famous and frequently quoted words about it were those spoken at Gettysburg by Abraham Lincoln. He said: "We here highly resolve that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Since Lincoln's time millions of Americans have died in the defense of democracy. So have millions of other nationalists. But now democracy is once more under almost unendurable stress — and again from the inside.

There is a growing cynicism among people regarding the manner in which politicians, great and small, famous and insignificant, have been seen to conduct themselves in the use of power for their own selfish ends. Heads of state, elected representatives, minor local politicians — a disturbing number have shown a fearful propensity for corruption, for besmirching their professions and for betraying the trust placed in them by those who voted them into office.

It has been happening all over the world. It would be too easy to name names. All of us could do it. But the very ease of being able to do so is itself a terrible indictment of the way in which man, once he absconds from standards of ordinary decency, gallops headlong toward willing corruption.

If the switch off of trust in politicians and political machinery increases, the danger is that the lack of interest will lead to anarchy, one of the concomitants of which is chaos. Politicians who are seen not to give a damn (or who are suspected of not giving a damn) about morality are increasingly finding them-



In Brief

by Stanley R. Rader

Building Humanitarian Bridges

Paris, October 25: Divisive issues are threatening the very demise of the United Nations. Anti-Israel resolutions in the General Assembly, clearly racist in character, threaten the fundamental pillars of the organization. The racist views of General Amin of Uganda, so rightfully denounced by U.S. Ambassador Moynihan only a few weeks ago, emphasize how painfully slow is man's progress toward peace.

And yet, yesterday in New York the United Nations celebrated its 30th anniversary. A special concert was presented for the delegates in the General Assembly Hall — a tradition that began in 1964 at the request of Secretary Dag Hammarskjöld. This year Secretary Kurt Waldheim commissioned our very good friend Gottfried Von Einem of Austria to compose a special cantata for the occasion. The city of Vienna generously arranged for its performance by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra and its renowned Maestro Carlo Maria Giulini. Mr. Armstrong and the Ambassador International Cultural Foundation are very proud to have participated in this major event by organizing the recording of the concert and the distribution of the record for the benefit of the United Nations and its affiliated agencies.

The thirty-year history of the United Nations organization has been one during which the hopes and expectations of mankind have been expressed. It has not been an era, however, without difficulties. The hopes and expectations remain unchanged and are even more comprehensive today. Von Einem's cantata entitled *To Posterity* is intended in its music and words to make us all — ordinary people, statesmen, and nations — think of what has prevented us from achieving this goal.

Tomorrow the concert will be performed again in Vienna, and we are hoping to be present once more. It was one year ago that President Rudolph Kirchschlaeger of Austria received Mr. Armstrong and me and the idea of the AICF came into being. The president had a great interest in Mr. Armstrong's worldwide efforts for peace and for better understanding among peoples everywhere. Vienna, a city so much connected with the fields of music and culture in the minds of people everywhere, had already established a cultural bridge with Ambassador College earlier last year when the Vienna Symphony Orchestra and Maestro Giulini performed the inaugural concerts at the Ambassador College Auditorium in Pasadena.

As Mr. Armstrong has said, the world needs great humanitarian efforts and the world needs demonstrations of concern for others. The world also needs an appreciation of culture and art and spiritual understanding of the great transcendental purpose for all of humanity. Since our visit to Vienna last year, the AICF has in fact been founded. Its first concert season, now under way, is heralded as one of the most outstanding efforts ever in the field of classical music, and in a few months the foundation's new publication, *Human Potential*, will be launched in the United States under the guidance of one of the most distinguished editorial boards ever assembled. We are confident that the goals and objectives of the foundation, as so beautifully stated by Mr. Armstrong, will indeed be fulfilled and mankind will truly benefit.

selfless devoid of support. But mere lack of support could very easily spread outward and onward to a wholesale distrust and lack of interest in politics in general.

And if that were to happen, we would have a situation in which the mass of the people would abrogate their political responsibility for that to happen would be a calamity.

What is necessary is the reestablishment of solid moral standards of behavior. We now stand at such an advanced stage of knowledge of all kinds — medical, technological, scientific, agricultural, educational — that never before in history has there been such a colossal potential for achievement — or wastage.

