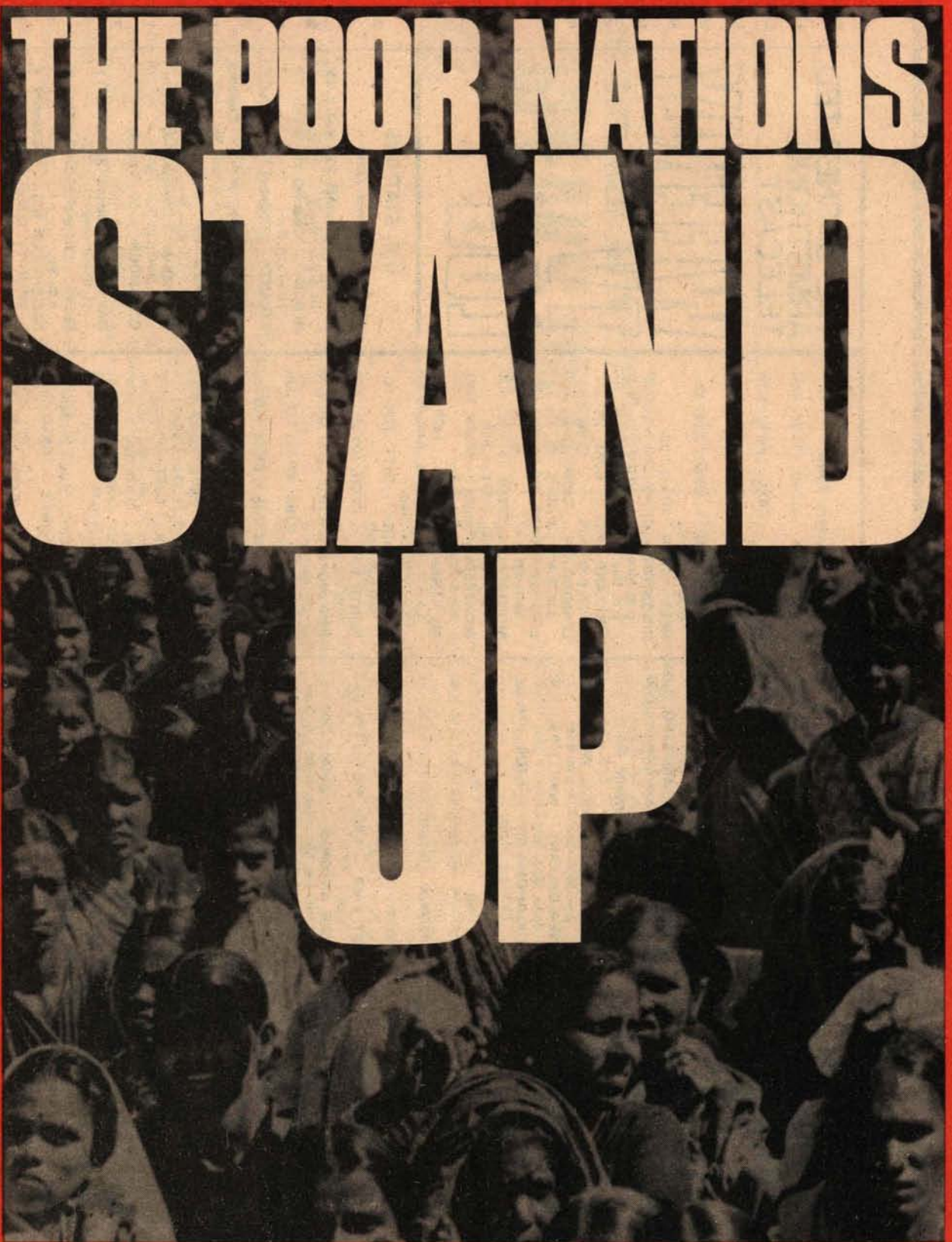


THE MOST DANGEROUS CHILDHOOD DISEASE
A TALE OF TWO GERMANIES

THE POOR NATIONS STAND UP



As Ambassador College, Pasadena, opened its doors for the 29th consecutive year, I was moved once again to recall the amazing growth of this Work.

Few realize the magnitude to which this worldwide Work of God has grown. It is now a major-scale educational program worldwide.

Actually, the Work started in 1934 with just me and my wife.

The college, with an undergraduate curriculum and students in residence on campus, was founded later in 1947 with four students and a faculty of eight. Today there are two campuses and about 1,400 students.

But much larger in size and power of impact is the extension program of the college. This is, in itself, a huge industry worldwide. It is an in-the-home educational service for all peoples.

Today the sun never sets on our offices, plants, and operations around the world. Our employed staff now reaches into the thousands and its expenditures into the multiple millions.

It is the intriguing story of making the missing dimension in education available to millions of people. It is the success story of something never done before — of a huge educational enterprise worldwide — seemingly incredible, yet an accomplished and living fact. And I didn't build or accomplish it. No man could!

Here, in brief condensation, is the story from its beginning.

I had experienced an uncommon early training in business, in the specific field of journalism and advertising. This led to catching the vision of the missing dimension in today's education. I had toured the United States as "idea man" for America's largest trade journal to search out ideas successfully used in business and in community development and social welfare. I had pioneered in surveys, by personal interview and by questionnaire, obtaining, tabulating, analyzing, and classifying information on business and social conditions.

Through this intensive research covering many succeeding years in my own advertising business, I was being tremendously impressed with the unhappy fact that even in the affluent United States there was a tragic dearth of peace, happiness, and abundant well-being.

I was aware also, of course, of the

sickening conditions of poverty, ignorance, filth and squalor, starvation, disease and death in the lives of more than half of all the earth's population — in such countries as India, Egypt, and in so many areas in Asia, Africa, South America — not to speak of some areas equally wretched here in the United States and parts of Europe.

But WHY? To me it didn't make sense. For every effect there had to be a CAUSE. I didn't know the CAUSE. Nor was it revealed through education.

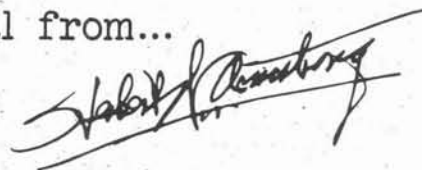
Then, at age thirty-five, I was challenged and angered into an in-depth study of evolution and of the biblical account of special creation. I studied the writings of Darwin, Lyell, Huxley, Spencer, Haeckel and Vogt. I researched into scientific evidence for or against the existence of God. From all sources, I found absolute proof, to me, of the existence of God and the authority of the Bible. I found absolute proof, to me, of the falsity of the theory of evolution. And I found, of all places, in the Bible the ANSWER to the question of all the world's evils.

I learned what it seemed neither science, education nor religion had discovered, that there is in living, inexorable motion an invisible spiritual LAW that regulates all human relationships. I learned through this the cause of all world ills.

The living, but invisible, spiritual law is simply the one WAY OF LIFE that is diametrically contrary to the way humanity has been traveling. It is the way of love instead of lust, the way of giving, sharing, serving, and helping, instead of the way of taking and accumulating in lust and greed. It is the way of outgoing concern instead of incoming selfish desire. The way of courtesy and consideration instead of envy, jealousy, resentment, bitterness, hatred. The way of cooperation instead of competition. The way of humility and exalting God, instead of vanity and exalting the self. The way of God-centeredness, constantly expanding one's horizons, instead of self-centeredness, shrinking one's horizons constantly inward.

I found revealed what neither science, education, nor religion had seemed to find there or to know — the PURPOSE being worked out here below — the REASON why human life was placed here. I learned WHAT man is, WHY he is, WHERE

Personal from...



THE "MISSING DIMENSION" IN EDUCATION

he is going, and the WAY to this transcendent potential, of which educators, scientists and theologians seem wholly unaware.

I found revealed the fact that the very foundation of education to fit one for happy and successful living is being totally ignored. That foundation is awareness of the purpose of life, knowledge of what man is, recognition of the true values as opposed to the false, and knowledge of the WAY which is the CAUSE of every desired effect. That knowledge is the dimension that is missing in today's education.

This new knowledge resulted in a series of lectures in and near Eugene, Oregon, in the summer and autumn of 1933. Response was spontaneous. Later, an invitation followed to speak on radio station KORE. Frank Hill, the owner, suggested a weekly program expounding this MISSING DIMENSION on his station. Thus, the first week in 1934, *The World Tomorrow* program was born.

The World Tomorrow was designed to assist and educate those seeking positive answers to the "unaskable" questions presented by today's tumultuous world conditions. It presents timely and challenging commentary on chaotic international relations and insight into world affairs. The analyses and answers to today's world conditions offer a message of hope for those who desperately seek a better tomorrow.

In keeping our listeners abreast of important world events, *The World Tomorrow* television staff members have, over the years, traveled far and wide to

achieve on-the-scene coverage. First-hand information and opinions are gained through personal, in-depth interviews with world leaders and those making tomorrow's headlines.

One month after *The World Tomorrow* broadcast was born, *Plain Truth*, on February 1, 1934, made its most humble bow — an 8-page mimeographed "magazine" printed by use of a borrowed typewriter on a mimeograph, the use of which was donated by the local mimeograph sales agent. I was the compositor, Mrs. Armstrong ran the press — by hand — and she kept the mailing list by pen and ink.

That first edition consisted of approximately 175 copies. The total cost of the stencils, ink and paper was probably less than \$2.

From that almost infinitesimal beginning the publishing operations expanded into three major printing plants and one smaller printing shop in Texas. On our Pasadena campus alone, 3,600,000 letters were received and personally cared for last year by our staff. In one single day over 50,000 letters were received. Our postal center employees sent out almost 38,000,000 pieces of literature last year. The scope of our work makes us one of the largest mailing operations on earth.

If the reader has opportunity to visit in person one of our campuses or foreign offices, he will then experience this activity in its true dimensions.

So remember, if you have an opportunity to visit one of our campuses or offices, you are welcome. □

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3

A TALE OF TWO GERMANIES

Our Bonn correspondents compare conditions in East and West Germany a generation after their division.



5

A BUCHWALDIAN BICENTENNIAL

If the Declaration of Independence were televised, it would first need to be censored, reports Art Buchwald.

6

THE NEW "CIVIL WAR"

As the poor nations arise (see cover), a north-vs.-south "war between the states" seems inevitable.



8

THE MOST DANGEROUS CHILDHOOD DISEASE

Child abuse is rampant. The only answer is to change the parent. Parents Anonymous is fulfilling that need.



11

THE HIGH PRICE OF PEACE

"Lasting peace," write the experts, "is probably unattainable." Furthermore, it would be more expensive than war!

12

THE BRAIN AND THE COMPUTER

The human mind created the computer. How then could "random chance" create a far superior computer — your mind?



13

A TIME OF TRANSITION IN THAILAND

Stanley R. Rader reports on his visit with the prime minister of Thailand in Bangkok last month.

14

A REVOLUTION OF THE SPIRIT

"The United States needs a new revolution — not with guns, but of the human spirit," writes Garner Ted Armstrong.

THE POOR NATIONS STAND UP

by Jeff Calkins

The rising chorus of demands on the part of the world's poorest nations may soon become the major diplomatic problem confronting the industrialized nations of the West and Japan.

A recent series of international conferences has allowed the numerous have-not nations to renew their call for a "new world economic order," whereby much of the wealth of the industrial powers would be transferred to the "developing nations" of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Meetings of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, a group of 82 "non-aligned" nations, and the United Nations Special Assembly have all provided convenient forums for the Third World to air its belief that industrial nations should reduce their standard of living so the poor can raise theirs.

To paraphrase the prophet Joel, the weak are now saying, "I am strong" (Joel 3:10).

Through colonialism, the rich nations, it is charged, ruthlessly exploited the poor ones.

Upon this belief and upon the assertion that the rich nations have brought raw materials from the poor at low prices and sold them back manufactured goods at high prices rests the third world's case.

But the history of colonialism is by no means undisputed. European author Erik von Kuehnelt-Leddihn points out that, contrary to popular belief, European colonies were rarely paying propositions. For the most part, European countries poured more money into their colonies than they got out of them. Furthermore, noncolonized areas such as Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan, or Ethiopia haven't done any better economically than their colonized brethren.

Needed: Free Trade

The other half of the Third World argument, that the rich have bought low and sold high, is much less disputed. To this day there remain any number of trade barriers to Third World goods which the rich countries have erected to protect their own domestic industries. The United States, for example, has a number of restrictions on food imports from Latin America. The elimination of trade barriers against Third World goods, one of the key demands made at various conferences, carries much promise of helping the poor countries to earn the foreign exchange they need to bolster their economies.

Ironically, many developing nations now find themselves in desperate economic straits precisely because of the violation of free trade. The tremendous success of the OPEC oil cartel in fixing the price of oil has hurt the non-oil producing poor nations more than anyone else. U.S. Treasury figures show that higher oil prices cost poor nations \$11.5 billion last year, more than the total amount of aid they have received thus far in 1975.

To make matters worse, the higher oil prices paid by the rich nations were partly

borne by the poor in the form of higher prices in the goods they imported from the rich.

Out of the Soup Kitchen

Among the specific demands of the Third World are:

- At least one percent of the GNP of rich nations to go for foreign aid.

- More power to expropriate (without paying market prices for compensation) multinational corporations.

- The suspension or cancellation of the debt Third World nations owe developed nations.

The *Wall Street Journal* notes that such proposals amount to setting up an international welfare system — a "soup-kitchen" approach to helping poor nations.

In such a system, handouts take the form of development grants, low interest loans, fiat creation of international exchange, as well as direct aid. What the Third World really needs, the *Journal* points out, is also what the rich nations need: free trade, job opportunities, capi-



tal formation, and noninflationary growth.

The economic success of such Third World states as Taiwan, Singapore, and South Korea demonstrates what can be done in such favorable circumstances. Poverty is not forever, necessarily. These conspicuous Third World economic successes owe their relative prosperity in large part to providing a hospitable climate for foreign capital.

The free flow of foreign investment, increased trade among nations, and the elimination of trade barriers provide the foundation upon which the poor nations could lift themselves out of poverty.