Let us apply some of our common sense and knowledge to averting that wastage. Let us use all our perception, intelligence, sensitivities and nerve-endings to avoid disaster and to save something true and fine.

Demosthenes said "There is one safeguard known generally to the wise, which is an advantage and security to all, but especially to democracies against despotism — suspicion."

All right, let us use that suspicion wisely, because what Thomas Woodrow Wilson said in 1917 is even more appropriate now nearly sixty years later: "The world must be made safe for democracy." □



Garner Ted Armstrong SPEAKS OUT!

What We Need Are Leaders— Not Followers

Do you voters realize the terrible troubles you're causing our politicians? You're causing no end of concern to the President of the U.S., members of his cabinet, challengers in the Republican Party, and about ten or so Democratic hopefuls.

The major news media indicate that the voters can't seem to make up their minds on the issues and the issue bearers "Voters themselves," according to one poll "don't know what they want and who they like."

And that, according to political analysts, is why we see all of the backtracking on major issues in political circles, the shifting of stances and positions, and even head-coming in top governmental offices. The reason? All over the United States, politicians are trying to gain popular support for the upcoming biennial elections.

It's getting increasingly difficult for the politicians to satisfy the people back home. For example, there's the issue of government spending. "Everybody seems to agree—in principle, reduce federal spending, cut back on the giant government bureaucracy. And so taking the public pulse, politicians on Congress plus the presidential hopefuls and candidates jump on the bandwagon and proclaim: "If you elect me, I'll cut back the federal budget."

But then a lot of people having second thoughts begin to think. But the cities have got to be helped. We need to solve the problems of America's sprawling suburbs (the suburbs that have become slums) as well as our decaying inner city areas. We need to spend huge sums to modernize mass transit. We need to commit years of effort and billions of dollars to develop new sources of energy. We have to have this and that program to stimulate home builders and any and every other depressed industry. And we need massive allocations of federal spending for the Pentagon which is always lobbying for the latest in ultra-sophisticated, unbelievably expensive, new hardware. (At least we're got to be able to

afford the weapons to give away to the Arabs so they can defend themselves against us in case we decide to go over there to take the energy we need so desperately.)

And so all the politicians that had to leap on the bandwagon to advocate cuts in federal spending, perk up their ears again. And what do they hear? They hear screams and cries for more welfare, more food stamps, more programs to combat unemployment. In total, more federal spending.

So now we have the problem facing a politician who wants to perpetuate himself in an office. He's got to leap back in the other direction, put on a different hat, and promise "Okay, we'll help you out."

The trick is the public also wants a tax cut. But how are you going to take away revenues from the federal government and still leave the government with enough money for all these programs the people want?

You can see why the politicians are in turmoil these days. They just don't know where to leap next.

Back in 1967 or early 1968 the press was musing about Lyndon Johnson's chances for reelection (before his dramatic announcement that he would not run again). It was reported in the political gossip column of one news magazine that the Vietnam War would very quickly be wound down because President Johnson wouldn't dare face the voters with a war on his hands!

To me that was an indictment I said on the *World Tomorrow* radio program shortly afterward. "This can't be true. You're not trying to tell all of us that a President can either start or end a war based upon what the voters like—that he can either start or stop a war depending upon what is politically expedient, depending upon the exigencies of the moment?"

What a Leader Does

If I sense things correctly, I think the voters of the United States are looking for real leaders. But they

don't see any on the horizon. A leader innovates. A leader creates. A leader has vision. A leader solves problems promptly when they arise, or, even better, before they arise, whenever possible.

Why don't we see politicians gathering facts, accumulating data, going to counselors and advisors and boards and groups of people who are intelligent and knowledgeable in major problem areas—such as the economy, agriculture, energy, foreign affairs—studying, really educating themselves, coming to firm convictions and conclusions from those studies—not from shifting public opinion—and then telling the public where they stand?

There may be as many different proposed solutions for a problem as there are people studying the problem. But the point is that those facts, those studies, that advice, should be the opinion formers, not an emotional and vacillating public. A man of strong conviction, a man of purpose, of determination, would come to conclusions based upon the facts as he knows them and as they're available to him. And he would be able to articulate those beliefs. You, the voter, would then know exactly where that politician stood. You could then vote depending exactly on whether you liked his position on major issues. But that's not how the vast majority of our politicians operate these days.