Yet the very real danger exists that the world will fragment into mutually hostile blocs of have and have-not nations. In such circumstances, leaders could descend into international bickering and lose sight of the fact that there are ways of dealing with international poverty which would benefit all nations. □

A TALE OF TWO GERMANIES

The Reluctant World Power Flexes Its Muscles

by Victor Root

BONN: "And what do you think Germany should do if the oil producing countries impose another oil embargo?" I asked my taxicab skipper in Berlin. The immediate answer: "Saddle up the Bundeswehr, charge down to the Middle East, and knock all those sheiks off their high horse!"

"Outspoken words indeed from a citizen of a nation bent for three decades on staying on the outer periphery of the world political arena. Yet they symbolize, perhaps, a significant change in attitude. West Germany, economic colossus yet political dwarf, is at last awakening to a new political awareness."

Of course, not every German breathes as much political fire as the taxi drivers of Berlin. They seem to be a unique breed. To most Germans, the very thought of their nation once again becoming a major world power is repugnant. It holds too many aching memories. After World War II, the government in Bonn faithfully charted a course leading to both a phoenix-like economic resurrection and virtually total political disengagement. Both goals have been achieved.

Yet an irresistible combination of factors is forcing the Federal Republic willy-nilly into the world political limelight. The pressures have become strong enough to warrant a recent cover story in the leading West German news weekly *der Spiegel* entitled "Germany — World Power Against Her Will."

Bulging Reserves

Basically two factors are pushing the reluctant Federal Republic toward a driver's seat in world politics. The first is the FRG's remarkable economic strength. West Germany accounts today for one third of the total production of goods and services of the nine-nation European Community, or Common Market.

Among major nations, Germany is second only to the United States in per capita income (\$5,614) and total foreign trade (\$159 billion in 1974). West Germany's 88 billion Deutsch-marks (\$34 billion) in gold and monetary reserves

constitute the world's largest national savings account at present — twice that of the U.S.A. and larger than those of Great Britain, France, and Italy combined.

But world financiers envy the Bonn government's skillful handling of the present recession even more than its considerable assets. Bonn's trouble-shooting trio of Chancellor Schmidt, Finance Minister Hans Apel and Economics Minister Hans Friderichs could boast of a 6.5% rate of inflation at the end of last year, lowest in the Western world. And, despite a 22-year high of over one million unemployed, large-scale social conflict is nonexistent (largely due to cooperative unions).

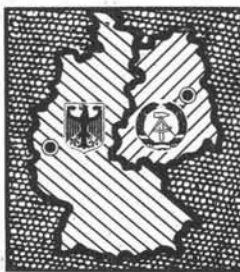
Suspicious Neighbors

Yet Germany's long-running *Wirtschaftswunder* has triggered no corresponding political boom. Finance Minister Apel still says, "For me, 'world power' means 'pay for their others.'" Bonn's influence on the international scene has for the most part consisted of a burgeoning export trade, economic/financial help, and various aid programs to the developing nations.

Many German politicians, businessmen and thinkers shrink from the thought of increased world political responsibility. They consider the role of a "well-fed political dwarf with 88,000 billion marks in the bank" very comfortable. Most share Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's fear of being pulled into hot foreign squabbles (Genscher hesitates to vie for a United Nations Security Council seat, as many statesmen are encouraging Bonn to do).

Germany's neighbors have never quite trusted this "hesitancy," however. France, in particular, having been the front-line target of past German power aspirations, has for years anxiously watched the German economy catch up with and finally pass her own. The European press regularly publishes articles expressing the French fear that the Federal Republic's growing economic might would eventually relegate French aspirations toward Europe's political throne to the also-rans.

Three decades after its collapse and unconditional surrender in World War II, the German nation, though divided by the Iron Curtain, is playing an increasingly critical role in European affairs. Two Plain Truth correspondents in our Bonn office take a look at conditions in both East and West Germany.



Pressure from Without

Germany's inward reluctance to go to the head of the class, strengthened by the poorly camouflaged hostility of neighbors such as France, has up to now squelched any German power-thinking in the bud. Yet a significant, unexpected factor has come into play: pressure from without, from close allies as well as distant trade partners, to join the international power community.

Admonitions have come from totally unexpected quarters for the Germans to wake up to the responsibilities of their own strength. As *der Spiegel* reported in its issue of January 6, 1975, a high official in the Soviet Foreign Ministry advised his German counterparts that "Germans must now assume the great responsibility resulting from their being the economically strongest, politically most stable, and militarily most important state in Western Europe."

The strongest pressure, however, has come from Washington. In February of this year the *Washington Post* ran an article to the effect that the Federal Republic should shoulder the political responsibilities devolving from its economic might and take on a measure of America's leadership role in world affairs.

(Continued on page 4, col. 1)

Across the Oder-Neisse, Life Is Better Now

Plain Truth correspondent in Bonn, Wolfgang Thomsen, recently took a firsthand look at conditions in communist East Germany. Here is his report.

If you should meet an old acquaintance again after, say, about 13 years, you might note with pleasant surprise a mellowing in attitude or an interesting change in his behavior. The same changes can occur in nations as well. One could take East Germany — the German Democratic Republic, or GDR — as a good example.

Recently, when I crossed the border into the GDR from West Germany, I noticed that the people's police, or *Volkspolizei* and the customs officers handled their duties in a far more relaxed and friendly manner than was the case over a decade ago.

Many West Germans are taking advantage of the more relaxed atmosphere prevailing between the two Germanies. West Germans are now permitted to use their own cars to visit their relatives dwelling in the East. Previously they had to travel by train to their destination; only in rare occasions could they travel by private automobile. One not only sees cars bearing West German license plates on the transit trip to East Berlin and back, but all over the GDR. As one East German citizen put it: "It's a result of Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik."

A Fiat by Any Other Name . . .

One is also surprised by all the obviously Italian-designed cars with East German licenses — but with Russian or Polish brand names on them. An East German friend explained that they are indeed of Italian design, but are actually built in various East European countries. An example is the "Polski Fiat" — an Italian Fiat made in Poland. The Fiat concern has constructed assembly plants in many other countries, East and West, including the Soviet Union. The Italian cars built under license are judged to be better in quality and performance than "native" automobiles such as the East German Wartburg.

Cost and availability, regardless of the model, are important factors for the car-buying East German public to consider. An automobile in the GDR costs between 17,000 and 25,000 East

German marks, which is only about \$2,400 to \$3,500. But should an East German worker with an average monthly income want to buy one of these rolling luxury items, he would have to put aside the entirety of his monthly salary for the coming two to three years. Not only this, but he would have to wait 5 to 8 years for the car to be delivered. So some people order a new car at the time they get their "old" new one delivered.

While basic foodstuffs are, in general, not very expensive, the people have to pay very high prices for "luxury" foods. Two pounds of a medium-grade coffee, for example, cost about 70 marks (\$10), a bottle of American whiskey 80 marks (about \$12). Prices for housing, coal, public transport, and certain other basic necessities are deliberately kept very low. Medical and dental services are generally supplied free.

Even with all these advantages an East German family can only exist if both adults have a job. This is because the average income per worker is about 850 East German marks a month (about \$125).

The attraction and appeal of West Germany seems to be somewhat less than it once was. East Germans are living reasonably well now, and in some ways the East German government has gone further than Bonn in providing the security and order that Germans seem to desire.

The government has frozen the rents for flats and apartments at the level they were before the war. This is good for renters but not so good for those who happen to own rental properties. (The state is a big landlord too, of course.)

An owner of a four-family apartment-house told me that the income he derives from rentals just barely covers the necessary repairs inside of the house, leaving no money available for exterior repairs or even for landscaping. Therefore, deterioration of older properties is a common sight. However, government plans call for 2.8 million to 3 million flats to be renovated or newly built by 1990.

Overall, life in the GDR is not quite the same as most people in Western Europe or the United States envision. Few in the West can realize how far East Germany has come in the 26

(Continued on page 5, col. 1)



WEST GERMAN Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at a recent press conference in Hamburg. Thomson — Plain Truth

Reluctant World Power

(Continued from page 3)

fares. For years, the United States has expected West Germany to contribute effectively toward NATO's defense capacity. Yet the *Washington Post* article indicates the U.S. now expects much more than this from Bonn.

Cementing a United Europe

This mounting diplomatic pressure has been paralleled for some time by a lessening resistance on Bonn's part to a more independent political role in Europe. Willy Brandt's "Ostpolitik" really got the ball rolling in that first efforts were made to establish friendlier relations with communist East Germany. This eased some of the internal pressure to reunite Germany and meant that West Germans could now look on their country as a complete political entity, rather than just as a temporary "half-state" waiting for the adulthood of reunification.

In recent years this trend toward self-assertiveness in Bonn's foreign policy has accelerated. No longer does the Federal Republic's foreign policy bear the label, "Made in Washington." Bonn's recent decision to sell nuclear power plants to Brazil — a blow to Washington's nonproliferation hopes — is only one example of the republic's new self-assertiveness.

Particularly in Europe, leaders of the Federal Republic are beginning to flex their economic muscles. Sources in Bonn reveal one goal that influential Bonn foreign-policy makers now have in mind — that of West Germany providing the cement to bind together a united Europe, or as one policy framer phrased it, "to become the 'Federation' of Europe without letting the others know about it. We must

force the Europeans toward solidarity with tact and elegance."

Bonn's slow ascendancy to power has also been fueled by the rapid economic and political decline of her neighbors. Great Britain and Italy, riddled with inflation and social conflict, are in no condition to bolster European unity. Even France, beset with multiple economic, political and social woes, is no clear guiding light for the community. The Federal Republic, however, led by an increasingly respected Chancellor Schmidt and featuring an outstanding economic batting record, seems slated for the top slot.

A North German newspaper, *Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung*, recently ran an editorial entitled "Big Power Bonn?" which revealed a new awareness on the part of the West Germans of their country's growing international prowess. The editorial presented Helmut Schmidt with a lion's share of the credit: "In all its 26-year-old history, the Federal Republic has never made such an impact on international politics as nowadays, under Chancellor Schmidt.... In his relations with foreign statesmen, Chancellor Schmidt surpasses nearly everyone of his predecessors, as far as self-confidence, imagination and personal forcefulness are concerned." The article heralded the unprecedented pilgrimage to Bonn during midsummer 1975 by Messrs. Wilson, Ford, Giscard d'Estaing, Sadat, and Rabin, as diplomatic acknowledgment of the increased prestige enjoyed by both the West German government and its chancellor.

New Pride in the Bundeswehr

For many years most Germans have looked at the Bundeswehr (the Federal defense forces) with a jaundiced eye. The post-World War II archi-

tefacts of the Bundeswehr designed helmets, uniforms, organization and discipline along U.S. lines, to avoid any reminders of the Wehrmacht of Hitler's vintage. No officers with Prussian names were included among the new staff. Secluded forest hideouts, far from public view, served the fledgling forces as bases.

Now, however, the tanks and trucks of the Bundeswehr travel along autobahns and public roads far more openly. Whole classes of graduating high school seniors are trooping to the recruiting offices. A Bundeswehr officer candidate recently remarked to the writer that the esprit de corps among the professional German soldiers was sky-high.

Germany's NATO allies are also keenly aware of the Bundeswehr's professional potency. U.S. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger enthusiastically labelled the Federal Republic's fighting forces the "hub of the alliance." In an era when many Western states are cutting back on defense spending, the West German army stands out as a growing bulwark of strength.

Heir to the U.S. Throne?

Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger have vigorously pledged that American troops will live up to their European treaty commitments. However, many West Europeans have been unnerved by the U.S. defeat in Vietnam. In the aftermath of the communist takeover, countless television and radio discussions bore down on one burning question: "Can we rely on America?" The answer was uncertain.

There is no doubt that the U.S. government fully intends at present to live up to its allies' expectations. Yet what if future developments force the "world policeman" to reduce troop commitments overseas? Who

President Ford's First Year

by Norman Cousins

Many of the nation's news commentators and editorial writers this past week have been evaluating Gerald Ford's first full year in the Presidency. What seems to me most striking about these appraisals is the emphasis they place on Gerald Ford's honesty and decency.

Ordinarily, these basic virtues would be taken for granted. But the experience of Watergate has caused the American people to take nothing for granted. If a national survey were to be taken today of what the American people look for in a President, personal honesty and decency would probably be close to the top of the list, along with wisdom, courage, decisiveness and a sense of responsibility to all the people and not just to any political or economic sector.

It was precisely the failure of Richard Nixon on the level of personal integrity that created a crisis of public confidence in government a year ago. No more important challenge, therefore, confronted Gerald Ford than to restore this confidence. This he has done. Despite wide opposition to his policies, almost everyone recognizes that he has succeeded to a

would fill the gap in NATO which a U.S. withdrawal would leave?

The answer seems increasingly obvious. As early as December 1969, the French Gaullist Information Service published the following comment: "The danger exists, that the 'American Europe' which existed since the war and against which we [the Gaullists] directed our efforts, will be replaced by a 'German Europe'... the future of Europe now depends on what the Bonn government does with its economic might and political freedom."

The Federal Republic is Washington's most reliable NATO partner. Countless economic and cultural ties bind the two nations. Most have evolved from U.S. efforts to rear a nation in Central Europe after its own image, fit to take over should America leave off. And now not just Father U.S.A. but many other nations are hustling a reluctant West Germany into a Superman suit which it already has the physique to fill. □

remarkable degree in meeting the main need confronting him. It is possible, indeed, that his place in the presidential history of the nation will be as a man who restored respect for the office at a critical time.

One has only to look at the situation as it stood a year ago to realize the extent of the problem. People were dazed at the rapid deterioration of Richard Nixon's Presidency, culminating in his resignation. Most shocking of all perhaps was the evidence that an American President was willing to go along with a blackmail situation involving obstruction of justice.

The tape recording has President Nixon saying he would be willing to pay \$1 million to meet the blackmail demands of the Watergate criminals. The record also shows he said there would be no difficulty in getting such a large sum for that purpose and that he instructed his subordinates to transmit the money without getting caught.

That same tape, incidentally, has the President making a statement that has been somewhat glossed over in the public reports. The President made a distinction between Howard Hunt and the other criminals who would be paid off. Nixon said he was particularly worried about Howard Hunt because of everything Howard Hunt knew. The implication was that Hunt knew a great deal that hadn't surfaced. What, besides Watergate, the dirty tricks in the election campaign and the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office, were the things that Howard Hunt knew about that made Richard Nixon apprehensive? How far back did the relationship between Howard Hunt and Richard Nixon go? Exactly what did Howard Hunt do or know that made it so urgent to buy his silence?