"One year before the 1976 election both parties are confused and uncertain," says one news article. "Politicians don't know where to jump to satisfy public opinion."

Never has society been in such a state of muddled confusion. Much of the blame can be laid at the doorstep of our "leaders," who are following, not leading.

clians don't know where to jump to satisfy public opinion.

The will o' the wisp elusive thing called public opinion—the oddest of politics—blind whimsical subject to extreme vagaries and caprice, is like the mythical siren on the rocks. All the politicians are seeking to pursue her tempting refrain as she skirts around and through the labyrinthine chicanery of shifting popular will. They take stands depending upon a shifting trend but their positions are only good as long as that trend is still evident in the polls.

Is This Leadership?

When I listened to Mr. Ford at the "Sunday Night Massacre" press conference, singing the praises of the men he had replaced, I heard some of the strongest possible rea-

sons why he ought to keep them! When I heard what a "superb job" James Schlesinger did and the wonderful things that Mr. Colby had accomplished, and what great fellows they are—it sounded to me like all of those wonderful statements were the best reason why he ought to keep those men "on the team." But then, the President, without admitting the real reasons behind the shake-up—growing concern over his own reelection chances—would only concede his rightful privilege of picking "his own team." That's politics.

In the 59th chapter of the book of Isaiah is a prophecy that talks about leadership. It talks about a confused scrambling for answers, for solutions—all in vain. It says: "None calleth for justice, nor any pleadeth for truth, they trust in vanity, and speak lies; they conceive mischief, and bring forth iniquity. They hatch cockatrice [adder's] eggs, and weave the spider's web; he that eateth of their eggs dieth, and that which is crumbled breaketh out into a viper."

Why? The passage continues: "Their web shall not become garments, neither shall they cover themselves with their works, their works are works of iniquity." It would be a surprising thing I suppose to see a mother hen sitting on an egg, expecting it to hatch—and when it does she jumps up with a squeak of alarm to find that there is a snake inside the shell instead of a fluffy little yellow chick. That would not only be a shock but also a bitter disappointment. And this chapter—the 59th chapter of Isaiah—depicts how the plans of men, their schemes, their politicking and up the same way.

It says further: "Their feet run to evil, and they make haste to shed innocent blood; their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity; wasting and destruction are in their paths." Notice verse 8. It says: "The way of peace they know not, and there is no judgment in their goings."

Therefore as if with one voice, the people cry out (verse 9): "Therefore is judgment far from us, we wait for light, but behold obscurity; for brightness, but we walk in darkness. We grope for the wall like the blind; and we grope as if we had no eyes; we stumble at noonday as in the night, we are in desolate places as dead men."

Never has our society been in such a state of muddled confusion. Much of the blame can be laid at the doorstep of our leaders—who are following, not leading. Leaders ought to take a firm stand on what they truly believe in no matter what the consequences are—even if it threatens to cost them an election. They should let people know where they really stand—not scramble frantically to find out and get behind what the majority wants. Because believe it or not, what people want right now is always be good for them. U

THE GARNER TED ARMSTRONG BROADCAST

DAILY RADIO LOG

U.S. STATIONS

Eastern Time

*AKRON WKAR, 1550 kc, 5:00 a.m. Mon-Sun 8:30 p.m. Mon-Sat.
 ASHEVILLE WNCN, 570 kc, 11:00 p.m. daily.
 *BLUEFIELD WKOT, 1240 kc, 6:00 p.m. Mon-Sun.
 BOSTON WRIT, 950 kc, 12:30 p.m. Mon-Fri 12:30 p.m. Sun.
 *CHARLESTON WCHS, 580 kc, 10:30 p.m. Mon-Sat.
 *CHATTANOOGA WDFR, 1370 kc, 7:30 p.m. Mon-Sat.
 CINCINNATI WKYC, 1510 kc, 5:00 a.m. daily.
 CINCINNATI WLW, 700 kc, 11:00 p.m. Sun.
 CLEVELAND WERE, 1300 kc, 11:30 p.m. Mon-Sun.
 DAYTON WONE, 980 kc, 11:30 p.m. Mon-Fri 8:30 p.m. Sun.
 *DETROIT WDMB-FM, 95.5 mc, 7:15 a.m. Mon-Fri.
 *ENNE WWO, 1430 kc, 10:00 p.m. Mon-Sat 12 noon Mon-Sat.
 *GREENVILLE WHCT AM & FM, 1070 kc & 107.1 mc, 6:30 p.m. Mon-Sat.
 HARRISBURG WHP, 580 kc, 7:30 p.m. daily.
 JACKSONVILLE WOKL, 1090 kc, 12 noon daily.
 LOUISVILLE WHAS, 840 kc, 11:30 p.m. Mon-Fri 8:00 p.m. Sun.
 MIAMI WMO, 610 kc, 8:25 p.m. Mon-Sat.
 NEW HAVEN WELI, 960 kc, 10:30 p.m. Mon-Fri 9:00 p.m. Sun.
 NEW ROCHELLE WYOL, 1460 kc, 12:30 p.m. Mon-Sat 10:00 a.m. Sun.
 NEW YORK WOR, 710 kc, 6:30 a.m. & 11:30 p.m. Mon-Fri 10:30 p.m. Sun.
 PHILADELPHIA WPCB, 1340 kc, 12 noon Mon-Sat 10:30 a.m. Sun.
 PITTSBURGH WPTT, 130 kc, 12 noon Mon-Sat 11:00 a.m. Sun.
 PROVIDENCE WJAR, 930 kc, 11:30 p.m. Mon-Fri.
 RALEIGH WPTT, 660 kc, 1:15 p.m. Mon-Sat, 9:30 a.m. Sun.
 RICHMOND WYVA, 1140 kc, 10:00 p.m. daily.
 ROANOKE WFLA, 940 kc, 7:00 p.m. daily.
 ROCHESTER WHAM, 1180 kc, 11:30 p.m. Mon-Fri 10:00 a.m. Sun.
 SCRANTON WOBH, 910 kc, 12:30 p.m. Mon-Sun.
 SPRINGFIELD WAGZ, 730 kc, 12 noon daily.
 TOLEDO WSPD, 1370 kc, 10:00 p.m. daily.
 WHEELING WYVA, 1170 kc, 5:00 a.m. Mon-Fri 8:30 p.m. Sun-Fri 10:30 a.m. & 11:30 p.m. Sun.

Central Time

AUSTIN KRLD, 590 kc, 6:30 p.m. Mon-Sat, 9:30 a.m. Sun.
 BIRMINGHAM WYDE, 830 kc, 7:00 p.m. Mon-Sat 6:30 p.m. Sun.
 CHICAGO WMAQ, 670 kc, 7:05 a.m. Mon-Sat.
 *DALLAS KRLD, 1080 kc, 6:30 a.m. & 10:45 p.m. daily.
 DES MOINES WKY, 1130 kc, 12:30 p.m. & 10:00 p.m. daily.
 *DULUTH WBBB, 560 kc, 12 noon Mon-Sat.
 GADSDEN WAAZ, 570 kc, 12:30 p.m. Mon-Sat 12 noon Sun.
 GLASTONBURY WBBB, 1430 kc, 12 noon daily.
 *HOUSTON KPRC, 930 kc, 10:30 p.m. daily.

KANSAS CITY - KMBZ, 960 kc, 10:30 p.m. daily.
 LITTLE ROCK - KAAY, 1090 kc, 7:30 p.m. daily, 8:30 a.m. Sun, 5:15 a.m. Mon-Sat.
 *MEMPHIS - WNEG, 600 kc, 11:00 p.m. Mon-Sat.
 *MILWAUKEE - WBWA, 1130 kc, 11:30 p.m. Mon-Fri.
 MOBILE - WKMG, AM & FM, 710 kc, 11:30 a.m. & 11:30 p.m. Mon-Fri, 8:00 p.m. daily, 7:30 a.m. Sat. & Sun.
 *MT. VERNON - WMBZ, 940 kc, 7:00 p.m. daily.
 NASHVILLE - WWSB, 980 kc, 8:30 p.m. Mon-Sat, 8:00 p.m. Sun.
 NEW ORLEANS - WWL, 870 kc, 6:30 p.m. Mon-Sat.
 OKLAHOMA CITY - KTOH, 1000 kc, 10:30 p.m. daily.
 *OKLAHOMA - KJMO, 1490 kc, 6:00 p.m. daily.
 PAMPA - KONO, 1230 kc, 6:00 p.m. daily.
 *PEORIA - WMBD, 1470 kc, 10:30 p.m. daily.
 *PITTSBURGH - KBCA, 1360 kc, 6:15 p.m. Mon-Sun.
 ST. PAUL - KRLB, 950 kc, 8:00 p.m. daily.
 SAN ANTONIO - WOAI, 1200 kc, 5:00 a.m. Mon-Sat, 10:05 p.m. Sun.
 WATERLOO - KXEL, 1540 kc, 8:30 p.m. daily, 8:00 p.m. Sun, 10:57 p.m. 11:30 a.m. Sun.