These are only a few of the questions that produced widespread disillusion about Richard Nixon and that spilled over to the Presidency itself. The result was that the attitude of the American people toward the highest office in the land sank to its lowest point in the history of the nation. The recovery from this low point is an event of major significance.

Even Watergate, paradoxically, may be seen in retrospect as a positive factor in the political development of the American people. For it taught them a great deal about the difference between a government of laws and a government of men.

In this sense, the main purpose of the American Constitution-makers has been fulfilled.

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Life Is Better Now (Continued from page 3)

years of its existence as a separate nation. Unlike its West German counterpart, the GDR is blessed with few natural resources other than the skill and energy of its 17 million citizens.

Despite the meager provisions she started out with — and what little industry the eastern part of the old Reich had was taken away by the Russians in a "reverse Marshall Plan" — the GDR has risen from nowhere to become the ninth largest industrial power in the world. It is an indispensable, and perhaps the single most important, element

in the Soviet Union's entire East bloc confederation.

Life in East Germany may, by our "capitalistic" standards, be dull, but it is not intolerable. The people work hard but also seem to be able to relax far better than their brothers on the other side of the Iron Curtain. They take their time and are generally not in as much of a rat-race as West Europeans. And opportunities for conversations are generally not neglected.

Western visitors generally are embarrassed by the political slogans plastered everywhere on walls and billboards in every East German city which repetitiously proclaim that "Socialism will be

victorious" or that "Socialism gives life goal and purpose."

On the other hand, those in the West — if they are honest — must also ask themselves whether their own forms of political and social organization are providing the answers to the plethora of problems which beset human society. □

POSTERS bearing socialistic propaganda are found throughout East Germany. The sign at the right, found on a main street in Dresden, says, "Socialism gives meaning and purpose to the lives of the people." Below, an East European youth driving an American-built tractor.



Thomsen — Plain Truth



Thomsen — Plain Truth

ART BUCHWALD

Jefferson's TV Script Scrapped

As part of the Bicentennial celebration Mr. Buchwald has given us permission to use one of the pieces he wrote when he was covering television for the Colonial Broadcasting Network in 1775.

Have you ever wondered what would have happened if the people who are in charge of television today were passing on the draft of the Declaration of Independence?

The scene is Philadelphia at WJULY-TV. Several men are sitting around a large oak conference table holding copies of the declaration. Thomas Jeff-

son comes into the room looking a little nervous.

"Tommy," says the producer, "it's just great. I would say it was a masterpiece."

"We love it, Tommy boy," the advertising agency man says. "It sings. Lots of drama, and it holds your interest. There are a few things that have to be changed, but otherwise it stays intact."

"What's wrong with it?" Mr. Jefferson asks.

There's a pause. Everyone looks at the network man.

"Well, frankly, Tommy, it smacks of being a little anti-British. I mean, we've got quite a few Tory listeners, and something like this might bring in a lot of mail."

"Now don't get sore, Tommy boy," the agency man says. "You're the best Declaration of Independence writer in the business. That's why we hired you. But our sponsor, the Bos-

ton Tea Co., is interested in selling tea, not independence. Mr. Cornwallis, the sponsor's representative, is here, and I think he has a few thoughts on the matter. Go ahead, Corney. Let's hear what you think."

Mr. Cornwallis stands up. "Mr. Jefferson, all of us in this room want this to be a whale of a document. I think we'll agree on that."

Everyone in the room nods his head.

"At the same time we feel — I think I can speak for everybody — that we don't want to go over the heads of the mass of people who we hope will buy our product. You use words like despotism, annihilation, migration and tenure. Those are all egghead words and don't mean a thing to the public. Now I like your stuff about 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' They all tie in great with tea, particularly pursuit of happiness, but it's the

feeling of all of us that you're really getting into controversial water when you start attacking the king of England."

Mr. Jefferson says, "But every word of it is true. I've got the documentary proof."

"Let me take a crack at it, Corney," the agency man says. "Look, Tommy boy, it isn't a question of whether it's true or not. All of us here know what a louse George III can be. But if you remind people of all those taxes George has laid on us, they're not going to go out and buy tea. They're not going to go out and buy anything."

Mr. Jefferson says, "Gentlemen, I was told to write a Declaration of Independence. I discussed it with many people before I did the actual writing. I've worked hard on this declaration — harder than I've worked on anything in my life. You either take it or leave it as it is."

"We're sorry you feel that way about it, Tommy," the agency man says. "We have a responsibility to the country, but we have a bigger responsibility to the sponsor. He's paying for it. We're not in the business of offending people, British people or any other ethnic group. Isn't that so, Mr. Cornwallis?"

"Check — unless Mr. Jefferson changes it the way we want him to."

Mr. Jefferson grabs the declaration and says, "Not for all the tea in Boston," and exits.

The producer shakes his head. "I don't know, fellows. Maybe we've made a mistake. We could at least have run it up a flagpole to see who saluted."

"As far as I'm concerned," Mr. Cornwallis said, "the subject is closed. Let's talk about a western series on the French and Indian War."

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THE NEW "CIVIL WAR"

The poor nations are standing up for their rights (see cover), and the 30th parallel may become the Mason-Dixon line for a worldwide reenactment of the "war between the states." The two antagonists are, roughly speaking, the northern developed world and the southern underdeveloped world. And the issue once again is slavery.

by Ron Horswell

Get ready for another North-vs.-South "war between the states," fought over slavery. This time the battles won't be fought at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, or Bull Run. The new skirmishes may be fought anywhere from Saskatoon to Singapore, and the arsenal of potential weapons may range from prices in your supermarket to nuclear weapons.

The two antagonists are, generally speaking, the North (the developed world) and the South (the underdeveloped world). This classic match-up may eventually heat up enough to displace the East-West square-off as the predominant ideological, political, and military confrontation on earth.

In somewhat of a role reversal, it's the southerners who are trying to free the slaves, which they consider to be *themselves*. "Down South" is where the world's misery and agony lie concentrated. In the richer, northern nations, problems may ebb and flow, but in the poorer, southern nations, we find a permanent backwater where virtually all major problems are present all the time.

Large percentages of the population in the South are always unemployed or underemployed. Inflation perennially hovers at levels we would call spiraling, rampant, or runaway. Many millions of people living below the 30th parallel suffer continual malnourishment; many millions more are starving.

What is more significant is the southern conviction that the responsibility for alleviating their plight rests squarely on northern shoulders. "We are poor," goes the southern dogma, "because we have been exploited as slaves by the rich."

Redistribution of World Wealth

What the southerners want is no different than what the northerners already have. Every developed nation has some means for redistributing wealth. The United States has welfare, while Britain and Sweden have achieved the status of "welfare state." Most southerners would like to go one step further. They would generally like to see a "welfare world."

As would be expected, the North objects on several counts. One is the purely theoretical reservation that redistribution will not solve the basic poverty problem of the world. If the world's wealth were equally divided, we would *all* be poor. The North could also cite several examples to support their contention that excessive emphasis on redistribution would retard production of new capital, which is what the poor world needs most.

On the other side of the coin, it should be mentioned that the most fervent northern attacks on redistribution have overtones of the slaveholder's refrain: "Dear slaves — please accept our God-ordained economic theories," which means, accept our God-given lot as your superiors and your God-given lot as poor slaves.

Thus the essence of the argument rages between the rich man's wallet and the poor man's belly. The North is arguing (or merely remaining smugly silent) from its position of power, while the South is arguing with two main weapons: rhetoric in the U.N.'s key conventions and the introduction of "producer's associations."

Rhetoric will be discussed later.

"Producer's Associations"

Producer's associations, or resource cartels, are, if their defenders can be believed, the greatest force for economic good to emerge since Keynes discovered that nations could spend more than they earn. Their value, according to one U.N. document, is in "assisting in promotion of sustained growth of world economy and accelerating development of developing countries."

Producer's Associations exist for two basic reasons. One is to stabilize the often wildly fluctuating prices of commodities. The other reason is to use collective clout, of one form or another, to raise the market price of the commodity. In essence, this channels wealth from the rich commodity buyer to the relatively poor commodity seller.

The North takes a dimmer view of such "producer's associations," usually calling them cartels. The Northerner would argue, and rightfully so, that the immense financial strain placed on many poor nations is far greater than the effect that such cartels have on the rich nations. In other words, Bangladesh suffered far more than the United States because of the oil cartel's irresponsible tripling of petroleum prices in 1973.

Far from sustaining world economic growth, such cartels bear a good deal of the blame for the worldwide recession.

At present, there are producer's associations, of varying degrees of cohesion, for petroleum, bauxite, phosphate, copper, tin, chromium, coffee, rubber, and bananas. Many are weak and inexperienced. Effectiveness ranges from the very successful Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to the temporary failures experienced by would-be banana and coffee cartels.

The New Economic Order

Exponents of producers' associations view the cartels as the cornerstone of a new world economic order, which they have set out to erect. It is a southern tenet of faith that the present world economic system, devised and maintained by northern exploiters, is responsible for global miseries. The "new international economic order" will be built on a foundation of resource cartels.

For months the Third World has insisted upon discussing all world problems in the context of this hypothetical "new international economic order." The developed world has resisted such proposals, thus hamstringing numerous international conferences. Some observers fear that the inability to come to

basic agreement on even how to go about discussing the issues may render useless all international forums, including the United Nations, thus contributing to heightened world tensions.

The exact goals of the "new international economic order" are impossible to precisely discern, but its primary goal, no doubt, is the redistribution of wealth worldwide. It is this redistributionist philosophy that legitimizes producers' associations, as well as the acts of nationalization and expropriation. Under this philosophy, these acts are defined as nothing more than righteously moving toward greater equality and properly claiming "reparations" for northern "imperialism."

In addition, the South perceives that the economic intelligentsia of Western capitalism has failed, after two decades of trying, to come up with an adequate theory to explain how it would be possible for some of the more disadvantaged nations to achieve any significant growth. From such a posture, some nations feel their plight can only be bettered if they lay claim to the wealth of others.

The World Fabian Society

Daniel Moynihan, newly appointed U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, claims there is yet another largely unrecognized reason for the emergence of the redistribution movement. Writing in a recent issue of *Commentary* magazine, Mr. Moynihan states that the world is feeling the results of the "British revolution." The Third World, according to Moynihan, has ideologically fallen into neither the capitalist nor the communist camp, but rather into the camp of the British Fabian Society.

The Fabian Society is dedicated to the advancement of socialism via parliamentary rather than revolutionary means. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries its ranks included some of the most famous British intellectuals. Its influence throughout the empire (which has now become most of the Third World) was so great that, at present, the sun never sets on the London School of Economics.

In light of that, the rich Northerners might have foreseen the day when Third World missionaries would arrive on the shores of the developed world preaching their doctrines of equality, redistribution, and reparations. According to Third World theology, any inequality of such magnitude is not only evil, but is also a moral sin marring the moral slate of the wealthy.

Southern theological eloquence reaches its peak in the "Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order," pushed through the United Nations General Assembly last year by the Third World bloc. Virtually every paragraph reveals an idealistic infatuation with "equality."

The "new international economic order," states the document, "shall correct

inequalities and redress existing injustices, make it possible to eliminate the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries and ensure steadily accelerating economic and social development in peace and justice for present and future generations."

Conference Busting

Turning now to the South's second major weapon, rhetoric, the Third World bloc, with communist help, has begun putting bizarre new twists on global problems through a series of famous world conferences.

The first was the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in 1972 at Stockholm. Rather than participating in a meaningful discussion on ecological and environmental problems, the Third World tested a new dogma: the developed world had gotten rich by polluting the environment, and now the rich polluters wanted to freeze the rich-poor inequality into a status quo, using "concern over ecology" as an excuse to prevent development in the poor South.

Next came the United Nations World Population Conference held in 1974 at Bucharest. Here the doctrine was promulgated that the developed world was attempting to foist off population control on the developing nations as a means of keeping them in a subservient position. The term "population problem" was a sinister misnomer for what was really a policy of genocide, made necessary by excessive consumption of resources in the developed world.

Shortly thereafter the World Food Conference, held in 1974 at Rome, reached the conclusion that the world food problem was the creation and responsibility of the rich. As such, the rich were duty-bound to take all necessary steps to alleviate it. The 1975 conference on the International Women's Year, in Mexico City, made the same accusations.

The United Nations itself has evolved into the primary sounding board for the Third World bloc. The developing nations hold a solid majority in the 138-member organization. Ever since the early 1960s, when the emergence of many new nations created the Third World majority in the U.N., the United States has found herself on the defensive in the Security Council and on the General Assembly floor.

The North's Counterweaponry

Marching into the teeth of producers' associations and political rhetoric, what weapons does the developed world have with which to defend itself? Indeed, should it even bother to muster a defense?

A responsible developed nation, such as the United States, must indeed consider how much validity there is to the Third World contentions. Though some argue otherwise, the developed world

cannot morally ignore the plight of the painfully impoverished nations. That, however, is merely an argument for foreign aid. But that brings up the questions: How much aid? Whom should it be given to? What strings should be attached? Those are all complex questions to be answered by our economic and political experts.

At present, there is a forceful anti-foreign-aid wave washing through both the U.S. public and the Congress. In part this is a response to the harsh accusations from the Third World. In part it reflects the ineffectiveness of most foreign aid. But, if we in the U.S. are honest, we will probably have to admit that we haven't tried very hard to make our aid effective. Most of it has been military in nature. Much of it has been directed to locations where it would be most politically effective rather than most misery-alleviating. Finally, our hesitancy to extend more assistance is probably due, as much as anything, to the effect inflation and recession have had in making us uncertain about our own economic future.

In short, we should not be looking for excuses to withhold aid, but for ways to make it effective.

As the world's rich, we must formulate a philosophy concerning the severity of disparities of wealth which we will tolerate. In the United States, it has only been in the last two decades that we have adopted the philosophy that all citizens should be insured at least a minimum subsistence. But we have not yet extended that reasoning to the rest of the world. Globally, our position is more *laissez faire*, hands off.

Western Ideals Revisited

There is much more, however, that we should do. A certain amount of redistribution may be morally imperative, but the creed of redistribution as religiously preached by the Third World is not the power of salvation for our planet.

In an era when the life-style and basic organizational principles of our culture are being questioned by others, it is time the "Western democracies" reevaluate the meaning of their political experience. Our political heritage is that of the American and French revolutions. Our traditions of private ownership, free enterprise, and lawful personal accumulation of wealth (i.e., capitalism) are based on such ideas of political and personal freedom.

At present, this heritage is being challenged because it has not solved problems elsewhere in the world. But we did not adopt our system because it was billed as the solution to all problems, including everyone else's. We opted for it because it offered individuals the opportunity to devise their own solutions as they, not someone else, saw fit.

For most of history, men lived in situations where "might makes right." The political organization of the world was in the form of monarchies, theocracies,

oligopolies, and dictatorships — systems where truth was defined by the powers that were. Galileos were humiliated, witches were burned, and heretics were sent to Devil's Island or Siberia.

Our social organization, built on the twin pillars of democracy and capitalism, was devised to eliminate the shroud that the all-powerful state threw over human potential. The central purpose of our experiment was not to eliminate poverty of the stomach, but to insure against poverty of the human spirit; not to eliminate disparity of material possessions, but to eradicate the disparity of power where one man can acquire wealth by force. In short, we should not claim that our system will solve all troubles everywhere, but rather we should claim that our system works reasonably well in resisting tyranny.

Needed: A Feared Spokesman for the West

John Scali, former U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., decried the "tyranny of the majority." More and more the Third World bloc seems to think that if it can become a "majority" — if it can acquire the necessary political and economic muscle — then it can define what is "true" and "good" almost at whim. When the majority says, for example, there's no food and population crisis (only a crime of over-consumption in the developed world), that's a step in the direction of a new dark-age mentality.

The developed world has not yet resisted that tendency with the force and eloquence it must. In world opinion, the view of the rich is a *minority*. That necessitates, as U.N. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan put it, that the United States go "into opposition" and vigorously defend its position. "It is time," writes Moynihan in *Commentary*, "that the American spokesman came to be feared in international forums for the truths he might tell."

What sort of truths? Truths such as the fact that the most glaring disparities of wealth lie not between the developed and developing worlds but between and within certain developing nations — for example, oil-rich Arab states (some with per capita incomes more than that of the U.S.) are infinitely richer than the Indian subcontinent.

The U.S. spokesman could expose truths such as that in the past 15 years, the United Nations' record of moral judgment has been virtually nonexistent. In 1973, for instance, the Arabs militarily attacked Israel on Judaism's holiest day. Eleven of the fifteen Security Council members voted to condemn Israel as the aggressor. The U.N., however, failed to condemn terrorist sky-jackings, kidnappings, letter bombs, mass murder of civilians, or the massacre at the 1972 Olympics.

Third World representatives can condemn South Africa and *apartheid* on the General Assembly floor, while in the Third World civil wars and massacres

take place seemingly unnoticed, and thousands of political prisoners rot in their cells. As another example, the Third World bloc staged a virtual celebration on the U.N. floor when Taiwan was kicked out of the international body, even though the U.N. supposedly is open to all governments who are in clear control of their territory.

American spokesmen should find numerous opportunities for pointing out the copious amounts of Orwellian double-think implicit in the Third World call for the "sovereignty of every state over its natural resources and all economic activities." In actual fact, the Third World only wants their own states to have total sovereignty over their resources. It expects other states (i.e., the developed world) to give up partial sovereignty over their resources and to share them with all.

Furthermore, the fervent cry for resource sovereignty often comes from those who know that such sovereignty would help them maintain tight control of their national economies, thus helping to hold together their quite disunited and perhaps oppressive regimes.

Our representative should state that socialism has proven to be a comparatively poor means of producing new wealth and a quite ineffective way of redistributing it. We should present our case that just as there is a great deal of truth in the statement that an individual is responsible for his economic circumstances, so also is there considerable truth in stating that individual nations are responsible for their own national circumstances.

We should point out the inconsistency of the Third World call for sustained world economic growth, accelerating development, and greater international cooperation, on the one hand, and their "what's mine is mine and what's yours is mine" rhetoric on the other.

Certainly there is great merit in compassion and the extension of aid, as opposed to ignoring the sufferings of others. To the degree that the central issues of the debate involve those motives, we should respond. But the heart of this particular debate lies elsewhere. The essential question is: Will we insist that world problems be defined as they really are, or, when it comes to such things, will we surrender the right of definition to any bloc with the political might to enforce their viewpoint? If we do the latter, we'll contribute little or nothing to the alleviation of world suffering, but we'll have taken a big step toward surrendering the world to the enslavement of irrationalism.

Lies which masquerade as truth have served various elites in both North and South — but never the best interests of mankind. It seems well within the realm of possibility for us to combine compassion with truth — working to eliminate poverty of the body while insuring against enslavement of the human spirit. □

THE MOST DANGEROUS CHILDHOOD DISEASE



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Every year, hundreds of thousands of children suffer the pangs of childhood's most common, and certainly its most dangerous, disease. The symptoms may be invisible, or they may be bruises or broken bones. The result is often death or permanent brain damage. For those who survive, the effects usually remain for a lifetime.

The disease that sends them to a hospital at age five also puts them in a reformatory at age fifteen and in a state penitentiary by age twenty. It is the rare delinquent in juvenile hall who did not at one time or another suffer from this disease. Think of as many notorious criminals, international despots, and assassins as you can, and you will find that almost all of them were afflicted with this disease as a child. This disease is *child abuse*.

Child abuse is epidemic. In the United States, some 300,000 cases are reported each year, but all the experts agree that this is merely the tip of an immeasurable iceberg. Furthermore, the iceberg seems to be growing larger. Between 1966 and 1970, the incidence of reported child abuse swelled over 500%, although a great deal of this increase is due to better reporting.

The Parent as Criminal

In the late 1950s and early 60s, the media (and hence all society) "discovered" child abuse. It made predictably good copy — lots of inhuman interest. Shortly thereafter, state after state passed laws insuring that abused children could be taken from their parents if necessary and the abusers prosecuted as criminals. In the public's mind, child abusers became criminals needing punishment rather than troubled people needing help.

Even if society had been inclined to help, no one seemed to know what to do. In 1962, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* published an extremely influential article entitled "The Battered Child Syndrome," which summed up the professional approach to the problem at that time. The authors stated that "at present there is no safe remedy... except the separation of battered children from their... parents."

The stigma of a child abuser being unworthy of our sympathies and probably incorrigible remains with us today. The parent who has an abuse problem and would like to help finds himself or herself, in the words of one former child abuser, "locked into a society that really has to get its pound of flesh." Indeed, one of the primary results of the newly passed child abuse laws has been to keep people from coming forward for help, since the "help" would likely be in the form of a jail sentence.

In the last few years, however, the picture has been brightening for both abused children and abusive parents. Various new organizations and programs have emerged, and the people that run them feel confident that they can fight child abuse by effectively helping the abusive adults. They now have the success stories to prove it. In light of these successful developments, worries that the child abuse epidemic may turn pandemic are probably ill-founded. In fact, the day may not be far off when the disease is all but eradicated.

Parents Anonymous

Jolly K. was a child abuser. Her youngest daughter was a battered child. Like

most others with her problem, Jolly detested what she was doing to her daughter and desperately wanted someone to help her stop.

In 1970, Jolly, with the help of her therapist, founded Mothers Anonymous, an experiment to see if child abusers could effectively help each other to help themselves. At the time, Jolly was not motivated so much by a desire to help other abusive parents as by a desperate need to change her own behavior. Today Parents Anonymous (the name was changed) has over 200 chapters across the U.S. and Canada and well over 5,000 members.

The success of Parents Anonymous lies in its unspoken principle that when you see a picture of a battered child in a newspaper, you see only half the tragedy. The other half is the emotionally battered adult. The abusive parent feels alienated from his family, from society, and from the law. "The guilt feelings, the feelings of rottenness, the feeling of 'I should be dead,' the depression, the suicidal thoughts — it's not fun to walk around with that on your back," says Jolly. When it comes to the parents involved, "We've been long on pointing our fingers but very short on doing anything else."

When a troubled person calls Parents Anonymous, PA tries as much as possible to handle the case according to the individual's immediate needs. If the caller is so emotionally distraught that he or she needs someone to confide in at once, there is someone there, either on the phone or through a quick visit.

Most chapters of Parents Anonymous have weekly meetings at which one of the primary topics is the *discussion of alternatives*. For example, at a recent meeting a young mother described how her young son made her very angry a few days ago. At the time, she happened to be holding a carton of milk. Instead of flying out of control and hitting her child, she squeezed the carton as hard as she could. Her son was spared. The milk, however, was not. It shot up out of the carton, hitting the ceiling and most everything else in the kitchen. The kitchen was a mess, but this was far better than sending her son to the hospital. (Besides, she had a cat and a dog to help her clean the kitchen.)

After this unusual narrative, the meeting evolved into a discussion of possible, less messy, alternatives to defusing anger in similar situations.

The Various Forms of Abuse

Although most people think of child abuse in terms of broken bones, that is far from a complete picture. Reported cases of sexually molested children outnumber cases of physical abuse. Most child molesters are, surprisingly enough, not playground lurkers but rather the parents of the children they molest.

"The most typical situation is that of a natural father (not a foster parent or stepfather) sexually abusing his children with the mother's complicity. It seems to be common in middle- and upper-income families as well as among the poor" (Wayne Sage, *Human Behavior*, July 1975).

Says Jolly K., "Sexual abuse is common — it's something around your neighborhood all the time. And there are more women involved in sexual abuse than we like to think."

Probably most widespread of all is the child suffering verbal abuse, emotional

by Ron Horswell

abuse, or emotional deprivation. "I wish," says Jolly, "I could present to the public a picture of a broken heart, a broken spirit, a broken identity — of a child who, by the time he's four years old, truly believes he should have never been born. I think the horror that such a picture would reflect would make any picture of physical abuse look like Pollyanna going down the yellow brick road by comparison. I continually ask myself: Is this part of the thing behind youth suicides — people trying to 'unborn' themselves, trying to do anything to please mommy or daddy?"

The Inherited Disease

Child abusers don't fit neatly into any social or economic classification. While it's true that statistics show most abusive parents to be poor, this is primarily because the better off can keep their names out of the criminal record books. Likewise, there is no firm, precisely accurate psychological profile of a child abuser. Only a small percentage are psychotic.

Parents who abuse their children are, in fact, very much like other parents. All parents, unless they are, as Jolly K. puts it, "living saints, human vegetables, or liars," must admit they have occasional

"I wish I could present to the public a picture of a broken heart, a broken spirit, a broken identity — a child who, by the time he's four years old, truly believes he should have never been born"

— Jolly K., Founder, Parents Anonymous

hostile feelings toward their children. The difference between the abuser and the normal parent may be no more than a few seconds when the mind is out of control and a few extra inches that the hand swings before it is restrained.

There is, however, one fairly common characteristic among child abusers. The vast majority were themselves abused when they were children. It is, in fact, not at all uncommon to be able to trace child abuse back several generations. The abusive parent is not some sort of reprehensible social mutation. He reacts to stress and provocation the way he learned to from his parents who learned the same from their parents.

A Long Way, Baby

Not only can individuals trace their child abuse problems to their forefathers, but society as a whole can also look at the problem as a legacy bequeathed to it by history. To appreciate fully the ingrained nature of the habit society has to "shake," we should realize that much of what was commonplace treatment of children for most of human history would be considered felonious today.

Infanticide was common well into the Middle Ages, despite the efforts of Christians. Those children who survived were candidates for deliberate mutilation and disfigurement (which made them more effective beggars) or for "therapeutic" treatments such as repeated dunkings in ice water or for beatings and whippings of diabolical intensity.

"Swaddling" a baby in centuries past meant wrapping it in bands so as to completely deprive it the use of its arms and legs. Swaddled infants were subject to

gangrene, but on the other hand, they were easy to control. It even became great sport to toss them around like a football.

Network television might even run a bi-centennial minute on how, amidst the religious origins of our nation, parents tried to literally scare the devil out of their kids. "A common moral lesson involved taking children to visit the gibbet, where they were forced to inspect rotting corpses hanging there as an example of what happens to bad children when they grow up. Whole classes were taken out of school to witness hangings, and parents would often whip their children afterwards to make them remember what they had seen" (Lloyd DeMause, *Psychology Today*, April 1975).

Yet what is significant is that the farther back we look, the worse the problem was. Or to look at it in the more optimistic reverse sense, the situation has gradually improved down through history. Babies have come a long, long way. They never had it so good.

Second Childhood

Child abuse is an adult disease, in many ways. Successful programs like Parents Anonymous recognize that the typical child abuser still suffers, along with his children, from his own childhood.

Jolly explains: "We like to think of our program as a way that people can re-experience nurturing without the negative things they went through when they were [abused] children." To that end Parents Anonymous is concerned not only with helping people develop alternative modes of behavior, but also with giving enthusiastic appreciation when they put the alternatives into practice.

Everyone needs nurturing, adults and children alike. We seem to be coming to realize that abusive parents are as much in need of proper nurturing as are their children. If we can continue to act on that realization, we can allow ourselves to hope that in the near future child abuse will be relegated to that place where it is so copiously preserved — the pages of history.

In Parents Anonymous, members share phone numbers, not only so that a member can call someone for help in a moment of weakness, but also so that they can discuss their successes. It's the kind of positive reinforcement that nurtures the soul of both young and old. □

Parents Anonymous

Although it has the famous "Anonymous" as part of its title, Parents Anonymous varies in some respects from the more familiar group, Alcoholics Anonymous. PA does not have anything resembling the "Twelve Steps" of the AA, nor does it insist on emphasizing a spiritual or religious solution to a person's child abuse problem.

PA does make continuous use of professional advice (from sociologists or psychologists) in its meetings. The meetings are led and participated in by members, but the professional counselors are present to give advice when needed.

If you feel you could benefit from Parents Anonymous, call them toll free for information concerning the chapter nearest you. California residents call (800) 352-0386. Outside California call (800) 421-0353. □

Teaching Your Children To Make Wise Decisions

What you can do to help your child make the best choices in the major decisions of his life.

by Clifford C. Marcussen

A bad decision made at age 8 may be painful, but at 21 it could easily be disastrous. We adults have discovered, in the wisdom of hindsight, that mistakes made in childhood have far less serious consequences than those we make in early adulthood.