Mountain Time

*ALBUQUERQUE - KOB, 770 kc, 11:00 p.m. daily, 9:30 a.m. Sun.
 *BOULDER - KTWB, 1030 kc, 6:05 p.m. & 10:05 p.m. daily.
 DENVER - KOA, 830 kc, 10:30 p.m. Mon-Fri 7:00 p.m. Sun.
 FLAGSTAFF - KQBL, 600 kc, 6:00 p.m. daily.
 *FORT COCKER - KOPF, 1380 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.
 *GREAT SALT LAKE - KJCA, 1490 kc, 7:00 p.m. Mon-Sat.
 *SALT LAKE CITY - KBL, 1160 kc, 5:06 a.m. & 11:06 p.m. Mon-Sat, 7:15 a.m. & 11:25 p.m. Sun.
 *TUCSON - KTVZ, 1400 kc, 12:45 p.m. daily, 6:00 a.m. Mon-Sat, 6:30 a.m. Sun.

Pacific Time

ANCHORAGE - KTVB, 650 kc, 9:00 p.m. daily.
 CARSON CITY - KRCB-FM, 97.1 mc, 10:00 a.m. Mon-Sat 9:00 p.m. Sun.
 COVINA - KQBS, 900 kc, 8:00 p.m. & 10:30 p.m. Mon-Sat, 9:00 a.m. Sun.
 EUGENE - KQBE, 1050 kc, 7:00 a.m. daily.
 *FRESNO - KJMA, 580 kc, 9:00 p.m. Mon-Sun.
 LAS VEGAS - KVVH-AM & FM, 6:30 a.m. Mon-Sat.
 LOS ANGELES - KJAC, 570 kc, 10:30 p.m. Mon-Sat 8:30 a.m. Sun.
 *MIDFORD - KJMA, 580 kc, 7:00 p.m. Mon-Sat.
 *PASCO - KOTV, 1340 kc, 12:30 p.m. Mon-Sat, 12:00 p.m. Sun.
 *SACRAMENTO - KRCR, 1140 kc, 1:30 p.m. Mon-Sat.
 SAN DIEGO - KSDA, 1130 kc, 10:30 p.m. Mon-Sat.
 *SAN FRANCISCO - KRNH, 680 kc, 11:30 p.m. Mon-Sat.
 SEATTLE - KIRO, 710 kc, 5:00 a.m. & 11:30 p.m. Mon-Fri 10:00 a.m. Sun.
 SEWARD - KXSA, 930 kc, 12:30 p.m. Mon-Sat.
 *YAKIMA - KUTV, 900 kc, 9:30 p.m. Mon-Fri, 8:30 a.m. & 7:30 p.m. Fri.

CANADIAN STATIONS

Atlantic Time

BAIE-VERTE - CKRM, 1240 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.
 CAMBELLTON - CKMG, 950 kc, 9:30 p.m. Mon-Sat 10:00 p.m. Sun.
 FREDERICTON - CKPB, 550 kc, 10:05 p.m. daily.
 GANDER - CKBA, 730 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.
 GRAND FALLS - CKGM, 620 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.
 MARYTOWN - CKMG, 540 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.
 MONTROSE - CKCW, 1230 kc, 9:30 p.m. Mon-Sat 8:00 p.m. Sun.
 NEWCASTLE - CKFM, 780 kc, 9:30 p.m. Mon-Sat 10:00 a.m. Sun.
 SAINT JOHN'S - CKCB, 590 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.
 STONYMOUNT - CKCB, 1270 kc, 6:00 p.m. daily.
 YARMOUTH - CBL, 1340 kc, 1:00 p.m. Mon-Sat, 6:30 p.m. Sun.