You can help your child make good decisions, if you are willing to put some thought, effort, and time into it.

Techniques for Decision-Making

There are basic techniques for organizing and making decisions. They are equally valid for adults or children. They include:

1. *Get all the facts on a matter or a problem beforehand.* This phrase has become a cliché in our society, but it is nevertheless true. Children should see their parents' dedicated effort to "get all the facts." Doing this can often make the right decision obvious. In any problem between people, there are always at least two sides. Make sure you get all the opposing viewpoints.

2. *List decisions by priority.* When choosing which job to do, which item to buy, or where to place your energy, list on paper the most important or urgent item first, then the second, third, etc.

3. *List all the potential consequences, both positive and negative.* Ask, "If I did this, what could happen?" Then think through and write down each possibility, pro and con.

4. *List all your options.* Often there is more than one answer to a problem. Think through, list, and check with others about every possible answer before deciding.

5. *Seek expert advice.* Your neighbor, friend, or relative is not an expert. Do not take anyone's advice unless you know why their advice is good. Seek out licensed professionals, their books, articles, and speeches.

6. *Don't make decisions on bad days.* We all have down days. These are times to catch up on routine work, but not to make major decisions. You will probably decide differently when you feel better.

There are four basic guidelines for teaching these techniques to your children.

I. Your Example

The most important way to teach these techniques to your children is through your example. When you buy a new car, let your child see you listing the pros and cons, or considering all of your options — different makes and models, used versus new, financing, etc. If you are considering moving, taking a trip, redecorating a room, or purchasing a pet, get the children involved. Get their input, and let them see how their ideas fit into the options to be considered. Be sure to explain

the techniques you are using to help you make a good decision.

If your children see you using these techniques, then you can help them use the techniques in their own "petty problems" (which are not petty to them!) When two children are arguing over who is to do which part of the yard work, for instance, do not stomp in, issue orders, and reprimand them for arguing. Instead, help them learn how to come to a decision that solves the argument. Ask them to list all their options — different ways of dividing the work between them, switching jobs every week, doing all the work every other week, or changing the time when the job is done.

Get each child to tell his side of the issue, then you may tell your side. You may also want to bring out all the facts about any prior agreements, who did what last week, or reasons why one of them must go somewhere else. Then ask them to decide how to solve their own problem, informing them of the consequences of continuing the argument and not getting the work done.

As you go through these steps, tell the children what you are doing. After a few experiences in solving arguments this way, they will know the steps and be able to use the steps themselves. In the end they will not only get the work done, but learn valuable decision-making skills.

II. Wide-ranging Experience

Good techniques do not in themselves lead to good decisions. Good decisions are based on knowledge and understanding of the issue being weighed, and these are dependent on previous experience.

For example, a young, protected teenage girl who has had little experience with males during childhood and early teen-age is an easy victim for a young man who has a good line and a smooth way. She believes in his promises of love, and she fails to notice actions which would make her more well-adjusted girlfriends suspicious. Since she is sure he loves her, she will trust him and be crushed when he drops her after getting what he wants. Parental "protection" — their refusal to allow earlier social experiences with men — set her up to make decisions that both she and her parents consider wrong.

Lack of experience on which to base decisions also shows up in the difficulties many young people have in choosing vocations, spending money, selecting their mates, planning their children, etc.

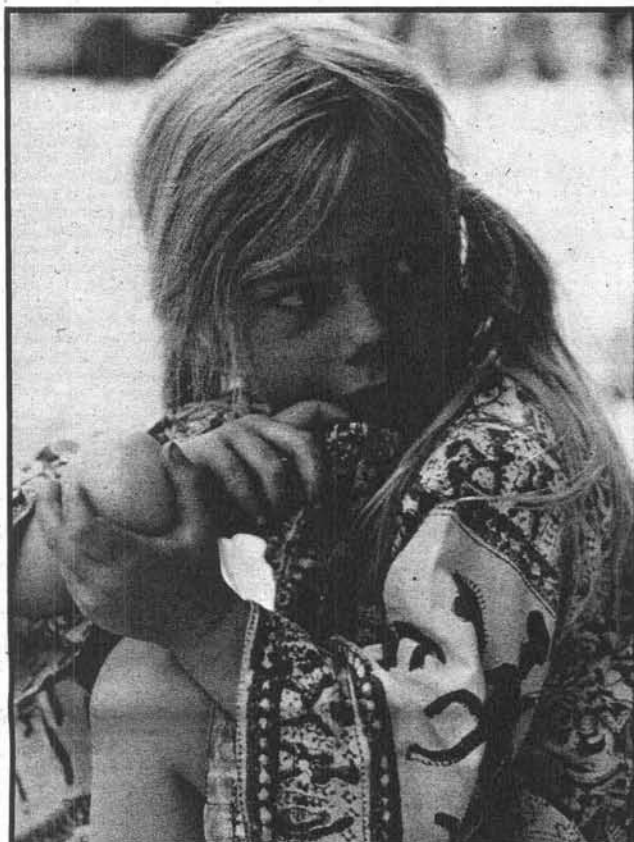
Children and adolescents need wide-ranging experience with other people, peers of the opposite sex, various social situations, various vocations and avocations, handling money, conducting business and the like.

III. Positive Self-Knowledge

Varied experience is essential to an even more critical area of understanding — understanding oneself. The young person who confronts major decisions is faced with an unsolvable dilemma if he does not know what he enjoys, what he wants, what he believes in, what he values, who he is, or what he wishes to be.

We gain insights into our emotions, aspirations, needs, and values through our experiences and through observing ourselves in these experiences. Experience alone will not teach us about ourselves — but it is indispensable to this most basic understanding.

(Continued on page 10)



What Makes A Happy Child?

Children who are happy and well-adjusted usually grow up to become mature, productive and happy adults. But it seems that our children are increasingly susceptible to depression, neurosis, juvenile crime, and even suicide. Are these problems results of the ever-increasing permissiveness of our society?

The Plain Truth about Child Rearing gives you sound, fundamental principles that can help you give your child a happy, well-adjusted life—if you're willing to step out and be different! To receive your free booklet, mail the coupon or call the toll-free number today.

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Caution:
Drinking Water
May Be Hazardous
To Your Health

by Dexter Faulkner and Robert Ginskey

As if life were not already hazardous enough, there is now one more environmental crisis with which we will have to contend: Drinking water may cause cancer.

Last November, the Environmental Defense Fund reported that studies of Mississippi water supplies had indicated a possible link between certain cancers and consumption of municipally treated Mississippi River water. Specifically, the report asserted that the cancer mortality rate was 15 percent higher among white males who drank water obtained from the Mississippi than among those who obtained their water from (presumably purer) wells.

At the same time, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) confirmed that a whole host of potentially carcinogenic (cancer causing) organic chemicals had been found in certain municipal water supplies. The EPA stated that 66 such chemical compounds had been identified in the New Orleans water supply, which is obtained from the Mississippi River. As a result, the EPA embarked on a much more extensive study of chemical contaminants in the drinking water of U.S. cities.

Since then a worrisome, if not frightening, picture of U.S. public water supplies has emerged. The EPA has now announced that *all* of the major U.S. drinking water systems recently studied by the agency contain measurable amounts of carcinogenic and potentially carcinogenic chemicals.

EPA administrator Russel Train expressed deep concern over the findings and stated, "Our basic conclusion from the survey... is that the problem of or-

ganic chemicals in public water supply systems exists throughout the country."

The Nation's Drinking Problem

The difficulty that now faces public health officials is what to do about it. Most of the carcinogenic substances—including chloroform and carbon tetrachloride—are traceable to reactions with chlorine, the chemical used to “purify” most of the 240,000 public drinking water systems in the U.S. and protect us from water-borne bacterial infections such as typhoid and cholera.

Chlorine itself is not suspected of being carcinogenic. However, in combinations with other chemicals that have found their way into the nation's rivers and ground water networks, chlorine becomes significant. Ozone and activated charcoal have been suggested as possible substitutes for chlorine, but a massive switch to such alternatives would be a gigantic undertaking.

Another problem is that no one knows what the "threshold concentration" is for the various carcinogens being found in our drinking water or if sub-threshold "safe" levels even exist.

Two of the chemicals now found in U.S. water systems — dieldrin and vinyl chloride — are highly carcinogenic. But safe upper limits for such toxic compounds are often frustratingly difficult to define, especially when political and economic considerations are at stake.

Americans have long complained about the quality of the drinking water in other countries. Folk wisdom had it that the best insurance against intestinal distress while visiting foreign nations was "don't drink the water."

The irony is that the once-pristine drinking water of the United States may now have become a major contributor to more serious diseases than bacterial infections, namely a virtual plague of cancer.

That tall, cool refreshing glass of water we have all taken for granted may need a warning label tagged on it — "Caution, this water may be hazardous to your health." □

Teaching Your Children

(Continued from page 9)

Parents need to appreciate each child (especially teen-agers) as a unique and meaningful individual, both in the family unit and in the community and world. Help the child cultivate this positive self-image.

IV. Experience of Decision Making

Good decisions are sometimes the result of experiencing making *bad* decisions, which means that you must allow your children to make some early decisions, on their own, about their lives.

Preschool-age children should be allowed to decide between two or three alternatives. For example, you may ask them, "Do you want to paint, to play outside, or to do something else?"

Slightly older children can be given chores around the house, but allow them to decide for themselves when (during a stated limit) they will do the chores. Make them responsible for planning their own time and disciplining themselves, al-

though they should be firmly held to getting the job done.

Children should have their own regular allowance or income which they are free to spend as they wish, even though the amount may have to be small. They can also be put on a clothing budget and allowed to choose part or all of their clothes, probably with parental approval of each selection at first.

In high school they should be able to choose their own classes and activities and direct most of their own free time.

"Protecting" a child by not allowing him social experiences or by making the decisions for him because it is faster and easier deprives him of the experiences he needs in order to learn to make good decisions.

Our job as parents is to provide our children with the background and skills so that *they* can make good decisions. Then the *all-important* decisions of early adulthood will more likely be *wise* decisions, ones which your grandchildren will be pleased to live with! □

Clifford C. Marcussen, formerly a Plain Truth contributing editor, now teaches elementary school children in the Alhambra, California school district.

THE HIGH PRICE OF PEACE

by Robert Ginskey

"Lasting peace, while not theoretically impossible, is probably unattainable; even if it could be achieved, it would almost certainly not be in the best interests of a stable society to achieve it."
— Report from Iron Mountain

Like most everything else in our modern world, the cost of peace has been rapidly soaring. There was a time when national peace and security (i.e., superior arms) could be purchased for comparatively paltry sums, but today the annual cost of peace has reached into the multiple billions.

Back in 1951, for example, the nations of the world spent a mere \$300 million on foreign purchases of conventional weapons. In fiscal 1974, they laid out some \$18 billion — a staggering 6,000% increase. Yet these figures represent only international arms purchases. Adding domestic "peace costs," we find the nations of the world are now spending \$240 billion a year on "defense" and "world peace."

The U.S. alone has spent over \$1.5 trillion on defense since the end of World War II. In 1974, the U.S. led in sales of international arms with some \$8 billion in weapons sold, followed by the Soviet Union (\$5.5 billion), then France and Britain. Since 1950, the U.S. has sold or given away over \$86 billion in arms to various nations, presumably to insure world peace.

The Price of Middle East Peace

The new Israeli-Egyptian peace settlement in the Middle East will also cost Americans dearly. The U.S. assistance to Israel in 1975 will be close to \$3.25 billion — which may not be too surprising in view of the Israeli military concessions to Egypt.

In fact, the United States has shipped so much weaponry to Israel that the U.S. National Guard and Reserves are still short of tanks, even though the Chrysler assembly line is now turning out five tanks daily compared to one per day before the Yom Kippur War of 1973.

Yet, interestingly enough, U.S. economic assistance and arms sales to Arab countries for 1975 will be equally impressive — some \$2.2 billion to Arab nations, including \$1 billion for military items to Saudi Arabia alone.

Peace, it seems, can most effectively be achieved by expensive and extensive armaments. Thirty years ago, only 5 nations were in the position of providing significant arms for world peace. Now, over 30 nations are involved in a big, highly competitive war, and 50 nations sell arms to some degree.

The push is toward "ultimate" weapons — the most bang for the least bucks. One military technological revolution follows another with such bewildering rapidity that one is hard put to keep abreast of developments.

The development of precision-

guided munitions was one breakthrough that is having a profound effect on the peace-keeping abilities of the world. Stimulated by the effective use made of laser-guided bombs in Vietnam, there now exists a whole class of precision-guided munitions. They include all those bombs, missiles, and other projectiles that can score direct hits on their targets at full range, with a high probability often approaching perfection — one shot, one hit. According to the design of these missiles, the target may be a tank, ship, aircraft, bridge, radar installation, a concentration of armor, or troops.

The Costs of Peace

What is the price for such peace-keeping weaponry? The cost of precision-guided missiles varies from about \$3,000 for an anti-tank missile to about \$500,000 for an anti-ship missile. Even the expensive ones, however, are hundreds of times cheaper than some potential targets — a modern fighter can cost about \$20 million, a cruiser over \$100 million, and a tank between \$500,000 and \$900,000.

Billions of dollars are also being poured into electronic equipment-jamming devices, decoys, sophisticated radar tracers, and intelligence sensors. These electronic devices are used virtually everywhere — on ground vehicles, ships, and aircraft; or they may be strewn about the battlefield by rockets, mortars, and artillery shells.

So subtle and rapid are the thrusts and parries between radar systems and jamming systems that computers have taken over the job of orchestrating defenses — "watching" for probes by enemy radars, instantaneously deciding what countermeasures to use, and deploying invisible forces to jam radars and turn aside oncoming missiles.

Radar-decoying chaff, misleading heat sources, and even repeating false radar echoes are among the new electronic countermeasures. Radars must shift up and down the spectrum, changing probing methods like a running back on a football team to penetrate defenses.

Even satellite-jamming by satellite has been used. There is evidence that the Soviet Union has directed electronic countermeasures against U.S. satellites.

The result is that incredible changes in the nature and cost of warfare are occurring as electronic sophistication increases.

Now even a "well-equipped" army may be virtually wiped out in a few minutes. Sophisticated "hiding" is becoming more important than fighting! The ramifications are far reaching. For

example, if both sides use a full panoply of automatic weapons, how will victory be determined? Will the victor be the one with the biggest arsenal at the beginning of war? If so, we are moving into an era in which nations will spend even more on weapons than they do now.

Yes, the price of "peace" is indeed escalating. But what about *true* peace — not an insane arms race that goes by the name of "defense," "security," "balance of power," or "world peace" — but real, genuine peace? What about a peace that is not just the absence of war, but an absence of even the preparation for war? Surely it would be absurd to talk about such a peace as being too costly. Or would it?

Can Man Afford Peace?

In the middle 1960s, a secret think tank was commissioned to objectively analyze the possibility and desirability of peace. The primary purpose of the analysis was to see just how feasible and desirable total world peace would actually be. Of course, in making such a study, it was also necessary to consider the benefits war provides the nations who choose it as a way of life.

The result of over 2½ years of research was a rather unsettling and disturbing report that was anything but hopeful about man's chances for achieving a lasting peace.

The so-called "Iron Mountain Report" (in reference to the secret nuclear shelter which served as the location of some of the meetings) pointed out that the usual explanation for war is that it is caused by international conflicts. War is generally seen as an extension of national policy designed to extend and defend the self-interests of a nation. As such, it seems logical that man could, if he would only be less belligerent, eliminate war and achieve lasting peace.

But, the report continued, a system based on war also has many nonmilitary functions that make it very attractive — so attractive that, paradoxically, "peace" may be simply too costly to consider!

The report listed the functions of war (other than the obvious military ones of national aggrandizement, expansion, or defense) as follows:

- **Economic.** War, emphasized the report, allows a country to dispose of excess production and surpluses. War has a voracious and unlimited appetite that soaks up any excess inventories. The economic advantages of war are unsurpassed; war can and does stimulate the economy, reducing unemployment. In fact, there are an estimated 91,000 jobs created in the U.S. for every billion dollars in annual arms sales. Other countries have similar economic incentives to maintain a war mentality.

- **Political.** The permanent possibility of war, said the report, is often the foundation for a stable government. War, or an arms race, supplies the basis for general acceptance of political authority. Historically, concluded the report, it is extremely difficult to stay in power if no credible "external" threat of war exists; in fact, the whole concept of a nation-state derives much of its force from the reality (or illusion) of conflicts with other national entities. The report stated that political leaders often need war to survive.

- **Sociological.** War, maintained the report, allows a country to control many elements of youth, social dissidence, and destructive antisocial tendencies by channeling them into the war machine. War also creates a strong social cohesion, based on a mutual enemy in a life-and-death crisis. War, said the report, gives overriding cogency to national programs such as wage and price controls, physical fitness, or "patriotism."

- **Ecological.** War, the report points out, often serves to reduce the population in a way that man seems unable or unwilling to achieve by "peaceful" means. War is thus a mechanism for periodic population control.

- **Cultural.** Art, music, and creativity, claims the report, are often inextricably involved with the drama, excitement, and glory of war. Take away war (and the mentality that accompanies it) and many people believe that the arts would largely dry up and become sterile, purposeless.

- **Science and Technology.** Inventions and scientific discoveries are extremely dependent on the stimulus of war. From the first smelting techniques for brass and iron to the practical applications of atomic energy to the latest breakthroughs in laser optics and micro-miniaturization, war (and the preparation for war) has provided an overwhelming impetus for technological development.

- **Social Release.** War, according to the report, often serves the same function as holidays, celebrations, and orgies — a release from tensions and an adjustment of the standards of social behavior, i.e. the "moral climate." Also, and very importantly, war provides a way to dissipate the general boredom, often a most persistent social problem.

- **Ideological Clarification.** Finally, the report emphasized that a war mentality helps men to make decisions — to choose one side or the other, to become committed to a cause. The simple decisions of warfare are often appealing to a large number of people who would otherwise become frustrated and confused with vague and ill-defined moral questions.

As partial substitutes for the nonmilitary functions of war, the report suggested a massive space program (perhaps in response to real or imagined "space invaders"), a gigantic public welfare program, or even an elaborate and sophisticated system of slavery and repression. Yet such "solutions" would hardly be expected to engender long-term public support.

In short, the Iron Mountain Report concluded that lasting peace, while not theoretically impossible, is probably unattainable; and even if it could be achieved, it would almost certainly not be in the best interests of a stable society to achieve it.

The paradox is that in spite of man's earnest desire for peace, the price may simply be too high.

Only a total reorientation of the fundamental values and institutions of man's civilization would seem to be adequate for making peace a viable alternative to war. But until such a time — given man's present social, economic, and political institutions — the incredible cost of war may actually be exceeded by the high price of peace. □

The Brain and the Computer

The human mind developed the computer — the electronic brain — from a crude idea to an elegant, super-sophisticated masterpiece. Yet random chance supposedly "evolved" the incomprehensibly superior human mind from small organic molecules.

Are we to believe that the computer was *designed* by the human mind, but the human mind itself just happened by coincidence? Did random chance create rational thinking?

Origin of the Computer

It is impossible to establish the exact date for the birth of the computer. The Chinese abacus goes back to antiquity, but most scientific historians point to the "difference engine" of Charles Babbage, an English mathematician and eccentric genius of the early nineteenth century, as the progenitor of the computer.

Nearly a century later, in 1915, the Ford Instrument Company produced a crude "mechanical monster" operating on voltages and rotating gears. Actually it was an early *analog* or "continuously measuring" computer.

Then, in 1939, Dr. Howard Aiken of Harvard designed a machine which utilized two major breakthroughs: the use of real numbers (digits) rather than analogs, and the self-contained ability to make logical decisions. But Aiken's digital computer was limited by its electromechanical construction; its moving parts continuously became faulty or worn, and as a result errors were frequently introduced.

The next fundamental advancement in computer technology occurred in 1943 when the U.S. Army substituted electronic circuits for electromechanical moving parts. A new machine, ENIAC (Electrical-Numerical Integrator and Computer) was completed in 1945.

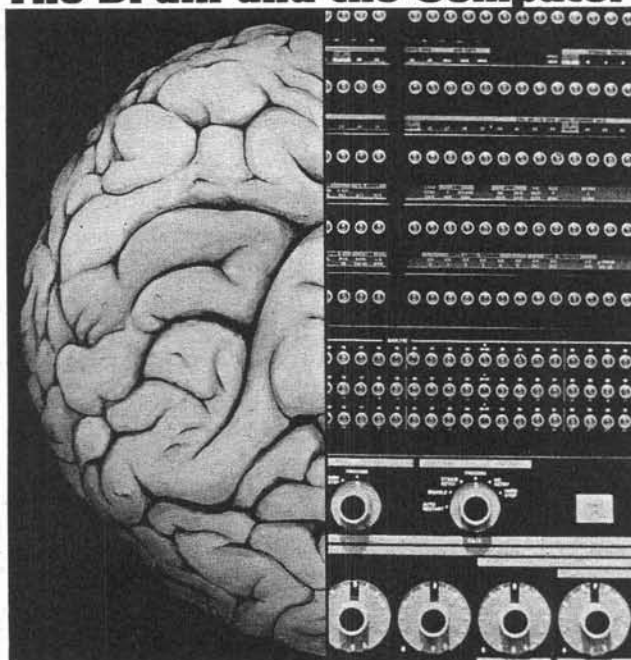
ENIAC was huge. It weighed 30 tons and needed some 15,000 square feet of floor space. A man could literally walk through the "brain" of this early computer. It contained over 19,000 large vacuum tubes.

But other important advances quickly followed ENIAC. Computers began to store instructions as well as data in their memories. And so with instructions already given to the computer in advance, rapid-fire operations could be sustained without having to laboriously rewire the computer circuitry for each successive operation.

Three Generations of Computers

Finally, in 1951, Remington-Rand engineers produced the first of our present-day business-oriented computers, UNIVAC I, a structure nine feet high, fourteen feet long, eight feet deep and filled with vacuum tubes. UNIVAC I was still a far cry from the computers of the 1970s, but the explosive proliferation of computers had begun. Other corporations quickly entered the field, and "I.B.M." became a household term.

Enter solid-state electronics. The transistor generated a new breakthrough in computer technology — the second generation had arrived. Just as the jet engine revolutionized the aviation industry, so the transistor revolutionized the computer industry. Gone were the bulky central processing units, which alone were



COINCIDENCE OR DESIGN?

by Dr. Robert L. Kuhn

equivalent in volume to a small office. Electrical heat losses and power requirements, formerly a problem with vacuum-tube circuits, were greatly reduced.

That was only the beginning. *Third generation* computers came along with incredibly small and efficient microcircuitry consisting of tiny "chips." Smaller than transistors, each of these "chip" microcircuits is the equivalent of 5 to 3,000 of the now "cumbersome" transistors, resistors, and diodes.

From vacuum tubes to chips — it's amazing what a 30-year rationally determined "evolution" can accomplish. A sewing thimble can hold enough semiconductor microcircuits — "chips" — to be the working equivalent of tens or hundreds of thousands of "old" vacuum tubes, and in the volume previously occupied by one such vacuum tube, ample room is available for millions of these ultra-efficient electronic components.

Computer Speed

Another way of appreciating the explosive evolution of computer technology is by comparing the number of arithmetical operations which can be made every second. ILLIAC I, designed and developed at the University of Illinois in 1952, could perform 11,000 operations per second. ILLIAC II, completed in 1963, could perform 500,000. And now, IL-

LIAC IV, — an extraordinary experimental machine built in cooperation with the Burroughs Corporation of Piola, Pennsylvania — is capable of executing between 100 and 200 million commands per second!

Today, with the advent of ILLIAC IV, a serious obstacle has been encountered — a fundamental barrier that slows down computer operation. Believe it or not, it is the *speed of light* — over 186,000 miles per second!

The ultimate limitation on the operating speed of a computer is the speed with which a signal can be propagated through an electrical conductor. In practice this is somewhat less than the speed of light, which takes about one nanosecond (one billionth of a second) to travel one foot.

If we pause to reflect on this for a moment, the impact should be overwhelming. Mankind is approaching the point where the slowest part of his computation systems — the *drag* on the whole system — is the speed of light.

Nor is this the end of the phenomenal evolution of the computer. ILLIAC IV can even *diagnose* its own problems!

And it's interesting to note that it took a medium-size computer (Burroughs B-5500) working almost full-time for two years to help design the meticulous microcircuitry of the hardware and prepare

diagnostic programs for the software (logic), while another computer, the Burroughs B-6500, is wholly devoted to *talking* to ILLIAC IV. "Nobody" else can. This general-purpose computer is responsible for translating the many languages of the computer programmers into the hardware-determined language of the big machine itself.

Computers are now designing new computers. Computers are programming, testing and improving each other. Networks of computers are linked by satellites! It used to be science fiction. Now it's just science. And very real.

New techniques of memory storage — utilizing laser beams, holography, and cryogenic diodes — give today's computers the capacity to store more than one trillion — 1,000,000,000,000 — "bits" (or the basic pieces) of information in a comparatively small space. One would need about 250,000 standard magnetic tapes to maintain an equivalent amount of data.

This summer, IBM planned to come out with the IBM 3850, a mass storage device with a memory capacity of over 4 quadrillion (4,000,000,000,000,000) bits of information!

The Brain Behind the Computer

Of course, these computer memories remember because human brains designed them. Computers compute because human brains developed them. The computer has dramatically "evolved" because human minds *made* it evolve. It did not take millions upon millions of years. About 30 years was quite sufficient.

By comparison, examine the extraordinary human brain. From the eye alone, the optic nerve brings about one billion bits or signals of visual information *per second* to the brain. (There are one million nerve fibers — each of which conveys one thousand bits per second.) This doesn't take into account the billions of other bits of information sent to the brain from the eleven other cranial nerves and the massive fiber columns of the spinal cord.

Consider the activity in the cerebral cortex of the brain, the thin (4 millimeter or 0.16 inch) outermost covering of the brain. Here ten billion neurons reside, processing ten trillion bits every second. This doesn't even consider the other massive sections of the brain.

And contemplate this: The volume of the human brain is much less than 1/10th of one cubic foot!

Chance evolution? It is far less likely that the human mind would evolve by random chance than that ILLIAC IV would be found in perfect running condition by the first American Indian to visit Piola, Pennsylvania.

Did the Eternal Creator of heaven and earth need millions of years to "evolve" man from his "anthropoid ancestors" while computer scientists have been able to develop today's incredibly sophisticated computers in just 30 years?

The "evolution" of a computer is a fascinating story of the creative ability of the human mind. How infinitely more awesome must be the creative genius of the Master Creator who designed the human mind itself. □

In Brief

by Stanley R. Bader

BANGKOK: For some six months now Thai Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj has managed by a rare skill for compromise and his own popularity to keep a shaky coalition government together as Thailand struggles to keep democracy alive after 40 years of military dictatorship.

Some two years ago, the Thai people, led by young university students, overthrew the military dictatorship of Prime Minister Kittikachorn. For the next 18 months the country was governed by an interim cabinet and the king's personal appointee, Prime Minister Sanya, a non-political figure and former rector of the university.

In January 1975, after the adoption of a new constitution, the first elections were finally held. It was Prime Minister Kukrit's brother who emerged as the first coalition choice for prime minister, but unfortunately he was able to hold the coalition government together for

only a few days. At that point Kukrit himself came to the fore despite his party's having only 18 seats out of 269. With a coalition government of 140 seats and with 22 parties actually represented in the parliament, one can see just how fragile this first democratic Thai government really is.

Since the end of military rule, however, much has occurred in Southeast Asia to make an already unstable area even more unstable. The worldwide economic recession, the collapse of the South Vietnamese government, the limited U.S. military presence in the area, and threats from communist neighbors, as well as the continued conflict among the various splintered political groups, have greatly increased the task that the new prime minister and his fragile government faces. Just last month, for example, the prime minister's personal residence was ransacked by a mob of policemen.

The prime minister received Mr. Armstrong and myself, as well as Mr. Michael Ravid, the former Israeli Consul General to Los Angeles. This was our first meeting with the new prime minister, although we had had several meetings with his two predecessors, prime ministers Kittikachorn and Sanya.