Eastern Time

BLIND RIVER - CKMR, 730 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.
 *BRANTFORD - CKPC, 1380 kc, 8:30 p.m. daily.
 CORNWALL - CKSB, 1220 kc, 10:30 p.m. daily.
 ELLIOTT LAKE - CKMR, 1340 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.
 HULL - CKCH, 700 a.m. Sun.
 KINISTON - CKWL, 900 kc, 10:30 p.m. Mon-Fri, 11:10 p.m. Sat, 10:05 p.m. Sun.
 KIRKLAND LAKE - CKKL, 560 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.
 LEAMINGTON - CKVR, 710 kc, 5:30 a.m. & 6:30 p.m. daily.
 LINDSAY - CKLY, 910 kc, 8:45 p.m. Mon-Fri.
 MONTREAL - CKMR, 1410 kc, 6:30 a.m. Mon-Sat 1:30 p.m. Sun.
 MONTREAL (French) - CKMR, 1410 kc, 7:00 p.m. Sat & Sun.
 MONTREAL - CKOB, 1470 kc, 6:30 a.m. & 11:00 p.m. Mon-Sat, 9:30 p.m. Sun.
 NEW LÉONARD - CKTT, 1230 kc, 9:00 p.m. daily.
 NORTH BAY - CKCH, 600 kc, 9:00 p.m. daily.
 *OTTAWA - CKMR, 900 kc, 7:00 a.m. Sun.
 *SAINT JEAN - CKCV, 920 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.
 *SHERBROOKE - CKLT, 630 kc, 8:45 a.m. Sun.
 *SMITH FALLS - CKET, 630 kc, 10:30 p.m. Fri, 10:30 a.m. Sun, 6:30 p.m. Mon-Fri, 6:30 p.m. Sat.
 STE. AGATHA (French) - CKBA, 1230 kc, 6:30 p.m. Mon, Wed, & Fri.
 ST. JEAN - CKCV, 7:00 a.m. Sun.
 STEPHENSBURG - CKLA, 7:30 a.m. Sun.
 THUNDER BAY - CKPR, 540 kc, 9:30 p.m. Sun.
 THUNDER BAY - CKPR-FM, 94.5 mc, 8:30 p.m. daily.
 THUNDER BAY - CKPR, 680 kc, 10:00 p.m. Sun, 9:30 p.m. Mon-Sat.
 TROIS RIVIÈRES - CKLM, 550 kc, 7:00 a.m. Sun.

Central Time

DAUPHIN - CKRM, 730 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.
 *FORTYFIVE - CKPR, 900 kc, 7:30 p.m. Mon-Fri 10:30 p.m. Sun.
 FT. FRANCES - CKOB, 600 kc, 7:30 p.m. Mon-Fri 10:30 p.m. Sun.
 KEMORA - CKML, 1220 kc, 7:30 p.m. Mon-Fri 10:30 p.m. Sun.
 PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE - CKPR, 920 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.
 PRINCE ALBERT - CKRM, 900 kc, 6:30 p.m. Mon-Sat 8:00 p.m. Sun, 6:30 a.m. Mon-Fri.
 REGINA - CKRM, 980 kc, 6:30 p.m. Mon-Sat.
 SARNIA - CKLR, 1250 kc, 7:00 p.m. Mon-Sat.
 SASKATOON - CKPC, 600 kc, 8:30 p.m. daily.
 SUFFICIENT - CKRW, 1400 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.
 WINDSOR - CKLS, 9:00 a.m. Mon-Sun.

Mountain Time

BROOK - CKBR, 1340 kc, 6:00 p.m. Mon-Sun.
 CALGARY - CKCM, 1080 kc, 11:00 p.m. Mon-Fri 8:30 p.m. Sat.
 CAMROSE - CKCW, 790 kc, 8:30 p.m. Mon-Sat 7:30 p.m. Sun.
 DAWSON - CKWB, 1150 kc, 8:00 p.m. daily.
 EDMONTON - CKPR, 970 kc, 7:00 p.m. Mon-Sat.
 GRAND PRINCE - CKPB, 1050 kc, 8:30 a.m. except Wed.
 LETHBRIDGE - CKPR, 7:00 p.m. Mon-Sat.
 *LYNDENBURG - CKBA, 1080 kc, 1:00 p.m. daily.
 MEDICINE HAT - CKAT, 6:30 p.m. Mon-Sat.
 *PIEDMONT - CKVL, 610 kc, 6:00 a.m. Mon-Sat 7:30 p.m. Sun.
 *REDDEAR - CKRM, 630 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.