For more than five years we have been carrying on an educational effort in Thailand, in cooperation with the king, to educate the hill-tribe people. Mobile schools have been established, and Ambassador College students, graduates and professors have served on a volunteer basis. In the future these projects, as well as others, will be carried on by the Ambassador International Cultural Foundation, which received the blessing of the prime minister and his pledge to cooperate with it.

Prime Minister Kukrit was very much of the opinion that a strong cultural program between his Thai people and the people of the neighboring communist states would be perhaps the most effective way to establish relations which would ultimately lead to normal relationships between the two countries and their people. In this regard the prime minister was very much impressed by the AICF concert series and the AICF's ambitious plans for the future, which will include a worldwide effort to use music and culture to bring about world peace and promote better understanding between peoples everywhere.

The prime minister, an Oxford graduate, is clearly both a scholar and an intellectual, as well as a writer and a long-time parliamentarian. He has also been editor and publisher of one of the leading newspapers in Thailand. A practicing Buddhist, he believes very firmly that the primary duty of the government is to preserve peace rather than to react to violence with more violence and repression of the civil liberties so long denied the Thai people. The prime minister has called for forgiveness and charity, cool-headedness, patience, and tolerance. He is very optimistic that democracy will be able to survive in Thailand.

The Prime Minister also stressed that much must be done within the country to close the gap between the rich and the poor. For more than 40 years he stressed that the military government, despite its efforts to industrialize the nation, had

neglected the agricultural areas, where more than 80% of the Thai people live. Already plans are being made to increase the budget for the new year by 30% and to channel much of the budget into welfare and housing in every district of the country. Vast changes have been made in the taxation system, and just recently the king donated another 25,000 acres of his own personal land for the poor.

Just before our meeting began with the prime minister, one of his closest advisors stated that our presence in Thailand at this moment was very propitious. He said that it is time for the true friends of the Thai people to show their friendship by investing in his country. Now is the time, he said, to give us economic aid without the strings of military bases.

Although there is always a chance that the military would seek to regain control, there is less danger of this, it would appear, since U.S. military presence has been so vastly diminished in the entire Southeast Asian area. During the military regime the government was actually supported and propped up by the United States, particularly because of the U.S. needs to use Thai bases for waging the war in Vietnam. Now that the war has ended and the U.S. no longer has the same need for the military bases, it is clear that the military does not have the continued support of the U.S. government, and it never really had the support of the Thai people.

And yet, it is very obvious that the entire situation in Thailand continues to be fraught with danger from outside as well as from within. The menace of communism continues, and there is every reason to believe that much of the political activity, particularly among the students, is now being fomented by communists.

Let us hope that democracy will survive in Thailand. Let us hope that the clamors from some people for a return to a military dictatorship to get things accomplished will fall on deaf ears. Let us hope that Thailand does not become another India, where Mrs. Gandhi has seized dictatorial powers because of what she considered to be a plot by her political opposition to turn her out of office and to prevent her from carrying on her manifest destiny. Any time democracy fails any place in the world, it diminishes us here in the U.S. □

THE KINGDOM OF GOD--

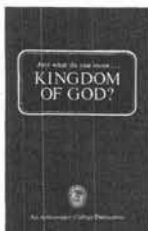
What does it mean to you?

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P-175



PRIME MINISTER Kukrit Pramoj examines the concert brochure of the A.I.C.F., as Messrs. Herbert Armstrong (left) and Stanley Rader (right) look on.



Garner Ted Armstrong SPEAKS OUT!

A Revolution of the Spirit

It seems it was only a few years ago that America didn't have a doubt in the world. We walked buoyantly; we were on top of the world; we were the biggest, most powerful nation the world had ever known; we seemed to know exactly where we were going, and why. We wanted to show other nations how to do it as well. "Cornucopia America" — the wonderful, abundant, beautiful America after World War II, where everyone was promised a jeep and a helicopter in his front yard. We were riding high then; we were the greatest.

But then, not too many years later, our cities were filled with crime, our campuses were scenes of violent confrontation, our President was assassinated, Dr. Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy were killed, racial conflict worsened, Vietnam involvement deepened, Watergate hit the headlines, inflation and the energy crisis came along, and now — where are we?

Most Americans today are totally lacking in self-confidence, confidence in our country, and confidence in our basic social institutions. We've got a deep, nagging consciousness in the back of our minds that nothing is really going the way it should. We know there is something wrong, but do we know what? Do we know where to look? Do we know what ought to be right?

Today many don't worry so much anymore about what is right or what is wrong, but about what is profitable, what is expedient, what we can get away with, will we be caught, and if so, what are the penalties. You ask millions of Americans today and they will tell you honesty is not always the best policy. Honesty, faithfulness, integrity, truthfulness, abiding by the law — these attributes are no longer held to be of the high value they once were. They are no longer more precious than material possession. No, instead, there are millions who would tell you that all of those things are hollow words, false values of suckers who don't know where it's at.

At the same time, most individuals today find themselves adrift. They go from one accident, one chance encounter, and one moment to the next — always trying to solve the problem after it has occurred, never trying to avoid it before it occurs.

And so, we as a nation seem to be morally, spiritually, mentally, and emotionally adrift in life, sitting on the dock of the bay watching the tide go in, not knowing what we are, why we are here, and

where we are going. Today, the United States is in a crisis of the spirit.

Let's not kid ourselves. If I had told you 15 years ago that the United States would be where we are today, I don't think you would have believed me. I don't think anybody would have believed me. Because our national state of affairs today is just unbelievable.

We need to realize that any country which does not know where it is going, what it should be, what is its true national and international role, but which begins to strive merely to hang on to what it has, is doomed to failure. History should teach us that.

It's time for us to reflect on the need for a new revolution in the United States — not a revolution of guns, but a revolution of the spirit. It's time for us, as we approach our 200th birthday, to wonder whether or not the entirety of the system needs revision — meaning society, the institutions of society, and the way we view and approach and react to those institutions.

We are facing a global challenge that is absolutely so mind-boggling that it's hard to get a handle on it and explain it. When we begin to really look into the future, we see a far different future than we might have envisioned back after World War II when we had all the marbles. There's a big job ahead for the United States, and apparently we only envision it as holding on to what we've got. And if that is the sum total of our national goal, then we truly are sick.

We are like the mad doctor in the castle working away on the giant. We build the giant — "Cornucopia America" — with the highest standard of living in the history of humankind, the greatest and most powerful nation the world has ever seen. But the giant has become a Frankenstein monster. The machinery, the system, the automobile, and the paycheck are controlling us rather than vice versa. We are being swept about in the grip of the giant, rather than giving the giant the orders and telling it where to go.

It's too bad we as a nation couldn't heed a prayer that opened a recent session of the U.S. Senate. Few have heard of it, so I feel that it's going to be helpful if I could publicize it a bit. It was written by Senate Chaplain Edward L. R. Elsen:

"Oh God, our Creator, Redeemer and Judge, we beseech thee to forgive those national sins which so easily beset us, our wanton waste of soil and sea, our squandering of energy, our desecration of natural beauty, our heedlessness of

scars of nature left to those who come after us, our love of money, our contempt for small things and our worship of big things, the loneliness of life in big cities, the dull complacency of small towns, the degeneracy of our culture, our bad manners, and our indifference to suffering. For these wrongs done and for right things left undone, Good Lord forgive us."

You know what God said in answer to that prayer? I believe he said: "No, I won't! No, I won't forgive you for those things. No, I will not forgive your wanton waste of soil and sea, until you quit wasting them. No, I will not forgive your squandering of energy, until you quit squandering it. No, I will not forgive your desecration of natural beauty until you quit desecrating it. And no, I won't forgive your love of money, because you've got more than love — you've got an egoistical, swelling, grotesque, all-out-of-proportion lust for money. No, I won't forgive your contempt for small things and worship of big things, because you haven't repented of it yet. No, I won't forgive the loneliness of life in big cities and dull complacency of small towns, because you people are on an absolute binge just like Sodom and Gomorrah — a binge of national crime and degeneracy

It's time for us, as we approach our 200th birthday, to reflect on the need for a new revolution in the United States — not a revolution of guns, but a revolution of the human spirit.

that threatens to rip your cities and your social structure completely apart."

In short — and I believe I have enough background in the Bible and enough personal experience to know exactly what the reaction would be — his reaction was: "No, I won't. I won't forgive you because, you see, you haven't repented of it yet." But I do know that God will forgive us for those things if we repent!

To ask God to forgive that enormous host of national crimes and sins in the calling to order of the U.S. Senate was, I thought, a fantastic idea. I'm applauding the prayer. I'm saying it's a great prayer, one which ought to be repeated by every American, but one we ought to mean and one we ought to do something about. But I'm also saying that just the formulation of such a meaningful prayer — and I certainly want to congratulate Chaplain Edward Elsen for writing it — will not give us a response from God.

He asked that God would forgive us our bad manners. Sure he will — when we repent of them. He asked that God forgive us for our indifference to suffering. Yes, he can and will — when we overcome our indifference to suffering. But as long as we by the thousands continue to drive by the victims of automobile accidents; sit securely indoors listening to the shrieks and screams of a person outside being raped, stabbed, robbed, beaten or mugged; remain unwilling to appear as a witness because of the inconvenience or

expense involved — God will not forgive us.

God will not forgive our indifference to suffering unless or until we become much more empathetic and tenderly compassionate toward suffering and are willing to go out of our way not only to prevent it, but to give merciful succor when suffering is occurring.

No, as long as we continue to act the way we act and live the way we live, as long as our homes are being rent asunder and ripped apart, as long as illegitimacy is on the rise, as long as we're in the grips of a gigantic crime wave that reaches into every home in the United States to a greater or lesser degree, as long as we continue in the way of violence and mayhem in entertainment, as long as we continue on our national pleasure binge — being virtually held captive by the society we have created which Frankenstein-like now turns upon us — then God will not hear such a prayer.

Do you know that God actually says, "I will not hear them"? There are scriptures in the Bible which show it's useless to call out to God and say "save us," "help us," "protect us" while we continue to wallow in sin.

In Isaiah the first chapter God declares, "Hear the word of the Lord, you rulers of Sodom" — this is directed toward national leaders — and "give heed to the teaching of our God, you people of Gomorrah! What to me is the multitude of your sacrifices?" (Isaiah 1:10-11, RSV.)

Consider all the prayers, all the church services, all the church-going in the United States. Forty percent of the U.S. population is in church every week. Religious books represent one of the most rapidly growing areas in all the publishing industry. There has recently been a growing interest in religion, especially among college students and young people. But God says: "Why? What is the purpose of this multitude of your sacrifices in time, in prayers, in meditations, in research into religion; and in buying and distributing religious books?"

He goes on to say, using the terminology of ancient religious practices, "Bring no more vain offerings; incense [a type of prayer] is an abomination to me. New moon and sabbath and the calling of assemblies [worship services] — I cannot endure iniquity and solemn assembly. . . . When you spread forth your hands, I will hide my eyes from you; even though you make many prayers, I will not listen; your hands are full of blood!"

But God also gives the solution: "Wash yourselves; make yourselves clean; remove the evil of your doings from before my eyes; cease to do evil, learn to do good; seek justice, correct oppression; defend the fatherless, plead for the widow." Then, "though your sins are like scarlet, they shall be white as snow; though they are red like crimson, they shall become as wool. If you are willing and obedient, you shall eat the good of the land; But if you refuse and rebel, you shall be devoured. . . ." (Isaiah 1:13-20, RSV.)

I've given to you what I believe is God's answer, under present conditions and circumstances, to Chaplain Elsen's prayer. I'd like to believe all those senators present that day had their heads bowed respectfully and were thinking, "Amen to that!" — and meaning it. I'd like to believe that nationally we will act on that prayer. But, somehow, I just doubt it. □

THE GARNER TED ARMSTRONG BROADCAST

DAILY RADIO LOG

U.S. STATIONS

Eastern Time

AKRON — WSLR, 1350 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Sun., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sun., 8:30 p.m. Sun.
 ASHEVILLE — WNNC, 570 kc., 11:00 p.m. daily.
 *BLUEFIELD — WKOV, 1240 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sun.
 BOSTON — WRYT, 950 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:30 p.m. Sun.
 *CHATTANOOGA — WDEF, 1370 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sun., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:30 a.m. Sun.
 CINCINNATI — WKYC, 1530 kc., 5:00 a.m. daily.
 CINCINNATI — WLW, 700 kc., 11:00 p.m. Sun.
 CLEVELAND — WERE, 1300 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12:30 p.m. Sun.
 DAYTON — WONE, 980 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 8:30 p.m. Sun.
 *DETROIT — WDEE, 1500 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
 ERIE — WWGO, 1450 kc., 12:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
 HARRISBURG — WHP, 580 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
 JACKSONVILLE — WQIK, 1090 kc., 12 noon daily.
 KNOXVILLE — WKVX, 900 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:00 p.m. Sun.
 LAKE PLACID — WIRD, 920 kc., 1:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
 LOUISVILLE — WHAS, 840 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 8:00 p.m. Sun.
 MANCHESTER — WFEA, 1370 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:00 a.m. Sun.
 MIAMI — WIOD, 610 kc., 8:25 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:30 p.m. Sun.
 NEW HAVEN — WELI, 960 kc., Mon.-Fri., 10:30 p.m. Sat.-Sun., 9:00 p.m.
 NEW ROCHELLE — WVOX, 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. Sun., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 PHILADELPHIA — WRCP, 1540 kc., 12 noon, Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
 PITTSBURGH — WPIT, 730 kc., 12 noon, Mon.-Sat., 11:00 a.m. Sun.
 *PROVIDENCE — WJAR, 920 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 RALEIGH — WPTF, 680 kc., 1:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
 RICHMOND — WRVA, 1140 kc., 10:00 p.m. daily.
 ROANOKE — WFIR, 960 kc., 7:00 p.m. daily.
 ROCHESTER — WHAM, 1180 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:00 a.m. Sun.
 SCRANTON — WGBI, 910 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sun.
 SPRINGFIELD — WACE, 730 kc., 12 noon daily.
 TOLEDO — WSPD, 1370 kc., 10:00 p.m. daily.
 WHEELING — WVVV, 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 — KLBK, 590 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
 BIRMINGHAM — WYDE, 850 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:30 p.m. Sun.
 CHICAGO — WMAQ, 670 kc., 5:05 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
 DALLAS — KRLD, 1080 kc., 5:00 a.m. & 11:00 p.m. daily.
 DES MOINES — WKYC, 1150 kc., 12:30 p.m. & 9:30 p.m. daily.
 GADSDEN — WAAX, 570 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon, Sun.
 GLADEWATER — KES, 1430 kc., 12 noon daily.
 *HOUSTON — KPRC, 950 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.