Pacific Time

CARLETON PLACE - CKRM, 6:30 p.m. Mon-Fri.
 COURTNEY - CKPC, 1440 kc, 9:30 p.m. daily.
 GRAND FORKS - CKPR, 1340 kc, 9:30 p.m. daily.
 KALISPOPO - CKPC, 910 kc, 10:30 p.m. daily.

THE GARNER TED ARMSTRONG TELECAST

WEEKLY TV LOG

U.S. STATIONS

Eastern Time

AKRON - Channel 22, WKAR-TV, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
 *ALBANY - Channel 10, WTEM-TV, 7:30 p.m. Sat.
 ATLANTA - Channel 45, WKMA-TV, 12 noon Sun.
 *BIRMINGHAM, N.Y. - Channel 22, WKBT-TV, 7:30 p.m. Sat.
 *CHARLESTON - Channel 2, WCBT-TV, 12:00 noon Sun.
 *CHARLOTTE - Channel 8, WSOB-TV, 12:00 noon Sun.
 *COLUMBIA - Channel 18, WNOX-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sat.
 *COLUMBUS - Channel 4, WLWC-TV, 10:30 a.m. Sun.
 DAYTON - Channel 2, WLWD-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
 *FLINT - Channel 12, WJRT-TV, 3:00 p.m. Sat.
 *GREENVILLE, N.C. - Channel 4, WNCN-TV, 7:00 p.m. Sun.
 *JACKSONVILLE - Channel 12, WTLV-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
 JOHNSON CITY - Channel 11, WJHL-TV, 10:30 a.m. Sun.
 LANSING - Channel 18, WLX-TV, 10:00 a.m. Sun.
 *LOUISVILLE - Channel 41, WDRE-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sat.
 *NEW YORK - Channel 8, WOR-TV, 12:00 p.m. Sat.
 PHILADELPHIA - Channel 17, WPHL-TV, 11:00 p.m. Sun.
 PORTLAND - Channel 8, WMTW-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
 *PROVIDENCE - Channel 12, WPRV-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sat.
 *SOUTH BEND - Channel 22, WDBT-TV, 12:00 p.m. Sat.
 *SPRINGFIELD - Channel 48, WFTV-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sat.
 *STURTEVANT - Channel 8, WSTV-TV, 12 noon Sun.
 *TRAVERS CITY, MI. - Channel 11, WKBS-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
 *WASHINGTON, D.C. - Channel 7, WNTV-TV, 10:00 a.m. Sun.
 *WILMINGTON - Channel 3, WWAY-TV, 11:30 p.m. Fri.

Central Time

ALEXANDRIA - Channel 4, KALB-TV, 9:30 a.m. Sun.
 *BIRMINGHAM - Channel 12, KBNV-TV, 2:00 p.m. Sun.
 *CHICAGO - Channel 44, WSNB-TV, 9:30 p.m. Sun.
 *CONROE - Channel 8, WSNB-TV, 9:30 p.m. Sun.
 *DALLAS-FORT WORTH - Channel 11, KTVT-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
 *DOTHAN - Channel 18, WOHN-TV, 6:30 p.m. Sat.
 *FT. SMITH - Channel 8, KFSM-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
 *GALVESTON - Channel 11, KOLD-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
 *GREAT BEND - Channel 8, KCKT-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
 *HATTIESBURG - Channel 7, WDAV-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
 *HUNTSVILLE - Channel 48, WTVR-TV, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
 *KANSAS CITY - Channel 4, WDAF-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
 *LITTLE ROCK - Channel 8, KTRF-TV, 2:00 p.m. Sun.
 *MCODON - Channel 8, KONG-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sat.
 *MEMPHIS - Channel 11, WTKO-TV, 10:00 a.m. Sun.
 *MOBILE - Channel 8, KMDV-TV, 4:00 p.m. Sat.