KANSAS CITY — KMBZ, 980 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.
 LITTLE ROCK — KAAY, 1090 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily, 9:30 a.m. Sun., 5:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
 MEMPHIS — WREC, 600 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
 MILWAUKEE — WISN, 1130 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 9:00 a.m. & 9:30 p.m. Sun.
 *MOBILE — WKRG, AM & FM, 710 kc., 99.9 hz 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 8:00 p.m. daily, 7:30 a.m. Sat. & Sun.
 MT. VERNON — WMIX, 940 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
 NASHVILLE — WSIX, 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:00 p.m. Sun.
 NEW ORLEANS — WWL, 870 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
 OKLAHOMA CITY — KTOK, 1000 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.
 OMAHA — KLNQ, 1490 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
 PAMPA — KGRO, 1230 kc., 5:30 p.m. daily.
 PEORIA — WMBD, 1470 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.
 SIOUX CITY — KSCJ, 1360 kc., Mon.-Sat., 6:15 p.m. Sun.
 ST. PAUL — KRSI, 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. Mon.-Sat., 8:00 p.m. Sun., 10:57 PM, 11:30 a.m. Sun.

Mountain Time

ALBUQUERQUE — KOB, 770 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun., 11:00 p.m. daily.
 CARSON CITY — KKBC-FM, 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:00 p.m. Sun.
 CASPER — KTVQ, 1030 kc., 6:05 p.m. & 10:05 p.m. daily.
 DENVER — KOA, 850 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:00 p.m. Sun.
 FLAGSTAFF — KCLS, 600 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.
 KALISPELL — KOFI, 1180 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
 SALT LAKE CITY — KSL, 1160 kc., 5:06 a.m. & 11:06 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 5:30 a.m. & 11:25 p.m. Sun.
 TUCSON — KTUC, 1400 kc., 12:45 a.m. daily, 99.5 FM, KFMM, 6:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:30 a.m. Sun.

Pacific Time

ANCHORAGE — KYAK, 650 kc., 9:00 p.m. daily.
 COVINA — KGRB, 900 kc., KBOB-FM, 12 noon Mon.-Sat., 9:00 a.m. Sun.
 EUGENE — KORE, 1050 kc., 7:00 a.m. daily.
 FRESNO — KMJ, 580 kc., 9:00 p.m. Mon.-Sun.
 LAS VEGAS — KVEG-AM & FM, 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:00 a.m. Sun.
 LOS ANGELES — KLAS, 570 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:30 a.m. Sun.
 *MEDFORD — KSHA, 860 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sun., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
 PASCO — KOTY-AM, 1340 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
 SAN DIEGO — KSDO, 1130 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sun.
 SAN FRANCISCO — KNBR, 680 kc., 11:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 11:30 p.m. Sat.
 SEATTLE — KIRO, 710 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 SEWARD — KRKA, 950 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
 *YAKIMA — KUTI-FM, 104.1 hz., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sun.

CANADIAN STATIONS

Atlantic Time

BAIE-VERTE — CKIM, 1240 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
 CAMBELLTON — CKNB, 950 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:00 p.m. Sun.
 FREDERICTON — CFNB, 550 kc., 10:05 p.m. daily.
 GANDER — CKGA, 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
 GRAND FALLS — CKCM, 620 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
 MARYSTOWN — CHCM, 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
 MONCTON — CKCW, 1220 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:00 p.m. Sun.
 NEWCASTLE — CFAN, 790 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:00 p.m. Sun.
 SAINT JOHN'S — CFBC, 930 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
 SAINT JOHN'S — VOCM, 590 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
 SYDNEY — CJCB, 1270 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.
 YARMOUTH — CJLS, 1340 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 4:30 p.m. Sun.

Eastern Time

BLIND RIVER — CJNR, 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
 BRANTFORD — CKPK, 1380 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
 CORNWALL — CJSS, 1220 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.
 ELLIOTT LAKE — CKNR, 1340 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
 HULL — CKCH, 7:00 a.m. Sun.
 KINGSTON — CKWS, 960 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 11:10 p.m. Sat., 10:05 p.m. Sun.
 KIRKLAND LAKE — CJKL, 560 kc., 9:00 p.m. daily.
 LEAMINGTON — CHYR, 710 kc., 5:30 a.m. & 6:30 p.m. daily.
 LINDSAY — CKLY, 910 kc., 8:45 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 MONTREAL — CFMB, 1410 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.
 MONTREAL (French) — CFMB, 1410 kc., 5:00 p.m. Sat. & Sun.
 MONTREAL — CFOX, 1470 kc., 9:00 p.m. daily.
 CFQM, 980 kc., 11:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 p.m. Sun.
 NEW LISKEARD — CJTT, 1230 kc., 9:00 p.m. daily.
 NORTH BAY — CFCH, 600 kc., 9:00 p.m. daily.
 PEMBROKE — CHOV, 1350 kc., 8:00 p.m. daily.
 RIMOUSKI — CJBR, 900 kc., 7:00 a.m. Sun.
 SAULT STE. MARIE — CKCY, 920 kc., 9:00 p.m. daily.
 SHERBROOKE — CHLT, 630 kc., 8:45 a.m. Sun.
 SHERBROOKE — CKTS, 900 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
 SMITH FALLS — CJET, 630 kc., 8:30 p.m. Fri., 10:30 a.m. Sun., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Thurs., 6:30 p.m. Sat.
 STE. AGATHA (French) — CJSJ, 1230 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon. Wed. & Fri.
 ST. JEAN — CKCV, 7:00 a.m. Sun.
 THETFORD MINES — CKLD, 9:30 a.m. Sun.
 THUNDER BAY — CKPR, 580 kc., 9:30 p.m. Sun.
 THUNDER BAY — CKPR-FM, 94.3 mc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
 TIMMINS — CKGB, 680 kc., 10:00 p.m. Sun., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
 TROIS RIVIERES — CHLH, 550 kc., 7:00 a.m. Sun.

Central Time

DAUPHIN — CKDM, 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
 DRYDEN — CKDR, 900 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 p.m. Sun.
 FT. FRANCES — CFOB, 800 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 p.m. Sun.
 KENORA — CJRL, 1220 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 p.m. Sun.
 PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE — CFYR, 920 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
 PRINCE ALBERT — CKBI, 900 kc., 2:00 p.m. Sun., 8:00 p.m. Sat., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 REGINA — CKRM, 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
 SARNIA — CKJR, 1250 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
 SASKATOON — CFQC, 600 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
 SWIFT CURRENT — CKSW, 1400 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
 WINNIPEG — CKJS, 9:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
 YORKTON — CJGX, 940 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

Mountain Time

BROOK — CKBR, 1340 kc., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Sun.
 CALGARY — CFCH, 1060 kc., 11:00 a.m. Sun.-Fri., 8:30 p.m. Sat.
 CAMROSE — CFOW, 790 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 2:30 p.m. Sun.
 DAWSON CREEK — CJDC, 1350 kc., 8:00 p.m. daily.
 EDSON — CJYR, 970 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Sun.
 GRAND PRAIRIE — CFPG, 1050 kc., 8:30 daily except Wed.
 LETHBRIDGE — CJPR, 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Sun.
 LLOYDMINSTER — CKSA, 1080 kc., 7:00 p.m. daily.
 MEDICINE HAT — CHAT, 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
 PEACE RIVER — CKYL, 610 kc., 6:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
 RED DEER — CKRD, 850 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

Pacific Time

CASTEGAR — CKQR, 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.

THE GARNER TED ARMSTRONG TELECAST

WEEKLY TV LOG

U.S. STATIONS

Eastern Time

AKRON — Channel 23, WAKR-TV, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
 ALBANY — Channel 10, WTEN-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
 ATLANTA — Channel 11, WXIA-TV, 12 noon Sun.
 *BINGHAMPTON, N.Y. — Channel 40, WICZ-TV, 7:30 p.m. Sat.
 CHARLESTON — Channel 2, WCBD-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sun.
 COLUMBIA — Channel 19, WNOK-TV, 5:30 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 S.C. — Channel 4, WFBC-TV, 12 noon Sun.
 GREENVILLE N.C. — Channel 9, WNCN-TV, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
 INDIANAPOLIS — Channel 4, WTTV-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
 JOHNSON CITY — Channel 11, WJHL-TV, 10:30 a.m. Sun.
 LANSING — Channel 10, WILX-TV, 10:00 a.m. Sun.
 NEW YORK — Channel 9, WOR-TV, 10:00 p.m. Sun.
 *Rotating Schedule
 PHILADELPHIA — Channel 17, WPHL-TV, 11:00 p.m. Sun.
 PLATTSBURGH — Channel 5, WPTZ-TV, 5:30 p.m. Sat.
 PORTLAND — Channel 8, WMTW-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
 PORTSMOUTH — Channel 10, WAVY-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.
 PROVIDENCE — Channel 12, WPRI-TV, 3:00 p.m. Sun.
 SOUTH BEND — Channel 22, WSBT-TV, 12:00 p.m. Sun.
 SPRINGFIELD — WHYI-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sat.
 STEUBENVILLE — Channel 9, WVTV-TV, 12 noon Sun.
 WASHINGTON, D.C. — Channel 7, WMAL-TV, 9:30 a.m. Sun.
 WILMINGTON — WWAY-TV, 6:00 p.m. Sun.

Central Time

ABILENE — Channel 12, KTXS-TV, 5:00 p.m. Sun.
 ALEXANDRIA — Channel 5, KALB-TV, 9:30 a.m. Sun.
 AMARILLO — Channel 10, KFDD-TV, 2:00 p.m. Sat.
 AUSTIN — Channel 7, KTBC-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sun.
 BEAUMONT — Channel 12, KBMT-TV, 2:00 p.m. Sat.
 *CHICAGO — Channel 44, WSNV-TV, 9:30 a.m. Sun.
 CORPUS CHRISTI — Channel 3, KIII-TV, 2:00 p.m. Sun.
 DALLAS-FT. WORTH — Channel 11, KTVT-TV, 11:00 p.m. Sun.
 DOTHAN — Channel 18, WDHQ-TV, 6:30 p.m. Sat.
 FARGO — Channel 4, KXJB-TV, 11:30 p.m. Sun.
 FT. SMITH — Channel 5, KFSS-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sat.
 *GARDEN CITY — Channel 11, KGLD-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
 GREAT BEND — Channel 2, KCKT-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
 HATTIESBURG — Channel 7, WDAM-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
 HOUSTON — Channel 39, KHTV-TV, 2:00 p.m. Sun.
 HUNTSVILLE — Channel 48, WYUR-TV, 6:00 p.m. Sun.

KANSAS CITY — Channel 4, WDAF-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.
 LUBBOCK — Channel 11, KCBD-TV, 12 noon Sun.
 LUFKIN — Channel 9, KTRE-TV, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
 MCCOOK — Channel 8, KOMC-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
 MERIDIAN — Channel 11, WTOK-TV, 10:00 a.m. Sun.
 MIDLAND — Channel 2, KMID-TV, 12 noon Sat.
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 MONROE — Channel 10, KTVE-TV, 5:00 p.m. Sun.
 MONTGOMERY — Channel 32, WKAB-TV, 5:00 p.m. Sat.
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 NEW ORLEANS — Channel 4, WWL-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sun.
 NORTH PLATTE — Channel 2, KNOP-TV, 6:30 p.m. Mon.
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 SHREVEPORT — Channel 6, KTAL-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
 SPRINGFIELD, MO. — Channel 27, KMTC-TV, 9:30 p.m. Sun.
 SPRINGFIELD, ILL. — Channel 20, WICS-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sat.
 *ST. LOUIS — Channel 9, KETC-TV, 6:00 p.m. Wed.
 TEMPLE — Channel 6, KCEN-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sun.
 TOPEKA — Channel 27, KTSB-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
 TUPELO — Channel 9, WTVW-TV, 5:00 p.m. Sat.
 TYLER — Channel 7, KLTU-TV, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
 WICHITA — Channel 3, KARD-TV, 12 noon Sun.
 WICHITA FALLS — Channel 6, KAUF-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sun.

Mountain Time

BILLINGS — Channel 8, KULR-TV, 5:30 p.m. Sat.
 *BOISE — Channel 6, KIVI-TV, 3:30 p.m. Sun.
 EL PASO — Channel 13, KERP-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sat.
 GRAND JUNCTION — Channel 5, KREX-TV, 4:30 p.m. Mon.
 *PUEBLO — Channel 5, KOAA-TV, 9:30 p.m. Sun.
 RAPID CITY — Channel 7, KRSD-TV, 6:30 p.m. Wed.
 *ROSWELL — Channel 10, KBIM-TV, 4:00 p.m. Sat.
 SALT LAKE CITY — Channel 5, KSL-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
 TUCSON — Channel 9, KGUN-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sun.

Pacific Time

ANCHORAGE — Channel 13, KIMO-TV, 6:30 p.m. Wed.
 BAKERSFIELD — Channel 23, KERO-TV, 4:30 p.m. Sun.
 FRESNO — Channel 24, KMJ-TV, 10:00 a.m. Sun.
 HOLLYWOOD — Channel 9, KHI-TV, 10:30 p.m. Wed.
 HONOLULU — Channel 2, KHON-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sun.
 *LAS VEGAS — Channel 8, KLAS-TV, 4:00 p.m. Sat.
 PORTLAND — Channel 12, KPVT-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sat.
 RENO — Channel 2, KTVN-TV, 3:00 p.m. Sat.
 SACRAMENTO — Channel 13, KOVR-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sun.
 SPOKANE — Channel 6, KHQ-TV, 10:00 a.m. Sun.
 *TACOMA — Channel 11, KSTW-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sat.

CANADIAN STATIONS

Atlantic Time

HALIFAX — Channel 5, CJCH-TV, 2:30 p.m. Sun.
 MONCTON/SAINT JOHN — Channel 2, CKCW-TV, 2:30 p.m. Sun.
 SAINT JOHN — Channel 6, CJON, 1:00 p.m. Sun.
 SYDNEY — Channel 4, CJCB-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.



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