*MONROE - Channel 10, KTVE-TV, 2:00 p.m. Sun.
 MONTGOMERY - Channel 22, WKMG-TV, 5:00 p.m. Sun.
 NASHVILLE - Channel 2, WNGE-TV, 6:00 p.m. Sat.
 NORTH PLATTE - Channel 2, KNOX-TV, 6:30 p.m. Mon.
 OKLAHOMA CITY - Channel 9, KOCO-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
 *OMAHA - Channel 6, WOWT-TV, 3:00 p.m. Sat.
 PEORIA - Channel 18, WRAU-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
 *ST. LOUIS - Channel 8, KECT-TV, 6:00 p.m. Wed.
 *SAN ANTONIO - Channel 12, KSAI-TV, 3:00 p.m. Sun.
 *SHEPHERD - Channel 8, KTAJ-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
 *SPRINGFIELD, MO. - Channel 27, KMTV-TV, 3:30 p.m. Sat.
 *TEMPLE - Channel 8, KCEB-TV, 10:30 a.m. Sun.
 *TOPKA - Channel 27, KTSB-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
 *TUPelo - Channel 8, WTVW-TV, 4:30 p.m. Sat.
 *TYLER - Channel 7, KLTU-TV, 2:00 p.m. Sun.
 *WICHITA FALLS - Channel 8, KAUZ-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sat.

Mountain Time

*BOULDER - Channel 8, KIVT-TV, 3:00 p.m. Sun.
 *GRAND JUNCTION - Channel 8, KREK-TV, 3:30 p.m. Mon.
 *PUEBLO - Channel 8, KOAA-TV, 9:30 a.m. Sun.
 *RAPID CITY - Channel 7, KRSD-TV, 12:00 noon Wed.
 *ROSWELL - Channel 18, KBIM-TV, 4:00 p.m. Sat.
 *SALT LAKE CITY - Channel 8, KSL-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.

Pacific Time

ANCHORAGE - Channel 13, KIMO-TV, 6:30 p.m. Wed.
 *FARMINGTON - Channel 11, KTVF-TV, 5:00 p.m. Sat.
 *FRESNO - Channel 24, KMJ-TV, 10:00 a.m. Sun.
 *HONOLULU - Channel 8, KHNH-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.
 *LAS VEGAS - Channel 8, KLAS-TV, 4:00 p.m. Sat.
 *LOS ANGELES - Channel 9, KJH-TV, 10:30 p.m. Sat.
 *PORTLAND - Channel 12, KPTV-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sat.
 *RENO - Channel 2, KTVN-TV, 3:30 p.m. Sat.
 *SACRAMENTO - Channel 12, KQVR-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sun.

CANADIAN STATIONS

Atlantic Time

HALIFAX - Channel 5, CICH-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
 SAINT JOHN - Channel 8, CJON, 1:00 p.m. Sun.
 SYDNEY - Channel 4, CKCB-TV, 2:30 p.m. Sun.

Eastern Time

BARRIE - CKVR-TV, 12:00 p.m. Sun.
 HAMILTON - Channel 11, CHCH-TV, 10:00 a.m. Sat.
 KNOX - Channel 11, CKWS-TV, 12 noon Sat.
 MONTREAL - Channel 12, CFCF-TV, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
 NORTH BAY - Channel 4, CHNB-TV, 12 noon Sun.
 *PEMBROKE - Channel 8, CHOV-TV, 12 noon Sun.
 *PETERBOROUGH - Channel 12, CHEX-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
 *QUEBEC CITY - Channel 8, CKMI-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.
 *SAULT STE. MARIE - Channel 2, CJR-TV, 9:30 a.m. Sat.
 *SHEPHERD - Channel 8, CKNC-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.
 *THUNDER BAY - Channel 4, CHFD-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
 *TIMMINS - Channel 8, CFCL-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.

Central Time

BRANDON - Channel 8, CKRT-TV, 12 noon Sun.
 *REGINA - Channel 8, CKCK-TV, 12 noon Sun.
 *SASKATOON - Channel 8, CFQC-TV, 12 noon Sun.
 *SUFFICIENT - Channel 8, CFCF-TV, 11:15 p.m. Sun.